

Cotswold Archaeology

Land at The Knapp Minchinhampton Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation



for Cala Homes Midlands Ltd

> CA Project: 5443 CA Report: 15352

> > July 2015



Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Land at The Knapp Minchinhampton Gloucestershire

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CONTENTS

SUMM	ARY	2
1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	3
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
4.	METHODOLOGY	.4
5.	RESULTS (FIG. 2)	5
6.	DISCUSSION	5
7.	CA PROJECT TEAM	6
8.	REFERENCES	6
APPEN	IDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	.7
APPEN	IDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM	. 8

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing features and geophysical survey results (1:750)

SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Knapp
Location:	Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 87606 01301
Туре:	Evaluation
Date:	24 -26 June 2015
Planning Reference:	Stroud District Council S.15/0656/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with The Museum in the Park, Stroud
Site Code:	TKM 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2015 of land at The Knapp, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire. A total of eight trenches were excavated.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the evaluation.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Cala Homes Midlands Ltd of land at The Knapp, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 87606 01301; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application made to Stroud District Council (SDC; planning ref: S.15/0656/FUL) for residential housing and associated infrastructure.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Charles Parry. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), 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 site is approximately 2ha in extent, and comprises an irregularly shaped parcel of open land in use as pasture with buildings at the northern end, bounded to the west by The Knapp, to the northwest by Butt Street, to the north and south by existing dwellings and to the southeast by The Tynnings. The site lies at approximately 195m AOD, and is broadly flat.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Athelstan Oolite Formation Limestone of the Jurassic period. No superficial deposits were noted (BGS 2015). The natural substrate encountered on site varied between limestone brash and loose, large sub-angular limestone in a clay matrix.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site has been subject to geophysical survey as part of this programme of archaeological work (AS 2015). The results of this survey and other pertinent archaeological evidence is summarised below.

- 2.2 The development area is located approximately 70m northeast of Scheduled Monument 13806 (multi-period site on Minchinhampton Common). The Scheduled Monument comprises the remains of significant archaeological features from several periods, the most recognisable of these are earthworks, 'The Bulwarks', that are considered to be defensive and/or boundary features. While some of the earthworks had been dated to the late Iron Age, recent re-appraisal has suggested that they may be of medieval rather than prehistoric construction and (along with Amberley Camp, The Pinfarthings and similar enclosures on Rodborough Common) divided the woodland of the commons from adjoining areas of land use (Parry 1996).
- 2.3 Directly to the east, an archaeological evaluation identified evidence for medieval activity in the form of truncated ditches and pits (CA 2013).
- 2.4 The geophysical survey of the site identified a number of geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological interest, suggestive of the presence of a series of ditches and pits (AS 2015).

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 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).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 8 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches varied in length between 18m and 45m in length, all were 1.8m in width. Trench 5 was reduced in length and Trench 6 relocated to avoid overhead power cables with the approval of Charles Parry. 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 no deposits were identified that required sampling. No artefacts were recovered.
- 4.4 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble and the site archive will be deposited with The Museum in the Park, Stroud. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIG. 2)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix A.
- 5.2 The natural substrate was revealed at a typical depth of 0.4m below present ground level. In Trenches 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 it was overlain by subsoil, which was in turn sealed by topsoil; Trenches 1, 3 and 4 did not contain a distinct subsoil. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified. The geophysical anomalies highlighted as being of potential archaeological origin (AS 2015) were determined in all cases to be of geological origin.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the site (see archaeological background above), the evaluation identified no archaeological remains within the site. The geophysical anomalies tested during trenching were all shown to represent geological features only. The presence of subsoil across the bulk of the site,

alongside the stable surface of the natural substrate, suggests limited recent truncation.

6.2 Ordnance Survey maps from 1884 onwards show the site as open land, and observations made during fieldwork suggest no significant truncation has occurred. As such, given the results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching, it may be concluded that archaeological features and deposits associated with known medieval activity to the east do not extend as far as the site, or were sufficiently ephemeral to have been removed by the limited known historic farming.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Sian Reynish, assisted by Jon Pick and Tom Slater. The report was written by Jon Pick. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

8. **REFERENCES**

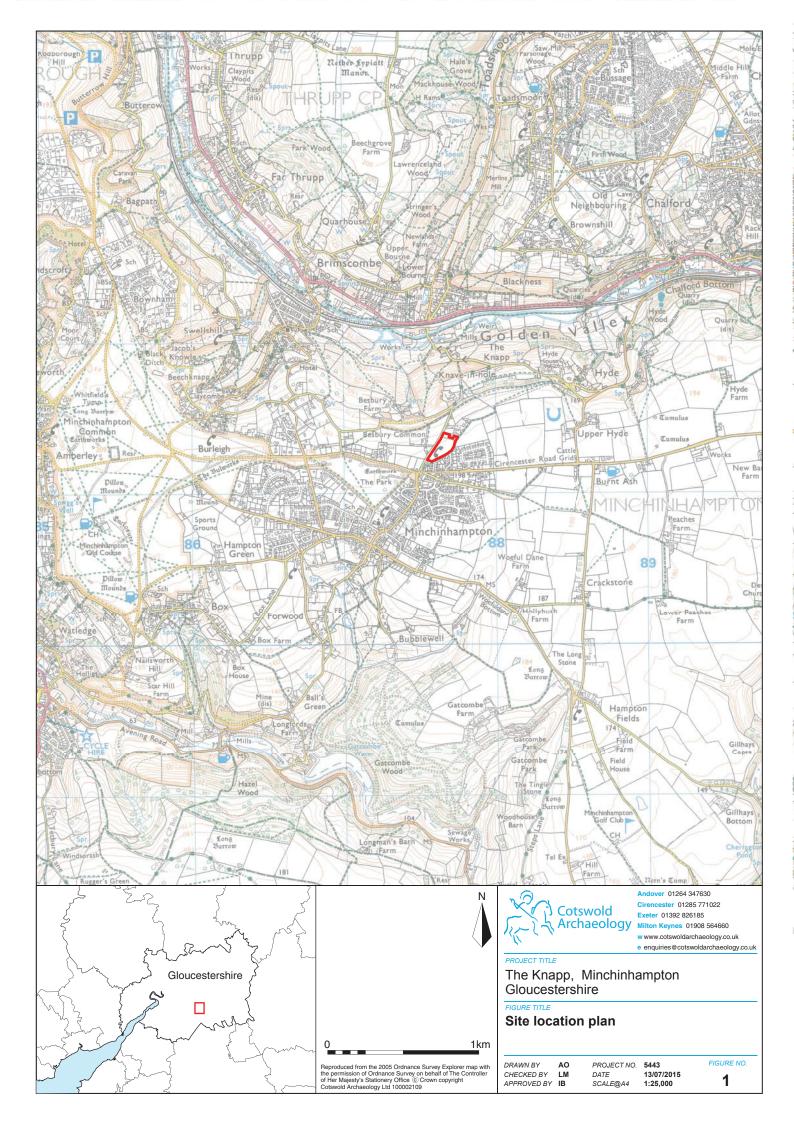
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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Туре	Fill	Context	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D
No.	No.		of	interpretation				(m)
1	100	Layer		topsoil	mid grey brown sandy silt	>45	>1.7	0.3
1	101	Layer		natural substrate	e limestone brash in a matrix of mid red brown sandy silt with mid red brown sandy clay patches		>1.7	
2	200	Layer		topsoil	mid grey brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	0.2
2	201	Layer		subsoil	mid red brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	0.19
2	202	Layer		natural substrate	limestone brash in a matrix of mid red brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	
3	300	Layer		topsoil	mid grey brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	0.3
3	301	Layer		natural substrate	limestone brash in a matrix of mid red brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	
4	400	Layer		topsoil	mid grey brown sandy silt	>45	>1.7	0.29
4	401	Layer		natural substrate	limestone brash in a matrix of mid red brown sandy silt with mid red brown sandy clay patches	>45	>1.7	
5	500	Layer		topsoil	mid grey brown sandy silt	>18	>1.7	0.21
5	501	Layer		subsoil	mid red brown sandy silt	>18	>1.7	0.19
5	502	Layer		natural substrate	limestone brash in a matrix of mid red brown sandy silt with mid red brown sandy clay patches	>18	>1.7	
6	600	Layer		topsoil	mid grey brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	0.21
6	601	Layer		subsoil	mid red brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	0.10
6	602	Layer		natural substrate	limestone brash in a matrix of mid red brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	
7	700	Layer		topsoil	mid grey brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	0.18
7	701	Layer		subsoil	mid red brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	0.23
7	702	Layer		natural substrate			>1.7	
8	800	Layer		topsoil	mid grey brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	0.24
8	801	Layer		subsoil	mid red brown sandy silt	>25	>1.7	0.08
8	802	Layer		natural substrate	limestone brash in a matrix of mid red brown sandy silt with mid red brown sandy clay patches	>25	>1.7	
8	803	Cut		geological feature	irregular natural hollow	>1.28	0.78	0.26
8	804	Fill	803	natural fill of geological feature	mid red brown sandy clay	>1.28	0.78	0.26

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project Name	The Knapp, Minchinhampton, Glouce	stershire		
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2015 of land at The Knapp, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire. A total of eight trenches were excavated. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were			
	identified during the course of the evaluation.			
Project dates	24 – 26 June 2015			
Project type	Field Evaluation	Field Evaluation		
Previous work	Archaeological Surveys (2015) The Gloucestershire: Magnetometer Survey	<i>he Knapp, Minchinhampton,</i> ey Report ref 614		
Future work	Unknown			
PROJECT LOCATION				
Site Location	The Knapp, Minchinhampton, Glouce	stershire		
Study area				
Site co-ordinates	SO 87606 01301			
PROJECT CREATORS				
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology			
Project Brief originator				
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology			
Project Manager	lan Barnes	lan Barnes		
Project Supervisor		Sian Reynish		
MONUMENT TYPE	None			
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None			
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content		
Physical	N/A	N/A		
Paper	The Museum in the Park, Stroud	Trench Recording forms, Context Sheets		
Digital		GPS data, digital photos		
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 The typescript report 13532	e Knapp, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire: ,	Archaeological Evaluation. CA		





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	 site boundary evaluation trench geological feature modern feature
	Geophysics Key (Archaeological Surveys Ltd)
	— Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
	Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
	 Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
	Zone of discrete positive responses - of possible natural origin
	Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material
	//// Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
	 Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object
4	0 <u>25</u> m
	Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109.
	PROJECT TITLE The Knapp, Minchinhampton
	Gloucestershire FIGURE TITLE Trench location plan showing features and geophysical survey results
SO	DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 5443 FIGURE NO. CHECKED BY LM DATE 13/07/2015 APPROVED BY IB SCALE@A3 1:750 2



Andover Office

Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 8 Basepoint Business Centre Yeoford Way Marsh Barton Trading Estate Exeter EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South Kiln Farm Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK1 3HA

t: 01908 564660