

**MANOR FARM  
DAGLINGWORTH  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**MFD07**

**NGR: SO 9967 0437**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**June 2007  
Report No. 545**

**Quality Assurance**

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with  
AMS's Quality Procedures (BS EN ISO 9001: 2000)

Author King, R

Date

Approved

QA Checked

*This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill care and attention to detail within the terms of the project as specified by the client and within the general terms and conditions of Archaeological Management Services Ltd trading as Foundations Archaeology but no explicit warranty is provided for information and opinions stated. AMS Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies on this report at their own risk. Copyright of this document is retained by AMS Ltd, but unlimited licence to reproduce it in whole or part is granted to the client and/or their agents and/or assignees on payment of invoice.*

## **CONTENTS**

Summary

Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 RESULTS
- 6 CONCLUSION
- 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appendix 1: The Pottery

## **FIGURE LIST**

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Trench Location
- Figure 3: Feature [103], Plan and Section

## **SUMMARY**

This report sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out by Foundations Archaeology on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2007. The project was commissioned by Nathalie Rozard in response to a condition of planning application applied by Cotswold District Council (planning application reference: 07/00635/FUL) in advance of planning consent for a new ménage.

A single 50m long by 1.8m wide trench was excavated along the long axis of the proposed ménage.

Natural deposits were reached at an average depth of 0.30m (134.25m OD) from the modern ground surface, with a maximum depth of 0.38m. The natural limestone was sealed beneath a thin layer of orange brown silty clay subsoil (102), which was on average 0.10m thick but in places had been entirely removed by ploughing. The subsoil was overlain by a dark grey brown ploughsoil (101) averaging approximately 0.20m thick

A single archaeological feature was encountered during the course of the evaluation. Ditch [103] measured 1.11m wide by 0.26m deep and crossed the trench on a NW-SE alignment. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained a fill of orange brown silty clay with redeposited limestone. The feature was cut into natural and was sealed immediately beneath the topsoil. The subsoil was absent in this area and it was not possible to be certain whether the feature had originally cut through the subsoil or was sealed by it. An assemblage of slightly abraded early 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch, including one large fragment comprising approximately one quarter of a small vessel.

The evaluation has identified the presence of a Roman ditch. No other features were identified within the trench area, but it is possible that further archaeological deposits may be present within the area of the proposed ménage. A scatter of unstratified Roman pottery was recovered from along the length of the trench.

No evidence, including unstratified finds, was recovered for medieval activity, although it is likely that the site was in agricultural use during that period.

## GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Archaeology

For the purpose 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 AD1066 and AD1500.

### Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site, in this case limestone bedrock.

### NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

### OS

Ordnance Survey.

### Prehistoric

For the purpose of this report Prehistoric is defined as being the period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43.

### Romano-British

The period between AD 43 – *circa* AD 410.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2007, on land at Manor Farm, Lower End, Daglingworth, Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 9967 0437). The project was commissioned by Nathalie Rozard in response to a condition of planning application applied by Cotswold District Council (planning application reference: 07/00635/FUL) in advance of planning permission for a new manege.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2007). The WSI was prepared in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994, revised 2001), *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Archaeological Evaluation: (guidelines)* issued by English Heritage (London Region) and the archaeological policies of Cotswold District Council and Gloucestershire County Council.
- 1.3 This report constitutes the results of the archaeological works. The code of conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists was adhered to throughout.

## 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 It has been proposed to construct a new ménage (Figure 2). The underlying geology consists of limestone bedrock.
- 2.2 The proposed development is in an area of archaeological interest, as defined by the archaeology service of Gloucestershire County Council.
- 2.3 Available historic mapping shows the area as open fields from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present day.
- 2.4 The archaeological background to the site was compiled from discussions with Charles Parry of Gloucestershire County Council, the Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record and historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 2.5 **Prehistoric.** A total of 298 flint artefacts have been recovered during fieldwalking by GADARG in 2000 and 2002, including the butt end of a Cornish Group 1 Neolithic axe. A number of Iron Age pottery sherds were also recovered during this work. A number of undated cropmarks are also known from the vicinity, which may also be prehistoric in origin. These include a pit alignment (SMR 4769) to the east of the proposed site and a ring ditch (SMR 17050) to the southeast.
- 2.6 **Roman.** The study area falls within an area of Roman activity (SMR 4200), the greater part of which is located to the south and east of the site. The foundations of a Roman building and tessellated pavement are known from close by and are first shown on the 1880 Ordnance Survey plan. These

foundations may relate to a possible Romano-Celtic temple found c.1690 in a field formerly called Cave Close (now known as Well Field). An inscribed oolite relief was ploughed up in same field in 1951 and a fragment of a similar tablet was found close by in 1953 along with 2 coins. Daglingworth church contains another inscribed stone of Roman date. A number of cropmarks are also known from this area and may also be of Roman date, including two lengths of double ditched linears, a small irregular ring feature and a number of rectilinear features. A substantial assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the area during fieldwalking by GADARG in 2000 and 2002.

- 2.7 **Saxon and Medieval.** No evidence is known for Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity of the study area, although it is possible there was a Saxon precursor to Daglingworth Manor. The Manor lies nearby to the northeast of the proposed ménage, beyond Manor Farm. The remains of an earlier medieval building (SMR 3670) probably dating c. 1180 are known from the grounds of the manor and two arches, probably originating from this structure have been built into the fabric of the present building. A 15<sup>th</sup> century dovecote (SMR 3671) is also located in the grounds of the manor. It is likely that the study area consisted of agricultural land throughout this period.
- 2.8 **Post-medieval/Modern.** Two stone vats were identified at the site of a possible post-medieval watermill (SMR 14057), immediately to the north of Manor Farm. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping from 1880 shows the area of the proposed ménage to be open ground in the corner formed by a northeast-southwest field boundary and a northwest-southeast field boundary.
- 2.9 **Undated.** A number of further undated cropmarks are known from the west of the site (SMR 4669 and 12810).
- 2.10 The study area therefore contained the potential for significant archaeological features and deposits, predominantly associated with the Roman period. This did not prejudice the evaluation against the recovery of finds or features dating to other periods.

### **3 AIMS**

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation 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. In turn this would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 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 of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;

iii) To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.

#### **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The archaeological evaluation required the excavation and recording of one 50m trench along the long axis of the proposed ménage. The trench location is shown on Figure 2.
- 4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of the archaeological deposits or the underlying natural deposits, whichever were encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a JCB-type mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket. Thereafter cleaning and excavation was conducted by hand. Spoil tips were scanned for finds.
- 4.3 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.

#### **5 RESULTS**

- 5.1 **Trench 1** (50m long by 1.8m wide) north northeast-south southwest aligned, was excavated along the long axis of the proposed ménage. Natural deposits were reached at an average depth of 0.30m (134.25m OD) from the modern ground surface, with a maximum depth of 0.38m. The natural limestone was sealed beneath a thin layer of orange brown silty clay subsoil (102), which was on average 0.10m thick but in places had been entirely removed by ploughing. The subsoil was overlain by a dark grey brown ploughsoil (101) averaging approximately 0.20m thick
- 5.2 A single archaeological feature was encountered during the course of the evaluation. Ditch [103] measured 1.11m wide by 0.26m deep and crossed the trench on a NW-SE alignment. It had sloping sides and a flat base and contained a fill of orange brown silty clay with redeposited limestone, (104). The feature was cut into natural and was sealed immediately beneath the topsoil. The subsoil was absent in this area and it was not possible to be certain whether the feature had originally cut through the subsoil or was sealed by it. An assemblage of slightly abraded Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch, including one large fragment comprising approximately one quarter of a small vessel, dated to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

## **6 CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 The evaluation has identified the presence of a Roman ditch of early 2<sup>nd</sup> century date. No other features were identified within the trench area, but it is possible that further archaeological deposits may be present within the area of the proposed ménage. A scatter of unstratified Roman pottery, (also attributable to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century) was recovered from along the length of the trench. The Roman features are likely to be associated with the structural remains known to the south and east of the site.
- 6.2 No evidence, including unstratified finds, was recovered for medieval activity, although it is likely that the site was in agricultural use during that period. The evaluation was undertaken in heavy rain, but visibility conditions were adequate.
- 6.3 The archive will be deposited with the Corinium Museum within six months. An OASIS form will be completed and submitted.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Foundations Archaeology 2007 *Land at Manor Farm, Lower End, Daglingworth, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994 (revised 2001) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Nathalie Rozard of Manor Farm and Charles Parry of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service.



## **Appendix 1**

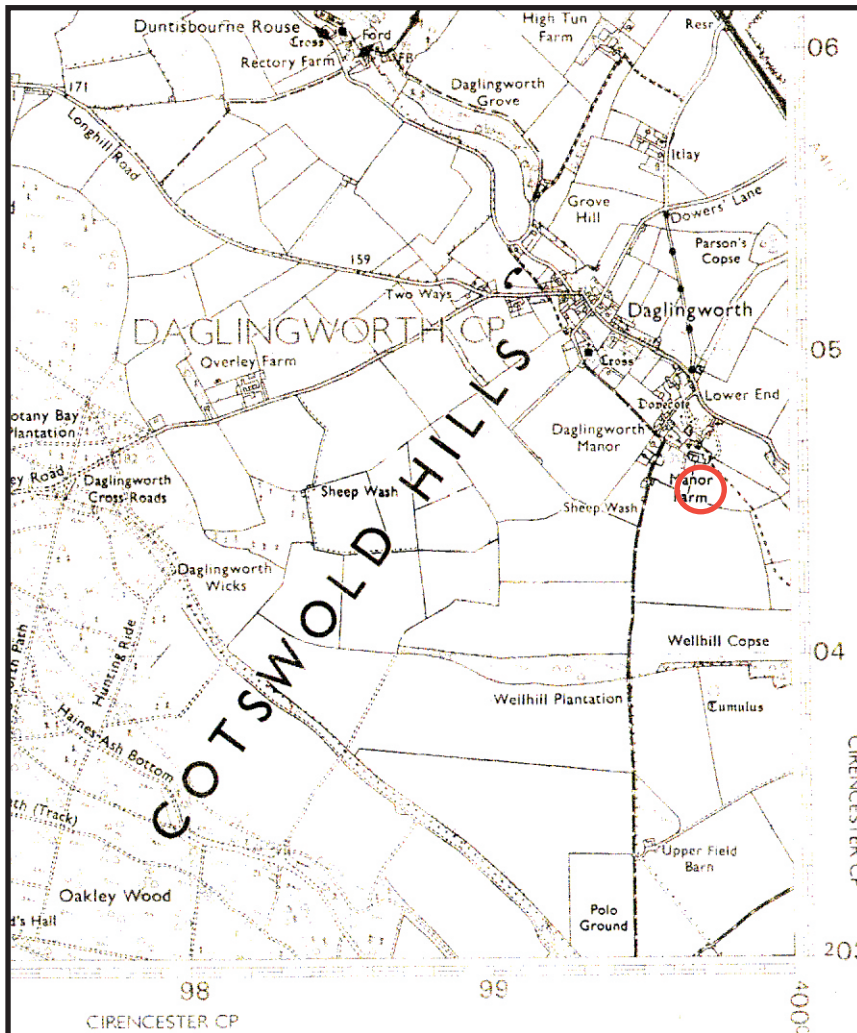
### **The Pottery by Dr Jane Timby**

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 45 sherds of Roman pottery (280 g) a single context (104) with a further 13 sherds (145 g) from unstratified collection.

The pottery is in slightly worn condition, the sherds being quite fragmented and having abraded edges. The overall average sherd size is just 7 g. Despite this there are at least two vessels represented by several sherds.

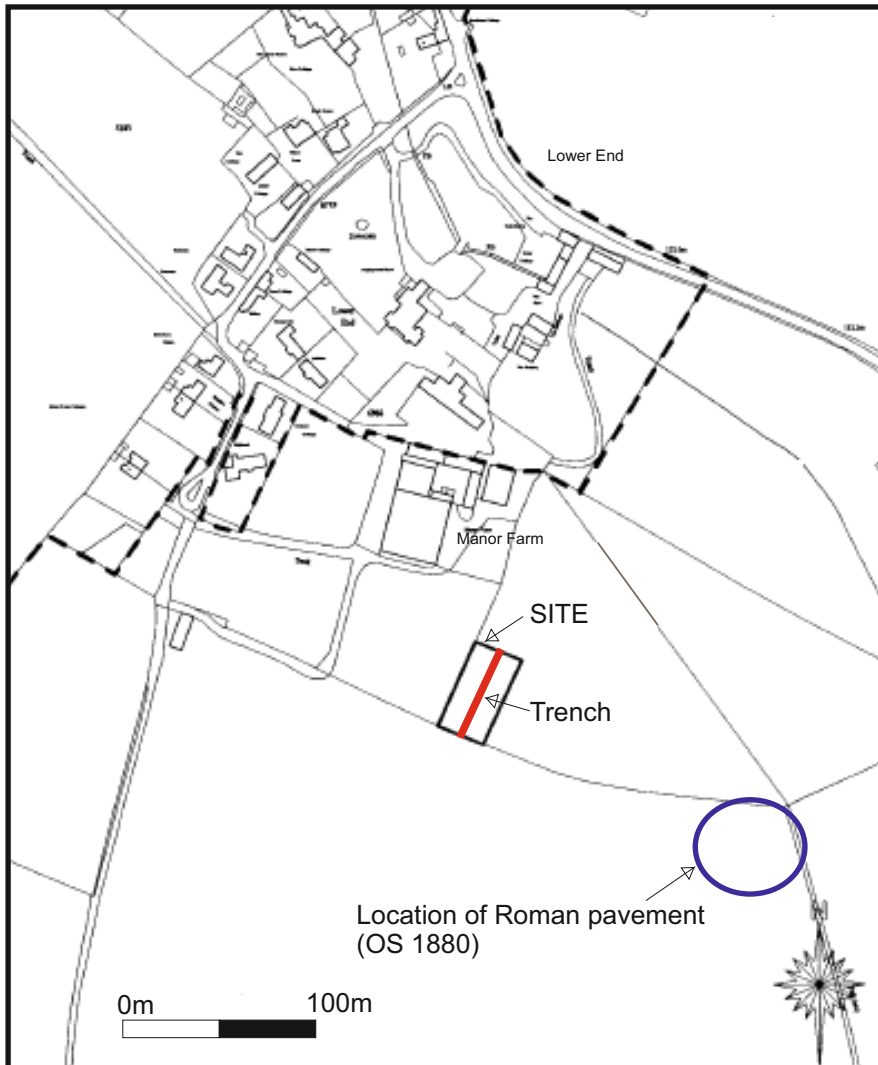
Context (104) produced three small samian sherds alongside a number of local wares in both oxidised and reduced fabrics, largely from the North Wiltshire pottery industries. This includes 20 sherds from a wheel made black burnished ware jar. The unstratified collection included similar wares with seven sherds from a reduced hemispherical flanged bowl.

The assemblage is commensurate with a date in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century.



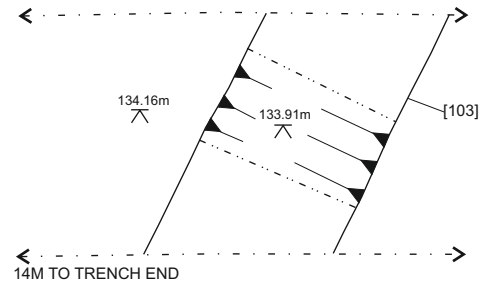
© Crown Copyright  
 Reproduced under licence AL523064A

FIGURE 1: Site Location

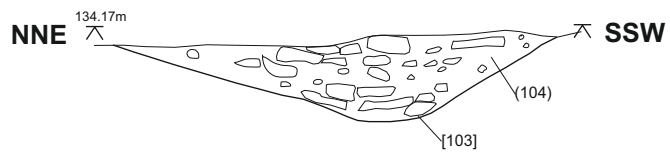


**Figure 2: Trench Location**

**PLAN OF [103]**



**WEST NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [103]**



**FIGURE 3: Feature [103], Plan and Section**