

Archaeological evaluation at The Leasow, Dyers Lane, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire



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Tim Cornah and Tom Vaughan

With contributions by Laura Griffin, Rob Hedge and Elizabeth Pearson

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Leasow, Dyers Lane, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR SP 146 390). It was undertaken on behalf of Brodie Manning Design and Development Consultancy, whose client proposes residential development of the site, for which a planning application will be submitted to Cotswold District Council.

Nine trenches were excavated across the site. A ditch identified close to the south-eastern edge is considered to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, based on the sherd of pottery recovered within the fill. This piece of pottery is considered unlikely to be residual as it is of a particularly fragile fabric. Three further pit and ditch features may be broadly contemporary, as their fills were similar, although no dating evidence was recovered. These were all within the southern half of the field, widely spaced and at a low density. They lay at a depth of between 0.45 and 0.60m below the current ground surface.

The exact nature of the prehistoric activity identified remains unclear, although it does not appear to be extensive or intensive. It may extend, or have its focus, outside of the site, probably to the south. The geophysical survey suggested a rectilinear enclosure, of which the ditch identified would comprise the western arm. However no other features were identified adjacent to correspond with the rest of the geophysical anomaly. It is likely that the unidentified anomalies were variations in the natural substrate or relate to tree roots from the orchard which occupied the southern part of the site in the early/mid 19th century.

Two worked flints were recovered from the topsoil, so were residual, and unrelated to stratified deposits. Only one could be closely dated, an exhausted single platform bladelet core from the Mesolithic period.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Leasow, Dyers Lane, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR SP 146 390). It was commissioned by Brodie Manning Design and Development Consultancy, whose client intends residential development of the site. A planning application will be submitted to Cotswold District Council.

The proposed development site is considered to include potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application (HER 47779).

No specific brief has been prepared by the Archaeologist of Gloucestershire County Council but this proposal will conform to the standard Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service *Brief for an archaeological evaluation* (the Brief) which has been previously issued to WA (GCC 2013), and to the requirements identified in a letter dated 10 March 2015. A project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced by WA (2015). The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014).

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- to define the date, nature and significance of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey
- to test those apparently blank areas of the site in the geophysical survey.
- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest;
- to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was led by Timothy Cornah (BA (hons)) who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2006 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan, (BA (hons), MA, ClfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.)); the finds report by Laura Griffin (BA (hons.); PG Cert; ACIfA) and Rob Hedge (MA Cantab) and the environmental report by Elizabeth Pearson (MSc; ACIfA; MAEA).

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1812 Map 1:31680
- 1830 Ordnance Survey Map 1:63360
- 1883 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10560

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography (Section 10).

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2015).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 13 and 16 April 2015. The site project number assigned by WA is P4484.

Nine trenches, amounting to just over 617m² in area, were excavated over the site area of approximately 3ha, representing a sample of 2%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Fig 2.

Prior to trenching commencing, a geophysical survey of the site had been undertaken (Stratascan 2015). This identified a number of linear geophysical anomalies at the southern end of the site and some point anomalies across the middle and south-western corner of the site. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were placed so as to intersect the linear anomalies at 90°. Trenches 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 were located so as to test the point anomalies as well as apparently blank areas. Trench 6 was located in order to test a supposedly blank area of the site.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked machine, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard WA practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

The following techniques were considered for use but were not considered to be appropriate for this project; fieldwalking and topographic/earthwork survey.

3.5 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.6 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

3.6.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard WA practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.6.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. Where possible, a *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a *pro forma* Microsoft Access 2000 database.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.6.1 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of 6 months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified
- modern pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

3.7 Environmental archaeology methodology

3.7.1 Sampling policy

Sampling was undertaken according to standard WA practice (WA 2012). In the event no deposits were identified which were considered to be suitable for environmental analysis. A small quantity of animal bone and oyster shell was hand-collected.

3.8 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The site is located on the western side of Chipping Campden, in a field known as The Leasow. This field is located on the south-eastern facing slope of Dovers Hill which has a maximum height of about 230m AOD. At the bottom of this slope is the High Street of Chipping Campden which is located along a tributary stream of the River Stour. The High Street is located at a height of about 147m AOD.

The bedrock geology of the site is recorded as Marlstone formation formed of ferruginous limestone (BGS 2015). The topsoil deposits are calcareous and non-calcareous clayey and fine loamy or silty soils over clays (Stratascan 2015).

No recorded finds or features relating to either the prehistoric or Roman periods are recorded with Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record, either within the site or the wider search area. The sloping topography of the site makes it an unlikely settlement location for this period, only the most south-eastern extent is flat enough for such activity. The geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) identified a possible enclosure in this area of a type which is likely to be of this date.

No features or finds have been recorded within the site that relate to the Saxon or medieval periods, although the geophysical survey of the site did suggest the presence of former ridge and furrow aligned north-west to south-east. This type of cultivation practice is broadly indicative of the medieval period.

The town of Chipping Campden is thought to have its origins in the 7th century, though little is known of its development before the Norman Conquest. The town was granted a market charter by Henry II in 1185 and it was at this point that the town was planned using burgage plots along the High Street (Chipping Campden Online 2015). It is thought that the town doubled in size between the years 1086 and 1273 and this is likely to have been related to the wool trade. By the late 13th century the town was beginning to function as a wool collection centre and during the 14th century Chipping Campden was visited by a number of continental wool merchants. It was from this period that some of the surviving fabric of the town remains, such as a house built by wool merchant William Grevel in 1367 and Woolstaplers Hall which is of broadly the same date (Hurst 2005). A number of other buildings within the town relate to the medieval period such as St Katherine's Chapel (HER 2766), Island House (HER 18675) and various archaeological investigations have revealed subsurface remains of this period within the town (HER 27569, 33534, 35554, 35555, 35556)

The wider landscape around the town in the medieval period appears to have been largely agricultural. This is confirmed by some recognised ridge and furrow earthworks (HER26970, 20082, 42433). Chipping Campden is thought to have had four mills in the medieval period, one of which was Westington Mill which is mentioned in Domesday (HER 66665) and is located south of the site.

Much of the remaining fabric of the town dates to the post-medieval period. This includes numerous buildings along the high street but during this time the town extended to a small extent outside of its medieval form. This can be seen from a number of 17th to 19th century buildings (HER 45141, 18805, 18804) which are located away from the High Street.

The first mapping dating to the early 19th century shows the town set within an agricultural hinterland of enclosed fields with interspersed woodland. The field in which the site is located is shown as wooded; the regularity of its layout suggests an orchard. This had been removed by the time of the 1830 map and this arable or pastoral agricultural use continued through the late 19th century and into the modern period. The southern portion of the site is understood to have been used as a cricket ground in the latter 20th century (pers comm William Haines).

4.2 Current land-use

The site is currently in arable use and has been used for the cultivation of both Brussels sprouts and wheat crops.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2 and 3. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Within Trenches 1 to 4, the natural deposits consisted of a light yellowish brown mudstone and limestone brash deposit (102, 202, 302 and 402; Plate 1). This was overlain in Trench 9 with a compact yellow and orange clay deposit (902), a sequence which was also seen in Trench 5 (502). Trenches 6, 7 and 8 had natural deposits which consisted of compact and cohesive yellow clay (602, 702 and 802).

5.1.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric deposits

A single north to south aligned ditch in Trench 2 [204] corresponded closely to one of the anomalies identified within the geophysics report. This was 1.90m wide and 0.37m deep (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 2). Its fill (203) consisted of mid red brown sandy clay. A single piece of pottery recovered from this is of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. There was no corresponding ditch within Trench 1 that might form an enclosure, so a boundary ditch is more likely.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Undated deposits

Three further features were seen in Trenches 4 and 5 that remain undated by artefactual evidence but were located below, and hence predate, the subsoil deposits mentioned in Phase 4 (Section 5.1.4 below).

Feature [504] is a small drainage ditch running broadly east to west and was 0.53m wide and 0.27m deep (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 3). A further possible small oval pit feature was seen in Trench 5 [506], measuring 0.66m in length and 0.19m deep (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 4).

Within Trench 4 a feature [406] was partially seen with slightly irregular plan. It terminated to the south-east but extended beyond the trench baulk to the north-west (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 5). It was 1.70m in width and 0.47m deep and was filled by a mid-red brown silty clay (405) and a mid-yellow brown clay (407).

These features were sealed by various colluvial and subsoil deposits (201, 401-3, 501) of sandy and silty clay, to a depth of 0.60m to 0.85m below the ground surface. The colluvium was noted at its deepest to the north-west side of the site, in Trench 6, to 1.10m below the ground surface. None of these layers contained artefactual remains, so although undated they do not appear to have been extensively disturbed or subjected to plough damage in the post-medieval or modern periods.

5.1.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval and modern deposits

The topsoil overlay the subsoil and colluvium. It comprised a silty clay with occasional post-medieval and modern debris, to a depth of between 0.22-0.41m below the ground surface. It was at its deepest in Trench 5 to the west side of the site.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1 and 3.

The assemblage consisted of 32 finds weighing 390g. The majority of material was unstratified, with the only stratified finds coming from a single ditch fill (context 203). The assemblage could be dated from the Mesolithic period onwards (see Table 1). Artefact condition was generally good with material displaying low levels of surface abrasion.

| period | material class | object specific type | count | weight (g) |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|------------|
| Mesolithic | flint | core | 1 | 14 |
| prehistoric | flint | flake | 1 | 1 |
| Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age | ceramic | pot | 1 | 7 |
| post-medieval | ceramic | pipe | 9 | 18 |
| post-medieval | ceramic | pot | 5 | 83 |
| post-medieval | ceramic | tile | 1 | 55 |
| modern | ceramic | pot | 7 | 77 |
| modern | ceramic | brick | 1 | 52 |
| modern | glass | vessel | 5 | 51 |
| undated | stone | ?pot-boiler | 1 | 32 |

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

5.2.1 Summary of artefactual evidence by Laura Griffin

All material has been spot-dated and quantified (see Tables 1 and 2) and finds of particular interest are discussed by period below.

Prehistoric

Prehistoric material in the assemblage consisted of two pieces of worked flint and a sherd of pottery.

Flint by Rob Hedge

An exhausted single platform bladelet core could be dated to the Mesolithic, from topsoil (500) in Trench 5. The core was white-patinated and had some post-depositional edge damage revealing light grey colouration. An undiagnostic flake with c 30% dorsal cortex, blue-grey patination and some post-depositional edge damage was also identified from topsoil in Trench 8 (800). This piece could not be closely dated.

Pottery

A single sherd of pottery was retrieved from the fill of the east to west aligned ditch in Trench 2 (203). The sherd had a distinctive appearance with reddish brown external and black internal surfaces. The fabric was fine with frequent, occasional reddish-brown inclusions, thought to be mudstone and frequent sub-rounded voids, where these inclusions have been lost. The appearance and fabric of this sherd was consistent with a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date.

Post-medieval and modern

All remaining material was unstratified and dated from the 18th century onwards. Pottery consisted of a range of domestic vessel types; all of commonly identified fabrics (see Table 2). Other finds included fragments of clay pipe stem, ceramic building material and shards of vessel glass.

| period | fabric code | fabric name | count | weight(g) |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|
| post-medieval | 78 | Post-medieval red ware | 3 | 66 |
| post-medieval | 81.2 | Westerwald stoneware | 1 | 15 |
| post-medieval | 81.5 | White salt-glazed stoneware | 4 | 4 |
| post-medieval | 91 | Post-medieval buff wares | 1 | 2 |
| modern | 84 | Creamware | 1 | 3 |
| modern | 85 | Modern china | 1 | 14 |
| modern | 101 | Miscellaneous modern wares | 1 | 56 |

Table 2: Quantification of the post-medieval and modern pottery by fabric type

5.2.2 Assessment of significance

The single stratified find from this site is also the most significant. This sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery potentially dates the ditch running across Trench 2. The case for this dating is further strengthened by the absence of later Iron Age or Roman material within the assemblage generally.

| context | material class | object specific type | count | weight (g) | start date | end date | Period |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|-------|------------|------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| 100 | ceramic | pot | 2 | 2 | M18C | | post-medieval |
| 100 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 46 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| 200 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 1 | M18C | | post-medieval |
| 200 | glass | vessel | 1 | 2 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| 200 | ceramic | tile | 1 | 55 | 18C+ | | post-medieval |
| 203 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 7 | | | Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age |
| 300 | glass | vessel | 1 | 14 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| 300 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 14 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| 300 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 1 | M18C | 20C | modern |
| 400 | ceramic | pipe | 5 | 12 | | | post-medieval |
| 400 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 8 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-------------|---|----|------|------|---------------|
| 500 | ceramic | pipe | 1 | 1 | | | post-medieval |
| 500 | glass | vessel | 1 | 11 | | 20C | modern |
| 500 | flint | core | 1 | 14 | | | Mesolithic |
| 600 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 12 | L17C | 18C | post-medieval |
| 700 | ceramic | brick | 1 | 52 | 18C | 20C | modern |
| 700 | glass | vessel | 2 | 24 | 19C | 20C | modern |
| 700 | ceramic | pipe | 2 | 4 | | | post-medieval |
| 700 | stone | ?pot-boiler | 1 | 32 | | | undated |
| 800 | flint | flake | 1 | 1 | | | prehistoric |
| 800 | ceramic | pipe | 1 | 1 | | | post-medieval |
| 800 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 56 | L18C | 20C | modern |
| 900 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 3 | | L18C | post-medieval |
| 900 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 2 | 18C | | post-medieval |
| 900 | ceramic | pot | 1 | 15 | E18C | | post-medieval |

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.3 Environmental analysis by Elizabeth Pearson

No environmental samples were taken, although a small quantity of hand-collected material included one fragment of indeterminate animal bone (21g) and one fragment of oyster shell (6g). No further work was carried out on this material.

6 Synthesis

The ditch identified within Trench 2 close to the south-eastern border of the site is considered to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, based on the sherd of pottery recovered within the fill. This piece of pottery is considered unlikely to be residual as it is of a particularly fragile fabric. The three features in Trenches 4 and 5 may be broadly contemporary, as their fills were similar and they were sealed by colluvial and subsoil layers, although no dating evidence was recovered. These were all within the southern half of the field, widely spaced and at a low density. The sloping topography of the site suggests that this is the most likely place for activity. The full extent of the features wasn't identified, apart from the pit in Trench 5. They were located at a depth of between 0.45 and 0.60m below the current ground surface.

The exact nature of the prehistoric activity identified here remains largely indeterminate, although it does not appear to be extensive or intensive. It may extend, or have its focus, outside of the site, probably to the south. The geophysical survey suggested a rectilinear enclosure, of which the ditch identified in Trench 2 would comprise the western arm. However no features were identified within Trench 1 adjacent to correspond with the geophysical anomaly, nor was the linear anomaly in the area of Trench 3 present. It is likely that these latter anomalies were variations in the natural substrate. None of the geophysical point anomalies were found to be of archaeological origin. They may relate to tree root bowls from the orchard which occupied the southern part of the site in the early/mid 19th century.

The two worked flints were recovered from the topsoil, so were residual, and unrelated to stratified deposits. Only one could be closely dated, an exhausted single platform bladelet core from the Mesolithic.

The hinterland of Chipping Campden throughout the medieval period is likely to have consisted of agricultural fields, as indicated by the presence of ridge and furrow at various points around the town. Ridge and furrow was also identified on the geophysical survey of the development site although this was not confirmed during the evaluation.

7 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at The Leasow, Dyers Lane, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire on behalf of Brodie Manning Design and Development Consultancy (centred on NGR SP 146 390).

Nine trenches were excavated across the site. A ditch identified close to the south-eastern edge is considered to be of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, based on the sherd of pottery recovered within the fill. This piece of pottery is considered unlikely to be residual as it is of a particularly fragile fabric. Three further pit and ditch features may be broadly contemporary, as their fills were similar, although no dating evidence was recovered. These were all within the southern half of the field, widely spaced and at a low density. They lay at a depth of between 0.45 and 0.60m below the current ground surface.

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8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project; Wendy Hopkins (Brodie Manning Design and Development Consultancy), and Charles Parry (Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council).

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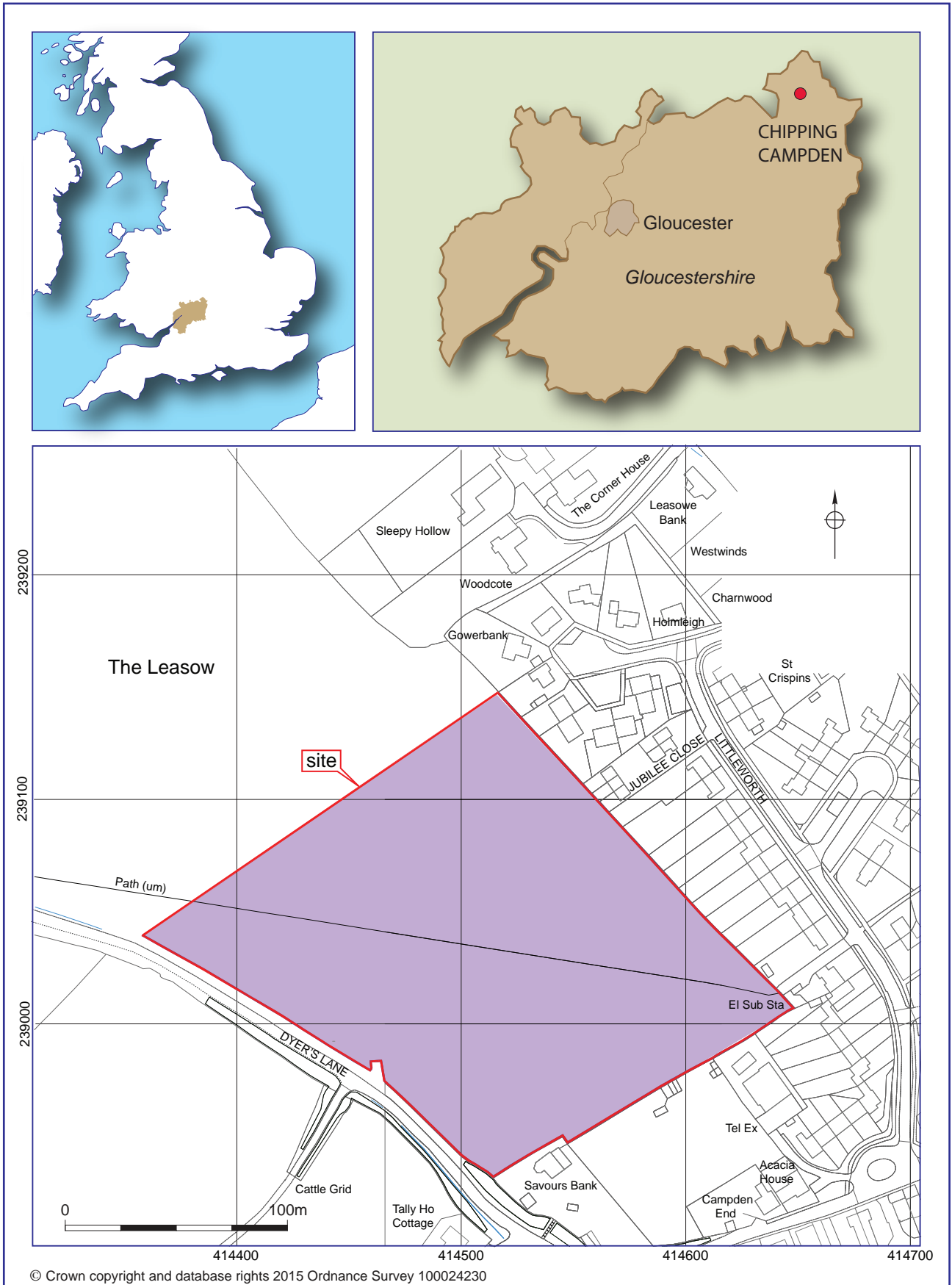
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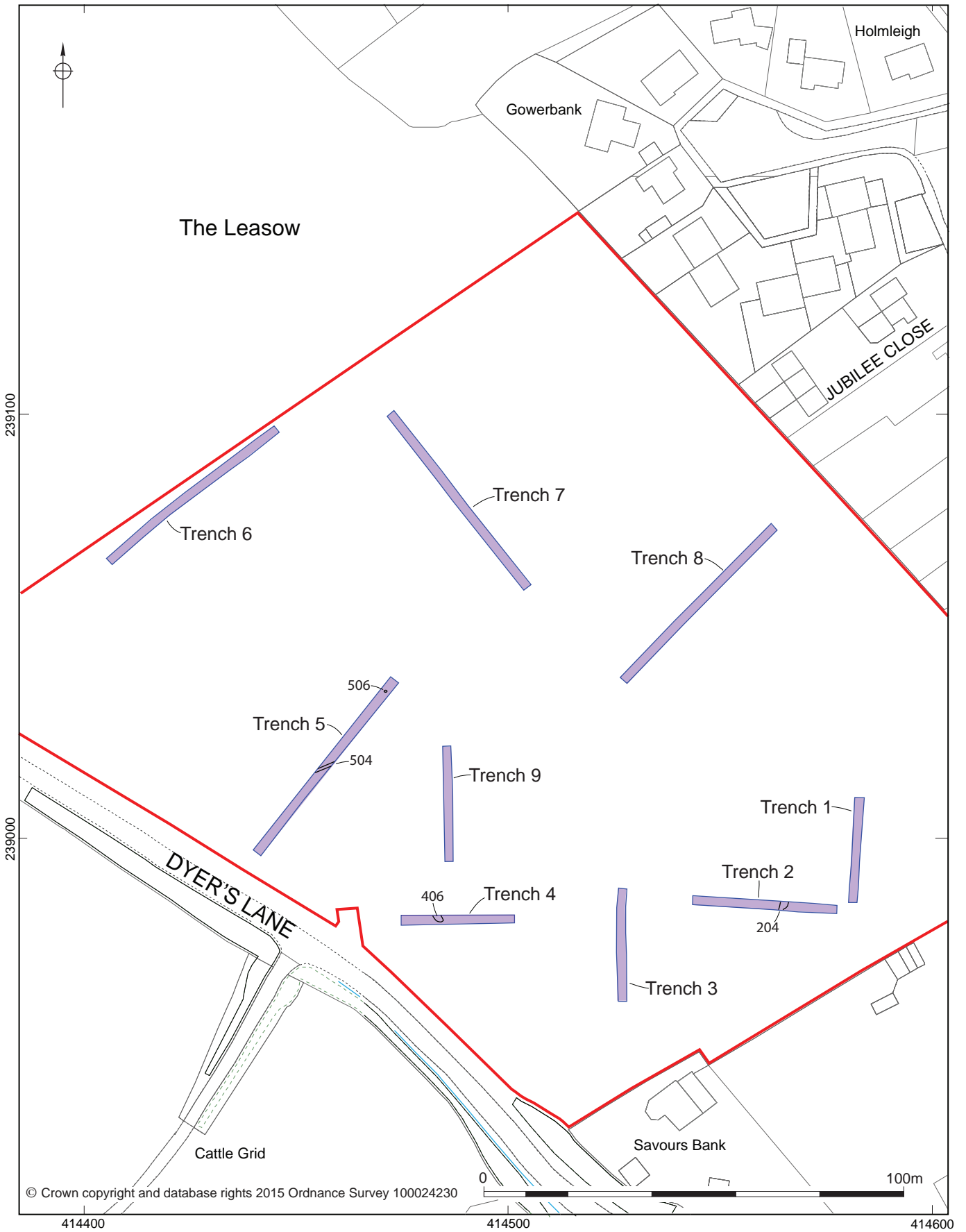
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Figures



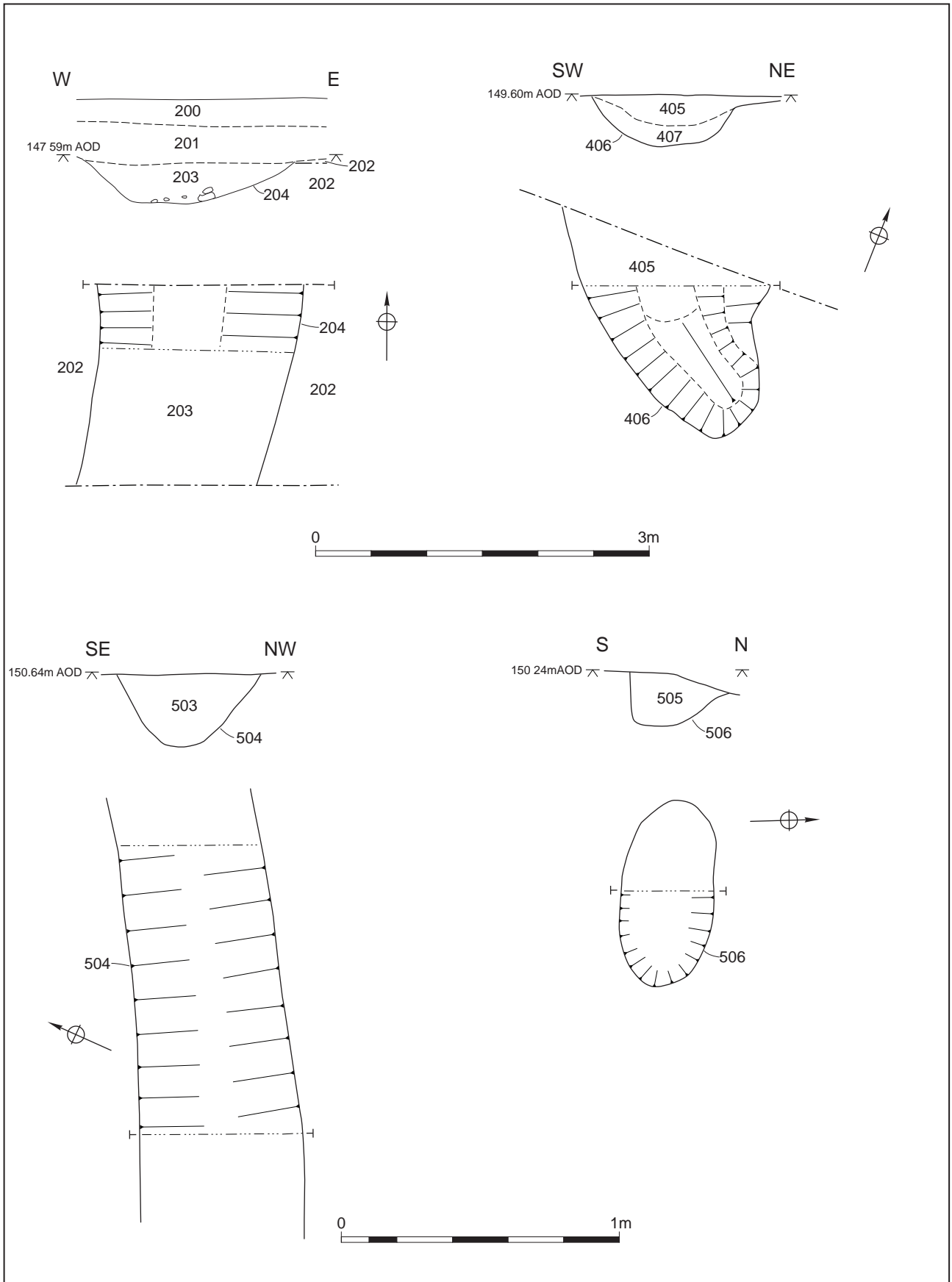
Location of the site

Figure 1



Trench location plan

Figure 2



Feature plans and sections

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1 The natural substrate in Trench 6, looking south-west; 2x 1m scales



Plate 2 Ditch [204] in Trench 2, looking north; 1m scale



Plate 3 Linear [504] in Trench 5, looking south-west; 0.50m scale



Plate 4 Pit [506] in Trench 5, looking west; 0.50m scale



Plate 5 Possible ditch terminus [406] in Trench 4, looking north; 1m scale

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Main deposit descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.65m

Orientation: N-S

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|--|---|
| 100 | Topsoil | Mid greyish brown silty clay, plough soil. | 0-0.30m |
| 101 | Subsoil | Mid yellow brown sandy clay, subsoil | 0.30-0.60m |
| 102 | Natural | Light yellowish clay with frequent limestone pieces, limestone brash natural | 0.60-0.65m+ |

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: E-W

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|--|---|
| 200 | Topsoil | Mid greyish brown silty clay, plough soil. | 0-0.30m |
| 201 | Subsoil | Mid yellow brown sandy clay, subsoil | 0.30-0.60m |
| 202 | Natural | Light yellowish clay with frequent limestone pieces, limestone brash natural | 0.60-0.70m+ |
| 203 | Fill | Mid reddish brown sandy clay fill of 204 | 0.60-0.97m |
| 204 | Ditch | E-W aligned ditch cut, possibly prehistoric boundary ditch | 0.60-0.97m |

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: N-S

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|--|---|
| 300 | Topsoil | Mid greyish brown silty clay, plough soil. | 0.0-0.25m |
| 301 | Subsoil | Mid yellow brown sandy clay, subsoil | 0.25-0.55m |
| 302 | Natural | Light yellowish clay with frequent limestone pieces, limestone brash natural | 0.45-0.55m+ |

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.75m

Orientation: E-W

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|---------------------|--|---|
| 400 | Topsoil | Mid greyish brown silty clay, plough soil. | 0.0-0.25m |
| 401 | Subsoil / colluvium | Light orangey brown silty clay, possible subsoil or colluvium | 0.25-0.45m |
| 402 | Subsoil / colluvium | Mid brownish orange clay possible subsoil or colluvium deposit | 0.45-0.55m |
| 403 | Subsoil / colluvium | Mid greyish brown silty clay, possible subsoil or colluvium | 0.55-0.73m |
| 404 | Natural | Light yellowish clay with frequent limestone pieces, limestone brash natural | 0.62-0.75m+ |
| 405 | Fill | Mid red brown clay silt fill of 406, above 407 | 0.73-1.01m |
| 406 | Ditch | E-W aligned possible ditch terminus | 0.73-1.01m |
| 407 | Fill | Mid yellow brown clay, fill of 406, below 405 | 0.73-1.01m |

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.90m

Orientation: N-S

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|---|---|
| 500 | Topsoil | Mid greyish brown silty clay, plough soil. | 0.0-0.41m |
| 501 | Subsoil | Firm mid orangey brown sandy clay, subsoil | 0.41-0.85m |
| 502 | Natural | Compact mid orange yellow clay with occasional limestone brash, natural | 0.85-0.90m+ |
| 503 | Fill | Firm mid brownish yellow sandy clay fill of 504 | 0.85-1.12m |
| 504 | Ditch | NE-SW aligned small drainage ditch | 0.85-1.12m |
| 505 | Pit | Firm dark grey black sandy clay fill of 506 | 0.85-1.04m |
| 506 | Pit | Small oval pit | 0.85-1.04m |

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.10m

Orientation: NE-SW

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|---------------------|---|---|
| 600 | Topsoil | Mid greyish brown silty clay, plough soil. | 0-0.29m |
| 601 | Subsoil / colluvium | Mid orangey brown silty clay, subsoil or possible colluvium | 0.29-0.55m |
| 602 | Subsoil / colluvium | Dark greyish orange clay, possible subsoil or colluvium deposit | 0.55-1.10m |
| 603 | Glacial scar | Dark greyish orange clay fill of 604 | 1.10-1.30m |
| 604 | Glacial scar | Probable glacial scar | 1.10-1.30m |
| 605 | Natural | Light yellowish orange clay, with some limestone banding, natural | 1.10m+ |

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.95m

Orientation: NW-SE

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|--|---|
| 700 | Topsoil | Mid greyish brown silty clay, plough soil. | 0-0.25m |
| 701 | Subsoil | Mid yellowish brown silty clay, subsoil | 0.25-0.65m |
| 702 | Natural | Mid greyish yellow clay, natural | 0.65-0.95m+ |

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.85m

Orientation: NE-SW

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|--|---|
| 800 | Topsoil | Mid greyish brown silty clay, plough soil. | 0-0.25m |
| 801 | Subsoil | Mid yellowish brown silty clay, subsoil | 0.25-0.55m |
| 802 | Natural | Mid brownish orange clay, natural | 0.55-0.85m+ |

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.56-1.30m

Orientation: N-S

| Context | Classification | Description | Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits |
|---------|----------------|--|---|
| 900 | Topsoil | Mid greyish brown silty clay, plough soil. | 0-0.22m |
| 901 | Subsoil | Mid greyish yellow silty clay, subsoil | 0.20-0.45m |
| 902 | Colluvium | Mid to dark grey brown clay silt, possible colluvium deposit | 0.45-0.71m |
| 903 | Natural | Compact yellow orange clay, natural | 0.71-1.33m |
| 904 | Natural | Limestone brash and yellow clay natural | 0.56-1.33m+ |

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (WA project number P4484)

The archive consists of:

- 9 Context records AS1
- 2 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic record AS3
- 77 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 3 Scale drawings
- 9 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Corinium Museum
Park Street
Cirencester
Gloucestershire GL7 2BX

Tel: (01285) 655611
