



**Park Farm
Thornbury
South Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Barrett Strategic

CA Project: 3197
CA Report: 10162

November 2010

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SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

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prepared by	Sian Reynish and Steven Sheldon, Project Supervisors and Jon Hart, Publications Officer
date	5 November 2010
checked by	Laurent Coleman, Project Manager
date	16 November 2010
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Park Farm
Location:	Thornbury, South Gloucestershire
NGR:	ST 6368 9146
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	16–24 August 2010 and 4–15 October 2010
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	TPF10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August and October 2010 at Park Farm, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire. A total of 36 trenches was excavated.

Two pieces of worked flint (one of possible Early Bronze Age date) were recovered from the subsoil.

Ditches dating to the Mid to Late Iron Age were identified in the south-western part of the site (in close proximity to probable Roman occupation activity. Two substantial ditched boundaries (together with intercutting and parallel features) in the northern part of the site probably date to the late prehistoric period. A further ditch of the same date was identified to the east.

Features containing Roman pottery were confined to the south-western part of the site and included ditches, pits and postholes suggestive of at least two areas of occupation, one of which appears to be centred on a possible enclosure. Several features contained iron processing waste, some of which was suggestive of smithing. The pottery from these features largely dates to the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD, although Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Late Roman pottery was also present.

A ditch containing an 11th-century stirrup mount was found in the north-eastern part of the site. This ditch is depicted on an estate map of 1716 and it is unclear whether the mount is residual or whether the ditch was a long-lived feature originating in the late Anglo-Saxon period or earlier. A sherd of residual medieval pottery was found within a post-medieval pit. Other post-medieval and modern features included field boundaries and infilled ponds, suggesting that the site lay within an agricultural landscape during these periods.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August and October 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Barratt Strategic at Park Farm, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: ST 6368 9146; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken as the site is proposed for residential development, with associated open space and infrastructure.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Brief* (SGC 2010) issued by David Haigh (South Gloucestershire Manager Natural and Built Environment) and follows on from documentary research (Phillpotts 2010), a desk-based assessment (CA 2010a), LiDAR assessment (CA 2010b), and geophysical survey (PCG 2010). Detailed *Written Schemes of Investigation* (WSIs) were produced by CA (2010c and d) and approved by Mr Haigh. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Mr Haigh, including site visits on 19 August and 7 and 12 October 2010.

The site

1.3 The site is approximately 32ha in size and comprises six pasture fields at the north-western edge of Thornbury (Fig. 2). It lies at approximately 20m AOD, with ground level dropping away gently to the north and west.

1.4 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Lower Old Red Sandstone (Thornbury Beds) of the Silurian era (BGS 1981). Red sandy clay was encountered throughout the site.

Archaeological background

1.5 The boundaries of the medieval New Park and post-medieval Thornbury Park, associated with Thornbury Castle to the south-west of the site, are unclear and the site may have lain within their extents. The results of the desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and LiDAR analysis have not provided evidence of substantial park pale boundaries within the site.

- 1.6 Immediately to the east of the site several fishponds are recorded, and are depicted on a map of 1716. These features seem to be contained by the stream which flows to their west and forms part of the site boundary. They may have medieval origins and have been proposed for Scheduling (by South Gloucestershire Council on 12 February 2010). Within the site, further possible ponds appear to be depicted on the 1716 map, but not on subsequent mapping. Disturbance and undulating ground were recorded in this area by the geophysical survey and LiDAR survey respectively.
- 1.7 A second pond was depicted within the eastern field of the site on the 1716 map but is not apparent on the geophysical or LiDAR surveys. A larger pond, depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map but not the 1716 map, seems to correspond with disturbance recorded during the geophysical survey.
- 1.8 Other archaeological features recorded by desk-based assessment include worked flints recovered in a field to the south.
- 1.9 An area of alluvium is recorded in the southern area of the site and has the potential to seal deposits of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental significance. The site's location on the periphery of the Severn Estuary Levels provides potential for Roman activity. Geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin have been recorded in this area of the site, comprising an enclosure extending beyond the southern boundary of the site and possible groups of less well-defined anomalies perhaps suggestive of archaeological remains. The geophysical survey has also detected other features of possible archaeological origin. These comprise probable ditches and a pit in the northern area of the site.
- 1.10 Now-removed ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded within the north-eastern area of the site on aerial photographs and across the site on the geophysical survey. A small area of very heavily degraded probable ridge and furrow earthworks is present in the western area of the site and an area of probable drains or very degraded ridge and furrow earthworks is present further to the south. Possible former headlands between areas of former ridge and furrow earthworks were seen on the LiDAR survey in the northern and north-western part of the site, surviving as low banks.
- 1.11 The lines of probable former field boundaries are visible on the geophysical survey and LiDAR survey in the eastern field of the site. A trackway and probable small quarry are visible in this field on the LiDAR survey.

1.12 The proposed course of the Duke of Buckingham's Canal passes through the southern area of the site. Individual sections of the canal have been identified outside the site, but the canal was never completed and there is no visible evidence for it within the site. A small drainage ditch is present in this location. No evidence for the former route of the canal was recorded during the geophysical survey or LiDAR analysis.

1.13 A number of hedgerows with statutory protection under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (criteria for archaeology and history) or which pre-date 1845 have been identified within the site.

Archaeological objectives

1.14 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will inform a Heritage Asset Appraisal and Mitigation Report.

Methodology

1.15 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 36 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). All trenches were 1.8m-2m in width, except where noted below. Trenches 1-6, 13-19, 24-30 and 32-35 were 50m in length, Trenches 7-9 were 30m in length, Trench 10 was 22.5m in length, Trench 11 was 13m in length and Trench 12 was 4.5m in length. Trenches 20-21 and Trenches 22, 23 and 31 formed two groups of adjoining trenches totalling 150m in length. Following consultation with Mr Haigh, a north/south orientated extension to Trench 1 was excavated to determine the extent of feature 103 and an additional trench (Trench 36 measuring 8.8m in length and 7m in width) was excavated to examine the relationship between two linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey.

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

1.17 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 two 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).

- 1.18 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-9)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

General Stratigraphy

- 2.2 The natural red sandy clay substrate was exposed in all of the trenches at an average depth of 0.55m below present ground level. This was overlain by subsoil and topsoil deposits, typically measuring 0.3m and 0.25m in depth respectively. All of the archaeological features cut the natural substrate, except where modern features cut through the overlying subsoil.
- 2.3 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified within Trenches 4, 6-7, 9-12, 16, 18-19, 20-21, 24-26 and 28. A furrow was identified in Trench 5, and a recent boundary ditch was identified in Trench 26. A ditch, corresponding to a former orchard boundary shown on the 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey map, was identified in Trench 2. A stone-lined drain identified in Trench 17 is of post-medieval date. Linear anomalies depicted by the geophysical survey were identified in Trenches 4-7 but upon investigation were found to relate to abrupt changes in the natural substrate and field drains identified across the site. A post-medieval pit was identified in Trench 13.
- 2.4 Areas of modern disturbance identified during the geophysical survey were exposed within Trenches 10 and 12, 13, 21, 23 and 27 and may relate to the recent backfilling of former ponds. Dark, organic-rich silting deposits were identified at the

base of the ponds identified in Trenches 21, 23 and 27. There is no evidence to suggest that these deposits pre-date the modern period.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

- 2.5 Pit 107 was exposed near the western end of the trench. It contained two fills, 108 and 109, of which the earliest (108) contained a fragment of Roman roof tile and three sherds of Severn Valley ware pottery.
- 2.6 The pit had been truncated by shallow pit/hollow 103 which correlates with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. This pit/hollow contained three fills (104, 105 and 106) of which the second, 105, contained 25 sherds of Severn Valley ware pottery, dateable to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD, as well as animal bone and a residual sherd of late prehistoric pottery.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 and 6)

- 2.7 Three ditches, two pits or ditch terminals, a posthole and a pit were identified. East/west aligned ditch 314 was identified towards the southern end of the trench. It contained a single fill, 315, from which two sherds Mid to Late Iron Age pottery were recovered and correlates with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.
- 2.8 Posthole 316, the primary fill of which comprised stone post-packing 318, was identified towards the northern end of the trench. Secondary fill 317 contained three sherds of Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD pottery. Pit 304 was adjacent to posthole 316 and contained a single fill, 305, from which two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered.
- 2.9 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 312 was located towards the centre of the trench. It had a U-shaped profile and contained a single fill, 313, from which three sherds of Roman Severn Valley ware was pottery recovered. To the north, ditch terminal 310 was revealed and correlates with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. Its single fill, 311, contained 17 sherds of late 1st to 2nd-century AD pottery.
- 2.10 Pits/ditch terminals 306 and 308 were exposed towards the northern end of the trench. Both features contained single undated fills.

Trench 5 (Figs 2, 3 and 6)

- 2.11 Pits/ditch terminals 503 and 505 were identified. Both features remained undated and neither was identified during the geophysical survey. Furrow 509 was also identified and corresponds with the alignment of furrows recorded during the geophysical survey.

Trench 8 (Figs 2, 3, 7 and 10)

- 2.12 A ditch and a pit/ditch terminal were identified. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 806 formed part of the western edge of a possible enclosure identified during the geophysical survey. Its single fill, 805, contained animal bone but remained undated.
- 2.13 Pit/ditch terminal 804 was partially exposed within the centre of the trench and might also form part of the enclosure identified during the geophysical survey. It contained a single fill, 803, from which Roman pottery was recovered, along with three pieces of dense ironworking slag and two pieces of fired clay. Sample <8.1> taken from this deposit contained burnt and unburnt animal bone, fired clay and charcoal as well as a metal fragment. No evidence of *in situ* heating/burning was seen.

Trench 14 (Figs 2, 3 and 7)

- 2.14 Three parallel north-east/south-west aligned ditches were identified (ditches 1404, 1406 and 1408). Ditches 1404 and 1406 both contained single fills from which pottery dateable to the mid/late 1st century AD to early 2nd century AD was recovered. All three ditches correlate with anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and seem to be associated with a possible enclosure identified during the geophysical survey and also exposed in Trenches 8 and 15.

Trench 15 (Figs 2, 3 and 8)

- 2.15 Two ditches and three pits were identified. Ditches 1503 and 1515 were identified towards the north-western end of the trench. Both correspond to geophysical anomalies and appear to be continuations of ditches 1404 and 1408 identified in Trench 14. Ditch 1503 contained three fills, of which the uppermost two included animal bone and mid/late 1st-century AD to early 2nd-century AD pottery. Ditch 1515 contained a single undated fill.
- 2.16 Pit 1512 was partially exposed near the centre of the trench and correlates with a geophysical anomaly. It contained two fills, the earliest of which, 1510, included mid

to late 1st-century AD pottery as well as animal bone and a Roman copper alloy brooch spring (Ra.1).

2.17 Pit 1514 was located towards the southern end of the trench and correlates with a geophysical anomaly. It contained a single fill, 1513, from which seven pieces of iron slag were recovered. Sample <15.1> taken from this fill included substantial quantities of iron slag, hammerscale, fired clay and charcoal. This assemblage suggests that the fill derives from smithing waste, although no evidence of *in situ* heating was observed.

2.18 Pit 1508 was partially exposed at the northern end of the trench. It remained undated but correlates with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

Trenches 22, 23 and 31 (Figs 2, 4, 8 and 10)

2.19 Adjoining trenches 22, 23 and 31 contained three ditches and an infilled pond.

2.20 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2305 was located towards the western end of the trench. It had a V-shaped profile and contained a single fill, 2304, from which four sherds of pottery broadly dateable to the late prehistoric period were recovered. It corresponds to a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey.

2.21 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2312 was located in the northern part of the trench. It had a U-shaped profile and contained two undated fills. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 2315 was identified at the centre of the trench. It had a V-shaped profile and contained three undated fills. Both ditches appear to form part of a single L-shaped linear anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey.

2.22 An infilled pond 2311 was partially exposed in the south-eastern corner of the trench and corresponds to an area of disturbance recorded during the geophysical survey.

Trench 27 (Figs 2 and 4)

2.23 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2703 was located at the western end of the trench. It contained a single fill from which a decorated copper alloy stirrup mount dating to the 11th century AD was recovered, along with animal bone and abraded residual Roman pottery. The ditch correlates with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and is depicted on an estate map of 1716.

2.24 Infilled pond 2711 was partially exposed at the eastern end of the trench and corresponds to an area of disturbance recorded during the geophysical survey.

2.25 Undated pit 2705 was revealed towards the centre of the trench. Evidence of *in situ* heating/burning was identified along its edges.

Trench 29 (Figs 2 and 3)

2.26 A ditch and a pit/tree throw pit were identified. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 2905 had a V-shaped profile and contained two undated fills. It correlates with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and also exposed within Trenches 33, 34 and 36.

2.27 Undated pit/tree throw pit 2904 was only partially exposed but was irregular in plan and profile and included areas of probable root disturbance.

Trench 30 (Figs 2 and 4)

2.28 North-south aligned ditch 3007 was identified towards the centre of the trench. It had a U-shaped profile and contained three undated fills. This ditch correlates with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and also exposed within Trenches 32 and 36.

2.29 East/west aligned ditch 3008 was located towards the south-western end of the trench. It had a V-shaped profile and contained a single undated fill. This ditch correlates closely with an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 32 (Figs 2 and 4)

2.30 Ditch 3205 was revealed towards the centre of the trench. It had a V-shaped profile and contained a single fill, 3204, from which two sherds of late prehistoric pottery were recovered. To the east, undated ditch 3207 was revealed. The latter correlates with a north/south linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and also exposed within Trenches 30 and 36.

Trench 33 (Figs 2 and 4)

2.31 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 3303 was identified. It had been re-cut, but both the ditch and the re-cut were undated. The ditch correlates with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and also exposed within Trenches 29, 34 and 36.

Trench 34 (Figs 2 and 4)

- 2.32 Parallel north-east/south-west aligned ditches 3407 and 3410 were identified. Both were undated but correlate with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and also exposed within Trenches 29, 33 and 36. North/south aligned ditch 3404 was exposed to the south-east and remained undated.

Trench 35 (Figs 2 and 4)

- 2.33 Pit 3505 and ditch 3507 were identified. Both features contained single undated fills. The anomaly identified during the geophysical survey was not identified.

Trench 36 (Figs 2, 4, 9 and 10)

- 2.34 Three intercutting ditches (3605, 3609 and 3612) were identified. The earliest of these was north-east/south-west aligned ditch 3612. It had been truncated by north/south orientated ditch 3609, which had itself been truncated by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 3605. Ditches 3612 and 3605 remained undated but secondary fill 3611 of ditch 3609 contained 11 sherds of late prehistoric pottery as well as animal bone. These ditches correspond with two geophysical anomalies also exposed in Trenches 29, 33 and 34 and 30, 32 and 35.

The Finds

- 2.35 Quantities of finds comprising pottery, worked flint, burnt stone, ceramic building material, industrial residues, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone were retrieved from 27 deposits (Appendix B). Two copper alloy items (Ra. 1 and 2) were also recovered.

*Pottery*Late Prehistoric

- 2.36 Late prehistoric pottery was recovered from fill 2304 (ditch 2305), fill 3204 (ditch 3205) and fill 3611 (ditch 3609). These sherds are poorly preserved and only broadly dateable as late prehistoric. Pottery more closely dateable as Mid to Late Iron Age includes two sherds in a handmade quartz and organic (or possibly leached shell) tempered fabric from fill 3204 (ditch 3205), two sherds from fill 315 (ditch 314) and 11 sherds in a handmade fabric with leached oolitic limestone inclusions from fill 3611 (ditch 3609).

Roman

- 2.37 Roman pottery was recovered from fill 105 (pit/hollow 103), fill 109 (pit 107), fill 305 (pit 304), fill 311 (ditch 310), fill 313 (ditch 312), fill 803 (pit/ditch terminal 804), fill 1403 (ditch 1404), fill 1405 (ditch 1406), fills 1504 and 1505 (ditch 1503), fill 1510 (pit/ditch terminal 1512), fill 2704 (ditch 2703) as well as from the subsoil and topsoil. Some of the material recovered is highly fragmented and abraded. The fabrics occurring within this assemblage are characteristic of the region and are identifiable as limestone/calcite tempered, black sandy reduced, grog tempered, local greyware and oxidized ware, Severn Valley ware and micaceous greyware.
- 2.38 The largest groups, from fill 1505 (ditch 1503; 76 sherds), topsoil 1401 (50 sherds) and fill 1405 (ditch 1406; 13 sherds), include identifiable forms and the earlier vessels within these groups are handmade globular or rounded jars with beaded rims. These occur in a coarse grog tempered fabric from fill 1505 and in a leached limestone tempered fabric in material from topsoil 1401. Similar vessels recorded in the Bristol region at Henbury School are dateable to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (McSloy 2006, 28–33). Other forms identifiable include a wheel-thrown necked bowl in a black sandy reduced fabric and a lid-seated jar in a fine grog-tempered 'Belgic' fabric from fill 1505 (ditch 1503). A base of a jar vessel, in local oxidized fabric, was recovered from fill 1405 (ditch 1406).
- 2.39 Fill 105 of pit/hollow 103 contained 26 small pottery sherds, mainly of Severn Valley ware, with a few fragments in a black sandy fabric and one in grog tempered greyware. A tankard form was identified among the Severn Valley ware sherds. Fill 311 (ditch 310) contained 17 sherds including joining fragments from a Severn Valley ware jar and a rim sherd from a tankard also in this fabric. Bodysherds in greyware, a leached limestone tempered fabric and six sherds in black sandy fabric were also noted. This material, and that recovered from topsoil 1401, from fill 1403 (ditch 1404), fill 1405 (ditch 1406) and fills 1504 and 1505 (ditch 1503) dates to the mid to late 1st century to early 2nd century AD and elements are reminiscent of a group from Henbury School, Bristol (McSloy 2006, 28–33).
- 2.40 Sherds of imported Central Gaulish Samian ware, of 2nd-century date, were recovered from topsoil 1600 and fill 2704 (ditch 2703). The sherd from 2704 is highly abraded and not identifiable to form; the fragment from 1600 is also poorly preserved but is recognisable as part of a cup (form 27). Fill 2704 also included sherds of micaceous greyware, a type which locally is most common from later

Roman period (3rd and 4th centuries AD), but all of the Roman material from this deposit is residual since it was found alongside an 11th-century AD stirrup mount (Ra. 2).

- 2.41 From the remaining deposits (fill 109 of pit 107, fill 305 of pit 304, fill 313 of ditch 312 and fill 803 of pit/ditch terminal 804), small unfeathered fragments of Severn Valley ware, black-sandy fabric and greyware, all broadly dateable to the Roman period, were recovered.

Medieval

- 2.42 A single sherd of medieval pottery, a bodysherd in an oolitic limestone-tempered unglazed coarseware fabric, was recovered from fill 1306 (pit 1305). This was found in association with a clay tobacco pipe stem and is therefore residual.

Ceramic building material

- 2.43 One fragment of Roman ceramic building material, identifiable as part of a curved roof tile (*imbrex*), was recovered from fill 108 of posthole/pit 107. Another small fragment, possibly of Roman date, was recovered from subsoil 3401.

Metal objects

- 2.44 A distorted, round-sectioned, copper-alloy object from fill 1510 of ditch 1512 (Ra. 1) is probably a partly unwound brooch spring of Roman date. Stirrup mount Ra. 2 from fill 2704 of ditch 2703 belongs to a class of object thought to date to the 11th century AD (Williams 1995, 1–2). It consists of a triangular-shaped plate with a lobed loop at its apex and rivet holes at its base, with iron rivets and part of an iron fitting behind. The cast decoration to the front consists of a lion-like animal with its head turned upwards as if to grasp an object descending from the apex. The design is among the more common found with William's Group A mounts (*ibid.*, fig. 1).

Worked flint

- 2.45 Worked flints of early prehistoric date were recovered from two subsoil deposits. These comprised a piercer, possibly early Bronze Age in date, from Trench 26 (2601) and a flake from Trench 36 (3601).

Industrial residues

- 2.46 Evidence for industrial activity, probably iron smithing, was present as quantities of ironworking slag, vitrified clay and highly-fired clay from fill 311 (ditch 310), fill 803 (pit/ditch terminal 804) and fill 1513 (pit 1514).
- 2.47 Pit fill 1513 produced the largest quantity of metalworking residues, including material from sample <15.1>. The bulk of this material comprised ironworking slag which is moderately vesicular. Also present was vitreous material resulting from high temperature reaction with a clay hearth lining or with the surrounding substrate as well as a significant quantity of flake and spheroidal hammerscale. The abundance of hammerscale suggests that the metallurgical residues within this fill represent smithing waste.

The Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.48 Two environmental samples were recovered from the fills of two features. Animal bone, burnt bone, fired clay, charcoal, a carbonised wheat seed, iron slag and metallic residue was recovered from the two samples.
- 2.49 The residue from sample <8.1> (recovered from single fill 803 of pit/ditch terminal 804) is suggestive of waste produced by occupation. The fill of pit/ditch terminal 804 also contained pottery dating to the Roman period, dense ironworking slag and fired clay. The feature probably corresponded to the north-western part of an enclosure identified during the geophysical survey.
- 2.50 The residue from sample <15.1> (recovered from single fill 1513 of pit 1514) is suggestive of iron processing, most probably smithing. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill of pit 1514 but it did contain iron slag. The feature probably corresponded to an anomaly (possible pit/burnt material) identified during the geophysical survey.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation identified archaeological features across the proposed development area. In many cases, these features corresponded with anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey. In some instances, these anomalies proved to be of natural

origin and there were also cases of sub-surface features exposed during the evaluation that were not recorded during the geophysical survey.

- 3.2 The two pieces of worked flint recovered from the subsoil add to the corpus of similar material recovered as unstratified finds from the locality (CA 2010a, 17). The worked flint recovered from Trench 26 was of possible Bronze Age date.

Late prehistoric/Iron Age

- 3.3 Ditches containing pottery dateable as late prehistoric or Mid to Late Iron Age were identified within Trench 3 towards the south-western end of the site and within Trenches 23, 32 and 36 within the northern part. The ditch in Trench 3 appears to form part of one of a series of parallel linear anomalies visible on the geophysical survey following a north-east/south-west alignment through the south-western part of the site. These do not appear to be continuous features and were not exposed within Trenches 4 and 7. The presence of residual late prehistoric pottery in Trench 1 may indicate further activity of this date within this part of the site.
- 3.4 Within the northern part of the site, ditch 3609 contained pottery broadly datable to the late prehistoric period. This represents the only dating from the north/south aligned linear anomaly running through the northern half of the site and also exposed in Trenches 30 and 32. The assemblage from ditch 3609 comprises 11 sherds, and although small, the sherds were not notably abraded and there is no indication that this pottery is residual. Similar pottery was recovered from ditch 3205, which was parallel to and 10m to the west of the linear anomaly. A late prehistoric date is also likely for the north-east/south-west aligned linear anomaly exposed in Trenches 29, 34, 36 and 33. No finds were recovered from this feature but within Trench 36 it comprised two phases which were intercutting with north/south orientated late prehistoric ditch 3609 and it may also date to the prehistoric period. The function of these extensive late prehistoric ditches remains unclear, although they are likely to relate to land management and/or division.
- 3.5 The ditch identified in Trench 23 also contained late prehistoric pottery. It does not form part of the large boundaries described above, and is potentially associated with the undated L-shaped ditch seen in Trenches 22 and 31.

- 3.6 Although most of the pottery from these features is only broadly dateable as late prehistoric, where more closely dateable the late prehistoric pottery was Mid to Late Iron Age. The late prehistoric features may therefore potentially date to this period.

Roman

- 3.7 Features containing Roman pottery were confined to the south-western part of the site (Trenches 1, 3, 8, 14 and 15). The features within Trenches 1 and 3 included ditches, pits and postholes, and taken with the finds assemblage from these features, which includes pottery and animal bone, are suggestive of occupation. Pit/posthole 107 contained a single fragment of Roman roof tile and a further piece of possibly Roman ceramic building material was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 34 but no other building remains were identified.
- 3.8 The Roman ditches exposed in Trenches 14 and 15 appear on the geophysical survey to form part of an enclosure running into Trench 8, and possibly including Roman pit/ditch terminus 804. Two features close to this possible enclosure contained fills likely to derive from iron processing. Fill 803 (pit/ditch terminus 804) contained ironworking slag, vitrified clay and highly-fired clay as well as Roman pottery. Fill 1513 of pit 1514 was undated but contained similar material as well as hammerscale. Neither feature contained evidence for *in situ* burning but the hammerscale within pit 1514 is unlikely to have travelled far and its presence suggests that smithing may have occurred within or near to the probable enclosure exposed in Trenches 14, 15 and 8. Further evidence of iron processing was present within ditch 310 in the south-western part of the site, although again this did not appear to represent *in situ* activity.
- 3.9 The Roman features are strongly suggestive of at least two areas of occupation within the south-western part of the site (one in the location of Trenches 1 and 3 and the second associated with the possible enclosure seen in Trenches 14, 15 and 8). Where closely dateable, the pottery from these features is largely late 1st to 2nd century AD in date, although the presence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery suggests that the occupation may have earlier origins. Later Roman pottery (dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD) was recovered as residual material from ditch 2703 suggesting the presence of some activity dating to this period within the site.

Anglo-Saxon/medieval

- 3.10 The 11th-century stirrup mount (Ra. 2) from ditch 2703 and the sherd of medieval pottery from pit 1305 represent the only Anglo-Saxon/medieval finds from the site. The sherd from pit 1305 is residual, since it was found alongside a clay tobacco pipe stem. The ditch, 2803, from which the stirrup mount was recovered is depicted on an estate map of 1716 and it is possible that the mount is also residual. Residual Roman pottery was also present within the same deposit. However, it is also possible that the estate map was depicting what was by then a long-lived feature originating in the late Anglo-Saxon period or earlier.

Post-medieval/modern

- 3.11 Features identified during the evaluation dating to the post-medieval to modern periods include field boundaries and infilled ponds as well as a small pit within Trench 13. These features suggest that the site lay within an agricultural landscape during these periods.

Undated

- 3.12 Undated features were identified in Trenches 3, 5, 8, 22, 27 and 29-36. Ditch terminals 306 and 308 identified in Trench 3 may be associated with the Iron Age or Roman activity in that part of the site and a similar interpretation is probable for many of the remaining features. A pit containing evidence for *in situ* burning was identified in trench 27.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chiz Harward and Steven Sheldon, assisted by Jonathon Boon, Tim Carter, Andy Donald, Charlotte Haines, Donal Lucey, Lucy Maynard, Jeffrey Nicholls, David Parry and Sian Reynish. This report was written by Sian Reynish, Steven Sheldon and Jon Hart with illustrations prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Sian Reynish and Steven Sheldon and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
101	Layer	Subsoil			0.38	
102	Layer	Natural substrate				
103	Cut	Cut of large shallow pit/hollow	9.33	3.1	0.28	
104	Fill	1st fill of 103	8.2	>2	0.23	
105	Fill	2nd fill of 103	8.2	>2	0.23	
106	Fill	3rd fill of 103	>2	3.2	0.19	
107	Cut	Cut of pit	>0.5	2.4	0.35	
108	Fill	1st fill of 107	>0.5	1.25	0.35	
109	Fill	2nd fill of 107	>0.5	2.4	0.35	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
201	Layer	Subsoil			0.4	
202	Layer	Natural substrate				
203	Cut	Cut of NW/SE ditch	>1.8	1.2	0.34	
204	Fill	Single fill of 203	>1.8	1.2	0.34	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil			0.34	
301	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
302	Layer	Natural substrate				
303	Layer	Natural substrate				
304	Cut	Cut of small oval pit	0.85	0.65	0.2	
305	Fill	Single fill of 304	0.85	0.65	0.2	RB
306	Cut	Pit/ditch terminal	>0.7	0.7	0.27	
307	Fill	Single fill of 306	>0.7	0.7	0.27	
308	Cut	Pit/ditch terminal	0.77	0.48	0.27	
309	Fill	Single fill of 308	0.77	0.48	0.27	
310	Cut	NW/SE ditch terminal	>3.7	1.4	0.2	
311	Fill	Single fill of 310	>3.7	1.4	0.2	LC1-C2
312	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2.1	0.4	0.12	
313	Fill	Single fill of 312	>2.1	0.4	0.12	RB
314	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>1.8	2.4	0.3	
315	Fill	Single fill of 314	>1.8	2.4	0.3	MLIA
316	Cut	Posthole	0.78	0.77	0.14	
317	Fill	Fill of 316	0.78	0.77	0.14	LIA-C1
318	Fill	Stone packing in 316	0.77	0.44	0.08	

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil			0.18	
401	Layer	Subsoil			0.35	

402	Layer	Natural substrate				
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Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil			0.17	
501	Layer	Subsoil			0.4	
502	Layer	Natural substrate				
503	Cut	Pit/ditch terminus	>1	1.05	0.15	
504	Fill	Single fill of 503	>1	1.05	0.15	
505	Cut	Pit/ditch terminus	>0.59	>0.48	0.14	
506	Fill	Single fill of 503	>0.59	>0.48	0.14	
507	Cut	Geological feature	>1.8	0.9	0.12	
508	Fill	Single fill of 507	>1.8	0.9	0.12	
509	Cut	Furrow	>11	0.28	0.03	
510	Fill	Single fill of 509	>11	0.28	0.03	

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
601	Layer	Subsoil			0.38	
602	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Layer	Topsoil			0.15	
701	Layer	Subsoil			0.35	
702	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Layer	Topsoil			0.15	
801	Layer	Subsoil			0.4	
802	Layer	Natural substrate				
803	Fill	Single fill of 804	>3	>0.3	0.34	RB
804	Cut	Partially exposed pit/ditch terminal	>3	>0.3	0.34	
805	Fill	Single fill of 806	>1.8	1.55	0.26	
806	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>1.8	1.55	0.26	
807	Deposit	Compact stone outcrop: geological feature	7	>1.8	0.32	

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil			0.16	
901	Layer	Subsoil			0.26	
902	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil			0.15	
1001	Fill	Modern backfill/make-up deposit			1.25	
1002	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 11

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1100	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
1101	Layer	Subsoil			0.18	
1102	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 12

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1200	Layer	Topsoil			0.15	
1201	Fill	Modern backfill/make-up deposit			0.52	
1202	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 13

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1300	Layer	Topsoil			0.15	
1301	Layer	Subsoil			0.52	
1302	Layer	Natural substrate				
1303	Cut	Probable backfilled pond/modern intrusion	>4.2	>1.8	0.5	
1304	Fill	Fill of 1303	>4.2	>1.8	0.5	
1305	Cut	Cut of small irregular pit	>1.8	1.4	0.13	
1306	Fill	Single fill of 1305	>1.8	1.4	0.13	P-Med

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
1401	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	
1402	Layer	Natural substrate				
1403	Fill	Single fill of 1404	>2.08	1.18	0.27	MLC1-EC2
1404	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2.08	1.18	0.27	
1405	Fill	Single fill of 1406	>2.08	1.24	0.27	MLC1-EC2
1406	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2.08	1.24	0.27	
1407	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2.08	2.08	0.36	
1408	Fill	Single fill of 1407	>2.08	2.08	0.36	

Trench 15

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Topsoil			0.34	
1501	Layer	Subsoil			0.22	
1502	Layer	Natural substrate				
1503	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>1.9	2.6	0.6	
1504	Fill	3rd fill of 1503	>1.9	1.6	0.2	RB
1505	Fill	2nd fill of 1503	>1.9	2.6	0.26	MLC1-EC2
1506	Fill	1st fill of 1503	>1.9	0.76	0.14	
1507	Layer	Alluvium			0.3	
1508	Cut	Partially exposed pit	>0.2	0.85	0.33	
1509	Fill	Single fill of 1508	>0.2	0.85	0.33	
1510	Fill	1st fill of 1512	>1.32	2.34	0.34	MLC1
1511	Fill	2nd fill of 1512	>1.32	2.58	0.17	

1512	Cut	Partially exposed pit	>1.32	2.58	0.49	
1513	Fill	Single fill of 1514	1.08	1.01	0.2	
1514	Cut	Oval pit	1.08	1.01	0.2	
1515	Cut	E/W ditch	>2.1	1.53	0.24	
1516	Fill	Single fill of 1515	>2.1	1.53	0.24	

Trench 16

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1600	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
1601	Layer	Subsoil			0.2	
1602	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 17

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1700	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
1701	Layer	Subsoil			0.14	
1702	Layer	Natural substrate				
1703	Cut	Land drain	>3.2	0.7	0.4	
1704	Masonry	Stone drain, fill of 1703	>3.2	0.1	0.15	
1705	Fill	Backfill of 1703	>3.2	0.7	0.4	

Trench 18

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1800	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
1801	Layer	Subsoil			0.1	
1802	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 19

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1900	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
1901	Layer	Subsoil			0.05	
1902	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 20/21

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2000	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
2001	Layer	Subsoil			0.24	
2002	Layer	Natural substrate				
2003	Cut	Probable backfilled pond/modern intrusion	>11	>1.9	>0.8	
2004	Fill	1st fill of 2003	>7.12	>1.9	0.31	
2005	Fill	2nd fill of 2003	>5.3	>1.9	0.38	
2006	Fill	Tertiary fill of 2003	>11	>1.9	>0.11	

Trench 22/23/31

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2300	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
2301	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	
2302	Layer	Natural substrate				
2303	Layer	Natural substrate				
2304	Fill	Single fill of 2305	>2	1.28	0.53	LPRE

2305	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2	1.28	0.53	
2306	Layer	Buried topsoil		1.62	0.14	
2307	Fill	4th fill of 2311	>2	>8.1	0.14	
2308	Fill	3rd fill of 2311	>2	>8.1	0.1	
2309	Fill	2nd fill of 2311	>2	>8.1	0.06	
2310	Fill	1st fill of 2311	>2	>8.1	0.04	
2311	Cut	Probable backfilled pond/modern intrusion	>6.58	>8.1	0.43	
2312	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>1.9	1.51	0.75	
2313	Fill	1st fill of 2312	>1.9	0.58	0.17	
2314	Fill	2nd fill of 2312	>1.9	1.51	0.58	
2315	Cut	NW/SE ditch	>1.9	2.54	0.87	
2316	Fill	1st fill of 2315	>1.9	0.76	0.22	
2317	Fill	2nd fill of 2315	>1.9	0.9	0.49	
2318	Fill	3rd fill of 2315	>1.9	2.54	0.26	
2319	Fill	Backfill of 2311	>3.84	>1.9	0.43	

Trench 24

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2400	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
2401	Layer	Subsoil			0.64	
2402	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 25

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2500	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
2501	Layer	Subsoil			0.34	
2502	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 26

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2600	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
2601	Layer	Subsoil			0.5	
2602	Layer	Natural substrate				
2603	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>1.9	1.52	0.62	
2604	Fill	1st fill of 2603	>1.9	1.37	0.41	
2605	Fill	2nd fill of 2603	>1.9	1.52	0.22	

Trench 27

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2700	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
2701	Layer	Subsoil			0.35	
2702	Layer	Natural substrate				
2703	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2.9	1.5	0.38	
2704	Fill	Single fill of 2703	>2.9	1.5	0.38	C2
2705	Cut	Circular pit	0.6	0.55	0.15	
2706	Fill	Single fill of 2705	0.6	0.55	0.15	
2707	Fill	5th fill of 2712	>9.67	>1.9	0.35	
2708	Fill	4th fill of 2712	8.87	>1.9	0.15	
2709	Fill	3rd fill of 2712	3.16	>1.9	0.14	
2710	Fill	2nd fill of 2712	6.5	>1.9	0.19	

2711	Fill	1st fill of 2712	>3.85	>1.9	>0.2	
2712	Cut	Probable backfilled pond/modern intrusion	>9.67	>1.9	>0.8	

Trench 28

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2800	Layer	Topsoil			0.16	
2801	Layer	Subsoil			0.32	
2802	Layer	Natural substrate				

Trench 29

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2900	Layer	Topsoil			0.16	
2901	Layer	Subsoil			0.31	
2902	Layer	Natural substrate				
2903	Cut	Pit/Tree throw pit	1.76	>1.5	0.3	
2904	Fill	Single fill of 2903	1.76	>1.5	0.3	
2905	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2.12	1.45	0.76	
2906	Fill	2nd fill of 2905	>2.12	1.45	0.29	
2907	Fill	1st fill of 2905	>2.12	1.2	0.47	

Trench 30

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3000	Layer	Topsoil			0.3	
3001	Layer	Subsoil			0.12	
3002	Layer	Natural substrate				
3003	Layer	Natural substrate				
3004	Fill	3rd fill of 2007	>3.5	2.6	0.74	
3005	Fill	2nd fill of 2007	>3.5	>1.36	0.77	
3006	Fill	3rd fill of 2007	>3.5	>0.74	0.52	
3007	Cut	N/S ditch	>3.5	>2.67	0.9	
3008	Cut	E/W ditch	>2.7	0.88	0.46	
3009	Layer	Weathered natural				
3010	Fill	Single fill of 3008	>2.7	0.88	0.46	
3011	Fill	void				
3012	Cut	void				

Trench 32

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3200	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
3201	Layer	Subsoil			0.36	
3202	Layer	Natural substrate				
3203	Layer	Natural substrate				
3204	Fill	Single fill of 3205	>2	1.2	0.81	LPRE
3205	Cut	N/S ditch	>2	1.2	0.81	
3206	Fill	Single fill of 3207	>2	3	0.8	
3207	Cut	N/S ditch	>2	3	0.8	

Trench 33

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3300	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	

3301	Layer	Subsoil			0.45	
3302	Layer	Natural substrate				
3303	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2	1.5	0.9	
3304	Fill	Single fill of 3205	>2	1.5	0.9	
3305	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2	2.7	0.54	
3306	Fill	Single fill of 3207	>2	2.7	0.54	

Trench 34

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3400	Layer	Topsoil			0.27	
3401	Layer	Subsoil			0.14	
3402	Layer	Natural substrate				
3403	Layer	Natural substrate				
3404	Cut	NE/SW gully	>3.1	0.54	0.11	
3405	Fill	Single fill of 3404	>3.1	0.54	0.11	
3406	Layer	Subsoil				
3407	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2	1.2	0.9	
3408	Fill	1st fill of 3407	>2	0.38	0.9	
3409	Fill	2nd fill of 3407	>2	1.2	0.9	
3410	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>2	1.55	0.95	
3411	Fill	1st fill of 3410	>2	0.3	0.25	
3412	Fill	2nd fill of 3410	>2	1.55	0.75	

Trench 35

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3500	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
3501	Layer	Subsoil			0.3	
3502	Layer	Natural substrate				
3503	Layer	Natural substrate				
3504	Layer	Natural substrate				
3505	Cut	Oval pit	0.7	0.45	0.12	
3506	Fill	Single fill of 3505	0.7	0.45	0.12	
3507	Cut	N/S ditch	>1.9	0.75	0.4	
3508	Fill	Single fill of 3507	>1.9	0.75	0.4	

Trench 36

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3600	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
3601	Layer	Subsoil			0.5	
3602	Layer	Natural substrate				
3603	Layer	Natural substrate				
3604	Layer	Natural substrate				
3605	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>9.6	1.8	0.72	
3606	Fill	3rd fill of 3605	>9.6	>0.4	0.16	
3607	Fill	2nd fill of 3605	>9.6	>0.46	0.07	
3608	Fill	1st fill of 3605	>9.6	1.8	0.49	
3609	Cut	N/S ditch	>6.7	1.7	0.63	
3610	Fill	1st fill of 3609	>6.7	1.7	0.1	
3611	Fill	2nd fill of 3609	>6.7	>1.66	0.53	LPRE
3612	Cut	NE/SW ditch	>9.4	0.36	0.45	

3613	Fill	Single fill of 3512	>9.4	0.36	0.45	
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APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
105	Prehistoric pottery: leached limestone-tempered fabric Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware, leached limestone-tempered ware, black-sandy fabric, grog-tempered greyware Animal bone: pig, cow-sized	1 25 15	5 79 40	LC1-C2
107	Roman ceramic building material: <i>imbrex</i>	1	67	RB
109	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware, greyware Animal bone: cow-sized	3 1	48 12	RB
305	Roman pottery: two chips in black sandy fabric	2	1	RB
311	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware, leached limestone-tempered fabric, greyware, black-sandy fabric. Animal bone: sheep, cattle. Fired clay Vitrified clay	17 3 5 2	161 10 105 7	LC1-C2
313	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware Animal bone: cow-sized	3 10	4 5	RB
315	Prehistoric pottery: fine limestone-tempered fabric (thick wall) Animal bone: horse, cattle, sheep/goat	2 18	61 115	MLIA
317	Prehistoric pottery: leached limestone-tempered fabric, limestone and grog-tempered fabric	3	16	LIA-C1
803 <8.1>	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric Slag: dense ironworking slag Fired clay <u>Sample residue</u> Flot 1mm Flot 0.25mm Animal bone: sheep-sized Burnt animal bone Magnetic material Fired clay Charcoal	4 3 2 - - 10-50 1-10 50-100 10-50 10-50	11 43 11 18 51 5 1 1 1.9 1.2	RB
805	Animal bone: cattle, cow-sized	23	96	-
1306	Clay tobacco pipe: stem Medieval pottery: oolitic limestone-tempered Animal bone: cow-sized	1 1 1	1 11 30	Post-med
1401	Roman pottery: limestone-tempered fabric, Severn Valley ware, black-sandy fabric, greyware	50	120	MLC1
1403	Roman pottery: grog and limestone-tempered fabric, micaceous greyware Animal bone: pig, cow-size, sheep-size	5 3	59 3	LIA-C1
1405	Roman pottery: local oxidized fabric, black-sandy fabric, grog-tempered fabric Burnt stone	13 1	138 13	MLC1-EC2
1504	Roman pottery: greyware, black-sandy fabric Animal bone: sheep, cow-sized	5 10	18 13	RB
1505	Roman pottery: black-sandy fabric, grog-tempered fabric, Severn Valley ware, local oxidised fabric, greyware Animal bone: horse, cattle, sheep, cow-sized	76 44	316 247	MLC1-EC2
1510	Roman pottery: local oxidized fabric Animal bone: cattle, cow-size, Burnt animal bone: sheep-size Cu al. object: brooch spring (Ra. 1)	4 32 1	6 182 -	MLC1

1513 <15.1>	Industrial residue: slag Sample residue Flot 1mm Flot 0.5mm Slag Slag (non metallic) Magnetic residue Fired clay Charcoal	7 - - 200+ 10-50 200+ 1-10 200+	275 52 120 1756 162 618 21 5	-
1600	Roman pottery: CG Samian ware Dr.27	2	3	C2
2304	Prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric	4	7	LPRE
2601	Worked flint: piercer?	1	3	
2604	Animal bone: cattle, cow-size, sheep-size	80	96	-
2704	Roman pottery: CG Samian ware, black-sandy fabric, micaceous greyware Animal bone: horse, cattle, cow-sized Burnt stone Cu al. object: stirrup mount (Ra. 2)	7 206+ 5 1	40 297 53	C2
3204	Prehistoric pottery: quartz and organic-tempered fabric	2	7	LPRE
3401	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware Ceramic building material	1 1	10 7	RB
3601	Worked flint: flake	1	1	-
3611	Prehistoric pottery: leached limestone-tempered fabric Animal bone: sheep size	11 8	15 1	LPRE

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Two environmental samples (18 litres of soil) were retrieved and processed using an environmental flotation system. A 1mm mesh was used for the residue whilst the flots were captured in 0.25mm and 1mm aperture sieves. The residues were dried in a low temperature drying cabinet and the flots air dried. The dried residues were sorted through a set of sieves 10mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm. After sorting, the fractions below 2mm were retained.

The residue from sample <8.1> (recovered from single fill 803 of pit/ditch terminal 804) produced animal bone (5g), burnt bone (1.1g), naturally occurring magnetic material (1g), fired clay (1.9g), charcoal (1.25g) and a metal fragment (0.4g). The 1mm flot (18g) contained charcoal, a carbonised wheat grain, (cf *Triticum spp*), charcoal, modern roots, small stones and silt. The 0.25mm flot (51g) contained occasional charcoal, modern roots, fine silt and sand.

Sample <15.1> (recovered from single fill 1513 of pit 1514) contained charcoal (5g), fired clay (21g), iron slag (1756g), non-metallic slag (162g) and magnetic residue (iron slag and hammerscale) (618g). The 1mm flot (52g) contained charcoal, small stones, silt and modern roots. The 0.25mm flot (120g) contained occasional charcoal, modern roots, fine silt and sand.

The material from sample <8.1> is suggestive of waste produced by occupation. That from sample <15.1> is likely to have been produced as a result of iron processing, most probably smithing.

Context	Sample	Sample Volume	% of Sample Processed	Charcoal	Animal Bone	Burnt Bone	Plant Macrofossils	Cremated Human Bone	Fired Clay	Slag	Non-Metallic Slag	Metal Residue	Magnetic Material	Other Cultural
803	8.1	8L	100	D	C	D	F		D				C	F - Metal
1513	15.1	10L	100							A	D	A		

Key A = 200+ fragments, B = 100–200 fragments, C = 50–100 fragments, D = 10-50 fragments, E = 1–10

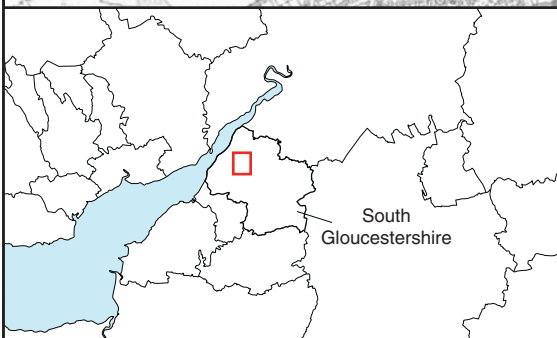
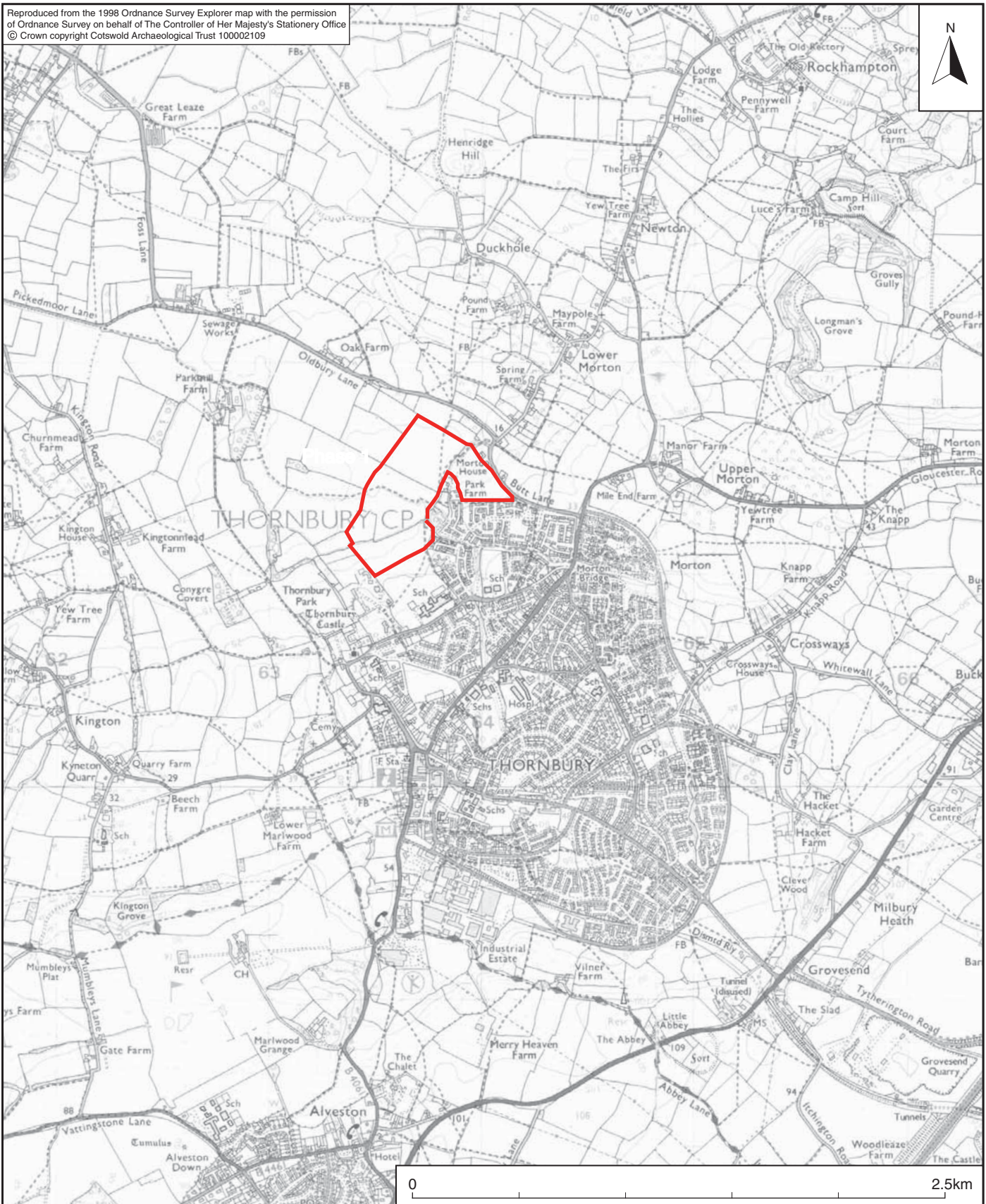
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Park Farm, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August and October 2010 at Park Farm, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire. A total of 36 trenches was excavated.</p> <p>Two pieces of worked flint (one of possible Early Bronze Age date) were recovered from the subsoil.</p> <p>Ditches dating to the Mid to Late Iron Age were identified in the south-western part of the site (in close proximity to probable Roman occupation activity. Two substantial ditched boundaries (together with intercutting and parallel features) in the northern part of the site probably date to the late prehistoric period. A further ditch of the same date was identified to the east.</p> <p>Features containing Roman pottery were confined to the south-western part of the site and included ditches, pits and postholes suggestive of at least two areas of occupation, one of which appears to be centred on a possible enclosure. Several features contained iron processing waste, some of which was suggestive of smithing. The pottery from these features largely dates to the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD, although Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Late Roman pottery was also present.</p> <p>A ditch containing an 11th-century stirrup mount was found in the north-eastern part of the site. This ditch is depicted on an estate map of 1716 and it is unclear whether the mount is residual or whether the ditch was a long-lived feature originating in the late Anglo-Saxon period or earlier. A sherd of residual medieval pottery was found within a post-medieval pit. Other post-medieval and modern features included field boundaries and infilled ponds, suggesting that the site lay within an agricultural landscape during these periods.</p>	
Project dates	16-22 August 2010 and 4–15 October 2010	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	DBA, CA 2010 Lidar survey, CA 2010 Geophysical survey, PCG 2010 Documentary Research Assessment, Phillpotts 2010	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Park Farm, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	32ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 6368 9146	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	South Gloucestershire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Chiz Harward and Steven Sheldon	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Pottery, animal bone, clay pipe, Cu al. objects, metallurgical residues
Paper	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, trench recording forms, photographic registers, section drawings
Digital	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photographs

BIBLIOGRAPHY	
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CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Park Farm, Thornbury, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 10162
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 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE
 Park Farm, Thornbury
 South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:25,000@A4	3197	1



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern feature
- geological feature

- geophysical anomalies
- potential ditch
- ridge and furrow
- possible pit/burnt material
- potential backfilled pond

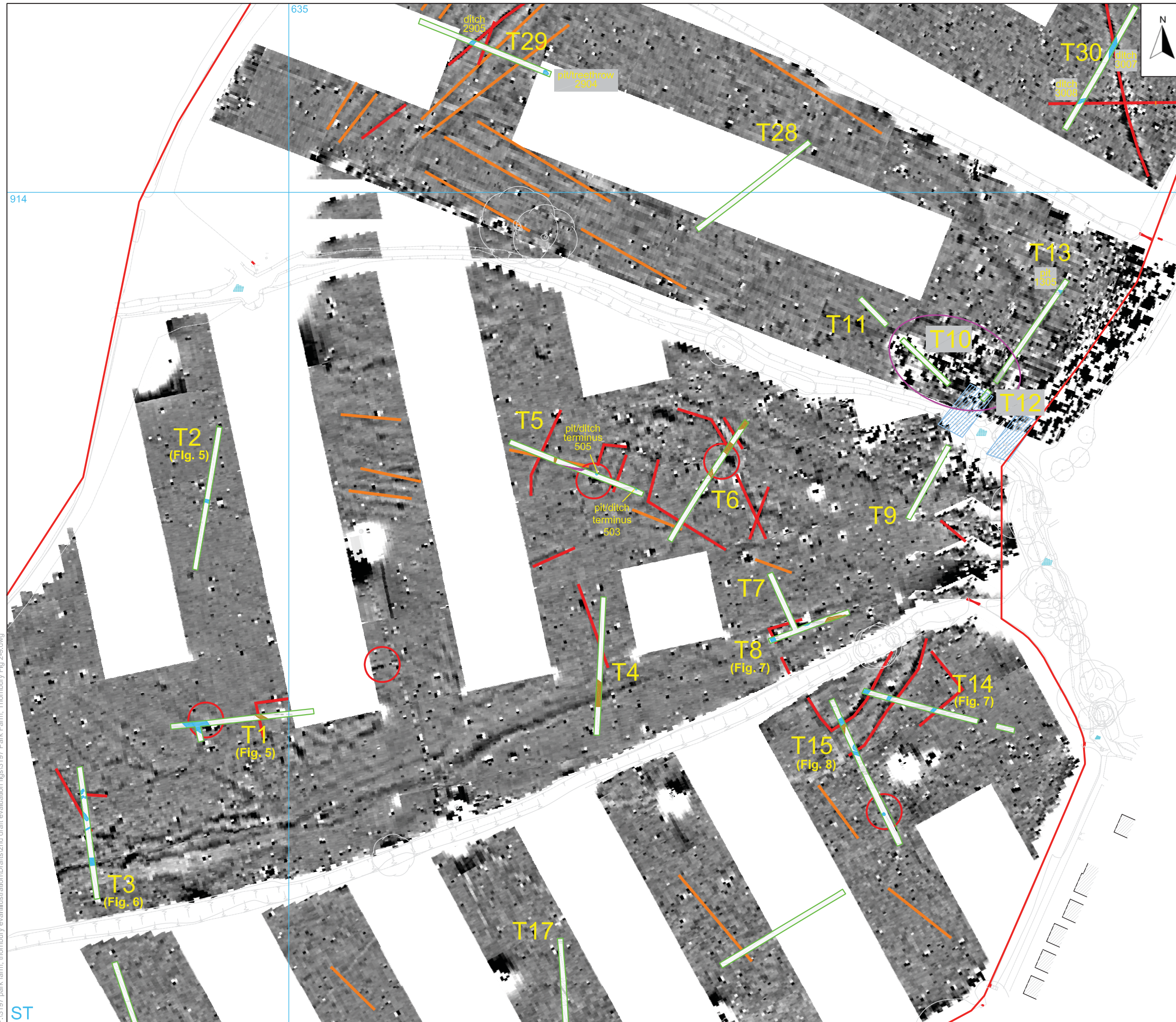
- historic map features
- ▨ former pond



PROJECT TITLE
 Park Farm, Thornbury
 South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features and geophysics**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	1:3000@A3	3197	2



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern feature
- geological feature

- geophysical anomalies
- potential ditch
- ridge and furrow
- possible pit/burnt material
- potential backfilled pond

- historic map features
- ▨ former pond

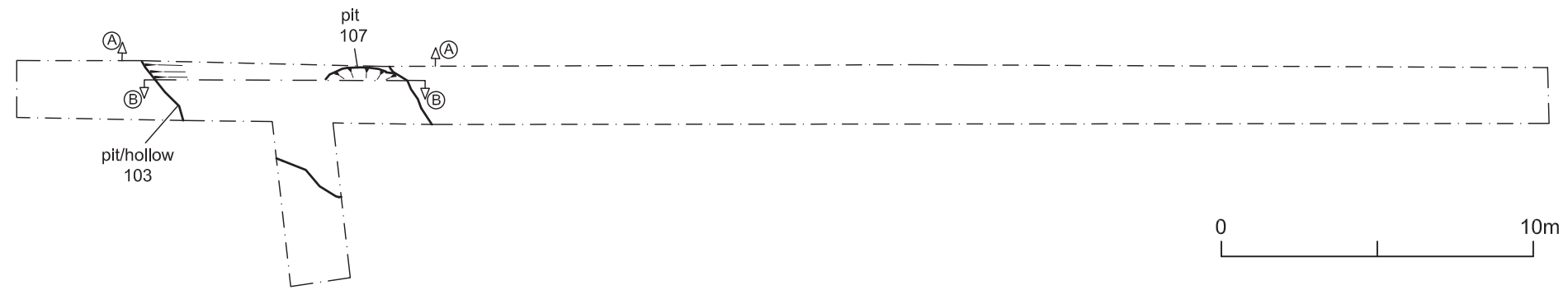


PROJECT TITLE
**Park Farm, Thornbury
 South Gloucestershire**

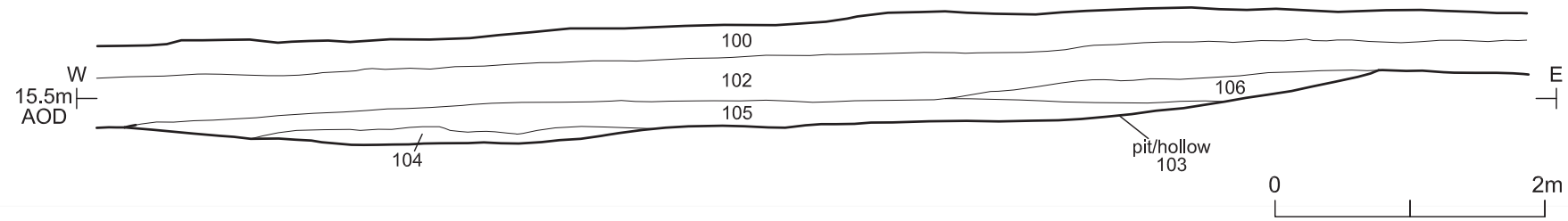
FIGURE TITLE
**West and south-western area showing
 archaeological features and geophysics**

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JB	1:1250@A3	3197	3

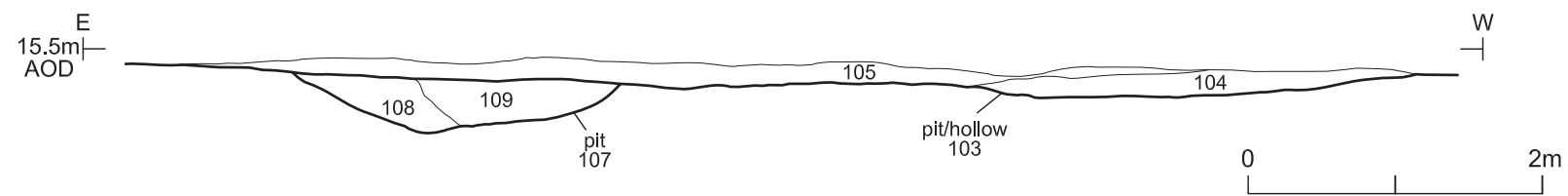
Trench 1; plan



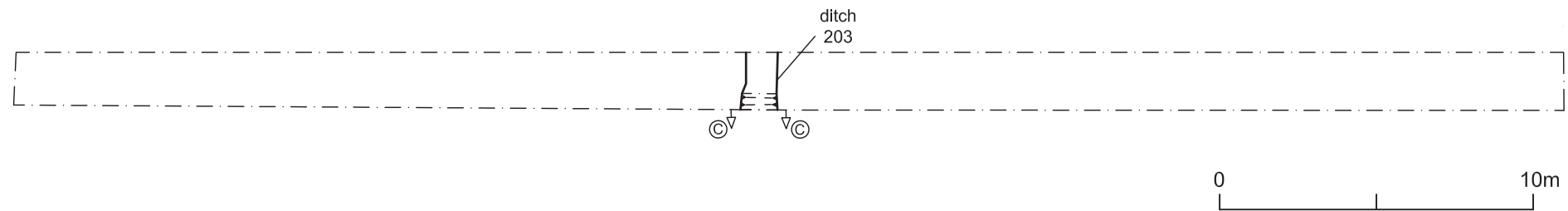
Trench 1; section AA



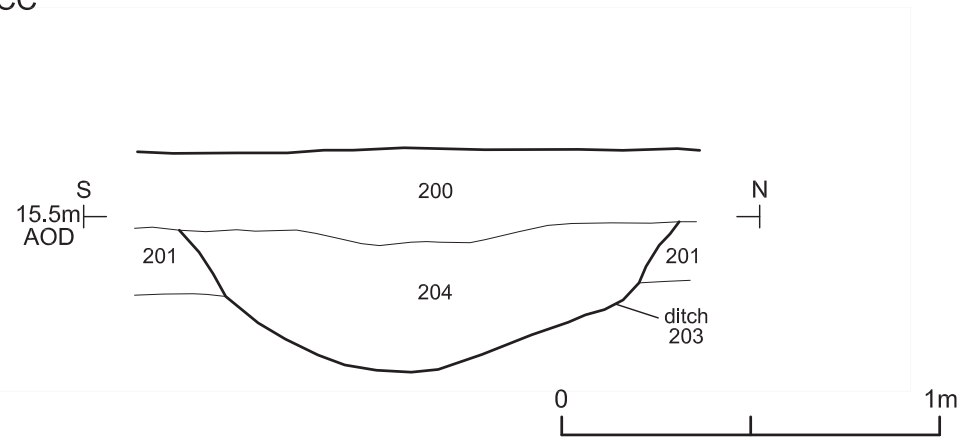
Trench 1; section BB



Trench 2; plan

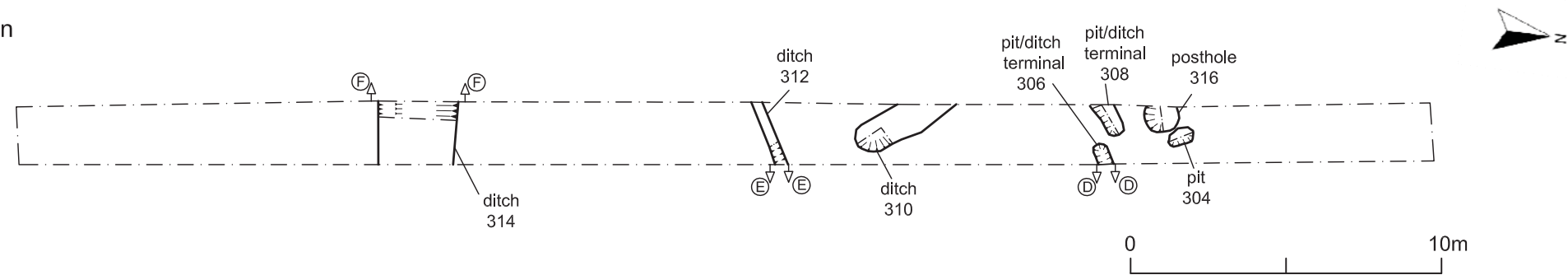


Trench 2; section CC

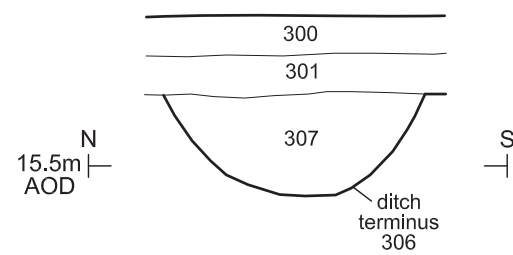


PROJECT TITLE Park Farm, Thornbury South Gloucestershire			
FIGURE TITLE Trenches 1 and 2; plans and sections			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JB	as shown	3197	5

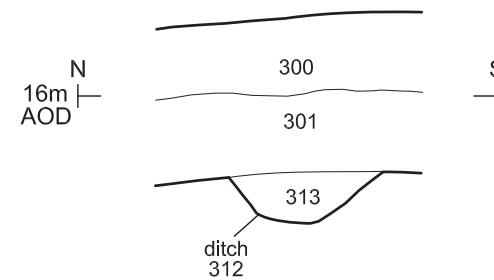
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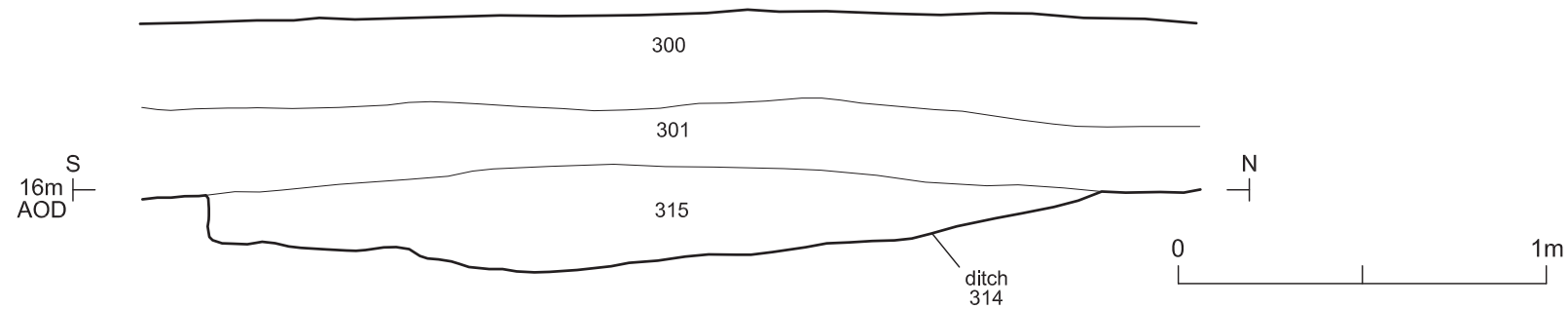
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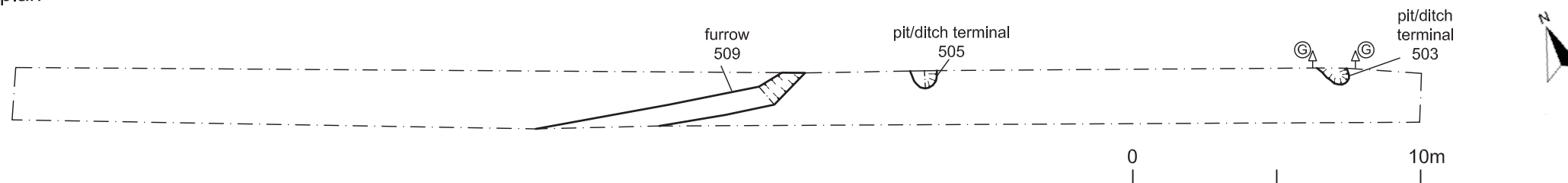
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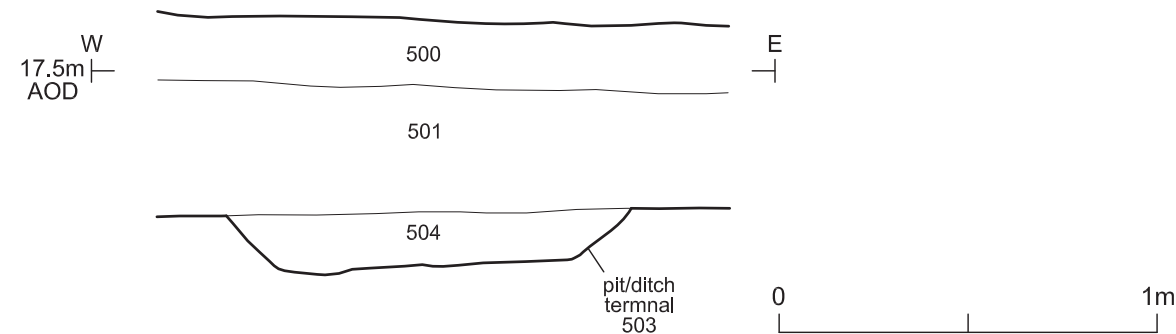
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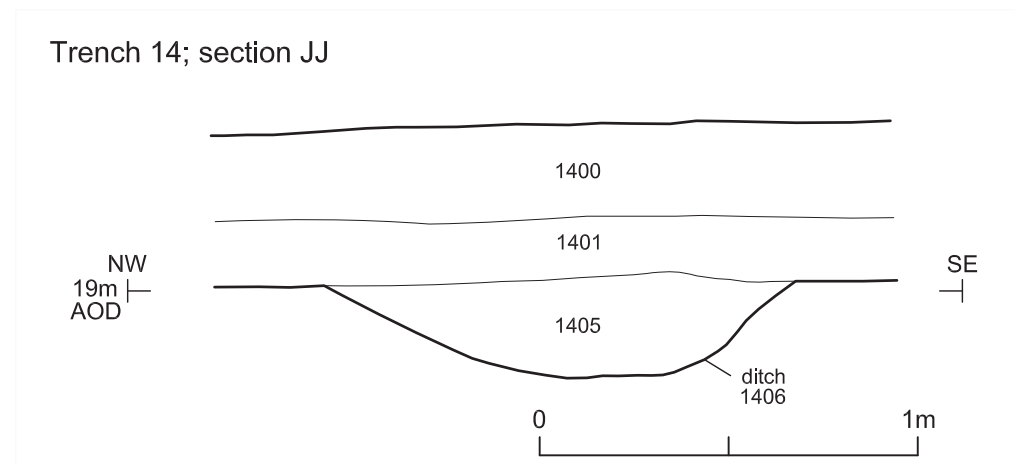
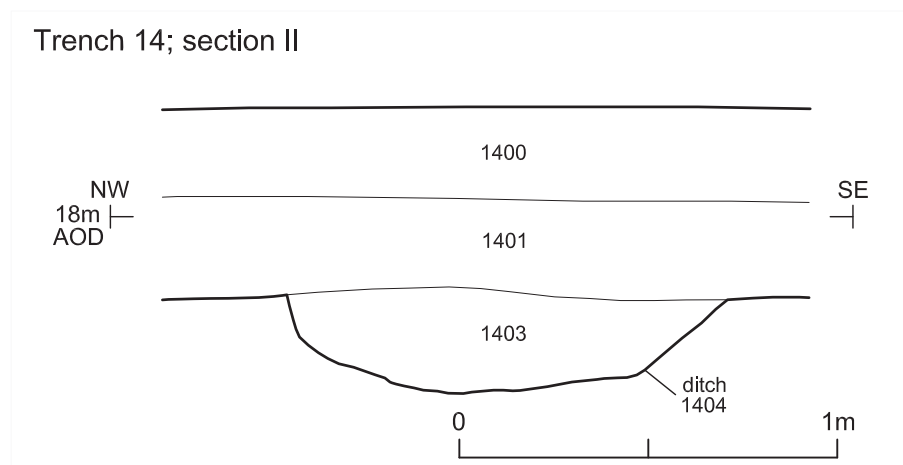
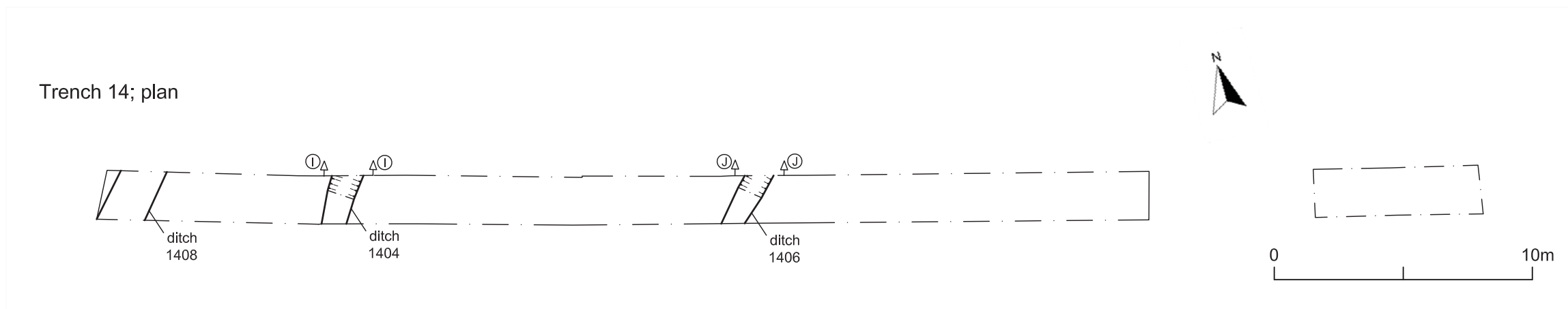
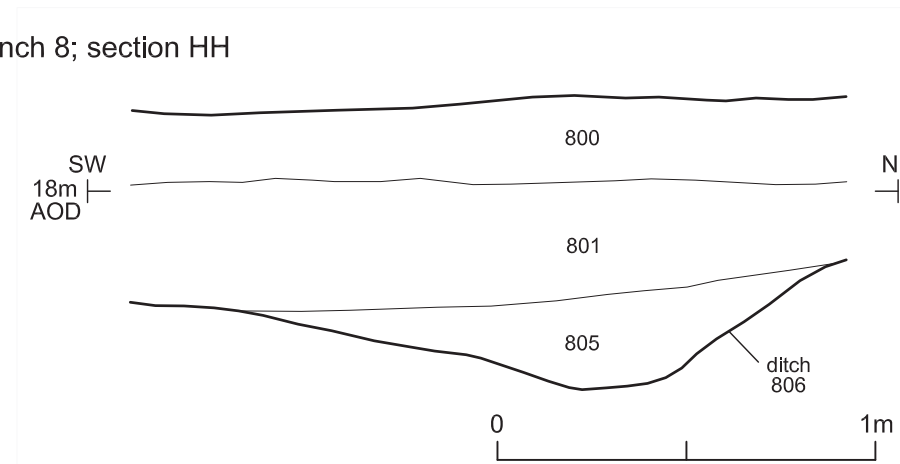
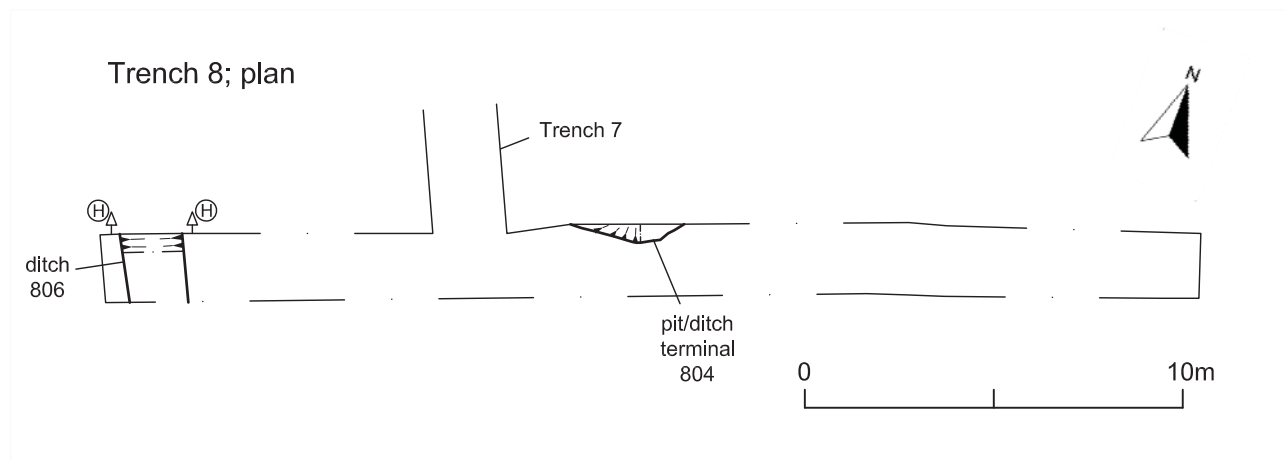


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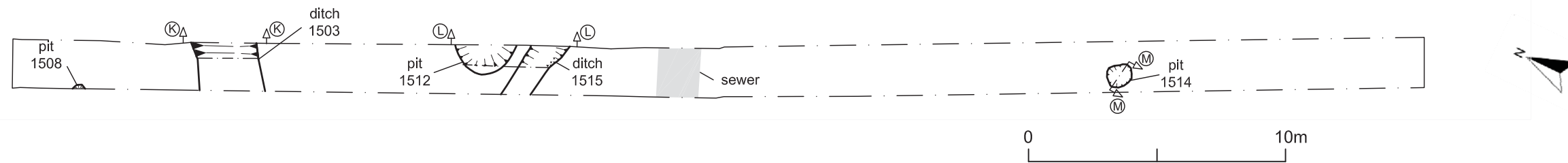
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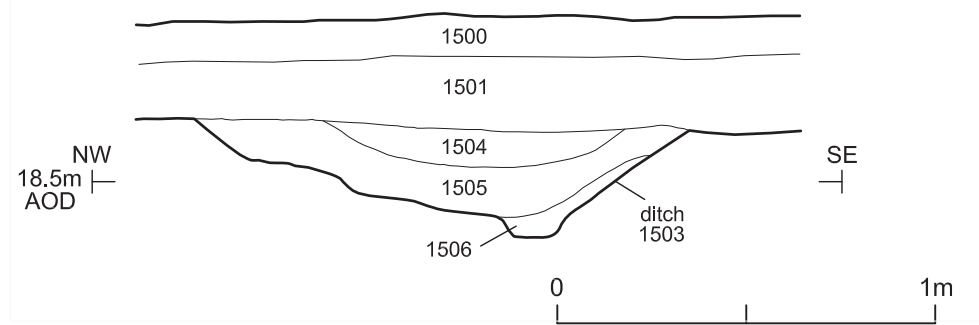


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FIGURE TITLE Trenches 8 and 14; plan and sections			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
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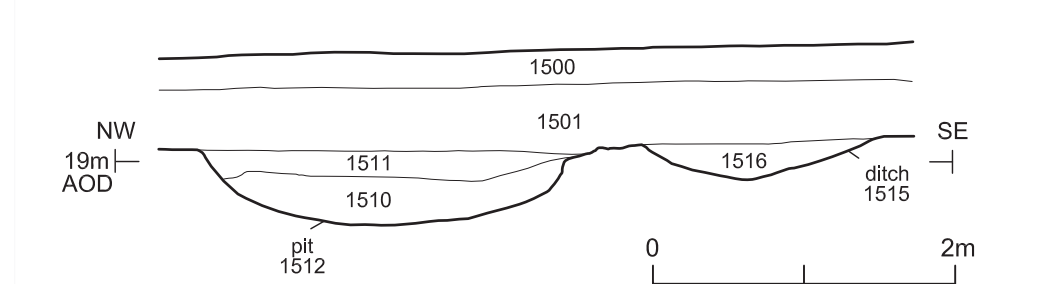
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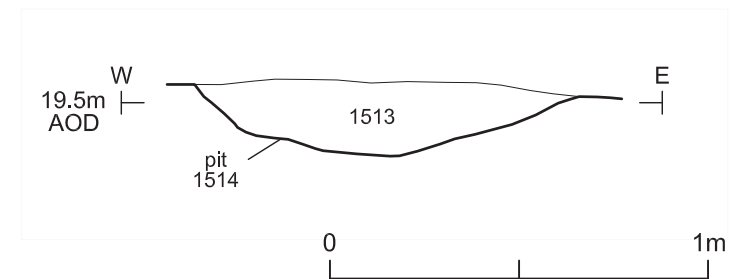
Trench 15; section KK



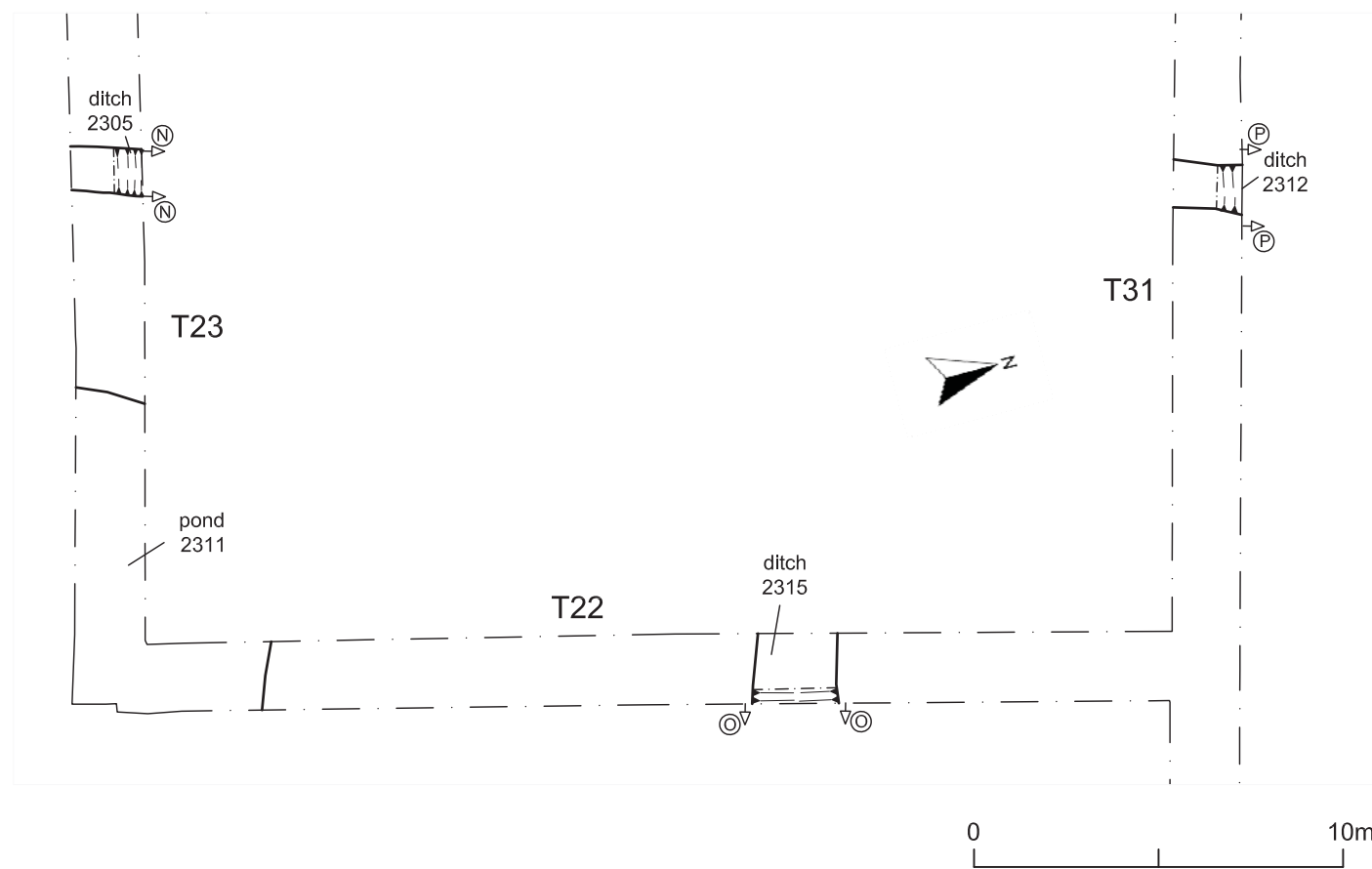
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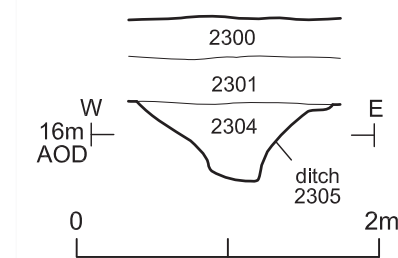
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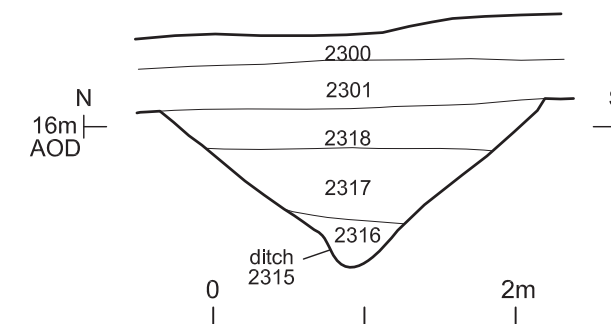
Trench 22, 23 and 31; plan



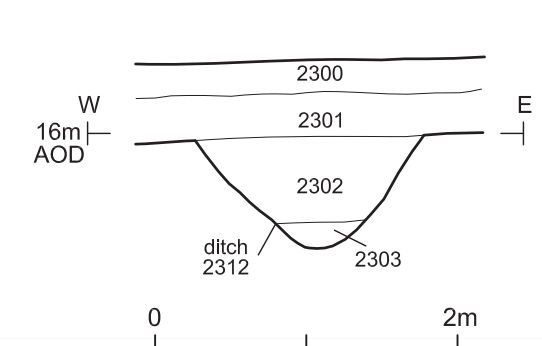
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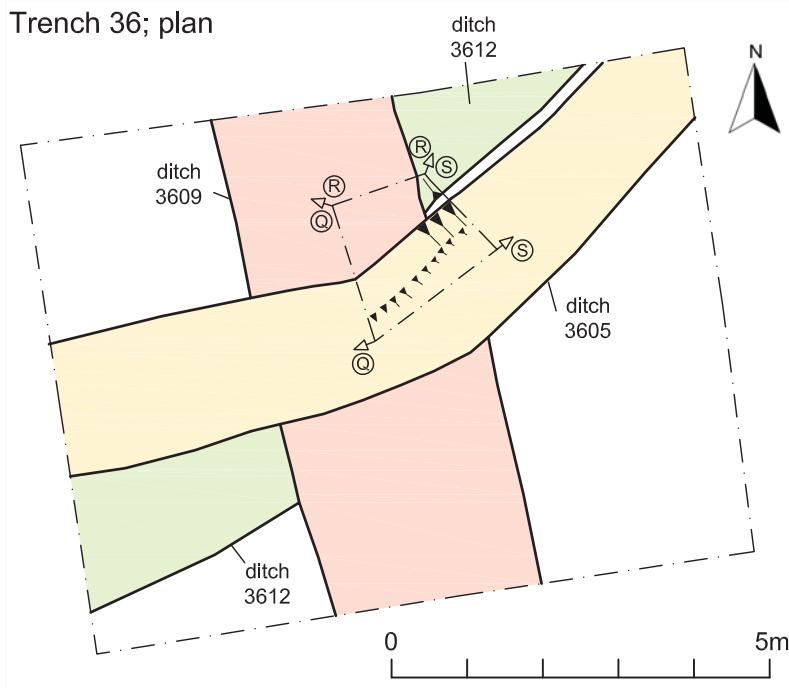
Trench 23; section OO



Trench 23; section PP



Trench 36; plan

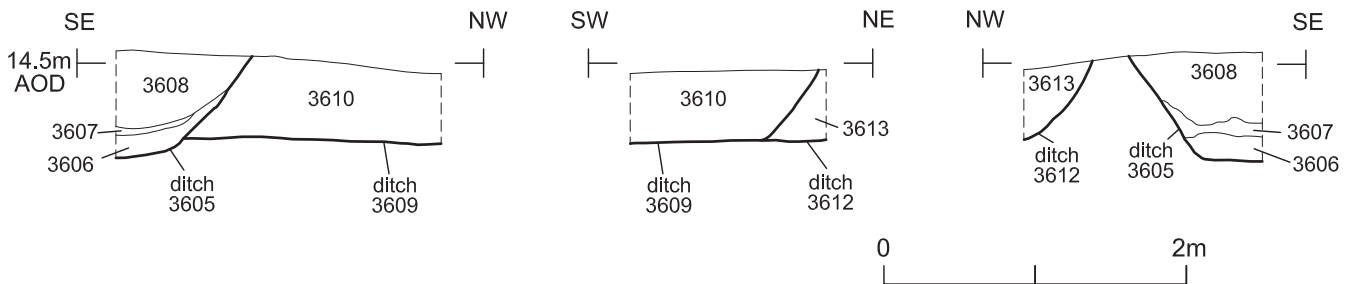


- ditch 3605
- ditch 3609
- ditch 3612

Trench 36; section QQ

Trench 36; section RR

Trench 36; section SS



P:\3197 park farm, thornbury eval\Illustration\Drafts\2nd draft evaluation figs\3197 Park Farm, Thornbury Fig 2-9.dwg



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Park Farm, Thornbury
South Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 36; plan and sections

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JB

SCALE

as shown

PROJECT NO.

3197

FIGURE NO.

9




Trench 15, north-east facing section of posthole 1508
(0.5m scale)



Trench 23, west facing section of ditch 2315 (2m scale)



Trench 36, south-west facing section of ditches 3605 and 3609
(0.5m and 1m scales)

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
<small>PROJECT TITLE</small> Park Farm. Thornbury South Gloucestershire			
<small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Photographs			
<small>DRAWN BY</small>	<small>SCALE</small>	<small>PROJECT NO.</small>	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
JB	n/a	3179	10