Starveall Farm, Pamington Road Pamington, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Starveall Farm, Pamington Road, Pamington, Gloucestershire Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Berrys on behalf of F C Jones & Co to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Starveall Farm, Pamington, on which the construction of six poultry units, biomass boilers, feed bins and associated development is proposed. The evaluation comprised 22 trenches (30m by 2m) which provided a minimum of 2% of the area of the proposed development site. The trenches were located to investigate the results of a 2018 geophysical survey of the site. The work was carried out over five days between 3rd and 7th December 2018.

The results showed that the only features present were the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. Two phases of ridge and furrow were recorded, one aligned east-west across the majority of the site and a NE-SW aligned phase to the south of the site. These remains of arable cultivation may have originated in the medieval period but artefactual evidence suggests that they were gradually infilling into the post-medieval era. No other features of archaeological origin were found within the site.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Berrys for commissioning this project on behalf of F C Jones & Co. Thanks are also extended to Charles Parry, who monitored the works on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council, for his advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Richard Brown. The fieldwork was directed by Vix Hughes. Survey and digitising was carried out by Diana Chard and Benjamin Brown. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, 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 Berrys on behalf of F C Jones & Co to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Starveall Farm, Pamington, Gloucestershire. This work was carried out prior to the construction of six poultry units, biomass boilers, feed bins and associated development. The area covered by the proposed development is *c* 6.78 ha.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment to inform the Planning Authority prior to the submission of a Planning Application (planning reference 18/00001/SCR). Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer for Gloucestershire County Council provided written advice for the scope of work required (Parry 2018) which included the need for the following:

- *An initial desk-based assessment, to review the available information relating to the archaeology of the proposed development sites and the locality;*
- *Detailed geophysical survey of the proposed development site;*
- *Trial-trenching, which should investigate a minimum of 2% of the area of the proposed development sites, targeting any anomalies located during the geophysical work and also areas where no geophysical responses were obtained. A contingency to investigate an additional 2% of the area should also be allowed for, so as to make provision for resolving any uncertainties arising during the initial stages of trenching;*
- *An assessment of the significance of any archaeological remains present within the proposed development area, which should also include outline proposals for mitigation of any development impact.*

1.1.3 This document sets out the results of trial trenching which will be added as an addendum to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which in turn will include the results of the geophysical survey carried out prior to this trench investigation (Magnitude 2018; Fig. 2). The methodology used for this trial trench evaluation was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Oxford Archaeology 2018b).

1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation' (CIfA 2014) and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located 1.2km west of the village of Oxenton and 400m east of Claydon Farm, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 93949 31313). The area of proposed development is currently in use as open farmland. The site is located on land that slopes gently down to the north-west and rises up to the south-east. The centre of the site is situated at *c* 28m above OD. The local topography is dominated by Oxenton Hill, which peaks some 3km to the east (Plate 11). The site lies midway between Dean Brook, 3km to the

south, and Carran Brook to the north, both of which join the River Severn located *c* 5km to the west.

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is weathered clay derived from the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 199 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. No superficial deposits are recorded for the site (British Geological Survey 2018).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General background and potential

2.1.1 The detailed archaeological and historical background and potential of this site is set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment (Oxford Archaeology 2018a). This information will be summarised below along with the results of several previous investigations that have taken place in close proximity to the site. The 2018 geophysical survey of the site (Magnitude 2018) will also be discussed below. The advice from the planning archaeological advisor for Gloucester County Council (Parry 2018) highlighted the potential for the area to contain extensive archaeological remains relating to prehistoric and Roman activity.

2.2 Previous archaeological works

2012 geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation

2.2.1 In 2012 several investigations were carried out at Starveall Farm on the site of four proposed farm sheds located 50m north of the site. A desk-based assessment was undertaken, followed by a geophysical survey by Stratascan (Stratascan 2012) and a trench evaluation which was conducted by Oxford Archaeology (Oxford Archaeology 2012).

2.2.2 The geophysical investigation comprised magnetometer survey supplemented by an earth resistance survey covering part of the same area to check the results. These surveys revealed evidence of ridge and furrow along with faint traces of a few other possible features. The geophysical surveys revealed that the probable furrows were orientated ENE-WSW. The trial trench evaluation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey as the only archaeological features recorded were the ENE-WSW furrows. The trenches revealed that the topsoil was underlain by subsoil, with another possible ploughsoil overlying the natural geology.

2018 geophysical survey

2.2.3 Magnitude Surveys carried out a fluxgate magnetometer survey on the proposed site in October and November 2018 (Magnitude 2018). The results of this survey are shown on Figure 2. The survey revealed weak, parallel curvilinear and linear responses on an approximate east-west alignment. These were thought to be indicative of agricultural activity and were through to be ridge and furrow. Numerous other anomalies were recorded but these were considered most likely to reflect minor variations in the soil or disturbances from modern agricultural activity.

2.3 Archaeological baseline

The Iron Age (c 700BC-AD 43)

2.3.1 The 2018 Environmental Impact Assessment (Oxford Archaeology 2018a) identifies no archaeological finds or features dating to the prehistoric period within the site or 1km study area.

2.3.2 A feature dating to the Iron Age was recorded during an evaluation of a water main route located *c* 1 km to the west of the site. This evaluation was carried out in 2009 in advance of the construction of the Gloucester Security of Supply (SoS) Water Pipeline at Fiddington. Trench 56 of the evaluation exposed a ditch that contained four sherds of Iron Age pottery and a fragment of fired clay (Cotswold Archaeology 2009). Subsequent excavation revealed evidence for two sub-rectangular ditched enclosures, 17m by 12m, identified as possible stock enclosures or seasonal settlements, dating to the mid-late Iron Age (Oxford Archaeology 2016).

The Romano-British Period (AD 43-410)

2.3.3 The evaluation of the Gloucester SoS Pipeline at Fiddington also uncovered a number of possible Roman features: an enclosure ditch and a number of possible field boundary ditches that were recorded in trenches 57 and 58. These had been previously identified by a geophysical survey and they contained eight sherds of Severn Valley pottery (2nd to 4th centuries AD) in their backfill. Trench 58 exposed several possible field boundary ditches which contained pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries (Cotswold Archaeology 2009).

2.3.4 The 2018 Environmental Impact Assessment (Oxford Archaeology 2018a) found no other evidence of Roman date within the site or the surrounding study area.

The Early Medieval Period (AD 410-1066)

2.3.5 No direct archaeological evidence for early medieval activity has been recorded in the vicinity. Pamington, a village *c* 1.5km to the north of the site, outside the study area, is first mentioned as a settlement in AD 969 and the nearby settlements of Fiddington and Newton are first recorded in 1004. The site lies away from these known areas of settlement activity in this period (Oxford Archaeology 2018a).

The Later Medieval Period (AD 1066-1550)

2.3.6 The Domesday survey records several settlements in the vicinity of the site that were in existence before 1086. This includes the settlements of Fiddington, Pamington, Natton and Aston which later formed the parish of Ashchurch. There were two manors in the vicinity of the site with Fiddington, Pamington, Natton and Aston forming part of the main manor with a smaller manor belonging to Tewkesbury Abbey. Many of these hamlets appear to have developed from single farmsteads. In 1322, Ashchurch, Pamington, Fiddington, Natton and Northway were named as though they were distinct manors. The parish of Ashchurch gained its independence from Tewkesbury at the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1540s. Settlement continued to develop within the parish at Ashchurch, Pamington, Fiddington and Northway throughout the later medieval period (Oxford Archaeology 2018a). The parish boundary of Ashchurch, which very likely has medieval origins, defines the eastern extent of the site.

2.3.7 During the medieval period the site was located on the periphery of the villages of Ashchurch, Pamington, Fiddington and Northway and it is likely to have been used as agricultural land throughout this period. This is suggested by the 2018 geophysical survey (Magnitude 2018) which identified east-west linears, likely to be ridge and

furrow across the site (Fig. 2). The site visit and background research carried out for the Environmental Impact Assessment (Oxford Archaeology 2018a) also noted ridge and furrow, albeit eroded, during the walkover survey, extant although eroded (Plate 1).

The Post-Medieval Period (AD1550+)

2.3.8 During the post-medieval period some of the medieval villages in the parish of Ashchurch expanded in size. These included the settlements of Ashchurch, Pamington, Fiddington and Northway. Parts of this parish were enclosed in the late 16th century and by the 18th-century around one third of the parish was enclosed. The remaining open land was enclosed in the period 1809-16 under separate Acts of Parliament for Pamington, Fiddington and Aston on Carrant (Oxford Archaeology 2018a).

2.3.9 The site is shown on the 1842 Tithe Map of Ashchurch as being part of Longdon Field which, was named as such by 1775 as a result of the reduction in size of the original medieval open fields. The fields within 'Longdon Field' were enclosed in the first decade of the 19th century, putting them in the later episode of enclosure. The 1842 tithe map indicates that the site was in use as pasture after enclosure. The site is likely to have remained as pasture land until the present day as the ridge and furrow earthworks remain extant (Plate 1; Oxford Archaeology 2018a). If the site had been used for arable farming these ridges would have very likely been ploughed out.

2.3.10 Claydon Farm *c* 400m to the west of the site, is evident on the 1842 Tithe map as 'Part of Homedown East'. Another farm, known as Starveall Farm was constructed by 1884 just outside the western bounds of the site on the other side of a trackway. Starveall Farm appears to have comprised an elongated building along the north side of a farmyard with small ancillary buildings to the south and two ponds; one to the south-east and another to the eastern side of the trackway, just outside the bounds of the site. Starveall Farm witnessed minimal alteration in the first half on the 20th century with no obvious changes to the main buildings or in the field layout within the immediate vicinity of the site. At some point between 1968 and 1972 Starveall Farm was demolished. The field pattern of the site remained unchanged throughout the 20th century (Oxford Archaeology 2018a).

3 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive;
ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;
iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;
vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status utility and social activity;
ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

x. To expand upon and enhance the results of the previous phase of evaluation;
xi. To assess the impacts of the previous development and future developments on any potential archaeological remains.

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 Site specific methodologies for the trial trench evaluation were as follows:

- The trenches were laid out as shown in Fig. 3 using a GPS with sub-25mm accuracy; no adjustments were required due to ground conditions or site obstructions;
- Trenches were located to investigate anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey (Fig.2, Fig. 3);
- The trenches were excavated, under the direct supervision of an archaeologist, with a 14-ton mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. The trenches measured 1.9m wide by 30-30.6m long. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from, trench edges. Trenches and the upcast spoil were scanned with a metal detector on completion of machining;
- Machining continued in spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, depending upon which was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand;
- The exposed surfaces were cleaned sufficiently to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature or deposit type (for example

furrows) was excavated and recorded. Excavation work carried out was sufficient to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation;

- Upon agreement with Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer at Gloucester County Council, the trenches were backfilled.

3.3.2 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA field manual. Bulk finds were collected by context and no small finds were retrieved. No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

3.3.3 Digital photos were taken of any archaeological features, deposits, areas, trenches and works in general.

3.3.4 Plans were produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) with larger scale plans of features as necessary. Section drawings of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1m-wide sample sections of stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All section drawings were located on the appropriate plan/s. The absolute height (m OD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines, have been calculated and indicated on the drawings.

3.3.5 All features, trench location and sample sections were located using either a GPS unit or total station. Co-ordinates relative to Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Datum were obtained for each sampling location.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction and presentation of results

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The 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.

4.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated. For example, Furrow 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while Furrow 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

4.2 General soils and ground conditions

4.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of pale yellowish brown silty clay was overlain by a very diffuse brown silty clay subsoil horizon, which in turn was overlain by a thin layer of topsoil.

4.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally reasonable, given the winter conditions, and the trenches remained mostly dry throughout. Archaeological features were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

4.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

4.3.1 Archaeological features were present in all trenches and these comprised solely agricultural furrows (Fig. 3). No other non-furrow features were uncovered during the evaluation. Most of the furrows were unexcavated although finds were collected from the tops of some of the unexcavated furrows. Furrows were sample excavated in Trenches 4, 5, 9 and 15, including furrows 404, 503, 903 and 1505, which are described below.

Trench 4

4.3.2 Trench 4 was located towards the north of the site. It contained three east-west furrows (404, 405 and 406), one of which (404) was excavated (Plate 2, Plate 3). Furrow 404 was 3.7m wide and 0.2m deep with a flat base and rounded sides. This furrow contained one fill (403) a mid-orangey grey, firm, silty clay with flecks of charcoal. Six pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 342g were found within fill 403.

Trench 5

4.3.3 Trench 5, located 60m east of Trench 4, contained three east-west furrows (503, 505 and 506) and these are likely to have been a continuation of the furrows observed in Trench 4 (Plate 4, Plate 5). One of these furrows (503) was excavated and found to be 1.6m wide and 0.15m deep with a broad shallow U-shaped profile. The furrow had one fill (504) a pale brownish grey, firm, silty clay.

Trench 9

4.3.4 Trench 9 was located in the centre of the site and contained three east-west furrows (903, 905 and 906) (Plate 6, Plate 7). Furrow 903 was excavated and was 3.8m wide and 0.26m deep with a broad shallow U-shaped profile. It contained fill 904, a pale grey, firm, silty clay. Fill 904 contained two fragments of post-medieval CBM and one body sherd of Midlands Blackware pottery (17th-18th century).

Trench 15

4.3.5 Trench 15 contained two east-west aligned furrows (1503 and 1505), of which one (1505) was excavated (Plate 8, Plate 9). This was 5.7m wide and 0.3m deep with a broad shallow U-shaped profile. It contained one fill (1504), a pale grey, firm, silty clay.

4.4 General furrow description

4.4.1 The majority of the furrows that were noted within all trenches were recorded in plan and were not excavated. The excavated and unexcavated furrows were the below-ground elements of the ridge and furrow earthworks, already identified as being present above ground from the walkover survey (Plate 1) (Oxford Archaeology 2018a) and from the geophysical survey (Fig. 2; Magnitude 2018). The majority of the furrows were aligned east-west across the entire field and these were associated with and parallel to the above ground ridges (Plate 4, Plate 11). The exceptions to this are furrows 1304, 2003 and 2004, which were all aligned NE-SW. This suggests that there were at least two phases of ridge and furrow across the site. The LiDAR data analysed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment also suggest that there are two phases of ridge and furrow across the southern part of the site, one E-W alignment and one NE-SW (Oxford Archaeology 2018a, fig. 10).

4.4.2 Each trench encountered at least one furrow, the exact number depended on the trench alignment. For example, Trench 7 was aligned east-west and one furrow was seen along the side of the entire length within the trench. In contrast, Trench 16, for example, was aligned north-south and there were four furrows that were visible perpendicular to the trench.

4.4.3 The furrows were relatively regularly spaced and ranged in width between 1.1m and 5.7m wide. In the case of the four excavated furrows (404, 503, 903 and 1505) they had a broad, gently curved, slightly asymmetrical U-shaped profile. The edges of the furrows tapered significantly and were diffuse, and therefore the exact dimensions varied slightly. The visible fills were all consistently mid grey silty clay, although this became paler towards the base. Occasional post-medieval CBM fragments were recovered from them. Furrow 903 contained a sherd of 17th-18th century pottery.

4.4.4 The sequence of the formation and subsequent infilling of the furrows can be suggested, although the diffuse nature of the sediment horizons meant this was not always clear. It is likely that the furrows were abandoned and left to infill naturally over time. The furrows appear to have been ‘cut’ into the natural and at the same time ridges were created from the excavated soil. These open furrows were naturally infilled with topsoil-rich material from the original upcast ridges. The furrows were then sealed by a subsoil which appears to have been a combination of the original subsoil

and reworked subsoil derived from the lower part of the ridges. A modern topsoil with turf formed the upper sequence which sealed the features.

4.5 Other features

4.5.1 The only other features of note were a variation in the natural geology (2106) in Trench 21 and a root hollow (2107) adjacent to a furrow, also in Trench 21.

4.6 Finds summary

4.6.1 The finds comprised 976g of ceramic building material (CBM), six sherds of pottery, 6g of animal bone, one piece of copper alloy pellet and one iron nail. These finds were all spot dated to the post-medieval period and the majority originated within furrow fills or from the topsoil. Furrow 903 contained a sherd of pottery dating to the 17th-18th century, indicating a possible date for the infilling of the furrows.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 The trenches were excavated in reasonable conditions, though cold and with low winter sunlight at some points. It is therefore felt that the recorded density and distribution of archaeological features provide a generally accurate representation of the evaluation area as a whole.

5.2 Evaluation objectives and results

5.2.1 The evaluation determined that the extant ridge and furrow earthworks also exist as deeper furrows, below the present ground surface. They were relicts of the arable strip farming that was part of the open-field system and probably date to the medieval period. They are generally formed from the turning of the soil using a moleboard plough pulled by animal teams. This results in soil being formed into ridges and the areas between becoming the furrows, which subsequently infill with topsoil eroding in from the ridges over time if they are not maintained (Rackham 1999, 169).

5.2.2 The ridge and furrows extend across the entire field and also to the east where the earthworks continue under the modern fenceline. This confirms the documentary evidence that suggests that the site formed part of fields that been reduced or divided from the original medieval open field layout. The ridge and furrow is reasonably well preserved in plan, though the vertical preservation is less well defined.

5.2.3 This evaluation has indicated that there may be two phases of ridge and furrow represented across the southern part of the site. The majority of the furrows were aligned east-west but Furrows 1304, 2003 and 2004 were orientated NE-SW. The LiDAR data analysed as part of the EIA suggest that the southern part of the site has NE-SW aligned ridge and furrow along with east-west ridge and furrow. The field to the south of the site also appears from the LIDAR to have NE-SW ridge and furrow. This indicates that the southern part of the site may have originally been part of the field to the south (Oxford Archaeology 2018a, fig. 10). This suggests that there was some rearrangement of the fields in and around the site in the medieval or early post-medieval period.

5.2.4 The size and spacing of the furrows indicate that they may belong to the medieval period, being wider (several were over 5m) than anticipated for post-medieval or steam ploughing (Rackham 1999, 167-68). In addition, there was no evidence of continued intensive use, such as the presence of in situ ceramic field drains which assist drainage and provide better conditions into the post-medieval period. Fragments of post-medieval CBM were found in some of the furrows, including one 65g of land drain in Furrow 1103 but there was no evidence of in situ field drains.

5.2.5 It is likely that that the furrows were infilled and went out of use prior to enclosure of the site in 1800-1810, as pottery from furrow 903 was dated to the 17th-18th century. Other finds from the furrows, such as CBM, were only broadly dated to the post-medieval period. Therefore, the exact end date of the furrows is difficult to pinpoint as the weathering of the ridges and infilling of the furrows would have been a gradual process. The survival of the ridge earthworks across the site demonstrates that, once

arable use of the site ceased (by 1810 at the latest) the site remained under pasture to the present day, with little or no deep ploughing.

5.2.6 There were no deposits suggesting the survival of palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence.

5.3 Interpretation

5.3.1 The results from the current evaluation confirms and enhances those of the previous investigations at the site. Evidence was found for agricultural activity of likely medieval date across the site. The results confirm that of the 2012 evaluation to the north of the site which also only found evidence for ridge and furrow. Two phases of ridge and furrow were represented across the southern part of the site, one east-west aligned and the other NE-SW.

5.4 Significance

5.4.1 The ridge and furrow observed both above and below ground on the site is likely to be part of a medieval open field system. The presence of extant ridges and below ground furrows across the site is not in itself significant. However, the recording of these earthworks and features by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation may assist with future studies of the pre-enclosure landscape history of the area.

5.4.2 The installation of six poultry units, biomass boilers, feed bins and associated development in the 6.78 ha site will remove the ridge earthworks and below ground furrow remains. This is mitigated by the fact that the site is an area which demonstrates extensive survival of ridge and furrow. For example, ridge and furrow can easily be seen 2km east of the site on Oxenton Hill (Plate 11). The National Mapping Programme has plotted the above ground and ploughed-out ridge and furrow for the parish of Ashchurch. This study showed that medieval ridge and furrow covers almost all the parish, and around half of this was still extant in the 1970s. Within 1km of the site there is a high level of survival of ridge and furrow, with more than half of the fields with extant remains (Bishop 2009, 35, fig. 15).

5.4.3 The South West Archaeological Research Framework (Grove and Croft 2012) does not highlight any particular research aims for medieval ridge and furrow other than to '*Combine environmental, landscape character and documentary data in case studies of Medieval agriculture such as wetland reclamation, distribution and date of ridge and furrow across the region*' (Theme C, Research Aim 21b). This report has contributed to this research aim by putting the medieval ridge and furrow within the context of the landscape history of the area.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench contained three E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.3
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.06-0.17	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	CBM	Post-med
101	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
103	Furrow	>3.4		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
104	Furrow	3.9		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
105	Furrow	3.3		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench contained three E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.6
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer	-	0.08	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
203	Furrow	4.5		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
204	Furrow	2		Furrow fill: pale grey, firm, silty clay, diffuse edges (unexc)		
205	Furrow	2.7		Furrow fill: pale grey, firm, silty clay, diffuse edges (unexc)		

Trench 3			
General description		**Orientation**	NW-SE
		Length (m)	30.25

The trench contained two E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Width (m)**	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
303	Furrow	4.8		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
304	Furrow	5.9		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
The trench contained three E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
403	Furrow	3.7	0.2	Furrow fill: mid orangey grey, firm, silty clay	CBM	
404	Furrow	3.7	0.2	Furrow cut: broad shallow U-shaped profile		
405	Furrow	2.9		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
406	Furrow	2.4		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
The trench contained three E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-

501	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
503	Furrow	1.6	0.15	Furrow cut: broad shallow U-shaped profile		
504	Furrow	1.6	0.15	Furrow fill: pale brownish grey, firm, silty clay		
505	Furrow	3.3		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
506	Furrow	>2		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench contained three E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.05
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.09	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
603	Furrow	1.3		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)	CBM	
604	Furrow	1.2		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)	CBM	
605	Furrow	>2.2		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contained one E-W aligned furrow. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.05
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
703	Furrow	1.3		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench contained three E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.4
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
803	Furrow	2.3		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
804	Furrow	2.8		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
805	Furrow	4.4		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench contained three E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.55
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
901	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
903	Furrow	3.8	0.26	Furrow cut: broad shallow U-shaped profile		
904	Furrow	3.8	0.26	Furrow fill: pale grey, firm, silty clay	CBM, pot	
905	Furrow	3.8		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
906	Furrow	4.1		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 10		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
The trench contained three E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.	**Length (m)**	30.4
	Width (m)	1.9
	Avg. depth (m)	0.30

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.06	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
1003	Furrow	5.6		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1004	Furrow	4.5		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1005	Furrow	4.1		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	E-W
The trench contained one E-W aligned furrow. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30.3
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.10	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	CBM, pot, metal	-
1101	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
1103	Furrow	>1.1		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)	CBM	

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	WSW-ENE
The trench contained two E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30.4
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.08	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
1201	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
1203	Furrow	>1.5		Furrow fill: pale-mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

1204	Furrow	>1.5		Furrow fill: pale-mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench contained one E-W furrow and one NE-SW aligned furrow. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.4
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer	-	0.07	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
1301	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
1303	Furrow	4.5		E-W furrow. Furrow fill: pale-mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1304	Furrow	2.2		Furrow aligned NE-SW. Furrow fill: pale-mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc).		

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
The trench contained three complete and one partial E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.5
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
1401	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
1403	Furrow	3.3		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1404	Furrow	3.1		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1405	Furrow	3		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1406	Furrow	>2.7		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 15		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
	Length (m)	30.2

The trench contained two E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Width (m)**	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer	-	0.05 - 0.17	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.08 – 0.22	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
1503	Furrow	3.9		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)	CBM	
1504	Furrow	5.7	0.3	Furrow fill: pale grey, firm, silty clay		
1505	Furrow	5.7	0.3	Furrow cut: broad shallow U-shaped profile		

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
The trench contained four E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.3
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
1601	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
1603	Furrow	5.6		Furrow fill: dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1604	Furrow	4.4		Furrow fill: dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1605	Furrow	3.8		Furrow fill: dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1606	Furrow	3.4		Furrow fill: dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
The trench contained three complete and 1 partial E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.33
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**

1700	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
1701	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
1703	Furrow	5.6		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)	CBM	
1704	Furrow	4.4		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1705	Furrow	3.8		Furrow fill: mid-dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1706	Furrow	3.4		Furrow fill: mid-dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 18

General description					**Orientation**	WSW-ENE
The trench contained one complete and one partial E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.6
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer	-	0.09	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
1803	Furrow	4.7		Furrow fill: pale-mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)	CBM	
1804	Furrow	>1.1		Furrow fill: pale-mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 19

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
The trench contained four E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.5
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
1901	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-

1903	Furrow	4.4		Furrow fill: dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1904	Furrow	2.6		Furrow fill: dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1905	Furrow	3.8		Furrow fill: dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
1906	Furrow	2.9		Furrow fill: dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench contained two NE-SW aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.1
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
2003	Furrow	3.9		Furrow fill: pale-mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
2004	Furrow	2.5		Furrow fill: pale-mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
The trench contained one E-W aligned furrow. There were also two variations in the natural investigated and identified. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.1
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2100	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	CBM	-
2101	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
2102	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
2103	Natural	0.5	0.14	Feature fill: pale grey, firm, clay,		
2104	Root hollow	1.1	0.08	Feature fill: pale-mid grey, firm, silty clay	CBM	
2105	Furrow	3.7		Furrow fill: dark grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)	CBM	

2106	Natural	0.5	0.14	Natural 'cut': irregular, linear trend, uneven edges		
2107	Root hollow	1.1	0.08	Feature cut: rounded –oval in plan, gently curved sides and flat base		

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
The trench contained two complete and one partial E-W aligned furrows. The deposits consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology of silty clay.					**Length (m)**	30.6
					Width (m)	1.9
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2200	Layer	-	0.11	Topsoil: mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay	-	-
2201	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil: mid brown, firm silty clay	-	-
2202	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish brown, firm, silty clay	-	-
2203	Furrow	4		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
2204	Furrow	3.3		Furrow fill: mid grey, firm, silty clay (unexc)		
2205	Furrow	1.8		Furrow fill: pale-mid grey, stiff, silty clay (unexc)		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

Identified by John Cotter

B.1.1 Six sherds of pottery were spot-dated (Table 1).

Table 1: Pottery spot dates

Context	Description	Date
904	1 body sherd in Midlands Blackware. This has a hard reddish-brown Coal Measures fabric with a glossy black glaze all over internally. Probably from the lower wall of steep-sided jug or deep bowl/jar. Slightly abraded.9g	Spot-date 17th-18th century
1100	4 sherds, 22g	Post-medieval
2100	1 sherd, 8g	Post-medieval

B.2 Ceramic building material (CBM)

Quantification by Geraldine Crann

B.2.1 976g of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was quantified and spot dated and found to all be post-medieval in date (Table 2).

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

Context	Description	Date
100	3 fragments land drain, 74g	Post-medieval
403	6 fragments brick, 342g	Post-medieval
603	1 fragment, 21g	Post-medieval
604	1 brick fragment, 64g	Post-medieval
904	2 fragments, 6g	Post-medieval
1103	2 fragments land drain, 65g	Post-medieval
1503	2 fragments, 16g	Post-medieval
1703	1 tile fragment, 12g	Post-medieval
1803	1 brick fragment, 55g	Post-medieval
2104	2 tile fragments, 26g	Post-medieval
2105	1 brick fragment, 295g	Post-medieval

B.3 Metals

Identified by Leigh Allen

B.3.1 One iron nail and one copper pellet with a flattened end was identified, both of which were from context 1100 and are post-medieval in date.

B.4 Bone

Identified by Geraldine Crann

B.4.1 One sheep tooth (6g) was identified from context 2104.

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX D SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Starveall Farm, Pamington Road, Pamington, Gloucestershire, Archaeological Evaluation
Site code:	OAASSF 18
Grid Reference	SO 93949 31313
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	3rd-7th December 2018 (5 days)
Area of Site	6.78ha (1320m^2 trenching)
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Gloucestershire Museums in due course.
Summary of Results:	Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Berrys on behalf of F C Jones & Co to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Starveall Farm Pamington on which the construction of six poultry units, biomass boilers, feed bins and associated development is proposed. The evaluation comprised 22 trenches (30m by 2m) which provided a minimum of 2% of the area of the proposed development site. The trenches were located to investigate the results of a 2018 geophysical survey of the site. The results showed that the only features present were the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. Two phases of ridge and furrow were recorded, one aligned east-west across the majority of the site and a NE-SW aligned phase to the south of the site. These remains of arable cultivation may have originated in the medieval period but artefactual evidence suggests that they were gradually infilling through into the post-medieval era. No other features of archaeological origin were found within the site.

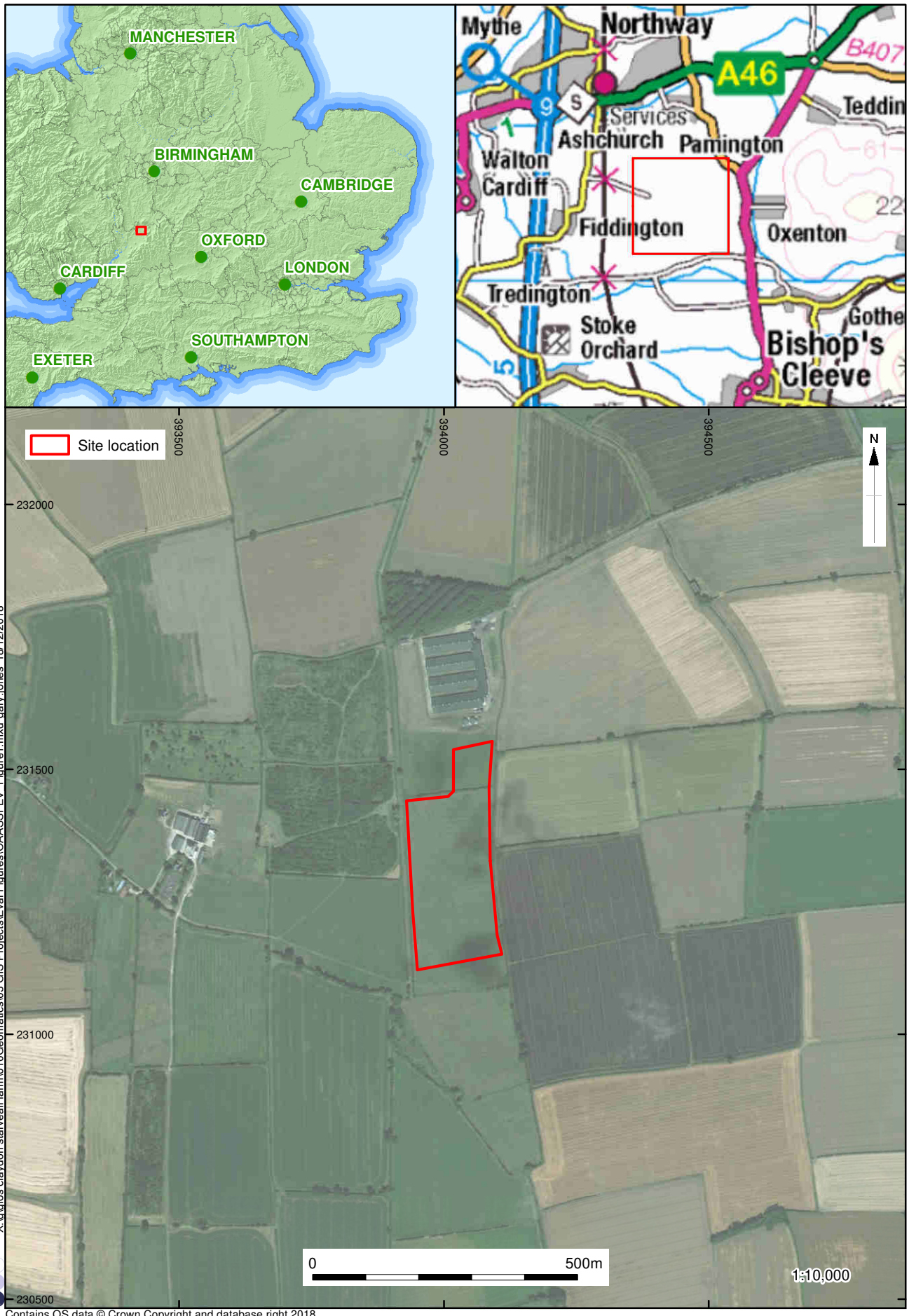

Figure 1: Site location

Site extent
Trench locations

Geophysics

Undetermined
Ridge and furrow
Ferrous (dipolar)
Industrial / modern
Magnetic disturbance
Undetermined (strong)

394000

N

231400

231200

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

0 1:1,250 @ A3 50 m

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Geophysical survey undertaken Magnitude Surveys 2018

Figure 2: Geophysical survey results

Site extent
Trench locations
Archaeological intervention
Ridge and furrow

Geophysics

Undetermined
Ridge and furrow
Ferrous (dipolar)
Industrial / modern
Magnetic disturbance
Undetermined (strong)

394000

231400

231200

N

1 103 104 105
2 205 204 203
6 603 604
3 304 303
4 405 404 406
5 506 505 503
7 703
803 804 8 805
9 905 903 906
1003 1004 1005 10
11 1103
1204 12 1203
13 1303 1304
1403 1404 14 1405 1406
15 1503 1505
1703 1704 1705 1706 17
1603 1604 16 1605 1606
1903 1904 1905 19 1906
1804 18 1803
20 2003 2004
21 2108
2203 2204 22 2205

0 1:1,250 @ A3 50 m

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Geophysical survey undertaken Magnitude Surveys 2018

Figure 3: Results of the 2018 evaluation

Plate 1: General view of ridge and furrow looking north-west

Plate 2: Trench 4 plan view, looking north

Plate 3: Trench 4 section of furrow 404, looking west

Plate 4: Trench 5 plan view, looking north-west

Plate 5: Trench 5, section of furrow 503, looking west

Plate 6: Trench 9 plan view, looking south

Plate 7: Trench 9, section of furrow 903, looking west

Plate 8: Trench 15 plan view, looking north-west

Plate 9: Trench 15, section of furrow 1505, looking west

Plate 10: Trench 1 showing ridge and furrow earthworks and excavation

Plate 11: Extant ridge and furrow earthworks visible in the vicinity, looking east

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