



Two Hedges Road Woodmancote, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

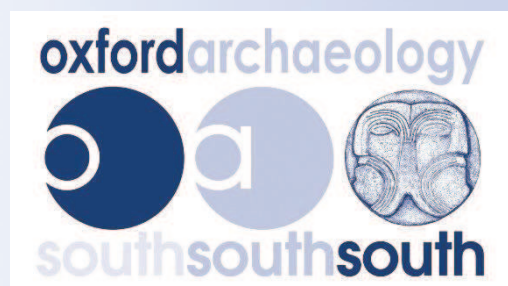
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Prepared by: Kate Brady (Project Officer)
Checked by: Steve Lawrence (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Cynthia Poole (Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by: David Score (Head of Fieldwork, OAS)
Signature:



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OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

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Two Hedges Road, Woodmancote, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Kate Brady

*With contributions from Lee Broderick, John Cotter, Ian Scott
and Ruth Shaffrey and illustrations by Magdalena Wachnik*

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cavendish Homes Limited (client) through SF Planning Limited (planning consultant) to undertake a trial trench evaluation ahead of planning submissions for a proposed residential development of a site off Two Hedges Road, Woodmancote, Gloucestershire.

Sixteen trenches were excavated, some of which were positioned to investigate linear anomalies recorded by a geophysical magnetometer survey that preceded this evaluation. No significant archaeological remains were encountered in the evaluation.

The trenches revealed a field boundary ditch extending from west to east across the southern part of the site. This boundary is recorded on the Tithe Map of 1839. Ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks are extant over the site differing slightly in layout to either side of the ditch. The boundary ditch did not produce any useful dating evidence. Traces of a former shallow watercourse were also present alongside the ditch boundary.

The only other archaeological features or remains comprised a single undated ditch and small pit or ditch terminal dated to the 18th century.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Cavendish Homes Ltd and SF Planning for commissioning and overseeing this project. Thanks are also extended to Charles Parry who monitored the work on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council for his advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Steve Lawrence. The fieldwork was directed by Diana Chard, who was supported by Victoria Green, Rachel Legge and Edyta Cehak. Digitizing was carried out by Anne Kilgour. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cavendish Homes Limited (client) through SF Planning Limited (planning consultant) to undertake a trial trench evaluation ahead of planning submissions for a proposed residential development of a site off Two Hedges Road, Woodmancote, Gloucestershire.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of submission of a planning application. Although the Local Planning Authority (LPA) did not set a brief for the work, discussions with Charles Parry, Planning Archaeologist at Gloucestershire County Council, established the scope of work required, which was set out within a written scheme of investigation produced by OA (OA 2107a). This document was submitted to and approved by Charles Parry prior to the start of the fieldwork and outlined how OA would complete this project to fulfil the LPA's requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located in the southern part of Woodmancote and adjacent to Bishop's Cleeve within the administrative district of Tewkesbury. It is bounded to the north by Two Hedges Road, to the east by New Road, to the south by pasture fields and to the west by smaller pasture fields and a residential property with accompanying gardens (Fig. 1). The site is centred on NGR SO 96900 26870 and is 5.5ha in size.
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of pasture with extant ridge and furrow earthworks visible. The land slopes from a high point of approximately 80.5m aOD across the eastern extent to approximately 73.5m aOD along the western boundary.

The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying bedrock geology as mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS Online). No superficial geological deposits are recorded.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The detailed archaeological and historical background of the site from the prehistoric period onwards is provided in a DBA (OA 2017b). Only the background sections relevant to the results of the evaluation are summarised here.

Later medieval period (1066 -1550)

- 1.3.2 During the later medieval period, the site is likely to have been in use as agricultural land or pasture associated with the nearby settlement of Bishop's Cleeve. The name Woodmancote suggests that the area, and potentially the site, may have lain within a wooded area in the 13th century, when the name first appears in written records. Medieval settlement activity has been recorded near The Green, 785m south of the site and 730m south-east of the site at Haymes Farm. Ridge and furrow has been recorded at Great Monk Meadow, 785m south of the site and there is a possible medieval route at Gambles Lane, 460m east of the site.

Post-medieval period (1550-1900)

- 1.3.3 The Tithe map of 1839 and the Enclosure map of 1847 both show the site divided into two enclosed fields. The extant earthworks within the site are straight ridge and furrow most likely created by steam ploughing of the field during the late 19th century. The ridge and furrow respect the field boundaries, which have not changed since the Tithe map was produced.
- 1.3.4 A possible boundary ditch shown on the Tithe Map separates the ridge and furrow in the western field and is shown on aerial photos and LIDAR.

20th century

- 1.3.5 The area within which the site is located has remained largely rural with the settlement gradually expanding out from the historic core of Woodmancote, as well as from Bishop's Cleeve. A residential property appears on the 1954 OS plan along the northern limits of the site, where the two fields join.

Geophysical Survey

- 1.3.6 A geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of the evaluation (Magnitude Surveys 2017). Access was only possible to the western field as the eastern field was overgrown at the time of the survey. The survey demonstrated a good magnetic response and clearly identified the linear boundary depicted on the Tithe Map. Further positive results were very limited and no clear archaeological features were identified.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aim of the evaluation was to identify any archaeological remains and the potential impacts upon these. To do this the general aims were to:

- i. establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains,
- ii. determine and confirm the character of any remains present, without compromising any deposits that may merit detailed investigation or preservation,
- iii. determine or estimate the date range of any remains from artefacts or otherwise,
- iv. characterise any underlying archaeological strata down to undisturbed geology without significantly impacting upon younger (overlying) deposits where possible,
- v. determine the geo-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered,
- vi. recover suitable materials for scientific dating where appropriate,
- vii. make available the results of the investigation to inform subsequent development designs or mitigation strategies,
- viii. produce a factual report, full archive and HER data submission,
- ix. disseminate the results of the investigation at a level appropriate to their importance.

2.2 Specific aims

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were to:

- x. investigate the archaeological and non-archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey through targeted trial trench excavation.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised a 2% sample by area of the western field that had previously been subjected to geophysical survey. The eastern field was overgrown and no geophysical survey was possible at the time of that survey. As a result, the evaluation sample was increased to 4% by area to investigate this field. This equated to the excavation of 9 trenches each measuring approximately 50m by 1.8m within the western field and 8 trenches each measuring 40m by 1.8m within the eastern field. The trenches were arranged to provide a spatial sample of the whole area and to target specific features identified by the geophysical survey and visible as earthworks (Fig. 2).

2.3.2 During the fieldwork, the location of Trench 3 was shifted slightly to keep a safe distance from an electric fence and the length of Trench 11 was shortened by 2m to avoid the field entrance. The length of Trench 12 was also shortened by 8.2m to avoid an area of low-lying and wet ground that would have inundated the trench.

2.3.3 Plough disturbed soil horizons were removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose archaeologically significant horizons or the surface of the superficial geology, whichever was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits or

those with the potential to contain artefacts were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers directly relating to the individual trench (eg Trench 17, context 1700, 1701, etc). The excavation and recording of archaeological features was undertaken as outlined within the WSI following established OA practices and in line with Cifa standards.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The distribution and layout of the trenches and archaeological features is shown in Figure 2. Selected feature sections area illustrated in Figure 3.
- 3.1.2 Full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.
- 3.1.3 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence was fairly uniform across the evaluation area with the existing humic topsoil and turf overlying a subsoil derived from a former ploughsoil horizon of the ridge and furrow cultivation (e.g. Plate 1). This overlay the mottled clay silt geology. The only exception to this was encountered in the eastern field where Trenches 11, 12 and 14 had the addition of recent made ground overlying the subsoil horizon (Plate 3).
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation varied, with trenches in the eastern field most prone to water ingress. The trenches were not entirely flooded in this area but the high moisture content did make working conditions challenging. These conditions caused the edges of Trench 15 to partly collapse. Consequently, the trench was recorded from the surface before backfilling.
- 3.2.3 Archaeological features, where present, were occasionally difficult to identify as the fills were very similar in appearance to the underlying natural deposits. A range of clear and faint soil marks were investigated to ensure that all 'true' features were identified.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 A low density of archaeological features was present in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 16 and 17. These largely comprised cultivation furrows and two boundary ditches. Trenches 2, 4, 16 and 17 all contained a single ditch which represents the same feature extending across the site (Ditch 205, 404, 1705 and 1602 listed west to east).
- 3.3.2 No archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

3.4 Trenches 2, 4, 16 and 17

- 3.4.1 In Trench 2, ditch 205 was E-W aligned and measured 1.25m in width and 0.31m in depth (Fig. 3 section 201 and Plate 2). It contained a dark silty fill (206) with inclusions of burnt animal bone and charcoal that was overlain by a main silting deposit (207). No datable artefacts were present in these deposits. A broad and shallow linear feature (204) was recorded parallel to the ditch and was filled with a sterile clay and gravel deposit (Fig. 3 section 200). This is most likely the feature recorded by the

geophysical survey results and represents a stream palaeochannel that flowed along, or even defined, the former field boundary.

- 3.4.2 The same ditch was seen in Trench 4 (ditch 404) where it had the same profile but was slightly narrower and shallower, measuring 0.95m in width and 0.2m in depth (Fig. 3 section 400). The fill was brown and silty and lacked the burnt inclusions seen elsewhere. No pottery was present.
- 3.4.3 This ditch was also revealed in the eastern field, in Trench 16 (ditch 1603), where it measured 1.1m in width and 0.15m in depth and in Trench 17 (ditch 1705), where it measured 0.97m in width and 0.22m in depth (Fig. 3 sections 1601 and 1700, Plates 4 and 5).
- 3.4.4 Although the palaeochannel was only recorded and excavated in Trench 2, similar clay and gravel spreads were noted in Trenches 4 and 17. It is likely that these spreads are also fills of the same paleochannel feature. This feature is depicted on the geophysical survey results corresponding with the distribution of the clay and gravel deposits.

3.5 Trenches 3 and 8

- 3.5.1 A N-S aligned ditch (304) in Trench 3 was encountered corresponding to a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 1.25m in width and 0.25m in depth and contained a single sterile fill (Fig. 3 section 300).
- 3.5.2 A possible linear feature (803) was partly exposed and recorded in the northern part of Trench 8. This contained a single fill that yielded a tiny sherd of pottery dated to 1760-1830.

3.6 Finds summary

Pottery

- 3.6.1 A total of five sherds of pottery weighing 73g was recovered from three contexts. This is all of late post-medieval date. The condition of the material is small, fragmentary and very worn. All sherds were recovered from subsoil (4 sherds) or the fill of a plough furrow (1 sherd).

Ceramic Building Material

- 3.6.2 A total of 17 pieces of CBM weighing 181g were recovered from six contexts. The very small and abraded condition of most of the material means that it cannot be closely identified. Some of it may be from fired clay objects or even pottery rather than CBM proper. Given that the only firmly identifiable pieces of pottery (see above) and CBM are post-medieval it is suggested that most or all of the CBM here is of this date too.

Worked Stone

- 3.6.3 Three pieces of stone from context 802 were submitted for analysis. One is a tiny fragment of slate and the other two are pieces of slightly shelly limestone but none are obviously worked.

Metal

- 3.6.4 Four small fragments of iron were recovered from two contexts, Context 706 contained one nail (L:36mm), encrusted but possibly with a T-head and complete shank. Could be a horseshoe nail. Context 802 contained a tack, possibly complete (L:12mm) and two small unidentifiable iron fragments.

Animal Bone

- 3.6.5 A total of 14 animal bones was recovered from the site, from undated contexts or those dated to the post-medieval period on the basis of associated ceramic finds. The assemblage was in moderate condition and all of the material was recovered by hand. The material was from subsoil, a plough furrow or undated features. Identified species were domestic cattle and goat/ sheep. A large number of the unidentified bones had been subject to intensive burning, probably for refuse disposal.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken over a period of five days, during varied weather conditions. Wet weather was encountered on a few days and some of the trenches became waterlogged, and partially flooded, particularly though in the south-eastern part of the site. In this part of the site it was more difficult to recognise features and sondages were occasionally dug to confirm the level of the natural.
- 4.1.2 The results of the geophysical survey proved to be broadly accurate, identifying the presence of an anomaly of natural origin crossing the site which excavation has suggested is a palaeochannel. This also broadly corresponds to the field boundary shown on Tithe map (OA).

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation are detailed above in section 2. The trenching has successfully confirmed the location of archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey and indicates that the results of the survey are accurate. The evaluation has also shown the general paucity or absence of archaeological remains within the evaluation area.
- 4.2.2 Ditch 205/1603/1705 contained no artefacts but correlates with a field boundary marked on historical mapping and highlighted in the DBA (OA 2017b).

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The ditch aligned west to south east 205/404/1603/1705 and a palaeochannel to the south of it were identified by the evaluation. These features represent a field boundary which is seen on the Tithe Map of 1839 and not shown on the Enclosure Map of 1947 or on any subsequent maps. On the Lidar survey the area of the ditch is shown as an area devoid of the ridge and furrow that covers the rest of the field. The ridge and furrow on either side of the boundary are not aligned and this may suggest that this boundary was present when the ridge and furrow was formed and therefore has its origins in the medieval period, although this is not confirmed by artefactual evidence.
- 4.3.2 The two N-S aligned linear features are likely related to the N-S ridge and furrow. Feature 304 may represent another earlier field boundary or a drainage ditch and feature 803 may be a plough furrow.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one plough furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil; mid to dark greyish brown clay silt	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil; mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
102	Cut	3.5	0.25	Plough Furrow; Shallow concave profile	-	-
103	Fill	3.5	0.25	Fill of Plough Furrow; Moderately compact mid orange-brown clay silt with moderate sub rounded stone inclusions	-	-
104	Layer	-	-	Natural; Compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay.	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil; mid to dark greyish brown clay silt	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.55	Subsoil; mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural; compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay.	-	-
203	Fill	2.5	0.17	Fill of natural feature 204; mid orange brown clay and gravel	-	-
204	Cut	2.5	0.17	Natural feature; E-W aligned, irregular shallow sides, wide flattish base	-	-
205	Cut	1.25	0.31	Ditch; E-W aligned concave profile, moderate side slope	-	-
206	Fill	0.55	0.05	Fill of ditch 205; dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal	-	-
207	Fill	1.25	0.30	Fill of ditch 205; mid greyish orange silty clay	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	47
					Width (m)	1.85
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil; Dark brownish black clay silt	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil; mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural; Compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay	-	-
303	Fill	1.2	0.25	Fill of ditch 304; mid orange and blueish grey silty clay	CBM	?
304	Cut	1.2	0.25	Ditch; N-S aligned, concave profile, moderate side slope		

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil; mid to dark greyish brown clay silt	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.55	Subsoil; mid yellowish brown silty clay	CBM	?
402	Layer	-	-	Natural; Compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay	-	-
403	Fill	0.95	0.21	Fill of ditch 404; Mid brownish orange silty clay	-	-
404	Cut	0.95	0.21	Ditch; Aligned WNW-ESE, Steep sides, concave base	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mottled yellow and grey clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.72
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil; mid to dark greyish brown clay silt	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.50	Subsoil; mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural; light brownish yellow clay with blueish grey mottling	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil; mid to dark greyish brown clay silt	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.55	Subsoil; mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural; compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two plough furrows. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil; mid yellow brown clay silt	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil; mid brownish yellow silty clay	Pottery	1750-1900
702	Layer	-	-	Natural; Compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay	-	-
703	Fill	2	0.13	Fill of modern feature 704; mid greyish brown silty clay	-	-
704	Cut	2	0.13	Modern feature; irregular	-	-
705	Cut	2.5	0.2	Plough Furrow; Shallow concave profile	-	-
706	Fill	2.5	0.2	Fill of Plough Furrow 705; mid greyish brown clay silt	CBM	Post-medieval
707	Cut	2.5	-	Plough Furrow (not excavated)	-	-
708	Fill	2.5	-	Fill of Plough Furrow, mid grey clay silt	CBM	?

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one plough furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil; mid greyish brown clay silt	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil; mid brownish yellow silty clay	-	-

802	Fill	0.44	0.20	Fill of plough furrow; mid to dark brown clay silt	Pottery CBM	1760- 1830-
803	Cut	0.44	0.20	Plough furrow; concave shallow profile	-	-
804	Layer	-	-	Natural; compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil; mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.41	Subsoil; mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural; compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mottled yellow and grey clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.72
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil; mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.48	Subsoil; mid yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural; light brownish yellow clay with blueish grey mottling	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying modern made ground overlying ridge and furrow and natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	38
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.39	Topsoil; mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
1101	Layer	-	0.51	Subsoil; mid yellowish brown silty clay	Pottery	1700- 1900-
1102	Layer	-	0.17	Made ground; dark grey brown sandy silt	-	-
1103	Layer	-	0.09	Made ground; mid grey sandy silt	-	-

1104	Layer	-	0.10	Made ground; light yellowish brown silty sand with modern brick and rubbish	-	-
1105	Layer	-	0.11	Made ground; mid brownish grey clay silt with modern brick and rubbish	-	-
1106	Layer	-	-	Natural; compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay	-	-

Trench 12

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying modern made ground overlying ridge and furrow and natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	31.8
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil; mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.55	Subsoil; mid to light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural; compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay	-	-
1203	Layer	-	0.18	Made ground; dark grey brown sandy silt	-	-
1204	Layer	-	0.10	Made ground; mid grey sandy silt	-	-
1205	Layer	-	0.10	Made ground; light yellowish orange silty sand	-	-
1206	Layer	-	0.12	Made ground; mid brown clay silt	-	-

Trench 13

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil; mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil; mid to light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural; compacted sand with moderate sub-rounded stones and mid orange and grey clay	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying modern made ground and natural geology of mid yellow coarse sand and mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil; mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.42	Subsoil; mid to light yellowish brown silty clay	CBM	18-19C
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural; light brownish yellow clay with blueish grey mottling	-	-
1403	Layer	-	0.18	Dark grey brown sandy silt	-	-
1404	Layer	-	0.10	Mid grey sandy silt	-	-
1405	Layer	-	0.10	Light yellowish orange silty sand	-	-
1406	Layer	-	0.12	Mid brownish grey clay silt	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mottled mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	1.85
					Avg. depth (m)	1.0
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil; mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.55	Subsoil; mid to light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural; light brownish yellow clay with blueish grey mottling	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of mottled mid orange and grey clay					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	1.0
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil; mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.55	Subsoil; mid to light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural; light brownish yellow clay with blueish grey mottling	-	-
1603	Cut	1.1	0.15	Ditch; E-W aligned, irregular profile	-	-
1604	Fill	1.1	0.15	Fill of ditch 1603; light orange yellow silty clay	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil; mid greyish brown clay silt	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil; mid to light yellowish brown silty clay	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural; light brownish yellow clay with blueish grey mottling	-	-
1703	Fill	0.76	0.12	Mid orange brown clay silt	-	-
1704	Fill	0.80	0.18	Mid to light yellowish brown silty clay with orange and blueish grey mottling	-	-
1705	Cut	0.8	0.18	Ditch; aligned E-W, steep sides, irregular concave base	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

B.1.1 A total of five sherds of pottery weighing 73g were recovered from three contexts. This is all of late post-medieval date. The condition of the material is small, fragmentary and very worn. Given the small size of the assemblage a separate catalogue has not been constructed and instead the pottery is simply described and spot-dated below. Fabric codes referred to are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). No further work is recommended.

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot date
701	2	42	Joining body sherds in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). From a thick-walled vessel with traces of dark brown glaze all over internally. Very worn/abraded.	1750-1900
802	1	1	Scrap from the rim of a dish/plate in Developed Creamware. Very worn/abraded.	1760-1830
1101	2	30	Joining body sherds in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). From a thick-walled vessel with traces of light orange-brown glaze all over internally. Very worn/abraded.	1700-1900

B.2 Ceramic Building Material

By John Cotter

B.2.1 A total of 17 pieces of CBM weighing 181g were recovered from six contexts. This has not been separately catalogued but is described below. The very small and abraded condition of most of the material means that it cannot be closely identified. Some of it may be from fired clay objects or even pottery rather than CBM proper. Given that the only firmly identifiable pieces of pottery (see above) and CBM are post-medieval it is suggested that most or all of the CBM here is of this date too. No further work is recommended.

Context	Count	Weight	Comments	Spot date
303	3	2	Worn scraps from a single object with one flattish surface. Surviving thickness 4mm. Very fine soft orange-brown fabric. Possibly from a Roman or post-medieval brick or tile, but not impossibly a piece of pottery?	Roman or Post medieval?
401	1	1	Worn fairly shapeless scrap with one rough flattish surface. Soft orange-brown fabric with a grey core. Contains local red and white clay inclusions. Possibly from a post-medieval brick, or a fired clay object?	Possibly Post-medieval
706	2	7	Worn scraps from two objects. Both light orange and with one surviving flattish surface area, otherwise fairly shapeless. The smallest piece has the same red and white inclusions as the gritting on the underside of the brick in context (1401) below and may be from a post-medieval brick or tile. The larger scrap has a very fine soft orange fabric and might be from a Roman or post-medieval brick or tile	Post medieval?
708	3	4	Worn shapeless scraps from a single object. Very fine, soft, light orange-brown fabric. Possibly from a Roman or post-medieval brick, or a fired clay object?	Roman or Post-medieval?
802	7	7	Three larger scraps probably from three separate post-medieval bricks. One has a very hard fine orange fabric and has a dead flat and very smooth surface	Late 19 th -20 th century

			similar to that found on machine-made brick and tile. The four smaller scraps are shapeless and undateable.	
1401	1	160	Lower corner fragment from a very hard-fired purplish-red brick with a smooth fabric. The underside surface is encrusted with red and white grits and probably with grass impressions. Bloated cindery grey area just beneath the surface. Possibly a waster or a 'second'. The hardness and smoothness of the fabric suggest an 18th or 19th century date.	18 th -19 th century

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Lee G Broderick

- C.1.1 A total of 14 animal bones were recovered from the site, from undated contexts or those dated to the post-medieval period (Table 1) on the basis of associated ceramic finds. The assemblage was in moderate condition and all of the material was recovered by hand.
- C.1.2 The undated assemblage included a first phalanx of domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) as well as a caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]) radius and maxillary molar. The radius featured a fused proximal end, suggesting that the individual was at least 10 months old at death. There was also a lesion, consistent with osteochondrosis, present on the articular surface.
- C.1.3 A large number of the unidentified specimens were calcined, this is evidence that the bones were burned intensively (either at a high temperature or for a long time), suggesting that some attempt at refuse disposal by burning may have taken place on the site.

Table C1: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from the site.

	c. AD 1760-1830	c. AD 1750-1900	Undated
domestic cattle			1
caprine			2
large mammal		1	
Total NISP	0	1	3
Total NSP	3	1	10

Table C2: Non-species data recorded for specimens from the site.

	Pathologies	Burnt	Ageing data	Biometric data
caprine	1		1	1
indet.		10		
Total	1	10	1	1

Table C3: NSP and total mass per context.

Context	NSP	Mass (g)
206	7	9
401	1	39
701	1	9
706	2	12
802	3	1

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

MoLA 2014 Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes (<http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>)

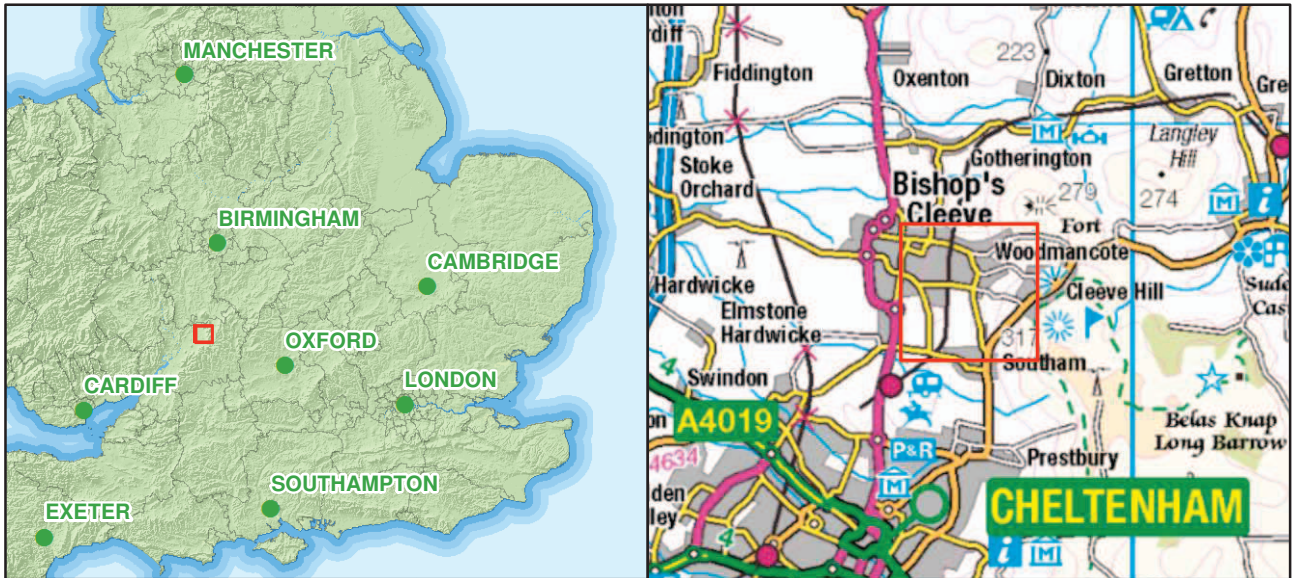
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OA 2107b Two Hedges Road, Woodmancote, Gloucestershire. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Unpublished client report

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Two Hedges Road, Woodmancote, Gloucestershire
Site code:	OAWTH 17
Grid Reference	SO 96900 26870
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	2nd - 10th October 2017
Area of Site	5.5 hectares
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with The Wilson Museum in due course under the accession number 2017.39.
Summary of Results:	<p>Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Cavendish Homes Limited (client) through SF Planning Limited (planning consultant) to undertake a trial trench evaluation ahead of planning submissions for a proposed residential development of a site off Two Hedges Road, Woodmancote, Gloucestershire.</p> <p>Sixteen trenches were excavated, some of which were positioned to investigate linear anomalies recorded by a geophysical magnetometer survey that preceded this evaluation. No significant archaeological remains were encountered in the evaluation.</p> <p>The trenches revealed a field boundary ditch extending from west to east across the southern part of the site. This boundary is recorded on the Tithe Map of 1839. Ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks are extant over the site differing slightly in layout to either side of the ditch. The boundary ditch did not produce any useful dating evidence. Traces of a former shallow watercourse were also present alongside the ditch boundary.</p> <p>The only other archaeological features or remains comprised a single undated ditch and small pit or ditch terminal dated to the 18th century.</p>



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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Trench locations and archaeological features overlain on the geophysical survey results interpretation

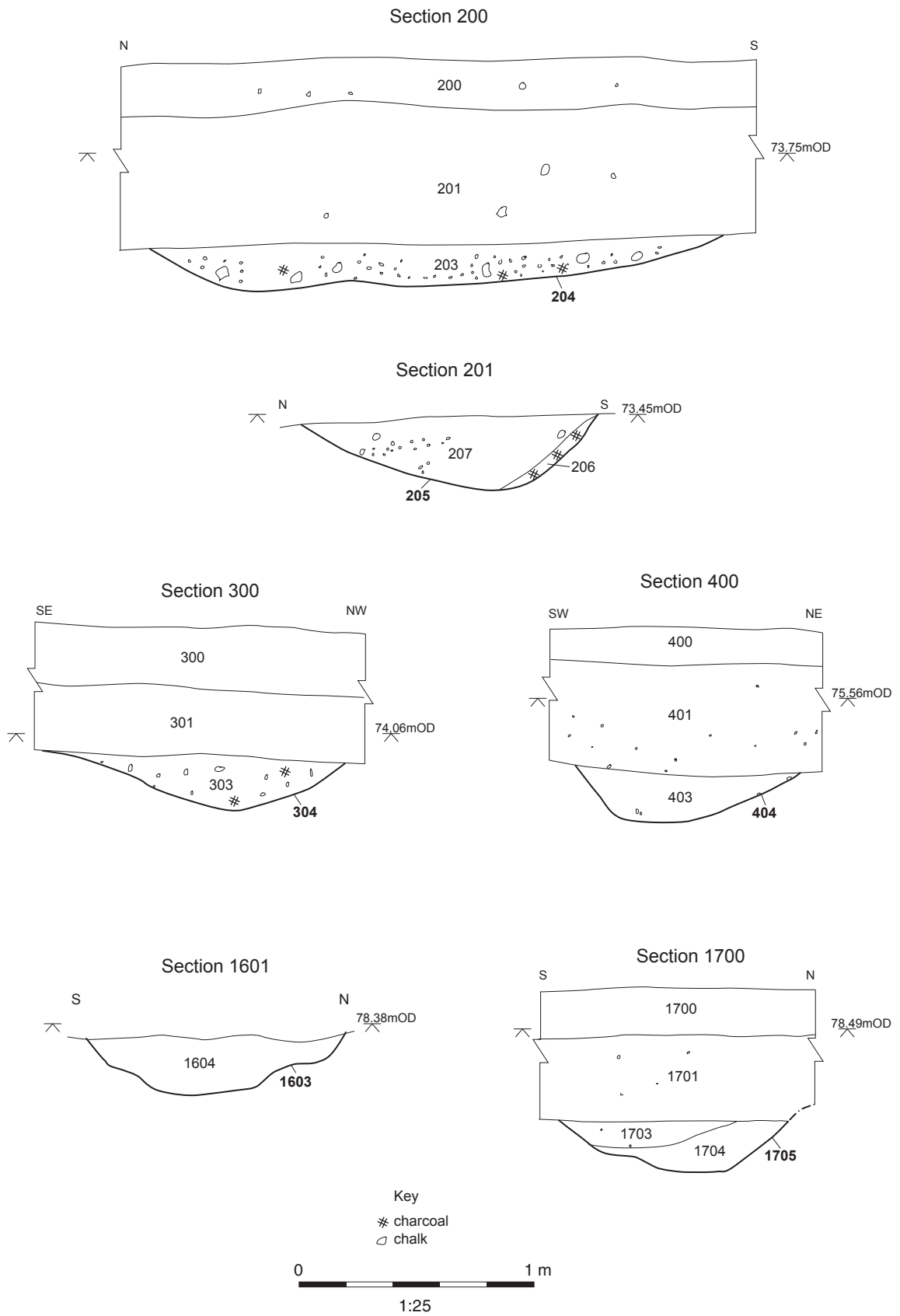


Figure 3: Sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, view east



Plate 2: Trench 2, ditch 205



Plate 3: Trench 11, made ground



Plate 4: Trench 16, ditch 1603



Plate 5: Trench 17, ditch 1705 (machine-excavated)



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX20ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCifA
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