

AFWG10



ALMSBURY FARMHOUSE, WINCHCOMBE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological Ground Monitoring

*for Sudeley Castle Estate (The Lady Ashcombe)
Agent: Smithsgore*

07/01279/FUL

July 2012

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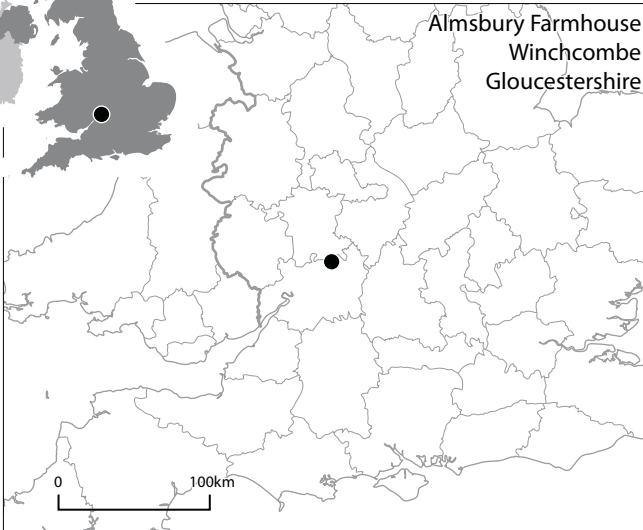
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Almsbury Farmhouse
Winchcombe
Gloucestershire



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Scale 1:1,000 @ A4



0 50m

Illus 1
Site location

ALMSBURY FARMHOUSE, WINCHCOMBE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological Ground Monitoring

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of test pits and archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Sudeley Castle at Almsbury Farmhouse in Vinyard Street, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire. This formed part of a programme of archaeological fieldwork in connection with planning permission (ref.: 07/01279/FUL). A Romano-British settlement is known to be located in the close vicinity and there was potential for Saxon and medieval remains close to or on the site.

Six test pits were excavated around the location of the proposed new building, following which further ground works carried out on the site were monitored by watching brief. Seven archaeological features of recent date including land drains, culverts, and pits were excavated and recorded during the watching brief.

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological test pits and archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to Sudeley Castle at Almsbury Farmhouse in Vinyard Street, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire. A planning application had been submitted to Tewkesbury Borough Council (ref.: 07/01279/FUL) on behalf of Sudeley Castle Estate.

The development for the application site comprises the renovation of Almsbury Farmhouse, the construction of an extension to the building, new drainage, and landscaping works.

Due to the potential presence of archaeological remains of medieval and Roman date, Tewkesbury Borough Council attached an archaeological planning condition to the development under PPG 15:

'No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority'.

Mr Charles Parry, the Senior Archaeological Advisor at Gloucester County Council Archaeology Service (GCCAS) is the archaeological advisor to the Planning Authority and he advised that an appropriate programme of archaeological work would be archaeological monitoring of ground works undertaken during the construction programme (a watching brief).

HER information was obtained from GCCAS and used to inform the Written Scheme of Investigation.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the southern edge of Winchcombe and is immediately adjacent to the grounds of Sudeley Castle (established in the 11th century). It also lies 140m to the south-east of the scheduled site of Winchcombe Abbey (established c798 AD; dissolved 1539) Winchcombe itself was a chief city in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

The site is located on the side of a hill (at approximately 88.5m above Ordnance Datum) that slopes downward towards the north to around 84.6m above Ordnance Datum.

The geology of the site is recorded by the British Geological Survey as comprising Charmouth Mudstone Formation, but intrusive works in the vicinity of the site have demonstrated the presence of an overlying drift of clay and fractured limestone. Ground cover in the area consisted of pasture.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A previous programme of archaeological work was carried out around Almsbury Farmhouse in 1999 in connection with the construction of a new visitor centre and car park by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC 2000). The work was mainly focussed on the fields to the west and east of the farmhouse, but a limited investigation took place within the farmyard itself. The three stages of work comprised a desk-based assessment; geophysical survey; and a field evaluation by trial trench. The results of these three stages of work are summarised as follows:

According to the desk-based assessment, the Grade II listed Almsbury Farmhouse is an 18th century structure, within a



complex of outbuildings dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. The farmhouse borders the grounds of Sudeley Castle, which dates in its present form to the 15th century, although it replaced an earlier 12th century motte-and-bailey castle. It seems likely that the manor of Sudeley contained a medieval settlement of moderate size, which may have been relocated when the present castle was constructed (JSAC 2000, vol. 2, p10). There was considered to be potential for remains of medieval date to occur during the course of the watching brief. The assessment also identified a number of crop-marks in the fields to the east and west of the farmhouse and a potential Saxon defensive bank to the west of the farm.

Subsequently a gradiometer survey was carried out in the fields to the west of the farmhouse (JSAC 2000, vol. 3). The survey identified anomalies interpreted as relating to a backfilled ditch associated with the postulated Saxon bank; medieval ridge and furrow cultivation; a cluster of likely occupational activity associated with the bank; and a dense cluster of occupational activity to the south-west of the farm that was interpreted as Romano-British settlement.

The subsequent field evaluation (JSAC 2000, vol. 1) targeted the upstanding bank to the west of the farmhouse, geophysical anomalies and also 'blank' areas. Additionally, two trenches were excavated in the southern part of the Almsbury Farm complex (to the south of the farmhouse). The evaluation identified the bank, previously thought to be of Saxon date, as the remnants of a medieval or post-medieval sunken way. However, beneath the bank, and extending to the south, were encountered late Iron Age and Romano-British features, with the bulk of the features comprising a Roman farmstead with at least one stone structure. No medieval settlement remains were located at all, and no features were encountered to the east of Almsbury farmhouse. The trenches excavated around the farmyard outbuildings demonstrated considerable recent disturbance of the soil profile down to the level of undisturbed geological deposits.

The design for the proposed visitor centre and car park was subsequently altered to avoid affecting areas where complex archaeological remains were present.

Medieval and Roman pottery appears to have been relatively common within topsoil and subsoil, therefore there was potential for stray finds of these dates to be encountered during the watching brief.

4. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the project were to record any archaeological remains that were affected by the proposed development with a minimum of disruption to the construction programme disseminate the results and deposit the archive with a local repository.

5. METHOD

Excavation was undertaken by mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket where possible, although hard surfaces

and highly compacted deposits required the use of a concrete breaker and toothed bucket in order to remove them.

All mechanical excavation took place under direct archaeological supervision with a ratio of 1 archaeologist per machine working. Mechanical excavation ceased at the first significant archaeological horizon or formation level, whichever was reached first.

Excavation and recording then proceeded by hand. Isolated archaeological deposits were encountered and adequate time was allowed for in order to allow them to be appropriately excavated and recorded. The archaeologist liaised with the client in order to minimize any disruption to the site programme caused by the discovery of archaeological remains.

Due to Health and Safety considerations, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd staff did not enter unsupported excavations deeper than 1.2m below existing ground level.

5.1 Recording

All recording followed IfA Standards and Guidance. All recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards.

Stratified deposits encountered were compiled on a 'Harris' matrix. 35mm colour transparencies and black-and-white prints were taken; a graduated metric scale was clearly visible in all photographs.

Digital photographs were taken for illustrative purposes only and will not form a part of the site archive.

Plans of the areas disturbed during the watching brief were produced on *pro-forma* record sheets at 1:20, with individual features planned at 1:20, sections drawn at 1:10. Records from the watching brief will be integrated with the main report for archival purposes.

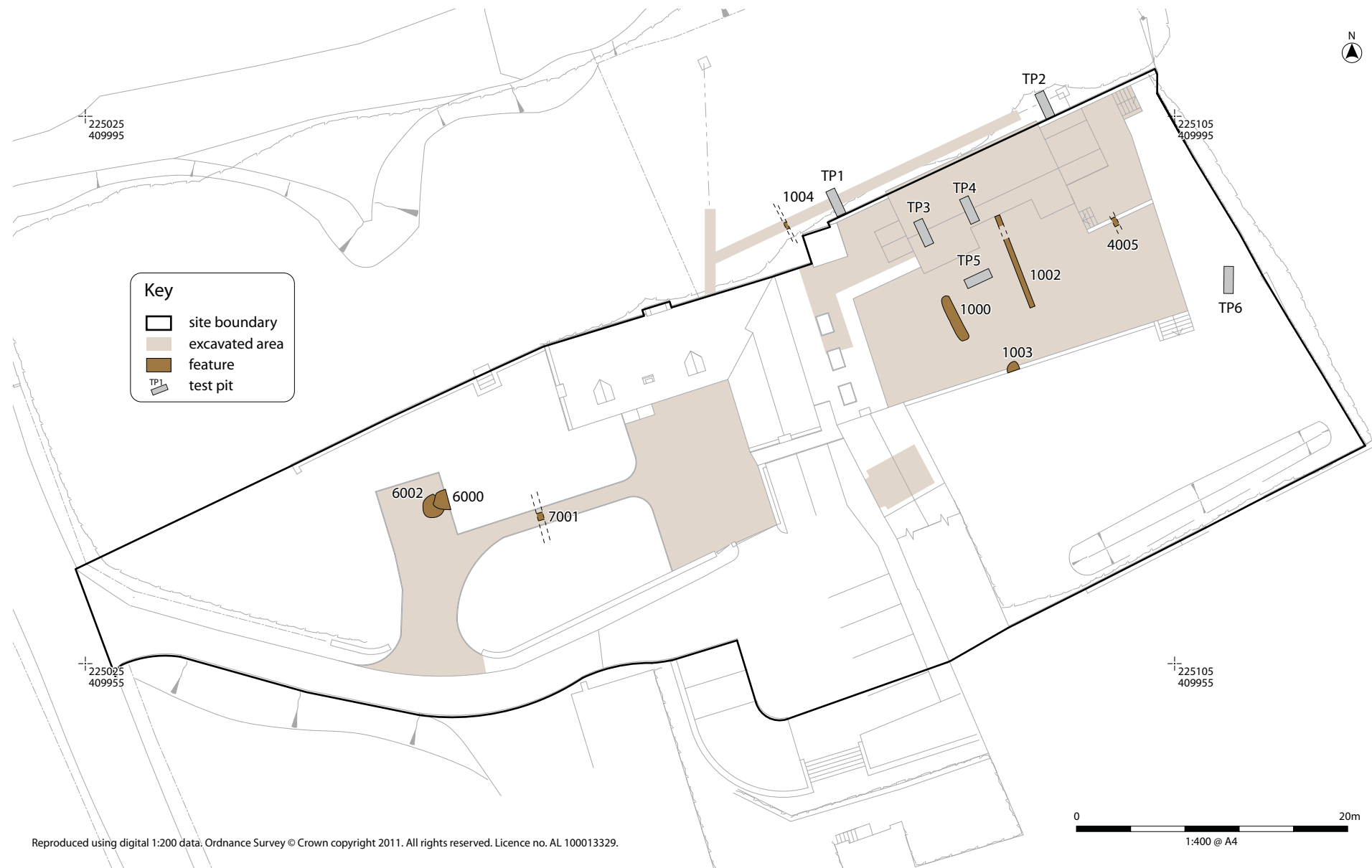
6. RESULTS FROM TEST PITS AND THE WATCHING BRIEF

6.1 Test pits

The preliminary design for the excavation of the test pits envisaged that eight would be required. An onsite decision reduced the total number to six, as the geotechnical engineers were satisfied that they had established the necessary information on the overall ground conditions within the development area (Illus 1).

The general stratigraphic makeup of the site, observed within the excavated test pits indicated that area of development largely consisted of imported topsoil overlaying a preceding soil horizon.

The imported topsoil was confirmed (pers. com.) by one of the grounds men from the Sudeley Castle Estate, who implied that a



Illus 2
Excavated areas and location of features



Illus 3

Possible wall cut [4005]

pre-date the 20th century landscaping of the garden terrace (mentioned in 'Archaeological background' above).

6.3 Excavation of the new foundation trenches (Illus 2)

The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundations for new buildings against the north garden boundary wall, and for an east-west aligned garden wall that divided the east garden in half. Also monitored was the soil stripping and landscaping to the west and east sides of the farmhouse and its associated buildings, as well as reduction of floor levels within the buildings and new drains and service trenches around the north and west areas of the site.

A very small part of a feature was exposed that may have been the cut of a possible wall trench [4005] aligned north-south. The fill consisted of mid brownish grey clay loam with rare charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments, stone that may have formed the base of a wall was present.

The feature was part exposed, just below the topsoil layer [4001] at the extreme east end of the dig for the new foundations at 7.5m south of the north garden boundary wall and 18.50m from the east elevation of the farmhouse. No further archaeological features were exposed by the cutting of the new foundation trenches for the proposed building.

6.4 Ground reduction in the N-E of the site

During the ground reduction strip to the north-eastern area of the site two features that were roughly parallel to each other and aligned roughly north-south were identified and recorded. The first of these features was a linear structure built using limestone blocks that averaged 0.3m x 0.15m x 0.1m with stones along the west side tipping inward to the structure at close to a 45° angle [1000]. The feature was located at 5.5m from the east elevation of the building, and 7.65m from the north garden boundary wall.



Illus 4

Possible culvert [1000]

4

large area towards the east of the site had been stripped, during the installation of a new mains water pipe, and the topsoil had been used in the construction of a market garden within the development area.

Beneath the imported topsoil, a localised spread of building debris was identified within the area around Test Pit 4 and 5. This spread was confined to the southern side of the existing northern wall and therefore did not appear within Test Pit 1 and 2 or extend towards Test Pit 6.

Underlying the demolition spread was an indication of an original turf and subsoil horizon. Recording of the test pits ceased when an archaeologically sterile horizon consisting of clay was encountered, 0.3m beneath the original topsoil

The excavation of the test pits continued, either to the water table or the limit of the machines reach.

Details of the individual tests pits are located in Appendix 1.

6.2 The watching brief

The ground works revealed seven archaeological features, most of which



Illus 5

N-S aligned land drain [1002]

The structure had been heavily truncated from above as well as at its north and south ends. It appeared un-bonded and measured 0.7m wide x 3.3m long x between 0.08m and 0.3m deep lying below the made ground [4002]. This feature was possibly the remains of a culvert.

A second feature exposed by the strip was [1002], a stone filled land drain measuring 0.20m wide x more than 5m long located at nearly 11m from the east elevation of the farmhouse. The drain dropped downward towards the north garden boundary

following the slope of the hill and presumably, it drained into or at least towards the stream that bounds the northern extent of the site.

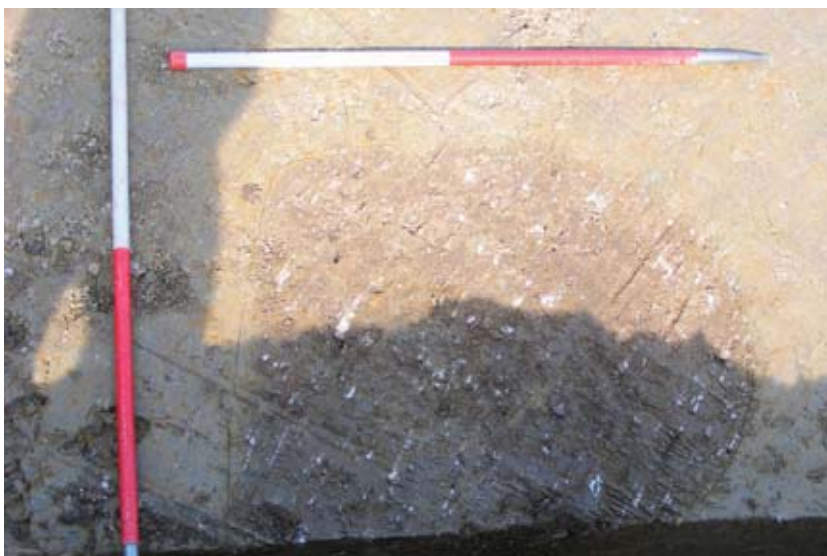
The same area was stripped again removing the landscaped layer [4002] down to the underlying natural clay [4003], exposing a feature that predated the landscaping event [1003]. The total depth of the strip on this side of the building was approximately 0.7m deep, reducing the level on this part of the site to around 88.1m OD.

Feature [1003] was a pit, roughly circular in plan, with a rounded bowl shaped profile measuring 0.91m x 0.73m x 0.2m deep. The fill consisted of mixed greenish brown clay containing frequent small chips and flecks of oolitic limestone, occasional animal bones (large herbivore), and a single small piece of clay pipe stem. The feature was located at 8.3m east of the east elevation of the farmhouse and was located just on the northern edge of the line of a new excavation for a garden wall that divided the site into north and south halves. No further archaeological features were located in this area of the site.

6.5 Ground reduction in the N-W of the site

Topsoil was stripped from the west and south-west of the buildings to clear an area for a new driveway and parking bays. The excavation revealed two inter-cutting features ([6000] cut [6002]) in the location of the new parking bay at far west of the buildings (approximately 11m from the west end of the farmhouse). The later of these features [6000] was a roughly circular rubbish pit measuring 1.8m in diameter by 0.4m deep. The fill consisted of reddish/orange clay silt fill [6001] with finds dating to around the 18th century including bottle glass and a piece of local coarse ware with black glazed internal and external surfaces.

The earlier feature [6002] was roughly circular measuring 1.8m in plan with sloping sides and a convex base. The feature measured 0.52m deep.



Illus 6

Pit feature [1003] pre-excavation

The base of the feature had what appeared to be a red clay lining or compacted primary fill [6003] that contained animal bone, late post medieval pottery, and glass. A secondary fill of the feature [6004] measured around 0.1m deep and consisted of ash and charcoal. No further features were exposed by the strip.

6.6 New drain runs to the north and N-W of the site

Drains and service runs were excavated to the north side of north garden boundary wall, and to the west of the buildings in the area previously stripped for the drive and parking bays. The new drain run excavated on the north side of and parallel to the north garden wall (approximately 1.5m towards the north) cut through several redundant



Illus 7

Features [6000/6002] pre-excavation

6

modern drains, all aligned approximately north-south. There were no datable finds associated with the structure.

The excavation of this drain run and also cut a culvert [1004] constructed from flat, un-bonded, roughly squared limestone blocks with limestone slabs forming the top and base on a northwest-southeast alignment, measuring 0.56m wide x 0.38m deep. The exposed part of the culvert was still open and clear of silting.

The culvert aligned towards the north wall of the farmhouse and was cut from below the landscaped deposit [4002]. No other archaeological features were present in the areas excavated for drainage and services on this part of the site.

The excavation of drain runs to the south-west of the farmhouse exposed a culvert [7001] located in the new roadway at roughly 4m west of the farmhouse that was very similar to [1004], also constructed from un-bonded roughly worked limestone blocks and slabs in a similar arrangement. This structure measured 0.7m wide by 0.37m deep. The feature was aligned north-south towards the north-west corner of the long barn building (also aligned north-south) to the south of the farm complex. The structure was full of silt [7002] within which were animal bones and a piece of 18th century or later, slipware pottery. This culvert lay below a mixed rubble and silt deposit that was probably modern and possibly related to deposit [4002].

6.7 Reduction of floor levels within the farmhouse buildings

The reduction of the floor levels within parts of the farmhouse and adjacent buildings (see "Atrium" GF06 and 'Living' GF14 on proposed plan) were monitored as part of the watching brief.

Part of a concrete floor [8000] measuring 0.15m deep was removed from within Room GF14 (located on the south side of the farmhouse). Under the concrete floor and in the south-east corner of the room were a few cobbles [8001] that appeared to



Illus 8

Features [6000/6002] partly excavated

be *in situ*, implying that a cobbled floor had previously existed in this room. Below the level of the cobbles was a brown clay deposit [8002] at which level excavation ceased. The total depth of excavation did not exceed 0.35m.

The floor [5005] within room GF06 was removed to a depth of 0.3m. The floor material consisted entirely of rubble with a thin soft mortar covering. The removal of this deposit exposed remnants of layers in the south-west corner of the building relating to earlier floors. The uppermost of these floors [5001] consisted of brown silty clay that contained modern brick fragments. Underlying [5001] was a thin (0.05m) deposit of light brown mortar with moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks.

The mortar deposit overlay a 0.11m deep deposit of light-mid brown clay with frequent charcoal inclusions [5003]. Below this level was a deposit of beige clay with gravel inclusions at which level excavation ceased. No finds were present within the deposits in either of the excavated rooms.

7. DISCUSSION

The evidence gathered from the test pits and watching brief carried out on the site at the Almsbury farmhouse showed that no significant features of archaeological interest pre-dating the post-medieval period were present within any of the areas excavated as part of this project.

The significance of the features uncovered during the ground works relates directly to activity prior to the importation of the overlying topsoil and therefore relate to activities that took place on the farmstead before the area was used as a market garden.

The series of culverts identified provided drainage for the area and the pits located towards west were probably used for the disposal of waste materials. Finds from the features predominately dated from the late 18th century and would have a relationship with the use of the farm buildings.

The landscaping that took place in the 20th century appears to have been quite extensive and in some of the areas where observations have been made as part of this project, the soils had been removed to the level of the natural underlying clay. If this is the case generally on the site then it is possible that the eastern part of the development area had already been truncated by this activity.

8. REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

Archaeological Archives Forum 2007 *Archaeological Archives: a Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and Curation*, published by the IfA 2007.

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 2000 *An Archaeological Evaluation at Almsbury Farm, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire*, Grey Literature Report, vol. 1–3.

Kimber, M *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief Planning Reference 07/01279/FUL*, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2010.

8.2 Cartographic sources

British Geological Survey 1990 *Mid Wales & Marches*, 1:250,000 scale map.



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Test pit register

Test Pit 1

Context	Description	Dimension	Deposit depth
101	Sandy – dark brown. Well cultivated garden top soil. Small fragments of limestone <2%	0.7 x2m	0.5m
102	Olive green clay, firm with a sharp interface deposit. Sterile archaeological horizon (natural).		+0.5m

Summary of test pit results

Test Pit 1 was excavated to identify the depth of the wall footing, no archaeological features indicating previous activity on the site. The lack of building debris as recorded in TP4 and TP5 would indicate that the demolition was limited to the southern side of the excavation area and the wall provided a natural boundary to the event.

Test Pit 2

Context	Description	Dimension	Deposit depth
201	Sandy – dark brown. Well cultivated garden top soil. Small fragments of limestone <2%	0.7 x2m	0.5m
202	Olive green clay, firm with a sharp interface deposit. Sterile archaeological horizon (natural).		+0.5m

Summary of test pit results

Test Pit 2 was excavated to identify the depth of the wall footing, no archaeological features indicating previous activity on the site. The lack of building debris as recorded in TP4 and TP5 would indicate that the demolition was limited to the southern side of the excavation area and the wall provided a natural boundary to the event.

Test Pit 3

Context	Description	Dimension	Deposit depth
301	Sandy – dark brown. Well cultivated garden top soil. Small fragments of limestone <2% the interface between [4001] and [4002] contains a greater amount of brick and building rubble.	0.7 x2m	0.4m
301	Brick and limestone spread between topsoil and of [303].		0.05–0.1m
303	Sandy yellow / olive, loam with infrequent inclusions of small grit and pebbles. Possible original turf and subsoil horizon.		0.3m
304	Olive green clay, firm with a sharp interface deposit. Sterile archaeological horizon (natural).		+2m

Summary of test pit results

The test pit was machine excavated to the required depth to investigate the ground conditions associated with the new build, no archaeology was encountered, and archaeological recording was stopped when the clay layer [304] were encountered, even though the test pit was excavated until the water table was encountered. The large depth associated with [301] indicated that the area was heavily cultivated and possible made up of imported topsoil. This was confirmed (pers. com.) by one of the grounds men from the estate who suggested that the area had been stripped and topsoil spread to form a market garden. Layer [303] when first cut gave the impression that it was once an original turf and topsoil horizon, which would explain the presence of [4002a] being spread over an existing ground level during a phase of demolition and the tie-in with the imported topsoil [301].

Test Pit 4

Context	Description	Dimension	Deposit depth
401	Sandy – dark brown. Well cultivated garden top soil. Small fragments of limestone <2% the interface between [401] and [402] contains a greater amount of brick and building rubble.	0.7 x2m	0.4m
402	Brick and limestone spread between topsoil and natural of [4003].		0.05–0.1m
403	Sandy yellow / olive, loam with infrequent inclusions of small grit and pebbles. Possible original turf and subsoil horizon.		0.3m
404	Olive green clay, firm with a sharp interface deposit. Sterile archaeological horizon (natural).		+2m

Summary of test pit results

The test pit was machine excavated to the required depth to investigate the ground conditions associated with the new build, no archaeology was encountered, and archaeological recording was stopped when the clay layer [404] were encountered, even though the test pit was excavated until the water table was encountered. The large depth associated with [401] indicated that the area was heavily cultivated and possible made up of imported topsoil. This was confirmed (pers. com.) by one of the grounds men from the estate who suggested that the area had been stripped and topsoil spread to form a market garden. Layer [403] when first cut gave the impression that it was once an original turf and topsoil horizon, which would explain the presence of [402] being spread over an existing ground level during a phase of demolition and the tie-in with the imported topsoil [4001a].

Test Pit 5

Context	Description	Dimension	Deposit depth
501	Sandy – dark brown. Well cultivated garden top soil. Small fragments of limestone <2% the interface between [5001a] and [5002a] contains a greater amount of brick and building rubble.	0.7 x2m	0.4m
502	Brick and limestone spread between topsoil and natural of [503].		0.05–0.1m
503	Sandy yellow / olive, loam with infrequent inclusions of small grit and pebbles. Possible original turf and subsoil horizon.		0.3m
504	Olive green clay, firm with a sharp interface deposit. Sterile archaeological horizon (natural).		+2m

Summary of test pit results

The machine excavation of Test Pit 5 revealed corresponding results to that seen within Test Pit 4, the only slight difference being that the building debris was perhaps less dense in this area. Modern finds included a recent burial of a dog wrapped in plastic.

Test Pit 6

Context	Description	Dimension	Deposit depth
601	Sandy – dark brown. Well cultivated garden top soil. Small fragments of limestone.	0.7 x2m	–
602	Sandy yellow/ olive, loam with infrequent inclusions of small grit and pebbles. Possible original turf and subsoil horizon.		–
603	Olive green clay, firm with a sharp interface deposit. Sterile archaeological horizon (natural).		+2m

Summary of test pit results

The machine excavation of Test Pit 6 revealed a similar stratigraphic make up to that seen in previous test pit, apart from the spread of building debris, which seemed concentrated towards the north west of the rear complex. The consistent depth of the present topsoil further emphasis that the area was once cultivated and then left to go fallow.



Appendix 2 – Site registers

Context register

Context	Dimensions	Description of context
1000	0.7m wide x 3.3m long x between 0.08m and 0.3m deep	CULVERT/ linear structure. Limestone blocks, average 0.3m x 0.15m x 0.1m. Stones along west side tip inward to the structure at close to a 45° angle, un-bonded structure. lying below the made ground [4002]. This feature was possibly the remains of a culvert.
1001	0.2m wide x more than 5m long	LAND DRAIN. Limestone filled modern land drain. Drops towards north garden boundary wall and towards the stream that bounds the northern extent of the site.
1002	0.91m x 0.73m x 0.2m deep.	FILL. Fill of [1003] consisted of mixed greenish brown clay containing frequent small chips and flecks of oolitic limestone, occasional animal bones (large herbivore) and a single small piece of clay pipe stem.
1003	0.91m x 0.73m x 0.2m deep.	PIT. The feature appeared to be a pit, roughly circular in plan, with a rounded bowl shaped profile. The feature predated the landscaping event.
1004	0.56m wide x 0.38m deep.	CULVERT. Constructed from flat, un-bonded, roughly squared limestone blocks with limestone slabs forming the top and base on a northwest-southeast alignment. The exposed part of the culvert was still open and clear of silting. The culvert aligned towards the north wall of the farmhouse and was cut from below the landscaped deposit [4002].
4001	Ave 0.2–0.4m	DEPOSIT. Dark grey blackish humic topsoil layer for garden.
4002	Ave 0.4m	DEPOSIT. Grey brown landscaped made ground deposit consisting of topsoil and around 40% crushed oolitic limestone fragments.
4003	+1.5m	DEPOSIT. Olive green undisturbed geological clay deposit, containing 'Belumnite' fossils.
4004	+0.6m long by 0.5m deep	FILL. Fill of [4005], consisted of mid brownish grey clay loam with rare charcoal flecks and small limestone fragments and stone that may have formed the base of a wall. Located just below the topsoil layer [4001].
4005	+0.6m long by 0.5m deep	CUT. A very small part of a feature that may have been the cut of a possible wall trench aligned north-south. Filled by [4004].
5000	–	BUILDING. Structure of "Atrium" building GF06.
5001	0.13m deep	FLOOR. Remnant within the south-west corner of the building. Room GF06. The uppermost of the earlier floors within the 'Atrium'. Consisted of brown silty clay that contained modern brick fragments. Above [5002]. Below [5005].
5002	0.05m deep	FLOOR. Remnant within the south-west corner of the building. Within Room GF06. Revealed in section only, thin deposit of light brown mortar with moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks. Above [5003]. Below [5001].
5003	0.11m deep	FLOOR. Remnant within the south-west corner of the building. Within Room GF06. A deposit of light-mid brown clay with frequent charcoal inclusions below [5002]. Above [5004]. Below [5002].
5004	–	DEPOSIT. Within Room GF06. Deposit of beige clay with gravel inclusions, at which level excavation ceased. Below [5003].
5005	0.3m depth	FLOOR. Most modern within Room GF06. The floor material consisted entirely of rubble with a thin soft mortar covering. Above [5001].
6000	1.8m in diameter by 0.4m deep	CUT. Roughly circular post-medieval/Modern rubbish pit cutting [6002].
6001	Up to 0.4m deep	FILL. Consisted of reddish/orange clay silt fill with finds dating to around the 18th century including bottle glass and a piece of local coarse ware with black glazed internal and external surfaces.
6002	1.8m in diameter 0.52m deep.	CUT. Cut by [6000]. The earlier feature cut by [6000]. Roughly circular with sloping sides and a convex base.
6003	around 0.1m deep	FILL. Primary fill of feature [6002]. Red clay lining or compacted primary fill that contained animal bone, late post medieval pottery and glass.
6004	0.4–0.5m deep	FILL. Secondary fill of feature [6002]. Consisted of ash and charcoal. Also contained modern/18th C finds.
7000	0.73m wide by 0.56m deep.	CUT. Linear trench for laying of culvert [7001]. Cut from below [7003].
7001	0.73m wide by 0.56m deep.	CULVERT. Located in the new roadway, west of the buildings. very similar to [1004]. Constructed from flat, un-bonded, roughly squared limestone blocks with limestone slabs forming the top and base aligned north-south. Below [7003].
7002	Within 0.73m wide by 0.56m deep structure.	FILL. Mid grey silt fill of [7001], within which were animal bones and a piece of 18th C or later, slipware pottery.

Context	Dimensions	Description of context
7003	–	DEPOSIT. Possibly same as [4002]. Grey brown landscaped made ground deposit consisting of topsoil and around 40% crushed oolitic limestone fragments with mortar inclusions.
8000	0.15m deep	FLOOR. Modern concrete surface within Room GF14.
8001	0.1m deep	SURFACE. Under the concrete in south-east corner of Room GF14. A few cobbles that appeared <i>in situ</i> , implying a cobbled surface.
8002	–	DEPOSIT. Below the cobbles within Room GF14. Brown clay deposit at which level excavation ceased. The total depth of excavation did not exceed 0.35m.

Photographic register

Photo	Colour Slide	Black & White	Direction Facing	Description
1	+	+	-	Film ID shot
2	+	+	S	Concreted floor exc., not monitored
3	+	+	N	Floor area to be removed pre excavation
4	+	+	S	floor exc. in 'Atrium' – section through floor layers
5	+	+	-	Features [6000/6002] – floor exc. in 'Atrium'
6	+	+	-	Area of strip in west garden
7	+	+	-	Plan of features [6000]
8	+	+	-	Section of features [6000]
9	+	+	-	Plan of features [6002]
10	+	+	-	Section of features [6002]
11	+	+	-	Plan view of features [6000/6002]
12	+	+	N	S facing section of culvert [7001]
13	+	+	W	Plan of [7001] – S-section of drain run
14	+	+	W	Culvert [7001] in west area aligned N-S
15	+	+	S	Soakaways in west area aligned N-S
16	+	+	S	Soakaways in west area aligned N-S
17	+	+	N	Feature [1003/1002] – pit in garden area
18	+	+	N	Feature [1001] – land drain in garden area
19	+	+	N	Feature [1000] – culvert (?) in garden area
20	+	+	E	Shows volume of soil stripped from garden
21	+	+	NE	Second strip of north garden area
22	+	+	W	Excavation around curtain wall of house
23	+	+	N	Excavation around curtain wall of house
24	+	+	E	Foundation trench new garden wall



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