DEERHURST
FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

For

THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

CA PROJECT: 2911
CA REPORT: 10002

APRIL 2010

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

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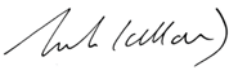
signed	
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme
Location:	Deerhurst, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 8703 2983
Type:	Evaluation and Watching Brief
Date:	13 July – 4 November 2009
SMC:	HSD 9/2/10498
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum
Accession Number:	CAGM 2010.60
Site Code:	DFA 09

Archaeological evaluation and watching brief were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology from July to November 2009 at the request of The Environment Agency at Deerhurst. Eight trenches were excavated and groundworks associated with the flood alleviation scheme were observed.

Although the earthmoving works associated with the flood alleviation scheme were extensive the majority of the work was not particularly intrusive. Across the majority of the site the material removed was mostly topsoil and the natural substrate was not observed. Romano-British activity was, however, identified in the north of the site comprising a ditch and a pit, with a further undated ditch and pit in the same area. An undated ditch and pit were recorded in the east of the site. Elsewhere archaeological evidence was limited to showing that the existing churchyard wall had been built upon an earlier, probably post-medieval, wall footing. Limestone edging blocks recorded adjacent to the road close to St Mary's churchyard represent an earlier footpath below the current footpath.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 From July to November 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and watching brief for The Environment Agency at Deerhurst (centred on NGR: SO 8703 2983; Fig. 1). The works were undertaken as part of the groundworks associated with the Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme. The nature of the archaeological works and their objectives are detailed in sections 1.10 and 1.11 below. Parts of the works were carried out under Scheduled Monument Consent HSD9/2/10498 granted by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

1.2 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by Halcrow Group Limited (Halcrow 2009) and approved by Mr Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer for Gloucestershire County Council and English Heritage. A subsequent WSI for evaluation trenching was produced by CA (CA 2009) and approved by Mr Parry. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Statement of Standards Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). It was monitored by Ed Wilson, Senior Archaeologist and Jen Richards, Assistant Archaeologist with the Environment Agency.

The site

1.3 The area of the Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) (NGR SO 8703 2983), is located within the centre of the village of Deerhurst on the east bank of the River Severn, 3km to the south-west of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire. The area of works enclosed an area of c.12ha although most of the scheme was linear and affected *c.*1300 linear metres with a working area up to 10m wide. The majority of the area enclosed by the existing flood defences is a Scheduled Monument and the proposed works either directly affected or were located immediately adjacent to this designation. The majority of the area affected by the FAS is level, although parts, such as the site of St Mary's Church, are on higher ground.

1.4 Deerhurst is located on the alluvial deposits and second sand and gravel terraces of the River Severn which overlie Mercia Mudstone of the Triassic era (BGS 1988).

Archaeological background

1.5 A *Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* for the Deerhurst Flood Alleviation scheme was completed for the Environment Agency by Halcrow in 2008 (Halcrow 2008), and reference should be made to that document for the full archaeological background to the project. In summary, extracted from that report, the archaeological background for the whole Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) is:

Prehistoric (*c*. 750,000 BP – AD 43)

1.6 There is currently no evidence for prehistoric activity across the FAS area.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

1.7 To the south-east of the site is the projected line of the Roman Road which ran from Gloucester to the fort at Metchley, however its route through the Tewkesbury area is uncertain but its proximity would have undoubtedly made Deerhurst easily accessible during this period. The current evidence suggests that a high status building complex such as a villa is present to the south of Odda's Chapel and this activity appears to extend as far as the chapel and into Abbots Court (and to its south and east as evidenced by archaeological investigations). Another area of Romano-British activity has been identified beneath and adjacent to St Mary's Church. Here burials, ditches, finds and deposits have been recorded during several phases of works. In the wider area a coin of Claudius was found. It was anticipated that previously unrecorded deposits of Romano-British date could be present across the entire site.

Early to Later Medieval (AD 410 – *c*. 1540)

1.8 Within the site there is considerable evidence for early medieval activity. The pre-Conquest monastery at Deerhurst is an early foundation which has been shown, by excavation, to contain evidence of its Saxon origins. The church of St Mary has fabric surviving from the 8th century. Odda's Chapel is one of the most complete Saxon churches in Gloucestershire and, unusually, is precisely dated. The Scheduled Monument also includes a Saxon Royal Vill(age) centred on Odda's Chapel. Both the monastery and the vill are defined by extant banks and ditches part of which are believed to form the modern flood defences. During the later medieval

period a priory was established at Deerhurst on the site of the earlier monastery, the remains of which are incorporated into the fabric of Priory Farm which is Grade I Listed. The establishment of an ecclesiastical centre would have necessitated the re-landscaping of the area which is known to have included fish ponds, some of which are still visible. Some of the flood banks that can be seen today were either created or enhanced during this period. An extra-mural settlement grew up alongside this activity and this too may have had an earlier origin. This deserted medieval village is now represented by house platforms and former street alignments visible as earthworks both within and extending out of the Scheduled area. Earthworks also potentially of medieval date have been identified in the east of the study area and to the west; earthworks in a field called 'The Naight' are believed to be the location for the meeting of Edmund and Cnut in 1016. Find spots of medieval date are recorded in the south-west of the study area and are probably the result of metal detecting. It was anticipated that previously unrecorded deposits of Saxon and later medieval date could be widespread across most of the site but with a particular focus in and around the Scheduled area.

Post-Medieval and Modern (*c.* 1540 – present)

1.9 There has been little change to the study area during this period. Priory Farm which incorporated the remains of the medieval priory has expanded to take account of modern farming practices. The Minstrels and outbuildings which are now part of Abbots Court farm date from the early post-medieval period, with Park Farmhouse being slightly later. Some of the field names recorded on the Tithe apportionment indicate land use during the 19th century. It was anticipated that the occurrence of previously unrecorded deposits dating to the post-medieval period would be limited both within the wider area and the area of the proposed FAS enhancement.

Archaeological objectives

1.10 The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to establish whether any archaeological deposits lay within specific areas of the FAS (see section 1.11 below). If archaeological deposits were found the evaluation would provide data on the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits in order that an informed decision on their importance in a local, regional or national context could be made. This information would clarify whether such remains were of sufficient importance to warrant consideration for preservation *in situ,* or alternatively form the basis of mitigation measures that may seek to limit damage to significant remains. The

objectives of the watching brief were to preserve by record archaeological deposits encountered during groundworks associated with the FAS.

Methodology

1.11 Groundworks associated with the FAS which required an archaeological watching brief were:

- topsoil strip to a depth of 0.15m over the existing embankments both within and outside the Scheduled Monument
- topsoil strip in the area of a new embankment in the northern area of the churchyard
- reconstruction of the boundary wall on the southern side of St Mary's Church
- topsoil strip and excavation of foundations for construction of a new flood embankment, walls and flood gates in the southern corner of the churchyard
- replacement of flood gates on lane leading to Odda's Chapel
- replacement of flood gates on Severn Way Road
- replacement of drainage pumps at an existing pumping station
- raising of electricity poles in the field to the south of Odda's Chapel
- construction of newt fencing

1.12 Evaluation trenches 23 to 27 (Area A, Fig. 2) were excavated in the north-western part of the FAS to evaluate the state of existing embankments and the proposed location of the remodelled embankment. Evaluation trenches 33 and 37 (Area B, Fig.2) were positioned to evaluate the proposed location of new ponds and existing ones which were to be enhanced. The sizes of the trenches are detailed in Appendix A.

1.13 Trench 35 was excavated by hand within the footprint of the proposed floodgates within the churchyard.

1.14 All evaluation trenches (except Trench 35) were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

1.15 The watching brief comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks outlined above. Non-archaeologically significant deposits were removed by contractors under archaeological supervision.

1.16 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).

1.17 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum under accession number CAGM2010.60, 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.

1.18 The material used to create the FAS bunds in those areas stripped of topsoil was imported from two areas. These were the Wheatpieces development in Tewkesbury and a development on Shannon Way, Tewkesbury. As both these sites contain features of archaeological interest it is possible that artefacts associated with these sites could have been transported to Deerhurst and deposited in the FAS bunds.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the results of the programme of archaeological recording; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

Evaluation Results (Figs 3-8)

Area A

2.2 Area A comprised evaluation trenches 23 to 27 in the north-western part of the FAS. No features were recorded or finds recovered from trenches 24 and 26.

Trench 23 (Figs 3 & 4)

2.3 A pit 23002 was recorded towards the north-eastern end of Trench 23 cut into the natural substrate 23001. It contained a single sandy silt fill 23003, the top of which lay at a height of 11.15m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and from which a single piece of fired clay and a small quantity of animal bone was recovered.

Trench 25 (Figs 3 & 4)

2.4 Ditch 25003 lay towards the south-western end of Trench 25 on a north-west/south-east alignment and was cut into the underlying natural substrate. It contained a single sandy silt fill 25004, the top of which lay at a height of 11.13m AOD and from which six sherds of Severn Valley Ware pottery of Romano-British date were recovered.

2.5 Ditch 25005 lay towards the eastern end of Trench 25 on a north/south alignment and was cut into the underlying natural substrate. It contained a single sandy silt fill 25006, the top of which lay at a height of 10.40m AOD and from which thirteen sherds of mid to late 1st-century AD pottery were recovered.

Trench 27 (Figs 3 & 4)

2.6 An oval pit 27003 lay towards the western end of Trench 27 and was cut into the underlying natural substrate. It contained a single clay silt fill 27003 the top of which lay at a height of 9.29m AOD and from which ten sherds of mid to late 1st-century AD pottery were recovered.

Area B

2.7 Area B comprised evaluation Trenches 33 and 37 in the south-eastern part of the FAS. No features were recorded or finds recovered from Trench 33.

Trench 37 (Figs 5 & 6)

2.8 Ditch 37003 lay in the north-eastern half of Trench 37 on a north-west/south-east alignment and was cut into the underlying natural substrate. It contained a single silty clay fill 37004, the top of which lay at 10.81m AOD, and from which no finds were recovered.

2.9 Pit 37005 lay in the south-western half of Trench 37 and was cut into the natural underlying substrate. It contained a single clay silt fill 37006, the top of which lay at 10.79m AOD, and from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 35 (Figs 2 & 7)

2.10 Trench 35 was located over the footprint of proposed floodgates within the churchyard. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.6m below the existing ground level. A silty sand subsoil 35001/35007 was observed throughout the trench although the full depth of this deposit was not established. Five sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit together with seven sherds of residual medieval pottery.

2.11 Wall footing 35004 was located at the eastern extent of Trench 35 and comprised randomly coursed rough-hewn limestone fragments, the top of which lay at 11.80m AOD. It is likely that the footing post-dated the underlying churchyard subsoil 35001 although the footing appeared to be tipping towards the south-east and no construction cut was visible. The footing was butted by the stone and brick footing 35005 for the existing churchyard wall.

Watching Brief Results (Fig. 2)

2.12 Groundworks observed as part of the watching brief are depicted on Fig. 2. Each area of groundworks was assigned a unique trench number and this is also shown on Fig. 2.

2.13 The reconstruction of the boundary wall on the southern side of St Mary's Church was monitored to allow the retention and examination of any worked stone. A laser scan carried out prior to the works had highlighted the presence of a millstone. This was duly recovered and recorded as the wall was dismantled (Fig. 8). It was then safely stored in the church and reinstated when the wall was rebuilt.

2.14 Adjacent to the public road close to the churchyard of St Mary's, four stretches of limestone edging blocks (9001, 9002, 9003, 9004, 9005) were recorded in Trench 9 running parallel to the existing pathway at a depth of approximately 0.2m below present ground level (bpgl).

2.15 No other features of archaeological significance were observed during the watching brief.

The Finds

2.16 Artefactual material including pottery, ceramic building material, worked flint; worked and burnt stone and clay tobacco pipe was recovered from eleven deposits (Appendix B). Apart from two worked flint flakes and a flint sraper which were residual in Roman and later contexts, the earliest dateable material consists of sherds of Malverns-type limestone-tempered pottery identified from deposits 27004, 25006 and 35007. This material is common locally across the later Iron Age and Early Romano-British periods. Occurrence in deposits 27004 and 25006 together with sherds of Severn Valley ware suggests dating in the mid/later 1st century AD and identifiable forms (jars with everted rim and a 'hammerhead' rim) are consistent with such a date. Severn Valley wares, a type common locally throughout the Roman period, occurs as bodysherds and as a rim from a wide-mouthed jar from subsoil deposit 35001.

2.17 Medieval pottery was noted from four deposits including residual sherds from 20000 and 35001. Most common are unglazed cooking pot sherds of Cotswolds (oolitic-limestone-tempered) and Maverns sources; types dateable across the 12th to 14th centuries. Pitcher sherds in glazed Minety ware from subsoil 35001 probably date to the 12th to early 13th centuries. A jug handle in a glazed sandy fabric from deposit 40002 is probably a Worcester area product and dates to the later 13th or 14th centuries.

2.18 Animal bone was recovered from five medieval and post-medieval deposits, with the majority recovered from subsoil and topsoil deposits. A total of 33 fragments weighing 233g were recovered. The assemblage comprised cattle, sheep/goat and rabbit/hare, with further unidentified fragments of cow-sized and sheep-sized categories. The animal bone from deposit 35001, 20000 and ditch 27004 showed signs of butchery, whilst that from 23003 has been weathered.

2.19 An iron prick spur of medieval type was recovered from subsoil deposit 35001. This item, which is well-preserved, features a short, conical goad, which is seen on 12th to early 13th century spurs (Ellis 1995, 127).

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Although the earthmoving works associated with the FAS were extensive the majority of the work was not particularly intrusive. Across the majority of the site the material removed was mostly topsoil and the natural substrate was not observed.

3.2 An area of activity dating to the mid to late 1st-century AD has been revealed within Area A. Pottery of this date was recovered from the fill of ditch 25005 and the fill of pit 27003. A further undated ditch and possible posthole were recorded within Area A. This may relate to the Romano-British activity identified beneath and adjacent to St Mary's church (Halcrow 2008). No further interpretation can be offered for the undated ditch and pit recorded in trench 37 in Area B.

3.3 Elsewhere archaeological evidence was limited to showing (in Trench 35) that the existing churchyard wall had been built upon an earlier wall footing. The earlier footing is likely to have constructed in the post-medieval period although the evidence for this date was not conclusive. The limestone edging blocks uncovered in trench 9 below the current footpath are likely to represent a previous footpath.

3.4 No evidence was uncovered during the watching brief to prove or disprove the postulated Victorian construction date for part of the existing flood bunds (Halcrow 2009, 1).

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jon Bennett, Stuart Joyce, Pippa Mitcheson, Sian Reynish and Rebecca Riley. The report was written by Tim Havard. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Tim Havard, and prepared for deposition by Jon Hart. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) *1988* Sheet 216 Tewkesbury: Solid and Drift Geology

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 *Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme: Creation of New Ponds, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Ellis, B.M.A. 1995 'Spurs and spur fittings', in Clark (ed.), 1995, *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment: c. 1150–1450* Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 5, London, HMSO 124–50

Halcrow Group Limited 2008 *Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme: Desk-Based Assessment*

Halcrow Group Limited 2009 *Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme: Updated Written Scheme of Investigation*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1 Newt fencing trench
c. 220m length, 0.2m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil			0.06	
1001	Layer	Pink scalpings			0.08	
1002	Layer	Susboil: orange brown clay silt			>0.08	

Trench 2 Newt fencing trench
c. 122m length, 0.2m width, 0.25m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2000	Layer	Topsoil			>0.25m	

Trench 3 Newt fencing trench
c. 130m length, 0.2m width, 0.35m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3000	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
3001	Layer	Subsoil: light yellow brown silty clay			>0.05	

Trench 4 Newt fencing trench
c. 220m length, 0.2m width, 0.3m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4000	Layer	Topsoil			0.1	
4001	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty clay, dumped deposit forming part of existing bund			>0.2	

Trench 5 Newt fencing trench
c. 50.6m length, 0.1m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5000	Layer	Topsoil			0.1	
5001	Layer	As 4001			>0.1	

Trench 6 Newt fencing trench
c. 200m length, 0.15m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6000	Layer	Ploughsoil			>0.2	

Trench 7 Newt fencing trench
c. 70m length, 0.15m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
7000	Layer	Topsoil			>0.2	

Trench 8 Newt fencing trench
c. 160m length, 0.15m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
8000	Layer	Topsoil			>0.2	

Trench 9 Newt fencing trench
c. 50m length, 0.36m width, 0.18 to 0.35m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date

9000	Layer	Topsoil with occasional irregular stone inclusions			>0.35	
9001	Structure	Intermittent limestone blocks (0.15mx0.07mx0.07m): edging for previous path	3.8	0.07	0.07	
9002	Structure	Intermittent limestone blocks (0.15mx0.07mx0.07m): edging for previous path	5.2	0.07	0.07	
9003	Structure	Intermittent limestone blocks (0.15mx0.07mx0.07m): edging for previous path	1	0.07	0.07	
9004	Structure	Intermittent limestone blocks (0.15mx0.07mx0.07m): edging for previous path	1.5	0.07	0.07	
9005	Structure	Intermittent limestone blocks (0.15mx0.07mx0.07m): edging for previous path	1.3	0.07	0.07	

Trench 10 Newt fencing trench
140m length, 0.2m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
10000	Layer	Mixed ploughsoil and subsoil: mid yellow brown clay silt			>0.2	

Trench 11 Newt fencing trench
18m length, 0.32m width, 0.3m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
11000	Layer	Topsoil			0.1	
11001	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty clay, dumped deposit forming part of existing bund			>0.2	

Trench 12 Newt fencing trench
3.75m length, 0.3m width, 0.27m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
12000	Layer	Topsoil			>0.27	

Trench 13 Newt fencing trench
3.1m length, 0.3m width, 0.24m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
13000	Layer	Topsoil			0.1	
13001	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty clay, dumped deposit forming part of existing bund			>0.14	

Trench 14 Newt fencing trench
56m length, 0.2m width, 0.25m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
14000	Layer	Topsoil			0.12	
14001	Layer	Subsoil: mid grey brown clay silt			0.13	
14002	Structure	Foundations for existing churchyard wall exposed in southern end of trench.			>0.25	

Trench 15 Newt fencing trench
c. 132m length, 0.34m width, 0.2m to 0.9m max depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
15000	Layer	Topsoil dumped against concrete wall 15003			>0.9	
15001	Layer	Rubble hardcore for 15002 and gravel road			>0.2	
15002	Layer	Concrete farmyard surface			0.1	
15003	Structure	Concrete breeze block wall			2.3	
15004	Layer	Topsoil dump at SE end of trench			0.15	
15005	Layer	Red brown silty clay under 15004			0.15	

Trench 16 Newt fencing trench
48m length, 0.25m width, 0.35m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
16001	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
16002	Cut	Construction cut for existing driveway	>5	2	0.25	
16003	Deposit	Mixed rubble and gravel fill of 16002				
16004	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay			>0.1	

Trench 17 Topsoil strip in churchyard
58m length, 2.3m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
17000	Layer	Topsoil			0.1 to 0.15	
17001	Layer	Mixed topsoil with occasional irregular brick and sandstone inclusions			>0.05	

Trench 18 Area of topsoil strip
32m length, 6m width, 0.2m to 0.5m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
18000	Layer	Topsoil			0.26	
18001	Layer	Subsoil: mid red brown sandy silt with			>0.24	

Trench 19 Area of topsoil strip
30m length, 16m width, 0.1m to 0.26m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
19000	Layer	Topsoil mixed with modern demolition rubble			0.16 max.	
19001	Layer	Subsoil: mid red brown sandy silt			>0.1	

Trench 20 Area of topsoil strip on existing bund
70m length, max 20m width, average 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
20000	Layer	Topsoil over bund			>0.2	
20001	Layer	Subsoil: mid grey pink sandy silt			>0.15	
20002	Layer	Existing bund material: mid yellow brown silty clay			>0.1	

Trench 21 Area of topsoil strip on existing bund
c. 400m length, maximum 14m width, 0.15m maximum depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
21000	Layer	Topsoil over bund			0.1	
21001	Layer	Existing bund material: mid yellow brown silty clay			>0.05	
21002	Layer	Rubble hardcore of existing farm track			>0.1	

Trench 22 Area of topsoil strip on existing bund
c. 310m length, 6m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
21000	Layer	Topsoil over bund			>0.15	
21001	Layer	Existing bund material: mid yellow brown silty clay			>0.1	

Trench 23 Evaluation trench located within footprint of trench 20
26.6m length, 1.2m width, 0.25m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Spot-

			(m)	(m)	(m)	date
23000	Layer	Topsoil			0.15	
23001	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown silty sand with abundant pebbles			>0.1	
23002	Cut	Cut for possible posthole: circular in plan, steep sides, slightly concave base	0.46	0.46	0.26	
23003	Fill	Single fill of 23002: dark grey brown sandy silt	0.46	0.46	0.26	
23004	Cut	Construction cut for modern water pipe	>1.2	0.83	n/a	
23005	Fill	Single fill of 23004	>1.2	0.83	n/a	

Trench 24 Evaluation trench located within footprint of trench 20
11.35m length, 1.2m width, 0.29m maximum depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
24000	Layer	Topsoil			0.23	
24001	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown silty sand with abundant pebbles			>0.1	

Trench 25 Evaluation trench located within footprint of trench 20
56.4m length, 2.1m width, 0.3m maximum depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
25000	Layer	Topsoil			>0.15	
25001	Layer	Subsoil: mid red brown sandy silt			0.17	
25002	Layer	Natural substrate: mid red brown silty sand with abundant pebbles			>0.1	
25003	Cut	Cut for ditch: aligned NW-SE, moderately sloped sides, concave base	>2.2	0.66	0.18	
25004	Fill	Single fill of 25003: mid pink brown sandy silt	>2.2	0.66	0.18	
25005	Cut	Cut for ditch: aligned SW-NE, moderately sloped sides, concave base	>3	1.09	0.68	
25006	Fill	Single fill of 25006: mid pink brown sandy silt	>3	1.09	0.68	

Trench 26 Evaluation trench located within footprint of trench 20
5.4m length, 1.2m width, 1.1m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
26000	Layer	Topsoil	>5.4	1.2	>1.1	
26001	Layer	Natural substrate: red brown silty clay			>0.1	

Trench 27 Evaluation trench located within footprint of trench 20
15m length, 1.2m width, 0.9m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
27000	Deposit	Topsoil			0.5m max	
27001	Deposit	Subsoil: mid red brown clay silt			>0.45	
27002	Deposit	Yellow brown alluvial clay at eastern end of trench			>0.36	
27003	Cut	Cut for pit: sub-oval in plan, step sides with flat base	2.5	>0.8	0.3	
27004	Fill	Single fill of 27003: dark brown clay silt	2.5	>0.8	0.3	
27005	Deposit	Natural substrate: orange red gravely clay			>0.3	

Trench 28 Newt fencing trench
c. 48m length, 0.2m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
28000	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
28001	Layer	Natural substrate: mid yellow clay			>0.05	

Trench 29 Newt fencing trench
c. 56m length, 0.2m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
29000	Layer	Topsoil			>0.2	
29001	Layer	Subsoil: red brown clay silt			>0.05	

Trench 30 Newt fencing trench
20m length, 0.2m width, 0.2m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
30000	Layer	Topsoil			>0.2	
30001	Layer	Subsoil: red brown clay silt			>0.05	

Trench 31 Area of topsoil strip over bund
c. 60m length, 12.5m width, 0.15m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
31000	Layer	Topsoil			>0.15	
31001	Layer	Existing bund material: brown grey clay with stone rubble			>0.03	

Trench 32 Area of topsoil strip over bund
2m length, 0.2m width, 0.15m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
32000	Layer	Topsoil			0.15	
32001	Layer	Natural substrate: orange red silty clay			>0.03	

Trench 33 Evaluation trench on line of proposed drainage
20m length, 1.8m width, 0.75m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
33000	Layer	Ploughsoil			0.23	
33001	Layer	Subsoil: yellow brown clay silt			0.1	
33002	Layer	Natural substrate: orange red silty clay			>0.42	

Trench 34 Drainage trench
66m length, 1.8m width, 0.75m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
34000	Layer	Ploughsoil			0.23	
34001	Layer	Subsoil: yellow brown clay silt			0.1	
34002	Layer	Natural substrate			>0.42	

Trench 35 Excavation trench on footprint of proposed floodgate
5.5m length, 2.5m width, 0.6m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
35000	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
35001	Layer	Graveyard soil, mid brown clay silt			>0.42	
35002	Layer	Church path: compacted white gravel	>2.4	1.9	0.12	
35003	Layer	Bedding layer for 35002: crushed red tile			0.03	
35004	Structure	Limestone wall footing	>2.4	0.42	0.62	
35005	Structure	Limestone and red brick wall	>2.4	0.4	>0.86	
35006	Layer	Topsoil: same as 35000			0.25	
35007	Layer	Graveyard soil, same as 35001			>0.35	
35008	Cut	Construction cut for 35002	>2.4	1.9	0.12	

Trench 36 Evaluation trench within footprint of pond
10m length, 1.8m width, 0.5m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
36000	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
36001	Layer	Subsoil: yellow brown silty clay			0.2	
36002	Layer	Natural substrate: grey brown clay			>0.1	

Trench 37 Evaluation trench within footprint of pond
14.20m length, 1.8m width, 1m maximum depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
37000	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
37001	Layer	Subsoil: orange brown clay silt			0.25	
37002	Layer	Natural substrate: orange brown silty clay			>0.45	
37003	Cut	Cut for ditch: aligned E-W, moderately sloped sides and flat base	>2	1.23	0.47	
37004	Fill	Single fill of 37003: yellow brown silty clay	>2	1.23	0.47	
37005	Cut	Cut for small pit: circular in plan, steep sides and flat base	0.8	0.8	0.32	
37006	Fill	Single fill of pit 37005	0.8	0.8	0.32	

Trench 38 Footing trench for flood wall
25m length, 2m width, 1.6m maximum depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
38000	Layer	Topsoil mixed rubble and modern CBM			0.7	
38001	Layer	Make up layer for raised driveway			c0.3	
38002	Layer	Make up layer for raised driveway			c0.5	
38003	Layer	Buried topsoil			0.35	
38004	Layer	Buried subsoil			>0.2	

Trench 39 Footing trench for flood gate
9.5m length, 1m width, 0.9m maximum depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
39000	Layer	Existing concrete road			0.3	
39001	Layer	Rubble sub-base for 39000			0.2	
39002	Layer	Buried topsoil			>0.44	

Trench 40 Footing trench for flood gate
2m length, 1m width, 0.65m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
40001	Layer	Topsoil			0.1	
40002	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown silty sand			0.45	
40003	Layer	Natural substrate: brown orange silty sand			>0.1	

Trench 41 Footing trench for flood gate
1.2m length, 0.9m width, 0.75m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
41000	Layer	Make up layer for existing flood bank			0.15	
41001	Layer	Make up layer for existing flood bank			>0.6	

Trench 42 Footing trench for flood gate
3.1m length, 0.84m width, 0.5m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date

42000	Layer	Tarmac			0.09	
42001	Layer	Sub-base for 42000			>0.41	

Trench 43 Footing for electric pylon
0.45m diameter, c2.5m depth

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
43000	Layer	Make up layer for existing bund			c1	
43001	Layer	Make up layer for existing bund			>1.5	

Trench 44 Footing for electric pylon
0.45m diameter, c2m depth

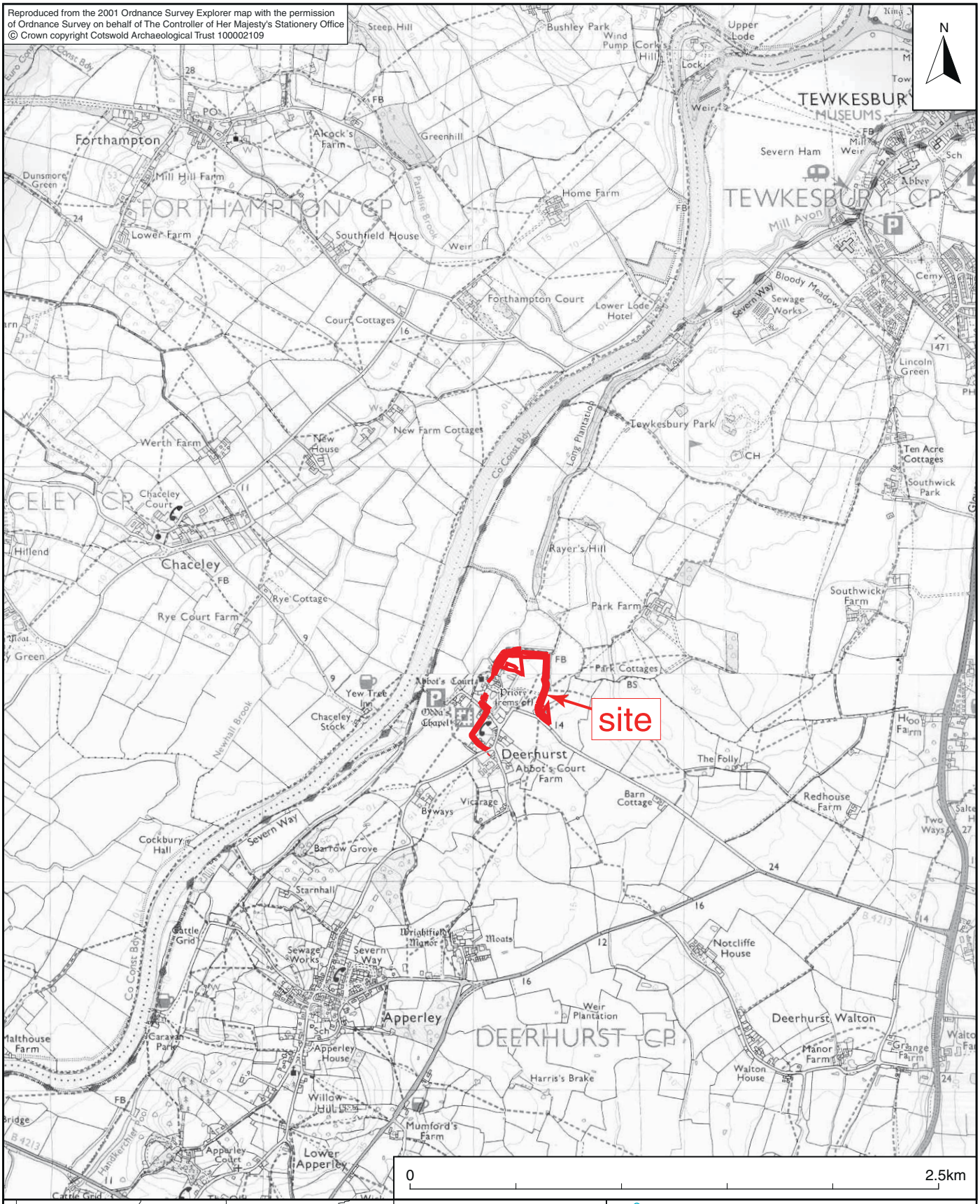
No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
44000	Layer	Make up layer for existing bund			0.28	
44001	Layer	Make up layer for existing bund			>1.72	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Date
27004	Flint: flake Prehistoric pottery: Malverns. limestone. temp. Burnt stone: quartzite cobbles; ?sandstone Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	5 9 12 1	25 76 672 6	MLC1
27004	Animal bone; cattle, cow-sized	7	68	-
20000	Animal bone; rabbit/hare, cow-sized Modern pottery: porcelain Medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed	2 1 9	13 3 83	C19+
20001	Post-med pottery: Staffs mottled-brown glazed ware Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; black sandy ware CBM: tile fragments	2 2 2	41 13 56	C18+
23003	Fired clay Animal bone; cattle, cow-sized	1 12	1 8	-
25004	Roman Pottery: Severn Valley ware	6	34	RB
25006	Burnt stone Flint: flake Prehistoric pottery: Malverns. limestone. temp. Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	2 1 12 1	463 3 62 13	MLC1
27000	CBM: nibbed tile	2	388	p-med
35001	Animal bone; cattle, cow-sized Clay pipe: stem Fe object: prick spur CBM: tile frags: Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; Malverns. limestone. temp. Medieval pottery: Minety ware; oolitic limestone.-temp.; Malvernian unglazed Post-med pottery: yellow-slipware; Westerwald; glazed earthenware	6 4 2 1 6 7 5	110 10 45 10 93 118 44	p-med
35003	clay pipe: stem Fe object	1 1	2 34	p-med
35007	Prehistoric pottery: Malverns. limestone. temp.	2	226	LIA-C1
37001	Medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed	1	19	Med.
40002	Medieval pottery: ?Worcs jug fabric Animal bone; sheep/goat, sheep-sized	1 8	72 34	LC13-
u.s.	Stone: round-sectioned whetstone Flint: scraper Burnt stone Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware Medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed	1 1 2 14 1	52 6 18 315 21	-

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Although the earthmoving works associated with the flood alleviation scheme were extensive the majority of the work was not particularly intrusive. Across the majority of the site the material removed was mostly topsoil and the natural substrate was not observed. Romano-British activity was, however, identified in the north of the site comprising a ditch and a pit, with a further undated ditch and pit in the same area. An undated ditch and pit were recorded in the east of the site. Elsewhere archaeological evidence was limited to showing that the existing churchyard wall had been built upon an earlier, probably post-medieval, wall footing. Limestone edging blocks recorded adjacent to the road close to St Mary's churchyard represent an earlier footpath below the current footpath.	
Project dates	13 July – 4 November 2009	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Programme of archaeological recording comprising watching brief and evaluation.	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Unknown	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Deerhurst, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	*c*. 12 ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8703 2983	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucestershire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Halcrow Group Limited and Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Jon Bennett, Stuart Joyce, Pippa Mitcheson, Sian Reynish and Rebecca Riley	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (Museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum	Ceramics, animal bone, Fe objects, flint, stone
Paper	Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, permatrace plans and sections, photographic registers, level registers, drawing registers.
Digital	Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 *Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief.* CA Typescript Report **10002**		



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	*SCALE*	*PROJECT NO.*	*FIGURE NO.*
LG	1:25,000@A4	2911	**1**

Area A

Area B

Fig. 3

Fig. 5

Fig. 7

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T20 extension T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29 T30 T31 T32 T33 T34 T35 T37 T38 T39

St Mary's Church (Saxon)

Deerhurst Priory

Priory (remains of)

Abbot's Court

Abbot's Chapel

Abbot's Court Farm

Rose Cottage

Laurels

Deerhurst

Deerhurst House

Forelane

Creel Cottage

The Old Forge

The Hollies

The Narlands

The Ministrels

Velby Cottage

Daffodil Cottage

The New House

The Old School

The Old School House

Slurry Pit

Pond

Drain

Track

Path (um)

183m RH

ED & Vared Bdy

14.6m

10.2m

10.9m

10.7m

BM 9.54m

BM 34.44m

0 250m

N

evaluation trench

area of watching brief

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Areas of archaeological work

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:2500@A3	2911	**2**

871

872

301

SP

N

T25

T8

T3

T24

T2

T26

T27

T23

T20

T20 extension

T15

T1

T19

ditch 25005

ditch 25003

pit 23002

pit 27003

Deerhurst Priory

Drain

evaluation trench

area of watching brief

0 50m

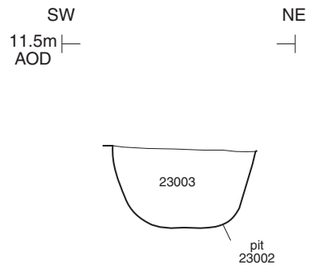
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme
Gloucestershire

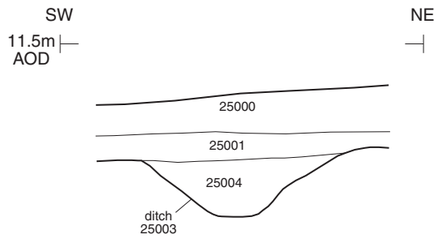
FIGURE TITLE
Area A: showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:500@A3	2911	**3**

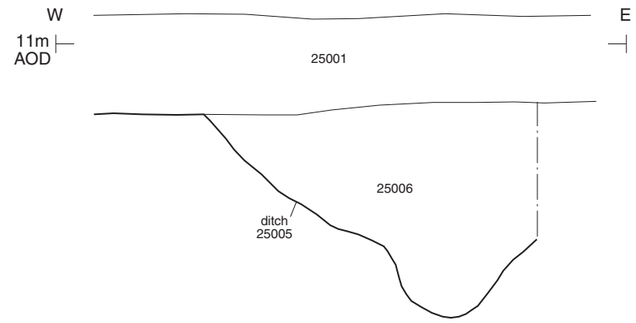
Trench 23; Section AA



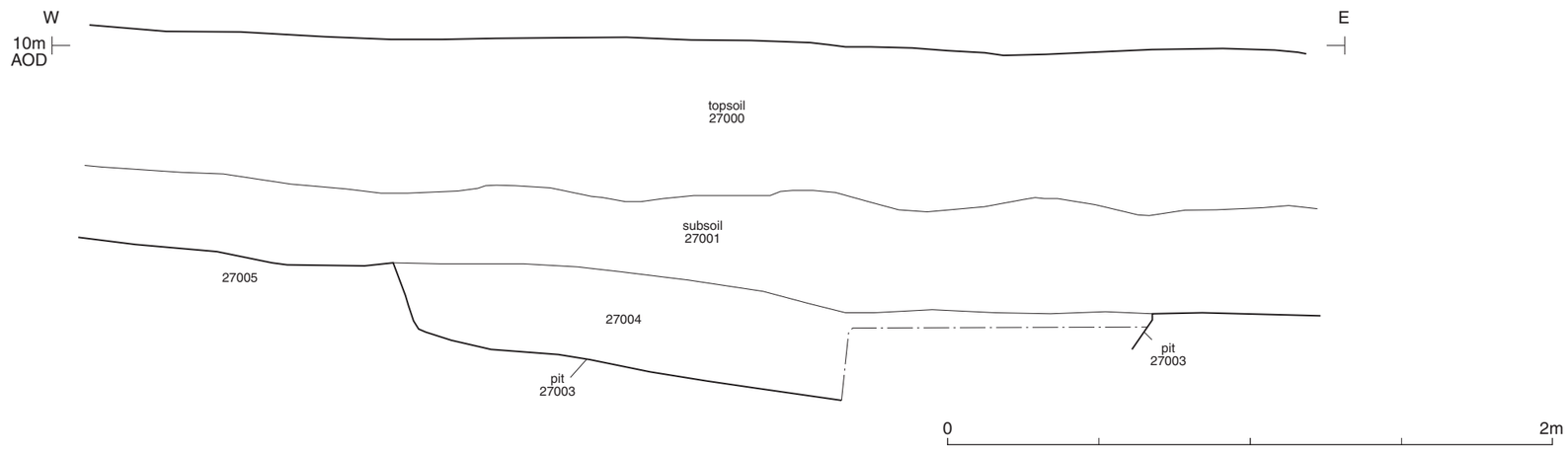
Trench 25; Section BB



Trench 25; Section CC



Trench 27; Section DD



Trench 25, ditch 25003, looking north-west

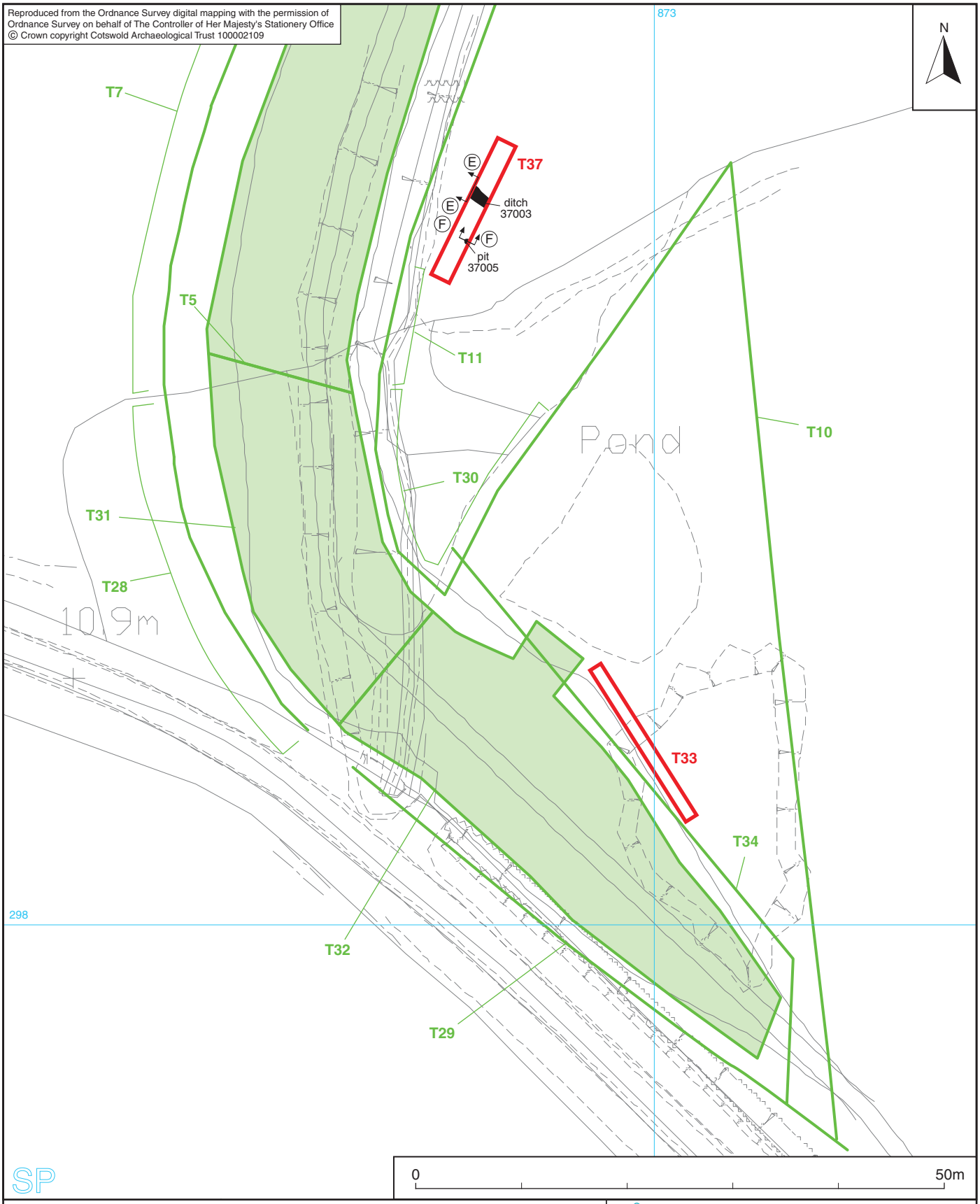
Trench 25, ditch 25005, looking north-west

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 23, 25 and 27; sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:20@A3	2911	**4**



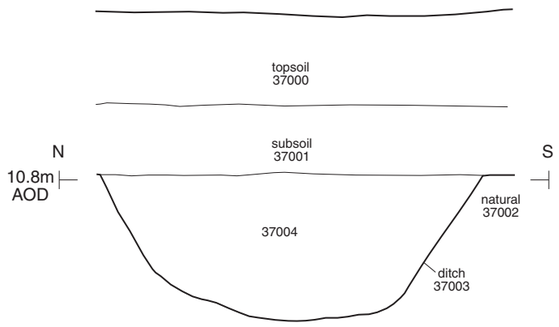
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme
Gloucestershire

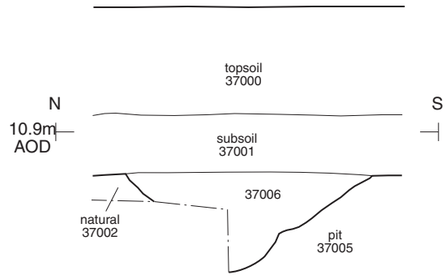
FIGURE TITLE
Area B: showing archaeological features

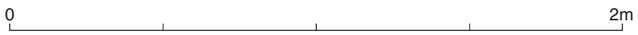
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:500@A4	2911	**5**

Trench 37; Section EE



Trench 37; Section FF





Trench 37, ditch 37003, looking north-east

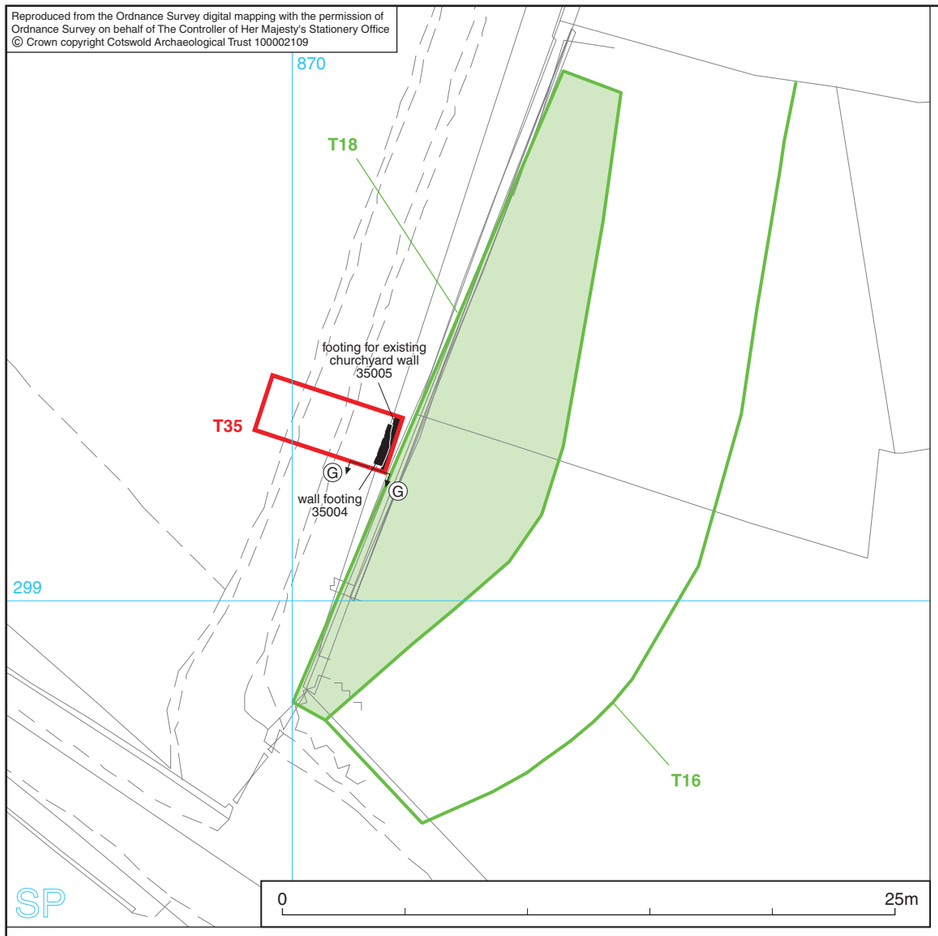
Trench 37, pit 37005, looking south-east

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

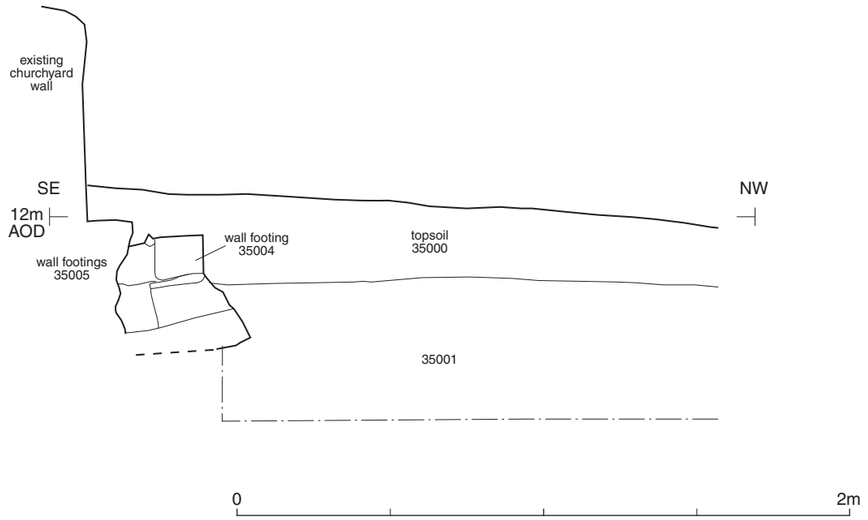
PROJECT TITLE
Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 37; sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:20@A3	2911	**6**

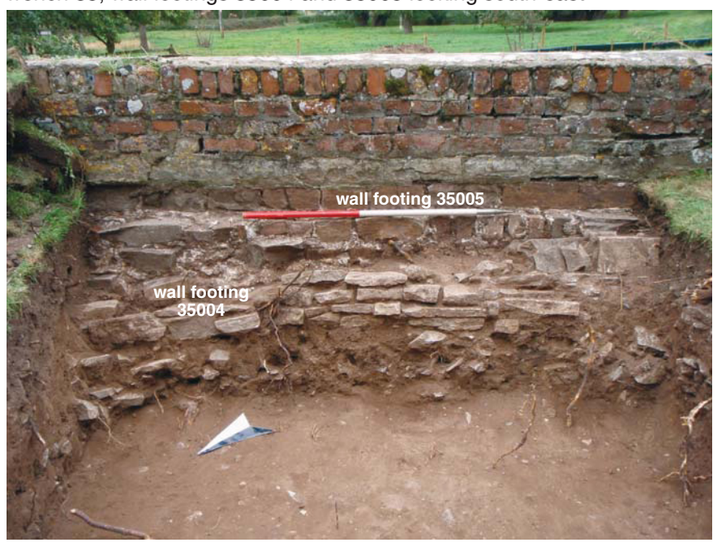


Trench 35; Section GG



evaluation trench
area of watching brief
archaeological feature

Trench 35, wall footings 35004 and 35005 looking south-east



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 35; plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	SCALE @ A3	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:250 and 1:20	2911	**7**

a

b

a	**Millstone *in situ* in exterior face of Churchyard wall, looking south-east**
b	**Millstone from Churchyard wall**

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Deerhurst Flood Alleviation Scheme
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	n/a	2911	**8**