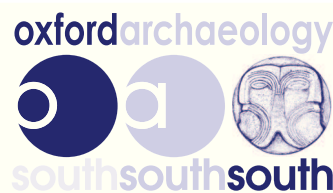


Land at Aston Road Chipping Campden Gloucestershire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



February 2014

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Land at Aston Road, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Aston Road, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR SP 152 398) The work was carried out to inform the planning authority in advance of submission of a planning application.

The work was undertaken between 3rd and 7th February 2014. A total of 19 trenches were excavated across the site.

A single post-medieval NE-SW aligned ditch was present in the northern field. The alignment was consistent with the furrows detected and probably represents an old field boundary.

Plough furrows, the remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture, were recorded as geophysical anomalies and remains across the site. The form of the features is more typical of later post-medieval ploughing than medieval period agriculture. No evidence of medieval or later settlement was recorded on the site.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Aston Road, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.
- 1.1.2 The site subject to the desk based assessment (OA 2013a) occupied an area of c. 72 hectares and was centred on SP152 402 (Fig. 1). However, the area of the evaluation was confined to the western side, comprising c. 5.7 hectares, centred on SP 152 398, as shown on Figure 2.
- 1.1.3 The work is being undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of submission of a planning application. Although the local planning authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions with Charles Parry of Gloucestershire County Council established the scope of work required, which was set out in a written scheme of investigation (WSI; OA 2013b).
- 1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation'* (revised 2008) and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The area of proposed development (the site) lies on the east side of the B3045, Aston Road, which runs north from the centre of Chipping Campden. To the south, the site is bounded by the gardens of houses fronting Aston Road and the sports fields at Chipping Campden School. The land at the north-east corner of the site is occupied by Hillsdown. East of Hillsdown, the perimeter of the area of the site follows the boundary between Chipping Campden and Mickleton parishes.
- 1.2.2 The remainder of the perimeter of the site is bordered by arable fields. A bridleway leading from Chipping Campden runs in a north–south direction through the area of proposed development.
- 1.2.3 Most of the site is divided into a series of arable fields. Towards the south side are the buildings of Wolds End Farm, which lie on the line of the bridleway. There is also an area of allotments on the west side.
- 1.2.4 The area of the site sits on the eastern edge of a band of ferruginous limestone. The geology across most of its area consists of Dryham Group siltstones and mudstones.
- 1.2.5 The western side of the site lies at c.162m aOD. From there the land slopes downwards in all directions apart from the west. The eastern corner of the area of proposed development lies at c.132m aOD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in a desk-based assessment (OA 2013a), and this is summarised below.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 The general level of known prehistoric activity around Chipping Campden is low. There is a Neolithic standing stone, the Kiftsgate stone, c.1.5km west of the area of proposed development and two hillforts within 4-7 km of it (Douthwaite and Devone 1998, 19).
- 1.3.3 Within the general area of the site a cropmark seen on aerial photographs was identified by the National Mapping Programme (NMP) as a ring ditch from a possible prehistoric barrow.



- 1.3.4 Another cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure has been identified c.100m south-east of the area of proposed development, and again is possibly prehistoric in date. A Cornish Greenstone axe was found in the area in the 1980s.

Roman

- 1.3.5 The cropmark in Area A has been identified as a possible prehistoric or Roman ring ditch, although it has been interpreted by this study as a possible enclosure. The enclosure cropmark c.100m south-west of the area of proposed development and a cremation burial c. 850m to its west might also date from this period.
- 1.3.6 A Roman stone coffin was found in 1969, c.600m west of the area of proposed development. The nearest Roman roads are Ryknild Street c. 3.2km to the west and the Fosse Way, c. 6.4km to the east of Chipping Campden (Douthwaite and Devone 1998, 19). There does not appear to have been significant settlement around the area during this period.

Medieval – Post-medieval

- 1.3.7 The earliest record of Chipping Campden, then just Campden, comes from a charter dated to c.1005. The name was at one time said to come from 'camp' meaning battle and 'denu' meaning valley, but there is no evidence to support Campden as a battle location (Powell 1982, 12). The medieval period saw the area become an important wool producing economy which allowed Chipping Campden to become a more significant town (Powell 1982, 19-21). The wool industry was in decline by the 17th century.
- 1.3.8 The area of proposed development appears to have lain within the open fields of Chipping Campden during the medieval period. The NMP (National Mapping Programme) has recorded large areas of surviving ridge and furrow across it, although none was visible during a site walkover when there were crops in the fields. There is extensive evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation seen as linear anomalies in the geophysical survey.
- 1.3.9 Chipping Campden was enclosed in 1799, but the map has not survived. The road through the town was made a turnpike in the 18th century and the location of several toll points have been recorded, the closest to the area of proposed development lying at the junction of Aston Road, and Campden road, c.160m to the north.
- 1.3.10 Throughout the post-medieval period the site area seems to have continued in agricultural use. The area was not included within the Chipping Campden Tithe map from 1850, but the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 shows it divided into regular enclosure fields. The boundaries of the existing fields are all shown, although some were subdivided at that period. A pond, which still exists, is shown in the corner of the eastern field next to the boundary hedge.
- 1.3.11 There were also changes within the area of proposed development. The 1924 Ordnance Survey Map shows allotments across the fields in the south-west of the area of proposed development, extending as far east as the line of a footpath running north through the site from Chipping Campden. This path is now a bridleway. This is the first map to show any building along the east side of Aston Road.

Previous Archaeological Work at the Site

- 1.3.12 There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the area of proposed development. It was included in the area covered by the Cotswold phase of the NMP, which plotted a cropmark, to the north-east of the site. This was identified as a prehistoric or Roman ring ditch, although on the aerial photographs seen during this study the mark resembles a sub-rectangular enclosure.



- 1.3.13 A topographic survey was carried out on the site of the Wolds End Car Park, c. 300m south–east of the area, which recorded an area of ridge and furrow. Ridge and furrow, a linear earthwork and a bank and ditch were recorded in a topographic survey just north of Chipping Campden School, c. 200m south of the area.

Geophysical Survey

- 1.3.14 A detailed gradiometry geophysical survey of the site has been carried out (Stratascan 2013). The survey recorded the presence of a series of geophysical anomalies which may be archaeological origin (Fig. 2). These include:
- a number of curvilinear positive anomalies across the site, two of them being most noticeable. These anomalies are indicative of former cut features and may be archaeological in origin;
 - a set of closely spaced parallel linear anomalies across the whole the site. They have been interpreted as possible archaeology, perhaps deriving from previous ridge and furrow cultivation.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology were appointed to undertake the evaluation by Alan Carr of Gloucestershire County Council, who funded the project. Charles Parry, the Archaeological Officer for Gloucestershire County Council, monitored the work. The fieldwork was conducted by Vix Hughes assisted by Ben McAndrew, Natalie Anderson and Jo Robinson. The report was written by Vix Hughes. The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Gerry Thacker.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General aims

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI, were:

- (i) To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development;
- (ii) To assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- (iii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence;
- (iv) To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of any proposed developments to be assessed;
- (v) To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- (vi) To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of any proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- (vii) To disseminate the results through the production of a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Gloucestershire HER.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- (viii) To investigate and characterise various anomalies identified through geophysical survey that may represent archaeological features;
- (ix) To examine areas identified by the geophysical survey and previous evaluation as being blank.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 An array of 19 trenches, each 30m by 1.9m, were excavated across the site, representing a 2% sample of the area (Fig. 2). The trenches were positioned to investigate the recorded geophysical anomalies and to provide a good general coverage of the site.

2.3.2 The evaluation trenches were located to avoid known services, both below ground and overhead.

2.3.3 All trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2.3.4 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with standard OAS practices (Wilkinson 1992).



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with the dimensions and depths of all deposits form the content of Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The underlying geology consisted of cornbrash which varied slightly across the site from a greyish yellow-mid orange clay with stone patches to fractured exposed sedimentary rocks. In several trenches there was an overlying sterile drift geological deposit of reddish brown silty clay.

3.2.2 Archaeological features were all cut into the underlying geology and were sealed by either the remnants of an old ploughsoil or the topsoil.

3.2.3 The ground conditions were generally good although the inclement weather conditions were a hindrance.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Eight trenches contained features of archaeological origin. However of these, seven were plough furrows and only one was a ditch. All were of post-medieval date.

3.3.2 The archaeological remains were cut from immediately beneath the topsoil or underlying old ploughsoil where present, unless otherwise stated.

3.3.3 The remaining trenches contained no features other than those of geological origin.

3.4 Area B: Trenches 1-6

3.4.1 Of the six trenches within this field (Plate 1), only two contained features of archaeological origin, Trenches 1 and 3. Trenches 2 and 5 revealed a deposit of reddish brown sterile silty clay at the north-east ends of each trench, which reached a maximum depth of 0.51m. The deposit was of natural origin and corresponded to the north-west to south-east orientated anomaly seen on the geophysical survey. This was also visible as a slight undulation on the ground surface.

Trench 1

3.4.2 This trench contained a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch, 103, towards the south-east end. The ditch had a broad 'U' shaped profile and contained two fills, 105, overlain by 104 (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 2). Both fills contained a small number of post-medieval glass and pottery fragments. The form and size of the ditch are consistent with a boundary ditch.

Trench 3

3.4.3 A single linear feature was visible at the north-west end of the trench. The feature, 303, was north-east to south-west aligned, with a very shallow, broad, 'U' shaped profile and a single fill 304 (Figs 2 and 4; Plate 3), which contained no artefactual material. The feature was interpreted as the base of a plough furrow.



3.5 Area C: Trenches 7-19

3.5.1 Of the 13 trenches within this field only six contained features of archaeological origin, Trenches 7, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 19 (Plate 4). Trenches 15 and 16 revealed a deposit of reddish brown sterile silty clay, which reached a maximum depth of 0.4m. The deposit was of natural origin and corresponded to the north-west to south-east anomaly seen on the geophysical survey. It was also visible as a slight undulation in the ground surface.

Trench 7

3.5.2 Two linear features were visible within the trench, 704 and 706 (Figs 2, 5 and 6). Both features were aligned north-east to south-west, with a very shallow broad, 'U' shaped profile, no more than 0.08m deep. Each had a single fill which was similar in colour and texture to the overlying subsoil (old ploughsoil). Fill 705, of furrow 706 contained a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. The features were interpreted as the surviving bases of plough furrows.

Trench 9

3.5.3 A single linear feature was visible at the north-west end of the trench. The feature, 904, was north-east to south-west aligned, with a very shallow, broad, 'U' shaped profile and a single fill, 903, which contained no artefactual material, (Figs 2 and 7; Plate 5). The feature was interpreted as the base of a plough furrow.

Trench 11

3.5.4 A single linear feature was visible at the north-west end of the trench. The feature, 1103, was north-east to south-west aligned, with a very shallow broad, 'U' shaped profile and a single fill 1104, which contained no artefactual material (Figs 2 and 8). The feature was interpreted as the base of a plough furrow.

Trench 13

3.5.5 Two linear features were visible within the trench: 1302 and 1304 (Figs 2, 9 and 10; Plate 6). Both features were aligned north-east to south-west, with a very shallow broad, 'U' shaped profile, no more than 0.2m deep. Each had a single fill which was similar in colour and texture to the overlying subsoil (old ploughsoil). Fill 1305 of furrow 1304 contained 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery. The features were interpreted as the bases of plough furrows.

Trench 17

3.5.6 Three linear features were visible within the trench: 1704, 1706 and 1708 (Figs 2 and 11-13; Plate 8). The features were all aligned north-east to south-west with shallow broad, 'U' shaped profiles, no more than 0.2m deep. Each had a single fill which was similar in colour and texture to the overlying subsoil, (old ploughsoil). Fill 1705 of furrow 1706 contained a single sherd of post medieval pottery. The features were interpreted as the surviving bases of plough furrows.

Trench 19

3.5.7 There was a single north-east to south-west aligned furrow, 1904, visible obliquely in the trench (Figs. 2 and 14; Plates 9 and 10). The ditch had a broad 'U' shaped profile with one fill 1902, which contained a small number of post-medieval dated pottery and ceramic building material fragments.



3.6 Finds and environmental summary

- 3.6.1 A very small quantity of artefactual material was recovered from the features recorded in the evaluation. The range of material included pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), glass and animal bone. A fuller description of the finds can be found in Appendix B.
- 3.6.2 The pottery assemblage consisted of 11 sherds (55g) of pottery of medieval and post-medieval or modern date.
- 3.6.3 A single fragment (14g) of ceramic building material (brick) was recovered and was of post-medieval date.
- 3.6.4 A total of 8 fragments of animal bone (118g) were recovered. The assemblage contains mammal bones, with only a cattle calcaneus and tooth identifiable to species.
- 3.6.5 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the evaluation.



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The trenches were excavated in reasonable weather, and conditions were sufficiently good in all of the trenches to identify the presence or absence of archaeological features.
- 4.1.2 It is therefore felt that the recorded density and distribution of archaeological features provides an accurate representation of the evaluation area as a whole.

4.2 Evaluation results in relation to the project objectives

- 4.2.1 The evaluation aimed to investigate and characterise the various anomalies identified by geophysical survey and thought to represent archaeological features. Trenches were also positioned to test areas identified as blank.
- 4.2.2 Seven trenches revealed the remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture (3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 19). The furrows corresponded with the position of linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. The nature of the deposits and the shallow depths meant that furrows were not well preserved and were better detected by the geophysical survey than excavation. The evaluation was able to detect a proportion of the furrows in trenches orientated perpendicular to the north-east to south-west direction of the furrows.
- 4.2.3 The evaluation also confirmed that there were no archaeological features, other than the remnants of post-medieval agriculture, within the footprints of the trenches.
- 4.2.4 The anomaly anticipated in Trenches 2, 5, 15 and 16 was investigated and found to be a bank of natural drift geology.
- 4.2.5 The remainder of the features identified in the geophysical survey as possible archaeological features were determined to be of natural origin.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Evidence was found for agricultural activity of post-medieval date across the site.
- 4.3.2 A single post-medieval dated north-east to south-west aligned ditch was seen in the northern field. The alignment was consistent with the furrows detected and probably represents an old field boundary.
- 4.3.3 Plough furrows, the remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture, were recorded as geophysical anomalies and remains across the site. The form of the features is more typical of later post-medieval ploughing than medieval period agriculture. The furrows detected by the geophysical survey are at regularly spaced 5m intervals and the extreme straightness could indicate that they were made using steam ploughing (Brigden 1984).
- 4.3.4 Small quantities of post-medieval pottery, along with occasional fragments of ceramic building material, glass and clay pipes were recovered from furrows and from the topsoil and subsoil. No evidence of medieval or later settlement was recorded by the evaluation.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single NE-SW aligned linear ditch. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 100, overlying a subsoil 101, which overlay a ditch 103 with two fills, 105 and 104. The ditch truncated the natural 102.					Avg. depth (m)	0.33-0.52
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	31
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 5% sub-angular stones	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil: mid brown, friable-firm, silty clay, possible remnants of ploughsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of pale yellow-mid orange clay and stones (clay matrix =25%)	-	-
103	Cut	3.1	0.54	Ditch: filled by 104 and 105, broad U-shaped profile	-	-
104	Fill	3.1	0.24	Fill of 103: upper fill, overlay 105, dark greyish brown, firm sandy clay	Animal bone, clay pipe, pottery	1780-1820
105	Fill	1.8	0.30	Fill of 103: lower fill, below 104, dark brownish yellow, firm silty clay with 50% sub-angular stone	Animal bone, clay pipe, glass	Modern, 18th century

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 200, overlying a natural subsoil 201, which overlay the natural 202.					Avg. depth (m)	0.38-0.72
					Width (m)	1.9
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 5% sub-angular stones	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.42	Subsoil: mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, sterile natural geologically derived deposit	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of pale yellow-mid orange clay and stones (clay matrix =25%)	-	-



Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained a single NE-SW aligned furrow. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 300, overlying a subsoil 301, which overlay a furrow 303 with one fill, 304. The furrow truncated the natural 302.				Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
				Width (m)	1.9	
				Length (m)	30.1	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
300	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 2% sub-angular stones	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil: mid brown, friable-firm, silty clay,	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of greyish-yellow clay and stones (clay matrix =15%)	-	-
303	Cut	1.9	0.18	Furrow: filled by 304, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-
304	Fill	1.9	0.18	Fill of 303: fill of 304, mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt	-	-

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained a single irregular feature consistent with a tree root hollow. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 400, overlying a natural subsoil 401, which overlay the natural 402.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	1.9	
				Length (m)	29.9	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil: dark brown, friable silty clay,	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil: mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, 10-15% sub-angular stones	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural: cornbrash of yellowish-orange clay and stones (clay matrix =10%)	-	-
403	Cut	0.32	0.26	Tree Root Hollow: semi-circular in plan, irregular profile	-	-
404	Fill	0.32	0.26	Fill of 403: mid yellowish-brown, soft silt clay	-	-

Trench 5			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 500, overlying a natural subsoil 501, which overlay the natural 502.		Avg. depth (m)	0.46-0.71
		Width (m)	1.9



					Length (m)	30.2
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil:dark brown, friable silty clay,	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.51	Subsoil: mid reddish brown, friable silty clay	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural: cornbrash of brown clay and stones (clay matrix =10%)	-	-

Trench 6		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
<p>Trench contained a single linear feature consistent with a wheel rut visible on the surface. Likely to be compression, over time of lower deposits creating a depression which intermittently infills (may be coincidental with a furrow base).</p> <p>Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 600, overlying a natural subsoil 601, which overlay the natural 602.</p>	Avg. depth (m)	0.34
	Width (m)	1.9
	Length (m)	30

Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil:mid brown, friable silty clay,	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil: mid reddish brown, friable silty clay	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural: cornbrash of brown clay and stones (clay matrix =40%)	-	-
603	Cut	1.6	0.12	Uncertain Feature: linear NE-SW feature, seen to be in line with a wheel rut in the field surface	-	-
604	Fill	1.6	0.12	Fill of 603: mid reddish brown, soft silty clay	-	-

Trench 7		
General description	Orientation	NW-SE
<p>Trench contained two NE-SW aligned furrows, 704 and 706.</p> <p>Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 700, overlying a subsoil 701, which overlay the furrow fills 703 and 705. The furrows truncated the natural 702.</p>	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
	Width (m)	1.9
	Length (m)	30

Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
700	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil: dark brown, friable silty clay, 5% sub-angular stones	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil: mid brown, friable-	-	-



				firm, silty clay, possible remnants of ploughsoil, 10% sub-angular stones		
702	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of mid yellow-mid orange clay and stones	-	-
703	Fill	0.9	0.11	Fill of 704: mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt, charcoal 2%	-	-
704	Cut	0.9	0.11	Furrow: filled by 703, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-
705	Fill	0.8	0.09	Fill of 706: mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt, charcoal 2%	Pottery	17th to 18th century
706	Cut	0.8	0.09	Furrow: filled by 705, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-

Trench 8

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology.

Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 800, overlying a natural subsoil 801, which overlay the natural 802.

Orientation

NE-SW

Avg. depth (m)

0.34

Width (m)

1.9

Length (m)

30

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil: dark brown, friable silty clay, 5% sub-angular stones	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil: mid orangey brown, friable-firm, silty clay	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of mid yellow-mid orange clay and stones	-	-

Trench 9

General description

Trench contained a single NE-SW aligned furrow.

Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 900, overlying a subsoil 901, which overlay a furrow 904 with one fill, 903. The furrow truncated the natural 902.

Orientation

NW-SE

Avg. depth (m)

0.38

Width (m)

1.9

Length (m)

30

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 2% sub-angular stones	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil: mid brown, friable-firm, silty clay,	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of greyish-yellow clay and stones (clay matrix =15%)	-	-
903	Fill	1.5	0.19	Fill of 904: mid greyish brown,	-	-



				firm clayey silt, 2% charcoal flecks		
904	Cut	1.5	0.19	Furrow: filled by 903, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 1000, overlying a natural subsoil 1001, which overlay the natural 1002.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	1.9	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil: dark brown, friable silty clay	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.04	Subsoil: mid orangey brown, friable-firm, silty clay, occasional charcoal fleck, probable old plough soil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of mid yellow-mid orange clay and stones (Matrix =10%)	-	-

Trench 11						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench contained a single NE-SW aligned furrow. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 1100, overlying a subsoil 1101, which overlay a furrow 1103 with one fill, 1104. The furrow truncated the natural 1102.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	1.9	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1100	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 2% sub-angular stones	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.03	Subsoil: mid brown, friable-firm, silty clay,	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of yellow-orange clay and stones (clay matrix =15%), with red clay patches	-	-
1103	Cut	1.6	0.13	Furrow: filled by 1104, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-
1104	Fill	1.6	0.13	Fill of 1103: mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt	-	-

Trench 12			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW



Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 1200, overlying a natural subsoil 1201, which overlay the natural 1202.		Avg. depth (m)	0.34			
		Width (m)	1.9			
		Length (m)	29.9			
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil: dark brown, friable silty clay, occasional sub-angular stones	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.03	Subsoil: mid brown, firm, silty clay, probable old plough soil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of mid yellow-mid orange clay and stones (Matrix =30%)	-	-

Trench 13						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained two NE-SW aligned furrows, 1302 and 1304. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 1300, overlying the furrow fills 1303 and 1305. The furrows truncated the natural 1301.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	1.9	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1300	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
1301	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1302	Cut	1.5	0.2	Furrow: filled by 1303, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-
1303	Fill	1.5	0.2	Fill of 1302: mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt, charcoal flecks	-	-
1304	Cut	1.2	0.1	Furrow: filled by 1305, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-
1305	Fill	1.2	0.1	Fill of 1304: mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt, charcoal flecks	Pottery, glass	1770-1830

Trench 14						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 1400, overlying a subsoil 1401, which overlay the natural 1402.				Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
				Width (m)	1.9	
				Length (m)	29.8	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil: dark brown, friable	-	-



				silty clay, occasional sub-angular stones		
1401	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil: mid brown, firm, silty clay, probable old plough soil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of mid yellow-mid orange clay and stones (Matrix =30%)	-	-

Trench 15						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 1500, overlying a natural subsoil 1501, which overlay the natural 1502.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35-0.7	
				Width (m)	1.9	
				Length (m)	30.2	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1500	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 5% sub-angular stones	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.04-0.41	Subsoil: mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, sterile natural geologically derived deposit, only at NE end	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of pale yellow-mid orange clay and stones (clay matrix =25%)	-	-

Trench 16						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 100, overlying a natural subsoil 1601, which overlay the natural 1602.				Avg. depth (m)	0.3-0.7	
				Width (m)	1.9	
				Length (m)	30.5	
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1600	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, friable silty clay, 5% sub-angular stones	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.42	Subsoil: mid reddish brown, friable silty clay, sterile natural geologically derived deposit, only at SW end	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of pale yellow-mid orange clay and stones (clay matrix =25%)	-	-

Trench 17						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	



<p>Trench contained three NE-SW aligned furrows, 1704, 1706 and 1708. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 1700, overlying a subsoil 1701, which was over the furrow fills 1703, 1705 and 1707. The furrows truncated the natural 1702.</p>	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
	Width (m)	1.9
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1700	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil: dark brown, friable silty clay, 5% sub-angular stones	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil: mid reddish brown, friable, silty clay, possible remnants of ploughsoil, 10% sub-angular stones	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural Geology: cornbrash of mid yellow-mid orange clay and stones	-	-
1703	Fill	1.2	0.18	Fill of 1704: mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt, charcoal 2%	-	-
1704	Cut	1.2	0.18	Furrow: filled by 1703, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-
1705	Fill	1.6	0.2	Fill of 1706: mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt, charcoal 2%	Pottery	18th – early 19th century
1706	Cut	1.6	0.2	Furrow: filled by 1705, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-
1707	Fill	1.3	0.11	Fill of 1706: mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt, charcoal 2%	-	-
1708	Cut	1.3	0.11	Furrow: filled by 1705, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-

Trench 18

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
<p>Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 1800, overlying the natural 1801.</p>	Avg. depth (m)	0.3
	Width (m)	1.9
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil: dark brown, friable silty clay, 5% sub-angular stones	-	-
1801	Layer	-	-	Natural: cornbrash of mid yellow-mid orange clay and stones	-	-

Trench 19

General description	Orientation	E-W
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Trench contained a single NE-SW aligned furrow. Stratigraphy consists of ploughsoil 1900, overlying a furrow 1904 with one fill, 1902. The furrow truncated the natural 1901.	Avg. depth (m)	0.32
	Width (m)	1.9
	Length (m)	29.65

Contexts

context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1900	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1901	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1902	Fill	1.4	0.18	Fill of 1904: mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt, charcoal 2%	Pottery, CBM	1770-1830
1903	void	-	-	-	-	-
1904	Cut	1.4	0.18	Furrow: filled by 1902, broad gentle U-shaped profile	-	-



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 The animal bone

By Lena Strid

Context	Description
104	1 large mammal rib fragment; 4 unidentifiable fragments. 20g.
105	1 fused cattle calcaneous; 1 medium mammal long bone; 1 cattle tooth from upper jaw. 98g.

Discussion/recommendations.

B.1.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.2 The clay pipe

*Identified by John Cotter
compiled by Geraldine Crann*

Context	Description	Date
104	1 narrow-bore stem fragment (late 18 th - 19 th century); 2 stem fragments, all in fresh condition. 8g.	18th – 19th century.
105	1 stem fragment in fresh condition. 3g.	18th century.

Discussion/recommendations.

B.2.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.3 The CBM

*Identified by John Cotter
compiled by Geraldine Crann*

Context	Description	Date
1902	1 fragment brick, 14g.	Post medieval

Discussion/recommendations.

B.3.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.4 The glass

Identified by Ian Scott

Context	Description	Date
105	1 fragment modern window glass; 1 fragment thick-walled wine bottle base in dark metal. 50g.	Modern & 18th century.



1305	1 fragment weathered free-blown wine bottle glass. 9g.	18th century.
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Discussion/recommendations.

B.4.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

B.5 The pottery

Identified by John Cotter

compiled by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description	Date
104	5 sherds including English brown stoneware sherd from a cylindrical vessel, Staffordshire black-glazed post medieval redware, white stoneware tankard. 21g.	1780-1820 (1 sherd 1680-1800)
705	1 (?drinking vessel) sherd black glazed Cistercian-type ware. 3g.	17th – 18th century.
1305	2 sherds Staffordshire creamware, 1 sherd (?cup base) black-glazed red earthenware. 19g.	1770 – 1830.
1705	1 sherd (?small cup/jar) local slipware - green glazed. 9g.	18th – early 19th century.
1902	2 Staffordshire creamware dish sherds. 3g.	1770 – 1830.

Discussion/recommendations.

B.5.1 The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.



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SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Land at Aston Road, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
Site code:	CHLA13
Grid reference:	SP 152 398
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	3rd -7th February 2014
Area of site:	5.7 hectares

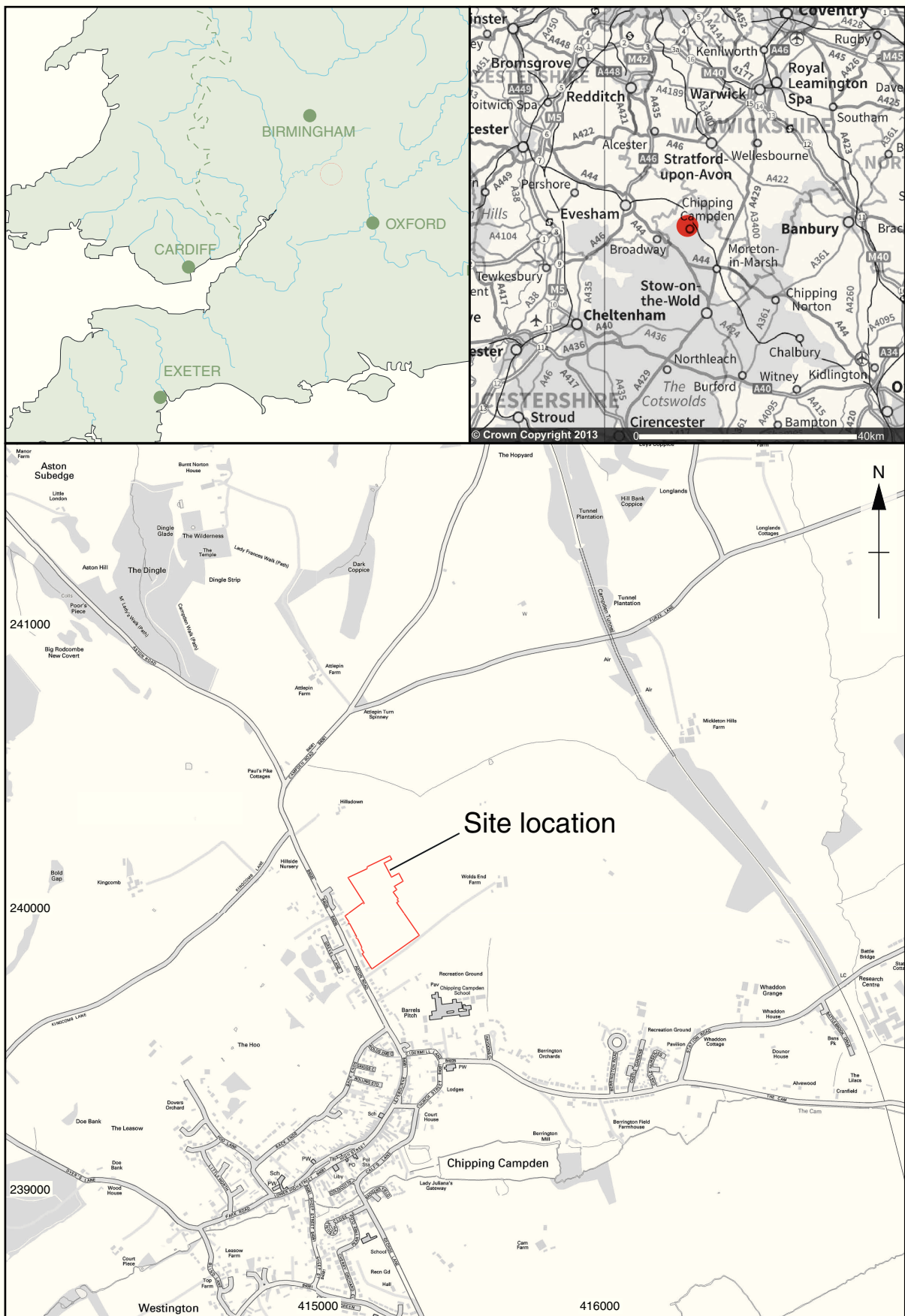
Summary of results: Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Aston Road, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR SP 152 398) The work was done to inform the Planning Authority in advance of submission of a Planning Application.

The work was undertaken between the 3rd and 7th February 2014. A total of 19 trenches were excavated across two fields.

A single post-medieval ditch was present in the northern field. The alignment was consistent with the furrows detected and the ditch probably represents an old field boundary.

Plough furrows, the remnants of ridge and furrow agriculture, were recorded as geophysical anomalies and remains across the site. The form of the features is more typical of later post-medieval ploughing than medieval period agriculture. No evidence of medieval or later settlement was recorded on the site.

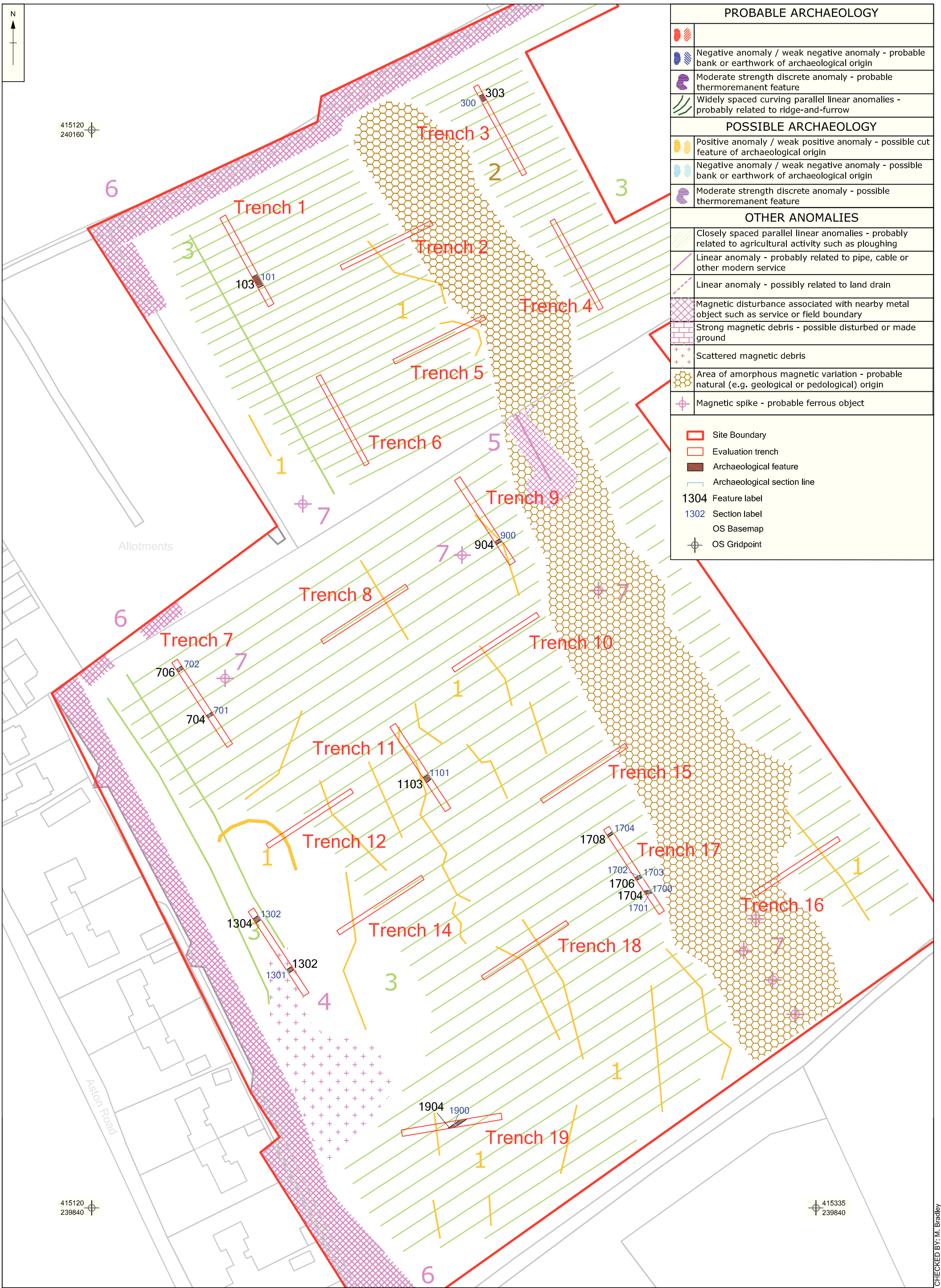
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Tewkesbury Museum in due course, under the following accession number: tbc.



1:20,000

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Figure 1: Site location



PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - probable thermoremanent feature
	Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
	Moderate strength discrete anomaly - possible thermoremanent feature
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
	Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
	Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
	Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
	Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
	Scattered magnetic debris
	Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
	Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object
	Site Boundary
	Evaluation trench
	Archaeological feature
	Archaeological section line
1304	Feature label
1302	Section label
	OS Basemap
	OS Gridpoint

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Survey Data supplied by :
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0 50 m
1:1000 at A3

Figure 2: Trenches, geophysical anomalies and located archaeological features.

CHECKED BY: M. Bradley

Section 101

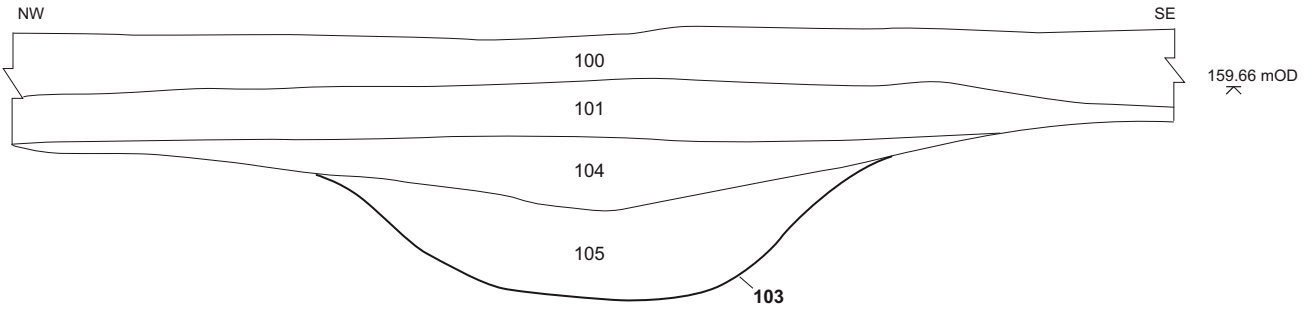


Figure 3: Trench 1: section of ditch 103

Section 300

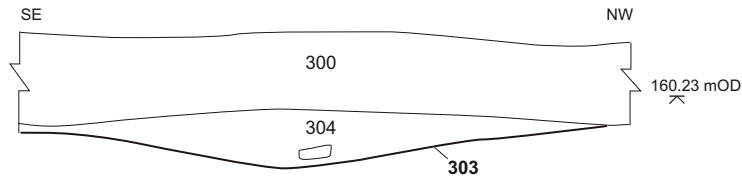


Figure 4: Trench 3: section of furrow 303

Section 701

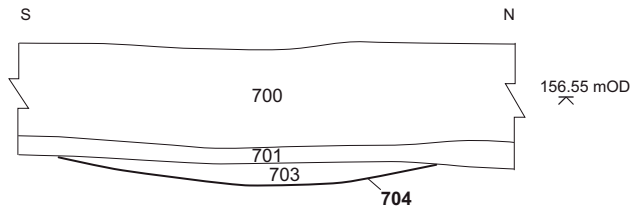


Figure 5: Trench 7: section of furrow 704

Section 702

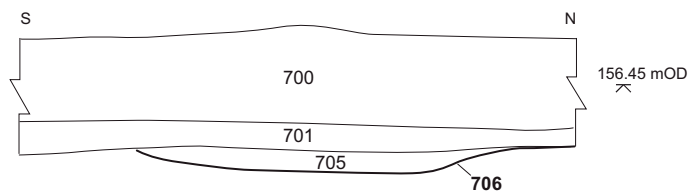


Figure 6: Trench 7: section of furrow 706



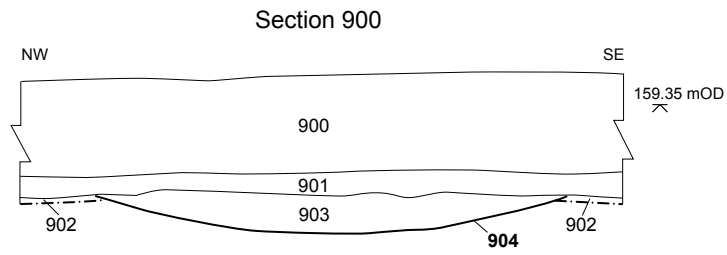


Figure 7: Trench 9: section of furrow 904

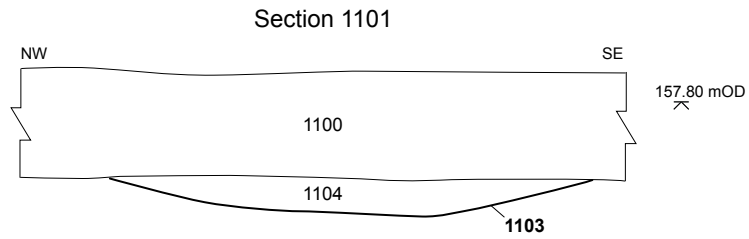


Figure 8: Trench 11: section of furrow 1102

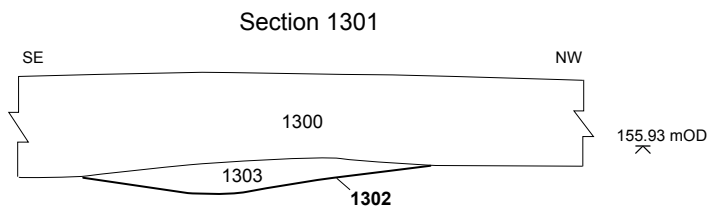


Figure 9: Trench 13: section of furrow 1302

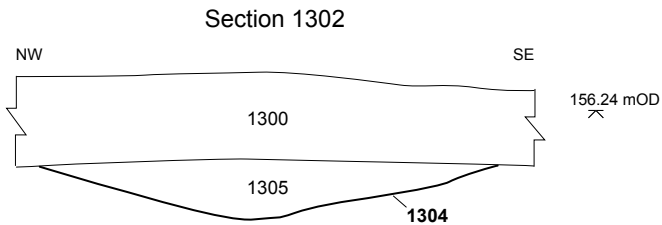
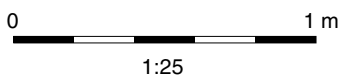


Figure 10: Trench 13: section of furrow 1304



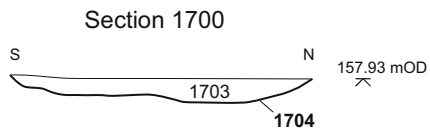


Figure 11: Trench 17: section of furrow 1704

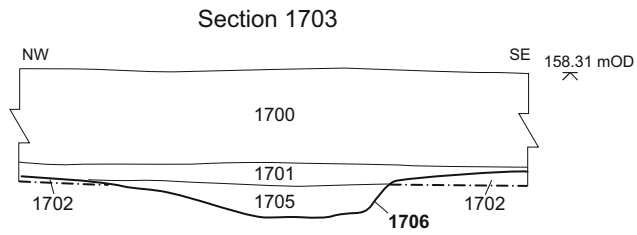


Figure 12: Trench 17: section of furrow 1706

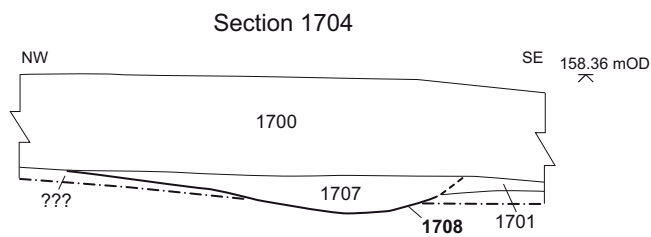


Figure 13: Trench 17: section of furrow 1708

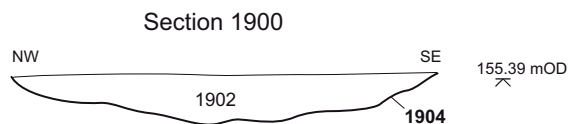


Figure 14: Trench 19: section of furrow 1904





Plate 1: Area B trenches, looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 1: ditch 103, looking north-east



Plate 3: Trench 3: furrow 303, looking south-west



Plate 4: Area C trenches, looking south-west



Plate 5: Trench 9: furrow 904, looking north-east



Plate 6: Trench 13: furrow pre-ex, looking south-west



Plate 7: Trench 15: geological subsoil 1501, looking north

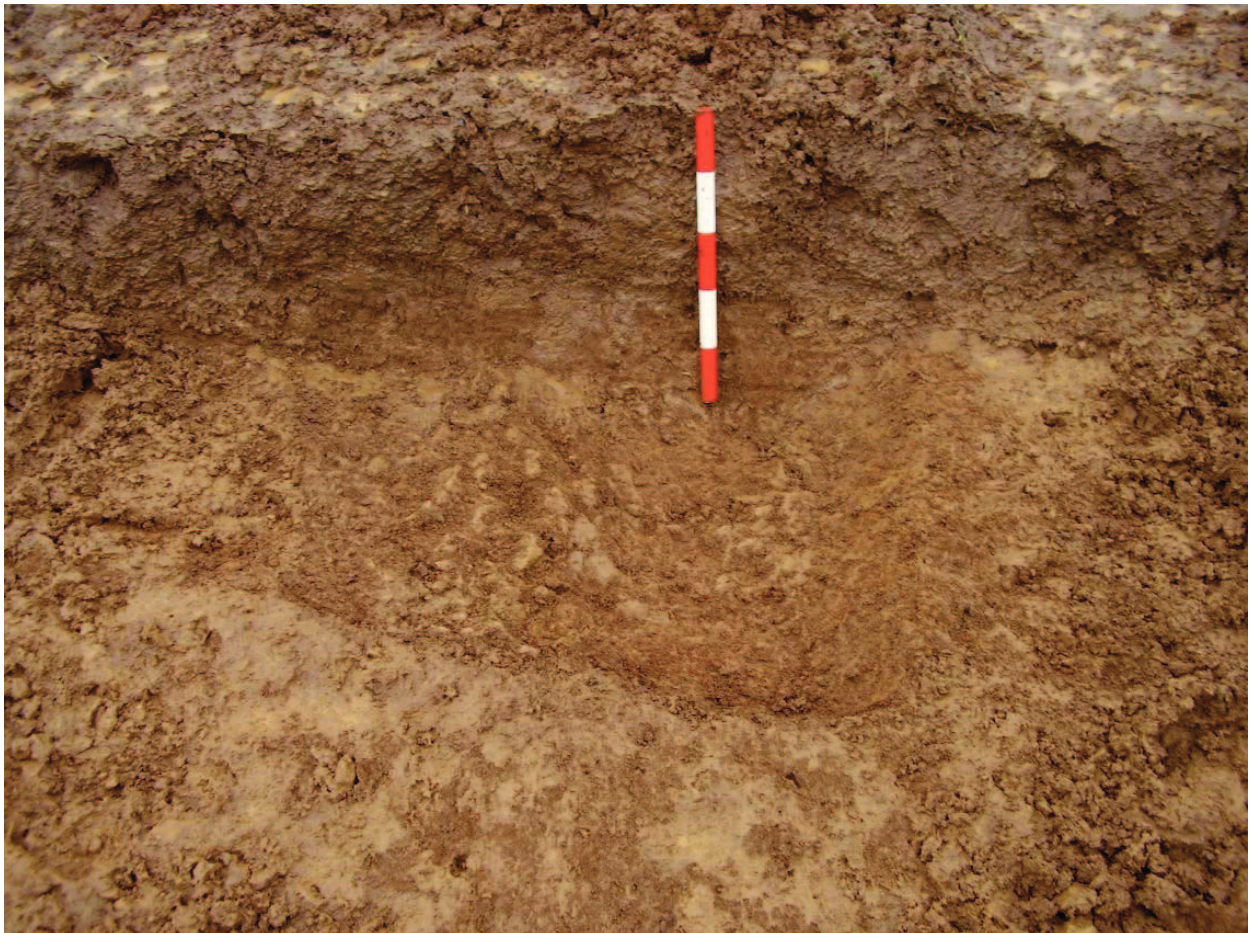


Plate 8: Trench 17: furrow 1706, looking north-east



Plate 9: Trench 19: furrow 1904 pre-ex, looking south-west



Plate 10: Trench 19: furrow 1904, looking north-east



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