

Green Acres
Main Road, Minsterworth
Gloucestershire
Archaeological Evaluation



for
BPL Architecture

on behalf of
M J Lawless

CA Project: 6528
CA Report: 18115

March 2018



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	5/3/2018	Peter Busby				

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Green Acres
Location:	Main Road, Minsterworth
NGR:	378840 217547
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	19-21 February 2018
Planning Reference:	Tewkesbury Borough Council 17/01268/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester Museum
Site Code:	GAM 18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2018 at Green Acres, Main Road, Minsterworth, Gloucestershire. A total of five trenches was excavated.

A shallow, sandy-gravel filled combe was identified running north/south adjacent and parallel to Watery Lane within which a Roman relict soil was identified. The soil was cut by Roman quarry pits, presumably exploiting the sands, gravels and clays in the area. The remains of a Roman field system were also identified in the western extent of the site. Pottery recovered from these deposits and feature predominantly dates to the 3rd-4th century AD.

Evidence for two medieval ditches, dating to the 12th-14th century AD, was revealed in the north-western extent of the site.

Later activity is restricted to a 19th-20th century quarry pit in the east of the site and animal burials within the garden of Green Acres house. The remains of two undated postholes and two areas of tree root disturbance were also identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at the request of BPL Architecture, on behalf of M J Lawless at Green Acres Main Road, Minsterworth Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 378840 217547; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken in response to a planning application made to Tewkesbury Borough Council (TBC) for the removal of existing barn and stables, and the erection of 8 residential units (TBC ref: 17/01268/FUL).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out following in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced in response to recommendations for an archaeological evaluation made by Charles Parry (Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council), the archaeological advisor to TBC by CA (2018) and subsequently approved by Charles Parry. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). It was monitored by Charles Parry including site visits on 20 February 2018.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is 0.52ha in extent and comprises a paddock (subdivided by temporary fencing), a riding school (menage) and equestrian buildings as well as the grounds to a residential property (Green Acres). It is bounded to the north by the A48, to the south and east by residential properties, and to the west by Watery Lane and The Apple Tree Inn. The site lies at approximately 15m AOD, gentle dropping away to the south-west.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated) of the Jurassic and Triassic Periods with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2018). The natural substrate encountered during the current works comprised yellow-grey clays containing occasional angular mudstone cobbles/small boulders. These deposits were overlain throughout Trench 2 and the western extent of Trench 3 by sandy gravels.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological potential of the site has previously been presented in an archaeological desk-based assessment which covered the current site within its

study area (CgMs 2016). The assessment noted that no archaeological remains are recorded within the proposed development area. However, to the immediate west of the current site three north-south aligned Roman inhumations were revealed in 1937 during works associated with the construction of a filtration plant at the Apple Tree Inn (ibid.).

- 2.2 A possible Roman road is recorded to the south of the site (CgMs 2016), the route of which is also identified of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping (NLS 2018).
- 2.3 In September 2016 an archaeological evaluation of land to the immediate west of the Apple Tree Public House (approximately 65m to the west of the proposed development area) was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology. Eight trenches were excavated revealing a range of Roman features including ditches, pits, a surface and a wall. Pottery and other artefacts recovered indicate a broad date range throughout the Roman period (WA 2016).
- 2.4 The current site comprised a single field containing an orchard on OS mapping between 1902 and 1952.

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 five trenches representing a 4% sample of the proposed development area, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 to 3 were 25m long and 1.8m wide and Trench 4 was shortened to 17m, with the agreement of Charles Parry, due to buried services at the western end

of the trench. Trench 5 was 15m long and 1.8m wide. 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* and, 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 The Museum of Gloucester 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 2-6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The natural substrate, encountered between 0.48m and 1.1m below present ground level (bpgl), comprised yellow-grey clay containing occasional angular mudstone cobbles/small boulders which dipped towards the west throughout the site. It was overlain throughout Trench 2 and the western extent of Trench 3 by orange sandy gravels capped by orange sands interpreted as naturally formed colluvial/alluvial deposits within a shallow combe observed running north/south within which Watery Lane was founded (Fig. 2). Within the combe, the sandy substrate was overlain by

0.26m thick relict subsoil, consisting of sandy silt 203 and 304, from which Roman pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th century was recovered. Within Trench 3, this in turn was overlain by a 0.14m thick relict soil 303, consisting of brown grey sandy silt clay, from which 22 sherds of mid 3rd to 4th-century Roman pottery was retrieved. Elsewhere, the natural clays were sealed by 0.3m of subsoil, typically consisting of brown sand silt that were in turn overlain by topsoil deposits.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.3 Two ditches were observed in Trench 1, both cutting the natural substrate and sealed by subsoil 103. North/south orientated ditch 109 was observed close to the western extent of the trench and most probably continued as ditch 217 in Trench 2 to the south. It measured 1.55m in width, 0.44m in depth with a moderately sloping eastern side and steep western side and a flat base. It contained silty clay fill 108 from which 22 sherds of Roman pottery, dating to the mid 3rd to mid 4th century AD, a fragment of a tegula tile and a fragment from a Roman blue/green glass bottle with a handle, were retrieved.
- 5.4 Ditch 105 was aligned broadly north-west/south-east and measured 0.78m in width, 0.14m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained single silty clay fill 104 from which six unabraded large body sherds of medieval pottery, dating to the 12th to 14th century, were recovered.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 4)

- 5.5 The stratigraphically earliest activity within Trench 2 was the deposition of relict soil 203 in the north-western end of the trench that is comparable to deposit 303 in Trench 3 from which late Roman pottery was recovered. Deposit 203 was typically 0.3m thick, comprised blue grey sandy silts and remained artefactually sterile within Trench 2. It was cut by artefactually undated ditch 207 and by a series of small, intercutting quarry pits (pits 205, 201 and 216).
- 5.6 The quarrying activity, presumably exploiting the edge of the sands and gravels within the combe, contained a range of fills (206, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215) from which late 3rd to 4th-century Roman pottery was recovered. The quarrying was subsequently cut by north-west/south-east aligned ditch 207 (Fig. 4; section CC). The latter measured at least 2.1m long, 1.8m wide and 0.55m deep, with moderately sloping sides and rounded base, containing two undated fills (208 and 209).

- 5.7 In the centre of the trench, north/south orientated ditch 217 was identified. It was 1.7m wide and contained sandy silt fill 218. The ditch was not excavated as it seemed to be the southern continuation of ditch 109 excavated in Trench 1.
- 5.8 Ditch 223 was 1.88m long by 0.4m wide with a pronounced rounded butt end and had clearly been cut by ditch 227 at its southern end. It contained undated silty clay fill 224.
- 5.9 Running east/west across the eastern end of the trench, and cut by a modern service, was ditch 227 (Fig. 4; photograph). It was at least 1.6m wide, 0.5m deep with moderately sloping sides, a flat base and contained two fills 228 and 229. Ten sherds of Roman pottery dating to the mid 3rd to mid 4th century AD were recovered from upper fill 228. Cutting into the northern edge of ditch 227 was unexcavated posthole 225. It was circular in plan and contained a single loose dark grey brown silt clay fill.
- 5.10 Between ditches 217 and 223, two areas of tree root disturbance (219 and 221) were identified. These are most probably associated with former orchard recorded on 20th-century cartographic sources.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 5)

- 5.11 Overlying gravelly sand substrate 305 throughout Trench 3 was relict soil 304. It comprised sand silts, typically 0.26m thick, the base of which was very irregular and poorly defined suggesting that it may be naturally formed and derived from underlying sandy substrate 305. It contained three sherds of 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery and was sealed by a further relict soil, 303.
- 5.12 Deposit 303 comprised sandy clays from which 15 sherds of mid 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery, three large fragments of tegulae roof tile, and iron slag were recovered. At the southern extent of the trench deposit 303 was cut by large quarry pit 306. The latter measured 6.4m in length, at least 0.7m in width, and 0.98m deep. It contained three fills 307, 308 and 309, with 10 sherds of mid 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery and iron slag being recovered from upper fill 309.
- 5.13 The western edge of the quarry pit was cut by north/south orientated ditch 310. This ditch ran for 20m within the trench before turning 90° east and, most probably, continuing in Trench 2 as ditch 227. It was 0.68m wide, 0.28m deep with steep sides

and rounded base, and contained single silty clay fill 311 (Fig. 5: section DD). A total of 10 sherds of mid 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery and iron slag were recovered from fill 311.

Trench 4 (Figs 2 and 6)

- 5.14 At the western extent of the trench a large, irregular pit, possibly a quarry pit/scoop, was identified cutting the natural substrate. It was at least 3m long, 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two silty clay fills, 405 and 406, from which seven sherds of 2nd -4th century Roman pottery were retrieved.
- 5.15 To the east of the quarry pit a small undated circular posthole was observed. It was 0.4m in diameter and contained single loose dark brown fill with a single mudstone bolder. It was not excavated and the looseness of its fill suggests that it may be modern in origin.
- 5.16 Sealing the quarry pit was a 0.3m thick, undated subsoil 403, which was overlain by former topsoil 402. The later was in turn sealed by modern dumped deposit 401 that is presumed to have been generated during construction of the menage immediately to the north of the trench.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

- 5.17 The only archaeological features observed within the trench were a modern treethrow 504 in the north of the trench, large quarry pit 506, containing 19th and 20th century domestic rubbish, in the south of the trench and animal burial 508.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from 10 deposits (ditch and pit fills, and relict soil). The recovered material dates to the Roman and medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included form/rim morphology and a note of any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Where possible pottery fabric codes (in Appendix B and in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the Gloucester pottery type series (Vince unpublished). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Roman

- 6.2 The bulk of the pottery assemblage is Roman in date, totalling 93 sherds (2094g). The average sherd weight of 22.5g is high for a Roman group and suggests relatively low levels of fragmentation. Internal carbonised (burnt food) residue was observed on two sherds, from ditch 109 (fill 108) and quarry pit 306 (fill 309). Much of the pottery consists of reduced or oxidised coarsewares (TF20), of broad Roman date and probably of relatively local manufacture, including Seven Valley oxidised ware (TF11B). Included in the latter ware type is a rimsherd from a slightly flaring tankard, dateable to the 2nd to 3rd centuries (Webster 1976, 31).
- 6.3 A micaceous greyware fabric (TF5), relatively common in the region during the 3rd and 4th centuries (Timby 1986, 63), was present in four deposits. Regional imports also indicate activity during the later Romano-British period. Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (TF4), manufactured in the area around Poole, includes Seager Smith and Davies Type 25 conical flanged bowls (of mid 3rd to 4th century date), from ditch 108 (fill 109) and quarry pit 306 (fill 309) (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 234–5), and a Type 3 cooking pot with an everted rim (late 3rd to 4th century) from quarry pit 216 (fill 215) (*ibid.*, 230–1). Oxford Red-slipped ware (TF12A), which was manufactured from the mid 3rd to 4th centuries (Young 1977) is present in ditch 227 (fill 228) and ditch 310 (fill 311).
- 6.4 The assemblage also includes a small number of continental imports. A bodysherd of Baetican (south Spanish) amphora (TF10A) from ditch 109 (fill 108) dates to the mid 1st to mid 3rd centuries. East Gaulish samian (TF8C), imported from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd centuries (Webster 1996, 3), was represented by a rimsherd from a Curle 23 dish, from relict soil layer 303. Three sherds of central Gaulish samian (TF8B), from layer 303 and fill 311 of ditch 310, represent two Drag. 33 cups and one 18/31R or 31R dish and date to the 2nd century AD (*ibid.*). The latter features an ‘illiterate’ maker’s mark.

Medieval

- 6.5 Ditch 105 (fill 104) produced the only medieval pottery recovered – six unabraded, unfeatured bodysherds (235g). Oolitic limestone-tempered ware (TF41), dateable to the 11th to 13th centuries, is represented by one sherd. Four sherds of Worcester sandy unglazed ware (TF91) are of mid 13th to mid 14th century date. One sherd presents in a fine fabric of unknown origin which is fired to a purplish-brown colour

and contains sparse quartz inclusions (SQ). Broad dating, from the 12th to 14th centuries, is suggested for this pottery.

Ceramic building material

- 6.6 Ceramic building material, all of Roman date, totals five fragments (2411g) from three deposits (Appendix B). All are relatively unabraded and three are identifiable as tegulae (flanged roofing tile). Of these, two feature a cutaway and one of these displays part of a signature.

Other finds

- 6.7 A fragment (13g) of Roman blue/green glass was recorded from ditch 109 (fill 108). It retains a portion of a handle, which allows it to be identified as part of a jug or flask, although it is too fragmentary to identify the type.
- 6.8 A total of 21 fragments of iron-working slag were retrieved from six deposits. Several are 'tap slag' which indicate iron smelting activity utilising tapping furnaces of the kind in use across the Iron Age to early medieval periods. The remainder are residues from indeterminate iron-working processes.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone amounting to 22 fragments (1920g) was recovered from seven deposits in association with artefacts from the Roman and medieval period. The material displayed both modern and historical damage but was well preserved, making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*).

7.2 *Roman*

A total of 19 fragments (1753g) was recovered from deposit 304, pits 216, 306 and 407 and ditches 109 and 227. The remains of cattle dominate with 12 fragments (1717g) of both meat-rich and meat-poor elements recovered. Only a single chop mark was observed, on a metatarsal shaft from deposit 215, a fill of quarry pit 216. However, much of the remaining cattle bone displays impact damage indicative of carcass processing using a heavy, cleaver-like tool. Taken together, such evidence is

highly suggestive of an origin in butchery waste. A single fragment of sheep/goat bone was recovered, a molar from deposit 228, a fill of ditch 227.

Medieval

- 7.3 Three fragments (167g) were recovered from fill 104 within ditch 105. All were identifiable, a partial cattle tibia and radius, together with a sheep/goat tibia shaft. No cut or chop marks suggestive of butchery practice were present and the low recovery prevents any interpretation beyond species identification.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The archaeological evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to the Roman, medieval and modern periods. Evidence for Roman activity was identified predominately in the western half of the site and consisted of ditched field boundaries and quarry pitting. Evidence for later activity comes in the form of two medieval field boundaries, both of which were sealed by a thick soil horizon. In the later 19th-early 20th century a clay pit was dug in the eastern extent of the site (Trench 5) and backfilled with domestic rubbish and the existing garden formed to the south of Green Acres house during the 1930s.

Roman

- 8.2 The earliest deposits identified were the relict soils (relict subsoil 203 and 304, and relict soil 303) identified throughout Trench 2 and the western extent of Trench 3 from which Roman artefacts were recovered (deposits 203, 303 and 304). All were present within a natural, north/south aligned, shallow combe within which Watery Lane was subsequently founded. The survival of these relict soils must largely be due to their location within the combe that had subsequently filled with soils thus protecting them from later agricultural disturbance.
- 8.3 Within Trenches 2, 3 and 4 there are a number of large pits interpreted as quarry pits. These seem to be exploiting the mixed sand, gravel and clay geology in this area of site. In Trenches 2 and 3 the quarry pits were cut by north/south and east/west orientated ditches, interpreted as part of a Roman field system, that also extend into Trench 1 (ditch 109).

- 8.4 The retrieved Roman finds broadly date from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, with perhaps a higher concentration of activity in the mid 3rd and 4th centuries. The pottery assemblage, the presence of tegula roof tiles and of smelting and iron working slags is consistent with the evidence revealed during the preceding evaluation trenching to the west of the Apple Tree Inn (Worcester Archaeology 2016). However, unlike the 2016 works no evidence for structural remains was revealed during the current works perhaps suggesting that Roman occupation is confined to the west of Watery Lane, with the current site being within the associated agricultural hinterland. It is noteworthy that the eastern-most trenches excavated in 2016 similarly only identified ditches and pits suggestive of agricultural activity.

Medieval

- 8.5 In Trenches 1 and 2 the remains of two ditches, 105 and 207, aligned broadly perpendicular to each other, were identified (Fig. 2). Pottery dating to the mid 13th-mid 14th century was retrieved from fill 104 within ditch 105. Such evidence suggests these possibly seem to form part of a field system on a slightly different alignment to the Roman field system and the assemblage of mid 13th-mid 14th century AD pottery was retrieved from ditch fill 104, suggesting that the Roman field system may have been re-ordered during the medieval period.

Post medieval/Modern

- 8.6 Subsequent to the filling of the Roman and medieval features a thick (up to 0.50m) soil developed suggestive of being subject to an arable regime. Although no evidence for furrows was revealed during the current works, the possibility that the site was subject to ridge and furrow cultivation cannot be ignored. Late 19th-century OS maps indicate that the current site was an orchard, a land use frequently utilising areas of former ridge and furrow in the Severn Vale. The two tree-throws revealed within Trench 2 may be indicative of the removal of the orchard in the later 20th century. By 1936 the garden of Green Acres house had been laid out in the eastern extent of the site. It remains undetermined whether the quarry pit identified in Trench 5 may be broadly contemporary.

Un-phased features

- 8.7 The remains of two undated postholes with loose were identified in Trenches 2 and 4. Their unconsolidated nature suggests they may be fairly modern.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Busby, assisted by Jess Stevens and Paolo Guarino. The report was written by Peter Busby. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman. The archive has been compiled by Peter Busby, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

10. REFERENCES

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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
1	101	Layer		Topsoil	Black sand silt	>25	>2	0.19	
1	102	Layer		Subsoil	Very dark grey brown silt clay with 15% rounded gravel/cobbles and 5% angular mudstone cobbles	>25	>2	0.18	
1	103	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown silt clay with 5% round gravel/cobbles	>25	>2	0.11	
1	104	Fill	105	Ditch fill	Grey black silt clay with 10% rounded and angular cobbles	>6.5	0.78	0.14	MC13-MC14
1	105	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>6.5	0.78	0.14	
1	106	Fill	107	Treethrow fill	Dark grey brown sand silt	0.91	0.42	-	
1	107	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular cut in plan, not excavated	0.91	0.42	-	
1	108	Fill	109	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt sand with 20% angular mudstone cobbles and small boulders and 5% rounded gravel	>1.9	1.55	0.44	LC3-C4
1	109	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear with moderate/steep sloping sides and flat base	>1.9	1.55	0.44	
1	110	Layer		Natural	Yellow brown clay with 15% angular mudstone cobbles/boulders and 5% rounded gravel	>25	>2	>0.5	
2	201	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sand silt	>25	>2	0.25	
2	202	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown sand silt	>25	>2	0.25	
2	203	Layer		Relict subsoil	Light blue grey sand silt	>0.15	>2	0.3	
2	204	Layer		Natural	Yellow mottled clay and orange sand	>25	>2	>0.4	
2	205	Cut		Quarry pit	Western side only seen in section which is moderately sloping down to a flat base	>3.2	-	0.6	
2	206	Fill	205	Quarry Pit fill	Dark blue grey silt clay with 15% rounded pebbles	>3.2	-	0.6	
2	207	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and rounded base	>2.1	1.8	0.55	
2	208	Fill	207	Lower ditch fill	Light yellow grey fine sand	>2.1	1.2	0.2	
2	209	Fill	207	Upper ditch fill	Grey sand silt with >1 mudstone angular pebbles	>2.1	1.6	0.35	
2	210	Cut		Quarry pit	Only seen in section, it has steep sides and rounded base	-	1.4	0.65	
2	211	Fill	210	Lower quarry pit fill	Dark blue grey sand clay seen only in section	-	0.6	0.65	
2	212	Fill	210	2nd quarry pit fill	Brown mottled orange silt clay with 5% rounded pebbles seen only in section	-	0.8	0.45	
2	213	Fill	210	3rd quarry pit fill	Very dark grey sandy silt with 25% angular gravel/pebbles	-	0.16	0.45	
2	214	Fill	210	Last quarry pit fill	Brown mottled grey sand clay with 5% rounded pebbles	-	1.4	0.3	
2	215	Fill	216	Quarry pit fill	Dark grey silt clay with 5% mudstone fragments	>4	1.5	0.45	LC3-C4
2	216	Cut		Quarry pit	Irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and irregular concave base	>4	>1.8	0.6	
2	217	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear not	>2.35	1.7	-	

					excavated				
2	218	Fill	217	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt sand with 20% angular mudstone cobbles and small boulders	>2.35	1.7	-	
2	219	Cut		Treethrow	Shallow irregular cut	-	0.3	0.05	
2	220	Fill	219	Treethrow fill	Grey brown silt clay	-	0.3	0.05	
2	221	Cut		Treethrow	Shallow irregular cut	-	0.3	0.05	
2	222	Fill	221	Treethrow fill	Grey brown silt clay	-	0.3	0.05	
2	223	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear with a clear northern butt end. Not excavated	1.88	0.4	-	
2	224	Fill	223	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown silt clay. Not excavated	1.88	0.4	-	
2	225	Cut		Posthole	A circular cut in plan. Not excavated	-	0.4	-	
2	226	Fill	225	Posthole fill	Loose dark grey brown silt clay. Not excavated	-	0.4	-	
2	227	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated linear with slightly convex moderately sloping sides and possible flat base	>10	>1.6	0.5	
2	228	Fill	227	Upper ditch fill	Grey silt clay with 5% large mudstone fragments	>10	>1.6	0.5	MC3-C4
2	229	Fill	227	Lower ditch fill	Brown mottled orange silt sand with fine gravel	>10	>0.5	0.25	
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt	>26	>2	0.28	
3	302	Layer		Subsoil	Brown sand silt	>26	>2	0.42	
3	303	Layer		Relict soil	Light brown grey sand silt clay	>26	>2	0.14	MC3-C4
3	304	Layer		Relict subsoil	Light grey sand silt	>26	>2	0.26	C2-C4
3	305	Layer		Natural	Orange silt sand	>26	>2	0.21	
3	306	Cut		Quarry pit	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and uneven base	6.3	>0.7	0.98	
3	307	Fill	306	First quarry pit fill	Light red brown grey sand silt with 1% small round stones	>0.95	>0.84	0.4	
3	308	Fill	306	Second quarry pit fill	Light grey red brown silt clay with 1% small round stones	>0.95	>0.74	0.44	
3	309	Fill	306	Final quarry pit fill	Brown grey clay silt with 5% angular cobbles	>0.95	>0.68	0.35	MC3-C4
3	310	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear which turns 90° to the E, at N end of the Trench. It has steep sides and rounded/concave base	>21	0.68	0.28	
3	311	Fill	310	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown silt clay	>21	0.68	0.28	MC3-C4
3	312	Layer		Natural	Dark orange sandy gravel	>1	>1	0.08	
3	313	Layer		Natural	Brown yellow clay	>2	>1.5	0.2	
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey sand silt	>20	>2	0.3	
4	402	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown grey sand clay	>20	>2	0.3	
4	403	Layer		Relict soil	Grey silt clay	>20	>2	0.3	
4	404	Layer		Natural	Light yellow grey clay	>20	>2	>0.3	
4	405	Fill	407	Final pit fill	Light grey silt clay with 1% charcoal flecks	>3.3	>0.85	0.2	C2-C4
4	406	Fill	407	First pit fill	Light grey sand silt with 1% round pebbles				RB
4	407	Cut		Pit	Irregular, multi faceted cut in plan with genially sloping sides and irregular flat base	>3.3	>0.85	0.3	
4	408	Fill	409	Posthole fill	Loose dark brown sand silt with 5% larger assorted cobbles. Not excavated	-	0.4	-	
4	409	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, not excavated	-	0.4	-	

5	501	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt	>13.9	>2	0.28	
5	502	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow brown silt clay	>13.9	>2	0.22	
5	503	Layer		Natural	Light grey yellow silt clay	>13.9	>2	>0.1	
5	504	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular sub circular in plan Not excavated	0.8	0.54	-	
5	505	Fill	504	Tree Throw fill	Light grey clay Not excavated	0.8	0.54	-	
5	506	Cut		Quarry pit	N side of a large feature in S end of trench, not excavated	>3.2	>2	-	
5	507	Fill	506	Quarry pit fill	Mixed yellow brown silt clay, not excavated	>3.2	>2	-	
5	508	Cut		Animal burial	Rectangular in plan, not excavated	>1	>0.3	-	
5	509	Fill	508	Animal burial fill		>1	>0.3	-	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
104	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11B	1	19	MC13-MC14
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	TF20	1	38	
	Roman pottery	Greyware	TF20	1	6	
	Medieval pottery	Oolitic limestone-tempered ware	TF41	1	14	
	Medieval pottery	Worcester sandy coarseware	TF91	4	194	
	Medieval pottery	Fine purple/brown fabric	SQ	1	27	
108	Roman pottery	Baetican amphora	TF10A	1	219	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4	5	92	
	Roman pottery	Imitation black-burnished ware	TF20	2	37	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b	9	276	
	Roman pottery	Oxford fine oxidised fabric	TF20	1	28	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	TF20	2	18	
	Roman pottery	Micaceous greyware	TF5	2	34	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula		1	138	
	Roman glass	Vessel		1	13	
	Industrial Waste	Slag, including tap slag		7	618	
215	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4	1	66	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11B	12	124	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	TF20	1	3	
	Roman pottery	Greyware	TF20	1	2	
	Industrial Waste	Slag		1	273	
228	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4	1	6	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Oxford Red-slipped ware	TF12A	3	30	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11B	6	213	
	Coal			1	8	
303	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8B	2	104	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	East Gaulish samian	TF8C	1	50	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11B	9	324	
	Roman pottery	Imitation black-burnished ware	TF20	1	22	
	Roman pottery	Micaceous greyware	TF5	1	13	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	TF20	1	49	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegulae, fragment		3	2242	
	Industrial Waste	Slag		3	2409	
Fired Clay			1	38		
304	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4	1	3	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11B	2	16	
309	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4	3	77	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11B	5	29	
	Roman pottery	Micaceous greyware	TF5	1	7	
	Roman pottery	Oxford fine oxidised fabric	TF20	1	4	
	Industrial Waste	Slag, including tap slag		8	693	
Burnt stone			1	45		

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
311	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8C	1	10	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Oxford Red-slipped ware	TF12A	1	4	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11B	6	128	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	TF20	1	10	
	Roman pottery	Micaceous greyware	TF5	1	10	
	Industrial Waste	Slag		1	72	
405	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black- burnished ware	TF4	3	10	C2-C4
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	31	
	Industrial Waste	Slag		1	269	
406	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11B	2	13	RB

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

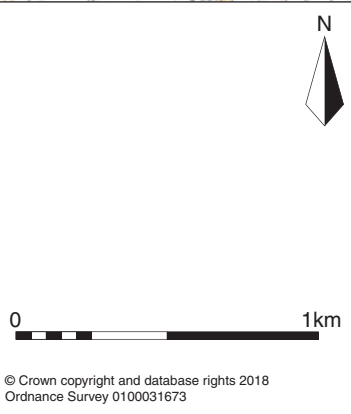
Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) ,weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Roman							
	108	4		1		5	494
216	215	2				2	497
227	228	3	1			4	287
	304	3				3	452
306	309			4		4	20
407	405				1	1	3
Subtotal		12	1	5	1	19	1753
Medieval							
105	104	2	1			3	167
Total		14	2	5	1	22	
Weight		1861	25	31	3	1920	

Bos = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle size mammal; Ind = indeterminant

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Green Acres, Minsterworth, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2018 at Green Acres, Main Road, Minsterworth, Gloucestershire. A total of five trenches was excavated.</p> <p>A shallow, sandy-gravel filled combe was identified running north/south adjacent and parallel to Watery Lane within which a Roman relict soil was identified. The soil was cut by Roman quarry pits, presumably exploiting the sands, gravels and clays in the area. The remains of a Roman field system were also identified in the western extent of the site. Pottery recovered from these deposits and features predominantly dates to the 3rd-4th century AD.</p> <p>Evidence for two medieval ditches, dating to the 12th-14th century AD, was revealed in the north-western extent of the site.</p> <p>Later activity is restricted to a 19th-20th century quarry pit in the east of the site and animal burials within the garden of Green Acres house. The remains of two undated postholes and two areas of tree root disturbance were also identified.</p>	
Project dates	19-21 February 2018	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Not known	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Main Road, Minsterworth	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.52ha	
Site co-ordinates	378840 217547	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Peter Busby	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Contents
Physical	The Museum of Gloucester	Ceramics, animal bone, slag
Paper	The Museum of Gloucester	Trench and context sheets, drawings
Digital	The Museum of Gloucester	Digital photos, drawings
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Green Acres, Main Road, Minsterworth, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 18115		




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PROJECT TITLE
 Green Acres, Main Road, Minsterworth,
 Gloucestershire
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan
DRAWN BY CP **PROJECT NO.** 6528 **FIGURE NO.**
CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 26/02/2018
APPROVED BY CB **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000 **1**



- site boundary
- overhead cable buffer
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- modern
- relict soil
- treethrow
- section location



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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

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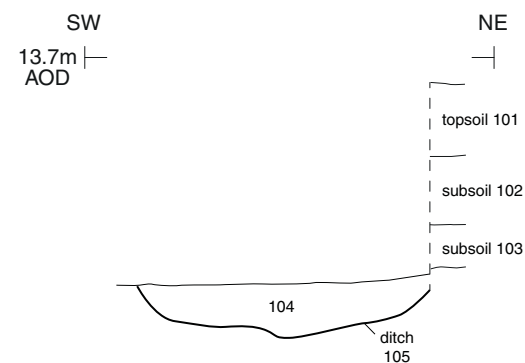
PROJECT TITLE
Green Acres, Main Road, Minsterworth, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing identified archaeological features

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	6528	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/02/2018	
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE@A3	1:400	2

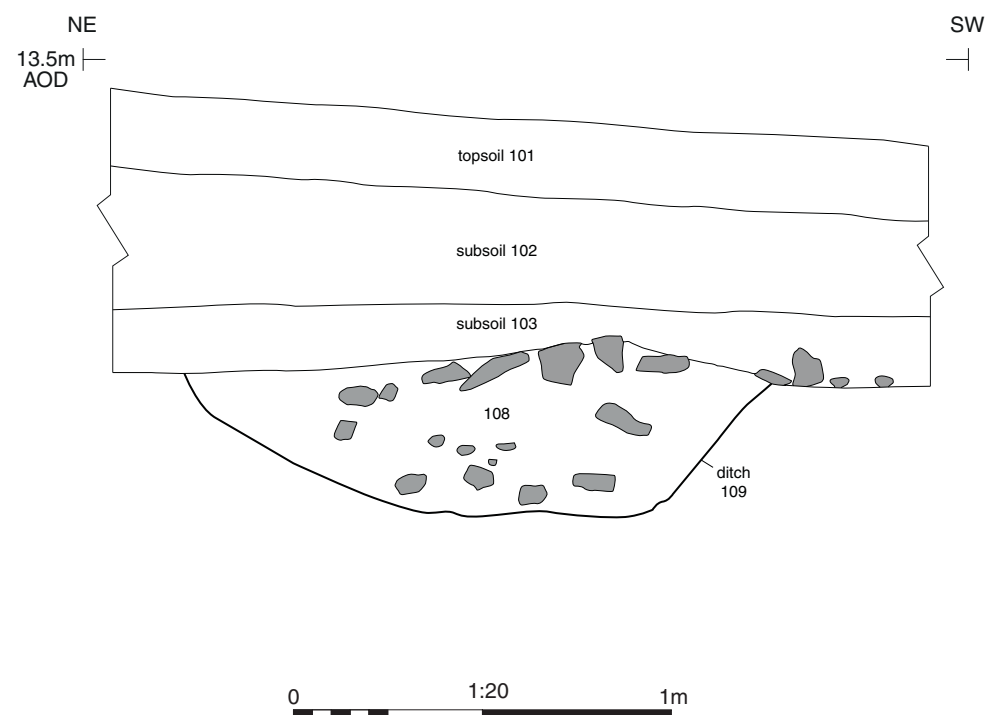
P:\6528 Green Acres Main Road Minsterworth Glos E\VAL\Illustration\Drafts\6528 Green Acres Fig 02.dwg

Section AA



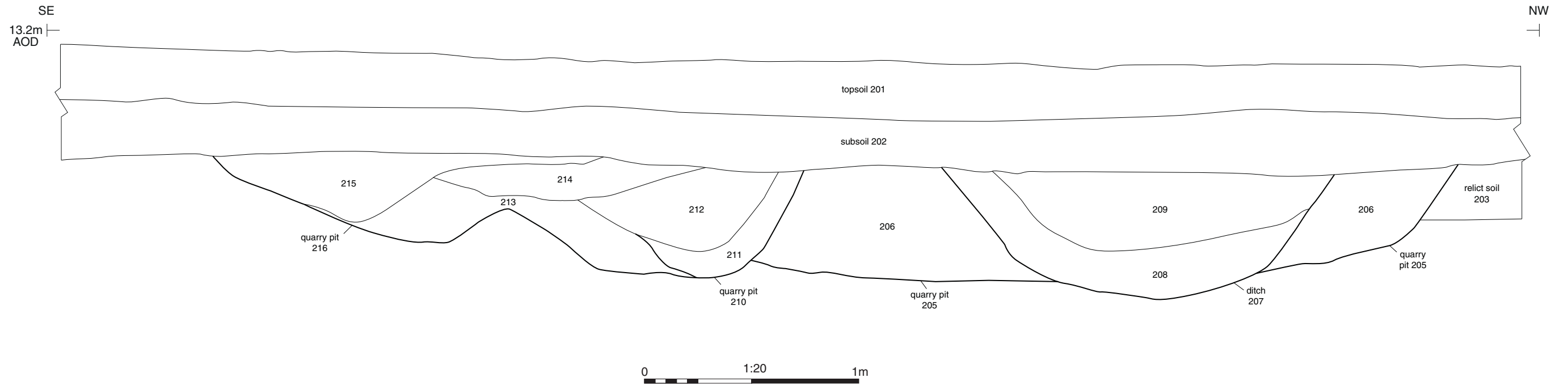
Trench 1, east facing section through ditch 105 (scale 1m)

Section BB



Trench 1, north-west facing section through ditch 109 (scale 1m)

Section CC



Trench 2, north-east facing section through ditch 227 (scale 1m)



Trench 2 quarry pits, looking south-west (scales 2m)

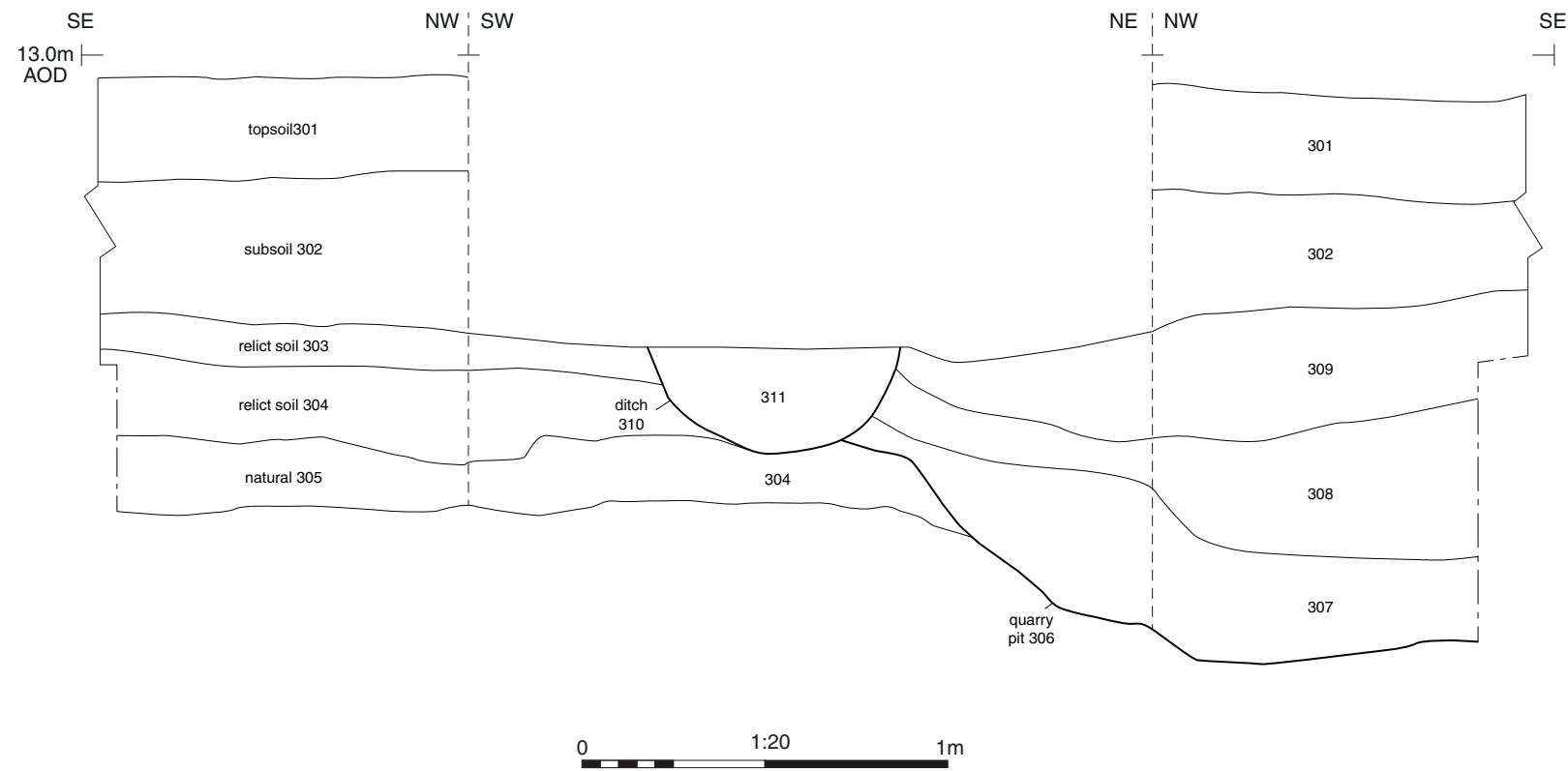

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: section and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/02/2018	
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE@A3	1:20	4

Section DD



Trench 3, north-eastern face of sondage through quarry pit 306 and ditch 310, looking north-west (scale 1m)



Trench 3, north-western face of sondage through quarry pit 306 and ditch 310, looking north-east (scale 1m)



Trench 3, south-western face of sondage through quarry pit 306 and ditch 310, looking south-east (scale 1m)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	6528	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/02/2018	5
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE	A3 1:20	



Trench 4, features in western end of trench, looking west (scales 0.5m and 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: photograph

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	6528	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/02/2018	6
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE@A4	N/A	

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