



Land West of Stonehouse Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services, on behalf of Robert Hitchins Limited ('the client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation comprising nine 10 m by 10 m trial trenches. The site was located in Nupend Court Farm, Nupend Lane, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, GL10 3SR. The site lies approximately 8 km to the north west of Stroud, centred on NGR 379074 206706.

Overall little of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of the archaeological evaluation. The majority of the evidence comprised ridge and furrow features, and purports to the presence of medieval to post-medieval cultivation practices across Area A, as indicated by the artefactual evidence recovered.

A single post hole in Trench 2 and a pit within Trench 8, both undated, appear isolated and little can be inferred from them.

Ditches 304 and 306 within Trench 3 also have ambiguous origins, mainly due to a lack of dating evidence. Nevertheless, it was clear that the ditches pre-date the ridge and furrow cultivation, which are shown to cut the ditches in plan. Given the widespread evidence of cultivation across the development site as a whole, it is believed that the ditches are representative of previous field systems of indeterminate date.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank RPS Consulting Services, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Nick Cooke. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Rachel Foster, who monitored the project for Gloucestershire County Council.



Land West of Stonehouse, additional evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services (Cheltenham), on behalf of Robert Hitchens Limited ('the client'), to carry out an additional archaeological evaluation, located in Nupend Court Farm, Nupend Lane, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, GL10 3SR. The site lies approximately 8 km to the north west of Stroud, centred on NGR 379074 206706 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Previous non-intrusive studies of the site comprise a Desk-based Assessment (DBA, CgMs 2012) and geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2013). The results suggested that the site had potential to be archaeologically sensitive. The site has also been subject to previous archaeological trial trenching (Headland 2014).

1.1.3 The initial planning application (S.14/0810/OUT) for a mixed-use development was submitted to Stroud District Council on 05.09.2018. The application was granted, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 11: *No development shall take place within a phase (excluding works to existing public highway) until a programme of archaeological work for that phase has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.*

Reason: *In accordance with Policy ES10 of the Stroud District Local Plan (19th November 2015) to safeguard heritage assets and paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).*

1.1.4 A letter from CgMs was submitted on 29.10.2018 detailing that land parcels H6 and H7 required no further archaeological investigation, based upon the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2014). The results of the earlier trench evaluation suggested that while evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity was revealed to the south west of the site, there were few remains of archaeological significance overall on the site (Headland Archaeology 2014).

1.1.5 Following discussion with Charles Parry, archaeological advisor to GCC, a Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological works was prepared (CGMS 2017) This identified four areas of the site where further archaeological works were required - Areas A to D. Archaeological work on Areas B to D is now complete, and only Area A remains incomplete.

1.1.6 Due to the ongoing uncertainty over the potential impacts of the proposed sports fields, the Written Scheme of Investigation stipulated this area (Area A) for Strip Map and Sample excavation, subject to a clearer understanding of the impacts of this work, Detailed proposals for these areas have now been drawn up, and Area A was subject to additional discussions between RPS and Charles Parry, Archaeological advisor to GCC. Following these, Charles Parry agreed that providing that a further 2% trial trenching of this area (using



10 m by 10 m trenches) revealed no further archaeological remains, then the requirement for strip, map and sample excavation of Area A could be removed.

- 1.1.7 This additional evaluation thus comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 9 trial trenches (each measuring 10 m by 10 m), which focused on the area of the proposed sports pitches (Area A in the CGMS WSI for the archaeological works on the site (CGMS 2017)
- 1.1.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020). Rachel Foster, Senior Archaeological Officer at Gloucestershire County Council, approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.9 The evaluation comprising nine trial trenches (2% sample) was undertaken between the 17th and 19th June 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area, Mitigation Area A, gives further examination of the central area of the site. The site comprises agricultural land, which has been subject to ploughing. The area of further investigation was bounded by hedgerows to the north and the north western end of the site, while the remaining boundary is within arable land.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are approximately 41 m above Ordnance Level (aOD). The underlying geology is mapped as Jurassic Lower Lias Formation and Charmoth Mudstone Formation (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: CgMs 2012). This initial desk-based study identified limited potential for prehistoric or Roman activity within the development site. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Geophysical Survey 2013:

- 2.2.1 A geophysical survey highlighted a potential linear to the south east of the site. Trends suggestive of field systems were also noted to the east, with evidence of ridge and furrow.

A notable well defined ditch enclosure was identified to the south west of the site (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2013).

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation 2014:

- 2.2.2 Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted a 175 trial trench evaluation. Evidence for Middle Iron Age to Roman activity was revealed in two trenches located to the south west of the site. No significant archaeology was identified within Area A. The evaluation corresponded with the geophysical surveys previously carried out across the site (Headland Archaeology 2014).

Archaeological Watching Brief 2018:

- 2.2.3 An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks between September and December 2017, centred on NGR 378973 206543). No artefactual material pre-dating the modern period were observed, with only nineteenth and twentieth century artefacts uncovered. It was concluded that the Prehistoric and Roman settlement identified to the south and south east by Headland Archaeology, likely did not extend into the north western area of the site (Cotswold Archaeology 2018).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 – AD 43)

- 2.3.1 No Early Prehistoric artefacts or features were recorded during the Headland Archaeology evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2014). Within the wider landscape there is also sparse evidence for Early Prehistoric activity, comprising of an isolated findspot to the east of Cyr's Church (CgMs 2012; HER 11850). The previous investigations thus suggest a limited potential for prehistoric activity to be uncovered during these additional trench evaluations.

Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)

- 2.3.2 Two trenches to the south west of the development area, by Nastend, uncovered ditches containing middle to Late Iron Age and Roman pottery (Headland Archaeology 2014). Two pits were also uncovered during the trench evaluation, which were believed to be contemporary (Headland Archaeology 2014).
- 2.3.3 Roman findspots are recorded in the wider surrounding area to the west, south and east of the site (CgMs 2012; HER 6935, 13161, 13163, 6935 and 6938).

Saxon and Medieval (AD 410 1500)

- 2.3.4 Stonehouse is recorded in the Domesday book of AD 1086 and suggests a possible settlement established at Stonehouse during the late Saxon period (1086 Domesday Survey).
- 2.3.5 Hamlet settlements at Nupend and other surrounding areas appear to be predominantly agricultural, comprising open fields, woodland and meadows.

Post Medieval and Modern (1500 - present)

- 2.3.6 Both cartographic and aerial photographs suggest that land use throughout the post-medieval and modern period remained predominantly agricultural. These uses have been broadly reflected through the results of the field evaluation, which recorded a number of former field boundaries and associated agricultural features (Headland Archaeology 2013).
- 2.3.7 A concentrated focus of activity from this period has been noted adjacent to Nupend Farm, where the area may have been used as allotments between c1930 – 1980 (CgMs 2012).



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the, the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are to provide additional evaluation at the north west end of the site through additional trench excavations.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although Trenches 1 and 6 were moved slightly to the north due to the position of the compound and fence. Trench 8 was extended in the south west corner to expose a pit (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 Nine trial trenches, each measuring 10 m by 10m were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.



- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and Rachel Foster, Senior Archaeological Officer at Gloucestershire County Council,, were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Rachel Foster, Senior Archaeological Officer at Gloucestershire County Council,, monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All the excavated trial trenches contained remnants of a ridge and furrow system. Additionally, three trenches contained other archaeological features and deposits of an unknown date. These results indicate a limited number of archaeological remains present across the site, with no apparent concentration of activity (**Fig. 1**).

5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.

5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2013).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The soil sequence was mostly unified across the site and consisted of approximately 0.26 m of topsoil under crop, overlying reddish yellow or brown mixed sandy gravels (mostly limestone and quartzite) and silty clay (Plate 1). Residual pottery was recovered from topsoil (101) within Trench 1.

5.2.2 In Trenches 3 – 6 and 8 a layer of greyish brown or yellow subsoil was recorded (Plate 2). Residual pottery believed to date to the post-medieval period was also recovered from such subsoil (602) within Trench 6.

5.3 Archaeological features

5.3.1 All of the trenches contained furrow features. Slots excavated through these revealed the depths of 0.18 m in Trench 2 (**Plate 3**), 0.30 m in Trench 4 and 0.11 m in Trench 8. The width of the furrows ranged from approx. 1.60 m to 3.90 m. One pottery sherd was discovered in furrow 203 in Trench 2.

5.3.2 Trench 2 also contained post hole 205 (**Plate 3; Fig. 2a**). It measured 0.48 m by 0.58 m and was 0.18 m deep. Though no post pipe was visible and no dating retrieved, it was regular in shape and the fill was clearly distinctive.

5.3.3 In Trench, two ditches were recorded on a NNW to SSE alignment (**Plate 4; Fig. 2b and c**). Ditch 304 was 0.96 m wide and 0.32 m deep with concave base and straight sides. Ditch terminus 306 was 0.91 m wide and 0.26 m deep filled with similar mid reddish brown fill and similar profile. Both ditches were seen in plan to be cut by later furrows (**Plate 5; Fig.2**).

5.3.4 Pit 804 was uncovered in Trench 8 (**Plate 6**). It was 2.54 m long, 1.60 m wide and 0.70 m deep. It was filled with mostly very compact and hard grey clay and contained no dating material except for few fragments of animal bone.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small finds assemblage comprising pottery and animal bone was recovered during the evaluation, which is quantified below (**Table 1**).

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 One medieval (13th – 14th century) sandy ware rim sherd, with applied thumbed strip around the neck, was recovered from topsoil 101.

6.2.2 Three post-medieval glazed redwares were also recovered. These comprise a base sherd from furrow fill 203 and two rim sherds with finger impressions and internal green glaze from subsoil 602. Although not generally susceptible to close dating within the period, these appear typical of 17th century date examples.



6.3 Animal Bone

- 6.3.1 Two fragments of animal bone came from ditch 304 (fill 305). The fragments refit and are part of the distal shaft of a cattle tibia.

Table 1 Quantification of Finds (number/weight in grammes)

| Context | Pottery | Animal Bone |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 101 | 1/28 | |
| 203 | 1/88 | |
| 305 | | 2/53 |
| 602 | 2/130 | |
| Total | 4/246 | 2/53 |

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 Overall little was uncovered during the course of the archaeological evaluation. The majority of the evidence comprised ridge and furrow features, and purports to the presence of medieval to post-medieval cultivation practices across Area A, as indicated by the artefactual evidence recovered.
- 7.1.2 The single post hole in Trench 2 and the pit within Trench 8 appear isolated and little can be inferred from them.
- 7.1.3 The two ditches revealed within Trench 3 also have ambiguous origins due to a lack of dating evidence. Nevertheless, it is clear that the ditches pre-date the ridge and furrow cultivation, which clearly cut the ditches in plan. Given the widespread evidence of cultivation across the development site as a whole, it is believed that the ditches are representative of previous field systems of indeterminate date.

7.2 Discussion

- 7.2.1 Whilst limited, the archaeology revealed during the investigation is in keeping with previous geophysical survey results (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2013), as presented within Figure 1. The results of the evaluation are also compliant with the earlier evaluation undertaken by Headland Archaeology (2014) and watching brief undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (2018). It is possible that the ditches located in Trench 3 are related to those found during previous investigations undertaken by Headland Archaeology (2014), although this remains unclear. Post hole 205 and pit 804 are similarly ambiguous in origin, although similar features were encountered during earlier phases of work (Headland Archaeology 2014). It is probable that these features represent periphery activity of the Prehistoric to Roman settlement identified during the previous evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2018).
- 7.2.2 The few features identified during the evaluation are consistent with archaeological evidence purporting to a largely rural environment both within the development site and the surrounding area.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The site falls within the collecting area of Museum in the Park. The museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Museum in the Park, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A4 graphics;

8.3 Selection policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive. In this instance, the following categories are selected to not be retained.

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.



9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

| Trench No 1 | | Length 10 m | | Width 10 m | | Depth 0.40 m | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|--|
| Easting | | | Northing | | | m OD | |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | | | Depth BGL | |
| 101 | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown compact silty clay. ≤ 20 sub-angular and angular limestone inclusions; poorly sorted. Good clarity with 102. | | | 0.0-0.27 | |
| 102 | | Natural | Mid bluish grey compact silty clay $\leq 1\%$ ≤ 30 mm sub-angular and angular limestone inclusions. With concentrated patches of gravel ≤ 50 mm sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone. | | | 0.27-0.40+ | |

| Trench No 2 | | Length 10 m | | Width 10 m | | Depth 0.38 m | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|--|
| Easting | | | Northing | | | m OD | |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | | | Depth BGL | |
| 201 | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown compact silty clay $\leq 20\%$ 30mm sub-angular and angular limestone inclusions, poorly sorted. Good clarity with 202. | | | 0.0-0.26 | |
| 202 | | Natural | Light greyish yellow gravel ≤ 50 mm sub-angular and angular limestone, poorly sorted; with patches of light bluish grey silty clay with manganese and limestone flecks. | | | 0.26-0.40+ | |
| 203 | 204 | Plough furrow | Linear plough furrow with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Width: 2.55 m. Depth: 0.18 m. | | | 0.26- | |
| 204 | 203 | Tertiary fill | Mid grey brown silty clay, compact with common flint gravel inclusions | | | | |
| 205 | 206 | Posthole | Sub-oval posthole with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.58 m. Width: 0.48 m. Depth: 0.18 m. | | | | |
| 206 | 205 | Fill | Mid brown silty clay, compact with moderate flint inclusions. | | | | |



| Trench No 3 | | Length 10 m | | Width 10 m | | Depth 0.43 m | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|--|
| Easting | | | Northing | | | m OD | |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | | | Depth BGL | |
| 301 | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown compact silty clay with 10-40 % sub-angular and angular calcareous stone inclusions. | | | 0-0.25 | |
| 302 | | Subsoil | Mid greyish brown compact silty clay with 10-40% stone, poorly sorted. | | | 0.25-0.43 | |
| 303 | | Natural | Light reddish yellow sandy gravel (90% angular and sub-angular limestone, poorly sorted) | | | 0.43+ | |
| 304 | 305 | Ditch | Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a concave base. Width: 0.96 m. Depth: 0.32 m. | | | | |
| 305 | 304 | Secondary fill | Reddish brown silty clay with 40% flint gravel, poorly sorted inclusions | | | | |
| 306 | 307 | Ditch | Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 0.91 m. Depth: 0.26 m. | | | | |
| 307 | 306 | Secondary fill | Mid reddish-brown silty clay with 40% flint gravel, poorly sorted inclusions | | | | |

| Trench No 4 | | Length 10 m | | Width 10 m | | Depth 0.60 m | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|--|
| Easting | | | Northing | | | m OD | |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | | | Depth BGL | |
| 401 | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown compact, silty clay with 10% 40mm sub rounded limestone and quartzite inclusions. | | | 0-0.2 | |
| 402 | | Subsoil | Mid greyish brown compact silty clay with 20% 40mm sub rounded and sub-angular limestone and quartzite inclusions, poorly sorted. | | | 0.2-0.5 | |
| 403 | | Natural | Light greyish yellow loose sandy gravel with patches of greyish blue compact clay. | | | 0.5+ | |



| Trench No 5 | | Length 10 m | Width 10 m | Depth 0.50 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Easting | | Northing | | m OD |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 501 | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown compact, silty clay with 10% 40mm sub rounded limestone and quartzite inclusions. | 0-0.26 |
| 502 | | Subsoil | Mid greyish brown compact silty clay with 10% sub rounded and sub-angular limestone and quartzite inclusions, poorly sorted. | 0.26-0.43 |
| 503 | | Natural | Light reddish yellow sandy gravel with patches of brownish red silt sub rounded and sub-angular limestone and quartzite clasts, poorly sorted. | 0.43+ |

| Trench No 6 | | Length 10 m | Width 10 m | Depth 0.50 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Easting | | Northing | | m OD |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 601 | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with rare 30mm sub-angular and sub rounded limestone and quartzite inclusions, poorly sorted. | 0-0.3 |
| 602 | | Subsoil | Mid reddish brown friable silty clay with 10% 30mm sub-angular and sub rounded limestone and quartz inclusions. Poorly sorted. Moderate clarity against (603). | 0.3-0.47 |
| 603 | | Natural | Mid-light reddish brown silty clay with patches of greyish yellow sandy gravel. 20% 50mm sub-angular and sub rounded limestone and quartzite inclusions, poorly sorted. | 0.47+ |

| Trench No 7 | | Length 10 m | Width 10 m | Depth 0.30 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Easting | | Northing | | m OD |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | Depth BGL |
| 701 | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown soft silty clay with rare 30mm sub-angular and sub rounded limestone and quartzite inclusions, poorly sorted. | 0-0.15 |
| 702 | | Light reddish brown silty clay with patches of bluish gray clay | | 0.15+ |



| Trench No 8 | | Length 10 m | | Width 10 m | | Depth 0.30 m | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|----------------|--|
| Easting | | | Northing | | | m OD | |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | | | Depth BGL | |
| 801 | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with %5 30mm sub-angular and sub rounded stone. | | | 0-0.15 | |
| 802 | | Subsoil | Mid grey brown compact silty clay with %5 30mm sub-angular and sub rounded lime stone and quartzite clasts. | | | 0.15-0.30 | |
| 803 | | Natural | Light brownish yellow silty sandy gravel . | | | 0.30 | |
| 804 | 805, 806, 807, 808 | Pit | Oval pit with vertical, convex sides and a flat base. Length: 2.54 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth: 0.70 m. | | | | |
| 805 | 804 | Tertiary fill | Tertiary fill | | | Depth: 0.14 m. | |
| 806 | 804 | Deliberate backfill | Mid-dark grey silty clay with sparse flint gravel inclusions | | | | |
| 807 | 804 | Deliberate backfill | Mid-dark grey silty clay with sparse flint gravel inclusions | | | | |
| 808 | 804 | side collapse | Mid brown silty clay with common flint gravel inclusions | | | | |

| Trench No 9 | | Length 10 m | | Width 10 m | | Depth 0.28 m | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|--|
| Easting | | | Northing | | | m OD | |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description | | | Depth BGL | |
| 901 | | Topsoil | Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with 5% 30mm sub-angular and sub rounded stone. | | | 0-0.26 | |
| 902 | | Natural | Light yellowish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions. | | | | |



Appendix 2 OASIS Record

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-399023

Project details

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project name | Land West of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire |
| Short description of the project | Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services, on behalf of Robert Hitchins Limited ('the client'), to mitigate an archaeological evaluation, located in Nupend Court Farm, Nupend Lane, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, GL10 3SR. The site lies approximately 8 km to the north west of Stroud, centred on NGR 379074 206706. An evaluation of nine trenches revealed predominantly medieval to post medieval agricultural activity, which was present in all the trenches in the form of ridge and furrow features. Additionally, three trenches contained other archaeological features and deposits of an unknown date. These results indicate a limited number of archaeological remains present across the site, with no apparent concentration of activity. |
| Project dates | Start: 17-06-2020 End: 19-06-2020 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 234240 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m |
| Monument type | PIT Uncertain |
| Monument type | DITCH Uncertain |
| Monument type | POSTHOLE Uncertain |
| Monument type | RIDGE AND FURROW Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POT Uncertain |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Mixed-use development |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country | England |
| Site location | GLOUCESTERSHIRE STROUD STONEHOUSE Nupend Court Farm, Nupend Lane, Stonehouse |
| Postcode | GL10 3SR |



OASIS ID: [wessexar1-399023](#)

Study area 0 Square metres
Site coordinates SO 79074 06706 51.758196133896 -2.303217764199 51 45 29 N 002 18 11 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator RPS Consulting Services
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager Bruce Eaton
Project supervisor Piotr Orczewski

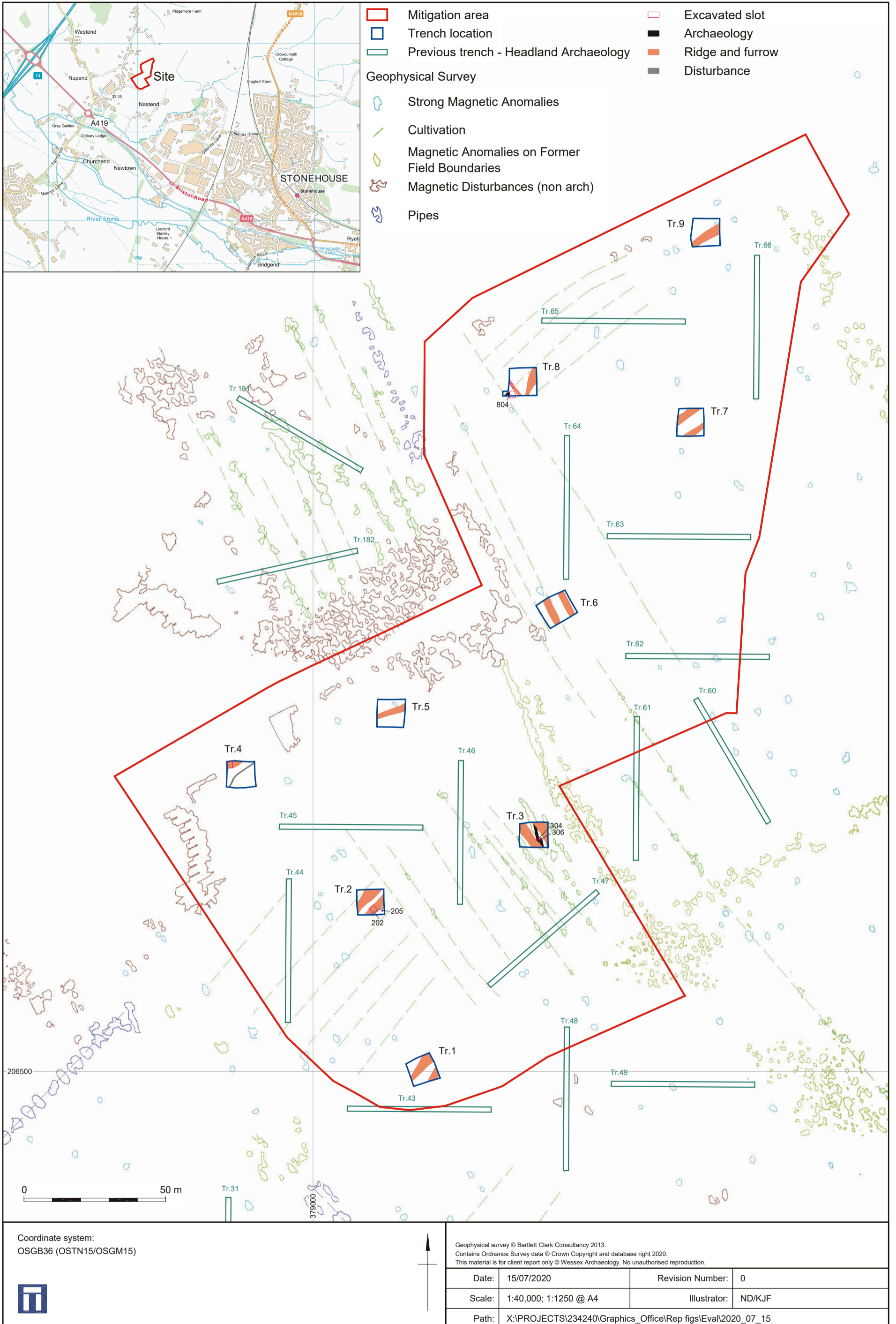
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Unsure
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Unsure
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Unsure
Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land West of Stonehouse: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Orczewski, P
Other bibliographic details 234240.02
Date 2020
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Salisbury
Description A4 bound booklet

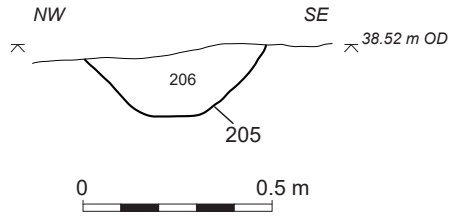
Entered by Eleanor Legg (e.legg@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 14 July 2020



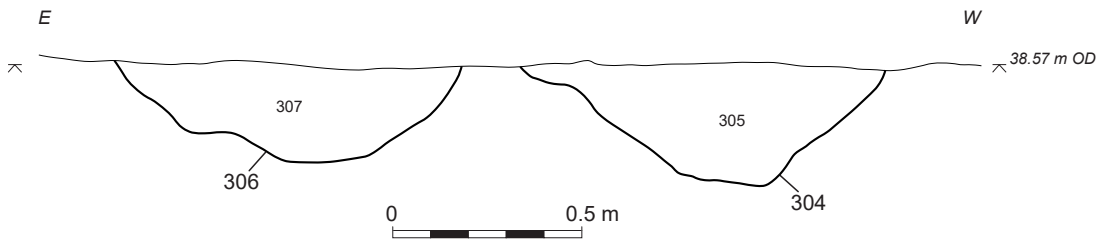
Site location plan

Figure 1

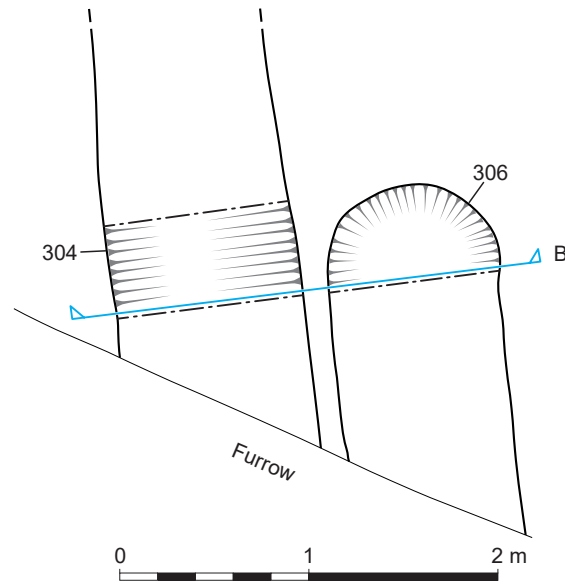
A. South west facing section of posthole [205]



B. North facing section of ditches [306] and [304]



C. Plan of ditches [306] and [304]



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Date: 15/07/2020

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Scale: Sections 1:20, plan 1:40 @ A4

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Plate 1: North facing representative section of Trench 9



Plate 2: North east facing representative section of Trench 6


| | | | | |
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Plate 3: Post-excitation view of Trench 2 (view from the west)



Plate 4: North facing section of ditches [306] and [304]



| | | | | |
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Plate 5: View of Trench 3 from the west



Plate 6: East facing section of pit [804]

| | | | | |
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