



Draycott in Cam

Archaeological Evaluation



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wessexarchaeology



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Severn Valley and Robert Hitchins Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 39 ha parcel of land located in Draycott, Cam, Gloucestershire, GL11 5DH, centred on NGR 374482 201424.

The evaluation comprised 79 trial trenches (representative of a 2 % sample) targeted on the results of a preceding geophysical survey. Nineteen of the seventy-two excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site, with two discreet concentrations within the central zone.

Archaeological features comprised ditches, gullies, furrows, pits, postholes and burials representing four main periods of activity: Later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval, though several features remain of uncertain date. There was also some evidence of earlier activity in the vicinity as indicated by small quantities of worked flint of prehistoric and Early Neolithic date, found in topsoil and subsoil deposits and residually in later features.

Modern features related to the current agricultural use of the site including ceramic land drains, and recent quarrying activity were also encountered.

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Draycott in Cam Trial Trenching

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Severn Valley and Robert Hitchins Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 39 ha parcel of land located in Draycott, Cam, Gloucestershire, GL11 5DH, centred on NGR 374482 201424 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises up to 1,030 dwellings (or 950 dwellings if a primary school is provided on-site); new access points, vehicular, cycle and pedestrian links; strategic landscaping and green infrastructure including areas of formal and informal open space; other associated works (including demolition of existing buildings), infrastructure and community assets. A scoping request (ref. 2020/0314/EIAS) submitted to Stroud District Council, determined that an Environmental Impact Assessment was required prior to the submission of a planning application for the proposed development.
- 1.1.3 Comments by the County Council's Archaeology Service within the scoping decision notice recommended that a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of the site be undertaken to provide a comprehensive assessment of the potential effects of the development on cultural heritage remains. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2020 (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) identified various possible archaeological features within the site as well as areas that appeared to be devoid of such remains.
- 1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation comprising 79 trial trenches (representing a 2 % sample) was undertaken between 1 March and 18 March 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation that may be required.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located comprised an irregular parcel of land to the north-west of the village of Draycott. The land is bounded by the M5 motorway to the north-west; Everside



Lane to the south-west; the rear gardens of residential properties fronting Draycott Crescent to the south-east; and the A4135, agricultural land, a car dealership and garage, and the yard of a skip hire company to the east. The northern end of the site is bounded by the Bristol and Gloucester Railway.

- 1.3.2 The land within the site was predominantly arable agricultural land. There was a small cluster of outbuildings near the north-eastern edge of the site.
- 1.3.3 Topographically, the site is situated within the Vale of Berkeley, at the foot of the Cotswold hills, and 200 m to the west of the River Cam. The northern half of the site slopes very gently downhill towards the north; ground levels here range between 25.33 m and 28.34 m aOD. The southern half of the site slopes uphill towards Everside Lane along the south-western edge of the site; ground levels in this part of the site range between 28.34m aOD and 45.45 m aOD.
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Late Triassic – Early Jurassic Mudstone of the Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated). There are superficial deposits of Middle/Upper Palaeolithic Cheltenham Sand and Gravel along the south-western edge and the northern half of the site (British Geological Survey 2021). The gravel is probably soliflucted erosion from the Cotswold scarp, whilst the sand appears to be a niveo-aeolian deposit derived from the Main Severn Terrace (Briggs 1975, 333-48; Wessex Archaeology 2015, 2).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: Wessex Archaeology 2020a), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (GHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Desk-based assessment 1998

- 2.2.1 This DBA (GHER 20988) covered most of the proposed development site and found evidence that the site had good potential for faunal remains dating from the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods. The DBA also identified the potential for Romano-British remains as the site lies close to the route of a known Roman road and a possible Roman camp.

Field survey (stone stiles) 2005

- 2.2.2 A survey carried out within the boundary of the site by the Stroud Valleys Project in 2005 (GHER 49762) identified 14 stone stiles, all within the parish of Cam. The aim of the survey was solely for the identification of these assets.

Desk-based assessment 2014

- 2.2.3 This DBA (GHER 47644) was conducted in support of an outline planning application for residential development of up to 88 houses and partially covered the eastern part of the site. The DBA identified the potential for non-designated prehistoric and Romano-British remains in the vicinity of the site.

Revised desk-based assessment 2015

- 2.2.4 This DBA (GHER 48069), submitted as a revision to the 2014 DBA for the same residential development, included the results of a field evaluation conducted within a site adjacent to Box Road in 2011 (GHER 41312). Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation containing medieval and post-medieval pottery was recorded, indicating agricultural activity taking place within this area during these periods.

Desk-based assessment 2020

- 2.2.5 This DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2020a) was undertaken in support of a planning application for the proposed residential redevelopment of the whole site. This study identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.
- 2.2.6 The DBA identified well defined visible earthworks related to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity (field boundaries and ridge and furrow earthworks) across much of the site. It was considered likely that these earthworks may overlie buried archaeological remains of prehistoric and Romano-British date.

Geophysical survey 2020

- 2.2.7 A detailed gradiometer survey of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) identified anomalies of potential archaeological interest. Most notably, there is clear evidence for an extensive system of enclosures, probably a settlement of Iron Age and/or Romano-British date, in the central south-western part of the site. Further, more ephemeral features, mostly representing field system and trackways associated with the settlement are present across much of the southern half of the site.
- 2.2.8 Many of the features identified appear to have been truncated by later agricultural activity. It is possible that further archaeological activity is present on the site but has been heavily plough damaged. Areas of increased magnetic response could be evidence of such features.
- 2.2.9 To the south-west of the enclosure system, there is a broad area of disturbance running alongside Everside Lane: Historic aerial photographs show that this corresponds with an area used for spoil storage during the construction of the M5 motorway (Wessex Archaeology 2020a, Plate AJ 1971 OS.71301 030 detail). The strong magnetic responses in this area have the potential to mask weaker archaeological anomalies related to the adjacent probable Iron Age/Romano-British settlement.

Watching Brief 2020

- 2.2.10 Archaeological monitoring of 16 geotechnical test pits associated with the proposed development of the site produced a small assemblage of prehistoric and Romano-British finds, comprising a Neolithic blade flake and some Late Iron Age/Roman pottery (Wessex Archaeology 2020c).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context*Palaeolithic (970,000–9500 BC)*

- 2.3.1 Middle Palaeolithic faunal remains, possibly dating from the Ipswichian Interglacial (c. 130,000–115,000 BP) were found in a test pit (GHER 6521) immediately to the south-west of the site. The sand and gravel deposits in which these remains were found extends across large parts of the proposed development site.

Neolithic (4000–2400 BC)

- 2.3.2 Two Late Neolithic pits (GHER 5262) were uncovered during evaluation trenching immediately to the south-west of the site in 1961. Further investigation, undertaken in 1987, found that much of the area had been truncated by quarrying, which had subsequently been backfilled with 1960s domestic refuse.

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

- 2.3.3 A Late Iron Age – Early Romano-British settlement (GHER 48697) was identified during a recent evaluation (GHER 48694) at Box Road, 280 m east of the site.

Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 2.3.4 The A38 road, which is located 0.5 km to the north-west of the site, follows the line of the Roman road from *Nervia Glevensium* (Gloucester) to *Portus Abonae* (Sea Mills, Bristol) and significant settlements across the Severn Valley region are known to cluster around these early highways.

- 2.3.5 The nearest known Romano-British settlement (GHER 48697) is situated at Box Road, 280 m to the east of the site. This settlement comprised a series of ditched enclosures, pits and a well-preserved Roman villa complete with hypocaust.

- 2.3.6 The site of a possible Roman camp (GHER 17989), has also been identified from cropmarks to the east of Lanes End Bungalow, 220 m to the north of the site. The area surrounding this possible camp was the target of a fieldwalking survey in 2001, during which a large quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

- 2.3.7 There are no known Anglo-Saxon remains in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 2.3.8 Earthwork remains of a possible medieval settlement (GHER 48860) have been identified 420 m to the south-west of the site. A possible deserted medieval village (GHER 5263 and 5264), also visible as earthworks, has also been identified 0.5 km to the north-west of the site.

- 2.3.9 There is no evidence for medieval occupation within the site. The presence of ridge and furrow earthworks and geophysical anomalies indicative of ploughed out ridge and furrow, show that the site was used as arable land during this period.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)

- 2.3.10 By the 16th century, the wool trade was firmly established in the Cam valley, reflecting the good supply of fast flowing water along the Severn Valley tributaries. Gloucestershire became famous for its fine broadcloths (a woollen clothing type). As a result, a significant concentration of mills was established within Cam. These include the remains of Draycott Mills (GHER 21351), which are situated 15 m to the east of the site, and Middle Mill (GHER 47551), which is located 0.5 km to the south-east of the site.

- 2.3.11 The cloth industry was supported by the local farming community, which is reflected in the concentration of 17th-century farmhouses and agricultural outbuildings that survive in the area. Many represent good examples of the local and regional vernacular and are designated Grade II structures. Woodend Green Farm (NHLE 1090921, GHER 38989), which lies 190 m west of the site, and Draycott Farm (NHLE 1340960, GHER 38622), which is situated 0.5 km east of the site, are both good examples of these.

- 2.3.12 The A4135, which defined part of the site's eastern boundary, follows the line of the Berkeley, Dursley, Wotton, Frocester and Caincross Turnpike Road (GHER 41619), which opened in 1779.

Modern (AD 1800–present day)

- 2.3.13 The 1839 Tithe Map for the Parish of Cam depicts the site as containing several land parcels divided into a series of irregular field strips. Comparison of features recorded on the Tithe Map with the results of the NMP earthworks shows a correlation between boundaries that are still visible on the ground today.
- 2.3.14 The Bristol and Gloucester Railway (GHER 11269), which defines the northern edge of the site, opened in 1844.
- 2.3.15 The most significant change to the landscape in the 20th century, was the construction of the M5 motorway in the late 1960s and early 1970s. During the construction of the M5 motorway, the south-western edge of the site was used as a temporary spoil store. Earth moving operations in this area may have truncated or masked archaeological remains of an adjacent probable Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- 3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) were to:

- Ground truth the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020b);

- determine the age and possible function of the enclosure system within the central south-western part of the site;
- determine if the apparently blank areas of the geophysical survey are indeed devoid of archaeological remains;
- determine if palaeolithic faunal remains are present within the superficial sand and gravel deposits.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI (**Figure 1**).

4.2.2 A total of 72 trial trenches, each measuring 50 m in length and 2 m wide (Trenches 42, 46, 70 & 75 were shorter in length, 15 m, 36 m, 12.7 m & 6.9 m respectively), were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 In consultation with the Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer, Trenches 16, 19, 52, 56, 61, 65 and 67 were not excavated and Trenches 42, 46, 70 and 75 were shortened due to on-site conditions and the discovery of an extensive area of modern quarrying (**Plate 1**).

4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.5 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.7 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.8 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and

heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

- 4.2.9 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

Human remains

- 4.3.2 The cremated human remains were removed under the terms of the Ministry of Justice licence held by Wessex Archaeology (Ref: 21-0050 dated 11 March 2021). The excavation and post-excavation processing and assessment of human remains was in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols and undertaken in line with current guidance documents (eg, McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer prior to implementation.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Nineteen of the seventy-two excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site. Two concentrations of archaeological features and deposits in the central area were identified (**Figure 1**).
- 5.1.2 The uncovered features comprising ditches, gullies, furrows, pits, postholes and burials represent four main periods of activity: Later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval, though several features remain of uncertain date. There is also some evidence of earlier activity in the vicinity as indicated by small quantities of worked flint of general prehistoric date and some more closely dated Early Neolithic material, found in topsoil and subsoil deposits, and residually in later features.
- 5.1.3 Modern features related to the current agricultural use of the site and recent quarrying activity were also encountered.
- 5.1.4 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period, area and trench.

5.1.5 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figures 2, 3 & 4** show all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Wessex Archaeology 2020). **Figures 3 & 4** provide detail of the concentration of features in the central part of the site.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 A similar sequence of deposits was encountered across the site. The natural substrate was encountered at a depth of between 0.31 m and 0.6 m below ground level (BGL) and consisted of silty clays and clays.

5.2.2 The natural substrate was overlain by silt and silty clay subsoil measuring up to 0.35 m in thickness. The subsoil in the lower valley bottom was often thicker than that upslope suggesting colluvial processes have occurred across the site.

5.2.3 Topsoil consisting predominantly of silty loam sealed the subsoil, measuring an average of 0.2 m in thickness.

5.3 Later prehistoric (2200 BC – AD 43)

Trench 40

5.3.1 Cremation grave 4004 was revealed at the western end of Trench 40 (**Figure 3**). Oval in shape, the grave had steep, straight sides, a flat base and measured 0.39 m in length, 0.29 m in width and 0.11 m in depth.

5.3.2 The grave contained mortuary deposit 4006, which consisted of the remains of an un-urned cremation burial, a small ceramic vessel and abundant fuel ash (**Plate 2**). The date of the deposit is inconclusive but is likely to be Mid-Late Bronze Age on the basis of the ceramics (see Section 6).

5.3.3 The grave was cut into the natural substrate 4003 and sealed by subsoil 4002, which was in turn overlain by topsoil 4001.

5.4 Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)

North-Central Area

5.4.1 Trenches 48, 49 and 53 targeted a concentrated area of rectilinear enclosures and discreet features in the north-central part of the site identified by the preceding geophysical survey (**Figures 3 & 4**). Excavation confirmed the presence of a number of Romano-British features, predominantly spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Features included ditches, pits and postholes in Trenches 48, 49 and 53.

Trench 48

5.4.2 Trench 48 targeted a series of broadly northeast/southwest aligned ditches identified by the geophysical survey, and seven ditches were revealed on the ground. Ditches 4805, 4809, 4811, 4813, 4815, 4817 & 4819 all corresponded closely with the results of the geophysical survey.

5.4.3 Intercutting ditches 4811, 4813, 4815 and 4817 formed a single northeast/southwest aligned boundary crossing the centre of the trench, and continuing into Trench 49 to the northeast (**Figures 5 & Plate 3**). Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill of ditches 4811, 4813 and 4817, iron working slag from the fills of ditch 4817, animal bone from ditch 4819 and intrusive post-medieval redware also from ditch 4817.

- 5.4.4 To the south of the intercutting ditches and on the same northeast/southwest alignment, ditch 4809 had moderate, concave sides to a concave base. Measuring 0.10 m in depth the ditch contained clay silt fill 4810.
- 5.4.5 To the north of the intercutting ditches east/west aligned ditch 4805 corresponded with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. Measuring 1.6 m in width, 0.9 m in depth, with steep straight sides and a V-shaped base, the ditch contained three clay rich silty fills 4806, 4807 and 4808 (**Figure 5**).
- 5.4.6 Ditch 4819 was revealed at the northern end of the trench, and corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly (**Figure 3**). It contained silty clay fills 4820 and 4821 from which was recovered a tegula fragment and intrusive post-medieval glass fragments.

Trench 49

- 5.4.7 Trench 49 revealed a northeast/southwest orientated ditch 4904 measuring 2.35 m in width containing silty clay fill 4905. It is likely that it represents the continuation of ditch 4817 in Trench 48 to the southwest but was unexcavated (**Figure 3**).

Trench 53

- 5.4.8 Trench 53 contained a dense concentration of intercutting ditches and pits. In consultation with the Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer, a sample of the archaeological features and deposits were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation. Where the archaeological features were not excavated the upper surface of the feature fills was scanned for finds retrieval.
- 5.4.9 A number of Romano-British features and deposits were identified in Trench 53. These consisted of nine ditches (5313, 5321, 5323, 5325, 5327, 5329, 5333, 5337 & 5339), three ditch termini (5309, 5315 & 5319), and six pits (5304, 5307, 5311, 5317, 5331 & 5335) corresponding closely with the results of the geophysical survey (**Figure 4**).
- 5.4.10 The pits, 5304, 5307, 5311, 5317, 5331 and 5335, were predominantly sub-round or oval in shape, ranged from 0.34 m to 1.23 m in length, and were between 0.06 m to 0.35 m in depth (**Figure 6 & Plate 4**). Late Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fills of pit 5304.
- 5.4.11 The ditches and ditch termini were aligned on two distinct orientations, north-south/east-west (ditches 5309, 5313, 5315, 5329, 5337 & 5339) and northeast-southwest / northwest-southeast (ditches 5319, 5321, 5323, 5325 and 5327). Ditch 5333, an anomaly to these general trends was curvilinear (**Figure 4**). The ditches ranged from 0.35 m to 1.45 m in width, and where excavated, were between 0.13 m to 0.52 m in depth (**Figure 6 & Plate 5**). Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches 5321 and 5333.
- 5.4.12 A number of the features within Trench 53 remain artefactually undated, however given their functional similarity and close geographic proximity to the other dated features, it is likely that they also date to the Romano-British period.

South-Central Area

- 5.4.13 Trenches 62 and 68 targeted a second concentrated area of rectilinear enclosures and discreet features in the south-central part of the site (**Figure 4**). Romano-British features and deposits were revealed in Trenches 62 and 68, and consisted of ditches, pits, postholes and an inhumation burial (**Figure 4**).

Trench 62

- 5.4.14 Trench 62 targeted the north western edge of series of broadly northwest/southeast aligned rectilinear enclosures and associated discreet features in the south-central part of the site identified by the preceding geophysical survey (**Figure 4**).
- 5.4.15 Three ditches 6210, 6212 and 6219, a recut 6204 of ditch 6210, a stone packed posthole 6221 and a possible pit/posthole 6214 were recorded, and correspond closely with the results of the geophysical survey (**Figure 4**). Ditch recut (6204) contained an inhumation burial 6216/6218 cut into its upper fills (**Plate 5**).
- 5.4.16 Ditches 6212 and 6210, recut 6204 and adjacent ditch 6219 were aligned northeast/southwest and correlate well with the geophysical anomalies. Posthole 6221 was not identified by the geophysical survey (**Figure 4**).
- 5.4.17 Ditch 6212 measured in excess of 1.0 m in width and 0.13 m in depth with a wide flat base. The western side of the ditch had been truncated by ditch recut 6204 discussed below. The ditch contained sandy silt loam fill 6213 (**Figure 7**).
- 5.4.18 Ditch 6210 measured in excess of 0.67 m in width, 1.0 m in depth and contained sandy, slightly loamy silty clay fill 6211 from which was recovered Romano-British pottery. Only the lower part of the ditch remained, having been truncated by recut 6204 (**Figure 7 & Plate 6**).
- 5.4.19 Ditch recut 6204 measured 2.3 m wide, 0.76 m in depth with steep concave sides to a 'U'-shaped base. The recut contained a series of sandy silt and sandy clay loam fills (6209, 6208, 6207, 6206 & 6205) from which was recovered Romano-British pottery, animal bone, the shank of a worked bone nib, an iron pen nib, iron working slag, sandstone roofing tile fragments, quern fragments and a whetstone.
- 5.4.20 Cut into fill 6206 of ditch recut 6204 (**Figure 7**), a northeast/southwest aligned grave 6216 was revealed. The grave contained a perinatal/neonate inhumation (6218). On consultation with the Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer and the Wessex Archaeology Senior Osteologist, it was agreed the burial would not be excavated and remains in situ.
- 5.4.21 A possible pit (6214) was cut by the western side of ditch recut 6204, however the full extent of the feature could not be ascertained within the confines of the trench, and hence its function remains unclear (**Figure 7**).
- 5.4.22 Posthole 6221 was revealed at the northern end of the trench and contained stone post packing around a central post pipe (**Plate 7**). No associated postholes were revealed within the evaluation trench.

Trench 68

- 5.4.23 Trench 68 contained a dense concentration of intercutting ditches, pits, gullies, and a posthole. In consultation with the Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer, a sample of the archaeological features and deposits were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation. Where the archaeological features were not excavated the upper surface of the feature fills was scanned for finds retrieval.
- 5.4.24 Twelve ditches (6805, 6810, 6815, 6819, 6821, 6823, 6835, 6839, 6841, 6843, 6845 & 6847), a possible gully (6829), six pits (6808, 6817, 6825, 6827, 6831 & 6937) and a possible posthole (6833) were revealed in Trench 68 corresponding closely with the results of the geophysical survey (**Figure 4 & Plate 8**).

- 5.4.25 The ditches and a gully were aligned on two distinct orientations, east-west (ditches 6819, 6839 & 6847) and northeast-southwest / northwest-southeast (ditches and gully 6805, 6810, 6821, 6823, 6829, 6835, 6841, 6843 & 6845) (**Figure 4**). The ditches ranged from 0.3 m to 3.2 m in width, and between 0.66 m to 0.85 m in depth (**Figure 8**). Gully 6829 measured 0.17 m wide and could potentially be an animal burrow. Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches 6805, 6810, 6817 and 6843. Other artefacts included animal bone, sandstone roof tile fragments, part of a flesh hook, an iron tool and quern fragments from ditch 6805 (**Plate 9**).
- 5.4.26 The pits 6808, 6817, 6825, 6827, 6831 and 6937, were predominantly sub-rounded or oval in shape and ranged from 0.56 m to 1.46 m in diameter, and on average were between 0.29 m to 0.44 m in depth (**Figure 4**). Posthole 6833 was revealed in the eastern half of the trench and measured 0.22m in diameter.
- 5.4.27 A possible Romano-British buried soil horizon (6804) sealed the ditches and pits. It consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay, which contained Romano-British pottery and sandstone roof tile fragments. The buried soil was sealed by subsoil 6802 (also containing Romano-British pottery) which was in turn overlain by topsoil 6801.

Eastern Margins

- 5.4.28 Along the eastern margin of the site, Trench 50 targeted a rectangular enclosure identified by the preceding geophysical survey (**Figure 3**). A Romano-British ditch was revealed corresponding with the northwest side of the enclosure.

Trench 50

- 5.4.29 A northeast/southwest orientated ditch (5004) was revealed in the northern half of Trench 50. Corresponding with the northwest side of a rectangular enclosure identified by the preceding geophysical survey, the ditch measured 1.8 m wide and was 1.25 m deep with steep sloping concave sides. It contained a clay silt fill (5005) from which was recovered a late Romano-British mortarium fragment and part of a small iron reaping hook.

5.5 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 5.5.1 Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow agriculture was revealed in twenty-two trenches (3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, 40, 54, 62 & 79), predominantly in the northern part of the site (**Figures 2, 3 & 4**).
- 5.5.2 The medieval field strips correlate well with the results of the geophysical survey, with the furrows being aligned on two broad orientations, north/south and northeast/southwest. They generally measured up to 2 m wide.

5.6 Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1800)

- 5.6.1 Probable post-medieval field boundaries were identified in Trenches 3, 9, 15, 21, 22, 23 and 46 (**Figures 2, 3 & 4**).

Trench 3

- 5.6.2 A northeast/southwest orientated ditch (304) was revealed in the centre of Trench 3. The ditch measured 1.02 m in width, 0.16 m in depth and contained a silty clay fill (305). Although not revealed by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020), the ditch is likely to be a former subdivision of the surrounding extant field system.

Trench 9

- 5.6.3 North/south aligned ditch 904 was revealed in Trench 9. Corresponding with a linear trend identified by the geophysical survey, the ditch measured 0.64 m in width, 0.15 m in depth, contained a silty clay fill (905) and is likely a former subdivision of the surrounding extant field system.

Trench 15

- 5.6.4 Northwest/southeast aligned ditch 1504 was revealed in the western part of Trench 15. Corresponding with a linear trend identified by the geophysical survey, the ditch measured 0.52 m in width, 0.07 m in depth, contained a silty clay fill (1505) and is likely a former subdivision of the surrounding extant field system.

Trench 21

- 5.6.5 A northeast/southwest orientated ditch 2106 was revealed at the eastern end of Trench 21. The ditch measured 0.87 m in width and 0.15 m in depth, containing a silty clay fill (2107). Although not revealed by the geophysical survey, the ditch is likely a former subdivision of the surrounding extant field system.

Trench 22

- 5.6.6 Northwest/southeast aligned ditch 2204 was revealed at the western end of Trench 22. The ditch measured 0.86 m in width, 0.15 m in depth and contained a silty clay fill (2205). Although not revealed by the geophysical survey, the ditch is likely a former subdivision of the surrounding extant field system.

Trench 23

- 5.6.7 A northwest/southeast aligned ditch terminus 2204 and a northeast/southwest aligned ditch were revealed in Trench 23. Both were not revealed by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and are likely former subdivisions of the surrounding extant field system.

Trench 46

- 5.6.8 A northwest/southeast orientated ditch 4604 was revealed at the eastern end of Trench 46. Corresponding with a linear trend identified by the geophysical survey, the ditch measured 0.45 m in width, 0.17 m in depth, contained a clay silt fill 4605 and is likely a former subdivision of the surrounding extant field system.

5.7 Modern (AD 1800 – present)

- 5.7.1 Modern land drains were encountered in eighteen trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 15, 22, 24, 29, 40, 45, 47, 53, 69, 73, 76 & 77) (**Figures 2, 3 & 4**).

Trench 47

- 5.7.2 This trench targeted a potential rectangular enclosure visible as a geophysical anomaly. However, no archaeological features were encountered in Trench 47, and a modern land drain was recorded suggesting the 'enclosure' represents modern field drainage (**Figure 3**).

Trench 63

- 5.7.3 Although targeting a potential intermittent curving boundary identified by the geophysical survey, no archaeological features were encountered in Trench 63 suggesting the 'boundary' represents a change in the natural geology (**Figure 4**).

- 5.7.4 Modern quarrying was revealed in Trenches 42, 46, 70 and 75 and consisted of an extensive cutting aligned northwest/southeast along the western margin of the site,

measuring in excess of 365 m in length and backfilled with greyish-blue clay (**Figures 3 & 4, Plate 1**).

5.7.5 An infilled modern pond was revealed by Trench 59. Measuring 28 m wide, the pond had been backfilled with a mixture of topsoil and grey-blue clay containing modern building rubble (**Figure 4**).

5.7.6 Modern made ground was revealed in Trenches 1 and 2, interpreted as levelling deposits, they probably relate to recent agricultural use of the area (**Figure 2**).

5.8 Uncertain date

5.8.1 A number of artefactually undated features were identified across the site. Where possible these have been allocated to a period based on their stratigraphic relationships, function or proximity to clusters of dated features. However, a number of features do remain undated, these include postholes and pits in Trenches 10, 13 and 51.

Trench 10

5.8.2 Two postholes, 1004 and 1006, were revealed at the northern end of Trench 10 (**Figure 2**).

Trench 13

5.8.3 An undated pit (1304) was revealed in Trench 13. Measuring 0.5 m in diameter and 0.1 m in depth, the pit contained artefactually sterile silty clay fill 1305 (**Figure 2**).

Trench 51

5.8.4 Undated pit 5104 was revealed at the northern end of Trench 51 (**Figure 3**). The pit contained a clay silt fill 5105 and measured 0.72 m in diameter. However, due to flooding caused by high groundwater conditions the pit could not be excavated.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Finds have been cleaned (with the exception of the metal objects) and quantified by material type in each context; this information is summarised in Table 1 and presented by context number in Appendix 3. The worked flint provides the earliest evidence for activity at the site, probably during the Early Neolithic period. A cremation burial is of later prehistoric date. The bulk of the assemblage derives from activity during the Romano-British period. Later material is limited to a very small quantity of post-medieval finds.

Table 1 Quantification of finds (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Animal bone	220	3776
Ceramic building material	9	228
Copper alloy	1	4
Cremated human bone	5	805
Fired clay	16	348
Flint	32	136

Glass	3	3
Iron	9	234
Pottery	747	8560
Slag	2	158
Stone	17	1746
Worked bone	1	1
Total	1542	15999

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Pottery was the most commonly occurring material type found. The vast majority is of Romano-British date with later prehistoric and post-medieval pottery occurring in much smaller quantities. The assemblage derives from 50 contexts across 23 ditches and other linears, five pits, one cremation grave and a number of layers. The Romano-British pottery is in moderate to poor condition with a mean sherd weight of 11.6 g. Many of the sherds, particularly the Severn Valley wares, micaceous greywares and sandy wares, have abraded surfaces. The softer fired later prehistoric pottery is in poor condition; the inclusions have leached from the fabric. The abrasion is likely to result from the conditions in the post-depositional environment.

6.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by broad ware group (e.g. sandy wares) or know fabric type (e.g. South Dorset Black-burnished ware) within each context. These have been cross-referenced with the Gloucestershire Pottery Fabric Type Series ([Gloucester pottery fabric type series \(potsherd.net\)](http://potsherd.net)) where possible. Table 2 gives the breakdown of the assemblage by ware type. The presence of identifiable vessel forms and other diagnostic features have been noted, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) calculated for measurable rims. The level of recording accords with the 'basic record', aimed at rapidly characterising an assemblage, and providing a comparative dataset (Barclay *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5).

Table 2 Quantification of pottery ware types

Ware	Gloucester Fabric Series	No.	Wg (g)
<i>Prehistoric</i>			
Vesicular fabric		51	360
<i>Romano-British</i>			
Central Gaulish samian	TF8A	17	162
British colour-coated ware, unspecified	TF12R	2	28
Oxfordshire white ware mortaria	TF9A	1	54
Whiteware	N/A	3	9
White-slipped redware	TF7	4	16
Severn Valley Ware	TF11B	120	1543
Oxidised ware	N/A	24	611
Black Burnished ware	TF4	97	1182

Calcareous ware	N/A	124	564
Greyware	TF200	12	115
Grog-tempered ware	TF2	23	195
Micaceous greyware	TF5	231	2895
Sandy ware	N/A	30	425
Savernake ware	TF6	5	227
	<i>Sub-total</i>	693	8026
Post-medieval			
Redware		3	169
Total		747	8560

Prehistoric

- 6.2.3 The remains of a single prehistoric vessel were found in cremation grave 4004. A total of 50 sherds, weighing 242 g, were hand-recovered; a further 118 g of very small fragments from this vessel were removed from bulk soil samples of the feature. The group includes rim and body sherds in a completely leached, probably originally calcareous, fabric with oxidised reddish-brown surfaces and an irregularly fired core. The rim is plain and rounded; the vessel was small (approximately 100 mm in rim diameter) and probably of convex/tub-shaped profile. It appears to have been coil built. None of the base was recovered and there is no evidence of burning to suggest it was a pyre good. The condition of the pottery has hampered dating, with vessels of this shape seen in later Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age assemblages. However, Bronze Age pottery is rarely found in this area (Jane Timby pers comm.), perhaps suggesting that an Iron Age date is more likely, with parallels for the form being included in the Middle Iron Age assemblage from Claydon Pike (Jones 2007, fig. 3.7, 1).

Romano-British

- 6.2.4 The bulk of the assemblage (693 sherds, 8026 g) comprises pottery of Romano-British date. The assemblage predominantly spans the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, with a little possibly earlier material. Imported wares are limited to samian vessels from Central Gaul – these account for 2.5% of the assemblage by number and 2% by weight. Identifiable forms comprise three form 18/31 plate/bowls or form 31 bowls (one rouletted) and three form 33 cups, from ditches 4817, 6204 and 6810. The plates/bowls, recovered from ditches 4817, 6204 and 6810, include one rouletted example, and one with three drilled repair holes. The base of one of the cups, from ditch 6204, has part of a stamp – a T in a circle, surviving. Most are of 2nd century date, although the rouletted vessel is of later 2nd into 3rd century date.
- 6.2.5 Regional finewares are limited to two sherds in an unsourced colour-coated ware from ditch 6805. A single sherd of mortaria was recorded – an Oxford white ware mortarium with upstanding rim and squat flange, 300 mm in diameter, of late Romano-British date, from ditch 5004 (Young 1977, 76, fig. 23, type M22). The most commonly occurring regional imports are represented by the Black-burnished ware vessels from the Wareham/Poole Harbour area of Dorset, together accounting for 14% of the assemblage. The jar forms include four of 2nd century date, possibly extending into the third, from ditches 4811 and 4817 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, types 1/2) and two of 3rd to 4th century date (*ibid.* types 3/4) from ditch 6805. The bowls and dishes include three plain-rimmed dishes (*ibid.*

type 20; ditch 6805, pit 6817 and layer 6804), two flat-rimmed bowls of 2nd to 3rd century date (*ibid.* type 22; ditch 6204 and layer 6804) and a later bowl with dropped flange (*ibid.* type 25; subsoil 6802). Surface wiping typically associated with vessels of late Romano-British date were noticed on body sherds from pit 5304, ditch 6805 and linear 6843. A small quantity of Savernake-type ware, from north Wiltshire, was found in ditch 6810. It includes the rim from a large jar, of 2nd to 3rd century date.

- 6.2.6 The local wares are dominated by grey or black micaceous wares, accounting for a third of the assemblage, whilst Severn Valley wares contribute a further 17.3% by number and 19.2% by weight. Forms in the reduced micaceous wares include a flat-rimmed bowl or dish, two everted rim jars and a lid with an internally and externally expanded rim. Of interest amongst the body sherds are three very abraded pieces that appear to have combing beneath their (now missing) surfaces – perhaps to act as a key for a surface treatment.
- 6.2.7 Severn Valley wares are common on sites in the west of England, with kilns known from Malvern and Alkington (Timby 1990), the latter located just 5 km to the south-west of the site at Draycott. Identifiable forms here are of 2nd to 3rd century date. They include seven tankards with plain or beaded and grooved rims (Webster 1976, Class E); where measurable, walls appear to be moderately flared, indicating a date in the 2nd to 3rd centuries (Evans *et al* 2000, 29-30, type 2). The tankards were found in ditches 4805, 4817, 5333 and 6204. Other forms in the oxidised Severn Valley wares include a wide-mouthed jar (ditch 6804; Webster 1976, Group C); a jar with long narrow neck, broken at neck/shoulder join, but appears to be cordoned (cf Webster 1976, fig. 1.5, Group A); a plain-rimmed bowl or dish (layer 6804; Webster 1976, Group K; Evans *et al* 2000, Types 6 and 7) and a lid with plain rounded rim (topsoil 5301; Webster 1976, Group L). Of interest amongst the plain body sherds is one from ditch 4817 that derives from a vessel repaired in antiquity with a lead rivet.
- 6.2.8 A total of 124 sherds occur in fabrics containing limestone-derived inclusions (17.9% of the total number but only 7% of the weight). The source of these fabrics has not been ascertained at this stage. In the case of one sherd this is an oolitic limestone, but inclusions of calcite are visible in a number of the other sherds. Three rims were recorded in these wares – all beaded, with one also lid-seated. The rims, found in ditches 4817, 5321 and 6204, are likely to represent the earliest material in the assemblage, of 1st to 2nd century date, but with the exception of the rim from ditch 5321, are residual in later contexts.
- 6.2.9 Smaller quantities of sandy wares, greywares and grog-tempered wares, accounting for 4.3%, 1.7% and 3.3% of the total number of Romano-British sherds respectively, are unsourced. Identifiable forms amongst these sandy wares include a dish of rather unusual form from ditch 6210: it has a flattened rim and tooled horizontal groove located 10 mm below the rim top, and a footring base. It measures 160 mm in rim diameter and 30 mm in height. Other forms include a copy of a Black-burnished ware dish (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, type 20) from ditch 4811; a bowl with grooved rim (subsoil 6802); a wall-sided mortaria-like bowl from ditch 4817 and a necked jar with short, out-turned rim from ditch 4817. The unsourced oxidised wares include red-firing and white-firing types and together account for 3.5% of the number of sherds and 7.6% of the weight. Forms include a beaker with bifid rim, 100 mm in diameter (ditch 6204); round shouldered bowl with short everted rim, 170 mm in diameter, in fine sandy oxidised fabric (subsoil 6802) and a flagon of late 1st to 2nd century date (ditch 4813). Amongst the body sherds are five in a hard-fired, thick-walled, handmade fabric.

Post-medieval

- 6.2.10 Three sherds of post-medieval redwares were recovered – one as an intrusive find in ditch 4817, and two as subsoil (2202) and topsoil (4801) finds.

6.3 Ceramic building material

- 6.3.1 Nine fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from three contexts. Only one is identifiable to type – a tegula fragment, without measurable dimensions, in a pale orange fine sandy fabric with frequent iron oxides, from ditch 4819. All other fragments are featureless.

6.4 Fired clay

- 6.4.1 A small quantity of fired clay was recovered from six contexts. The largest group (eight pieces, 264 g) occur in an unoxidised, silty fabric with occasional coarse ferric inclusions. All have one surface - flat, slightly curved or slightly concave, and may derive from a structure such as an oven or hearth. The other contexts produced small, abraded and amorphous fragments with a maximum weight of 20 g.

6.5 Copper alloy

- 6.5.1 A single copper alloy object came from subsoil 7901. It is a disc, 27 mm in diameter, possible a coin but now completely illegible.

6.6 Iron

- 6.6.1 The iron assemblage is small but not without interest. Part of a flesh-hook, decorated with spiral twist on the stem, came from late Roman ditch 6805. The object is incomplete but possibly of Manning (1985) type 2. It would have been used to handle and serve joints of meat. Part of a tapering rod/bar, recovered from the same context, may derive from a tool, such as a chisel or punch, or possibly a steelyard (weighing scale) fragment. A nail shank was also found in this feature.

- 6.6.2 A small hook, possibly used as a small reaping hook, pruning hook, for leaf-cutting or as a general tool (Manning 1985, 56-7), came from Romano-British ditch 5004. Its overall length is 95 mm, with a socket of 40 mm length and 10 mm internal diameter.

- 6.6.3 A socket of iron, 22 mm in length and of 10 mm internal diameter, with projecting point of 35 mm, came from Romano-British ditch 6204. This class of object (Humphreys 2021, 254, type 2) has traditionally been interpreted as the tip of an ox-goad, used to prod cattle during agricultural activities, but this is now considered unlikely (Blake 2011, 19; Humphreys 2021, 252-3). An alternative use as a pen nib has been suggested by Blake, with the discovery of 18 such items at Vindolanda, one of which had part of its wooden shaft surviving and five were found associated with other writing materials (Blake 2011, 19). However, Humphreys (2021, 253) has questioned this interpretation, stating that the diameter of the objects are too wide to have been used in standard ink bottles. Further support has been shown for a use in writing by Tomlin, who has also considered their use as pens, perhaps even as a crude *stilus* (Tomlin 2011, 148).

6.7 Slag

- 6.7.1 Two pieces of undiagnostic iron-working slag were recorded from Romano-British ditches 4817 and 6204.

6.8 Glass

6.8.1 Three pieces of colourless glass, of possible post-medieval date, were intrusive in ditch 4817.

6.9 Flint

6.9.1 A small assemblage of worked flint (32 pieces) was collected from 13 contexts during the evaluation, of which 19 pieces were found in topsoil or subsoil. The next most productive contexts comprised four ditch sections, which contained six pieces of flint. This low density of artefacts was matched by most pieces being of small size, possibly a reflection of the value and scarcity of flint for prehistoric communities in this part of Britain. Artefacts were in mixed condition with both patinated and unpatinated material.

6.9.2 The assemblage is dominated by flakes and broken flakes which each provide 11 examples. The cores includes a blade core. Retouched material comprises a piercer, made on a blade, and a retouched flake, which probably represents an unfinished leaf arrowhead.

6.9.3 The collection contains too few pieces and is too poorly provenanced to be truly informative, however the likelihood is that it contains at least some Early Neolithic material, as indicated by the probable leaf arrowhead and the blade component.

6.10 Stone

6.10.1 The stone assemblage derives from six contexts of Romano-British date; almost all are in Old Red Sandstone. Most pieces derive from roofing tiles; these are plain and flat, 7-20 mm thick (ditches 6204 and 6805, and layer 6804). Two quern fragments were recorded. One, from ditch 6204, may derive from a saddle quern. The other, from ditch 6204 is has no diagnostic features but has a very polished surface resulting from use.

6.10.2 A whetstone from ditch 6805 is of rectangular section, has been well utilised and displays sharpening marks (ON 2). A fragment from a second possible whetstone came from ditch 6204. Two water worn pebbles from ditch 6204, one 95 x 50 mm and one 50 x 30 mm, show no obvious signs of working but may have been used as processors, the smaller one for burnishing.

6.11 Worked bone

6.11.1 A small fragment from the shank of a worked bone pin, with rounded profile, came from Romano-British ditch 6204.

6.12 Animal bone

6.12.1 A total of 220 fragments (3.776 kg) of animal bone came from archaeological features and deposits in eight trial trenches (3, 21, 23, 48, 50, 53, 62 and 68). Once refits are considered the count falls to 148 fragments (Table 3). Most of the bones came from Romano-British features, and a few from medieval/post-medieval furrows and overburden deposits.

Table 3 Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

Species	Romano-British	Medieval/Post-medieval	overburden	Total
Cattle	33	5	2	40
Sheep/goat	39	2	-	41
Pig	2	-	-	2

Horse	3	-	1	4
Dog	7	-	-	7
Total identified	84	7	3	94
Total unidentifiable	52	-	2	54
Overall total	136	7	5	148

6.12.2 The assemblage was assessed following current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019) for best practice.

Romano-British

6.12.3 Most of the Romano-British assemblage came from ditches, with further small quantities from four pits, a gully and a layer. The bones are in good condition and the largest concentrations came from ditches 4819 and 6805.

6.12.4 Sheep/goat and cattle bones are common, and most parts of the mutton and beef carcass are represented, including both cranial and post-cranial elements. The bones are mostly from sub-adult and adult animals, although lamb bones were recovered from three features in Trench 53. Butchery marks were noted on several of the cattle bones and include filleting marks on a pelvis from ditch 6805. A fragmented cattle horn core from ditch 6810 is thin walled and has marked grooves indicating that it is probably from a castrate.

6.12.5 The other identified bones include two pig mandibles, a horse radius and two loose teeth, and several dog bones. These comprise an atlas vertebra and humerus from ditch 4817, a mandible from layer 5334 and a skull, mandibles and ulna from ditch 6204.

Medieval/post-medieval

6.12.6 A few identified bones came from furrows in Trenches 21 and 48. Most are from cattle and include part of a skull, tibia, calcaneus and two metatarsals. A sheep/goat radius and calcaneus were also found.

Overburden

6.12.7 A few bones were recovered from overburden deposits, these include four cattle bones, a sheep/goat tooth, and three horse bones including the sawn end of a distal tibia this is likely to represent an off-cut from bone-working.

6.13 Conservation

6.13.1 The metal objects will require x-radiography, to provide a basic record for these inherently unstable materials and as an aid to identification. On the basis of the X-rays, the range and condition of objects, together with their provenance on the site, will be reviewed to determine whether any require further conservation treatment (investigative cleaning and/or stabilisation, for example). This is likely to involve up to two items.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Six bulk sediment samples were taken from a cremation grave and a pit of uncertain chronology and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and Methods

- 7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the site for the preservation of environmental evidence and the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell et al. 2011).
- 7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 1.5 and 3 litres, and on average was around 2 litres. The samples were pre-soaked in a solution of water and hydrogen peroxide to help break up the clayey sediment. The samples were processed by bucket flotation; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The fine residue fractions and the flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails, or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs and animal bone was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were generally small (Appendix 2). There were varying numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements where these are high. Environmental evidence comprised plant remains preserved by carbonisation and small amounts of mature wood charcoal. Cremated bone was also noted.
- 7.3.2 Only pit 5317 (deposit 5318) produced charred plant remains, dominated by cereal grains and chaff. These included *Triticum spelta* (spelt) grains (some sprouted), and chaff (spikelet forks and glume bases), *Hordeum vulgare* grains (barley), and Triticeae (unidentified cereals) detached embryos and coleoptiles. Small numbers of seeds of Poaceae (grasses, including *Lolium/Festuca* (rye grass/fescue) *Avena/Bromus* (oats/brome) and *Poa/Phleum* (meadow grass/cat's tail)), and *Avena* sp. (oat) awns were also present. Preservation was variable and no wood charcoal was present in this sample.
- 7.3.3 Cremation grave 4004 (deposit 4006) produced only a small amount of mature wood charcoal and fragments of cremated bone.

7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 The site has good potential for the presence of environmental evidence representative of plant processing activities in the area.

8 CREMATED BONE AND MORTUARY DEPOSIT

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from a single feature (Grave 4004) in Trench 40, situated within the central area of the Site towards its eastern margins (**Figure 3**). The deposit represented the remains of an un-urned cremation burial inclusive of a small ceramic vessel (grave good) and abundant fuel ash (pyre debris). The date of the deposit is inconclusive but is likely to be later prehistoric on the basis of the ceramics (see Section 6).

8.2 Methods

8.2.1 The remains were subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data, the presence of pathological lesions and information related to the mortuary rites. Assessments were based on standard ageing and sexing methods (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). The smaller fraction residues from the cremation-related deposits have been retained for scanning at analysis stage.

8.3 Results

8.3.1 Dense fuel ash and a few small fragments of cremated bone were evident at the machine-stripped surface level in Grave 4004, consequently the loss of some bone could have occurred due to horizontal truncation.

8.3.2 The 795 g of bone recovered was distributed throughout the relatively large cut (0.39 x 0.29 m, 0.11 m deep), predominantly within the lower 80 mm. The greatest proportion of the bone (33%) lay in the eastern quadrant, with only 14% in the western quadrant and an even distribution in the north and south (**Plate 2**). The small ceramic vessel appears to have been placed in the western half of the grave, inverted and set at an angle partly overlying the bone which was probably held in some form of organic container (e.g. skin or textile bag); this resulted in the loss of the vessel's base, much of the body and half the rim due to horizontal truncation (see Section 6).

8.3.3 The cremated bone is in good condition with relatively representative proportions of both trabecular and compact bone. The scan revealed no evidence to suggest the presence of more than one individual, a young–mature adult (<45 yr) of currently undetermined sex. No pathological lesions or pyre goods were observed in the scan.

8.3.4 Although the majority of the bone is well oxidized (predominantly white in colour), a substantial proportion of elements from various areas of the skeleton (e.g. skull, pelvis and femur) are blue or grey in colour indicative of incomplete oxidation of the bone's organic components. All areas of the skeleton are represented and there is no evidence to suggest deliberate manipulation of the bone with the aim of reducing fragment size.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Summary

9.1.1 The evaluation identified two areas of archaeological focus within the site, with features revealed in only nineteen of the seventy-two excavated trenches (**Figures 2, 3 & 4**). Where archaeological features were encountered, they corresponded well with the results of the preceding geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) which confirms that the results of the geophysical survey appear to be good, and reflect the levels and locations of archaeology across the site.

- 9.1.2 The features in the north-central part of the site were centred around Trenches 48, 49 and 53, and consisted of a series of ditches forming rectilinear enclosures with associated pits and postholes, spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (**Figure 3**). The artefact assemblage recovered from the excavated features suggests domestic, light industrial and agricultural activities were taking place in the vicinity during the Romano-British period.
- 9.1.3 The features in the south-central part of the site were centred around Trenches 62 and 68 and consisted of a series of ditches forming rectilinear enclosures, pits, postholes as well as an inhumation burial, also spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (**Figure 4**). These set of features contained a similar artefact assemblage as that to the north, representing domestic, industrial and agricultural activities in addition to funerary practices.
- 9.1.4 Within the wider area of the red line boundary, archaeological features spanning from the prehistoric (evidenced by a solitary cremation burial revealed along the eastern margin of the site) through the Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval/modern field boundaries and drainage features.

9.2 Discussion

- 9.2.1 The evaluation has established that there is a high potential for archaeology to survive, with two concentrated areas of Romano-British features, deposits and possible structures being identified in the central part of the site. It has also revealed that the archaeology correlates well with the findings of the previous geophysical survey; suggesting that it can be used as a reliable basis for developing further mitigation strategies for the site, should this be deemed necessary.
- 9.2.2 The Romano-British features revealed artefactual evidence for domestic, agricultural, industrial and funerary activities spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. A limited quantity of 1st to 2nd century pottery recovered from later Roman-British features also provides scant evidence for early Roman activity in the vicinity.
- 9.2.3 One slight anomaly is the presence of the later prehistoric cremation burial along the eastern margin of the site (which was revealed in Trench 40). The temporal singularity of these remains, no other evidence for activity within this date range being found on the site or recorded from the immediate vicinity renders their recovery of some significance. A closer date range, obtained via scientific dating of samples from the deposit, would assist in setting the burial remains in the broader regional context and assist in furthering our understanding of the mortuary use of the landscape.
- 9.2.4 Cremation is generally viewed as representing the predominant mortuary rite – for which there is evidence – undertaken across the Middle and Later Bronze Age periods. Whilst some relatively moderate or large scale cemeteries of Middle Bronze Age date (inclusive of some 30–100 graves) have been recorded, most burial remains across both the middle and later phases of the Bronze Age seem to have comprised small grave groups or singletons.

9.3 Potential and recommendations for the finds assemblage

Potential

- 9.3.1 The finds assemblage has provided a chronological framework for the site and suggests good potential for the recovery of further material during any future mitigation. Most of the pottery has been recorded to an adequate level at this stage, however some further work is proposed for the later prehistoric vessel in grave 4004 and to more fully characterise the Romano-British calcareous fabrics.

- 9.3.2 The evaluation results indicate that animal bone preservation is good and further mitigation work within the development has the potential to produce additional material and provide a better understanding of the livestock economy. The dataset should be reviewed as part of any future assessment of potential.
- 9.3.3 The other categories of finds provide evidence of early activity at the site, and a range of aspects of Romano-British daily life, including food preparation, trade/exchange, agriculture/horticulture and writing.

Proposed methods and recommendations

- 9.3.4 The calcareous pottery fabrics, of later prehistoric and Romano-British date, should be fully recorded. The later prehistoric pottery vessel and four iron objects drawn. The metal objects will require x-radiography.
- 9.3.5 No further work is considered necessary for the other finds, however the data recorded here should be considered during any future reporting.

9.4 Potential and recommendations for future environmental sampling

- 9.4.1 Sampling should follow the recommendations set in a site-specific sampling strategy. As a general rule, samples should be taken for the recovery of charred plant remains where permitting from well-sealed and dateable features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally, samples should be taken covering as wide a range of feature types and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 40 litres from individual, secure contexts.
- 9.4.2 The samples retrieved so far have potential for analysis; any specific recommendations will depend on further work on the site and sampling; the samples are recommended for retention after the analysis has been completed.

9.5 Potential and recommendations for cremated bone and mortuary deposit

- 9.5.1 Additional analysis of the cremated bone should provide further demographic details regarding the age and sex of the individual and might reveal some minor pathological lesions.
- 9.5.2 Analysis of the cremated bone should follow the writer's standard procedures (McKinley 1994, 5–6; 2004). The unsorted <4mm residues will be subject to a rapid scan at this stage to extract any identifiable material, osseous or artefactual. The age of the individual will be further considered using standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). It may be possible to indicate the sex of individual from the dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Gejvall 1981). Pathological lesions will be recorded in text and via digital photography.
- 9.5.3 The form and nature of the deposit will be further considered in light of the osteological and other finds information together with the context data. Aspects of pyre technology and the cremation and other mortuary rites will be discussed in their temporal, regional and, if appropriate, national context. To assist with the latter, it is recommended that a bone sample be submitted for radiocarbon analysis.



10 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

10.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held in the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Bristol. The site falls within the collecting area of The Museum in the Park, Stroud. The museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

10.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

10.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Museum in the Park, Stroud, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

10.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 4 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 2 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

10.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

10.3 Selection strategy

10.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

10.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

10.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

10.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Documentary records

10.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

10.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 4). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Gloucestershire Archaeological Officer on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.



11.2 Third party data copyright

- 11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 48.30 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374602		Northing 202064		m OD 24.98
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.23 m
102		Made ground	Light greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of CBM, sandstone boulders, metal pipe, modern waste material. Appears to be wide shallow dumps of material below the topsoil, but only to the depth of the natural.	0.23 - 0.50 m
103		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 4% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a well-defined level horizon onto the below natural.	0.23 - 0.50 m
104		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.50 m +

Trench No 2		Length 48.50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.53 m
Easting 374667		Northing 202059		m OD 24.96
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil. Very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 10 mm in size, occasional CBM fragments.	0 - 0.23 m
202		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 4% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a well-defined level horizon onto the below natural.	0.23 - 0.53 m



203		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.53 m +
204		Made ground	Light greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of CBM, sandstone boulders, metal pipe, modern waste material. Appears to be wide shallow dumps of material below the topsoil, but only to the depth of the natural.	0.23 - 0.70 m +

Trench No 3		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.56 m
Easting 374733		Northing 202059		m OD 25.29
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.17 m
302		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 6% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a well-defined level horizon onto the below natural.	0.17 - 0.38 m
303		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 40 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.38 - 0.56 m +
304	305	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.60 m. Width: 1.02 m. Depth: 0.16 m.	0.56 - 0.72 m
305	304	Secondary fill	Light yellowish brown silty clay with sparse 4% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size inclusions	0.56 - 0.72 m

Trench No 4		Length 59.50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 374534		Northing 202012		m OD 25.08
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Topsoil. Mid brownish grey. Clay silt. Rare sub-angular stones of fine gravel size.	0.26
402		Subsoil	Sub soil. Light yellowish brown. Clay silt with common sub-angular stones of fine gravel size.	0.26-0.31



403		Natural	Light brownish yellow. Sandy silt with very common sub-angular medium gravels.	0.31-?
404	405	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >2.30 m. Width: 0.55 m. Depth: 0.40 m.	
405	404	Fill	Pale brownish yellow with grey undertones silty clay with rare inclusions sub-angular stones up to fine gravel size inclusions	

Trench No 5		Length 49.20 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 374590		Northing 202019		m OD 25.25
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.23 m
502		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 5% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a well-defined level horizon onto the below natural.	0.23 - 0.36 m
503		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 60 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.36 - 0.40 m

Trench No 6		Length 48.30 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 374670		Northing 202010		m OD 25.42
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.22 m
602		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 4% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a well-defined level horizon onto the below natural.	0.22 - 0.40 m
603		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.40 m +



Trench No 7		Length 50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 374562		Northing 201963		m OD 25.63
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
701		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey. Clayey silt containing rare amounts of sub-angular stones up to fine gravel sized.	0.00-0.20
702		Subsoil	Yellowish-brown in colour. Dense clayey silt. Contains sparse amounts of sub-angular stones up to medium gravel sized.	0.20-0.40.
703		Natural	Brownish yellow with orange mottling. 50 / 50 mix of sandy silt and sub-angular stones up to medium gravel sized.	0.40-?

Trench No 8		Length 49.20 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.45 m
Easting 374646		Northing 201973		m OD 25.50
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
801		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.22 m
802		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 8% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 30 mm in size, with a well-defined level horizon onto the below natural.	0.22 - 0.40 m
803		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.40 - 0.45 m +

Trench No 9		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.45 m
Easting 374741		Northing 202012		m OD 25.77
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
901		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.17 m



902		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 6% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a well-defined level horizon onto the below natural.	0.17 - 0.38 m
903		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 40 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm.	0.38 - 0.45 m +
904	905	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >1.80 m. Width: 0.64 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.45 - 0.60 m
905	904	Secondary fill	Light brownish yellow silty clay	0.45 - 0.60 m

Trench No 10		Length 49.50 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.46 m	
Easting 374601			Northing 201916			m OD 25.87	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1001		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.			0 - 0.23 m	
1002		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 4% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a well-defined level horizon onto the below natural.			0.23 - 0.43 m	
1003		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.			0.43 - 0.46 m +	
1004	1005	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.38 m. Width: 0.39 m. Depth: 0.08 m.			0.46 -	
1005	1004	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with abundant gravels 50% moderate sub-rounded stones 15% <40mm inclusions			0.46 -	
1006	1007	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.39 m. Depth: 0.07 m.			0.46 - 0.53 m	
1007	1006	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare 2% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 30 mm in size inclusions			0.46 - 0.53 m	



Trench No 11		Length 48.38 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374670		Northing 201927		m OD 25.88
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.23 m
1102		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 6% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a well-defined level horizon onto the below natural.	0.23 - 0.43 m
1103		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.43 - 0.50 m +

Trench No 12		Length 44.50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.47 m
Easting 374742		Northing 291920		m OD 26.29
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Shallow mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.13 m
1202		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 6% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a visible level but slightly diffuse horizon onto the below natural.	0.13 - 0.34 m
1203		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 60 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.34 - 0.47 m



Trench No 13		Length 49.40 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.48 m	
Easting 374594			Northing 201881			m OD 26.26	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1301		Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark grey brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly slightly clayey SILT. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is rare sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤50 mm. Frequent fine rootlets. Abrupt contact.			0-0.25	
1302		Subsoil	Mid orangish brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly clayey SILT. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is rare sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤50 mm. Abrupt contact.			0.25-0.37	
1303		Natural	Cheltenham sand and gravel. Mid yellowish brown and orangish brown slightly clayey locally clayey sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is super abundant sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse quartzose sandstone and rare limestone ≤60 mm. No cobbles observed.			0.37-	
1304	1305	Pit	Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 0.52 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.10 m.			0.37-0.58	
1305	1304	Secondary fill	Mid orangish brown slightly gravelly clayey silt with rare sub-angular to rounded fine to medium quartzose sandstone ≤30 mm inclusions			0.37-0.58	

Trench No 14		Length 49.75 m		Width 2 m		Depth 0.40 m	
Easting 374672			Northing 201847			m OD 26.56	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1401		Topsoil	Mid to dark brown silty loam with occasional stones as inclusions.			0-0.15m	
1402		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stones			0.15-0.35m	
1403		Natural	Yellow Sandy gravel			0.35m+	

Trench No 15		Length 45.70 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.72 m	
Easting 374711			Northing 201883			m OD 26.32	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1501		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Shallow mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.			0 - 0.14 m	



1502		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 4% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a visible level but slightly diffuse horizon onto the below natural. The layer becomes more yellowish towards the base, the upper layer as described getting gradually lighter lower down.	0.14 - 0.60 m
1503		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 60 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.60 - 0.72 m +
1504	1505	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.46 m. Width: 0.52 m. Depth: 0.07 m.	0.45 - 0.52 m
1505	1504	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare 2% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 20 mm in size inclusions	0.45 - 0.52 m

Trench No 17		Length 49.60 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 374816		Northing 201795		m OD 27.66
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1701		Topsoil	Mid to dark brown silty loam. Occasional rounded stones as inclusions	0-0.15m
1702		Subsoil	Mid red brown silty clay. Occasional rounded stones as inclusions	0.15-0.50m
1703		Natural	Mixed yellow silty clay with patches of yellow brown gravel.	0.50m+

Trench No 18		Length 49 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 374639		Northing 201798		m OD 26.93
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1801		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.15 m
1802		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with rare 2% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a visible level but well-defined horizon onto the below natural.	0.15 - 0.39 m



1803		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 60 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.39 - 0.48 m +
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Trench No 20		Length 48.90 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.55 m
Easting 374661		Northing 201767		m OD 27.21
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2001		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.19 m
2002		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with rare 2% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a visible level but well-defined horizon onto the below natural.	0.19 - 0.52 m
2003		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.52 - 0.55 m +

Trench No 21		Length 48.10 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.44 m
Easting 374669		Northing 201719		m OD 27.58
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2101		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.22 m
2102		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with rare 2% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a visible level but well-defined horizon onto the below natural.	0.22 - 0.39 m
2103		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.39 - 0.44 m
2106	2107	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.50 m. Width: 0.87 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.44 -



2107	2106	Secondary fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare 2% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 20 mm in size inclusions	0.44 -
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Trench No 22		Length 48.60 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 374749		Northing 201756		m OD 27.75
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2201		Topsoil	Turf / Topsoil. Shallow mid greyish brown, silty loam with frequent hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough horizon onto the underlying sub-soil.	0 - 0.20 m
2202		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay (slightly greyish), with sparse 4% sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions <= 20 mm in size, with a visible level but well-defined horizon onto the below natural. The layer is slightly greater towards the top due to some rooting and leaching from the above topsoil. Tile fragment recovered from layer.	0.20 - 0.44 m
2203		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.44 - 0.48 m
2204	2205	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.40 m. Width: 0.86 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.48 - 0.63 m
2205	2204	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with sparse sub-rounded stones 5% <30mm inclusions	0.48 - 0.63 m

Trench No 23		Length 49.80 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374772		Northing 201779		m OD 27.70
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2301		Topsoil	Mid to dark brown silty loam with occasional stones	0-0.15m
2302		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.15-0.40m
2303		Natural	Mottled yellow brown sandy gravel with occasional patches of yellow silty clay	0.40m+
2304	2305	Ditch terminal	Linear ditch terminal with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 2.50 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	
2305	2304	Secondary fill	Mottled grey brown silty clay with occasional gravels as inclusions	



2306	2307	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.50 m. Depth: 0.28 m.	
2307	2306	Secondary fill	Mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent small gravels inclusions	

Trench No 24		Length 49.80 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374472		Northing 201917		m OD 25.85
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2401		Topsoil	Plough soil. Mid brown silty clay with crop present. Occasional small stones as inclusions	0-0.15m
2402		Subsoil	Mid to light yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones as inclusions.	0.15-0.40m
2403		Natural	Yellow brown sandy gravel with occasional blue clay patches	0.40m+

Trench No 25		Length 49.90 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 374425		Northing 201856		m OD 26.34
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2501		Topsoil	Plough soil. Mid brown silty clay with occasional stones and crop present.	0-0.20m
2502		Subsoil	Mid to light yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones as inclusions	0.20-0.50m
2503		Natural	Yellow sandy gravel with occasional blue clay patches present.	0.50m+

Trench No 26		Length 49.90 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374330		Northing 201764		m OD 30.07
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2601		Topsoil	Plough soil. Mid brown silty clay with crop present, occasional rounded stones as inclusions.	0-0.20m
2602		Subsoil	Mottled yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones as inclusions	0.20-0.45m
2603		Natural	Mottled yellow brown and blue silty clay	0.45m+

Trench No 27		Length 48.30 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.63 m
Easting 374375		Northing 201770		m OD 28.03
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty loam with no visible inclusions. Disturbed by fine rooting and the plough	0.0- 0.23



2702		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with no visible inclusions. Hill wash	0.23-0.40
2703		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay.	+0.40

Trench No 28		Length 48.30 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.63 m
Easting 374360		Northing 201733		m OD 30.35
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2801		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible, fairly sterile layer	0.0- 22
2802		Subsoil	Hill wash, Mid yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions visible.	0.22-0.38
2803		Natural	Light reddish brown clay with large greyish blue clay patches.	+ 0.38

Trench No 29		Length 47.30 m	Width 2.18 m	Depth 0.63 m
Easting 374437		Northing 201732		m OD 27.62
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible, fairly sterile. layer.	0 - 0.23m
2902		Subsoil	Possible hill wash, mid yellowish brown, silty clay with very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone gravel inclusions <= 10 mm in size, with a well-defined horizon onto the natural.	0.23 - 0.63 m +
2903		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller. Natural appears in base towards the NE end of the trench, in standing water.	0.68 m +



Trench No 30		Length 0.49 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.51 m
Easting 374357		Northing 201699		m OD 31.98
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible, fairly sterile layer.	0.0- 0.30
3002		Subsoil	Hill wash, Mid yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions visible.	0.30- 0.40
3003		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay with large greyish blue clay patches.	+0.40

Trench No 31		Length 48 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 374486		Northing 201669		m OD 27.86
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible.	0 - 0.25 m
3102		Subsoil	Possible hill wash, mid yellowish brown, silty clay with very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone gravel inclusions <=10 mm in size, with a well-defined horizon onto the natural.	0.25 - 0.60 m
3103		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.60 m +

Trench No 32		Length 48.60 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.66 m
Easting 374449		Northing 201639		m OD 28.72
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible, fairly sterile layer.	0 -0.22 m
3202		Subsoil	Hill wash, Mid yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions visible.	0.22 - 0.60 m
3203		Natural	Light yellowish-brown clay.	0.60 - 0.66m +



3204		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 50 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller. Appears at base level towards the ESE end of the trench.	0.70 m +
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Trench No 33		Length 50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.44 m
Easting 374221		Northing 201595		m OD 36.62
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3301		Topsoil	Mid brown, silty clay, friable, occasional small stones, crop topped, some rooting	0.00-0.24
3302		Subsoil	Orange-brown, silty clay, no inclusions	0.24-0.44
3303		Natural	Clay	0.44+

Trench No 34		Length 50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374288		Northing 201613		m OD 35.80
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3401		Topsoil	Mid brown, silty clay, friable, crop topped, no inclusions	0.00-0.25
3402		Subsoil	Sub soil. Orange-brown, silty clay, no inclusions	0.25-0.50
3403		Natural	Clay	0.50+¥

Trench No 35		Length 49 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 374381		Northing 201613		m OD 32.62
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible, fairly sterile layer.	0 - 0.20 m
3502		Subsoil	Hill wash, Mid yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions visible.	0.20 - 0.80 m
3503		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay.	0.80 - 1 m +



Trench No 36		Length 47.82 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.67 m
Easting 374461		Northing 201595		m OD 29.30
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible, fairly sterile layer.	0 - 0.25 m
3602		Subsoil	Hill wash, Mid yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions visible.	0.25 - 0.67 m
3603		Natural	Light yellowish brown clay.	0.67 m +

Trench No 37		Length Unknown	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.57 m
Easting 374543		Northing 201617		m OD 28.25
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3701		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible.	0 - 0.24 m
3702		Subsoil	Possible hill wash, mid yellowish brown, silty clay with very rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone gravel inclusions <= 10 mm in size, with a well-defined horizon onto the natural.	0.24 - 0.57 m
3703		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 60 mm in size, mostly about 20 mm or smaller.	0.57 m +

Trench No 38		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 374328		Northing 201544		m OD 37.36
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3801		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.20
3802		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.30
3803		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay silt colluvium	0.60



Trench No 39		Length 48 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.90 m
Easting 374486		Northing 201541		m OD 29.90
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
3901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible, fairly sterile layer.	0 - 0.25 m
3902		Subsoil	Hill wash, Mid yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions visible.	0.25 - 0.60 m
3903		Natural	Light yellowish-brown clay.	0.60 - 0.90 m +

Trench No 40		Length 49 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 374567		Northing 201550		m OD 28.74
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. Very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone gravel inclusions <=10 mm in size.	0 - 0.20 m
4002		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay with sparse 3% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone gravel inclusions <=:30 mm in size, with a well-defined horizon onto the natural at the ENE end of the trench.	0.20 - 0.40 m
4003		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels. Gravels comprise of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 60 mm in size, mostly about 20 km or smaller.	0.40 m +
4004	4006	Cremation grave	Oval cremation grave with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.39 m. Width: 0.29 m. Depth: 0.11 m.	0.45 - 0.51 m
4006	4004	Cremation related deposit	Very dark grey / black with cremated bone inclusions	0.45 - 0.51 m

Trench No 41		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.65 m
Easting 374376		Northing 201515		m OD 36.75
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4101		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.20
4102		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.40



4103		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay silt colluvium	0.65
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Trench No 42		Length 15 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374277		Northing 201478		m OD 41.69
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4201		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.20
4202		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.30
4203		Natural	Pale brownish yellow gravels	0.50

Trench No 43		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.55 m
Easting 374347		Northing 201477		m OD 39.50
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4301		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.20
4302		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.35
4303		Natural	Pale reddish brown clay silt colluvium	0.55

Trench No 44		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374430		Northing 201501		m OD 34.41
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4401		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.20
4402		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.30
4403		Natural	Pale yellowish brown clay silt colluvium	0.50

Trench No 45		Length 48.50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.60 m
Easting 374573		Northing 201497		m OD 29.42
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil. No inclusions visible.	0 - 0.25 m
4502		Subsoil	Hill wash, Mid yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions visible.	0.25 - 0.60 m +

Trench No 46		Length 36 m	Width 2 m	Depth 46 m
Easting 374339		Northing 201422		m OD 41.63
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4601		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.20
4602		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.40
4603		Natural	Pale yellowish brown clay silt colluvium / yellow gravels	0.46
4604	4605	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Width: 0.45 m. Depth: 0.17 m.	



4605	4604	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown clay silt	
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Trench No 47		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 374372		Northing 201423		m OD 40.35
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4701		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.20
4702		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.40
4703		Natural	Pale reddish brown / grey clay silt colluvium / mid yellow gravels	0.70

Trench No 48		Length 47 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374441		Northing 201422		m OD 37.52
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4801		Topsoil	Dark, brown-greyish. A clayey silt of fine texture. Common amounts of sub-angular stones up to medium gravel sized.	0.00-0.20
4802		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt, intermittent across the trench.	0.2-0.3
4804		Natural	Orange-brown with grey undertones. Clayey silt at top but becoming a silty clay as it deepens. Rare sub-angular stones up to medium gravel sized.	0.20-?
4805	4806, 4807, 4808	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Width: 1.60 m. Depth: 0.90 m.	
4806	4805	Secondary fill	Mid brownish-grey clayey silt. dense with common amounts of sub-angular stones up to medium-gravel sized, plus rare sub-angular stones of coarse-gravel size inclusions. Base fill in ditch	
4807	4805	Secondary fill	Mottled, grey and grey-brown clayey silt. dense with sparse sub-angular stones up to fine-gravel sized inclusions. Second episode in the filling of ditch	
4808	4805	Tertiary fill	Mid-grey with orange mottling clayey silt. dense with no stones noted inclusions. Last filling-episode within ditch	
4809	4810	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Depth: 0.10 m.	
4810	4809	Secondary fill	Brownish-grey clayey silt with common amounts of sub-angular stones, up to coarse-gravel sized inclusions. Single fill within ditch	



4811	4812	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, straight sides and a V-shaped base. Width: 0.55 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	
4812	4811	Secondary fill	Dark grey clayey silt with common amounts of sub-angular stones up to medium-gravel sized., and sparse charcoal flecks inclusions. Sole fill in ditch	
4813	4814	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Depth: 0.45 m.	
4814	4813	Secondary fill	Mid brown-grey silty clay. dense with abundant amounts of sub-angular stones up to boulder-sized inclusions. Only fill now visible in ditch cut 4813 after major truncation by later ditch cut 4817.	
4815	4816	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Depth: 0.45 m.	
4816	4815	Secondary fill	Mid grey-brown with faint orange mottling (diffuse) silty clay with sparse scatter of charcoal fleck. common amounts of sub-angular stones up to medium-gravel sized inclusions. Only fill now visible in ditch cut 4815. It has been truncated by later ditch-cut 4817 and has been disturbed at some point, probably by animal burrowing.	
4817	4818	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Width: 2.40 m. Depth: 0.45 m.	
4818	4817	Secondary fill	Mid brown-grey clayey silt. friable. loose with abundant sub-angular stones, mainly fine-gravel sized, but with a sparse scatter of stones up to coarse-gravel sized. rare amounts of charcoal flecks inclusions.	
4819	4820, 4821	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.40 m. Depth: 0.63 m.	
4820	4819	Secondary fill	Mid brown-grey clayey silt.	
4821	4819	Tertiary fill	Dark brown-grey silty clay with silt clay, occasional small stones inclusions.	



Trench No 49		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.54 m
Easting 374491		Northing 201436		m OD 33.33
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
4901		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.15
4902		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.30
4903		Natural	Pale brownish yellow clay silt colluvium	0.54
4904	4905	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned NE – SW. Unexcavated.	0.54+
4905	4904	Secondary fill	Dark reddish brown silty clay	0.54+

Trench No 50		Length 48.60 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374566		Northing 201420		m OD 30.70
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5001		Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Sandy Silt. Common root disturbance from tree at East end of trench. Root disturbance from grass from top throughout. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.0-0.21
5002		Subsoil	Sub soil. Mid brownish grey with reddish hew. Silt Clay. Sparse root disturbance at top of context from tree at East end of Trench. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.20-0.35
5003		Natural	Light brownish yellow with common orange patches. Silt Clay. Very rare root disturbance.	0.35+
5004	5005	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides. Length: >2.30 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth: 1.25 m.	0.35-1.2
5005	5004	Secondary fill	Mid - yellowish brown clay silt	0.35-1.2

Trench No 51		Length 48.60 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.45 m
Easting 374608		Northing 201422		m OD 29.59
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5101		Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Sandy Silt. Root disturbance from grass from top throughout. Rare charcoal flecks.	0.0-0.21
5102		Subsoil	Sub soil. Mid brownish grey with reddish hew. Silt Clay.	0.20-0.35
5103		Natural	Light brownish yellow with common orange patches. Silt Clay. Very rare root disturbance.	0.35+
5104	5005	Pit	Circular pit, 0.72m diameter. Not excavated due to flooding	0.35+
5105	5004	Backfill	Mid - yellowish brown clay silt	0.35+



Trench No 53		Length Unknown	Width Unknown	Depth Unknown
Easting 374409		Northing 201406		m OD 39.57
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5301		Topsoil	Medium Greyish Brown. Clay slit loam. Moderate sub-angular stones of fine gravel size.	0.0-0.26
5302		Subsoil or possible occupation horizon	Mid reddish brown silty clay loam with abundant fine-medium fine gravels poorly sorted inclusions	0.26-0.42
5303		Natural	Natural layer. Silty clay loam.	0.46
5304	5305, 5306	Pit	Sub-circular pit with irregular, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 1.23 m. Width: 0.53 m. Depth: 0.35 m.	0.50-0.84
5305	5304	Fill	Mid yellowish grey silty clay loam with common sub-angular fine gravels inclusions	0.50-0.84
5306	5304	Fill	Light yellowish grey silt clay loam with sparse sub angular fine gravels inclusions	0.50
5307	5303	Pit	Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Diameter: 0.54 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.46
5308	5307	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay loam with sparse sub-angular fine gravels inclusions	0.46+
5309	5310	Ditch terminus	E-W aligned ditch terminus. Width: 1.45 m, Length: 3.35 m+	0.46
5310	5309	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse fine sub-angular gravels inclusions	0.46
5311	5312, 5341	Pit	Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length 2 m+	0.46
5312	5311	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay loam with sparse sub-angular fine and medium gravels inclusions	0.46
5313	5314	Ditch	Cut of N-S running linear ditch. 0.41 m width, 2.42 m+ length. Unexcavated.	0.50
5314	5313	Fill	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay loam. Moderate sub-angular stones of medium gravel size. Common burnt sandstone. Rare pot. Unexcavated.	0.50
5315	5316	Ditch terminus	Cut of linear ditch. Unexcavated. Width: 0.4 m, Length: 3.56 m+	0.46



5316	5315	Dark brown grey	Silty Clay Loam. Common poorly sorted sub-angular coarse stones medium gravel size. Moderate burnt sandstone of all sizes up to boulders. Rare charcoal flecks. Unexcavated.	0.46
5317	5318	Pit	Circular pit with shallow, convex sides and a u-shaped base. Diameter: 0.34 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	0.46
5318	5317	Tertiary fill	Dark blueish black silty clay loam with sparse sub-angular fine gravels inclusions	0.46
5319	5320	Ditch terminus	East/west aligned ditch terminus. 0.6 m width, 1.72 m+ length. Unexcavated.	0.49
5320	5319	Fill	Mid greyish brown. Silty clay loam. Very common sub-angular fine gravel stones. Rare charcoal flecks. Rare burnt stone boulders. Unexcavated.	0.49
5321	5322	Ditch	Cut of SE-NW running ditch. Width: 0.45 m, Length: 7.5 m+	0.55-0.61
5322	5321	Fill	Mid brownish yellow silty clay with rare sub angular sandstone, medium gravel inclusions	0.55-0.61
5323	5324	Ditch	Linear NW-SE aligned ditch with shallow, concave sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.62 m. Depth: 0.15 m.	0.55-0.67
5324	5323	Secondary fill	Mid brownish yellow silty clay with rare sub angular sandstone, medium gravel inclusions	0.55-0.67
5325	5326	Ditch	Cut of NW-SE running Linear ditch [5323] Unexcavated. Width: 1.7 m, Length: 2.15 m+	0.60
5326	5325	Fill	Mid brownish grey. Silty Clay loam. Poorly sorted common sub-angular fine gravel. Sparse cobbles. Rare pot	0.60
5327	5303	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >2.30 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.52 m.	0.58-0.88
5328	5327	Secondary fill	Mid grey-brown silt clay loam with sparse fine sandstone gravels inclusions	0.58-0.88
5329	5330	Ditch	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Width: 0.35 m, Length 4.6 m+. Unexcavated.	0.58
5330	5329	Fill	Mid grey-brown silt clay loam with sparse fine sandstone gravels inclusions	0.58



5331	5332	Pit	Cut of sub circular feature. Unclear if ditch terminus or pit as not fully seen. Diameter 1.48 m. Unexcavated.	0.58
5332	5331	Fill	Dark greyish brow. Silt clay loam. Poorly sorted medium gravels and stones.	0.58
5333	5334	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 6.00 m+. Width: 0.55 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	0.59-0.72
5334	5333	Fill	Mid brown-grey silty clay with rare medium gravel sub angular sandstone inclusions	0.59-0.72
5335	5334	Pit	Cut of pit inside circular ditch [5333]. Oval pit, 0.93 m diameter.	0.55
5336	5335	Fill of pit [5334]	Mid brown-grey silty clay	0.55
5337	5338	Ditch	Cut of E-W running ditch. Unexcavated. Width 0.6 m, Length: 4.9 m+.	0.55
5338	5337	Fill	Dark medium brown. Silt clay loam. Very common sub-angular sandstone medium gravel size. Prehistoric pot found.	0.50
5339	5340	Ditch	Cut of E-W running ditch. Unexcavated. Width 0.58 m, Length: 1.75 m+.	0.50
5340	5339	Fill	Dark medium brown. Silty clay loam. Very common sandstone, fine-medium gravel size.	0.50
5341	5311	Secondary fill	Light grey with a yellow hew silty clay with rare fine sub-angular gravels inclusions	0.46

Trench No 54		Length 50 m		Width 2 m		Depth 0.59 m	
Easting 374449			Northing 201380			m OD 39.52	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
5401		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt			0.30	
5402		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt			0.50	
5403		Natural	Pale yellowish brown / greyish blue / brownish red silty clay colluvium			0.59	

Trench No 55		Length 50 m		Width 2 m		Depth 0.58 m	
Easting 374507			Northing 201385			m OD 35.19	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
5501		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt			0.20	
5502		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt			0.30	
5503		Natural	Pale brownish yellow clay silt colluvium			0.58	



Trench No 57		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.53 m
Easting 374431		Northing 201330		m OD 41.68
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5701		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.20
5702		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.30
5703		Natural	Mid reddish brown clay silt colluvium / pale brownish yellow gravels	0.53

Trench No 58		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.46 m
Easting 374535		Northing 201357		m OD 34.14
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5801		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.20
5802		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.30
5803		Natural	Mid reddish / yellowish brown clay silt colluvium	0.46

Trench No 59		Length 50 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.46 m
Easting 374530		Northing 201332		m OD 35.51
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
5901		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay, friable, rare stone inclusions. Crop topped, light rooting	0.00-0.32
5902		Subsoil	Orange-brown, silty clay, occasional inclusions of small stones	0.32-0.46
5903		Natural	Orange-brown clay	0.46+

Trench No 60		Length 49.50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.56 m
Easting 374646		Northing 201356		m OD 30.27
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6001		Modern soil profile	Topsoil. Soft Dark grey brown slightly gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is sparse sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤50 mm. Frequent fine roots and rootlets. Abrupt contact.	0-0.24
6002		Subsoil	Soft mid orangish brown slightly gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is rare sub-angular to sub-rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤40 mm. Rare rootlets. Diffuse contact.	0.24-0.50



6003		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty CLAY. Common pockets (600 x 600 mm) of light orangish brown sandy clayey GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is super abundant sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤60 mm..	0.50-
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Trench No 62		Length 48.70 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374473		Northing 201290		m OD 40.60
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6201		Topsoil	Topsoil / Turf. Friable, brown sandy silt loam with planted crop at surface. Clear to sharp slightly undulatory lower boundary. Thickness of layer varies between 0.19 and 0.26 m. Sparse inclusions of limestone gravels (<75 mm). Generally overlies subsoil 6202, except at WNW end of trench (upslope) where it rests directly on natural 6203.	0 - 0.26
6202		Subsoil	Friable, fine yellowish brown slightly gravelly slightly loamy sandy silt. Moderate sub-angular blocky limestone gravels (<80 mm). Thickness varies between 0.00 and 0.18 m; not present at WNW end of trench (upslope), gets thicker towards ESE end of trench (downslope, across slope)	0.19 - 0.45
6203		Natural	Geology. Geological natural. Mixed appearance. Generally a yellowish brown sandy silt matrix with abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded limestone gravels (<80 mm). Surface pockmarked by root disturbances evident by a fine yellowish brown or slightly reddish brown silty clay.	0.25 +
6204	6204, 6205, 6206, 6207, 6208, 6209	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and an u-shaped base. Length: >2.30 m. Width: 2.30 m. Depth: 0.76 m.	0.31 - 1.02
6205	6204	Tertiary fill	Greyish brown sandy silt loam with limestone gravels (occasional to moderate ; <70 mm; sub-angular blocky) ironstone (rare to sparse; <40 mm; sub-rounded plates) inclusions	0.31 - 0.59



6206	6204	Secondary fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with limestone gravels (sparse to occasional; <65 mm; sub-angular blocky) ironstone (rare to sparse; < 35 mm; sub-rounded, plates) inclusions	0.33 - 0.72
6207	6204	Secondary fill	Mid to pale greyish brown sandy silt loam with limestone gravels (occasional; <70 mm; sub-rounded to sub-angular blocky) ironstone (rare to sparse; <30 mm; sub-rounded, plates) inclusions	0.37 - 0.92
6208	6204	Primary fill	Pale greyish brown to pale yellowish brown sandy clay loam with limestone gravels (sparse to occasional; <75 mm; sub-rounded to sub-angular blocky) ironstone (rare; <30 mm) inclusions	0.67 - 1.02
6209	6204	Primary fill	Yellowish brown to pale greenish brown sandy clay to slightly sandy silty clay with limestone gravels (poorly sorted, rare to common; <55 mm; sub-angular blocky) ironstone (rare; <35 mm) inclusions	0.47 - 1.00
6210	6211	Ditch	Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.60 m. Width: >0.67 m. Depth: 0.35 m.	0.90 - 1.25
6211	6210	Fill	Greyish brown; mixed with yellowish brown and greenish brown slightly sandy slightly loamy silty clay with limestone gravels (sparse to occasional; <70 mm; sub-rounded to sub-angular blocky) ironstone (rare; <35 mm) inclusions	0.90 - 1.25
6212	6213	Uncertain linear	Linear uncertain linear with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >2.30 m. Width: >1.00 m. Depth: 0.13 m.	0.34 - 0.48
6213	6212	Fill	Mid to pale greyish brown and pale yellowish brown sandy silt loam with limestone gravels (poorly sorted sparse to moderate; <75 mm; sub-angular blocky) ironstone (rare; <45 mm) inclusions	0.34 - 0.48
6214	6215	Uncertain pit/posthole	Square uncertain pit / posthole with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.40 m. Width: >0.30 m. Depth: 0.23 m.	0.30 - 0.53



6215	6214	Fill	Yellowish brown to greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay loam with limestone gravels (poorly sorted rare to common; <45 mm; sub-angular blocky) ironstone (rare; <30 mm) inclusions	0.30 - 0.53
6216	6217, 6218	Grave	Incomplete grave Length: >0.30 m. Width: >0.30 m. Depth: 0.06 m.	0.47 +
6217	6216	Deliberate backfill	Mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt loam with limestone gravels (sparse to occasional; sub-rounded to sub-angular; <65 mm) ironstone (rare; <30 mm) inclusions	0.47 +
6218	6216	Inhumation burial	Inhumation burial aligned SW - NE?. Reasonably robust. Undisturbed context. Good bone preservation. Completeness not recorded.	0.50 +
6219	6220	Ditch	Unexcavated. SSW - NNE oriented linear feature. Cut from below subsoil 6202. Located at eastern end of trench, east of 6204 / 6210. Length >2.30 m; width 1.55 m.	0.30 +
6220	6219	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt loam. Unexcavated fill of ditch 6219.	0.30 +
6221	6222, 6223	Posthole	Oval posthole with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.60 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	0.25 - 0.59
6222	6221	Post pipe	Greyish brown sandy silt loam with limestone gravels (occasional to sparse; sub-rounded to sub-angular; <45 m) ironstone (rare) inclusions	0.25 - 0.59
6223	6221	Post-packing fill	Greyish brown sandy silt loam with red shelly limestone (abundant; sub-angular; <300x170x60) yellowish brown limestone gravels (occasional; sub-rounded to sub-angular; <130 mm) dark grey shelly limestone (one sub-angular block >180 mm) inclusions	0.25 - 0.55

Trench No 63		Length 50 m		Width 2 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 374545			Northing 201310			m OD 35.54	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
6301		Topsoil	Dark brown silt			0.20	
6302		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt			0.40	
6303		Natural	Pale brownish yellow clay silt colluvium			0.50	



Trench No 64		Length 50 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.46 m
Easting 374571		Northing 201289		m OD 34.22
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6401		Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt	0.15
6402		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silt	0.30
6403		Natural	Pale yellowish brown clay silt colluvium	0.46

Trench No 66		Length 49.60 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.56 m
Easting 374756		Northing 201297		m OD 30.62
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6601		Topsoil	Topsoil. Soft dark grey brown slightly gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is very rare angular to sub-rounded fine to medium sandstone ≤ 30 mm. Frequent fine rootlets. Abrupt contact.	0-0.20
6602		Subsoil	Soft mid orangish brown silty CLAY. No obvious inclusions. Rare fine rootlets. Diffuse contact.	0.20-0.50
6603		Natural	Light yellowish brown soft silty CLAY. Moderate pockets ($\leq 500 \times 400$ mm) of light yellowish brown slightly clayey sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is super abundant sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone and rare limestone ≤ 60 mm.	0.50-

Trench No 68		Length 45 m	Width 2.60 m	Depth 0.49 m
Easting 374471		Northing 201266		m OD 41.61
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6801		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, Clay silt, rare sub-angular sandstone,	0-0.25
6802		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, Clay silt, sparse sub-angular sandstone	0.25-0.49
6803		Natural	Yellowish brown, sandy gravel, abundant sub-angular to rounded sandstone	0.49-
6804		Layer	Possible buried soil horizon. Dark grey brown, clay silt, abundant sub-angular rounded sandstone	0.49-0.59
6805	6806, 6807	Ditch	Linear ditch with irregular, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: >1.98 m. Depth: 0.66 m.	0.49-1.15



Trench No 68		Length 45 m	Width 2.60 m	Depth 0.49 m
Easting 374471		Northing 201266		m OD 41.61
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6806	6805	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown slightly sandy gravelly silty clay with gravel is abundant sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤60 mm with low sub-rounded sandstone cobble content 130 mm inclusions	0.80-1.15
6807	6805	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown soft slightly gravelly silty clay with gravel is moderate sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤50 mm inclusions	0.49-0.83
6808	6809	Pit	Sub-oval pit with vertical, straight sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 0.56 m. Width: 0.38 m. Depth: 0.29 m.	0.59-0.88
6809	6808	Secondary fill	Light grey brown soft slightly gravelly silty clay with sparse sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤60 mm inclusions	0.59-0.88
6810	6811, 6812, 6813	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. Width: 3.2 m. Depth: 0.85 m.	0.49
6811	6810	Primary fill	Mid greyish brown clay loam with abundant, sub-angular, medium gravel, sandstone inclusions	
6812	6810	Secondary fill	Medium grey brown clay loam with abundant, sub-angular, medium gravel, sandstone inclusions	
6813	6810	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown clay loam with abundant, sub-angular medium gravel, sandstone inclusions	
6815	6816	Pit	Oval pit with steep, concave sides. Length: >1.00 m. Width: >0.80 m. Depth: 0.44 m.	0.5
6816	6815	Secondary fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay loam with very common sub-angular sandstone inclusions	
6817	6818	Pit	Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.88 m. Depth: 0.72 m.	0.52-0.72
6818	6817	Deliberate backfill	Mid brown, with bands of mid brownish yellow and mid brownish red silty clay loam with common large, sub-angular and angular rock inclusions up to 200mm in the top of fill. abundant sub rounded gravel inclusions up to 30mm inclusions	



Trench No 68		Length 45 m	Width 2.60 m	Depth 0.49 m
Easting 374471		Northing 201266		m OD 41.61
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6819	6820	Ditch	Possible cut of ditch orientated E-W, with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Depth: 0.73 m.	0.52- 0.73
6820	6819	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty clay loam with abundant sub rounded gravel inclusions up to 20mm inclusions	
6821	6822	Ditch	Linear ditch orientated NE-SW. Length: 3.30 m. Width: 1.12 m.	0.49
6822	6821	Fill	Mid brown silty loam with abundant sub-angular gravel up to 10mm inclusions	0.49
6823	6824	Ditch	Linear ditch orientated NW-SE. Length: 3.30 m. Width: 2.56 m.	0.49
6824	6823	Secondary fill	Mid to dark brown silty loam with at least one large sub-angular rock up to 500mm. common sub-angular and sub rounded gravel up to 30mm inclusions	0.49
6825	6826	Pit	Possible sub-circular pit. Length: 1.46 m. Width: 0.48 m.	0.49
6826	6825	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty loam. Abundant sub-angular gravel up to 20mm. Sparse bone, good condition, likely animal. Retained.	0.49
6827	6828	Pit	Cut of possible oval pit. 0.80 x 0.50m visible. Could represent a continuation of ditch [6823].	0.49
6828	6827	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty loam. Abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions up to 30mm. No visible finds.	0.49
6829	6830	Gully	Cut of possible gully orientated NW-SE. Could also be animal burrow. 0.17 x 1.64m.	0.49
6830	6829	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown silt loam. Abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions up to 15mm. Animal bone inclusions in good condition, retained.	0.49
6831	6832	Pit	Cut of possible oval pit. 0.90 m in length x 0.70m in width. Irregular cut in plan.	0.49
6832	6831	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown clay loam. Sparse gravel inclusions up to 10mm.	0.49
6833	6834	Posthole	Cut of possible post hole. 0.20 x 0.22m. Sub circular in plan.	0.49



Trench No 68		Length 45 m	Width 2.60 m	Depth 0.49 m
Easting 374471		Northing 201266		m OD 41.61
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6834	6833	Secondary fill	Mid reddish brown clay loam. Frequent gravel inclusions up to 10mm. No visible finds.	0.49
6835	6836	Ditch	Broadly NW-SE, curving towards the southern end. 0.34 x 3.24m (incorporating curve). Clear boundaries on all sides but the NE, where it is diffuse and possibly bordered by a feature of unknown type or purpose (being [6837]).	0.49
6836	6835	Secondary fill	Dark brown silty loam. Common gravel inclusions up to 15mm. Rare pot and charcoal.	0.49
6837	6838	Possible pit	1.6 x 1.6m visible. Irregular edges, irregular fill.	0.49
6838	6837	Secondary fill?	Lumped together as one as impossible to distinguish and define properly without excavation. Mid to dark brown silt loam. Abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions up to 30mm. Sheep / goat skull in fragments retained.	0.49
6839	6840	Ditch	Cut of E-W linear. +6.44m (predicted visible length) x 0.70m width.	0.49
6840	6839	Secondary fill	Mid brown silt loam. Abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions up to 30mm. Large patches of fired clay (could also be in (6842) / (6844), Occasional roman pottery sheds and animal bone in good condition.	0.49
6841	6842	Ditch	Cut of possible linear orientated NW-SE. +3.40 length x 1.70m wide. Cut only defined on edges of small patches of natural that 'line up'- treat with caution.	0.49
6842	6841	Secondary fill	Mid brown silt loam. Abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions up to 30mm. Occasional roman pot sherds and animal bone, in good condition.	0.49
6843	6844	Ditch	Cut of linear feature orientated NW-SE. +4.30m in length x 0.36m wide predicted extent.	0.49
6844	6843	Secondary fill	Mid brown silty loam. Abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions up to 30mm. Common Roman pottery, good condition, retained.	0.49



Trench No 68		Length 45 m	Width 2.60 m	Depth 0.49 m
Easting 374471		Northing 201266		m OD 41.61
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6845	6846	Ditch	Cut of linear feature orientated NW-SE. +4.30m in length x 0.30m wide.	0.49
6846	6845	Secondary fill	Mid brown silt loam. Abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions up to 30mm. Common Roman pottery sherds, good condition.	0.49
6847	6848	Ditch	Ditch orientated broadly E-W, possibly curving at the eastern end towards the south, but this is impossible to say for sure as there are many intercutting features with very similar top fills. Visible cut is +2.9m in length and +1.1m in width.	0.49
6848	6847	Secondary fill	Mid brown silt loam. Abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions up to 30mm. Abundant roman pottery, and common animal teeth and bone.	0.49

Trench No 69		Length 45 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 374552		Northing 201249		m OD 38.44
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
6901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam, with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil / colluvium. Very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded inclusion of sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 20 mm.	0 - 0.24 m
6902		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay colluvium, with rare <2% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 20 mm. Mostly 10 mm or less in size, with most of the inclusions appearing in a narrow band just below the horizon with the topsoil.	0.24 - 0.50 m +
6903		Natural	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay gravels, comprised of sub-angular and sub-rounded gravels <= 40 mm in size. Appears as a small patch appearing through the base of the subsoil.	0.50 m +



Trench No 70		Length 12.70 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.32 m
Easting 374502		Northing 201198		m OD 42.90
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam, with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil / colluvium. Sparse 3% sub-angular and sub-rounded inclusion of sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 10 mm.	0 - 0.26 m
7002		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay stony colluvium, with abundant 30% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 50 mm.	0.26 - 0.32 m +
7003		Made ground	Bluish green mixed inclusions of concrete and CBM. Modern. Backfill from gravel extraction during building of the M5.	0.26 - 1 m +

Trench No 71		Length 46 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.58 m
Easting 374617		Northing 201216		m OD 33.75
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7101		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam, with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil / colluvium. Very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded inclusion of sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 20 mm. occasional flecks of CBM and modern broken glass.	0 - 0.26 m
7102		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay colluvium, with very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 20 mm. x2 fragments of modern land drain, not in-situ.	0.26 - 0.58 m +



Trench No 72		Length 49.30 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.45 m	
Easting 374559			Northing 201188			m OD 39.32	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
7201		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam, with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil / colluvium. Rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded inclusions of sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 20 mm.			0 - 0.24 m	
7202		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay colluvium, with very sparse <3% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 30 mm.			0.24 - 0.45 m +	
7203		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay stony colluvium, with abundant 30% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 50 mm. Initially thought it was a gravelly natural. Appears at the NW end with smaller patches of mid greenish yellow sandy clay within it.			0.45 m +	

Trench No 73		Length 48.20 m		Width 2.10 m		Depth 0.44 m	
Easting 374643			Northing 201170			m OD 34.09	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
7301		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam, with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying subsoil / colluvium. Very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded inclusion of sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 20 mm.			0 - 0.24 m	
7302		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay colluvium, with very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 20 mm.			0.24 - 0.44 m +	

Trench No 74		Length 50 m		Width 2.20 m		Depth 0.70 m	
Easting 374733			Northing 201200			m OD 31.44	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
7401		Topsoil	Dark, brown-grey. A clayey-silt with grass covering (turf) whose roots have turbated the top 0.1m. Sparse inclusions of sub-angular stones up to fine-gravel size.			0.00-0.20	



7402		Subsoil	Boundary Layer? Brownish-yellow. Clayey-silt containing rare sub-angular stones up to fine-gravel sized..	0.20-0.40
7403		Natural	Brownish-yellow. Silty clay containing rare sub-angular stones up to fine-gravel sized.	0.40-?

Trench No 75		Length 6.80 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.85 m
Easting 374509		Northing 201100		m OD 42.58
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7501		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam, with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying made ground. Rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded inclusion of sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 10 mm.	0 - 0.20 m
7502		Made ground	Bluish green mixed inclusions of concrete and CBM. Modern. Backfill from gravel extraction.	0.20 - 0.85 m +

Trench No 76		Length 46.80 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.37 m
Easting 374593		Northing 201147		m OD 37.42
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7601		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty loam, with crops and sparse hair like rooting and a level well-defined plough soil horizon onto the underlying colluvium. Very rare <1% sub-angular and sub-rounded inclusion of sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 20mm. 1x70 mm only visible in section.	0 - 0.25 m
7602		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay colluvium, with rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone (gravel like) inclusions <= 30 mm.	0.25 - 0.37 m +

Trench No 77		Length 50 m	Width 2.10 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 374574		Northing 201090		m OD 40.67
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7701		Topsoil	Soft dark grey brown with a reddish hue slightly gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded fine to coarse flint and sandstone ≤50mm. Frequent fine roots and rootlets. Sharp contact.	0-0.32



7702		Natural	Mid yellowish brown and orangish brown slightly clayey sandy GRAVEL. Sand is fine to coarse. Gravel is super abundant sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤60 mm with a low cobble content of sub-rounded sandstone, rare sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse limestone ≤60 mm. Sharp contact.	0.32-
7703		Natural	Mid orangish brown silty CLAY with bands of mid bluish grey CLAY. Pockets of mid orangish brown sandy gravel. Gravel is sub-angular to rounded fine to coarse sandstone ≤50 mm. Sharp contact.	0.32-

Trench No 78		Length 48.65 m	Width 2.30 m	Depth 0.97 m
Easting 374695		Northing 201103		m OD 32.86
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7801		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey clay silt with grass covering. Grass root disturbance down to 0.1m depth. Sparse sub-angular stones typically fine gravel sized. Modern finds: pottery, window glass, bottle glass - none retained.	0.0 - 0.25m
7802		Subsoil	Sub soil. Boundary layer? Colluvium? Mid Brownish grey with yellow undertones. Varying consistency, clayey silt at top becoming a silty clay at base. Rare sub-angular stones up to medium gravel size plus rare small chunks of coal.	0.25 - 0.55
7803		Natural	Yellowish orange with grey undertones. Silty Clay. Rare sub-angular inclusions up to fine gravel.	0.55 + (o base of trench)

Trench No 79		Length 49 m	Width 2.20 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 374627		Northing 201025		m OD 39.81
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
7901		Topsoil	Dark, brownish-grey. Slightly clayey silt. Common amounts of sub-angular stones up to medium gravel sized.	0.00-0.20.



7902		Subsoil	Boundary Layer? Dark brown-grey and orange colours. Heterogeneous mix of topsoil silt and sandy clayey gravel Natural. Abundant sub-angular stones up to fine-gravel sized.	0.20-0.35.
7903		Natural	Brownish-orange. Sandy clay admixed with abundant sub-angular stones up to fine-gravel sized.	0.35-?



Appendix 2 Environmental Data

Table 1: Assessment of the environmental evidence/macrofossils/charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other (type and abundance)	Comments (Preservation: fragmentation and erosion)
Cremation	4004	4006	4001	10.5 total	20	70%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	Mature	Crem bone (B - in small fractions)	-
Pit	5317	5318	5301	1.3	7	1%, C	A*	A**	<i>Triticum spelta</i> grains (some sprouted) and chaff (spikelet forks and glume bases), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, Triticeae detached embryos, coleoptiles	C	Poaceae (<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i>), <i>Avena</i> sp. awns	-	-	-	Heterogeneous

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = 30-10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f/c = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs, Moll-m = marine molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbo



Appendix 3 Quantification of finds by context

Context	Pottery		Fired clay		Iron		Flint		Stone		Animal bone		Other
	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	
305											6	201	
605											9	232	
702							1	1					
2105											6	206	
2202	1	130											
2307											3	15	
4002							1	2					
4005	50	242											
4006	N/A	118											Cremated human bone (795g)
4801	11	123					9	93					
4802	5	32									3	38	
4806	2	27					2	6			8	59	
4807	6	58	1	20			1	5			1	5	
4808	1	6									5	112	
4812	7	114	1	15							2	41	



	Pottery		Fired clay		Iron		Flint		Stone		Animal bone		Other
4814	2	25					1	2					
4816	1	4									1	21	
4818	151	2084	3	30	1	11					14	250	Slag x 1 (120g); glass x 3 (3g)
4820	2	83											CBM x 1 (74g)
4821											26	600	
5003	1	6											
5005	16	131			1	72	2	2			2	162	
5301	77	206					4	7					
5302	2	9											
5305	6	31											
5306	1	2											
5308	1	6									11	15	
5310	12	35									3	17	
5312	1	6									1	5	
5314	2	14											
5316	1	1									4	14	
5320	5	10											
5322	13	47											
5324	4	63									3	10	
5328	7	89											



	Pottery		Fired clay		Iron		Flint		Stone		Animal bone		Other
5334	2	10									9	49	
5401							3	6					
6205	46	483							4	500			CBM x 1 (68g)
6206	39	211	8	264	1	14			4	324	3	45	Slag x 1 (38g)
6207	22	345							2	371	10	120	
6209	6	61									5	87	Worked bone x 1 (1g)
6211	4	117									1	46	
6213	1	3									1	12	
6215	4	19					3	1					
6801							1	3					
6802	37	906			1	23					4	208	
6804	27	358			1	16			3	63			
6806	18	170	1	5							2	21	
6807	74	1029	1	6	3	94			3	146	43	848	
6811	36	563			1	4					9	229	CBM x 7 (86g)
6816	5	117									7	36	
6818	4	49					1	3					
6820									1	342			
6822	5	45									1	1	
6824	8	134					3	5			3	18	



	Pottery		Fired clay		Iron		Flint		Stone		Animal bone		Other
6826											2	1	
6830											4	25	
6838	1	7	1	8							8	27	
6840	6	73											
6842	3	9											
6844	9	143											
7402	1	5											
7802	1	1											
7901													Copper alloy x 1 (4g)
Total	1227	8560	16	348	9	234	32	136	17	1746	220	3776	



Appendix 4 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-412652

Project details

Project name	Land at Draycott, Cam, Gloucestershire - Archaeological Evaluation
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2021 End: 18-04-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	228193 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	CREMATION Late Prehistoric
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE STROUD CAM Lad at Draycott
Postcode	GL11 5DH
Study area	39 Hectares
Site coordinates	SO 74482 01424 51.710510129783 -2.369367101296 51 42 37 N 002 22 09 W Point

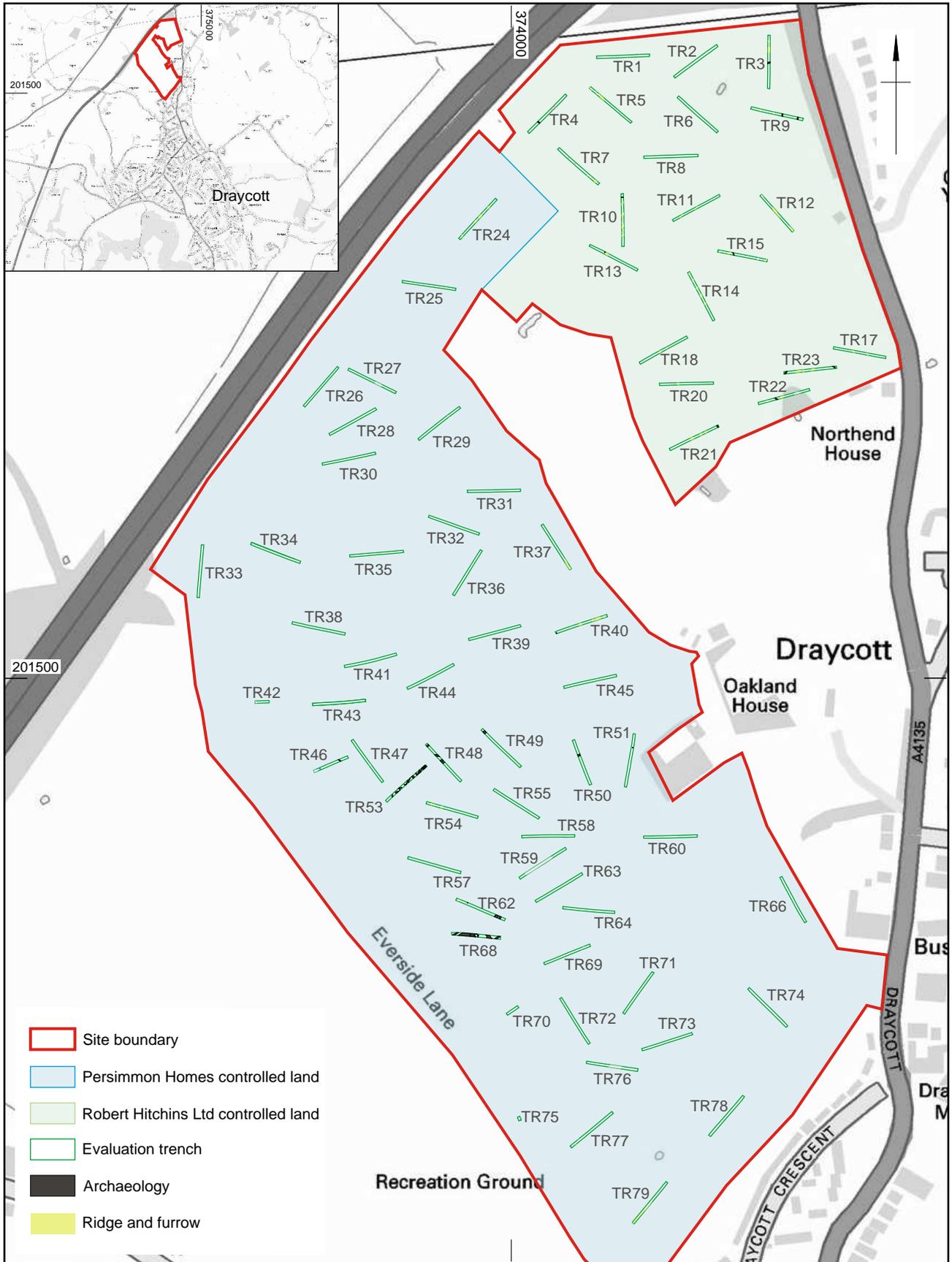


Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Kirsty Nichol
Project supervisor	Ray Holt
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project bibliography 1

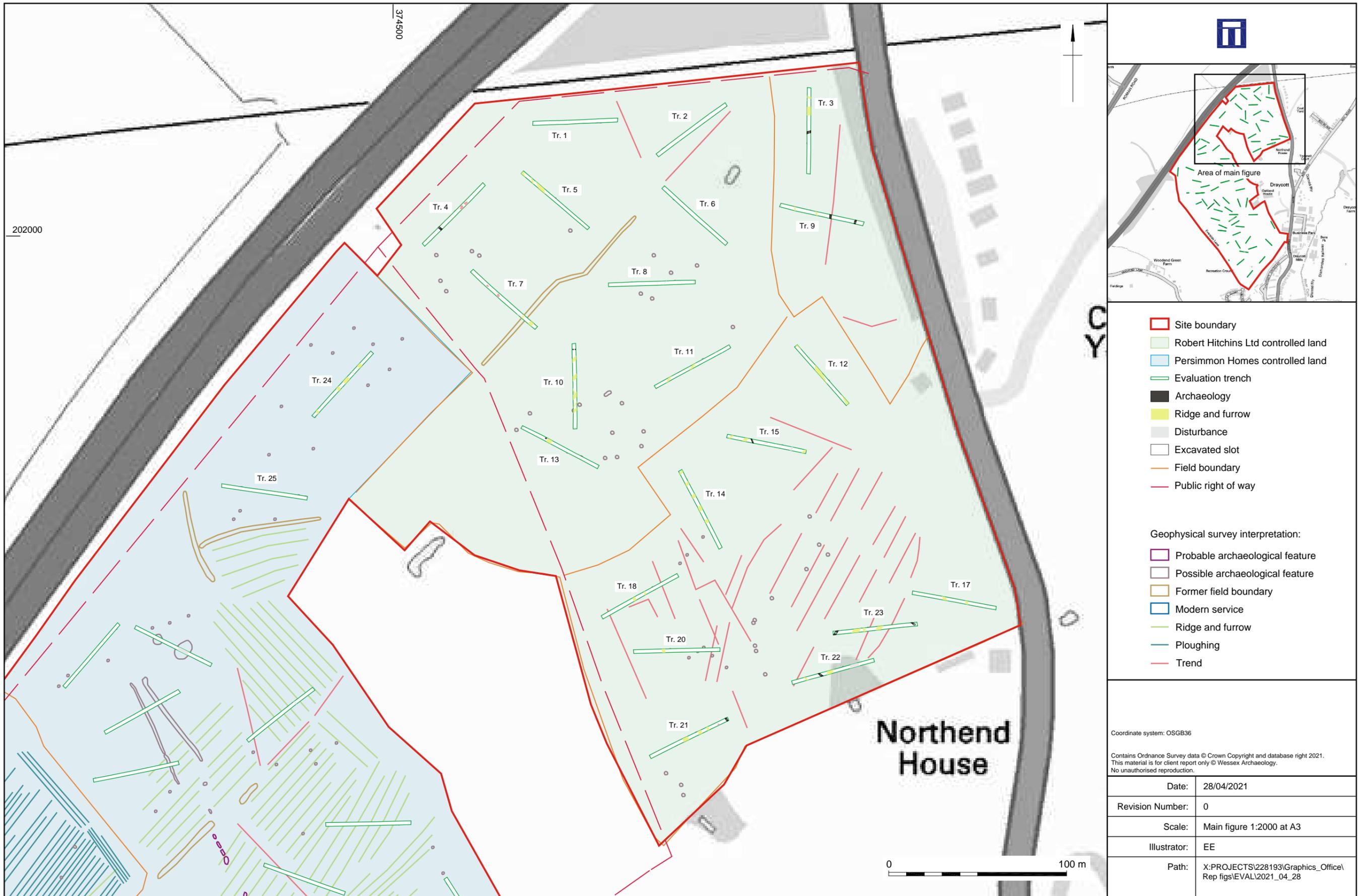
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Draycott in Cam, Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Holt, R.
Other bibliographic details	228193.03
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bristol



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Site location

Figure 1



Trench location plan

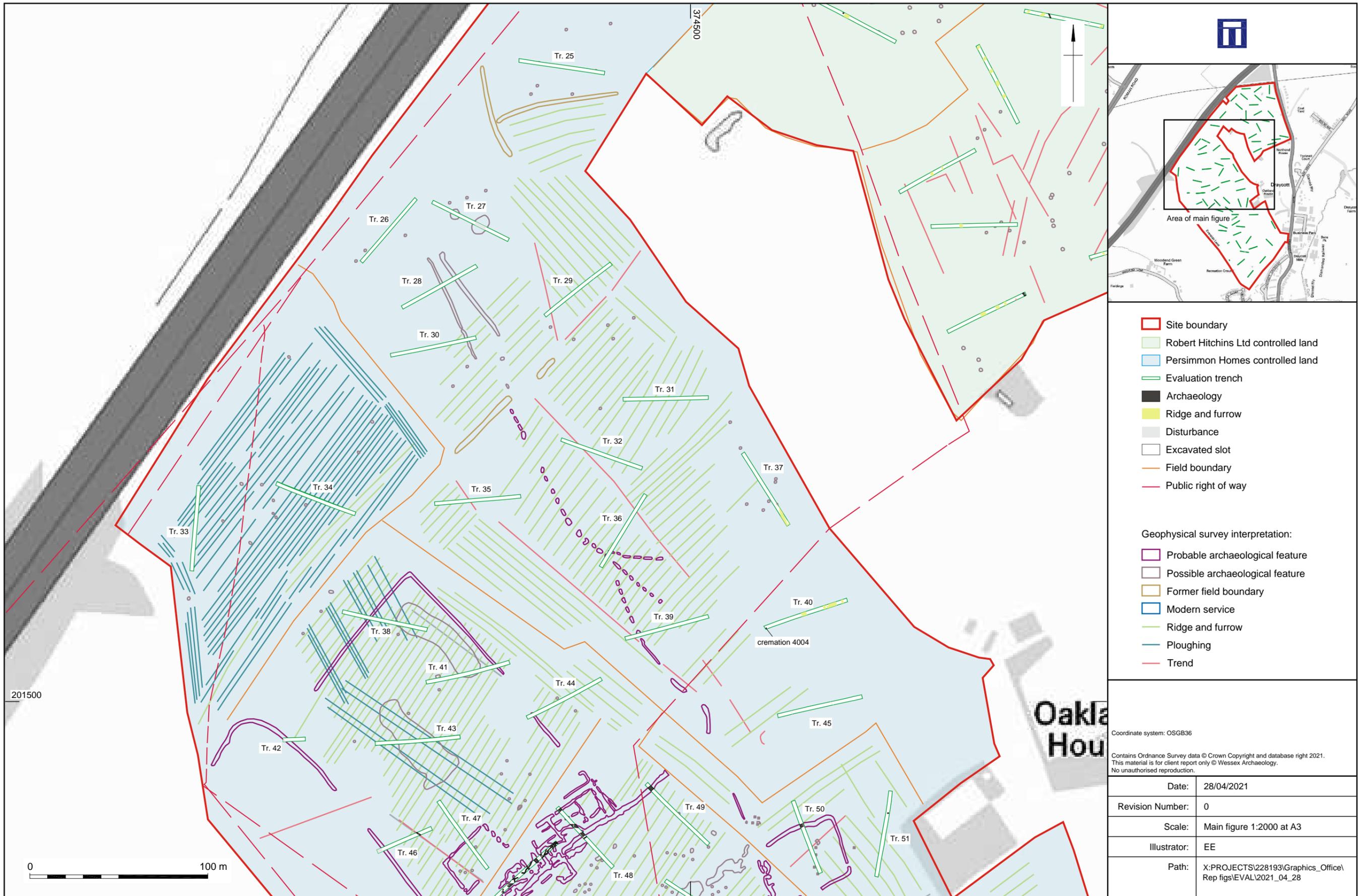
Figure 2

- ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Robert Hitchens Ltd controlled land
 - ▭ Persimmon Homes controlled land
 - ▬ Evaluation trench
 - Archaeology
 - Ridge and furrow
 - Disturbance
 - Excavated slot
 - ▬ Field boundary
 - Public right of way
- Geophysical survey interpretation:
- Probable archaeological feature
 - Possible archaeological feature
 - Former field boundary
 - Modern service
 - ▬ Ridge and furrow
 - ▬ Ploughing
 - ▬ Trend

Coordinate system: OSGB36

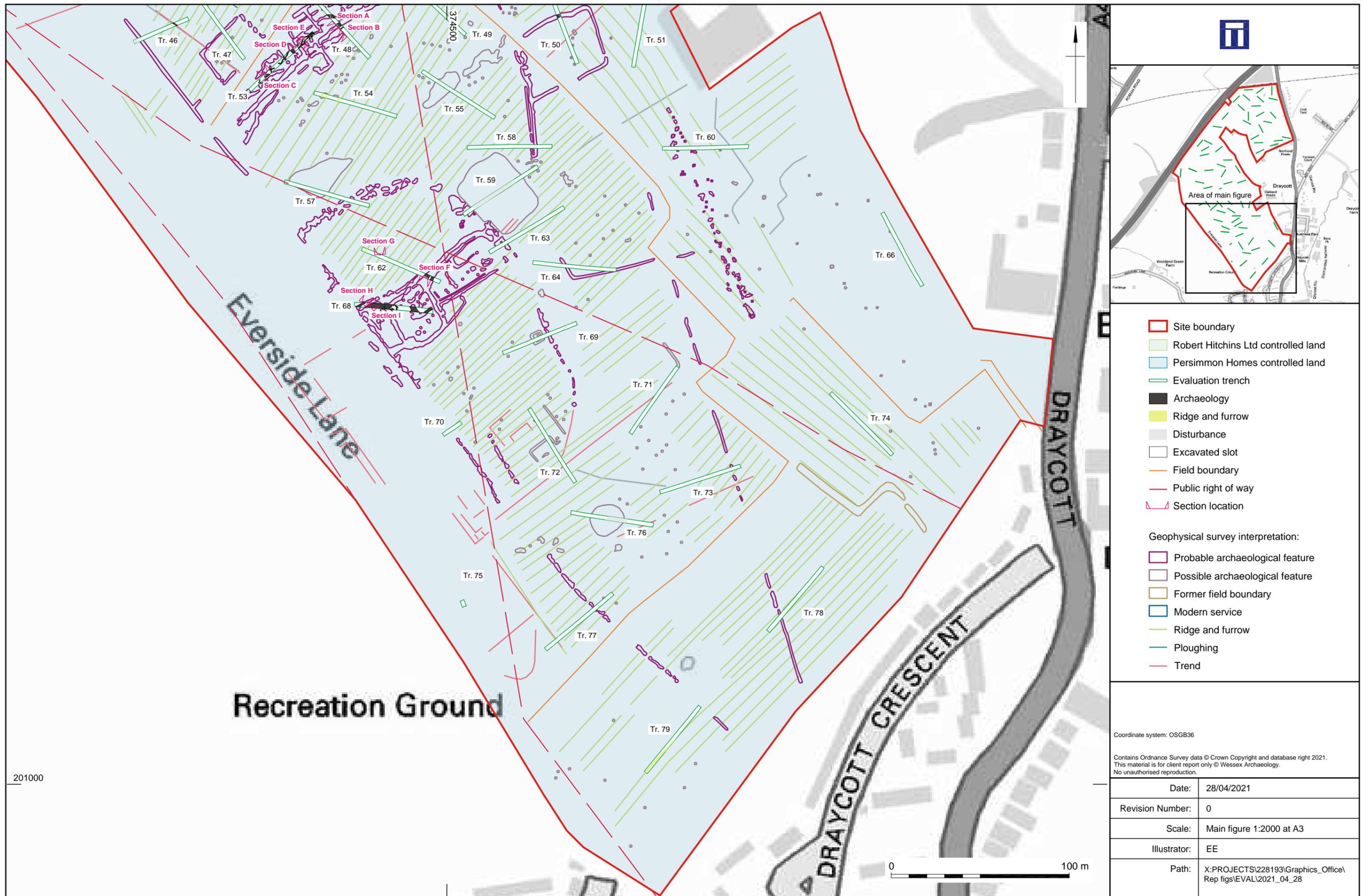
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Trench location plan

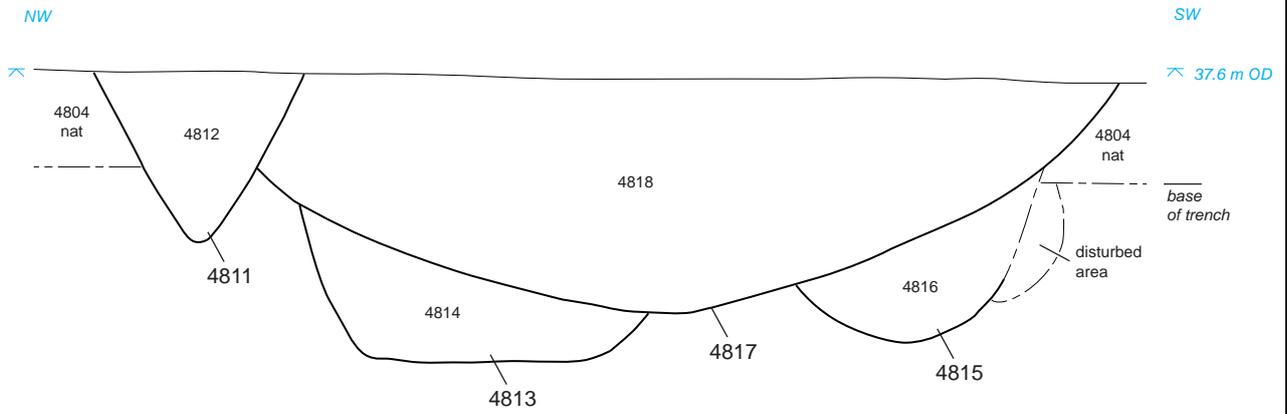
Figure 3



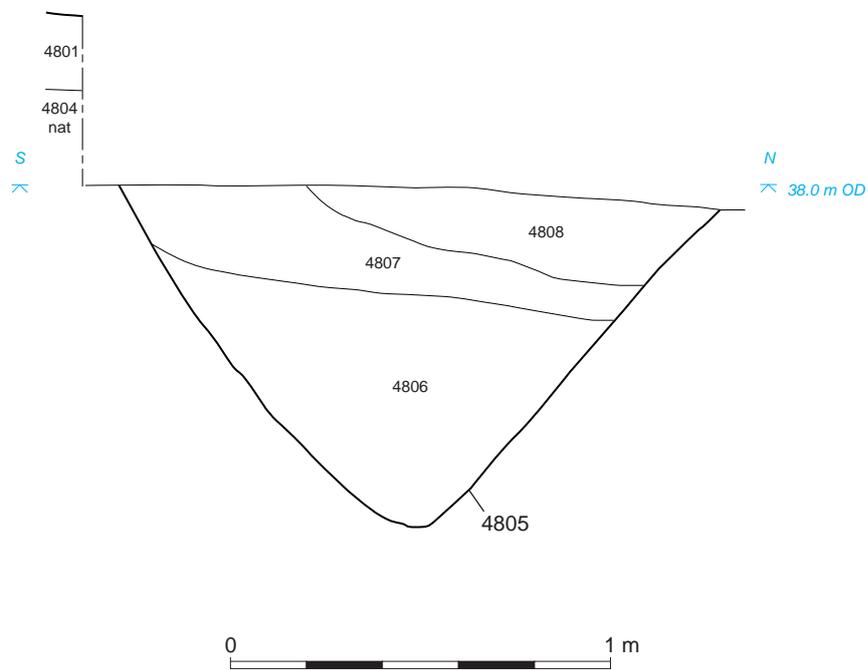
Trench location plan

Figure 4

A. Northeast facing section through ditches 4811, 4813, 4815 and 4817



B. East facing section through ditch 4805



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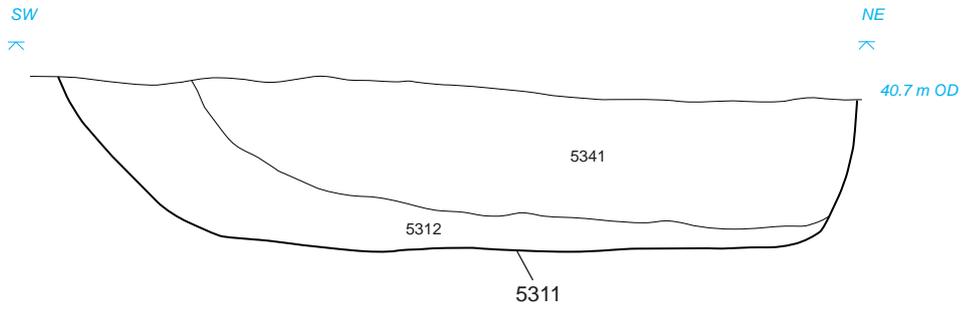
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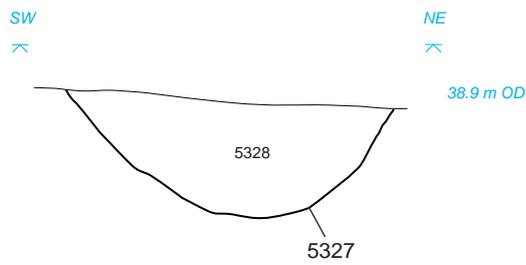
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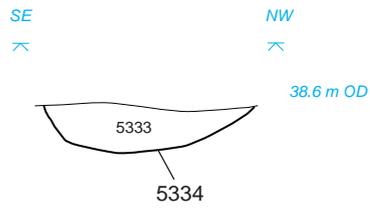
C. Southeast facing section through pit 5311



D. Southeast facing section through ditch 5327

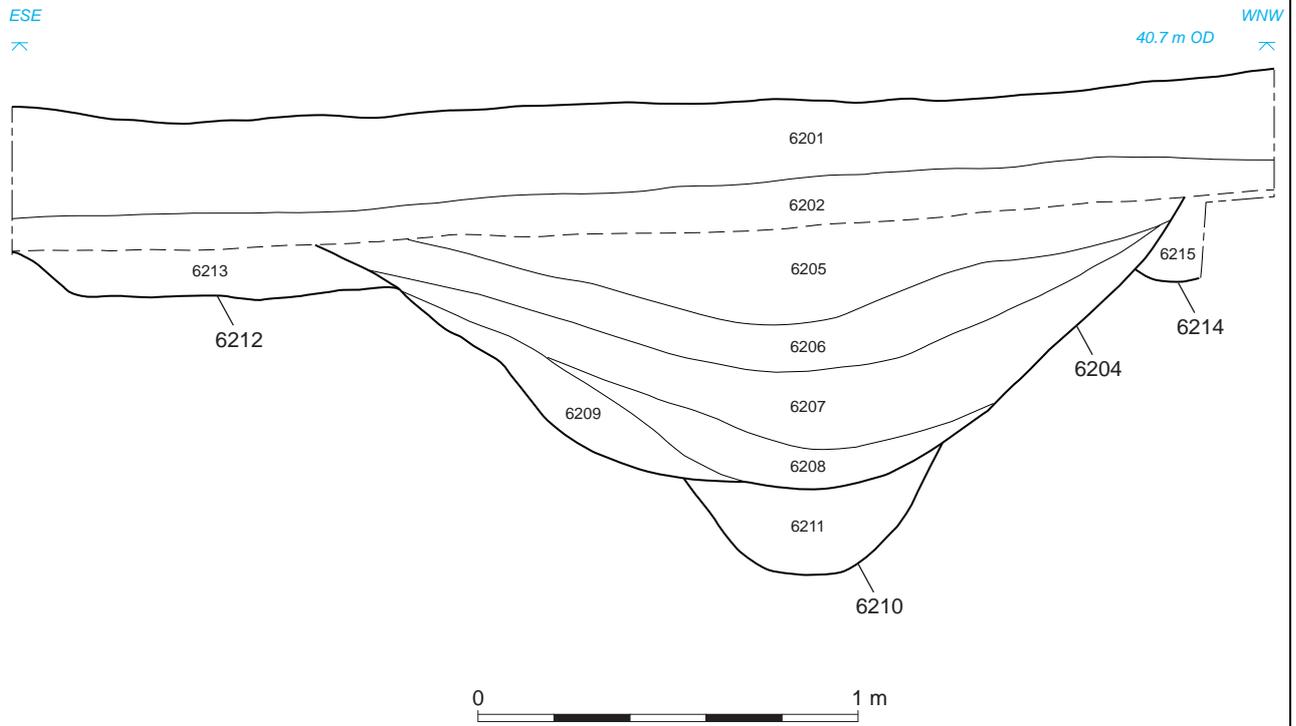


E. Northeast facing section through ditch 5333

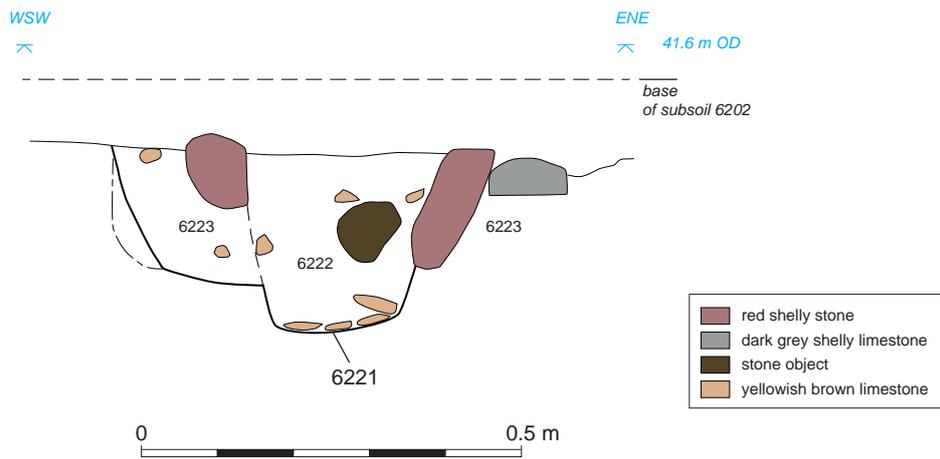


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F. NNE facing section through ditch 6210 and recut 6204



G. SSE facing section through posthole 6221



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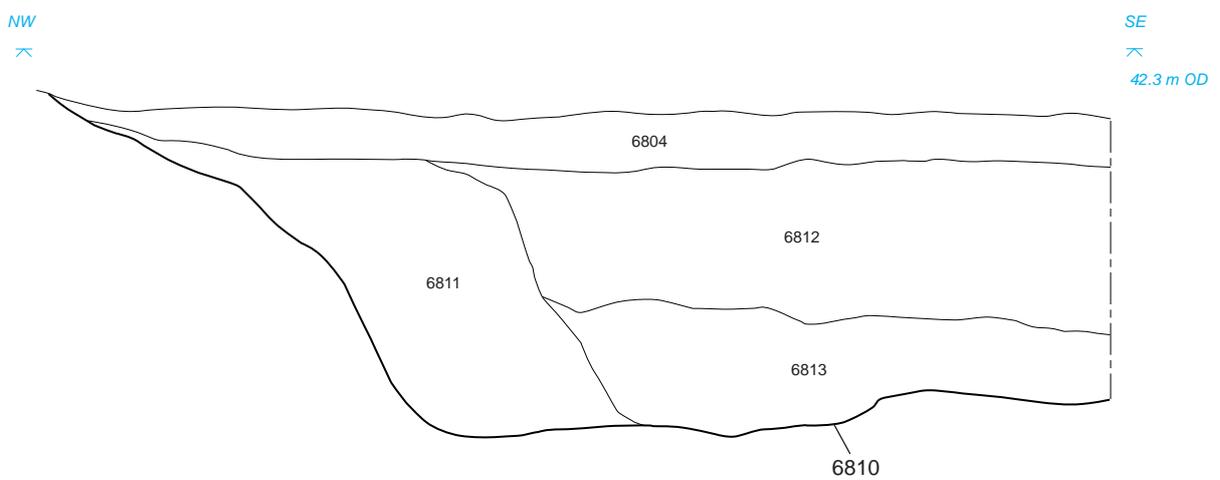
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H. Southwest facing section through ditch 6805



I. Southwest facing section through ditch 6810



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Plate 1: Aerial photograph of the site showing modern quarrying

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Plate 2: Trench 40, cremation grave 4004 partially excavated, looking southeast (0.2m scale)



Plate 3: Trench 48, ditches 4811, 4813, 4815 & 4817, looking southwest (1m scale)

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Plate 4: Trench 53, pit 5311, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 5: Trench 53, ditch 5327, looking northwest (0.5m scale)

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Plate 6: Trench 62, ditch 6210 & recut 6204, looking northwest (1m & 2m scale)



Plate 7: Trench 62, posthole 6221, looking northwest (0.5m scale)

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Plate 8: Trench 68, looking west (1m & 2m scale)



Plate 9: Trench 68, ditch 6805, looking northeast (1m scale)

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