

**Land adjacent to Gretton Road  
Gotherington  
Gloucestershire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
Pembury Estates Ltd

CA Project: 5689  
CA Report: 15861

December 2015



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## Archaeological Evaluation

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land adjacent to Gretton Road
<b>Location:</b>	Gotherington, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	SO 9693 2971
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	7 – 11 December 2015
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery
<b>Site Code:</b>	GOT 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2015 on land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington, Gloucestershire. Ten trenches were excavated.

A series of penannular enclosures were identified which correlated closely with geophysical anomalies. Pottery recovered from the enclosure ditches suggests they are later prehistoric and/or early Roman in origin, and most probably represent animal enclosures rather than settlement activity.

Remnants of extant ridge and furrow, albeit denuded by modern ploughing, were present throughout the site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Pembury Estates Ltd on land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 9693 2971; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform a forthcoming planning application to Tewkesbury Borough Council (TBC) for residential development. The archaeological works were recommended by Charles Parry, the archaeological advisor to TBC.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a 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 *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 site comprises a single field, approximately 1.2ha in extent, situated at the eastern limit of the village of Gotherington. The site is bound to the south by Gretton Road, to the east and west by residential properties fronting Gretton Road, and to the north by agricultural fields. The site slopes gently from approximately 69m AOD in the west to 67m AOD at its eastern extent.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Jurassic Period (BGS 2015). Although no superficial deposits are recorded within the site itself, the nearby historic core of Gotherington is founded upon Cheltenham Sands and Gravels. Natural clays were observed in each of the excavated trenches.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 There is little evidence of early prehistoric settlement in the area. However, three Neolithic polished stone axes have previously been found in Bishop's Cleeve (SO 9632 2761) and a probable megalithic tomb north of Woodmancote (SO 9780 2750). Later prehistoric settlement in the area is known from the Cotswold uplands, such as

Nottingham Hill c. 1km to the south-east, and from cropmark and excavated evidence from the sands and gravels of the Severn Vale to the west.

- 2.2 Settlement on the lowland gravels dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age includes the enclosed settlement at Dean Farm (Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (GHER) 20562), where excavations carried out between 1999 and 2005 revealed deposits truncated by later ploughing. Excavations undertaken elsewhere in Bishop's Cleeve have revealed evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age agricultural activity, including at Homelands Farm approximately 1km to the south of the current site.
- 2.3 Roman activity is evident from finds recovered at Nottingham Hill, Cleeve Hill and Cleeve Common. At Bishop's Cleeve, there appears to have been a substantial Romano-British villa estate and field system centred around Home Farm (GHER 15166) and Gilder's Paddock (GHER 9886). Archaeological excavations have revealed evidence of Roman agricultural and industrial activity at Homelands Farm.
- 2.4 Aerial photographs show areas of possible medieval earthworks (GHER 5388 5410), suggesting that Gotherington may be a shrunken medieval village. Such earthworks, approximately 200m to the south of the site, extend over an area measuring c.200m in length and up to 100m in width and comprise a group of linear banks and ditches which combine to suggest at least two rectilinear enclosures and three parallel oblong mounds (GHER 4443). Much of the open field landscape of ridge and furrow in and around Gotherington has been removed by continuous ploughing and agricultural improvement and today only isolated areas survive on unimproved pasture.
- 2.5 A preceding geophysical survey identified a series of broadly sub-circular/penannular enclosures/anomalies that may represent settlement and/or funerary features dating from the prehistoric period onwards (PCG 2015).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were 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 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 10 trenches, each measuring 17.5m in length and 1.6m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The 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* but no deposits were identified that required sampling. 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 C, 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 and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

- 5.2 A similar stratigraphic sequence was observed in all of the trenches. The natural clay substrate was overlain by a silty clay subsoil, on average 0.2m thick, which was in turn overlain by topsoil, typically 0.25m thick. Archaeological features sealed by subsoil were recorded in eight of the trenches and are described below (Trenches 2 and 10 did not contain archaeological features). The majority of trenches contained furrows, observed cutting through the subsoil, that are associated with medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow. Evidence for later, modern, furrows that may be associated with steam ploughing was also observed.

**Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)**

- 5.3 Undated ditch 109 was aligned northeast/southwest and measured 0.42m in width and 0.06m in depth. It had a flat base and terminated within the trench. It was cut by larger, east/west orientated, ditch 107 that had a rounded profile and contained two fills, 105 and 106 (Fig. 3; section AA). Charcoal, burnt clay and burnt stone was recovered from both fills, with late prehistoric to early Roman pottery, including Malvernian limestone-tempered ware, being recovered from upper fill 106. The location and alignment of the ditch correlated closely with a curvi-linear geophysical anomaly, which suggests it may form part of a penannular enclosure.

**Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 4)**

- 5.4 Ditch 305 was curvilinear in plan, measured 1.8m in width, 0.5m in depth with a stepped, flat-based profile and contained two fills, 303 and 304, from which occasional charcoal and burnt clay was recovered (Fig. 4; section BB). A small fragment of industrial waste was recovered from lower fill 304. The location and alignment of the ditch correlated closely, although not fully, with a curvi-linear geophysical anomaly, which suggests it may form part of a penannular enclosure.

**Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 5)**

- 5.5 Undated ditch 405/409 was curvilinear in plan and terminated within the trench. It measured 0.95m in width, 0.2m in depth had a rounded profile and contained two undated fills (Fig. 5; section CC). The ditch does not correspond with any anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

**Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 6)**

- 5.6 Ditch 507 was slightly curving in plan, with moderate sloping sides but was not fully excavated. It measured 2m in width, at least 0.3m in depth and contained at least two undated fills, 505 and 506 (Fig. 6; section DD). Its lower fill, 506, contained



charcoal fragments and occasional burnt clay. The location and alignment of the ditch correlated closely with a curvi-linear geophysical anomaly, which suggests it may form part of a penannular enclosure.

#### **Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 7)**

- 5.7 Ditches 604 and 606, located at the eastern and western end of the trench respectively, correlated with the targeted penannular geophysical anomaly. Ditch 604 was 1.4m in width, 0.42m in depth and had a rounded profile (Fig. 7; section EE). It contained a single fill, 603, from which a sherd of pottery broadly dated to the later prehistoric period, and fragments of fired clay were recovered. Ditch 606 remained unexcavated and undated.

#### **Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 8)**

- 5.8 Ditch 705 was slightly curving in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 2.2m in width, 0.67m in depth and contained two fills (Fig. 6; section FF). A single sherd of Malvernian limestone-tempered ware dating from the Middle Iron Age through to the 1st century AD was recovered from lower fill 704. The location of the ditch corresponds with a pit like geophysical anomaly although the probability that it actually represents the penannular anomaly immediately to the northeast should not be overlooked.

#### **Trench 8 (Fig. 2)**

- 5.9 Pit or posthole 805 was approximately 0.5m in diameter, 0.2m in depth and contained two undated clayey fills. The lower fill, 804, was hard to discern against the natural clay, but produced a small fragment of fired clay.

#### **Trench 9 (Fig. 2)**

- 5.10 Undated feature 908 was partially exposed in the trench and corresponded with the location of a discrete geophysical anomaly. It measured at least 3m in length, at least 0.65m in width and 0.4m in depth. Although it is possible that it represents a pit or ditch terminus, it is most probable that it represents a tree-throw.
- 5.11 Pit or posthole 910 cut tree throw 908. It was approximately 0.5m in diameter, 0.14m in depth and contained fill 909 from which a single sherd of undated quartz-tempered pottery was recovered.

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from 16 deposits. The recovered material dates to the later prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues (although none was apparent). Pottery fabric codes used for recording and given in parenthesis in the report text correspond, where possible, to the Gloucester type series as summarised by Timby (1986).

### **Pottery**

#### 6.2 *Pottery: Late prehistoric*

A total of 12 sherds (84g) of late prehistoric date (spanning the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age) was recorded in three deposits. The mean sherd weight of 7g is rather low and suggests a moderate degree of fragmentation. In terms of surface preservation and edge abrasion, its condition is moderate to good with the exception of the sherd recovered from fill 603 of ditch 604, which is in poor condition.

6.3 The aforementioned sherd from fill 603 is an unfeathered bodysherd in a limestone-tempered fabric, and is only broadly dateable to the later prehistoric period. Five thick-walled bodysherds in a handmade, shell-tempered fabric, from fill 106 of ditch 107, are dateable to the Middle to Late Iron Age on the basis of fabric and firing characteristics.

6.4 The later Iron Age or Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional period is represented by six sherds of Malvernian limestone-tempered ware (TF34) (Peacock's Group B) from fills 106 and 704 within ditches 107 and 705 respectively (Peacock 1968, 421). This type of pottery is common in the Cotswolds area dating from the late Middle Iron Age through to the 1st century AD (Timby 2004, 107).

### *Roman*

6.5 Pottery of Roman date comprised a moderately abraded, unfeathered bodysherd (5g) in a sandy, oxidised fabric recovered as a residual find within furrow fill 1003.

### *Medieval*

- 6.6 Pottery dating to this period totals four sherds (40g) from four deposits. The average sherd weight of 10g is on the low side and condition is otherwise moderate to good.
- 6.7 An unfeatured bodysherd of Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware (TF41b) was recovered from subsoil 903. This ware type is frequently found in Gloucestershire, dating to the 11th to 13th centuries. The remainder of the medieval pottery recovered is in the 12th to 14th century date range but was similarly residual within subsoil deposits. Included are: a rimsherd from a jar with a developed, everted rim in Malvernian unglazed ware (TF40) from subsoil 601; an unfeatured bodysherd of Malvernian unglazed ware from subsoil 401; and an unfeatured bodysherd in a sandy coarseware fabric (TF50) from subsoil 901.

### *Post-medieval*

- 6.8 A bodysherd of black-glazed earthenware (TF125), which dates to the 18th to 19th centuries, was recorded in furrow fill 306.

### **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

#### *Ceramic building material*

- 6.9 Furrow fill 503 produced an unclassifiable fragment of Roman ceramic building material.

#### *Clay tobacco pipe*

- 6.10 A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, broadly dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries, was retrieved from fill 103 of furrow 104.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

### ***Animal Bone***

- 7.1 A small assemblage of 19 fragments (311.5g) of animal bone was recovered from site (see Appendix B). The bone was fairly well preserved but highly fragmentary due to both historic and modern damage, a situation that has rendered 63% of the assemblage unidentifiable to species. However, it was possible to identify the remains of both cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*).

*Later prehistoric*

- 7.2 Five fragments (27g) were recovered from fill 603 within ditch 604, of which the only identifiable fragments was a loose sheep/goat molar.

*Iron Age*

- 7.3 A further four fragments (110g) were recovered from fill 106 within ditch 107. It was possible to identify the remains of cattle from a loose molar and a distal humerus (a bone of the upper forelimb) and sheep/goat also from a loose molar.
- 7.4 The potential amount of useful interpretative data to be gained from such a small amount of identifiable material is extremely limited. Both cattle and sheep/goat were prominent domestic farm animals in England from the Neolithic onwards and therefore their presence is to be expected (Baker and Worley, 2014). However, due to the low recovery it has not possible to make an interpretative inference beyond a species identification.

*Undated*

- 7.5 A further 10 fragments (147.5g) of bone were recovered from the fills of furrow 306, ditch 507 and tree throw 908. The material was not associated with any datable material but displayed similar characteristics in terms of preservation as the datable assemblage and once again it was possible to identify both cattle and sheep/goat.

**8. DISCUSSION***Late Iron Age to Roman*

- 8.1 The evaluation trenches targeted a number of penannular and curvi-linear geophysical anomalies interpreted during the survey as being indicative of prehistoric settlement and/or funerary features (PCG 2015). The current trenching indicates a good correlation between the geophysical results and identified archaeological features, with ditches that correspond to these anomalies being confirmed within Trenches 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7. Additionally, a further curving ditch was identified in Trench 4.
- 8.2 Artefactual material, particularly the sherds of Malvernian pottery, recovered from these ditches suggests a Late Iron Age and/or Early Roman date for the identified activity. However, the paucity of finds recovered during the current work suggests that the identified features most probably represent stock enclosures rather than

settlement or funerary activity. Certainly the lack of discrete features such as pits or postholes (possible pits/postholes were detected within Trenches 8 and 9 but do not appear to be related to any of the identified enclosures), adds further credence to such an interpretation. With this in mind, it is of note that the geophysical survey results depict a funnel-like entrance way leading into the southern side of the Trench 6 enclosure. This could conceivably have functioned to assist in driving animals into the enclosure. Another similar funnel-like anomaly may be present adjoining the north-western side of the enclosure in Trench 5.

- 8.3 Discrete geophysical anomalies depicted in the survey did not correspond to features identified within the trenches (e.g. at the north end of Trench 7) except for a possible pit or a tree throw identified in Trench 9. Historic mapping from the 19th century shows an orchard immediately to the west of the current site and it is possible that it once extended throughout the proposed development area. Such a land-use may have created some of the discrete geophysical anomalies tree-throws.

### ***Medieval***

- 8.4 Extant ridge and furrow was detected in many of the trenches, typically measuring 10m between ridges, although subsequent ploughing and agricultural improvement had partly obscured its original profile. Historic mapping and aerial photographic evidence from the 1940s shows the site with straight, regular plough furrows, possibly indicating that the field had been subject to steam ploughing in the 19th-century.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Greg Crees, assisted by Juan Moreno and Lizzie Raison. The report was written by Greg Crees. The finds reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and the illustrations prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Greg Crees, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

## **10. REFERENCES**

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Comment	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-Date
1	100	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.3	
1	101	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay			0.22	
1	102	Deposit		Natural substrate	Brown orange clay				
1	103	Fill	104		Dark blackish orange brown silt clay		0.74	0.2	LC16-LC19
1	104	Cut		Modern furrow	Linear, rounded profile		0.74	0.2	
1	105	Fill	107	1st fill	Orange brown silt clay		1.44	0.11	
1	106	Fill	107	2nd fill	Brown grey silt clay		1.55	0.38	MIA-LIA
1	107	Cut		Ditch	Linear, rounded profile		1.55	0.49	
1	108	Fill	109		Grey brown silt clay	0.83	0.42	0.06	
1	109	Cut		Ditch terminus	Linear, shallow, flat base	0.83	0.42	0.06	
1	110	Deposit		Modern furrow	Linear, dark brown grey clay silt		2.2		
1	111	Deposit		Furrow	Grey brown silt clay		1.4		
1	112	Fill	113		Grey brown silt clay				
1	113	Cut		Furrow	Linear, grey brown silt clay		0.9	0.5	
2	200	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.25	
2	201	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellowish grey silt clay			0.19	
2	202	Deposit		Natural substrate	Yellow and grey blue clay				
3	300	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.38	
3	301	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay			0.28	
3	302	Deposit		Natural substrate	Orange yellow clay, blue clay patches				
3	303	Fill	306	2nd fill	Dark brown grey silt clay		1.8	0.3	
3	304	Fill	306	1st fill	Yellow grey silt clay		0.58	0.2	
3	305	Cut		Ditch	Curvi-linear, moderate sides to 0.15m, steep/vertical sides to 0.28m, flat base		1.8	0.48	
3	306	Deposit		Furrow	Linear, grey brown silt clay		1.7		C18-C19
4	400	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.36	
4	401	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay			0.32	C12-C14
4	402	Deposit		Natural substrate	Grey yellow clay, blue clay patches				
4	403	Fill	405	1st fill	Yellow brown silt clay		0.32	0.08	
4	404	Fill	405	2nd fill	Dark brown grey clay silt		0.26	0.1	
4	405	Cut		Ditch	Curvi-linear, moderate side, flat base		0.95	0.18	
4	406	Deposit		Natural clay					
4	407	Fill	409	2nd fill	Dark brown grey clay silt		0.95	0.09	
4	408	Fill	409	1st fill	Yellow brown silt clay		0.63	0.03	
4	409	Cut		Ditch	Curvi-linear, moderate sides		0.95	0.11	

5	500	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.25-0.33	
5	501	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay			0.2	
5	502	Deposit		Natural substrate	Grey yellow clay				
5	503	Deposit		Furrow	Linear, grey brown silt clay				RB
5	504	Deposit		Modern furrow	Linear, brown grey clay silt		1.5		
5	505	Fill	507	2nd fill	Brown grey clay silt		2	0.3	
5	506	Fill	507	1st fill	Grey clay silt		1.4	0.25	
5	507	Cut		Ditch	Curvi-linear, moderate sides				
5	508	Fill	509		Dark brown grey clay silt		1.2	0.25	
5	509	Cut		Modern furrow	Linear, rounded profile		1.2	0.25	
6	600	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.36	
6	601	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay			0.12	C12-C14
6	602	Deposit		Natural substrate	Orange grey brown clay				
6	603	Fill	604		Grey orange silt clay, slight reddish tinge		1.4	0.42	Late prehistoric
6	604	Cut		Ditch	Linear, rounded profile		1.4	0.42	
6	605	Fill	606		Grey brown clay silt		1.4		
6	606	Cut		Ditch	Linear		1.4		
7	700	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.33	
7	701	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay			0.11	
7	702	Deposit		Natural substrate	Orange yellow clay				
7	703	Fill	705	3rd fill	Light grey brown silt clay		1.7	0.25	
7	704	Fill	705	1st fill	Light orange brown grey silt clay		1.34	0.16	MIA-C1
7	705	Cut		Ditch	Curvi-linear, moderate sides, flatish base		2.2	0.67	
7	706	Fill	705	4th fill	Dark grey brown clay silt		2	0.23	
7	707	Fill	705	2nd fill	Dark grey brown clay silt		1.33	0.24	
8	800	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.25	
8	801	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay			0.28	
8	802	Deposit		Natural substrate	Orange yellow clay				
8	803	Fill	805	1st fill	Light orange/yellow brown clay		0.67	0.2	
8	804	Fill	805	2nd fill	Yellow brown silt clay		0.44	0.08	
8	805	Cut		Pit or Post hole	Oval, rounded profile	0.67	0.47	0.2	
8	806	Deposit		Furrow	Linear,		0.9		
9	900	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.2	
9	901	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay			0.2	C12-C14
9	902	Deposit		Natural substrate	Orange yellow clay				
9	903	Deposit	908	Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay				C11-C13
9	904	Fill	908	4th fill	Dark brown grey silt clay			0.06	



9	905	Fill	908	3rd fill	Light grey brown orange clay		0.45	0.13	
9	906	Fill	908	2nd fill	Light orange whitish clay		0.65	0.09	
9	907	Fill	908	1st fill	Light orange brown yellow clay		0.64	0.13	
9	908	Cut		Pit/Tree throw	Linear/elongated edge, to rounded terminal		0.64	0.4	
9	909	Fill	910		Light yellow grey brown silt clay	0.58	0.45	0.14	
9	910	Cut		Pit or Post hole	Oval, rounded profile	0.58	0.45	0.14	
10	1000	Deposit		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt			0.22-0.35	
10	1001	Deposit		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay			0.25	
10	1002	Deposit		Natural substrate	Grey yellow clay				
10	1003	Deposit		Modern furrow	Grey brown clay silt		2.5		RB

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
103	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	2	LC16-LC19
106	Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric/Early Roman pottery Fired clay Burnt stone	Shell-tempered fabric Malvernian limestone-tempered ware	SH TF34	5 5 2 8	57 14 54 497	MIA-LIA
303	Fired clay			3	40	-
304	Fired clay Industrial waste			15 1	48 3	- -
306	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Black-glazed earthenware	TF125	1	4	C18-C19
401	Medieval pottery Fired clay	Malvernian unglazed ware	TF40	1 1	8 5	C12-C14
503	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	20	RB
504	Fired clay			1	13	-
601	Medieval pottery	Malvernian unglazed ware	TF40	1	28	C12-C14
603	Late prehistoric pottery Fired clay	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	1 2	2 3	Late prehistoric
704	Late prehistoric/Early Roman pottery	Malvernian limestone-tempered ware	TF34	1	11	MIA-C1
804	Fired clay			1	<1	-
901	Medieval pottery Fired clay	Sandy coarseware	TF50	1 1	1 1	C12-C14
903	Medieval pottery	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	TF41b	1	3	C11-C13
909	Pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	QZ	1	<1	-
1003	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	TF20	1	5	RB

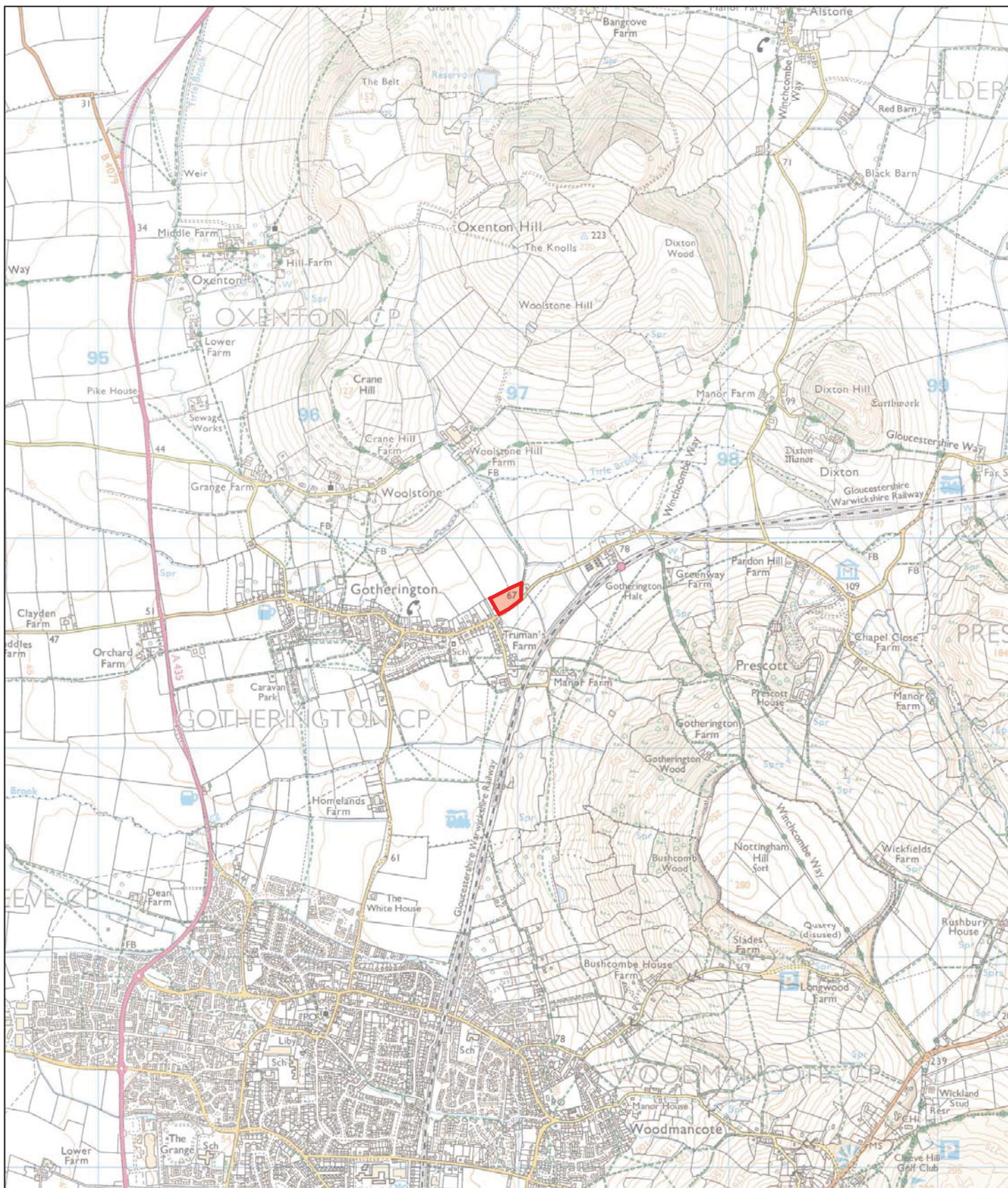
Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Late Prehistoric</b>								
604	603		1	1	2	1	5	27
<b>Iron Age</b>								
107	106	2	2				4	110
<b>Undated</b>								
306	304				2		2	8
507	505					1	1	2
507	506	1	1	4			6	164
908	904					1	1	0.5
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>147.5</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>134</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>311.5</b>	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM= cattle sized mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2015 on land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington, Gloucestershire. Ten trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A series of penannular enclosures were identified which correlated closely with geophysical anomalies. Pottery recovered from the enclosure ditches suggests they are later prehistoric and/or early Roman in origin, and most probably represent animal enclosures rather than settlement activity.</p> <p>Remnants of extant ridge and furrow, albeit denuded by modern ploughing, were present throughout the trenches.</p>	
Project dates	7 – 11 December 2015	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (Pre-construct Geophysics 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Gretton Road, Gotherington Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	SO 9693 2971	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	none	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Greg Crees	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Enclosure	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Ceramics
Paper	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Pro-forma recording sheets, permatrace drawings
Digital	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Raw survey files, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>15861</b>		



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington  
 Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



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<b>DRAWN BY</b> LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 5689	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> DJB	<b>DATE</b> 18/12/15	
<b>APPROVED BY</b> CB	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:25,000	<b>1</b>



-  site boundary
-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature
-  ridge and furrow
-  modern furrow
-  modern
-  section location

Geophysical survey results  
(Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd 2015)



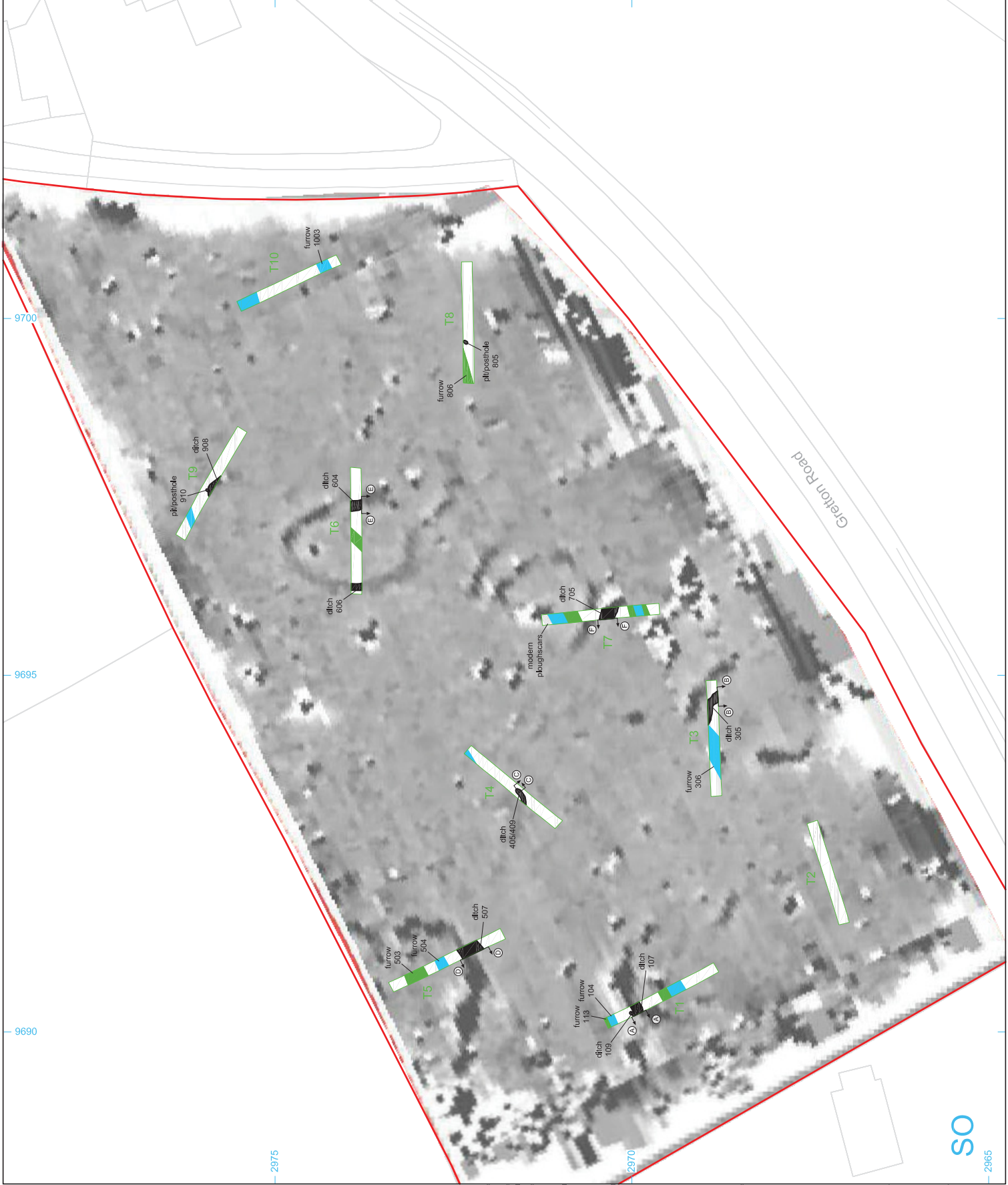
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**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347600  
 Gloucester 01265 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564600  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
**Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington Gloucestershire**

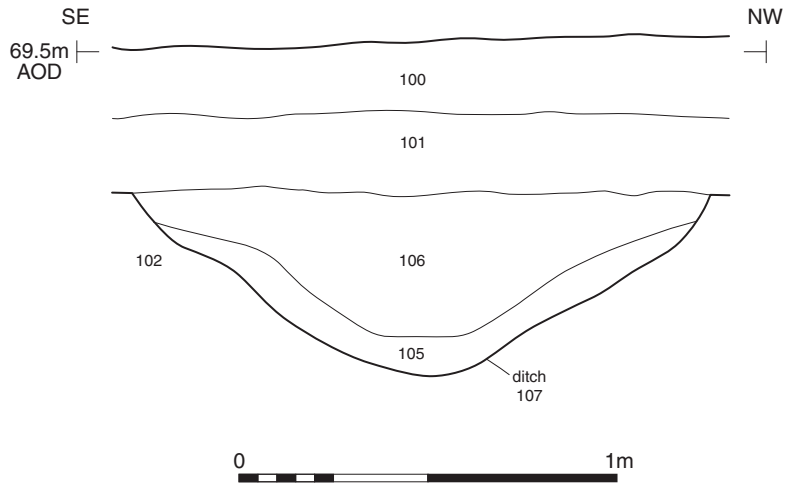
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY LHM PROJECT NO. 5689 FIGURE NO.  
 CHECKED BY DJB REVISION 01 01  
 DATE 17-12-15 SCALE@A3 1:500



SO

Section AA



Ditch 107 and ditch 109, looking west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

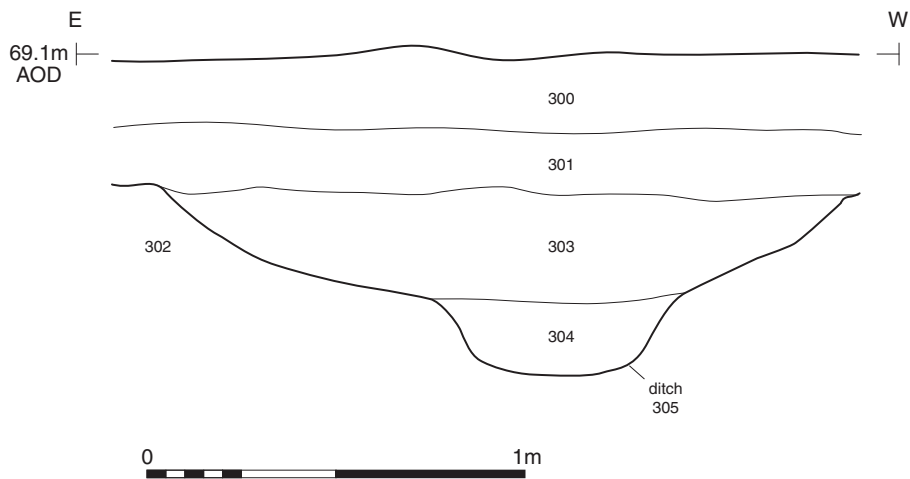
Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 1: section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5689	FIGURE NO.
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Section BB



Ditch 305, looking east (1m scale)



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 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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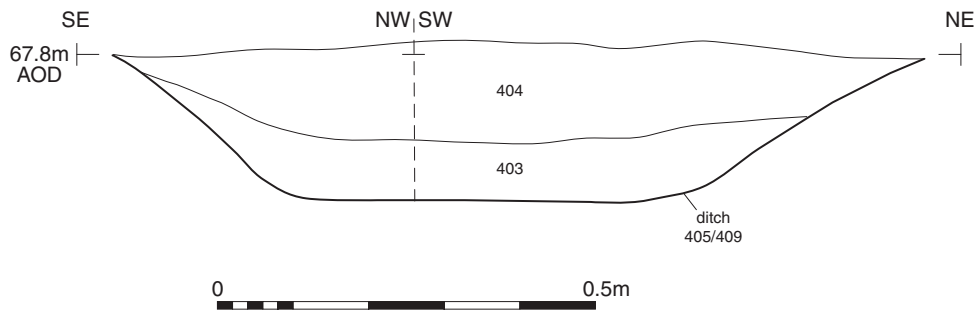
Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 3: section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5689	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17/12/15	4
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Section CC



Ditch 405 / 409, looking north-west (1m & 0.4m scales)



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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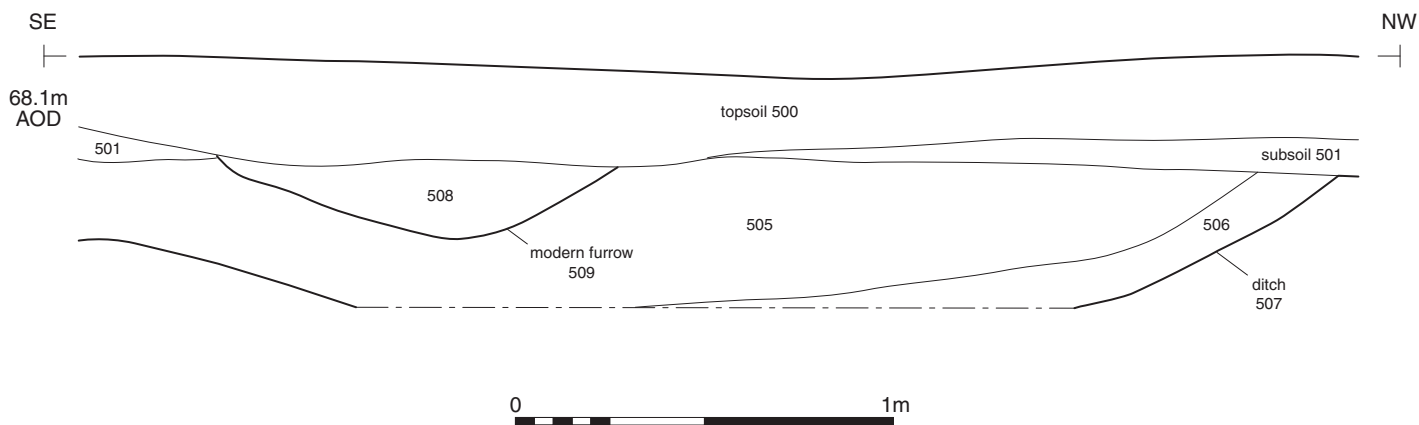
FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 4: section and photograph**

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Section DD



Ditch 507, looking west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

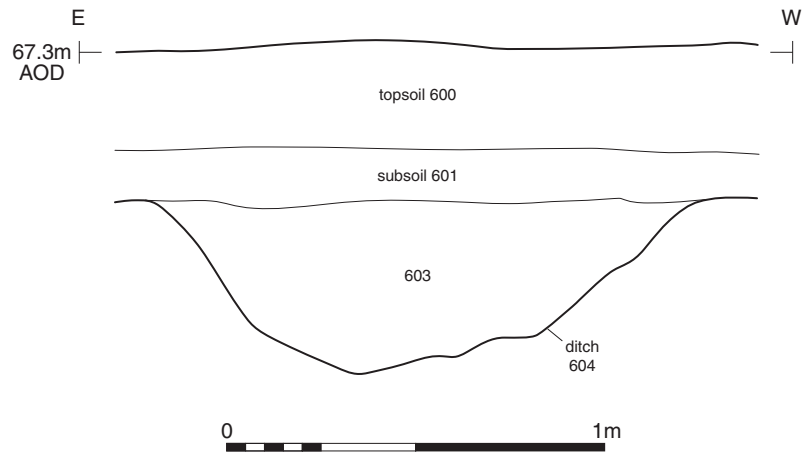
Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 5: section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5689	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Section EE



Ditch 604, looking south (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE

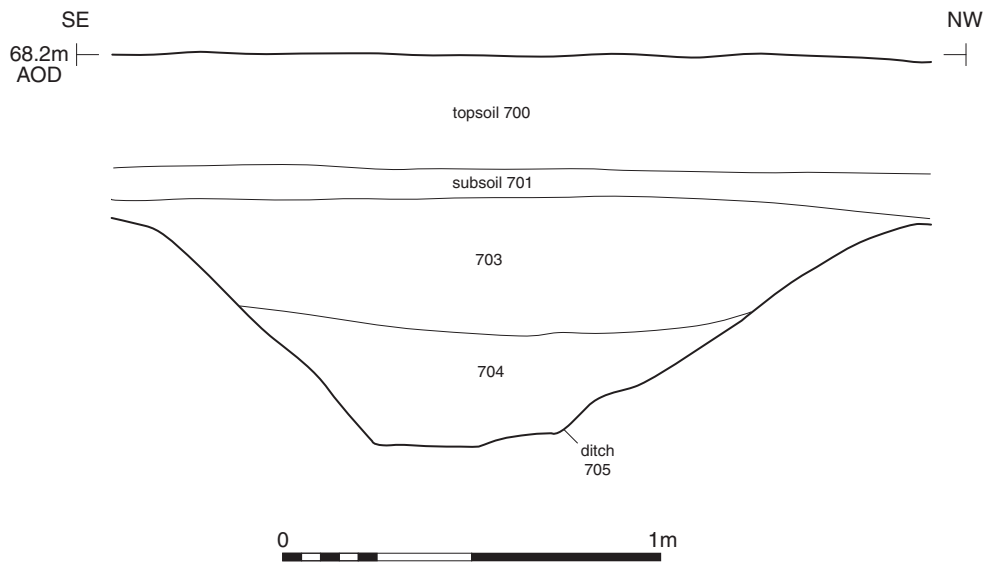
Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington  
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 6: section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5689	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE@A4	1:20	<b>7</b>

Section FF



Ditch 705, looking north-west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 826185  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to Gretton Road, Gotherington  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 7: section and photograph**

DRAWN BY L J H PROJECT NO. 5689  
CHECKED BY D J B DATE 18/12/15  
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FIGURE NO.

**8**

### **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 53  
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  
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660