



The Square, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire

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The Square, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Leagate Project Services to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed soakaway at The Square, Stow-on-the-Wold. This work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of a submission of a planning application.

The evaluation comprised one trench which contained the lower courses of two walls, several demolition layers and garden soils, from which 17th-early 20th century finds were recovered. Both walls were aligned NE-SW and the northerly wall was made of roughly hewn limestone blocks, the southerly wall was made of brick. The bricks in the southerly wall were dated as later 18th-early 19th century. Both walls may have been boundary or garden walls associated with properties to the north-east of the site which date from the 17th century. A sequence of demolition layers abutted and capped both walls and a large number of finds were recorded close to both walls. This included pottery, fragments of clay pipe and over 20 fragments of apothecary glass dating to the mid/late 18th to early 19th century. The upper sequence of garden soils contained 19th and early 20th century finds, including a complete brooch. Environmental evidence included a variety of animal bones such as goose, cattle, sheep/goat along with three oyster shells.

It is clear that the site contains previously unknown archaeological features dating from the post-medieval period. The post-medieval features are of local significance as they relate to the urban character of the area, close to the market square.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Richard Brown. The fieldwork was directed by Ines Matos Glover, who was supported by Bernice Jones. Survey and digitising were carried out by Matt Bradley. Thanks are also owed to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen and Geraldine Crann, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicolson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Leagate Project Services to undertake a trial trench evaluation and a watching brief on the site of a proposed development of The Square, Stow-on-the-Wold.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of a submission of a planning application. A specification was set by Rachel Foster, Archaeologist for Gloucestershire County Council (GCC), and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (Oxford Archaeology 2022) detailing the local authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance (CifA 2014, revised 2020).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site is situated in central Stow-on-the-Wold, a historic hilltop market town and civil parish in the Cotswold District of Gloucestershire, located c 24km east of Cheltenham.
- 1.2.2 The site is located within the Stow-on-the-Wold and Mangersbury Conservation Area, directly south of the historic town centre and marketplace. The proposed development covers a c 600m² area which encompasses a Grade II listed commercial office premises (Historic England no: 1341608), a rear car park, and a combined outbuilding and gated vehicle entrance. Bounding the site is Market Square/Digbeth Street to the north and Sheep Street to the south. Further commercial properties bound the site to the east and west.
- 1.2.3 Topographically the town is situated on one of the hills within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The site lies at c 231m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 The bedrock geology underlying the site is Chipping Norton Limestone Formation, a sedimentary ooidal limestone formed between 168.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period. There are no recorded superficial deposits within the site (British Geological Survey 2022).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site and the potential for archaeological remains have been described in detail in a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site (Oxford Archaeology 2021) and provide the basis for the following summary of the archaeological and historical background. Full references and location mapping contained in the DBA are omitted from the following reproduced text.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 The GHER holds no record of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity within 1km of the site.

- 1.3.3 Evidence of Neolithic activity within the area is limited to a single recorded findspot c 340m southeast of the site, comprising a collection of struck flints dated to the Neolithic period and later. Although a few Neolithic axes have been found in the area, their exact provenance in relation to Stow-on-the-Wold is unknown.
- 1.3.4 The remains of a Bronze Age fortified settlement known as Stow Camp underlie the north-eastern part of the town. The scheduled ramparts are located c 250m north of the site. The southern settlement boundary is conjectured to have extended on a south-west to north-east alignment, along the route of modern Digbeth Street, past the northern site boundary, and through the Market Square, along High Street, and north-east along Parson's Corner. Ramparts have also been identified c 360m east of the site and probably constitute the eastern extent of the Bronze Age settlement.
- 1.3.5 Approximately 60m west of the site, an evaluation recorded a pit containing a late Bronze Age ceramic jar. The pottery sherds are comparable in date to pottery recovered during excavation of the rampart ditches c 300m north-east of the site. This could indicate that Bronze Age occupation and activity extended further south than previously thought.
- 1.3.6 In the eastern part of the study area, c 800m from the site, archaeological investigation of cropmarks confirmed the remains of a settlement, the earliest features of which were dated to the later Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Evidence suggests that the settlement was occupied continuously throughout the Iron Age and into the later Romano-British period, and possibly continued into the Anglo-Saxon period.

Romano-British Period (AD 43–410)

- 1.3.7 Stow-in-the-Wold is situated at the convergence of two secondary Roman Roads, *Sealt Straet* (the modern A424) and *Cynges Ferdstraet* (loosely, the modern A436), with the primary route, the Fosse Way (the modern A429). Both *Sealt Straet* and *Cynges Ferdstraet* were named in Anglo-Saxon charters. Despite the location of Stow-in-the-Wold directly adjacent to this convergence, there is no known evidence that a settlement developed here during the Romano-British period.
- 1.3.8 There are two records of Romano-British activity in closer proximity to the site, the closest of which is an inhumation burial found c 100m north-north-west of the site in the mid-19th century. The second is a record of a single Roman posthole identified among several undated ditches during an evaluation c 250m north of the site. The evidence suggests that the site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural landscape during the Roman period.

The Medieval Period

- 1.3.9 The town of Stow-on-the-Wold is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Eduuardesstou* from the Old English 'stōw' or 'holy place' or 'assembly-place' and thus probably 'St Edward's holy place'. The town of *Eduuardesstou* was established during the mid-11th century by Evesham Abbey specifically to exploit the commercial trade opportunities at the juncture of three major roads: the Fosse Way, the Cotswold Ridgeway, and the Evesham to Burford road (of which the A424 forms part). In 1107, Henry I granted a charter to Abbot Robert de Jumieges for a market to be held at the

town every Thursday, and by the early 14th century, an annual (later, bi-annual) fair had also been established.

- 1.3.10 The present-day market square is located directly to the north of the site and is the probable location of the earlier medieval market. The market is positioned adjacent to the east of the parish church of St Edward. Together they formed the nucleus around which the town developed. The site occupies an area which probably contained tenements, fronting onto the marketplace to the north and a main routeway to the south, during the medieval period. Probable domestic waste pits dating from the 12th to 14th centuries have been identified c 60m west of the site.
- 1.3.11 The earliest surviving architectural elements of the Grade I listed parish church of St Edward, c 90m west-north-west of the site, date from the 12th century. It is likely that the church was contemporary with the establishment of the town, although there is some documentary evidence that suggests the church could have late Saxon origins. By 1213, although the association of the town with a 'holy place' remained a part of the placename, the reference to St Edward had been lost and the settlement became known as *Stoua*. By 1574 the town was known as *Stowe on the Olde*.

Post-Medieval Period (1550–1900)

- 1.3.12 The listed building contained within the site (Historic England no: 1341608) has 17th-century architectural elements at the rear of the building, 18th-century internal panelling, and a 19th-century or earlier front to the building. This suggests that the structure dates from at least the 17th century. Many buildings in the town are thought to have later frontages attached to earlier structures. Earlier market fronting structures are likely to have occupied the same location. Evidence of earlier structures beneath an 18th-century floor were identified c 75m south-west of the site along Sheep Street during archaeological investigations.
- 1.3.13 Ogilby's *Britannia* (1675) includes the earliest known map of Stow-on-the-Wold but it shows little detail of the town. There is no other known map of the town until the 1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing (OSD). This map illustrates a similar street layout to the present day and clearly depicts the areas of infilling within the marketplace to the east of the church and along the central to eastern side of the square. The infilling started with the Cross House in the 15th century and continued throughout the 16th and 17th centuries.
- 1.3.14 The 1828 OS map indicates that there were street fronting buildings within the site at this time, but there are no structures depicted within the central part of the site. Later OS mapping suggests that the central part of the site, now occupied by the car park, contained structures during the latter part of the 19th century. The structures had been removed by the 1970s and their construction date remains unknown.

Modern

- 1.3.15 The composition of the site has changed very little from the end of the 19th century. The small structures which stood between the gatehouse and commercial premises had been demolished by 1970. Development of the adjoining property resulted in a small extension entering the access route to the rear of the commercial premises

between 1921 and 1976. The commercial property within the site was most recently occupied by an estate agent known as Taylor and Fletcher.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 1.3.16 A watching brief carried out immediately adjacent to the western site boundary recorded an earlier but undated paved floor. Immediately adjacent to the north-eastern extent of the site an evaluation was undertaken but no archaeological deposits of interest were encountered.
- 1.3.17 Remains identified during investigations north of Digbeth Street identified post-medieval quarrying, a well and two soakaways, as well as medieval to post-medieval demolition deposits and surfacing remnants. South of Sheep Street evidence of late medieval to early post-medieval waste deposition was identified amongst other post-medieval deposits including a wall.
- 1.3.18 Approximately 60m west of the site, an evaluation identified deposits which included late Bronze Age and 12th to 14th century features. However, the subsequent excavation was of limited depth and, as a result, no further archaeological remains were encountered.

Potential

- 1.3.19 There is substantial evidence of Bronze Age activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, including a postulated enclosure ditch along Digbeth Street. There is also evidence of Bronze Age occupation extending beyond the suggested enclosure earthwork limits
- 1.3.20 Evidence of Iron Age to Romano-British occupation has been recorded 800m east of the site. There is considered to be a low potential for remains relating to these periods to be present within the site.
- 1.3.21 The origins of the late Saxon settlement at Stow-on-the-Wold are unclear. Documentary sources suggest that an early medieval settlement or religious foundation existed in the area but the location of this settlement, if it existed at all, is unknown. Given the absence of early medieval remains in the vicinity of the site, the site is considered to have a low potential for this period.
- 1.3.22 The site is located within the core of the medieval town directly adjacent to the market square which was at the centre of the town's development and enduring prosperity. As such, the site is considered to have a high potential to contain archaeological remains relating to medieval settlement, trade and or industry. Any such remains, particularly structural remains, would be of local or regional significance.
- 1.3.23 The site is likely to have been continually occupied since the medieval period. The current property within the site dates from at least the 17th century and nearby archaeological investigations have demonstrated the potential for earlier post-medieval deposits to survive beneath existing later post-medieval structures. Historic mapping shows that there were structures to the rear of the 17th century building within the site from at least the 19th century. The site therefore has a high potential

to contain post-medieval remains. Any such remains are likely to be of local or regional significance.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General aim

2.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological works was to mitigate the impacts of the intrusive groundworks on any buried archaeological remains that may be present. This was achieved through the recording of any archaeological features and deposits present by written, drawn and photographic record.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation and watching brief were:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
- ii. To raise the presence of archaeological remains to the GCC archaeological advisor and client in order to confirm mitigation of the remains, anticipated to be preservation by record (ie archaeological deposits and features likely to be impacted by the proposed drainage works will be excavated and recorded);
- iii. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- iv. To determine the depth and character of any archaeological remains below the impact depth of the proposed soakaway;
- v. To determine the potential of the site to provide paleoenvironmental and/or economic evidence;
- vi. To contextualise the findings within the local and regional landscapes;
- vii. To disseminate the results of the archaeological works through the production of a fieldwork report.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 One trench (5m by 1.5m) was excavated within the site as stipulated by the GCC specification in the WSI (Oxford Archaeology 2022). This trench targeted a proposed Geocrate soakaway located in the present car park to the rear of the property (Fig. 2).

2.3.2 Archaeological monitoring was also undertaken on excavation work associated with the installation of the drainage system and the reduction of the floor levels inside the main building, as illustrated in Figure 2. Reduction of the floor levels required the removal of existing flagstone, cobble and concrete flooring, and this was followed by excavation up to 360mm below the existing floor level.

2.3.3 The trench was laid out within the site at the position shown in the WSI by GPS. The trenches were then excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket down to a depth of 0.45m, under constant supervision by an experienced archaeologist. The size of the trench and its excavated position is shown on Figure 2.

2.3.4 All topsoil, subsoil or colluvial deposits were removed in spits under the supervision of a trained archaeologist down to the first significant archaeological horizon or to the top of the natural geology depending on which was encountered first.

- 2.3.5 A representative selection archaeological features and/or deposits, where encountered, were hand-excavated to establish their nature, extent, date, complexity, state of preservation and horizontal and vertical limits within the trench.
- 2.3.6 The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded, with at least one representative section of the sediment sequence recorded for each trench.
- 2.3.7 All archaeological features and deposits were planned and the sample that were excavated were recorded to standards in line with current best practice. The work included the recording of individual contexts in plan using GPS; section drawings of appropriate single contexts and features (at 1:20, 1:10 scales as deemed appropriate). A photographic record was made for each trench and excavated feature.
- 2.3.8 Recovered artefacts were recorded and bagged by individual context.

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 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 and environmental reports in Appendix C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trench included a light orange sandy clay demolition layer (4) overlain by further demolition layers (5, 6, 8, 10, 14). The upper sequence included a grey-brown silty clay soil (3) overlain by a brown-grey clayey soil (2). In turn these layers were overlain by three layers of shingle (1) which are part of the car park (Plates 1 and 2). The natural bedrock of limestone was not encountered.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trench 1, including a pit (11), a brick wall (12) and a drystone wall (13) alongside a number of demolition layers (4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 14).

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 Layer 4 was encountered at 0.65-0.75m below ground and was an orange yellow sandy clay with frequent limestone inclusions and charcoal. This compacted layer probably represents demolition material and the limestone within it was similar to the limestone used in wall 13. Layer 4 was overlain by layer 8 in the central part of the trench. This was a grey, yellow sandy clay with limestone inclusions and was part of a disturbed demolition layer.

3.4.2 Structure 12 overlay layer 8 and was located in the centre of the trench and comprised a wall on a NE-SW alignment (Fig. 3; Plates 3 and 4). The wall was 1.5m long and 0.25m wide (a single course) for most of its length in the trench. A brick pillar, one brick length wide, was located at the eastern side of the trench. The bricks within the pillar were offset at a 90-degree angle to the bricks within the wall section. A void 50mm thick was observed within the brick pillar of unknown function (Fig. 4, Section 1). At the western end of the trench, the eastern end of a further brick pillar was observed. The bricks within the wall were 72mm (2¾ in) thick, 117mm (4¾ in) wide and 245mm (9¾ in) long and were dated to the late 18th to early 19th century. It is probable that this wall may have been a boundary or garden wall as the single course of bricks would not have supported a substantial structure.

3.4.3 Structure 12 was abutted by layers 10 and 14. Layer 14 was located to the east of the brick pillar and to the south of the wall. This layer was a red brown silty clay with

limestone rubble. This layer contained two sherds of pottery dating to c 1790-1840 and an animal bone (sheep/goat) that had been gnawed by a canine.

- 3.4.4 Layer 14 was overlain by grey silty clay layer 10 which was located to the south of wall 12. This contained limestone rubble and charcoal along with 21 sherds of pottery dating to c 1825-1850 and five fragments of clay pipe dating to the 19th century. A large amount of glass (26 sherds) of mid/late 18th century to mid-19th century was also recovered. Interestingly, most of the sherds came from apothecary vessels. This layer also contained three fragments of animal bone originating from a goose, a medium sized bird and a sheep/goat/roe deer. The last had been gnawed by a canine.
- 3.4.5 Layer 10 was cut by small pit 11, just south of wall 12. This pit was 0.43m in diameter and only 0.08m thick. The lower fill (7) was a grey-yellow silty clay which contained no finds. The upper fill (9), a brown, red sandy clay contained a fragment of clay pipe dating to c 1660-1680. The clay pipe is residual, as layers 10 and 14 contained later material.
- 3.4.6 At the northern end of the trench, a dry-stone wall (13) was recorded on a NE-SW alignment, parallel and 2m north of wall 12 (Plates 5 and 6). This wall was 0.35m long by 0.31m high and made of roughly hewn Cotswold limestone which had a moderately flat SE elevation. No mortar bond was observed between the stones, and smaller stones were noted in between the larger limestone blocks.
- 3.4.7 Layer 4 was overlain by a yellow-brown, fine gravel and coarse sand (6) which was 0.29m thick at the northern end of the trench. This gravel abutted wall 13 and contained stone (including an ashlar block of limestone) and a slate roofing tile along with two fragments of brick dating to the late 18th-19th century and an oyster shell (Plate 5). This layer may have been demolition backfill adjacent to wall 13.
- 3.4.8 Layer 5 was located on top of wall 13, a yellow-brown silty clay with frequent limestone and occasional stone which was 0.12m thick. This layer capped the demolition deposits around wall 13 and was probably associated with the demolition of the wall. This layer contained post-medieval ceramic building material, a post-medieval/modern nail and an oyster shell along with two fragments of animal bone (one probably from cattle). Of the animal bones, one was sawn through, while the other had been gnawed by a canine.
- 3.4.9 Layers 5 and 10 were overlain by a buried garden soil (3). This dark grey silty clay contained pottery, clay pipe fragments and metal of 19th/early 20th century date. In turn this was overlain by a clayey silt (2) containing an early 20th century wall tile and an early 20th century complete copper alloy brooch. This was capped by the modern car park shingle layers (1).

3.5 Finds summary

- 3.5.1 A total of 23 sherds of pottery weighing 711g were recovered from two contexts (10, 14). The pottery from context 10 was spot dated as c 1825-1850 and the pottery from context 14 was spot dated as c 1790-1840.

- 3.5.2 Seven fragments of clay pipe were recorded from contexts 3, 9 and 10. The earliest fragment was from context 9, spot dated as c 1660-1680, the other fragmented were dated as 19th century.
- 3.5.3 A total of 6 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 5184g was recovered from contexts 2, 5, 6 and 12. The handmade brick from context 12 and the larger fragment from context 6 can be dated as later 18th-early 19th century as they are larger than the standard for the period. The smaller fragment of brick from context 6 may be contemporary with the other brick fragments or may be slightly later as it is more regular and was perhaps made using a metal mould. The wall tile from context 2 is early to mid-20th century in date.
- 3.5.4 Six metal objects were recorded including one copper alloy brooch from context 3, an iron tool from context 3 and four nails within contexts 5, 10 and 14. The tool dated to the late 19th- 20th century and the brooch dated to the early 20th century. The nails were probably later post-medieval or modern in date.
- 3.5.5 Twenty-six pieces of glass were recovered from context 10 and, overall, the assemblage dated to the mid-/late 18th to probably mid-19th century. The assemblage appears to comprise vessels primarily used in medicine or apothecary contexts and includes three different, eight-sided flasks of probable mid-19th century date. One clear glass fragment may be the lower section of a test tube, which was invented in 1820.

3.6 Environmental summary

- 3.6.1 Six fragments of animal bone weighing 85g in total were recovered from three contexts (5, 10 and 14). The animals identified include goose, sheep/goat/roe deer, a medium-sized bird and a probable cattle bone. Almost all had gnawing marks or punctures, suggesting that dogs had access to the bones prior to burial. It is likely that the remains represent dispersed domestic refuse.
- 3.6.2 Three oyster shells were recorded in contexts 6 and 10.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The trench covered an appropriate sample of the area to be affected by impacts from the proposed development. Within the trenches the stratigraphic sequence was well understood, particularly given the number of finds recovered.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The evaluation identified the presence of two boundary walls aligned NE-SW along with demolition layers, garden soils and domestic waste dating from the 17th-early 20th century. The dating of the demolition layers and garden layers was well understood as a large number of finds were recorded.

4.2.2 The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.45m with an excavator and this is the impact depth of the proposed soakaway (Plate 1). Two interventions were then created in the centre and north end of the trench (Figure 3). A dry-stone wall (13) was recorded at the north end of the trench and a brick wall (12) was recorded in the centre of the trench. Both walls were on a NE-SW alignment and were 2m apart. The base of each wall was not encountered, although the recorded structures may represent the lower courses of both walls. The bricks from wall 12 were dated as later 18th-early 19th century as they are larger than the standard for the period and therefore many date to the period of the Brick Tax, from 1784 to 1850 (Harley 1974, 75-7). Both wall 12 and wall 13 were encountered at 0.75m below ground and continued below 1m of depth. This indicates that they are below the impact depth of the proposed soakaway at 0.45m.

4.2.3 A number of demolition layers and garden soils were also recorded below the car park gravels. The earliest of these was layer 4 which contained no finds. Wall 13, at the northern end of the trench, was abutted by layer 6 which contained late 18th-19th century brick fragments. It was capped by demolition deposit 5 which contained post-medieval finds. Wall 12 was abutted by layers 14 and 10. The earlier of these (layer 14) contained two sherds of pottery dating to c 1790-1840. This was overlain by layer 10 which contained with 21 sherds of pottery dating to c 1825-1850. Twenty-six fragments of glass were also recorded, which mostly came from apothecary vessels. Layers 14 and 10 may have formed soon after the wall was built as the pottery appears to be contemporary with the date of the bricks. These layers may have acted as a stabilisation for the lower courses of brick. Both brick walls were capped by garden soils (3, 2) which contained 19th and early 20th century finds.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The evaluation has shown that the site has some potential for archaeological remains of later post-medieval date.

4.3.2 Two walls were recorded within the trench, and both were aligned NE-SW. The bricks from wall 12 were dated as later 18th-early 19th century. The roughly hewn limestone from wall 13 could not be dated but the wall was abutted by layers containing later 18th-19th century brick fragments which post-date the walls construction.

- 4.3.3 Walls 12 and 13 are on the same alignment (NE-SW) as several Grade II listed properties and their rear gardens fronting Digbeth Street to the north-east of the site. This includes Mother Hubbard's Cupboard dating from the mid- to late 17th century (Historic England no: 1342017) and Stuart House, which was re-fronted in the early 19th century (Historic England: 1170346). In contrast, the Taylor and Fletcher listed building within the northern part of the site (Historic England no:1341608) is aligned north-south and its western boundary wall is aligned NW-SE. The 1880s' Ordnance Survey maps do not show any walls aligned NE-SW in the area of Trench 1 (although they do show other small structures). This suggests that the walls within Trench 1 may have been demolished by this date. The car park area (including Trench 1) may have become part of the Taylor and Fletcher land in the later 19th century.
- 4.3.4 Walls 12 and 13 are only 2m apart, suggesting that they may not be contemporary as this would imply the gardens to the rear of properties fronting Digbeth Street would be very thin. The large amount of rubble recorded in layers 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 14 suggests that there may have been a reorganisation of the rear gardens and walls in the early 19th century. The layers, which abut and cap the walls, contained domestic waste dating to the late 18th-early 19th century. Layer 10 which abutted wall 12 contained 21 sherds of pottery dating to c 1825-1850. It also contained 26 sherds of mostly apothecary glass (including a fragment of a possible test tube) suggesting that there may have been an apothecary of this date nearby, or that the site was used as a waste disposal area for this type of shop.
- 4.3.5 Six fragments of animal bone weighing 85g in total were recovered from contexts (5, 10 and 14) and three oyster shells were recorded in contexts 6 and 10. The animals identified include goose, sheep/goat and cattle along with a medium-sized bird. This suggests a variety of animals were being consumed and that oysters were imported overland. The presence of oysters in later 18th-19th century contexts is perhaps not surprising given the existence of the market square located just north of the site. A number of bones were gnawed by canines, suggesting the presence of dogs in the rear gardens.

4.5 Significance

- 4.5.1 The late 18th and 19th century structural remains of boundary walls and domestic waste are of local significance and they give an indication of urban property organisation and domestic activities during this period. The remains of the two NE-SW aligned boundary walls (one of which is dated to the late 18th-early 19th century) suggests that the area of Trench 1 was used as gardens and yards associated with properties fronting Digbeth Street to the north-east of the site. The walls may not be contemporary as they are only 2m apart and it is possible that the dry-stone wall may pre-date the brick wall. Several properties fronting Digbeth Street date to the late 17th century and were re-fronted in the early 19th century. Trench 1 contained a large number of finds, which give an indication of domestic activity during the late 18th-early 19th century. The presence of the apothecary glass in an early 19th century layer is noteworthy, and further work may help confirm whether there was an apothecary workshop nearby during this period.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench cut through shingle car park revealing buried soils overlying demolition layers and two walls (12 and 13). Wall 12 was a brick NE-SW wall, 13 was a dry-stone wall aligned NE-SW. Both revealed beneath demolition and backfilled materials. Impact depth of soak away should not impact walls.					Length (m)	5
					Width (m)	1.5
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Car park/levelling deposits. Layers of carpark shingle and levelling deposits. 3 layers of these deposits	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Dark brown clayey silt, grey garden soil. occasional stones and charcoal flecks and limestone. Previous garden soils?	CBM (wall tile)	Early to mid 20th century
3	Layer		0.25	Dark grey brown silty clay. Charcoal flecks, occasional limestone inclusions. Buried garden soil. Overlies 4, 5, 6, 10, 14	Pottery, clay pipe, glass, CBM, metal	Late 19th century /early 20th century
4	Layer		0.30	Demolition layer. Light orange yellow sandy clay . Frequent limestone inclusions and rare charcoal. Compact layer, probably demolition material. Limestone similar to structure 13 and surrounding buildings. It abuts 12 and probably related to the demolition of the structure associated with this wall	CBM frags	
5	Layer	1.10	0.12	Yellow brown silty clay with frequent limestone and occasional stone stile. Layer caps demolition deposits 4, 6 around wall 13. Could be remanent of 3. Could link	CBM, animal bone, oyster shell	Pmed

				to demolition occurrence 13.		
6	Layer		0.29	Demolition backfill. Yellow brown fine gravel and coarse sand matrix around stone and slate tiles. Abuts wall 13. contains stone and slate tiles. A large hewn stone of limestone also within the layer. deliberate backfilling of space close to wall 13.	CBM, stone, shell	Late 18th to early 19th century
7	Cut		0.04	Lower fill of pit 11. Grey yellow silty clay		
8	Layer			Demolition layer (disturbed). Grey yellow sandy clay with limestone. Unexcavated. Relationship with 12 unclear but could relate to its construction or demolition. Appears to be disturbed (4)		
9	Fill		0.06	Upper fill of pit 11. Brown red sandy clay	Clay pipe	c 1660-1680
10	Layer			Demolition layer. Brown, grey clayey silt with limestone rubble and charcoal. Abuts garden wall 12. Large amounts of stone are found NW of this layer in relation to garden wall. Could be mixed with rubbish material as lots of CBM, pot and bone	CBM, pottery, clay pipe, animal bone, shell, glass	Late 18th/early 19th century
11	Cut	0.43	0.08	Small pit filled by 7 and 9. Sub oval in plan. Cuts 3.		
12	Structure		0.25	Wall (bricks). Bricks are brown red and 0.12 x 0.25 x 0.07. Wall 1.5m by 0.25m by 0.4m. Wall aligned NE-SW comprises two pillars of bricks rotated at 90 degrees for each course. A deliberate void is between the pillars. Bottom of wall not	CBM	Late 18th to early 19th century

				found. Abutted by 10 and 4. Overlies 8?		
13	Structure	0.35	0.31	Dry stone limestone wall. Limestone wall roughly squared with random courses. Roughly hewn but have moderately flat SE face. Drystone wall. Four main courses seen during excavation. Runs NE-SW. No bond between stones. Smaller stones used to fill the gaps.		
14	Layer			Demolition/rubble layer. Red brown silty clay with clay patches and limestone rubble. Clayey demolition layer abutting wall 12. Initial demolition layer of demolition deposit prior o demolition of structure 12. Overlain by 10 and abuts 12	Pottery, bone, metal	Late 18th-early 19th century

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 23 sherds of pottery weighing 711g were recovered from two contexts. Nearly all of this is post-medieval and in fabrics commonly found in the area by this date. Given the small quantity present, this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below. Fabric codes referred to are those of the Museum of London (MOLA 2014).

Description

- B.1.2 **Context (10) Spot-date: c 1825-1850?** Description: 21 sherds (weight 708g). Fresh sherds in assorted Staffordshire-type tablewares (whitewares) and brown stoneware storage jars. Latest pieces include dish/plate profile in transfer-printed whiteware (Fabric code: TPW) with traces of central roundel with European park scene in watery blue transfer - dish rim/border with textile or fine brickwork-like design (date probably c 1825-1850). Another TPW rim from rectangular dish with blue 'dog rose' decorated border. 2x sherds from Pearlware saucer with painted polychrome foliage (PEAR PNTD). Other Pearlware sherds including rim of small cylindrical ointment pot (PEAR). 1x profile cylindrical storage jar in brown salt-glazed English stoneware, probably c 1820-40/50 (ENGS). 1x lower profile of similar brown-dipped ENGS jar. Parts of 3 other ENGS vessels including body sherds from iron-dipped brown bottles/flagons (Bristol or Midlands source?). 3x sherds post-medieval red earthenware (PMR) including rim from glazed dish/jar and a body sherd from an unglazed flowerpot - probably late 18/19 century. 1x small residual grey body sherd from wheel-turned jar/jug in limestone-tempered medieval Minety ware (MINE, c 1250-1550).
- B.1.3 **Context (14) Spot-date: c 1790-1840.** Description: 2 sherds (weight 3g). 1x small sherd from cylindrical mug(?) in Creamware with engine-turned decoration (CREA SLIP) and traces of inlaid slip banding in brown and yellow above a reeded light green band. 1x saucer rim in Pearlware with blue transfer-printed decoration in the Chinese style (PEAR TR).

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.1.4 The pottery here has some potential to inform research through re-analysis - particularly when reviewed alongside other assemblages from the same general area. It is therefore recommended that it be retained.

B.2 Clay pipe

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.2.1 Seven pieces of clay pipe weighing 27g were recovered from three contexts. Given the small amount this has not been separately catalogued but is fully described below. The assemblage contains material from the 17th and 19th centuries - mainly the latter.
- B.2.2 Pipe bowls are assigned form codes based on Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) London pipes typology with bowl types assigned to an abbreviated code (eg AO22).

Description

- B.2.3 **Context (3) Spot-date:** 19th century. Description: 1 piece (weight 2g). Slender stem fragment (length 40mm). Fresh condition.
- B.2.4 **Context (9) Spot-date:** c 1660-1680. Description: 1 piece (weight 12g). Damaged bowl (lacking rim) of London Type AO13 with circular heel and short piece of stem attached. Stem bore diameter c 2.2mm. Fairly abraded condition.
- B.2.5 **Context (10) Spot-date:** 19th century. Description: 5 pieces (weight 13g). 3x fresh slender 19th-century stems (max length 56mm). 1x short fragment of chunky 17th-century stem with possible evidence of decorative pinching along length. 1x 17th-century mouthpiece in fresh condition.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.2.6 The pipes here have some potential for further study and should therefore be retained.

B.3 Ceramic building material

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

- B.3.1 A total of 6 fragments of CBM weighing 5184g was recovered from contexts 2, 5, 6 and 12. The assemblage contains one almost whole brick and several large fragments of brick and has a very high mean fragment weight of 864g as a result. The assemblage consists of post-medieval material. The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). The record includes quantification, and details of fabric type, form, surface finish, markings and evidence of use/reuse (mortar, burning etc). Fabrics were characterised on the basis of macroscopic features supplemented by the use of x20 hand lens or binocular microscope at x25 for finer constituents. A summary of the catalogue is presented in Table 1 below.

Fabrics

- B.3.2 Three of the brick fragments from contexts 2, 6 and 12 were made from a pink, fine sandy clay, with occasional flecks of chalk >2mm. The brick from context 12 also contained occasional flecks of red iron oxide up to 2mm long and one up to 12mm long.

- B.3.3 The smaller fragment of brick (951g) from context 6 was made from a brown/red medium coarse sandy clay with frequent black oxide inclusions up to 15mm long. This also had yellow coarse moulding sand on outside.
- B.3.4 One other fabric was recorded in context 2 (the wall tile), a very fine white fabric with no inclusions.

Post-medieval CBM

- B.3.5 The brick (5 fragments, 5162g) had rough surfaces and was handmade, with the exception of the fragment of brick from context 6, which was more regular and possibly made from a metal mould.
- B.3.6 One brick (2696g), from context 12, was almost complete and was made from the pink fine fabric with flecks of chalk. This whole brick was 72mm (2¾ in) thick, 117mm (4¾ in) wide and 245mm (9¾ in) long. The larger fragment of brick from context 6 (1408g) was made from the same fabric and was 73mm (2¾ in) thick and 116mm (4¾ in) wide and 145mm+ long. This suggests that these were the same type of brick. Both of these bricks also had stack marks on one side edge which were parallel to the side edge (straight). The stack marks were raised by 1-2mm, and this mark was 16mm wide on the fragment from context 6 and 12mm wide on the brick from context 12. The two fragments brick (107g) from context 5 appeared to be made from the same fabric and there was a hint of a straight stack mark on the side edge of one fragment. These bricks may date to the period of the Brick Tax (1784-1850) where larger bricks roughly 3 inches thick by 5 inches wide by 10 inches long were produced alongside the standard size brick which was roughly 2½ in thick by 4¼- 4½ in wide and 8¾ - 9 in long (Harley 1974, 75-7).
- B.3.7 One other type of brick was recorded from context 6 (951g) and this was made from a brown/red medium coarse sandy clay with frequent black oxide inclusions up to 15mm long. This brick only had a complete thickness of 65mm (2½ in). This has notably straighter and more regular side edges than the brick from contexts 5, 6 and 12. This suggests it may have been made using a metal mould or a metal shod mould on a stock. This may be of a slightly later date than the bricks from contexts 5, 6 and 12 and may be 19th century in date.
- B.3.8 A fine white glazed wall tile (22g) was recovered from context 2. This was 11mm thick and 39mm wide and 36mm thick. As the width was complete this was probably a small square wall tile 39mm x 39mm. The tile had cracked green glaze on the top surface and dates to the early to mid-20th century.

Context	Nos	Wt g	Spot date	Form	Fabric	Comments
2	1	22	CE20-M20	Wall tile	Fine white	
5	2	107	Pmed	Brick	PMR	
6	1	951	C19th	Brick	PMR	Straight and regular sides with a slight lip at the top
6	1	1408	CL18-E19th	Brick	PMR	Stack mark 16mm thick on one side edge and parallel with the side edge - straight

12	1	2696	CL18-E19th	Brick	PMR	Has a stack mark 12mm thick on one side edge and raised by 1-2mm which is straight and parallel to the side edge. White chalky mortar with on top surface which contains small flecks of black oxide.
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Table 1: Summary of CBM assemblage

Conclusions

- B.3.9 The handmade brick from context 12 and the larger fragment from context 6 can be dated as later 18th-early 19th century as they are larger than the standard for the period and therefore many date to the period of the Brick Tax from 1784-1850 (Harley 1974, 75-7). They also both have stack marks on their side edges suggesting they were stacked upright in the kiln parallel (straight) to the long side edges.
- B.3.10 The smaller fragment of brick from context 6 may be contemporary with the other brick fragments or may be slightly later as it is more regular and was perhaps made using a metal mould.
- B.3.11 The wall tile from context 2 is early to mid-20th century in date.

Recommendations

- B.3.12 The whole brick from context 12 should be retained as it is larger than the usual standard size (and may date to the period of the Brick Tax) and has a stack mark on one side edge. The other fragments can be discarded.

B.4 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.4.1 A total of three pieces of stone were retained. These were examined by eye and are detailed in full here. A large wedge-shaped ashlar block of honey-coloured oolitic Cotswold limestone measuring 40cm in length by 20 x 20cm across the wider end was found in demolition layer 6. It has a square tenon at the wider, which presumably attached it to a large block via a mortise. A further rubble block of the same stone was retained from wall 13 (2532g). It lacks any tooled surfaces. A fragment of stone roofing of Stonesfield Slate type was recovered from demolition layer 6 (169g). All the building stone is of types typically seen in post-medieval buildings in Stow-on-the-Wold.
- B.4.2 The ashlar block could be retained if the receiving museum so wishes.

B.5 Metals

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

- B.5.1 One copper alloy and five iron objects were recovered from four separate contexts during the watching brief.
- B.5.2 All finds were scanned during the present assessment and where possible century, or broad period dates were assigned. Objects were quantified by type count and weight by context and recorded in the table below

Description

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date
3	Cu alloy	1	2.8	Brooch	E 20th C
3	Fe	1	80.7	Tool	L19-20th C
5	Fe	2	23	Nails	PM - Mod
10	Fe	1	10	Nail	PM-Mod
14	Fe	1	6.7	Nail	PM-Mod

Table 2: Description of metal finds by context

Discussion

- B.5.3 A complete copper alloy cloak pin/brooch recovered from context 3 is of ‘costume jewellery’ style and dates to the first half of the 20th century. An incomplete iron tool, possibly a chisel with tanged handle was recovered from the same context. It is likely to be of relatively modern date, c later 19th or earlier 20th century.
- B.5.4 Two incomplete nails were recovered from context 5; these are missing their heads and corrosion makes it difficult to see the form of the nail shanks, but they are likely to date from c 1800 to the 20th century. The same can also be said of the nails recovered from contexts 10 and 14; the latter may be a cut nail as it has a rectangular section – cut nails were used from c 1780 onwards and had a variety of uses from wooden flooring to coffin nails.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

- B.5.5 The metal objects are relatively modern in date and hold no further interpretive value. The brooch could be retained as it is complete and in good condition.

B.6 Glass

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

- B.6.1 Twenty-six pieces of glass were recovered from a single context during the watching brief.
- B.6.2 The glass was scanned during the present assessment and where possible century, or broad period dates were assigned. Glass types were quantified by type count and weight by context and recorded in the table below.

Description

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Colour	Date
10	5	102.6	Wine bottle	Dark brown	M-L 18th C
10	5	17.3	Bottle	Dark green	L18-19th C
10	5	18	Medicine bottle	Clear / light aqua	M18-19th C
10	1	2.3	Window	Clear	18/19th C
10	1	2	query	Green	18th - Mod
10	2	3.3	Test tube?	Clear	1820-1900
10	3	91.2	Flask	Light green	L18/19th C
10	3	11.5	Flask	Clear	L18/19th C
10	1	16.7	Flask	Olive green	L18/19th C

Table 3: Description of glass by context

Discussion

- B.6.3 Most of the glass is fragmentary although several refitting pieces are present in the assemblage. The assemblage appears to comprise vessels primarily used in medicine / apothecary contexts and includes three different, eight-sided flasks of probable mid-19th century date. No embossed lettering is evident on the remaining pieces although one flask may have had slightly embossed decoration; the flasks probably had paper label.
- B.6.4 Of interest is a thin, clear glass fragment with a rounded base and a diameter of c 4cm. While this may be a phial, the angle of the curve suggests this is the base of a vessel and not the neck area and it may be the lower section of a test tube. Invented in the 1820s, apothecaries were making their own test tubes by the middle of the century. The wine bottle fragments may also have been used in an apothecary or druggist.
- B.6.5 Overall, the glass recovered from context 10 is mid-/late 18th to probably mid-19th century date. It suggests the presence of an apothecary shop nearby, or a waste disposal deposit from such an establishment. Loudon (1986) notes the Compere family who were surgeon apothecaries in the town from the late 17th century through to the 19th century.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard, and retention of material

- B.6.6 While no further work is required on this glass assemblage, it should be considered alongside any future discoveries made on site. Although the glass is relatively modern it is interesting, and the possible test tube is an unusual find in an archaeological context. The glass should be retained.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

C.1.1 Six fragments of animal bone weighing 85g in total were recovered from three contexts (Table 4). The bones are in good condition with very little surface abrasion or cracking, although incomplete. Almost all had gnawing marks or punctures suggesting that dogs had access to the bones prior to burial. It is likely that the remains represent dispersed domestic refuse.

Context	Element	Side	Taxon	Weight (g)	Notes
5	rib		Large mammal	60	Probably cattle. Sawn through
5	tibia	right	Medium mammal	9	Proximal shaft fragment, gnawed proximal end (canine)
10	tibia	right	Sheep/goat/roe deer	13	Distal shaft, gnawed end (canine)
10	carpometacarpus	left	Goose	1	Proximal fragment
10	radius		Medium bird	1	Proximal fragment
14	metacarpal		Sheep/goat	11	Shaft fragment, gnawed (canine)

Table 4: Bone identifications and weight, by context

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.1.2 The bone does not merit retention in the archive.

C.2 Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

C.2.1 Three almost complete European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) right valves, weighing 49g in total were recovered from two contexts (Table 5). The shells are of moderate size and are in good condition. There is evidence from a few diagnostic tunnels on the outer surface of the shells from context (10), of infestation by a polychaete worm, probably the bristleworm *Polydora ciliata* (Johnston).

Context	Oyster left valve	Oyster right valve	Weight (g)
6	0	1	7
10	0	2	42

Table 5: Number and weight of shells, by context

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.2 The shell does not merit retention in the archive.

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name: The Square, Stow-on-the-Wold
Site code: OASTSQ22
Grid Reference SP 19200 25698
Type: Evaluation
Date and duration: 2 days (7th March – 8th March 2022)
Area of Site 600m²
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Oseny Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Corinium Museum in due course, under the following accession number: OASTSQ22.

Summary of Results: Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Leagate Project Services to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed soakaway at The Square, Stow-on-the-Wold. This work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of a submission of a planning application.

The evaluation comprised one trench which contained the lower courses of two walls, several demolition layers and garden soils, from which 17th-early 20th century finds were recovered. Both walls were aligned NE-SW and the northerly wall was made of roughly hewn limestone blocks, the southerly wall was made of brick. The bricks in the southerly wall were dated as later 18th-early 19th century. Both walls may have been boundary or garden walls associated with properties to the north-east of the site which date from the 17th century. A sequence of demolition layers abutted and capped both walls and a large number of finds were recorded close to both walls. This included pottery, fragments of clay pipe and over 20 fragments of apothecary glass dating to the mid/late 18th to early 19th century. The upper sequence of garden soils contained 19th and early 20th century finds, including a complete brooch. Environmental evidence included a variety of animal bones such as goose, cattle, sheep/goat along with three oyster shells.

It is clear that the site contains previously unknown archaeological features dating from the post-medieval period. The post-medieval features are of local significance as they relate to the urban character of the area, close to the market square.

Project Details

OASIS Number
Project Name

Start of Fieldwork End of Fieldwork

Previous Work	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>
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Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER Number	<input type="text"/>	Related Numbers	<input type="text"/>

Prompt	<input type="text"/>
Development Type	<input type="text"/>
Place in Planning Process	Choose an item.

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
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<input type="text"/>	Choose an item.	<input type="text"/>	Choose an item.
<input type="text"/>	Choose an item.	<input type="text"/>	Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	<input type="text"/>	Address (including Postcode)
District	<input type="text"/>	
Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER office	<input type="text"/>	
Size of Study Area	<input type="text"/>	
National Grid Ref	<input type="text"/>	

Project Originators

Organisation	<input type="text"/>
Project Brief Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Design Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Project Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Digital Archive	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Paper Archive	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
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Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media

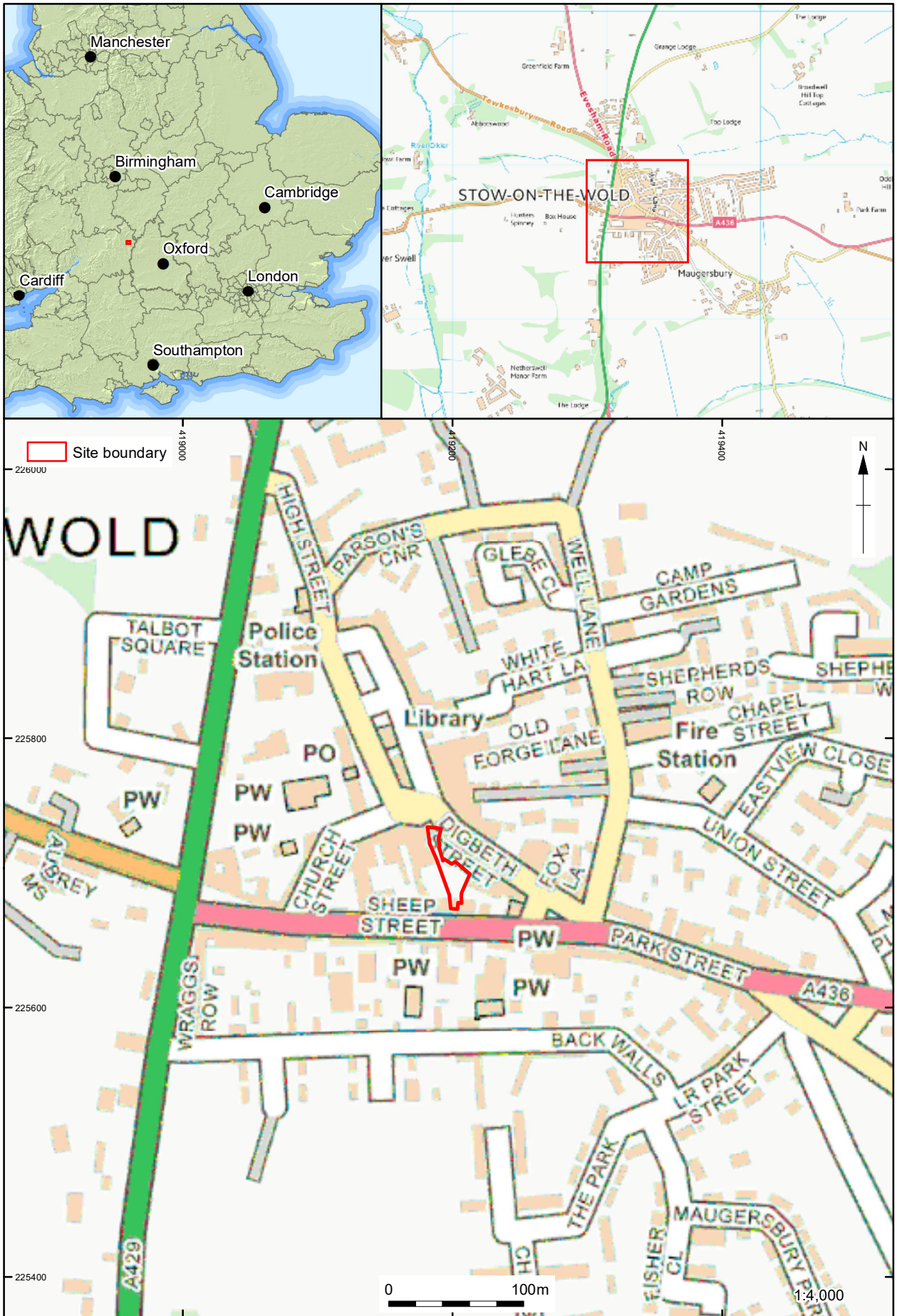
Database	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments

X:\s\OASTSQWB_The_Square_Stow_on_the_wold\004_Geomatics\02_GIS Projects\Figures\OASTSQ22_Figure1.mxd*matbradley*30/03/2022



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Figure 1: Site location

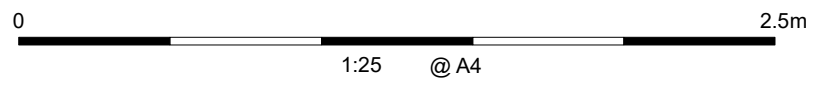
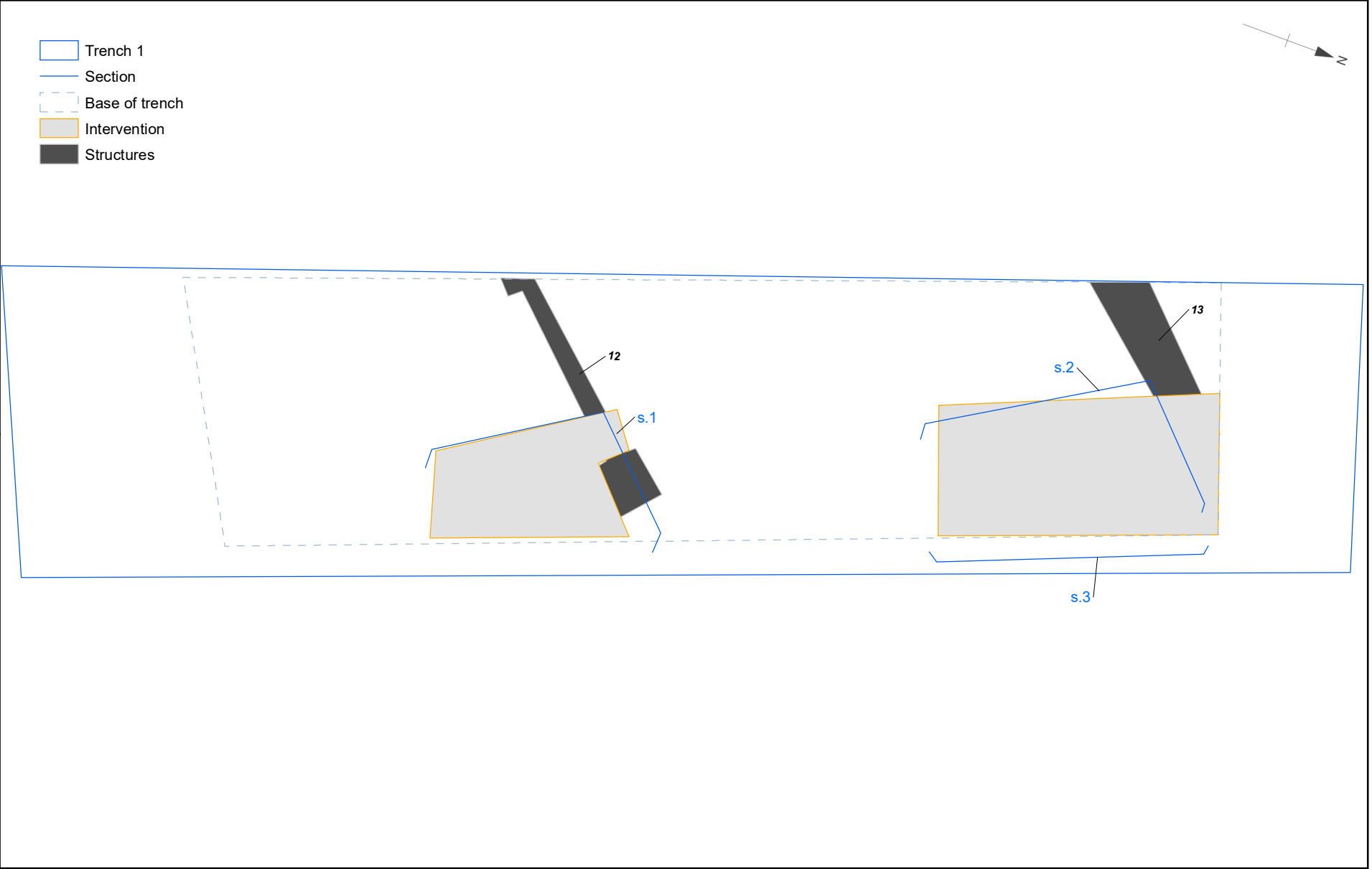


Figure 3: Trench 1 detail

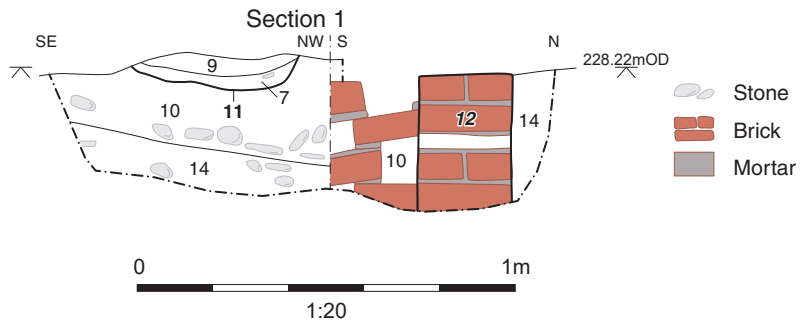


Figure 4: Pit 11 and Structure 12 (section 1)



Plate 1: View of Trench 1 facing NW



Plate 2: Representative section facing NE (Section 3)



Plate 3: Wall 12 and Pit 11 facing west



Plate 4: Pit 11 and Wall 12 (Section 1), facing SW



Plate 5: Demolition layers (Section 2), facing SW



Plate 6: Dry stone wall 13 (Section 2) facing W



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