



**Land at Parklands Farm
Whitminster
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Newbridge Construction Ltd

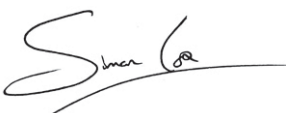
CA Project: 4660
CA Report: 14063

February 2014

Land at Parklands Farm
Whitminster
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4660
CA Report: 14063

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Parklands Farm
Location:	Whitminster, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 7742 0806
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	3-5 February 2014
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Stroud Museum
Site Code:	PKW14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 at Land at Parklands Farm, Whitminster, Gloucestershire. Severn trenches were excavated.

The evaluation suggested the site had been in arable cultivation from as early as the 12th to 13th centuries. A ditch or furrow containing three sherds of pottery of this date, and a number of broadly similar features, suggest cultivation and field systems pre-dating the extant ridge and furrow. There was also evidence for quarrying and use of the site as an orchard in later periods, in the form of a number of quarry and treethrow pits.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Newbridge Construction Ltd at Land at Parklands Farm, Whitminster, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 7742 0806; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken in support of a planning application that is being submitted to Stroud District Council (SDC) for the development of the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out on the recommendation of Charles Parry, the archaeological advisor to SDC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) 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 1996), 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).

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area encloses an area of approximately 1.3ha and is located in the centre of the village of Whitminster, Gloucestershire. The site is bound to the north-east by housing along School Road, and to the south-east by a garden centre. To the north-west lie the buildings of Parklands Farm itself, and to the south-west are open fields. Two structures are present within the site, these consist of a single storey cement-block animal shed, and a large iron slurry tank, both of which are located in the western corner of the site. The site lies on broadly level ground at a height of 30m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 1.4 The underlying geology of the area primarily comprises Blue Lias formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation mud, silt, sand and gravel of Jurassic origin. Superficial Deposits of sand and gravel of Quaternary origin are recorded just to the east of the site (BGS 2014). The natural geology encountered on site was a mixed layer consisting of pale blue clays, yellow coarse gravels (mostly in the eastern portion of site), and light brown grey silt clay sands.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 The application area has been subject to a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment and a geophysical survey (CA 2013 and Archaeological Surveys (AS) 2014 respectively). The assessment identified no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the site itself excepting ridge-and furrow earthworks associated with medieval or early post-medieval agricultural exploitation of the site. Buried archaeological features associated with medieval and early post-medieval settlement have also been uncovered within 100m of the site to the east and north-east. Cartographic evidence from the 1838 Wheatenhurst/Whitminster Tithe through to late 20th-century Ordnance Survey mapping records the site as orchard (CA 2013).
- 1.6 The geophysical survey identified a number of discrete positive responses that may relate to former pit-like features, although the possibility that they are associated with the removal of trees from the former orchard was also recognised. Some positive linear anomalies were also located and although these may relate to former ditch-like features, they could not be confidently interpreted (AS 2014).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.7 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including the presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SDC 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

- 1.8 The evaluation comprised of the excavation of seven trenches representing a 2% sample of the proposed development area (Fig. 2). The trenches ranged in length from 10m to 34m, with each measuring 1.85m in width (total of 155 linear metres). The contingency for the investigation of up to an additional 2% of the site (150 linear metres), for the further elucidation of archaeological features identified during the initial trial trenching was not used.

- 1.9 The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services. The position and shape of Trench 3 was changed slightly to avoid surface water, Trench 4 was realigned to avoid buried high voltage cables, and Trench 5 was split into two parts to avoid the same cable. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded with GPS.
- 1.10 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately adjacent to each trench. When archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013). No deposits were encountered suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling and all artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.11 The survival of an extant earthwork ridge and furrow field system was recognised during the evaluation, and the opportunity to record this during fieldwork was taken. The centre line of each ridge and furrow was plotted using a Leica GPS, and this is represented on Figure 2.
- 1.12 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 Stroud 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 2-3)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds evidence are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. The extant ridge and furrow earthworks are plotted on Figure 2.

2.2 Natural geology was encountered between 29.21m AOD (Trench 1) and 30.39m AOD (Trench 5). It was a very variable layer, consisting of intertwined lenses of pale blue clays, yellow coarse gravels (mostly in eastern portion of site), and light brown grey silt-clay sands. At the time of evaluation (early February 2014), the level of the water table was at or above the level of natural in all trenches.

2.3 Trenches 2 and 7 contained no significant archaeological features or layers. The sequence within these trenches was natural clay overlain by a 0.3–0.35m thick ploughsoil (2001 and 7001), which in turn was overlain by 0.24m thick modern topsoil (2000 and 7000). Ceramic and plastic land drains were present in both trenches.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

2.4 At the western end of the trench was located a large (>1.8m long by 4m wide by 0.9m) deep possible quarry pit with vertical sides and flat base. Its single fill, 1003, was very similar to topsoil 1000 which overlay it. However, despite being charcoal and stone rich no finds were retrieved from this fill.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

2.5 There were two ditches (3006 and 3008) exposed in this trench cutting the natural substrate. Ditch 3006 was on a north-east/south-west orientation, 'U'-shaped in profile, and was 1.85m long by 0.94m wide and 0.26m deep. It contained a single silt-clay fill 3005. Ditch 3008 was on a north/south orientation, possibly forming a northern continuation of ditch 6007 in Trench 6. It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly rounded base, and was >3m long by 0.8m wide by 0.43m deep. It contained a single silt-clay fill 3007. In plan the ditch seemed to turn sharply 90° to the west at its northern end. Unfortunately, due to the rapid ingress of groundwater it was not possible to investigate this further. Ditch 3008 had been cut by a land drain on a slightly different alignment.

2.6 At the northern extent of the trench there was a large furrow 3004, orientated north-west/south-east, along the line of an earthwork furrow seen prior to excavation. It produced one fragment of post-medieval bottle glass dating to between the late-17th to late-19th centuries. It also had a ceramic land drain running down its length. This furrow was one of the more substantial seen on site and may have been enlarged at some point to help surface drain the area.

- 2.7 There were three large irregular possible treethrow pits (up to 4.25m long by 1.85m wide by 0.25m deep), (3020, 3022, and 3024), which had single fills very similar to the 0.32m thick ploughsoil.
- 2.8 Ploughsoil 3001 overlay ditches 3006 and 3008 and was sealed by 0.3m thick modern topsoil 3000.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.9 The earliest feature within this trench was pit 4008. It was semi-circular in plan, >0.5m diameter by 0.34m deep with steep sides and contained the single silt clay fill 4007. As the pit contained no material culture or charcoal it suggests it might be a quarry pit. This pit was cut by north-east/south-west ditch 4006 and furrow 4009.
- 2.10 Ditch 4006 was one of two parallel ditches (4004 and 4006), some 2.6m apart. It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly rounded base, >1.85m long by 1.06m wide by 0.32m deep. It contained the single undated fill 4005. Ditch 4004 had a similar profile and fill, but was 0.25m deep.
- 2.11 Furrow 4009 was orientated north-west/south-east, along the line of an earthwork furrow seen prior to excavation and cut the underlying features. It was a broad shallow feature >1.85m long by 3m wide by 0.2m deep which contained ploughsoil 4001. Overlying the ploughsoil was the 0.3m thick modern topsoil 4000.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

- 2.12 In the middle of Trench 5 there was shallow (>2.2m long by 1.1m wide by 0.07m deep) east/west linear feature 5006. It contained the single sandy silt clay fill 5005, from which three sherds of 12th-13th century pottery were recovered. Its shallow sloping sides suggest it might be a furrow, but it is possible that it is a heavily truncated ditch.
- 2.13 In the south of the trench there was the short, poorly defined, north/south ditch 5004, which was >.1.2m long by 1.1m wide by 0.07m wide, with moderately sloping sides and a northern, curved butt end. It contained a single sand silt clay fill 5003, which was sealed by ploughsoil 5001 and had no discernable relationship with furrow 5008.

- 2.14 North/south orientated furrows 5008 and 5010 were located at each end of the trench. They were extremely shallow features and contained similar fills. Both were sealed by ploughsoil.
- 2.15 Ploughsoil 5001 was 0.26m thick and was sealed by 0.24m thick modern topsoil 5000.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

- 2.16 A north/south ditch 6007 was located at the far eastern end of the trench and appeared to be a continuation of ditch 3008 in Trench 3 to the north. It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base (>1.85m long by 0.95m wide by 0.24m deep), and contained the single clay-silt fill 6006. Like ditch 3008 it was sealed below Ploughsoil 6001.
- 2.17 Ploughsoil 6001 was 0.32m thick and had been cut by quarry pit 6005. The quarry was rectilinear in shape with vertical sides, >2.8m long by 3.50m wide by >0.36m deep. It contained a single mixed fill 6004 with pottery dating to the 18th to 19th centuries. The feature was not bottomed due to the amount of water present.
- 2.18 At the western end of the trench the highly irregular, possible Treethrow pit 6008 was observed. Its fill consisted of burnt soil and charcoal. Its irregular nature suggests it is a treethrow pit, where the tree had been burnt *in situ*. This feature corresponds to a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a possible pit. The treethrow was sealed by 0.26m thick topsoil 6000. To the east of this ceramic land drains were identified.

The finds evidence

- 2.19 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery and glass. Codings for medieval and post-medieval fabrics given in the text and Appendix B in parenthesis correspond to the Gloucester pottery type series codes as defined by Vince (unpublished).

Pottery: Medieval

- 2.20 One basesherd, with attached foot, from a tripod pitcher in North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware) (TF44) was recovered from possible ditch/furrow 5006 (fill 5005). This type of pottery was produced at, or near, Minety in north Wiltshire and is commonly found in Gloucestershire (Bryant 2004, 320).

Manufacture continued from the 12th to 15th centuries, however, the tripod pitcher is a 12th to 13th century form (Vince unpublished) .

- 2.22 Possible ditch 5006 also produced two bodysherds of Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware (TF41), which dates to the 11th to 13th centuries and was produced in the Cotswold region (Bryant 2004, 307-308) (fill 5005).

Post-medieval

- 2.23 One rimsherd from a plate in Creamware (TF69), which is dated to the mid-18th to 19th centuries, was recovered from quarry 6005 (fill 6004).

Glass

- 2.24 Furrow 3004 (fill 3003) produced one fragment of post-medieval bottle glass, dating to the late-17th to late-19th centuries.

The faunal remains

- 2.25 A total of three fragments (34g) of animal bone was recovered from deposit 3003 associated with finds dating to the 17th to 18th centuries. Only one bone could be identified to species, a fragment of a cow mandible (*Bos taurus*) which displayed lesions associated with periodontal disease. However, taking into account that this is one of the most commonly occurring dental diseases, and the small size of the assemblage, no further interpretative data could be obtained beyond confirming the presence of this species on site.

3. DISCUSSION

Medieval and Undated

- 3.1 Evidence from the evaluation, earthwork and geophysical surveys have all contributed to our current understanding of the development of the site. It is clear that the site has been occupied by a number of different field systems. The three sherds of 12th-13th century pottery recovered from an east/west ditch/furrow 5006 suggest that one of these field systems may have been medieval in date.
- 3.2 The north/south ditch 3008 and 6007, the two parallel furrows 5008 and 5010, and ditch 5004 were all sealed by the ploughsoil of the earthwork field system and have

a similar orientation, suggesting that they belong to the same field system. However, as they cut across the line of ditch/furrow 5006, they would seem to be unrelated to this feature. The remaining ditches 3006, 4004 and 4008, and pit 4008, are all similarly sealed by ploughsoil, but at present it is unclear how they relate to the other features.

Earthwork field system

- 3.3 Prior to the commencement of field work, two areas of ridge and furrow earthworks were visible on site (Fig. 2). The two areas have similar distances (7–8m) between the ridge crests, but are on slightly different alignments and separated by a strip of flat land in the area of Trenches 5 and 6. The lay out of this ridge and furrow is consistent with extant ridge and furrow that can be seen on Goggle Earth images from the general area. As furrows 3004 and 4009 lie on the line of earthwork furrows they probably belong to this field system. The furrows identified on a slightly different alignment in the south of the site by the geophysical survey hint at the possibility that this extant field system may consist of different phases of ploughing.

Modern

- 3.4 By the Tithe Map of 1838 the site is depicted as an orchard. The development of Parklands Farm over the succeeding years appears likely to have led to the slighting of the ridge and furrow earthworks next to the farm yard, digging of quarry pits in the fields, and extensive cultivation (possibly a vegetable plot) in the field to the north-east of the farm house. The treethrow pits seen in the evaluation trenches correlated with pit-like anomalies depicted on the geophysical survey, and represent evidence for the destruction of the orchard in more recent times.

Geophysical survey

- 3.5 It is clear from Figure 2 that the geophysical survey did not pick up the majority of ditches, furrows, and quarry pits seen in the evaluation between 0.2m-0.4m below current ground surface. The most likely explanation for this is that the wet winter weather and high water table on site greatly reduced the effectiveness of the Magnetometer survey.



4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Busby, assisted by Anthony Beechey and Dane Wright. The report was written by Peter Busby. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett and the finds report by Jacky Sommerville and the faunal remains by Andy Clarke. The archive has been compiled by Peter Busby, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey silt clay with 15% small angular stones and charcoal, >1% modern ceramics and glass	>20.00	>1.80	0.28	Modern
1	1001	Layer		Natural	Mixed pale blue clays, yellow coarse gravels, and light brown grey silt clay	>20.00	>1.80	>0.10	
1	1002	Cut		Quarry	NE/SW linear cut with vertical sides and flat base	>0.50	4.00	0.90	Modern
1	1003	Fill	102	Quarry fill	Brown grey sandy clay with 20% charcoal and small angular stones	>0.50	4.00	0.90	Modern
2	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Black brown clay silt	>11.00	>1.85	0.24	Modern
2	2001	Layer		Plough soil	Grey brown silt clay with >1% sub-angular stones	>11.00	>1.85	0.30	
2	2002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1001	>11.00	>1.85	>0.16	
3	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2000	>34.00	>1.85	0.30	Modern
3	3001	Layer		Plough soil	Same as 2001	>34.00	>1.85	0.32	
3	3002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1001	>34.00	>1.85	>0.04	
3	3003	Fill	3004	Furrow fill	Grey brown silt clay with 20% angular stones and >1% pottery	>1.00	2.80	0.24	C17-C18
3	3004	Cut		Furrow	NW/SW linear with shallow sides and curved base	>1.00	2.80	0.24	
3	3005	Fill	3006	Ditch fill	Dark brown grey silt clay with 10% sub-angular stones	>0.5	0.94	0.26	
3	3006	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear with moderate curving sides and a rounded base	>0.5	0.94	0.26	
3	3007	Fill	3008	Ditch fill	Dark brown grey silt clay with 5% sub-angular stones	>1.00	>0.80	0.43	
3	3008	Cut		Ditch	N/S linear with moderate curving sides and a rounded base	>1.00	>0.80	0.43	
3	3009 to 3019				Void				
3	3020	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular cut in plan with very irregular sides and undulating base	2.80	>1.00	0.15	
3	3021	Fill	3021	Treethrow fill	Grey brown silt clay with 10% angular stones	2.80	>1.00	0.15	
3	3022	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular cut in plan with very irregular sides and undulating base	4.25	>1.85	0.25	
3	3023	Fill	3022	Treethrow fill	Grey brown silt clay with 10% angular stones	4.25	>1.85	0.25	
3	3024	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular cut in plan with very irregular sides and undulating base	>2.8	>1.70	0.24	
3	3025	Fill	3024	Treethrow fill	Grey brown silt clay with 10% angular stones	>2.8	>1.70	0.24	
4	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2000	>10.00	>1.85	0.26	Modern
4	4001	Layer	4009	Plough soil	Same as 2001	>10.00	>1.85	0.30	
4	4002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1001	>10.00	>1.85	>0.06	
4	4003	Fill	4004	Ditch fill	Orange brown silt clay with 20% gravel	>1.00	1.15	0.58	
4	4004	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear with moderate sloping sides and a flat base	>1.00	1.15	0.58	
4	4005	Fill	4006	Ditch fill	Orange brown silt clay with 20% gravel	>0.5	1.06	0.32	
4	4006	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear with moderate sloping sides and a slightly rounded base	>0.5	1.06	0.32	
4	4007	Fill	4008	Pit fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 1% small angular stones	>0.50	0.50	0.38	

4	4008	Cut		Pit	A sub-circular cut with steep sides and flat base	>0.50	0.50	0.38	
4	4009	Cut		Furrow	NE/SW linear with gently sloping sides and rounded base	>1.85	3.00	0.20	
5	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2000	>30.00	>1.85	0.24	Modern
5	5001	Layer		Plough soil	Same as 2001	>30.00	>1.85	0.26	
5	5002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1001	>30.00	>1.85	>0.06	
5	5003	Fill	5004	Ditch fill	Dark brown grey sand silt clay with 15% small angular stones	>1.20	0.60	0.10	
5	5004	Cut		Ditch	N/S linear with a rounded northern butt end; and moderate sloping sides and a flat base	>1.20	0.60	0.10	
5	5005	Fill	5006	Ditch/Furrow fill	Dark brown grey sand silt clay with 15% small angular stones	>2.20	1.10	0.07	C12-C13
5	5006	Cut		Ditch/Furrow	E/W linear with gently sloping sides and rounded base	>2.20	1.10	0.07	
5	5007	Fill	5008	Furrow fill	Dark brown grey sand silt clay with 15% small angular stones	>2.20	1.30	0.02	
5	5008	Cut		Furrow	N/S linear with gently sloping sides and rounded base	>2.20	1.30	0.02	
5	5009	Fill	5009	Furrow fill	Dark brown grey sand silt clay with 15% small angular stones	>2.6	1.00	0.01	
5	5010	Cut		Furrow	N/S linear with gently sloping sides and rounded base	>2.6	1.00	0.01	
6	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2000	>30.00	>1.85	0.26	Modern
6	6001	Layer		Plough soil	Same as 2001	>30.00	>1.85	0.32	
6	6002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1001	>30.00	>1.85	>0.06	
6	6003	Fill	6008	Treethrow fill	Orange red/black clay with 25% charcoal	>2.80	>1.00	0.36	
6	6004	Fill	6005	Quarry fill	Dark grey brown clay silt with 10% stones, >1% modern pottery glass and brick	>2.80	3.5	>0.36	C19
6	6005	Cut		Quarry	NWSE linear with vertical sides. Not bottomed	>2.80	3.5	>0.36	
6	6006	Fill		Ditch fill	Orange brown clay silt	<0.75	0.95	0.24	
6	6007	Cut		Ditch	N/S linear with moderately sloping sides and rounded base	<0.75	0.95	0.24	
6	6008	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular cut in plan with very irregular sides and undulating base	>2.80	>1.00	0.36	
7	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 2000	>20.00	>1.85	0.24	Modern
7	7001	Layer		Plough soil	Same as 2001	>20.00	>1.85	0.35	
7	7002	Layer		Natural	Same as 1001	>20.00	>1.85	>0.04	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
3003	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	3	127	C17-C18
	Post-medieval glass: bottle	1	53	
5005	Medieval pottery: North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware)	1	62	C12-C13
	Medieval pottery: Oolitic limestone tempered ware	2		
6004	Post-medieval pottery: Creamware	1	23	C19

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Parklands Farm, Whitminster, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 at Land at Parklands Farm, Whitminster, Gloucestershire. Severn trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation suggested the site had been in arable cultivation from as early as the 12th to 13th centuries. A ditch or furrow containing three sherds of pottery of this date, and a number of broadly similar features, suggest cultivation and field systems pre-dating the extant ridge and furrow. There was also evidence for quarrying and use of the site as an orchard in later periods, in the form of a number of quarry and treethrow pits.</p>	
Project dates	3–5 February 2014	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2013) Geophysical Survey (AS 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Parklands Farm, Whitminster, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1.3ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 7742 0806	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Peter Busby	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Stroud Museum	Pottery, Animal bone
Paper	Stroud Museum	Context and Trench sheets, drawings
Digital	Stroud Museum	Photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Land at Parklands Farm, Whitminster, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 14063		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Parklands Farm, Whitminster
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



Reproduced from the 2009 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

PROJECT NO. 4660 **DATE** 12-02-2014
DRAWN BY JB **REVISION** 00
APPROVED BY LM **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

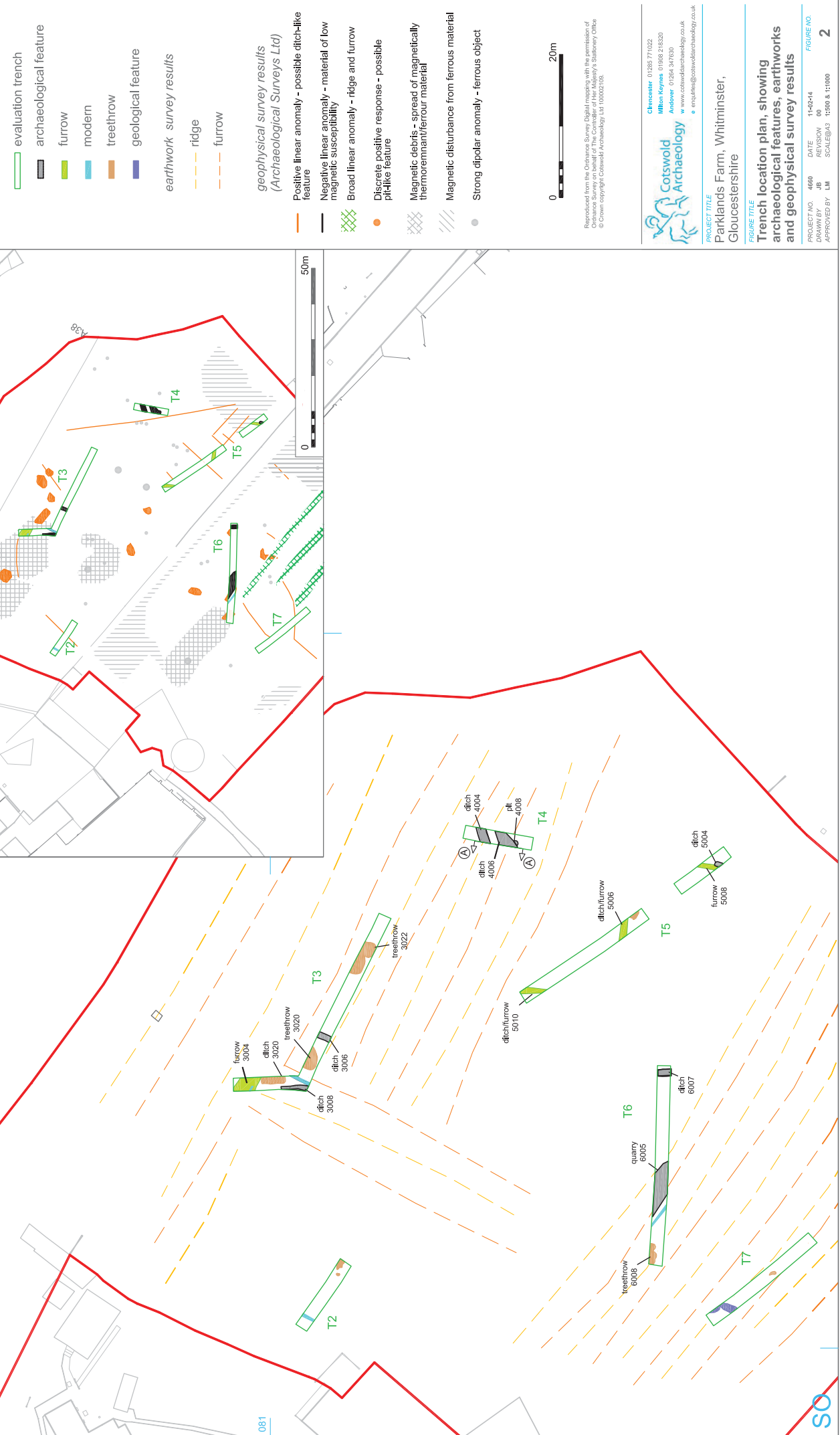
FIGURE NO.
1

Legend

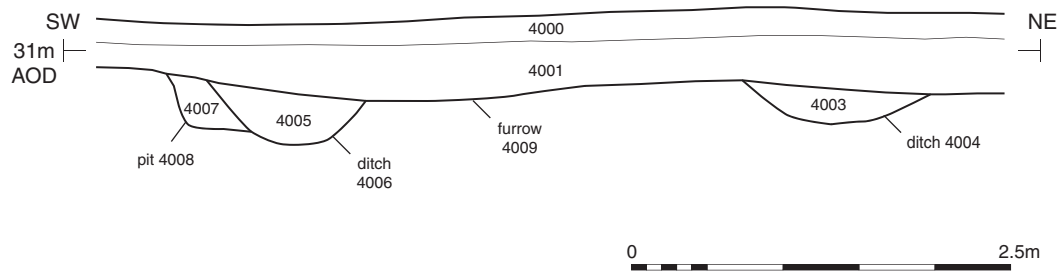
- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern
- treethrow
- geological feature
- earthwork survey results
- ridge
- furrow

geophysical survey results (Archaeological Surveys Ltd)

- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility
- Broad linear anomaly - ridge and furrow
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



Trench 4, section AA



Trench 4, pit 4008, furrow 4009 and ditches 4004 and 4004, looking north-west (scales 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Parklands Farm, Whitminster
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4; section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 4660 DATE 12-02-2014
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FIGURE NO.

3