

# Cotswold Archaeology

## Land South of Poplar Lane Wickwar South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation



for CgMs Limited

on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd (South West)

> CA Project: 6647 CA Report: 18317

> > July 2018



Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Land South of Poplar Lane Wickwar South Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

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#### SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land South of Poplar Lane
Location: Wickwar, South Gloucestershire	
NGR:	372709 187698
Туре:	Evaluation
Date:	4 - 6 June 2018
Planning Reference:	PK16/4006/O
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol's Museum, Galleries and Archives
Site Code:	POPL 18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2018 on land south of Poplar Lane, Wickwar, South Gloucestershire. Twelve trenches were excavated.

A single undated ditch was recorded during the evaluation. The ditch does not align with modern or historic boundaries, or with adjacent ridge and furrow cultivation remains, hence the date and function of the ditch remains uncertain.

The site lies within the agricultural hinterland of the medieval village of Wickwar and further ridge and furrow cultivation identified in the western part of the site during the evaluation, is indicative of the agricultural use of the site at this time. Two sherds of pottery dating to the 11th to 14th centuries were recovered from subsoil deposits.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Limited, on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd (South West), on land south of Poplar Lane, Wickwar, South Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 372709 187698; Fig. 1). Outline planning permission for residential development and associated infrastructure at the site has been granted by South Gloucestershire Council (SGC; planning ref: PK16/4006/O) conditional on a programme of archaeological work being completed (condition 14).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CgMs Limited (CgMs 2018) and approved by Paul Driscoll, Natural & Built Environment Team Manager, SGC, the archaeological advisor to SGC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014)

#### The site

- 1.3 The development area is approximately 4.3ha in extent, and comprises four pasture fields, bounded to the west by Sodbury Road, to the north and south by Poplar Lane and Horwood Lane respectively, and by further fields to the east. The western area of the site lies at approximately *c*. 89m AOD, falling to *c*. 75m in the east.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the majority of the area is mapped as Mudstone of the Westbury Formation and Sandstone of the Tintern Sandstone Formation. In the eastern extent of the site, Mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone and Blue Anchor Formations is recorded. No superficial deposits were identified (BGS 2018). A light yellow brown clay substrate was recorded in all trenches excavated during the evaluation.

#### 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been subject to archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2016) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016). These assessments are summarised briefly below.
- 2.2 The site is considered to lie within an area of unclear archaeological potential given its position in the hinterland of the historic core of Wickwar (CgMs 2016).

2.3 The geophysical survey identified ridge and furrow cultivation remains, in addition to a small number of uncertain linear and pit-like anomalies (Stratascan 2016); see Fig. 2 of this report.

## 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 with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable SGC 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 12 trenches (all measuring 1.8m in width and 30m in length) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). In agreement with the LPA archaeological advisor, Trenches 1, 2 and 4 were not initially excavated due to ecological constraints. Following the results from the other trenches (3 and 5-12), it was agreed that Trenches 1, 2 and 4 did not need to be excavated at any future date. 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.* 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's Museum, Galleries and Archives, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 5.2 A similar stratigraphy was observed across all the trenches. The natural substrate comprising light yellow brown clay was revealed at a depth of between 0.25m and 0.44m below present ground level (bpgl). It was covered by a layer of brown silty clay subsoil which was in turn sealed by dark brown silt clay topsoil. North-east/south-west aligned furrows were recorded in Trenches 3, 5, 8, 10 and 11, in the western part of the site. The furrows cut the natural substrate and were filled by material similar in appearance to the subsoil. Ridge and furrow cultivation in this part of the site had not been identified by the preceding geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016).
- 5.3 Two sherds of pottery dating to the medieval period, along with an undated fragment of ceramic building material, a fragment of clay tobacco pipe and an iron nail or rivet were recovered from the subsoil 502 in Trench 5. A single prehistoric worked flint flake was recovered as a residual find from subsoil 1102 in Trench 11.

## Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 3)

5.4 Ditch 1404, which was aligned east/west, measured 1.2m in width and 0.43m in depth. The subsoil/natural substrate boundary in this location was unclear, but the ditch appeared to cut the subsoil and be sealed by topsoil. No dateable material was

recovered from its fill 1405, which comprised dark red brown silt clay. The ditch corresponds to a positive linear anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016).

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was recovered from two subsoil deposits. The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, medieval and post-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) where possible.

#### Pottery

6.2 Two unfeatured bodysherds of medieval pottery (7g) were retrieved as redeposited finds from subsoil 502. Represented are Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware (TF41), which dates to the 11th to 13th centuries, and an unsourced sandy coarseware fabric (TF42), most likely dating to the 12th to 14th centuries.

### Lithics

6.3 A worked flint flake (4g), of broad prehistoric date, was recovered as a residual find from subsoil 1102.

## Ceramic building material

6.4 Subsoil 502 produced an abraded fragment of ceramic building material (4g) of uncertain date.

## Other finds

6.5 A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries, was recorded from subsoil 502.

## 7. DISCUSSION

7.1 Undated ditch 1404 corresponds to an east/west aligned linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2016). The ditch does not share an alignment with any historic boundaries nor with furrows in the vicinity. The evidence from the evaluation does not however preclude the ditch being of archaeological interest.

- 7.2 Furrows were recorded in the western part of the site in Trenches 3, 5, 8, 10 and 11. The mixed date finds assemblage from the subsoil does not further the understanding of the site with respect to any connection to the medieval settlement at Wickwar.
- 7.3 With the exception of ditch 1404, none of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were identified as archaeological features during the evaluation. The historic field boundary expected in Trench 8 was noted to be a modern field drain. The furrows noted by the geophysical survey and on aerial photography were not recorded in Trench 14, suggesting localised truncation most probably from modern ploughing.

## 8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Busby, assisted by Liam Wilson and Josh Nowlan. The report was written by Charlotte Haines. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Charlotte Haines, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

## 9. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2018 Geology of Britain Viewer <u>http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\_viewer\_google/googleviewer.html</u> Accessed June 2018
- CgMs (CgMs Limited) 2016 Land South Of Poplar Lane, Wickwar, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
- CgMs (CgMs Limited) 2018 Land South Of Poplar Lane, Wickwar, South Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigation
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 National Planning Policy Framework

Stratascan 2016 Wickwar, Gloucestershire: Geophysical Survey Report

#### APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay			0.23	
3	302	Layer		Subsoil	Brown clay silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.07	
3	303	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
5	501	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay			0.23	
5	502	Layer		Subsoil	Brown clay silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.09	
5	503	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
6	601	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay			0.21	
6	602	Layer		Subsoil	Brown clay silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.15	
6	603	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
7	701	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay			0.18	
7	702	Layer		Subsoil	Brown clay silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.07	
7	703	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
8	801	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay			0.25	
8	802	Layer		Subsoil	Brown clay silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.12	
8	803	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
9	901	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay			0.22	
9	902	Layer		Subsoil	Brown clay silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.06	
9	903	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
10	1001	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay			0.22	
10	1002	Layer		Subsoil	Brown clay silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.05	
10	1003	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
11	1101	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay			0.23	
11	1102	Layer		Subsoil	Brown clay silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.05	
11	1103	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
12	1201	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay			0.22	
12	1202	Layer		Subsoil	Brown clay silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.06	
12	1203	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
13	1301	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt			0.15	
13	1302	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.27	
13	1303	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
14	1401	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt			0.15	
14	1402	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt with			0.26	1

					gravel				
14	1403	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				
14	1404	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned with steeply sloping sides and concave base	>1.8	1.2	0.43	
14	1405	Fill	1404	Fill of ditch	Dark red brown silt clay	>1.8	1.2	0.43	
15	1501	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt			0.12	
15	1502	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt with sandstone and mudstone gravel			0.32	
15	1503	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow brown silt clay				

#### **APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

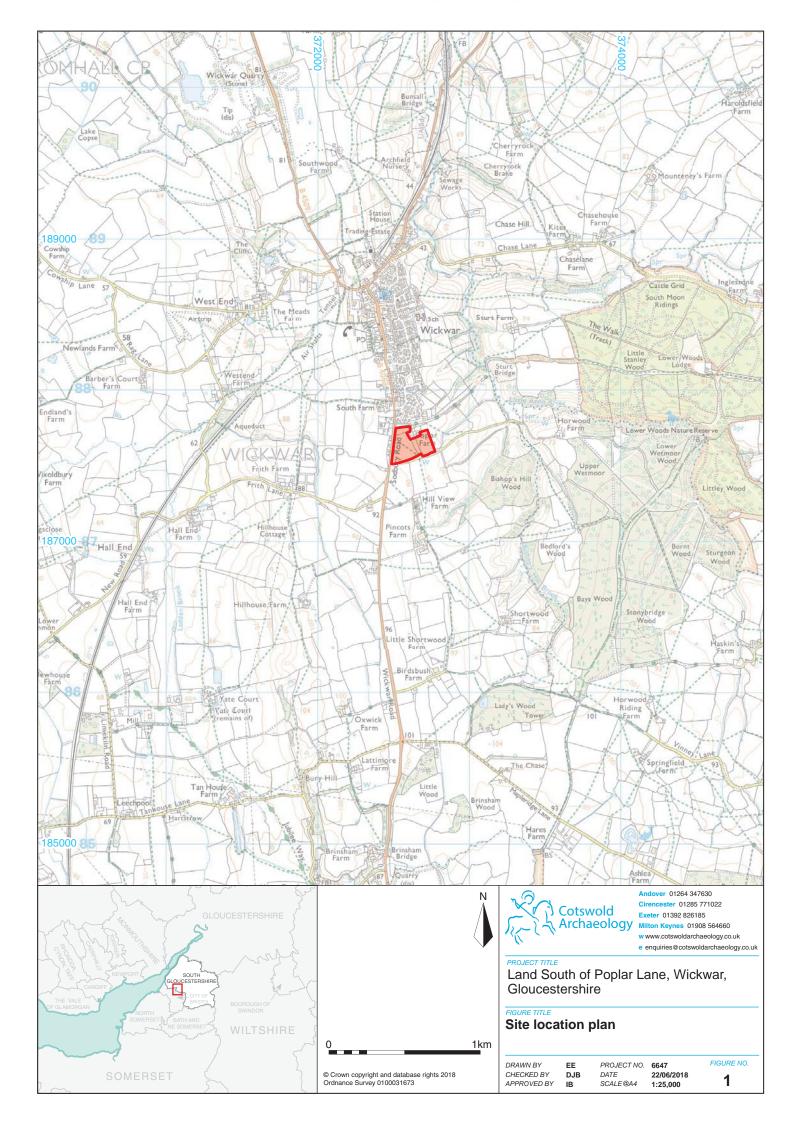
Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
502	Medieval pottery	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	TF41	1	2	LC16-LC19
	Medieval pottery	Sandy coarseware	TF42	1	5	
	Ceramic building material	Fragment		1	4	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	4	
	Iron	Nail/rivet		1	6	
1102	Flint	Flake		1	4	-

#### APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

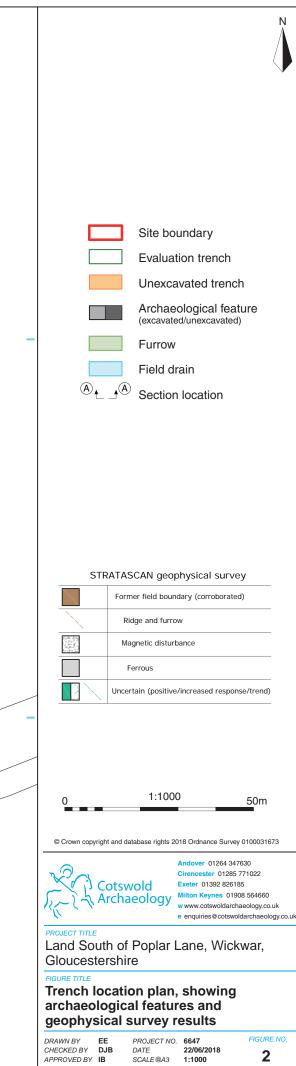
#### PROJECT DETAILS

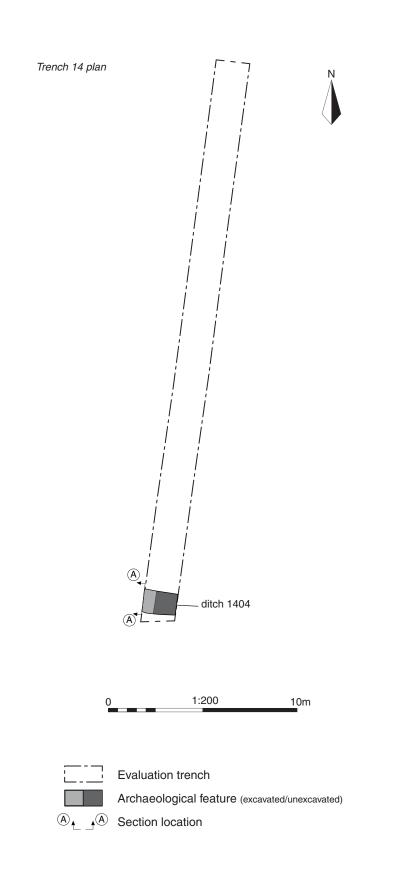
Project Name	Land South of Poplar Lane, Wickwar, South Gloucestershire
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2018 on land south of Poplar Lane, Wickwar, South Gloucestershire. Twelve trenches were excavated. A single undated ditch was recorded during the evaluation. The ditch does not align with modern or historic boundaries, or with adjacent ridge and furrow cultivation remains, hence the date and function of the ditch remains uncertain. The site lies within the agricultural hinterland of the medieval village of Wickwar and further ridge and furrow cultivation identified in the western part of the site during the evaluation, is indicative of the agricultural use of the site at this time. Two sherds of pottery dating to the 11th to 14th centuries recovered from subsoil deposits further attest to medieval activity in the vicinity of the site.
Project dates	4 - 6 June 2018
Project type	Field evaluation
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2016)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Land South of Poplar Lane, Wickwar, South Gloucestershire
Study area (M²/ha)	4.3ha
Site co-ordinates	372709 187698
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CgMs Limited
Project Manager	Ian Barnes
Project Supervisor	Peter Busby
MONUMENT TYPE	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive Content
Physical	Bristol's Museum, Galleries and Ceramics, CBM, flint, Archives clay pipe, Iron
Paper	Bristol's Museum, Galleries and Context sheets, trench sheets
Digital	Bristol's Museum, Galleries and Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY	

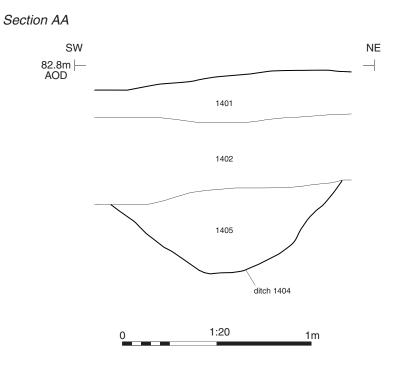
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 Land South of Poplar Lane, Wickwar, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation. CA typescript report: **18317** 













Ditch 1404, looking north-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE Land South of Poplar Lane, Wickwar, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE Trench 14: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY EE CHECKED BY DJB APPROVED BY IB

 PROJECT NO.
 6647

 DATE
 22/06/2018

 SCALE@A3
 1:200 / 1:20

FIGURE NO. 3



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