

Cotswold Archaeology

Land at Wotton Road Charfield South Gloucestershire Archaeological Evaluation



^{for} CgMs

On behalf of Barratt Homes

CA Project: 6829 CA Report: 6829_1

March 2019



Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Land at Wotton Road Charfield South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 6829 CA Report: 6829_1



		Do	cument Control	Grid		
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	5 March 2019	Noel Boothroyd	Richard Young	Draft		Cliff Bateman

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Wotton Road
Location:	Charfield, South Gloucestershire
NGR:	372151 192461
Туре:	Evaluation
Date:	11-18 February 2019
Planning Reference:	SGC PT16/6924/O and SGC APP/P0119/W/17/3179643
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives
Site Code:	WRDC 19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2019 on land at Wotton Road, Charfield, South Gloucestershire. Twenty seven trenches were excavated.

Two undated features were revealed; a pit and a ditch. The ditch may relate to the development or maintenance of an orchard depicted in part of the site on historic mapping dating from the 1840s until the 1960s.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Ltd, on behalf of Barratt Homes, on land at Wotton Road, Charfield, South Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 372151 192461; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken in response to Condition 13 placed upon planning consent granted by South Gloucestershire Council (SGC; planning ref. PT16/6924/O, approved on appeal APP/P0119/W/17/3179643) for the construction of 112 dwellings, a retail unit, open space and associated works.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018a) and approved by Paul Driscoll, Archaeology and HER Officer for South Gloucestershire Council (SGC). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). It was monitored by Paul Driscoll, including a site visit on 14 February 2019.

The site

- 1.3 The site is approximately 4.3ha and comprises a series of open fields. The site is bounded to the east by railway lines, to the south by Wotton Road, to the west by a residential development and to the north by further fields. The site lies at approximately 41m AOD and is broadly level but slopes down westwards to a stream that lies on the western boundary of the site.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as a mixture of mudstone of the Tortworth and Damery Beds and Upper Trap Basalt, all of the Silurian Period (BGS 2018). The natural geological substrate identified during the evaluation consisted of yellow/orange clay with angular stone inclusions, along with a band of basalt bedrock, which ran approximately north-north-west/south-south-east through the centre of the site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the site. However, the site has been the subject of a geophysical survey (GSB 2016) and various archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the immediate

vicinity; these include a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (HDBA, CA 2013), archaeological evaluation (AW 2017) and excavation (CA 2018b) within a site directly to the west of the proposed development area, and an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA, OH 2017) and evaluation (CA 2018c) for a large area to the south-west of site. The following is a summary of these works and reference should be made to the original documents for further detail.

- 2.2 Little evidence for prehistoric activity has been recorded within the vicinity of the site or within the wider area of Charfield (CA 2013; OH 2017). An evaluation in 2017 within the field directly to the west of the current site identified a possible prehistoric gully and truncated cremation burial (AW 2017).
- 2.3 The course of the Roman road linking Bitton and Berkeley is believed to lie *c*. 150m to the north-west of the site, on a north-east/south-west orientation (CA 2013, 18). The road was identified from RAF aerial photographs dated to 1946 and these records are further enhanced by site observations and excavations elsewhere along its route (OH 2017, 8; BA 2015; CA 2018c). The current site therefore lies within a Roman landscape, although there is no known evidence to suggest any nearby settlement or roadside activity (OH 2017).
- 2.4 The settlement of Charfield was recorded by the Domesday Survey of 1086. The settlement was recorded under the place-name *Cirvelde*, which is thought to derive from *ceart-feld*, meaning 'the open land by a curved or winding road' (Poulton-Smith 2009, 36). It has been suggested that the settlement of Churchend was originally known as Charfield (Martin and Driscoll 2009, 14), with the modern settlement under that name being a much later development of predominantly post-medieval and modern date, exhibiting no evidence of a historic medieval core. There are a number of features within Churchend that indicate that it may be a shrunken medieval village, including vestigial elements such as the Grade I Listed 13th-century church and Grade II Listed 16th-century Manor Cottages (CA 2013, 19). Furthermore, medieval and post-medieval artefacts were recovered from the flanking ditches of the aforementioned Roman road during evaluation trenching to the south of the site, suggesting that the road may have remained in use into the post-medieval period (CA 2018c).
- 2.5 It is probable that the proposed development area lay within the agricultural hinterland of Charfield from the late medieval period onwards until the opening of the

Bristol and Gloucester Railway, directly to the east of site, in the 1840s and the subsequent expansion of the village (CA 2013). Part of the current site is depicted as an orchard on 19th-century historic maps (Fig. 2).

2.6 The preceding geophysical survey identified no clear responses of archaeological interest (GSB 2016). However, it was noted that magnetic disturbance throughout the site possibly related to the underlying bedrock geology, adjacent railway and/or dumped industrial waste from nearby clay pits, brick and tile works could potentially be masking archaeological anomalies (*ibid*.).

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 South Gloucestershire Council 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 *Revised National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2018)*.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 27 trenches (all 30m long), in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). A further two proposed trenches (Trenches 24 and 28), located in the south-western corner of the site, were not excavated, with the approval of Paul Driscoll due to the presence of protected trees in that area. 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 Bristol Museums, Galleries and Archives, 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 2-4)

- 5.1 The evaluation revealed a band of basalt bedrock along the east of the site, seen in Trenches 5 to 14, and 26 and 27. To the west the natural substrate consisted of mudstone with yellow-brown clay, observed in Trenches 1 to 4, 15 to 23, 25 and 29. The natural substrate was sealed in all trenches by a clay silt subsoil, which was sealed by topsoil. In Trenches 16 to 18, where the site sloped down to a stream along the western edge of site, colluvium was present at the lower, western end, of these trenches between the natural substrate and the subsoil.
- 5.2 Only two trenches contained archaeological features; a pit in Trench 19 and a linear feature possibly associated with tree planting in Trench 29. Two sherds of pottery, one of Roman and one of medieval date, were recovered from the subsoil, along with two fragments of bone from a sheep's foot.

Trench 19 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.3 Pit, 1903, cut the natural substrate, 1902 and was sealed by topsoil 1900 (Fig. 3: Section A). The pit continued into the southern baulk of the trench so its full dimensions were not seen. It appeared sub-circular in plan with a generally flat base. It was filled by undated silty clay fill 1904.

Trench 29 (Figs 2 & 4)

5.4 A linear feature, 2903, cut the natural substrate, 2902 and was sealed by topsoil 2900 (Fig. 3: Section BB). The feature continued into the north-western baulk of the trench so its full dimensions were not seen. It ran along the trench edge and parallel to it for a length of 13.4m, with rounded corners at the north-east and south-west ends. This feature was aligned parallel to extant field boundaries that are depicted on 19th-century historic mapping. It had a slightly concave base and contained undated mid orange-brown clay fill 2904.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from two subsoil deposits. The recovered material dates to the Roman and medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the online Gloucester pottery type series (http://glospot.potsherd.net/docs/intro).

Pottery: Roman

6.2 A base sherd from a vessel in east Gaulish samian (TF8C), which would have been imported from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd centuries (Webster 1996, 2–3), was recorded from subsoil deposit 2701 in Trench 27.

Medieval

6.3 Subsoil deposit 2001 within Trench 20 produced an unfeatured bodysherd in a sandy coarseware fabric, of uncertain origin and probable 12th to 14th century in date.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 Only two archaeological features were identified during the evaluation, both undated and of unknown function. Trench 29, which contained linear feature 2903, was situated in an area depicted as an orchard throughout the 19th century on historic mapping, and the feature may be associated with the formation and/or management of this orchard.

7.2 The absence of archaeological remains would seem to confirm this site as part of the agricultural hinterland of Charfield and/or Churchend from at least the late medieval period onwards, as suggested by the DBA (CA 2013), and indeed probably from much earlier.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Noel Boothroyd, assisted by Katy Castle, Matt Coman, and Alice Crush. The report was written by Noel Boothroyd. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled by Noel Boothroyd, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

10. **REFERENCES**

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- CA 2018b St James's Mews, Wotton Road, Charfield, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Fieldwork Summary
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http://glospot.potsherd.net/docs/intro (viewed 20th February 2019)

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0.2
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0.3
1	102	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with mottled orange- brown silty clay	30	1.8	>0.2
2	200	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt		1.8	0.15
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0.25
2	202	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with mottled orange- brown silty clay	30	1.8	>0.1
3	300	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0.15
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange-brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0.2
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with mottled orange- brown silty clay	30	1.8	>0.05
4	400	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0.15
4	401	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with mottled orange- brown silty clay	30	1.8	>0.15
5	500	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel	30	1.8	0.47
5	501	Layer		Natural substrate	Basalt with mid brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.42
6	600	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel	30	1.8	0.48
6	601	Layer		Natural substrate	Basalt with mid brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.47
7	700	Layer		Turf and topsoil Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel Mid brown clayey silt with frequent	30 30	1.8 1.8	0.47
7	701	Layer Layer		Natural	basalt gravel and pebbles Basalt with mid brown silty clay		1.8	0.55
'	102	Layer		substrate			1.0	
8	800	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel		1.8	0.25
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Dark red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel and pebbles		1.8	0.3
8	802	Layer		Natural substrate	Basalt with mid brown silty clay	30	1.8	>0.15
9	900	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel	30	1.8	0.64
9	901 902	Layer		Subsoil Natural	Dark red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel and pebbles Basalt with mid brown silty clay	30 30	1.8 1.8	0.25
9	902	Layer		substrate	Basan with mid brown siny clay	30	1.0	
10	1000	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel	30	1.8	0.25
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Dark red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel and pebbles	30	1.8	0.2
10	1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Basalt with mid brown silty clay	30 30	1.8	>0.15
11	1100	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel		1.8	0.5
11	1101	Layer		Natural substrate	Basalt with mid brown silty clay		1.8	0.42
12	1200 1201	Layer		Turf and topsoil Subsoil	Mid red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel Dark red-brown clayey silt with	30 30	1.8 1.8	0.42
12	1201	Layer Layer		Natural	frequent basalt gravel and pebbles Basalt with mid brown silty clay		1.8	0.27
12	1202	Layer		substrate	Basalt with mid brown silty clay 30 1.8			
13	1300	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel	30	1.8	0.25
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Dark red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel and pebbles	30	1.8	0.15

13	1302	Layer		Natural substrate	Basalt with mid brown silty clay	30	1.8	>0.3
14	1400	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel	30	1.8	0.29
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark red-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel and pebbles	30	1.8	0.25
14	1402	Layer		Natural substrate	Basalt with mid brown silty clay	30	1.8	
15	1500	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.15
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	0.2
15	1502	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with light-mid yellow- orange clay	30	1.8	>0.15
16	1600	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.15
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	0.12
16	1602	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orange-brown silty clay	12	1.8	0.6
16	1603	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with light-mid yellow- orange clay	30	1.8	>0.05
17	1700	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.15
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	0.15
17	1702	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orange-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.3
17	1703	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with light-mid yellow- orange clay	30	1.8	>0.1
18	1800	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.2
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	0.2
18	1802	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orange-brown silty clay	9	1.8	0.2
18	1803	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with light-mid yellow- orange clay	30	1.8	>0.1
19	1900	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	
19	1902	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with light-mid yellow- orange clay	30	1.8	
19	1903	Cut		Pit	Semi-circular pit with moderate/steep sides and flat base	1.9	>0.9	0.31
19	1904	Fill	1903	Silting	Dark grey-brown and dark red-pink sandy silt and clay with moderate managanese flecks	1.9	>0.9	0.31
20	2000	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.15
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	0.18
20	2002	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with light-mid yellow- orange clay	30	1.8	>0.12
21	2100	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.17
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	0.3
21	2102	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with mid red-brown clay	30	1.8	>0.03
22	2200	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.12
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	0.15
22	2202	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with light-mid yellow- orange clay	30	1.8	>0.1
23	2300	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.22
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	0.18
23	2302	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with light-mid yellow- orange and red-brown clay	30	1.8	>0.1
25	2500	Layer		Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.25
25	2501	Layer		Natural substrate	Mudstone with light/mid yellow- orange clay	30	1.8	>0.22
26	2600	Layer	1	Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey silt with	30	1.8	0.46

26	2601	Layer	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent basalt gravel	30	1.8	0.18
26	2602	Layer	Natural substrate	Basalt with mid brown silty clay, and a yellow clay at the southern end of the trench	30	1.8	
27	2700	Layer	Turf and topsoil	Mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent basalt gravel	30	1.8	0.48
27	2701	Layer	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent basalt gravel	30	1.8	0.22
27	2702	Layer	Natural substrate	Mid yellow-brown clay and mudstone, and basalt and brown clay at south-west end of trench	30	1.8	
29	2900	Layer	Turf and topsoil	Dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional angular mudstone gravel	30	1.8	0.22
29	2901	Layer	Subsoil	Mid orange-brown silty clay with 30 1.8 frequent angular mudstone gravel and pebbles		1.8	0.18
29	2902	Layer	Natural substrate	Mudstone with mid red-brown clay	30	1.8	
29	2903	Cut	Linear feature	A north-east to south-west aligned feature with moderately sloping side and slightly concave base	13.4	>0.64	0.21
29	2904	Fill	Silting	Mid orange-brown clay	13.4	>0.64	0.21

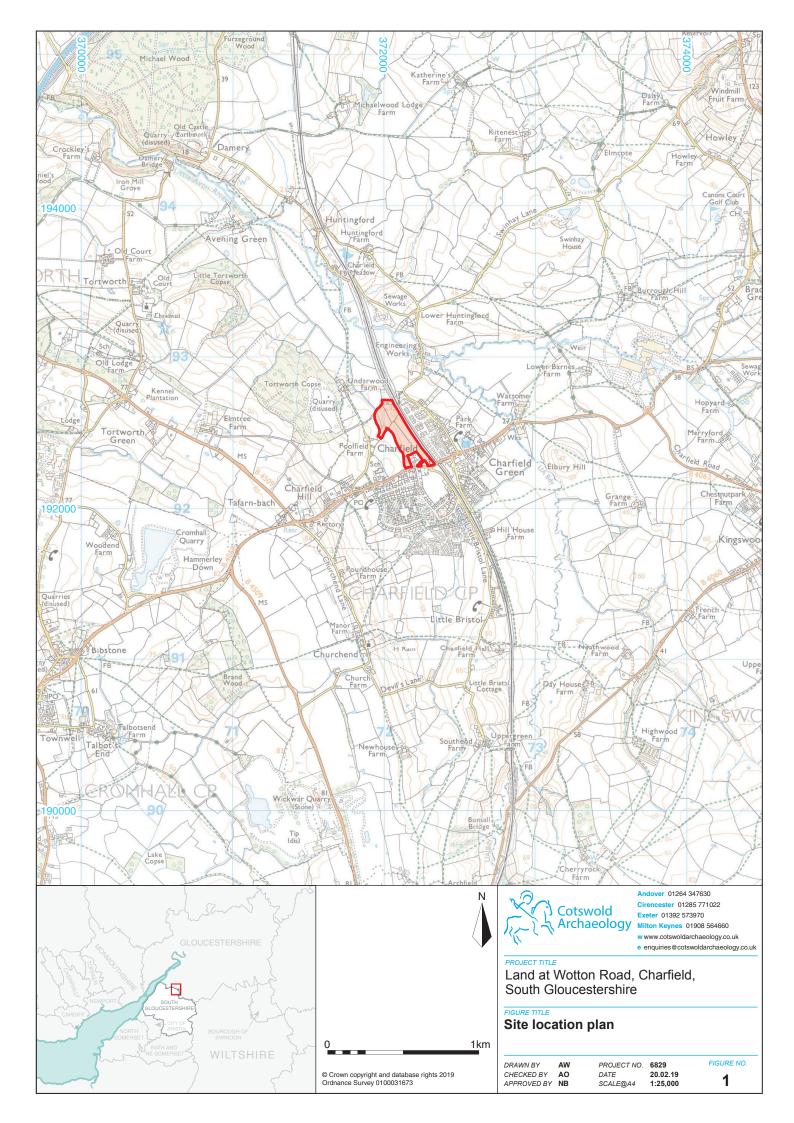
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

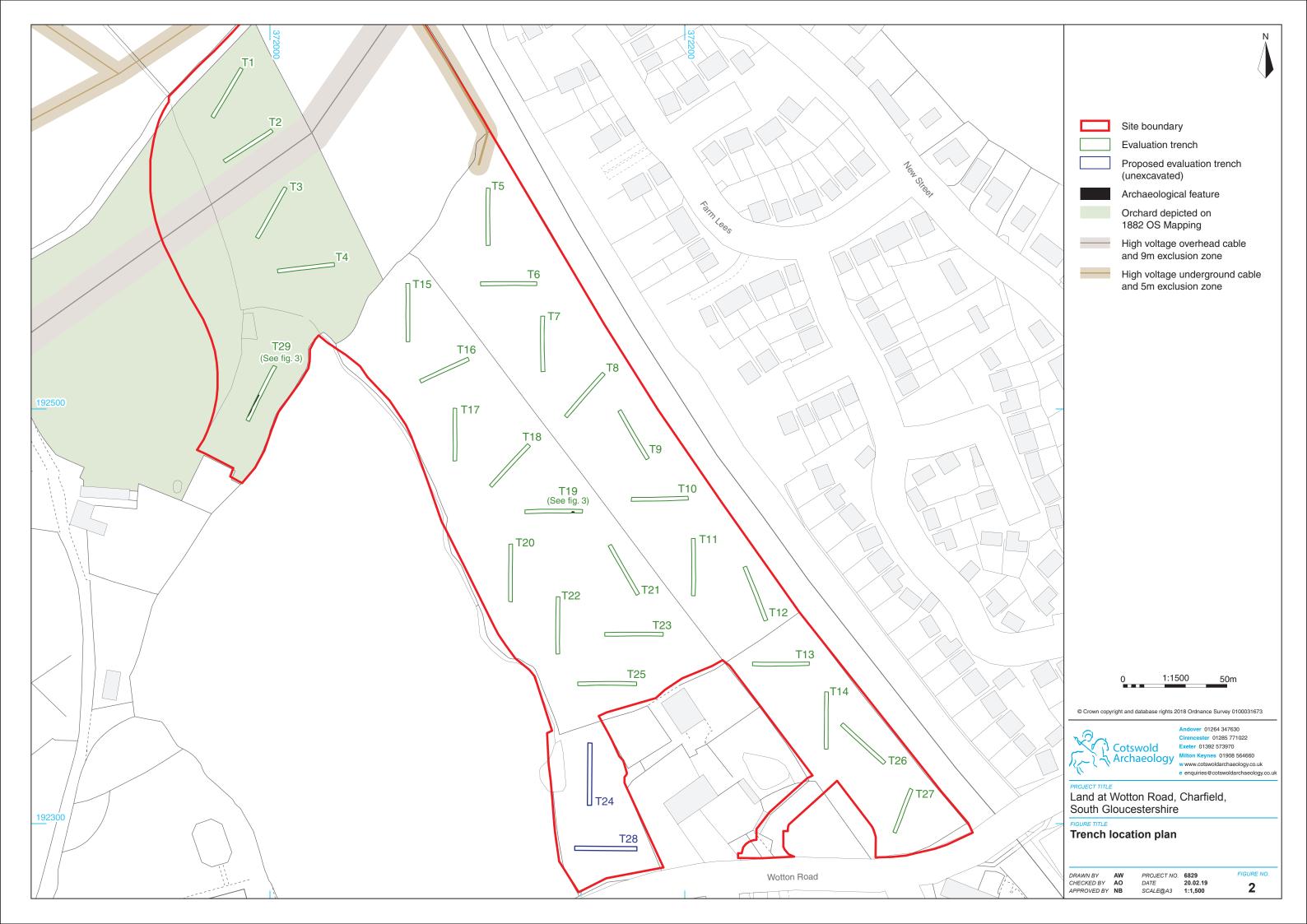
Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
2001	Medieval pottery	Sandy coarseware	TF42	1	5	-
2701	Roman pottery	East Gaulish samian	TF8C	1	11	-

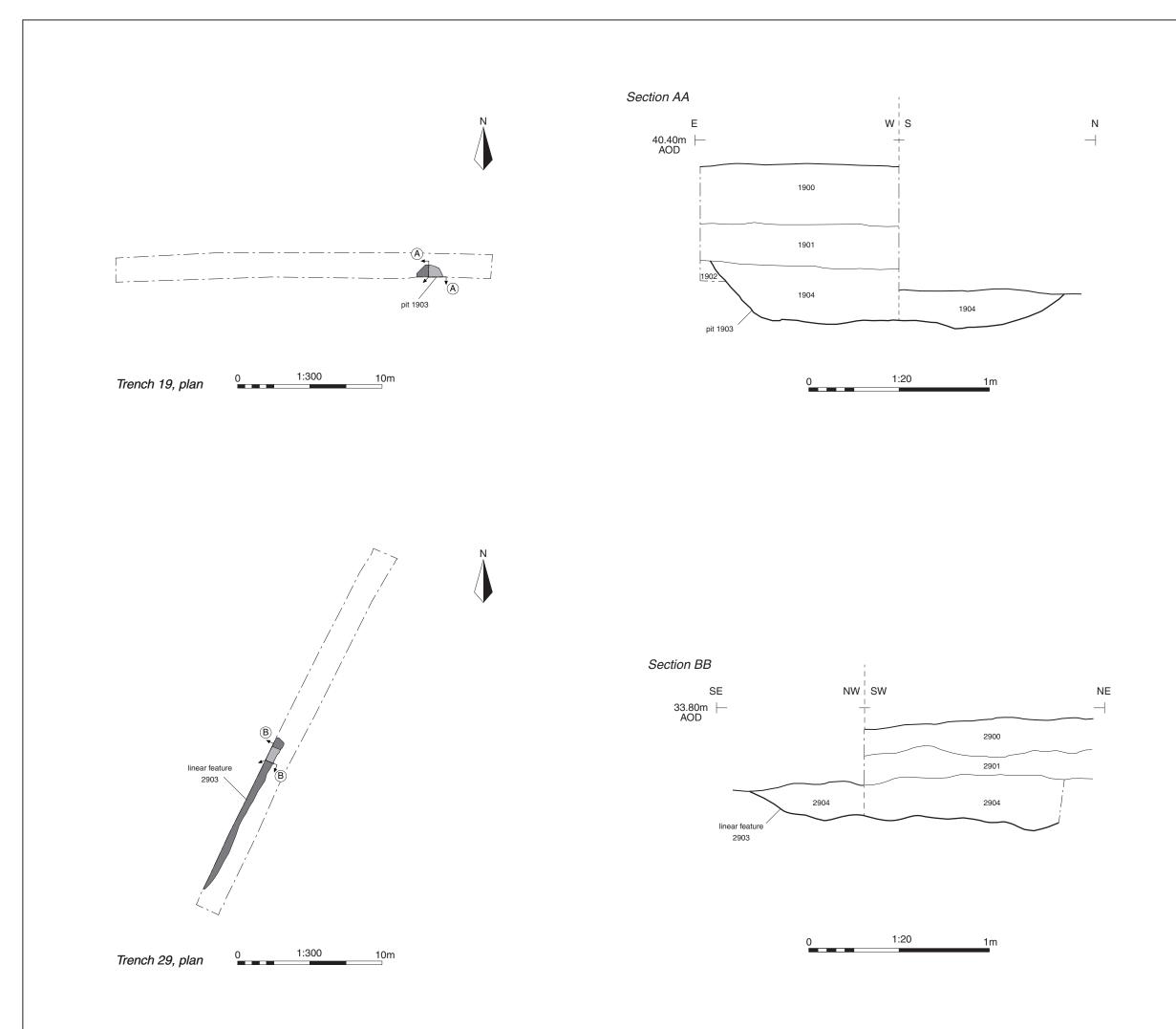
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

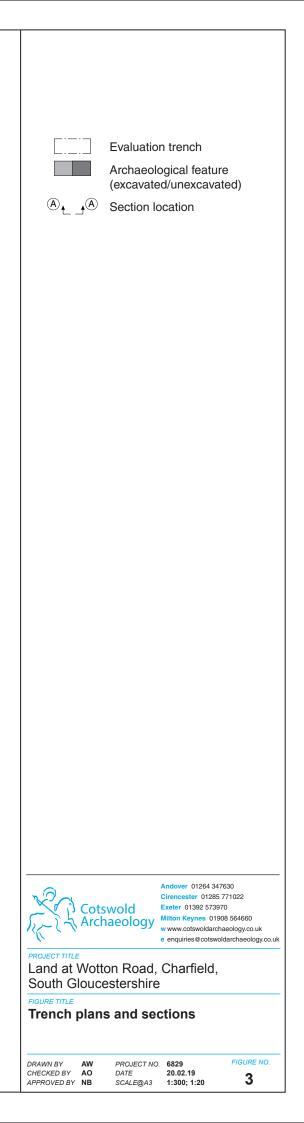
Project Name	Land at Wotton Road, Charfield, South Gloucestershire				
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2019 on land at Wotton Road, Charfield, South Gloucestershire. Twenty seven trenches were excavated. Two undated features were revealed; a pit and a ditch. The ditch may relate to the development or maintenance of an orchard depicted in part of the site on historic mapping dating from the 1840s until the 1960s.				
Project dates	11-18 February 2019				
Project type	Field evaluation				
Previous work	Geophysics survey: GSB Prospection Ltd 2016 report no. G16100				
Future work	Unknown				
PROJECT LOCATION					
Site Location	Wotton Road, Charfield, South Gloucestershire				
Study area (M ² /ha)	4.3 ha				
Site co-ordinates	372151 192461				
PROJECT CREATORS					
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology				
Project Brief originator	N/A				
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology				
Project Manager	Richard Young				
Project Supervisor	Noel Boothroyd				
MONUMENT TYPE	None				
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None				
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive Content				
Physical	Bristol Museums, Galleries and ceramics Archives				
Paper	Bristol Museums, Galleries and Trench sheets, Contex Archives sheets,				
Digital	Bristol Museums, Galleries and digital photos Archives				
BIBLIOGRAPHY					

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 Land at Wotton Road, Charfield, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation. CA typescript report 6829_1











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 1 Clyst Units Cofton Road Marsh Barton Exeter EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre Fingle Drive Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

