

**Laynes Wood Solar Farm  
Highleadon  
Gloucestershire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

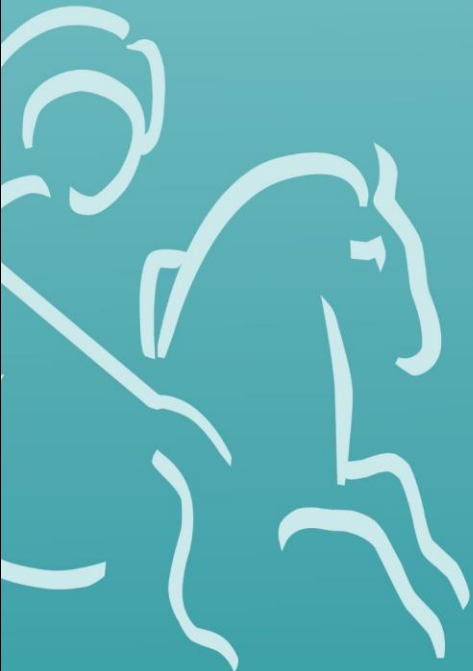


*for:*  
Pegasus Group

*on behalf of:*  
JBM Solar Projects 21 Ltd

CA Project: CR1002  
CA Report: CR1002\_1

April 2022



# Laynes Wood Solar Farm Highleadon Gloucestershire

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	27 April 2022	Cliff Bateman	Monica Fombellida	Internal review	–	Richard Young
B	3 May 2022	Cliff Bateman	Monica Fombellida	External review	Consultant comments	Richard Young

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Laynes Wood Solar Farm
<b>Location:</b>	Highleadon, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	376182 223352
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	21 February–29 March 2022
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Dean Heritage Centre and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Site Code:</b>	CALAY 22

During February and March 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Laynes Wood, Highleadon, Gloucestershire. A total of 87 trenches were excavated.

Two distinct areas of archaeological activity were identified (Areas A and B), both of which correlated with the results of the preceding geophysical survey. Elsewhere, evidence for archaeological activity was much more limited and comprised ditches and ponds.

The identified archaeological activity in the northern land parcels, Area A, correlated closely with geophysical evidence for a series of rectilinear features, in the form of enclosures, suggestive of agricultural activity and located on a ridge of locally high ground. Although early/mid 1st to 2nd-century Roman artefacts were present, the recovered assemblage is more typically dominated by 2nd to 4th-century, or broadly dated Roman, ceramics. Evidence for iron working residues was also recovered.

To the south of Red Brook, the proposed development area was dominated by low lying land associated with the flood plain. Sequences of alluvium of c.1.5m in depth were identified during this evaluation. Further geoarchaeological investigations were subsequently carried out by ARCA and will be reported on separately by that organisation.

The Roman activity identified in the southern land parcels, Area B, comprised a series of ditches with further evidence for iron working residue being present.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. During February and March 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Laynes Wood, Highleadon, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 376182 223352; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Pegasus Group, who were acting on behalf of JBM Solar Projects 21 Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will guide the determination of a planning application for a solar farm on the site, which has been lodged with Forest of Dean District Council (FODDC; ref. P0265/22/FUL). The scope of this evaluation was defined following discussions between Pegasus Group and Toby Catchpole, Heritage Team Leader at Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) and the archaeological advisor to FODDC.
- 1.3. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2022) and approved by Toby Catchpole.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site comprises approximately 117ha of mixed farmland between Highleadon to the south-east, Malswick to the north-west, and Kent's Green to the west. The site lies across various elevations above Ordnance Datum (AOD), from 10m AOD in the south-west to 22m AOD in the north-east. Red Brook flows through the centre and along the south-western boundary of the site before joining the River Leadon c.700m to the south-east.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Triassic Period (BGS 2022). It is overlain, particularly in the south-west, by superficial deposits of alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravels (ibid.).
- 1.7. The natural, solid, substrate encountered during the evaluation comprised red-brown silt clay with common patches of grey-green silty clay. Within the lower-lying areas of the site, the natural was sealed by alluvial deposits.

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The proposed development area has been subject to a Heritage Statement (HS; Pegasus 2021) and a geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2021), the results of which are summarised below.

### Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2. The Heritage Assessment noted that the findspot of a Bronze Age gold bead is recorded within the northern part of the site, although it did observe that this may not be the exact location where it was found (Pegasus 2021). The Portable Antiquities Scheme also logs a number of Roman finds recorded by the Taynton Metal Detecting Club within the parish of Tibberton and to the east of the northern and central parts of the site. These finds include a Roman copper alloy figurine of the god Mars, found in a field between the site and the B4215.

### Medieval

- 2.3. The area between Newent (to the west), Hartpury (to the east), Upleadon (to the north) and Tibberton (to the south) is believed to have comprised part of the Saxon estate of Ledene within what later became the royal hunting forest of Dean (ibid.). Evidence for medieval settlement within the immediate area includes homestead moats at Taynton Court Farm, Okle Clifford, Highleadon Court and Hartpury, and Moat Farm area short distance to the east of the site. The latter is first depicted on the 1841 tithe map as a sub-oval ditched enclosure devoid of any buildings (ibid.).
- 2.4. The HS concluded that the proposed development area had previously formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Newent and Rudford (Highleadon) from the medieval period onwards (ibid.).

### Post-medieval

- 2.5. Despite the documented Civil War activity within the immediate area, there is no evidence for such activity within the current site.
- 2.6. The 1841 tithe map for Newent depicts narrow plots in the centre of the site (Field 14), on the north side of Red Brook. They are collectively referred to as 'Cow Meadow' and were occupied by several different individuals. 'Stones', in all likelihood former boundary stones for the plots, are marked on the 1903 OS map but were not observed during the walkover survey undertaken during the compilation of the HS.

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- 2.7. Elsewhere the relevant tithe maps record a greater number of fields than currently survive within the proposed development area. Land use was typically documented in the accompanying apportionments as orchards to the north, and pasture and arable elsewhere. The orchards surrounded a dwelling called *Allisons* on the 1841 tithe map when it was depicted in a subdivided, rectangular plot with three small buildings. Later Ordnance Survey maps show two buildings and a water pump in the early 20th-century. The plot is now fenced off and contains tall and dense vegetation. The survival of structural remains is unknown, though flat stone slabs and bricks were observed on the ground surface outwith the eastern boundary.
- 2.8. Clipping parts of the eastern boundary of the site, and extending through its southern extent, are the former routes of the 18th-century canal from Hereford to Gloucester, which was disused by 1881, and the late 19th-century railway line from Gloucester to Ledbury, which closed in 1964. For the most part the railway utilised the redundant canal route, an exception being in the southern part of the site where the railway line cut off a loop of the canal.

### Geophysical survey

- 2.9. The geophysical survey detected magnetic anomalies suggestive of a possible ring ditch adjacent to a watercourse in the northern part of the site (Field 11). The response measured approximately 7m in diameter and appeared to have a pit-like response within the centre (ASWYAS 2021).
- 2.10. Fragmented geophysical anomalies, some of which appeared to form rectilinear enclosures, were recorded in the southern extent of Field 11. They were located on locally higher ground surrounding a pond and were interpreted as having an uncertain origin, although most probably drains (ibid.).
- 2.11. The survey recorded linear anomalies within Fields 6, 10 and 12 that do not fully correspond with modern field boundaries/footpaths etc. Further fragmented anomalies were also identified in Fields 9 and 17. The responses in Field 9 were magnetically strong and form a rectilinear appearance. The linear anomalies in Field 17 (now outwith the red line application area) do not correspond to the known field boundaries (ibid.).
- 2.12. With those exceptions, very few other anomalies of archaeological interest were identified. The infilled course of the former Hereford to Gloucester Canal was identified in Fields 18 and 26, whilst elsewhere evidence for former field boundaries, modern ploughing and field drains were noted (ibid.).



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### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable FODDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. A further objective of the project was to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the South West England Archaeological Regional Framework (SWARF: Webster 2008; Grove and Croft 2012) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The approved WSI proposed that the evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 100 trenches measuring 50m in length and 2m in width and 3 trenches measuring 25m in length and 2m in width. The WSI also included for the provision of contingency trenching (equivalent of up to 2% of the proposed development area) to be used if requested by the archaeological advisor to FODDC. In the event, one contingency trench (Field 12, Trench 103) was excavated. The trenches were targeted to test the identified geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site (see Figs 2-5).
- 4.2. Minor amendments to a limited number of trenches were undertaken to avoid tree cover (Trenches 33, 36 and 97) and modern utilities (Trench 97) but were excavated within the spirit of the approved trench layout.
- 4.3. The two proposed trenches within Field 27 (Trenches 94 and 95) were not excavated due to crop cover, and 15 trenches in Fields 14, 19 and 25 were not excavated due to waterlogged ground conditions.
- 4.4. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a

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toothless grading bucket and was conducted under archaeological supervision. For the most part, the trenches were opened to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

- 4.5. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.6. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.7. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.8. CA will make arrangements with Dean Heritage Centre for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Dean Heritage Centre guidelines, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.9. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Results are presented by field (either singularly or grouped), utilising the same field numbering system as presented in the preceding geophysical survey (see Fig. 2).
- 5.2. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate, except where re-cutting of earlier features or archaeological deposits occurred, or where modern features cut through the subsoil or alluvial deposits. Two distinct areas of archaeological activity were identified during the evaluation (Areas A and B), both of which correlated with the results of the preceding geophysical survey. Elsewhere, evidence for archaeological activity was much more limited and comprised ditches and ponds.

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- 5.3. The following description is summary in nature, and only a representative selection of the identified archaeological remains has been illustrated. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C. Subsequent geoarchaeological investigations undertaken by ARCA are reported separately by them and are not discussed here.

#### ***Northern land parcels***

##### ***Fields 1 to 9 (Trenches 1 to 4, 8 to 19 and 35 to 39; Fig. 3)***

- 5.4. These fields were broadly flat and relatively low lying, although situated above the floodplain. The exceptions were Field 2, which sloped markedly down from higher ground towards the north-east; and Field 9, which sloped gently down from north to south. A broadly comparable stratigraphic sequence was observed throughout these fields, with the natural geological substrate with localised areas of alluvial deposits being revealed at a depth of 0.4m below present ground level (bpgl). This was generally overlain by a thin subsoil, which was in turn sealed by topsoil. Limited evidence of archaeological activity was identified within these fields.
- 5.5. Within Trench 13 (Field 4), ditch 1303 and adjacent irregular feature 1304 correlate closely with cartographic evidence for a watercourse leading from a small pond. Both features are depicted on the 1841 Newent tithe map, but are not recorded on the 1883 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping onwards. Ditch 1304 broadly correlates with a geophysical anomaly. Freshwater mussel shells were observed (but not retained) from both features.
- 5.6. A north-west/south-east aligned field drain revealed at the western extent of Trench 17 (Field 5), correlated with a former field boundary recorded on the 1839 Highleadon tithe map but absent on later OS mapping.
- 5.7. Evidence for regular spaced, broadly east/west aligned furrows was identified throughout Trenches 35 and 36 (Field 8).
- 5.8. Features 303 and 403, identified at the southern extent of Trenches 3 and 4 (Field 9), are interpreted as an infilled former pond or an attempt to consolidate a locally wet area. Fragments of red brick were identified throughout the feature, possibly derived from the demolition of nearby canal bridges during construction of the railway in the

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later 19th century. This feature correlates closely with an irregular geophysical anomaly.

*Fields 10 and 10b (Trenches 5 to 7 and 20; Figs 3)*

- 5.9. Both fields were flat and low lying, being situated within a combe that extended southwards through the western extent of Fields 11 and 12 to meet Red Brook. A comparable stratigraphic sequence was observed throughout this coombe. Alluvial deposits were observed between 0.3m and 0.4m bpgl, being overlain by a thin alluvial subsoil, which was in turn sealed by topsoil. Mechanical excavation of a test-pit at the eastern extent of Trench 5 indicated that the alluvial clays were at least 0.7m in thickness. No archaeological features were identified in these trenches.

*Fields 11 and 12 (Trenches 21 to 34, 40 to 43 and 103; Figs 3 & 6 to 9)*

- 5.10. Fields 11 and 12 comprised an undulating ridge of broadly north/south aligned locally high ground. The observed natural substrate was typically revealed at depth of 0.4m bpgl, sealed by subsoil and modern ploughsoils. The western extent of both fields was low lying and topographically associated with the combe forming a former tributary to Red Brook, where alluvium was identified sealed by a thin subsoil and topsoil.
- 5.11. An area of Late prehistoric/Early Roman and later 2nd to 4th-century Roman activity was identified at the southern extent of Field 11, extending into the north of Field 12, separated in part, perhaps artificially, by a pond recorded on historic maps from the early 19th-century onwards.
- 5.12. The recorded features correlated closely with the geophysical evidence for a series of ditches, some of which formed rectilinear enclosures (Area A; see Figs. 6 to 9). Further geophysical anomalies targeted by Trenches 24 and 33 were identified but are considered post-medieval/modern in origin. The series of broadly parallel, east/west aligned, geophysical anomalies targeted by Trench 26 correlated with land drains. The remaining trenches within these fields were devoid of archaeological features or deposits.

*Trench 24 (Fig. 3)*

- 5.13. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 2403 and two possible postholes/stakeholes, 2405 and 2408, all of which were artefactually sterile, were identified. Due to the similarity of their fills to the subsoil it remained undetermined whether these features cut through or were sealed by the subsoil. Ditch 2403 correlated closely with a linear geophysical anomaly corresponding to a field boundary depicted on the 1839 Highleadon tithe map

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but absent from the 1883 OS map and so presumably removed during the intervening period. The two postholes/stakeholes may be broadly contemporary with the boundary ditch.

*Trench 33 (Fig. 3, 6 & 8)*

- 5.14. This trench targeted a geophysical anomaly suggestive of a possible ring ditch with a pit-like response within the centre. Due to the proximity of mature trees the trench was moved 5m to the east of its intended location, but still targeted the geophysical anomaly.
- 5.15. Alluvial clays were revealed throughout the trench at a depth of 0.3m bpgl, sealed by a thin subsoil and topsoil. A discrete area of burning 3302 (see Fig. 8) measuring c. 6.3m in length and up to 0.05m in thickness, was identified immediately below the topsoil and correlated closely with the location of the geophysical anomaly. No artefactual material was recovered from the deposit.

*Area A*

*Trench 28 (Figs. 3, 6 to 8, 15 & 16)*

- 5.16. A series of five ditches, all broadly aligned north-west/south-east, and correlating with geophysical anomalies (some only visible on the greyscale), a pit/ditch terminus and a possible posthole were identified. Ditch 2818 (Fig. 7, section AA) formed the northern arm of a probable enclosure also encountered in Trench 29. Ditch 2818 had been recut at least twice by ditches 2820, first, and 2823, later. Roman pottery, an iron nail and iron smelting slag were retrieved from these ditches. The pottery from fill 2822 within recut 2820 dated from the 2nd to 4th century.
- 5.17. Unexcavated posthole/pit 2816 was identified immediately to the south of these ditches, measuring 0.56m in length and 0.4m in width.
- 5.18. Ditch 2803 was revealed 12.5m to the south of ditch 2818/2820/2823 and appeared to form the southern extent of this enclosure. No evidence for recutting was evident in ditch 2803. Roman pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th century, a Manning's Type 4 nail and a crudely formed lead weight (Ra. 4, Fig.16) were recovered from fill 2804 within ditch 2803.
- 5.19. Unexcavated ditch 2814 was recorded approximately 1.5m to the south of ditch 2803 and may represent later (or possibly earlier) activity.

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- 5.20. Pit/ditch terminus 2805 was identified equidistant between the northern and southern enclosure ditches. No artefacts were recovered from this feature, but it was noteworthy for the dump of irregular stones (see Fig 7).
- 5.21. Ditch 2807 (see Fig. 7) correlated with a geophysical anomaly discernible on the greyscale but not flagged on the interpretation plots prepared by ASWYAS. It contained four fills, possibly indicative of recutting, from which Roman pottery dating from the 2nd to 3rd+ century and a bent iron strip were recovered.
- 5.22. Ditch 2812 was revealed at the south-western extent of the trench and correlated with a geophysical anomaly suggestive a further enclosure.
- 5.23. Metal detecting adjacent to Trench 28 recovered a mid 4th-century Roman coin (Ra. 3, Fig. 15) and a large lead weight (Ra. 2).

*Trench 29 (Fig. 3, 6 & 8)*

- 5.24. Six ditches, the majority correlating with geophysical anomalies, and a square/rectangular pit were identified within this trench.
- 5.25. Ditches 2903, 2905 and 2907 (Fig.8, section BB) were revealed close to the eastern extent of the trench and correlated with a north/south geophysical anomaly associated with the enclosure previously excavated in Trench 28. The three identified ditches may represent the separate components associated with ditch 2818 and recuts 2820 and 2823. Roman pottery was retrieved from each of the ditches, with sherds dating from the 2nd to 3rd+ century being recovered from fill 2904 within ditch 2903.
- 5.26. Ditch 2909 was identified adjacent to ditch 2907 on a north-west/south-east alignment. A fragment of Roman ceramic building material (cbm) was recovered from its fill 2910.
- 5.27. Ditch 2913 was revealed approximately 5m west of, and parallel to, enclosure ditches 2803/2805/2807. It contained a single fill from which 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery, iron working slag and fired clay were retrieved.
- 5.28. The ditch was truncated by square pit 2915, which had vertical sides and a flat base and was lined with stone. Pottery sherds dating to the 2nd to 4th century and a fragment of CBM were retrieved from the earliest of its two fills, fill 2916.

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- 5.29. Broadly north/south aligned ditch 2911 was identified close to the western extent of the trench and did not correlate with any geophysical anomalies. Sherds of broadly dated Roman pottery were recovered from its fill, 2912.

*Trench 30 (Fig. 3, 6 & 15)*

- 5.30. Two ditches and a former pond were identified. Ditch 3003, recorded close to the south-western extent of the trench, contained single fill 3004 from which later prehistoric and broadly dated Roman pottery was recovered in association with a mid-4th-century Roman coin (Ra. 1, Fig.15). The ditch did not correlate with any visible geophysical anomalies.
- 5.31. Ditch 3005 correlated with a broadly north/south aligned geophysical anomaly. It contained three distinct fills from which broadly dated Roman pottery and a large quantity of iron working slag was retrieved.
- 5.32. Feature 3009 was revealed at the north-eastern limit of, and extending for approximately 8m into, the trench. It was aligned broadly east/west and contained a homogenous, artefactually sterile, silty clay fill that measured at least 1m in depth. Its location correlated with a geophysical anomaly recorded on the greyscale and with a linear pond depicted on the 1841 tithe map but absent from the 1883 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping onwards.

*Trench 31 (Fig. 3, 6 & 16)*

- 5.33. Four predominately north/south aligned ditches 3106, 3108, 3110 and 3112, and pit 3104 were identified throughout this trench. Most of the ditches correlated with geophysical evidence indicative of an enclosure, and possibly an associated trackway. A small quantity of broadly dated Roman pottery was recovered from pit 3104 and from ditches 3110 and 3112, and a lead weight was retrieved from the plough soil (Ra.5, Fig.16).

*Trench 40 (Fig. 3, 6 & 9)*

- 5.34. One ditch and three pits were revealed in the north-eastern extent of the trench. Ditch 4006 (Fig. 9, section CC) and adjacent pit 4012 (Fig. 9, section DD) correlated closely with a geophysical anomaly.
- 5.35. Ditch 4006 contained four fills from which predominately 1st to 2nd-century Roman pottery, iron-working debris and sherds of presumably residual later prehistoric pottery, were recovered.

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- 5.36. Large pit 4012 contained 2nd to 4th-century pottery, iron-working debris and sherds of later prehistoric pottery. It remains undetermined whether its 'bell-shaped' profile was deliberate or the result of subsequent truncation/erosion.
- 5.37. Ditch 4006 and pit 4012 were sealed by deposit 4011, from which a small quantity of 1st to 2nd-century Roman pottery was recovered. This deposit may be interpreted as a contemporary land surface or an accumulation deposit following modern ploughing.
- 5.38. Pits 4003 and 4015 were identified within the trench and did not correlate with geophysical anomalies. A sherd of pottery broadly dated to the Roman period, and metal-working debris, was recovered from the upper fill, 4005, of pit 4003.

#### *Trench 103 (Fig. 3 & 6)*

- 5.39. Four ditches, all aligned broadly east/west, and a pit were identified within this trench. Broadly dated Roman pottery was recovered from ditch 10309 in the central extent of the trench. No definitive evidence for the south-eastern continuation of ditch 4006 was identified, although its projected alignment, and associated geophysical anomaly, did correlate with pit 10305.

#### *Fields 13 and 15 (Trenches 44 to 49; Figs 4)*

- 5.40. These two fields were separated by the north/south aligned coombe detailed above (sections 5.5 and 5.6), were bounded to the south by Red Brook and were situated immediately above the floodplain. A comparable stratigraphic sequence was observed throughout both fields, with the natural geological substrate with localised areas of alluvial deposits, typically being revealed at a depth of 0.45m bpgl. It was generally overlain by a thin subsoil, which was in turn sealed by topsoil.
- 5.41. Limited evidence for archaeological activity was identified within these fields, perhaps reflecting the locally wet environment that may also have restricted the viability of the geophysical survey. None of the identified ditches correlate with geophysical anomalies and all were artefactually sterile.
- 5.42. Ditch 4403 within trench 44 (Field 15), correlates with a field boundary depicted on the tithe map but which have been removed by the compilation of the 1883 OS map.
- 5.43. A former pond 4603 survived as a negative earthwork within Trench 46 (Field 15, Fig. 14, photograph E). Pond 4603 is visible on the geophysical greyscale but is not depicted on any known cartographic sources.



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- 5.44. Three narrow, sterile, east/west aligned ditches were identified in Field 13. None of these ditches are recorded on available historic mapping.

#### *Southern land parcels*

##### *Fields 14, 19 and 25 (Trenches 59 & 71; Figs. 4 & 13)*

- 5.45. These three fields were flat and low lying, forming part of the floodplain of the Red Brook that created/forms the western boundary of the application area. Due to the waterlogged ground conditions, and ingress of water during trenching, only two trenches, Trench 59 and 71 (Fields 19 and 25 respectively), were excavated revealing a deep alluvial sequence.
- 5.46. Trench 59 was excavated to a depth of 2.5m bpgl revealing the natural pink/orange substrate at a depth of 2.25m bpgl. It was overlain by approximately 1.8m of fine blue-grey silty clay alluvial deposit, containing small fragments of fibrous plant remains. This was sealed by 0.4m of grey-pink alluvial clay, which was in turn sealed by 0.3m of topsoil.
- 5.47. The natural substrate within Trench 71 was identified at 1.14m bpgl sealed by approximately 0.2m yellow-brown clays, the latter containing occasional rounded pebbles and waterlogged coarse roots. This was overlain by a probable palaeosol, measuring approximately 0.1m in thickness and covered by blue-grey alluvial silts that itself was sealed by orange-brown alluvial clays. The foregoing deposits were sealed by brown-grey alluvial subsoil above which a fibrous topsoil had developed (see Fig. 13). The alluvial deposits were sampled and are discussed in section 7.8 below.

##### *Fields 16 and 18 (Trenches 64 to 70; Figs 4)*

- 5.48. These two fields were situated immediately above the floodplain, with an analogous stratigraphic sequence being recorded within both fields. The natural geological substrate with localised areas of alluvium was revealed at a depth of 0.4m bpgl. It was generally overlain by a thin subsoil, which was in turn sealed by modern topsoil.
- 5.49. A former pond was identified at the north-western extent of Trench 64 and correlated closely with the southern extent of a geophysical anomaly. This pond was first recorded on the 1883 OS mapping and survived until at least the third quarter of the 20th century.
- 5.50. Elsewhere, evidence for post-medieval/early modern ceramic land drains and for modern plough scars/furrows was identified. A sherd of abraded Roman pottery was recovered from the uppermost alluvial deposit in Trench 65.

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***Fields 21, 22, 23, 24, 28 and 29 (Trenches 74 to 87 and 96 to 102; Figs 5 & 14)***

- 5.51. These fields, with the exception of the southern half of Field 24, occupy an undulating ridge of broadly north/south aligned locally high ground above the floodplain. The observed natural substrate was revealed at depth of 0.4m bpgl, sealed by subsoil and modern plough soils.
- 5.52. The southern extent of Field 24 was low lying and topographically associated with Red Brook flood plain and alluvium deposit was identified immediately beneath the topsoil.

***Trenches 76, 77, 81 and 82***

- 5.53. Evidence for a former post-medieval field boundary was revealed in these trenches (recorded as ditches 7604, 7704, 8106 and 8203). This boundary is shown on historic maps dating from the mid 19th-century through to the mid 20th-century. A positive earthwork was visible adjacent to the ditch in Trench 77, extending approximately 30m to the eastern field boundary. The earthwork was derived from re-deposited natural and was aligned on a former bridging point over the canal that became a railway crossing in the late 19th century.

***Trenches 96 and 98***

- 5.54. Both trenches targeted linear, east/west aligned, geophysical anomalies that are also visible on 21st-century satellite imagery. The identified features were cut from directly beneath the modern plough soil and contained an abundance of burnt material, including charcoal (see Fig. 14, photograph D).

***Field 26 (Trenches 88 to 92; Figs 5 & 10 to 12)***

- 5.55. The majority of this field was low lying and formed part of the Red Brook floodplain. The exception was the central-eastern extent of the field, which formed a locally high promontory (Area B; Trenches 91 to 93). The natural substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.3m bpgl, sealed by subsoil and plough soils. Within the floodplain the identified substrate comprised of alluvium deposits immediately beneath the topsoil.
- 5.56. A post-medieval/modern ditch 9005 was identified immediately below the topsoil, cutting the upper-most alluvial deposits in Trench 90 (Fig. 10). The ditch correlates with a boundary depicted on historic mapping spanning the mid-19th-century through to the mid/late 20th century.

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## *Area B*

### *Trench 91*

- 5.57. Undated, east/west aligned, ditch 9103 was identified centrally within the trench. No evidence for the ditch was previously noted during the geophysical survey or on cartographic sources. Evidence for three furrows, all of which broadly correlated with geophysical evidence, was also identified within the trench.

### *Trench 92*

- 5.58. Pit/terminus 9213, from which a small assemblage of 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery and iron-working slag was also recovered, was cut by later ditch 9206.
- 5.59. Ditches 9206, 9208/9211 (Fig. 11, section EE) were identified centrally within the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It remains undetermined whether the recorded features are representative of two or three ditches. The earliest versions of the ditch, 9208/9211, remained artefactually undated and both were cut by ditch 9206, from which 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery and a small quantity of iron-working slag was recovered.
- 5.60. Artefactually sterile redeposited natural clays 9217/9221 were revealed throughout the south-eastern extent of the trench, increasing in depth towards the end of the trench as they extended down the natural slope. They sealed a series of fills/deposits 9222, 9223, 9224, 9225 from which pottery broadly dated to the Roman period and iron working slag was recovered (Fig. 11, Section FF). These deposits/fills, including the redeposited natural clays, may represent the infilling of a large feature (i.e. a quarry of possible Roman origin). Alternatively, the redeposited material may be associated with the late 19th-century railway cutting and embankment immediately to the east, with the deposits containing the Roman artefacts representing earlier land surface(s) buried by the embankment material.

### *Trench 93*

- 5.61. Three ditches, one of which had been recut, and a small ring-ditch/tree-throw were identified within this trench. Artefactually sterile, east/west aligned ditch 9303 was identified close to the north-eastern limit of the trench and correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly. Comparable ditch 9313/9315, which also correlated with a linear geophysical anomaly, was revealed close to the south-western extent of the trench. A small quantity of broadly dated Roman pottery and iron working slag/hearth lining was recovered from associated fill 9314. It had been cut, or possibly re-cut, by ditch 9317

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that contained comparable artefactual material. Consultation of historic mapping indicates that ditch 9313/9315/9317 and the associated geophysical anomaly correlates closely with a former field boundary in existence in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but removed by the late-19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.62. Within the centre of the trench, north-west/south-east aligned ditch 9305 contained broadly dated Roman pottery and iron working slag. Possible ring-ditch/tree-throw 9310 measured approximately 2m in diameter. Although no dateable artefacts were recovered from its fill, burnt bone, too fragmentary to confirm as human or animal, was identified.

## 6. THE FINDS

### Pottery by Jacky Somerville

- 6.1. Artefactual material, dating to the Late prehistoric and Roman periods, was recovered from 48 deposits (fills of ditches and pits, an occupation layer, subsoil and topsoil). Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B and the pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated, where possible, to the online Gloucester pottery type series (<http://glospot.potsherd.net/docs/intro>). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998)

### *Late prehistoric*

- 6.2. Pottery from this date range, which spans the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, totals 14 sherds (128g) from three deposits in Trenches 30 and 40. Two fabrics are represented. These are grog-tempered (GR) and vesicular (VES). The latter is likely to have resulted from the leaching of calcareous inclusions such as limestone. The sherds from fill 4009 of ditch 4006 include rim sherds from a globular vessel with a simple upright rim. This form is most suggestive of Middle to Late Iron Age dating.

### *Roman*

- 6.3. A moderate assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 423 sherds (8236g), was recovered from 41 deposits (Appendix B). The Roman pottery is in good condition with minimal surface loss. The most common ware type is Severn Valley ware (both oxidised and reduced), which is typical for the area. It makes up 68% of the assemblage by sherd count. When the Early Roman (mid 1st to 2nd century) variants, tempered with charcoal or grog, are added this rises to 77%.

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- 6.4. Identifiable vessels in Severn Valley ware include a carinated vessel from fill 4008 of ditch 4006 (datable to the mid 1st to 2nd centuries), six slightly flaring tankards from fill 2810 of ditch 2807, fill 2904 of ditch 2903, fill 2916 of pit 2915 and fill 9304 of ditch 9303 (2nd to 3rd centuries), lids from ditch fill 2810 and fill 3007 of ditch 3005, and 12 necked jars. The grog-tempered pottery is also of early date (1st century AD). A few sherds of sandy greyware are present, which are likely to be of relatively local manufacture. Most of the remainder of the assemblage is represented by South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware, which dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries when found outside the manufacturing zone (Davies et al. 1994, 107). Narrower dating, to the 2nd century, can be applied to rim sherds from two Seager Smith and Davies Type 22 flat rim bowls/dishes from fill 9214 of ditch 9215 and fill 9304 of ditch 9303.
- 6.5. The only clearly Late Roman pottery is a conical flanged bowl from fill 9204 of ditch 9206. This presents in a fabric in imitation of South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware and is of 4th century date (<http://glospot.potsherd.net/tf/TF206>).
- 6.6. A small number of continental imports are represented by eight sherds (2% of the assemblage). These are Baetican (Spanish) amphora (TF10a), and samian from south and east Gaul (TF8b, TF8c). The south Gaulish potteries exported to Britain from the mid 1st to the early 2nd centuries, and the east Gaulish potteries from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd centuries (Webster 1996, 2–3). The south Gaulish samian is a bodysherd from a mould-decorated vessel and the east Gaulish samian derives from a Drag. 31 bowl/dish.

#### **Ceramic building material (CBM)**

- 6.7. CBM of Roman date comprises two fragments (99g), from two deposits, which are too fragmentary to allow further classification.

#### **Other finds**

- 6.8. A substantial assemblage of industrial waste, totalling 128 fragments (24,702g) was recovered from 21 deposits. These deposits are mostly from Trenches 40, 92 and 93, but also from Trenches 28, 29 and 30. The majority of the material was associated with Roman-dated pottery or other finds. Most material recovered is identifiable as ironworking slag which is indeterminate of process, as it potentially derives from smithing or smelting activities. The largest amount of such material from one deposit is that from fill 3007 of ditch 3005 (22 fragments weighing 9420g). A small number of

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fragments, from fill 4009 of ditch 4006, fill 4014 of pit 4012 and fill 9314 of ditch 9313, appear to derive from clay furnace or hearth linings. Some 'tap slag' also occurs within the assemblage (see Appendix B), which indicates iron smelting activity utilising tapping furnaces of the kind in use from the Iron Age to the early medieval period. The wider area is well known as an important centre of iron production in the Roman and later periods (Hart 1971) and it is likely that the bulk of material recovered relates to such activity.

#### **Metal finds by E. R. McSloy**

- 6.9. Items of metal comprising three iron objects, three of lead and two copper alloy coins were recorded from seven deposits (see Appendix B, Table 1).
- 6.10. Both coins (see Appendix B for details and Fig 15) are bronze nummi of the House of Constantine, dating to the middle decades of the 4th century AD. Ra. 1, from fill 3004 within ditch 3003, is a Gloria Exercitus issue of c. 330–335. Ra. 3, from topsoil deposit 2800, is very heavily worn, but is identifiable as a Fel Temp Reparatio issue of c. 348–350.
- 6.11. Two of the three iron items are nails. The fragmentary example from undated deposit 2819 has a square-sectioned shaft and a flat round head. It probably dates to the Roman period and is an example of the most commonly recorded nail form of this period, Manning's Type 1 (Manning 1985, 134). The second nail, from Roman-dated deposit 2806, preserves its full length of 130mm. It is of a less common Roman form, Manning's Type 4 (*ibid.* 135), characterised by asymmetric, L-shaped heads. The third iron item, also from a Roman-dated deposit (2810), is fragmentary strip-like object, bent at 90° close to one end. Its original function is unknown.
- 6.12. The three lead items (Appendix B and Fig. 16) all appear to be weights, for which Roman dating is probable. Ra. 2 is the largest, weighing 86g. It is crudely spherical and preserves part of an embedded iron shaft which was probably the means of suspension. As such, it was probably intended for use with a steelyard balance. Ra. 5, from topsoil deposit 3100 is cylindrical and weighs 30g. It has been formed from a tightly coiled strip leaving a central perforation approximately 6mm in diam. The third weight, Ra. 4, from fill 2804 within ditch 2803 is crudely formed, approximately plano-convex and weighs 36g. Its central perforation is rectangular and seemingly punched through from the upper (convex) surface.

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## Discussion

- 6.13. The finds assemblage attests to a low level of activity during the Iron Age and more substantial activity during the Roman period. This activity is both domestic and industrial in nature, with iron smelting and smithing activities apparently taking place in the vicinity. The pottery assemblage, composed mostly of coarse kitchen wares and with just 2% continental imports, is consistent with a rural settlement.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### Animal bone

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to 132 fragments (1663g) was recovered via hand excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples from 18 pit and ditch fill deposits. Artefactual material dating from the Romano-British period was also recovered from these features (see Appendix C, Table 1). The material was only moderately well preserved and highly fragmented, a combination of factors that have rendered 66% of the assemblage unidentifiable. However, it was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*) and horse (*Equus caballus*). Where modern damage was present and re-fitting was possible, the fragments were counted as a single bone.

### Roman-British

- 7.2. Of the major domestic species, cattle were most common with 22 (492g) fragments recovered. These consisted exclusively of bones that are low in meat yield such as pieces of skull, fragments lower limb bones and most frequently, loose molar teeth. No cut or chop marks were present, but the type of bone recovered is common to waste from the early stages of the butchery process.
- 7.3. A limited amount of sheep/goat, pig and horse was also recovered but in amounts too low to provide any useful information other than species identification. However, each was a common domestic animal and are to be expected in assemblages of this period.

### Undated

- 7.4. A further 21 fragments (456g) were recovered from five deposits that remains undated. They displayed a very similar level of preservation and fragmentation to that seen in the Romano-British portion of the assemblage. As such, they are likely to originate from the same activity.

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## Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

- 7.5. A single bulk environmental sample (20 litres of soil) and five column samples (10 litres of soil) taken in a series were processed from a ditch (trench 93) and six layers (trench 71) from an evaluation excavation. This was done to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the specific intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site from ditch 9303, and of acquiring environmental evidence of the nature of the alluvial layers and possible buried soil in trench 71. The bulk environmental sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2) for the recovery of charred material, with the column samples being processed by wet sieving (250 micron mesh size) (CA Technical Manual No.2) for the recovery of waterlogged material.
- 7.6. The results of this environmental assessment have been recorded in Table 2 for the bulk environmental sample and in Table 3 for the wet sieved samples.
- 7.7. Any dates discussed within this report have been obtained through the spot dating of finds.

### Trench 71 (Fig. 13)

- 7.8. A total of six environmental samples were assessed from trench 71. These were recovered from various layers, which included alluvium, buried soil, subsoil, and natural. Samples 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15 of subsoil 7101, alluvial 7102, buried soil 7104, alluvial 7105, and natural 7106 (respectively) contained no plant remains. Sample 12 of alluvial layer 7103 contained a very small amount of waterlogged wood fragments alongside minimal quantities of charcoal. As waterlogged remains were generally not preserved in these alluvial deposits, this may suggest that this area was subjected to periods of desiccation rather than permanently waterlogged conditions. There is no evidence from sample 13 of a well-established buried soil.

### Trench 93

- 7.9. Fill 9304 (sample 1) of Roman ditch 9303 contained no charred plant remains and only a small amount of charcoal fragments. This assemblage is likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material and provides no evidence for any specific domestic or industrial settlement activity in the immediate vicinity.



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## Summary

- 7.10. Due to the sparsity of environmental remains, there is no evidence from these samples for specific domestic or plant-based industrial activities taking place on this site. It seems likely that Area B is away from any main centre of settlement activity.
- 7.11. There is no indication from the assemblages of the nature of the local vegetation and environment during the deposition of the alluvial layers and formation of the buried soil in trench 71, due to the paucity of environmental remains within the samples.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation trenching has identified archaeological features within two focussed areas of archaeological activity that were both previously identified during the preceding geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2021). In both cases the archaeological features are, presumably deliberately, located on the locally higher ground above the floodplain of Red Brook and its associated tributaries. Only a limited number of features were revealed during the trenching that had not previously been identified by the geophysical survey, and the majority of these can be correlated with features depicted on historic cartographic sources, primarily the Highleadon and Newent tithe maps (dated 1839 and 1841 respectively).

### *Northern land parcels*

- 8.2. The identified archaeological activity in the northern land parcels, for ease recorded as Area A, correlated closely with geophysical survey anomalies located on a ridge of locally high ground. The anomalies' morphology is perhaps suggestive of enclosures and possible trackways but they were interpreted as being of 'uncertain' origin in the geophysical survey report (ASWYAS 2021).
- 8.3. The earliest artefactual evidence recovered from Area A comprised Late prehistoric ceramics. No features were identified that exclusively contained later prehistoric artefacts; rather this material was recovered residually within Roman features. Nonetheless, the identification of this material suggests a probable precursor to the Roman activity, although no evidence for any continuity can be proven. However, it may be presumed that this relatively elevated locale was attractive to communities during both the later prehistoric and Roman periods: providing a dry environment for domestic activities and allowing for the exploitation of the adjacent floodplain.

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- 8.4. The Roman activity comprised a series of a rectilinear enclosures suggestive of agricultural activity. Although early/mid 1st to 2nd-century artefacts were present, the recovered assemblage is more typically dominated by 2nd to 4th-century, or broadly dated Roman, ceramics. Evidence for contemporary occupation was very limited, being restricted to two fragments of CBM. This, coupled with the relative paucity of imported continental ceramics and lack of evidence for personal adornment, such as brooches and rings, is suggestive of a lower status, utilitarian rural settlement. Such an interpretation is given further credence by the frequent recovery of iron working debris suggesting nearby industrial activity. Given the site's proximity to Newent, where later prehistoric and particularly Roman iron working is well documented, and its location on the edge of the Forest of Dean, such industrial activity is not unexpected.
- 8.5. The circular geophysical anomaly targeted by Trench 33, correlated closely with an area of modern burning rather than being representative of a ring ditch.

#### *Southern land parcels*

- 8.6. To the south of Red Brook, the proposed development area was dominated by low lying land associated with the floodplain. There were two exceptions: at the southern extent of the site where a limited amount of Roman activity was recorded (Area B), and an area including Laynes Wood itself. Both areas formed locally high promontories penetrating into the floodplain.
- 8.7. The Roman activity identified in Area B is comparable, if on a reduced scale, to that identified to the north in Area A. It comprises a series of ditches, principally dating to the later Roman period, with further evidence for iron working residue being present. Two comparable, wide, shallow ditches revealed within Trench 93 correlated closely with geophysical evidence suggestive of an enclosure. However, as noted above, the alignment of ditch 9313/9315/9317 and the associated geophysical anomaly also correlates closely with a former field boundary depicted on the 1839 Highleadon tithe map. It is possible that, at a minimum, the re-cut identified within this ditch sequence (ditch 9317) is the later feature, and that the Roman artefacts retrieved from its fill are residual. Given the potential for this post-medieval agricultural activity, the possibility that small ring gully 9310 is representative of a tree-throw rather than an archaeological feature cannot be fully dismissed. Indeed, evidence for a further tree-throw, 9308, albeit more irregular in plan, was observed 10m east of feature 9310.

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- 8.8. Whilst the identification of the redeposited natural clays throughout the south-eastern extent of Trench 92 raises the possibility of Roman quarrying (although what resource was targeted remains undetermined), it is most probable that this deposit represents a spread of excess material associated with the adjacent railway cutting and embankment. The trench itself is located adjacent to an area where the late 19th-century railway was constructed on an area of cut and fill. To the north-west of the trench, the railway was cut into the slightly higher ground, whilst to the south-east it was embanked to cross a coombe flowing into the Red Brook floodplain. The deposition of the clean, but redeposited, natural substate also bears comparison with the evidence identified in Trench 77 (Field 24) for the earthwork associated with the canal bridge/railway crossing. If the latter interpretation is accepted, then the identified underlying deposits, from which Roman artefacts were retrieved, most probably represent former land surfaces.
- 8.9. Although the Roman activity in Area B appeared to be quite limited, it is perhaps surprising that further evidence for contemporary activity was not revealed on the high ground immediately to the east during the trenching in Field 28. Similarly, the paucity of archaeological activity on the higher ground surrounding Laynes Wood (the woodland itself lies outwith the proposed development area so was not subject to trenching) perhaps suggests that later prehistoric and particularly Roman activity was not extensive and widespread.
- 8.10. Alluvial sequences, often in excess of 1.5m in depth, were identified throughout the Red Brook floodplain. This sequence currently remains undated, except for an abraded sherd of Roman pottery recovered from high in the sequence in Trench 63, and stratigraphic evidence for post-medieval ditches and land drains cutting the latest alluvial deposits (Trenches 76 and 90). A possible palaeosol was identified in Trenches 71 and 76 but also remained artefactually undated. However, the latter deposits were identified in comparable topographic locations on the southern and western sides of the higher ground associated with Laynes Wood, and are perhaps indicative of an early period of stabilisation prior to subsequent alluviation.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Cliff Bateman, assisted by Noel Boothroyd, Nathan Chinchen, Julian Collinson, Christian Day, Laura Hemsley, Merrin Kemp and Richard Scurr. This report was written by Cliff Bateman. The finds reports were written by Jacky

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Sommerville and E. R. McSloy, and biological evidence reports were written by Andy Clarke and Emma Atkin. The report illustrations were prepared by Li Sou. The project archive has been compiled by Cliff Bateman and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young and Monica Fombellida.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Red pink clay silt	>50	>1.8	>0.3	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Red pink clay silt	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.25	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey silt clay	>25	>1.8	0.3	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Red pink clay silt	>25	>1.8	>0.1	
3	303	Cut		Pond	Not excavated	>5.9	>1.8	-	
3	304	Fill	303	Pond fill	Brown red silt clay with red bricks. Not Excavated	>5.9	>1.8	-	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.15	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey silt clay	>25	>1.8	0.3	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Red pink clay silt	>25	>1.8	>0.1	
4	403	Cut		Pond	Not excavated	>7.1	>1.8	-	
4	404	Fill	403	Pond Fill	Brown red silt clay with red bricks. Not Excavated	>7.1	>1.8	-	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey sand silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.4	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Light pink grey/white clay silt	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey sand silt	>50	>1.8	0.15	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Light pink grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey sand silt	>50	>1.8	0.13	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.22	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Light pink grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Bark brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.08	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Red pink clay	>50	>1.8	0	
8	803	Cut		Field Drain	NE/SW linear	>1.8	1.2	-	
8	804	Fill	803	Field drain fill	Dark grey brown silt	>1.8	1.3	-	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.23	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.08	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Red pink clay	>50	>1.8	>0.03	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.12	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Red pink clay	>50	>1.8	-	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.17	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.06	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Red pink clay	>50	>1.8	>0.15	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.17	
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Light yellow green silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.16	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.28	
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Light yellow green silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.22	
13	1302	Fill	1303	Ditch fill	Dark grey silt clay with 5% round pebbles	>1	1.37	0.57	
13	1303	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1	1.37	0.57	

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
13	1304	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear. Not excavated	>2.3	2.86	-	
13	1305	Fill	1304	Ditch fill	Light green yellow silt clay. Not excavated	>2.3	2.86	-	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.19	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red sand silt	>50	>1.8	0.15	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Red pink silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.15	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown sand silt	>50	>1.8	0.28	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Brown pink silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.21	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	White pink silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.31	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.17	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	White pink silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.23	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Brown pink silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.15	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.22	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Brown pink sand silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Pink red clay silt	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Light pink yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.12	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Yellow pink silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.08	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.07	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.13	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.27	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.22	
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.02	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.27	
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.23	
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
22	2203	Cut		Wheel rut	NE/SW orientated linear with shallow sides and flat base	>1.8	0.55	0.12	
22	2204	Fill	2203	Wheel rut Fill	Dark brown clay silt	>1.8	0.55	0.12	
22	2205	Cut		Wheel rut	NE/SW orientated linear. Not excavated	>1.8	0.42	-	
22	2206	Fill	2205	Wheel rut Fill	Dark brown clay silt, Not excavated	>1.8	0.42	-	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.03	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay	>50	>1.8	>0.35	
24	2403	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear with steep sides and concave base	>0.9	0.7	0.33	
24	2404	Fill	2403	Ditch fill	Brown clat silt with 1% gravel	>0.9	0.7	0.33	
24	2405	Cut		Stakehole	Circular in plan with steep sides and pointed base	-	0.25	0.22	
24	2406	Fill	2405	1st stakehole fill	Grey brown clay silt with 5% charcoal flecks	-	0.15	0.2	
24	2407	Fill	2405	2nd stakehole fill	Yellow brown silt clay	-	0.25	0.22	

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
24	2408	Cut		Posthole	Oval in plan with steep sides and flat base	-	0.40	0.18	
24	2409	Fill	2408	2nd posthole fill	Grey brown clay silt with 5% charcoal flecks and 1% gravel	-	0.3	0.17	
24	2410	Fill	2408	1st posthole fill	Brown grey silt clay with 1% gravel	-	0.38	0.18	
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	-	
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.04	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.22	
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	-	
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.23	C4
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.16	RB
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay	>50	>1.8	>0.11	
28	2803	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with steep sides and flat base	>1	0.51	0.3	
28	2804	Fill	2803	Ditch fill	Brown back silt clay	>1	0.51	0.3	C2-C4
28	2805	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with a well-defined northern terminus partly under the northern trench bulk. It has gently sloping sides and flat base	>0.5	1.4	0.29	
28	2806	Fill	2805	Ditch Fill	Black grey silt clay with 25% angular/sub-angular cobbles	>0.25	1.4	0.29	
28	2807	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated liner with steep sides and flat base	>1	1.04	0.34	
28	2808	Fill	2807	1st ditch fill	Light brown yellow sand silt	>1	0.22	0.09	RB
28	2809	Fill	2807	2nd ditch fill	Light blue grey clay silt with 10% charcoal flecks	>1	0.88	0.16	
28	2810	Fill	2807	3rd ditch fill	Grey blue silt clay with 25% charcoal flecks and 10% assorted stones	>1	0.85	0.11	C2-C3+
28	2811	Fill	2807	4th ditch fill	Grey brown clay silt	>1	1.04	0.14	
28	2812	Cut		Ditch	E/W linear. Not excavated	2.2	0.6	-	
28	2813	Fill	2812	Ditch fill	Light grey brown silt clay. Not excavated	2.2	0.6	-	
28	2814	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear. Not excavated	2	1.1	-	
28	2815	Fill	2814	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay. Not excavated	2	1.1	-	
28	2816	Cut		Posthole	Oval in plan. Not excavated	0.56	0.4	-	
28	2817	Fill	2816	Posthole fill	Green grey silt clay with 2 large stones. Not excavated	0.56	0.4	-	
28	2818	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and rounded base	>0.9	0.67	0.4	
28	2819	Fill	2818	Ditch fill	Red brown silt clay	>0.9	0.67	0.4	
28	2820	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with steep sides and flat base, recut of ditch 2818	>0.9	1.06	0.55	



Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
28	2821	Fill	2820	1st ditch fill	Red brown silt clay	>0.9	0.74	0.12	
28	2822	Fill	2820	2nd ditch fill	Dark grey brown silt clay	>0.9	1.06	0.4	C2-C4
28	2823	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with steep sides and flat base, recut of ditch 2818	>0.9	1.78	0.5	
28	2824	Fill	2823	1st ditch fill	Dark red brown silt clay	>0.9	0.46	0.18	
28	2825	Fill	2823	2nd ditch fill	Dark brown grey silt clay	>0.9	1.78	0.41	RB
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Orange brown silt clay with 5% small rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.22	
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Red pink clay	>50	>1.8	>0.52	
29	2903	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and concave base	>1	1.4	0.52	
29	2904	Fill	2903	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 10% charcoal flecks and 5% small angular stones	>1	1.4	0.52	C2-C3+
29	2905	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	>1	0.78	0.32	
29	2906	Fill	2905	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 5% small angular stones	>1	0.78	0.32	RB
29	2907	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1	0.5	0.24	
29	2908	Fill	2907	Ditch fill	Grey brown (with spots of yellow) silt clay with 5% charcoal flecks	>1	0.5	0.24	
29	2909	Cut		Ditch	NM/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1	0.46	0.4	
29	2910	Fill	2909	Ditch fill	Light yellow brown silt clay	>1	0.46	0.4	RB
29	2911	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and a flat base	>1	0.6	0.27	
29	2912	Fill	2911	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 5% charcoal flecks	>1	0.6	0.27	RB
29	2913	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated ditch with moderately sloping sides and a flat base	>1	0.68	0.3	
29	2914	Fill	2913	Ditch fill	Light yellow brown silt clay with 5% charcoal flecks	>1	0.68	0.3	C2-C4
29	2915	Cut		Pit	Rectangular in plan	>1.8	1.52	0.41	
29	2916	Fill	2915	1st pit fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 10% charcoal flecks	>1.8	1.52	0.34	C2-C4
29	2917	Fill	2915	2nd pit fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 40% charcoal flecks and 5% small/medium assorted stones	>1.8	1.52	0.07	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
30	3002	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
30	3003	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and concave base	>1	0.65	0.21	
30	3004	Fill	3003	Ditch fill	Grey silt clay with 1% charcoal flecks	>1	0.65	0.21	C4
30	3005	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear with steep sides and concave base	>1	1.47	0.6	
30	3006	Fill	3005	3rd ditch fill	Red brown silt clay	>1	0.68	0.25	MC1-C2

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
30	3007	Fill	3005	2nd ditch fill	Brown grey clay silt with 10% round gravel/pebbles	>1	1.47	0.5	RB
30	3008	Fill	3005	1st ditch fill	Mottled red brown & grey silt clay with 1% rounded pebbles	>1	1.18	0.28	RB
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	0.26	
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.16	
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0	
31	3103	Void							
31	3104	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Not excavated	-	0.9	-	
31	3105	Fill	3104	Pit fill	Dark grey brown Silt clay with charcoal and cremated bone flecks. Not excavated	-	0.9	-	RB
31	3106	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear. Not excavated	>2.6	0.5	-	
31	3107	Fill	3106	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay with 10% charcoal flecks. Not excavated	>2.6	0.5	-	
31	3108	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear. Not excavated	>2.6	1.2	-	
31	3109	Fill	3108	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay. Not excavated	>2.6	1.2	-	
31	3110	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear. Not excavated	>2.6	8	-	
31	3111	Fill	3110	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay. Not excavated	>2.6	8	-	RB
31	3112	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear. Not excavated	>2	1.5	-	
31	3113	Fill	3112	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay. Not excavated	>2	1.5	-	RB
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.04	
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Pink red sand clay	>25	>1.8	0.1	
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow brown clay	>25	>1.8	0.1	
33	3302	Layer		In situ Burning	Black charcoal deposit with red heat effected subsoil below the charcoal deposit	6.2	>1.8	0.04	
33	3303	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clay	>25	>1.8	>0.1	
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Pink red silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Brown yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.18	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Orange yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.19	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Brown yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.23	
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Orange yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.03	
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.08	
38	3802	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.02	
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.24	

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
39	3902	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt	>50	>1.8	0.22	
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown clay silt with 1% stones	>50	>1.8	0.15	
40	4002	Layer		Natural	Brown red silt clay with light grey yellow patches and patches of mudstone bedrock	>50	>1.8	>0.71	
40	4003	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and flat base	-	0.63	0.25	
40	4004	Fill	4003	1st pit fill	Yellow orange silt clay with 1% small rounded stones	-	0.63	0.2	
40	4005	Fill	4003	2nd pit fill	Light blue grey sand silt with 10% charcoal flecks and 5% rounded small stones		0.52	0.06	RB
40	4006	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE linear with moderately sloping sides flat base	>1	1.81	0.71	
40	4007	Fill	4006	1st ditch fill	Brown red silt clay with 1% charcoal flecks	>1	0.88	0.08	
40	4008	Fill	4006	2nd ditch fill	Dark brown grey silt clay with 10% charcoal flecks	>1	1.22	0.2	MC1-C2
40	4009	Fill	4006	3rd ditch fill	Brown grey silt clay with 1% charcoal flecks	>1	1.81	0.34	MC1-C2+
40	4010	Fill	4006	4th ditch fill	Orange Brown silt clay	>1	1.16	0.16	RB
40	4011	Layer	4011	Occupation Layer	Dark brown grey	6.1	>1.8	0.11	MC1-C2
40	4012	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides that become under cut towards the flat base	-	1.4	0.47	
40	4013	Fill	4012	1st pit fill	Orange blue clay silt with 20% charcoal flecks and 10% sub-angular stones		1.4	0.47	C2-C4
40	4014	Fill	4012	2nd pit fill	Black grey sand silt with 10% charcoal flecks and 5% small round stones		1.35	0.35	C2+
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.24	
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.45	
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
43	4301	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.4	
43	4302	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand clay	>50	>1.8	>0	
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Grey red silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.2	
44	4403	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated liner with steeply sloping sides and flat base	>1	1.14	0.42	
44	4404	Fill	4403	Ditch fill	Grey blue with green mottling silt clay with 5% round pebbles	>1	1.14	0.42	
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Pink red sand	>50	>1.8	>0	
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
46	4602	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay	>50	>1.8	>0.3	
46	4603	Cut		Pond		10.7	>1.8	-	
46	4604	Fill	4603	Pond fill		10.7	>1.8	-	
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.31	
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.18	
47	4702	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay	>50	>1.8	>0.3	
47	4703	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1	0.83	0.3	
47	4704	Fill	4703	Ditch fill	Yellow red silt clay with 5% round small stones	>1	0.83	0.3	
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
48	4801	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
48	4802	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay with blue mottling	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
48	4803	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and concave base	>0.9	0.73	0.27	
48	4804	Fill	4803	1st ditch fill	Red grey brown clay silt with 1% gravel and 1% charcoal flecks	>0.9	0.73	0.21	
48	4805	Fill	4803	2nd ditch fill	Red brown silt clay with 10% round pebbles	>0.9	0.55	0.12	
48	4806	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with steep sloping sides and concave base	>0.9	0.5	0.22	
48	4807	Fill	4806	1st ditch fill	Red brown clay silt with 1% gravel	>0.9	0.5	0.18	
48	4808	Fill	4806	2nd ditch fill	Red brown silt clay with 1% pebbles	>0.9	0.3	0.1	
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
49	4901	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.14	
49	4902	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay	>50	>1.8	>0.02	
59	5900	Layer		Topsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>6m	>1.8	0.22	
59	5901	Layer		Alluvium	Light grey clay	>6m	>1.8	0.09	
59	5902	Layer		Remnant Topsoil	Red brown clay silt	>6m	>1.8	0.07	
59	5903	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown silt clay	>6m	>1.8	0.14	
59	5904	Layer		Alluvial	Pink grey silt clay	>6m	>1.8	0.21	
59	5905	Layer		Alluvial	Light grey silt clay	>6m	>1.8	0.39	
59	5906	Layer		Alluvial	Grey blue silt clay 1% very small grit	>6m	>1.8	0.98	
59	5907	Layer		Natural	Pink orange clay	>6m	>1.8	0.13	
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
64	6401	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown red silt clay with yellow marbling	>50	>1.8	0.1	
64	6402	Layer		Natural	Brown red silt	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
64	6403	Cut		Pond	On OS map	3	>1.8	0.5	
64	6404	Fill		Pond fill	Dark brown red silt	3	>1.8	0.5	
65	6500	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
65	6501	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
65	6502	Layer		Alluvial	Grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	RB
65	6503	Layer		Natural	Red brown/grey clay	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
66	6600	Layer		Topsoil	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
66	6601	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
66	6602	Layer		Natural	Brown red silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
67	6701	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
67	6702	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
68	6801	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.17	
68	6802	Layer		Natural	White red silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
69	6901	Layer		Subsoil	Brown yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
69	6902	Layer		Natural	Red yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
70	7001	Layer		Subsoil	Blue yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
70	7002	Layer		Natural	Light blue yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
71	7100	Layer		Topsoil	Brown silt	>25	>1.8	0.2	
71	7101	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown grey clay silt	>25	>1.8	0.18	
71	7102	Layer		Alluvium	Orange brown silt clay	>25	>1.8	0.14	
71	7103	Layer		Alluvium	Light grey silt clay	>25	>1.8	0.35	
71	7104	Layer		Buried soil	Dark grey silt clay	>25	>1.8	0.11	
71	7105	Layer		Alluvium	Green clay	>25	>1.8	0.16	
71	7106	Layer		Natural	Pink grey clay	>25	>1.8	>0.04	
71	7107	Cut		Paleochannel	E/W linear crossing diagonally the trench	>1.8	12.2	-	
71	7108	Fill	7107	2nd paleochannel fill	Yellow brown silt clay	>1.8	12.2	-	
71	7109	Fill	7107	1st paleochannel fill	Grey black silt clay	>1.8	12.2	-	
74	7400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.12	
74	7401	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
74	7402	Layer		Natural	Mixed grey and pink silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.2	
74	7403	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear. Not excavated	>2.4	0.9	-	
74	7404	Fill	7403	Ditch fill	Grey silt clay. Not excavated	>2.4	0.9	-	
75	7500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.1	
75	7501	Layer		Subsoil	Light blue grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
75	7502	Layer		Alluvium	Lite grey and pink brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
75	7503	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear . Not excavated	>2.1	0.6	-	
75	7504	Fill	7503	Ditch fill	Light bluer grey silt clay. Not excavated	>2.1	0.6	-	
75	7505	Layer		Alluvium	Light grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	-	
75	7506	Layer		Natural	Mixed grey and red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	-	
76	7600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.1	
76	7601	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
76	7602	Layer		Alluvium	Light grey and red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	-	
76	7603	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay with bands of rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	-	
76	7604	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated linear. Not excavated	>2m	1.5	-	
76	7605	Fill	7604	Ditch fill	Light grey silt clay containing plastic. Not excavated	>2m	1.5	-	
77	7700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.12	
77	7701	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	25	
77	7702	Layer		Alluvium	Lite grey and pink silt clay	>11	>1.8	0.15	

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
77	7703	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay with bands of rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
77	7704	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear with shallow sloping sides and concave base	>1	1.2	0.6	
77	7705	Fill	7704	1st ditch fill	Grey and red brown silt clay	>1	1.2	0.1	
77	7706	Fill	7704	2nd ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay with bands of round pebbles	>1	1.2	0.2	
77	7707	Fill		3rd ditch fill	Dark red black silt clay	>1	1.2	0.1	
77	7708	Fill	7704	4 <sup>th</sup> ditch fill	Red brown silt clay, ? redeposited natural	>1	1.2	0.2	
78	7800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.12	
78	7801	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
78	7802	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay with bands of rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.2	
79	7900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.12	
79	7901	Layer		Subsoil	Brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
79	7902	Layer		Alluvium	Mixed grey and pink brown silt clay with frequent round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.1	
79	7903	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay with bands of rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.03	
80	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay with 1% round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.2	
80	8001	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay with 5% rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.15	
80	8002	Layer		Natural	Brown red silt clay with 1% rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
81	8100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
81	8101	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
81	8102	Layer		Natural	Light grey yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
81	8103	Layer		Alluvium	Dark grey brown silt clay with 1% of small round stones	>25	>1.8	0.1	
81	8104	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with gently sloping sides and uneven base	>1	1.17	0.23	
81	8105	Fill	8104	Ditch fill	Yellow brown silt clay with 1% small round pebbles	>1	1.17	0.23	
81	8106	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear with gently sloping sides and uneven base	>2.6	0.66	0.24	
81	8107	Fill	8106	Ditch fill	Red brown silt clay with 1% small round pebbles	>2.6	0.66	0.24	
82	8200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.34	
82	8201	Layer		Subsoil	Grey yellow silt clay with 1% round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.08	
82	8202	Layer		Natural	Red brown clay	>50	>1.8	>0.26	
82	8203	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1	1.28	0.26	
82	8204	Fill	8203	Ditch fill	Yellow brown silt clay with 10% round pebbles	>1	1.28	0.26	
83	8300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
83	8301	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown silt clay with 5% rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.2	
83	8302	Layer		Natural	Mixed red brown and grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
84	8400	Layer		Topsoil	Red grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
84	8401	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown silt clay with 5% rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.1	
84	8402	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.1	

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
85	8500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay with 1% round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.2	
85	8501	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown silt clay with 1% rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.2	
85	8502	Layer		Natural	Red grey silt clay with 10% rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
86	8600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
86	8601	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
86	8602	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
87	8700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
87	8701	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
88	8800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
88	8801	Layer		Alluvium	Grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.4	
88	8802	Layer		Alluvium	Grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	-	
88	8803	Cut		Paleochannel	NE/SW orientated linear. Not excavated	>1.8	4	-	
88	8804	Fill	8803	Paleochannel fill	-	>1.8	4	-	
88	8805	Layer		Alluvium	-	>2	>1.8	-	
89	8900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.12	
89	8901	Layer		Alluvium	Grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.15	
89	8902	Layer		Alluvium	Red grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
89	8903	Layer		Alluvium	Grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	-	
89	8904	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated linear. Not excavated	>2.6	0.5	-	
89	8905	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear. Not excavated	>1.8	0.65	-	
90	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
90	9001	Layer		Alluvium	Grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.15	
90	9002	Layer		Alluvium	Red grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
90	9003	Layer		Alluvium	Grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
90	9004	Layer		Natural	Light grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.3	
90	9005	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear with steep to moderately sloping sides down to a curved	>1	2.1	0.7	
90	9006	Fill	9005	1st ditch fill	Black grey silt clay	>1	1.3	0.7	
90	9007	Fill	9005	2nd ditch fill	Blue grey silt clay	>1	1.1	0.6	
90	9008	Fill	9005	3rd ditch fill	Orange brown silt clay	>1	1.4	0.45	
91	9100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
91	9101	Layer		Subsoil	Dark orange brown clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
91	9102	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.1	
91	9103	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated linear with moderate to steep sloping sides and flat base	>1	0.8	0.4	
91	9104	Fill	9103	1st ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay	>1	0.75	0.25	
91	9105	Fill	9103	2nd ditch fill	Dark brown red orange silt clay	>1	0.6	0.11	
92	9200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
92	9201	Layer		Subsoil	Brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.15	
92	9202	Layer		Natural	Red brown/light brown red clay	>50	>1.8	>0.7	
92	9203	Fill	9206	3rd ditch fill	Grey clay silt with 5% pebbles	>1	1.5	0.25	C2-C4
92	9204	Fill	9206	2nd ditch fill	Light/mid grey brown silt clay with 10% pebbles	>1	1.55	0.4	C4
92	9205	Fill	9206	1st ditch fill	Light/mid red brown silt clay with 2% pebbles	>1	1.25	0.12	MC1-MC3+

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
92	9206	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear steeply sloping sides and flat base	>1	1.55	0.7	
92	9207	Fill	9208	Ditch fill	Light red brown/brown grey silt clay with 5% pebbles	>1	0.4	0.34	
92	9208	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping side, base removed by ditch 9206	>1	0.4	0.34	
92	9209	Fill	9210	2nd ditch fill	Light brown grey silt clay with 2% pebbles	>1	0.26	0.14	
92	9210	Fill	9210	1st ditch fill	Red brown silt clay with 25% pebbles	>1	0.28	0.07	
92	9211	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear with shallow sloping side, base removed by ditch 9206	>1	0.28	0.18	
92	9212	Fill	9213	Ditch fill	Light red brown grey silt clay	>0.8	>0.25	>0.2	RB
92	9113	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping side, base not exposed within trench	>0.8	>0.25	>0.2	
92	9214	Fill	9216	2nd ditch/ pit fill	Light grey brown silt clay 10% pebbles	>1.1	0.9	0.17	C2-C4
92	9215	Cut		1st ditch/pit fill	Light red brown silt clay with 10% pebbles	>1.2	>0.35	0.12	
92	9216	Cut		Ditch/pit	Oval in plan with shallow sloping sides and flat base, truncated in the W by ditch 9213	1.25	0.9	0.24	
92	9217	Fill	9220	3rd fill	Brown red/dull red crushed mudstone and silt	>2.6	>0.8	0.1	
92	9218	Fill	9220	2nd fill	Light yellow grey/light yellow brown/light brown red silt clay with 3% pebbles	>3.6	>0.8	0.3	C2-C4
92	9219	Fill	9220	1st fill	Brown red silt clay with 3% pebbles	>2.7	>0.8	0.12	
92	9220	Cut		Feature	A large cut feature in E end of trench with shallow sloping sides and flat undulating base	>3.6	>0.8	0.4	
92	9221	fill	9226	5th fill	Brown red/dull red crushed mudstone and silt	>1	>0.8	0.26	
92	9222	Fill	9226	4th fill	Light yellow brown silt clay	>0.8	>0.8	0.1	RB
92	9223	Fill	9226	3rd fill	Brown red/dull red silt clay	>0.85	>0.8	0.15	
92	9224	Fill	9226	2nd fill	Light yellow brown grey silt clay with 5% pebbles	>0.85	>0.8	0.6	RB
92	9225	Fill	9226	1st fill	Brown red/light red brown degraded mudstone and silt clay	>0.8	>0.8	0.14	MC1-MC3
92	9226	Cut		Feature	Possibly part of 9220, sides not seen irregular base	>1	>0.8	1	
93	9300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
93	9301	Layer		Subsoil	Red brown/light brown red clay with 25% round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.12	
93	9302	Layer		Natural	Brown red silt clay with gravel bands mottled with blue clay	>50	>1.8	>0.42	
93	9303	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and gently round base	>1	0.95	0.21	



Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
93	9304	Fill	9303	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 10% round pebbles	>1	0.95	0.21	C2-C4
93	9305	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1	1.4	0.21	
93	9306	Fill	9305	1st ditch fill	Red brown silt clay with 15% round pebbles	>1	1.4	0.21	RB
93	9307	Fill	9305	2nd ditch fill	Yellow red silt clay with 5% round pebbles	>1	1.4	0.21	
93	9308	Cut		Tree throw	A subcircular shallow, irregular cut	0.8	>0.5	0.07	
93	9309	Fill	9308	Tree throw fill	Yellow grey silt clay with 15% round pebbles	0.8	>0.5	0.07	
93	9310	Cut		Ring ditch	A ring ditch in plan some 1.96m in diameter. The ditch is 0.5m wide with steep sides and flat base	1.96	0.5	0.22	
93	9311	Fill	9310	1st ring ditch fill	Sark black brown/red silt clay with 20% charcoal , 5% rounded pebbles and 1% cremated bone	1.96	0.5	0.22	
93	9312	Fill	9310	2nd ring ditch fill	Yellow/grey brown silt clay with 10% round pebbles	1.96	0.5	0.17	
93	9313	Cut		Ditch	N/S linear with steeply sloping W side and flat base Truncated by 9317	>1	0.34	0.17	
93	9314	Fill	9313	Ditch fill	Red grey silt clay with 1% small round stones	>1	0.34	0.17	RB
93	9315	Cut		Ditch	N/S linear with steeply sloping E side and flat base, truncated by 9317	>0.45	0.7	0.18	
93	9316	Fill	9315	Ditch fill	Red brown silt clay with 1% small round stones	>0.45	0.7	0.18	
93	9317	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated linear with steeply sloping sides and rounded base	>1	1.06	0.42	
93	9318	Fill	9317	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 1% small round stones	>1	1.06	0.42	RB
96	9600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark black grey clay silt with small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.2	
96	9601	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
96	9602	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay with 1% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
96	9603	Cut		Ditch	Shallow linear	-	3	-	
96	9604	Fill	9603	2 <sup>nd</sup> ditch fill	Charcoal rich fill	-	3	-	
96	9605	Fill	9603	1 <sup>st</sup> ditch fill	Redeposited natural	-	3	-	
97	9700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay 1% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.2	
97	9701	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.15	
97	9702	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
97	9703	Cut		Ditch	Cut of modern ditch	-	-	-	
97	9704	Fill	9703	Ditch fill	Burnt fill containing wood and charcoal	-	-	-	
97	9705	Fill	9703	Ditch fill	Redeposited natural and layers of charcoal	-	-	-	
98	9800	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.36	
98	9801	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow brown silt clay and 1% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.2	
98	9802	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay with 10% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
98	9803	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated ditch with moderately sloping sides, base not seen	>1	1.5	>0.6	

Tr.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
98	9804	Fill	9803	1st ditch fill	Redeposited natural, wood and metal in layers	>1	1.5	0.1	
98	9805	Fill	9803	2nd ditch fill	Redeposited natural	>1	1.5	0.5	
99	9900	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown clay silt with 5% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.25	
99	9901	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown yellow silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.12	
99	9902	Layer		Natural	Brown grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
100	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sand silt with 10% small pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.2	
100	10001	Layer		Subsoil	Dark orange/red brown silt clay with 15% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.14	
100	10002	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay with 10% small rounded pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
101	10100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt with 5% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.25	
101	10101	Layer		Subsoil	Grey red silt clay with 10% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.15	
101	10102	Layer		Natural	Brown red silt clay with 25% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.05	
102	10200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt with 10% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.3	
102	10201	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow brown silt clay with 1% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	0.08	
102	10202	Layer		Natural	Red brown silt clay with 1% small round pebbles	>50	>1.8	>0.01	
103	10300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.29	
103	10301	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.22	
103	10302	Layer		Natural	Brown red silt clay with light grey green patches	>50	>1.8	-	
103	10303	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated linear. Not excavated	>2.1	1.45	-	
103	10304	Fill	10303	Ditch fill	Dark brown grey silt clay with 1% charcoal flecks. Not excavated	>2.1	1.45	-	
103	10305	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Not excavated	0.8	0.7	-	
103	10306	Fill	10306	Pit fill	Dark brown grey silt clay with 1% stones. Not excavated	0.8	0.7	-	
103	10307	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated linear. Not excavated	>1.9	0.7	-	
103	10308	Fill	10307	Ditch fill	Light red brown silt clay. Not excavated	>1.9	0.7	-	
103	10309	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated linear. Not excavated	>1.9	0.85	-	
103	10310	Fill	10309	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay	>1.9	0.85	-	RB
103	10311	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear. Not excavated	>2.4	2.4	-	
103	10312	Fill	10311	Ditch fill	Light red brown silt clay. Not excavated	>2.4	2.4	-	
103	10313	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan. Not excavated	0.56	0.55	-	
103	10314	Fill	10313	Pit fill	Light grey brown silt clay	0.56	0.55	-	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

**Table 1: Finds concordance**

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
2800	Copper Alloy Lead	Coin, Ra. 3 Weight Ra. 2		1 1	2 86	C4
2801	Roman pottery	South Gaulish samian	TF8b/ <b>LGV SA</b>	1	17	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	41	
	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware (fine with orange core)	GWFO	1	20	
2804	Lead	Weight Ra. 4		1	36	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ SVW OX2	1	6	
	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black- burnished ware	TF4/ DOR BB1	1	8	
	Iron	nail		1	48	
2808	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	2	13	RB
2810	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	8	262	C2-C3+
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	1	90	
	Iron	Object (fragment)		1	13	
2819	Iron			1	13	-
2822	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	11	65	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	2	2	
	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black- burnished ware	TF4/ <b>DOR BB1</b>	2	5	
	Industrial Waste	Iron smelting slag		3	234	
2825	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	2	16	RB
	Industrial Waste	Iron smelting slag		2	25	
2904	Roman pottery	East Gaulish samian	TF8c	3	73	C2-C3+
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	24	1133	
	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black- burnished ware	TF4/ <b>DOR BB1</b>	1	10	
	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware (medium)	GWM	1	3	
2906	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	5	48	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	5	
2908	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	2	104	RB
2910	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	11	RB
2912	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	7	266	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	2	37	
2914	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	11	154	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	4	
	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black- burnished ware	TF4/ <b>DOR BB1</b>	2	8	
	Industrial Waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag		3	70	
	Fired clay			1	5	-
2916	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	88	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	32	669	

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
2916	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	2	15	
3004	Late prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric	VES	1	2	C4
	Roman pottery Copper Alloy	Grog-tempered fabric Coin, Ra. 1	TF2a	1 1	3 1	
3006	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	1	49	MC1-C2
	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	TF2e	1	28	
3007	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	28	474	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	5	269	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	3	
	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware (fine with orange core)	GWFO	2	26	
	Roman pottery Industrial waste	Grog-tempered fabric Indeterminate iron-working slag and possible furnace bottom	TF2e	1 22	50 9420	
3008	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	14	288	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	4	42	
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag		4	740	
3100	Lead	Weight Ra. 5		1	30	-
3105	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	2	5	RB
3111	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	3	40	RB
3113	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	2	25	RB
4001	Industrial waste	Iron smelting slag		1	220	-
4005	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	4	RB
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag		3	268	
4007	Fired clay			1	5	-
	Industrial waste	Iron smelting slag		2	86	
4008	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	10	MC1-C2
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	3	73	
	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	TF2e	6	197	
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working and iron smelting slag		7	1676	
4009	Late prehistoric pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	GR	11	116	MC1-C2+
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	29	512	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	4	27	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	6	120	
	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	TF2e	3	66	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	5	52	
	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black- burnished ware	TF4/ <b>DOR BB1</b>	2	13	
Industrial Waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag and possible furnace/hearth lining		11	1140		
4010	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	2	77	RB
4011	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	3	79	MC1-C2
4013	Pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	5	164	C2-C4
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag		7	408	
4014	Late prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric	VES	2	10	C2+

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	3	36	
4014	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	2	20	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	3	35	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	1	11	
	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	TF2a	2	17	
	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ <b>DOR BB1</b>	2	6	
	Industrial Waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag and possible furnace/hearth lining		12	1045	
6502	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	2	RB
9203	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	10	68	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	1	31	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	1	7	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	3	70	
	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ <b>DOR BB1</b>	1	11	
	Industrial waste	Iron smelting slag		1	121	
9204	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	3	21	C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	1	58	
	Roman pottery	Imitation Black-burnished ware	TF206	21	455	
	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware (fine with orange core)	GWFO	1	6	
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag		2	2615	
9205	Roman pottery	Baetican amphora	TF10a/ <b>BAT AM</b>	1	175	MC1-MC3+
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	8	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	1	55	
9212	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	3	19	RB
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	1	1	
9214	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ <b>DOR BB1</b>	1	11	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware (medium)	GWM	1	27	
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag		1	27	
9218	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	4	61	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ <b>DOR BB1</b>	1	3	
9222	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	7	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	1	23	
	Industrial Waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag		2	282	
9224	Pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	3	61	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	54	
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working and iron smelting slag		5	55	
9225	Roman pottery	Baetican amphora	TF10a/ <b>BAT AM</b>	2	80	MC1-MC3
9304	Roman pottery	Baetican amphora	TF10a/ <b>BAT AM</b>	1	1	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	25	143	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/	1	1	

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
			<b>SVW OX2</b>			
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	6	49	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	1	17	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	2	75	
	Roman pottery	South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ <b>DOR BB1</b>	13	89	
	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	TF2e	1	13	
	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	TF2a	1	6	
	Roman pottery	Fine whiteware	WHF	1	1	
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working and iron smelting slag		15	1220	
9306	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	11	108	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	3	101	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	1	8	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware - grog-tempered variant	TF11d	1	8	
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag		2	403	
9314	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	3	21	RB
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag and possible furnace/hearth lining		10	1155	
9318	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	4	101	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	2	76	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (reduced) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	1	27	
	Industrial waste	Indeterminate iron-working slag		13	3492	
10310	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ <b>SVW OX2</b>	4	73	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware - charcoal-tempered variant	TF17	1	109	

\* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

## Coin list

**Ra. 1** Copper alloy. *Nummus* (AE3). House of Constantine (details unclear). AD 330–335. Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS (Two soldiers with two standards). Mint illeg. Deposit 3004.

**Ra. 3** Copper alloy. *Nummus* (AE2). House of Constantine (details unclear). AD 348–350. Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Emperor in galley holding Christian standard).. Mint illeg. Deposit 2800.

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

**Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Romano-British</b>											
2820	2822				1	1				2	59
2903	2904	3				1				4	29
2907	2908				1	10				11	147
3003	3004	2								2	49
3005	3007	2				1				3	33
3005	3008	2	1	2	1					6	272
4006	4008	1	1			2		8		12	43
4006	4009	6		2		7				15	183
4012	4014	2								2	3
9030	9304	1	3				1		17	22	56
9035	9306	2								2	175
9206	9205	1								1	25
9313	9314		2		1	5		21		29	133
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1207</b>
<b>Undated</b>											
2807	2809	1			2					3	170
2818	2819	1								1	93
2820	2821				1					1	139
4006	4007	2						2		4	41
9310	9311							12		12	13
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>4</b>			<b>3</b>			<b>14</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>456</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>132</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>626</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1663</b>	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; LM = Large size mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate; BB SS unidentifiable, burnt fragments from bulk soil samples

**Table 2** Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charred Remains Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 93											
Ditch 9303	9304	1	20	80	98	-	-	-	-	**/**	-

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 4–20 items; \*\*\* = 21–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items

**Table 3** Assessment of plant remains

Area	Trench 71					
Feature Type	Subsoil	Alluvial	Alluvial	Buried soil	Alluvial	Natural
Context	7101	7102	7103	7104	7105	7106
Sample	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sample Type	column					
Processed vol (L)	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Waterlogged material</b>						
Woody stems/twigs frags > 4mm	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woody stems/twigs frags > 2mm	-	-	+	-	-	-
<b>Charred material</b>						
Charcoal 4/2mm	-	-	-/+	-	-	-

Key: + = 1–49 items; ++ = 50–100 items; +++ = >100 items



## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Laynes Wood Solar Farm, Highleadon, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>During February and March 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Laynes Wood, Highleadon, Gloucestershire. A total of 87 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Two distinct areas of archaeological activity were identified (Areas A and B), both of which correlated with the results of the preceding geophysical survey. Elsewhere, evidence for archaeological activity was much more limited and comprised ditches and ponds.</p> <p>The identified archaeological activity in the northern land parcels, Area A, correlated closely with geophysical evidence for a series of rectilinear features, in the form of enclosures, suggestive of agricultural activity and located on a ridge of locally high ground. Although early/ mid 1st to 2nd-century Roman artefacts were present, the recovered assemblage is more typically dominated by 2nd to 4th-century, or broadly dated Roman, ceramics. Evidence for iron working residues was also recovered.</p> <p>To the south of Red Brook, the proposed development area was dominated by low lying land associated with the flood plain. Sequences of alluvium of c.1.5m in depth were identified during this evaluation. Further geoarchaeological investigations were subsequently carried out by ARCA and will be reported on separately by that organisation.</p> <p>The Roman activity identified in the southern land parcels, Area B, comprised a series of ditches with further evidence for iron working residue being present.</p>	
Project dates	February and March 2022	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Statement (HS; Pegasus 2021) and a geophysical survey (WYAS 2021)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Highleadon, Gloucestershire	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	117ha	
Site co-ordinates	376182 223352	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Pegasus	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Cliff Bateman	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	none	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	none	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	<b>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content</b>
Physical	Dean Heritage Centre	Animal bone, pottery, metal objects, slag
Paper	Dean Heritage Centre	Context and trench sheets, photographic register
Digital	Dean Heritage Centre	Digital photos and map
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Add reference this report only, for example: Cotswold Archaeology 2022 <i>Laynes Wood Solar Farm, Highleadon, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report CR1002_1		

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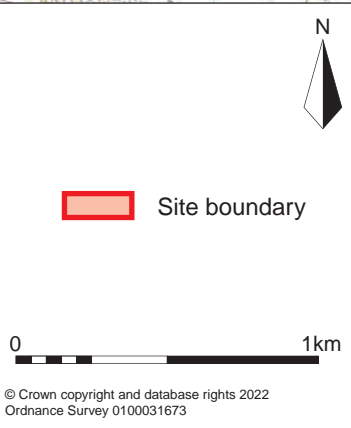
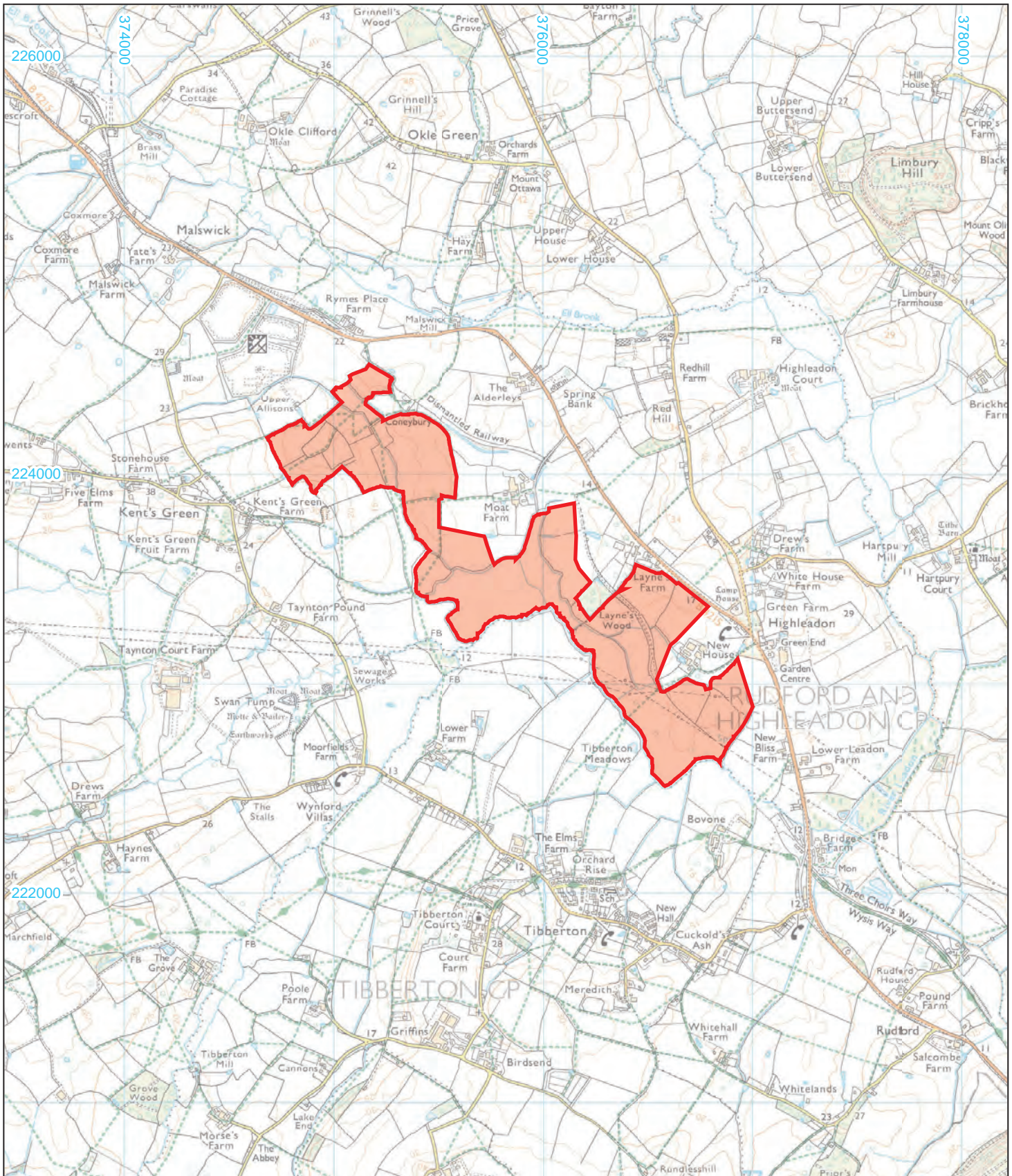
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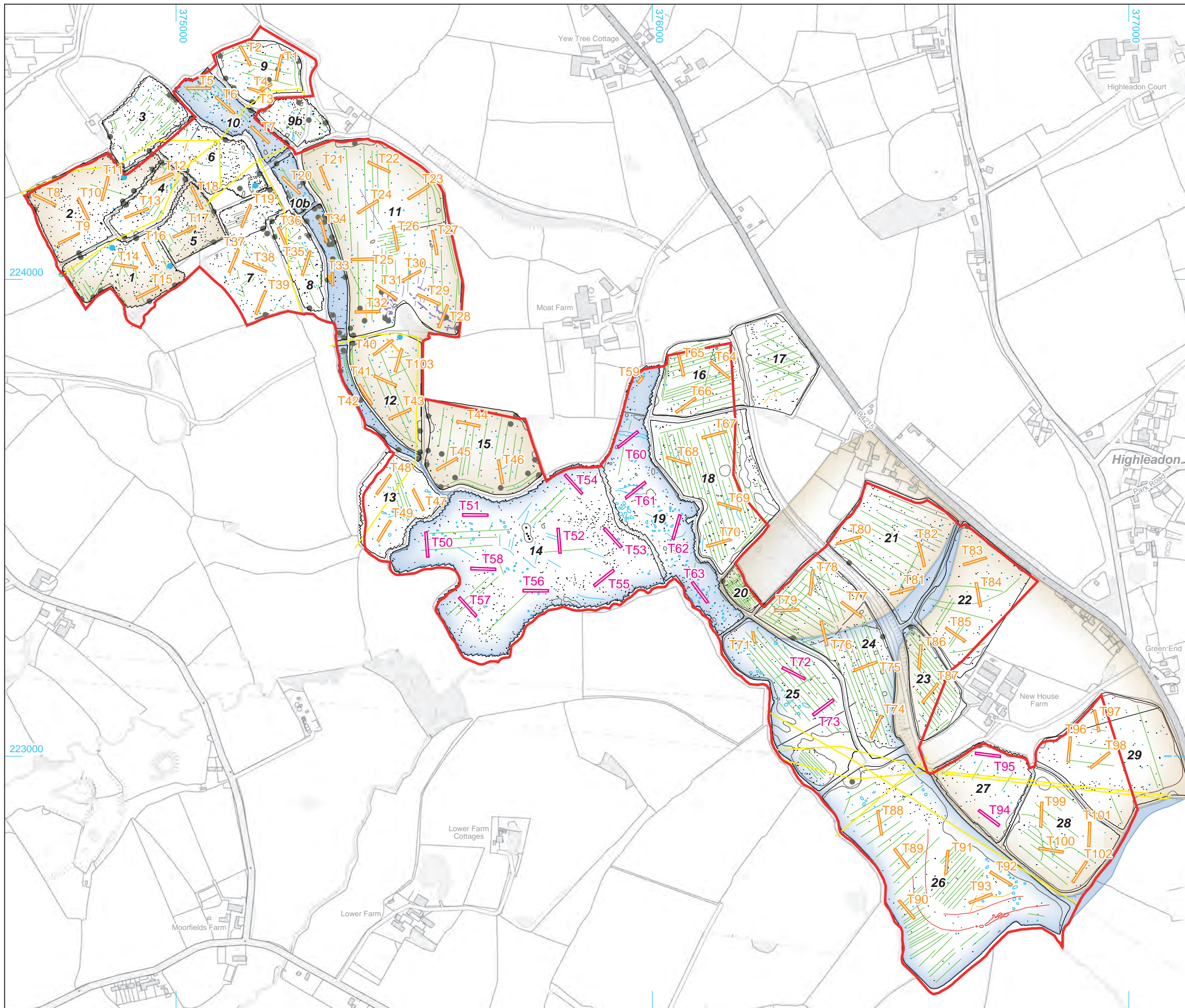
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Laynes Wood Solar Farm, Highleadon, Gloucestershire

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

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<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>RW</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>CR1002</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>14/04/2022</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>CB</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>@A4 1:25,000</b>	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench (excavated / unexcavated)
- Locally higher ground
- Flood plain
- Service line
- 6** Field number

- Geophysical survey results (ASWYAS, 2021)*
- Archaeology
  - Possible archaeology
  - Agricultural
  - Former field boundary
  - Drain
  - Magnetic disturbance
  - Geological
  - Interference
  - Ferrous
  - Uncertain



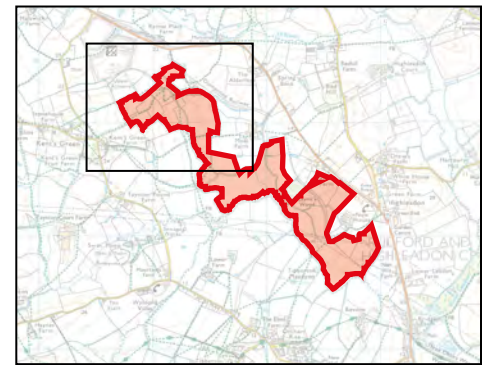
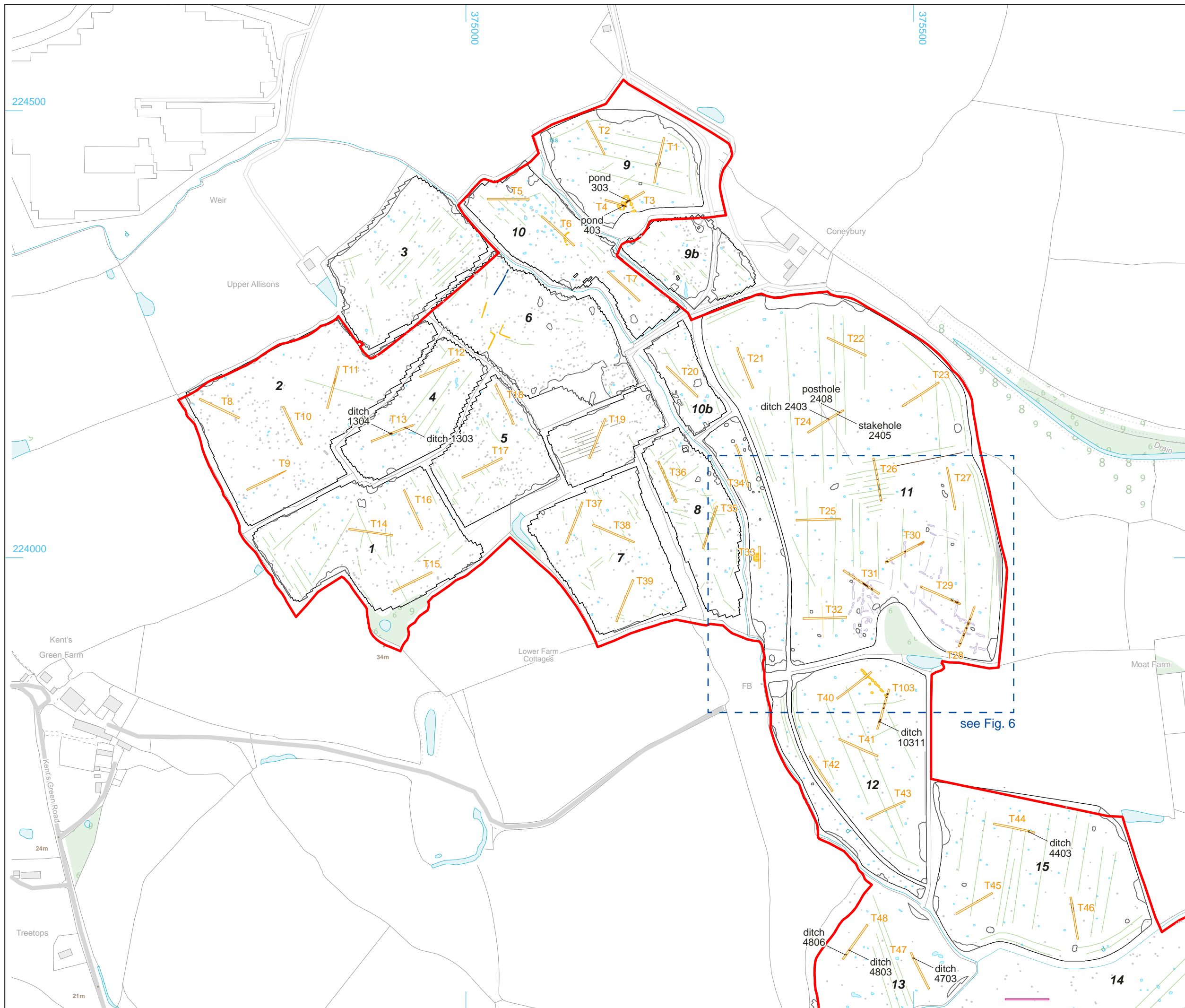
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Laynes Wood Solar Farm, Highleadon,  
 Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site plan

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1002	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 14/04/2022	<b>2</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> CB	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:7500	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench (excavated / unexcavated)
- 6** Field number
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Field drain

- Geophysical survey results (ASWYAS, 2021)*
- Possible archaeology
  - Agricultural
  - Former field boundary
  - Drain
  - Magnetic disturbance
  - Geological
  - Interference
  - Ferrous
  - Uncertain



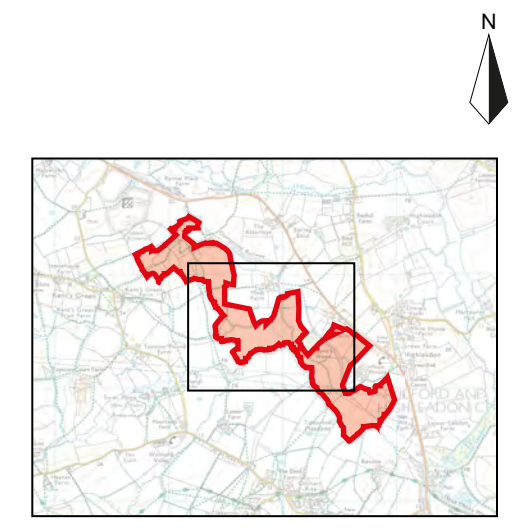
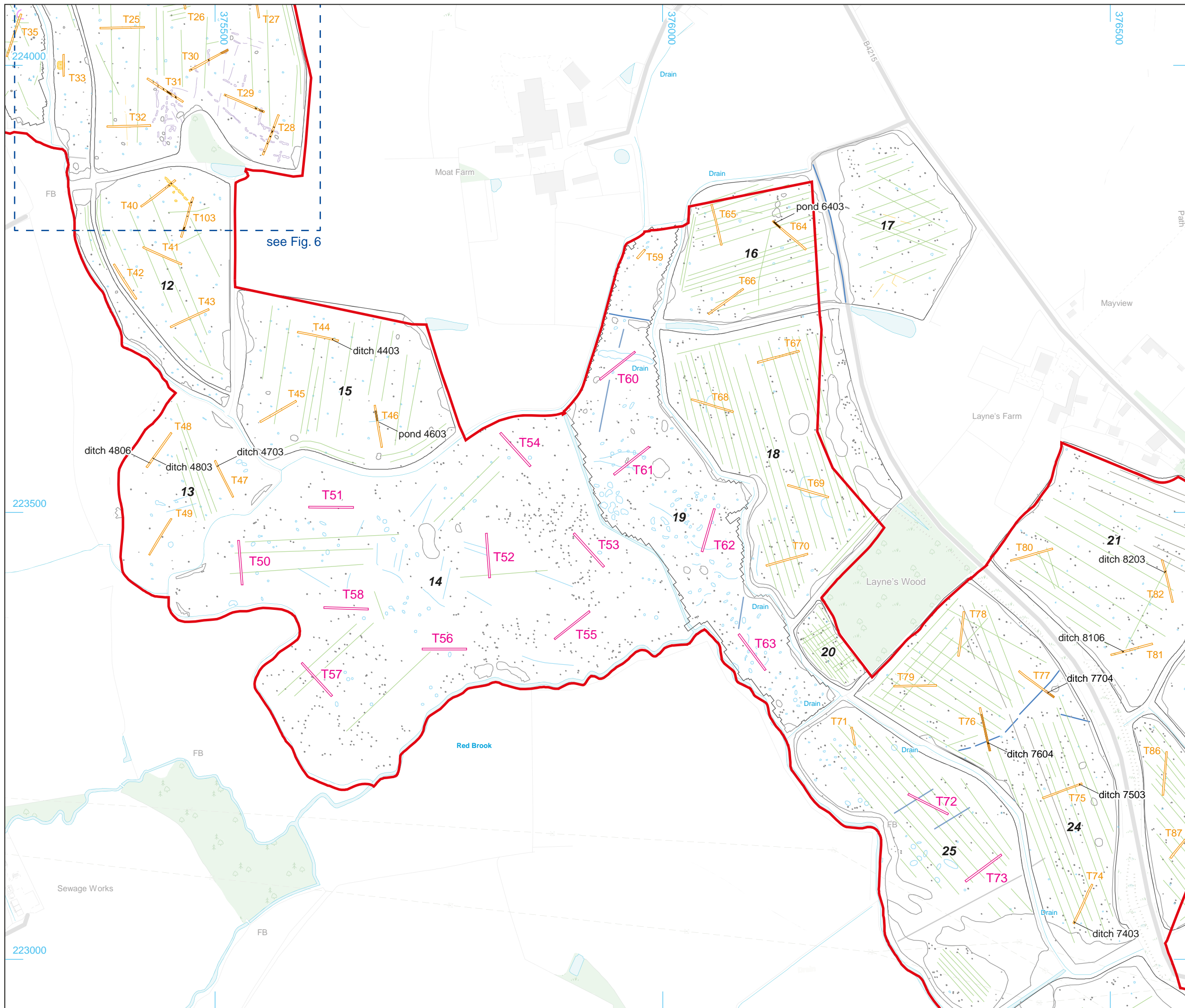
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing identified archaeological features and geophysical survey results, fields 1-13 & 15

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 19/04/22	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> CB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:4000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench (excavated / unexcavated)
- 6** Field number
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Field drain
- Modern
- Natural geology

- Geophysical survey results (ASWYAS, 2021)*
- Possible archaeology
  - Agricultural
  - Former field boundary
  - Drain
  - Magnetic disturbance
  - Geological
  - Interference
  - Ferrous
  - Uncertain



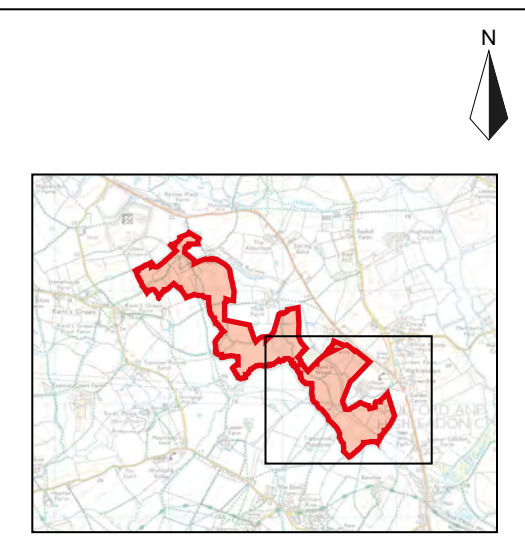
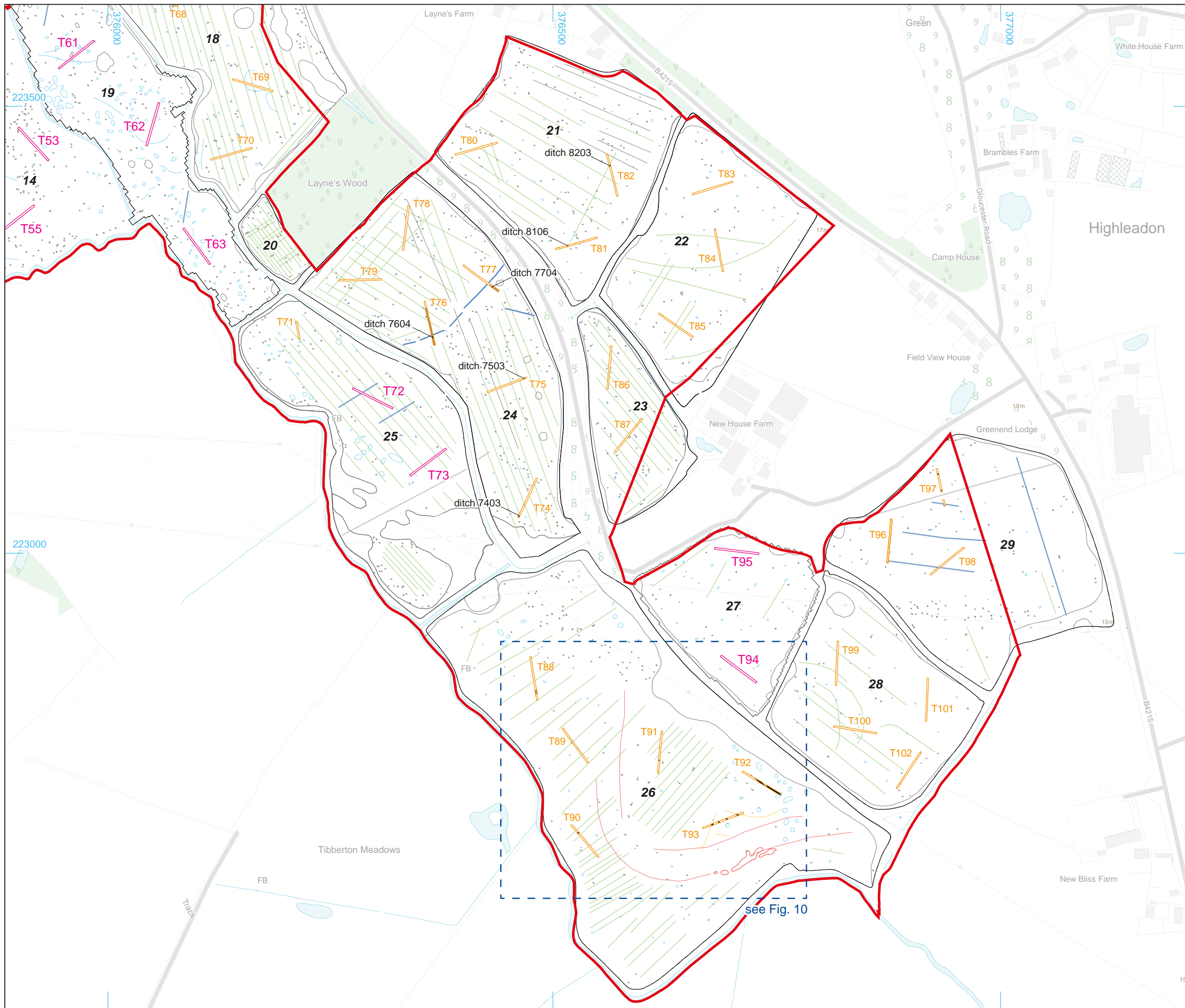
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
Layne's Wood Solar Farm, Highleadon, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Trench location plan showing identified archaeological features and geophysical survey results, fields 14, 16-21, 23-25

<small>DRAWN BY</small> LZS	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1002	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 19/04/22	<b>4</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> CB	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:4000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench (excavated / unexcavated)
- 6** Field number
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Field drain
- Modern
- Natural geology

*Geophysical survey results (ASWYAS, 2021)*

- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Agricultural
- Former field boundary
- Drain
- Magnetic disturbance
- Geological
- Interference
- Ferrous



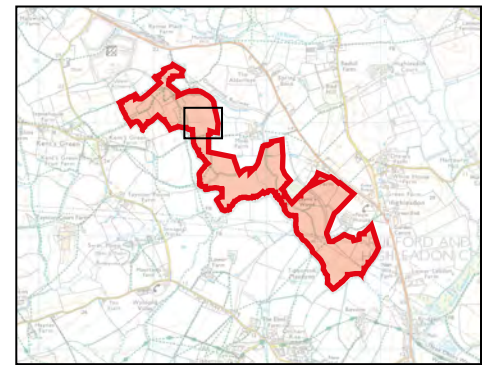
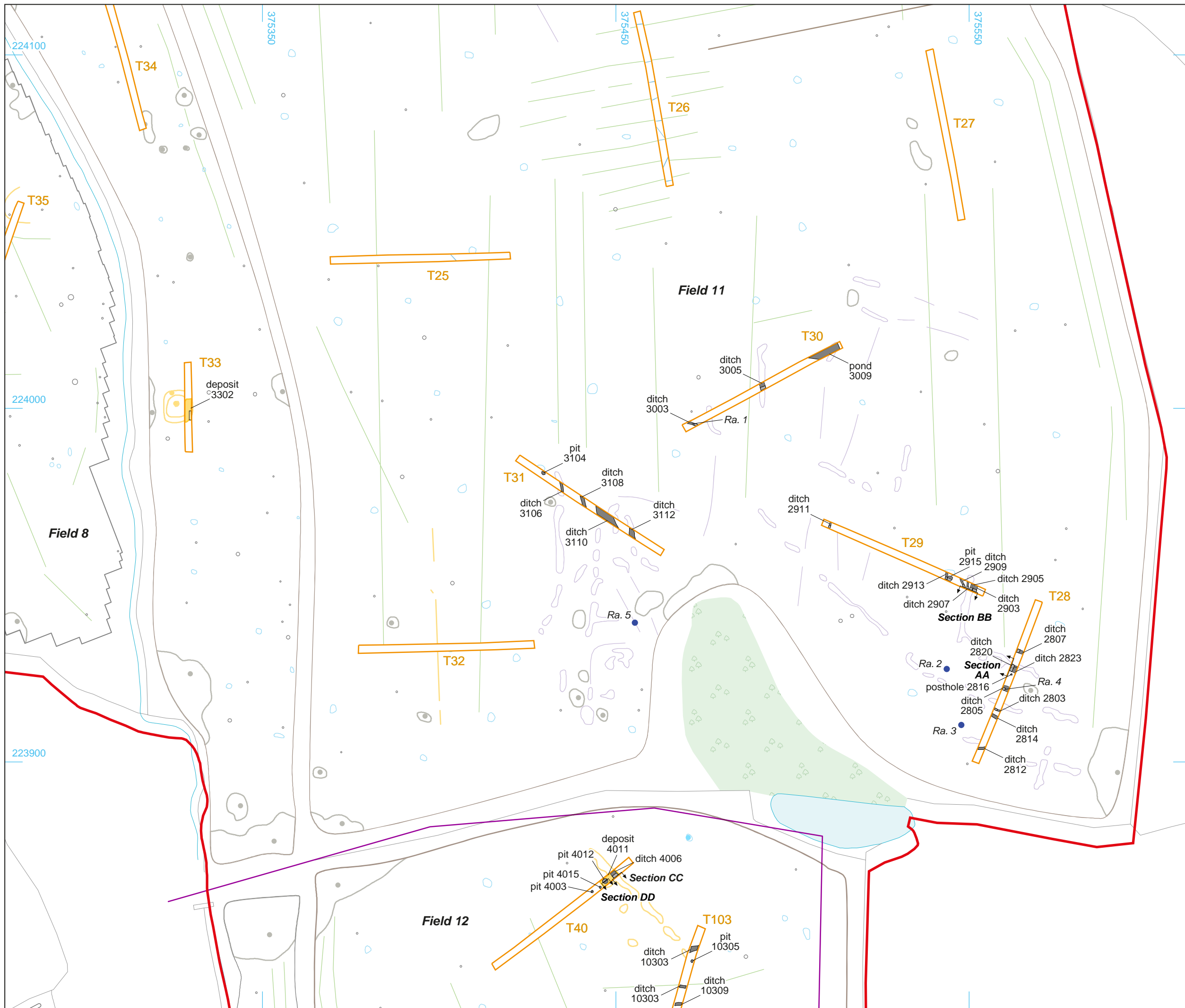
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Laynes Wood Solar Farm, Highleadon, Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing identified archaeological features and geophysical survey results, fields 18-26

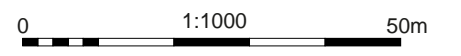
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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Section AA**  
 Section location
- Ra. 1**  
 Ra. location
- Deposit
- Field drain
- Natural geology
- Constraint (footpath)

*Geophysical survey results (ASWYAS, 2021)*

- Possible archaeology
- Agricultural
- Former field boundary
- Magnetic disturbance
- Geological
- Interference
- Ferrous
- Uncertain



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Area A: Trenches 28-33, showing identified archaeological features and geophysical survey

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Trench 28, ditch 2807, looking west (scale 1m)

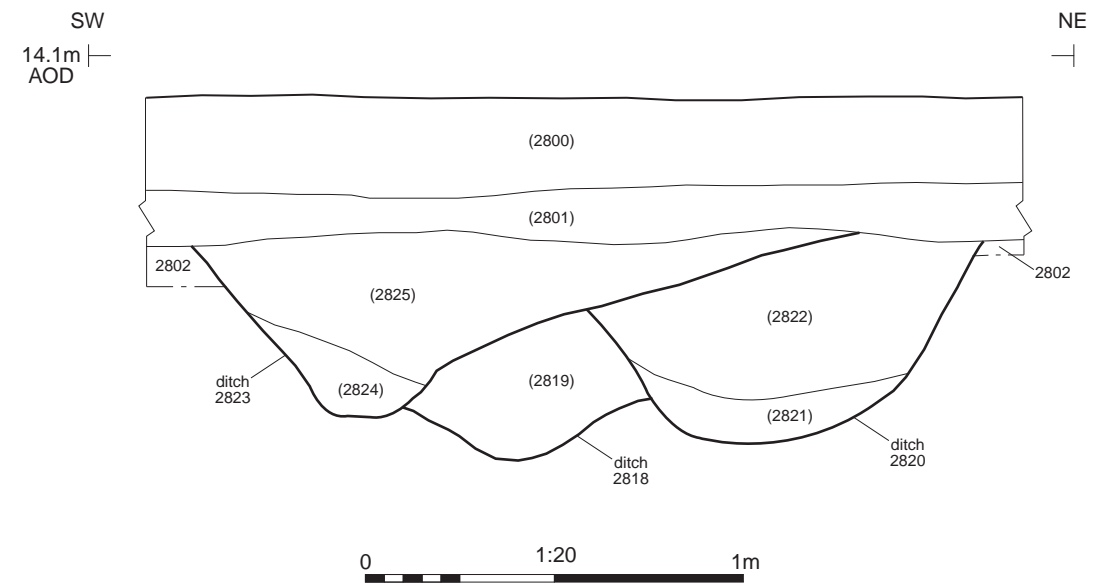


Trench 28, ditches 2818, 2820, 2823, looking north-west (scale 1m)



Trench 28, ditch terminus 2805 showing stones, looking south-east (scale 0.5m)

Section AA




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FIGURE TITLE  
**Area A, Trench 28: section and  
 photographs**

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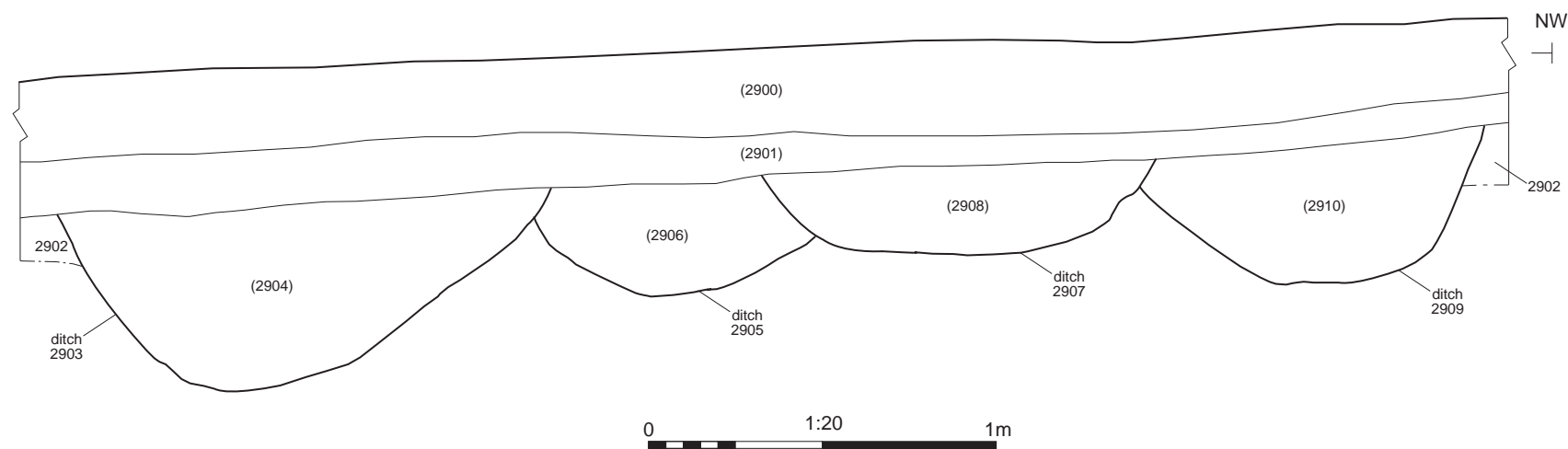
Trench 29, ditches 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909 looking south (scale 1m)



Trench 33, burnt deposit 3302, looking west (scale 1m)

Section BB

SE  
14.6m  
AOD



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FIGURE TITLE  
 Area A, Trench 29 and 33: section and  
 photographs

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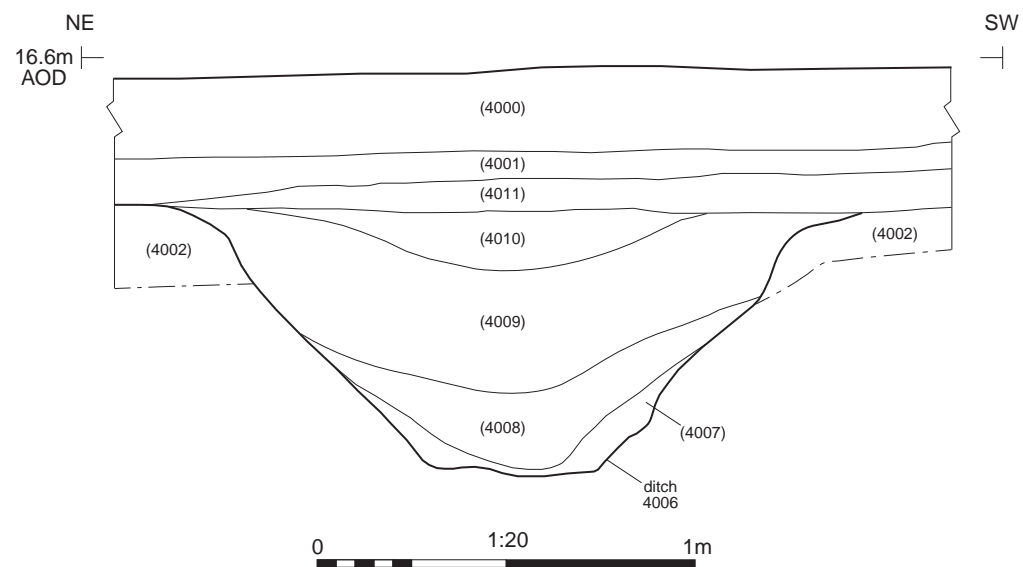


Trench 40, Ditch 406, looking south-east (1m scale)

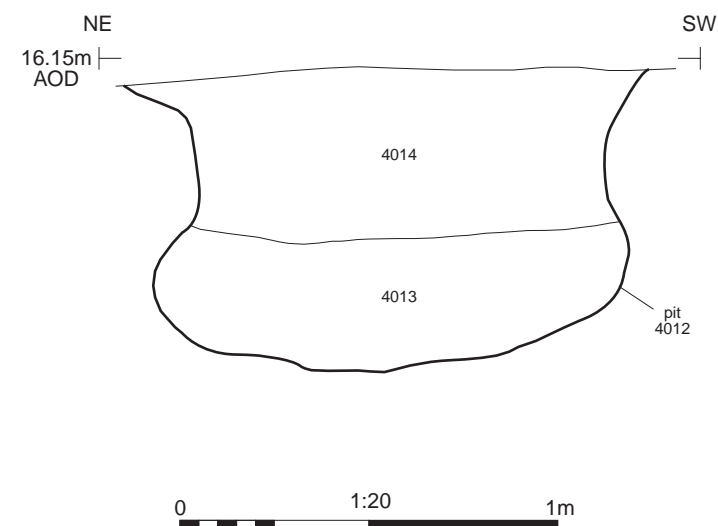


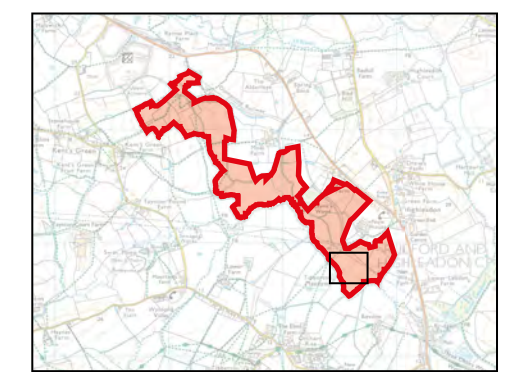
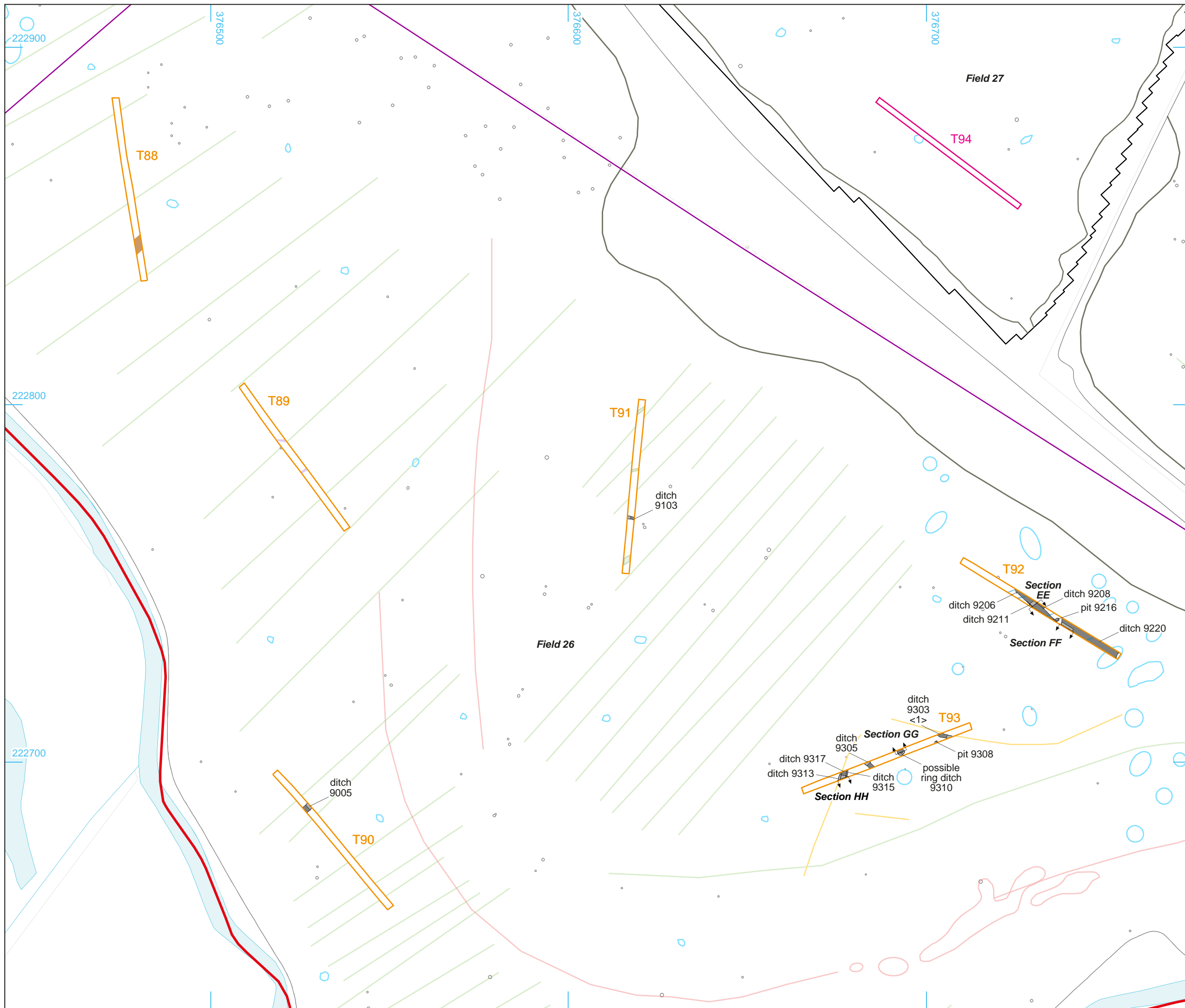
Trench 40, general view of excavated features looking south-west (scale 1m)

Section CC



Section DD





- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench (excavated / unexcavated)
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Section AA**  
 Section location
- Furrow
- Field drain
- Modern
- Natural geology
- Constraint

- Geophysical survey results (ASWYAS, 2021)*
- Archaeology
  - Possible archaeology
  - Agricultural
  - Former field boundary
  - Magnetic disturbance
  - Geological
  - Ferrous



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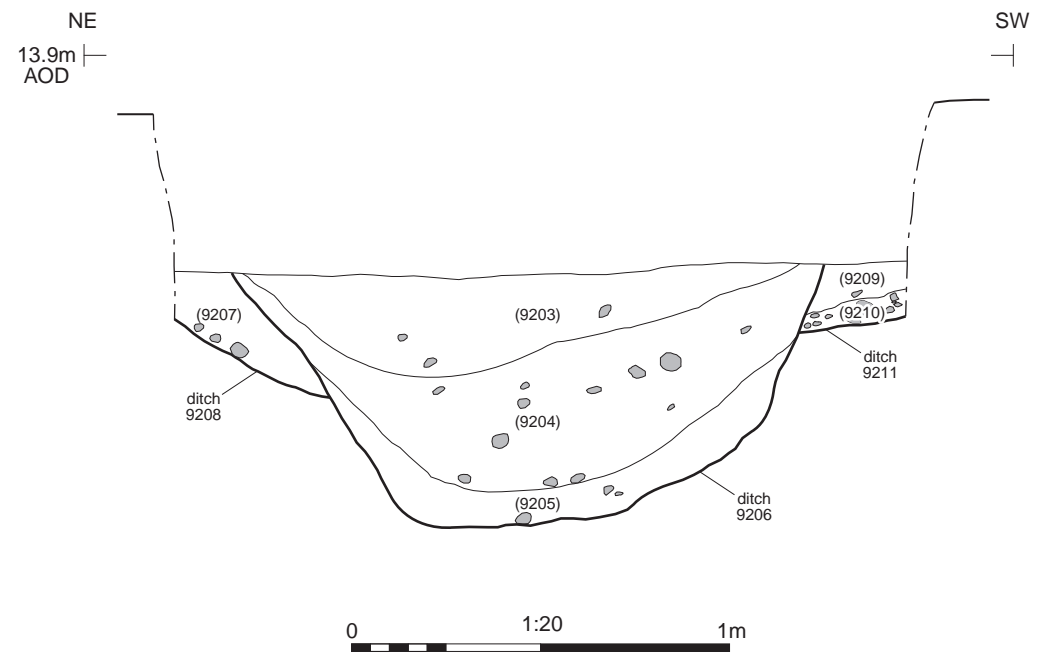
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Area B: Trenches 88-93, showing identified archaeological features and geophysical survey

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 19/04/22	<b>10</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> CB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1000	



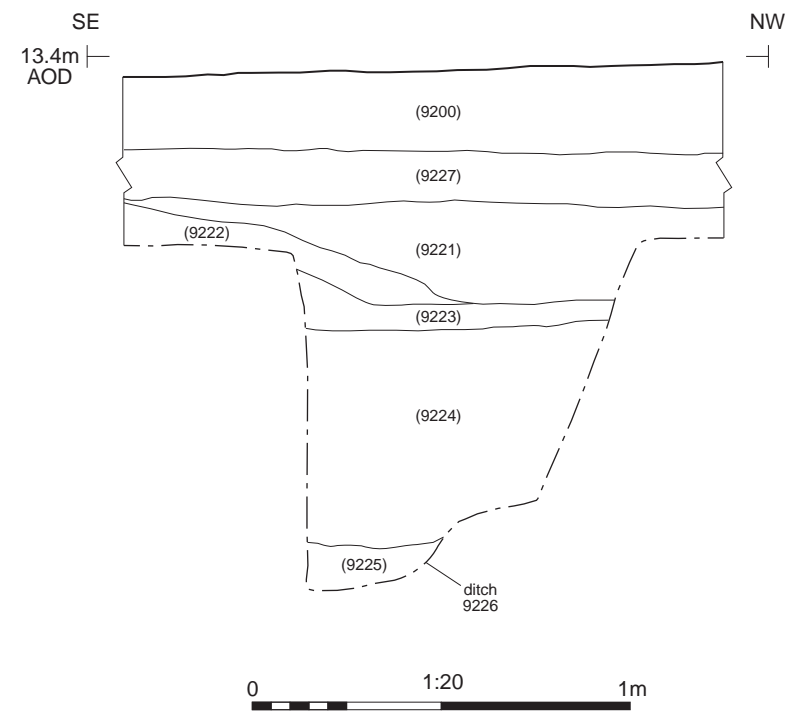
Trench 92, ditch 9206 looking south-east (scale 1m)

Section EE



Trench 92, modern overburden or quarry fill, looking south-west (scale 1m)

Section FF





Trench 93, ditch 9313, 9315, 9317, looking south-east (scale 2m)

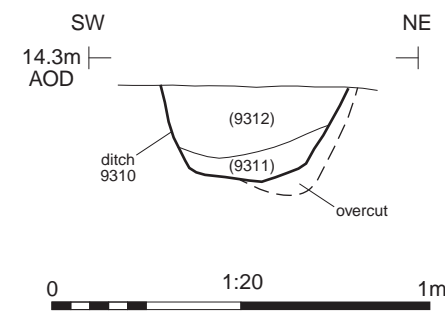


Trench 93, possible ring ditch 9310 showing burnt bone, looking north-west (scale 0.5m)

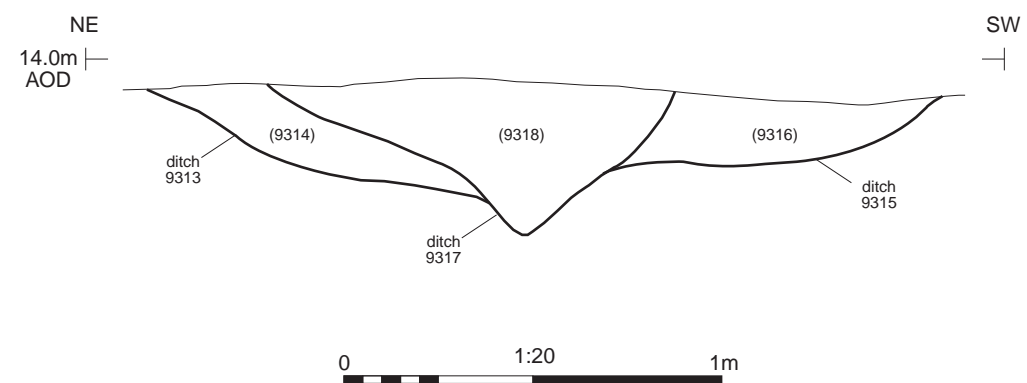


Trench 93, possible ring ditch 9310 during excavation

Section GG



Section HH





**A**

- ← Topsoil
- ← (7101) <10> Subsoil
- ← (7102) <11> Alluvium
- ← (7103) <12> Alluvium
- ← (7104) <13> Buried Soil
- ← (7105) <14> Alluvium
- ← (7106) <15> Natural

*Trench 71, showing alluvial sequences*



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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 71: Photograph**

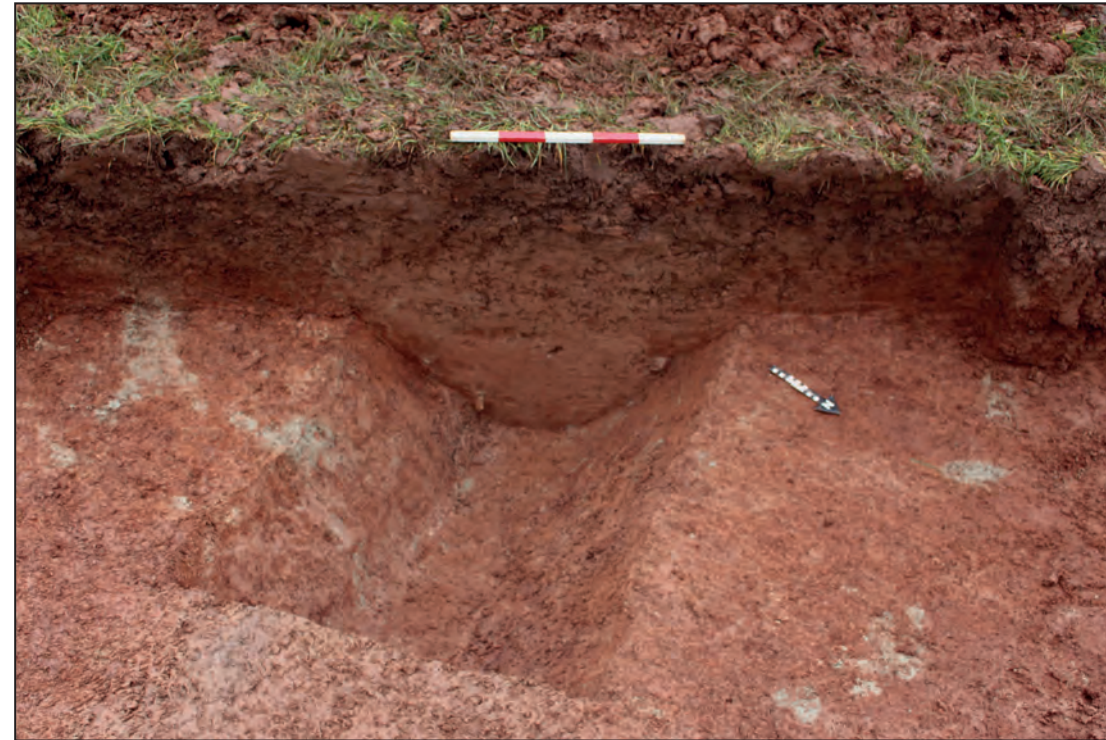
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FIGURE NO.

**13**



B



C

Field 24, looking north from flood plain towards the locally higher ground

Trench 47, ditch 4703, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



D



E

Trench 98, modern feature

Former pond in Field 15 (Trench 46), looking south-east


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FIGURE TITLE  
**Photographs**

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Ra. 1

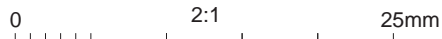


Copper alloy. Nummus (AE3). House of Constantine (details unclear). AD 330–335. Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS (Two soldiers with two standards). Mint illeg. Deposit 3004.

Ra. 3



Copper alloy. Nummus (AE2). House of Constantine (details unclear). AD 348–350. Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Emperor in galley holding Christian standard). Mint illeg. Deposit 2800.



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

15

Ra. 4



*Lead object, possible weight. Deposit 2804.*

Ra. 5



*Lead object, possible weight. Deposit 3100.*

0 1:1 50mm



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

16