

HFCG/01



HILLHOUSE FARM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Cambridge Solar Power Ltd

October 2014

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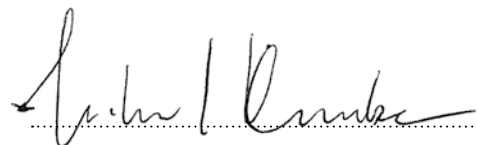
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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	VI
	1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION	VI
	1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	VI
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
3	METHOD	4
4	RESULTS	5
5	DISCUSSION	8
6	CONCLUSION	9
7	APPENDICES	10
	APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS	10
	Trench register	10
	APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT	20
	Pottery	20
	Ceramic building material	21
	Lithics	21
	Other finds	21
	Discussion	21
	References	21
	Finds catalogue	21
	APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	23
	Introduction	23
	Method	23
	Results	23
	Charcoal	23
	Cereal grain	23
	Animal bone	23
	Other remains	23
	Discussion	23
	References	23

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1	1
Site location	
ILLUS 2	3
Site detail showing Trenches 13, 16, 17, 70	
ILLUS 3	4
Section of [1702] in Trench 17, section and plan of [7004] in Trench 70, and section of furrows in Trench 71	
ILLUS 4	6
General shot of open trench	
ILLUS 5	6
Trench 17, showing location of [1702]	
ILLUS 6	7
Trench 17, section of [1702], facing S	
ILLUS 7	7
Trench 70, section of [7004], facing S	
ILLUS 8	7
Trench 75, shot indicating depth of clay alluvium deposits	

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1	20
Finds assemblage summary by trench	
TABLE 2	23
Retent sample results	
TABLE 3	24
Flotation sample results	
TABLE 4	24
Animal bone catalogue	

HILLHOUSE FARM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology in August/September 2014 at Hillhouse Farm, Cambridge, Gloucestershire, where a total of 78 trenches were excavated over an area of fifteen largely pastured fields. In general very few archaeological remains were uncovered by the trenching and the resulting potential for the site to contain significant remains is assessed as low.

Evidence for medieval plough activity was identified in the form of ridge and furrow, while on the western side of the development area, a single small charcoal filled feature was found to contain heat affected stone and flint, dating to the Later Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period, plus potentially intrusive medieval pottery. Close by, flints dating to the same period were also found in the lower plough soil of the ridge and furrow. Geological changes over the site as a whole were also noted.

The area is largely located on the flood plain of the River Severn, and is therefore likely to have seen only transient human occupation in the past.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Cambridge Solar Power Ltd to undertake an Archaeological Evaluation at Hillhouse Farm, Cambridge, Gloucester, prior to the developer submitting a planning application for a solar development on the site.

Consequently a Project Design was submitted by Headland Archaeology, and approved by the Archaeological Planning Officer of Gloucestershire County Council, Mr Charles Parry.

In support of the planning application a targeted Archaeological Evaluation of the site was undertaken by Headland Archaeology from August 21st to the 5th of September, the purpose of which was to provide further information about the archaeological resource, and to enable appropriate decisions to be reached regarding the planning decision.

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site lies immediately to the west of the A38, (NGR 374952 204693, site centre) just north of the small village of Cambridge. It comprises an irregular diamond shaped area of largely pastured fields, separated by hedgerows, extending over an area of approximately 39.5 hectares. It is bordered to the south west by the River Cam, and along its northern boundary by the Wickster's brook.

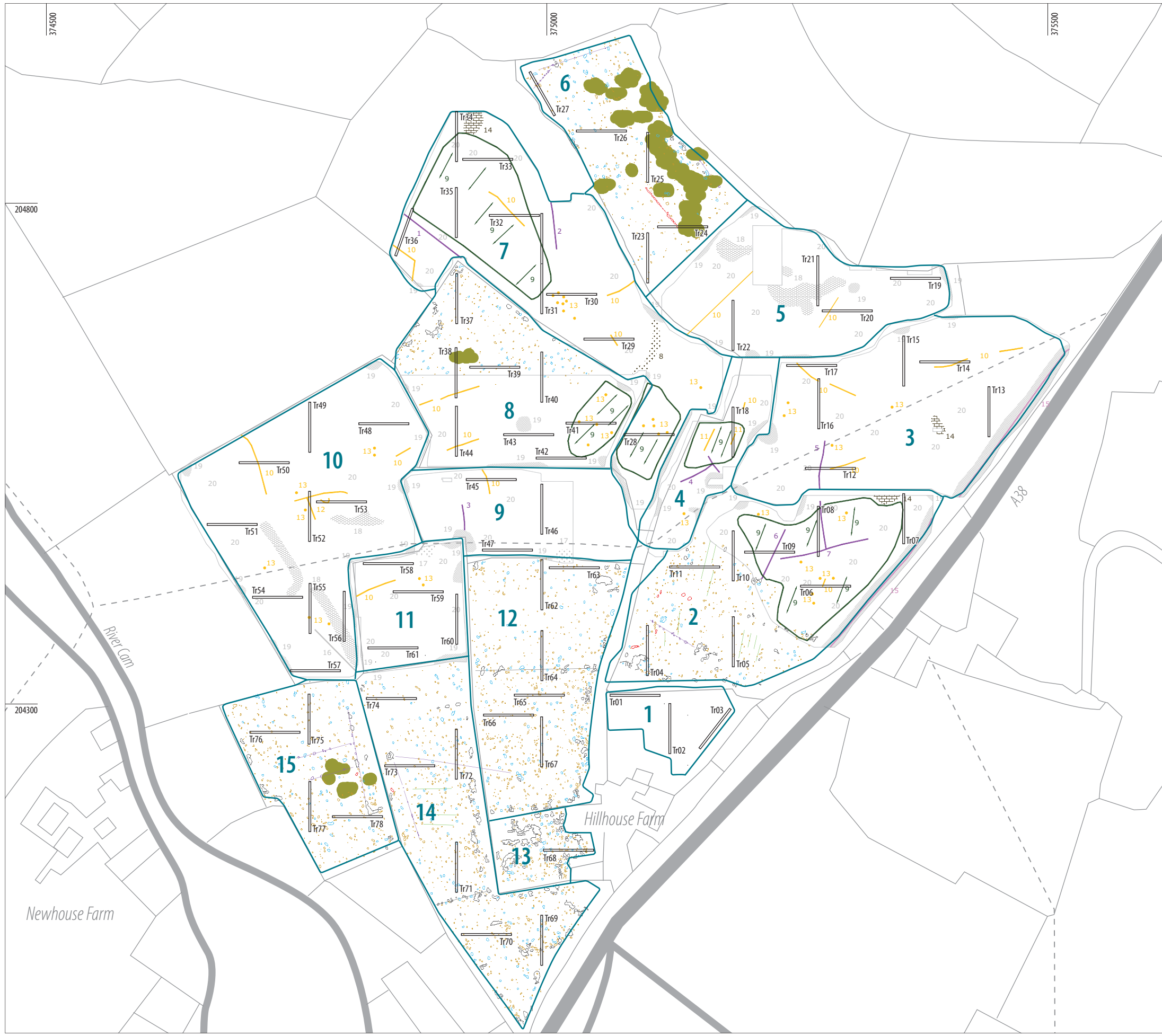
Underlying geology is Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation with overlying drift deposits of tidal flat clay, silt and sands over the west side of the site. No drift is recorded over the east.

The south east quadrant of the site rises up to form a low hill on which the present day farm buildings are sited, and from here the ground drops away in a shallow gradient towards the north and west. This shallow hill is in fact the terminal end of a long linear topographic feature which extends south east from the farm, following the course of the Cam River. It is likely that the hill is a riverine/alluvial deposit formed at a point in the past, where the water course of the Cam flowing in a western direction empties into the wide estuary of the Severn.

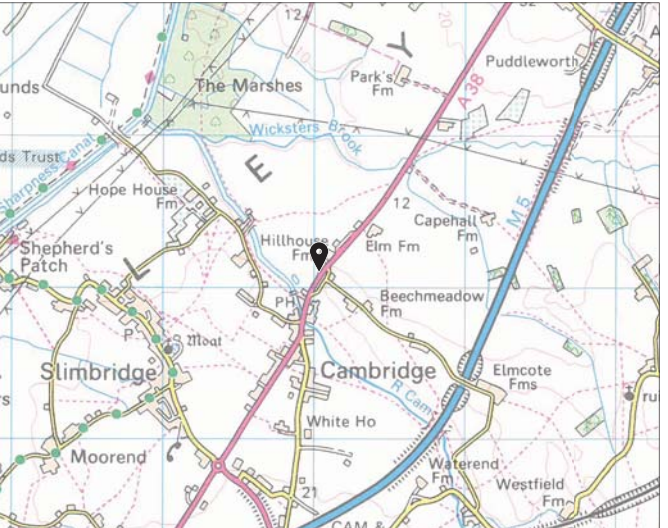
1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken by Stratascan Ltd, and Bartlett Clarke Consultancy and this provided the basis for the trenching strategy (Richardson 2014 and Bartlett 2014).

The survey highlighted a number of linear features and pits which were irregularly spaced out across the site. In addition to these positive anomalies were a number of features interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow, field boundaries and other recent disturbance.



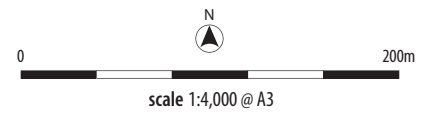
HILLHOUSE FARM (HFCG)
 land north of Hillhouse Farm
 Cambridge
 Gloucester
 Gloucestershire



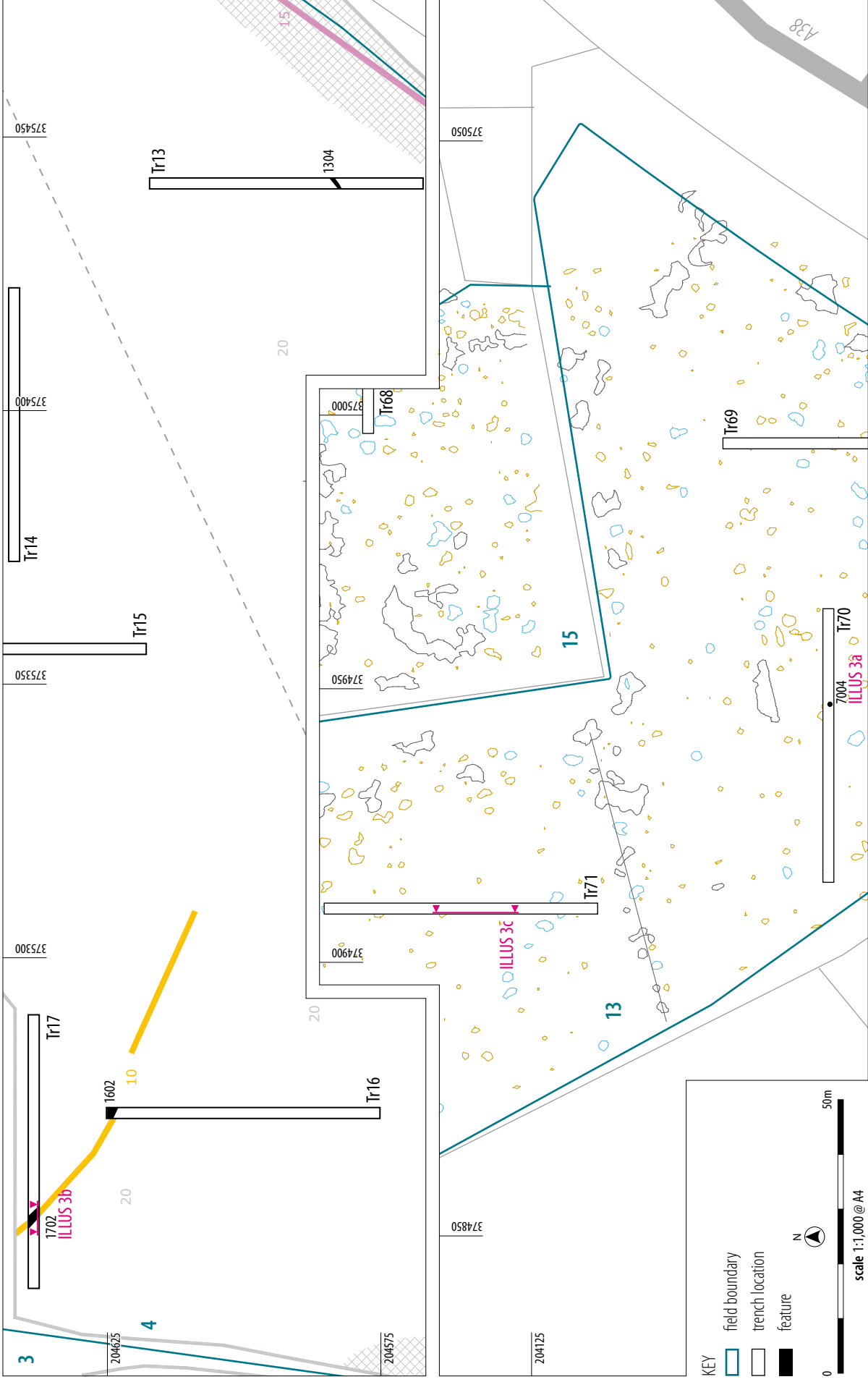
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- KEY**
- field boundary
 - trench location
 - magnetic anomalies (possible archaeology)
 - magnetic anomalies (probable archaeology)
 - magnetic anomalies (natural)
 - magnetic anomalies (agricultural, furrows)
 - magnetic anomalies (services, drains)

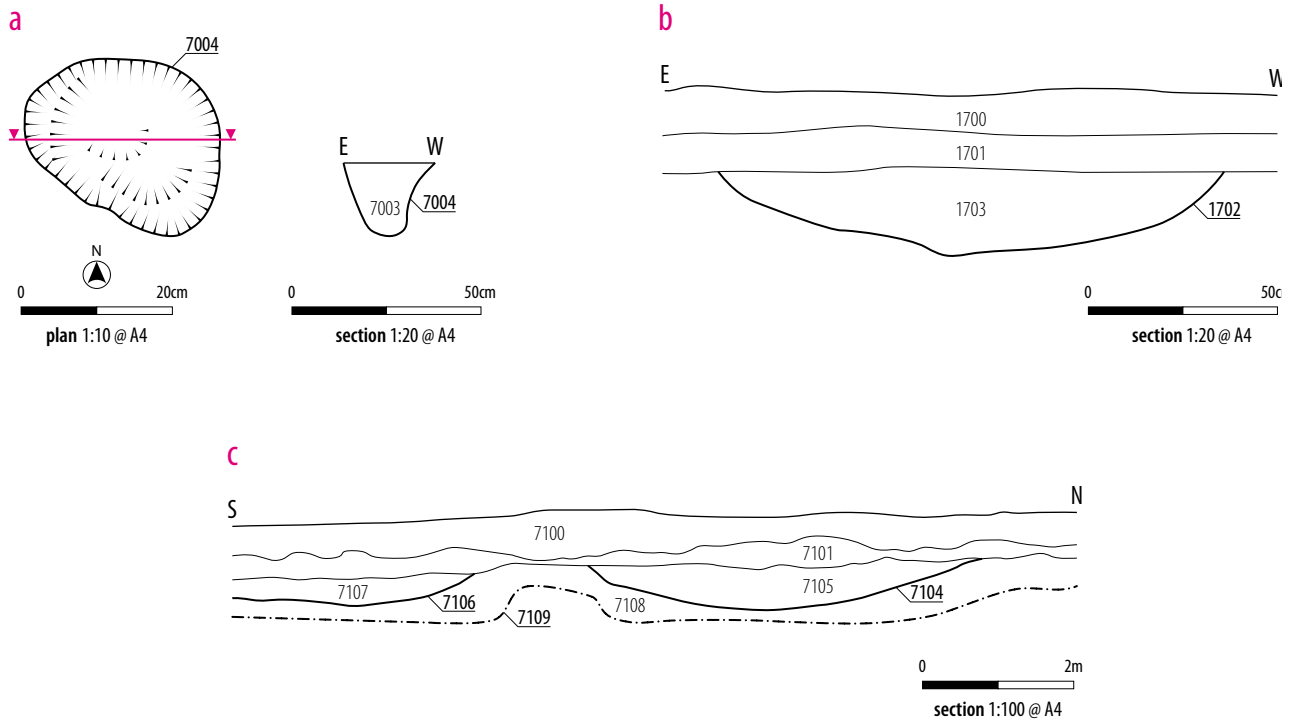


ILLUS 1
 Site location



ILLUS 2

Site detail showing Trenches 13, 16, 17, 70



ILLUS 3

Section of [1702] in Trench 17, section and plan of [7004] in Trench 70, and section of furrows in Trench 71

The only known archaeological asset recorded in the area, is the Roman Road beneath the A38, bordering the south east edge of the site, which would have connected with the Legionary Fortress and Colony at Glevum (Gloucester), approximately ten miles to the north.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- To provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Gloucestershire HER.

The results of the evaluation will enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the local planning authority and a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be formulated.

3 METHOD

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 78 trenches in total (4000 linear metres), equivalent to 2% of the proposed development area. All trenches measured 2m in width (standard machine bucket width). Trenches were arrayed to achieve the greatest spatial coverage of the site whilst avoiding services, public footpaths, ecological exclusion areas and excessive damage to future footing configurations.

All trenches were opened by two 21 tonne tracked excavators equipped with a 2m wide ditching bucket and were excavated in controlled spits under direct archaeological supervision. Machine excavation was terminated at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was stored beside the trench.

Excavation of archaeological deposits and features required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation continued by hand. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that require examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools where required. The stratigraphic sequence was recorded in full in each of the trenches, even where no archaeological deposits were identified.

Where appropriate a sufficient quantity of identified features were investigated and recorded. This typically involved the excavation of 50% of discrete features, and a 1m slot of linear features.

Due to health and safety considerations, excavations were limited to a maximum depth of 1m below existing ground level. Where necessary, test pits were machine excavated to a greater depth in blank areas of the trenches, to confirm the depth and extent of the natural deposits.

Trenches were backfilled by replacing the excavated material back in the hole in reverse order of excavation; followed by compressing with the excavator.

All trenches were planned using a Trimble differential GPS system. A record sheet was completed for each trench, even where no deposits of archaeological significance were present. Identified archaeological features were subject to hand excavation, carried out to a sufficient degree to meet the objectives of the evaluation.

All recording followed IFA Standards and Guidance. All contexts were given unique numbers and recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards. Where appropriate sections of archaeological features were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:20. A photographic record, utilising black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital data capture, was maintained during the course of the fieldwork.

4 RESULTS

Full trench descriptions are given in Appendix 1. The following results section gives the principal findings field by field.

Field 1, Trenches 1–3

A relatively small, triangular shaped field, located immediately to the north of the existing modern farm buildings. This field was covered by thick long grass, and sloped very gently from north to south, with the eastern boundary running adjacent to the line of the A38 (former Roman Road). Along with fields two, twelve, thirteen and fifteen, field one was on the higher ground of the hill, from which the farm takes its name.

Three trenches were opened in this field, which comprised a shallow topsoil, coming down on to a natural deposit of orangey brown, silty clay. No significant features were identified in any of the trenches, however a shallow, irregular, linear shaped feature was excavated in Trench 1, which measured approximately 0.4m wide x 0.1m deep, but which was interpreted as a former hedge line.

A fragment of green-glazed pottery was recovered from Trench 2, which was dated to the late 16th/early 18th century period.

Field 2, Trenches 4–11

Located on the eastern boundary of the site, this field ran adjacent to the modern A38, and directly to the north of field one. It was covered by thick long grass, and sloped very gently from north to south. The remains of medieval ridge and furrow were visible on the surface in the northern, lower part of the field, running in a north-south direction.

The field itself comprised a topsoil, coming down on to a natural deposit of orangey brown, silty clay, with more mottled alluvial clays being visible towards the northern part of the field, where the ground flattened out.

No significant archaeological remains were recovered from the trenches, however fragments of pottery were recovered from Trench 5 dating from the 16th to 18th centuries. An abraded multi-

platform flint core also from Trench 5 was heavily patinated, and clearly transported.

Trenches 6, 9, 10 and 11 also produced fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery. Excavation of the trenches confirmed the orientation, width and form of the ridge and furrow, which was also provisionally dated to the later medieval period.

A single heavily fragmented cow radius with a pathology at the distal end was recovered from the lower plough soil in Trench 6.

Field 3, Trenches 12–17

Located in the north east part of the site, adjacent to the A38, this was a flat field and the only one which was under crop at the beginning of the evaluation. The crop was harvested during the work, leaving stubble over the entire field.

Initial excavation indicated a relatively shallow topsoil measuring approximately 0.3m thick, coming down on to a yellowish brown clay. In Trench 13, a linear ditch [1303] crossed the trench at its midpoint, running in a north-east/south-west direction. It measured 0.73m wide by 0.1m deep and was filled by a grey, silty, dry, loose fill (1304). In Trench 16, a linear ditch [1602], was identified at the northern end of the trench, running in a north-west/south-east direction. It measured 1.4m wide x 0.1m deep, and was filled by a loose, grey, dry, silty fill (1603), which was identical in composition to the feature seen in Trench 13 [1303]. A linear ditch [1702], was identified towards the western end of Trench 17 running in a north-west/south-east direction. It measured 1.5m wide x 0.22m deep, and was filled by a loose, grey, dry, silty fill, identical to the fills of features [1602] and [1702].

The three features [1303], [1602] and [1702], equate to the positions of anomalies on the geophysics plot, with [1602] and [1702] almost certainly being a continuation of the same linear ditch. All three ditches appear to be aligned on the site of the former pond in the centre of the field, and are likely associated with this feature, surviving as silted up drainage channels.

The geophysical anomaly intersecting with Trench 12 was not identified as a result of machine excavation, however in Trench 14, the anomaly seen running across the trench was identified as a spread of modern brick/material.

Further excavation of Trench 12 confirmed the continuation of the ridge and furrow seen in Field 2, and suggested that the current hedge lines and field boundaries are the result of enclosure, an act whereby medieval furlongs were enclosed and parcelled off to produce smaller agricultural fields. This took place from around 1700, and continuing until the late 19th century.

Field 4, Trench 18

A flat, narrow, relatively small sub-rectangular field located in the central part of the site, which was under pasture at the time of excavation; an earthwork was visible in the centre of the field, understood to be remains connected with the ridge and furrow in Field 2. The topsoil (1800), was 0.1m thick, and composed of a mid-brown, loose silty loam, below which was a subsoil (1801) measuring 0.10m thick, and comprising a yellowish brown, soft clayey silt. There



ILLUS 4

General shot of open trench



ILLUS 5

Trench 17, showing location of [1702]

was no evidence of the narrow geophysics anomaly running across the trench from north to south.

No archaeological remains were uncovered during the excavation of the trench in this field, the earthwork however does equate to the position of an anomaly on the geophysics plot, and given its proximity to the surviving example in Field 2, is likely the remains of ridge and furrow.

Field 5, Trenches 19–22

Located in the northern part of the site, this field was bordered on the north side by a brook, contained within a wide flood bund, and along its southern boundary by another stream following the present hedge line. The field was flat with long thick grass.

Excavation indicated a topsoil approximately 0.25m thick, coming down on to a natural deposit of yellowish clay. There was no evidence of archaeological remains or geophysical anomalies in this field, however two small stone filled field drains were identified in Trench 21. There were several, shallow, linear surface channels visible over the extent of the field marked by more abundant vegetation growth, suggesting modern attempts at drainage possibly due to the occasional flooding of Wicksters Brook.

Field 6, Trenches 23–27

Located at the northern most point of the development area, this was a sub-rectangular field bordered along two sides by a wide beck. The field was under rye grass at the start of the evaluation work, but this was harvested prior to the machine stripping. Excavation indicated a very shallow topsoil, coming down onto a blue, mottled natural clay deposit.

There was no evidence of any archaeological remains in this field.





ILLUS 6

Trench 17, section of [1702], facing S



ILLUS 7

Trench 70, section of [7004], facing S



ILLUS 8

Trench 75, shot indicating depth of clay alluvium deposits

Field 7, Trenches 28–36

Located in the northern/central part of the site, this was a long, linear, flat, irregular shaped field which was being used for livestock grazing at the time of excavation. A relatively shallow topsoil came down on to a natural deposit of mottled brown clay. No archaeological features were identified during excavation, and there was no evidence of any archaeological remains in this field, the geophysical anomaly cutting across Trench 32 was confirmed as a field drain.

Field 8, Trenches 37–44

Located on the north-west edge of the site, the field was flat pasture at the time of the evaluation work. The field comprised a topsoil of loamy clay overlying a narrow band of greyish subsoil, coming down on to a natural deposit of light yellowish clay. Geophysical anomalies identified in Trenches 41, 38 and 44, were confirmed as land drains.

Field 9, Trenches 45–47

Located in the centre of the site, this was a flat, sub-rectangular shaped field of thick long grass, containing three trenches. The ground was wetter and softer in this field, which was being used as pasture at the time of excavation. A topsoil of clay loam overlay a thin compacted subsoil, coming down on to a natural deposit of mottled clay. No archaeological features were uncovered.

Field 10, Trenches 48–57

A large field located on the western edge of the development site, which was under pasture at the time of excavation. The field comprised a topsoil, overlying a thin subsoil, coming down onto a natural deposit of yellow clay. The geophysical anomalies in Trenches 50, 52 and 53 were not identified during excavation, but are likely indicators of field drains or other modern activity. No archaeological features were uncovered.



Field 11, Trenches 58–61

A relatively small square shaped field located in the central west part of the site, which was under pasture at the time of excavation. A loamy topsoil, overlay a compacted silty clay subsoil, coming down onto a natural deposit of crumbly, yellow brown clay. No archaeological features were uncovered.

Field 12, Trenches 62–67

Located in the southern central part of the site, this was a large sub-rectangular field under pasture at the time of excavation, and which sloped gradually from east to west. It comprised a loamy topsoil, overlying a silty interface deposit, coming down on to a natural deposit of soft, yellowish brown alluvium. There was no evidence of surviving ridge and furrow in this field. A post-medieval burning event was noted in Trench 66.

Field 13, Trench 68

Not done because of access issues with the machinery.

Field 14, Trenches 69–74

A flat, linear, irregular shaped field occupying the southern part of the site, which was under pasture at the time of excavation. The topsoil comprised a rooty, silty loam, overlying a yellowish silty subsoil, coming down on to natural deposits comprising silty gravels.

In the base of Trench 71, several furrows were identified running down slope in an east/west direction. The width of the furrows on average, measured approximately six to seven metres wide, by 0.3m deep and displayed the characteristic 'reverse S' associated with the medieval period.

Several flint flakes were recovered from the fill (7105), of furrow [7104], they included a small conical shaped single platform flint core, dated to the later Mesolithic/early Neolithic period (Appendix 2); medieval pottery was also recovered from the furrows in this trench.

In Trench 70, a small feature was identified on the base of the trench. It measured 0.25m diameter x 0.19m deep [7004], narrowing down to a blunted point. It was filled by a deposit (7003), which comprised a dark brown silty clay, containing a high percentage of non-oak charcoal (Appendix 3). Within the fill was a small collection of debitage/flints, a piece of daub and a fragment of fire cracked stone. One piece of struck flint indicates a technique associated with the later Neolithic period.

A single heavily abraded barley grain was recovered from (7003), the fill of post-hole [7004].

Field 15, Trenches 75–78

This was a flat, relatively small, sub-rectangular field located in the south-west part of the site, which was under pasture at the time of excavation. The surface vegetation was thick grass, but there were no signs of any surviving ridge and furrow. The field comprised a topsoil of dark brown silty clay, overlying a light brown subsoil, coming down onto the natural clay. There were no archaeological remains in this field. A sondage was excavated at the northern end of Trench 75, which indicated that the natural deposits consisted of clays extending for a depth of up to 2.4m.

5 DISCUSSION

Despite the evidence from topsoil finds for background human activity from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period, no significant remains were found during the course of the evaluation. Topographically the site comprised an area of higher ground extending over fields 1, 2, 12, 13 and part of 14, on which the modern farm buildings are located, surrounded by the flatter ground of fields 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 15. These topographical changes are mirrored by the changes in superficial geology which were recorded over the site as a result of the archaeological ground works.

The flatter ground to the north and west of the farm comprised alluvial clays, and probably reflects its position within the tidal estuary of the Severn approximately half a mile to the west. The hill on which the farm is set however was comprised softer yellowish clays, possibly suggesting a dump of later geologically derived material, either glacial or estuarine, which became the focus for subsequent settlement, certainly in the historic period, and possibly in the pre-Roman period also.

The flints recovered from the plough soil in Trench 71 had clearly been transported (see Appendix 2). As they were found within a medieval agricultural furrow, they were clearly not in situ. They may have derived from a flint scatter within the topsoil in this area that has been dispersed by medieval ploughing. Alternatively they, may have migrated downhill from settlement focussed around the high ground to the east.

Feature [7004] is more problematic. The flints within this feature are less likely to have been transported; however the occurrence of potentially intrusive medieval pottery within the same feature suggests a degree of later disturbance. The abraded nature of the charcoal and single cereal grain suggest that the burnt material in the feature was transported from elsewhere.

Due to the low lying nature of the area within the Severn estuary, certainly in the pre-Roman period, environmental conditions were probably not conducive to human settlement in the area, apart from possible temporary foraging camps on higher ground, on the edge of what would have been an abundant source of game in the Mesolithic/Neolithic period. On balance feature [7004] is probably the remains of an isolated prehistoric pit that has been truncated by later medieval ploughing.

The ridge and furrow that survives on the lower slopes of the high ground around the farmhouse may indicate the presence of former medieval settlement outside of the proposed development area.

In Field 3, sondages dug at either end of all the trenches, confirmed the shallow nature of the topsoil, while the presence of field drains at the deeper levels indicated an area prone to seasonal flooding and poor drainage for example and therefore unsuitable for domestic settlement. The three features identified in this area, in Trenches 16, 17 and 13, may be related to the presence of a former pond still visible as a small copse of trees in the centre of the field. Clearly attempts to drain the area were undertaken in the 18/19th century period.

6 CONCLUSION

The evaluation has confirmed the area of Hillhouse Farm as one of generally low archaeological potential, on which the proposed development would have little or no archaeological impact. The finding of Mesolithic/Neolithic flints in the lower plough soil of the furrows suggests the presence of low intensity prehistoric activity in the vicinity, albeit disturbed by plough activity from the medieval period until the modern day.

The evaluation strategy has provided a balanced sample, confirming the indications in the geophysical survey of a general lack of significant archaeological remains within the proposed development area.



7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Trench register

TR01	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.35

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0100	Topsoil. Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0.2
0101	Subsoil. Light orangey brown compact silt.	0.1
0102	Natural. Orangey brown clay silt.	+0.3

Close to present farm buildings, on high ground, gently sloping field towards West. No archaeological features found. Staining on base from Brook 3m's North. Modern farm debris and rooting throughout.

TR02	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0200	Topsoil. Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0.12
0201	Subsoil. Light orangey brown compact silt.	0.18
0202	Natural. Orangey brown clay silt.	+0.2

Close to present farm buildings, sloping ground to North West, on hill. No Archaeological features found. Patches of modern disturbance from farming. Fragment of glazed medieval pottery found. Uneven firing, coil built, 14 C.

TR03	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.25

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0300	Topsoil. Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0.15
0301	Subsoil. Light orangey brown compact silt.	0.07
0302	Natural. Orangey brown clay silt.	+0.22

Adjacent to modern A38 (Roman road). Sloping ground falls away to North. No archaeological features found. Lots of modern dumping, disturbance & burning.

TR04	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.3

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0400	Topsoil. Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0.2
0401	Subsoil. Mix of topsoil and natural, compact.	0.1
0402	Natural. Orangey brown clay silt.	+0.3

Slightly sloping ground, lower slope of hill. No Archaeological features found. Pottery fragments on base of trench, possible 15/16th century

TR05	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.35

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0500	Topsoil. Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0.15
0501	Subsoil. Same as Trench 4.	0.15
0502	Natural. Orangey brown clay silt.	+0.3

Slightly sloping ground, lower slope of hill. No Archaeological features found. Pottery fragments on base of trench, possible 16/17th century.

TR06	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.15

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0600	Topsoil. Mid to dark loose silty loam. Same as (1000)	0.1
0601	Subsoil. Same as Trench 4.	0.15
0602	Natural. Grey orange clay silt.	+0.15

Ridge and Furrow, reverse S shaped, 6m wide, therefore likely medieval in date. 14 C provisional. Characterised in the soil by a darker fill often containing pottery frags, charcoal, stones, grit and lime fragments. Some visible on landscape, some ploughed out and therefore difficult to establish definite contours and edges at this level.

TR07	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	SE/NW	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0700	Topsoil. Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0.2
0701	Subsoil. Same as Trench 4.	0.1
0702	Natural. Yellowish brown, friable clayey silt.	+0.3

Flattish ground, just off lower slope of shallow hill. Close to A38. Ridge and furrow in field. No Archaeology found. Tree bowl present.

TR08	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.3

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0800	Topsoil. Same as (1000)	0.2
0801	Subsoil. Same as (1001)	0.1
0802	Natural. Yellowish brown, friable clayey silt.	+0.3

Lines of ridge and furrow visible running N/S in base of trench. Very slightly sloping ground.

TR09	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.28

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0900	Topsoil. Same as (1000)	0.2
0901	Subsoil. Same as (1001)	0.08
0902	Natural. Yellowish brown, friable clayey silt.	+0.28

Lines of wide ridge and furrow visible running N/S in base of trench. Large bank aligned N/S, 6.20 wide and probable association.

TR10	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	NE/SW	50	2	0.3

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1000	Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0.15
1001	Subsoil. Mix of topsoil and natural.	0.13
1002	Natural. Greyish orange, friable clayey silt.	+0.28

Very slight slope, Ridge and furrow in field. No Archaeological features found.

TR11	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.32

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1100	Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0.12
1101	Subsoil. Mix of topsoil and natural.	0.13
1102	Interface comprising (1101) & (1103)	0.05
1103	Natural. Greyish orange, friable clayey silt.	+0.3

Close to gates used for farm traffic. Field contains ridge and furrow, though not apparent on landscape in this area and harder to determine below ground although it is present.

TR12	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.25

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1200	Dark brown, friable silty clay	0.25
1201	Subsoil. Yellowish brown clay	0.36
1202	Natural. Light yellow gravel.	+0.36
1203	Cut of ridge and furrow.	0.59
1204	Fill of (1204)	?

No evidence of any Geophysical anomalies. Field under stubble. Irregular field adjacent to A38 (Roman road).

TR13	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	?	50	2.00	0.20

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1300	Dark brown, friable silty clay	0.2
1301	Interface deposit. Yellowish silty clay.	?
1302	Natural. Clay	?
1303	NE/SW aligned near southern end of trench. Parallel to modern field boundary and Roman road. Top of cut possibly cut by topsoil ploughing. L: +2m. W:0.73m	0.1
1304	Single fill of linear [1303]. No dateable finds. Disuse deposit. Grey silty fill	0.1

Irregular field adjacent to A38 (Roman road). Band of greyish fill running across trench.

TR14	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	?	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1400	Dark brown, friable silty clay	0.2
1401	Interface deposit. Of Topsoil & natural.	0.1
1402	Natural. Clay	?

Flat field adjacent to A38 (Roman road). Geophysical anomaly is modern dump of bricks/mortar. Pottery fragments on base of trench.

TR15	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1500	Topsoil. Light brown, friable silty clay	0.2
1501	Natural	+0.2

Irregular shaped field adjacent to A38 (Roman road). Stubble on field.

TR16	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.25

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1600	Topsoil. Same as trench 13.	0.19
1601	Natural. Same as trench 13.	+0.19
1602	Cut of linear at Northern end of trench. Extends into trench 15 towards Western end of trench. Aligned NW/SE. Appears to run at 90° to linear in trench 13, possibly old field boundaries. Full extent of feature not determined as extends beyond limits of excavation. L: +10m. W: +1.44.	0.25
1603	Fill of linear [1602]. Same as [1703]	0.25

Flat field adjacent to A38 (Roman road). Very little topsoil.



TR17	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1700	Topsoil. Same as Trench 13.	0.09
1701	Natural. Same as Trench 13.	+0.11
1702	Cut of linear ditch. Aligned NW/SE. Same ditch as [1602]. 17m from Western end of trench.	0.25
1703	Single fill of linear [1702]. Same as [1702]. Disuse deposit.	0.25

Field boundary.

TR18	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	NW/SE	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1800	Topsoil. Mid brown, loose silty loam.	0.1
1801	Subsoil. Light orangey yellow brown clayey silt.	0.1
1802	Natural. Yellowish grey silty clay.	+0.2

No archaeological features. Deepish brook runs N/S a few m East of the trench.

TR19	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1900	Topsoil. Dark brown, friable, silty clay turf.	0.1
1901	Subsoil. Friable, greyish brown, silty clay.	0.1
1902	Natural. Light orange clay.	+0.2

Modern linear feature midway along trench, firm clay fill.

TR20	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2000	Topsoil. Humic, dark brown, friable.	0.2
2001	Natural. Silty clay.	+0.2

No evidence of Geophysical anomalies running N/S across trench. One field drain aligned E/W.

TR21	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2100	Topsoil. Humic, dark brown, friable, clayey silt	0.2
2101	Natural. Silty clay.	+0.2

Evidence of grey brown silty clay interface deposit between natural clay and topsoil. Narrow stone filled modern field drain running NE/SW at Northern end.

TR22	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2200	Topsoil. Humic, dark brown, friable, clayey silt.n	0.2
2201	Natural. Silty clay.	+0.2

No Archaeological features present.

TR23	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.20

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2300	Topsoil. Mid brown, loose silty loam.	0.1
2301	Interface comprising (2300) & (2302).	0.16
2302	Natural. Yellowish grey silty clay.	+0.16

No archaeological features. Modern plough scars run across trench.

TR24	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	NE/SW	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2400	Topsoil. Greyish brown, with clay flecks, silty clay.	0.16
2401	Subsoil. Interface. Greyish brown with clay flecks, silty clay.	0.04
2402	Natural. Mottled orange clay.	+0.2

No archaeological features. Modern plough marks on base of trench.

TR25	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2500	Topsoil. Same as 2300	0.15
2501	Subsoil. Same as 2301	0.1
2502	Natural. Mottled orange clay.	+0.2

No archaeological features.

TR26	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.00	0.20

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2600	Topsoil. Dark brown, humic, dry, friable, silty clay.	0.15
2601	Interface. Mixed topsoil material, silty clay.	0.05
2602	Natural. Mottled grey orange clay.	+0.2

No archaeological features. Modern plough marks on base of trench running E/W. Field is close to beck which borders field.

TR27	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)
	NE/SW	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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2700 Topsoil. Greyish brown, friable, silty clay. 0.15

2701 Subsoil. Interface. Greyish brown with yellowish clay flecks, friable silty clay. 0.05

2702 Natural. Mottled blueish grey orange clay. +0.2

No archaeological features. Adjacent to beck/deep water channel.

TR28	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.18

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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2800 Topsoil. Dark brown, soft, clayey silt. Rooty. 0.17

2801 Subsoil. Interface. Light brown with clay flecks, silty clay. No inclusions. 0.06

2802 Natural. Mottled orange clay. +0.2

No archaeological features. No evidence of Geophysical anomalies.

TR29	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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2900 Topsoil. Mid brown, friable, rooty/dry, silty clay. 0.2

2902 Natural. Mottled orange clay. Dry, crumbly. +0.2

No archaeological features. Modern spread of fragments of coal, pottery. Slight undulations in field and surface channels, one of which is present in base of trench.

TR30	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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3000 Topsoil. Greyish brown, with clay flecks, silty clay. 0.2

3001 Natural. Mottled orange clay. +0.24

No archaeological features. Shallow surface channels visible on surface of field. Occ' fragment of coal & modern ceramic in topsoil.

TR31	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)
	NE/SW	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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3100 Topsoil. Under pasture. Light grey brown. 0.2

3101 Subsoil. Interface comprising topsoil & compact clay. 0.1

3102 Natural. Light orange compact clay. +0.3

No archaeological features.

TR32	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.24

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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3200 Topsoil. Same as Trench 36. 0.11

3201 Subsoil. Same as Trench 36. 0.13

3202 Natural. Mottled orange clay. +0.24

3203 Land drain. Narrow linear. 0.18 in width, blue grey fill, different to 3202. Explains Geophysical anomaly in this area. —

No archaeological features. Modern plough marks on base of trench.

TR33	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.25

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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3300 Topsoil. Same as Trench 36. 0.07

3301 Subsoil. Same as Trench 37. 0.16

3302 Natural. Same as Trench 37. +0.25

No archaeological features.

TR34	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.23

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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3400 Topsoil. Same as Trench 36. 0.08

3401 Subsoil. Same as Trench 37. 0.15

3402 Natural. Mid grey yellow clay. Slightly stony. +0.23

No archaeological features. Adjacent to beck on Western edge. Horseshoe within topsoil.

TR35	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Average depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.3

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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3500 Topsoil. Same as Trench 36. 0.14

3501 Subsoil. Same as Trench 43. 0.15

3502 Natural. Same as Trench 37. +0.29

No archaeological features. Flat pasture land. Beck along Western edge. 1 small pot sherd within subsoil.



TR36	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	NE/SW	50	2	0.17

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3600	Topsoil. Same as Trench 36.	0.08
3601	Subsoil. Same as Trench 37	0.09
3602	Natural. Same as Trench 37.	+0.17

No archaeological features. Tree root activity.

TR37	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.14

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3700	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.14
3701	Subsoil. Grey mid brown clay. No inclusions. Clear firm, moist.	0.08
3702	Natural. Light yellowish grey clay, clear, firm, moist.	+0.22

No archaeological features. Natural in this trench differs from other trenches in the same field. (Trenches 38–44). Pot sherd within subsoil.

TR38	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.29

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3800	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.21
3801	Subsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.08
3802	Natural. Same as Trench 43.	+0.29

No archaeological features. Land drain near Southern end of trench, explains Geophysical anomaly.

TR39	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.25

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3900	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.09
3901	Subsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.18
3902	Natural. Same as Trench 43.	+0.18

No archaeological features. Land drain near Western end of trench.

TR40	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.21

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4000	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.11
4001	Subsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.2
4002	Natural. Same as Trench 43.	+0.2

No archaeological features.

TR41	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.21

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4100	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.21
4101	Subsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.08
4102	Natural. Same as Trench 43.	+0.29
4103	Shallow cut for linear. W: 0.68m. Aligned N/W S/E.	0.06
4104	Fill of linear [4103]. Firm mid orange brown clay, similar to subsoil.	0.06

Linear at East end of trench identified on Geophysical. No dateable material recovered. Possible land drain.

TR42	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.18

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4200	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.08
4201	Subsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.16
4202	Natural. Same as Trench 43.	+0.16

No archaeological features. Trench moved 2m East as the West End would have crossed the field entrance.

TR43	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.29

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4300	Topsoil. Mid brown grey loamy clay. Clear wavy moist, loose turf line.	0.21
4301	Subsoil. Light brown grey clay. Diffuse, wavy, moist, and friable.	0.08
4302	Natural. Light yellow grey clay. Sharp, wavy, moist, friable.	+0.2

No archaeological features. Land drain near Southern end of trench, identified as Geophysics anomaly.

TR44	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4400	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.11
4401	Subsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.09
4402	Natural. Same as Trench 43.	+0.2

No archaeological features. Land drain located at Southern half of trench, explains Geophysical anomaly.

TR45	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.35

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4500	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.2
4501	Subsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.1
4502	Natural. Same as Trench 43.	+0.3

No archaeological features.

TR46	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2.00	0.3

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4600	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.2
4601	Subsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.1
4602	Natural. Same as Trench 43.	+0.3

No archaeological features. Land drains present and staining from putrid standing water.

TR47	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4700	Topsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.1
4701	Subsoil. Same as Trench 43.	0.1
4702	Natural. Same as Trench 43.	+0.2

No archaeological features.

TR48	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.34

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4800	Topsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.12
4801	Subsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.14
4802	Natural. Same as Trench 53.	+0.14

No archaeological features.

TR49	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.31

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
4900	Topsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.13
4901	Subsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.09
4902	Natural. Same as Trench 53.	+0.1

No archaeological features.

TR50	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.33

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5000	Topsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.13
5001	Subsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.09
5002	Natural. Same as Trench 53.	+0.12

No archaeological features.

TR51	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5100	Topsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.17
5101	Subsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.11
5102	Natural. Same as Trench 53.	+0.16

No archaeological features.

TR52	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.38

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5200	Topsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.09
5201	Subsoil. Same as Trench 53.	0.16
5202	Natural. Same as Trench 53.	+0.16

No archaeological features.



TR53	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5300	Topsoil. Dark orange brown silty clay. Clear, plastic, friable, no inclusions.	0.13
5301	Subsoil. Mid orange brown clay. Silty gravel. Friable, plastic, no inclusions.	0.11
5302	Natural. Light orange yellow clay. Firm, no inclusions.	+0.15

No archaeological features.

TR54	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.35

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5400	Topsoil. Mid brown loose, silty loam, under pasture. Turf roots.	0.2
5401	Subsoil. Light orange yellow silty clay. Damp, hard, compact. No inclusions.	0.15
5402	Natural. Light orange yellow brown clay. Firm, friable, no inclusions.	+0.35

No archaeological features.

TR55	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.35

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5500	Topsoil. Same as Trench 54.	0.2
5501	Subsoil. Same as Trench 54	0.15
5502	Natural. Same as Trench 54	+0.35

No archaeological features.

TR56	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5600	Topsoil. Same as Trench 54.	0.2
5601	Subsoil. Same as Trench 54	0.15
5602	Natural. Same as Trench 54	+0.35

No archaeological features.

TR57	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.2

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5700	Topsoil. Same as Trench 54	0.2
5701	Subsoil. Same as Trench 54	0.15
5702	Natural. Same as Trench 54	+0.35

No archaeological features.

TR58	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5800	Topsoil. Medium brown loose, crumbly, silty loam. Under pasture, turf roots.	0.2
5801	Subsoil. Light orange yellow brown silty clay. Damp, very compact.	0.2
5802	Natural. Light orange yellow brown, flecks of grey, silty clay. Damp, friable, very compact.	+0.4

No archaeological features.

TR60	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6000	Topsoil. Same as Trench 58.	0.2
6001	Subsoil. Same as Trench 58.	0.2
6002	Natural. Same as Trench 58.	+0.4

No archaeological features.

TR61	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.42

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6100	Topsoil. Same as Trench 58.	0.22
6101	Subsoil. Same as Trench 58.	0.2
6102	Natural. Same as Trench 58.	+0.42

No archaeological features.

TR62	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.18

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6200	Topsoil. Soft, loose silty loam.	0.18
6201	Interface. Wavy mix of topsoil and subsoil.	0.1
6202	Subsoil. Silty alluviums. Very soft, clean, light orangey yellow brown.	0.12
6203	Silty alluvium	+0.4

No archaeological features. Interesting to note change in geology in this field. River 0.5 miles away, on a flat flood plain. Trench retaining water. Very wet throughout.

TR63	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.5

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6300	Topsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.22
6301	Interface. Same as Trench 62.	0.08
6302	Subsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.2
6303	Natural. Same as Trench 62.	+0.5

No archaeological features.

TR64	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.5

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6400	Topsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.25
6401	Interface. Same as Trench 62.	0.15
6402	Subsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.1
6403	Natural. Same as Trench 62.	+0.5

No archaeological features.

TR65	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6500	Topsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.2
6501	Interface. Same as Trench 62.	0.1
6502	Subsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.1
6503	Natural. Same as Trench 62.	+0.4

No archaeological features.

TR66	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6600	Topsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.18
6601	Interface. Same as Trench 62.	0.17
6602	Subsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.05
6603	Spread of burnt wood and charcoal. In situ burning. Within subsoil, so likely post medieval. Similar small patch 2m North of this. Post med pot frags in subsoil and on trench base.	0.04
6604	Natural. Same as Trench 62.	+0.40

Post med area of burning. No other features present.

TR67	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6700	Topsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.2
6701	Interface. Same as Trench 62.	0.2
6702	Subsoil. Same as Trench 62.	0.05
6604	Natural. Same as Trench 62.	+0.4

No Archaeological features present.

TR69	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.5

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6900	Topsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.2
6901	Interface. Same as Trench 73.	0.25
6602	Subsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.05
6603	Natural. Clay.	+0.4

Field containing ridge and furrow. Not visible on land surface around this trench. At Southern end trench cuts through compost/muck/rubbish dump comprising a very dark almost black deposit which has been there for years and stained the soils underneath. Sondage dug to ascertain this.



TR70	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.35

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7000	Topsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.2
7001	Subsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.15
7002	Natural. Clay.	+0.35
7003	Post-hole single fill. Dark brown black silty clay. High % of charcoal flecks. (Sample #1). Flint flakes, daub, fire cracked stone within fill. 0.25m diameter.	0.19
7004	Post-hole Cut. Vertical, irregular circular. 0.25m in diameter.	0.19

Furrow at lower, Western end. Part of medieval ridge and furrow. Single post-hole towards centre of trench. No associated features. Ground slopes to West.

TR71	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7100	Topsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.2
7101	Interface. Same as Trench 73.	0.2
7102	Cut for land drain that cuts furrows.	0.2
7103	Fill of [7102]. Re deposited natural.	0.2
7104	Cut of furrow #1. Last phase of medieval ploughing. Cut disturbed on Southern edge by cut for modern land drain. W: 2.60m. L: +2m.	0.30
7105	Fill of furrow #1. Light yellowish orange brown silt and grey flecked clay. Damp & very compact. Occ charcoal fleck. 2 sherds of medieval pot & struck flints present within the fill.	0.30
7106	Cut of furrow #2. Same as [7104] W: 2m. L: +2m	0.15
7107	Fill of furrow #2. Same as [7105]. No finds.	0.15
7108	Silty alluvium above natural. Mid yellowish orange brown. Very compact, damp silt with patches of clay.	0.2
7109	Natural. Light orangey brown, wet, soft silty gravels.	+0.75

Trench within area containing ridge and furrow that is aligned East West across field. Parts of it very visible on the surface, mostly flattened in this area. Heavily disturbed below ground by earlier r & f ploughing, last phase only visible above ground. Modern land drain on same alignment cuts both furrows excavated in this trench therefore feature definitions obscured.

TR72	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.5

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7200	Topsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.2
7201	Interface. Same as Trench 73.	0.15
7202	Subsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.15
7203	Natural. Same as Trench 73.	+0.5

Some ridge and furrow present though difficult to identify.

TR73	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.45

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7300	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, loose silty loam with turf roots.	0.2
7301	Interface. Mix of topsoil & subsoil.	0.15
7302	Subsoil. Yellowish orange, clean, compact silt.	0.15
7303	Natural. Mix of yellowish brown gravels & silt.	+0.45

No archaeological features.

TR74	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.5

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7400	Topsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.2
7401	Interface. Same as Trench 73.	0.15
7302	Subsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.15
6303	Natural. Same as Trench 73.	+0.5

No archaeological features.

TR75	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7500	Topsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.18
7501	Subsoil. Same as Trench 73.	0.12
7502	Natural. Same as Trench 73.	+0.4

No archaeological features. Sondage inserted at Northern end to 2.65m (below ground surface) to check underlying deposits. Natural brown clays to 2.40m (bgs), then water table and clay turns to blue grey, but same deposit.

TR76	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	?	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7600	Topsoil. Same as Trench 75.	0.2
7601	Subsoil. Same as Trench 75.	0.15
7602	Natural. Same as Trench 75.	+0.4

No archaeological features.

TR77	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	N/S	50	2	0.4

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7700	Topsoil. Same as Trench 75.	0.18
7701	Subsoil. Same as Trench 75.	0.12
7702	Natural. Same as Trench 75.	+0.4

No archaeological features. Sondage inserted at Northern end to 2.65m bgs to check underlying deposits. Natural brown clays to 2.40m bgs then water table and clay turns to blue grey, but same deposit.

TR78	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Av. depth (m)
	E/W	50	2	0.45

Context	Context description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7800	Topsoil. Same as Trench 75.	0.2
7801	Subsoil. Same as Trench 75.	0.15
7802	Natural. Same as Trench 75.	0.4

No archaeological features.



APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

BY JULIE FRANKLIN, STEPHANIE RÁTKAI & JULIE LOCHRIE

A small assemblage was recovered, including 25 sherds (276g) of pottery, 6 sherds (316g) of ceramic building material, 28 lithics and a handful of other finds. While some finds are clearly prehistoric, Roman or medieval, the majority are of more recent post-medieval origin. **Table 1** gives a summary of the finds assemblage by trench, with spot dating.

Pottery

The pottery numbered 25 sherds (276g), spread between nine trenches. The earliest are three sherds (Trench 5, Trench 37) of Roman date. The sherd from Trench 37 is almost certainly Severn Valley Ware, a pottery type that was made throughout the Romano-British period and in the absence of form sherds is not closely datable. The second sherd seems too sandy to be Severn Valley Ware and is probably a generic Roman oxidised ware.

One sherd containing an oolitic limestone temper, could be identified as medieval. The sherd possibly originated in the Cotswolds area but other areas of Gloucestershire did produce fabrics containing ooliths. Another associated sherd could also be medieval but was too small to identify.

Two sherds of Malvern Chase pottery, from different vessels, were found in Trench 71. Malvern Chase Ware was widely distributed, often utilising water transport in particular the River Severn. These date to the late medieval/post-medieval transition.

The greater part of the pottery was post-medieval, dating to the 17th-18th centuries, possibly no later than the mid-18th century. This pottery consists mainly of basic utilitarian wares with a few table wares. Rather more 'exotic' or fashionable items such as tin-glazed earthenwares and white salt-glazed stoneware were not present and this tends to suggest a rather 'rustic' assemblage.

The post-medieval pottery can be divided into two groups. The first could be classed as the output of 'country potters', predominantly utilitarian forms such as bowls and storage jars, that supplied basic household demands and changed little during their periods of production. Here, these wares occur in orange fabrics, usually with few inclusions. The fabrics have been divided into an 'a' fabric with very few inclusions of any type and a 'b' fabric which contained abundant very fine sand (<0.1mm). The fabrics are not unlike those produced at Newent and Whitney (Hereford Fabric A7e, Vince 1985, 45) and water transport could have aided transportation to a site such as this. However, there were numerous small (and not so small) producers of these types of ware in the Welsh Marches but also in Somerset (Coleman-Smith and Pearson 1988, 400-402), whose wares reached Bristol and could be redistributed from there up the River Severn. The 'yellow ware' (Trench 5) has the same fabric as some of the putative Newent/Whitney 'a' sherds and as such is quite different from the Midlands Yellow Ware sherds found in Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire. The coarseware sherd found in Trench 10, belongs to another fabric/ware group, common to the West Midlands, and used principally for utilitarian vessels such as bowls, pancheons and storage jars. A further utilitarian vessel was represented by a brown salt-glazed stoneware sherd (Trench 4).

The second group of post-medieval pottery, contains finer forms, mainly consisting of table wares. The wares represented are slip-decorated wares, such as feathered slipware, and mottled wares. These were made both in Bristol and the Staffordshire Potteries and unfortunately it is virtually impossible to distinguish from which source they originate. Given the location of the site, Bristol is probably more likely but the given the presence of the coarseware sherd (Trench 10), a Staffordshire source cannot be ruled out.

Four sherds, two utilitarian whiteware and two porcelain sherds were found in Trench 6 and Trench 9 respectively. They are likely to date to the 19th century.

Trench	Pottery count	Pottery weight	CBM count	CBM weight	Lithics count	Iron count	Industrial waste weight	Clay pipe count	Dating
02	2	23g	–	–	–	–	–	–	L16th–E/M18th
04	5	42g	2	56g	–	–	–	–	L17th–M18th
05	4	47g	–	–	1	–	–	1	PH/Rom/PM/Mod
06	5	21g	1	84g	–	2	–	–	PM/Mod
09	3	35g	–	–	–	–	–	–	PM/Mod
10	1	75g	–	–	–	–	–	–	17th–18th
11	–	–	2	154g	–	–	–	–	e. Post–Med?
37	1	6g	–	–	–	–	–	–	Roman?
70	2	<0.5g	–	–	16	–	<0.5g	–	PH/Medi
71	2	27g	1	22g	11	–	–	–	PH/15th–16th
Total	25	276g	6	316g	28	2	<0.5g	1	

TABLE 1

Finds assemblage summary by trench

Ceramic building material

Two sherds (Trench 11) are identifiable as brick and roof tile of probable post-medieval date. The other four sherds (Trench 4, Trench 6, Trench 71) are softer fired and abraded and are possibly fragments of burnt daub.

Lithics

The chipped stone assemblage numbered 28 pieces (104g), comprising three cores, two tools, one blade, 13 flakes and nine chips (<10mm; all retrieved from soil samples). All material is flint in a variety of conditions and fragmentation. Most of the flint is either burnt or heavily patinated, obscuring original colour.

In general the quantities are too small and damaged to accurately characterise the assemblage but some observations are possible.

The finds from Trench 70 (7003) are both more numerous and in better condition than those from other trenches. The small pieces which are prevalent in this group are also more likely to indicate reduction in the vicinity rather than chance loss. One flake which has been removed from the side of the platform may indicate a technique common in the later Neolithic where flakes are strategically removed around the circumference of the core. Though associated with medieval pottery, the sherds are extremely small and potentially intrusive.

The finds found in Trench 71 are more difficult to characterise. The small conical shaped core (7105) could be later Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic but it is so patinated it is almost corticated. The finds found in (7105) are associated with agricultural furrows and are therefore not in situ.

The single find from Trench 5 is a heavily patinated, abraded core that is clearly residual.

Other finds

The remaining finds include a clay pipe stem (Trench 5) of 18th century or later date. An iron nail and a small iron object (Trench 6) cannot be closely dated but are consistent with the post-medieval and modern date of the pottery found in this trench.

A small quantity (less than 0.5g) of magnetic residue recovered from a sample retent (7003) might represent ironworking in the general vicinity. The fragments are associated with small fragments of medieval pottery and may be contemporary with them.

Discussion

The earliest finds are lithics of possible Neolithic date and may date contexts (7003) and (7105). Finds of Roman and medieval pottery suggest low level activity in the general vicinity in these periods, but are clearly residual. The post-medieval assemblage is more defined and is consistent with a rural settlement site of the 17th or early 18th century. Finds were spread through Trench 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11 though with no clear concentrations. These sherds might derive from midden material deposited on the fields to fertilise and break up the soil. Modern material of 19th century and later date is sparser and again represents only low level activity.

References

Coleman-Smith, R & Pearson, T 1988 *Excavations in the Donyatt Potteries, Phillimore, Chichester*.

Vince, A G 1985 'The Pottery' in Shoesmith, R *Hereford City Excavations Volume 3 The Finds*, CBA Research Report 56, 35–65.

Finds catalogue

Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
02	U/S	–	2	23	Pottery (PM)	Newent/Whitney-type a	sherds join, int. olive glaze, bowl/jar	L16th–E/M18th
04	U/S	–	2	2	Pottery (PM)	Mottled ware	–	L17th–18th
04	U/S	–	1	2	Pottery (PM)	Feathered slipware	platter	L17th–M18th
04	0401	–	1	11	CBM	Daub?	Orange–brown. Clean finely sandy body with some burnt-out organic inclusions	?
04	0401	–	1	45	CBM	Daub?	Orange–brown. Clean finely sandy body with some burnt-out organic inclusions	?
04	0401	–	1	22	Pottery (PM)	Slipware	large mug/bowl base	L17th–M18th
04	0401	–	1	16	Pottery (PM)	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	jar	18th
05	U/S	–	1	4	Clay Pipe	Stem	narrow bore	18th–e.20th
05	U/S	–	1	35	Pottery (PM)	Newent/Whitney-type b	internal olive glaze	L16th–E/M18th
05	0501	–	1	20	Lithics	Core	Multi-platform core. Core has been rotated multiple times to make best use of the sub angular shape, much is still cortical, three main platforms visible with removal of a few other flakes at other locations. Condition patinated and abraded.	



Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
05	0501	—	1	6	Pottery (PM)	Yellow ware	bowl	17th–M18th
05	0501	—	1	3	Pottery (PM)	Newent/Whitney-type a	mug	17th–E18th
05	0501	—	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	Roman?	heavily abraded, thin walled	Roman?
06	U/S	—	1		Iron	Object	long triangular object	
06	U/S	—	1	84	CBM	Daub?	Orange-brown. Clean finely sandy body with small rounded limestone fragments	?
06	U/S	—	1		Iron	Nail	T-shaped head	
06	U/S	—	2	5	Pottery (Mod)	Porcelain	bowl, trace of int. red, overglaze painted dec	E19th?
06	U/S	—	1	4	Pottery (PM)	Newent/Whitney-type b	bowl/jar, internal brown glaze	L16th–E/M18th
06	U/S	—	1	2	Pottery (PM)	Newent/Whitney-type a	internal brown glaze, ext. heavily abraded	L16th–E/M18th
06	U/S	—	1	10	Pottery (PM)	Newent/Whitney-type b	jar?	PM
09	U/S	—	2	33	Pottery (Mod)	Utilitarian whiteware	—	19th
09	U/S	—	1	2	Pottery (PM)	Feathered slipware	platter	L17th–M18th
10	U/S	—	1	75	Pottery (PM)	Coarseware	large bowl base	17th–18th
11	U/S	—	1	73	CBM	RoofTile	Orange-brown. Clean finely sandy body with some burnt-out organic inclusions	E.PM?
11	U/S	—	1	81	CBM	Brick?	Red-brown, hard fired. Clean finely sandy body with some burnt-out organic inclusions	E.PM?
37	3701	—	1	6	Pottery (Rom)	Severn Valley ware	heavily abraded	Roman?
70	7003	—	—	0	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	—	
70	7003	1	1	0	Pottery	?	too small for ID	
70	7003	1	1	0	Pottery (Medi)	Oolitic-tempered ware	—	10th–13th
70	7003	—	6	24	Lithics	Tools and Debitage	Broken, inner, proximal end with bifacial, abrupt edge retouch to the left proximal edge. Broken across medial; very small secondary, hard hammer flake with retouch to the right lateral, proximal to medial; small secondary flake with trapezoidal cross section, small secondary flake, broken obliquely across medial; inner flake; thick, burnt flake. Condition burnt and fresh.	—
70	7003	1	10	1	Lithics	Debitage	Inner flint chips and a distal flake fragment. Condition burnt and fresh.	—
71	U/S	—	2	2	Lithics	Debitage	Broken and burnt inner flake; small, broken, secondary, proximal flake fragment, struck from the side of the platform. Condition burnt and fairly fresh	—
71	U/S	—	1	22	CBM	Daub?	Orange-brown. Clean finely sandy body with some burnt-out organic inclusions	?
71	U/S	—	1	14	Pottery (Medi)	Malvern Chase Ware	internal tan glaze, bowl?	15th–16th
71	U/S	—	1	13	Pottery (Medi)	Malvern Chase Ware	very abraded	M14th–16th
71	7105	—	9	57	Lithics	Core and Debitage	Dual platform core, roughly conical. Platforms at 90 degree angles. Production of small flakes and potentially blades; Platform core. Platform flake which has then been used further as a platform core on its ventral side at distal; Secondary, thick, burnt and broken probable blade; small secondary, soft hammer blade, triangular section, small and simple platform; thick, burnt, secondary hard hammer flake; two short, inner hard hammer flakes, one with later break at distal; small, wide secondary hard hammer flake; broken secondary flake, missing proximal. Condition patinated, lightly abraded and/or burnt.	—

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

LAURA BAILEY

Introduction

One 10 litre sample and hand collected animal bone recovered during an evaluation at Land North of Hillhouse Farm Cambridge, Gloucester, was received for environmental assessment. The sample was taken from the fill of a post-hole and hand collected bone was recovered from Trench 6. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the sample. The environmental remains are quantified in **Tables 1 and 2**.

Method

The sample was subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed. All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006).

The aims of the animal bone assessment were to provide a basic quantification of the available data, to characterise the assemblage as far as possible and to identify the potential of the data-set to benefit from further analysis.

Identifiable fragments were recorded, together with the preservation and any signs of modification of the bone. Where possible, fragments were provisionally identified to species level using Schmid 1972 (see **Table 4**).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables 2 (Retent samples), 3 (Flot samples) and 4 (Animal bone catalogue). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Charcoal

A small amount of heavily fragmented non-oak charcoal ranging in size from 1mm to 5mm, was recovered from the sample.

Cereal grain

A single heavily abraded barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain was also recovered from the fill (7003) of post-hole [7004].

Animal bone

A single heavily fragmented cow radius, with a possible pathology on the distal end, was hand collected from Trench 6. The surface condition of the bone was fair. However, the bone has been heavily fragmented during excavation.

Other remains

Pottery and lithics recovered from the sample will be discussed as the subject of a separate finds report.

Discussion

Few environmental remains were recovered from the sample. The recovery of a barley grain and charcoal together with pottery, lithics and daub suggests redeposited waste from a domestic context. Little more can be said regarding site economy due to the small size of the assemblage.

References

Cappers, RTJ, Bekker RM & Jans, JEA 2006 Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library, Groningen.

Context	Sample	Sample Vol (l)	Lithics	Pottery	Charcoal	
					Qty	Max size (mm)
7003	1	2	++	+	+++	5

+ = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

TABLE 2

Retent sample results



Context	Sample	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cereal grain	Hordeum vulgare	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Max size (mm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
7003	1	5	-	+	++	5	No	Contains heavily fragmented non oak charcoal and a single barley grain

+ = rare (1–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (16–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

TABLE 3

Flotation sample results

Trench	Sample	Number of bags	Condition	Weight	Large mammal	Description
06	-	1	Fair	142	+	Heavily fragmented longbone- possible pathology.

IM = indeterminate mammal + = species present

TABLE 4

Animal bone catalogue



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