Cotswold Archaeology

Tump Farm, Sedbury
Chepstow
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

for
CgMs

CA Project: 5378
CA Report: 00000

July 2015

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

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Chepstow
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 5378
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Tump Farm, Sedbury
Location:	Chepstow, Gloucestershire
NGR:	ST 55626 94324
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	15-25 June 2015
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Dean Heritage Centre
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An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2015 at Tump Farm, Sedbury, Chepstow, Gloucestershire. Forty trenches were excavated.

In the northern field nine trenches contained features, including pits and ditches, probably associated with agricultural activity rather than settlement. One of the ditches, on a north-west/south-east alignment, produced Middle Bronze Age pottery and a scraper.

In the southern field a metalled surface was recorded (sealed by the subsoil) on a NNE/SSW alignment, lying within a distinct cut/depression. It could be a small local hollow-way. It was not accompanied by any dating evidence, but does not appear on any early 19th century mapping or thereafter – though this may only reflect its lack of significance. A small number of undated ditches and pits were also identified, possibly a continuation of the agricultural activity identified in the northern field.

In Trench 26 an undated cremation burial was excavated. There were no other cremations identified in the other trenches on site and this may well have been an isolated burial.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting on behalf of Green Energy UK at Tump Farm, Sedbury, Chepstow, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: ST 55626 94324; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken pre-planning. The site is proposed for the development of a solar farm.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the *GCC Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (GCC 2015) prepared by Charles Parry (GCC), the archaeological advisor to the Forest of Dean District Council (FDDC) and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Charles Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995) the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Charles Parry.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is located at the north of a ridge of high ground on the north bank of the Severn Estuary. The site itself is on a slight gradient, rising from around 46m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the northern edge to approximately 55m aOD on the southern edge. The site comprises of two fields and is bounded by woodland to the north and east, and open fields to the south and west. To the east of the site the land drops away sharply, where Sedbury Cliffs overlook the River Severn. The village of Sedbury is located approximately 1km south-west of the site and the historic core of the town of Chepstow is 2km west of the site.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias Formation Mudstone of the Jurassic and Triassic Periods overlain by superficial River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2015).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has been the subject of a *Desk-based Assessment* of the site and its environs was produced by CgMs (2015) and a geophysical survey conducted by GSB (2015). The information below is a brief overview of the results of these investigations.

2.2 The HER does not contain any results dating to the prehistoric period for the site or the wider area. There is evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. The A48 road to the north of the site is thought to be on the line of a Roman Road, which crossed the River Wye at Chepstow. The site lay within the hinterland of the town of Chepstow throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, although activity was likely to have been agricultural in nature.

2.3 The site and its environs have been used for agricultural purposes throughout the post-medieval, Industrial and Modern periods. There has been very little change to the site since the earliest detailed map of 1812.

2.4 The geophysical survey identified no obvious archaeological responses. Several poorly defined weak responses may have related to archaeological features, but may also have derived from activities associated with ploughing, drainage or variations in the superficial geological deposits.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable FDDC 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).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 40 trenches, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). All of the trenches were 30m long and 2m wide. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 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*.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and five samples were obtained from two contexts. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Dean Heritage Centre, 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.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8)

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

5.2 The natural geological substrate, comprising of orange, yellow and pink sand and gravel, with occasional patches of clay and silt, was encountered at a depth of 0.3m–0.85m below present ground level (bpgl). In all trenches the natural was covered by a layer of subsoil, ranging between 0.05m and 0.57m thick, which was in turn sealed by an agricultural topsoil, typically 0.25m–0.3m thick. Trenches 2, 3, 5–

9, 13–15, 19, 20, 22, 27, 29, 31–35 and 39–40 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 & 6)

5.3 Pit 103 (Fig. 6, section AA) was located near the north end of the trench. It was oval in plan, 0.6m long, 0.49m wide and 0.09m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 104 was a brownish grey clay silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and patches of burnt clay, although there was no sign of scorching to the underlying natural. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3)

5.4 Posthole 403 was oval in plan, 0.31m long, 0.26m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by brown silty clay 404, which most likely accumulated after the post had been removed. No finds were recovered from the fill. There were no other features associated with the posthole.

Trench 10 (Figs 4 & 7)

5.5 Ditch 1003 (Fig. 7, section BB) was located near the west end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was 1m wide and 0.2m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 1004, was an accumulation of silt, from which Middle Bronze Age pottery and a flint scraper were recovered.

Trenches 11 and 12 (Figs 4 & 7)

5.6 Ditch 1103 was located near the centre of Trench 11 on a north/south alignment. It was 0.53m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 11004, was an accumulated sandy silt deposit. The ditch was also identified at the south-west end of Trench 12, where it was excavated as ditch 1204 (Fig. 7, section CC). In this trench the ditch was 1.4m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from the ditch in either trench.

Trench 16 (Figs 4 & 6)

5.7 Pit 1603 (Fig. 6, section DD) was only partially exposed within the trench. It was 0.9m wide and 0.29m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The pit contained two fills (1604 and 1605), which both contained charcoal and fired clay inclusions, although there was no evidence of scorching of the natural substrate to indicate *in situ* burning.

Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

5.8 Posthole 1703 was sub-circular in plan, 0.47m long, 0.44m wide and 0.27m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (1704), a sandy silt with some charcoal inclusions, which probably accumulated after removal of the post. No dating evidence was recovered from the posthole and there were no further associated structural features in the trench.

Trench 18 (Figs 4, 6 & 7)

5.9 Ditch 1803 had its south-west terminus within the trench and extended outside the trench to the north-east. The ditch was 0.61m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 1804, was an accumulated silt deposit, from which no find were recovered. Ditch 1807 (Fig. 7, section EE) was also orientated on a broadly north-east/south-west alignment, although was not parallel to ditch 1803. It was 0.65m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill, 1808.

5.10 Pit 1805 (Fig. 6, section FF) was located immediately to the west of ditch 1807. It was ovoid in plan, 0.48m long, 0.88m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 1806, was a dark grey sandy silt containing large pieces of charcoal. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit.

5.11 A post-medieval or modern pit, 1809, was recorded at the east end of the trench. It was 0.59m long, 0.7m wide and 0.21m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The pit was backfilled with a grey sandy silt, 1810, containing modern demolition material and plaster.

Trenches 21, 24 and 25 (Figs 5 & 8)

5.12 A metalled surface was recorded in Trenches 21 and 24 and partially within Trench 25, giving a total exposed length of 86m. The surface was laid into a distinct cut or depression in the natural, which was 3.7m wide in Trench 21 and 2.45m wide in Trench 24 (Fig. 8, section GG). The cut was approximately 0.2m deep in both trenches. The metalled surface comprised small and occasionally medium-sized sandstone pebbles compacted into a sandy silt matrix. There did not appear to be any sorting of the pebbles. The surface was undated, however it was sealed by the subsoil. The surface corresponds with a weak linear anomaly identified in the geophysics, which crosses the field on a meandering north/south course. The anomaly did not appear to extend into the northern field.

Trench 23 (Figs 5 & 8)

5.13 Pit 2303 (Fig. 8, section HH) was only partially exposed against the eastern wall of the trench. It was 1.62m wide and 0.2m deep with irregular, gently sloping sides and an uneven base. The fill of the pit, 2304, contained charcoal inclusions and a large piece of slag, although there was no evidence of *in situ* burning.

Trench 26 (Figs 5 & 8)

5.14 Ditch 2603 (Fig. 8, section II) was on a north-east/south-west alignment. It was 1.12m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch was filled by accumulated silt deposit 2604, which contained no dating evidence. The ditch corresponds with a weak trend identified during the geophysics survey, which appears to form part of an enclosure system.

5.15 To the north of the ditch, cremation pit 2605 (Fig. 8, section JJ) was oval in plan, 1.4m long, 1.03m wide and 0.18m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The initial fill of the pit, 2606, was a dark silt deposit containing large amounts of charcoal and burnt bone. After the deposition of fill 2606, the pit was partially filled by grey silt 2607, which contained occasional inclusions of charcoal and fired clay. The resulting hollow was then backfilled with gravel derived from the natural substrate (2608), probably some of the material excavated to create the pit. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the fills. The remains appear to be those of one adult; the sex and age of the individual remain unknown.

Trench 28 (Fig. 5)

5.16 An isolated pit (2803) was excavated at the west end of Trench 28. It was sub-circular in plan, 0.88m long, 0.73m wide and 0.25m deep with irregular, steep sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a sterile grey silt 2804. Given the irregular profile of the pit and the sterile fill, it is probable that the pit had a natural origin, possibly bioturbation or a solution hollow.

Trench 36 (Fig. 5)

5.17 Pit 3603 only partially exposed within the trench. It was 0.53m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow, irregular sides and a flat base. The fill, 3604, contained large amounts of sandstone, some of which showed indications of burning, and charcoal inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill.

Trench 37 (Fig. 5)

5.18 Pit 3703 was partially exposed near the south end of the trench. It was 1.16m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a grey sandy fill, 3704, which contained lenses of charcoal-rich material, but no finds.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was hand-recovered from five deposits: topsoil, pit fills and a ditch fill. The recovered material dates to the broad prehistoric, Middle Bronze Age and post-medieval periods. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Table 1 - Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric.

Pottery

Early prehistoric

6.2 A total of 25 sherds (140g) was recorded in fill 1004 of ditch 1003. Condition is poor, with moderate abrasion, a low mean sherd weight of 5.6g and the leaching out of temper (most likely limestone), resulting in a vesicular appearance.

6.3 The pottery derives from a single vessel: a barrel- or bucket-shaped urn with a slightly thickened rim and imperforate lugs: these features are indicative of a Middle Bronze Age date (Savory 1980, 159)

Post-medieval

6.4 The only pottery of this date is a base sherd (53g) from a vessel in a slip-trailed glazed earthenware fabric, recovered from fill 1810 of pit 1809. The sherd is in good condition, with much of the glaze remaining. This pottery type is dateable to the late 17th to 18th centuries

Lithics

6.5 A total of five worked flints was recorded in three deposits, comprising three flakes and two scrapers.

6.6 The two flakes (one of which is a fragment) from fill 1004 of ditch 1003 are both burnt. Also from this fill is the end-and-sides scraper, which is in quite good condition

and was made on a thickish flake. These lithics were recovered in association with Middle Bronze Age pottery and are consistent with Neolithic or Bronze Age dating.

6.7 The side scraper, from topsoil 700, features semi-abrupt, quite regular retouch along both dorsal edges and the distal end is broken. It is not a diagnostic scraper type and is of broad prehistoric date. This item is in a heavily rolled and edge damaged condition, consistent with considerable movement from where it was originally deposited.

Other finds .

6.8 A piece of slag was recovered from Pit 2303 in Trench 23. A report on the slag will be appended to the final report

Human remains

6.9 Cremation pit 2605 comprised two deposits containing burnt human bone, 2606 and 2607. The cremation pit was a large oval feature 18 cm deep. The primary fill, 2606, comprised charcoal and burnt bone weighing total 450 g. A second deposit, or combination of 2606 and natural side collapse, 2607 contained 40.9 g of burnt bone. The total weight of the cremated bone was 490.9g. There was no dating evidence for the feature, other features in the vicinity were considered prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age. The burnt bone was very fragmented and few elements were identified. The deposit is considered to be of a single adult individual.

Weight of cremated bone

6.10 The total weight of bone recovered was 490.9g (Appendix C, Table 1). As the maximum weight of bone possible to recover (McKinley 2000, 404) varies from about 1000 to 3600g (information acquired from adult cremation from modern crematoria). This would suggest that the cremation deposit comprised, at best, a third of the individual. The level of disturbance to the deposit is unknown and this may have affected the quantity recovered compared to the amount originally deposited. If it is assumed the original total was not a significantly greater quantity, then given that it is fairly easy to collect all the bones from an undisturbed pyre, which often remain in anatomical order (McKinley 1997), then selection of certain elements over others has taken place. It is frequently found that 50% or less of the bone available after cremation is included in the burial (McKinley 2000).

6.11 It is expected that in a complete dry skeleton (which is approximately the same as a cremated skeleton) the percentages by weight of the different elements are as follows:

- Skull: 18.2% (cranium, facial bones and jaw)
- Upper Limbs: 23.1% (shoulders, arms and hands)
- Axial Skeleton: 20.6% (vertebrae, ribs, pelvis)
- Lower Limbs: 38.1% (legs and feet)

6.12 The fragments were mostly small with 76.4% of the bone fragments not identified. This prevented patterning of selection from being observed. There does appear to be a collection bias within the cremation deposit of cranial and long bone fragments (Table 1). However, this is because these elements are more easily identified compared to other bones. These bones also have thicker cortical bone than those of the axial skeleton for example and it is thought that areas of high trabecular bone content (epiphyses and os coxae) will disintegrate easily (McKinley 1998).

Fragmentation

6.13 The largest fragment size was 34mm x 16 mm. The majority of fragments (combined deposits), 40.23%, were in the 10–5 mm fraction. The 5–2 mm fraction contained 38.86% of the fragments and the >10 mm fraction contained 21.79% (Appendix C, Table 2). This suggests very high fragmentation levels and contributed to low level of identification.

6.14 The majority of fragmentation occurs after burial and then excavation. Fragmentation occurs along the dehydration fissures which formed during the cremation process. McKinley (1994, 340–341) observed that in a sample of over 4000 cremations over 50% of bone fragments were in excess of 10mm in size with the largest fragment 134mm, with an average maximum fragment size of 45.2mm (including immature and disturbed cremations). This would suggest that this burial had below average fragment sizes, which infers a high level of fragmentation.

6.15 It was possible to excavate the feature in spits. However, due to the low level of identification there does not appear to be a deposition bias, cranial, long bone and teeth were found in all the spits. Deposit 2606 total weight for sample 2 was 183g, sample 3 202.8g, sample 4 39.7g and sample 5 24.5g. Deposit 2607 total weight for sample was 140.9g

6.16 As previously discussed, it is possible to collect the bones from a pyre in anatomical order and thus deposit them in a container still reflecting this order. Due to the un-urned nature of the deposit, if there was any element of ordering, this has been lost.

Pyre technology

6.17 The efficiency of a cremation is influenced by the following factors: the construction of the pyre, quantity of wood, position of the body, tending of the pyre, weather, duration of the cremation and pyre temperature (McKinley 2000, 407; McKinley 1994, 82–84). The cremated bone after the cremation pyre has finished reflects the temperatures achieved during the process. Cremated bone may range in colour from brown or black (slightly charred), through hues of blue and grey and the brilliant white associated with full oxidisation (temperature over 645°C quoted by McKinley (2000, 405), over 750°C quoted by Lyman 1994 and greater than 800°C Schmidt and Symes 2008).

6.18 Adults cremate better than children due to higher levels of body fat. Additionally, parts of the body with little fat, such as the hands and feet, may not burn as well as the torso. Position of the corpse on the pyre could also affect the pattern of burning, for example if the hands and feet lay on the outside of the pyre they would receive less direct heat.

6.19 The bone was completely white in colour. This would suggest that there was good pyre technology and complete combustion of the body. The pyre must have reached over 645°C for enough time and the whole of the individual was within the hottest area.

Ageing, Sex and pathology

6.20 The remains were all from an adult and there were no repeat or differing sized elements to suggest more than one individual. There were no definitively diagnostic elements present to determine sex or age. No pathology was observed.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 A total of five samples (102 litres of soil) were recovered from a single feature with the intention of recovering evidence of funerary activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Undated

7.2 First fill 2606 (samples 2–6) and second fill 2607 (sample 1) from pit cremation burial 2605 contained a single hazelnut shell (sample 2) and a large assemblage of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*). Cremation burials usually contain some charcoal which has become accidently incorporated with cremated bone when pyre material collected for burial. In this case oak was used for pyre construction. Oak fuel is commonly used to construct cremation pyres as it is a highly calorific fuel (Gale and Cutler 2000, 205) which reaches the high temperatures required to fully cremate human remains.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 A small number of ditches were identified during the evaluation. The ditches were all on differing alignments and there was no discernible pattern to their distribution that may suggest that they were part of a cohesive field system. One of the ditches, 1003, contained Middle Bronze Age pottery and a flint scrapper, but the remainder were undated.

8.2 Three pits (103, 1603 and 1805) all contained fills with large amounts of charcoal inclusions. The pits all had steep sides and flat bases and appeared to be oval in plan, 0.6–0.9m long and approximately 0.5m wide. None of the pits showed any indication of *in situ* burning, such as scorching of the underlying natural substrate, but the fill materials were clearly derived from heating activity in the close vicinity. A further pit (2303) did not share the profile of the above mentioned pits, but did have a charcoal-rich fill which contained a large piece of slag, probably indicative of nearby processing. None of these pits were dated, inhibiting any further interpretation of their function.

8.3 The cremation placed in pit 2605 was the initial deposit in the pit, indicating that the pit was dug for the purpose of interring the remains. A large amount of charcoal was

present in the cremation deposit, suggesting that there was a substantial amount of pyre debris buried with the human remains. A small amount of scorching of the underlying natural substrate was noted during excavation; however that may have resulted from the deposition of still hot material and is not necessarily an indication of *in situ* burning. No other cremations were identified in any of the other trenches and it may be that the pit represents an isolated burial. Other than identifying the burial as that of an adult no further regarding information such as age or sex could be discerned from the remains.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Joe Whelan and Christopher Leonard, assisted by Natasha Djukic and Adam Howard. The report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Somerville and Sarah Cobain respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Daniel Bashford. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.

10. REFERENCES

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CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Tump Farm, Chepstow, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Tr.	Context	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Light brown grey clay silt. Common small stones			0.07	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay. Common small stones			0.25	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown silty clay and gravel				
1	103	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Steep sides, flat base	0.6	0.49	0.09	
1	104	Fill	103	Pit fill	Mid brown grey clay silt. Frequent charcoal, occasional flint	0.6	0.49	0.09	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay. Frequent small stones			0.25	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silty clay. Frequent small stones			0.3	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown silty clay and gravel				
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt. Occasional stones			0.18	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.21	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Light yellow silt and gravel				
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Light brown grey clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.29	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional small stones			0.32	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel				
4	403	Cut		Posthole	Oval in plan. Gently sloping sides, concave base	0.31	0.26	0.07	
4	404	Fill	403	Posthole fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	0.31	0.26	0.07	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clay silt. Frequent small stones			0.37	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt. Frequent small stones			0.41	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Yellow and red silt patches				
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.2	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Dark yellow brown silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.21	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt and gravel				
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.19	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.2	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Red brown silty sand				
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.18	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Dark yellow brown silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.26	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Red sand and gravel				
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.22	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.28	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Red sand and gravel				
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.23	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.25	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Yellow and red sand and gravel				
10	1003	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned. Moderately steep sides, flat base	>2.7	1	0.2	
10	1004	Fill	1003	Ditch fill	Mid red brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones	>2.7	1	0.2	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey clay silt			0.26	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones			0.22	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel				
11	1103	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Moderately steep sides, flat base	>4	0.53	0.22	

Tr.	Context	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
11	1104	Fill		Ditch fill	Mid yellow brown sand. Occasional small stones	>4	0.53	0.22	
11	1105	Layer		Natural	Yellow brown sand and gravel				
11	1106	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay				
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.32	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Orange brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones			0.22	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Yellow sandy silt				
12	1203	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay silt and gravel				
12	1204	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned. Steep sides, flat base	>2.5	1.4	0.34	
12	1205	Fill	1204	Ditch fill	Mid yellow grey sandy silt. Frequent small stones	>2.5	1.4	0.34	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.18	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Orange brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones			0.05	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Red sand and gravel				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Light yellow-brown clay silt. Common small stones			0.23	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark yellow brown clay silt			0.1	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Red clay with gravel patches				
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.21	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Dark yellow brown clay silt			0.13	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay with gravel patches				
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey brown clay sand. Common small stones			0.09	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay sand. Occasional small stones			0.19	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel				
16	1603	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Steep sides, flat base	>0.5	0.9	0.29	
16	1604	Fill	1603	Pit fill	Lower fill: mid yellow brown sandy clay. Frequent charcoal, occasional burnt clay and small stones	>0.5	0.9	0.21	
16	1605	Fill	1603	Pit fill	Upper fill: Light yellow brown sand. Occasional small stones, burnt clay and charcoal	>0.5	0.9	0.08	
16	1606	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow clay				
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones			0.15	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.37	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow clay silt. Occasional gravel				
17	1703	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan. Vertical sides, concave base	0.47	0.44	0.27	
17	1704	Fill	1703	Posthole fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal flecks	0.47	0.44	0.27	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.34	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.22	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow silty clay				
18	1803	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Steep sides, flat base. Terminus	>1	0.61	0.14	
18	1804	Fill	1803	Ditch fill	Dark brown grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones and charcoal	>1	0.31	0.14	
18	1805	Cut		Pit	Ovoid in plan. Steep sides, flat base	0.88	0.48	0.19	
18	1806	Fill	1805	Pit fill	Dark grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal, occasional small stones	0.88	0.48	0.19	
18	1807	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Steep sides, concave base	>3.5	0.65	0.34	
18	1808	Fill	1807	Ditch fill	Mid grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones and charcoal	>3.5	0.65	0.34	
18	1809	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Moderately steep sides, concave base	0.7	0.59	0.21	
18	1810	Fill	1809	Pit fill	Mid grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones	0.7	0.59	0.21	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.22	

Tr.	Context	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Dark yellow brown clay silt. Occasional small stones			0.09	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay				
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.31	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey yellow sandy clay. Common small stones			0.29	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel				
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.27	
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey sand. Occasional small stones			0.26	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay with patches of gravel				
21	2103	Cut		Construction cut	NE/SW aligned. Gently sloping sides, flat base	>2	3.75	0.22	
21	2104	Deposit	2103	Metalled path	Small and occasionally medium sized sandstone pebbles compacted into light yellow grey silty sand matrix	>2	3.75	0.22	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.28	
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Common small stones			0.49	
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Red and yellow sand and gravel				
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.2	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.17	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel with clay patches				
23	2303	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Gently sloping, irregular sides and base	>0.88	1.6	0.2	
23	2304	Fill	2303	Pit fill	Mid brown grey sandy clay. Common charcoal, occasional small stones	>0.88	1.6	0.2	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Light brown grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.27	
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey yellow silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.3	
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Orange sand and gravel with clay patches				
24	2403	Cut		Construction cut	Same as 2103	>2	2.45	0.19	
24	2404	Deposit	2403	Metalled path	Same as 2104	>2	2.45	0.19	
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.26	
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.38	
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel				
25	2503	Cut		Construction cut	Same as 2103. Unexcavated	>2	>1.3		
25	2504	Fill	2503	Metalled path	Same as 2104. Unexcavated	>2	>1.3		
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.3	
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown yellow sandy silt. Freq small stones			0.24	
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Red sand and gravel				
26	2603	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned. Gently sloping sides, flat base	>1.5	1.12	0.15	
26	2604	Fill	2603	Ditch fill	Light yellow grey sandy silt. Frequent small stones	>1.5	1.12	0.15	
26	2605	Cut		Cremation pit	Oval in plan. Steep sides, flat base	1.4	1.03	0.18	
26	2606	Fill	2605	Cremation pit fill	Lower fill: black sandy silt. Frequent charcoal and burnt bone	1.4	1.03	0.14	
26	2607	Fill	2605	Cremation pit fill	Second fill: Mid black-grey sandy silt. Occasional charcoal and burnt clay	1.4	1.03	0.08	
26	2608	Fill	2605	Cremation pit fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones	1.4	1.03	0.1	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.25	
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Frequent manganese, common small stones			0.45	
27	2702	Layer		Natural	orange sand and gravel with silt patches				

Tr.	Context	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Common small stones			0.29	
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones			0.17	
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Yellow and orange sand and gravel with silt patches				
28	2803	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Steep, irregular sides, concave base	0.88	0.73	0.25	
28	2804	Fill	2803	Pit fill	Dark brown-grey sandy silt. Common small stones and manganese	0.88	0.73	0.25	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Common small stones			0.25	
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Common small stones			0.17	
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Orange sand and gravel				
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Common small stones			0.27	
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Common small stones			0.3	
30	3002	Layer		Natural	Orange sand with patches of silt and gravel				
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.26	
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones			0.42	
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Orange sand and gravel				
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.24	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones			0.34	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Orange sand and gravel				
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.23	
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones			0.38	
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Orange and pink sand and gravel				
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.19	
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand. Common small stones			0.32	
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel				
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.25	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.05	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel with clay patches				
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.31	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.14	
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel with clay patches				
36	3603	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Gently sloping sides, flat base	0.8	0.53	0.06	
36	3604	Fill	3603	Pit fill	Mid grey brown clay. Common sandstone, occasional charcoal	0.8	0.53	0.06	
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt			0.28	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand			0.57	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Yellow sand and gravel with clay patches				
37	3703	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Steep sides, flat base	>1	1.16	0.35	
37	3704	Fill	3703	Pit fill	Mid grey brown clay sand with lenses of charcoal. Occasional small stones	>1	1.16	0.35	
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Common small stones			0.28	
38	3801			Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Frequent small stones			0.23	
38	3802			Natural	Orange sand and gravel				
39	3900			Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Common small stones			0.2	
39	3901			Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.26	
39	3902			Natural	Yellow sand and gravel				

Tr.	Context	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
40	4000			Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones			0.29	
40	4001			Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty sand. Occasional small stones			0.23	
40	4002			Natural	Yellow and red sand and gravel with clay and silt patches				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
700	Worked flint	Side scraper	1	13	-
1004	Early prehistoric pottery Worked flint	Vesicular fabric Flakes, end-and-sides scraper	25 3	140 28	MBA -
1100	Worked flint	Flake	1	1	-
1810	Post-medieval pottery	Slip-trailed glazed earthenware	1	53	LC17-C18
2304	Slag		4	591	-

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Palaeoenvironmental Evidence by Sarah Cobain

A total of five samples (102 litres of soil) were recovered from a single feature 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).

Undated
First fill 2606 (samples 2–6) and second fill 2607 (sample 1) from pit cremation burial 2605 contained a single hazelnut shell (sample 2) and a large assemblage of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*). Cremation burials usually contain some charcoal which has become accidently incorporated with cremated bone when pyre material collected for burial. In this case oak was used for pyre construction. Oak fuel is commonly used to construct cremation pyres as it is a highly calorific fuel (Gale and Cutler 2000, 205) which reaches the high temperatures required to fully cremate human remains.

Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				2607	2606	2606	2606	2606
Feature number				2605	2605 NW quad	2605 NE Quad	2605 SE Quad	2605 SW quad
Sample number (SS)				1	2	3	4	5
Flot volume (ml)				155	892	369	397	410
Sample volume processed (l)				18	26	17	16	25
Soil remaining (l)				0	0	0	0	0
Period				U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D
Plant macrofossil preservation				N/A	Good	N/A	N/A	N/A
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**					
HSW	Betulaceae	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazelnut shell		1			
Total:				0	1	0	0	0

Charcoal identifications

Context number			2607	2606	2606	2606	2606
Feature number			2605	2605 NW quad	2605 NE Quad	2605 SE Quad	2605 SW quad
Sample number (SS)			1	2	3	4	5
Flot volume (ml)			155	892	369	397	410
Sample volume processed (l)			18	26	17	16	25
Soil remaining (l)			0	0	0	0	0
Period			U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D
Charcoal quantity >2mm			++++++	++++++	++++++	++++++	++++++
Charcoal preservation			Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**					
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	9	20	17	22	20
	Quercus petraea (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak r/w	2	5	8	3	5
Number of Fragments:			10	25	25	25	25

Key

HSW = hedgerow/woodland/scrub species
r/w = roundwood
+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–40 items; ++++ = 40–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

UD = undated

References

Gale, R. and Cutler, D.F. 2000 *Plants in Archaeology; identification manual of artefacts of plant origin from Europe and the Mediterranean* Otley, Westbury and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew

APPENDIX D Cremated human remains by Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA

Summary

Cremation pit 2605 comprised two deposits containing burnt human bone, 2606 and 2607. The cremation pit was a large oval feature 18 cm deep. The primary fill, 2606, comprised charcoal and burnt bone weighing total 450 g. A second deposit, or combination of 2606 and natural side collapse, 2607 contained 40.9 g of burnt bone. The total weight of the cremated bone was 490.9g. There was no dating evidence for the feature, other features in the vicinity were considered prehistoric, possibly Bronze Age. The burnt bone was very fragmented and few elements were identified. The deposit is considered to be of a single adult individual.

Methodology

The cremated human remains were subjected to full analysis which sought to identify type of deposit, weight of bone, degree of fragmentation, bone element, number of individuals, demographic and pathologic data and efficiency of the cremation (Brickley and McKinley 2004; *Mays et al.* 2004). The methodology is set out in the Appendix.

Results and Discussion

Weight of cremated bone
The total weight of bone recovered was 490.9g (Table 1). As the maximum weight of bone possible to recover (McKinley 2000, 404) varies from about 1000 to 3600g (information acquired from adult cremation from modern crematoria). This would suggest that the cremation deposit comprised, at best, a third of the individual. The level of disturbance to the deposit is unknown and this may have affected the quantity recovered compared to the amount originally deposited. If it is assumed the original total was not a significantly greater quantity, then given that it is fairly easy to collect all the bones from an undisturbed pyre, which often remain in anatomical order (McKinley 1997), then selection of certain elements over others has taken place. It is frequently found that 50% or less of the bone available after cremation is included in the burial (McKinley 2000).

It is expected that in a complete dry skeleton (which is approximately the same as a cremated skeleton) the percentages by weight of the different elements are as follows:
- Skull: 18.2% (cranium, facial bones and jaw)
- Upper Limbs: 23.1% (shoulders, arms and hands)
- Axial Skeleton: 20.6% (vertebrae, ribs, pelvis)
- Lower Limbs: 38.1% (legs and feet)

The fragments were mostly small with 76.4% of the bone fragments not identified. This prevented patterning of selection from being observed. There does appear to be a collection bias within the cremation deposit of cranial and long bone fragments (Table 1). However, this is because these elements are more easily identified compared to other bones. These bones also have thicker cortical bone than those of the axial skeleton for example and it is thought that areas of high trabecular bone content (epiphyses and os coxae) will disintegrate easily (McKinley 1998).

Fragmentation
The largest fragment size was 34mm x 16 mm. The majority of fragments (combined deposits), 40.23%, were in the 10–5 mm fraction. The 5–2 mm fraction contained 38.86% of the fragments and the >10 mm fraction contained 21.79% (Table 2). This suggests very high fragmentation levels and contributed to low level of identification.

The majority of fragmentation occurs after burial and then excavation. Fragmentation occurs along the dehydration fissures which formed during the cremation process. McKinley (1994, 340–341) observed that in a sample of over 4000 cremations over 50% of bone fragments were in excess of 10mm in size with the largest fragment 134mm, with an average maximum fragment size of 45.2mm (including immature and disturbed cremations). This would suggest that this burial had below average fragment sizes, which infers a high level of fragmentation.

It was possible to excavate the feature in spits. However, due to the low level of identification there does not appear to be a deposition bias, cranial, long bone and teeth were found in all the spits. Deposit 2606 total weight for sample 2 was 183g, sample 3 202.8g, sample 4 39.7g and sample 5 24.5g. Deposit 2607 total weight for sample was 140.9g

As previously discussed, it is possible to collect the bones from a pyre in anatomical order and thus deposit them in a container still reflecting this order. Due to the un-urned nature of the deposit, if there was any element ordering, this has been lost.

Pyre technology

The efficiency of a cremation is influenced by the following factors: the construction of the pyre, quantity of wood, position of the body, tending of the pyre, weather, duration of the cremation and pyre temperature (McKinley 2000, 407; McKinley 1994, 82–84). The cremated bone after the cremation pyre has finished reflects the temperatures achieved during the process. Cremated bone may range in colour from brown or black (slightly charred), through hues of blue and grey and the brilliant white associated with full oxidisation (temperature over 645°C quoted by McKinley (2000, 405), over 750°C quoted by Lyman 1994 and greater than 800°C Schmidt and Symes 2008).

Adults cremate better than children due to higher levels of body fat. Additionally, parts of the body with little fat, such as the hands and feet, may not burn as well as the torso. Position of the corpse on the pyre could also affect the pattern of burning, for example if the hands and feet lay on the outside of the pyre they would receive less direct heat.

The bone was completely white in colour. This would suggest that there was good pyre technology and complete combustion of the body. The pyre must have reached over 645°C for enough time and the whole of the individual was within the hottest area.

Ageing, Sex and pathology
The remains were all from an adult and there were no repeat or differing sized elements to suggest more than one individual. There were no definitively diagnostic elements present to determine sex or age. No pathology was observed.

Appendix – Osteological methodology

The bone was sieved through mesh of fraction sizes 10 mm, 5 mm and 2 mm.

The bones retained from each sieve size were examined in detail and sorted into the following identifiable bone groups: skull (including mandible and dentition); axial (clavicle, scapula, ribs, vertebra and pelvic elements); upper limb and lower limb (Table 3). The separation of the bone into these groups helps illuminate any deliberate bias in the skeletal elements collected for burial. Each sample was weighed on digital scales and details of colour and largest fragment were recorded. Where possible, the presence of individual bones within the defined bone groups was noted. Any unidentifiable fragments of long bone shafts or cancellous bone, which are often the majority recovered from cremations, were weighed and incorporated into any subsequent quantitative analysis. The prevalence of unidentifiable bone is largely dependent on the degree of fragmentation, whereby larger fragments are easier to identify than smaller ones.

It must also be taken into consideration that some skeletal elements are more diagnostic and more easily identifiable than others and, therefore, more often recorded. This may create bias in calculations of the relative quantities of skeletal elements collected for burial.

Fragments below a certain size are not distinguishable as to whether they are human or animal except microscopically or chemically.

Age estimations from cremated remains are dependent on the survival of particular age diagnostic elements. In adult cremations, the most useful age indicators are degenerative changes to the auricular surface (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985) and pubic symphysis (Suchey and Brooks 1990) and cranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985). For subadults unerupted teeth, cranial thickness and size of bones help to identify age.

Sex estimation of adult burnt bone relies on the preservation of specific elements and is uncommon in cremated material. The quantity of warping and shrinkage of the bone during the cremation process must also been taken into consideration when estimating sex using the standard analytical techniques used on dry bone.

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Table 1: Weight of cremated bone by skeletal area

Context	**Total Weight (g)**	**Cranial (g)**	**Cranial %**	**Axial (g)**	**Axial %**	**Long bone (g)**	**Long Bone %**	**Un-identified (g)**	**U %**	**Teeth (g)**	**Teeth %**
2606	450	33.7	7.4			72.5	16.1	343.8	76.4		
2607	40.9	4.1						36.8			

Table 2: Weight of bone by fraction to determine level of fragmentation

Context	**>10mm weight**	**>10mm %**	**10-5mm Weight**	**10-5mm %**	**<5mm Weight**	**<5mm %**
2606	99.1	22.02	181.4	40.31	173.9	38.64
2607	7.9	19.31	16.1	39.36	16.9	41.32

Table 3: Summary of the cremated bone

Context	**Total weight (g)**	**Largest Fragment size (mm)**	**Representativeness**	**Age**	**Sex**	**Bone colour**	**Comments**
2606 and 2607	490.9	34 x 16 mm	Tooth root fragments. Cranial fragments. Petrous potion fragment. Long bone fragments.	Adult	Undetermined	White	High fragmentation

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Tump Farm, Sedbury, Chepstow, Gloucestershire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2015 at Tump Farm, Sedbury, Chepstow, Gloucestershire. Forty trenches were excavated. In the northern field nine trenches contained features, including pits and ditches, probably associated with agricultural activity rather than settlement. One of the ditches, on a north-west/south-east alignment, produced a tiny fragment of pottery and a scraper. In the southern field a metalled surface was recorded (sealed by the subsoil) on a NNE/SSW alignment, lying within a distinct cut/depression. It could be a small local hollow-way. It was not accompanied by any dating evidence, but does not appear on any early 19th century mapping or thereafter – though this may only reflect its lack of significance. A small number of undated ditches and pits were also identified, possibly a continuation of the agricultural activity identified in the northern field. In Trench 26 an undated cremation burial was excavated. There were no other cremations on site and this may have been an isolated burial.	
Project dates	15–25 June 2015	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (CgMs 2015) Geophysical Survey (GSB 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Tump Farm, Sedbury, Chepstow, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M^2/ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 55626 94324	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucestershire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Joe Whelan and Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Dean Heritage Centre	Struck flint, slag, burnt bone
Paper	Dean Heritage Centre	Trench sheets, context and sample records, digital photo registers
Digital	Dean Heritage Centre	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Tump Farm, Sedbury, Chepstow, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **15565**		

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PROJECT TITLE
Tump Farm, Sudbury, Chepstow
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	5378	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	14-07-2015	1
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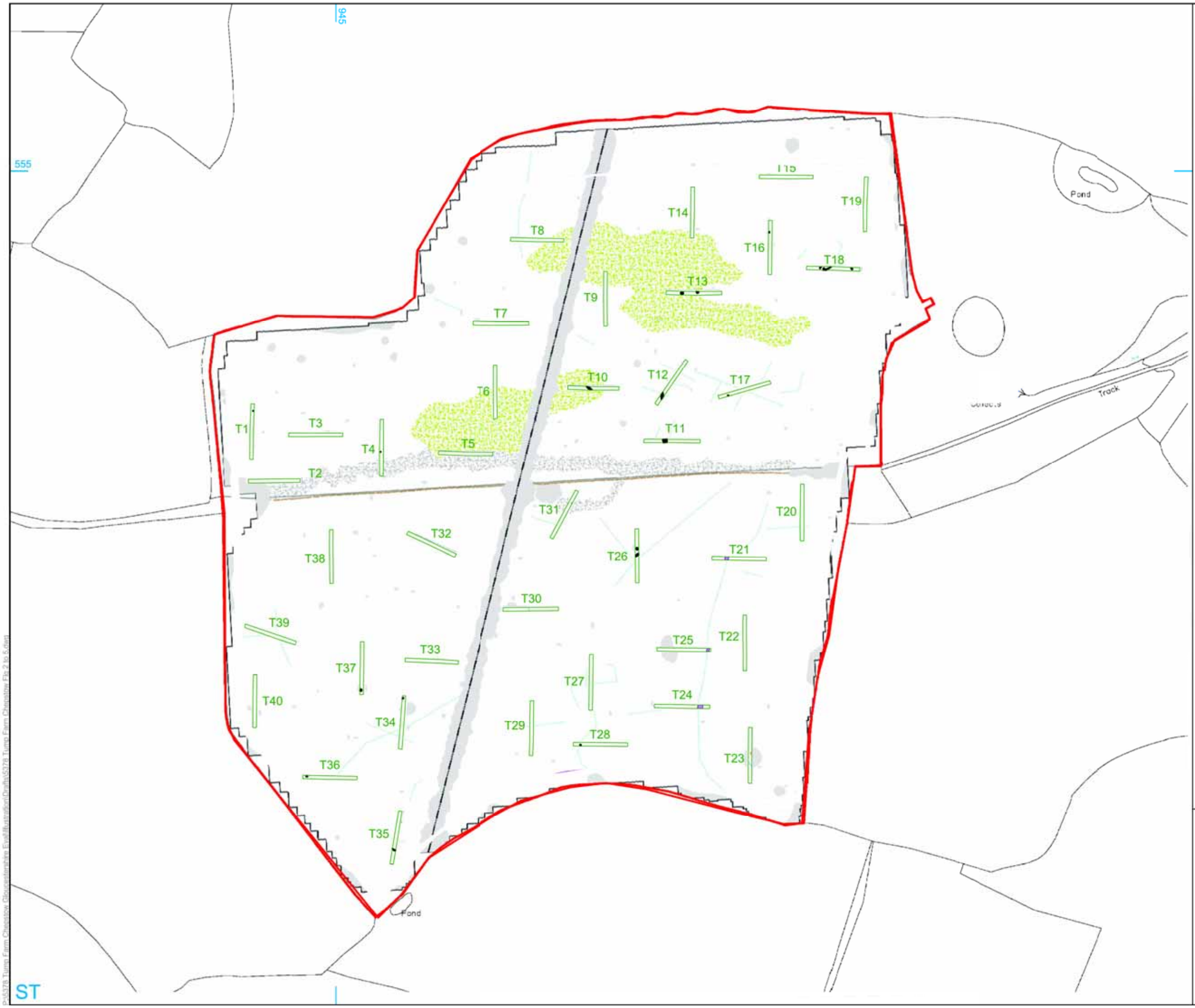

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PROJECT TITLE
Tump Farm, Chepstow, Sudbury
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	5378	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	13-07-2015	2
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:2000	

T8

T7

T6

T5

T4

T3

T2

T1

T31

pit 103

pit 403

A

A

site boundary

archaeological feature

B B

section location

Geophysical Survey Results

Current Field Boundary

Natural (Weak)

Uncertain Origin (trend)

Area of Magnetic Disturbance

Ferrous (discrete anomaly / pipe)

N

0 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

Tump Farm, Chepstow, Sudbury
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 1 to 8, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	5378	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	13-07-2015	3
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:750	

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PROJECT TITLE
Tump Farm, Chepstow, Sudbury
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 9 to 19, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	5378	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	13-07-2015	4
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:750	

T2
T31
T20
T32
T38
pit
2605
T26
J
J
I
I
ditch
2603
T21
metalled
surface
2103
T30
T39
T25
T22
T33
T37
metalled
surface
2503
T27
pit
3703
pit
34.001
T40
T24
G
G
T34
metalled
surface
2403
T29
H
H
ditch
2303
missing
T28
pit
2803
T23
pit
3603
T36
T35
ditch
35.001
Pond

N

site boundary
archaeological feature
layer/deposit
modern
treethrow
section location

Geophysical Survey Results

Current Field Boundary
Natural
(Weak)
Uncertain Origin
(trend)
Area of Magnetic Disturbance
Ferrous
(discrete anomaly / pipe)

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Tump Farm, Chepstow, Sudbury
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 20 to 40, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	5378	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	13-07-2015	5
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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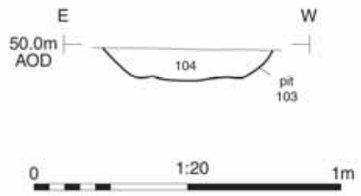
Section AA



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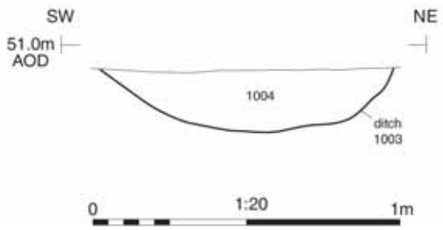

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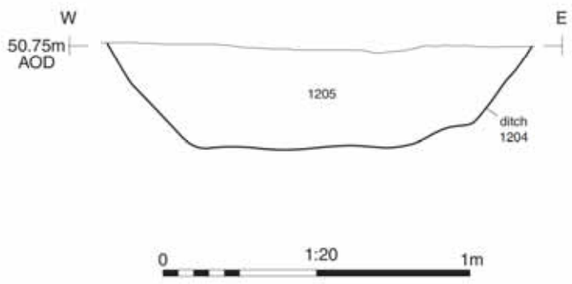

Pit 103, looking south (scale 1m)

Ditch 1204, looking south (scale 1m)

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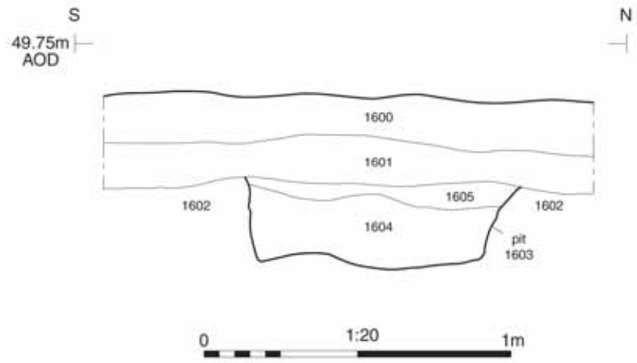
PROJECT TITLE
Tump Farm, Sudbury, Chepstow
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1, 10 and 12: sections and photographs

				FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	5378	6
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	13-07-2015	
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section DD



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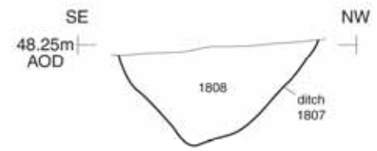

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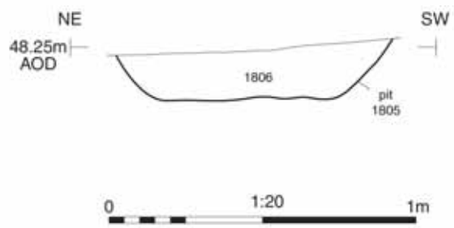
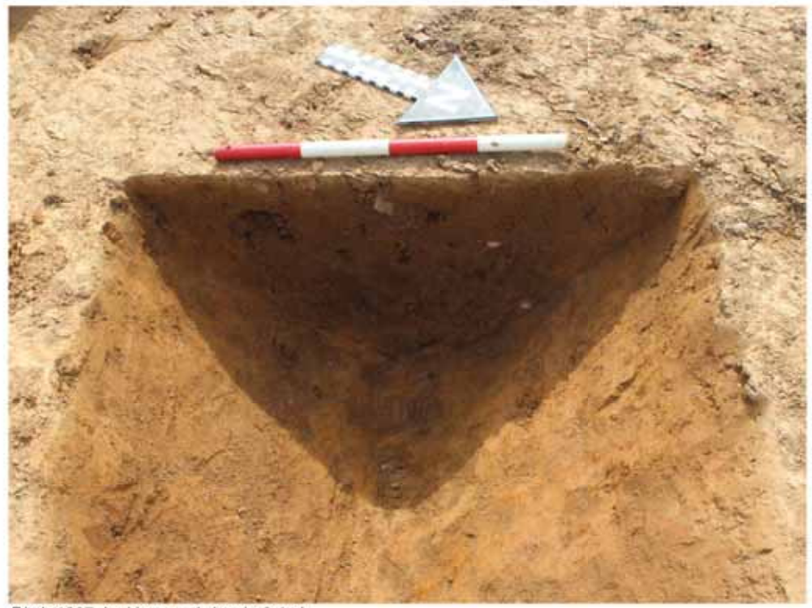


Pit 1603, looking west (scale 1m)



Ditch 1807, looking south (scale 0.4m)

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PROJECT TITLE
Tump Farm, Sudbury, Chepstow
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 16 and 18: sections and photographs

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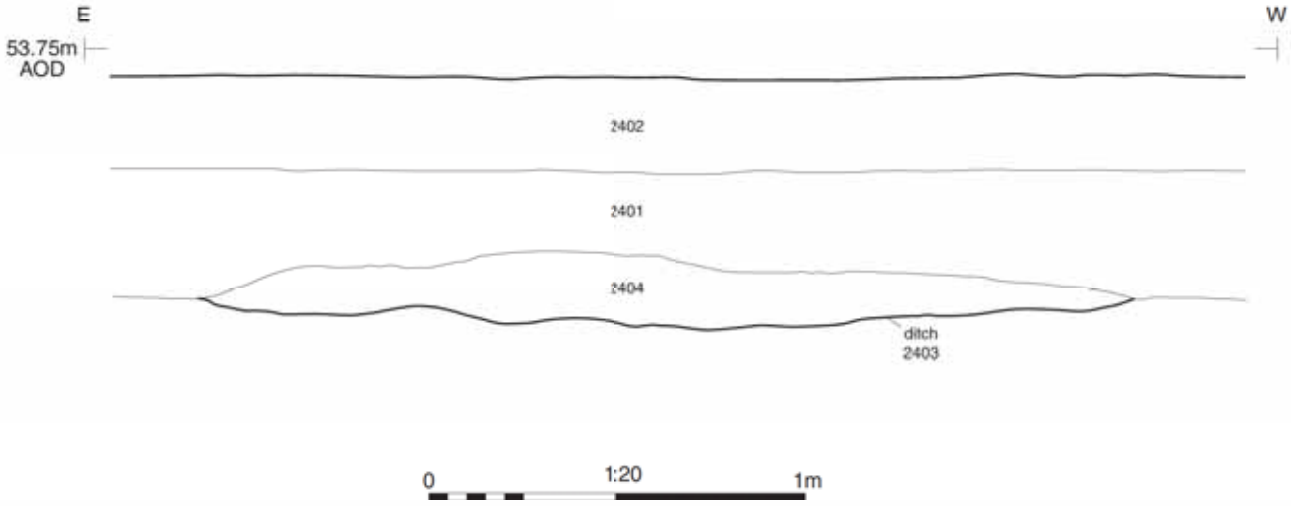
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	13-07-2015		7
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A3	1:20		

Section GG



Metalled surface 2403, looking west (scales 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE
Tump Farm, Sudbury, Chepstow
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 24: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	5378	FIGURE NO.
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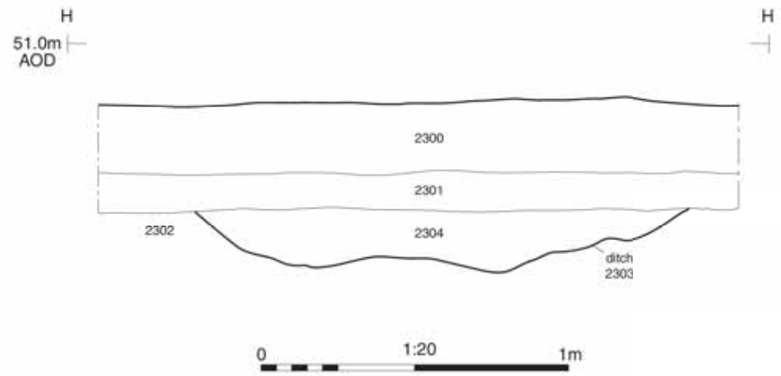
APPROVED BY	CL	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Section HH



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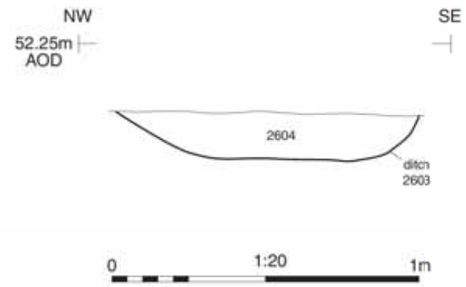

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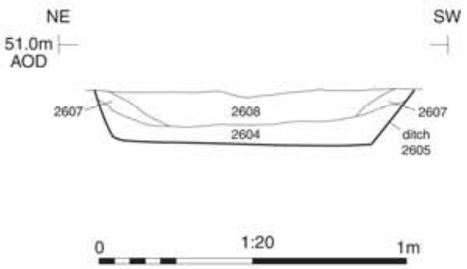

Pit 2605, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)

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PROJECT TITLE
Tump Farm, Sudbury, Chepstow
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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 23 and 26: sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	5378	FIGURE NO.
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