

GSTG18



# GLOUCESTER SEWERAGE GROWTH PIPELINE, HARDWICKE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

commissioned by North Midland Construction PLC  
on behalf of Severn Trent Water

August 2018



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#### PROJECT INFO:

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#### PROJECT TEAM:

Project Manager **Luke Craddock-Bennett** / Author **Steve Thomson** / Fieldwork **Brett Archer, Rachel  
Doyle, Steve Thomson** / Graphics **Caroline Norrman** / Finds **Amy Koonce, Paul Blinkhorn**

Approved by **Luke Craddock-Bennett**



Headland Archaeology Midlands & West  
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR  
t 01432 364 901  
e [midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com](mailto:midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com)  
w [www.headlandarchaeology.com](http://www.headlandarchaeology.com)





## PROJECT SUMMARY

Archaeological field evaluation, via trial trenching, was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on land at Hardwicke, Gloucestershire, in advance of the construction of a sewerage pipeline. The investigation identified ditches and features relating to occupation and agricultural use of the land between the 12th and 16th centuries. Proximity to probable settlement or domestic activity during the Saxo-Norman period (11th–12th centuries) was suggested by a density of pottery of the period concentrated in the central and south-west areas of the pipeline route. Evidence of probable medieval ridge and furrow agriculture was also identified at the eastern extent of the route.

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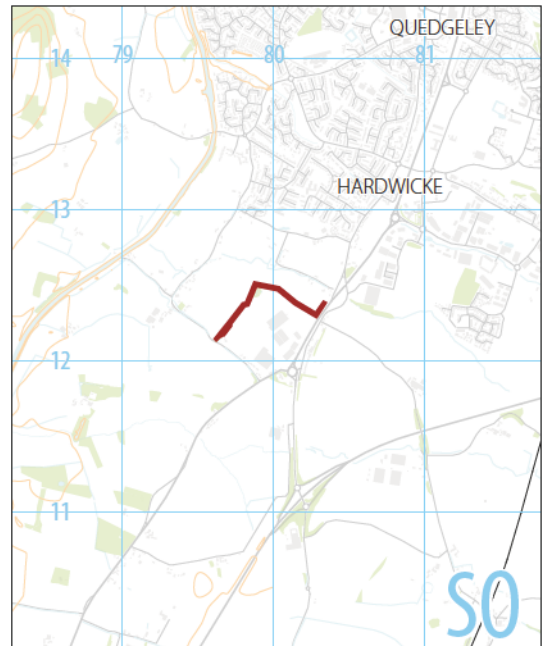
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Land west of Bristol Road  
Gloucester South Sewerage Growth  
Hardwicke  
Gloucestershire



0 200km  
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 120m  
1:6,000 @ A4

development boundary  
trench/test pit location

**HEADLAND**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY**

Headland Archaeology Scotland  
13 Jane St | Edinburgh EH6 5HE  
t 0131 467 7705  
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com  
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 1 Site location



# GLOUCESTER SEWERAGE GROWTH PIPELINE, HARDWICKE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by North Midland Construction (NMC), who are planning to undertake the construction of a sewerage pipeline to the North and West of Quedgeley Trading Estate West in Hardwicke. Whilst the pipeline forms permitted works, NMC, in accordance with industry best practice, sought advice from the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, Mr Charles Parry. Mr Parry recommended that a geophysical survey followed by a programme of archaeological trial trenching be undertaken along the route of the proposed pipeline to determine if any archaeological deposits would be affected by the scheme. A programme of test-pitting to establish the location of the existing rising main was to be undertaken in parallel with the archaeological trial trenching works and subject to an archaeological watching brief.

This report presents the results of both the trial trenching and monitoring of test pits.

### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

A scheme of archaeological evaluation (targeted machine-stripped and manually excavated trenches) and archaeological monitoring of test-pitting was recommended by the archaeological advisor to enable NMC to establish a programme of archaeological works in line with industry best practice.

A written scheme of investigation was produced by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2018) and approved by the archaeological advisor. The results of the evaluation will be used to allow the archaeological advisor to advise if further archaeological works may be required during the course of the pipeline construction.

### 1.2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING (ILLUS 1)

The proposed pipeline is located north and west of Quedgeley Trading Estate West, Hardwicke and extends north-eastwards from the pumping station on Pound Lane (SO 7964 1215) for 450m before turning south-eastwards and terminating at the site of a proposed flushing chamber on the east side of the A38 (SO 8043 1233).

The corridor of investigation measured 20m in width, with the area of impact measuring c 2ha in total. The pipeline route is low-lying, between 15m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the west and 22m AOD in the east.

The bedrock geology comprises mudstone of the Blue Lias and Charmouth Formation (undifferentiated). No superficial deposits are recorded (NERC 2018). The soils are classified in the Soilscape 9 association, characterised as lime rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Cranfield University 2018).

### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record details the projected course of a Roman road as passing north north-east / south south-west through the line of the proposed pipe route (HER 7365). The road formerly connected the Roman fort and settlement at Gloucester with the port at Sea Mills.

A geophysical survey undertaken by Headland Archaeology in April 2018 identified a cluster of low magnitude anomalies close to the route of the Roman road (Harrison 2018). The anomalies are ascribed moderate archaeological potential, perhaps locating roadside activity.

Elsewhere within the corridor, anomalies were identified, in-keeping with an interpretation of the presence of field drains and localised variations in the depth and composition of the soils.

On the basis of the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of the majority of the proposed pipeline was assessed as low, but locally moderate in the vicinity of the projected route of the Roman road.

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## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The overall objective of the evaluation was to assess the site for previously unrecorded archaeological remains and record the location, extent, date, nature, character and relationships of any surviving archaeological remains uncovered, ahead of development works. The results of the evaluation are to be used to establish the potential impacts of the development scheme upon any archaeological features uncovered and determine the need for further mitigation.

Specifically, the evaluation sought to:

- › Excavate archaeological evaluation trenches as identified within the WSI;
- › Identify archaeological features and deposits of interest;
- › Excavate and record any identified archaeological features and deposits to establish their nature and significance;
- › Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis to confidently interpret archaeological features identified during site works;
- › Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis of artefacts and samples to identify the potential scope for detailed analysis in future mitigation;
- › Report the results of the investigation in the field and subsequent post-excavation analysis and place these results within their local and regional context;
- › Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository; and
- › Identify areas with significant archaeological potential and areas where archaeological potential is considered non-significant.

The results of the evaluation and watching brief will be used to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, allowing the planning authority to make an informed assessment of any potential impacts on the historic environment in line with Paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The local and regional research contexts are provided by the Archaeological Research Framework for the South West. Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited with Gloucestershire Museums Service to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

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## **3 METHOD**

The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the above mentioned WSI and method statement and in accordance with the following documents:

- › Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a)
- › Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b)

### **3.1 EVALUATION TRENCHES**

Trenches were located to provide representative coverage of the site and target geophysical anomalies. Trenches 3 and 4 were repositioned due to the proximity of overhead power lines, with Trench 4 being shortened due to the existing field hedgerow and access requirements of plant.

Trenches were excavated using a 13.5 tonne, tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a bladed bucket, to depths where archaeological features were identified, or geological deposits encountered. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were separated and banded to either side of the trenches awaiting reinstatement.

Trenches were opened during a period of exceptionally hot weather, between the 3rd and 6th July 2018, resulting in the baking of exposed clays and clay fills of features. A number of features were, therefore, recorded in plan only to avoid damage to potential archaeological remains, with artefactual material retrieved where possible. Minor test interventions were made to assess whether deposits represented archaeological fills of features and confirm initial observations regarding the character of exposed potential remains.

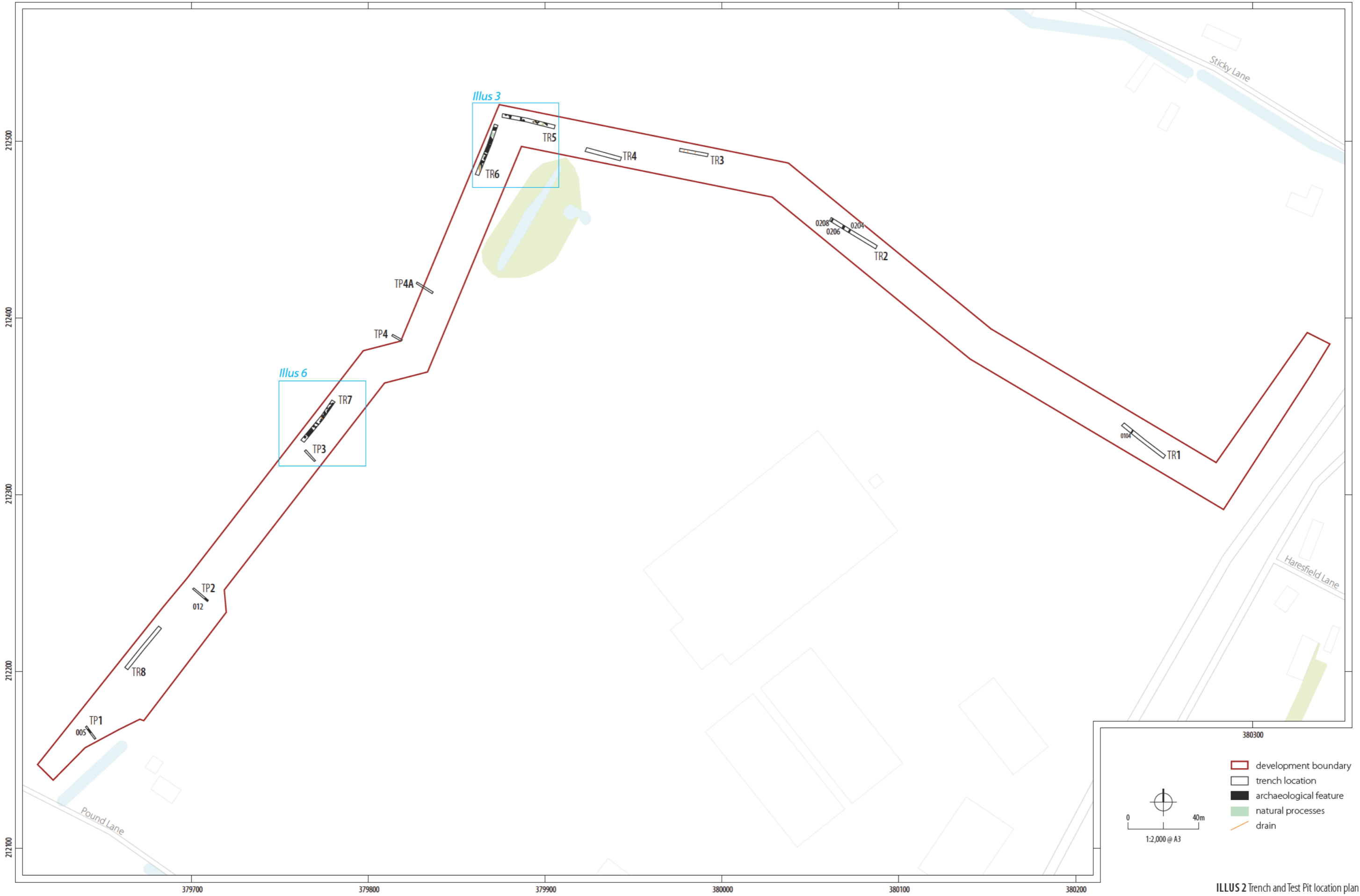
### **3.2 WATCHING BRIEF**

Monitoring of 5 test-pits was undertaken. These were excavated variably between the 3rd and 6th July 2018, using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.40m wide bladed bucket. The test pits were excavated to depths where the existing rising main was encountered or through geological deposits to depths as required.

During both phases of work, exposed archaeological remains were recorded on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets. Hand excavation of several probable natural features was undertaken to confirm their origin as non-archaeological and assist understanding of the site and formation.

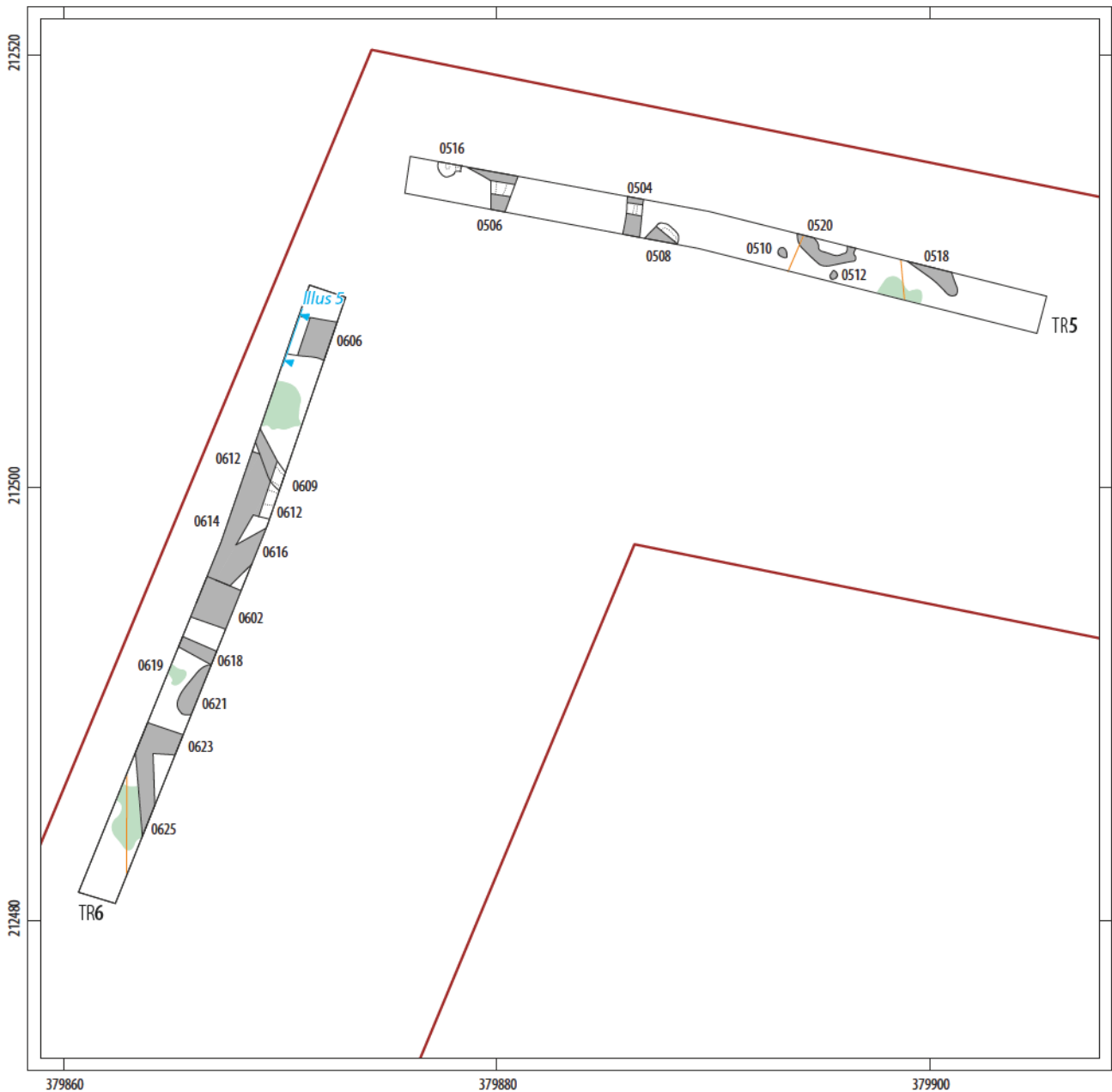
Context numbers for the evaluation followed a 4-digit number sequence, a Trench number prefix and a two digit sequential number suffix (eg 0101). Watching brief context numbers followed a simple three-digit sequential numbering system (001 etc) to distinguish these from the evaluation records.

Drawings of significant archaeological remains and the general stratigraphy of the site were produced at a scale of 1:10 where appropriate or digitally surveyed. Due to the depths and narrow width of the test pits, stratigraphic sequences were recorded through sketch sections measured from ground level.



ILLUS 2 Trench and Test Pit location plan





ILLUS 3 Trench 5 and 6

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Digital and black and white photographs were taken of all trenches and investigated features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible. An overall site plan of the trenches and recorded features was digitally produced. Digital planning and surveying was undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.

## 4 RESULTS

Results of the evaluation are presented below by trench, with a preceding summary and description of the general stratigraphy

identified across the site. The results of the Watching Brief stage of the work follow presentation of the trenching results.

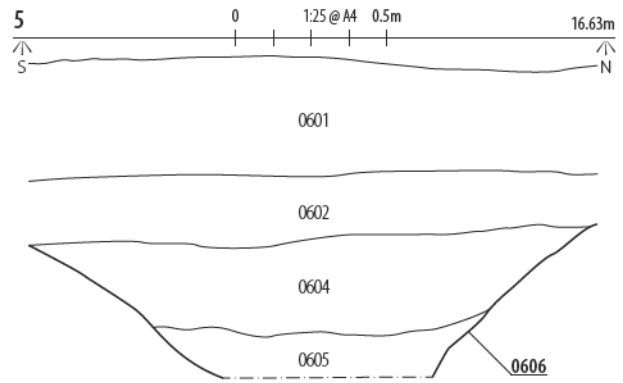
A trench and test pit location plan is presented as Illustration 2 and a summary of trenches and test pits is given as Appendix 1.

### 4.1 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The stratigraphic sequence displayed broadly the same characteristics and profile across the site, with trenches averaging between 0.45 and 0.55m depth.



ILLUS 4 General view of feature [0508], looking south-west



ILLUS 5 East facing section through ditch [0606]

The earliest deposits encountered were blue grey geological clays (eg 0103) observed in Trenches 1–7. Within Trench 8, clays were overlain by a light-yellow brown sandy clay and gravels (0803). The gravels were predominantly rounded pebbles, likely laid down in a fluvial environment.

Overlying geological deposits was a reddish to yellowish-brown sandy clay subsoil (eg 0102) measuring variably between 0.15 and 0.30m thick. Pottery dating to the Roman period was recovered from subsoil in Trenches 6 and 7, with medieval pottery retrieved from subsoil in Trenches 1, 5, 6 and 7.

A 0.25-0.30m thick, dark-grey sandy clay plough-soil (eg 0101) completed the stratigraphic sequence.

**Trench 1 (Illus 2)**

Oriented north-east to south-west, a single linear cut was recorded in Trench 1, measuring 0.57m wide and 0.11m deep and interpreted as a furrow base, relating to former ridge and furrow agriculture. No dateable material was recovered from the single fill of the furrow.

**Trench 2 (Illus 2)**

Also aligned north-east to south-west, three further furrows [0204], [0206] and [0208] were recorded within Trench 2 measuring between 0.73 and 1.10m wide and a maximum of 0.21m deep. The furrows appeared equidistantly spaced at approximately 3m apart and correlated with geophysical anomalies identified as probable agricultural features. Pottery dating to the 11th-12th centuries and a small corroded piece of iron were recovered from (0209) the fill of [0208].

**Trench 5 (Illus 3)**

Located in the centre of the trench, a north-south aligned linear cut [0504], measuring 0.80m wide and 0.15m deep, was interpreted as a drainage ditch, likely to have been heavily truncated due to later agriculture. The feature contained a single fill (0505) with no dateable material recovered.

Some 5.50m west of [0504] a further cut feature [0506] measuring 1.10m wide and 0.13m deep was identified. The feature was oriented

north-south, apparently turning east-west, where it appeared to be truncated by a later irregularly shaped feature [0506] which was cut through subsoil deposits. The limited exposure of the features and weathered, baked clay deposits prevented full understanding of the features without damaging or losing the relationship. No dateable material was retrieved from the fills of either feature.

Lying to the east of [0504] a partially exposed sub-circular cut [0508] was recorded. The cut measured 1.20m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sides and continued beyond the trench edge to the south (Illus 4). The cut may have represented a large pit or possibly the terminal end of a ditch.

Several possible features were recorded in plan and are summarised in Table 1. Potential features [0510], [0512] and [0520], (particularly the latter), most likely represented bioturbation. However, it was deemed prudent to record these in plan as due to the hot, dry conditions, excavation would likely have caused more damage to the potential features.

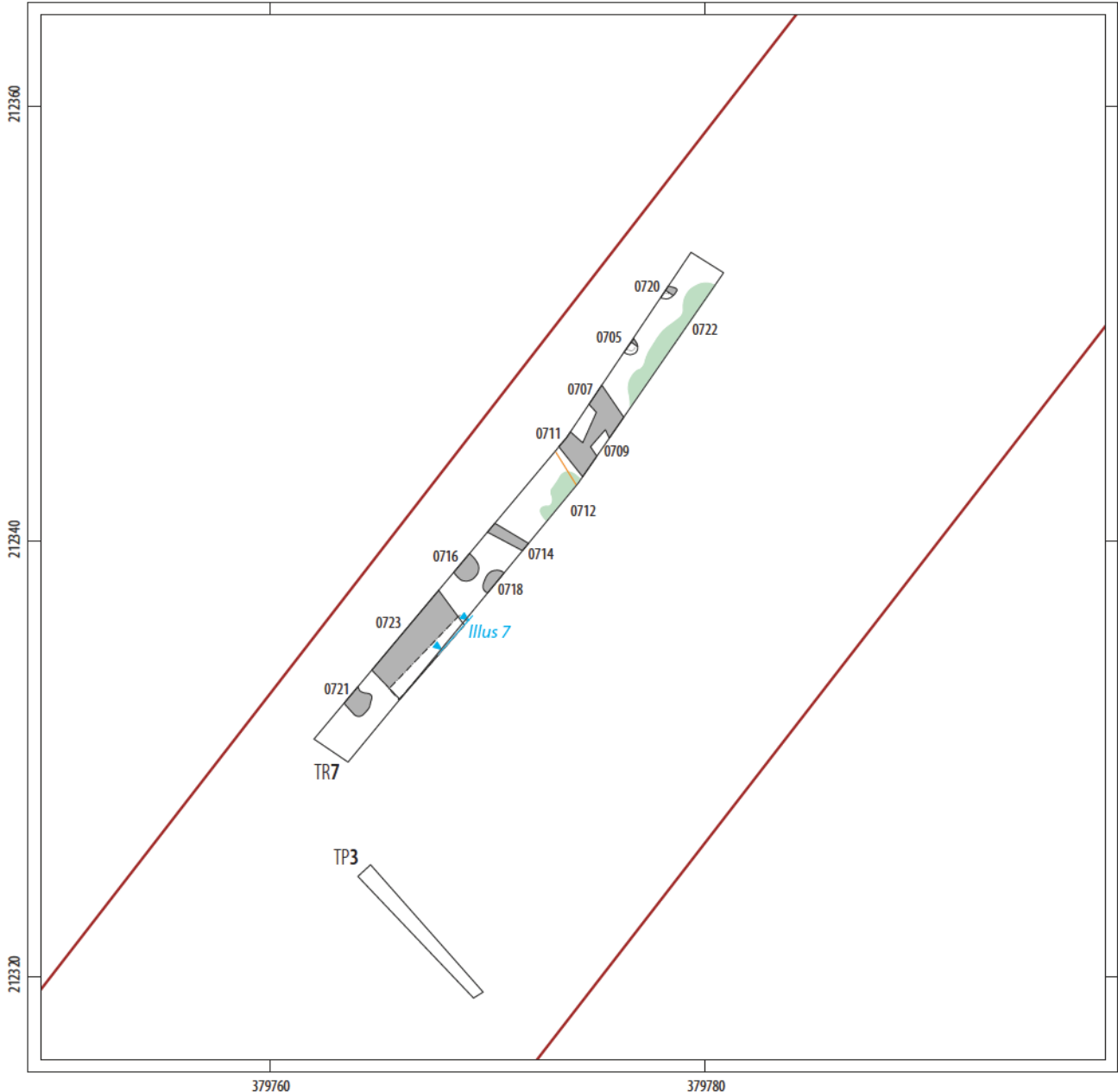
A further possible terminal end of a ditch [0518] was also identified from which a sherd of pottery dating between the 12th to 16th centuries was recovered.

TABLE 1 Trench 5 Features/potential features recorded in plan

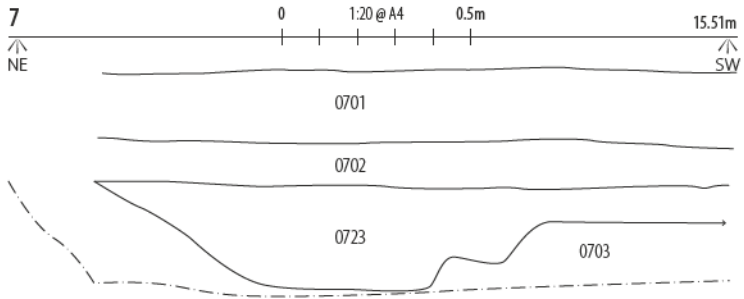
Context	General shape	Provisional interpretation
0510	Sub-circular	Indeterminate possible discrete feature – Probable bioturbation
0512	Sub-circular	Indeterminate possible discrete feature – Probable bioturbation
0518	Linear	Terminal end of ditch
0520	Irregular, curving	Probable bioturbation

**Trench 6 (Illus 3)**

At the northern end of the trench, an east-west oriented ditch [0606] was recorded measuring 1.87m wide and greater than 0.53m deep



- development boundary
- trench location
- sondage
- archaeological feature
- natural processes
- drain



ILLUS 6 Plan of Trench 7 ILLUS 7 North-west facing section through (0723)



**ILLUS 8** East facing section through [0720] **ILLUS 9** View of Test Pit 1, looking west south

**ILLUS 10** Storm drain in former field boundary ditch [012], Test Pit 2, looking south

(Illus 5). The base of the ditch was not reached due to the sides of the trench partially collapsing. Two fills were identified, from the upper of which (0604), a single sherd of pottery dating to the 12th-15th centuries was recovered, together with animal bone identified as probably domestic fowl. The ditch was interpreted as functioning as a field boundary or land division.

Approximately 5.00m south of [0606] a further ditch [0612] was recorded also oriented east-west. Two fills (0610) and (0611) indicative of gradual sedimentation were identified. The primary fill, (0611) contained frequent charcoal fragments, concentrated towards the base. No pottery or dateable material was recovered from either deposit. The ditch measured 1.42m wide and 0.37m deep, with a broad concave base and interpreted as a field boundary ditch.

Cutting the northern edge of [0612] a north-west to south-east oriented ditch [0609] measured 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep, near vertical sides and slightly concave base. Two fills were recorded, both suggesting lower energy, gradual sedimentation. No dateable material was recovered from the feature.

Several further features were recorded (Illus 3) which indicated a degree of complexity to the archaeological remains and probable phases of activity (Table 2).

Immediately south of [0612], two further intersecting linear features [0614] and [0616] were identified oriented north-south and north-east to south-west respectively. Linear [0614] also had a relationship with ditch [0612], with ditch [0616] extending beyond the trench to the north-east and also likely to intersect with [0612]. Fired clay and pottery dating to the 11-12th centuries was recovered from the surface of the fill (0613) of ditch [0614].

At the southern end of the trench, two further probable intersecting ditches [0623] and [0625] were recorded though no artefactual material was recovered.

A further east-west oriented probable ditch [0618] was recorded towards the centre of the trench with pottery dating to from the 12th to 16th centuries recovered from its fill (0617). The ditch had a potential relationship with a large partially exposed feature [0621], possibly a further ditch or large pit. A single sherd of pottery dating to the 11-12th century was recovered from (0620) the fill of [0621].

Two tree bowls were identified within the trench, with an irregularly shaped layer (0619), recorded due to the presence of pottery dating to the Saxo-Norman period, also likely to represent bioturbation.



**TABLE 2** Trench 6 Features/potential features recorded in plan

Context	General shape	Provisional interpretation
0614	Linear	Possible ditch
0616	Linear	Possible ditch
0618	Linear	Possible ditch
0619	Irregular	Probable bioturbation
0621	Partially exposed	Ditch terminal or pit
0623	Linear	Possible ditch
0625	Linear	Possible ditch

### Trench 7 (Illus 6)

A higher proportion of relatively unabraded pottery finds was recovered from the subsoil (0702) than in other excavated trenches. This coincided with the identification of a number of irregularly shaped deposits and potential features. The pottery dated from the 12th to 15th centuries.

Towards the southern end of the trench, one such deposit (0723) appeared to indicate a large, regular linear feature, oriented east-west. A sondage was placed through this, revealing it to be a maximum of 0.27m deep at its northern edge but averaging 0.10 to 0.15m with an irregular interface with the geology (Illus 7). The deposit extended beyond the limits of the trench and measured approximately 4.60m wide. No specific cut could be identified. Pottery dating to the 12th to 15th centuries was recovered, with four of the five sherds indicating a 12th century, Saxo-Norman date. Animal bone was also noted within the deposit but not recovered due to its poor condition. The layer was tentatively interpreted as relating to occupation within the area.

A further, more irregular, amorously shaped deposit (0722) was located at the northern end of the trench, partially exposed, extending beyond the trench limits to the east. The layer extended some 6.00m north south and was 0.90m wide. A small sondage revealed the deposit to measure at least 0.22m deep with similar pottery of Saxo-Norman, 12th century date recovered. The pottery was concentrated within the upper few centimetres of the deposit.

Two potential discrete, apparently sub-circular features [0705] and [0720], were partially exposed against the trench edge. Cut [0705] measured 0.75m wide and 0.17m deep, though due to the extreme compaction of the baked clay, the precise form of the base or sides of the cut could not be ascertained. Pottery dating to the 11th/12th centuries was recovered from the fill (0704).

Similarly, cut [0720] (Illus 8), measuring 0.72m wide and 0.13m deep, proved exceptionally difficult to excavate by hand. Pottery dating to from the 12th to 15th centuries was recovered from the single fill (0719).

Weather conditions caused extreme baking and bleaching of the features/potential features, such that, in order to avoid damaging potential archaeological remains, several features were recorded in plan only. These are summarized in Table 3.

**TABLE 3** Trench 7 Features/potential features recorded in plan

Context	General shape	Provisional interpretation	Provisional date
0707	Linear	Possible ditch	11-12th C
0709	Linear	Possible ditch	Undated
0711	Linear	Possible ditch	12-15th C
0712	Partially exposed – irregular	Probable bioturbation	12-15th C
0714	Linear	Probable ditch	12-15th C
0716	Partially exposed – Sub-circular	Possible pit – probable bioturbation	Undated
0718	Partially exposed – Sub-circular	Possible pit – probable bioturbation	Undated
0721	Partially exposed irregular	Probable bioturbation	Undated

Three possible linear features [0707], [0709] and [0711] appear to form an 'H' shape within the trench, indicating probable relationships, though the central of these [0709] may have been a natural feature or related to plough scarring. Pottery recovered from the surface of the fill (0706) of [0707] indicated an 11th to 12th century date, with a single residual Romano-British sherd also recovered.

Two sub-circular features [0716] and [0718], similar in plan form to [0705] may have been archaeological in origin but may equally have been natural, with no dateable artefactual material observed.

Trenches 3, 4 and 8 contained no archaeological remains.

## 4.2 WATCHING BRIEF

Five test pits, positioned to locate the existing rising main, were excavated to variable lengths and depths.

A stratigraphic profile, consistent with that identified in the evaluation trenches was recorded, with fluvial gravels (002) identified in Test Pit 1, located in proximity to Trench 8, where fluvial gravels (0803) were also recorded.

Within Test Pit 1 (Illus 9), located towards the western end of the scheme, a north-east to south-west oriented ditch [005] was recorded, measuring 2.70m wide and approximately 1.24m deep. Two fills were identified, with post-medieval ceramic observed in the upper fill (007).

Partially exposed in Test Pit 2, approximately 100m to the north-east, a further ditch cut [012] was observed on the same north-east to south-west alignment with brick fragments and a modern ceramic storm drain within the upper fill (Illus 10). A deposit of sandy clay containing brick and modern pottery (009) was observed to the western side of the ditch cut and may have been associated with the laying of the storm drain within the ditch. The ditch corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly, and together with the cut in Test Pit 1, is likely to represent a former field boundary ditch, unlikely to be earlier than the post-medieval period.

Test pits 3, 4 and 4a recorded no archaeological remains.

## 5 DISCUSSION

Some general correlation between geophysical survey anomalies and identified remains was apparent from the results of the fieldwork. Probable agricultural remains in Trenches 1 and 2 showed good correlation, together with a large ditch in Trench 6. However, potential discrete anomalies in the vicinity of Trenches 5 and 6, showed no specific correlation with features identified by evaluation. The fills of features were similar in character and composition to the surrounding geological deposits, though a higher instance of stone and heat affected stone was noted in fills, subsoils and plough-soil, particularly associated with Trench 6. It is possible that geophysics may have identified signals from such material concentrated in patches within ditch fills, giving the impression of discrete anomalies.

A density of potential archaeological remains within Trench 7 was not identified by geophysical survey, likely due to nature and composition of the geological deposits in the area relative to the fills of potential features.

No evidence of the presumed route or location of the Roman road between Seamills and Gloucester was encountered or identified.

During machine stripping of the trenches, it was apparent that in the eastern side of the site, there was a distinct lack of artefactual material within plough-soil and subsoil deposits. This was in marked contrast with pottery finds from subsoil deposits in Trenches 5, 6 and 7, where a density of archaeological and potentially archaeological features was recorded.

There appeared to be a concentration of activity within the vicinity of Trenches 5, 6 and 7 and several partially exposed irregular layers or potential cuts were found to contain pottery. In addition, there was also a much higher instance of finds within the subsoil associated with these trenches. The partial exposure of the features and baking and bleaching of the deposits in the hot sun, rendered understanding and interpretation of these extremely difficult, even with sondages placed in the deposits. It was noticeable however, that in Trench 7 where sondages were placed in two such deposits (0722) and (0723), that pottery was concentrated within the upper extents of the deposits.

There appeared to be two distinct areas of archaeological remains on the site:

- › In the region of Trenches 5 and 6; and
- › In the vicinity of Trench 7

Medieval activity between the 12th and 16th centuries, in the form of a field boundary ditch and potential smaller ditches was focused in the vicinity of trenches 5 and 6 with Trench 7 suggesting potential earlier domestic activity of 11th to 12th century date in proximity. The greater density of finds recovered from features and potential features in Trench 7 would also argue for a closer proximity

to settlement or domestic activity, with pottery finds typical of domestic type wares of the period.

The lower density of finds from features in Trenches 5 and 6 may be indicative of agricultural activity in this area, focused around field systems and drainage.

Whilst two distinct areas of activity are noted from the evaluation results, the potential for the survival of further archaeological remains between Trenches 6 and 7, some 150m apart, cannot be precluded.

In the east of the site, a ridge and furrow field system was identified. The relatively close spacing of the furrows in Trench 2, some 3m apart, suggests a probable medieval date for the field system.

A former post-medieval field boundary ditch, correlating with an anomaly identified by geophysical survey, was recorded during the watching brief element of the project, within test-pits 1 and 2.

## 6 CONCLUSION

Archaeological evaluation along the route of the Gloucester Sewerage Growth Pipeline, Hardwicke, has identified archaeological remains dating to the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods. The evaluation suggests that two foci of activity existed, reflecting agricultural use of the land and the potential for domestic or settlement-based activity in the immediate vicinity. The evaluation partially corroborated the evidence of geophysical survey, particularly with regard to agricultural anomalies and a focus of probable anomalies in proximity to trenches 5 and 6, but also noted a greater density of potential archaeological remains than geophysical survey had suggested.

## 7 REFERENCES

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## 8 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench and context register

DBGL = Depth below ground level; LOE = Limit of Excavation

TR01	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	NW-SE	32	1.80	0.55
Context	Description			DBGL (m)

0101	Ploughsoil: Mid-grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare gravel, CBM and lime fragments			0–0.28
0102	Subsoil: Mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel, charcoal and lime fragments			0.28–0.55
0103	Geological deposit: Mixed gravelly clay and sandy clay, reddish brown and blue-grey			0.55+ (LOE)
0104	NW-SE oriented linear cut, 0.57m wide x 0.11m deep – Probable furrow			0.55
0105	Dark brownish yellow, sandy clay containing occasional pea gravel			0.55

Summary	Single linear – probable furrow			
TR02	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	NW-SE	31	1.80	0.45
Context	Description			DBGL (m)

0201	Ploughsoil: Mid-grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare gravel, CBM and lime fragments			0–0.30
0202	Subsoil: Mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel, charcoal and lime fragments			0.30–0.45
0203	Geological deposit: Mixed gravelly clay and sandy clay, reddish brown and blue-grey			0.45+ (LOE)
0204	Linear feature 0.76m wide recorded in plan NNE-SSW orientation – Furrow			0.45
0205	Fill of [0204] – Mid greyish brown clay containing occasional small stones and sub-rounded heat affected stones			0.45
0206	Linear cut, 1.15m wide x 0.21m deep, shallow sloping sides, concave base NNE-SSW orientation – Furrow			0.45
0207	Fill of [0206], Mid-greyish brown clay containing occasional gravel, lime fragments and heat affected stone			0.45
0208	Linear cut, 0.73m wide x 0.11m deep, gradually sloping sides, concave base, NNE-SSW orientation – Furrow			0.45
0209	Fill of [0208], Mid-greyish brown clay containing occasional gravel, manganese flecks and heat affected stone			0.45

Summary	3 x linear – Ridge and furrow remains			
TR03	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	E-W	16.5	1.80	0.45
Context	Description			DBGL (m)

0301	Ploughsoil: Mid-grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare gravel, CBM and lime fragments			0–0.28
0302	Subsoil: Mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel, charcoal and lime fragments			0.28–0.45
0303	Geological deposit: Mixed gravelly clay and sandy clay, reddish brown and blue-grey			0.45+ (LOE)

Summary	No Archaeological Remains			
TR04	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	N-S	21	1.80	0.50
Context	Description			DBGL (m)

0401	Ploughsoil: Mid-grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare gravel, CBM and lime fragments			0–0.28
0402	Subsoil: Mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel, charcoal and lime fragments			0.28–0.50
0403	Geological deposit: Mixed gravelly clay and sandy clay, reddish brown and blue-grey			0.50+ (LOE)

Summary	No Archaeological Remains			
TR05	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	NE-SW	32	1.80	0.55
Context	Description			DBGL (m)

0501	Ploughsoil: Mid-grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare gravel, CBM and lime fragments			0–0.27
0502	Subsoil: Mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel, charcoal and lime fragments			0.27–0.55
0503	Geological deposit: Mixed gravelly clay and sandy clay, reddish brown and blue-grey			0.55+ (LOE)
0504	Linear cut, N-S orientation, 0.80m wide x 0.15m deep, gradually sloping sides, shallow ditch cut			0.55
0505	Dark brownish yellow clay, no inclusions present – single fill of [0504]			0.55
0506	Curvilinear, Oriented N-S turning E-W, >4m long x 1.10m wide, gently sloping sides, concave base, Possible truncated drainage ditch			0.55
0507	Yellowish, grey-brown sandy clay, no visible inclusions – single fill of [0506]			0.55

0508	Sub-rounded, partially exposed feature, >0.78m long x 1.20m wide x 0.21m deep, steep sides, flattened base, possible pit or ditch terminal	0.55	0605	Mid-grey slightly sandy clay, >0.18m thick, containing occasional pea-gravel, charcoal fragments and rare sub-angular stones, Fill of [0606]	0.55
0509	Mid-greyish brown clay, containing occasional small mudstone fragments – single fill of [0508]	0.55	0606	Linear cut, E-W orientation 1.87m wide x >0.53m deep, steeply sloping sides – Field boundary/land division ditch	0.55
0510	Sub-circular feature 0.56 x 0.38m recorded in plan only	0.55	0607	Mid-brown sandy clay, 0.21m thick containing frequent pea gravel/grit and occasional charcoal fragments – secondary fill of [0609]	0.55
0511	Brownish grey sandy clay containing rare gravel and rare charcoal flecks, fill of [0510] recorded in plan	0.55	0608	Mid-brown gritty, sandy clay, 0.19m thick, containing frequent pea gravel, occasional small sub-angular stones and rare charcoal fragments – primary fill of [0609]	0.55
0512	Sub-circular feature, 0.43 x 0.34m recorded in plan only	0.55	0609	Linear cut, NW-SE orientation, 0.90m wide x 0.40m deep, steep sides, slightly concave base – Field drainage ditch	0.55
0513	Brownish grey sandy clay containing rare gravel and rare charcoal flecks, fill of [0512] recorded in plan	0.55	0610	Mid-greyish brown, slightly sandy clay, 0.23m thick, containing frequent grit/pea gravel, occasional small sub-angular stones and charcoal fragments – secondary fill of [0612]	0.55
0514	Mid-brownish grey sandy clay containing frequent charcoal flecks secondary fill of [0516]	0.55	0611	Mid-grey, slightly sandy clay, 0.14m thick, containing frequent charcoal fragments and rare sub-angular stones – primary fill of [0612]	0.55
0515	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel and charcoal flecks – primary fill of [0516]	0.55	0612	Linear cut, E-W orientation, cut by [0609], >1.42m wide x 0.37m deep, gradually sloping sides, wide concave base – Field boundary ditch	0.55
0516	Partially exposed, irregular to sub-circular feature, 1.03m x 0.67m x 0.17m deep, cut into subsoil – indeterminate function	0.55	0613	Mid-grey sandy clay, containing frequent heat affected stone fragments, fired clay and charcoal fragments – fill of [0614]	0.55
0517	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing sub-angular gravel – fill of [0518]	0.55	0614	Partially exposed linear feature, NE-SW orientation, >1.59m long x >0.81m wide probable ditch – recorded in plan	0.55
0518	Partially exposed cut, recorded in plan only, slight curve, broadly NW-SE orientation >2.60m long x 1.02m wide – probable ditch cut	0.55	0615	Light brownish grey sandy clay, containing occasional gravel and charcoal fragments – fill of [0616]	0.55
0519	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, no visible inclusions – varies from surrounding geology – probable bioturbation	0.55	0616	Linear feature, NE-SW orientation, >2.00m long x 1.174m wide – probable ditch, recorded in plan only	0.55
0520	Irregular curving feature recorded in plan ->2.00m long x 0.65m wide, probable bioturbation	0.55	0617	Mid-grey slightly sandy clay, containing frequent gravel, heat affected stone fragments and charcoal fragments – fill of [0618]	0.55
Summary	2 shallow ditches, 1 x probable ditch, 1 x possible ditch terminal/pit, possible discrete features – likely bioturbation				
TR06	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)	
	E-W	32	1.80	0.55	0618
Context	Description			DBGL (m)	0.55
0601	Ploughsoil: Mid-grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare gravel, CBM and lime fragments	0–0.28	0619	Irregular shaped layer, Light greyish brown slightly silty, sandy clay, >0.81m x 0.57m, containing rare charcoal fragments and occasional pea-gravel, Probable bioturbation	0.55
0602	Subsoil: Mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel, charcoal and lime fragments	0.28–0.55	0620	Light greyish brown, slightly sandy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments, pear gravel and rare small sub-angular stones – fill of [0621]	0.55
0603	Geological deposit: Mixed gravelly clay and sandy clay, reddish brown and blue-grey	0.55+ (LOE)	0621	Partially exposed feature, 2.59 x 0.81m visible, oriented NE-SW, possible pit or ditch terminal end	0.55
0604	Mid-brownish grey slightly sandy clay, 0.35m thick, containing frequent gravel, occasional sub-rounded stone and charcoal fragments – secondary fill of [0606]	0.55	0622	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel and rare charcoal flecks – fill of [0623]	0.55

0623	Linear feature, recorded in plan – E-W orientation >1.80m long x 1.10m wide – filed drainage ditch	0.55	0713	Light grey sandy clay containing rare charcoal flecks and pea gravel – fill of [0714]	0.45					
0624	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and gravel – fill of [0625]	0.55	0714	Linear feature, broad E-W orientation, recorded in plan, >1.80m long x 0.60m wide – Possible ditch	0.45					
0625	Linear feature, N-S orientation, >3.30m long c 0.73m wide, recorded in plan – probable field drainage ditch	0.55	0715	Mid-grey sandy clay containing occasional pebbles, sub-angular pea gravel and rare charcoal fragments, fill of [0716]	0.45					
Summary	3 ditches and 5 probable ditches, possible pit/ditch, bioturbation and tree root disturbance			0716	Partially exposed, sub-circular feature, >0.90m x 1.15m wide – recorded in plan – possible pit – possible natural feature	0.45				
TR07	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)	0717	Mid grey sandy clay, containing occasional heat affected stone and rare charcoal fragments – fill of [0718]	0.45			
	NW-SE	30	1.80	0.45	0718	Partially exposed sub-circular feature, >0.56m x 1.20m wide, recorded in plan – possible pit or natural feature	0.45			
Context	Description				DBGL (m)	0719	Mid-grey, slightly sandy clay, containing small rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal – fill of [0720]	0.45		
0701	Ploughsoil: Mid-grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare gravel, CBM and lime fragments				0–0.28	0720	Partially exposed sub-circular feature, >0.47 x 0.72m wide, 0.13m deep – steep sides uneven base – possible pit	0.45		
0702	Subsoil: Mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel, charcoal and lime fragments				0.28–0.45	0721	Irregularly shaped layer, mid brownish grey sandy clay containing occasional pebbles and charcoal fragments – possible bioturbation possible occupation material	0.45		
0703	Geological deposit: Mixed gravelly clay and sandy clay, reddish brown and blue-grey				0.45+ (LOE)	0722	Irregularly shaped layer, partially exposed, 6.60m N-S x >0.90m wide, minimum 0.22m deep, light brownish grey sandy clay containing rare charcoal fragments, occasional pea gravel and sub-angular stone – possible occupation material, possible bioturbation	0.45		
0704	Mid-brownish grey, slightly sandy clay containing occasional pea gravel, rare charcoal flecks and pottery fragments – fill of [0705]				0.45	0723	Linear layer of material, no specific cut identified, variably 0.10 to 0.27m deep, 4.60m wide, >1.80m long, clear edges to N and S, light brownish grey sandy clay, pottery and bone fragments – possible occupation related material	0.45		
0705	Sub-circular, partially exposed feature >0.49m long x 0.75m wide x 0.17m deep, steep sides, uneven base – possible pit				0.45	Summary	Potential ditches, discrete features, occupation related material – also possible bioturbation – density of pottery associated with shallow deposits			
0706	Light greyish brown, slightly sandy clay, containing occasional heat affected stone, charcoal fragments, rare pebbles and manganese fragments – fill of [0707]				0.45	TR08	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
0707	Linear feature, >1.8m long x 0.91m wide, recorded in plan – NW-SE orientation – possible ditch				0.45		E-W	31	1.80	0.60
0708	Light greyish brown, slightly sandy clay, containing occasional heat affected stone, charcoal fragments, rare pebbles and manganese fragments – fill of [0709]				0.45	Context	Description	DBGL (m)		
0709	Linear feature, >1.45m long x 0.55m wide, recorded in plan, NE-SW orientation, possible ditch				0.45	0801	Ploughsoil: Dark grey, sandy clay containing frequent stone and rounded pebbles	0–0.25		
0710	Light greyish brown, slightly sandy clay, containing rare charcoal fragments, rare pea gravel – fill of [0711]				0.45	0802	Sub-soil: Mid-yellowish brown clayey sand containing frequent rounded pebbles, occasional sub-angular mudstones	0.25–0.43		
0711	Linear feature, >1.80m long x 1.10m wide, recorded in plan, NW-SE orientation – possible ditch				0.45	0803	Geological deposit: light yellowish brown, gritty sandy clay and gravels – fluvial gravels	0.43+ (LOE)		
0712	Irregular layer, mid brownish grey sandy clay containing occasional pea gravel and charcoal flecks – possibly associated with occupation, possibly bioturbation				0.45	Summary	No Archaeological remains			

Appendix 1.2 Watching Brief Test Pit and context register

DBGL = Depth below ground level; LOE = Limit of Excavation

TP1	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	E-W	8.40	0.40	3.00
Context	Description			DBGL (m)
001	Ploughsoil: Dark brown, sandy clay containing frequent stone and rounded pebbles			0-0.26
002	Geological deposit: Mid-orangey brown sand and gravel			0.26-0.46
003	Geological deposit: mottled orange-brown and blue-grey sandy clay			0.26-0.70
004	Geological deposit: Blueish grey clay and sand containing frequent small sub-rounded gravels			0.70+
005	Linear cut, NE-SW orientation, 2.70m wide c 1.24m deep – field boundary ditch			0.26
006	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing occasional sub-rounded stones and charcoal fragments – Secondary fill of [005]			0.26
007	Mid-reddish brown sandy clay containing occasional gravel – primary fill of [005]			0.26
Summary	Post-medieval ditch cut			
TP2	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	E-W	10.46	0.40	3.80
Context	Description			DBGL (m)
008	Ploughsoil: Dark brown, sandy clay containing frequent stone and rounded pebbles			0-0.26
009	Mid-reddish brown clayey sands and brick – made ground/dumped deposit			0.26-0.42
010	Geological deposit: Mixed bluish grey and yellowish-brown clays			0.42-0.84 (LOE)
011	Geological deposit: Blueish grey clay and sand containing frequent small sub-rounded gravels			0.84+
012	Linear feature, N-S orientation, partially exposed, >0.40m long x >2.10m wide x approx. 1.60m deep – ditch cut – contains storm drain pipe			0.26
013	Mid-brown sandy clay containing occasional stone and gravel – single fill of [012]			0.26

014	Subsoil: Mid brown sandy clay			0.26-0.56
Summary	Post-medieval/modern ditch with storm drain			
TP3	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	E-W	7.80	0.40	1.30
Context	Description			DBGL (m)
015	Ploughsoil: Dark brown, sandy clay containing frequent stone and rounded pebbles			0-0.17
016	Subsoil: Mid brown sandy clay			0.17-0.32
017	Geological deposit: mid yellowish brown, sandy clay			0.32-0.60
018	Geological deposit: Dark bluish grey clay			0.60+
Summary	No Archaeological remains			
TP4	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	E-W	5.90	0.40	1.00
Context	Description			DBGL (m)
019	Ploughsoil: Dark brown, sandy clay containing frequent stone and rounded pebbles			0-0.23
020	Subsoil: mid brown sandy clay			0.23-0.42
021	Geological deposit: mid yellowish brown, sandy clay			0.42-0.82
022	Geological deposit: Dark bluish grey clay			0.82+
Summary	No Archaeological remains			
TP4A	Orientation	L (m)	W (m)	Av. D (m)
	E-W	10.40	0.40	1.30
Context	Description			DBGL (m)
023	Ploughsoil: Dark brown, sandy clay containing frequent stone and rounded pebbles			0-0.19
024	Subsoil: mid brown sandy clay			0.19-0.41
025	Geological deposit: mid yellowish brown, sandy clay			0.41-0.70
026	Geological deposit: Mixed bluish grey and yellowish-brown clays			0.70+
Summary	No Archaeological remains			

## APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

The finds assemblage numbered 73 sherds (641g) of pottery, one find of iron and one sherd (7g) of ceramic building material. These were found in 21 separate features across five trenches. The Roman and medieval periods are represented. The finds are summarised by feature in Table A2.1 and a complete catalogue is given at the end.

**TABLE A2.1** Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating

TR-	Feature	Pottery (Rom)		Pottery (Medi)		Metalwork		Spot date
		Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	
01	subsoil (0102)	-	-	1	13	-	-	L12th-15th
02	linear [0206]	-	-	-	-	1	-	?
02	linear [0208]	-	-	2	8	-	-	11th-12th
05	subsoil (0502)	-	-	1	3	-	-	11th-12th
05	ditch [0518]	-	-	1	5	-	-	M12th-16th
06	subsoil (0602)	2	9	-	-	-	-	2nd-4th
06	linear [0606]	-	-	1	22	-	-	L12th-15th
06	linear [0614]	-	-	2	2	-	1	7 11th-12th
06	linear [0616]	-	-	5	74	-	-	11th-12th
06	linear [0618]	-	-	7	86	-	-	L12th
06	layer (0619)	-	-	2	28	-	-	11th-12th
06	pit/ditch [0621]	-	-	1	10	-	-	11th-12th
07	subsoil (0702)	2	27	11	80	-	-	L12th-15th
07	pit [0705]	-	-	2	32	-	-	11th-12th
07	linear [0707]	1	3	9	103	-	-	11th-12th
07	linear [0711]	-	-	1	2	-	-	L12th-15th
07	layer (0712)	-	-	2	15	-	-	L12th
07	linear [0714]	-	-	1	2	-	-	L12th-15th
07	pit [0720]	-	-	8	38	-	-	L12th
07	layer (0722)	-	-	6	54	-	-	L12th
07	layer (0723)	-	-	5	25	-	-	L12th
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>

### Methodology

The report includes only hand-collected finds, as no environmental samples were taken. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (Cifa 2014; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; Darling 1994; Slowikowski 2001). The pottery was classified using the coding system of the Gloucester City type-series (eg Vince 1984).

### Roman pottery

The Roman pottery assemblage amounts to five sherds (39g) and was retrieved from linear [0707] (0706) and subsoils (0602) and (0702). The fabrics comprise local Grey Ware (TF5) and Severn Valley Oxidised Ware (TF11B). They are typical fabrics for the region. The Severn Valley Oxidised Ware was mostly a bit abraded, however this is not out of the ordinary as it is generally fairly low-fired.

**TABLE A2.2** Roman pottery type series (Vince 1984)

Fabric code	Fabric	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
TF5	Local Grey Ware	1st-3rd	1	3
TF11B	Severn Valley Oxidized Ware	2nd-4th	4	36
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>

### Medieval pottery

The medieval pottery assemblage comprises 68 sherds (602g). They were retrieved from 19 contexts. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region, and includes unglazed Malvernian Ware (TF40), Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware (TF41B) and Minety-type Ware (TF44). A number of the calcareous sherds had their inclusions leached out, indicating their poor condition were due to burial conditions rather than redeposition.

**TABLE A2.3** Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery type series (Vince 1984)

Fabric code	Fabric	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th	17	173
TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th-12th	46	360
TF44	Minety-type Ware	e/m12th-16th	5	69
<b>Total</b>			<b>68</b>	<b>602</b>

The bulk of the assemblage comprises fairly small fragments of unglazed jars and bowls. The assemblage from linear [0707] (0706) includes a shallow 'West Country' jar, which has angled walls and a base wider than the rim. These are fairly well known in the region, and also on the Welsh side of the Severn (eg McCarthy & Brooks 1988, Fig 229).

Common late medieval wares, particularly Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware (Gloucester fabric TF52) are entirely absent, suggesting that medieval activity at the site did not extend very far

in the 14th century at the latest. The only glazed pottery was the small group of Minety-type Ware from linear [0618] (0617), which includes a jug handle with herringbone stabbed decoration. This is a fairly typical product of the tradition.

### *Metalwork*

A small fragment of iron was retrieved from linear [0206] (0207). Its function is unclear and cannot be dated.

### *Ceramic building material*

A single small fragment (7g) of burnt daub was retrieved from linear [0614] (0613). It does not display any structural features and is undateable.

### *Discussion*

The earliest finds are the five sherds of Roman pottery. All are residual, either found in subsoil or associated with medieval pottery, but suggest some kind of activity in the area during this period.

The main period of occupation was during the medieval period, probably beginning in the 12th century and not extending very far into the 14th century. The majority of the finds are concentrated in Trenches 06 and 07. They were spread through various layers, linear features and a pit, though no feature containing more than nine finds. The medieval finds suggest general domestic activity.

### *Recommendations for further work*

Should further work be undertaken at the site, then the assemblage should be re-evaluated in the light of further finds. At present, there is no further work recommended for the assemblage.

### *Recommendations for archive*

The material should be retained for archive at present. Should no further work be undertaken on site, it is recommended that the fragment of iron be discarded. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of Gloucestershire Archaeological Archive Standards (Paul 2017).

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*Finds catalogue*

TR	Context	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot date
01	0102	1	13	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
02	0207	1	2	Iron	object	amorphous fragment	-
02	0209	2	8	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th-12th
05	0502	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th-12th
05	0517	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	TF44	Minety-type Ware	m12th-16th
06	0602	2	9	Pottery (Rom)	TF11B	Severn Valley Oxidised Ware	2nd-4th
06	0604	1	22	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
06	0613	2	2	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th-12th
06	0613	1	7	CBM	daub	burnt	-
06	0615	5	74	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th-12th
06	0617	1	13	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
06	0617	2	9	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	ML12th
06	0617	4	64	Pottery (Medi)	TF44	Minety-type Ware	m12th-16th
06	0619	2	28	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th-12th
06	0620	1	10	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th-12th
07	0702	2	27	Pottery (Rom)	TF11B	Severn Valley Oxidised Ware	2nd-4th
07	0702	2	30	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
07	0702	9	50	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	ML12th
07	0704	2	32	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th-12th
07	0706	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	TF5	Local Grey Ware	1st-3rd
07	0706	9	103	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th-12th
07	0710	1	2	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
07	0712	1	12	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
07	0712	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	ML12th
07	0713	1	2	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
07	0719	3	17	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
07	0719	5	21	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	ML12th
07	0722	5	50	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
07	0722	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	ML12th
07	0723	1	12	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th-15th
07	0723	4	13	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	ML12th









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Headland Archaeology South & East  
Building 68C | West Park | Silsoe | Bedfordshire MK45 4HS  
t 01525 861 578  
e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Midlands & West  
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR  
t 01432 364 901  
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology North  
Unit 16 | Hillside | Beeston Rd | Leeds LS11 8ND  
t 0113 387 6430  
e north@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Scotland  
13 Jane Street | Edinburgh EH6 5HE  
t 0131 467 7705  
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

[www.headlandarchaeology.com](http://www.headlandarchaeology.com)