

**Hillcrest  
Bourton-on-the-Hill  
Gloucestershire**

Programme of Archaeological Recording



*for*  
**S and S Construction**


CA Project: 3981  
CA Report: 12283

October 2012

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Bourton-on-the-Hill  
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prepared by	Tom Weavill, Archaeologist
date	30 October 2012
checked by	Cliff Bateman, Project Manager
date	30 October 2012
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	30 October 2012
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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Hillcrest  
**Location:** Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire  
**NGR:** SP 1734 3251  
**Type:** Watching Brief  
**Date:** 26 September-03 October 2012  
**Planning Reference:** 07/01788/FUL  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with Corinium Museum  
**Site Code:** HCT 12

A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling and car port at Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire

A substantial ditch, possibly the north-eastern corner of an enclosure ditch, was observed in the western half of the site and was of probable medieval date. It enclosed an area to the east where two large intercutting, medieval pits and two smaller undated pits were located. A ditch terminus and a gully terminus, also dating to the medieval period, were identified at the northern extent of the site. A large area of modern truncation was identified in the eastern area of the site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between September and October 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological recording for S and S Construction at Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SP 1734 3251; Fig. 1). The archaeological works were undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to planning consent for the construction of a new dwelling and car port (Planning ref: 07/01788/FUL). The objective of the archaeological recording was to record all archaeological remains exposed during the development.
- 1.2 The programme of archaeological recording was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2012) and approved by Cotswold District Council (CDC) acting on the advice of Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Charles Parry (GCC).

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area comprises part of a grassed field with associated agricultural outbuildings. The site is approximately 635m<sup>2</sup> and slopes from 207m AOD at its western extent to 204m AOD in the east (Fig. 2). The underlying geology is mapped as Birdlip Limestone Formation and Whitby Mudstone Formation (BGS 2011). Limestone brash was encountered during excavations.

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.4 The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological interest. A Roman road, Ryknild Street, has been traced from aerial photography across the western part of parish (RCHM 1976). In addition, the site area lies within the historic medieval core of Bourton-on-the-Hill which developed between two manor houses at either end of the village. The Westminster hundred manor is believed to have lain at Manor Farm, close to the study area. The site also lies approximately 220m west-north-west of the medieval village church of St. Lawrence (HER 8137, Verey 1991).

- 1.5 The Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) also lists an entry for a possible camp (PRN 2725) represented by earthworks seen in 1789 within the western part of the village.
- 1.6 An archaeological evaluation undertaken approximately 45m to the north-east of the current site, adjacent to the Horse and Groom Public House, identified prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval features and deposits (CA 2011). The earliest feature, a 2.9m wide ditch, was of probable prehistoric date and a rubbish pit backfilled with building stone was dated to the later 1st century AD. A stone building with associated occupation deposits containing medieval pottery dating to the 13th to 14th centuries, was also identified. Further spreads of building stone may indicate the presence of additional masonry structures. A pit or ditch terminus contained medieval pottery dating to the late 13th to 14th century (ibid.).
- 1.7 Within the development area itself a preceding archaeological evaluation identified a ditch and a layer, the latter containing a sherd of pottery dating to the Roman period (CAT 1999).

### ***Methodology***

- 1.8 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2012). An archaeologist monitored the removal of topsoil and subsoil down to the natural substrate or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first (Fig. 2).
- 1.9 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.10 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 along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-9)

- 2.1 Natural limestone brash, 103, was revealed throughout the site. This was sealed by light yellowish brown clayey silt colluvium, 102, in the north-eastern corner of the site, however no archaeological features were cut through this deposit.
- 2.2 A further probable hill-wash deposit, 148, was present towards the centre of the site and comprised a dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments. Pits 132 137, and ditch 140 were identified cutting through this deposit.
- 2.3 A substantial ditch, 124/140/131, ran from the south-western corner of the site for approximately 21m before turning sharply to run approximately 8.6m eastwards into the baulk. The ditch varied in profile form 'U' to V shaped and widened substantially along its east-west axis. At its widest point it measured 5.20m in width and at its deepest it measured 1.84m in depth. Fill 117 contained animal bone, slag and pottery dating from to the Anglo-Saxon period. Roman and medieval pottery was recovered from ditch fills 127 and 128, with fill 127 also containing an undated disc shaped limestone object. Fills 125 and 130 contained medieval pottery, a flint barbed and tanged arrowhead also being recovered from the latter. Whilst the ditch fills contained pottery from the prehistoric and Roman periods it is likely that these are redeposited and the dating of the ditch, certainly its infilling, can be attributed to the medieval period.
- 2.4 Two rectangular pits, 104 and 107, were located within the area enclosed by the ditch. Pit 104 measured 1.42m in length, 0.92m in width and 0.47m in depth, with pit 107 measuring 1.14m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.26m in depth. No artefacts were recovered from either feature
- 2.5 On the south-western limit of ditch 124, posthole 115 was revealed cutting into the ditch fills. The posthole contained a single fill, 114, that contained no evidence of packing nor artefacts.
- 2.6 Pit 132 cut through hill wash deposit 148. It measured 2.62m in diameter and 1.32m in depth and contained fills 133, 134, 135 and 136. These were all similar in composition, comprising clayey silt with large amounts of limestone inclusions. Fill 135 contained medieval pottery, fill 136 Roman pottery and animal bone, with a medieval belt buckle frame being retrieved fill 133, the earliest deposit within the pit.

- 2.7 Pit 137 cut through all the fills of pit 132. It measured 2.48m in diameter and 1.28m in depth and contained two fills, the earliest, 138, comprised mid yellowish brown silty sand, with 139 comprising dark blackish brown silty sand. Fill 139 contained fragments of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery. Both deposits contained a large amount of limestone fragments.
- 2.8 In the northern part of the site, running along and beyond the northern limit of the excavation area, was ditch terminus 109. This was filled by 110, a mid brownish yellow silty sand, and 111, the latest fill, a dark yellowish brown silty sand containing frequent limestone inclusions. Fill 111 contained animal bone, a broken flint flake and pottery dating from the Roman and medieval periods. Only the southern edge and the square ended terminal end of ditch 109 were visible in plan within the excavation area. However the basal break of the northern side could be seen, confirming 109 to be a ditch terminus rather than a large pit.
- 2.9 Approximately halfway along the northern limit of the excavation area gully 113, aligned north-south, was identified. It contained a single fill, 112 from which Roman and medieval pottery was retrieved.
- 2.10 The majority of the eastern half of the site had been truncated by large modern cut, 146, terraced into the hillside. Despite containing fragments of Roman and medieval pottery, the fill was loose in nature and indicative of a topsoil backfill.
- 2.11 Subsoil, 101, measuring 0.2m in thickness was covered by a topsoil 100, both were present throughout the site and contained Roman and medieval pottery fragments (not recovered).

### **The Finds** (E.R. McSloy)

- 2.12 Artefactual material was recorded from 15 deposits (appendix B). Pottery of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date was recorded, although the Roman material appears to be re-deposited within features of medieval date.
- 2.13 Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity was limited to worked flint, all of which would seem to be residual. Of note is a barbed and tanged arrowhead of Early Bronze Age type (Ra. 2) which was recovered from medieval ditch fill 130 (fill of 131).



**Pottery:***Roman*

- 2.14 Roman pottery was identified from deposits 111, 112, 127, 128 and 136, 139, 141 and 147. In all instances the Roman sherds occur in features containing later dated pottery and can be seen to be re-deposited. The Roman pottery comprises local and regional coarseware types, the majority of which provide only broad dating. Sherds in grog-tempered fabrics, including Savernake ware from ditch fill 141, date to the earlier Roman period (mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD).

*Anglo-Saxon*

- 2.15 Five sherds in a handmade sandy/organic and a limestone-tempered fabrics from ditch fill 117 (fill of ditch 124) are considered of Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon date (c. 6th to 8th/9th centuries). Identifiable vessel forms from deposit 117 include a baggy jar with short, everted rim and a larger jar with complex/channel-rim jar. Comparable limestone-tempered pottery fabrics of Anglo-Saxon date are known from the area of Cheltenham and from Bourton on the Water (Timby 2011a/b)
- 2.16 Further material of Anglo-Saxon date was identified from pit fill 139. A large sherd in an oolitic limestone tempered fabric is however later and prompts a 11th to 13th century date for the filling of the feature. The Anglo-Saxon sherds occur in a handmade coarse or finer quartz-tempered fabrics. Two rimsherds are present from this group, both globular-bodied jars with simple upright or everted rims. That in a fine sandy fabric exhibits a high surface burnish.

*Medieval*

- 2.17 Medieval pottery was recovered from deposits 111, 112, 125, 127, 128, 130, 135, 139, 141 and 147. Most common are oolitic limestone tempered wares; a type which is abundant across the Cotswolds and known to date across the 11th to 13th /early 14th centuries. The presence of 'clubbed' rim forms from jars, identified from ditch fill 127 and pit fill 135, suggests dating earlier in this range. Sherds of Minety ware from deposit 127 however indicate a date no earlier than the mid 12th century in this instance. The Minety ware sherds from ditch fill 127 are the only glazed types present. Sandy coarsewares from deposit 127 and elsewhere probably derive from sources to the north which might include Worcestershire or Warwickshire. A wheelthrown vessel (jar) in a white firing sandy fabric from ditch fill 128 is probably a Midland product from north Warwickshire or Staffordshire.

### *Other finds*

- 2.18 Small quantities of ironworking slag were recovered from deposits 117, 141 and 142. The material from (Iron Age-dated) ditch fill 117 is dense and with a ropey structure suggestive of smelting slags. The slag from medieval-dated deposits 141-142 (fills of medieval ditch 140) is indeterminate of process.
- 2.19 A small (14mm x 14mm) copper-alloy mount from ditch fill 111, which has been cut from thin sheet metal, takes the form of a equal-armed cross. Rivet holes to the centre of two of the 'arms' are the means of attachment and the object is decorated with a border of small stamped rings. No exact parallels for this item can be found although quatrefoil belt or harness mounts of differing form are widely known from the medieval period. Pottery from the same deposit dates broadly to the 11th to 13th centuries and dating in this range would seem probable for the copper alloy mount. An iron buckle frame (Ra. 3) of a type relatively common from the medieval period was recovered from deposit 133.
- 2.20 A stone disc (Ra. 2) approximately 110mm in diameter and roughly worked from local oolitic limestone was recovered from medieval-dated ditch fill 127. Uses as a lid or weight are possible.

### ***Animal bone***

- 2.21 The recovered animal bone material amounted to a total of 141 fragments (2,173.03g). The bones displayed a generally good degree of preservation, and were identified with the aid of a bone reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) to species and element.
- 2.22 Of the total bone material, 55% of the fragments ( $N = 78$ ) and 82% of the weight (1,771.18g) could be identified to species (see Appendix B, tables 2 and 3).

### *Roman*

- 2.23 The earliest contextually dated animal bones, which comprised two fragments, were recovered from a Roman deposit (136). They were identified as a cattle (*Bos taurus*) mandible and an unidentifiable bone from a large sized mammal.

### *Early medieval*



- 2.24 Bones from early medieval deposits amounted to a total of 51 fragments. These were dominated by bones from caprovine (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and cattle, and included both meat rich and meat poor elements.
- 2.25 An interesting find was two red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) antler fragments found in deposit 117 that displayed evidence of working with saw marks present at the base just superior of the burr, and chop marks across the body of the pieces. The find represent industrial waste, and may indicate that antler was worked on site during the early medieval period.

#### *Medieval*

- 2.26 Bones from medieval deposits represented more than half of the total assemblage. These included predominately remains of cattle and caprovine, but also two pig bones (*Sus sp.*), a horse bone and one bird bone identified as goose (*Anser anser*). There is no dominance of either meat rich or meat poor elements in the identified material, which would suggest that the bones represent general domestic waste. One fragment of a cattle coxae displayed an eburnated facet of the acetabulum (hip joint). This pathology indicates osteoarthritis, and may suggest that cattle were used as draught animals.

#### *Undated*

- 2.27 Two bone fragments were recovered from an undated context (123). These were identified as a caprovine metatarsal, and an unidentifiable bone from a large sized mammal.

#### **Summary**

- 2.28 The animal bones mainly represent domestic refuse; although the presence of a worked red deer antler found in an early medieval deposit may suggest that industrial waste is also present. Bones from cattle and caprovine dominated the assemblage. Other than beef and mutton, pork and goose would also have contributed to the diet during the medieval period.



### 3. DISCUSSION

#### *Prehistoric*

- 3.1 A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was recovered from the enclosure ditch in association with medieval pottery. Prehistoric activity within the immediate area is suggested by the probable prehistoric ditch previously identified during an evaluation immediately to the north-east of the site (CA 2011). No evidence of in-situ prehistoric activity was identified during the current works

#### *Roman*

- 3.2 All of the Roman pottery recovered during the current works is re-deposited in fills of features dated to the medieval period. However, the quantity of this material is suggestive of Roman activity in or near to the current site. Indeed, a Roman rubbish pit dating to the later 1st century AD, was identified during a preceding evaluation immediately to the north-east of the site (CA 2011).

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 3.3 Although Anglo-Saxon pottery was retrieved from the upper fill of enclosure ditch 124, this is considered residual within a medieval ditch. Similarly, the recovery of Anglo-Saxon pottery from pit 137 is also considered residual. Nonetheless, the identification of Anglo-Saxon pottery within the recovered pottery assemblage is noteworthy, and suggestive of contemporary activity in the immediate vicinity.

#### *Medieval*

- 3.4 Ditch 124/131/140 appears to form the north-eastern corner an enclosure ditch, with the interior being to the west of site, however as the full extent of the ditch could not be exposed this interpretation remains unproven. The infilling of the ditch is dated, from the recovered pottery and artefacts, to the medieval period, typically 11-13th century. It remains unproven, if possible, that the ditch has earlier origins, and may represent a prehistoric, Roman or even Anglo-Saxon enclosure.
- 3.5 The function of pits 132 and 137 remains uncertain. However both features appear to respect the corner of the enclosure, and the pottery recovered is dated to the medieval period.

- 3.6 Ditch terminus 109 may represent a second, broadly contemporary enclosure ditch immediately to the north-east, however so little of it was exposed during the current works that the true alignment of the ditch could not be determined and this interpretation remains uncertain. Gully terminus 113, also dated to the medieval period, may also represent further agricultural activity.

#### *Modern*

- 3.7 Modern truncation 146, was observed throughout the eastern extent of the site has removed any trace of the undated ditch encountered in the previous evaluation of this area (CAT 1999). Its fill, 147, contained pottery dating to the Roman and medieval periods, however due to the amount of pottery observed throughout the site in general, it is presumed that these are redeposited surface finds within an area of modern truncation.

#### *Undated*

- 3.8 Pits 104 and 107, located within the enclosure formed by ditch 124/131/140 contained no artefactual evidence and consequently remain undated. However, the possibility that these features are contemporary within the enclosure should not be overlooked.

## **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Weavill, assisted by Gary Badderley, Stef Vincent, Jerry Stone and Andy Loader. The report was written by Tom Weavill. The illustrations were prepared by Ian Atkins. The archive has been compiled by Tom Weavill, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

## **5. REFERENCES**

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September 2012

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
101	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
102	Layer	Colluvium: Light yellowish brown clayey silt			0.7	
103	Layer	Natural Substrate: Yellow limestone brash				
104	Cut	Pit	1.42	0.92	0.47	
105	Fill	Fill of 104: Mid brownish yellow clayey silt with occasional small angular limestone fragments	1.42	0.92	0.18	
106	Fill	Fill of 104: Mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent small angular limestone fragments	1.42	0.92	0.12	
107	Cut	Pit	1.14	0.80	0.26	
108	Fill	Fill of 107: Dark orangey brown silty clay with frequent small angular limestone fragments	1.14	0.80	0.26	
109	Cut	Ditch terminus	>1.00	>1.41	0.70	
110	Fill	Fill of 109: Mid brownish yellow silty sand with occasional medium sized angular limestone fragments	>1.00	0.76	0.20	
111	Fill	Fill of 109: Dark yellowish brown silty sand with frequent medium sized angular limestone fragments	>1.00	>1.41	0.58	C11-C13
112	Fill	Fill of 113: Mid brownish grey clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and occasional small limestone fragments	>1.38	0.60	0.20	C11-C13
113	Cut	Gully terminus	>1.38	0.60	0.20	
114	Fill	Fill of 115: Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	0.36	0.36	>0.14	
115	Cut	Posthole: Cut through fills of ditch 124	0.36	0.36	>0.14	
116	Masonry	Large fragmented limestone slab above ditch fill 141	1.15	0.64	0.05	
117	Fill	Fill of 124: Dark greyish brown sandy silt with small sub-angular limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	>2.10	3.03	0.59	C6-C9
118	Fill	Fill of 124: Dark reddish brown clayey sand with frequent medium rounded and sub-angular limestone fragments	>2.10	2.04	0.12	
119	Fill	Fill of 124: Mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional medium sized sub-angular limestone fragments	>2.10	1.20	0.20	
120	Fill	Fill of 124: Dark brownish grey clayey sand with frequent large sub-angular limestone fragments	>2.10	1.65	0.56	
121	Fill	Fill of 124: Mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded limestone fragments	>2.10	1.81	0.25	
122	Fill	Fill of 124: Mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular limestone fragments	>2.10	1.35	0.16	
123	Fill	Fill of 124: Dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular limestone fragments	>2.10	0.95	0.60	
124	Cut	V-shaped ditch	>2.10	3.35	1.84	
125	Fill	Fill of 131: Dark brownish black clayey silt with frequent medium limestone fragments	>3.00	2.88	0.78	C12-C13
126	Fill	Fill of 131: Dark brown clayey silt with rare small limestone fragments	>3.00	2.00	0.60	
127	Fill	Fill of 131: Mid to dark brown clayey silt with frequent medium limestone fragments	>3.00	1.78	0.38	C12-C13
128	Fill	Fill of 131: Light brown clayey silt with frequent medium limestone fragments	>3.00	1.70	0.44	C12-C13
129	Fill	Fill of 131: Mid brown clayey silt with frequent small	>3.00	0.20	0.10	

		limestone fragments. Contained SF 2: Worked limestone				
130	Fill	Fill of 131: Dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional medium limestone fragments: Contained SF 1: Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead	>3.00	1.80	0.80	C12-C13
131	Cut	Large U shaped ditch running N-S	>3.00	5.20	1.58	
132	Cut	Oval shaped pit	2.62	1.64	1.32	
133	Fill	Fill of 132: Mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent medium sized sub-angular limestone brash fragments	>1.86	>1.07	0.35	Med+
134	Fill	Fill of 132: Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional medium sized sub-angular limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	>1.90	1.17	0.37	
135	Fill	Fill of 132: Light to mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent medium sized sub-angular limestone fragments	>1.76	1.52	0.37	C11-C12
136	Fill	Fill of 132: Mid to dark grey clayey silt with occasional medium sized sub-angular limestone fragments	>1.71	1.52	0.19	C1-C2
137	Cut	Oval pit	2.48	1.86	1.28	
138	Fill	Fill of 137: Mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent medium sized angular limestone fragments	>0.69	0.44	0.28	
139	Fill	Fill of 137: Dark blackish brown silty sand with frequent medium sized angular limestone fragments	>1.58	2.14	0.78	C6-C9
140	Fill	Cut of E-W ditch	>2.00	1.11	1.00	
141	Fill	Fill of 140: Mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	>2.00	1.10	0.30	C11-C13
142	Fill	Fill of 140: Mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	>2.00	0.65	0.20	
143	Fill	Fill of 140: Mid yellowish orange clayey silt with occasional small limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	>2.00	0.60	0.20	
144	Fill	Fill of 140: Mid yellowish orange clayey sand with rare small limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks	>2.00	0.70	0.30	Med
145	Fill	Fill of 140: Mid yellowish orange silty sand with frequent medium sized limestone fragments	>2.00	0.50	0.20	
146	Cut	Cut of terracing or limestone extraction from hillside		>1.45	>0.68	
147	Fill	Fill of 146: Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional medium sized limestone fragments		>1.45	>0.68	Modern
148	Layer	Possible hillwash material: Dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small and medium sized limestone fragments		>0.65	0.32	C11-C13



## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
111	Roman pottery: greyware; Black-burnished ware; Severn Valley ware	14	65	C11-C13
	Medieval pottery: shell-tempered; limestone-tempered	3	9	
	Worked flint: broken flake	1	2	
	Copper-alloy object: mount	1	-	
	Animal bone	40	318	
112	Roman pottery: greyware	1	2	C11-C13
	Medieval pottery: limestone-tempered; shell-tempered; sandy	4	24	
117	Anglo-Saxon pottery: limestone-tempered	6	89	C6-C9
	Slag: ironworking (smelting)	2	55	
	Animal bone	37	537	
123	Animal bone	6	26	-
125	Medieval pottery: shell-tempered; sandy	6	66	C12-C13
127	Roman pottery: greyware	1	45	C12-C13
	Medieval pottery: limestone-tempered; sandy; Minety ware	33	575	
	Stone object (Ra. 2): disc	1	276	
	Animal bone	10	463	
128	Roman pottery: greyware	1	6	C12-C13
	Medieval pottery: sandy; midlands whiteware	6	106	
130	Medieval pottery: Minety ware	2	71	C12-C13
	Worked flint: barbed and tanged arrowhead (Ra. 1)	1	2	
133	Fe object: buckle frame (Ra. 3)	1	-	Med+
135	Medieval pottery: shell-tempered; limestone-tempered	8	281	C11-C12
136	Roman pottery: grog/quartz; greyware	3	51	C1-C2
	Animal bone	5	133	
139	Roman pottery: greyware; black-sandy	2	4	C6-C9
	Anglo-Saxon pottery: quartz-tempered	5	81	
	Medieval pottery: quartz/limestone-tempered	2	51	
141	Roman pottery: Savernake ware	1	12	C11-C13
	Medieval pottery: limestone-tempered	2	10	
	Slag	2	10	
142	Slag: indet. ironworking	3	98	-
144	Medieval pottery: shell-tempered	5	19	Med?
147	Roman pottery: greyware; Severn Valley ware	4	41	C11-C13
	Medieval pottery: limestone-tempered	1	3	
	Animal bone	5	46	

Table 2. Identified animal species by fragment count and period. BOS = cattle; S/G = caprovine; SUS = pig; EQU = horse; CER = red deer; ANS = goose; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; IND = indeterminate.

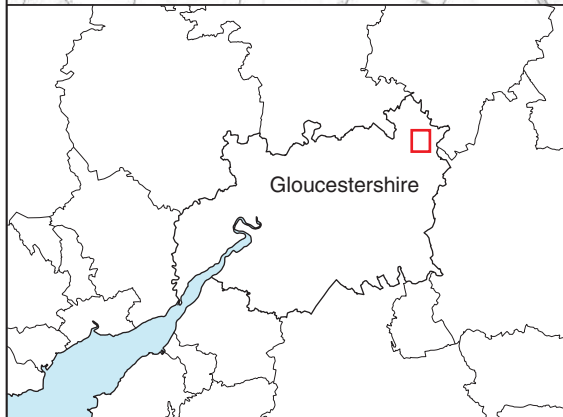
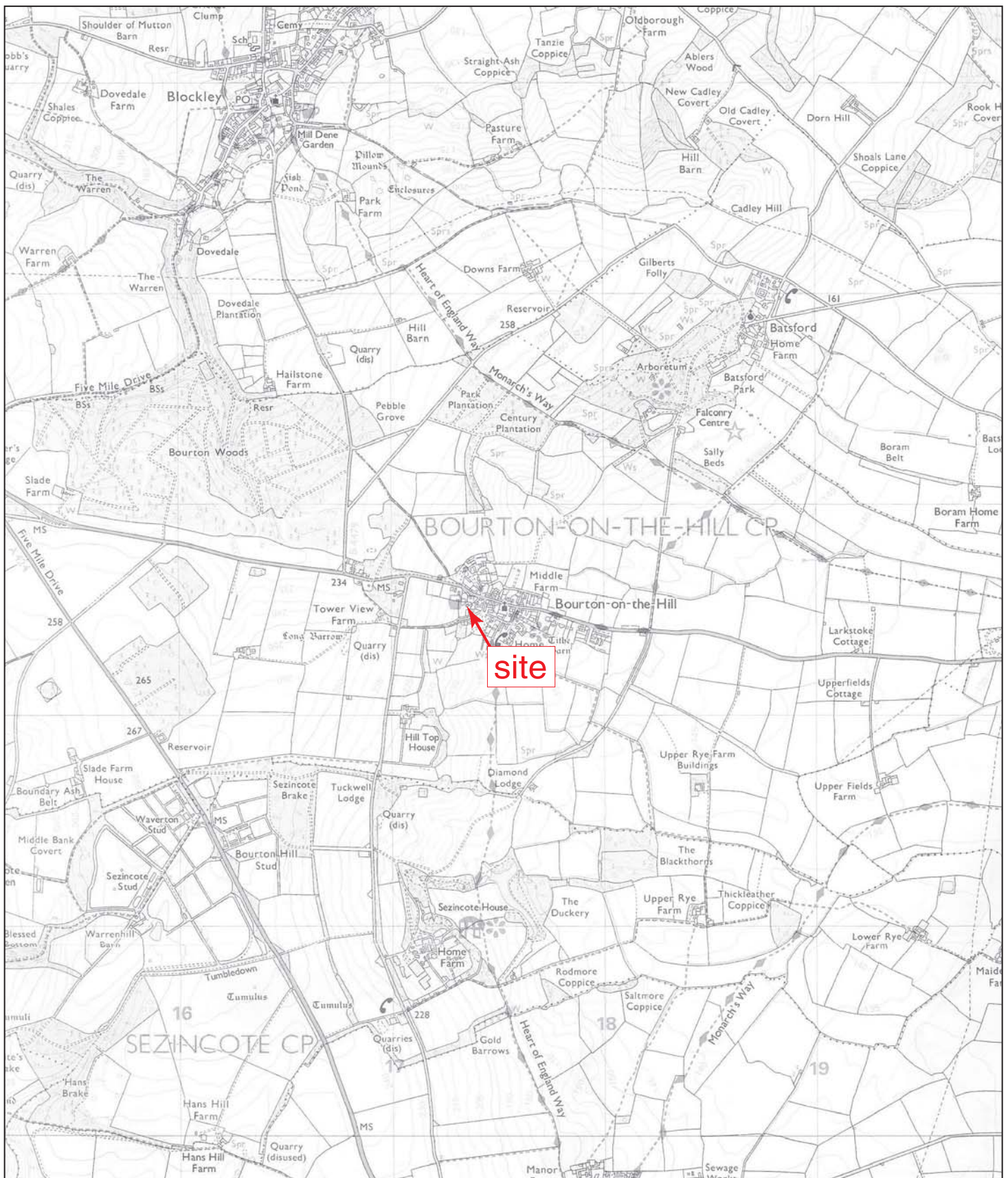
Period	BOS	S/G	SUS	EQU	CER	ANS	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
Roman	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	133.02
Early medieval	12	21	-	-	2	-	10	6	51	746.84
Medieval	20	17	2	1	-	1	25	20	86	1,267.26
Undated	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	25.91

Table 3. Identified animal species by fragment count and context. BOS = cattle; S/G = caprovine; SUS = pig; EQU = horse; CER = red deer; ANS = goose; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; IND = indeterminable.

Context	BOS	S/G	SUS	EQU	CER	ANS	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
111	10	3	-	-	-	-	8	16	37	313.37
112	2	2	1	-	-	-	9	1	15	204.11
117	9	15			2	-	4	6	36	531.63
123	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	25.91
125	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.39
127	6	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	462.44
128	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	31.04
135	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	7	134.25
136	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	133.02
139	3	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	15	215.21
147	1	6	1	-	-	-	4	-	12	119.66
<i>Total:</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>2,173.03</i>

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling and a car port at Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire</p> <p>A substantial ditch, possibly the eastern corner of an enclosure ditch, was observed in the western half of the site and was of medieval date. This enclosed an area to the east where two large intercutting, medieval pits and two smaller undated pits were located. A ditch terminus and a gully terminus, also dating to the medieval period, were identified at the northern extent of the site. A large area of modern truncation was identified in the eastern area of the site.</p>	
Project dates	26 September – 3 October 2012	
Project type	Programme of Archaeological Recording	
Previous work	Cotswold Archaeology, 1999: Archaeological Evaluation, <b>991077</b>	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	635m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates	SP 1734 3251	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Tom Weavill	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Corinium Museum	Ceramic, animal bone, lithics, worked stone
Paper	Corinium Museum	Context sheets, permatrace drawings, context registers, trench sheet, drawing registers, photographic registers, registered artefact index, black and white photos
Digital	Corinium Museum	Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 <i>Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill Gloucestershire: Programme of Archaeological Recording</i>. CA typescript report <b>12283</b></p>		



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

**PROJECT TITLE**

**Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill  
 Gloucestershire**

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Site location plan**

PROJECT NO. 3981      DATE 19-10-2012  
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FIGURE NO.

**1**

Reproduced from the 2009 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with  
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- site
- archaeological feature
- 1999 evaluation trench
- 2011 evaluation trench



Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320  
 Andover 01264 326549  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE  
**Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill  
 Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Location of groundworks**

PROJECT NO. 3981      DATE 19-10-2012  
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FIGURE NO.

**2**



- archaeological feature
- hillwash deposit
- modern



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 Milton Keynes 01908 218320  
 Andover 01264 326549  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**

Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill  
 Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Archaeological features observed  
 during groundworks**

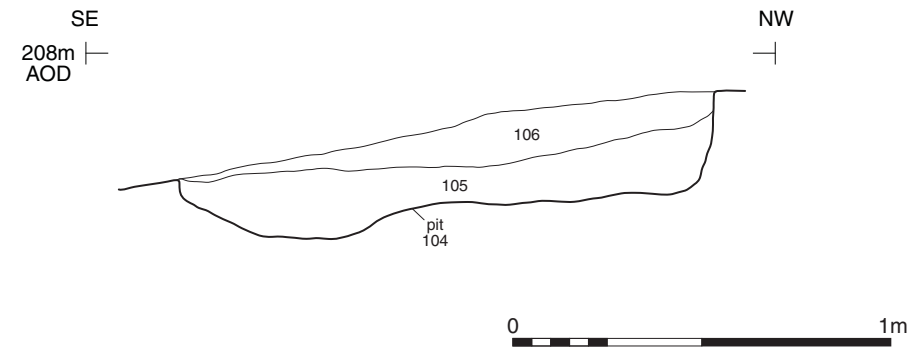


PROJECT NO. 3981 DATE 19-10-2012  
 DRAWN BY IA REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:200

FIGURE NO.

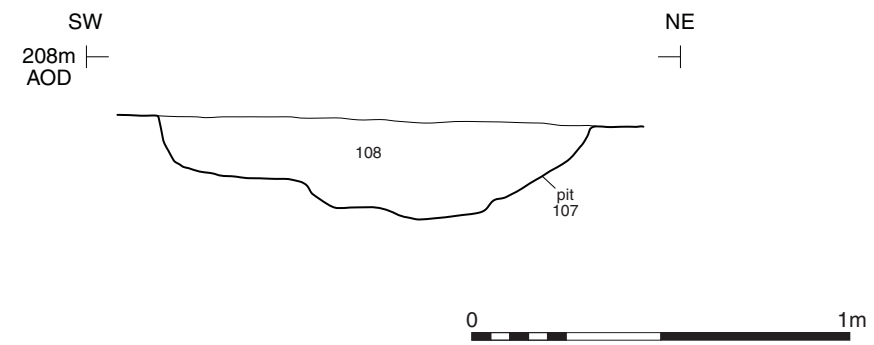
**3**

Section AA



Pit 104, looking south-west (scale 1m)

Section BB

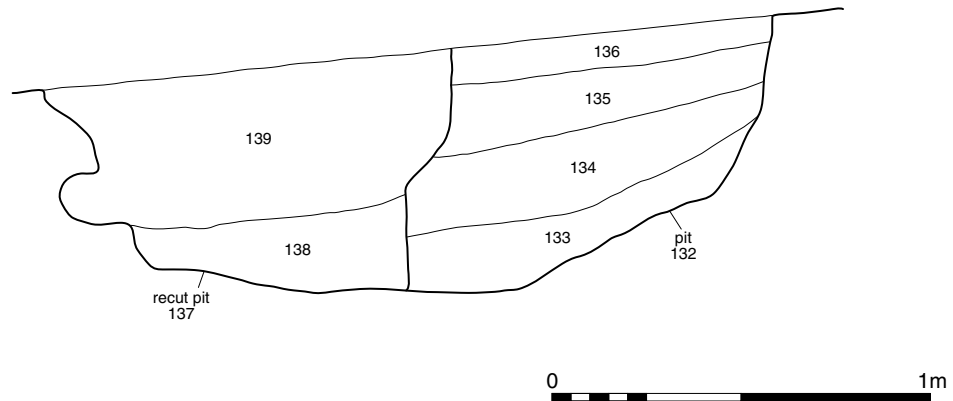


Pit 107, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Section CC

S  
207.5m  
AOD

N



Pits 132 and 137, looking north-west (scale 1m)



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Milton Keynes 01908 218320  
Andover 01264 326549  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

**Pits 132 and 137; section and  
photograph**

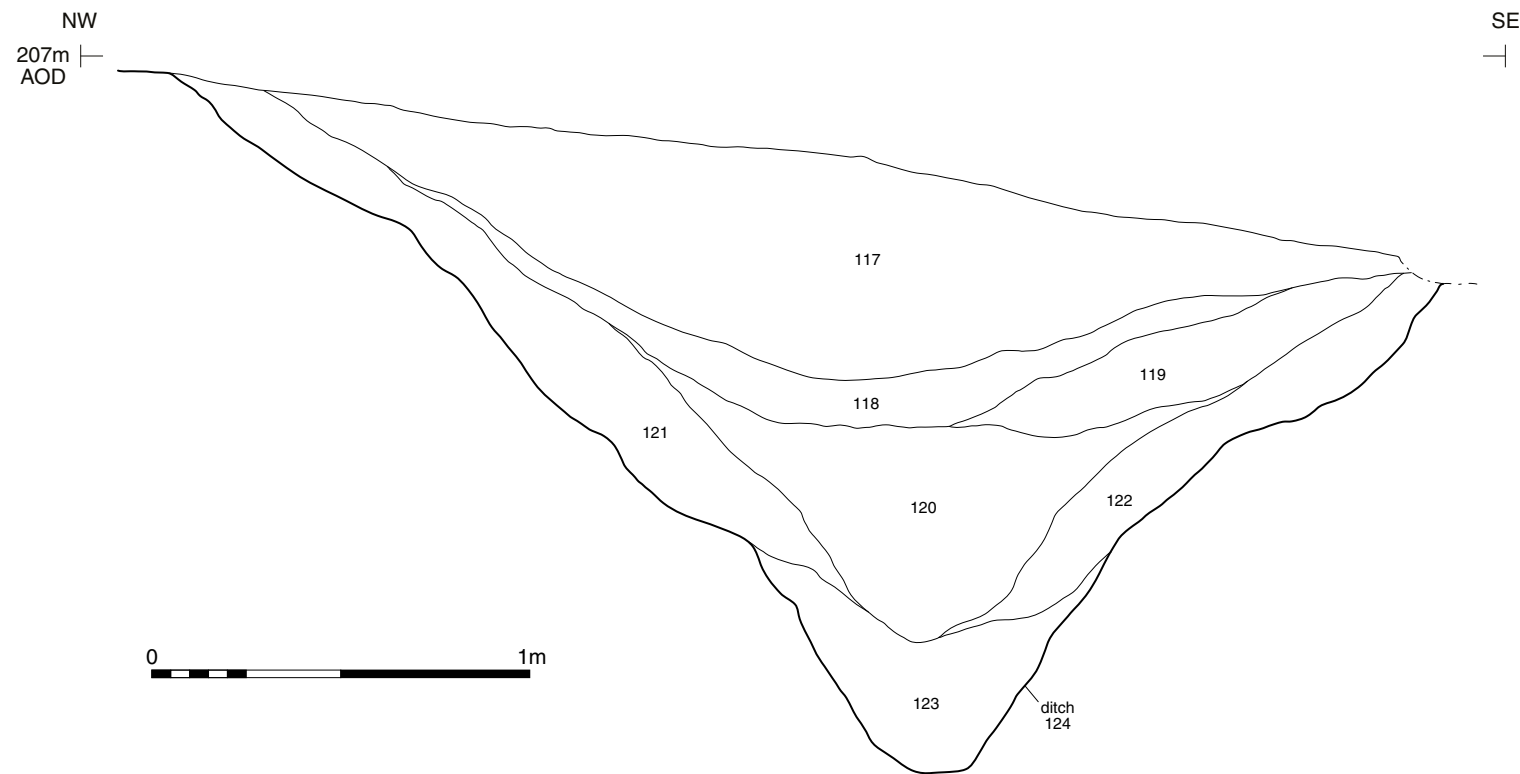
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APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

**5**

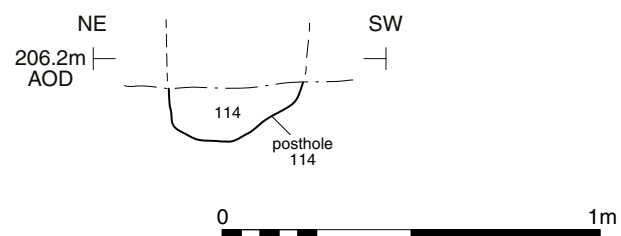


Section DD



Ditch 124, looking south-west (scale 1m)

Section EE



Posthole 114, looking south-east (scale 0.4m)

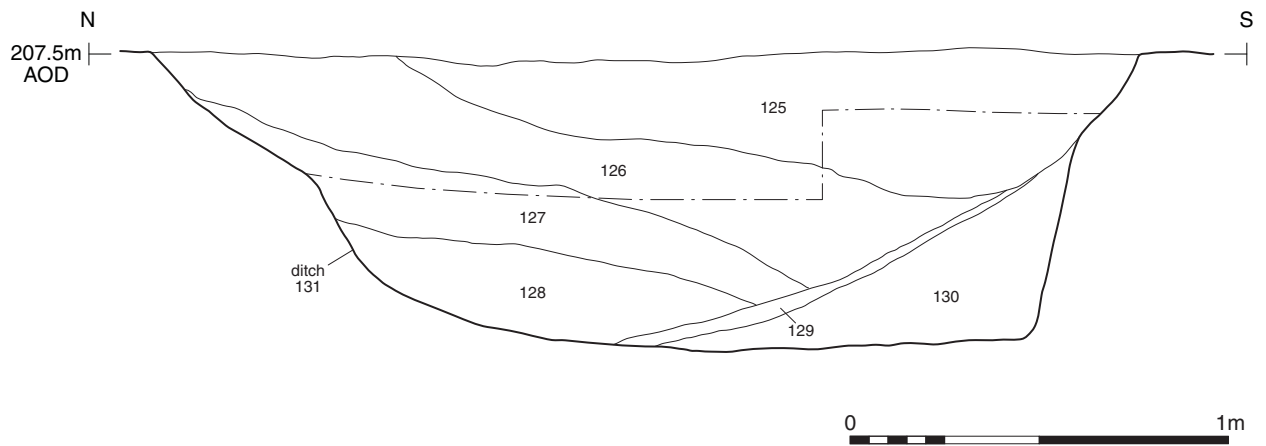
 Cotswold Archaeology  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320  
 Andover 01264 326549  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill  
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Ditch 124 and posthole 114; sections and photographs**

PROJECT NO.	3981	DATE	19-10-2012	FIGURE NO.
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Section FF



Ditch 131, looking north-east (scales 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

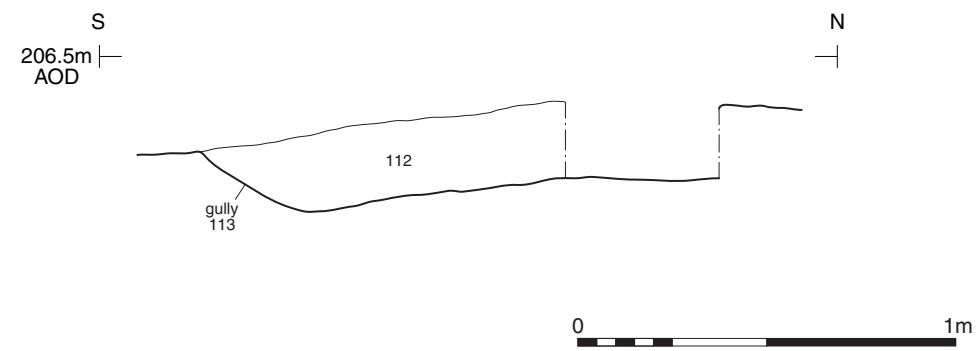
Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill  
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 131; section and photograph

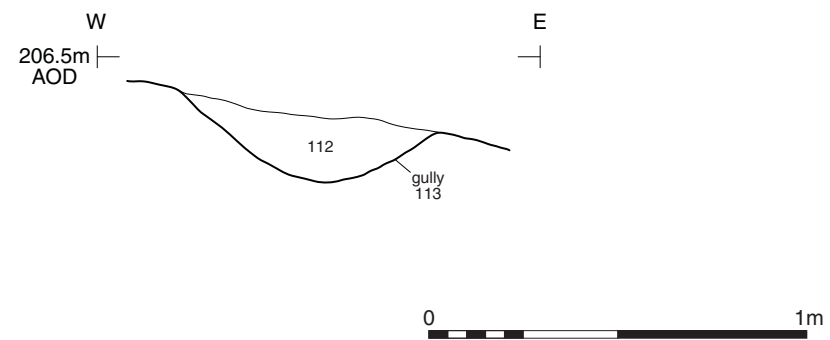
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DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:20	<b>7</b>

Section GG



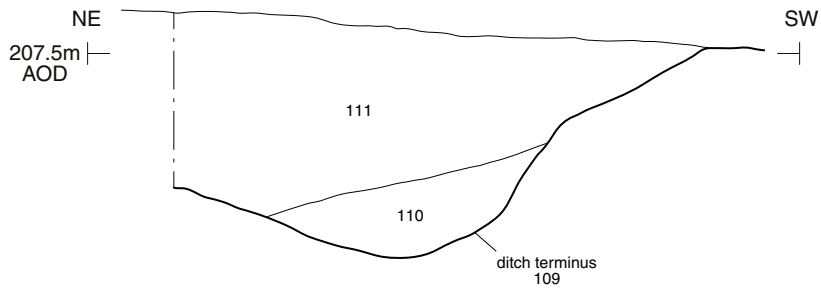
Gully 113, looking west (scale 0.4m)

Section HH

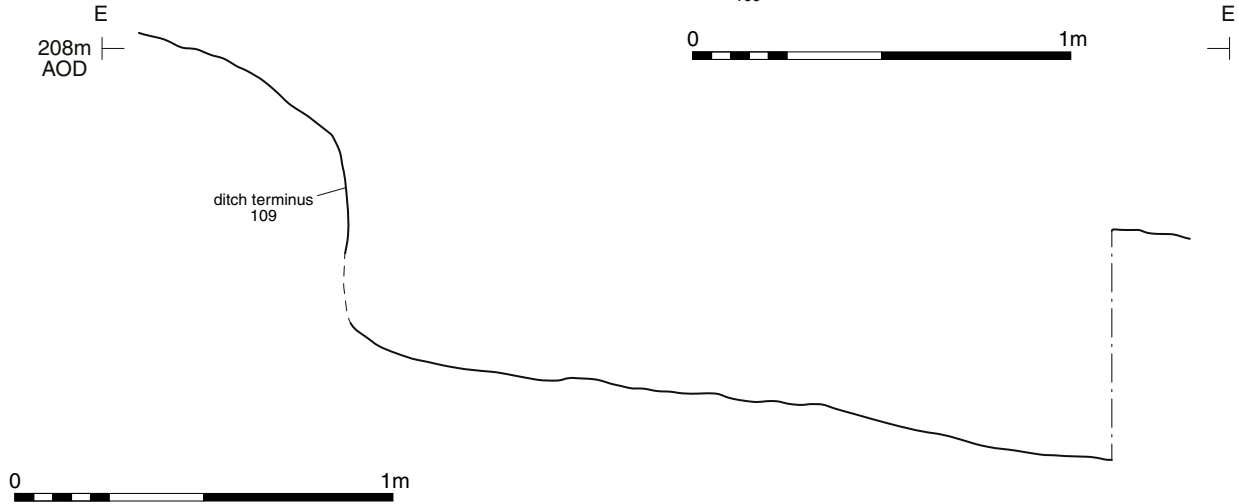


Gully 113, looking north (scale 0.4m)

Section II



Profile JJ



Ditch terminus 109, looking north (scale 1m)



Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320  
 Andover 01264 326549  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

Hillcrest, Bourton-on-the-Hill  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Ditch terminus 109; section, profile  
 and photograph**

PROJECT NO.	3981	DATE	19-10-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	<b>9</b>
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:20	