

**LAND ADJACENT TO ORCHARD
HOUSE, UPPER UP
SOUTH CERNEY
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RECORDING**

For

LKL TRADING

CA REPORT: 03129

OCTOBER 2007

COTSWOLD
ARCHAEOLOGY



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CA PROJECT: 1554
CA REPORT: 03129

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Summary

Site Name:	Land adjacent to Orchard House
Location:	Upper Up, South Cerney, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SU 04350 9692
Type:	Programme of Archaeological Recording
Date:	27 May-16 June 2003, 30 September-4 October 2004
Planning Reference:	CT8163/J & K
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester
Site Code:	OHU 03

A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling, garage, and driveway on land adjacent to Orchard House, Upper Up, South Cerney, Gloucestershire.

Medieval activity was represented by six ditches, small pit/posthole alignments and larger pits, probable quarry pits, containing evidence of industrial waste. The presence of a whittle-tang knife may indicate settlement of Saxon origins in the vicinity of the site, probably contemporary with the burials recorded to the south-west at the Royal Oak. The existence of quarry pits and other pits backfilled with domestic rubbish and industrial waste suggests that by the 12th/13th centuries the site certainly lay close to, or on the very periphery of, a settlement. Waste from these pits suggests that some form of ironworking took place close to the periphery of the settlement. The ditches recorded may represent the enclosure boundaries or field system of the settlement, with further fencing or post-built structures represented by pit/posthole alignments.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May-June 2003 and September-October 2004 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological recording for the client on behalf of LKL Trading on land adjacent to Orchard House, Upper Up, South Cerney, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SU 04350 9692; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The programme of archaeological recording was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consents for the construction of a new dwelling, garage, and driveway (Planning ref: CT8163/J & K). The objective of the programme was to record all archaeological remains exposed during the development.
- 1.3 The archaeological fieldwork was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological recording prepared by Mr Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer (SAO) at Gloucestershire County Council, the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and with subsequent written schemes of investigation (WSIs) produced by CA (2003 & 2004) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Mr Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999), and the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* issued by Gloucestershire County Council (1995).

The site

- 1.4 The development area comprises approximately 0.17ha of overgrown grassland with several large trees present. It is bounded to the north and east by adjacent properties, to the south by the street known as Upper Up and to the west by the existing house.
- 1.5 The underlying geology comprises First Terrace River Gravels (BGS 1974).

Archaeological background

- 1.6 Archaeological interest in the site arises from its situation within South Cerney village which is known to have pre-conquest origins, and a charter is known from AD999. The core of the historic village lies around the large church of All Hallows, a medieval structure situated some 600m to the north-east of the study area, with the earliest features of the church being Norman (CAT 2001, 4). Recently a number of small-scale excavations within the confines of the present day village have shown that it overlies the medieval village (Oakeshott 1999, 120 & GCCAS 2003). However there is little archaeological evidence at present to suggest where the Saxon settlement was situated.
- 1.7 Three excavations have been undertaken in close proximity to the study area. Work at the Royal Oak (150m to the south-west) revealed five skeletons in four distinct burials. One of these burials contained two bodies and featured coffin clasps which compared stylistically with Saxon examples from the site of St Oswald's in Gloucester. The burials were sealed by a sterile layer which was in turn sealed by a layer containing 12th to 14th-century medieval pottery. Work at Ponderosa (50m to the north) revealed Romano-British pottery, medieval pottery and a medieval spindle whorl. A Roman Dupondius and a copper handled knife dating to the mid 16th-century were found at Albertine 180m to the north of the study area (information supplied by M. Oakeshott). An archaeological evaluation in 2003 at Walnut Tree Farmhouse, around 25m to the south of Orchard House, revealed two possible medieval pits and a post-medieval ditch (GCCAS 2003).

Methodology

- 1.8 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSIs (CA 2003 & 2004). An archaeologist supervised excavation of the footprint for the proposed house, garage and driveway. These were excavated by a mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. All archaeological features were then excavated by hand. All identified deposits were recorded in accordance with the CA Technical manual 1 *Excavation Recording Manual* (1996). A full written, drawn and photographic record of the project was compiled in accordance with the WSI. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with

the CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003), and no samples were taken. All artefactual material was bagged and numbered with unique numbers relating to the context record. This was done in accordance with the CA Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).

- 1.9 Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the finds and site archive will be deposited with Corinium museum, Cirencester.

2. RESULTS

- 2.1 The natural gravel substrate 104 was revealed at an average depth of 0.4m below present ground level. This was overlain by silty sand and clay subsoil 103 averaging 0.2m in thickness, which was in turn sealed by 0.05m of modern make-up 102. This was overlain by the modern topsoil 101, averaging 0.15m in thickness.

Ditches (Figs 3 & 4)

- 2.2 The gravel was cut by six ditches, of which four contained artefactual material (105, 152, 163, and 165) that dating from the 12th to 13th-centuries. Ditch 163 also contained part of a composite type comb with stamped ring and dot decoration and a typical pre-Norman conquest 'seax' iron whittle-tang knife, both of which dated to the early medieval period (c. 11th to 13th centuries). Two of the ditches (152, and 165) contain evidence in the form of a slumped fill (Fig 4; sections 2 & 3) that suggests a bank was evident prior to abandonment. It appears evident that ditch 105 terminates just south of the limit of excavation. Ditch 163 terminates just after being cut by ditch 234.

Quarry pits (Figs 3 & 4)

- 2.3 Three large pits, probably the result of quarrying, were also identified (144, 147, and 150), two of which were intercutting, and all of which were contained a substantial quantity of artefactual material. This comprised of medieval pottery, mainly Cotswold Oolitic ware, animal bone, a single nail head within pit 144, and industrial slag from pits 147 and 150. A number of Lava quern fragments were recovered from pit 144 but are too fragmentary to identify form or provide a date. Associated with two of these large pits 144 and 147 was a very shallow linear cut 156 that also contained a quantity of domestic waste material, including animal bone and pottery fragments.

Pit group A (Fig. 3)

- 2.4 Pit group A comprised of seven irregular shaped pits and postholes, of which four contained artefactual material (113, 126, 138 and 142) dated between the 12th and 13th centuries. While this material consisted mainly of animal bone it also included a small quantity of industrial slag within pit 138. Pit 126 along with pits/postholes 128, 113, and 121 may form a south-west/north-east alignment, although this extends beyond the limit of excavation and cannot therefore be proven.

Pit group B (Fig. 3)

- 2.5 Pit group B comprises of six irregular shaped pits and postholes. A small quantity of artefactual evidence was recovered from pit 131, unfortunately this consisted solely of fired clay, and as such no provisional dating can be given. It is possible that postholes 110, 115, and 117 may again form a south-west/north-east alignment; unfortunately once again this extends beyond the limit of excavation and cannot be proven.

Finds

- 2.6 Apart from two sherds of Roman pottery that appear to be residual within later features the vast majority of the finds consisted of four distinct medieval fabrics and domestic animal bone. The most abundant fabric (over 80% by count) represents a variety of the 'cotswold oolithic' wares (Cirencester type TF 202), which can be dated to the earlier medieval period and comprised plain jars and cooking pots. Other types of wares included 'Minety Ware' (Cirencester type TF 200) and medieval sandy wares of uncertain source.
- 2.7 Other material included a composite type bone comb with a stamped ring and dot decoration and an iron whittle-tang knife typical of pre-Norman Conquest 'seax' type, both dated to the early medieval period (c. 11th to 13th centuries). Fragments of ferrous slag was also found, and although non were diagnostic of process they clearly represent the presence of industrial activity within the local area.

3. DISCUSSION

Saxon

- 3.1 Artefacts of possible Saxon date include a whittle-tang knife and composite type bone comb, both found within a medieval ditch (163). The whittle-tang knife is known to have pre Norman Conquest origins, and although the same type of knife carried on into the early medieval period, the length and angle of the blade changed, so this is likely to be an earlier example. While the finds have been redeposited within a later feature, it is possible that they represent earlier activity within the local vicinity.

Medieval

- 3.2 The majority of features within the excavated area date from the medieval period, these can be divided into three categories; quarry pitting, two groups of smaller pits/postholes, and ditches.
- 3.3 The three large pits may represent the corner of a quarrying complex to the south-west of the site. Due to the thin-banded nature of the gravel it is clear that these pits were used to extract the local bedrock, which comprises of the Greater Oolite. This type of stone is hard weathering and used extensively as building stone throughout the local area. Once this quarrying had taken place the large voids were used as a series of rubbish pits, the backfill of which contained quantities of animal bone and various artefactual material dating between the 12th and the 13th centuries. This material also included a quantity of slag that suggests the existence of ironworking in the vicinity.
- 3.4 While five pits contained artefacts only two (126 & 138) from pit group A can be given a provisional date with any certainty. Pit 138 contained large quantities of waste material and appears to be a rubbish pit, suggesting the site lay close to the edge of domestic settlement in the 12th-13th centuries.
- 3.5 Ditch 163 appears to have been a fairly small field boundary containing artefactual material from between the 11th and 15th centuries. This suggests the boundary was in use for a substantial length of time and was periodically cleaned and re-excavated. Ditches (152, 165 and 230) show evidence of banking along their western edges, preserved as a slumped fill within the surviving ditch that occurred through natural erosional processes, the artefactual evidence recovered dated to

between the 12th and 13th centuries. It is clear from the size and construction of these features that they were an important part of the landscape, their orientation in relation to each other suggest that they were perhaps part of an entranceway into either a field system or enclosure. However, it is impossible to provide a specific conclusion as the majority of such a 'complex' would lie outside the excavation area. Pit groups A and B appear to be broadly aligned south-west/north-east and may represent structural remains of fenced boundaries, timber buildings or temporary structures. Unfortunately as before, these features are difficult to interpret as they extend beyond the area of excavation.

Conclusion

- 3.6 The presence of the whittle-tang knife may indicate settlement of Saxon origins in the vicinity of the site, probably contemporary with the burials recorded at the Royal Oak (see 1.7 above). The existence of quarry pits and other pits backfilled with domestic rubbish and industrial waste suggests that by the 12th/13th centuries the site certainly lay close to, or on the very periphery of, a settlement. Waste from these pits suggests that some form of ironworking took place close to the periphery of the settlement. The ditches recorded may represent the enclosure boundaries or field system of the settlement, with further fencing or post-built structures represented by the pit/posthole alignments.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Webster assisted by Nick Corcos, Darran Muddiman, Heather Hiron, and Lesley Cross, this report was compiled by Jonathan Webster. The illustrations were prepared by Peter Moore. The archive has been compiled by Jonathan Webster, and prepared for deposition by Ed McSloy. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

(101)	Topsoil: Dark grey brown silty sand to clay.
(102)	Man-made consolidation layer: mid brownish grey silty sand to gravel.
(103)	Subsoil: Dark brownish grey silty sand and clay mix.
(104)	Natural: Light greyish yellow silty sand to gravel with occasional patches of light yellow clay.
[105]	Cut of ditch: Linear in plan running northeast-southwest, steeply sloped sides leading to a concave base.
(106)	Single fill of [105]: Mid greyish brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
[107]	Cut of drain pipe: Linear in plan running north-south, steeply sloped sides leading to a flat base.
(108)	Single fill of [107]: Light greyish brown silty sand to gravel, contains clay drainage pipe.
[109]	Cut of posthole: Circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base.
(110)	Single fill of [109]: Mid greyish brown silty sand to gravel.
[111]	Cut of posthole: Circular in plan with moderate sides leading to a concave base.
(112)	Single fill of [111]: Light greyish brown silty sand to gravel.
[113]	Cut of pit: Square in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base.
(114)	Single fill of [114]: Dark brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
[115]	Cut of posthole: Oval in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base.
(116)	Single fill of [115]: Mid greyish brown silty clay to gravel, occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
[117]	Cut of posthole: Circular in shape with gently sloping sides leading to a concave base.
(118)	Single fill of [117]: Mid brown silty clay, rounded limestone pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
[119]	Cut of posthole: Circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base.
(120)	Single fill of [119]: Dark brownish grey silty sand to gravel.
[121]	Cut of possible posthole: Circular in plan with irregular sloping sides leading to a convex base.
(122)	Single fill of [121]: Mid brownish grey silty gravel.
[123]	Cut of possible posthole: Sub-circular in plan with steep sides leading to a southern sloping base.
(124)	Upper fill of [123]: Mid orange brown clay to gravel, occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
(125)	Lower fill of [123]: Mid brownish orange silty clay to gravel, occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
[126]	Cut of pit: Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a concave base.
(127)	Single fill of [126]: Mid brownish grey silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
[128]	Cut of animal burrow: Irregular S shape in plan, orientated northeast-southwest with irregular sides leading to a concave base.
(129)	Upper fill of [128]: Mid brownish orange silty clay to gravel, occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
(130)	Lower fill of [128]: Mid brownish orange silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
[131]	Animal burrow: Sub-circular shape in plan, orientated north-west with steep sides leading to a convex base.
(132)	Single fill of [131]: Dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
(133)	Alluvial layer: Yellow silty clay.
(134)	Alluvial layer: Blueish grey sandy clay.
(135)	Alluvial Layer: Orange-yellow silty sand.
[136]	Cut of Tree bole: Circular in plan with irregular sides leading to a convex base.
(137)	Single fill of [136]: Dark reddish purple clay-silt to gravel with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
[138]	Cut of pit: Sub circular in plan, orientated east-west with very steep sides leading to a flat base.
(139)	Upper fill of [138]: Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
[140]	Lower fill of [138]: Mid greyish brown silty sand.
(141)	VOID
[142]	Cut of pit: Sub circular in plan orientated east-west with steep sides leading to a flat base.
(143)	Single fill of [142]: dark greyish brown silty sand to gravel.
[144]	Cut of quarry pit: Sub-circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base.
(145)	Upper fill of [144]: Dark greyish brown clay-silt to gravel with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
(146)	Lower fill of [144]: Dark grey clay-silt to gravel.
[147]	Cut of quarry pit: Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides to a concave base.
(148)	Lower fill of [147]: Mid brownish grey clay-silt to gravel with occasional large boulders.
(149)	Upper fill of [147]: Mid greyish brown clay-silt to gravel.
[150]	Cut of quarry pit: Circular in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base.
(151)	Upper fill of [150]: Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout and occasional large boulders.
[152]	Cut of ditch: Linear in plan running northeast-southwest with moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base.
(153)	Main fill of [152]: Mid greyish brown sandy clay-silt to gravel.

[154]	Cut of ditch: Linear in plan running northwest-southeast, moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base.
(155)	Main fill of [154]: Mid greyish brown silty sand to gravel.
[156]	Cut of linear pit: Linear in plan orientated east-west, gently sloping sides leading to a concave base.
(157)	Single fill of [156]: Mid greyish brown silty clay to gravel with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.
(158)	Primary fill of [154]: Mid greyish brown silty sand to gravel.
(159)	Lower fill of [150]: Dark greyish brown silty clay with high organic content and root activity.
(160)	Primary fill of [152]: Mid greyish brown silty sand to gravel.
[161]	Cut of posthole: Sub-circular in plan orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, with moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base.
(162)	Single fill of [161]: Mid greyish brown silty sand to gravel.
[163]	Cut of ditch: Linear in plan running north-south, Moderately sloping sides to a concave base.
(164)	Single fill of [163]: Dark grey silty sand to gravel.
[165]	Cut of ditch: Same as [154].
(166)	Main fill of [165]: Same as (155).
(167)	Primary fill of [165]: Same as (158).
[230]	Cut of ditch: Same as [152].
(231)	Fill of [230]: Same as (153).
[232]	Cut of ditch: Same as [163].
(233)	Fill of [232]: Mid grey blue silty sand to gravel.
[234]	Cut of ditch: Linear in plan orientated east-west, moderately sloping sides, base not known as cut away by tree-bowle.
(235)	Fill of [234]: Mid grey blue silty sand.
(236)	Fill of [230]: Same as (160).

APPENDIX 2: THE FINDS BY SAM INDER AND ED MCSLOY

The archaeological work at Orchard House resulted in the recovery small quantities of pottery, animal bone, worked bone, ironworking slag and iron items. Most of the pottery, as well as an iron knife and a bone comb fragment, date to the earlier medieval period. A concordance of all finds by context s presented below.

The Pottery

Pottery amounting to 53 sherds (916g) was recovered from 13 contexts. The majority of the pottery dates to the medieval period with a small quantity of Roman and post-medieval material also present. For the purpose of assessment, the pottery was scanned by context and sorted into fabrics macroscopically or with the assistance of a low-powered binocular microscope. The pottery has been quantified by sherd count and weight per fabric type (table 1). Pottery fabrics are matched against the Cirencester pottery type series (Ireland 1998, 115-9).

Condition is generally good with limited incidence of abrasion. The average sherd weight is high at 15.8g and suggests the assemblage has been subjected to minimal disturbance.

Roman

Two sherds (51g) of Roman pottery were recovered and would seem to be residual occurring alongside medieval or post-medieval material. Both sherds are products of the local north Wilts industry and are only broadly dateable to the 2nd to 4th centuries.

Medieval

A total of 45 sherds (762g) of medieval pottery were recovered of which the majority is identified as Cotswold Oolitic ware (Cirencester-type TF 202). This ware type is well known throughout this region and is characteristic of the earlier medieval period, dating to the 12th or early 13th centuries. The forms also support an early date with numerous examples of jars/cooking pots with simple, sharply everted rims and bowls with bead rims present. Single sherds of coarse sandy reduced ware and a finer buff-firing sandy ware were retrieved, and although of uncertain source are likely to be of comparable date to the earlier medieval material. Five sherds Minety type ware (Cirencester-type TF 200), a type well known in the area and dateable to between the late 12th to 15th centuries, were also recovered. Represented forms comprise two jars with everted rims.

A number of medieval vessels, including a bowl sherd from 145 and cooking pots from 101, 145 and 146, show traces of external sooting from use.

Post-medieval/modern

Six sherds (103g) of post-medieval or early modern pottery were recovered. Ashton Keynes type glazed and earthenware sherds are most numerous and a 17th to 18th date is likely for this material. Sherds of white china and unglazed earthenware (flowerpot type) were also recovered and are dated to the 19th century or later.

Other finds

Non-ceramic artefacts include seven metal artefacts and a single item of worked bone. Catalogue descriptions of the more diagnostic items are presented below. The remaining metal items comprise one iron nail and five unidentified fragmentary iron objects. The condition of the metalwork was assessed by specialist conservator (Esther Cameron). As part of this assessment all items were x-rayed (Plate 1535) to clarify form and elucidate constructional details. The metalwork is in moderate to good condition and is currently stable.

Iron knife

Iron whittle-tang knife no. 1 is typical of pre-Norman conquest 'seax' type knives, with characteristically angular blade profile. This form of knife continues into the early medieval period (c. 11th to 13th centuries), although the sharpness of angle and overall shortness in this instance is more characteristic of earlier (pre-conquest) examples (Goodall 1980, 80). X-raying of no. 1 indicated manufacture from a single strip of iron with no evidence for pattern welding or a separate welded cutting edge.

- 1 Context 164. Iron seax type knife. Complete. Whittle-tang, joining central portion of blade with rounded shoulders. Cutting edge is straight. Blade back is sharply angled at point c. 30mm from tip. Length 140mm. Blade width (at angle) 22mm, (at shoulder) 18mm.

Bone comb fragment

The fragmentary nature of no. 2 precludes exact classification. Sufficient remains for it to be identified as a single sided composite type, a form which has a long period of currency, extending between throughout the Anglo-Saxon and the earlier medieval periods (to c. 1400). The upward arching back and use of ring and dot are

characteristics of Middle Saxon combs (MacGregor 1985, 87), however, these can occur on later examples dating from the Late Saxon period (10th/11th centuries) up to the 13th century (MacGregor 1985, 88-91).

- 2 Context 164. *Worked bone*. Squared end-plate fragment from single-sided composite comb. Retains 3 teeth. Back rising gently, suggesting slightly arched form. Triple ring and dot motif decoration forming inward facing chevron to both faces at position level with missing side-plates. Partial rivet hole survives at break. Surviving length 16mm; width at end 31mm; width at break 33mm.

Fragments of lava quern weighing 73g were recovered from context 145. Lava was imported from the Niedermendig region of Germany in the Roman and later Saxon to medieval periods for use as domestic quern or mill stones. The material from 145 is too fragmented to identify form or to date.

Quantities of ferrous metallurgical residues were recovered from 4 contexts. None of the material is diagnostic of process, though clearly suggests the presence of industrial activity in the vicinity.

Statement of potential and requirements for further analysis

The medieval pottery and selected non-ceramic artefacts are of moderate significance, assisting in the dating and characterisation of archaeological deposits. Potential for further analysis is however restricted by the small size of the assemblage. The recording and level of reporting undertaken as part of the assessment is regarded as sufficiently detailed for this to form the major elements of the archive.

Finds Concordance

- us. 1 sherd Roman pottery (47g): North Wilts type greyware. Necked jar with hooked rim
1 sherd medieval pottery (12g): Cotswold oolitic type
- 101 3 sherds medieval pottery (74): Cotswold oolitic type
4 sherds modern pottery (59g): glazed and unglazed red earthenware; plain and transfer-print decorated white china
1 modern fe nail
1 stone roof tile fragment
burnt stone (78g)
animal bone weighing (1184g)
Spot-date: C20
- 103 1 sherd medieval pottery (9g): Cotswold oolitic type
animal bone weighing (148g)
Spot-date: C12-C13
- 106 1 sherd of medieval pottery (8g): Minety Ware
slag (141g)
1 worked flint flake
animal bone weighing (72g)
Spot-date: MC13-C15
- 114 animal bone weighing (2g)
- 127 1 sherd medieval pottery (4g): Cotswold oolitic type
animal bone weighing (2g)
Spot-date: C12-C13
- 132 3 fragments fired clay (4g)
- 139 3 sherds medieval pottery (19g): Cotswold oolitic type
1 fe nail
slag (53g)
animal bone weighing (392g)
Spot date: C12-C13
- 143 1 fragment burnt limestone
animal bone weighing (42g)
- 145 21 sherds medieval pottery (330g): Cotswold oolitic type includes everted rim jars and bead-rim bowl
Lava quern fragments (73g)
1 fe nail head
animal bone weighing (850g)

Spot date: C12-C13

- 146 4 sherds medieval pottery (94g): Cotswold oolitic type including everted rim jar
animal bone weighing (313g)
Spot date: C12-C13
- 148 animal bone weighing (470g)
- 149 1 sherd medieval pottery (14g): buff firing quartz tempered
animal bone weighing (174g)
slag (84g)
Spot-date: medieval
- 151 1 sherd modern pottery (14g): earthenware teapot fragment
1 sherd Roman pottery (4g): ?north Wilts oxidised ware beaker base
3 sherds medieval pottery (23g): Cotswold oolitic type; early medieval coarse sandy reduced ware
slag (39g)
bone comb fragment: single sided composite type
1 fe knife: whittle tang, angled back
animal bone weighing (440g)
Spot date: C12-C13/modern
- 157 2 sherds medieval pottery (20g): Minety Ware
animal bone weighing (1620g)
Spot date: MC13-C15
- 159 animal bone weighing (90g)
- 164 1 sherd medieval pottery (22g): Cotswold oolitic type
1 sherd of post-medieval pottery (14g): glazed red earthenware
1 worked flint flake
animal bone weighing (76g)
Spot-date: post-medieval
- 166 1 sherd medieval pottery (7g): Cotswold oolitic type. abraded
Spot date: C12-C13+

Table 1: Pottery quantification by type

Date	Description	Cirencester type	Count	Weight (g)
Roman	North Wilts type greyware	98	1	47
	North Wilts oxidised ware	98	1	4
medieval	Cotswold oolitic ware	TF202	38	604
	Minety ware	TF200	5	138
	Buff firing quartz tempered	TF243	1	14
	Coarse sandy reduced ware	TF243	1	6
Post-med/ modern	Glazed red earthenware	TF201	3	51
	Unglazed earthenware	TF252	1	45
	china	TF214	2	7
Total			53	916

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APPENDIX 3: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres above Ordnance Datum, calculated using the benchmark located at the Royal Oak (91.38m AOD).

Levels	Area of Excavation
Current ground level	0.00m (91.59m)
Limit of excavation/top of archaeological features	0.32m (91.26m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level, lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD

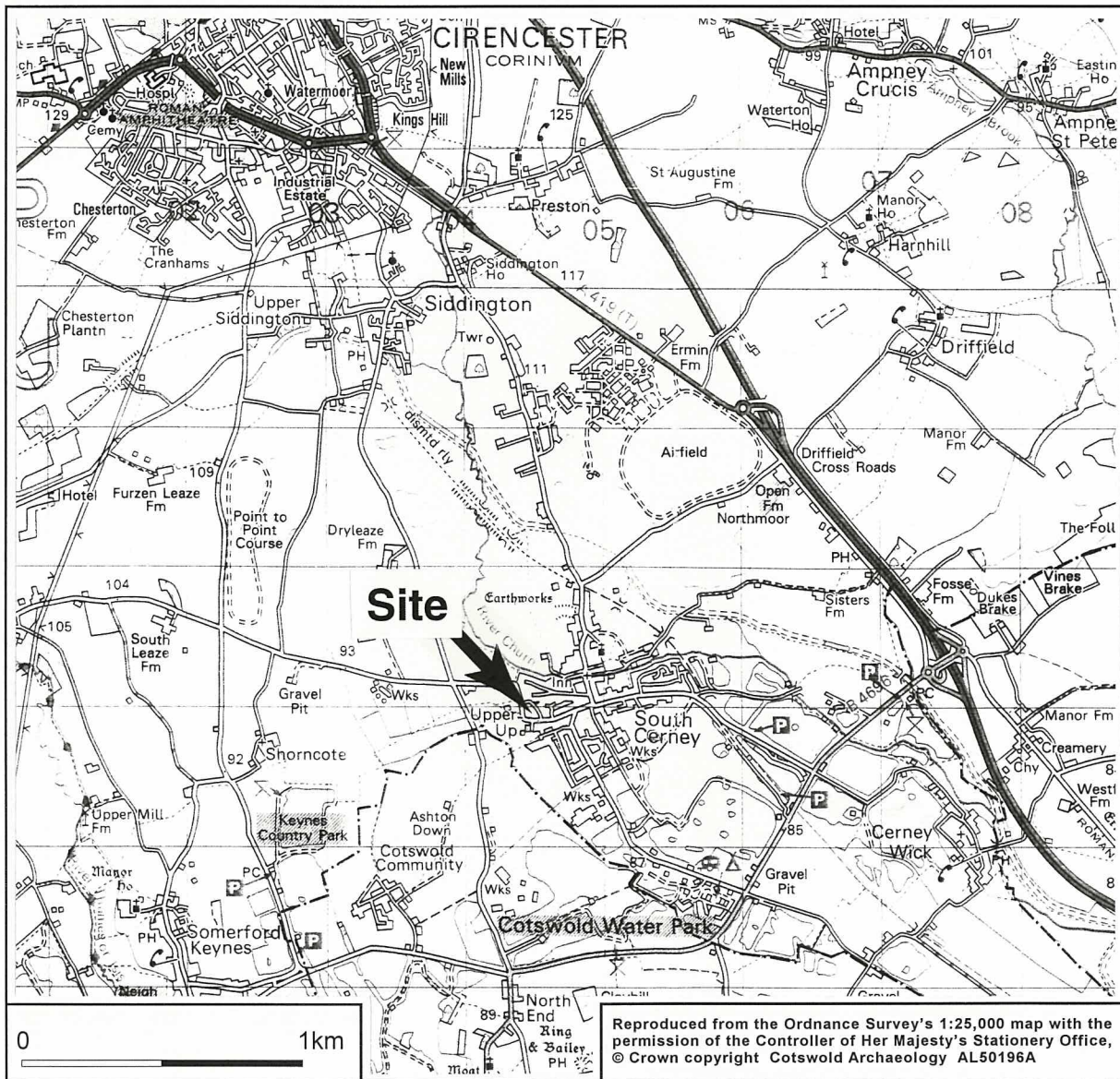
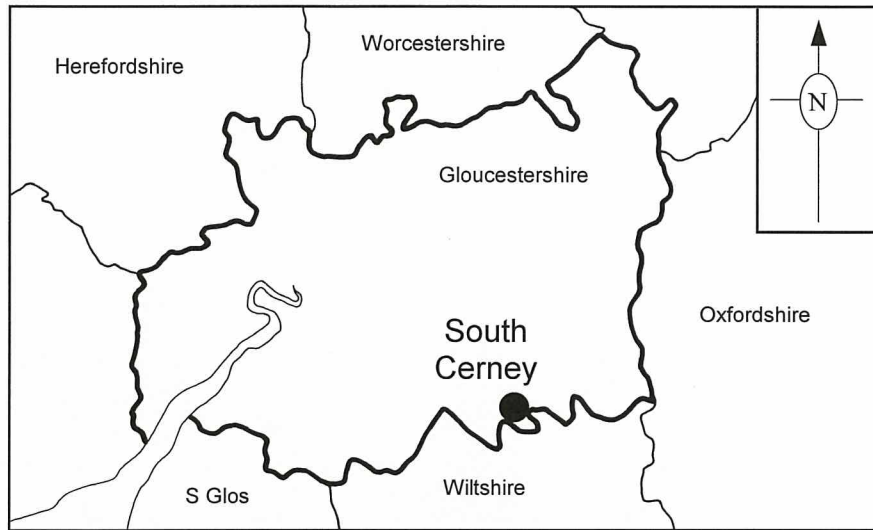


Fig. 1 Site location plan

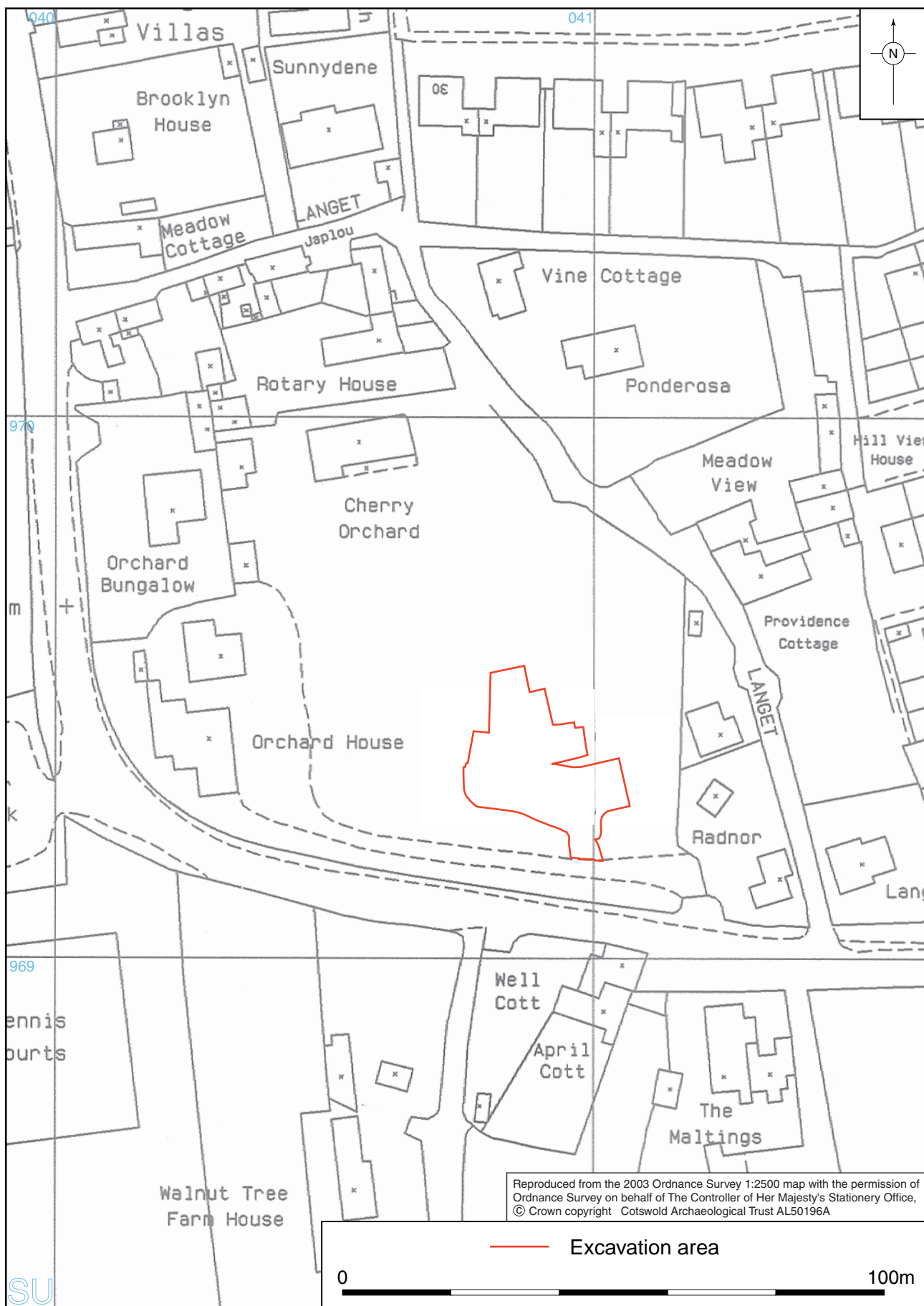


Fig. 2 Extent of excavation (1:1000)

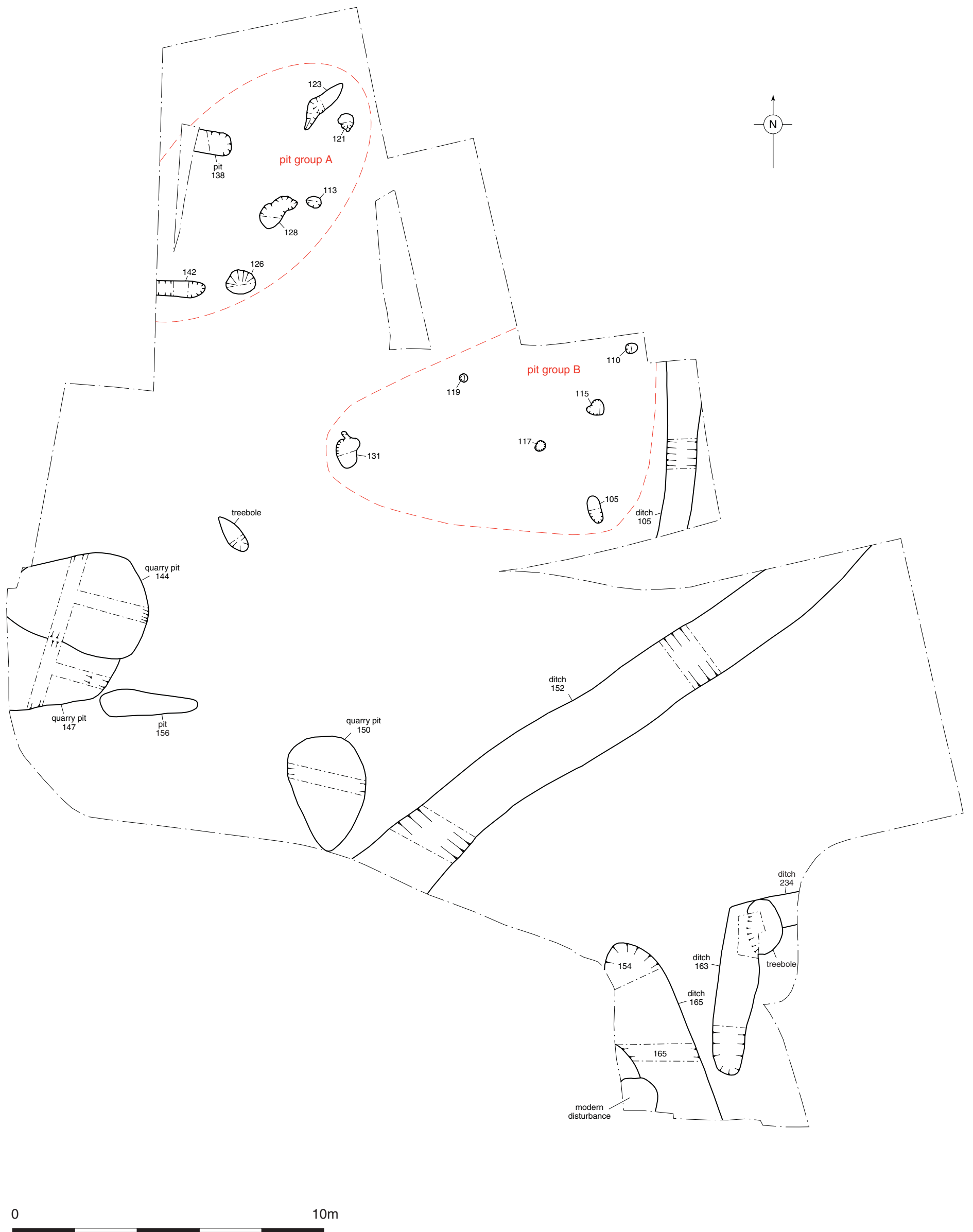
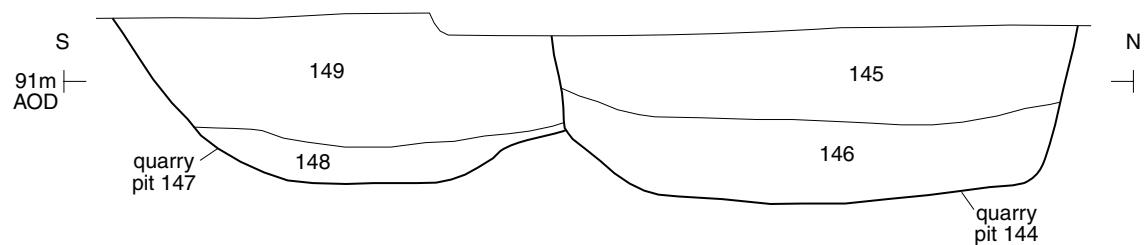
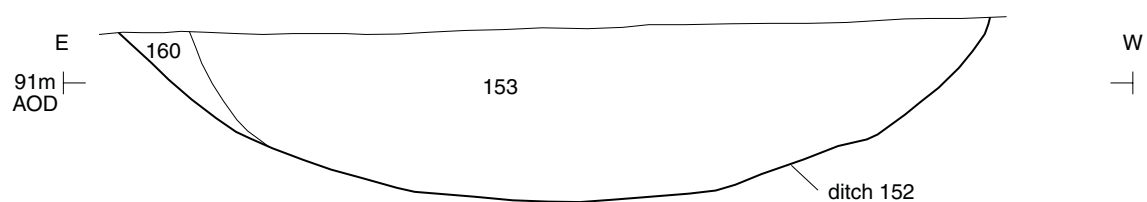


Fig. 3 Plan of excavation showing archaeological features (1:125)

Section 1



Section 2



Section 3

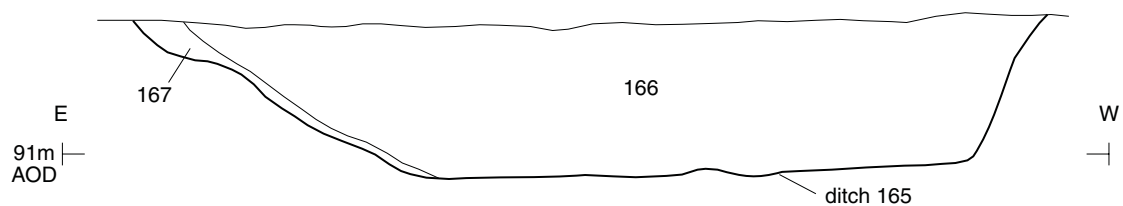


Fig. 4 Sections

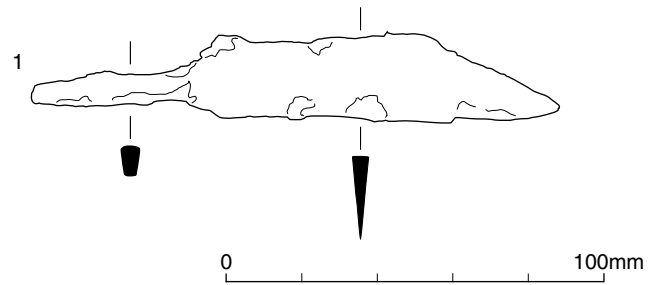


Fig. 5 Iron whittle-tang knife (1:2) and bone comb fragment (1:1)