Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2
Chipping Campden
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

for

The Northwick Estate

CA Project: 4147
CA Report: 13040

February 2013

Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2
Chipping Campden
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4147
CA Report: 13040

prepared by	Jamie Wright, Project Officer
date	8 February 2013
checked by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
date	28 February 2013
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	28 February 2013
date	
issue	01

Cirencester	**Milton Keynes**	**Andover**
Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ **t.** 01285 771022 **f.** 01285 771033	Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS **t.** 01908 218320	Office 49 Basepoint Business Centre Caxton Close, Andover Hampshire, SP10 3FG **t.** 01264 326549
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

CONTENTS

SUMMARY 2

1. INTRODUCTION 3

The site *3*
Archaeological background *4*
Archaeological objectives *5*
Methodology *5*

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4) 6

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence *9*

3. DISCUSSION 11

4. CA PROJECT TEAM 12

5. REFERENCES 12

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS 14
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS 17
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE 18
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM 19

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)

Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results (1:1250)

Fig. 3 Trenches 3 and 7: Sections and photographs (1:20)

Fig. 4 Trench 16: Sections and photographs (1:20)

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2
Location:	Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SP 1380 3540
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	29 January – 5 February 2013
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester
Site Code:	NOT 13

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2013 at the proposed site of the Phase 2 development of Northwick Solar Farm, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. Sixteen trenches were excavated.

Two pits, a possible third pit and a ditch, all in the west of the site can be dated to the Iron Age. Several possible ditches or pits produced no archaeological material and could be of natural or anthropogenic origin. A post-medieval probable quarry was recorded in the north-east of the site. Over 100 pieces of struck flint were recovered from the surface of the topsoil; this multi-period material included a microlith, a fragment of a polished axe, several scrapers and a barbed and tanged arrowhead, and suggests possibly intermittent use of the site, or occupation in the vicinity, from the Late Mesolithic period to the Early Bronze Age.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and February 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for the Northwick Estate at the proposed site of the Phase 2 development of Northwick Solar Farm, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SP 1380 3540; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application for the construction of the second phase of the existing solar farm.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with request for archaeological evaluation outlined in an email, dated 3 December 2012, prepared by Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council, the archaeological advisors to Cotswold District Council, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013) and approved by Mr Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Mr Parry, including a site visit on 1 February 2013.

The site

1.3 The proposed Phase 2 development encloses an area of approximately 8ha, and comprises a single arable field. The site lies at approximately 285m AOD on a flat topped north-west to south-east aligned ridge *c*. 2km from the western edge of the Cotswolds and its bluff overlooking the Severn valley. Land on the eastern side of the ridge drains via various brooks and the rivers Stour, Avon and Severn into the Bristol Channel; land on the western side of the ridge drains to the River Windrush, a tributary of the Thames. Thus, the site lies on the interfluve between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped the Aston Limestone and Salperton Limestone Formations, both of the Inferior Oolite Group of the Jurassic Period (BGS 2013). No superficial deposits are mapped. Some bedded limestone

was exposed during trenching, but mostly weathered limestone cobbles and some calcareous sand was present. However, this is probably consistent with the expected deposits.

Archaeological background

1.5 Detailed information regarding the archaeological background of the site is contained within a Heritage Desk Based Assessment (CA 2011), undertaken for Phase 1 of the Solar Farm development, and is summarised below.

1.6 There are no prehistoric features recorded within the proposed development site or the study area. Throughout much of the prehistoric period the study area is likely to have been heavily wooded, as part of the Cotswold escarpment, only to be cleared during agricultural expansion from the Neolithic onwards. Three possible ditches have been identified approximately 500m north of the proposed development site from aerial photography. These perhaps represent an enclosure of prehistoric origin. The Roman road to the south of the proposed development site is likely to follow the course of a prehistoric route way, located along the prominent ridgeway. Such a route may have been a focus for prehistoric settlement. In the wider landscape the Iron Age fort of Willersey Hill Camp is recorded *c*. 2km to the north-west of the proposed development site.

1.7 The tentative course of Sealt Street Roman road passes immediately to the south of the site. This road is recorded in the Early Medieval Broadwell Charter and runs between Stow and Evesham, linking the Foss Way and Ryknild Street and would have been a likely focus of Romano-British settlement. Previous archaeological evaluation trenches excavated adjacent to the road (CA 2000) recorded no archaeological deposits.

1.8 No early medieval or medieval features are recorded within the proposed development site or study area. The proposed development site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural landscape, situated between the medieval settlements of Chipping Campden, Blockley and Broadway.

1.9 Post medieval quarrying is recorded in the north-east and south-east of the site.

1.10 The Grade II Listed oak direction post 300m to the north-west of the site is dated to 1669 and located at the crossroads of two local roads, linking the settlements of Chipping Campden, Broadway and Blockley. The local landscape appears to have been subject to small-scale post-medieval quarrying which has been plotted using historic aerial photography and cartographic sources.

1.11 Evaluation trenching undertaken prior to the insertion of a gas pipeline along the south-western edge of the site, immediately north-east of the A44 recorded no archaeological deposits (CA 2000).

1.12 Evaluation undertaken immediately to the north of the site as part of the Phase 1 Northwick Solar Farm development recorded a prehistoric pit, a ring-ditch of likely prehistoric date, two undated pits and two undated ditches (CA 2011).

1.13 Geophysical survey of the site undertaken in 2012 (Stratascan 2012) identified several linear anomalies running across site interpreted as field boundaries, a circular feature interpreted as a round barrow or round house towards the centre of the site and several anomalies interpreted as quarrying activity in the north-eastern part of the site. It was noted that the deep ploughing across the site hindered the interpretation of some anomalies.

Archaeological objectives

1.14 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information will enable Cotswold District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

1.15 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 16 trenches of 50m length, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches were positioned to intersect

anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey, and further trenches were located to investigate blank areas in the survey. Trenches 5 and 16 were moved and Trenches 6 and 14 were shortened to avoid underground services, with the approval of Mr Parry. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).

1.16 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

1.17 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and one feature was sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

1.18 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

2.2 While laying out the trenches and walking between them much worked flint was seen in the ploughsoil. This was retained as unstratified material, with no attempt made to systematically fieldwalk or to three dimensionally record its position.

2.3 A ploughsoil of *c*. 0.2m depth was mechanically removed to expose very brashy limestone geology. There was a sharp boundary between ploughsoil and geological deposits and few plough marks were observed below the level of machining. Many areas of reddish or yellowish brown silty clay were present at this level, most of which appeared to be archaeologically sterile, and while some were oval or linear in shape, many were curving, amorphous, lobate etc. Some patches of silty clay corresponded with geophysical anomalies but many did not, and in many places where geophysical anomalies should have been present there was no silty clay. All the silty clay patches were trowelled and mattock tested. Trenches 4, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 15 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

2.4 The Desk-Based Assessment indicated a quarry in this part of the site and the geophysical survey identified two large anomalies. Feature 103 was 12.8m in length and continued beyond the limit of excavation. One edge was manually exposed to a depth of 0.6m and shown to be steep. Against cut 103 was a very rubbly fill, 104, and overlying this was a silty clay, 105, containing frequent small stones. Fill 105 contained post-medieval pottery, a fragment of porcelain and flecks of ceramic building material (CBM).

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

2.5 Three patches of silty clay were investigated, two of which coincided with geophysical anomalies. Hollow 209, in the south of the trench, was exposed for a distance of 1.5m continuing beyond the trench. It had a very gentle slope to a depth of 0.25m and its single fill, 210, was a reddish brown silty clay with rare limestone fragment that contained no artefacts. Feature 207 was sub-oval in shape, 2.5m long, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with irregular sides. Its only fill, 208, was a reddish brown silty clay with rare limestone, and similar to fill 210. No artefacts were recovered. Towards the north of the trench was an irregular feature of 3.5m length and at least 1.2m width. Two interventions, 203 and 205, were excavated. Neither was deeper than 0.15m and no artefacts were retrieved.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.6 Possible east/west ditch 305 was 1.4m wide, shallowly concave in section and 0.2m deep. No artefacts were recovered. The ditch corresponded with a linear anomaly

depicted in the geophysical survey results. An amorphous feature, 303, measured 1.5m by 0.9m by 0.25m deep and contained no artefacts. A possible archaeological feature identified in the geophysical survey towards the centre of the trench was not found to be present.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

2.7 A probable ditch terminal, 503, was 0.9m wide and was exposed for a length of 3.3m, terminating within the trench. It had steep sides to a flat base at a depth of 0.3m. Fill 502 was a reddish brown silty clay that contained no artefacts or observable ecofacts.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

2.8 Possible ditch 603 had relatively straight, parallel sides and was aligned north-east to south-west for a distance of 5m in the trench. It was 0.8m wide, had irregular sides and base and was 0.15m deep. The single fill, 604, contained no artefacts.

Trench 7 (Figs 2&3)

2.9 Located to intersect a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a ring-ditch or ring-gully of 7m diameter the trench exposed several potential features and was expanded to further investigate them. In the north-west of the trench was a 3m long arcing feature, 704, with steep sides to a 0.4m deep base. It had an archaeologically sterile fill, 703. To its south was a 10m long ditch, 706, with a second ditch forming a T-shape with it. Ditch 706 was 2.25m wide with very irregular sides and base and a depth of 0.35m. The single fill, 705, a reddish brown silty clay contained no artefacts. Charcoal flecks were noted during excavation and a bulk soil sample was taken but no charred remains were recovered. A 3m long curving feature, 708, had an asymmetric U-shaped profile to a 0.47m deep base and contained a single fill, 707, in which rare charcoal flecks were noted. Two possible small pits or postholes, 710 and 712, were oval in plan with shallow U-shaped profiles. No artefacts or ecofacts were observed. The potential ring-ditch depicted in the geophysical survey was not identified, but a southwest/northeast aligned linear anomaly did correspond with ditch 706.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

2.10 A north-west south-east aligned linear feature, 802, was shown to have a wide, very shallow, irregular U-shaped profile. It was 1.4m wide and 0.25m deep and contained no artefacts. This was located a short distance to the north of a linear anomaly on the same alignment shown by the geophysical survey.

Trench 10 (Fig. 2)

2.11 A sub-oval possible pit, 1002, measured 1.06m by 0.9m and was 0.19m deep. No anthropogenic material was present.

Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

2.12 A slight possible pit, 1402, measured 0.65m by 0.4m and was 0.2m deep but its fill, 1403 contained a fragment of Iron Age pottery and a worked flint. A possible ditch terminus, 1404, was only 0.13m deep. No artefacts were recovered.

Trench 16 (Figs 2&4)

2.13 Two oval, shallow U-shaped pits, 1604 and 1606, lay 2m apart. Pit 1604 contained Iron Age pottery and pit 1606 contained Middle Iron Age pottery, slag and burnt stone. To their south was ditch 1607, a 0.86m wide and 0.28m deep feature, cut into bedded and solid limestone natural, with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 1608, a brown silty clay contained stones in the centre of the base but was otherwise stoneless. Iron Age pottery, bone and burnt stone were recovered from fill 1608.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

Pottery

2.14 Pottery of late prehistoric type was recorded from four deposits and amounted to 53 sherds (108g). All comprised sherds in handmade vesicular or shell-tempered fabrics (Appendix B). The vesicular types almost certainly represent shell-tempered or shelly limestone-tempered fabrics where inclusions are leached, probably due to soil acidity. A single rim sherd from pit fill 1605 is identifiable as from a neck-less vessel, probably a jar of barrel-shaped or ovoid form, with a simple rim. This vessel together with the fabrics would suggest a Middle Iron Age date for the group.

2.15 Pottery of post-medieval or modern date (4 sherds/13g) was recorded as unstratified material and from quarry fill 105 (Appendix B). This later dated material will not be retained.

Worked and burnt flint

2.16 A total of 108 pieces of worked flint and six fragments of unworked, heat-affected flint were recovered, almost all as unstratified material (Appendix B). The large quantity of material, in an area without naturally occurring flint, together with the moderately large number of tools are good indications for concentrated earlier prehistoric activity in the area. The condition is generally poor with moderate or severe edge damage apparent with most pieces. Raw material is for the most part dark grey flint, most of which exhibits heavy bluish or white patination. Mixed quality and cortex surviving on some pieces suggests the use of flint from secondary sources, river gravels etc.

Range and dating

2.17 The large majority of the group comprises secondary and tertiary flakes without secondary working. A total of 10 pieces (all unstratified finds) exhibit secondary working as retouch or evidence for ground surfaces. A geometric microlith (scaline triangle), a number of blades and a worked-down bladelet core are suggestive of probably later Mesolithic activity. A flake struck from a ground axe is probably earlier Neolithic in its original form and a finely-worked barbed and tanged arrowhead dates to the Beaker/Early Bronze Age periods. The scrapers are dateable with less certainty (or not at all), however a small 'button' scraper with invasive retouch and two further discoidal scrapers with invasive retouch are typical of forms seen from Beaker/Early Bronze Age assemblages. A piercer or spurred piece, with evidence for trimming of its butt end, is also probably of this date.

2.18 Dating for the remainder of the lithics is less certain. The cores are mainly of small size and show no evidence for preparation or rejuvenation. As such they are consistent with flintworking typical across the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. The properties of the flake debitage may be partly the result of the available raw material; most are of squat proportions and/or irregular. Absence of, or no evidence for, preparation or 'control' may suggest that the majority relates to the later Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Industrial residues

2.19 Small quantities of ironworking slag were recovered from Iron Age dated pit fill 1605 and as unstratified material. In both instances the slag is dense and metallic grey; though is not diagnostic of a particular process (smelting or smithing).

2.20 One environmental sample (20 litres of soil) was retrieved from one deposit with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

2.21 Sample 1 was recovered from fill 705 within undated ditch 706. The sample contained no plant macrofossils with the exception of some modern fat hen/goosefoot seeds. No charcoal was recovered. The paucity of material means no further information regarding activity on site can be deduced.

3. DISCUSSION

Earlier prehistoric

3.1 The large amount of flint recovered from topsoil during the evaluation points to more than a background noise, especially in an area without workable flint. It seems likely that much of the flint dates to the Mesolithic period, and it is notoriously difficult to find remains of the ephemeral hunting or possibly short term occupation of this time. However, some of the scrapers seem to be of a later date, possibly Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, and these suggest occupation or perhaps deliberate deposition that was subsequently disturbed by, for example, ploughing. The large number of irregularly shaped features containing little archaeological material could be the remains of tree-throw hollows or tree boles, and the area may well have reverted to woodland after any clearances created by short term use or occupation; the area around the site presently includes much woodland. The partial curvilinear geophysical anomaly 5, thought to represent a barrow or roundhouse, coincided for 4m with feature 706 but, despite extensions to the trench to look for the curvilinear features, no more remains of this possible anomaly were exposed.

Later prehistoric/Iron Age

3.2 The strongest geophysical anomaly, 1, in the west of the site was located, and shown to be a 0.86m wide and 0.28m deep ditch, of Iron Age date. A possible eastern continuation of this anomaly was not observed in Trench 12 but may have

been recorded to the east where shallow ditch 802 was in approximately the predicted position. Possible ditches 305 and 706 were on the alignment of geophysical anomaly 12, but in Trench 8 there was no trace of it. Iron Age pits 1604 and 1606, and possibly 1402, the only pits that were of definitely archaeological origin were not identified by the geophysical survey, probably due to their small size.

Post-medieval and undated features

3.3 Geophysical anomalies 6 and 7 were revealed to be one large pit, probably a post-medieval quarry. The short linear geophysical anomaly 2 corresponded with no excavated feature. Possible linear geophysical anomaly 8 was not present in Trenches 10 or 12, and possible discrete anomalies 9 and 10 corresponded with features 207 and 209, neither of which contained anthropogenic material. All the excavated features had almost stone free fills, giving the impression that there had been very little activity on the site after features were abandoned or, possibly, after trees had blown down or rotted. The sterile silty clay fills of all the features suggested a very gradual accumulation, through the agencies of wind and water, of dust and fine soils at a time when there were no humans visiting the area to kick or scuff stones into open features. Two exceptions were pit 1606 and ditch 1608 which both contained burnt stone.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Wright, assisted by Luke Brannlund, Jeff Muir, Roy Poulter, Alex Portch and Jay Wood. The report was written by Jamie Wright and the finds report was by Ed McSloy. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Jamie Wright, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology viewer google/googleviewer.html Accessed 8 February 2013

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2000 *Broadway (Worcestershire) to Five Mile Drive (Gloucestershire) Natural Gas Pipeline. Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report No **001217**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology 2011 *Northwick Power, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* CA Report **11059**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Land at Northwick, Chipping Campden. Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **11161**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology 2013 *Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation*

Stratascan 2012 *Northwick Extension Area, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire: Geophysical Survey Report* **J3230**

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay	50	2	0.2	modern
1	101	Layer		subsoil	Reddish brown silty clay	50	2	0.25	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with sandy silt	50	2		
1	103	Cut		Quarry	Steep side to SW	2	12.8	>0.6	
1	104	Fill	103	Fill	Pinkish brown sandy silt	0.5	0.6	0.4	
1	105	Fill	103	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay with frequent stones	>2	12.8	>0.6	mC18-C19
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay	50	2	0.3	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil		50	2	0.25	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash with sandy silt	50	2		
2	203	Cut		Hollow	N section through a lobate feature	3.5	1.2	0.14	
2	204	Fill	203	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay	3.5	1.2	0.14	
2	205	Cut		Hollow	S section through lobate feature	3.5	1.2	0.14	
2	206	Fill	205	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay	3.5	1.2	0.14	
2	207	Cut		Linear feature	Slightly irregular but broadly linear feature with irregular profile.	2.5	0.9	0.2	
2	208	Fill	207	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay	2.5	0.9	0.2	
2	209	Cut		Hollow	Prob. Natural feature with gently sloping side.	1.5	>2	0.25	
2	210	Fill	209	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay	1.5	2	0.25	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Pinkish brown silty clay	50	2	0.3	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Greyish brown silty clay	50	2	0.2	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
3	303	Cut		Pit/hollow	Irregular shape and sides.	1.5	0.88	0.25	
3	304	Fill	303	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay	1.5	0.88	0.25	
3	305	Cut		Pos. ditch	Linear in plan irregular concave profile.	2	1.4	0.2	
3	306	Fill	305	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay with few stones.	1.5	0.88	0.25	
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay with many stones	50	1.9	0.25	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Pale brown calcareous sand with small stones	50	1.9		
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Heavy clay	50	2		
5	501	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
5	502	Fill	503	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay, no stones	0.93	0.51	0.29	
5	503	Cut		Ditch	U-shaped in section, linear in plan	4	0.92	0.29	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Reddish brown silty clay, much stone.	50	2	0.2	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Reddish brown silty clay, much stone.	50	2	0.1	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
6	603	Cut		?Ditch	Straight sided wide U-shaped feature	5	0.8	0.15	
6	604	Fill	603	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay, stoneless	5	0.8	0.15	
7	701	Layer		Topsoil	Greyish brown clay	50	2	0.32	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
7	703	Fill	704	Fill	Reddish brown clay, sterile	0.67 exc.	0.85	0.4	
7	704	Cut		?Ditch	Curvilinear with varying width and V-shaped profile.	3.4	0.85	0.4	

7	705	Fill	706	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks	0.7 exc	2.25	0.33	
7	706	Cut		?Ditch	Linear in plan, very irregular asymmetric profile	10	2.25	0.33	
7	707	Fill	708	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks.	0.7	1.8	0.47	
7	708	Cut		?	Teardrop shaped in plan, wide U-shape profile.	2.9	1.8	0.47	
7	709	Fill	710	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay. No stones slightly darker red than nearby features.	0.84	0.82	0.13	
7	710	Cut		Scoop	Subcircular in plan, shallow U-shape in profile.	0.84	0.82	0.13	
7	711	Fill	712	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay. Looks sterile.	0.44	0.32	0.1	
7	712	Cut		?Posthole	Oval in plan, U-shape profile	0.44	0.32	0.1	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Orangey brown silty clay, many stones	50	2	0.2	
8	801	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
8	802	Cut		?Ditch	Linear in plan wide U-shape in section.	2.5	1.4	0.25	
8	803	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown clay, overcut natural	0.3	0.45	0.15	
8	804	Fill	802	Fill	Orangey brown silty clay	0.65	0.45	0.15	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Orangey brown silty clay with many stones	50	2	0.2	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Brown silty clay with many stones.	50	2	0.2	
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
10	1002	Cut		?Pit	Sub-oval in plan with shallow profile.	1.06	0.9	0.19	
10	1003	Fill		Fill	Pale yellowish brown silty clay, sterile	1.06	0.9	0.19	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Brown silty clay	50	2	0.3	
11	1101	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
11	1102	Cut		Tree throw	Sub-oval with wide U-shaped profile	>2	1.8	0.3	
11	1103	Fill	1102	Fill	Pale brown silty clay	0.4 exc	1.8	0.3	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Brown silty clay with many stones	50	2	0.3	
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown plough soil	50	2	0.2	
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Greyish brown silty clay with many stones. Sharp boundary	50	2	0.3	
14	1401	Layer		Natural	Rounded/subangular limestones c. 0.1m, clast supported with brown silty clay.	50	2		
14	1402	Cut		?Pit	Very shallow U-shape.	0.65	0.4	0.1	
14	1403	Fill	1402	Fill	Brown silty clay. Contained flint and pottery.	0.65	0.4	0.1	Iron Age
14	1404	Cut		?Ditch	Straight but shallow and petered out in the trench.	2	0.35	0.13	
14	1405	Fill	1404	Fill	Dark brown silty clay. Sterile	2	0.35	0.13	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark orangey brown silty clay	50	2	0.3	
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Limestone brash	50	2		
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Greyish brown clay	54	2	0.25	
16	1601	Number not used							
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Bedded limestone in centre of trench, limestone brash at each end	54	2		
16	1603	Fill	1604	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay with few stones. Contained pottery.	1.1	0.9	0.14	Iron Age
16	1604	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval	1.1	0.9	0.14	
16	1605	Fill	1606	Fill	Dark brown or greyish brown silty clay.	0.95	0.7	0.2	Middle Iron Age

16	1606	Cut		Pit	Oval in shape, shallow sides and rounded base.	0.95	0.7	0.2	
16	1607	Cut		Ditch	Linear, with steep sides and flat base. Cut through bedded limestone.	2	0.86	0.28	
16	1608	Fill	1607	Fill	Brown silty clay with stones at base.	0.9 exc	0.86	0.28	Iron Age

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
105	Post-medieval/modern pottery: creamware Ceramic building material: brick/tile fragments	2 4	2 8	mC18-C19
1403	Prehistoric pottery: SH Worked flint: flake	1 1	3 1	IA
1603	Prehistoric pottery: VES; VESf charcoal	9 1	27 <1	IA
1605	Prehistoric pottery: VES Burnt stone: limestone Metallurgical residue: indeterminate ironworking slag Animal bone: pig teeth; indeterminate	36 2 1 4	68 87 22 3	MIA
1608	Prehistoric pottery: VES; VESf Animal bone: cattle molars	7 3	16 39	IA
Us.	Post-medieval/modern pottery: flowerpot; clear-glazed earthenware Worked flint: flakes/chips (80); cores/fragments (7); blades/broken-blades (7); scrapers (6); piercer (1) arrowhead (1); axe flake (1); misc retouched (1); microlith Burnt flint Burnt stone: limestone Metallurgical residue: indeterminate ironworking slag	2 107 6 1 1	11 543 32 5 15	-

Summary fabric descriptions (Iron Age)

VES: *Vesicular type*. Soft; grey-brown throughout or with red-brown surfaces. Rounded and plate-like voids 1-2mm or occasionally 3-4mm; sparse fossil shell inclusions up to 3mm.

VESf: *Finer vesicular type*. Soft; grey-brown with red-brown surfaces. Fine rounded (yellow-edged) and plate-like voids 0.5-1mm.

SH: *Shell-tempered*. Soft; grey-brown throughout. Moderately-sorted fossil shell inclusions 2-3mm and yellow-edged plate-like voids 1-3mm.

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Sample No	Context No	Volume (L)	Percentage of sample processed	Flots	Flot Weight (g)	Material	Weight (g)	Identification (where applicable)
1	705	20	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	0.12	Plant macrofossils	In flot	Fat hen/goosefoot spp (mod) ++++

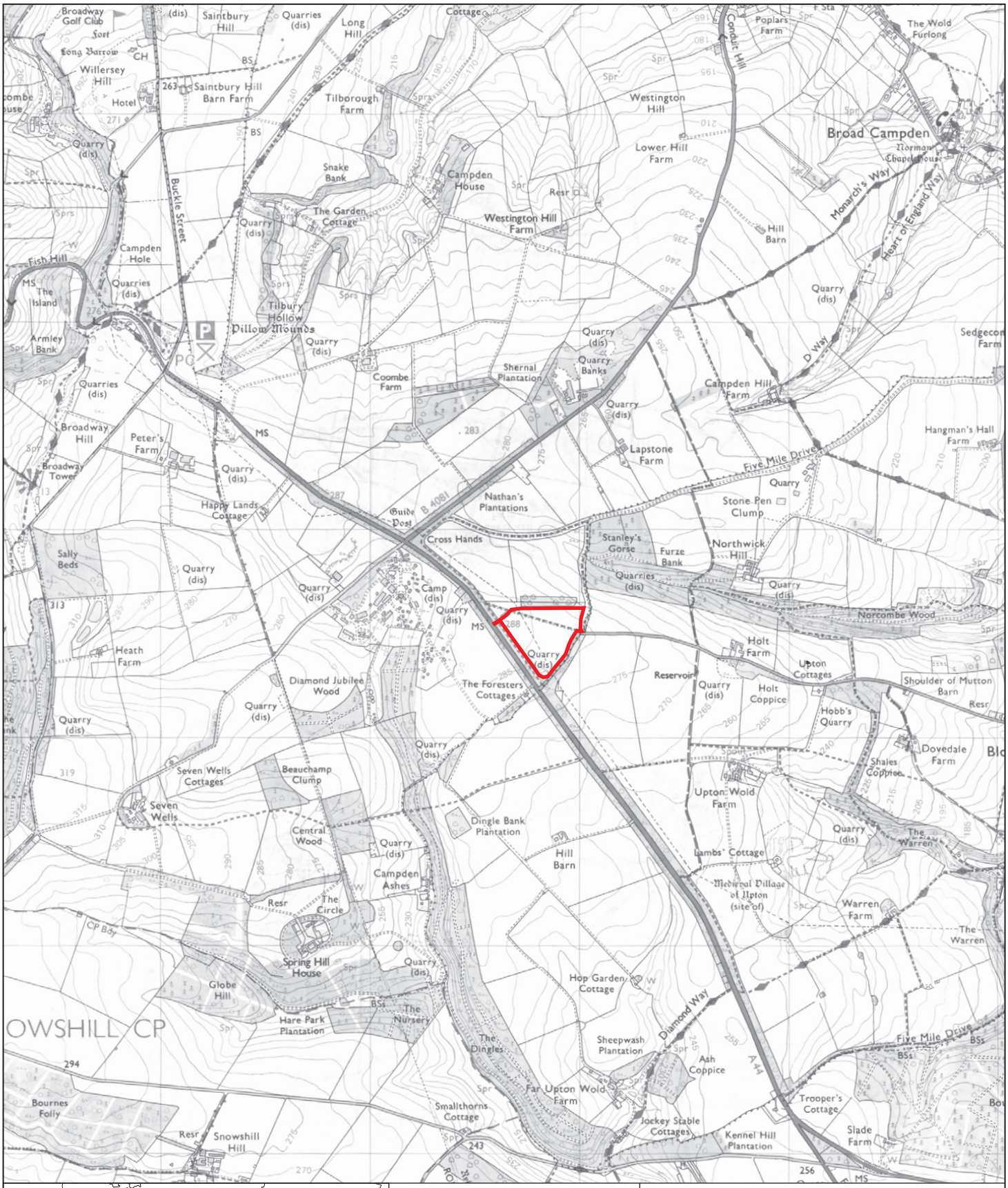
Species List

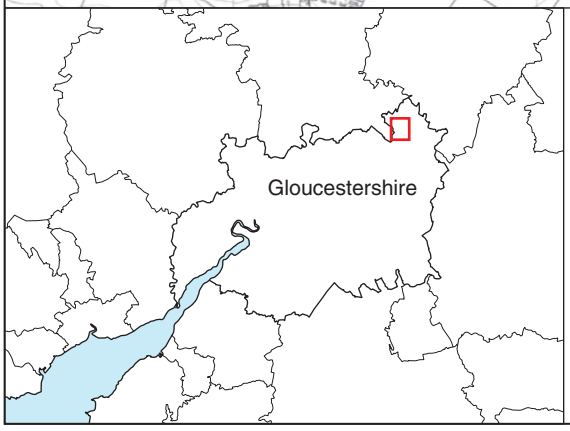
Family	Species	Common Name
Amaranthaceae	*Chenopodium* spp	Fat hen/goosefoot spp

Key
+ = 1-5 items
++ = 6-20 items
+++ = 21-40 items
++++ = >40 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2013 at the proposed site of the Phase 2 development of Northwick Solar Farm, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. Sixteen trenches were excavated. Two pits, a possible third pit and a ditch, all in the west of the site can be dated to the Iron Age. Several possible ditches or pits produced no archaeological material and could be of natural or anthropogenic origin. A post-medieval probable quarry was recorded in the north-east of the site. Over 100 pieces of struck flint were recovered from the surface of the topsoil; this multi-period material included a microlith, a fragment of a polished axe, several scrapers and a barbed and tanged arrowhead, and suggests possibly intermittent use of the site, or occupation in the vicinity, from the Late Mesolithic period to the Early Bronze Age.	
Project dates	29 January – 5 February 2013	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Stratascan 2012: Geophysical Survey	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire	
Study area	8ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 1380 3540	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucestershire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Jamie Wright	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum, Cirencester	Flint, pottery etc
Paper	Corinium Museum, Cirencester	Trench sheets, Context sheets etc
Digital	Corinium Museum, Cirencester	Survey data, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **13040**		





N

0 1km

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

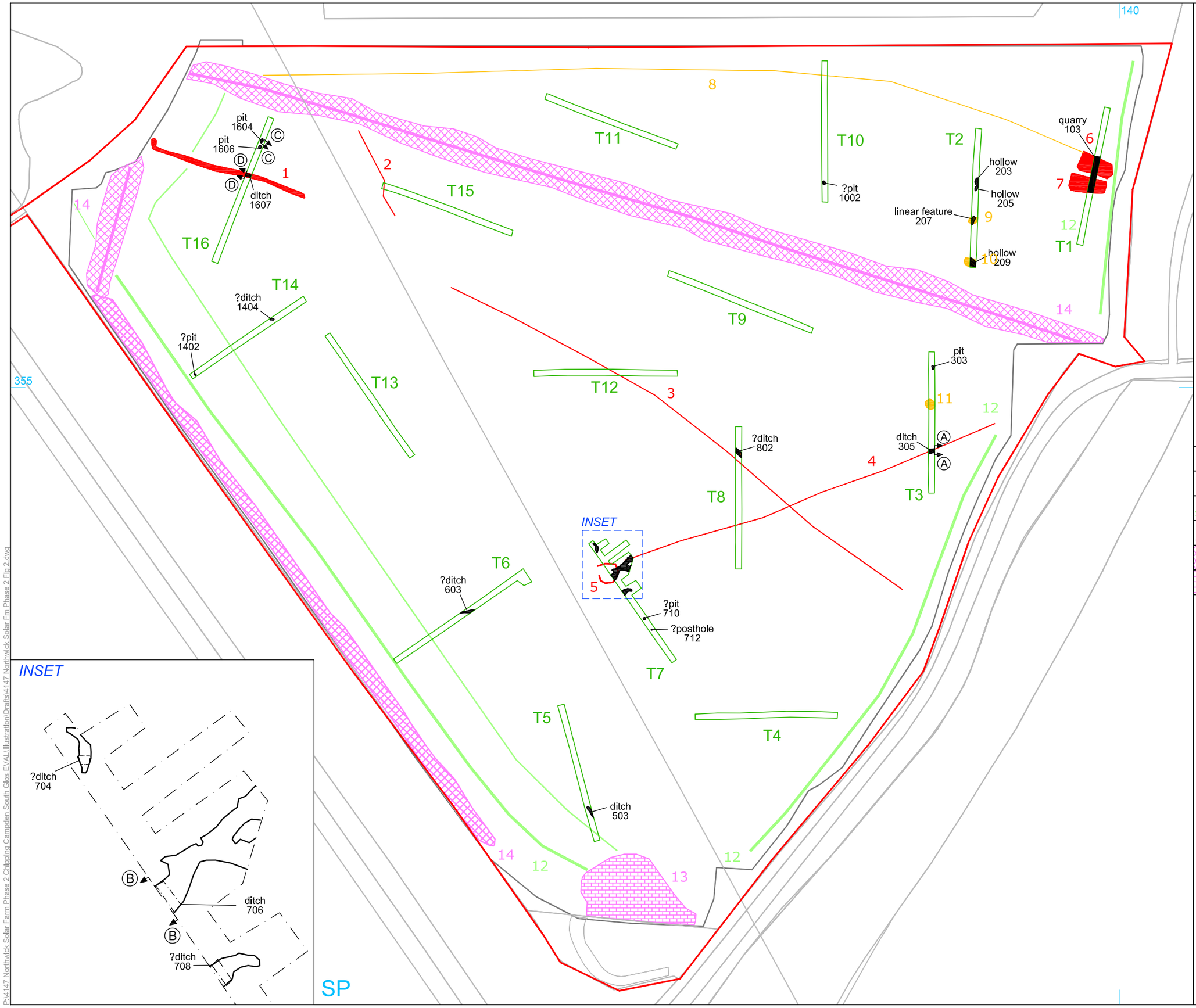
PROJECT TITLE

Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	4147	DATE	20-02-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	1
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



site

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - prob. related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground

0 50m

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2
Chipping Camden, Gloucestershire

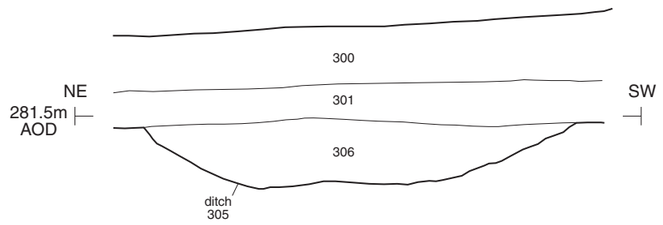
FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4147	DATE	20-02-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:1250	

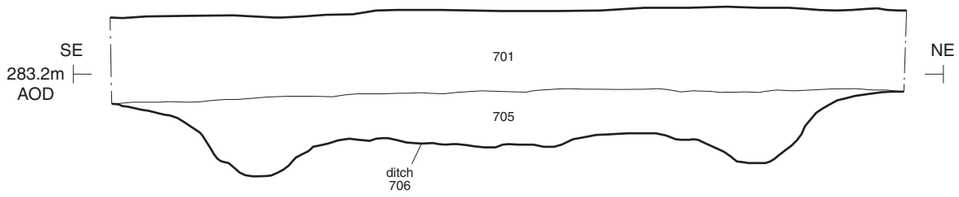
P:\4147 Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2 Chipping Campden South Glos EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\4147 Northwick Solar Fm Phase 2 Fig 2.dwg

Trench 3; section AA



Trench 3, view of ditch 305, looking south-east. (Scale 1m)

Trench 7; section BB



Trench 7, view of ditch 706, looking south-west. (Scale 1m)

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

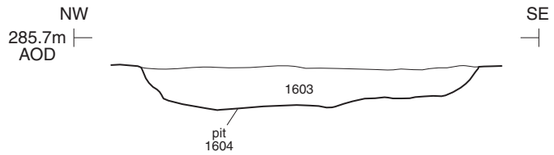
Northwick SOlar Farm Phase 2
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

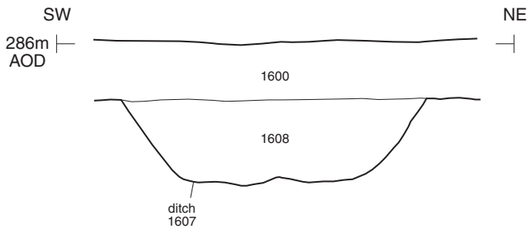
Trenches 3 and 7: Sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	4147	DATE	20-02-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Trench 16; section CC



Trench 16; section DD



Trench 16, view of pit 1604, looking north. (Scale 1m)

Trench 16, view of ditch 1607, looking north-west. (Scale 1m)

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Northwick Solar Farm Phase 2
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 16: Sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	4147	DATE	20-02-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20	