

**LAND TO THE REAR OF WAYLAND,  
SELLARS ROAD,  
HARDWICKE  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

**NGR: SO 79710 13111**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

September 2015  
Report No. 1080



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES**

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**Quality Assurance**

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## GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### *Archaeology*

For the purposes of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from Prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### *CBM*

Ceramic Building Material.

### *Medieval*

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *c.* AD 1500.

### *Natural*

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

### *NGR*

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### *OD*

Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

### *OS*

Ordnance Survey.

### *Post-medieval*

The period after *c.* AD 1500.

### *Prehistoric*

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – *c.* 500,000 BC to *c.* 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – *c.* 12,000 BC to *c.* 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – *c.* 4,500 BC to *c.* 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – *c.* 2,000 BC to *c.* 800 BC; *Iron Age* – *c.* 800 BC to AD 43.

### *Roman*

The period traditionally dated AD 43 to *c.* AD 410.

### *Saxon*

The period between *c.* AD 410 and AD 1066.

## SUMMARY

*In July 2015 Foundations Archaeology undertook a strip, map and sample excavation in advance of the construction of properties on land to the rear of Wayland, Sellars Road, Hardwicke (National Grid Reference: SO 79710 13111 - centred), to the south of Gloucester. The project was commissioned by Jaswinder Mann.*

*Earlier archaeological work immediately to the north and west of the development area had identified dispersed Roman activity, while Hardwicke village almost certainly has a Saxon origin. Thus the potential for archaeological remains in the development area led to the requirement of a strip, map and sample of the house, garage and road footprints by the Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council (acting on behalf of Stroud District Council).*

*The total strip area was approximately 74.5m northwest-southeast by 18.5m northeast-southwest, comprising three separate closely-spaced areas (two house plots and one garage/road plot) totalling 525m<sup>2</sup>. Features uncovered comprised a northwest-southeast aligned gully, a possible corner of a rectilinear enclosure in the eastern part of the development area and thinly spread treethrows.*

*A shallow probable mid to late Iron Age rectilinear enclosure was situated in the eastern part of the development area, it had been heavily truncated by a Modern ditch, a Modern drain and by root action. It was aligned northeast-southwest/northwest-southeast and its extent is unknown, continuing further to the northeast under the lawn of Wayland and south into the fields around Hardwicke.*

*The treethrows and a northwest-southeast aligned gully appear to be relatively recent, as they cut the subsoil, however, no dating material was present within any of the fills.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In July 2015 Foundations Archaeology undertook a strip, map and sample excavation in advance of the construction of properties on land to the rear of Wayland, Sellars Road, Hardwicke (National Grid Reference: SO 79710 13111 - centred), to the south of Gloucester. The project was commissioned by Jaswinder Mann.
- 1.2 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Foundations Archaeology 2015), with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (rev. 2014) and the standard Brief issued by Gloucestershire County Council. It complies with the principles of NPPF (2012).
- 1.3 This report presents the results of the strip, map and sample excavation of the development area.

## **2 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 Planning permission had been granted for the construction of a two detached properties with adjacent garages and an access road (Ref: SDC/15/0446/FUL) in the rear garden of Wayland, Sellars Road, Hardwicke (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.2 The village of Hardwicke is situated close to the Roman road which linked Bristol with Gloucester. The church of St Nicholas (Grade I Listed) is dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, but was built on the site of an earlier Anglo-Saxon church. There are a number of listed buildings in the vicinity, including Old Hall (Grade II Listed) which dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> century and Tudor Cottage, also Grade II Listed, which dates to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Between 2010 and 2011 Cotswold Archaeology undertook an evaluation at Sellars Farm immediately to the north and west of the development area (Cotswold Archaeology 2011) which found limited evidence for dispersed Roman activity.
- 2.3 As such the site was regarded to have the potential to contain features, finds and deposits predominately relating to Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval periods.
- 2.4 As a result of this archaeological potential, the Senior Archaeological Officer of Gloucestershire County Council (acting on behalf of Stroud District Council) attached Condition 11 to the Decision Notice that states:

*No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of*

*archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

- 2.5 To fulfil this Condition, Foundations Archaeology issued a Written Scheme of Investigation (2015) outlining a programme of further investigation comprising a strip, map and sample of the footprints of the two house plots, associated garages and access road which was submitted to the Senior Archaeological Officer for comment and approval. It was accepted and forms the basis of the current works.

### **3 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 3.1 The development area is a well-manicured garden with a vegetable plot and dispersed trees located to the rear (west) of Wayland, Sellars Road, Hardwicke, southwest of Gloucester. It is bounded by hedgerows to the south, west and north and by a lawn to the east (Figure 2).
- 3.2 The site is flat and lies at approximately 15.70m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Bedrock comprises Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations (British Geological Survey 2015).

### **4 AIMS**

- 4.1 The aims of the archaeological strip map and sample were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary.
- 4.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
  - ii) to attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
  - iii) to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;



iv) to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

v) to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The three plots were marked out by the project architect. The total strip area was approximately 74.5m northwest-southeast by 18.5m northeast-southwest, comprising three separate closely-spaced areas (two house plots and one garage/road plot) totalling 525m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2).

5.2 Within these areas non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first, by use of a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Spoil tips were visually scanned for finds

5.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

## 6 RESULTS

6.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the project is presented in Appendix 1, along with a list of finds in Appendix 2. Below is a summary of the deposits and features present. Figure 2 shows all archaeological features exposed with more detailed plans and sections in Figures 3 and 4 (eastern half of site) and Figures 5 and 6 (western half).

6.2 Topsoil (**100**) was 0.22m thick in the western part of the site, becoming thicker to the east to a maximum of 0.35m. This overlaid a subsoil (**113**) of relatively uniform thickness (0.20m) across the site. A high degree of bioturbation was caused by extensive root action across large parts of the site making the interface between the upper deposits and fills of features diffuse and difficult to interpret.

6.3 The archaeological features found during the excavation can be categorised as follows;

- Northwest-southeast linear
- Possible corner of a rectilinear enclosure

- Treethrows
- Miscellaneous

These are described below.

#### 6.4 Northwest-Southeast Linear ([103]/[105]/[121]/[131])

6.4.1 This linear ran broadly parallel and 5.5m to the north of the existing hedgerow to the south of the study area. Four interventions were excavated – [103], [105] & [131] in the western half of the site (Figure 5) and [121] in the eastern half (Figure 3). Intervention [131] was excavated through what appeared to be the northwestern terminus.

6.4.2 The linear varied between 0.85m and 1m wide and 0.12m to 0.35m deep. It is likely that this linear cut through subsoil 113, though heavy root disturbance made the interface between the fills and topsoil/subsoil deposits very diffuse and difficult to interpret.

6.4.3 Each intervention contained a single fill, a broadly homogenous subsoil-derived olive brown firm clay silt, with no structural evidence for the location of any bank. No dating evidence was present within the excavated fills.

#### 6.5 Possible Corner of a Rectilinear Enclosure ([111] & [117])

6.5.1 In the eastern half of the site two gullies ([111] & [117] – Figure 5), most probably aligned perpendicular to one another, may form the corner of a rectilinear enclosure. Gully [111] was aligned northeast-southwest, gully [117] northwest-southeast and the likelihood is that they were related, although any possible physical association lies outside the development area.

6.5.2 Morphologically they were very similar, between 0.45m and 0.52m wide with a uniform depth at 0.16/0.17m and very similar fills – a dark yellowish brown firm clay silt with rare charcoal flecks. Both appeared to be sealed by subsoil 113, but the upper part of these fills had clearly been heavily root disturbed causing the interface between the subsoil and gully fills to be very diffuse and difficult to interpret.

6.5.3 Fill 112 in gully [111] contained 15 sherds of probable mid to later Iron Age pottery. Although fragmented they had originally formed one large unabraded sherd.

6.5.4 Both features were truncated to the south; [111] by a Modern drain and Modern ditch [119], [117] by ditch [119].

#### 6.6 Treethrows

- 6.6.1 Two treethrows – [116] & [130], both in the eastern part of the site (Figure 3) exhibited morphological and depositional similarities. Both were relatively large at approximately 1.5m across, and 0.52/0.51m deep, with steep concave and undercut edges. Both features contained re-deposited clay fills – fill 114 in [116] was clays mixed with topsoil/subsoil deposits and fill 129 in [130] was re-deposited blue lias.
- 6.6.2 Two adjacent treethrows in the northwestern part of site – [107] & [109] (Figure 5) – were much shallower, between 0.18 and 0.25m deep. Each had very similar fills, a reddish brown firm clay silt (108 & 110 respectively) which had been possibly been modified by heat and contained common charcoal fragments.
- 6.6.3 In the southwestern corner of the site feature [122] was the largest of the treethrows (2m by 0.5m+, running under the southern baulk, and 0.7m deep – Figure 5). It contained two fills (123 & 124). Another feature ([125]) immediately to the northwest was similar-sized in plan but much shallower at 0.28m deep. Its irregularity suggests that it too was most likely a treethrow.
- 6.6.4 None of the treethrows contained any anthropogenic material. Features [116] and [122] cut subsoil 113, due root disturbance it was not possible to see the relationship between the other treethrows and the subsoil, but it was likely that the other treethrows also cut through the subsoil.

## 6.7 Miscellaneous

- 6.7.1 Present along the southern edge of the site directly to the north of the southern hedgerow was feature [119]. This was at least 1m wide and 0.4m deep, it contained Modern debris (not retained) and a ceramic pipe. Although covered by turf it was clear in section that this linear cut topsoil deposit 100.
- 6.7.2 Dotted across the site were a series of seven shallow irregular depressions containing subsoil deposits and disarticulated chicken bones, one exhibiting a plastic chicken ring. Deposit 127 represents the location of one of these.

## 7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 In general, the site conforms to what had been found in the Cotswold Archaeology evaluation to the north and west; dispersed archaeological activity with scattered treethrows. This dispersed archaeological activity took the form of two linear systems on different alignments.

- 7.2 The northwest-southeast aligned gully ([103]/[105]/[121]/[131]) mirrored the existing hedgerow alignment and was most probably Post-medieval in date. The heavy bioturbation evident in the upper deposits made interpretation difficult, but during excavation and recording it seemed likely that the ditch cut subsoil **113** and its fills were virtually indistinguishable from this subsoil layer.
- 7.3 The two linears in the eastern part of the strip, map and sample area – [111] northeast-southwest aligned and [117] northwest-southeast aligned - share morphological similarities and almost certainly form part of the same system, though their confluence lies under the current garden of Wayland. The fills of both linears were sealed by subsoil **113**.
- 7.4 The interpretation that they form the corner of a rectilinear enclosure is based on the fact that [117] did not extend into the strip area further to the northwest and so must terminate or turn before this point. Also, no other gullies were present on the same alignment as [111] or [117].
- 7.5 The pottery found in fill (**112**) of gully [111], although fragmented had originally formed one large unabraded piece. As such the pottery provides good evidence for a mid to late Iron Age date of the enclosure.
- 7.6 The treethrows dotted across the site represent three different tree clearance activities; features [116] & [130] show evidence for deliberate removal of the stump with subsequent backfilling; features [107] and [109] for the probable burning out of the tree stump or bush root system; and [122] for slow weathering probably after a windfall.

## **8 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1 The strip map and sample excavation revealed a number of archaeological features comprising shallow gullies and treethrows. Of these features the treethrows and a northwest-southeast aligned gully appear to be relatively recent, as they cut the subsoil, however, no dating material was present within any of the fills.
- 8.2 A shallow probable mid to late Iron Age rectilinear enclosure was situated in the eastern part of the development area, it had been heavily truncated by a Modern ditch, a Modern drain and by root action. It was aligned northeast-southwest/northwest-southeast and its extent is unknown, continuing further to the northeast under the lawn of Wayland and south into the fields around Hardwicke.

## 9 ARCHIVING, STORAGE & PUBLICATION

- 9.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with the local museum. Copies of the report in paper and digital format will be supplied to the County Archaeological Service and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive.
- 9.2 The report will be published in an appropriate form in a relevant journal within 12 months from completion of fieldwork. An OASIS record will also be completed and submitted on completion of the project.

## 10 REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey, 2015. *Geology of Britain viewer*. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, rev 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. Reading.
- Cotswold Archaeology, 2011. *Land at Sellars Farm, Hardwicke, Stroud, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation Report No. 11035*.
- Foundations Archaeology. 2015. *Land to the Rear of Wayland, Sellars Road, Hardwicke: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Excavation*. Unpublished.

## 11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## APPENDIX 1 – STRATIGRAPHIC DATA (by feature)

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
<b>100</b>	site	site	0.25	Dark yellowish brown friable to firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and rounded stone fragments. High bioturbation. Interface with all layers below diffuse. 0.23m deep at the western end of site, becoming thicker (0.35m) at the eastern end. <u>TOPSOIL</u> .	104, 106, 114, 120, 124, 132	[119]
<b>113</b>	site	site	0.22	Olive brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. High bioturbation. Interface with <b>112</b> and <b>118</b> diffuse. <u>SUBSOIL</u> .	112, 118	[103], [105], [116], [121], [122], [131]
<b>101/ 102</b>	-	-	-	Patchy blue lias (clays) over degraded mudstone. <u>NATURAL</u> .	-	[111], [117]
<b>104</b>	1+	0.85	0.35	Olive brown firm clay silt with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Rare burnt clay/ daub and charcoal flecks present. Fill of <b>[103]</b> . Sealed by <b>100</b>	[103]	100
<b>[103]</b>	1+	0.85	0.35	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides and a rounded to flat base. Northwest-southeast aligned. Filled with <b>104</b> . Cuts <b>113</b> . Same as <b>[105]</b> , <b>[121]</b> & <b>[131]</b> . Drainage gully.	113	104
<b>106</b>	1+	0.90	0.35	Olive brown firm clay silt with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Rare burnt clay/ daub and charcoal flecks present. Fill of <b>[105]</b> . Sealed by <b>100</b> .	[105]	100
<b>[105]</b>	1+	0.90	0.35	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides and a rounded to flat base. Northwest-southeast aligned. Filled with <b>104</b> . Cuts <b>113</b> . Same as <b>[103]</b> , <b>[121]</b> & <b>[131]</b> . Drainage gully.	113	106
<b>108</b>	1.1	0.70	0.18	Reddish brown firm clay silt with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Common charcoal fragments. Fill of <b>[107]</b> .	[107]	+
<b>[107]</b>	1.1	0.70	0.18	Ovoid feature with steep concave sides leading to an irregular flat base. Long axis northwest-southeast. Filled with <b>108</b> . Probably originally cut subsoil <b>113</b> . <u>Treethrow</u> .	101/102	108
<b>110</b>	1.2	1.00	0.25	Reddish brown firm clay silt with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Common charcoal fragments. Fill of <b>[109]</b> .	[109]	+
<b>[109]</b>	1.2	1.00	0.25	Ovoid feature with steep concave sides leading to an irregular flat base. Long axis northeast-southwest. Filled with <b>110</b> . Probably originally cut subsoil <b>113</b> . <u>Treethrow</u> .	101/102	110
<b>112</b>	1+	0.52	0.16	Dark greyish brown firm clay silt with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks. Heavily bioturbated. Fill of <b>[111]</b> .	[111]	113
<b>[111]</b>	1+	0.52	0.16	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides and a rounded to flat base. Aligned northeast-southwest. Filled with <b>112</b> . Truncated by a Modern drain in the southwest. Possible rectilinear field system.	101/102	112
<b>114</b>	1.7+	1.3+	0.40	Greenish grey mottled brown compact clay with common small rounded and subrounded stone pebble, occurring in patches. Heavily bioturbated. Interface with <b>115</b> sharp. Sealed by <b>100</b> . Fill of <b>[116]</b> . <u>Deliberate backfill</u> .	115	100
<b>115</b>	1.7+	1.3+	0.52	Mid brown firm sandy clay silt with occasional small rounded and subrounded stone pebble. High bioturbation. Fill of <b>[116]</b> . Low energy deposit, possibly derived from root drop-off	[116]	114
<b>[116]</b>	1.7+	1.3+	0.52	Irregular feature with irregular sides – steep concave to the west, undercut to the north – and an irregular flat base. Filled with <b>114</b> & <b>115</b> . Cuts <b>113</b> . Truncated to the south by <b>[119]</b> . <u>Treethrow</u> – probably deliberately uprooted and backfilled.	113	115
<b>118</b>	1+	0.45	0.17	Dark greyish brown firm clay silt with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks. Heavily bioturbated. Fill of <b>[117]</b> .	[117]	113
<b>[117]</b>	1+	0.45	0.17	Linear regular feature with steep concave sides and a rounded base. Aligned northwest-southeast. Filled with <b>118</b> . Truncated by <b>[119]</b> to the southeast. Possible rectilinear field system.	101/102	118
<b>[119]</b>	57.5+	1+	0.4+	Linear regular drainage ditch running along the southern hedgerow bounding the development area. Cuts <b>100</b> . Filled with Modern debris and a ceramic drainage pipe. Truncates <b>[117]</b> and <b>[130]</b> .	100	-

**APPENDIX 1 – STRATIGRAPHIC DATA (by feature) – cont.**

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/ LATER THAN	CUT BY/ EARLIER THAN
120	1+	0.88	0.24	Olive brown compact clay silt with occasional small to medium rounded and subrounded stone pebble. High bioturbation. Fill of [121]. Sealed by 100.	[121]	100
[121]	1+	0.88	0.24	Linear regular feature with shallow concave sides and a rounded base. Northwest-southeast aligned. Filled with 120. Cuts 113. Same as [103], [105] & [131]. Drainage gully.	113	120
124	2	0.5+	0.40	Reddish brown firm clay silt with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Interface with 123 diffuse. High bioturbation. Sealed by 100. Fill of [122]. Low energy inwash.	123	100
123	2	0.5+	0.30	Greenish grey firm clay silt with occasional small subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Some bioturbation. Fill of [122]. Redeeposited natural deposit.	[122]	124
[122]	2	0.5+	0.70	Ovoid feature with steep concave to vertical sides and a rounded to flat base. Runs under south baulk. Long axis east-west. Filled with 123 & 124. Cuts 113. Treethrow.	113	123
126	1.87	0.88	0.28	Greyish brown firm silty clay with rare small subrounded and subangular stone fragments. High bioturbation. Fill of [125].	[125]	+
[125]	1.87	0.88	0.28	Irregular ovoid feature with shallow concave sides and an irregular flat base. Filled with 126. Most probably originally cut 113. Treethrow.	101/102	126
127	1	0.5	0.14	Greyish brown firm silty clay with rare small to medium rounded and subrounded stone fragments. High bioturbation. Chicken bones present. Recent chicken burial.	101/102	+
128	1.5	0.3	0.23	Brownish yellow friable sandy clay silt with occasional small to medium rounded and subrounded stone fragments, occurring at the base and north side of the deposit. Some bioturbation. Interface with 129 clear, though slight admixture with 129 where they are adjacent. Only occurs along north side of the feature. Fill of [130].	129	+
129	1.5	1+	0.51	Blue grey compact clay with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular stone fragments. Slight admixture with 128 where they are adjacent. Some bioturbation along east side. Fill of [130]. Deliberate backfill.	[130]	[119], 128
[130]	1.5	1.3+	0.51	Subrectangular feature with vertical to steep concave sides (east side undercut) leading to an irregular flat base. Filled with 128 & 129. Truncated to the south by [119]. Treethrow – probably deliberately uprooted and backfilled.	101/102	129
132	1+	1	0.12	Mid brown firm clay silt with very rare small subrounded and subangular stone fragments. High bioturbation. Fill of [131].	[131]	100
[131]	1+	1	0.12	Linear regular feature with shallow concave sides leading to a rounded to flat base. Filled with 132. Cuts 113. Same as [103], [105] & [121]. Drainage gully.	113	132

## **APPENDIX 2 – THE FINDS**

### **POTTERY By Jane Timby**

#### Summary

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of 15 sherds of pottery weighing 73 g. The sherds all derive from a single handmade vessel recovered from the fill (112) of a gully. Although fragmented the sherds are in relatively good condition in terms of preservation although the group contains no diagnostic rim sherds.

The sherds come from a handmade vessel, black in colour and originally with a burnished finish. The paste is moderately hard with surface voids from leached limestone, probably of Jurassic origin. In fresh fracture it shows a sparse to moderate frequency of decaying limestone, up to 2 mm in size but mainly finer; rare linear voids from burnt-out organic matter and a sparse frequency of rounded quartz grains.

The vessel is probably of mid-later Iron Age date. It should be noted however, that similar technology and fabrics also feature in the Saxon period in this region so this cannot completely be ruled out as a possibility as well. Ideally further material is required to clarify this.



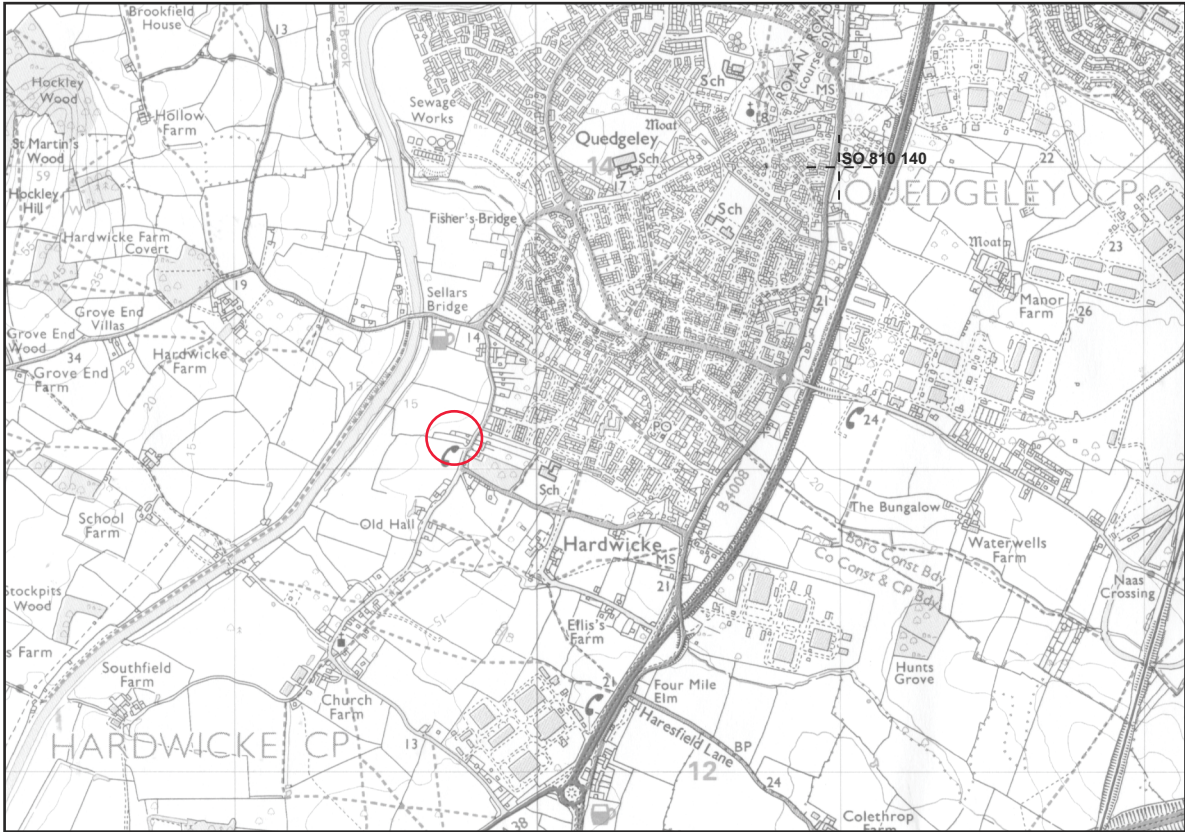
### ANIMAL BONE by David Pinches

(112): 5 Fragments were identified; distal tibia, mandibular incisor, humeral shaft, mandible and olecranon of Ulna. All were from Cow (Bos), exhibit some evidence of butchery and most likely to represent an MNI of 2. The unfused distal tibia suggests a younger animal, whilst heavily worn incisor suggests an older animal.

34 unidentifiable fragments were also present, however thickness and shape suggests they are long bone fragments. The fragments range in size from <5mm-50mm in size and from 2mm-7mm thickness.

Overall preservation of the assemblage is good, with no evidence of gnawing and some bones exhibiting root action.

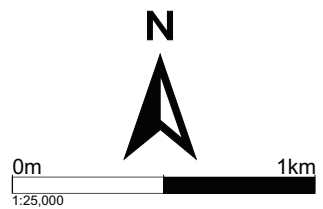
Cxt	Element	Side	Species	Taphonomy	Butchery	Age: Dental	Age: Skeletal	
112	Distal Tibia	L	Cow	Heavy Root Action approx 20% surface	Single chop mark	N/A	Juvenile	
112	Tooth: Mandibular Incisor	L	Cow	Heavily worn, Dentine build up, broken at base of root.	N/A	Older Animal	N/A	
112	Mandible	R	Cow	root action, 5%	Single chop mark top of gonial angle	N/A	Uncertain	
112	Humeral Shaft	U	Cow	Root action at the break	None	N/A	Uncertain	
112	Ulna	R	Cow	olecranon surface largely worn	Single chop mark, distal-proximal	N/A	Uncertain	
112	unidentified	34 Fragments of unidentified long bone fragments ranging in size from <5mm-50mm in size and from 2mm-7mm thickness.						



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**Site Code: SRH15**

**Accession Code:**



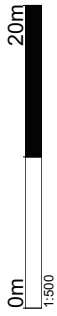
**FIGURE 1: Site Location**



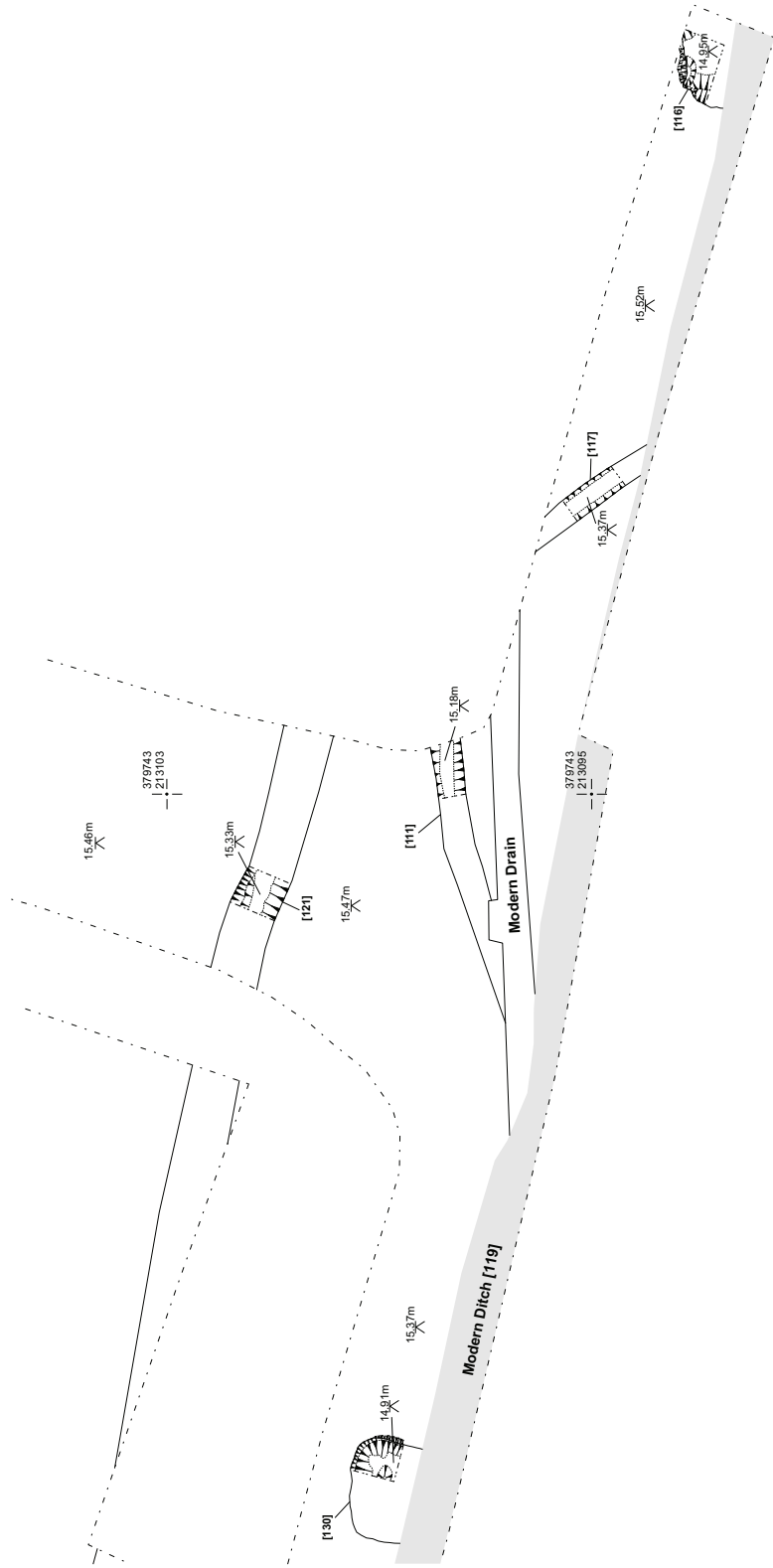
Site Code: SRH15  
 Accession Code:



- EDGE OF STRIP MAP & SAMPLE AREA
- █ ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES
- ▒ MODERN DITCH
- ▤ MODERN DRAIN



**FIGURE 2: Strip Map & Sample Area**



Site Code: SRH15  
 Accession Code:

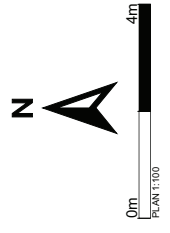
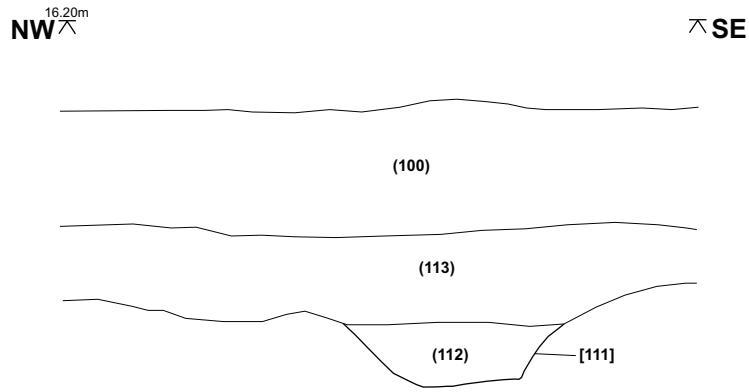
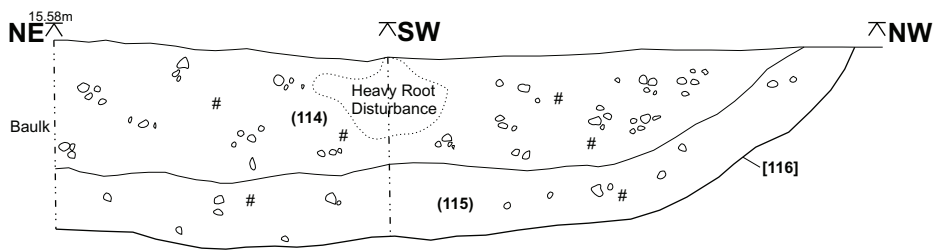


FIGURE 3: East Half of SMS Area; Plan

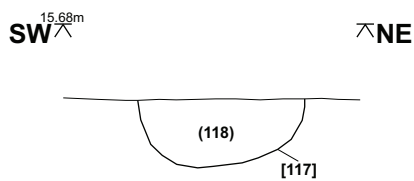
**Southwest Facing Section [111]**



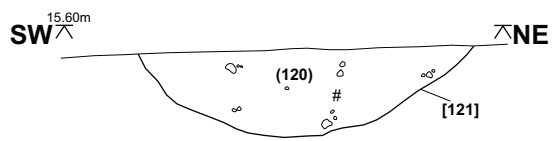
**Northeast & Northwest Facing Sections [116]**



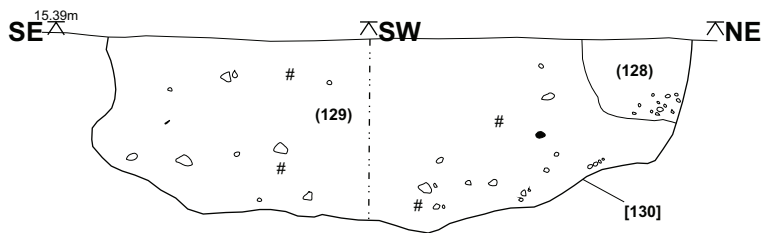
**Southeast Facing Section [117]**



**Southeast Facing Section [121]**



**Northeast & Southeast Facing Sections [130]**

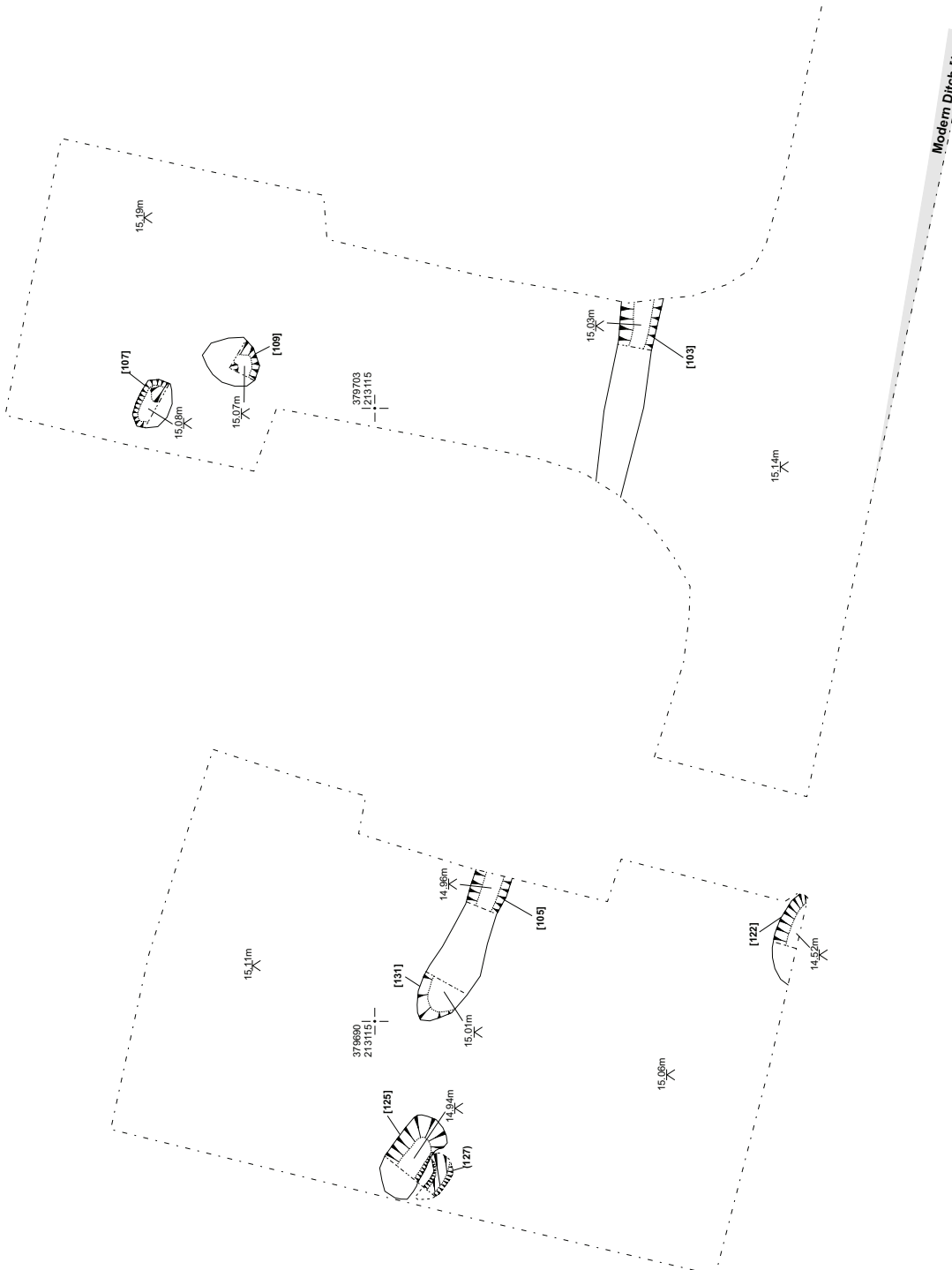


**Key for Sections;**

- # Charcoal
- CBM
- ◊ Stone

All levels m aOD

<p><b>Site Code: SRH15</b>  <b>Accession Code:</b></p>
<p><b>FIGURE 4: East Half of SMS Area, Sections</b></p>



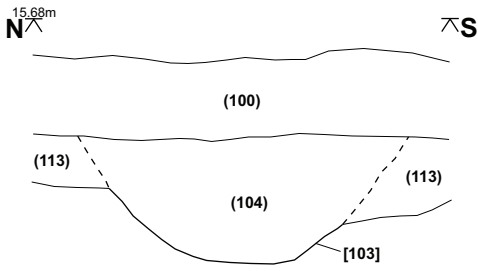
Site Code: SRH15  
 Accession Code:

N

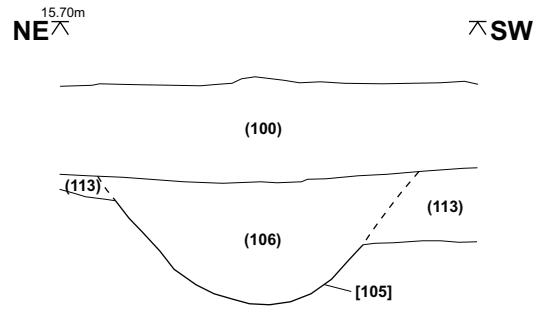
0m 4m  
 PLAN 1:100

**FIGURE 5: West Half of SMS Area; Plan**

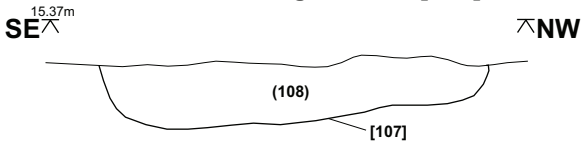
**West Facing Section [103]**



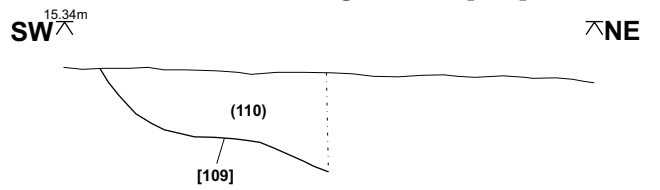
**Northwest Facing Section [105]**



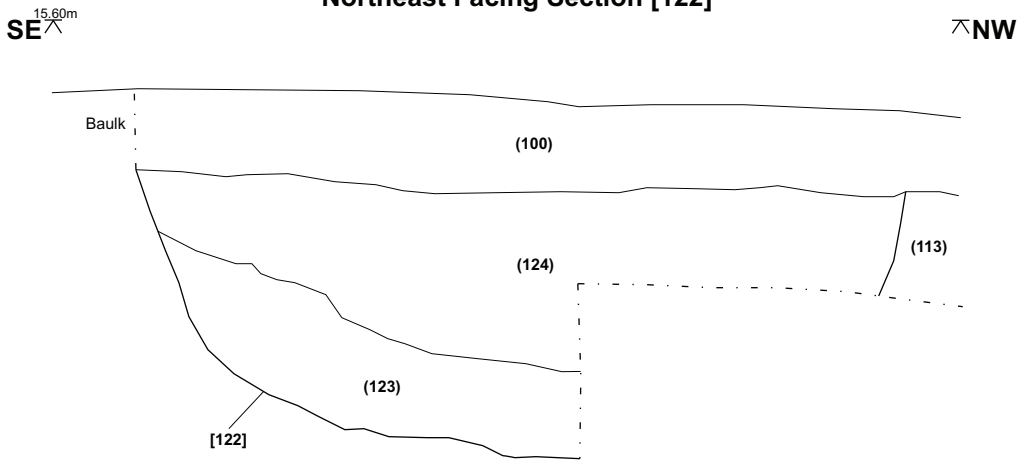
**Northeast Facing Section [107]**



**Southeast Facing Section [109]**



**Northeast Facing Section [122]**

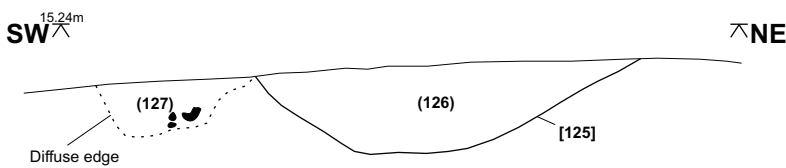


**Key for Sections;**

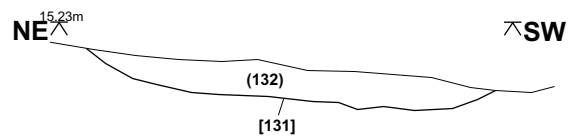
● Animal bone

All levels m aOD

**Southeast Facing Section [125]**



**Northwest Facing Section [131]**



Site Code: SRH15

Accession Code:



**FIGURE 6: West Half of SMS Area; Sections**