

Cotswold Archaeology

Dormers 9 St Martin's Lane Marshfield South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief



for: CaSA Architects Ltd

on behalf of: Anthony Nowlan & Emma Firman

> CA Project: CR0891 CA Report: CR0891_1

> > October 2022



Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

Dormers 9 St Martin's Lane Marshfield South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Dormers, 9 St Martin's Lane
Location:	Marshfield, South Gloucestershire
NGR:	377603 173682
Туре:	Watching brief
Date:	24 March – 30 August 2022
Planning reference:	South Gloucestershire Council ref: P21/02161/F
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives

In March and August 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a residential development at Dormers, 9 St Martin's Lane, Marshfield, South Gloucestershire.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed, and no artefactual material was recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between March and August 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Dormers, 9 St Martin's Lane, Marshfield, South Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 377603 173682; Fig. 1). This watching brief was undertaken for CaSA Architects Ltd, who were acting on behalf of Anthony Nowlan & Emma Firman.
- 1.2. South Gloucestershire Council (SGC) has granted planning permission for the demolition of an existing dwelling and outbuildings, and the erection of a dwelling, a garage and associated works (SGC planning ref: P21/02161/F). Condition 5 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological watching brief, undertaken in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.3. The scope of this watching brief was defined by Dr Paul Driscoll, Archaeology and HER Officer, SGC. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Dr Driscoll.
- 1.4. The watching brief was also undertaken in line with Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The development site is *c*. 650m² in extent. It lies on the eastern side of St Martin's Lane, on the western edge of the village of Marshfield. The site currently comprises three buildings (now demolished) and a garden, with a lane providing access onto St Martin's Lane to the west. The site lies at approximately 190m AOD, with the ground level dropping away to *c*. 185m AOD to the south.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as limestone of the Chalfield Oolite Formation, which formed in the Jurassic Period; no superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2021). The natural substrate was not recorded during the course of the watching brief.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has not been subject to any previous archaeological assessment or archaeological works. This section provides a summary from publicly available heritage resources pertaining to the site and its vicinity.
- 2.2. The Fosse Way, constructed during the Early Roman period, forms part of the eastern boundary of the parish of Marshfield. Marshfield lay within the sphere of influence of *Aquae Sulis* (Bath) with direct communication along the Fosse Way. A settlement may have developed in the parish of Marshfield during this period, but only a few scattered remains have been recorded.
- 2.3. No evidence of Roman activity has been recorded within the site itself. A probable Roman villa site is recorded at Ringswell Common (HE List Entry No: 204927), *c*. 1km to the south-east of the site. The site was partially excavated by Bristol University in 1987, revealing remains of a small building and a boundary wall. Additionally, a findspot of Roman pottery sherds (South Gloucestershire HER ref: 3879) was recorded during building works at Chippenham Road in 1960, *c*. 250m to the northeast of the site.
- 2.4. No evidence of medieval activity has been recorded within the site itself, although Marshfield has origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. A settlement is recorded around the current location of Marshfield in the Domesday Book of 1086; however, the exact location of the site is uncertain.
- 2.5. The Abbot of Keynsham was granted 'a fair and market' at Marshfield in 1265, which suggest that the medieval town was planned at this time, with burgage plots being laid out along the High Street. Marshfield was considered by 1334 the fourth most prosperous town in the county, after Bristol, Gloucester and Cirencester (La Trobe-Bateman 1996, 3).
- 2.6. The cultivation of barley was important for the economic prosperity of Marshfield from the 13th to 15th centuries; barley was mostly grown for malting. The early development of Marshfield as a malting centre probably occurred because of the high quality of the barley that could be grown in the shallow soils of the southern Cotswold uplands.

- 2.7. The malting industry prospered greatly in the post-medieval period; however, by the 18th century malting appears to have been in decline. Kilns associated with malting activity were recorded at nos. 71 and 78 High Street, *c*. 240m to the north-east of the site. A building recorded as a probable malthouse was identified at the back of 78 High Street (La Trobe-Bateman 1996, 20).
- 2.8. The industrial revolution passed Marshfield by, with the commercial life of the town based around smithies, timber yards and hat making. Most of these industries have left little archaeological trace. Three smithies are shown on the First Edition 1882 Ordnance Survey (OS) map. The clearest evidence for the survival of an outbuilding associated with a smithy is located at the rear of number 1 and 3 Sheep Fair Lane (*ibid.*), *c.* 250m to the north-east of the site.
- 2.9. The 1841 Tithe map shows the site divided into two plots (plots 44, to the north, and 43, to the south), with a small building depicted toward the western part of plot 44. The layout of the site had changed by the late 19th century, with the southern part of the site depicted on the 1882 OS map as an open field with a footpath crossing it on a north/south alignment. A small building is also shown towards the north-western edge of the plot.
- 2.10. An archaeological evaluation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2019) at Church Lane, Marshfield, *c*. 550m to the east of the site, identified no features or deposits of archaeological interest.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were:
 - to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.
- 3.2. The specific objective of the watching brief was to investigate and record any remains associated with the nearby Roman, medieval, and post-medieval activity that may have been exposed by the development groundworks.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development, which included the removal of modern surfacing, ground reduction and levelling (Fig. 2).
- 4.2. Records were maintained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual.
- 4.3. 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, but no deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.4. CA will make arrangements with Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives for the deposition of the project archive. The archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.5. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. **RESULTS**

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A.
- 5.2. The natural substrate was not encountered during the monitored groundworks. The earliest layer recorded was made ground deposit 103 which was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.85m below present ground level and continued beyond the limit of excavation.
- 5.3. Made ground 103 was overlain by concrete wall footings 100 within the southern part of the site, which measured 0.7m in thickness and were related to the recently demolished dwelling, an associated concrete slab 102 to the north, which measured 0.1m in thickness, and 0.6m of modern garden soil 101 elsewhere.

6. **DISCUSSION**

- 6.1. Despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see Archaeological Background, above), the watching brief identified no archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks.
- 6.2. The absence of archaeological deposits may be the result of modern truncation within the site, associated with the construction of the former dwelling, or due to the fact that the depth of the observed groundworks did not exceed the level of the previous disturbance or expose the natural substrate.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Sara-Jayne Boughton and Noel Boothroyd. This report was written by Christian Day. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by Noel Boothroyd and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Monica Fombellida.

8. **REFERENCES**

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2021 *BGS Geology Viewer* <u>https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/</u> Accessed 29 October 2021
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 Land Adjacent to The Manor, Church Lane, Marshfield, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation. CA typescript report **18744**
- CA 2021 Dormers, 9 St Martin's Lane, Marshfield, S. Glos: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief
- La Trobe-Bateman, E. 1996 Avon Extensive Urban Areas Survey 1996 Marshfield, South Gloucestershire Council

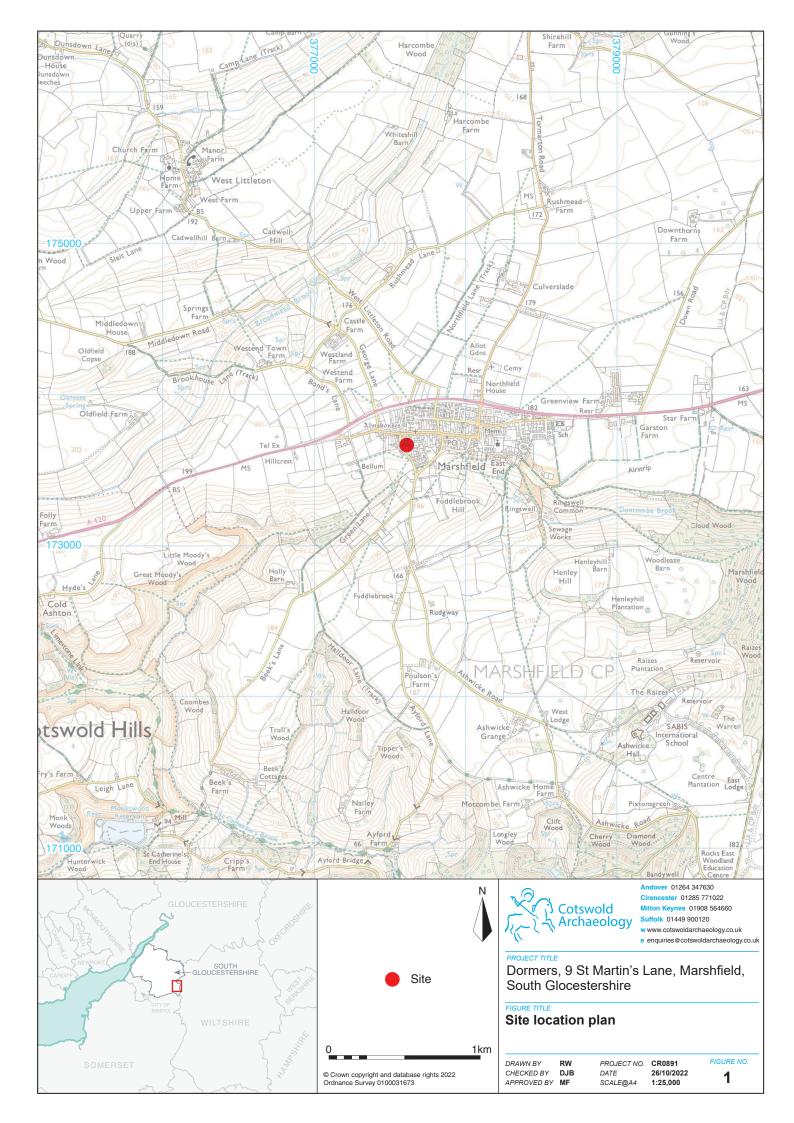
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area	Context No.	Туре	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Structure	Concrete footings	Concrete footings for recently demolished house	15.5	9	0.70
1	101	Layer	Garden soil	Dark greyish brown silt, loose	>15	>11	0.60
1	102	Structure	Concrete slab	Concrete slab/hardstanding for vehicular access to demolished house	18	15	0.10
1	103	Layer	Made ground	Modern made ground / bedding for 102 and surround of 100	33.5	15	>0.85

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project name	Dormers, 9 St Martin's Lane, Marshfie	Dormers, 9 St Martin's Lane, Marshfield, South Gloucestershire				
Short description	archaeological watching brief during g residential development at Dorme Marshfield, South Gloucestershire.					
	and no artefactual material was recov	No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed, and no artefactual material was recovered				
Project dates	24 March – 30 August 2022					
Project type	Archaeological Watching Brief					
Previous work	None					
Future work	Unknown					
PROJECT LOCATION						
Site location	9 St Martin's Lane, Marshfield, South	9 St Martin's Lane, Marshfield, South Gloucestershire				
Study area (m²/ha)	650m ²					
Site co-ordinates	377603 173682	377603 173682				
PROJECT CREATORS						
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology					
Project brief originator	N/A					
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology					
Project Manager	Monica Fombellida					
Project Supervisor	Sara-Jayne Boughton and Noel Booth	Sara-Jayne Boughton and Noel Boothroyd				
MONUMENT TYPE	None					
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None					
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content				
Paper	Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives	Fieldwork recording sheets				
Digital	Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives Digital photos					
BIBLIOGRAPHY						

Cotswold Archaeology 2022 Dormers, 9 St Martin's Lane, Marshfield, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief CA typescript report CR0891_1







Layer 103, following removal of concrete slab 102, looking east (1m scales)



The site, looking south

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PROJECT TITLE Dormers South G	, 9 St		Lane, Ma	arshfield,
FIGURE TITLE Photogr	aphs	;		
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