Cotswold Archaeology

Land at Oxley Farm
Stoke Orchard
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Hive Energy Ltd

CA Project: 5439
CA Report: 15745

November 2015

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A	12 November 2015	Christopher Leonard	Cliff Bateman	Internal review		Simon Cox

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Oxley Farm
Location:	Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 9228 2911
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	21 September– 1 October 2015
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	OXF 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October 2015 on land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire. Sixty trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified two large ring ditches dating to the Middle Iron Age. While these ditches were too large to be associated with domestic structures, their function could not be fully determined although they are most probably representative of stock or domestic compound enclosures.

Further, undated, features included two large rectilinear enclosures, two shallow ring ditches and a small number of pits.

The results of the fieldwork corroborate those of a preceding geophysical survey, which identified a dense concentration of features in the east of the site. In addition, the evaluation also identified a number of smaller ditches and discrete features which were not indicated on the geophysical survey. Two soilmarks features, previously recorded from aerial photographs in the west of the site, were not identified during the preceding geophysical survey or the current evaluation trenching.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September and October 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Hive Energy Ltd on land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 9228 2911; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken in support of a planning application to be submitted to Tewkesbury District Council (TBC).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015a) and approved by Charles Parry, the archaeological advisor to TBC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), 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 is approximately 31ha in extent and comprises two arable fields defined by hedgerows surrounded by further agricultural land. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway line passes the site on its eastern boundary. The site slopes gently from approximately 30m AOD at the southern boundary to approximately 20m AOD at its northern extent.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation mud, silt, sand and gravel of Jurassic origin. No superficial geological deposits are recorded within the site (BGS 2015). Natural clays were identified during the current trenching.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The application area has been subject to a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, a Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Chapter within a forthcoming Environmental Statement and a geophysical survey (CA 2012, CA 2015b and GSB 2015 respectively). The assessment established that no archaeological heritage assets of the highest significance (designated or nationally important) are currently recorded either within the current site or its immediate proximity. However, it did establish that

non-designated heritage assets are present within, and adjacent to, the site itself (CA 2012 and 2015).

2.2 The assessment noted no evidence for early prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity. Evidence for settlement dating from the Middle Iron Age through to the Late Iron Age was recorded during geophysical survey and evaluation trenching immediately west of the current site at Troughton Farm (Cotswold Archaeology, 2014; see Fig. 1). Further evidence for Iron Age activity in the immediate area included two small oval enclosures, most likely represent stock enclosures, and a third large, broadly circular enclosure with associated internal pits at Elmstone-Hardwicke, approximately 1km to the south-west (CA 2015c).

2.3 Although no known Roman assets are recorded within the site itself, evidence for Roman settlement, dating from the second half of the 1st century AD and continuing throughout the 2nd to 4th centuries, was identified during the construction of the M5 motorway 700m to the west of the proposed development area (CA 2012 and 2015). Further evidence of Roman activity, most probably representative of *a*gricultural enclosures boundary ditches, was identified during the archaeological evaluation immediately west of the current site (ibid.).

2.4 Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow was identified throughout the site from aerial photographs (CA 2012 and 2015). The earthworks are no longer extant (ibid.). Two undated features located within the western-most field of the application area were also revealed during examination of the available aerial photography. The first of these comprises a north-west/south-east orientated rectilinear soilmark that may represent either a relict field or an enclosure defined by a ditch. The second soilmark is *c.*300m in visible extent, slightly curvilinear and appears to pass directly through the centre of the soilmark enclosure.

2.5 The preceding geophysical survey identified two groups of anomalies of probable archaeological origin in the eastern survey area (GSB 2015; see Figs 1 and 3). The anomalies are likely to indicate *in-situ* cut features such as pits and ditches and are similar in nature to those previously identified during the geophysical survey at Troughton Farm. The responses are loosely grouped:

- Group A includes a series of fragmented enclosures situated close to a meeting of linear ditches and a well-defined penannular, oval enclosure as well as other

discrete anomalies. This group is likely to represent settlement remain and may be prehistoric or Roman in date.

- Group B has a similar character, representing a series of conjoined curvilinear enclosures situated in a linear form. The enclosures are likely to also represent prehistoric or Roman settlement remains although they also resemble the ring ditches of Bronze Age barrows (ibid.).

2.6 Evidence for the former ridge and furrow cultivation was also identified during the geophysical survey. However, neither of the soilmarks recorded from aerial photographs produced a comparable response during the geophysical survey. It is possible that these features were not detectable having been destroyed through subsequent ploughing (ibid.).

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 the TBC 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 60 trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 2m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 155, 158 and 162 were, with the approval of Charles Parry, not excavated due to underground services at the east of the site. The positions of Trenches 159 and 161 were altered to ensure that no trenches were located within 10m of the services. The location position of Trench 154 was altered due to its proximity to the hedgerow forming the northern site boundary. 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, one deposit was sampled. 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 in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery, 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 2-10)

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 No archaeological features or deposits were identified in the smaller, western field Trenches 100–119 inclusive). In the eastern-most field Trenches 120, 122, 123, 127–134, 136, 139, 142–144, 148, 151–154, 156, 157, 159 and 161 were blank or contained only agricultural features. The natural geological substrate throughout the site consisted of yellow or orange clay with patches of blue clay, and was encountered at a depth of 0.32m–0.78m below present ground level (bpgl). In the majority of trenches it was overlain by subsoil, which tended to be thicker near the northern end of the site. The subsoil was overlain by a modern ploughsoil, which was on average 0.21m thick in the western field and 0.25m thick in the eastern field.

Trench 121 (Fig. 2)

5.3 Ditch 12102 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. The ditch was 4.54m wide and 0.34m deep with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by brown silty clay 12103, which contained no finds. The ditch corresponds to a linear geophysics anomaly appearing to form part of a field enclosure and was also identified as ditch 12605 in Trench 126.

Trench 124 (Figs 2 and 3)

5.4 Ditch 12402 was aligned broadly east/west and was 1.05m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by grey silty clay 12403, which contained no finds.

Trench 125 (Figs 2, 3 & 7)

5.5 Ditch 12503 (Fig. 7, section AA) was located near the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment. The ditch was 3.4m wide, 0.84m deep with steep sides and a concave base, and contained three fills. Initial fill 12504 was similar in composition to clay substrate, suggesting that it was formed by initial weathering of the feature, but contained sherds of broadly dated Iron Age pottery. It was sealed by two successive accumulated silt deposits, 12505 and 12506. Sherds of pottery, broadly dated to the Iron Age, as well as fired clay fragments and cow and sheep bone were recovered from these fills. The ditch corresponded to a large penannular ditch, identified during the geophysical survey, with an internal diameter of approximately 17.5m. The return of the ditch, recorded as 12507, was identified near the east end of the trench, but was not excavated. A possible linear anomaly to the west of the ditch identified by the geophysical survey appeared to have been caused by a variation in the natural geological substrate.

Trench 126 (Figs 2, 3 & 8)

5.6 Ditch 12603 (Fig. 8, section BB) was 2.11m wide, 0.58m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by grey silty clay 12604, which contained Middle Iron Age pottery, fired clay and a single piece of cow bone. The ditch corresponded to a geophysical anomaly, which was interpreted as forming part of a curvilinear or rectilinear enclosure. Ditch 12605, which remained unexcavated, corresponds to a linear geophysical anomaly and was also identified as ditch 12102 in Trench 121.

Trench 135 (Figs 2, 4 & 8)

5.7 Curvilinear ditch 13503 (Fig. 8, section CC) had a south-east terminus within the trench but continued beyond the confines of the trench to the north-west. It was

0.71m wide, 0.27m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base, and was initially filled by brown silty clay 13504, which contained no finds. The partially filled ditch was then infilled with deposit 13505, which contained cultural material including fired clay and cow bone. The terminus of the ditch was cut by posthole 13509, which was sub-circular in plan, 0.33m in diameter and 0.08m deep. The posthole was filled with silty clay 13510, similar to 13505, which also contained a large amount of animal bone.

5.8 Ditch 13515 (Fig. 8, section DD) also had its terminus within the trench, 2m to the south of the terminus of ditch 13503, and continued outwith the trench to the north-east. The ditch was 0.59m wide, 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a primary slump deposit, 13516, against its south-east edge, which was sealed by silty clay 13514, from which cow bone fragments were recovered.

5.9 Three pits, 13518, 13521 and 13523, were identified partially within the trench. Pit 13518, against the eastern trench side, was 0.63m wide, 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by successive silty deposits, 13519 and 13520, neither of which contained any cultural material. On the western side of the trench, pit 13521 was 0.48m wide, 0.17m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Sheep bone was recovered from its fill, 13522. Pit 13523 was 0.38m wide, 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base, and contained fill 13524, from which no finds were recovered.

5.10 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 13525 was partially exposed at the southern end of the trench. The geophysical survey indicated that this ditch was a continuation of that excavated in Trenches 137 and 141 (ditches 13704 and 14102 respectively) and was therefore not excavated in this trench.

Trench 137 (Figs 2, 3 & 9)

5.11 Curvilinear ditch 13702 (Fig. 9, section EE) was located at the south-east end of the trench. It was 1.42m wide, 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by silty clay 13703, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, but no artefacts. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 13704 was located at the north-west end of the trench. The ditch was shown on the geophysical survey as a continuation of the ditch identified in Trenches 135 and Trench 141.

Trench 138 (Figs 2, 5 & 9)

5.12 Ditch 13804 (Fig. 9, section FF) was located at the north end of the trench. It was 4.26m wide, 0.24m deep with moderately steep sides and an irregular base. It was filled by grey silty clay 13803, which contained sherds of broadly dated Iron Age pottery. The ditch appears to correspond to the alignment of a curvilinear geophysical anomaly, although the anomaly was not confidently interpreted as continuing into the trench.

Trench 140 (Figs 2, 4 & 9)

5.13 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 14002 was 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, section GG). It was filled by two successive silty clay deposits from which no finds were recovered. The ditch did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies. Two linear, broadly east/west, anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and targeted by Trench 140 were not revealed.

Trench 141 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.14 Ditch 14102 was located near the centre of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It was 3m wide, 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with silty clay 14103, which contained no finds. The ditch corresponded to a geophysical anomaly depicting a long linear feature perpendicular to, and possibly forming part of an enclosure with, ditch 12102 within Trench 121.

Trenches 145, 150 and 160 (Figs 2, 5, 6 & 10)

5.15 Curvilinear ditch 14502 was 2m wide, 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, section HH). It was filled by silty clay 14503, which contained no finds. The ditch corresponded to a north/south aligned geophysical anomaly that turned towards the east just to the north of the trench. The ditch was identified continuing through Trench 150, and was excavated in Trench 160 as ditch 16003. In this latter trench the ditch was 1.8m wide and 0.18m deep but was again undated.

Trench 146 (Figs 2, 5 & 10)

5.16 Curvilinear ditch 14603 was 2.5m wide, 0.63m deep with steep sides and a concave base, and contained three fills (Fig. 10, section II). Fill 14604 was a thin deposit of material against the east side of the ditch that was similar in composition to the surrounding natural substrate, from which a fragment of loomweight was recovered. Fill 14605, against the western edge, was a much thicker deposit containing large

amounts of Middle Iron Age pottery, animal bone, a fragment of slag and a large piece of fuel ash. It is probable that this material was cultural waste tipped into the ditch from the west although the possibility that it represents the slumping of an outer bank cannot be discounted. These two lower fills were sealed by silty clay 14606, which contained Middle Iron Age pottery and fragments from a pyramidal loomweight. The ditch corresponds to a ring ditch-shaped geophysical anomaly enclosing an area approximately 15.7m in diameter. The ditch may have returned into the trench to the east but, if so, was obscured by a furrow.

Trench 147 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.17 Two parallel ditches, 14703 and 14705, on a broadly north-east/south-west alignment were identified in Trench 147. Ditch 14703 was 3.5m wide, 0.19m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch 14705 was 2.07m wide, 0.17m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Three fragments of pottery dating to the 16th–18th centuries were recovered from fill 14706 within ditch 14705. Neither ditch correlated with any geophysical anomalies. Two linear, broadly geophysical anomalies targeted by Trench 147 were not revealed.

Trench 149 (Figs 2 & 5)

5.18 Two shallow, irregular pits identified near the southern extent of Trench 149 correlated with the location of a discrete geophysical anomaly. The pits had a maximum diameter of 1.8m and were 0.12m deep. Both had irregular sides and heavily root-affected bases, suggesting that they were probably tree throw pits. The pits had dark fills containing large amounts of charcoal that probably derived from the *in-situ* burning of the tree. No finds were recovered from either pit.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from the evaluation was hand-recovered from eight deposits, all of which are ditch fills, and via bulk soil sampling of one deposit. The recovered material dates to the Iron Age and post-medieval medieval periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric, form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues.

Pottery

Late prehistoric

6.2 A total of 312 sherds of pottery (2.216kg), dateable to the Iron Age, was recorded in six deposits. A large proportion (277 sherds), including several sherds from bulk soil sampling, comes from a single deposit, fill 14605 within ditch 14603. The assemblage is moderately broken up, as evidenced by the average sherd weight of 7g. In terms of surface preservation and edge abrasion, condition ranges from poor to very good: sherds from fill 14605 are all in good condition (apart from the small sherds recovered from the soil sample) and two rimsherds from this deposit retain external carbonised residue.

6.3 The represented fabrics mostly feature limestone (LS), shell (SH) and quartz (QZ) as the primary inclusion, and the majority of the pottery comprises unfeatured bodysherds. A rimsherd of handmade Malvernian igneous/metamorphic rock-tempered ware (MAL, Peacock's Group A, 1968) from fill 12604 of ditch 12603 features a row of circular impressions below the rim. A barrel-shaped vessel with a slightly incurving rim, in a shell-and-limestone tempered fabric (SHLS) was recorded in fill 14605 of ditch 14603. This decoration and form enable closer dating, to the Middle Iron Age, for these deposits.

Post-medieval

6.4 An unfeatured bodysherd in an unglazed earthenware fabric, dateable to the mid 16th to 18th centuries, was retrieved from fill 14706 of ditch 14705. This sherd is in good condition.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.5 Ditch fill 14706 also produced two fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval date, in an abraded condition.

Fired Clay

6.6 A total of 72 fragments (477g) of fired clay was recovered from the site. Amongst these are fragments from fills 14604 and 14606 of ditch 14603 which retain surfaces and perforations enabling them to be identified as loom weights. That from fill 14606 is from a pyramidal type, which is commonly found in the Iron Age.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

7.1 A total of 82 fragments (765g) of animal bone were recovered by a combination of hand excavation and bulk soil sampling, from the fills of seven ditches and pits. The bone was poorly preserved and highly fragmented, displaying surface concretions, erosion due to exposure to the elements as well as historical and modern damage. When combined, these factors have resulted in 67% of the assemblage being unidentifiable beyond the level of cattle or sheep size mammal. However, it was possible to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus callabus*).

Iron Age

7.2 Ditches 12503, 12603 and 14603 revealed a total of 70 fragments (378g) of animal bone in association with artefacts dating to the Iron Age. As noted above, the bone was very poorly preserved but it was possible to identify the remains of both cattle and sheep/goat from meat-poor skeletal elements, such as isolated molar teeth, and fragmented metapodials and tarsals, elements from the lower limb. These types of bone are normally associated with the dressing of a carcass and may well have an origin in domestic waste. However, due to the poor preservation and low recovery, it is likely that the material is residual in nature; hence it has not possible to make any confident interpretative inference.

Undated

7.3 The undated portion of the assemblage, totalling 12 fragments and weighing 387g) displayed, with the exception of the presence of a single fragment of horse metapodial, the same characteristics as described above for the Iron Age phase. Although not associated with any datable material, it is likely that the undated assemblage originates from the same activities

Plant macrofossils and charcoal

7.4 One bulk soil sample (20 litres of soil) was recovered from fill 14605 within ditch 14603 (sample 1) dating to the Middle Iron Age. The sample produced a flot (1.5ml) which contained no plant macrofossils and five small unidentifiable fragments of charcoal. The paucity of ecofactual material means no further interpretation of site activities is possible. No material is available for radiocarbon dating.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 In general, the results of the evaluation corroborate those of the preceding geophysical survey. The evaluation confirmed that archaeological features survive solely within the easternmost field and that they appear to be contained within two discrete groups of features. A small number of features were identified during the evaluation that were not anticipated by the geophysical survey; these were mostly in Trench 135, where two ditches and three pits were recorded.

8.2 The anomalies identified during the geophysical survey were similar in form to the features previously excavated at Troughton Farm, immediately to the west of the site (CA 2014), and were initially interpreted as being of a broadly contemporary, Late Iron Age or Roman, date. Whilst the current features are of Iron Age date, the most diagnostic pottery forms date to the Middle Iron Age, hinting that this settlement may have preceded the one to the west at Troughton Farm.

8.3 The two larger ring ditches, 12503 and 14603, enclose areas of 17.5m and 15.7m diameter respectively. The ditches were clearly too large, and enclosed areas too big, to be domestic roundhouses. The function of the ditches remains unclear; however ring ditches of a similar size were identified during evaluation trenching at Elmstone-Hardwicke, approximately 1km to the south-west of the site (CA 2015c), which were interpreted as stock enclosures. The size and profile of ditch 12603 suggest that it may also have formed part of a similar feature; however the feature was not as clearly defined in the geophysical survey and as such this interpretation cannot be confidently asserted at this stage.

8.4 The finds recovered from the larger ring ditches contained evidence of nearby domestic activity. The animal bones recovered, although fragmentary, were typical of an assemblage associated with settlement activities and the presence of loomweights, fuel ash and the large amounts of pottery recovered from ditch 12603 suggests that, at least in its disuse phase, the ditch was serving as a midden for domestic waste. Although no internal features were recognised associated with these ring ditches during the current works, it is possible that they enclosed domestic compound areas, with individual structures within the enclosed area.

8.5 Two further curvilinear ditches were investigated at the north end of Trench 135 and the south-western extent of Trench 137. They were much shallower in depth,

typically 0.15m, but are still probably too large to be roundhouses. The geophysical anomaly for ditch 13702 was not well defined, but an extrapolation of its diameter from the depicted segment provides an estimated enclosed area with a 16.5m diameter. Roundhouses typically have a diameter of less than 15m (Pope 2003, 106), suggesting that these ring ditches were also not structural in function.

8.6 The two large rectilinear enclosures (one formed by ditches 12102, 12605, 13704, 13525 and 14102; the other by ditches 14502, 15003 and 16003) shared a broadly north-east/south-west axis and may be broadly contemporary. The ditches were very wide, ditch 12102 being 4.5m in width, but also very shallow. The spatial distribution of the features suggests that the ring ditches and the rectilinear enclosures were not in use at the same time, as they do not appear to respect each other. No instances of intercutting features were recorded in the evaluation, and no pottery was recovered from the enclosure ditches, precluding phasing of the site at this juncture.

8.7 Furrows associated with medieval/post-medieval agriculture were present in the majority of the trenches on a broadly north/south alignment. The furrows were substantial and will have potentially truncated shallow or ephemeral features on the site, such as the shallow ditches or small pits and postholes. Evidence for east/west aligned ditches was recorded in Trenches 124 and 147 at the south end of the eastern field. The ditches were broadly parallel with the extant field boundary and one, 14705, contained post-medieval pottery.

8.8 The ditch and the square enclosure visible as soilmarks in the western field were not identified during either the geophysical survey or the current evaluation trenching. It is possible that they represent modern features confined to the subsoil and therefore not visible in the trench bases, or that they are indicative for features that have since been wholly truncated by modern ploughing.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, assisted by Gary Baddely, Sam Bateman, Monica Fombellida, Franco Vartuca and Chris Watts. The report was written by Christopher Leonard, assisted by Sam Bateman. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively.

The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska and Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot Date
100	10000	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.2	
100	10001	Layer		Subsoil	light yellow grey clay			0.25	
100	10002	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11402				
101	10100	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.15	
101	10101	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.1	
101	10102	Layer		Natural substrate	as 10402				
102	10200	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.14	
102	10201	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.08	
102	10202	Layer		Natural substrate	as 10402				
103	10300	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.22	
103	10301	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.15	
103	10302	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11102				
104	10400	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.2	
104	10401	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.1	
104	10402	Layer		Natural substrate	blue to yellow sandy clay				
105	10500	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.2	
105	10501	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.15	
105	10502	Layer		Natural substrate	as 10402				
106	10600	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.2	
106	10601	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.12	
106	10602	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11102				
107	10700	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.21	
107	10701	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.15	
107	10702	Layer		Natural substrate	as 10402				
108	10800	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.24	
108	10801	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.2	
108	10802	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11102				
109	10900	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.2	
109	10901	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.12	
109	10902	Layer		Natural substrate	as 10402				
110	11000	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.3	
110	11001	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.1	
110	11002	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11102				
111	11100	Layer		Topsoil	mid orange brown silty clay			0.25	
111	11101	Layer		Subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.2	
111	11102	Layer		Natural substrate	light yellow brown clay with light grey clay bands				
112	11200	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.25	
112	11201	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.14	
112	11202	Layer		Natural substrate	as 10402				
113	11300	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.22	
113	11301	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.11	
113	11302	Layer		Natural substrate	as 10402				
114	11400	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.25	
114	11401	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.11	
114	11402	Layer		Natural substrate	light yellow grey clay				
115	11500	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.3	
115	11501	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.05	
115	11502	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11102				
116	11600	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.35	
116	11601	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.05	
116	11602	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11102				
117	11700	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.16	
117	11701	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.15	
117	11702	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11102				
118	11800	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.15	
118	11801	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.1	
118	11802	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11102				
119	11900	Layer		Topsoil	as 11100			0.16	
119	11901	Layer		Subsoil	as 11101			0.2	
119	11902	Layer		Natural substrate	as 11102				
120	12000	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.26	
120	12001	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.18	
120	12002	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
121	12100	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.31	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot Date
121	12101	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
121	12102	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE, concave base	>1.8	4.17m	0.34	
121	12103	Fill	12102	Fill of ditch	mid yellow brown silty clay	>1.8	4.17	0.24	
122	12200	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.3	
122	12201	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
123	12300	Layer		Topsoil	mid greyish brown, silty clay			0.31	
123	12301	Layer		subsoil	mid yellow brown, silty clay			0.15	
123	12302	Layer		Natural substrate	light yellow brown with patches of grey clay				
124	12400	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.32	
124	12401	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
124	12402	cut		cut of ditch	NW/SE ,concave base shallow sided	>1.8	1.05	0.13	
124	12403	fill	12402	Fill	light grey yellow silty clay	>1.8	1.05	0.13	
125	12500	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.25	
125	12501	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.22	
125	12502	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
125	12503	Cut		Cut of ditch	N/S aligned steep sided, flat base	>1.8	3.4	0.83	
125	12504	Fill	12503	Fill of ditch	dark grey blue clay silt	>1.8	0.5	0.1	IA
125	12505	Fill	12503	Fill of ditch	mid blue grey clay silt	>1.8	3.4	0.43	IA
125	12506	Fill	12503	Fill of ditch	mid grey yellow clay silt	>1.8	3.4	0.3	
125	12507	Cut		Cut of ditch	Unexcavated ditch, same as 12503	>1.8	4.1		
125	12508	Fill	12507	Fill of ditch	as 12506	>1.8	4.1	0.43	
126	12600	layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.25	
126	12601	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.24	
126	12602	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
126	12603	Cut		Cut of ditch	NW/SE shallow sided, concave base	0.55	2.11	0.58	
126	12604	Fill	12603	fill of ditch	dark brown grey silty clay	0.55	2.11	0.58	MIA
126	12605	Cut		Cut of ditch	Unexcavated ditch, same as 12102	>1.8	3.2		
126	12606	Fill	12605	Fill of ditch	as12103	>1.8	3.2		
127	12700	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.21	
127	12701	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.21	
127	12702	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
128	12800	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.25	
128	12801	Layer		subsoil	as 12301			0.07	
128	12802	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
129	12900	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.26	
129	12901	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.23	
129	12902	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
130	13000	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.24	
130	13001	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.27	
130	13002	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
131	13100	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.31	
131	13101	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.24	
131	13102	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
132	13200	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.27	
132	13201	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.24	
132	13202	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
133	13300	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.25	
133	13301	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.21	
133	13302	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
134	13400	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.27	
134	13401	Layer		subsoil	as 12301			0.18	
134	13402	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
135	13500	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.22	
135	13501	Layer		subsoil	as 12301			0.21	
135	13502	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
135	13503	Cut		cut of ditch	NW/SE, curvilinear, concave base	1	0.71	0.27	
135	13504	Fill	13503	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown silty clay	1	0.52	0.1	
135	13505	Fill	13503	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey, silty clay	1	0.71	0.18	
135	13506	Cut		Cut of ditch	cut of ditch terminus, concave base	0.51	0.73	0.22	
135	13507	Fill	13506	fill of ditch	Light grey brown silty clay	0.51	0.67	0.08	
135	13508	Fill	13506	fill of ditch	mid brown grey silty clay	0.51	0.73	0.17	
135	13509	Cut		Cut of posthole	gently sloping sides, concave base		0.33	0.08	
135	13510	Fill	13509	Fill of posthole	mid brown grey silty clay		0.33	0.08	
135	13511	Cut		Cut of ditch	cut of ditch , terminus, concave base	0.52	0.16	0.13	
135	13512	Fill	13511	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey silty clay	0.52	0.16	0.13	
135	13513	Cut		cut of ditch	ditch , moderately sloping, concave base	0.5	0.74	0.16	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot Date
135	13514	Fill	13513	Fill of ditch	mid brown grey silty clay	0.5	0.74	0.16	
135	13515	Cut		cut of ditch	NE/SW, moderately sloping concave base	>1	0.59	0.2	
135	13516	Fill	13515	Fill of ditch	Light grey yellow, silty clay	>1	0.31	0.05	
135	13517	Fill	13515	Fill of ditch	mid brown grey, silty clay	>1	0.59	0.18	
135	13518	Cut		Cut of pit	gently sloping sides, concave base	0.5	0.63	0.15	
135	13519	Fill	13518	Fill of pit	Light grey brown silty clay	0.5	0.56	0.05	
135	13520	Fill	13518	Fill of pit	mid brown grey silty clay	0.5	0.63	0.1	
135	13521	Cut		Cut of pit	moderately sloping, concave base	0.5	0.48	0.17	
135	13522	Fill	13521	Fill of pit	Light brown grey silty clay	0.5	0.48	0.17	
135	13523	Cut		Cut of pit	Gently sloping ,concave base	0.5	0.38	0.08	
135	13524	Fill	13523	Fill of pit	mid brown grey silty clay	0.5	0.38	0.08	
136	13600	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.23	
136	13601	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.18	
136	13602	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
137	13700	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.3	
137	13701	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
137	13702	Cut		Cut of curvilinear	N/S aligned gentle sided, concave base	>1.8	1.42	0.16	
137	13703	Fill		Fill of curvilinear	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>1.8	1.42	0.16	
137	13704	Cut		Cut of ditch	Unexcavated ditch, same as 14102	>1.8	1.5		
137	13705	Fill	13704	Fill of ditch	as				
138	13800	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.3	
138	13801	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.16	
138	13802	Fill	13803	Fill of ditch	mid brown grey silty clay	4.26	>0.60	0.24	
138	13803	Cut		Cut of ditch	E/W, moderate sided concave base	4.26	>60	0.24	IA
139	13900	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.27	
139	13901	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.36	
139	13902	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302			>0.1	
140	14000	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.35	
140	14001	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302			>0.1	
140	14002	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW, moderately sloping concave base	>1.8	0.9	0.25	
140	14003	Fill	14002	Fill of ditch	mid brown grey silty clay	>1.8	0.48	0.13	
140	14004	Fill	14002	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown silty clay	>1.8	0.9	0.16	
141	14100	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.44	
141	14101	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302			>0.1	
141	14102	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW, shallow sided concave base	>1.8	3.02	0.14	
141	14103	Fill	14102	Fill of ditch	mid grey brown ,silty clay	>1.8	3.02	0.14	
141	14104	Cut		Cut of furrow	cut of furrow running N-S				
142	14200	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.24	
142	14201	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.54	
142	14202	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
143	14300	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.4	
143	14301	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
144	14400	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.24	
144	14401	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.22	
144	14402	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
145	14500	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.3	
145	14501	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
145	14502	Cut		cut of ditch	NE/SW shallow sided concave base	>1.8	2.03	0.19	
145	14503	Fill	14502	Fill of ditch	Light yellow brown, silty clay	>1.8	2.03	0.19	
145	14504	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.1	
146	14600	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.29	
146	14601	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.2	
146	14602	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
146	14603	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW moderately sloping rounded base	0.7	2.51	0.63	
146	14604	Fill	14603	Fill of ditch	dark grey orange silty clay	0.7	0.77	0.13	IA
146	14605	Fill	14603	Fill of ditch	mid grey orange, silty clay	0.7	1.15	0.29	MIA
146	14606	Fill	14603	Fill of ditch	dark black grey silty clay	0.7	2.51	0.56	MIA
147	14700	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.22	
147	14701	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.19	
147	14702	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
147	14703	Cut		cut of ditch	NE/SW, shallow sided concave base	>1.8	3.5	0.19	
147	14704	Fill	14703	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown, silty clay	>1.8	3.5	0.19	
147	14705	cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW moderately sided concave base	>1.8	2.07	0.17	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot Date
147	14706	Fill	14705	fill of ditch	light grey brown silty clay	>1.8	2.07	0.17	MC16-C18
148	14800	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.22	
148	14801	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.3	
148	14802	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
149	14900	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.3	
149	14901	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.25	
149	14902	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
149	14903	Cut		Cut of pit	steep sided concave base	1.6	0.81	0.13	
149	14904	Fill	14903	Fill of pit	mid grey brown ,silty clay	1.6	0.81	0.13	
149	14905	Cut		Cut of pit	moderately sloping, concave base	1.1	0.95	0.12	
149	14906	Fill	14905	Fill of pit	mid grey brown ,silty clay	1.1	0.95	0.12	
150	15000	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.3	
150	15001	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.2	
150	15002	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
150	15003	Cut		Cut of ditch	NE/SW shallow sided concave base	>1.8	1.7		
150	15004	Fill	15003	Fill of ditch	Light yellow brown silty clay	>1.8	1.7		
151	15100	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.22	
151	15101	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.19	
151	15102	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
152	15200	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.26	
152	15201	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.33	
152	15202	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
153	15300	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.27	
153	15301	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.47	
153	15302	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
154	15400	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.33	
154	15401	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.44	
154	15402	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
156	15600	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.24	
156	15601	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.14	
156	15602	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
157	15700	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.23	
157	15701	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.17	
157	15702	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
158	15800	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.23	
158	15801	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.18	
158	15802	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
160	16000	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.16	
160	16001	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.18	
160	16002	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				
160	16003	Cut		Cut of ditch	E/W moderately sloping concave base	>1.8	1.8	0.18	
160	16004	Fill		Fill of ditch	mid brown grey silty clay	>1.8	1.8	0.18	
161	16100	Layer		Topsoil	as 12300			0.28	
161	16101	Layer		Subsoil	as 12301			0.13	
161	16102	Layer		Natural substrate	as 12302				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
12504	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	4	29	IA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	2	18	
	Fired clay			9	73	
12505	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	5	22	IA
12506	Fired clay			9	74	-
12604	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	2	3	MIA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Malvernian rock-tempered fabric	MAL	1	4	
	Fired clay			9	24	
13508	Fired clay			5	36	-
13803	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	QZ	1	6	IA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	1	<1	
	Fired clay			1	1	
14604	Fired clay	Loom weight		5	88	IA
14605	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	6	26	MIA
<1>	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	4	4	
	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	SHLS	140	953	
<1>	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	SHLS	4	14	
	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	80	812	
<1>	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	10	10	
	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	QZ	2	6	
<1>	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	QZ	1	<1	
	Fired clay			6	17	
<1>	Fired clay			5	5	
<1>	Slag			1	2	
	Fuel ash			4	415	
14606	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	15	39	MIA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Shell-tempered fabric	SH	34	256	
	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-and-shell tempered fabric	QZSH	1	14	
	Fired clay	Including loomweight		28	164	
14706	Post-medieval pottery	Unglazed earthenware		1	3	MC16-C18
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		2	31	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	un-id ss	Total	Weight (g)
	Iron Age									
12503	12504	1			12				13	133
12503	12505	3	2				6		11	113
12603	12604	1							1	4
14603	14605		1					14	15	2
14603	14606	2	4		4	18	2		30	126
subtotal		**7**	**6**		**14**	**18**	**8**	**14**	**70**	**378**
	undated									
12503	12506	2							2	151
13506	13505	1							1	101
13506	13508			1	1				2	89
13515	13517	2							2	28
13521	13522		2				2		4	12
14703	14704		1						1	6
subtotal		**5**	**3**	**1**	**1**		**2**		**12**	**387**
Total		**12**	**9**	**1**	**17**	**18**	**10**		**82**	
Weight		**495**	**37**	**47**	**145**	**27**	**32**		**765**	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse; LM = cattle size animal; MM = sheep size animal; Ind = indeterminate; un-id ss = unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October 2015 at land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire. 60 trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified two large ring ditches dating to the Middle Iron Age. While these ditches were too large to be associated with domestic structures, their function could not be fully determined although they are most probably representative of stock or domestic compound enclosures. Further, undated, features included two large rectilinear enclosures, two shallow ring ditches and a small number of pits. The results of the fieldwork corroborate those of a preceding geophysical survey, which identified a dense concentration of features in the east of the site. In addition, the evaluation also identified a number of smaller ditches and discrete features which were not indicated on the geophysical survey. Two soilmarks features, previously recorded from aerial photographs in the west of the site, were not identified during the preceding geophysical survey or the current evaluation trenching.	
Project dates	21 September– 1 October 2015	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based Assessment (CA 2015) Geophysical Survey (GSB 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	31ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 9228 2911	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	For example ceramics, animal bone, slag
Paper	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Trench sheets, Context sheets, site drawings
Digital	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **15745**		

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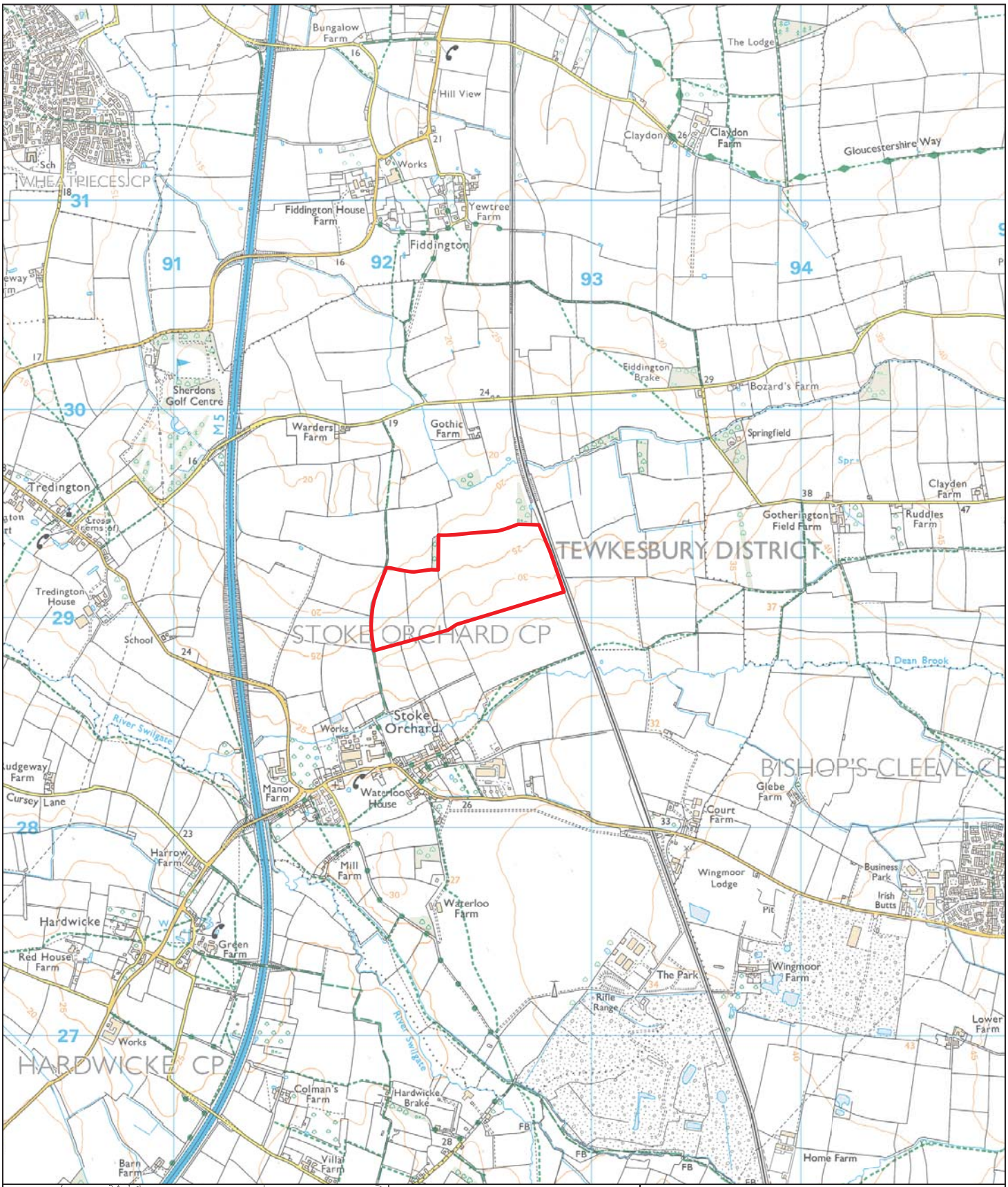

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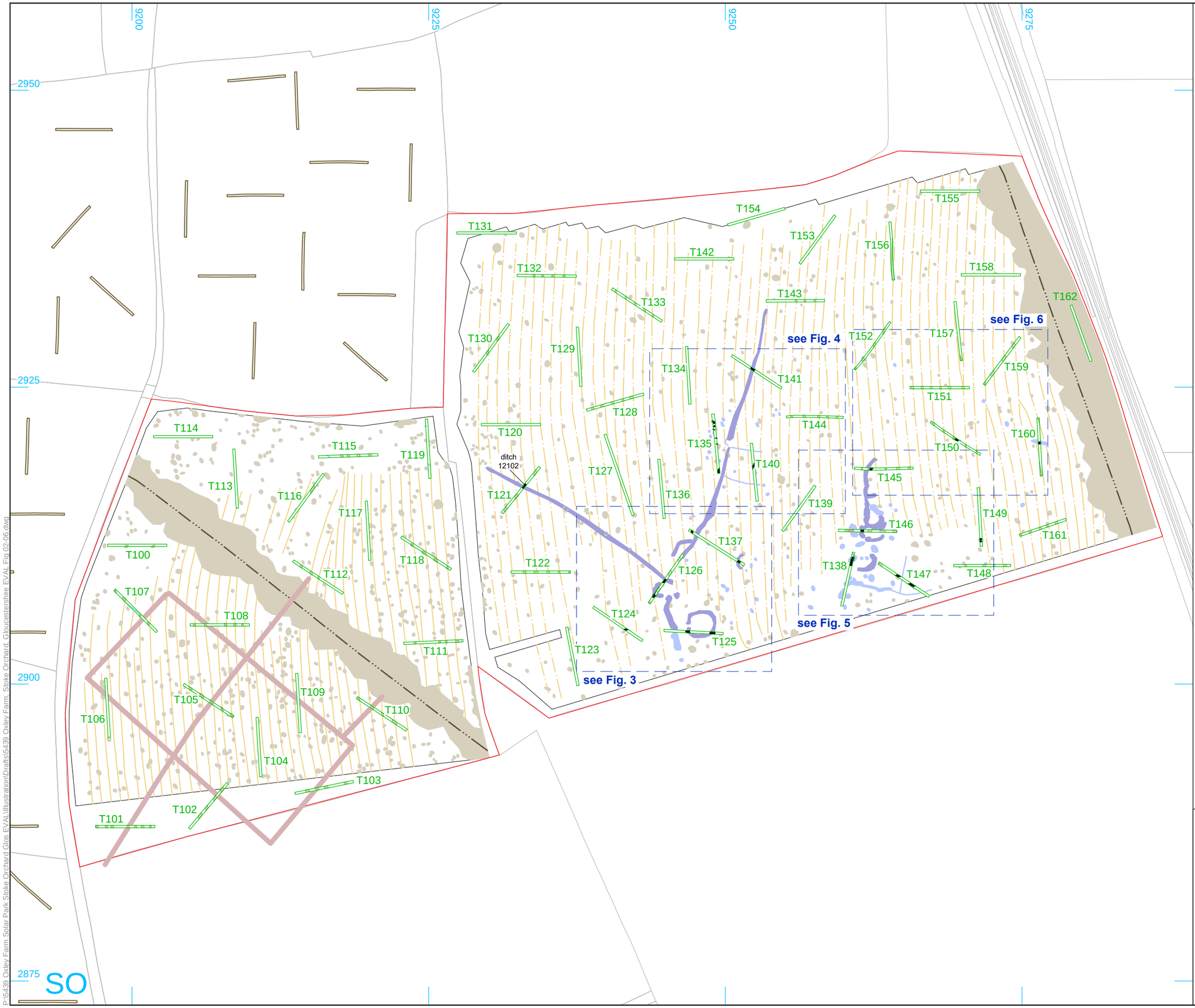
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**RP/AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**5439**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**LM/DJB**	*DATE*	**07.10.15**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**CMB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard Gloucestershire

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

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	5439	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	07.10.15	2
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:3000	

P:\5439 Oxley Farm Solar Park Stoke Orchard Glos EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\5439 Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire EVAL Fig 02-06.dwg

T127
T136
T137
T126
T124
T125
T123
ditch 13704
ditch 13702
ditch 12605
ditch 12603
ditch 12402
ditch 12503
ditch 12507
B
B
A
A
E
E

N

site boundary
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
furrow

Geophysics Key (GSB 2015)

Archaeology (discrete anomaly / weak response)
?Archaeology (discrete anomaly / weak response / trend)
Ridge and Furrow
Pipe
Ferrous

0 20m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Trenches 124, 125, 126 and 137, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	5439	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	07.10.15	3
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:500	

P:\5439 Oxley Farm Solar Park Stoke Orchard Glos EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\5439 Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire EVAL Fig 02-06.dwg

T134

T141

ditch
14102

T144

C
ditch
13503
C
posthole
13509
D
D
ditch
13515
pit
13521

pit
13518

T135

pit
13523

T140

G
ditch
14002
G

ditch
13525

T136

T139

N

site boundary
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
furrow

Geophysics Key (GSB 2015)

Archaeology
(discrete anomaly / weak response)

?Archaeology
(discrete anomaly / weak response / trend)

Ridge and Furrow

Pipe

Ferrous

0 20m

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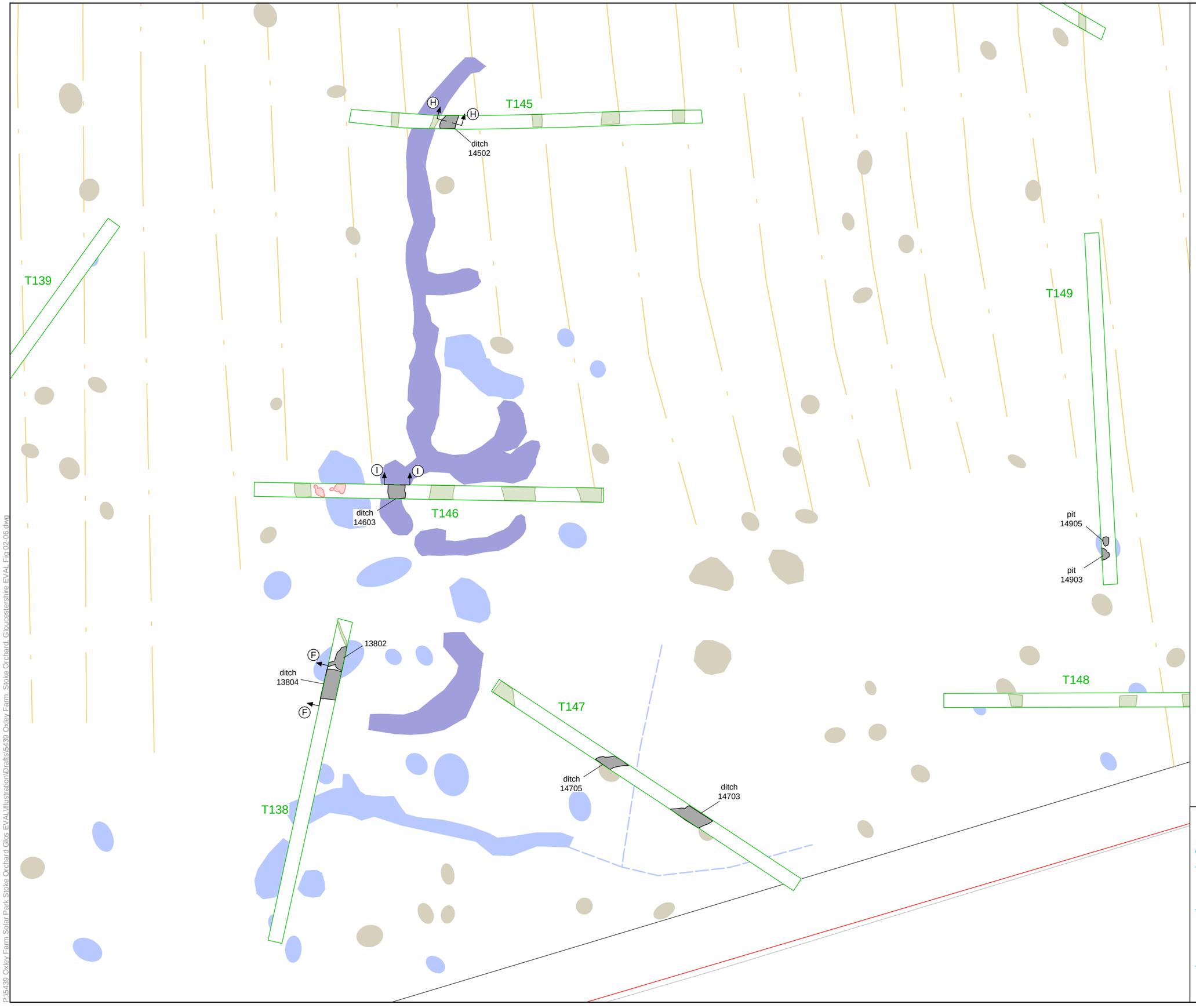
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Trenches 134-136, 139, 140, 141 and 144 showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	5439	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	07.10.15	4
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:500	

P:\5439 Oxley Farm Solar Park Stoke Orchard Glos EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\5439 Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire EVAL Fig 02-06.dwg



N

site boundary
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
furrow
tree-throw pit

Geophysics Key (GSB 2015)

Archaeology (discrete anomaly / weak response)

?Archaeology (discrete anomaly / weak response / trend)

Ridge and Furrow

Pipe

Ferrous

0 20m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Trenches 138 and 145-149, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	5439	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	07.10.15	5
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:500	

P:\5439 Oxley Farm Solar Park Stoke Orchard Glos EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\5439 Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire EVAL Fig 02.06.dwg

T152

T157

T159

T151

T150

ditch
15003

ditch
16003

T160

T145

ditch
14502

N

site boundary

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

furrow

Geophysics Key (GSB 2015)

Archaeology
(discrete anomaly / weak response)

?Archaeology
(discrete anomaly / weak response / trend)

Ridge and Furrow

Pipe

Ferrous

0 20m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard
Gloucestershire

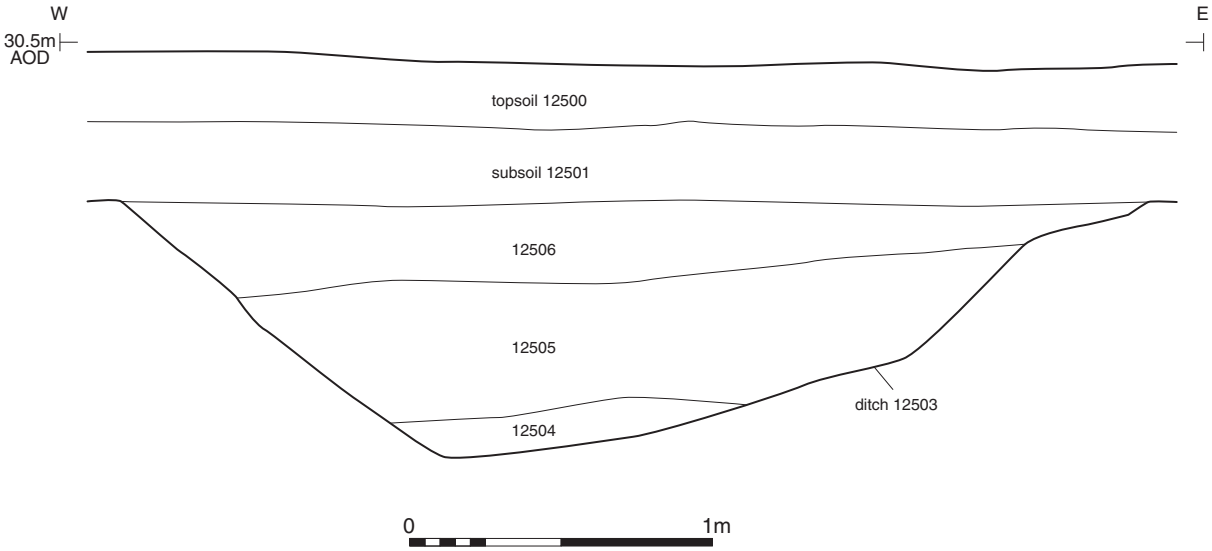
FIGURE TITLE

Plan of Trenches 145, 150-152, 157, 159 and 160, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	5439	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	07.10.15	6
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:500	

P:\5439 Oxley Farm Solar Park Stoke Orchard Glos EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\5439 Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard, Gloucestershire EVAL Fig 02.06.dwg

Section AA



Ditch 12503, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

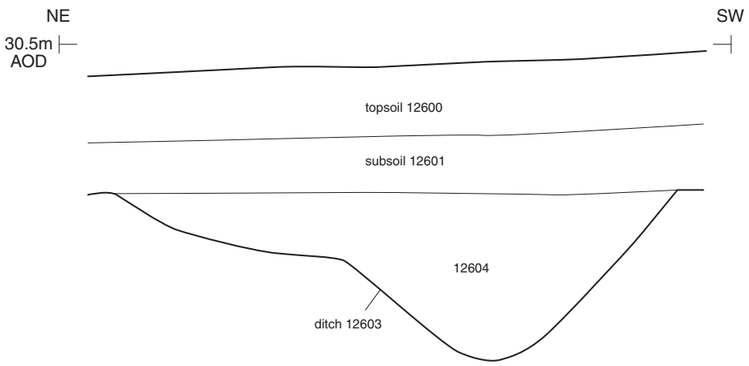
Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 125: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**AO**	*PROJECT NO.*	**5439**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**LM/DJB**	*DATE*	**02.10.15**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**CMB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25**	

Section BB



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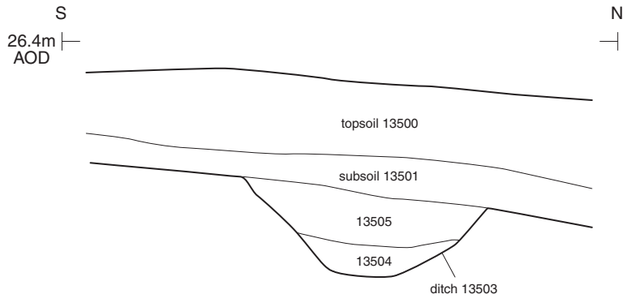
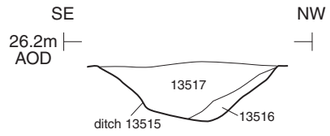
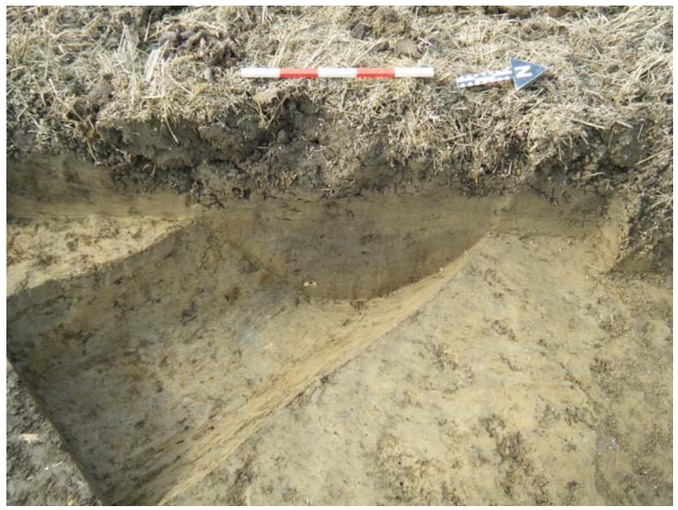


Section DD



Ditch 12603, looking south-east (1m scale)



Ditch 13503, looking west (0.5m scale)

Ditch 13515, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 126 and 135: sections and photographs

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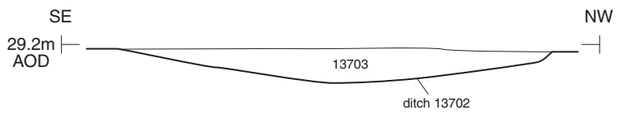
APPROVED BY	**CMB**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section EE



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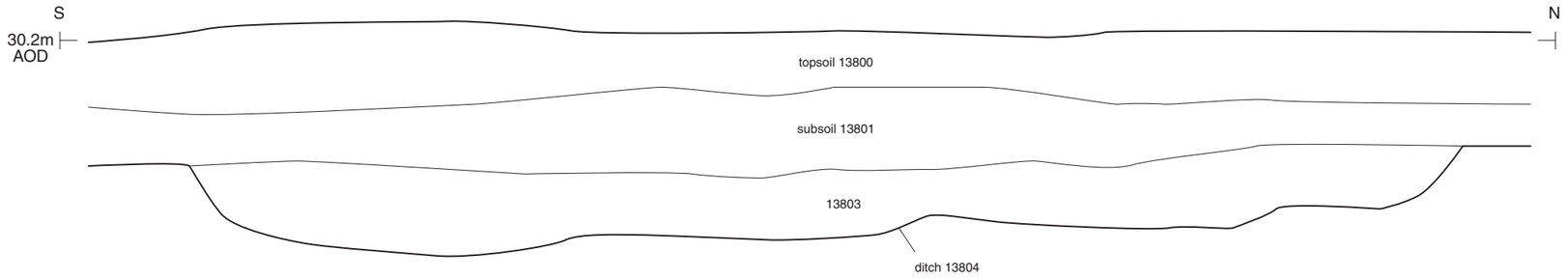

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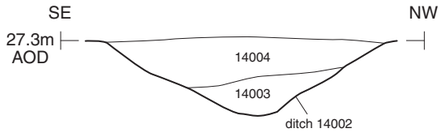

Ditch 14002, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

Ditch 13804, looking west (1m scale)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 137, 138 and 140: sections and photographs

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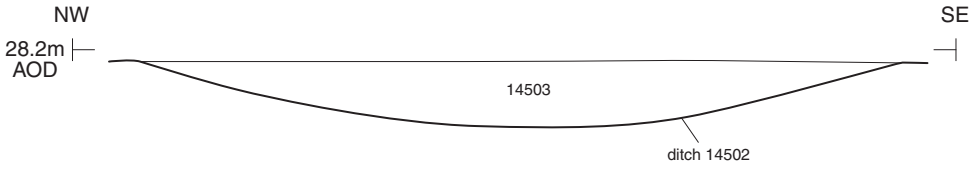
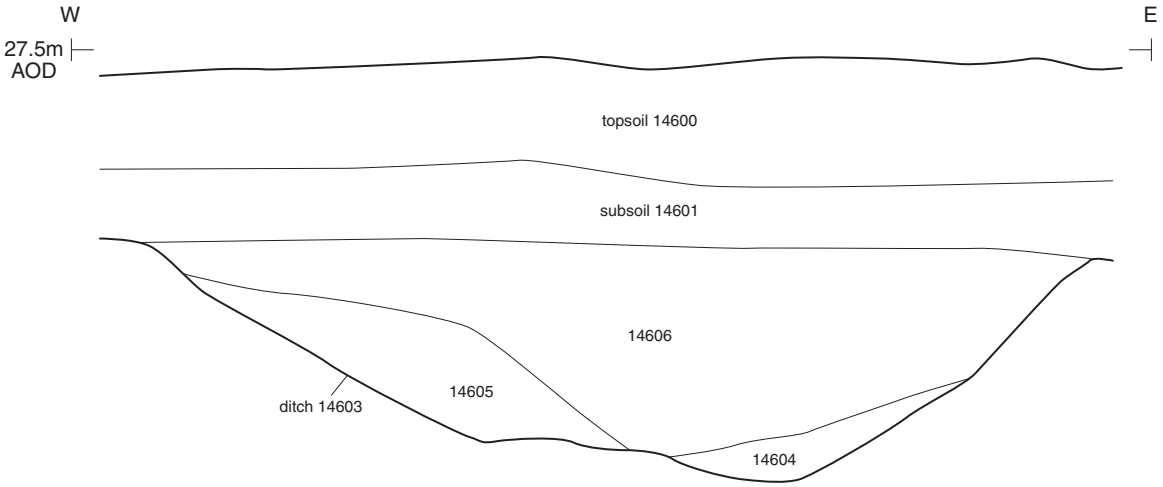
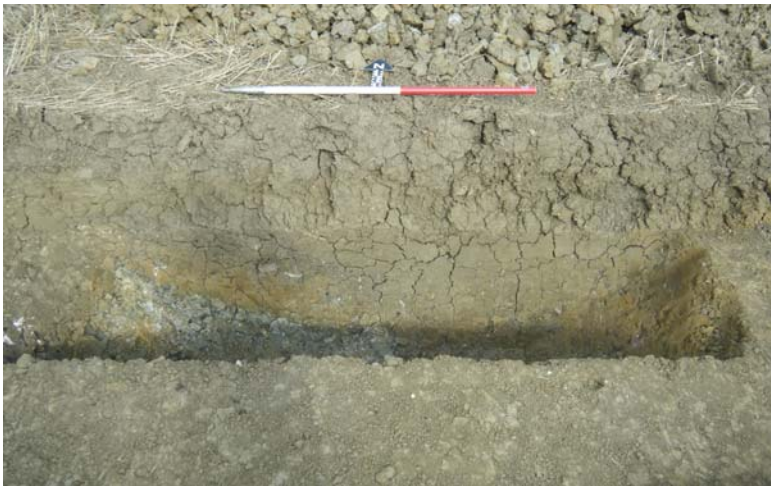
Section HH



Section II





Ditch 14603, looking north (1m scale)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Oxley Farm, Stoke Orchard Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 145 and 146: sections and photograph

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APPROVED BY	**CMB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	