

**Reed Field
Prior's Norton
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

For the
Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust

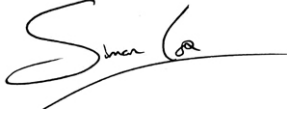
CA Project: 3557
CA Report: 11265

November 2011

REED FIELD
PRIOR'S NORTON
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 3557
CA Report: 11265

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date	11 November 2011
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date	11 November 2011
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signed	
date	11 November 2011
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Reed Field
Location:	Prior's Norton, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 8613 2451
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	3-4 October 2011
Location of Archive:	Gloucester City Art Gallery and Museum
Accession Number:	GLRCM 2011.17
Site Code:	RFP 11

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2011 at Reed Field, Prior's Norton, Gloucestershire. Four trenches were excavated.

Alluvial deposits of c. 1.6m depth were present, as was a palaeochannel, wider than 18m and c. 0.9m deep. Roman pottery was recovered from the alluvium and the fills of the former channel, while a small pit stratigraphically earlier than the channel also contained Roman pottery. About 1.2kg of Roman pottery was recovered from the alluvium and channel fills, and it is considered likely that this had eroded from a nearby settlement site either during or after the lifetime of the presumed site. A cropmark site to the west may represent evidence for the location of such a settlement. A ditch excavated along the line of the palaeochannel may have been the 'Queens Dyke', described on the tithe map of 1840.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2011 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust (GWT) at Reed Field, Prior's Norton, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 8613 2451; Fig. 1). The GWT are carrying out ecological improvement works at the site by creating a small wetland complex, consisting of a series of small pools and feeder ditches. The evaluation was undertaken before these works following a request of Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service (GCCAS).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation (GCCAS 2011) prepared by Andrew Armstrong of GCCAS, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2011) and approved by Andrew Armstrong. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Field Work in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1996), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Mr Armstrong, including a site visit on 4 October 2011.

The site

- 1.3 The area of the proposed wildlife scheme comprises an approximately triangular field of rough pasture, c. 1.6ha in extent, located at Pegmoor Farm, c. 400m to the west of the village of Prior's Norton. The ground is generally flat and low-lying, at c. 9m AOD, and lies at the confluence of Collier's Brook and a small tributary stream, which flow respectively along the north-eastern and south-eastern edges of the site. The field is bounded by hedgerows on all three sides. The geology of the site is mapped as Triassic mudstone of the Branscombe Mudstone Formation (formerly known as Upper Keuper Marl) of the Triassic period, possibly overlain by alluvium of the Holocene (BGS 2011). Alluvium was exposed in all four trenches with a red and bluish grey clay, probably consistent with the Branscombe Mudstone Formation, exposed in one trench.

Archaeological background

- 1.4 The site lies within a landscape of medieval and post-medieval features, including field and water management system; the tithe map of 1840 refers to the site as 'Queen Dyke', suggesting that the site may contain the remains of medieval or post-medieval water management features. The remains of earthworks formed by medieval ridge and furrow cultivation survive in the western part of the site and the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) contains records of undated cropmarks to the north and west of the site, including HER No. 7286, a rectangular cropmark in the field immediately west of the site.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.5 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist the GCCAS in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.6 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four trenches of between 10m and 30m length, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 2 and 3 were slightly moved to coincide with the positions of proposed new ponds, as marked out on the ground, and Trench 4 was rotated through a right angle and shortened, all with the approval of Mr Armstrong. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2011).
- 1.7 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).

- 1.8 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 three were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.9 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 Gloucester City Art Gallery and Museum under accession number GLRCM 2011.17, 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.
- 2.2 Alluvium and palaeochannel deposits were encountered in all four trenches to a depth of 1.2m. Temporary sondages were excavated in Trenches 2 and 4 to expose bedrock geology. In Trenches 1, 2 and 3 horizontally layered alluvium was present and in Trench 3 the alluvium could be seen to be cut, at depth, by a palaeochannel. Trench 4 was wholly within the palaeochannel (Fig. 2).

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

- 2.3 The trench exposed four horizontal layers of alluvium. All had a clay texture, only differing by slight variations in colour and mottling. Layer 103 at the base was thicker than 0.09m extending below the base of the trench and was overlain by a 0.24m thick layer, 102; ten sherds of Severn Valley Ware pottery of broadly Roman (1st to 4th-century) date was present in these layers. This was sealed by a 0.64m thick alluvial layer, 103, beneath the modern topsoil.



Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.4 Alluvium, 203, of at least 0.08m thickness continued below the base of the trench. This layer contained 32 sherds of Roman pottery of mid 3rd to 4th-century date, animal bone, and a fragment of an iron bar. It was cut by a palaeochannel of at least 18m width that extended beyond the western end of the trench. Its fills in the west were more distinct and could be seen to extend for c. 0.9m above the base of the trench. However, the similarity between fill and alluvium meant that the eastern edge could only be followed where the palaeochannel cut alluvium 203. The earliest fill, 204, was a dark brown redeposited natural clay that contained gravel and small stones to the west, and 17 sherds of 2nd-century pottery. This fill had a shallow U-shaped profile and was covered in the centre by fill 205, a blueish grey clay, containing four sherds of 2nd-century pottery. Slumping from the northwest was fill 207, a topsoil-like dark brown layer containing 14 sherds of mid 2nd to 3rd-century pottery. Overlying all these deposits was alluvium 201, which contained two sherds of mid 2nd to 3rd-century pottery.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

- 2.5 A sondage was excavated to geological clay in this trench to obtain a complete profile of the horizontal alluvial deposits. Natural, 304, was a red clay/marl. A small deposit 305, rich in charcoal, probably represents a former tree root. Overlying this was alluvium 303, a blueish grey clay, that was 0.46m thick. Roughly vertical channels filled with pale grey leached clay were more abundant in this layer than those above and below. They may be the filled-in remains of root or worm holes and possibly show that vegetation had started to develop in this layer. Above was brown-grey alluvium 302, 0.26m thick. Alluvium 301, pale brown in colour and 0.68m thick, overlay this and was sealed by the 0.22m thick topsoil.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.6 Probable pit 409 continued beyond the trench. It was cut into a shoulder of natural, above the deepest exposed part of the palaeochannel. It had a diameter of 1.6m, gently sloping sides to a flat base at a depth of 0.23m. The single fill, 410, was a grey-brown sand, the only example of this texture recorded during the evaluation. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered and a soil sample was retained.

- 2.7 Neither side of the palaeochannel was exposed by the trench but two fills, 401 and 402, were grey-brown and dark grey in colour. A further fill, 408, contained two sherds of 2nd to 4th-century pottery. The palaeochannel was cut by a flat based and straight sided ditch 407. This could be seen for a height of 0.74m in section with the definition being obscured towards the base of the topsoil. Fill 406 contained organic deposits at its base, and these were sampled and reported below. Significant quantities of late Iron Age limestone-tempered pottery, some Roman pottery, and a small amount of animal bone, were also found unstratified within Trench 4 (see below).

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.8 The finds assemblage recovered from the evaluation is summarised in Appendix B. The pottery assemblage consisted of 130 sherds weighing 1.18kg. In addition, metalwork, and animal bone was also present. The pottery was recovered from nine deposits and as unstratified material, and could be dated from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period. The level of preservation was fair with the majority of sherds displaying some degree of abrasion. Where mentioned specific pottery vessel forms are referenced to Webster (1976) and Young (1977).

Late Iron Age

- 2.9 Pottery dating to the period was recovered from Trench 4 as unstratified material. The sherds were identified as Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware produced from the 5th century BC to the 2nd century AD. The association of this material with pottery of Roman date suggests it was produced during the Roman period.

Roman pottery

- 2.10 The Roman pottery assemblage was dominated by oxidised Severn Valley wares. While Severn Valley ware was produced throughout the Roman Period, a number of forms were identified and could be more specifically dated. These included tankards from fill 207 (Webster type 40 or 43) and a probable bowl from alluvium 203 (Webster type 36). All of the identifiable forms were of types produced from the 2nd through to the 3rd century.
- 2.11 Oxfordshire red/brown-slipped ware was also present within the assemblage, with an abraded rim sherd in red-slipped ware from alluvium 203 and a rimsherd in white-

- slipped ware, which was an unstratified find from Trench 2. The red-slipped sherd was identified as a Young type 97 *mortarium* of mid 3rd to 4th-century date. The white-slipped could not be securely identified, however it could be broadly dated to a production span of mid 3rd to 4th century.
- 2.12 Samian sherds were present with deposits 203, 204, 205 and as unstratified material from Trench 4. The majority of sherds appeared to be of central Gaulish fabric (Lezoux) with rim sherds from deposits 203 and 204. The rim sherds appeared to be of Dragendorff dish forms 18/31 dating from the early to mid 2nd century. Two further joining foot-ring sherds were recovered as unstratified material from Trench 4. They could be broadly dated to the 2nd century. A single sherd of Dorset Black-burnished ware dateable from the early 2nd to 4th century was present within fill 204.
- 2.13 Single sherds of Baetican *amphora* and a lid rim in a reduced fabric were recorded from fill 207. The lid sherd may be a Malvernian product. Material more certainly from this source occur as slab-built ovoid platter, recovered as unstratified material. Fill 207 is attributed a 2nd to mid 3rd-century date based on the identifiable Severn Valley ware forms.
- 2.14 Further Roman fabrics present within the assemblage included two joining base sherds in a reddish brown fabric from deposits 203 and 204. This vessel was substantially abraded though appeared to have been white slipped and probably from a flagon. Also present from deposit 204 was a body sherd of fine white fabric type and a thin concave sherd of oxidised Severn Valley ware with a handle attachment point. Both sherds were also tentatively identified as flagon types. While the sherds could not be securely dated, deposits 203 and 204 were probably of mid 3rd to 4th-century production based on the Oxford type products.
- 2.15 Three environmental samples (16 litres of soil) were retrieved from a pit, root throw and ditch 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) and the results are presented in Appendix C.
- 2.16 Sample 1 was retrieved from the primary fill 406 of ditch 407 of probable late medieval or post-medieval date. The material recovered consisted entirely of

waterlogged plant and root remains. The well-preserved waterlogged plant remains consisted mainly of unidentifiable root material with small numbers of seeds identified as sedge (*Carex* spp), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), cinquefoils (*Potentilla* spp), thistle (*Cirsium* spp/*Carduus* spp) fat hen/goosefoot spp (*Chenopodium* spp), horse nettles (*Solanum* spp), hawthorn (*Crateagus monogyna*) and bramble (*Rubus* spp) seeds. The sedge and pale persicaria establish in damp marshy conditions (Rose 2006; 57, 168), which would be expected in the base of the ditch. The cinquefoils, fat hen/goosefoot, thistles and horse nettles are indicative of an area of disturbed vegetation (Rose 2006; 130, 259, 354 and 463) with hawthorn and bramble seeds indicating a possible scrub woodland or hedgerow nearby (Rose 2006; 250 and 256).

- 2.17 Sample 2 was recovered from the single fill, 305, within a root throw below the alluvium. The material recovered consisted of moderately abundant well-preserved charcoal identified as oak. As there are no other finds or ecofacts associated with this sample, there is limited interpretation that can be made.
- 2.18 Sample 3 was retrieved from the single fill 410 of pit 409 dating to the Roman period. The material recovered consisted of a single sherd of pottery and a small fragment of animal bone. The poorly-preserved plant macrofossil remains consisted of two unidentifiable carbonised cereal grains which with no other plant macrofossils or charcoal recovered, are of limited interpretative value.
- 2.19 Any of the carbonised plant macrofossil material and any of the charcoal (with the exception of oak) would be suitable for radiocarbon dating, although the possibility that individual fragments may be redeposited or intrusive should be considered.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that an accumulation of 1.4m of alluvium has formed within the site, much of this since the Roman period. Also present was a north-south palaeochannel. While this was shown to be at least 18m wide when exposed, it is likely that the stream forming the deposits was much smaller than this but that meandering cut a larger channel than was ever occupied at any one time. This was suggested by the gravelly nature of the western part of fill 204, a point bar,

which develops on the concave side of a meandering stream. A stream flowing along field boundaries is shown on a current Ordnance Survey map. This rises c. 1km to the southeast of the site and may represent the canalised remains of the palaeochannel. Ditch 407, which could be followed a short distance across the site as a hollow, was probably dug along the line of the silted up palaeochannel to assist drainage. The original channel occupying the lowest part of the field would be an obvious place to put a drainage ditch (and the proposed reed beds utilise the same line). Ditch 407 could be the Queen Dyke referred to in the 1840 tithe map.

- 3.2 The dating of the palaeochannel is not clear, with the pottery report suggesting that the alluvium was late Roman and that the fills of the former channel (stratigraphically shown to cut the lower alluvium) to be early Roman. However, pit 409 which was sealed by the palaeochannel contained a sherd of 2nd to 4th-century pottery. This pottery, and the coarse grained nature of the pit's fill, suggest that the palaeochannel was not yet present in that area by the mid to late Roman period. It is possible that the build up of alluvium and the migration of the relict channel both post-date at least the start of the Roman period. The pottery in the fills of the channel is likely to have been derived from nearby natural or anthropogenic disturbance. The dark layer 207, which produced 200g, of pottery, is considered likely to have been an *ex situ* former topsoil, and may have been disturbed during creation of the ridge and furrow earthworks in the west of the site, or possibly during ploughing on the slope of the field immediately to the west. Disturbance to the west of the site may have caused the channel to migrate east, away from its original location.
- 3.3 The relatively large quantity of Roman pottery (over 1kg), and the large size of some sherds recovered from alluvium and palaeochannel fills, suggest a settlement very nearby. Gloucestershire HER No. 7286 records a rectangular cropmark in the field immediately west of the site, which may represent a possible location for such a settlement.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Wright, assisted by Hazel O'Niel. The report was written by Jamie Wright. The illustrations were prepared by Peter Moore. 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 16 September 2011

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Reed Field, Prior's Norton, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

GCCAS (Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service) 2011 *Brief for an archaeological field evaluation at Reed Field*

Rose, F. 2006 *The Wild Flower Key*, London, Frederick Warne

Webster, P. V., 1976 'Severn Valley Ware: A preliminary study' *Trans. Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc.*, XCIV 18-46

Young, C.J., 1977 *The Roman Pottery Industry of the Oxford Region*, BAR Brit. Ser. 43



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1 (9.6m AOD in N, 9.8m AOD in S)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil	30	1.8	0.23	Modern
101	Layer	Alluvium; pale brown clay	30	1.8	0.64	?med.
102	Layer	Alluvium; brownish grey sandy clay	30	1.8	0.24	MC1-C4
103	Layer	Alluvium: bluish grey clay	30	1.8	>0.09	MC1-C4

Trench 2 (9.6m AOD in east, 9.5m AOD in west)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil	26	1.8	0.24	
201	Layer	Alluvium; as 101	26	1.8	0.62	C2-C3
202	Layer	Alluvium; as 102	26	1.8	0.26	
203	Layer	Alluvium; as 103	18	1.8	>0.08	MC3-C4
204	Fill	Fill of 206; dark brown mottled clay	18	1.8	>0.3	C2
205	Fill	Fill of 206; bluish grey clay	4	1.8	>0.3	C2
206	'Cut'	Cut of palaeochannel, only the eastern edge seen, western edge beyond the trench.		>18	0.9	
207	Fill	Fill of 206; dark brown silty clay. Had topsoil-like appearance but sharp, straight boundary with 204 below.		c. 12	0.3	C2-MC3

Trench 3 (9.5m AOD in northwest, 9.5m AOD in southeast)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil	17	1.8	0.22	
301	Layer	Alluvium; as 101	17	1.8	0.68	
302	Layer	Alluvium; as 102	17	1.8	0.26	MC1-C4
303	Layer	Alluvium; as 103. Had pos. worm/root channels.	17	1.8	0.46	
304	Layer	Natural; red clay/marl exposed in sondage			>0.38	
305	Deposit	A small area of charcoal rich soil, possibly a former root.	c. 0.2	c. 0.2	0.1	

Trench 4 (9.6m AOD in west, 9.5m AOD in east)

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil	10	1.8	0.22	
401	Layer	Fill of palaeochannel; pale brown clay	10	1.8	0.6	
402	Layer	Fill of palaeochannel; greyish brown sandy clay	10	1.8	0.26	
403		Number not used				
404		Number not used				
405	Layer	Natural; red clay				
406	Deposit	Fill of 407; bluish grey clay	1.8	c. 1.5	0.74	
407	Cut	Ditch; straight edged and flat 1m wide base	1.8	c. 1.5	0.74	
408	Deposit	Fill of palaeochannel; dark grey fill	1.8	c. 3	>0.05	C2-C4
409	Cut	Pit; only partly exposed, but circular and contained pottery. Near deepest exposed part of	1.6	1.6	0.23	

		palaeochannel.				
410	Deposit	Fill of 409; brown sand.	1.6	1.6	0.23	MC1-C4
411	'Cut'	Cut for palaeochannel. Extended to E and W of trench, natural was exposed in small patch beneath it.				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count.	Weight(g)	Spot-date
102	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	5	9	MC1-C4
103	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware Animal bone	5 1	13 2	MC1-C4
201	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	2	87	C2-C3
203	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware, Oxfordshire red and brown colour coated ware, samian Animal bone (one burnt) Fe object: bar fragment	32 6 1	159 45 16	MC3-C4
204	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware, Dorset Black-burnished ware, samian, fine white fabric, reddish brown fabric with possible white slip	17	96	C2
205	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware, samian, possible white slipped reddish brown fabric, oxidised coarse gritted fabric	4	48	C2
207	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware, grey sandy ware, Amphorae Animal bone:	14 1	199 15	C2-MC3
302	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	3	13	MC1-C4
408	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	2	12	C2-C4
410 <3>	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware Animal bone	1 1	20 0.4	MC1-C4
Trench 2 u.s.	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware, Oxfordshire white colour coated ware, Malvernian, grey ware	15	220	
Trench 4 u.s.	Prehistoric pottery: Palaeozoic limestone tempered ware Roman pottery: Severn valley ware, Malvernian ware, samian Animal bone	22 9 7	147 178 19	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

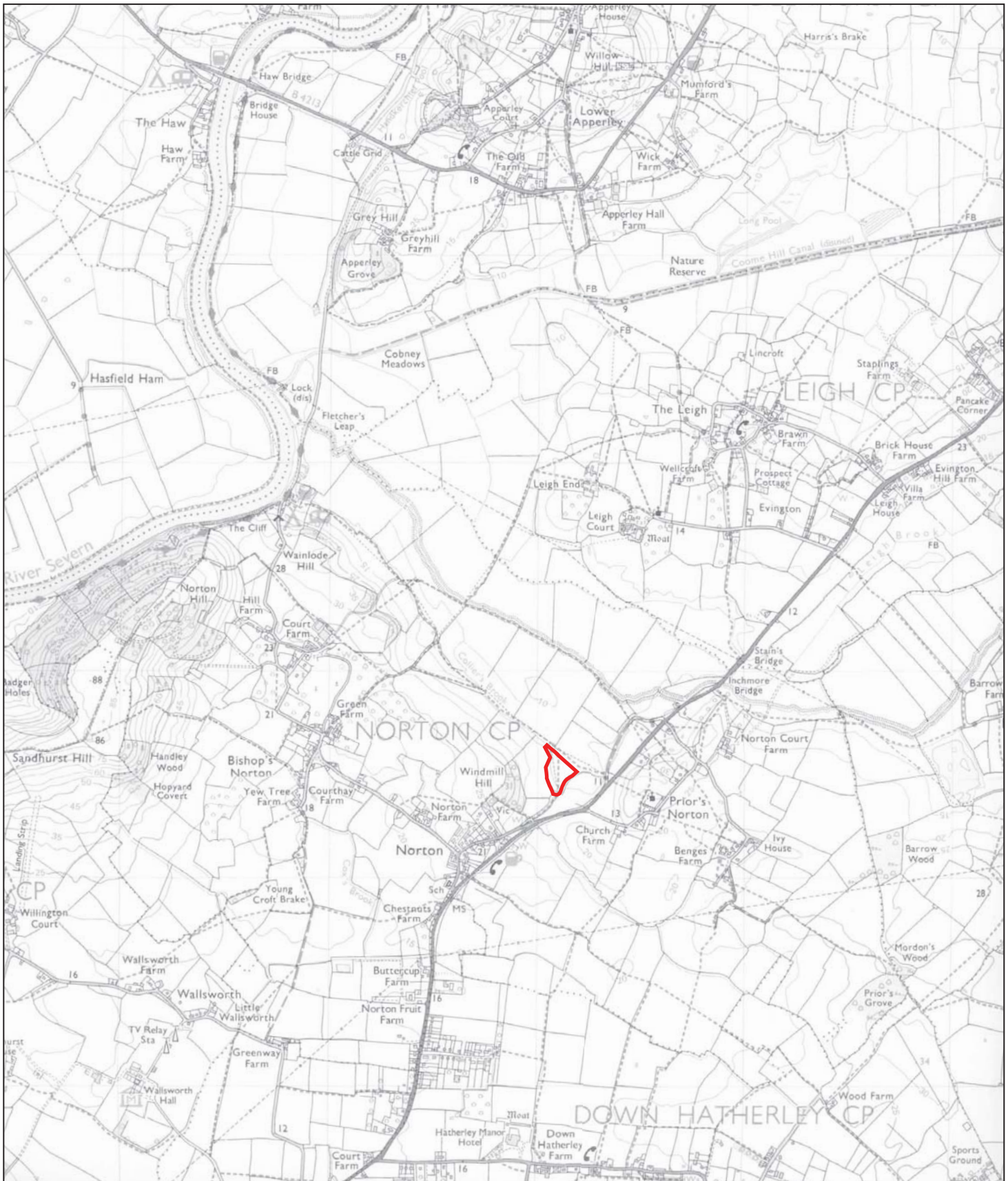
Sample No	Context No	Volume (L)	Percentage of sample processed	Material	Weight (g)	Quantity	Identification (where applicable)
1	406	10	100%	Flot	251		<i>Carex</i> spp (Sedge) <i>Chenopodium</i> spp (Fat hen/goosefoot spp) <i>Cirsium</i> spp/ <i>Carduus</i> spp (Thistle) <i>Crateagus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn) <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Pale persicaria) <i>Potentilla</i> (Cinquefoils) <i>Rubus</i> spp (Bramble spp) <i>Solanum</i> spp (horse nettles)
2	305	4	100%	Flot	0.8		N/A
				Charcoal	4	D	<i>Quercus</i> spp (Oak)
3	410	2	100%	Flot	1		N/A
				Animal bone	0.4	E	
				Pottery	20	E	

Quantity Codes:

A = 200+ fragments, B = 100–200 fragments, C = 50–100 fragments, D = 10-50 fragments, E = 1–10

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Reeds Fields, Prior's Norton, Gloucestershire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2011 at Reed Field, Prior's Norton, Gloucestershire. Four trenches were excavated. Alluvial deposits of c. 1.6m depth were present, as was a palaeochannel, wider than 18m and c. 0.9m deep. Roman pottery was recovered from the alluvium and the fills of the former channel, while a small pit stratigraphically earlier than the channel also contained Roman pottery. About 1.2kg of Roman pottery was recovered from the alluvium and channel fills, and it is considered likely that this had eroded from a nearby settlement site either during or after the lifetime of the presumed site. A cropmark site to the west may represent evidence for the location of such a settlement. A ditch excavated along the line of the palaeochannel may have been the 'Queens Dyke', described on the tithe map of 1840.	
Project dates	3-4 October 2011	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Reeds Fields, Prior's Norton, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	c. 1.6ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8613 2451	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service	
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 (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Gloucester City Art Gallery and Museum, GLRCM 2011.17	Ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Gloucester City Art Gallery and Museum, GLRCM 2011.17	Context sheets, Trench sheets etc
Digital	Gloucester City Art Gallery and Museum, GLRCM 2011.17	Survey data, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 <i>Reed Fields, Prior's Norton, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 11265		



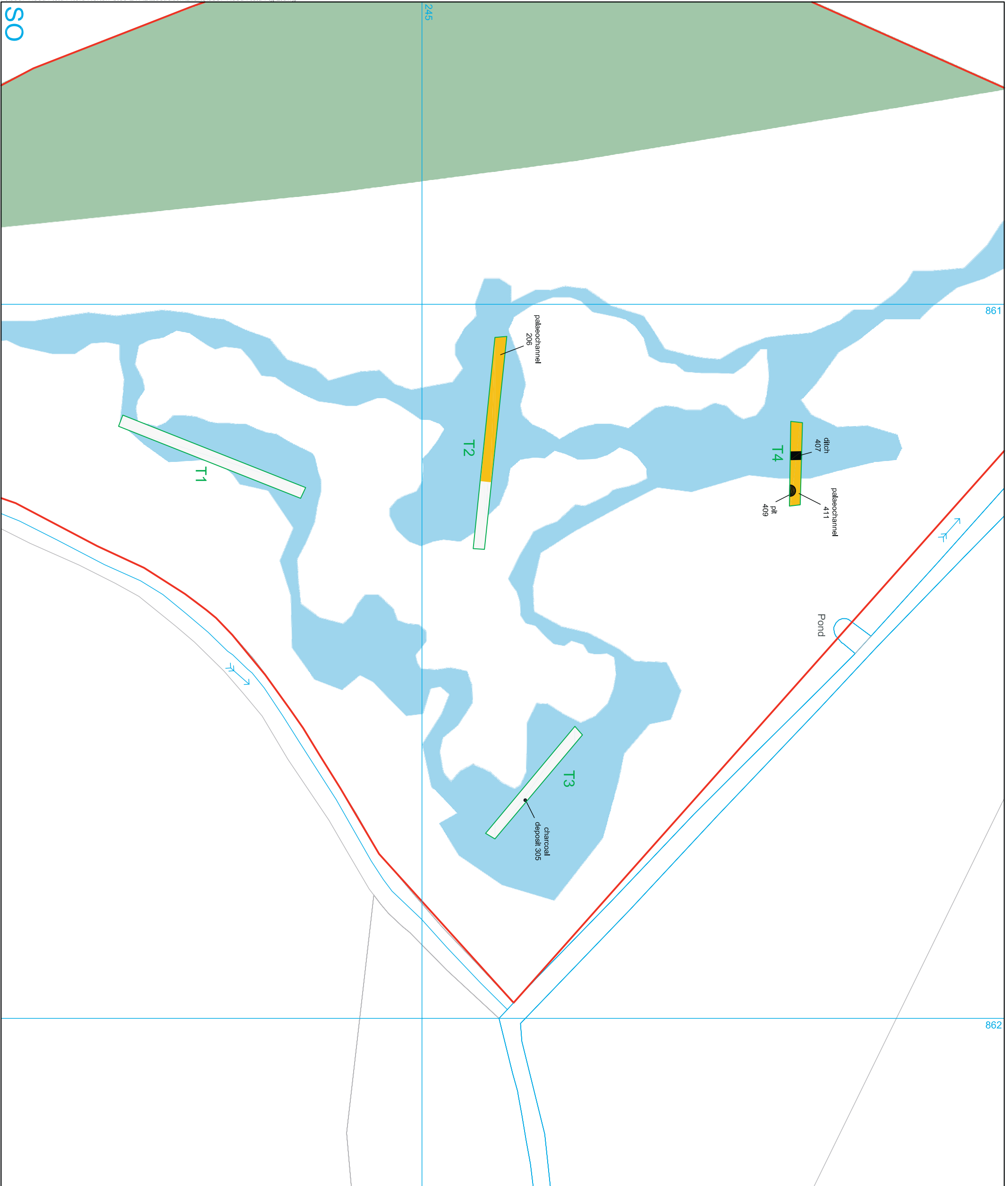
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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
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PROJECT TITLE
 Reed Field, Priors Norton
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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PROJECT NO. 3557	DATE 08-11-2011	FIGURE NO. 1
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	



861

862



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- palaeochannel
- area of ridge and furrow
- Indicative Pond Design



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PROJECT TITLE
 Reed Field, Priors Norton
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	3557	DATE	08-11-2011	FIGURE NO.	2
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE	A3 1:500		



3



4

3 Trench 2, western end of palaeochannel 206, showing dark layer 207

4 Trench 4, pit 409, looking south (scale 0.4m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Reed Field, Priors Norton
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 3557

DRAWN BY JB

APPROVED BY PJM

DATE

08-11-2011

REVISION

00

SCALE@A4

N/A

FIGURE NO.

3 & 4