

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION
OF LAND SOUTH OF
FOSSEWAY AVENUE,
MORETON-IN-MARSH,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE



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Archaeological evaluation on the land south of Fossey Avenue, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

Jonathan Webster

With a contribution by Dennis Williams

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the land south of Fossey Avenue, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire (NGR SP 2042 3170). It was undertaken at the request of Arthur Amos Associates for their client Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd, who intend to construct a foodstore with associated car parking and landscaping, for which a planning application is in preparation.

The site lies to the south of the town of Moreton in Marsh close to an area in which prehistoric and Romano-British settlement is known from a complex of cropmarks. The Romano-British Fossey Avenue forms the western edge of the site. A penannular ditch and series of linear features has been identified as cropmarks on an aerial photograph within the site. A desk based assessment of the site was carried out prior to the evaluation and a geophysical survey in which a number of anomalies were identified.

Ten trenches were excavated across the site and located to investigate geophysical anomalies and cropmarks as well as to create an even distribution over the proposed development area. The investigations revealed that the natural substrate/archaeological horizon was relatively shallow and few features of archaeological significance were present. A very shallow feature in the location of the penannular cropmark was present, from which nineteenth century pottery was recovered. It is, however, possible that this material was intrusive and the feature may represent the base of a prehistoric or Romano-British ditch.

A single undated east/west aligned gully was also in the southern half of the site that is believed to be associated with drainage as a large number of later post-medieval and modern drainage ditches were noted crossing the field which account in part for the linear cropmarks. A modern pit and geo-technical exploration trench were also recorded. Other geophysical anomalies were found to be a result of variations in the natural substrate. No features or artefacts relating to the Roman road were recorded.

It is concluded that the site is of low archaeological significance, as archaeological features have been heavily truncated and destroyed by the plough, or they were never present.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the land south of Fossey Avenue, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire (NGR SP 2042 3170). It was undertaken at the request of Arthur Amos Associates for their client Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd, who intend to construct a foodstore with associated car parking and landscaping for which a planning application is in preparation. Correspondence with Charles Parry (by email dated 12.12.12) established that a planning application for this development should be accompanied by a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. The first two exercises were carried out prior to evaluation. The desk-based assessment (Cornah and Rogers 2013) identified a moderate to high potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the site principally due to the record of a crop mark (HER12655) which lies partially within the site and the proximity of the Roman Fosse way (HER 6491) which forms the western boundary of the site. The geophysical survey comprised detailed magnetic survey which was carried out in January 2013. This identified a number of anomalies the majority of which were tested during the evaluation. .

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009).

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation are:

- 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 undertaken by Jonathan Webster, BA (Hons), who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2009 and has been practising archaeology since 2001. The finds analysis was undertaken by Dennis Williams, MInstP CPhys BSc MA PhD, who has been in professional archaeology since 2006 when he joined WA. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers, BA (Hons) MSc. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt, MIfA BSc (Hons).

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing the desk based assessment (Cornah and Rogers 2013) was consulted.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2012).

Fieldwork was undertaken between the 25th and 28th March 2013. The site reference number and site code is P3723.

Ten trenches, one 50m X 1.80m and the remainder 25m X 1.80m were excavated over the site area of 2.7ha, representing a sample of 2%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. The trenches were placed to investigate a combination of geophysical anomalies and historic crop marks within the area of investigation along with to create an even distribution over the proposed development area. Trench 1 was located across three features (two linear and one pit), trench 2 was placed over two pits like features. Trench 3 was placed in a blank area whilst trench 4 was

located over a positive anomaly. Trenches 5 and 6 were placed over possible linear features whilst trench 7 was put across a pennanular crop mark identified on an aerial photograph of the site. Trench 8 and 10 were placed over possible pit like features whilst trench 9 was located over an unknown geophysical anomaly.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, 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 Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

3.4 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.

3.5 Artefact methodology

3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy

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

3.6 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 following is summarised from the desk-based assessment of the site (Cornah and Rogers, 2013).

The site is located to the immediate east of the Fosseway (A429) at the southern boundary of Moreton-in-Marsh, it is limited to the south by a track and hedgerow and to the east by arable fields and a railway. The site is a roughly flat arable field that lies at a height of c.127m AOD (Above ordnance datum). The drift geology is recorded as glacial sands and gravels of the Wolford Heath Member dating to the Quaternary overlying Lower Jurassic shales, mudstones and limestones of the Charmouth Mudstone formation (BGS 2013).

The area of investigation lies within a fairly complex landscape of crop marks and known archaeological sites and itself contains an undated pennanular ring ditch (HER 12655) in the north of the site (investigated by trench 7). Approximately 130m to the southeast and outside the current investigation a second slightly smaller pennanular ditch has also been noted and it is thought at present that these ring ditches are the remains of either Iron Age/Roman round houses or earlier Bronze Age round barrows.

Further to the southeast (500m from the current area of investigation) a group of Iron Age/Roman rectilinear enclosures, field system and a trackway (HER 2742) have been identified from crop marks. Measuring 234m in length by 78m in width the site is orientated roughly north to south and has a number of overlapping individual and conjoining enclosures and linear ditches that suggest that the site was multi-phased. In the centre of the complex there is an arrangement of seven ring ditches (HER 38897) and eleven small curvilinear enclosures (HER 38898) that appear to form the focus of the settlement.

The western limit of the site is bounded by the current A429 that traces the line of the Fosse Way (HER 6491) one of the major 'trunk' roads of Roman Britain in linked Exeter (*Isca Dumnorium*) to

Lincoln (*Linda Colonia*) via the major civic centres such as Bath (*Aquae Sulis*) and Cirencester (*Corinium Dondubinum*) and more locally Dorn, a small Romano-British town that lies 2km to the north of the present area of investigation. Thought to have been built by the Roman army in the first decades of the 'occupation' it is believed to have acted as the northwest boundary of the empire in these early years. Pottery from this early period have been noted at Tinkers Close, 150m to the north of the site and was recovered during evaluation (Oakey 2000).

The medieval settlement of Moreton-in-Marsh is first recorded in 714AD as *Moretun* (HER 15388) and is believed to have been laid out during the 13th century as a series of Burgage plots set at right angles to the Fosse Way with a central market place that was granted in 1226 and again later in 1288 (Douthwaite and Devine 1998). The area of investigation is located to the south of this 'historic core' and lies within a known landscape of ridge and furrow that has been noted to the northwest at Fosseway Farm (HER 42908) and to the immediate west under the new community hospital (HER 34199). Strip fields were also noted at Tinkers Close (HER 15389) and potentially represent a wider outlying field system (Oakey 2000).

Although the town of Moreton grew throughout the post-medieval period and into the modern day little of note appears to have happened in relation to the site, the only point of note being a former east/west boundary that is seen to split the field in two in 1821 has been removed by 1881.

4.2 Current land-use

At the time that the evaluation was undertaken the field had been ploughed during the harvesting of sugar beet and then left to fallow in preparation of being seeded in April.

5 Structural analysis

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

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural substrate comprised a combination of silt rich clays and poorly sorted gravels of glacial origin along with a number of irregular shaped pit like features which, upon excavation, comprised well-sorted fine grained sterile silts devoid of finds and probably the result of rapid infilling by loessic sediments. These features are believed to have originated when objects within the gravels such as ice blocks or larger inclusions were removed to create a void and then wind blown sediments filled the voids.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Undated deposits

Trench 3 recorded a single east/west aligned gully like feature [305] that was 0.43m wide and survived to a depth of 0.08m with shallow sides dropping down onto a slightly concaved base (Plate 1). It is thought that this feature is probably the heavily truncated remains of a drainage/boundary gully but unfortunately due to the limited surviving nature of it no datable evidence was recovered and no provisional date can be ascribed. The fill itself appeared to have been deposited through natural processes that suggested that the feature had standing water present along its base for periods at a time. No evidence was noted to suggest that this feature had been cleaned or maintained although as stated above this conclusion is of limited value given the highly truncated nature of the feature.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval deposits

A shallow (0.03m deep) gully [705] 0.31m in width was noted in the north of trench 7 (Plate 2) orientated east/west and is known from crop mark evidence to be associated with a pennanular ring ditch (HER 12655). Containing a single fill 704 that was a silt rich clay that appears to have been derived from a period of stagnant water that deposit contained a single piece of post-medieval pottery, however it is thought that given the very shallow nature of the gully that the

pottery recorded was the result of redeposition via plough action and is not a true reflection of the potential antiquity of feature.

Stone lined field drains (Plate 3) were noted in trenches 1-4, 6 and 8. These appear to have had two phases of construction with orientation being both north/south, east/west and northeast/southwest, northwest/southeast. In addition a pit [107] that measured at least 1.70m in diameter was present in trench 1 with steep concave sides dropping down onto a concave base 0.25m in depth.

5.1.4 Phase 4: Modern deposits

A modern geotechnical investigation pit [605] was recorded in trench 6 and is known to have been excavated in 2012 to a depth of 3.60m before being infilled with the excavated material with light yellow gravels being noted up to the surface.

5.2 Artefact analysis- Dennis Williams (pers comm)

The very small assemblage from this evaluation included two sherds of miscellaneous post-medieval pottery (fabric 100). Context 704 yielded an earthenware jar rim, glazed blue and white, which was probably 19th century in date. An undiagnostic body sherd of a brown-glazed red ware, found in context 706, was likely to be 17th-18th century, although a late medieval production date could not be ruled out. Other finds were confined to single fragments of roofing slate and mass-produced, green vessel glass, recovered from context 106 and both probably 19th-20th century in date.

6 Synthesis

The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that features identified from geophysical survey and crop marks on aerial photographs do not, on the whole, represent features of archaeological significance. It is clear that the site has, in the past, been subject to deeper ploughing than at present, due to the presence of a buffer of formerly ploughed 'sub-soil' and it is possible that archaeologically significant features have been truncated from the site. In particular, gully feature [705] which relates to penannular crop mark (HER 12655) is possibly the base of a prehistoric or Roman feature which has been almost completely truncated in which case the 19th Century pottery recovered from within it may have been pulled in by the plough.

Although little can be said on the interpretation of this feature given the very limited surviving remains it was felt that the base of the ditch was more indicative of a drip gully associated with a round house as opposed to the ditch of a barrow although no evidence can be put forward to confirm or deny this hypothesis at present.

To the south of this an undated gully [305] aligned east/west was noted in trench 3. Although different in construction to the later post-medieval stone lined field drains it is thought at present that this feature was probably used for drainage as opposed to a boundary. The 1821 inclosure map shows that this field was formerly divided into at least two but this division is located roughly 20m to the north of this feature, it could be argued that this field had been previously segmented into narrow plots of land typical of medieval farming practices and seen to the north at Tinkers Close (Oahey 2000) but the lack of other similar boundaries noted in the other evaluation trenches would negate this hypothesis.

The function of pit [107] is not clear. It is unlikely to have been for gravel extraction given the poor nature of the gravels and the shallowness of the feature. Likewise the fill was not a typical refuse fill and it is clear that this feature was not used for the dumping of waste materials. It is possible that a post or other structural feature was present at this location and was dug out of the ground but unfortunately this hypothesis cannot be proven.

Despite the site lying adjacent to one of the major trunk roads of the Roman period (HER 6491) and known Romano-British activity being present in the area no features or artefacts of this date were noted during the course of the investigations.

Little activity appears to have occurred within the site apart from farming practices up until the present day and the majority of features that were noted were of either post-medieval or modern date and associated with the drainage of the field, which whilst lying upon glacial gravels does have a high silt and clay content which reduces its drainage considerably.

7 Significance

7.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

Crop mark evidence and excavation of other sites in the immediate area show that this landscape was heavily exploited during the Bronze Age through to the Romano-British period although less so after, and as such it is note worthy that this site appears to be relatively void of such activity. Investigation of pennanular crop mark (HER 12655) revealed that it had been heavily truncated by historic ploughing (although it was also noted that the ongoing ploughing was not as deep) and only survived to a depth of 0.03m. As such it is unlikely that more ephemeral features and surfaces have survived and this apparent lack of activity may be the result of later farming practices as opposed to a true reflection of the landscapes use over time.

7.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

As stated above this site lies within a known complex landscape of mainly Prehistoric and Roman features, although later Romano-British and medieval activity is also known. The evaluation has demonstrated that either the site was not intensively used during this period or that historic ploughing has been undertaken to such a depth that many of these features have been removed in their entirety. Therefore this site must be regarded as of low archaeological significance in the overall landscape and is unlikely to be able to provide much new information and any that it is able to put forward is likely to be incomplete and fragmentary.

7.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The top of the natural substrate/archaeological horizon was revealed as being fairly shallow averaging out as between 0.45m-0.50m below the present ground surface and as such is well within the bounds of ploughing techniques and has suffered as a consequence. Despite this a small number of archaeological features were recorded dispersed across the site with no single area or areas being noted as being a focus of activity.

8 The impact of the development

8.1 Impacts during construction

Due to truncation and the shallow interface with natural deposits, any surviving features will be vulnerable to the impact of building foundation slots, drainage and storage tanks and landscaping associated with the development. However due to the very fragmentary survival of features it is unlikely that valuable archaeological information will be lost.

8.2 Impacts on sustainability

The NPPF emphasises the importance of sustainability (DCLG 2012, section 131).

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality.
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

9 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.

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It is concluded that the site is of low archaeological significance, as archaeological features have been heavily truncated and destroyed by the plough, or they were never present.

10 Acknowledgements

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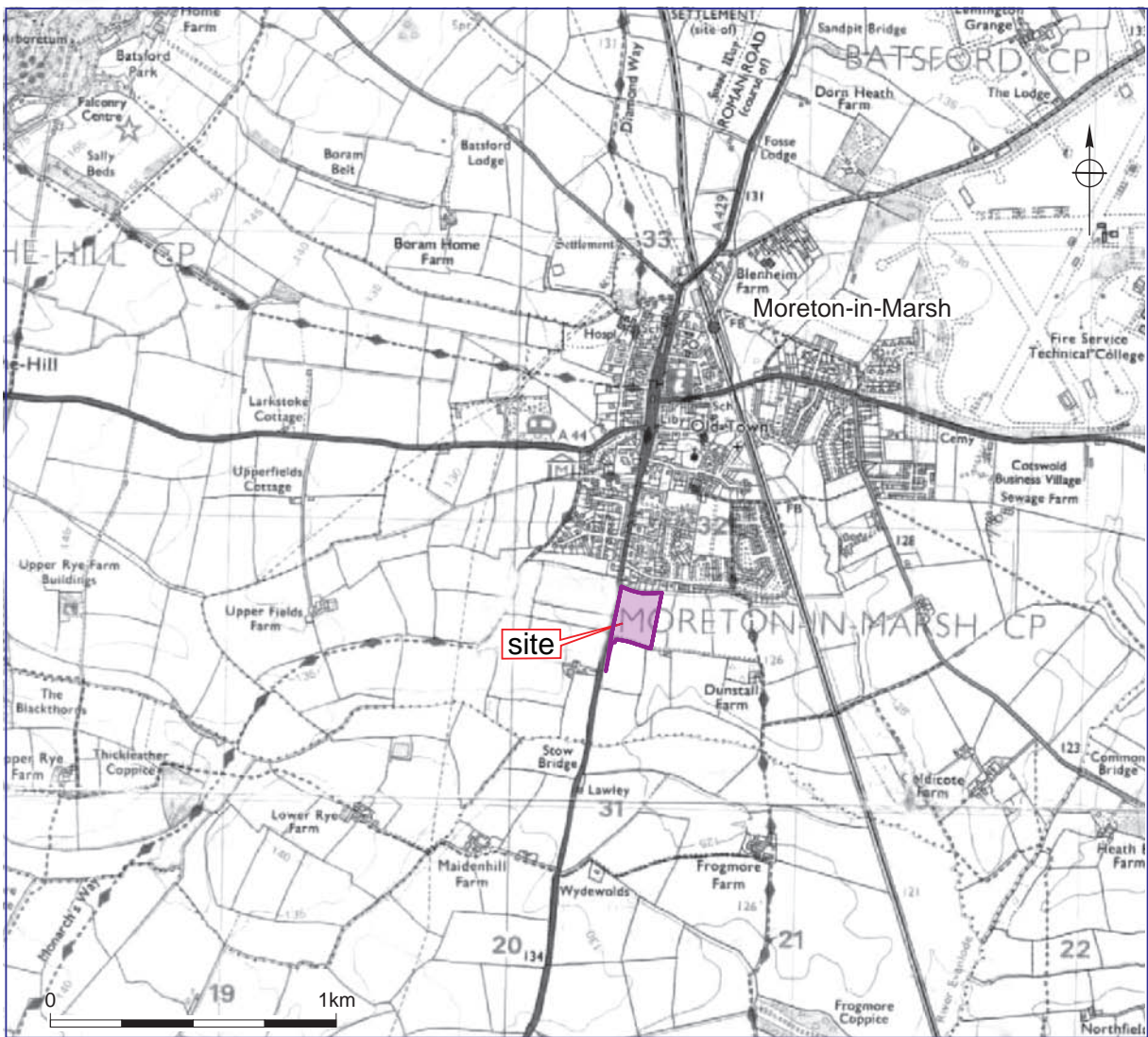
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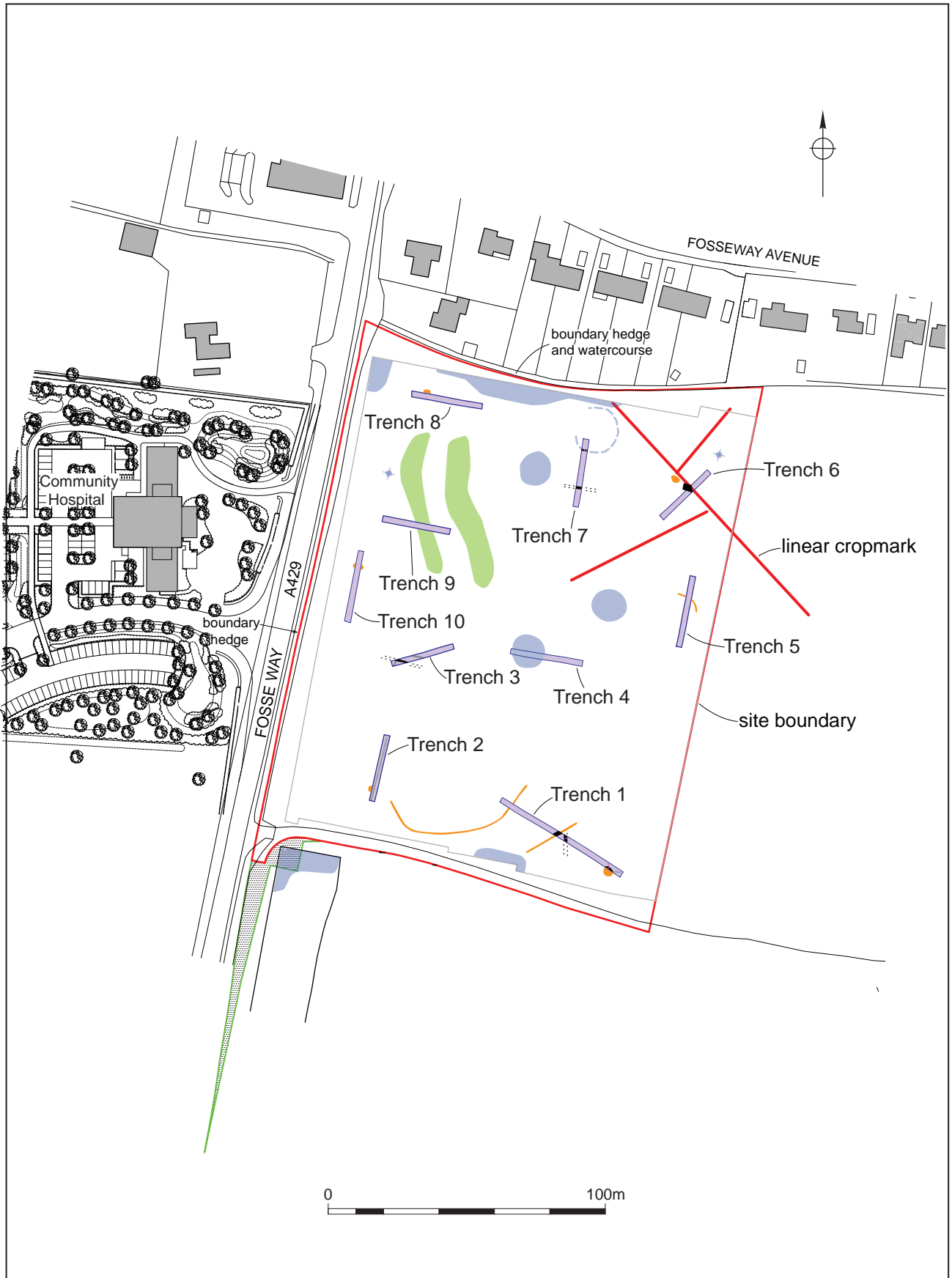
Figures



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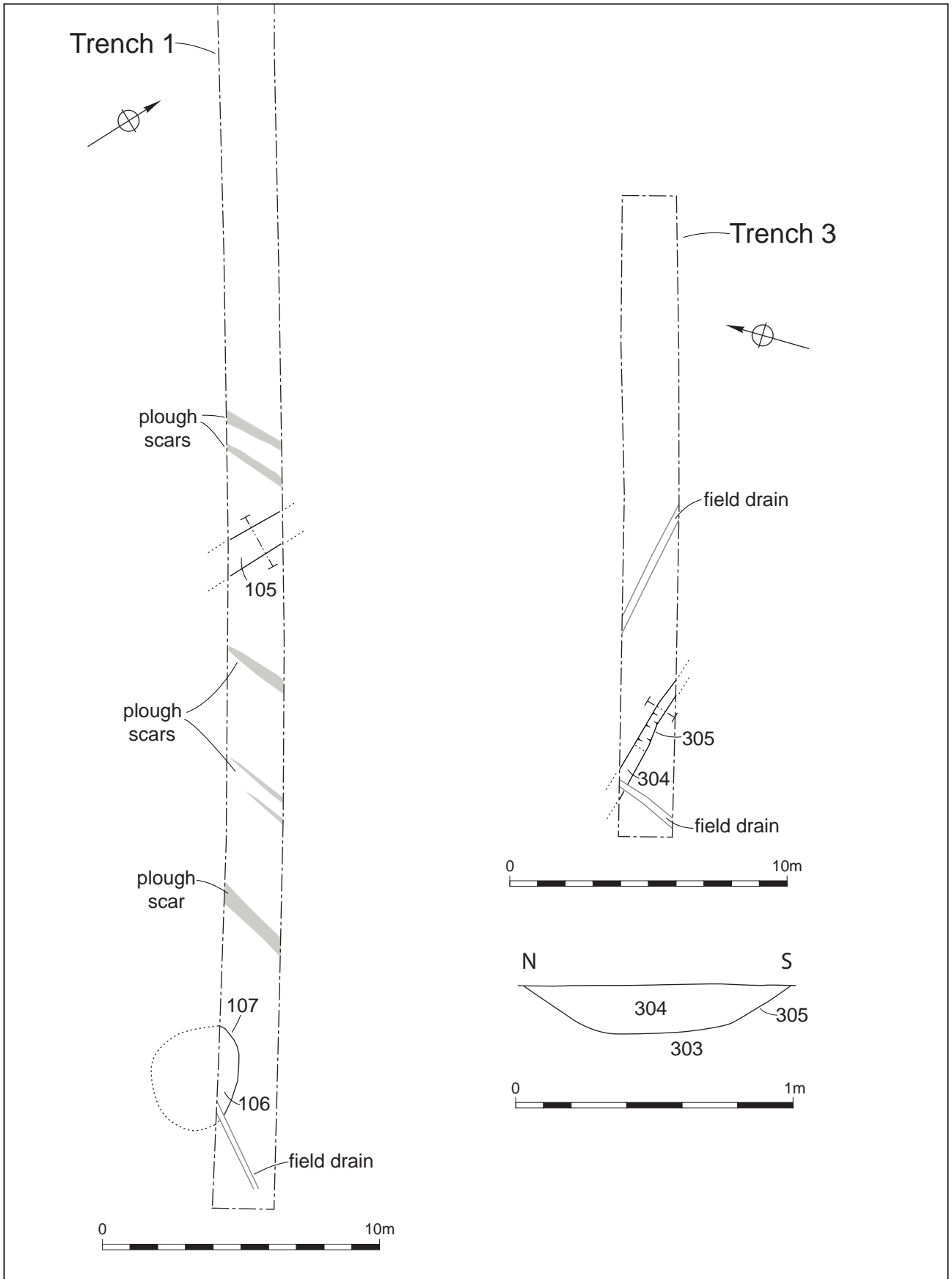
Location of the site

Figure 1



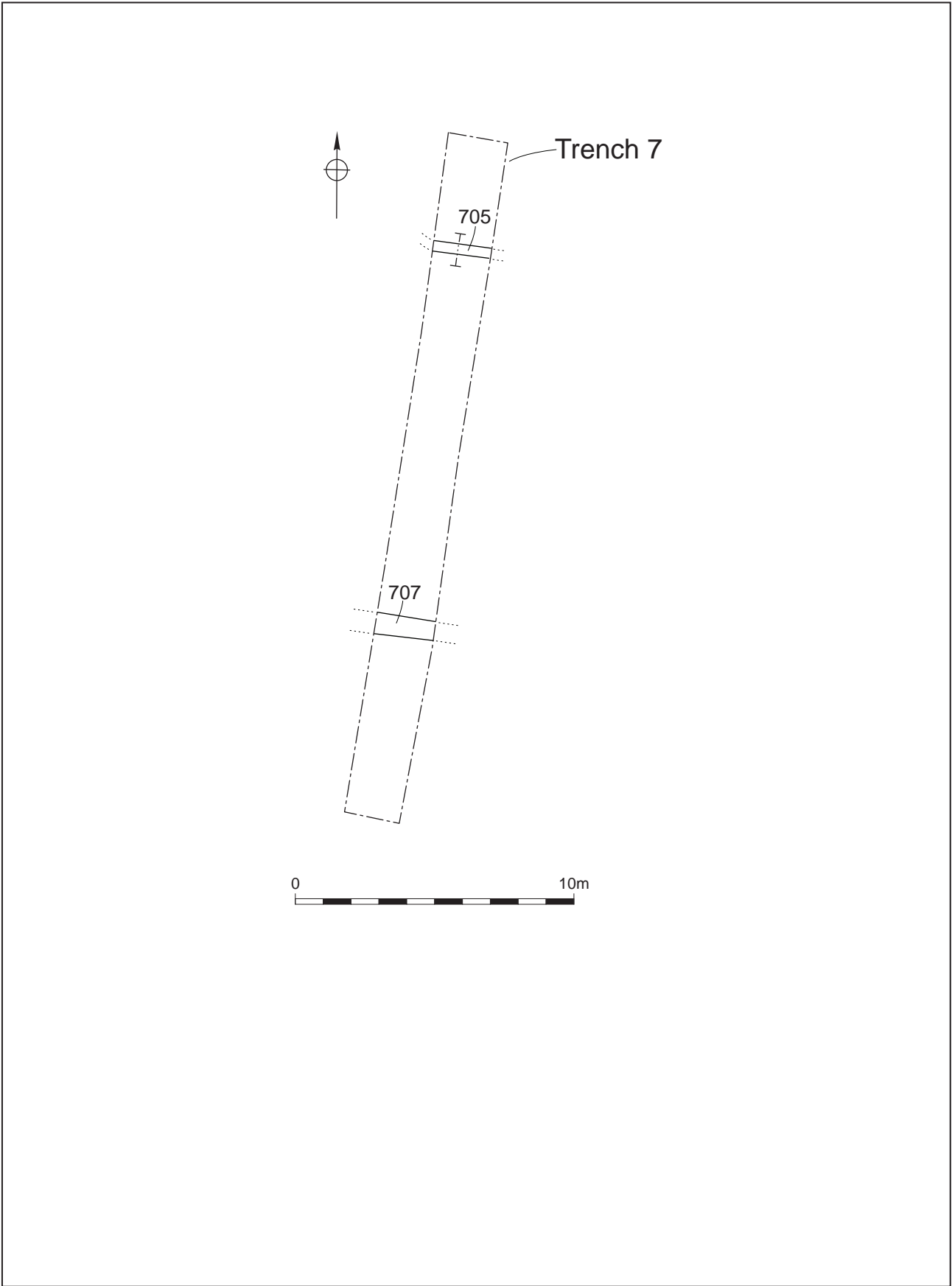
Location of trenches and geophysical anomalies

Figure 2



Trenches 1 and 3: plans and section

Figure 3



Trench 7: plan

Figure 4

Plates



Plate 1: West facing section through undated gully [305], looking west (Scale 0.3m)



Plate 2: East facing section through penannular gully [705], looking west (Scale 0.3m)



Plate 3: Example of post-medieval stone lined field drains. Trench 8, looking northeast (Scale 1m)

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 50m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: Northwest/southeast

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
101	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly sorted and angular to rounded	0.00-0.39m
102	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.40-0.44m
103	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.45m+
104	Fill of [105]	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays of loose compaction with large angular limestone slabs and voids throughout	0.39-0.67m
[105]	Linear field drain	0.25m wide southwest/northeast aligned linear with vertical sides and flat base.	0.39-0.67m
106	Fill of [107]	Mid brownish grey silt rich clay with occasional poorly sorted gravels sub-rounded to angular.	0.39m-0.64m
[107]	Sub-rounded pit	Rounded pit like feature at least 1.70m in diameter with steep concaved sides dropping imperceptibly onto a concaved base	0.39-0.64m

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.37m

Orientation: North/south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
201	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly sorted and angular to rounded	0.00-0.28m
202	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.29-0.36m
203	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.37m+
204	Fill of [205]	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays of loose compaction with large angular limestone slabs and voids throughout	0.29-0.37m+
[105]	Linear field drain	0.35m wide south/north aligned linear with vertical sides. Feature not excavated to base.	0.29-0.37m+

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.47m

Orientation: Northeast/southwest

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
301	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly sorted and angular to rounded	0.00-0.32m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
302	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.33-0.46m
303	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.47m+
304	Fill of [305]	Light orange grey silt rich clays with occasional charcoal and manganese flecks throughout and very occasional gravels poorly sorted and rounded to angular.	0.46-0.0.54m
[305]	Linear gully feature	0.43m wide shallow gully with shallow sides dropping onto a slightly concaved base.	0.39-0.67m

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.63m

Orientation: East/west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
401	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly sorted and angular to rounded	0.00-0.32m
402	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.33-0.62m
403	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.63m+

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: North/south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
501	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly sorted and angular to rounded	0.00-0.28m
502	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.29-0.49m
503	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.50m+

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.42m

Orientation: Northeast/southwest

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
601	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly sorted and angular to rounded	0.00-0.32m
602	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.33-0.41m
603	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.42m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
604	Fill of [605]	Fine sands and gravels mix. Firm compaction	0.00-0.42m+
[605]	Modern Geo-tech pit	Square vertical sided pit that descends to an unknown depth. Geo-technical report states that this pit descends 3.60m. Excavated in 2012.	0.00-0.42m+

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.39m

Orientation: North/south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
701	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly sorted and angular to rounded	0.00-0.29m
702	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.30-0.38m
703	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.39m+
704	Fill of [705]	Mid blue/grey silt rich clay, firm compaction with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	0.38-0.0.41m
[705]	Linear gully	0.31m wide east/west aligned gully with a flat base and shallow sides.	0.38-0.41m
706	Fill of [707]	Dark blue/grey silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional charcoal flecks noted throughout.	0.38-0.42m
[707]	Linear gully	0.56m wide east/west aligned gully with	0.38-0.42m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		shallow concaved sides dropping onto a slightly concaved base.	

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.47m

Orientation: East/west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
801	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly sorted and angular to rounded	0.00-0.32m
802	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.33-0.46m
803	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.47m+

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.48m

Orientation: East/west

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
901	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly	0.00-0.31m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		sorted and angular to rounded	
902	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.32-0.47m
903	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.48m+

Trench 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: North/south

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1001	Topsoil/Plough soil	Dark brownish grey silt rich clays loosely compacted and highly disturbed through a combination of root and plough action. Moderate gravels noted throughout poorly sorted and angular to rounded	0.00-0.34m
1002	Subsoil	Light greyish yellow silt rich clays of firm compaction with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.35-0.49m
1003	Natural	Light orange grey silt rich clays and gravel bands mixed. Firm compaction. Gravels are poorly sorted, rounded to angular with occasional manganese flecks throughout.	0.50m+

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: P3723)

The archive consists of:

- 4 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 60 Digital photographs
- 10 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:

Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum
Clarence Street
Cheltenham
Gloucestershire
GL50 3JT

Tel. Cheltenham (01242) 237431
Fax Cheltenham (01242) 262334
