Land off Main Street, Dumbleton, Evesham, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation Report

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Checked by: Charlotte Larkins BSc PCIfA

Date: May 2023

Submitted to:

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Ltd.

Revision History

Revision	Date	Amendment
00	02.05.2023	First revision
01	12.06.2023	Amendment following Client review.

Non-Technical Summary

RSK ADAS Ltd were commissioned by DB Land and Planning Consultancy Ltd to carry out an archaeological trial trenching evaluation following pre-application advice from Mr Toby Catchpole, Heritage Team Leader for Gloucestershire.

The site was first evaluated in a desk-based assessment by ADAS in 2021 which identified high potential to encounter prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval archaeological features.

In February 2023, a geophysical survey of the site was carried out on an area measuring 0.86 hectares and numerous anomalies suggestive of significant archaeological activity were detected, indicative of probable settlement activity. Agricultural features including a former mapped field boundary, a mapped track, and a former pond were identified.

The archaeological evaluation targeted anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and five trenches measuring between 24.2 – 25.4 m in length and 1.8 m in width were excavated equating to a 2% sample of the total development area.

The evaluation confirmed the archaeological significance of geophysical anomalies, particularly in the northern half of the field. A number if ditches, pits and postholes were identified throughout the site and most of the excavated features contained pottery and animal bone. The pottery is predominantly middle to late Roman in date, with just a hint of an earlier presence. Post-medieval furrows were seen across the site and may mask further features.

During the evaluation, 137 sherds of pottery were presented for assessment. There is some evidence of a late Iron Age or Early Roman settlement, although most of the pottery this early occurs residually. The majority of the pottery is associated with a late 2nd to 3rd century settlement. The deposition pattern, functional analysis and fineware levels all suggest that this is at the high end of the rural status, perhaps a villa or Romanized farmstead. There is no evidence of pottery necessarily dating later than the mid-3rd century AD , and the absence of high levels of Oxford colour coats, later shelly wares , developed bead and flange rim bowls and the low level of black burnished wares suggest that the site supply ceases by the late 3rd century.

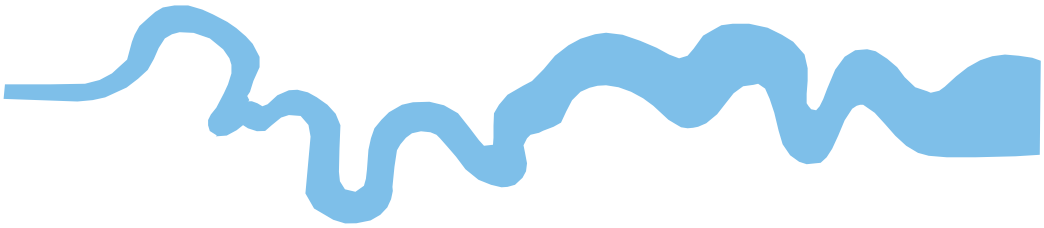
Fifteen fragments of brick or tile were recovered, mostly from the 'spread' or subsoil 70 in trench 4 (Appendix 4). It all appears likely to be Roman but was mostly undiagnostic except for a fragment of what appears to be highly fired imbrex (but may be post-medieval tile) from ditch 2 fill (56).

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered comprising 73 pieces. Due to the overall poor preservation and significant fragmentation present, it was not possible to identify half of the assemblage. Despite this, osteological analysis identified a minimum of three animal individuals: one cow, one sheep/goat, and one "small" (unidentified species). The majority of identified fragments were allocated

to the “large” animal general size category, and included portions of long bones in 3 (57), (51/61), and (70). Two of these “large” fragments (unidentified long bone shaft fragments in the spread (70) over Trench 4) refit into one, and displayed butchery cutmarks on the proximal and distal ends, which cut through the entire thickness of the shaft and actively severed the fragment from the larger, more complete long bone. The cow was identified by a single tooth and distal phalanx in the spread (51) over trench 1. Just eight fragments were allocated to the “medium” animal size category, including non-descript lone bone shaft fragments in ditch 3 (57) and the spread over Trench 4 (70). Evidence of at least one sheep/goat was suggested by the collection of loose teeth from 1 (54) and 3 (57). Finally, at least one “small” animal was identified through the presence of five fragments (6.8%), including a portion of mandible and long bone shafts in ditch 2 (56), and other limb fragments in (51/69) and (70). It was not possible to suggest animal(s) of origin for the fragments.

The trial trenching has highlighted that the site has a high potential for buried archaeological remains that will be truncated or removed by the proposed development. These buried remains could be suitably mitigated by a targeted strip, map and sample under a suitably worded planning condition prior to the commencement of any groundworks on the site.

T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

Land off Main Street, Dumbleton, Evesham, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Stacey Smith

Site Code: MSD 23/45

(SP 0177 3628)

Land off Main Street, Dumbleton, Evesham, Gloucestershire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for ADAS

by Stacey Smith

TVAS (North Midlands)

Site Code MSD23/45

April 2023

Summary

Site name: Land off Main Street, Dumbleton, Evesham, Gloucestershire

Grid reference: SP 0177 3628

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 6th to 17th March 2023

Project coordinator: Helen Daniel

Site supervisor: Helen Daniel

Site code: MSD 23/45

Area of site: 0.93ha

Summary of results: The evaluation confirmed the archaeological significance of geophysical anomalies, particularly in the northern half of the field. Several ditches, pits and postholes were identified in the northern most trenches dating to the Later Roman period. Along with somwe traces of Post-medieval furrows. A subsoil on the site complicated an understanding of the straigrapgphy in several trenches and may mask further features. The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at the Wilson Museum, Cheltenham and the Archaeology Data Service in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 13.04.23
	Steve Preston✓ 13.04.23

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Land off Main Street, Dumbleton, Evesham, Gloucestershire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Stacey Smith

Report 23/45

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land off Main Street, Dumbleton, Evesham, Gloucestershire (SP 0177 3628) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Charlotte Larkins of RSK ADAS Limited, at 11D Park House, Milton Park, Abingdon, OX14 4RS

Planning permission is to be sought for residential development on the site. Pre-application advice was provided by Tewkesbury Borough Council (20/00013/PRE) following the results of a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. Heritage Team Leader for Gloucestershire, Mr Toby Catchpole, the archaeological adviser to the Borough, recommended a scheme of archaeological investigation be undertaken in the form of a trial trenching evaluation in order to inform the planning process with regard to any potential archaeological implications of the proposed development.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021), and the Borough's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification (ADAS 2023) approved by Mr Toby Catchpole The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel, Stacey Smith, Katie Taplin, Megan Wiggin and Asher Booth between 6th and 17th March 2023 and the site code is MSD 23/45. The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited with the Wilson Museum and Archaeology Data Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Dumbleton is located 2.4km west of the River Isbourne, 8km south-west of Evesham and 11.5km east from Tewkesbury, close to the Cotswold Hills on the northern edge of Gloucestershire (SP 0177 3628) (Fig 1). The site lies east of Main Street in the north east of the village and compromises of an irregular parcel of *c.* 0.93ha of disused arable land, bounded to the north, west and south by residential properties and to the west by agricultural fields (Fig. 2). The topography of the site slops slightly from an elevation of 67m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-west down to 64m aOD to the north-east. The underlying bedrock geology is recorded as Charmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2000)

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the proposed development site has been addressed in a desk-based assessment (ADAS 2021) which highlighted that the site is located within the Dumbleton Conservation Area within medieval or post-medieval settlement. Listed buildings are located to the west and south-west. Ridge and furrow of medieval cultivation survive in the area, as does evidence of settlement earthworks close to Leyfield Farm and within the parkland of Dumbleton Hall.

The site was also subject to a geophysical survey (MS 2023) which identified a number of linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies throughout the proposal site (Fig. 7), which have been identified as features of probable archaeological origin, showing continual occupation evidence at this location. Based on this, the evaluation reported here was requested, encompassing a minimum of 2% of the proposed development area, to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to identify and assess the significance of any archaeological remains within the site to allow informed recommendations on the potential impacts of the proposed development upon archaeological resources and to enable a mitigation strategy to be produced. It was hoped the project could contribute to research priorities such as those outlined in the Historic England *Research Agenda* (HE 2017), and the *West Midlands Regional Research Framework* (Watt 2011).

According to the WSI (ADAS, 2023) the general aims of the trenching were:

to ensure that any archaeological features/deposits exposed during ground works associated with the development are identified, recorded and interpreted to an acceptable standard;

to ensure that any significant discoveries of artefactual evidence are recorded and analysed to an acceptable standard; and

to inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains identified.

The specific aims of the project were to:

ground truth the results of the geophysical survey; and to

identify and record any unknown buried archaeological remains, artefacts or earthworks associated with prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.

It was proposed to excavate five trenches, each 25m long by 1.6-2m wide (slightly above 2% of the developable area). A contingency of an additional 125m of trenching (another 2%) was included within the proposal, should this be required to clarify the nature of the initial findings. Topsoil and any other overburden was to be removed by a machine fitted with a ditching bucket to expose archaeologically sensitive levels under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological features were present these were to be excavated or sampled by hand in to an agreed sampling fraction dependent on the nature and significance of the feature. This was to be undertaken without comprising the integrity any feature(s) which might warrant preservation *in situ* or might better be investigated in a subsequent phase of mitigation.

Results

All 5 trenches were dug as intended and ranged from 24.2-25.4m in length and in depth from 0.28-0.6m. All were 1.8m wide. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil above the natural geology was essentially the same across all the trenches, while the natural geology varied slightly as described below.

Trench 1 (Figs 3, 4 and 6; Pls 1 and 6)

Trench 1 was aligned north - south and was 24.8m long and 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil, and 0.13-0.35m of subsoil overlying the natural geology of orange-yellow sandy clay. At 8.8m from the south end of the trench, two intercutting ditches (9 and 10) were recorded. Ditch 9 was at least 0.75m wide and 0.48m deep and filled with greyish-brown silty-clay (64) which contained a single fragment of ceramic tile. It cut ditch 10. Ditch 10 was recorded as over 1m wide and at least 0.48m deep, with two fills, the lower being dark-brown silty-clay (66) and the upper being light greyish-brown silty-clay (65): neither fill contained any archaeological finds. Within this trench there were also a possible furrow (12), three ditches (13, 14 and 16) and a pit (15) which remained unexcavated.

Trench 2 (Fig 3, 4 and 6; Pls 2, 7 and 8)

Trench 2 was aligned north - south and was 24.8m long and 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil, and 0.15–0.31m of subsoil overlying the natural geology of orange-yellow sandy clay. The trench contained three excavated features. At 9.5m from the south end of the trench, two intercutting ditches were recorded (2 and 3). Ditch 2 was recorded as 2.6m+ wide and 0.55m+ deep and contained two fills, the lower being greyish buff clayey-sand (55) and the upper being mid greyish-brown clayey-sand (56). Both fills

contained later Roman pottery and animal bone. At 15.2m from the south end was ditch (1) which was 0.9m+ wide and 0.66m deep and filled with dark grey-brown silty-clay (53) and contained Roman pottery and animal bone. Within this trench there were also five ditches (8, 17, 18, 19 and 22) and two ditch terminals (20 and 21) which remained unexcavated.

Trench 3 (Figs 3, 4 and 6; Pls 3, 9 and 10)

Trench 3 was aligned south west – north east and was 24.2m long and 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.07-0.24m of subsoil overlying the natural geology of blueish grey clay. At 18.2m from the west end, a sondage was dug due to the general ambiguity of the subsoil on-site. The sondage was 2m x 0.9m wide and revealed a possible pit (4) a land drain (5) and a posthole (6). The pit (4) was only partially excavated and measured 0.6m wide and 0.45m deep was filled with dark yellowish-brown silty-clay and contained late Roman pottery and animal bone. Posthole (6) measured 0.24m wide and 0.27m deep and was filled with dark grey-brown silty-clay and contained 1 fragment of animal bone. Within this trench there were also seven ditches (23-28 and 30) and a pit (29) which remained unexcavated.

Trench 4 (Figs 3, 5 and 6; Pls 4 and 11)

Trench 4 was aligned sorth - south and was 24.7m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.08-0.18m of subsoil overlying the natural geology of blueish grey clay. At the north end of the trench, ditch (11) was recorded which was 1.3m wide and 0.22m deep and filled with dark brownish-grey silty-clay and contained animal bone. Within this trench there were also a ditch (31) and a pit (32) that remained unexcavated. A 0.30m deep 'spread' 70 (possibly remnant subsoil) sealed ditch 11 at the north end of the trench, and contained two sherds of early Roman pottery and some brick/tile fragments.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls 5 and 12)

Trench 5 was aligned north - southand was 25.4m and was 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.1-0.25m of subsoil overlying the natural geology of blueish grey clay. At 14m from the south end of the trench, a sondage was dug 3m long, , 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep and filled with a dark greyish-black silty-clay subsoil/spread (51/61). Within this trench there were also four ditches (33, 34, 35 and 37), one pit (36) and a large archaeologically dense area measuring 15m which was left unexcavated as it might be better investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Finds

Pottery by Phil Mills

There were 137 sherds, 2236g of ceramic material presented for assessment (Appendix 3). The material was studied following the pottery standard (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and recorded using a version of the Warwick Museum / Oxford archaeology recording system (Booth 2000). Fabrics were assigned to classes using a fabric series previously used in the county: B (Black Burnished), C (Calcareously tempered wares), F (Fine wares), G (Gritted wares), M (*Mortaria*), O (Oxidized), R (Reduced), S (Samian), and Z (Medieval: just a single lead glazed body sherd). The mean sherd weight of 12g is towards the low end of the range for Roman pottery.

There is a small amount of late Iron Age / early Roman pottery, but the bulk of supply dates from the late 2nd to 3rd century, peaking in the mid-3rd century. Early pottery includes a body sherd of Malvern Palaeozoic lime tempered pottery from ditch 8 (63), a few sherds of a late Iron Age/ early Roman fabric with moderate shell inclusions occurring residually in pit 4 (58) and spread (70), and a tubby cooking pot in hand made Malvern ware occurring residually in ditch 2 (56).

Mid-2nd to mid-3rd century material includes samian Dr. 31 and Dr. 38 bowls. Later 2nd to 3rd century material includes two Severn valley ware (SVW) Webster 1976 type 43 tankards, three SVW Webster 1976 type 14 jars and a SVW Webster 1976 type 27 wide mouth jar.

Third century material includes SVW Webster 1976 type 8 jar and a SVW Webster type 72 bowl. Mid-3rd century or later material includes a Young 1977 Oxford *mortaria* and an Oxford colour coat Young 1977 C51 bowl. There is no material that is necessarily later than mid-3rd century and it seems likely that supply ceases in the late 3rd century.

Oxidized wares at 65%, are by far the largest group (Table A3.2) as would be expected for a site of this date in the region. The majority of these were Severn Valley wares (O20 - Tomber and Dore 1998 SVW OX). Samian, makes up 10% and appear to be Central or Eastern Gaulish samian.

Black burnished wares are made up of Dorset BB1 (B01-Tomber and Dore 1998 DOR BB1), and comprise 4% of the overall amount. Calcareously tempered wares are at 4% and comprise a single Malvern Palaeozoic lime tempered sherd (C22) and some early shell tempered sherds. The absence of late Roman shell tempered wares suggest that the site was not receiving pottery in the later 3rd century or later. Class F, finewares other than samian comprises 1% of the assemblage, all Oxford colour coats (F06-Tomber and Dore 1998 OXF RS).

Gritted wares (2%) included Malvernian handmade pottery(G44). *Mortaria* make up 1% in the form of both Oxford whiteware (M11- Tomber and Dore 1998 OXF WH) and Young 1977 M22 *mortaria*.

In terms of functional analysis for the stratified pottery (Table A3.3), jars are low at 56% by minimum number of rims (69% by Rim Equivalent) compared to tablewares (dishes and bowls) at 25% (16%) which puts the site at the high end of the rural distribution or the low end for villas (Evans 2001, fig 5). Fineware and samian are at 11% which is in line with a villa (Evans 2001, fig. 10).

Discussion

There is some evidence of a late Iron Age or Early Roman settlement, although most of the pottery this early occurs residually. The majority of the pottery is associated with a late 2nd to 3rd century settlement. The deposition pattern, functional analysis and fineware levels all suggest that this is at the high end of the rural status, perhaps a villa or Romanized farmstead.

There is no evidence of pottery necessarily dating later than the mid-3rd century AD , and the absence of high levels of Oxford colour coats, later shelly wares , developed bead and flange rim bowls and the low level of black burnished wares suggest that the site supply ceases by the late 3rd century.

Ceramic building material by Danielle Milbank

Fifteen fragments of brick or tile were recovered, mostly from the 'spread' or subsoil 70 in trench 4 (Appendix 4). It all appears likely to be Roman but was mostly undiagnostic except for a fragment of what appears to be highly fired *imbrex* (but may be post-medieval tile) from ditch 2 fill (56) identified by Phil Mills.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of non-human bone was recovered from 14 contexts within the investigated area. Weighing 1621g, a total of 73 pieces of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 5). The fragment size varied between context, however, overall, the remains were poorly preserved, with many of the pieces displaying erosion of the cortical bone surfaces.

Initial analysis roughly sorted elements based on size, into one of three general categories: "large" (horse and cow), "medium" (sheep/goat, deer and pigs), and "small" (e.g. dog, cat, etc.). Specific identification of skeletal element/side and species of origin was undertaken using reference to Hillson (1992). The minimum number of animal individuals was assessed, both within and between animal species and contexts, based on the duplication of skeletal elements or differences in skeletal development.

Due to the overall poor preservation and significant fragmentation present, it was not possible to identify half of the assemblage. Despite this, osteological analysis identified a minimum of three animal individuals: one cow, one sheep/goat, and one "small" (unidentified species). The majority of identified fragments were allocated

to the "large" animal general size category, and included portions of long bones in 3 (57), (51/61), and (70). Two of these "large" fragments (unidentified long bone shaft fragments in the spread (70) over Trench 4) refit into one, and displayed butchery cutmarks on the proximal and distal ends, which cut through the entire thickness of the shaft and actively severed the fragment from the larger, more complete long bone. The cow was identified by a single tooth and distal phalanx in the spread (51) over trench 1.

Just eight fragments were allocated to the "medium" animal size category, including non-descript lone bone shaft fragments in ditch 3 (57) and the spread over Trench 4 (70). Evidence of at least one sheep/goat was suggested by the collection of loose teeth from 1 (54) and 3 (57). Finally, at least one "small" animal was identified through the presence of five fragments (6.8%), including a portion of mandible and long bone shafts in ditch 2 (56), and other limb fragments in (51/69) and (70). It was not possible to suggest animal(s) of origin for the fragments.

Conclusion

The evaluation confirmed the archaeological significance of geophysical anomalies, particularly in the northern half of the field. A number if ditches, pits and postholes were identified throughout the site and most of the excavated features contained pottery and animal bone. The pottery is predominantly middle to late Roman in date, with just a hint of an earlier presence. Post-medieval furrows were seen across the site and may mask further features. The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	24.8	1.8	0.38-0.6	0–0.25m friable greyish black/brown silty-clay topsoil; 0.25-0.49m soft greyish-brown clayey-silt subsoil; 0.49m+ friable orange sandy-silt (Natural Geology). 1 possible land drain. **[Pl. 1]**
2	24.8	1.8	0.4-0.56	0–0.25m friable greyish black/brown silty-clay topsoil; 0.25-0.48m soft greyish-brown clayey-silt subsoil; 0.48m+ friable orange sandy-silt (Natural Geology). **[Pl. 2]**
3	24.2	1.8	0.39-0.56	0–0.32m friable greyish black/brown silty-clay topsoil; 0.32-0.48m soft greyish-brown clayey-silt subsoil; 0.48m+ friable blueish-grey clay with patches of friable orange sandy-silt (Natural Geology). 1 possible land drain.**[Pl. 3]**
4	24.7	1.8	0.28-0.38	0–0.2m friable greyish black/brown silty-clay topsoil; 0.2-0.33m soft greyish-brown clayey-silt subsoil; 0.33m+ friable blueish-grey clay with patches of friable orange sandy-silt (Natural Geology). **[Pl. 4]**
5	25.4	1.8	0.35-0.5	0–0.25m friable greyish black/brown silty-clay topsoil; 0.25-0.42m soft greyish-brown clayey-silt subsoil; 0.42m+ friable blueish-grey clay with patches of friable orange sandy-silt (Natural Geology). **[Pl. 5]**

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
All		50	Topsoil		
All		51	Subsoil		
1	9	64	Ditch		
1	10	65, 66	Ditch		
1	12	71	Possible Furrow	Unexcavated	
1	13	72	Ditch	Unexcavated	
1	14	73	Ditch	Unexcavated	
1	15	74	Pit	Unexcavated	
1	16	75	Ditch	Unexcavated	
2	1	53	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
2	2	55, 56	Ditch	Mid-3rd century or later	Pottery/Iron nail
2	3	57	Ditch	Late 2nd-3rd century	Pottery (also ?intrusive Medieval)
2	8	63	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
2	17	76	Ditch		Pottery
2	18	77	Ditch	Unexcavated	
2	19	78	Ditch	Roman?	Unexcavated
2	20	79	Ditch Terminus	Unexcavated	
2	21	80	Ditch Terminus	Unexcavated	
2	22	81	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
2		54	Spread over Trench 2 – Possible subsoil	3rd century	Pottery
3	4	58	Pit	Late Roman	Pottery
3	5	59	Ditch	Modern	
3	6	60	Posthole		Pottery
3	23	82	Ditch	Unexcavated	
3	24	83	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
3	25	84	Ditch	Unexcavated	
3	26	85	Ditch	Unexcavated	
3	27	86	Ditch	Unexcavated	
3	28	87	Ditch	Unexcavated	
3	29	88	Posthole	Unexcavated	
3	30	89	Ditch	Unexcavated	
3		69	Spread over Trench 3 – Possible subsoil		Pottery
4	11	67	Ditch		
4	31	90	Ditch	Unexcavated	
4	32	91	Ditch	Unexcavated	
4		70	Spread over Trench 4 – Possible subsoil	Early Roman	Pottery, ?tile
5	33	92	Ditch	Unexcavated	
5	34	93	Ditch	Unexcavated	
5	35	94	Ditch	Unexcavated	
5	36	95	Pit	Unexcavated	
5	37	96	Ditch	Unexcavated	
5		61	Spread over Trench 5 – Possible subsoil	Late 3rd century	Pottery

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery by context

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Rims*	*RD*	*RE*	*Base*	*Comments*
1		51	O20	11	247					
3		51	O20	1	3					
3		51	O20	3	37					
1		51	r00	1	9					sondage
3		51	r00	1	15	1	20	5		Jar bb copy C3–4
2	1	53	O20	6	65				11	
2		54	O20	2	182				22	
2		54	B01	2	7					
2		54	O00	1	15					
2		54	O20	1	27					Malvernian SVW?
2		54	O20	17	259					
2		54	r00	1	5					
2		54	s20	1	31					Bowl Drag. 38, C2–mid-3rd
2		54	B01	1	13	1	20	4		Simple rim dish, C3–mid-4th
2		54	O20	2	79	1	14	31		Jar Webster 1976 no 8 (C3)
2		54	O20	1	11	1	20	7		TK Webster 1976 no 43 (late C2_C3)
2		54	O27	1	54	1	25	16		Jar Webster 1976 no 27 (late C2_C3)
2		54	r00	1	13	1	15	10		Jar BB copy - M- L C3 Late C3
2	2	56	O20	1	10				30	
2	2	56	r00	1	34				12	
2	2	56	B01	1	8					
2	2	56	O00	2	49					
2	2	56	O20	17	160					
2	2	56	r00	5	47					
2	2	56	s00	3	52					
2	2	56	O20	1	58					Handle
2	2	56	G44	1	49	1	16	10		Jar Peacock 1967 Fig.1 no 4/5, E Roman
2	2	56	M110	1	59	1	25	8		Mortarium Young 1977 M22, late C3
2	2	56	O20	1	11	1	16	13		Jar
2	3	57	O20	2	11				22	
2	3	57	O20	6	75					
2	3	57	r00	2	13					
2	3	57	s20	2	16					
2	3	57	t00	1	45					
2	3	57	z20	1	6					
2	3	57	O20	1	9	1	15	7		Jar Webster 1976 no 14 Late C2–C3
2	3	57	O20	1	24	1	15	12		TK Webster 1976 no 43Late C2–C3
3	4	58	c00	1	11					
3	4	58	O20	1	5					
3	4	58	c00	2	39	1	15	18		Jar strongly everted rim, E Roman
5		61	s20	4	50					
5		61	F03	1	34	1	20	10		Bowl Young 1977 C51, Mid C3–C5
5		61	O20	1	24	1	15	16		Jar Webster 1976 no 14 Late C2–C3
0	8	63	C22	2	6					
4		70	c00	1	11					
4		70	O20	1	31					
2	19	78	O20	1	20					
2	22	81	O20	1	11					
3	24	83	r00	1	38					
2	51	above 54	B01	1	8					
2	51	above 54	G00	1	21					
2	51	above 54	O20	5	29					
2	51	above 54	r00	3	19					
2	51	above 54	O00	1	14	1	20	10		Bowl Webster 1976 no 72? Late Roman
2	51	above 54	O20	1	19	1	15	8		Jar Webster 1976 no 14 Late C2–C3
2	51	above 54	s20	1	12	1	21	6		Bowl Dragendorf 31 MidC2-Mid C3
3		Spoil	O20	2	22					
4		Spoil	O20	1	4					

Table A3.2 Pottery summary by Ware Class

Class	*Ware*	*No%*	*Wt%*	*MNR%*	*RE%*
B	Black Burnished	4.4%	2.0%	6.3%	2.2%
C	Calcareous	4.4%	3.0%	6.3%	9.7%
F	Fine	0.9%	1.8%	6.3%	5.4%
G	Gritted	1.8%	3.8%	6.3%	5.4%
M	*Mortaria*	0.9%	3.2%	6.3%	4.3%
O	Oxidized	64.6%	67.9%	56.3%	64.5%
R	Reduced	12.4%	9.2%	6.3%	5.4%
S	Samian	9.7%	8.8%	6.3%	3.2%
Z	Medieval	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	N	***113***	***1839***	***16***	***186***

Table A3.3 Functional analysis

	J	*WMJ*	*TK*	*M B*	*B*	*D*	*N*
MNR	50.0%	6.3%	12.5%	6.3%	18.8%	6.3%	*16 rims*
RE	60.8%	8.6%	10.2%	4.3%	14.0%	2.2%	*186 Re*

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No Frags*	*Wt (g)*
2	2	56	1	42
3		Spoil	2	47
4		70	12	1139

APPENDIX 5 Inventory of animal bone. Key: lbsf = long bone shaft fragment(s)

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Large*	*Medium*	*Small*	*Unident*	*Comments*
1		51	3	64	3 (cow)	-	-	-	Cow: tooth, distal phalanx
3		51	12	712	10	-	-	2	"Large": fragments of mandible, distal femur, metapodium, lbsf
2	1	53	1	10	-	-	-	1	lbsf
2		54	5	23	1	1 (sheep/goat)	-	3	"Sheep/goat" sized tooth
2	2	56	11	94	-	2	3	6	"Medium": tooth fragments; "Small": fragments of mandible, lbsf
2	3	57	22	305	7	3	-	12	"Large": proximal radius-ulna, lbsf ; "Medium": lbsf; "Sheep/goat" sized teeth
3		69	2	16	-	-	1	1	"Small": lbsf
3	4	58	2	1	-	-	-	2	-
3	6	60	2	7	-	-	-	2	-
	11	67	2	20	-	1	-	1	"Medium": cervical vertebral body
4		70	9	346	3	1	1	4	"Large": lbsf with butchery cutmarks to both ends; "Medium": lbsf; "Small" calcaneus
3		Spoil	1	21	-	-	-	1	-
4		Spoil	1	2	-	-	-	1	-

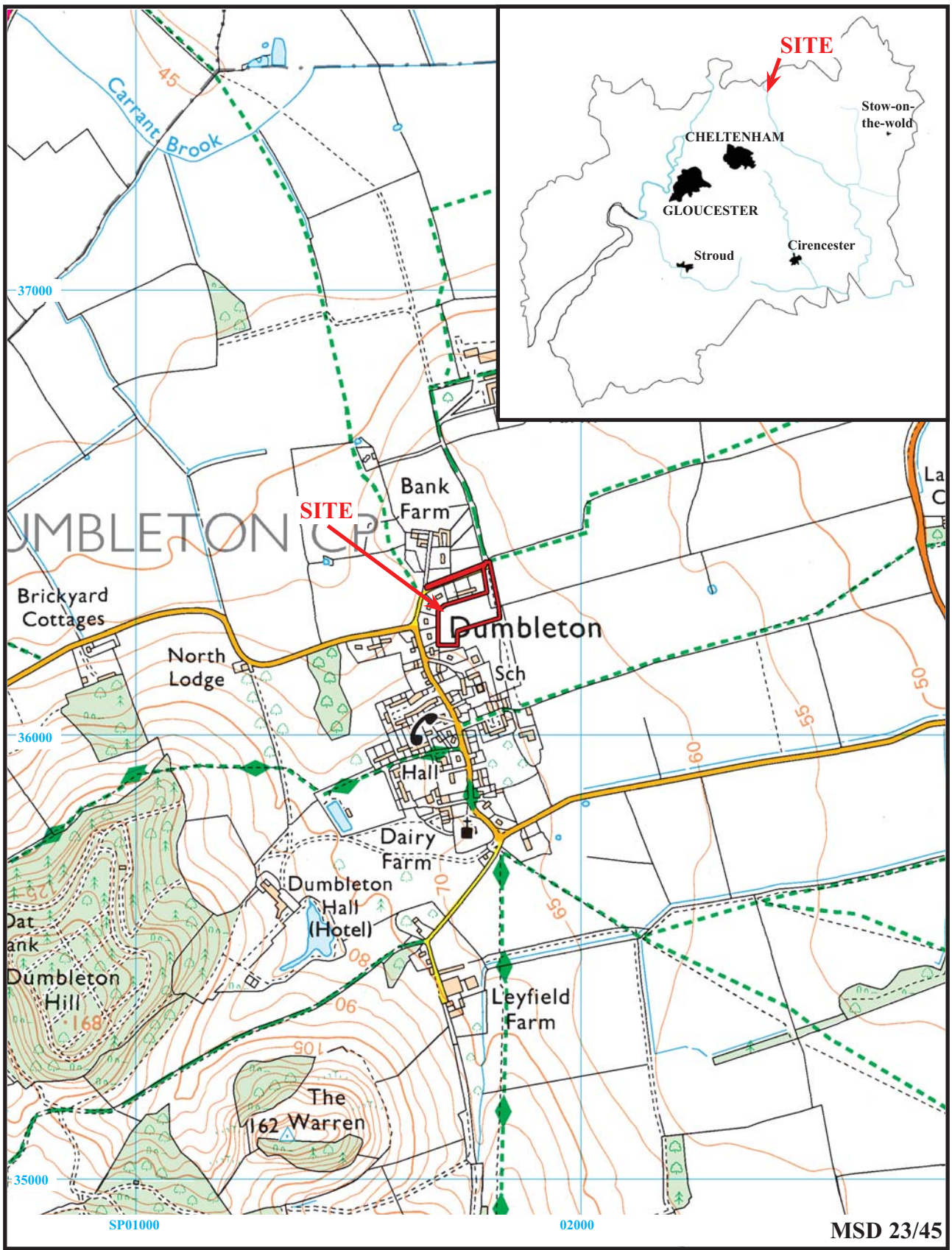

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Figure 1. Location of site within Dumbleton and Gloucestershire.

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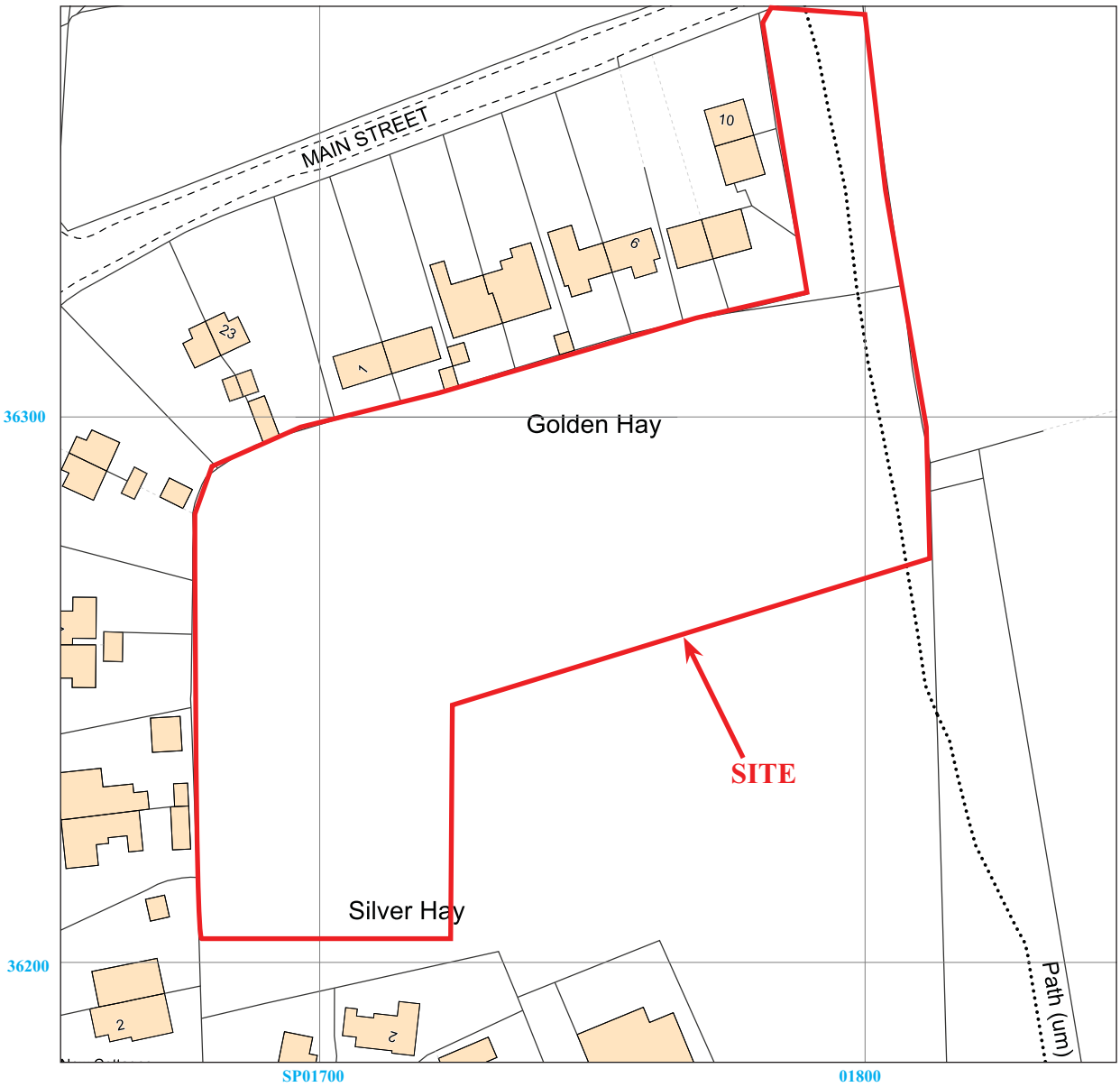

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Main Street.

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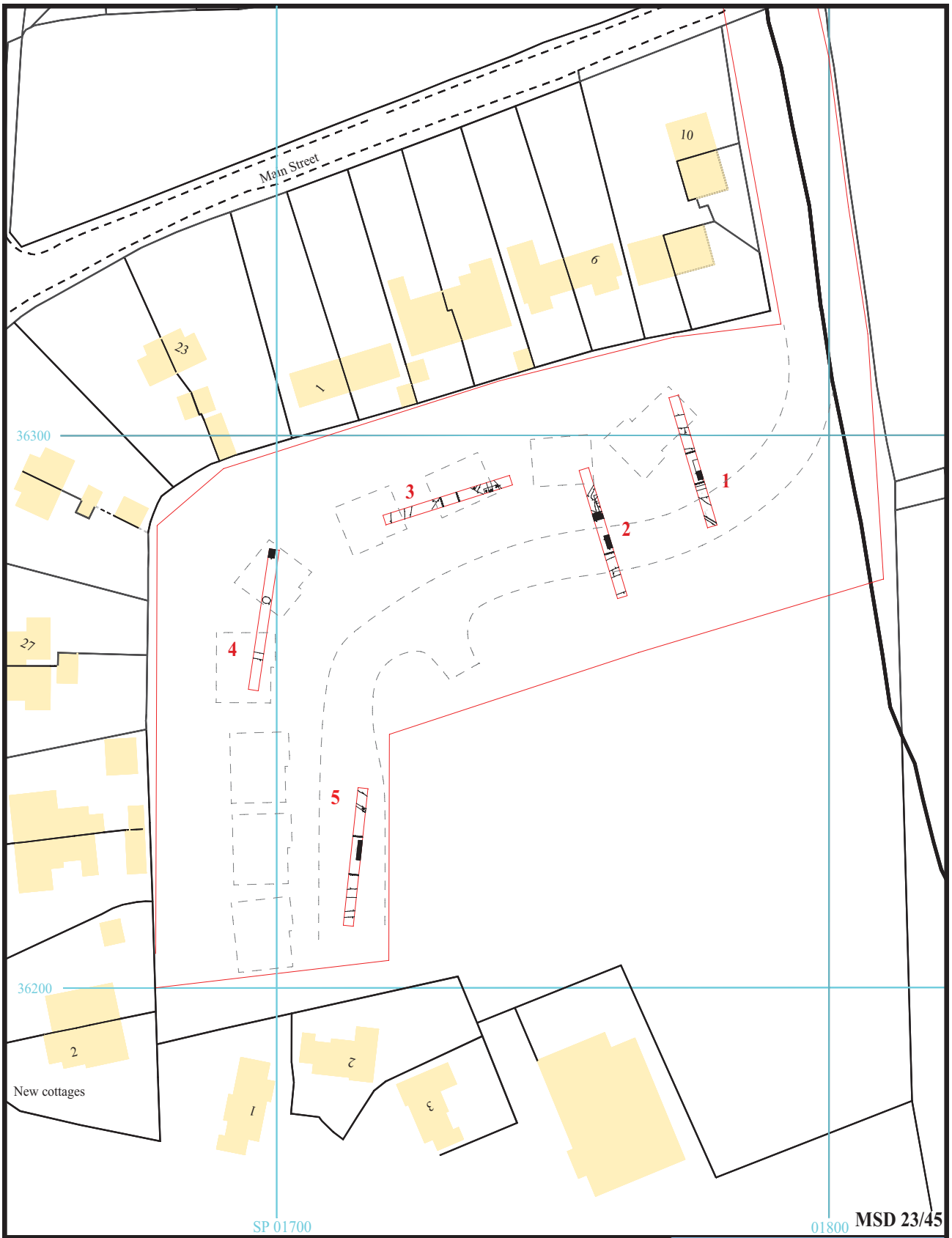

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Figure 3. Locations of archaeological feautures and trenches and showing footpriints of proposed houses

0 50m

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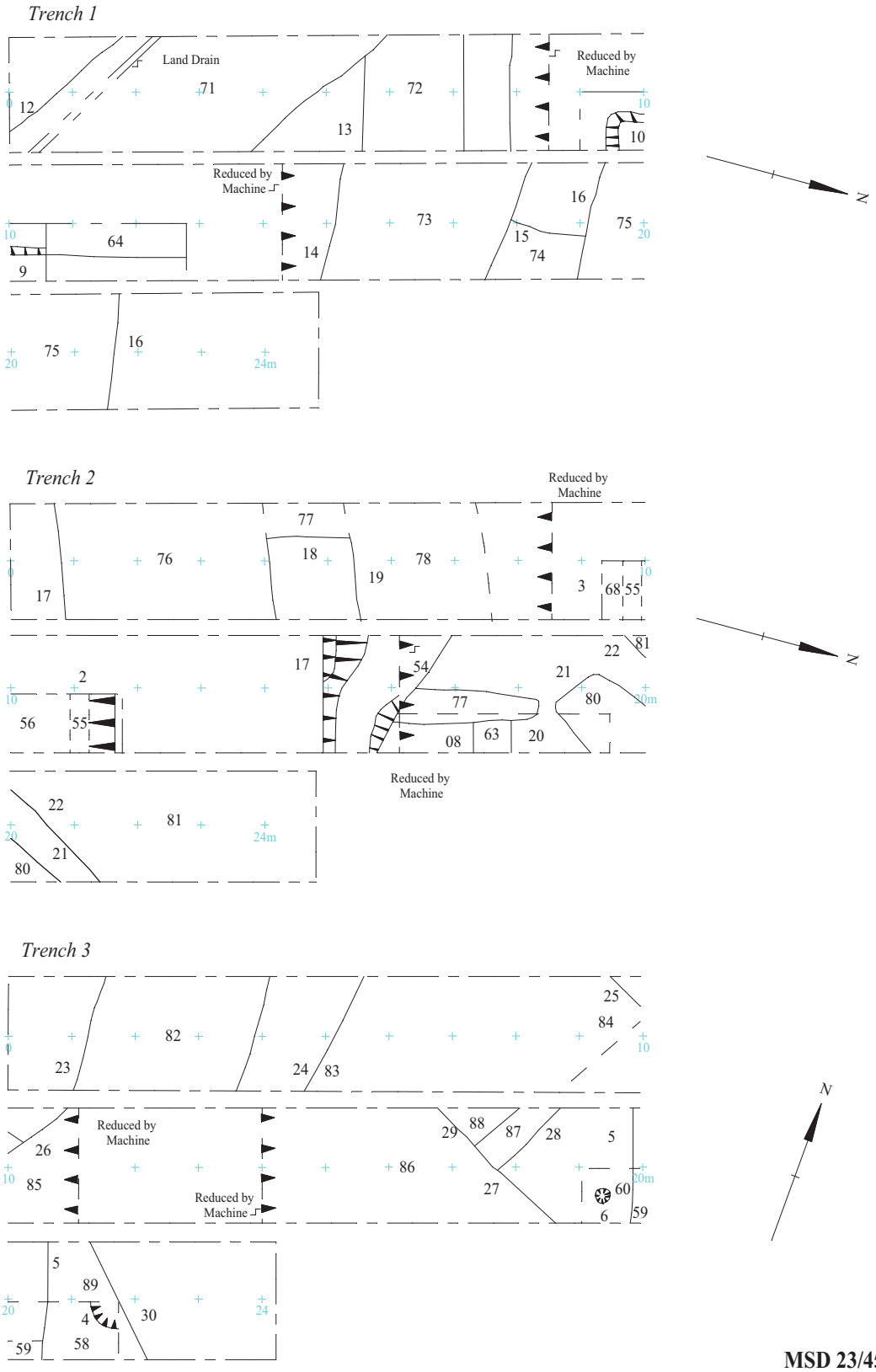

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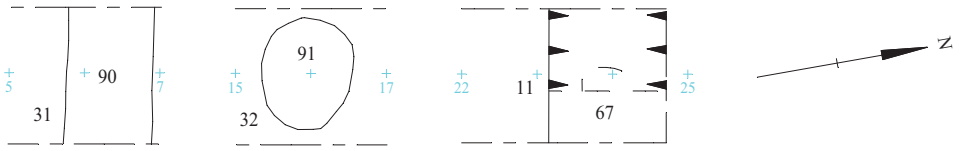
Figure 4. Plans of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Trench 4



Trench 5

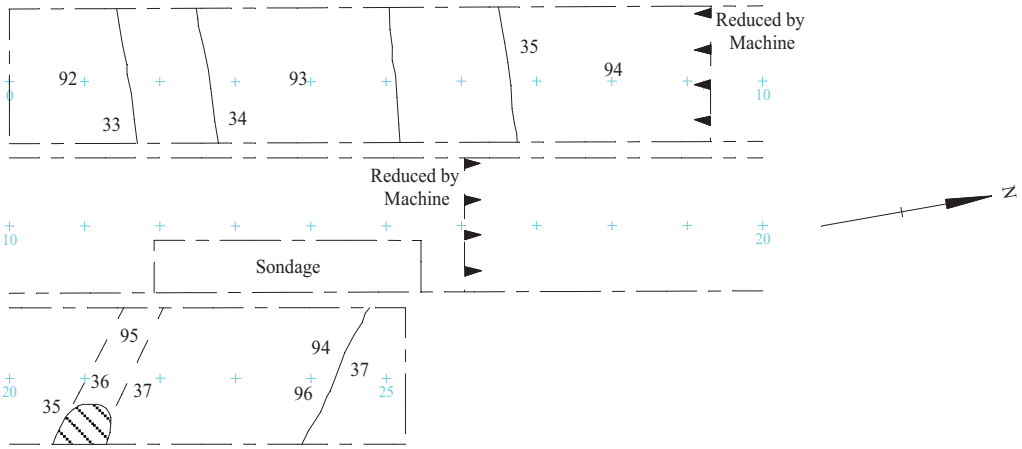


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Figure 5. Plans of trenches.

0 5m

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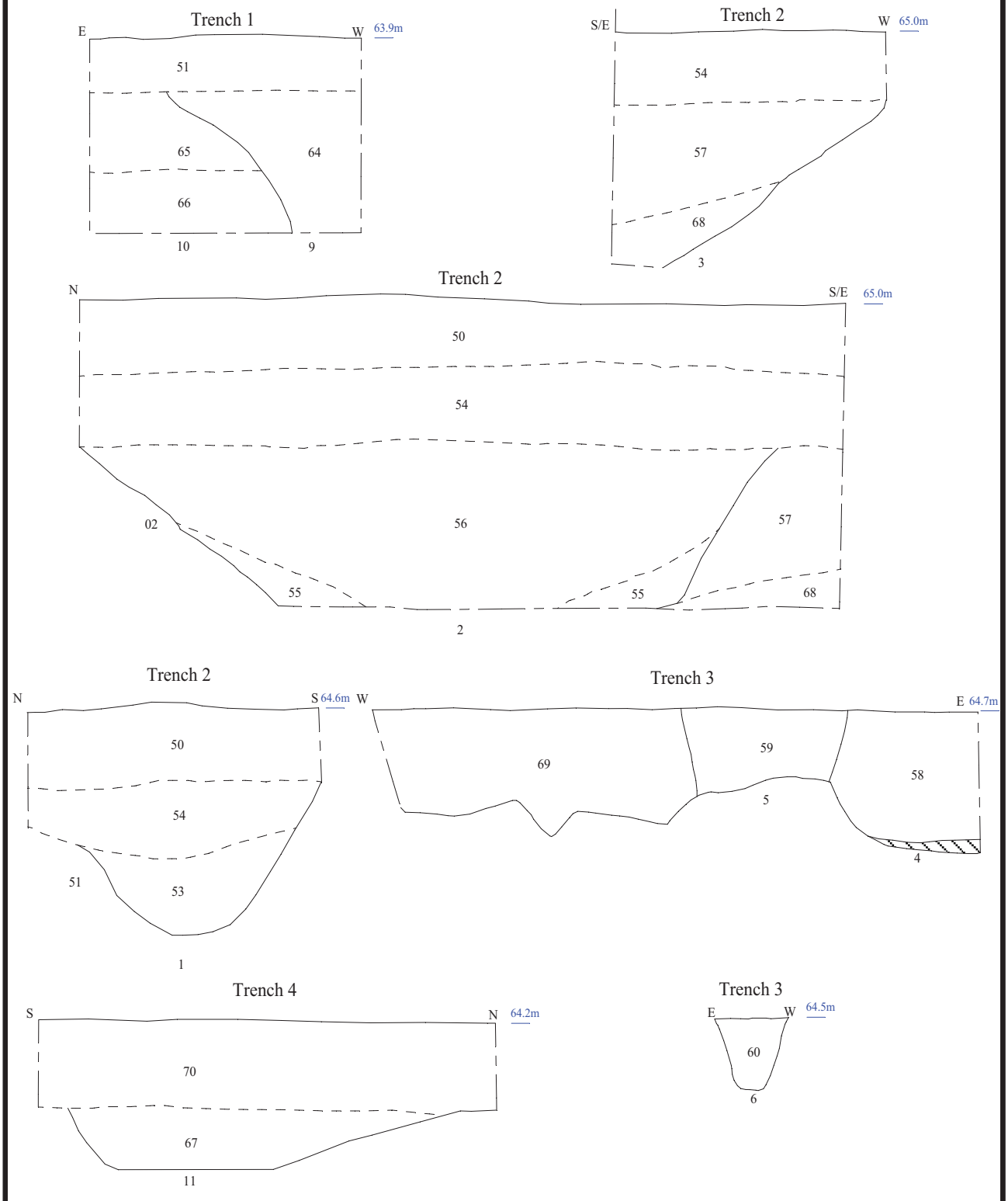

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Figure 6. Sections.

0 1m

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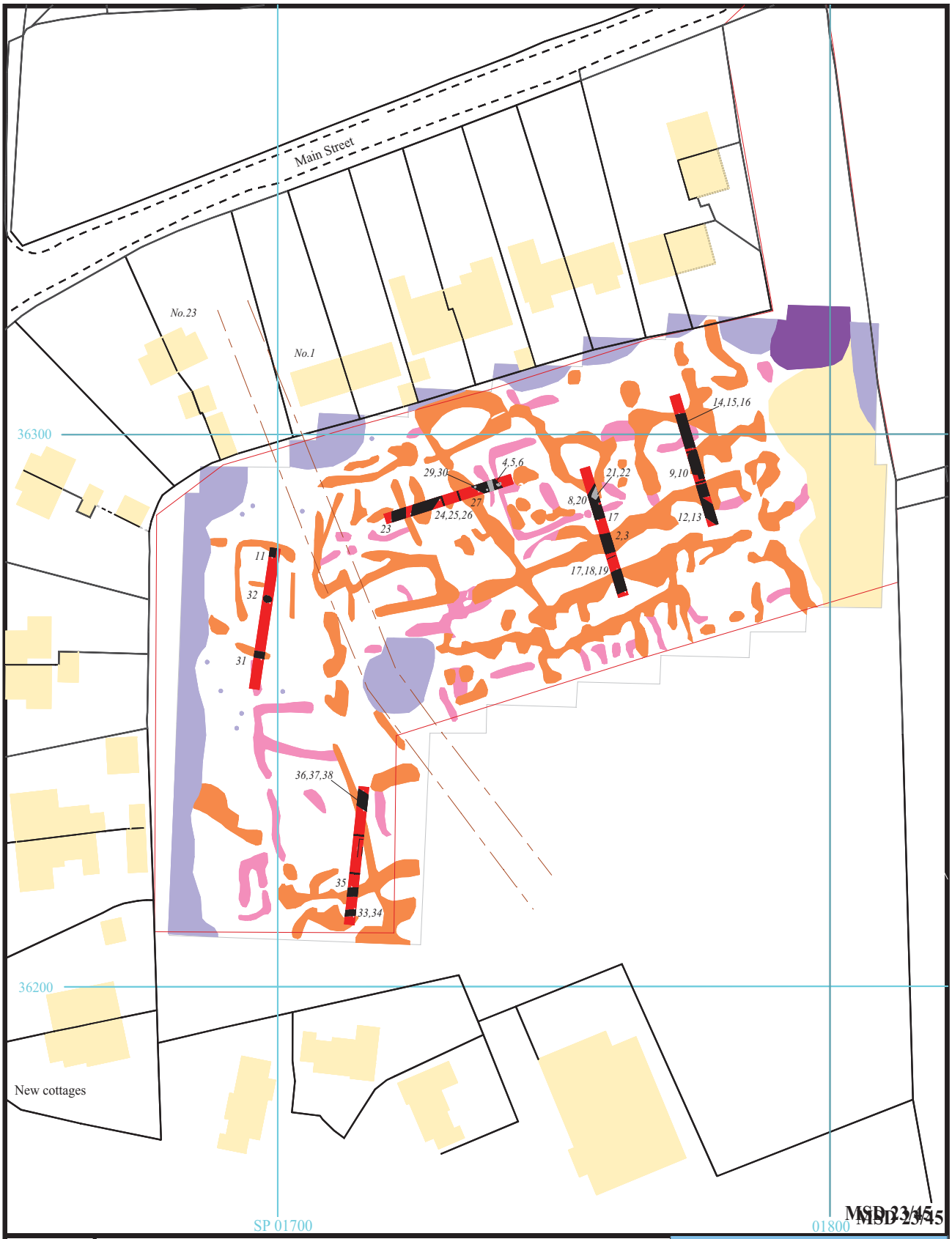

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Figure 7. Archaeological features compared to geophysical survey.

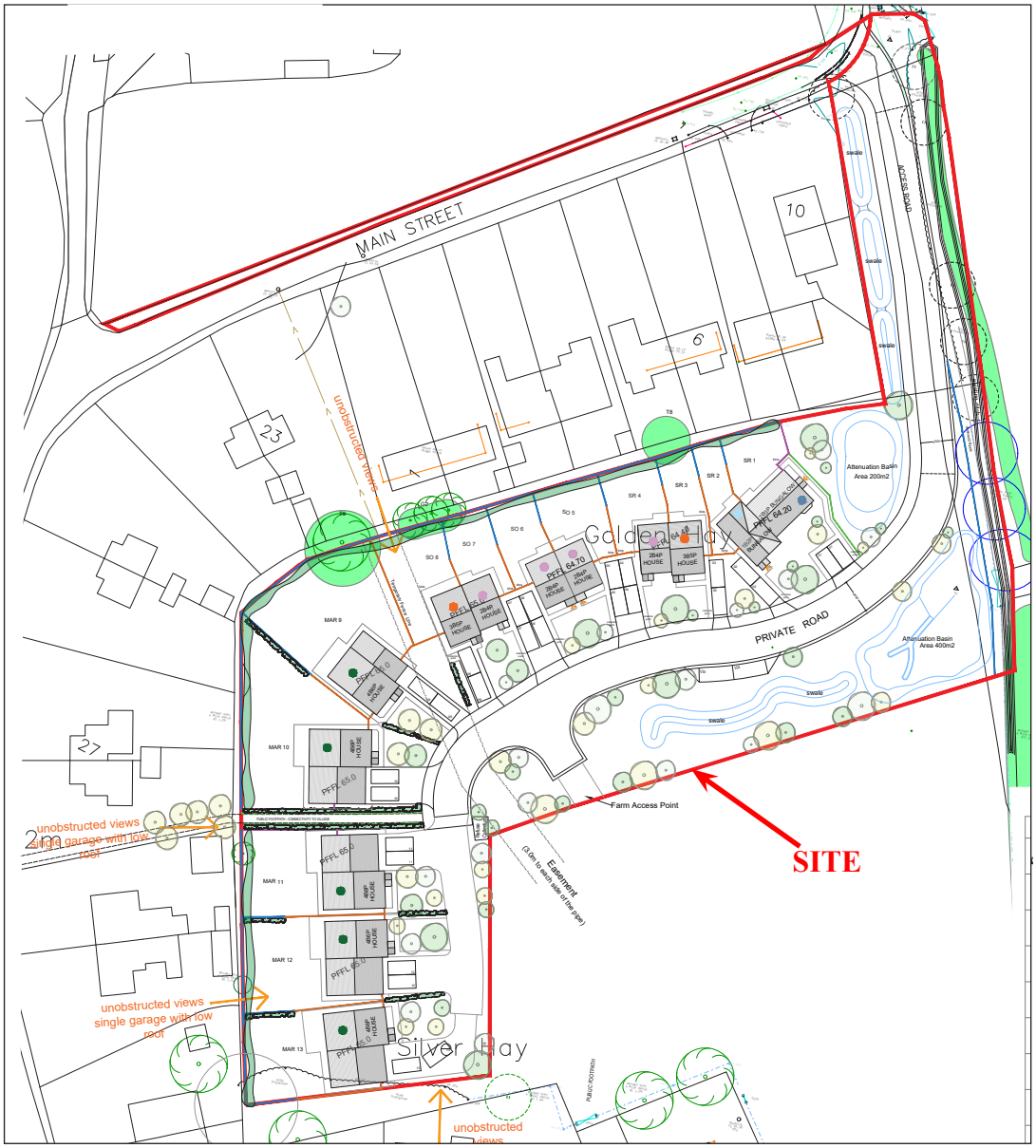

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Figure 8. Detailed plan of proposed development.

Reproduced from client plans (not to scale)

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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking North
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 2. Trench 2, looking North,
Scales: 2m,1m and 0.3m.

Plate 3. Trench 3, looking West,
Scales: 2m,1m and 0.3m.

Plate 4. Trench 4, looking North,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 5, looking North,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 6. Ditches 9 and 10, looking South,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 7. Ditch 1, looking East, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 8. Ditches 2 and 3, looking West,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 5 to 8.

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Plate 9. Pit 4, ditch 5, and posthole 6 looking South, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.

Plate 10. Pit 4, ditch 5, and posthole 6 looking East, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 11. Ditch 11, looking West, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 12. Spread 61, looking North East, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.

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Plates 9 to 12.

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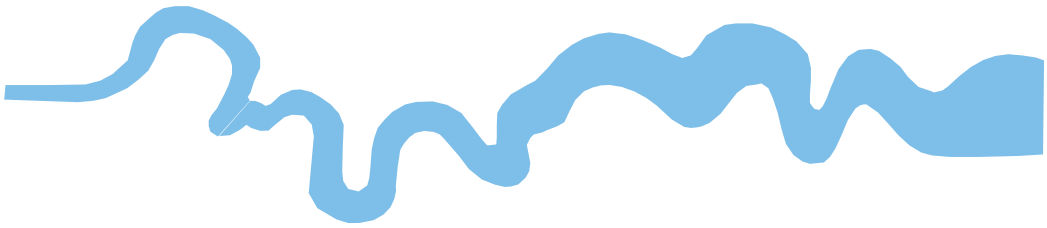
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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