

CLAG/01



# CLANNA ROAD, ALVINGTON

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

commissioned by Foxley Tagg Planning  
on behalf of Mr Bendall

P1494/15/OUT

June 2016



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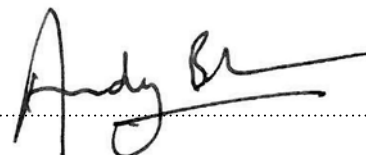
June 2016

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## PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology undertook a targeted evaluation conducted over a series of field boundaries and a possible barn structure, as located by aerial photography and historic mapping. Two possible field boundaries were uncovered, as well as the demolished remains of a structure shown on the early 19th century tithe map, and an area associated with undated but likely to be early post-medieval industrial activity. The pottery indicates there was activity on site in the 12th or 13th centuries and between the 15th and early 17th centuries.

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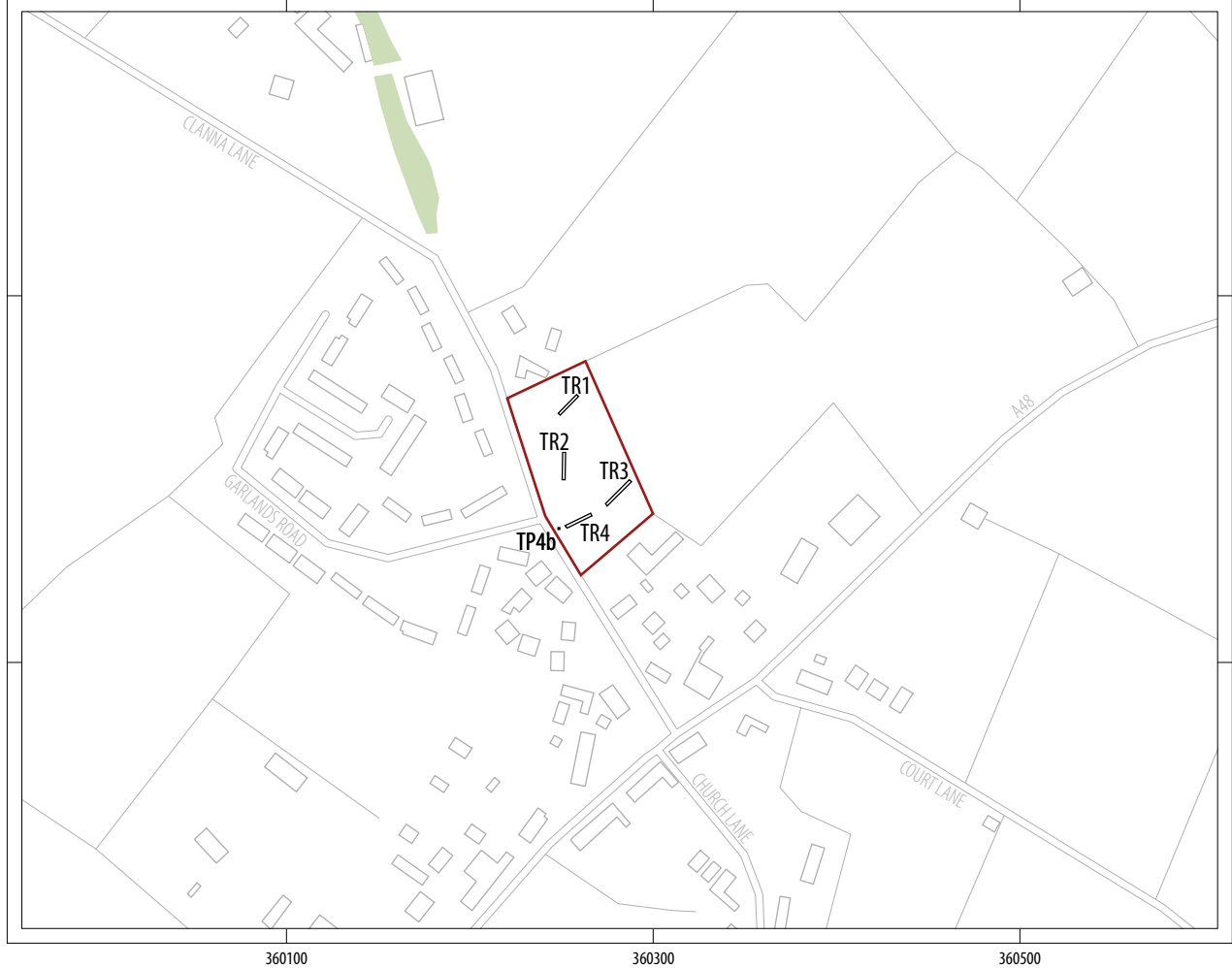
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**CLAG/01**  
 land east of Clanna Road  
 Alvington  
 Gloucestershire

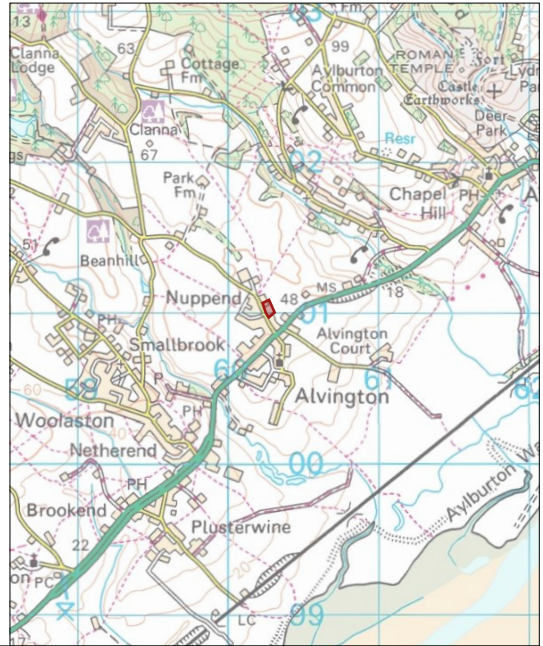
0 200km  
 1:10,000,000 @ A4

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0 80m  
 1:4,000 @ A4

**KEY**  
 [Red outline] development boundary  
 [Black outline] trench location



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# CLANNA ROAD, ALVINGTON

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological field evaluation on land to the south east edge of Clanna Road, Alvington (Illus 1). The archaeological works, commissioned by Foxley Tagg Planning, relate to the planning submission for a proposed residential development of the site.

Mr Charles Parry, the archaeological advisor to Gloucestershire County Council had identified that the site had the potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest. The purpose of the evaluation was to provide sufficient information to assist in determining future mitigation strategies that need to be applied to the site, in accordance with relevant policy and best practice.

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Foxley Tagg Planning to undertake the required works defined by a project design agreed with the archaeological advisor (Boucher 2016).

#### 1.1 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The site lies at NGR SO 6039 0101 on land that slopes gently towards the south east. The underlying bedrock is the Brownstones Formation. A sedimentary sandstone formed from rivers depositing sand and gravel approximately 398 to 416 million years ago in the Devonian Period. Superficial deposits in the area consist of sand and gravel. These are River Terrace Deposits formed in the Quaternary Period 3 million years ago ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

#### 1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

No previous archaeological work had taken place within the boundary of the site. However, an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment by CSa Environmental Planning (2014) highlighted a number of heritage assets within the immediate area.

##### Prehistoric

Approximately 275m to the south west of the site is a suspected prehistoric site, which has been identified by the name, Duncastle Farm (HER 27763).

##### Roman

The Roman Road from Newnham to Caerwent (HER 6212) lies close to the south east edge of the site. About 325m to the south of the site, an archaeological evaluation and excavation in 2008 located phases of Roman activity including a cobbled surface (HER 32484, 32485, 32486, & 33460).

A suspected Roman occupation site (HER 5146) and a find spot of Roman artefacts were located 950m and 1km respectively to the north east.

##### Saxon

There is no evidence of Saxon or early medieval activity in the area of the development.

##### Medieval

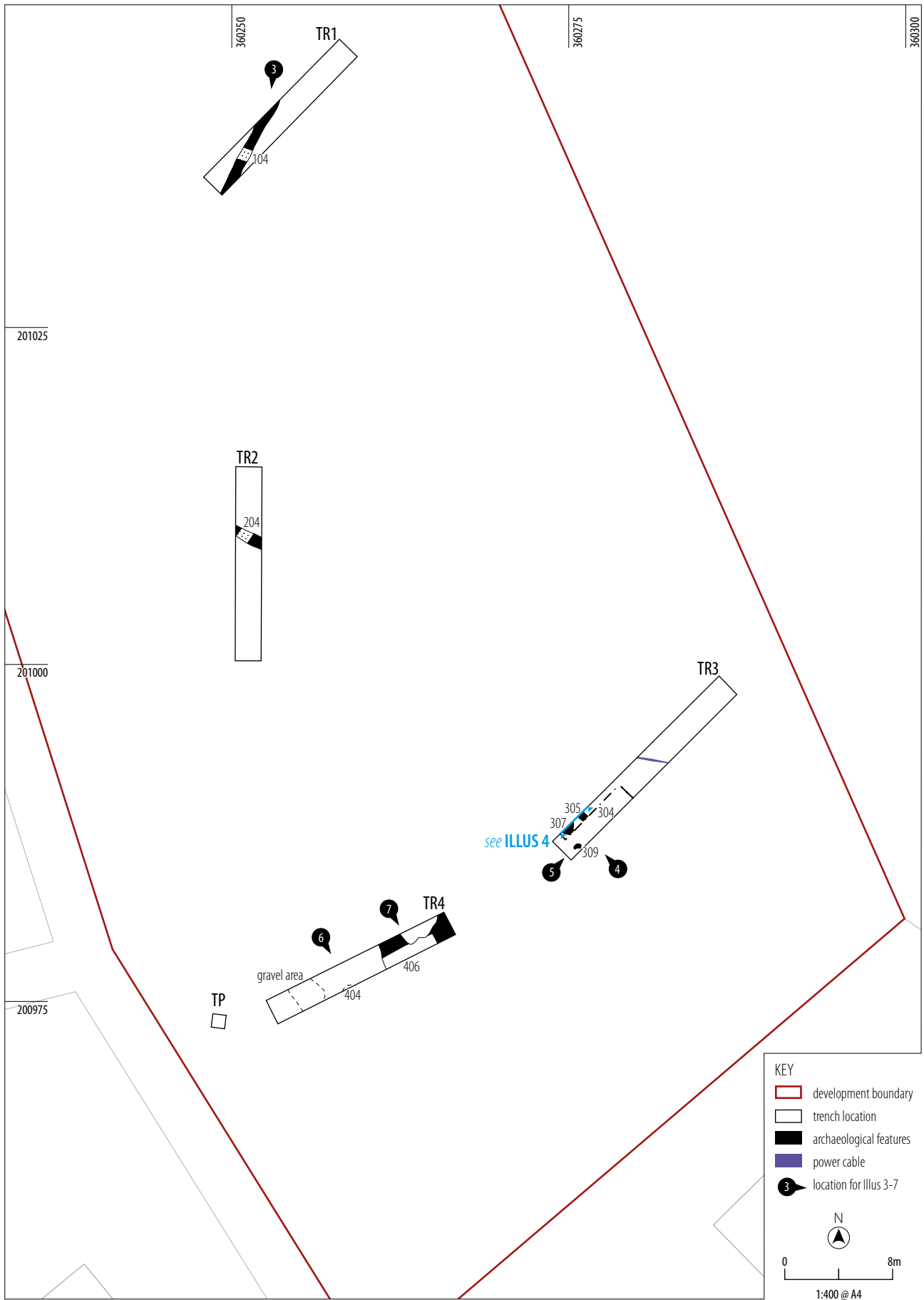
It is likely that the village of Alvington has medieval origins, due to the village layout and the mention of a settlement at this location in the Domesday book.

The Grade II listed Church of St Andrew (HER 8297, 35168, & 35169), as well as a monument within the churchyard, are part of the Alvington Conservation Area and are 275m to the south of the site. Alvington Court (HER 5145), also a Grade II listed building is 550m to the east of the site, but is not part of the conservation area.

Other medieval sites include a corn mill with ancillary buildings named Lower Cave Mill (HER 5820) 750m to the south of the site, and a possible deserted medieval village (HER 9686) located 950m to the north east.

##### Post-medieval and Modern

Four Post-medieval Grade II listed buildings are within the Alvington Conservation Area. This includes The Globe Inn (HER 12583), the Severn Lodge and boundary wall (HER 21215), Duncastle Farmhouse (HER 12585), and The Old Parsonage (HER 12586).



ILLUS 2 Site plan



**ILLUS 3** Trench 1 – ditch [104], facing NNE

A series of other Post-medieval features surround the area, including two paper mills (HER 5630 & 5632) 800m to the west and a grist mill (HER 21576) 550m to the north. A deer park (HER 21922) was also located to the north, whilst a holloway (HER 26219) was located 850m to the south west. Two quarries (HER 21924 & 21923) have been recorded, one 250m to the west of the site and the other 725m to the south. A series of field boundaries and associated features were also identified via aerial photography (HER 26220 & 26221) to the west of the site.

Historic mapping of the proposed development site shows little change to the majority of the field system. The northern boundary of the site was straightened from its irregular edging between the OS map of 1880 and the OS map of 1921, and a small structure labelled as a barn in the 1815 estate map had disappeared by the time the 1880 OS map was surveyed.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and objectives of the programme of trenching were to gather further information to try and establish the presence/absence, character and primarily the extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development site. The results of this work may then be used to inform further mitigation strategies.

The aims of the survey were to:

- › provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the proposal;

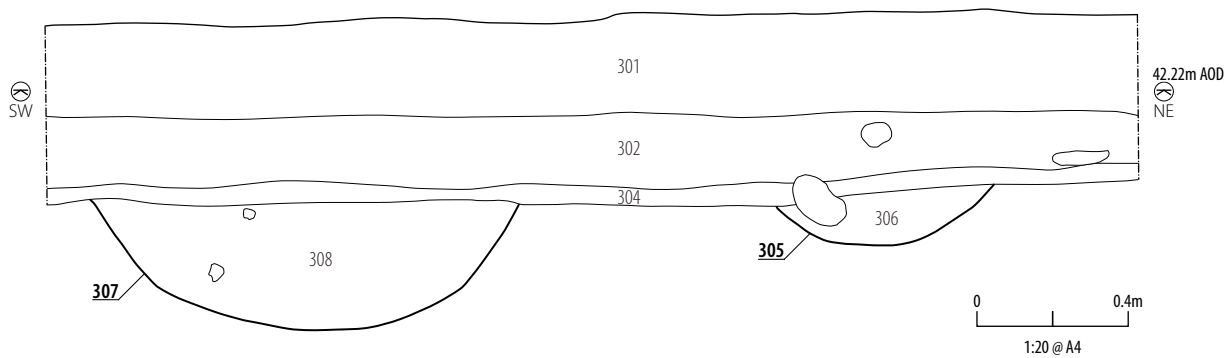
- › any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in the Archaeological Research Framework for the South West;
- › allow the planning authority to make an informed assessment of any potential impacts on the historic environment in line with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework;
- › organise and deposits the resulting archive (finds and records) with the local Museum to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a project design (Boucher 2016) agreed in advance with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 4x 15m trenches and a hand dug test pit totalling 60 linear metres (Illus 2). Trenches 1-3 were targeted on potential field boundaries or similar features visible in the aerial photography, whilst Trench 4 was located on the potential barn building visible in the historic mapping (CSa Environmental Planning, 2014).

All trenches were set-out using differential GPS, which also provided absolute heights above OD. Service plans were consulted in advance of excavation and safe digging techniques were observed. All



**ILLUS 4** Trench 3 spread (304), pit [307], ditch [305], facing NW

trenches were opened by a JCB 3cx mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under the direct supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist. Machining proceeded until the first archaeological horizon, or undisturbed natural deposits were encountered. All archaeological features or deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand.

Trench 3 was extended by 3m at its south western end due to the need to avoid an electric cable, and Trench 4 was moved approximately 15m north and 5m north west due to the proximity of overhead cables and possible buried services. Due to this, a hand dug test pit was located 3m to the north west of Trench 4 in order to identify the presence/absence of the north wall of the potential barn enclosure identified through the historic mapping.

The stratigraphic sequence of every trench was recorded in full, even where no archaeological deposits were identified. All recording followed Cifa Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations. All stratigraphic units were allocated unique numbers and recorded on pre-printed pro-forma record cards. The photographic archive comprised black-and-white negative photographs, supplemented by a digital photographic record. Plans and sections were recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate.

## 4 RESULTS

Full trench descriptions are available in Appendix 1.

Natural geological deposits generally comprised a mid-brown orange to light brown yellow, clayey sand, located between 0.35m

and 0.61m. In some areas degraded sandstone could be seen within the sand matrix. Overlying the geology was a mid-red brown sandy clay subsoil with occasional small rounded stones. This was between 0.16m and 0.65m below the surface of the trench, and in Trench 4 this was not a substantial or continuous layer as viewed in the other trenches.

The topsoil was observed across the entire site. This comprised a mid-brown sandy loam with frequent root intrusions, and was 0.16m to 0.41m thick. Slag could be seen in the topsoil, particularly towards the south of the site.

### Trench 1

Trench 1 was targeted over a potential field boundary on a north west to south east alignment. No feature was located on this alignment, however, a ditch [104] on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment was uncovered. Ditch [104] was 0.61m wide, and 0.08m deep, with 9.32m of its length visible within the trench. It contained a single mid-orange brown homogenous sandy clay fill, with some pottery, ceramic building material, and iron slag (Illus 3).

### Trench 2

This trench was also targeted over a potential field boundary. Within it another ditch [204] was located, this time on an approximate north west to south east alignment. It appeared to correlate with the location and orientation of the targeted boundary and measured 0.42m wide by 0.05m deep with 1.90m of its length visible in the trench. It was filled by a single homogenous matrix of mid-red brown clayey sand, similar in composition to the subsoil and likely to be the result of natural infilling. Some pottery sherds were found within this matrix.





**ILLUS 5** Trench 3 – (309) tap slag    **ILLUS 6** Trench 4 – pit [404], facing SE    **ILLUS 7** Trench 4 – pit [406], NW facing section

### Trench 3

Trench 3 did not locate the north west to south east aligned field boundary over which it was targeted. However, at the south west end of the trench ditch [305] was identified running on a similar alignment. The 0.5m length of this ditch visible within the trench measured 0.55m wide by 0.20m deep. To the immediate south of this was pit [307]. It appeared to be a sub-circular feature, 1.22m wide and 0.33m deep extending 0.5m into the trench. They were both filled with a dark black brown, slightly clayey sandy silt material that contained common fragments of iron slag and rare stones. This was also the same consistency and colour as spread (304), which covered both features, and extended 7m over the south west end of the trench (Illus 4).

Overlying spread (304) was a large pooled area of iron slag (309). It is possible that this is the remains of in situ tap slag. It measured 0.39m in length, 0.23m wide, and 0.02m deep (Illus 5).

### Trench 4

Two pits were located in Trench 4, and these appear to be the remains of the structure shown on the historic mapping.

Pit [404] was visible only in the south section of Trench 4, with very little seen in plan. It is possible that it is the terminus of a ditch, however this was not clear within the trench. The rounded pit was 1.32m wide, and 0.4m deep. It was filled with a dark grey brown,

sandy clay with frequent small degraded stone and ceramic building material fragments, and frequent charcoal flecks (Illus 6).

Three metres east of pit [404] was pit [406]. This irregularly shaped large pit cut into the natural geology, with a maximum depth of 0.54m, was visible for 5.6m at the north east end of Trench 4 and in places spanned the entire 1.6m width of the trench. The basal fill was a mid-grey silty sandy clay with gravel inclusions that appeared to be the initial backfill of the feature. Sealing this was a concentrated layer of brick fragments tightly packed together in a mid-red brown sand clay matrix, with occasional charcoal fragments. This layer merged slightly with those around it, and appeared to be a deliberate dump of material. Above this was a light yellow brown, clay sand layer that appeared to have been used to level off the demolition material below (see Illus 6).

Both of these features were sealed by the topsoil, and the subsoil layer in this trench appeared highly disturbed and was not present throughout much of the trench.

### Test pit 4b

In Test pit 4b the extent of the topsoil was not reached. This 1x1m test pit was excavated to attempt to locate any upstanding wall remains close to the hedge-line and potentially undisturbed from ploughing. Whilst a significant amount of stone fragments were located, as well as tile, pottery, nails and iron slag, there was no evidence of any remaining walls.

## 4.1 FINDS ASSESSMENT

BY JULIE FRANKLIN, PAUL BLINKHORN

The assemblage numbered 17 sherds (380g) of pottery, 8.2kg of industrial waste and small fragments of fired clay and glass. All the finds appear to be of medieval or later date.

### Pottery

| TR    | FEATURE       | POTTERY (MEDI-PM) |      | GLASS |       | CBM   |     | IND WASTE |   | DATING   |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----------|---|----------|
|       |               | COUNT             | WGT  | COUNT | COUNT | WGT   | WGT | WGT       |   |          |
| -     | topsoil       | 4                 | 212g | -     | -     | -     | -   | -         | - | -        |
| 1     | subsoil (102) | 4                 | 51g  | -     | -     | -     | -   | 299g      | - | Medi, PM |
| 1     | ditch [104]   | 8                 | 106g | -     | 1     | 10g   | -   | 356g      | - | Medi, PM |
| 2     | ditch [204]   | 1                 | 11g  | 1     | 2     | <0.5g | -   | 2g        | - | Medi/PM  |
| 3     | spread (304)  | -                 | -    | -     | -     | -     | -   | 819g      | - | ?        |
| 3     | ditch [305]   | -                 | -    | -     | -     | -     | -   | 2,735g    | - | ?        |
| 3     | pit [307]     | -                 | -    | -     | -     | -     | -   | 3,984g    | - | ?        |
| 4     | pit [406]     | -                 | -    | -     | -     | -     | -   | 9g        | - | ?        |
| Total |               | 17                | 380g | 1     | 3     | 10g   | -   | 8,204g    | - |          |

TABLE 1 Summary of assemblage by feature

The pottery assemblage comprised 17 sherds (380g). Where possible, the fabrics were classified using the coding system of the Gloucester City type-series (eg. Vince 1984a; 1984b). Two fabric types were noted (see Table 2)

The range of fabric types is fairly typical of medieval and later sites in the Forest of Dean (Vince 1984a). The fragments of Forest of Dean sandstone-tempered ware (TF49) were all from unglazed jars, with those of Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware (TF52) being glazed vessels, probably mostly jugs and bowls. Only nine of the sherds were stratified, all but one from ditch [104] (105). Most of these were of the earlier (TF49) type, but also included one sherd of later (TF52).

### Glass

A single sherd of colourless bottle glass was found in ditch [204] (205). It is modern and possibly intrusive.

### Ceramic building material

A single fragment (10g) of fired clay, in a fine sandy fabric occurred in ditch [104] (105). Two small crumbs of a similar fabric were noted in ditch [204] (205). They may relate to industry in the vicinity.

### Industrial waste

A substantial collection (8.204kg) of industrial waste was found spread through trenches 1-4 but very much concentrated in Trench 3, particularly ditch [305] (306) and pit [307] (308). It is characterised by large lumps of dense purplish and grey material, with 229g of magnetic residues recovered during the processing of samples. It probably relates to iron production and is in keeping with an early post-medieval date (Rod Mackenzie pers com). While none of the material was found in situ in features specifically linked to ironworking, at this period, such features were typically raised above ground level and hence in situ furnace bases of the type found in earlier periods would not be expected. It seems reasonable to assume that given the volume of waste material and the presence of quantities of micro residues that there was an ironworks or forge in the vicinity of Trench 3.

### Discussion of the finds evidence

The pottery indicates there was activity on site in the 12th or 13th century and between the 15th and early 17th century. However, it is hard to ascribe individual features to either period due to small or mixed feature assemblages. No pottery at all was found in Trench 3 to help date the slag-rich contexts there. Elsewhere, slag is associated with both early and late pottery in ditches [104] and [204]. The slag

| FABRIC CODE | FABRIC NAME                            | SHERDS | WGT  | DATING     |
|-------------|--|--------|------|------------|
| TF49        | Forest of Dean sandstone-tempered ware | 9      | 95g  | 12th-13th  |
| TF52        | Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware        | 8      | 285g | 14th-E17th |
| Total       |  | 17     | 380g |            |

TABLE 2 Pottery type series



implies ironworking in the vicinity of trench 3 but further analysis of archaeological, historical and map evidence and the material itself would be needed to establish exactly where this might have been.

## 4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

BY LAURA BAILEY

### Introduction

Five samples recovered during archaeological works at Clanna Road, Alvington, Forest of Dean, were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The site comprised two possible field boundaries, structural remains and ironworking residues. The samples were taken from the fills (105), (205) and (306) of ditches [104], [204] and [305] respectively, and the fills (308) and (408) of pits [307] and [406]. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible.

### Environmental methodology

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm 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. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications up to x45. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012).

### Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables 1 (Flot samples) and 2 (Retent samples). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is highlighted in the tables. All samples contained modern roots.

#### *Wood charcoal*

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in all samples. It was particularly abundant in the deposits (306), (308) and the (408) of pit [406] where it was recovered together with fuel ash slag. Charcoal was generally fragmented and relatively un-abraded. Charcoal recovered from deposit (408) was partially vitrified, a condition brought about by exposure to temperatures in excess of 800°C (Prior and Alvin 1983). Where possible charcoal was identified as oak or non-oak. A mixture of oak and non-oak charcoal (including softwood) was present.

#### *Cereal grain*

A single abraded bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) grain was present in the fill (105) of ditch [104].

#### *Other charred plant remains*

A single small grass seed (*Poaceae*) was present in the fill (105) of ditch [104].

#### *Burnt bone*

Two fragments (<1g) of indeterminate burnt bone was present in the fill (105) of ditch [104].

### Discussion of the environmental evidence

The palaeoenvironmental material offered very limited insight into site activity. The finds evidence included a substantial collection of industrial waste, particularly in deposits (306) and (308), that possibly relates to early post-medieval iron production. The recovery of partially vitrified charcoal in the fill (408) of pit [406] indicates that it was charred at high temperatures and this would be in keeping with the interpretation of iron working as suggested by the presence of iron working debris on the site.

## 5 DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation appear to have uncovered an area of industrial activity of early Post-medieval date. A substantial sample (8.204kg) of industrial waste was collected spread through trenches 1–4 with a concentration in Trench 3.

The spread of dark charcoal and slag rich material (304) in Trench 3 that appears to fill both pit [307] and ditch [305] suggests that these features were both open at the same time, and were potentially levelled by this deposit. Although no features specifically related to ironworking were found, the volume of waste material and un-abraded nature of the charcoal suggests it is likely that an ironworks or forge was present in the vicinity of Trench 3 although the nature of features associated with such sites (being mainly above ground) would imply that little or nothing in the way of structural evidence might be expected to have survived.

The presence of a reasonably close ironworking site is reinforced by the abundant quantities of wood charcoal in trenches 3 and 4 where it was found alongside fuel ash slag. Deposit (408) from pit [406] contained partially vitrified charcoal, a condition that can only be brought about by exposure to temperatures in excess of 800°C (Prior and Alvin 1983).

No pottery has been found to specifically date the activity taking place at the south of the site. Industrial waste in the north of the site matching that from the south was found in two field boundaries [104] and [204] alongside pottery ranging from the 12th- early 17th century. The majority being Forest of Dean sandstone-tempered ware (12th–13th century) providing a potential date for the activity taking place on the site.

Possible field boundaries were targeted in trench 1, 2 and 3. Only in Trench 2 was the targeted field boundary located, and little of this remained below the subsoil. It is likely that these boundaries were shallow hedgerows and little therefore remains of them after modern farming activity. Trench 3 appeared to have the most substantial boundary, and this may be evidence of a ploughed out bank and hedge line. However, it could have been disturbed here by the electric cable trench.

In the south east of the site a structure was shown on the 1815 map but a test pit did not identify survival of the northern enclosure

wall for this and it is possible that these features were substantially demolished and grubbed up. This is further supported by the presence of demolition deposits, particularly in pits [406] and [406], that seem to suggest the structure was knocked down and the remains spread across the area. The site was then levelled using sand. The reason for this may have been as a soakaway, as that is the lowest area of the field system and is liable to ponding.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation has revealed evidence for early Post-medieval industrial activity on the site concentrated towards the south of the development area. The barn that was present on the early 19th century maps was found to have been reduced to a demolition spread with no upstanding walls, floors or features present. Subsequent cultivation of the fields may have eroded and obscured the field boundaries that can be seen on mapping and aerial photography. The results of the evaluation imply that an early Post-medieval ironworks or forge may have once been located in the area around Trench 3, although these types of site do not commonly survive as structural remains.

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## 8 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench register

ToD = Thickness of Deposit

| TR1 | ORIENTATION | L   | W     | AV. D |
|-----|-------------|-----|-------|-------|
|     | NE-SW       | 15m | 1.60m | 0.64m |

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION   | TOD        |
|---------|---|------------|
| 101     | Topsoil: Mid-grey brown, sandy loam, firm, occasional rounded small stones, occasional small-medium slag fragments.   | 0–0.34m    |
| 102     | Subsoil: Mid-red brown, sandy clay, firm, occasional small rounded stones.  | 0.34–0.64m |
| 103     | Natural: Mid-brown orange, clayey sand, firm, common small rounded gravel.  | 0.64m+     |
| 104     | Ditch cut: Linear ditch, gently sloping sides, rounded base, approximate north north east to south south west alignment, 9.32m visible in length, 0.61m wide, 0.08m deep. | 0.64–0.72m |
| 105     | Fill of [104]: Mid-orange brown, sandy clay, firm, occasional small rounded stones, natural infilling.  | 0.64–0.72m |

**TRENCH SUMMARY** Trench positioned to target field boundaries from aerial photography and historic maps. No evidence of this was found, however a ditch was uncovered, likely also a boundary ditch.

| TR2 | ORIENTATION | L   | W     | AV. D |
|-----|-------------|-----|-------|-------|
|     | N-S         | 15m | 1.60m | 0.53m |

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION   | TOD        |
|---------|---|------------|
| 201     | Topsoil: Mid-grey brown, sandy loam, firm, occasional rounded small stones, occasional small-medium slag fragments.   | 0–0.36m    |
| 202     | Subsoil: Mid-red brown, sandy clay, firm, occasional small rounded stones.  | 0.36–0.53m |
| 203     | Natural: Mid-brown orange, clayey sand, firm, common small rounded gravel.  | 0.53+      |
| 204     | Ditch cut: Linear ditch, gently sloping sides, rounded base, approximate north west to south east alignment, 1.90m visible in length, 0.42m wide, 0.05m deep. | 0.53–0.57m |
| 205     | Fill of [204]: Mid-red brown, clayey sand, loose, occasional small rounded stones, natural infilling.   | 0.53–0.57m |

**TRENCH SUMMARY** Trench positioned to target field boundaries from aerial photography and historic maps. It is believed that the ditch identified was that relating to the historical archive and is likely for land division.

| TR3 | ORIENTATION | L   | W     | AV. D |
|-----|-------------|-----|-------|-------|
|     | NE-SW       | 18m | 1.60m | 0.50m |

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION   | TOD        |
|---------|---|------------|
| 301     | Topsoil: Mid-grey brown, sandy loam, firm, occasional rounded small stones, occasional small-medium slag fragments.   | 0–0.16m    |
| 302     | Subsoil: Mid-red brown, sandy clay, firm, occasional small rounded stones.  | 0.16–0.35m |
| 303     | Natural: Mid-brown red, clayey sand, firm, common small rounded gravel.   | 0.35m+     |
| 304     | Spread: Dark black brown, slightly clayey sandy silt, loose, common small-medium slag pieces, occasional small charcoal fragments, 7m visible in length, 1.6m visible in width, 0.08m deep. | 0.32–0.42m |
| 305     | Ditch cut: Linear ditch, gently sloping sides, rounded base, approximate north west to south east alignment, 0.5m visible in length, 0.55m wide, 0.20m deep.                                | 0.42–0.62m |
| 306     | Fill of [305]: Dark black brown, slightly clayey sandy silt, loose, common small-medium slag pieces, rare large stones.   | 0.42–0.62m |
| 307     | Pit cut: Possible sub-circular cut - unclear, steeply sloping sides, rounded base, 0.5m visible in length, 1.22m wide, 0.33m deep.  | 0.42–0.75m |
| 308     | Fill of [307]: Dark black brown, slightly clayey sandy silt, loose, common small-medium slag pieces.  | 0.42–0.75m |
| 309     | Possible surface: A large pooling of mid-black blue Fe slag   | 0.32–0.35m |

**TRENCH SUMMARY** A trench revealing a large dark spread at the south west end of the trench, with a ditch and a pit cut into the natural and filled by the same material as the spread. A significant amount of slag throughout, as well as the dark charcoal matrix, indicate possible iron smelting in the vicinity.

| TR4 | ORIENTATION | L     | W     | AV. D |
|-----|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
|     | NE-SW       | 15.3m | 1.60m | 0.6m  |

| CONTEXT | DESCRIPTION  | TOD        |
|---------|--|------------|
| 401     | Topsoil: Mid-grey brown, sandy loam, firm, occasional rounded small stones, occasional small-medium slag fragments.        | 0–0.41m    |
| 402     | Subsoil: Mid-red brown, sandy clay, firm, occasional small rounded stones.   | 0.41–0.61m |
| 403     | Natural: Mid-brown red, clayey sand, firm, common small rounded gravel.  | 0.61m+     |
| 404     | Pit cut: Feature not seen in plan, gently sloping sides, rounded base, 1.32m wide, 0.40m deep.                             | 0.41–0.81m |
| 405     | Fill of [404]: Dark grey brown, sandy clay, loose, frequent small degraded stone/ CBM fragments, frequent charcoal flecks. | 0.41–0.81m |
| 406     | Pit cut: Irregular cut, steeply sloping sides, undulating base, 5.6m visible in length, 1.6m visible in width, 0.54m deep. | 0.41–0.96m |

|     |  |            |
|-----|--|------------|
| 407 | Basal Fill of [406]: Mid-grey, silty sandy clay, loose, Occasional sub-rounded small-medium gravel, rare charcoal flecks.              | 0.80–0.96m |
| 408 | Fill of [406]: Mid-red brown, sandy clay, firm, frequent brick fragments – concentrations in places, occasional charcoal flecks.       | 0.61–0.80m |
| 409 | Upper Fill of [406]: light yellow brown with greyer striations, clay sand, firm, occasional charcoal flecks, rare small CBM fragments. | 0.41–0.61m |

**TRENCH SUMMARY** A trench with a highly disturbed subsoil, and a series of features filled with building demolition that appear to have been deliberately filled and then levelled. Originally targeted over a possible barn, these demolition layers are likely to be the remains of the barn.

|             |                    |          |          |              |
|-------------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| <b>TP4B</b> | <b>ORIENTATION</b> | <b>L</b> | <b>W</b> | <b>AV. D</b> |
|             | NW-SE              | 1m       | 1m       | 0.32m        |

|                |  |            |
|----------------|--|------------|
| <b>CONTEXT</b> | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>   | <b>TOD</b> |
| 410            | Topsoil: Mid-grey brown, sandy loam, firm, frequent substantial root intrusion, frequent small-medium stone fragments, occasional pot, tile, Fe nails, Fe slag, glass. | 0–0.32m    |

**TRENCH SUMMARY** Trench positioned to target possible barn wall in the hedge. No remains uncovered.

| PHOTO | B/W | DIGITAL | DIRECTION FACING | DESCRIPTION                                       |
|-------|-----|---------|------------------|---|
| 18    | 23  | 18      | SE               | Trench 4 - Pit [406]                              |
| 19    | –   | 19      | SE               | Trench 4 - Pit [406] - SW end                     |
| 20    | –   | 20      | SE               | Trench 4 - Pit [406] - Central                    |
| 21    | –   | 21      | SE               | Trench 4 - Pit [406] - Central                    |
| 22    | –   | 22      | SE               | Trench 4 - Pit [406] - NE end                     |
| 23    | 22  | 23      | NW               | SE facing section showing (304)                   |
| 24    | 21  | 24      | NW               | SE facing section of [305]                        |
| 25    | 20  | 25      | NW               | SE facing section of [307]                        |
| 26    | 19  | 26      | NW               | SE facing section of [305], [307] and (304)       |
| 27    | 18  | 27      | S                | Plan shot of (309)                                |
| 28    | 17  | 28      | NE               | Trench 3 post ex                                  |
| 29    | 16  | 29      | SW               | Trench 3 post ex                                  |
| 30    | 15  | 30      | SE               | Trench 3 sample section                           |
| 31    | –   | 31      | SE               | Trench 4 Pit [406]                                |
| 32    | –   | 32      | SE               | Trench 4 Pit [406]                                |
| 33    | –   | 33      | SE               | Trench 4 [406] South west end                     |
| 34    | –   | 34      | SE               | Trench 4 [406] central                            |
| 35    | –   | 35      | SE               | Trench 4 [406] NE end                             |
| 36    | 14  | 36      | SE               | Test pit  |
| 37    | –   | 37      | SW               | Wall at SW of site - Northern most point          |
| 38    | –   | 38      | SW               | Wall at SW of site - central area                 |
| 39    | –   | 39      | SW               | Wall at SW of site - south end - adjacent to gate |

## Appendix 1.2 Photo register

| PHOTO | B/W | DIGITAL | DIRECTION FACING | DESCRIPTION                     |
|-------|-----|---------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 01    | 36  | 01      | –                | I.D Shot. B&W Film number: 1262 |
| 02    | 35  | 02      | SW               | Post ex shot of trench 1        |
| 03    | 34  | 03      | NE               | Post ex shot of trench 1        |
| 04    | 33  | 04      | NNE              | SSW facing section of [104]     |
| 05    | 32  | 05      | SE               | Trench 1 sample section         |
| 06    | 31  | 06      | S                | Pre ex shot of trench 2         |
| 07    | 30  | 07      | N                | Pre ex shot of trench 2         |
| 08    | 29  | 08      | NW               | SE facing section of [204]      |
| 09    | 28  | 09      | E                | Trench 2 - sample section       |
| 10    | 27  | 10      | NE               | Trench 4 - General shot         |
| 11    | 26  | 11      | SW               | Trench 4 - General shot         |
| 12    | –   | 12      | SW               | Trench 4 - General shot         |
| 13    | 25  | 13      | NW               | Trench 4 - Baulk Section        |
| 14    | –   | 14      | NW               | Trench 4 - Baulk Section        |
| 15    | 24  | 15      | SE               | Trench 4 - Pit [404]            |
| 16    | –   | 16      | SE               | Trench 4 - Pit [404]            |
| 17    | –   | 17      | SE               | Trench 4 - Pit [404]            |





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