

**LAND AT CHARFIELD ROAD
KINGSWOOD
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

For

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION
PARTNERSHIP (EDP)**

on behalf of

GEORGE WIMPEY BRISTOL LIMITED

CA PROJECT: 2592
CA REPORT: 08225


DECEMBER 2008



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signed	
date	16 January 2009
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Charfield Road
Location:	Kingswood, Gloucestershire
NGR	ST 7445 9205
Type:	Excavation
Date:	5 June 2008—5 November 2008
Planning Reference:	S.07/1058/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Museum in the Park, Stroud
Site Code:	KIN 08

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between June and November 2008 on Land at Charfield Road, Kingswood, Gloucestershire. Three areas of the development site were identified as having archaeological potential on the basis of preliminary works undertaken during a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation. These parts of the site were mechanically stripped and then archaeologically recorded.

Archaeological remains consisting of two Roman ditches, two undated pits and a small number of post-medieval/modern features were identified. The results of the excavation correlate well with those of the geophysical survey and evaluation. Although small quantities of Roman building material were recovered, the absence of structural remains on the site suggests that the Roman ditches formed part of a field system and that any associated settlement lay beyond the site. The ditch fills were darker and more finds-rich towards the southern end of the site, suggesting that any such settlement might lie to the south, perhaps on or close to the top of the valley side on which the site is located.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between June and November 2008 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation for The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of George Wimpey Bristol Limited on land at Charfield Road, Kingswood, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: ST 7445 9205; Fig. 1). The excavation was undertaken to fulfil condition 18 attached to planning consent (ref. S.07/1058/FUL) for the erection of residential housing.

1.2 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a *Specification for Archaeological Excavation* (EDP 2008) approved by Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer for Gloucestershire County Council, the archaeological advisor to Stroud District Council, and with a subsequent detailed *Methods Statement* produced by CA (2008) and approved by EDP and Mr Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1996) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). The fieldwork was monitored by Mr Andrew Crutchley (EDP) and by Mr Parry.

The site

1.3 The site is located on the western edge of Kingswood and consists of 1.4ha of land, formerly part of Middleyard Farm. It is bounded to the north by the B4062 Charfield Road and on its remaining sides by agricultural land (Fig. 2). The site lies on the southern valley side of a tributary of the Little Avon River and slopes down from a height of 53m AOD at its southern edge to 47m AOD at its northern edge.

1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Lower Lias Clay of the Lower Jurassic geological era (BGS 1970). Natural clay was exposed throughout the excavated areas and in places was seen to overlie natural stone.

Archaeological background

1.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken by EDP in 2006 (EDP 2006). This was followed by a geophysical survey (AS 2006) and archaeological evaluation (FA 2007; Fig. 3). During these works the site was

referred to as Area 1. Area 2 lay to the east of the site, separated from it by a strip of land behind Middleyard Farm (Fig. 3). Area 2 did not form part of the works reported on here and remains undeveloped at the time of writing. The desk-based assessment concluded that, whilst no known archaeological remains were present within the site, its proximity to the site of a Cistercian abbey, founded in the 12th century, and to a number of medieval mills, meant that there was potential for previously unrecorded remains to be present (EDP 2006).

- 1.6 Within Area 1, the geophysical survey identified two possible north-east/south-west aligned ditches, a large anomaly and a number of furrows (AS 2006). A subsequent evaluation of the site demonstrated that the large anomaly was a post-medieval quarry pit or pond. The evaluation confirmed the presence of one of the possible ditches and Roman pottery was recovered from a section placed across it (FA 2007).
- 1.7 Within Area 2, the geophysical survey identified clear linear anomalies, interpreted as part of a field system (AS 2006). Evaluation of these anomalies demonstrated that they were Roman ditches set out at right angles on a similar axis to the ditch identified in Area 1 (FA 2007). Finds from the Roman ditches in both areas included 2nd/3rd-century AD pottery, as well as small quantities of Roman building material, including tile fragments.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 The general objectives of the excavation were set out within section 4.2 of the *Specification* (EDP 2008) and are summarised as follows:
- To record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
 - To assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural remains; and
 - To assess the overall presence, survival, condition and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains
- 1.9 The specific aims of the excavation as defined in the *Methods Statement* (CA 2008) were to:
- Record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;

- Recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement identified; and
- Sample any suitable environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use.

Methodology

- 1.10 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the *Specification* (EDP 2008) and *Methods Statement* (CA 2008). Three areas were excavated: Phase 1, Phase 2 and the Access Road (Fig. 2). Within these areas topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed to the top of the natural substrate, using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.11 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007). Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans and sections.
- 1.12 Features were subject to the following sampling levels: a 50% minimum of all pit fills was excavated along with a 20% minimum of fills from linear features. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the excavation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the artefacts will be deposited with the Museum in the Park, Stroud, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B. The results are discussed by period for the site as a whole.

2.2 The exposed features were well-defined, although some degree of truncation by later ploughing was evident. Few stratigraphic relationships were present between features, although where these occurred they were defined with a high degree of confidence. Natural clay substrate was exposed throughout the stripped areas.

Roman

2.3 Two ditches were identified, from which Roman pottery was recovered. Ditch A was aligned north-east/south west. Its south-western terminus lay beyond the limit of excavation, but it ran through the site for a distance of 60m before terminating to the north-east. It was typically 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep with 45° edges that often flared out towards the top of the cut (Fig. 4, section AA). It had been cut through the natural clay onto the top of the underlying natural stone, which formed a flat base to the ditch. A slight step towards the base of the profile, apparent in some of the ditch sections, occurred at the interface between the natural clay and the underlying stone, and does not appear to represent recutting. Ditch A became shallower towards its north-eastern terminus and the terminus itself tapered away, suggesting it was the result of truncation, rather than being a real end to the ditch. Ditch A had been filled with silting deposits derived from the natural clay and from which little anthropogenic material was recovered. Within the south-westernmost c. 30m length of the ditch, these silting deposits were overlain by a darker upper fill from which moderate quantities of animal bone and later Roman pottery were recovered, along with small amounts of Roman building material, including *tegula* and *tesserae*.

2.4 Ditch B was located towards the south-west of Ditch A and followed an east/west alignment. It was less substantial than Ditch A, measuring only 0.44m in width and up to 0.1m in depth (Fig. 4, section BB). An apparent terminus at its eastern end was probably the result of truncation and its western end had been truncated by a furrow. The single fill of Ditch B was similar in appearance to the dark fill identified within the south-westernmost extent of Ditch A, and contained similar artefactual material.

Post-medieval/modern

- 2.5 Within Phase 2 a number of north-east/south-west aligned furrows were identified cutting the subsoil. These corresponded to the alignment of furrows plotted during the geophysical survey. The furrows were filled with material similar to the topsoil, from which post-medieval and modern finds were recovered, but might themselves be medieval or later in date. Large oval feature 606 corresponded with the pond or quarry feature identified during the geophysical survey and evaluation (Trench 8). Later post-medieval pottery was recovered from the surface fills of this feature (fills 607 and 608). It seems most likely that it formed a dew pond within a medieval or post-medieval field and was backfilled during the post-medieval period.
- 2.6 Two rectangular-shaped pits (104 and 106), observed in Phase 1, contained 20th-century pottery, bottle glass, animal bone and iron objects and were probably deliberately created for rubbish disposal. Five further pits were identified within Phase 2. Two of these, pits 111 and 113, were excavated and contained fragments of ceramic land drains. Similar material was recovered from the surfaces of the unexcavated pits

Undated

- 2.7 Pit 102 was identified within Phase 1 (Fig. 4, section CC). It was circular in plan with a rounded profile. It was filled with dark grey to black silty clay 103, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. In places around the cut edges the natural clay had been scorched orange, indicating that burning had occurred within the pit, perhaps indicating use as a hearth. No lining or structure was found in association with this pit and no artefacts were recovered from its fill.
- 2.8 Pit 604 was identified within Phase 2 (Fig. 4, section DD). It was oval in plan with a rounded profile. It had been dug into the natural clay. Its fill was similar to the finds-rich fills identified within Ditches A and B, but the only anthropogenic materials recovered were a few small burnt stone fragments and the pit remained undated.

The Finds

- 2.9 Artefactual material, comprising mainly pottery and ceramic building material, was recovered from nine deposits (Appendix B, Table 1). The larger part of the

assemblage, including 83 sherds of pottery, relates to the Roman period (Appendix B, Table 2).

Pottery

- 2.10 Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of Ditches A and B, as well as from later deposits as residual material. This assemblage is unexceptional in its composition (Table 2), comprising mainly utilitarian wares, primarily of local origin. The character of the assemblage supports later Roman dating, after c. AD 250/70. A rim of characteristic hooked form, in Midlands shell-tempered ware, from Ditch A (fill 615), is an indication that activity extends into the second half of the 4th century.
- 2.11 Smaller quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery were also recovered. Sherds in coarse cooking-pot fabrics, which probably date to the 12th to 14th centuries, were recovered from the topsoil as residual material alongside 18th-century roof tile, clay pipe and plaster. Fragments of later post-medieval tin-glazed earthenware and plaster were recovered from pond/quarry-pit feature 606 (fills 607 and 608).

Building Material

- 2.12 Small quantities of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from Ditches A and B, along with *tesserae* from fill 617 of Ditch A.

Animal Bone

- 2.13 Animal bone was recovered from nine deposits, mostly from Ditches A and B. The species identified were dog, horse, cattle, sheep, pig and chicken. Much of the assemblage came from fill 617 of Ditch A. Some of the fragments of horse bone from this deposit could be refitted with those from fill 615, 25m further along the same ditch. The good condition of the bone, and the fact that pieces could be refitted, suggests that it was buried quite rapidly, although some pieces were gnawed, indicating that dogs had some access to the bone prior to its deposition within the ditches.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The presence of Roman ditches confirms the results of the geophysical survey and evaluation. The ditches exposed during the excavation showed that truncation had

occurred across the site, probably as a result of ploughing. Although this level of truncation might have been sufficient to destroy slighter features such as postholes or structural remains, had they existed in the past, the distribution and abraded nature of Roman finds recovered during the excavation suggests that the site did not form part of a settlement and that the ditches formed part of a field system.

- 3.2 The nature of the ditch fills, being darker and more finds-rich towards the south of the site, suggests that a related settlement might lie to the south, perhaps on or close to the top of the valley. The presence of Roman building material within the ditch fills lends weight to this suggestion, as does the presence of similar material recovered from ditches within Area 2 during the evaluation.
- 3.2 It is possible that the undated pits were also Roman. Pit 604 might have been used as a hearth. No Roman remains were identified in the immediate vicinity of the site during the desk-based assessment and the site therefore represents the first indications of Roman occupation within the area studied.
- 3.3 No structural remains associated with the medieval mills or abbey were identified. However, small amounts of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil and the furrows are indicative of medieval or later agricultural practices.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Kate Cullen, Jonathan Hart, Timothy Havard, Ray Holt, Stuart Joyce and Kelly Saunders assisted by Andrew Donald, Andrew McLeish, Darran Muddiman and Rebecca Riley. This report was written by Jonathan Hart with illustrations prepared by Lorna Gray and Rachael Kershaw. The archive has been prepared for deposition by Kathryn Price. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

5. REFERENCES

- AS (Archaeological Surveys) 2006 *Middleyard Farm, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Magnetometer Survey*. Unpublished typescript report **J161**
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 1970 *Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) Sheet 251: Malmesbury Solid and Drift Edition, 1:63360 series*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 *Land at Charfield Road, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Methods Statement for an Archaeological Excavation*
- EDP (Environmental Development Partnership) 2006 *Middleyard Farm, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished typescript report **H_EDP280**
- EDP (Environmental Development Partnership) 2008 *Land at Charfield Road, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Specification for Archaeological Excavation*
- FA (Foundations Archaeology) 2007 *Middleyard Farm, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished typescript report **537**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Phase 1

No.	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Spot-date
100	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	0.4m	-
101	Deposit	Subsoil	-	-	0.2m	Post-Med.
102	Cut	Circular pit	1.25m	0.90m	0.13m	-
103	Deposit	Fill of [102]	1.25m	0.90m	0.13m	-
104	Cut	Modern rubbish pit				-
105	Deposit	Fill of [104]				Modern
106	Cut	Modern rubbish pit				-
107	Deposit	Fill of [106]				Modern
108	Deposit	Natural	-	-	-	-

Phase 2

No.	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Spot-date
109	Cut	Furrow	>1m	0.7m	0.1m	-
110	Deposit	Fill of [109]	>1m	0.7m	0.1m	-
111	Cut	Modern pit	0.3m	0.28m	0.1m	-
112	Deposit	Fill of [111]	0.3m	0.28m	0.1m	Modern
113	Cut	Modern pit	0.42m	0.26m	0.12m	-
114	Deposit	Fill of [113]	0.42m	0.26m	0.12m	Modern
500	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	0.11m	-
501	Deposit	Subsoil	-	-	0.01m	-
502	Deposit	Natural	-	-	-	-
601	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	0.30m	-
602	Deposit	Subsoil	-	-	0.10m	-
603	Deposit	Natural	-	-	-	-
604	Cut	Undated pit	2.2m	1.22m	0.22m	-
605	Deposit	Fill of [604]	2.2m	1.22m	0.22m	-
606	Cut	Post-medieval/modern pond or quarry pit	14.5m	8m	-	-
607	Deposit	First fill of [606]	-	-	-	C18+
608	Deposit	Second fill of [606]	-	-	-	C18+
609	Cut	Ditch A	-	1.3m	0.41m	-
610	Deposit	Lower fill of [609]: green-grey silty clay	-	0.7m	0.1m	-
611	Deposit	Lower fill of [609]: green-grey silty clay	-	0.53m	0.15m	-
612	Deposit	Upper fill of [609]: mid brown-grey clay silt	-	0.83m	0.39m	C2-C4
613	Cut	Ditch A	-	1.14m	0.35m	-
614	Deposit	Lower fill of [613]: green-grey silty clay	-	0.6m	0.12m	-
615	Deposit	Upper fill of [613]: mid brown-grey clay silt	-	1.06m	0.35m	MLC4
616	Cut	Ditch A	-	1m	0.4m	-
617	Deposit	Upper fill of [616]: mid brown-grey clay silt	-	0.90m	0.4m	LC3-C4
618	Deposit	Lower fill of [616]: green-grey silty clay	-	0.05m	0.4m	-
619	Deposit	Lower fill of [616]: green-grey silty clay	-	0.10m	0.40m	-
620	Cut	Ditch A	-	1.18m	0.36m	-
621	Deposit	Lower fill of [620]: green-grey silty clay	-	0.68m	0.22m	-
622	Deposit	Upper fill of [620]: grey-green silty clay	-	1.18m	0.15m	-
623	Cut	Ditch B	-	0.38m	0.12m	-

624	Deposit	Fill of [623]: mid brown-grey clay silt	-	0.38m	0.12m	LC3-C4
625	Cut	Ditch B	-	0.44m	0.09m	-
626	Deposit	Fill of [625]: mid brown-grey clay silt	-	0.44m	0.09m	C3-C4
701	Deposit	Topsoil	-	-	0.30m	Post-med.
702	Deposit	Subsoil	-	-	0.10m	-
703	Deposit	Natural	-	-	-	-
704	Cut	Ditch A	-	1.14m	0.35m	-
705	Deposit	Only fill of [704]: grey-green silty clay	-	0.6m	0.12m	-

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS By Ed McSloy

Quantities of artefactual material comprising mainly pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from nine deposits (Table 1). The larger part of the assemblage, including 83 sherds of pottery, relates to the Roman period (Table 2).

Pottery

Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches A and B, as well as from later deposits as residual material. Typically the pottery is in poor condition with marked deterioration of surfaces. The surface damage, which is largely an effect of unfavourable soils, has resulted in the complete removal of slip and hinders the identification of some Roman fineware types. A moderately high mean sherd weight (12.4g) reflects the presence of some large, joining sherds.

The Roman group is unexceptional in its composition (Table 2), comprising mainly utilitarian wares, primarily of local origin. Most abundant are the micaceous greywares (MIC GW), a type which is well known from the area and typically Late Roman (3rd or 4th centuries) in date. Other reduced coarsewares (LOC GW and BBIM) and oxidised fabrics (LOC OX) may be reasonably local in origin or may possibly derive from the North Wiltshire kilns to the north-east. Known non-local types include the quantities of Dorset Black-Burnished ware, Oxford types and Midlands shell-tempered ware, the latter probably from Harrold, North Bedfordshire. Almost all of the forms identifiable consist of utilitarian vessels, primarily jars with examples also of plain-rim dish and conical flanged bowl - forms deriving from Black-Burnished ware vessels. Sherds from mortaria in Oxford (white and red-slipped) fabrics are represented as base sherds. Fineware forms are restricted to beakers, identifiable from base sherds.

Aside from occasional sherds in grogged fabrics which may date to the Late 1st or 2nd centuries, the character of the assemblage supports later Roman dating, after c. AD 250/70. As already noted, this is supported by the abundance of micaceous greywares. Further date markers are present as late-occurring (after c. AD 250/70) Black-Burnished ware forms (jars with acute-angled lattice decoration), from 624 and Oxford red-slipped ware, from Ditch A fill 617. A rim of characteristic hooked form in Midlands shell-tempered ware from Ditch A fill 615 is an indication that activity extends into the second half of the 4th century.

Pottery of post-Roman (medieval and later) date was present in small quantities. Sherds in coarse cooking-pot fabrics occurred from topsoil deposits 101 and 701 and probably date to the 12th to 14th centuries. Occasional post-medieval sherds, other categories including tile, clay pipe and plaster, probably relate to the 18th century. Most of this material was derived from topsoil deposits, although fragments of tin-glazed earthenware and plaster were recovered from pond/quarry-pit feature 606.

Building Material

The quantities of Roman ceramic building material and the range of classes represented are of note as probably signifying the presence of a Romanised building in the vicinity. The presence of *tesserae*, from deposit 617 is particularly suggestive.

Animal Bone

Animal bone was recovered from nine deposits, mostly from Ditches A and B. The species identified were dog, horse, cattle, sheep, pig and chicken. Fragmented material was identified to cow-sized, sheep-sized and chicken-sized size categories. Much of the assemblage came from context 617, the secondary fill of Ditch A. Some of the fragments of horse metapodial (cannon bone) from this deposit could be refitted with those from fill 615 from the same ditch. The animal bone was generally in good condition although some weathering had occurred and many bones showed root-etching. Butchery evidence was noted in material recovered from deposits 101, 612 and 626 whilst gnawing by dogs was evident on bones recovered from deposits 617 and 621. The species represent are consistent with assemblages of Roman date. The assemblage is small and most derives from Ditch A.

Oyster Shell

A single oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) was recovered from fill 612 of Roman Ditch A.

Key to tables: med = medieval; PM = post-medieval

Table 1: Finds concordance and spot-dating

Context	Class	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
101	CBM: brick; <i>tegula</i> ; misc. Roman pottery: MIC GW; OXF RSm Medieval pottery: LSqz Post-medieval pottery: GRE Animal bone	6 9 2 1 18	882 27 42 76 34	PM
607	CBM: pantile Plaster	1 1	72 10	C18+
608	CBM: <i>imbrex</i> ; <i>tegula</i> ; misc. Plaster	5 3	210 8	C18+
	Post-medieval pottery: TGE	2	2	
612	CBM: brick Roman pottery: BBIM; DOR BB1; LOC Oxf; ROM SH; SAV GT Stone Animal bone Shell	1 9 1 5 1	270 105 8 166 24	C2-C4
615	CBM: misc. Roman pottery: LOC GW; LOC OXF; ROM SH Animal bone	1 3 10	1 103 95	MLC4
617	CBM: <i>tegula</i> ; <i>tesserae</i> ; misc. Coal fired clay Roman pottery: BBIM; OXF WHm; LOC Oxf; OXF RS; SAV GT; GROG; LOC GW; MIC GW Stone: Animal bone Shell	19 1 1 42 4 96 20	1409 3 2 590 69 1013 23	LC3-C4
621	Animal bone	22	299	
622	Animal bone	5	24	
624	CBM: misc. Fe nail Roman pottery: LOC GW; LOC Oxf; LOC OX	1 1 6	13 - 37	LC3-C4
626	Fe nail Roman pottery: DOR BB1; MIC GW; NFO CC Animal bone	1 12 4	- 123 12	C3-C4
701	Clay pipe Fe nails Roman pottery: BBIM; MIC GW Medieval pottery: COT OOL Post-medieval pottery: NOTT STON; GRE	5 8 2 1 2	33 - 47 6 9	PM

Table 2: Pottery summary quantification by fabric

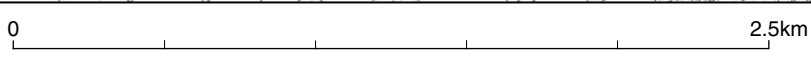
Class	Fabric	Description	Count	Weight(g)
Roman	BBIM	Local Black-Burnished imitation	3	39
	GROG	Grog-tempered ware	1	1
	LOC GW	Local /North Wilts greyware	5	36
	LOC OX	Local/North Wilts oxidized ware	1	1
	LOC Oxf	Local/North Wilts oxidized ware	9	89
	MIC GW	Micaceous greyware	42	648
	NFO CC	New Forest colour-coated ware	1	1
	OXF RS	Oxford Red-slipped ware	2	39
	OXF RSm	Oxford Red-slipped ware (mortaria)	1	6
	OXF WHm	Oxford white (mortaria)	1	7
	DOR BB1	Dorset Black-Burnished ware	8	57
	ROM SH	Midlands shell-tempered ware	7	25
	SAV GT	Savernake grog-tempered ware	2	83
<i>Sub-total</i>			83	1032
medieval	COT OOL	Oolitic limestone-tempered ware (Cotswolds type)	1	6
	LSqz	Limestone and quartz-tempered cooking pot fabric	2	42
<i>Sub-total</i>			3	48
PM	GRE	Glazed earthenware	2	83
	NOTT STON	Nottingham stoneware	1	2
	TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	2	2
<i>Sub-total</i>			5	87
Total			91	1167

Table 3: Animal bone details

Context	Frag. Count	No. of bones	No. of Bones Idd to species	Species/parts present	Comment
101	18	18	1	cattle; skull and horncore. cow-sized; skull and rib. sheep-sized; long bone.	ancient breaks, chopped
610	1	1	0	unidentified; fragment.	
612	5	2	2	cattle; radius proximal end. horse; pelvis.	radius chopped, modern breaks to pelvis also root etched
614	4	3	0	sheep-sized; long bone	modern break
615	10	9	4	horse; proximal end lateral metapodial distal end, separate fragment of shaft of splint bone (lateral metapodial). sheep; tooth. cow-sized; long bone. sheep-sized; long bone.	ancient break fits with metatarsal from 617
617	96	85	20	dog; canine. horse; tibia. cattle; metacarpal, metatarsal, phalange2 axis and calcaneus. sheep; molar and metacarpal. pig; scapula and mandibles. chicken; humerus and femur. cow-sized; long bones. sheep-sized; long bones and rib. unidentified; fragments.	Horse metatarsal fits with distal part from 615 ancient and modern breaks, dog gnawed, some weathering and root etching
621	22	17	8	cattle; horn core, scapula, femur and deciduous teeth. cow-sized; long bone.	modern breakage, gnawing by dogs mild root etching
622	5	3	2	pig; maxilla and molar. horse; tooth. sheep-sized; long bone.	modern breaks
626	4	4	0	cow-sized and sheep-sized; long bone. chicken-sized; pelvis	chopped, also modern breaks

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

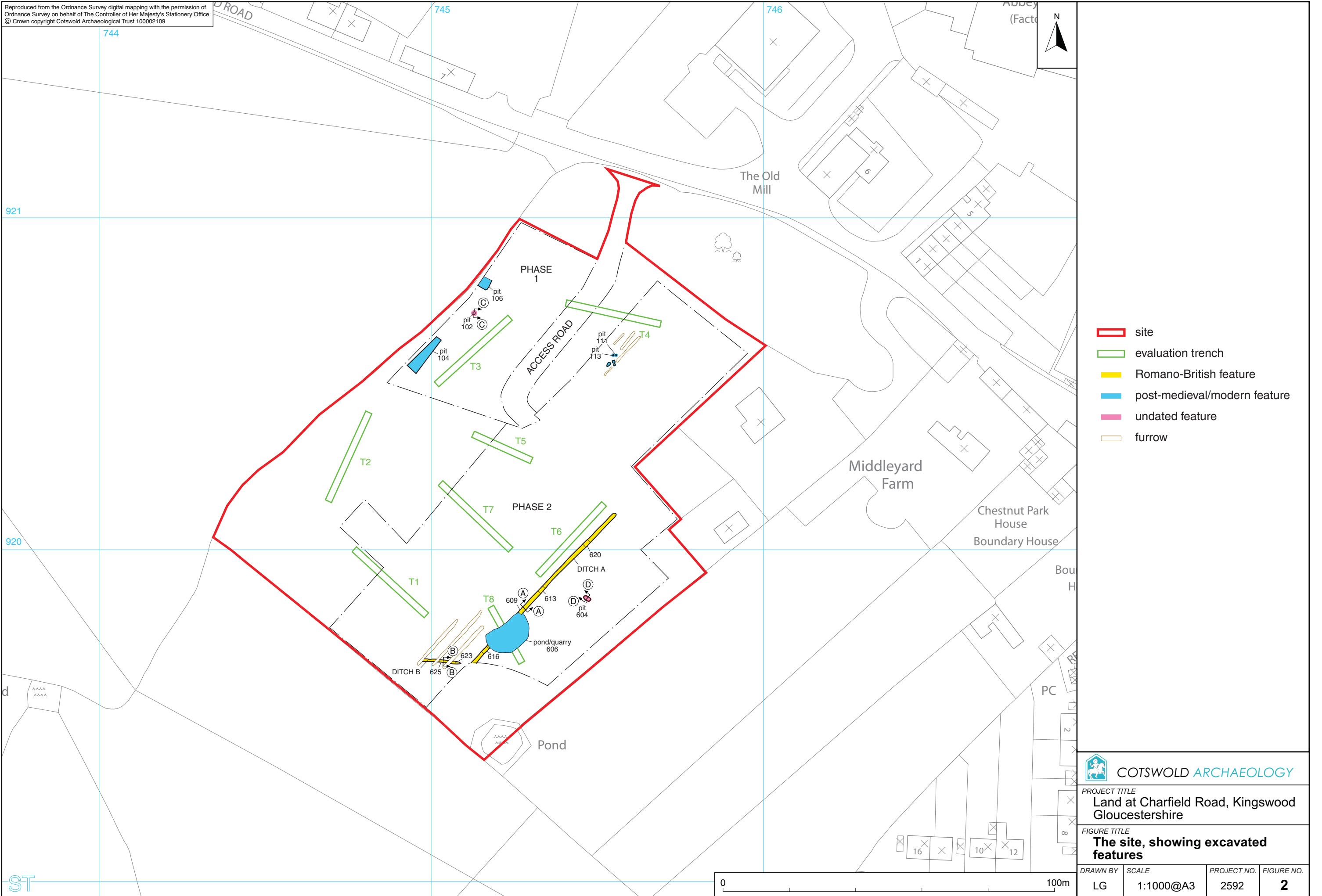
PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Charfield Road, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation	
Short description	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between June and November 2008 on Land at Charfield Road, Kingswood, Gloucestershire. Phase 1, Phase 2 and the Access Road of the development site were identified as having archaeological potential on the basis of preliminary works undertaken during a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation. These parts of the site were mechanically stripped and then archaeologically recorded. Archaeological remains consisting of two Roman ditches, two undated pits and a small number of post-medieval/modern features were identified. The results of the excavation correlate well with those of the geophysical survey and evaluation. Although small quantities of Roman building material were recovered, the absence of structural remains on the site suggests that the Roman ditches formed part of a field system and that any associated settlement lay beyond the site. The ditch fills were darker and more finds-rich towards the southern end of the site, suggesting that any related settlement might lie to the south, perhaps on or close to the top of the valley side on which the site is located.	
Project dates	June-November 2008	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (EDP 2006); geophysical survey by (AS 2006); evaluation (FA 2007)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Charfield Road, Kingswood, Gloucestershire	
Study area	1.4ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 7445 9205	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)	
Project Design originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisors	Kate Cullen, Jonathan Hart, Tim Harvard, Ray Holt	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	the Museum in the Park, Stroud	Pottery, animal bone, building materials
Paper	the Museum in the Park, Stroud	Contexts, matrices, drawings, photographs
Digital	the Museum in the Park, Stroud	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>AS (Archaeological Surveys) 2006 <i>Middleyard Farm, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Magnetometer Survey</i>. Unpublished typescript report J161</p> <p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 Land at Charfield Road, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Excavation Unpublished CA typescript report No. 08225</p> <p>EDP (Environmental Development Partnership) 2006 <i>Middleyard Farm, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>. Unpublished typescript report H_EDP280</p> <p>FA (Foundations Archaeology) 2007 <i>Middleyard Farm, Kingswood, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. Unpublished typescript report 537</p>		



PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Charfield Road, Kingswood
Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:25,000@A4	2592	1





Based on Archaeological Surveysreport (2006)
(Magnetometer survey)

- site (area 1)
- excavation area
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow

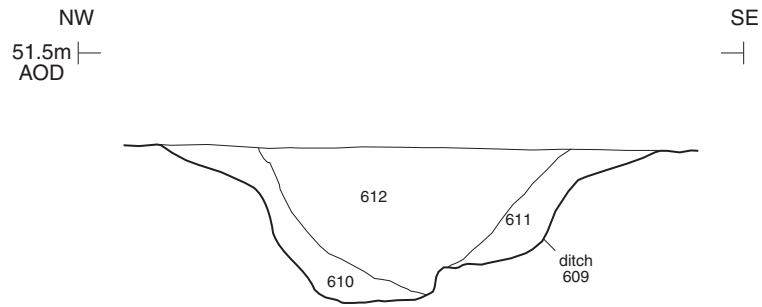


PROJECT TITLE
Land at Charfield Road, Kingswood
Gloucestershire

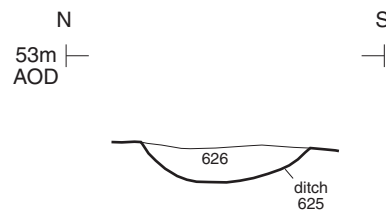
FIGURE TITLE
**The site, showing excavated
features in relation to geophysical
anomalies**

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RK	1:1000@A3	2592	3

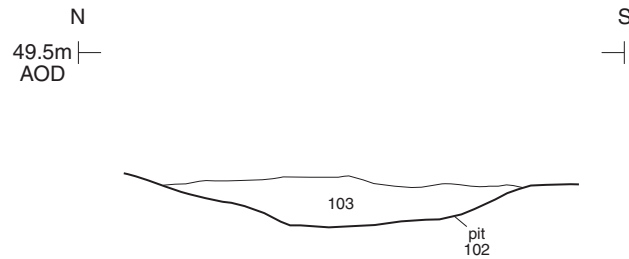
Ditch A; section AA



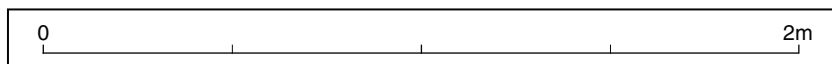
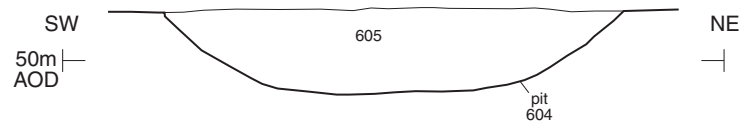
Ditch B; section BB



Pit 102; section CC



Pit 604; section DD



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Charfield Road, Kingswood
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Sections AA to DD

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LG

SCALE

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PROJECT NO.

2592

FIGURE NO.

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