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Garway Hill Common, Garway Herefordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

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Conservation and Environmental Planning
Planning Services
Regeneration Directorate
Herefordshire Council

**Garway Hill Common,
Garway
Herefordshire:
An Archaeological Evaluation**
NGR: SO 438 258

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Herefordshire Archaeology is Herefordshire Council's county archaeology service. It advises upon the conservation of archaeological and historic landscapes, maintains the county Sites and Monument Record, and carries out conservation and investigative field projects. The County Archaeologist is Dr. Keith Ray.

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Summary

This project was undertaken by Herefordshire Archaeology and the Garway Hill Commoners Association, as part of the Garway Hill Through The Age's Project, programmed to take place between April 2006 and July 2006. The core aim of the project was to involve the local community in a series of events and activities exploring, recording and researching Garway Hill Common's rich heritage and human impact on the landscape.

Garway Hill Common contains a series of earthworks identified via ground based walkover survey and aerial photography (Atkinson, C; 2006). This report describes the detailed survey results undertaken on some of these features including the results of a two week excavation. As a result of the excavation, within the sub-rectangular enclosure (HSM 6251), a round/oval structure was identified within the interior as well as Mid-Late Iron Age pottery from within the early fills of the enclosure ditch terminal.

Disclaimer: It should not be assumed that land referred to in this document is accessible to the public. Location plans are indicative only. NGR's are accurate to approximately 10m. Measured dimensions are accurate to within 1m at a scale of 1:500, 0.1m at 1:50, and 0.02m at 1:20.

Figures contained within this report contain material from the Ordnance Survey. The grid in this material is the National Grid taken from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (100024618 2006). This material has been reproduced in order to locate the site in its environs.

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Introduction

This report provides an account of the detailed surveys and test excavation work at Garway Hill Common that took place throughout 2006. The Common was targeted as part of a Local Heritage Initiative Project created by a subcommittee of The Garway Hill Commoners Association. The overall aim of “*The Garway Hill Through The Ages Project*” was to investigate the history and archaeology of the common land from earliest times to the present day. This was achieved through a programme of landscape survey, site specific investigations and the collection of memories. The results of the landscape survey are not included in this report; see *Atkinson, C; 2006*.

This report discusses the following results. Firstly the aerial photograph and supporting *Light Detection and Ranging* (LIDAR) undertaken prior to the ground-based activity are described. LIDAR is an airborne mapping technique which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. The results produce detailed terrain map suitable for assessing archaeological features. The results of the detailed survey of three site-specific locations are then considered. Of the three sites one was singled for a more detailed investigation through the use of geophysics and finally excavation. Excavations are an important part of an archaeological research project; through artefacts and the study of buried deposits they hopefully provide information on the nature and history of sites that would otherwise be impossible to gain. A key aim of the project was to involve the local community in a series of events and activities exploring the common’s rich heritage and the human impact on the landscape.

The main site singled out for excavation is that of an earthwork enclosure within the southeast of the common. Prior to investigation a number of explanations for its existence had been put forward that included a Romano-British farmstead, Roman camp or a more recent enclosure for livestock. Initial inspection of the ramparts surrounding the enclosure would suggest a Romano-British or Iron Age date. Equally the sharpness of the earthworks and the presence of a stile called *Pound Stile* may indicate that the site had been a stock enclosure. It was only through excavation that the purpose of the site was likely to be revealed.

This report describes the location of Garway Hill Common, Garway, the methods and field conditions of the survey, and any previous known observations regarding the historic environment. Results of the excavation are given on a trench-by-trench basis, with comments provided on the archaeological features present. Finally, a synthesis of observed archaeological features is given in the discussion and the implications for their management are highlighted. The specialist pottery report and context information are attached in the Appendix.

The work at Garway Hill Common was undertaken from late April to late July 2006.

Aims and Objectives

The practical aim of the work was to firstly record in detail three sites identified from aerial photography, LIDAR and ground observation. One of these sites was chosen to identify its function and date through geophysical survey and excavation. The programme of excavation also provided an opportunity for members of the local community to become involved in practical archaeological work.

Location and Geology

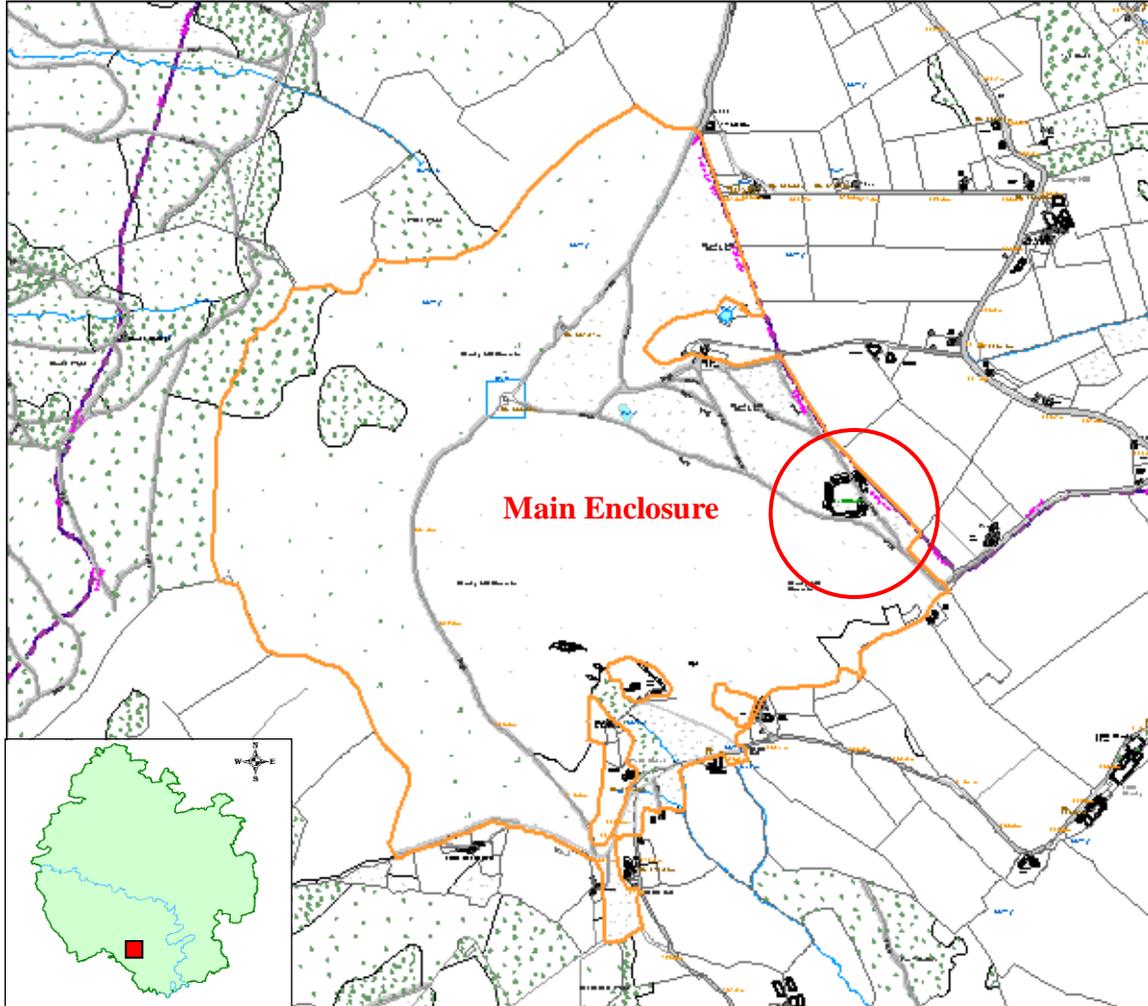


Figure 1. Site Location. © OS Crown Copyright (OS Licence 1000024168)

Garway Hill Common is located at NGR: 343807 224876, 2.7m north of Garway Village within the parish of Garway. The common sits on the top of Garway Hill at a maximum height of 366m OD. To the north and west of the common is the parish of Kentchurch. The eastern common boundary forms the parish boundary between Garway and Orcop. At its lowest the common lies at a height of 230m OD.

The geology of the area consists of the Breconian, Brownstones formation belonging to the Lower Old Red Sandstone series. The underlying geology is built up of mixed sandstone, drab red-brown, pebbly in the upper part; minor red-brown mudstone and calcretes. The soil of Garway Hill consists both of Eardinston1 and Bromyard types.

The Historic Landscape Character for Herefordshire code for Garway Hill Common is U1.3. This is defined as “Unenclosed Land Common”.

Previous fieldwork / records

A search of the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) revealed the following entries for Garway Hill Common:

SMR Record: 6251

Site Name: Enclosure, Garway Hill Common

NGR: SO 4423 2492

Description: Rectilinear enclosure with rounded corners, uncertain of date.

Site Type: Enclosure

Period: Unknown

SMR Record: 33817

Site Name: Field System, Garway Hill

NGR: SO 4420 2476

Description: Strips about 220m by 10m or by 20m wide can be seen on Garway hill abutting the enclosure (HSM 6251).

Site Type: Field System

Period: Unknown

SMR Record: 43077

Site Name: Tower, Garway Hill

NGR: SO 4368 2507

Description: A radio location tower was erected on the summit of Garway Hill in 1942. The whole project consisted of three buildings, the main one being the 'tower' on the summit. It was composed of three storeys, each about 7ft high.

Site Type: Radio Station

Period: Modern

SMR Record: 38475

Site Name: Clearance Cairn, Garway Hill

NGR: SO 4390 2535

Description: A mound of stones about 10m in diameter is a clearance cairn or barrow.

Site Type: Cairn

Period: Unknown

Methodology

The sites recorded all survive as standing earthworks though their condition varies. It is assumed that ploughing on the common has not continued past the Medieval period. Any disruption to earthworks after this date has been caused largely by Post-medieval quarrying or through natural weathering.

In order to locate the sites more accurately on the ground simple aerial photograph rectification was carried out. To determine the position of excavation trenches a series of two 30m Geophysics grids (Figure 6) were laid out; in this instance an RM15 Resistivity Meter was used. For the detailed survey of the three site locations an Electronic Distance Meter (EDM) was used, the plans were drawn at a scale of 1:250.

From the results of the survey work, three trenches were located (Figure 7), these were placed to test the form of the archaeological features and to recover dating information. Excavation was carried out by hand.

The stratigraphic sequences exposed in all three trenches during the excavation were recorded by running context and scale drawings (1:20 for plans and 1:20 for sections). Photographic records were also made using digital media during the excavation.

All levels referred to relate to Ordnance Datum taken from a spot height on the stile immediately to the east of the excavation area (284.95m OD).

Detailed Survey Results

As a result of the walkover survey of the common, three sites were singled out for further investigation. The first site involved the resurvey the rectangular settlement enclosure within the southeast of the common. A second survey concentrated on the field boundaries to the south of the first enclosure and the relationship with that feature. The third location chosen was based within the southwest corner of the common and centred upon the newly recorded sub-rectangular enclosure. Other than recording the features relationships and the extent to which the earthworks survive; the results would contribute in the decision for further archaeological investigation.

The detailed plan of the rectangular settlement enclosure replaces one of an earlier date and was centred particularly on how the enclosure related to the field systems to the south. The plan provided further information on the extent of erosion upon the enclosure. An area that has been affected by substantial erosion was recorded along the southern course of enclosure defences. The course of the defensive ditch disappears almost entirely from view due to the collapse material from the earthwork bank, which itself has eroded to form a terrace. It is only when forming the southeast and southwest corners that these earthworks become more pronounced.

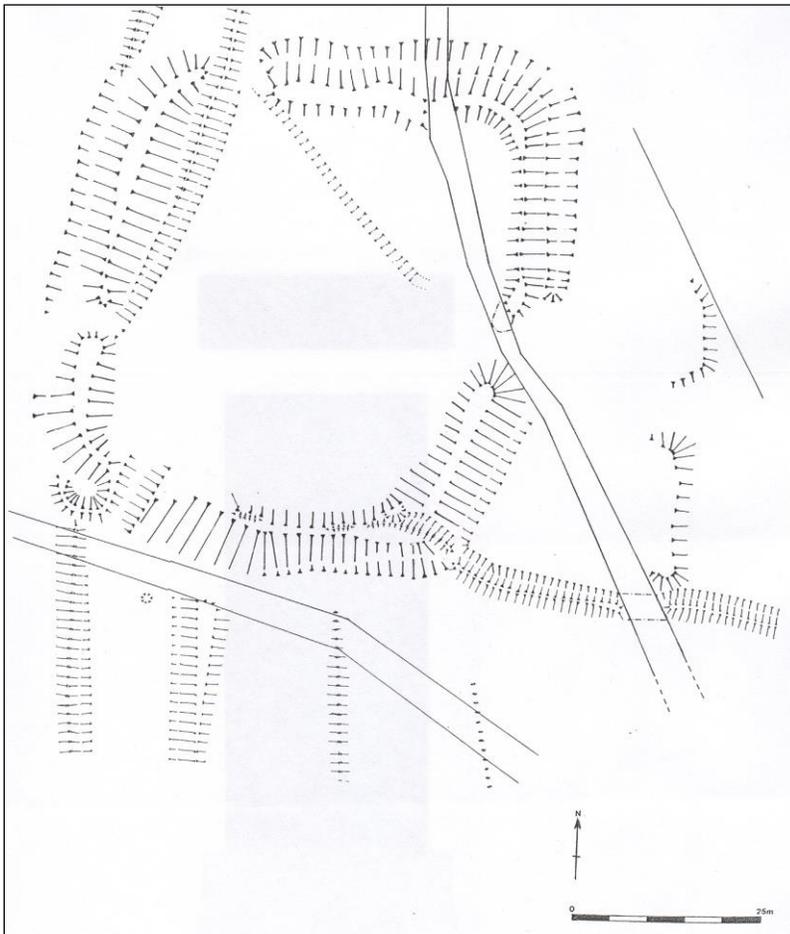


Figure 2: Detail Survey Plan of rectangular settlement enclosure.
© Herefordshire Archaeology.

The defensive bank and ditch are most substantial along the course of the eastern and northern edges of the enclosure where the bank stands 2-3m high and up to 5m wide. The ditch survives at a depth of 1-2m and measures between 3-5m wide. The original entrance to the enclosure is suspected along the eastern defences at a position where a modern footpath runs into the interior of the enclosure through a break in the defences. The defences do not appear to have

been deliberately cut which adds weight to the assumption for it marking the original entrance.

The survey indicates a great deal of disturbance to the feature's western edge and southwestern corner. This disturbance was a result of quarrying on the site, probably during the post-medieval period. The quarrying was concentrated around the southwest corner, the result of which has seen the corner's partial removal. The ditch has been entirely removed within this area, as have two sections of the bank defences.

The relationship between the enclosure and the field system to the south was also investigated. It is clear from the survey drawings that the field system was established after the enclosure as many of the field boundaries cut or utilise the enclosure ramparts.

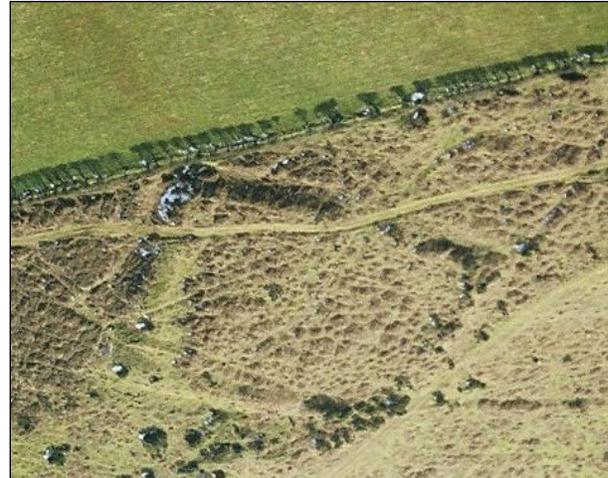
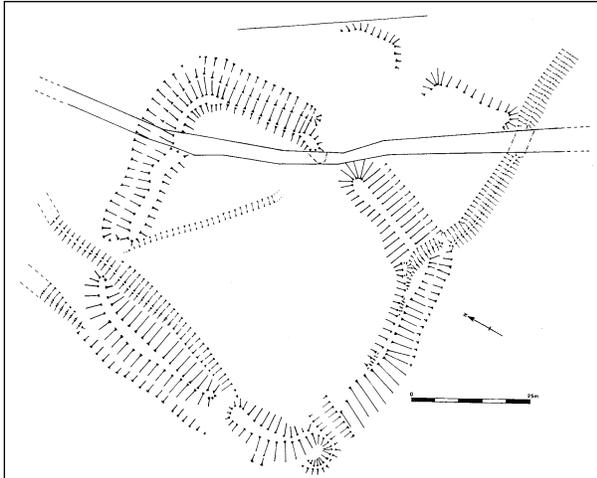


Figure 3: Settlement enclosure detailed plan.
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Plate 1: Aerial photography of settlement enclosure © HAAS 06-CN-0218.

Two substantial field boundaries recorded during the survey relate to two parallel boundaries (HSM 44128 & HSM 44129; Fig: 4). The two are on a north-south alignment and make contact with the enclosure at its southwest corner. The boundary HSM 44128 terminates at the enclosure ditch whereas the boundary HSM 44129 follows the western edge of the enclosure, before cutting the rampart to the north as it continues (Fig: 4).

One of the final features to discuss is a terrace parallel to the eastern edge of the enclosure. It is interesting that the break along the course of the terrace aligns with that of the supposed entrance to the enclosure. There were no further surface features to determine the role of the terrace apart from the fact the feature was man-made. The area may have acted as an annex to the enclosure allowing for settlement space or perhaps agricultural activity as there is the possibility that the terrace continues further south following the contours of the hill.

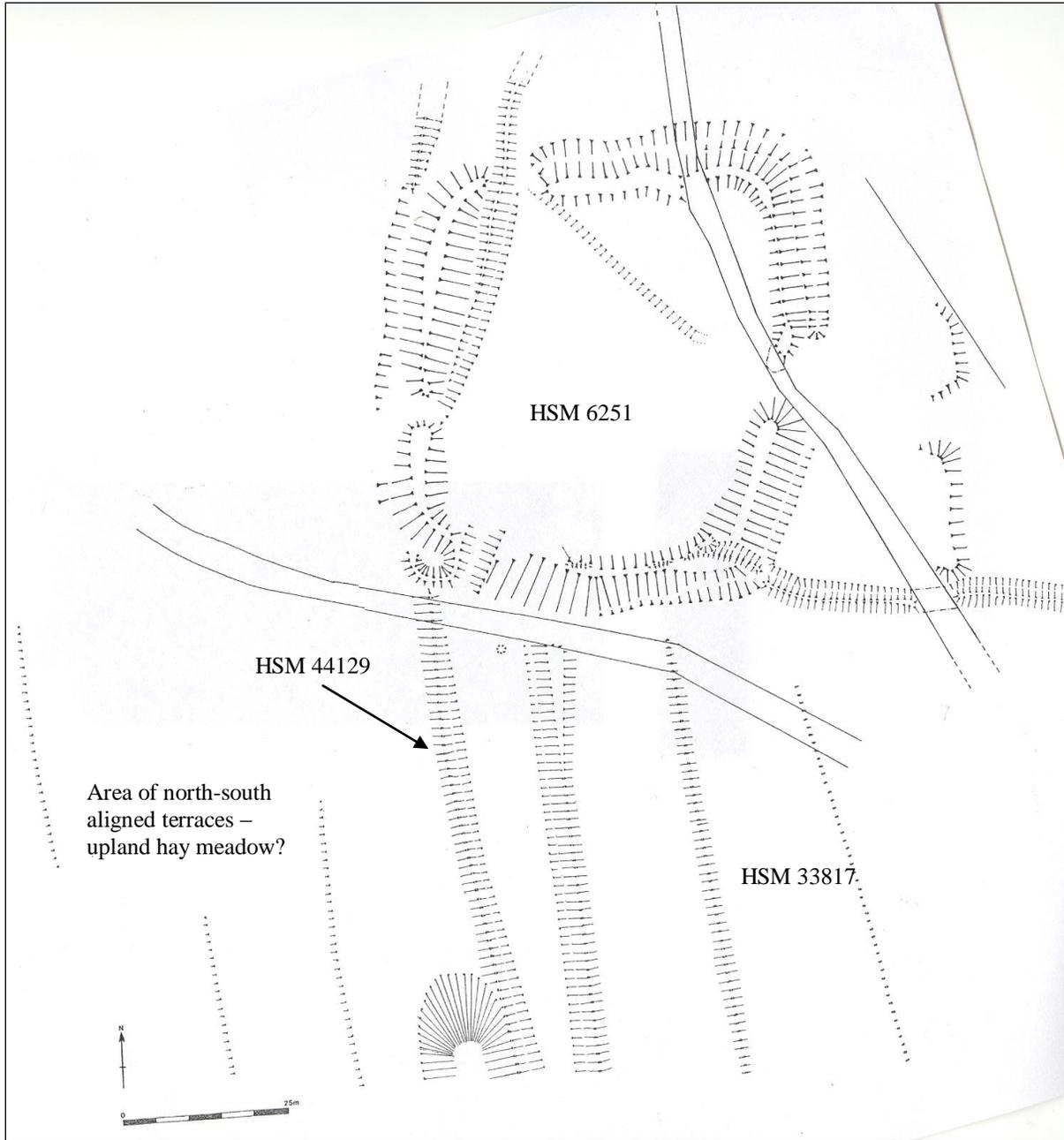


Figure 4: The north-south aligned field boundaries and their relation to the settlement enclosure HSM 6251. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

As part of the enclosure survey the opportunity was taken to survey a portion of the field systems to the south. As described within the walkover report (*Atkinson, C; 2006*) two distinct field systems were recognised separated by what was interpreted as a demarcation boundary (HSM 44129) that runs over but follows the course of the western ramparts of the enclosure. To the east the field system consists of an area of north-south aligned terraces, possibly formed as part of an up-land hay meadow whereas to the east of the demarcation boundary are a series of equally spaced north-south aligned banks (HSM 33817) perhaps singled for ploughing. The demarcation boundary HSM 44129 may

therefore represent a medieval boundary marking the extent of the common, separating land on the common for grazing from that outside of the common for farming.

The opportunity to carry out detailed survey allowed for the recording of the previously unknown sub-rectangular enclosure HSM 43902 (Figure: 5). The enclosure is aligned northwest to southeast and constructed upon a natural terrace within the southwest corner of the common. The enclosure measures c.35m north-south by 25m east-west. The site is enclosed by a bank and ditch earthwork that varies in condition due to gradual erosion. The survey itself was performed under less favourable conditions due to intense bracken coverage that masks the site. As such a proportion of the enclosure will have gone unrecorded due to poor visibility.

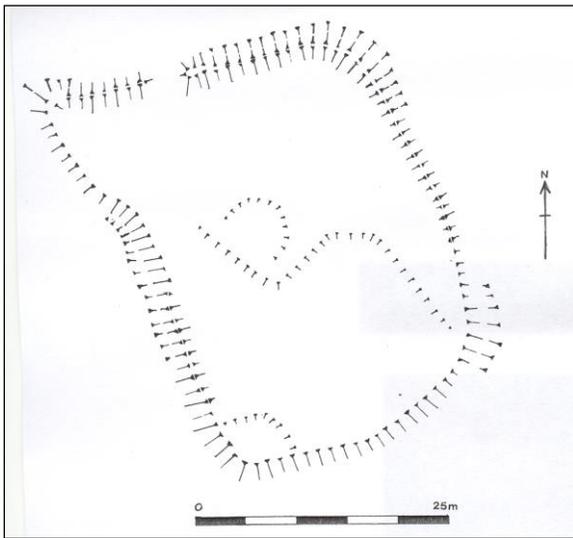


Figure 5: Scale Plan of sub-rectangular enclosure HSM 43902. © Herefordshire Archaeology.



Plate 2: Location of sub-rectangular enclosure within south-west corner of the common. © HAAS 06-CN-0212.

Within the interior of the enclosure a series of at least three terraces were recorded. The largest is aligned on a sinuous course from south-eastern corner towards the north-western corner. On the eastern edge of the sinuous terrace is a second semicircular terrace/ platform. Within the interior is a concentration of surface stone that may indicate the site of an internal structure. The third terrace/platform is visible within the southwest corner of the enclosure; again semicircular in profile though there are no surface features.

The entrance to the enclosure is unclear due to the extensive bracken coverage and general erosion on the enclosure; a possible site was recorded within the north of the enclosure.

Geophysics Results

This was positioned to determine the presence of buried features that would indicate settlement within the main enclosure. The two 30m² grids were positioned within the eastern half of the site opposite the enclosure entrance.

The results show a high amount of disturbance within the enclosure, the majority of which may be the cause of underlying geology. What is clear from the results is the inner edge of the rampart bank and the break where the entrance once was. The high readings within the southern grid helped decide the position of a 5m² excavation (Trench 1). The interest lay at the point where the two linear anomalies meet within the southeast of the enclosure. The results indicated a possible feature other than geology in the area.

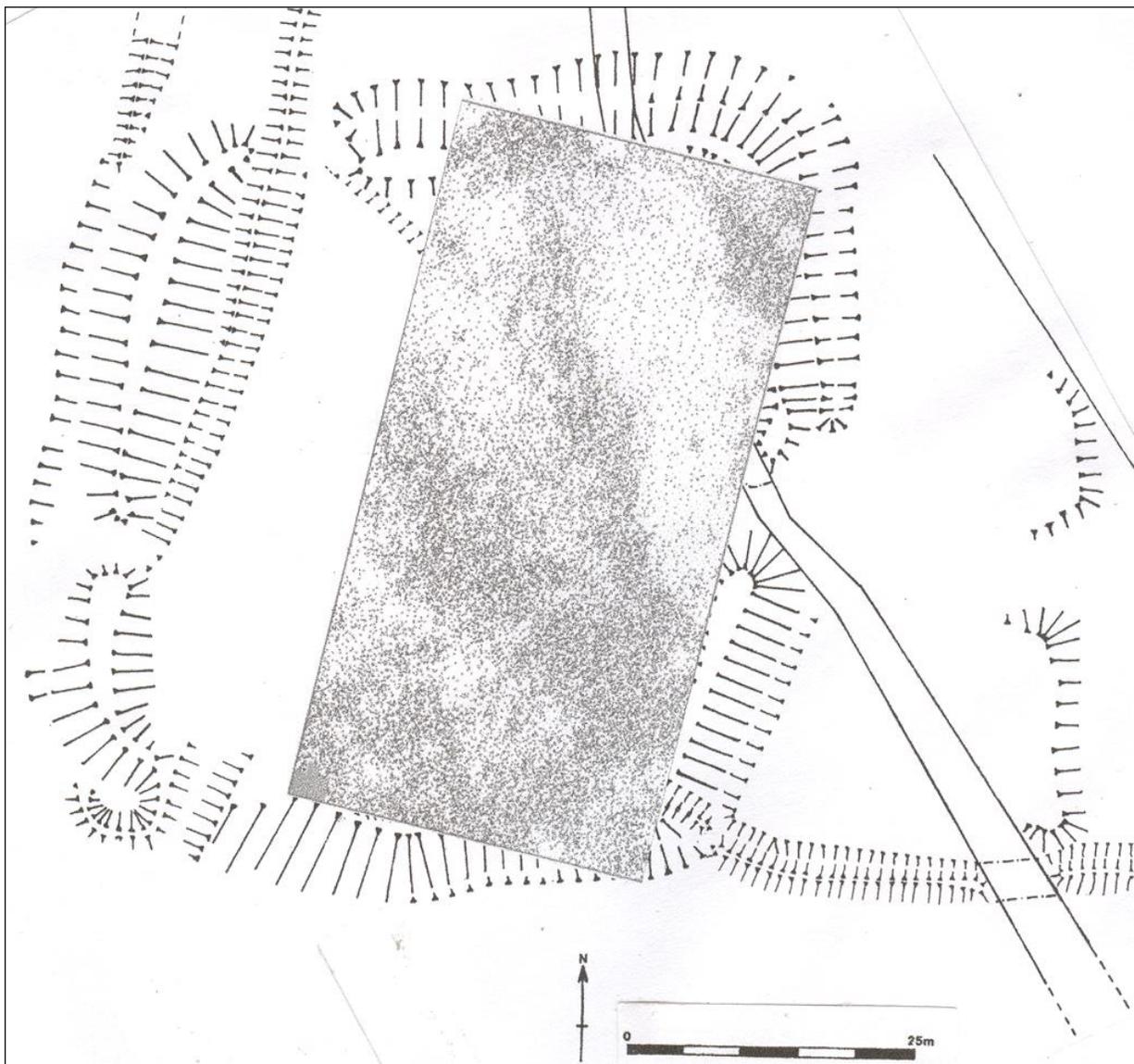
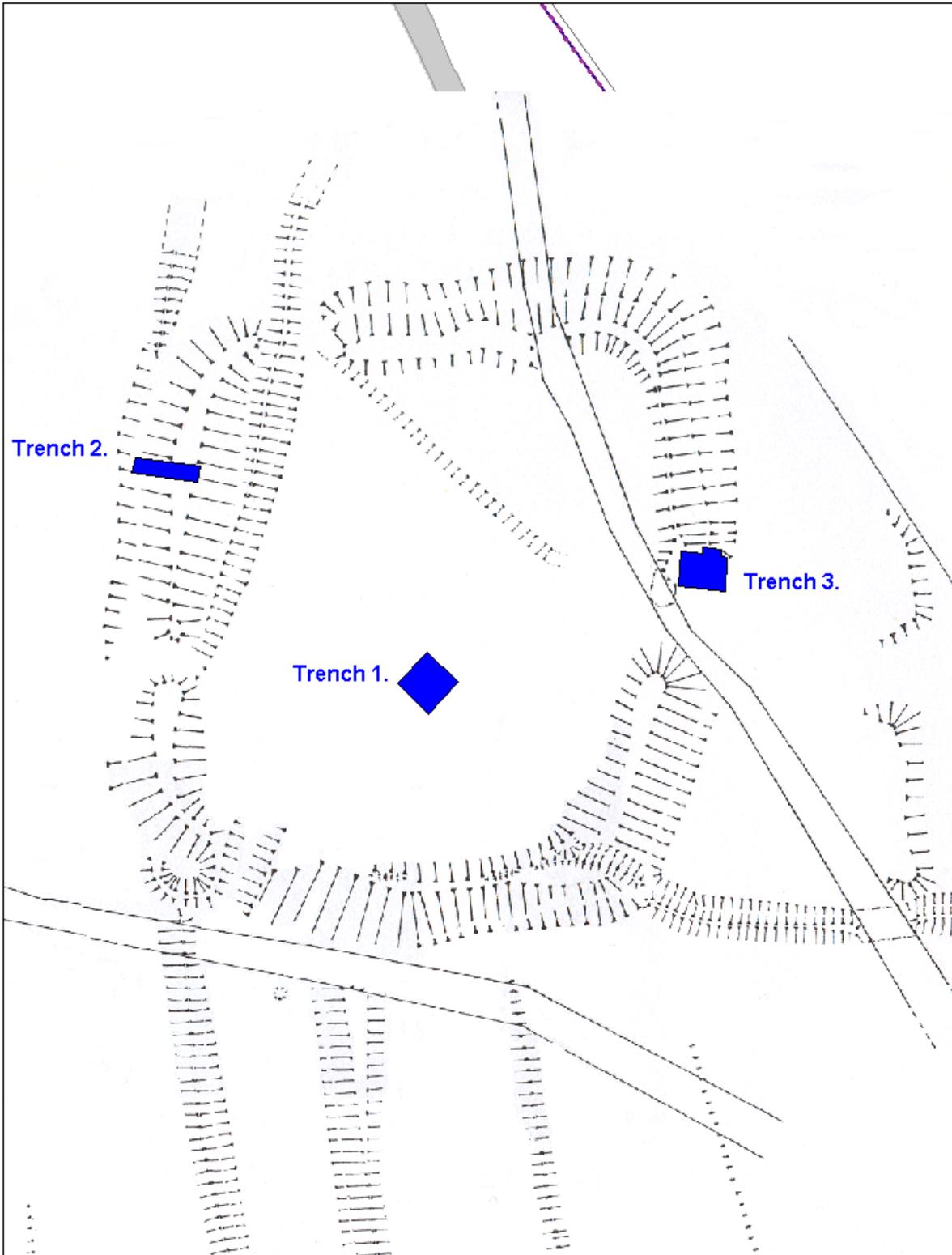


Figure 6: Geophysics results within the interior of the settlement enclosure. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Results : Figure 7



Trench Locations within the enclosure HSM 6251.

Scale 1:550



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Trench 1

The trench measured 5.0m x 5.0m and was excavated to a depth of 0.80m. A 1.0m x 1.0m sondage was excavated within the northeast corner of the trench to determine the depth of the natural subsoil.



Plate 3: *Trench 1* and the foundations of an oval/round structure. Photograph taken towards the southern section. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

The general stratigraphic sequence within this trench consisted of a dark brown grey loam topsoil (001) 0.04m thick. Underlying this layer is a light brown sand/grit material loose in it compaction with abundant bracken root inclusions (002) 0.15m deep. Below this is a silt loam (003) with moderate root inclusions with the addition of scattered stone both angular and rounded (max 0.05m x 0.10m), the layer measures up to 0.20m thick. The natural soils (061) consist of red/brown sand highly compact with no inclusions; the natural geology within Trench 1 is at a depth of 0.55m.

The first signs of archaeology appeared within the horizon 002. Running from the east section west were three linear features interpreted as marks produced through either clearance or ploughing. The first of these features is marked by the cut 004 and filled by a dark brown sandy loam, loosely compact with fine root inclusions (007). The feature measure c.1.0m wide and runs 5.0m east-west parallel to the south section of the trench, the depth of the feature is c0.06m. The second linear feature lies c.1.0m to the north and is made up of a cut 005 and fill 008, its profile is the same as the first linear feature described though its length measures c.3.0m. The third feature stretches for c.2.0m east-

west and consists of a cut 006 and fill 009. All of the features are similar in characteristics and each lie c.1.0m apart.

Underlying the horizon 003 is a series of features suggestive of settlement within the enclosure. Protruding from the southeast corner of the trench was the cut (031) and fill (022 & 060) of a curvilinear foundation trench of a structure (Plate: 4). The foundation trench makes a sweeping curve toward the west over a distance of c.3.80m. The cut



(031) measures 0.26m wide and 0.14m deep and appears ‘U’-shaped in profile, it cuts the interior surface 020 and the external surface 067. The cut terminates near the centre of the trench with a rounded end. The fill (022) consists of dark brown silt, moderately compact with stone inclusions (max 0.15 x 0.20m) interpreted as packing stone. Toward the southeast corner of the trench the fill spreads becoming bulbous (060) before entering the southern section. The spread measure 0.60m diameter and c.0.20m thick. At this point the cut (031) becomes less apparent on both the eastern and western edges of the fill spread.

Plate 4: Curvilinear foundation cut 031; compact clay interior surface (020) to the left of the foundation cut. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

One theory is that the bulbous spread represents a collapse of material and so the cut is lost. Another interpretation is that the spread represents the site of a posthole; however the absence of a cut does not support this.

Protruding from the western section is a feature similar to that of the foundation cut 031. There is an east running ‘U’-shaped cut (017) for a distance of 1.20m, it measures 0.25m wide and c.0.10m deep (Plate: 5). It is filled by dark brown silt, moderately compact with stone inclusions (max 0.10m x 0.15m) interpreted as packing stone.

Plate 5: Linear foundation cut 017 © Herefordshire Archaeology.



The cut was made into a compact clay interior surface (016) and a degraded exterior clay surface (019). The cut terminates with a bulbous end c.0.35m diameter. The two foundation cuts 031 and 017 are similarly aligned to suggest there belonging to the same structure. The two are divided by a c.1.0m break consisting of a compact clay surface (020). To the south of the two foundation cuts is a horizon consisting of a compact clay surface with charcoal

inclusions (020 & 016) measuring 0.10m thick. This horizon has been interpreted as the interior of a round or oval structure as outlined by the foundation cuts (017 & 031). Within the clay surface 020 a fragment of pottery was retrieved and identified as mudstone tempered ware (Appendix 1) dated between 5th century BC and late Iron Age.

Underlying this surface is a second compact clay surface (032). It is darker in appearance (red-orange) with increased charcoal flecking. The layer measures 0.20m thick, and has been interpreted as an early surface to an oval/round house that was later replaced by the 'cleaner' clay surface 020. The clay surface (032) rests on the natural subsoil (061) that consisting of a brown silt sand, moderately compact.



Plate 6: Stone spread (023) aligned diagonally on photo towards possible structure entrance visible top left. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Directly north of the break between the two foundation cuts is a roughly linear spread of stone (023) 0.60-0.80m wide and aligned north south. The stone ranges in size with a maximum of 0.15m x 0.25m. Toward the north section this layer appears to fill a cut (063), its course is very defuse and may have been caused by later ground disturbance. The feature cuts the layer 021 to the east that represents the exterior ground level of the structure. To the west it cuts the mixed clay and soil surfaces 019 and 066 also interpreted as exterior surfaces. Though difficult to interpret, the surviving cut and stone horizon may represent a heavily eroded entrance into a round or oval structure. The entrance (Plate: 6) may be indicated by the c.1.0m break visible between the two foundation cuts (017 & 031).

Within the northwest corner of the trench, cut by 017 is a layer of red brown clay/silt matrix with charcoal fleck inclusions. It is similar to the layers 020 and 016 though less preserved adding weight to the surface being external to the structure enclosed by the foundation cuts 031 and 017. The horizon 019 is interesting because of the compact clay nature of its surface, particularly if it is interpreted as being external to the round or oval structure. A possible explanation is that the layer was formed as a result of material transfer in the construction of the internal clay surface of the structure. However the horizon is marked by a defining edge (065) to the east where by a dark brown sandy deposit with charcoal flecking inclusions (066) appears butting up to the layer of stone interpreted as a possible entrance route for the round/oval structure. This break in surface material types may represent a site prior to the establishment of the round/oval structure whereby a more temporary structure stood. Only through further excavation could this be explored, the geophysical results indicate the presence of the compact clay surface (019) clearly (see fig: 8 & 9).

Similar to the horizon 066 is 021 a layer consisting of a dark brown silt loam interpreted as the natural ground surface at the time the round/oval structure was established. It contains a mixture of fine root and stone inclusions. Its western edge is defined by the

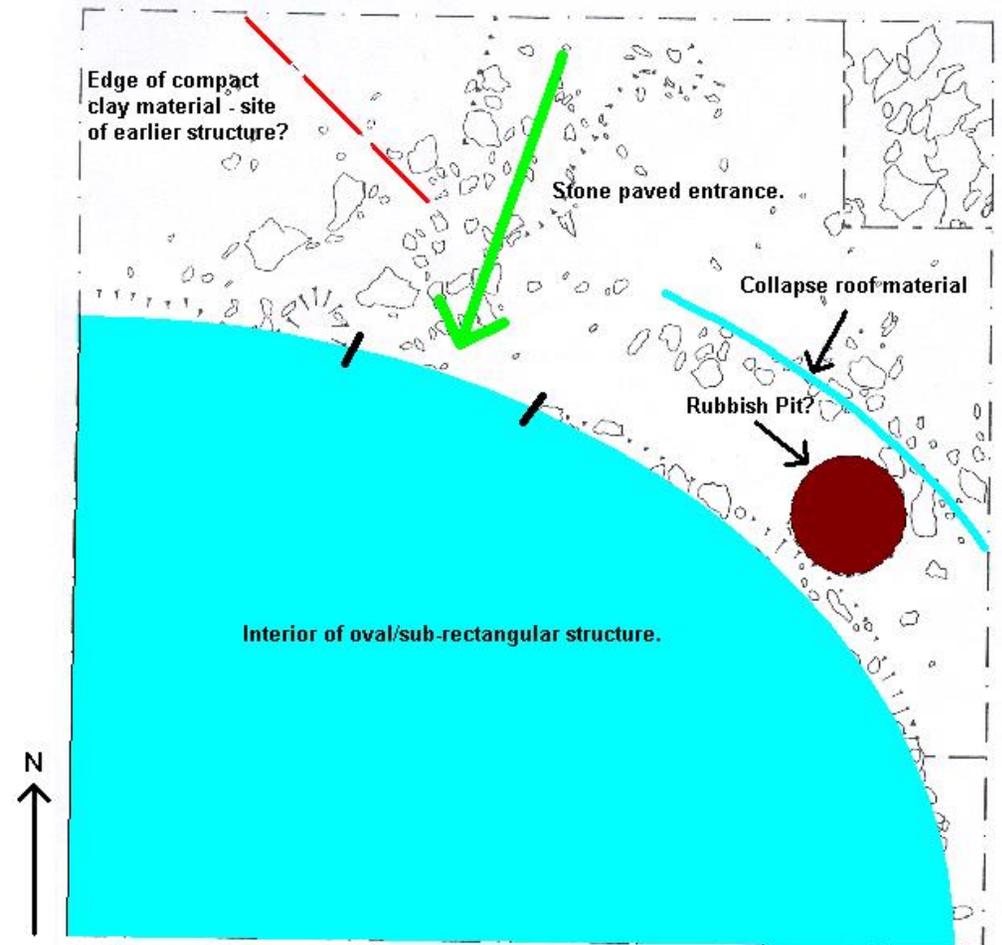
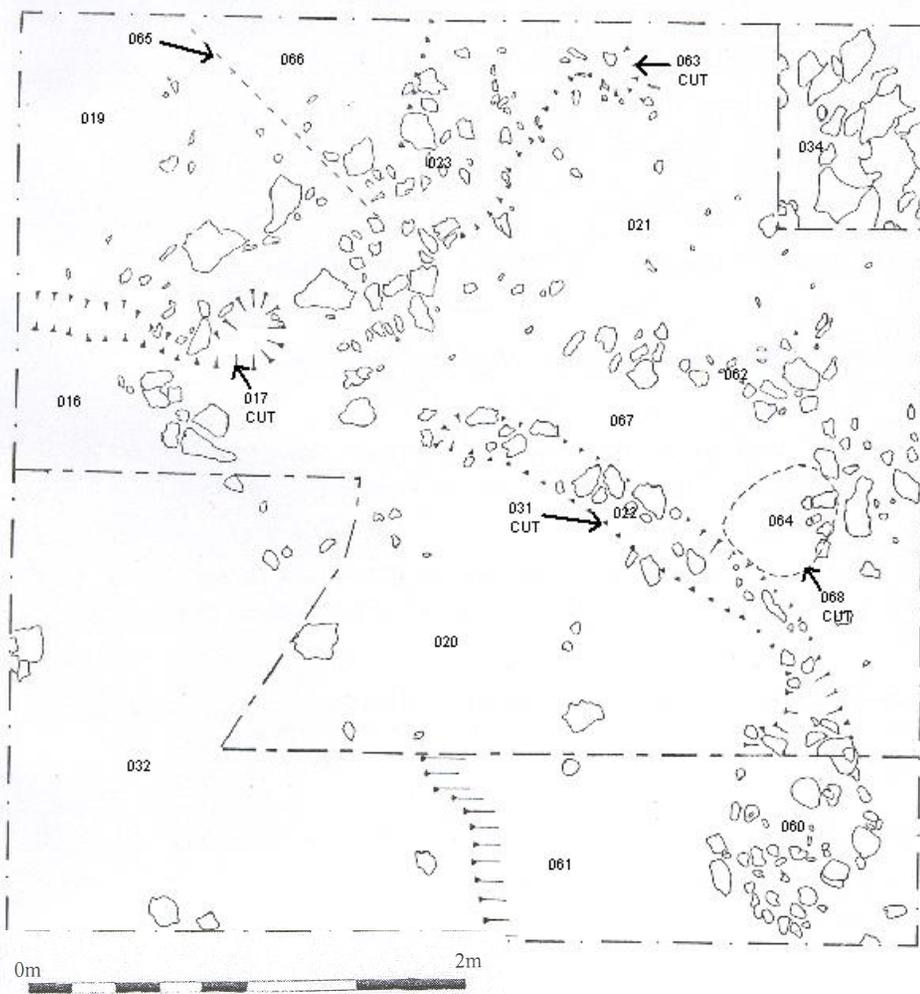
cut 063 and the stone fill/layer 023 interpreted as a possible route way into the structure. The horizon (021) butts a linear deposit of stone (062) to the south. The stone deposit measures 0.30m wide and runs parallel to the foundation cut 031. The two features are separated by a horizon of orange-brown clay/sand mix (067) roughly 0.50m wide. It is possible that this mixed deposit was formed as a result of water run-off from the structures roof. The stone deposit (062) does not appear to fill a cut and may represent a deposit created by a collapsed roof where stone had been employed as weights (see fig: 8 & 9).

Cut into the dividing horizon of mixed clay and sand (067) is the possible site of a storage pit/bin. The cut (068) measures 0.60m diameter and is filled by a dark brown sand/silt matrix (064). There are no inclusions visible and the depth of the feature is unknown as it was not excavated fully.

Within the northeast corner of the trench a 1.0m x 1.0m sondage was excavated in order to determine the depth of the natural subsoil. At a depth of 0.42m below the horizon 021 a layer of stone dump (034) appears within a red brown silt matrix including some charcoal flecking. This horizon has been associated with a dump of material, perhaps employed in the enclosure construction though at this point in time it is impossible to gage. This horizon measures 0.10-0.20m thick. Underlying this horizon is a layer of red brown silt, moderately compact with occasional stone inclusions. No further excavation took place within this sondage.



Plate 7: Foundation cut 031 and parallel stone deposit 062. View toward northwest corner. © Herefordshire Archaeology.



© Herefordshire Archaeology.

Figure 9: An interpretive plan of Trench 1. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Summary of Trench 1

In chronological order, beginning with the earliest archaeological evidence:

- The earliest archaeology within the trench consists of the stone dump material within the base of the sondage (034). Though not fully excavated it may represent left over material from the construction of the enclosure, or perhaps a solid drainable platform on which a structure could be supported.
- This was followed by a build up of natural soil horizons until a compact clay surface was laid (032). This was then replaced with a second layer of clay (020, 016 & 019). The clay surfaces (020 & 016) were enclosed by either an oval or sub-rectangular structure set within a stone packed foundation trench c.0.25m wide and 0.15m deep (031 & 017).
- Within the compact clay surface 020 a fragment of pottery identified as Mudstone tempered ware was uncovered placing the structure within the mid-late Iron Age.
- The external layer of directly northwest of the structure may represent the temporary foundations for a structure prior to the construction of the oval/sub-rectangular feature.
- The oval/sub-rectangular structure had a north facing entrance approximately 1m wide. On the approach to the entrance was a stone filled hollow. It might be that the hollow (063) formed due to weathering and over-use resulting in its in-fill with stone material (023) in an attempt to form a hardwearing surface.
- Parallel to the foundation cut of the structure to the north was a layer of stone (062). The stone was not set within a cut but simply rested upon the Iron Age ground surface. One interpretation is that it represents collapse material from the structures roof.
- Situated between this layer of stone (062) and the foundation cut of the structure (031) is a possible rubbish pit marked by the cut 068. The fill (064) of the rubbish pit was not excavated and so its exact purpose can only be speculated.
- Following this no other activity took place as the area was covered with natural windblown material (003). Within the horizon 002, evidence arose to suggest that the interior of the enclosure was being ploughed.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was positioned across the enclosures bank and ditch along the western boundary. The aim of excavation within this area was to determine firstly, the structure of the enclosures defences and secondly whether any datable material could be retrieved.



The location of Trench 2 was determined by the extent to which the earthworks had survived. The trench measured 8x2m. Due to the overall depth of the ditch cut the trench was half sectioned to provide a baulk.

Plate 8: Trench 2 viewed from the defensive bank looking west across the ditch following initial de-turfing. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

The general stratigraphic sequence within this trench consisted of dark brown loam topsoil 0.05m thick (010), overlying a layer of light brown windblown material (011) 0.26m thick. Below this layer is a silt loam (012) 0.10m thick that covers the natural gravels (013). These gravels consist of degraded green sandstone of small mainly rounded stones within a red/brown silty loam matrix. Cut into the gravels within the eastern end of the trench was a significant 'V' shaped ditch (014) indicative of Iron Age date. This north-south aligned ditch measured 2.20m across the top and was cut to depth of 1.20m below the surface of the natural subsoil.



Plate 9: North cross-section of enclosure ditch and fill. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

The uppermost fill (015) was c.0.24m thick and consisted of red brown compact silt loam soil with charcoal flecks inclusions. Underlying this was a layer of red/orange silt with charcoal inclusions (040) 0.20m deep. Beneath this was a 0.15m-0.20m deep horizon consisting of a red/brown silty/clay loam (044) that contained charcoal flecks and small pebbles of rounded sandstone. Underlying this is a layer of dark brown silt matrix (041) with angular sandstone and charcoal fleck inclusions. The base of the deposit is semi-circular in profile and rests within the eastern half of the ditch fill 042. The horizon 041 may represent the fill of a later re-cut of the ditch, the deposit measures 0.10-0.20m thick. The base deposit is overlain by a layer of dark brown sandy loam with charcoal inclusions and small sandstone pebbles c.0.20-0.35m thick (042). The horizons V-shaped appearance within the section has been interpreted as caused by a re-cut of the ditch. The

base deposit is a 0.06m deep horizon consisting of angular and slab sandstone (0.02-0.10m) within a brown/grey silt (045).

The eastern edge of the ditch cut is marked by two vertical fill horizons (047 & 046) interpreted as slump from the enclosure bank. The first sequence of slump fill (047) from the bank consisted of grey/brown gritty silt with charcoal fleck inclusions (c.0.40m thick). This is overlain by a second layer of slump (046) that consists of a red/orange silty/clay with charcoal fleck inclusions 0.15m thick. Both fills measure c.0.25m wide and their western edges are similarly aligned falling to meet the base ditch fill 045, there is a possibility that the two fills indicate an earlier re-cut than the one indicated by fill 041 (Figure 10).

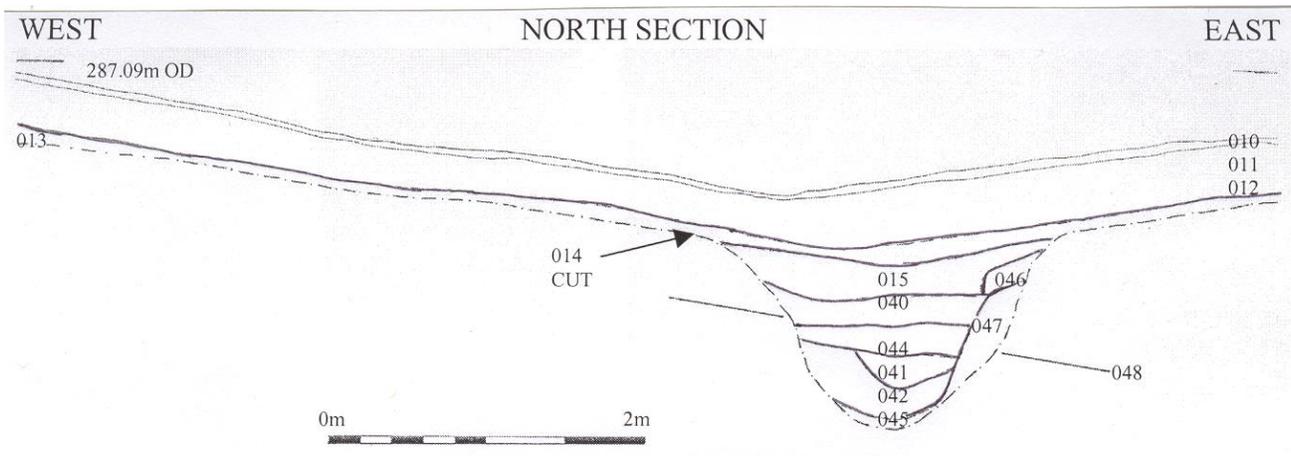


Figure 10: Scale cross-section drawing of the 'U'-shaped ditch and its fill. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Within the southern half of the ditch fill was a layer of stone (030) consisting of both angular and rounded stone (0.5-0.15m). The stone horizon was formed after the ditch had re-filled, the stone layer was cut (039) into the western edge of the original ditch cut (014) and the natural subsoil (013).



Interpretation of the feature is unresolved though its appearance upon the ditch fill was the result of a deliberate action. The weight of the stone layer caused it to partially 'sink' into the underlying ditch fill. The western edge of the layer remains within the re-cut 039 (Figure 11).

Plate 10: South section of ditch indicating the stone layer (030). © Herefordshire Archaeology.

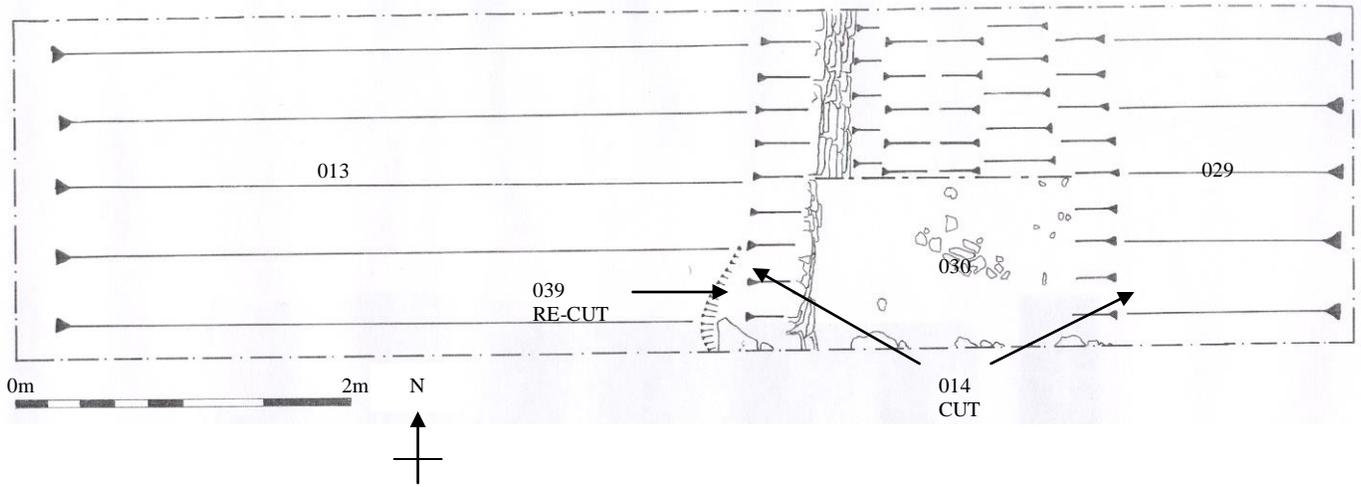


Figure 11: Detailed plan of Trench 2, indicating the ditch profile and the baulk on which the stone spread 030 lay. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Summary of Trench 2.

In chronological order, beginning with the earliest archaeological evidence:

- A 'V'-shaped ditch was cut into the natural subsoil (Cut 014). It measured up to 2m wide and 1.5m deep.
- There was a period of natural refill (horizons 045 & 047) before the ditch was reutilised and re-cut.
- After a second period of abandonment (horizon 042) there is evidence for a second re-cut that was subsequently refilled by the horizon 041. After this second re-cut the ditch went out of use and was left to fill naturally by horizons 044, 040 and 015.
- The final event within the trench was the laying of a compact stone dump cut into the natural soils (013) and into the ditch cut (014). The stone dump (030) subsequently sank into the underlying ditch fill 015. This layer of stone may represent a solid, stable track to cross the soft soils of the ditch fill at a time when quarrying was active in the immediate area.

Trench 3

The trench was located in order to investigate the ditch terminal at the enclosure entrance. Excavation of the ditch terminal would provide information on the original profile of the ditch including the process in which it was filled. There was a good chance that dating material in the form of pottery could be retrieved from within the ditch terminal.

The general stratigraphic sequence within this trench consisted of dark brown/black topsoil 0.04m thick (024) sandy in texture with organic inclusions, overlying a light brown sand loam with mixed rounded stone (0.5mm-1cm) and bracken roots 0.20m deep (025). This overlay a red-brown silt/sand layer interpreted as windblown material 0.10m thick (027) that formed above the compact natural gravels containing degraded sandstone (035).

Cut into the natural gravels (035) within the north of the trench was the ditch terminal (036) of the encompassing 'V'-shaped ditch, interestingly the terminal ditch is bulbous and 'U'-shaped. This north-south aligned ditch measures c.3.0m wide across the top and was cut to a depth of 1.35m below the surface of the natural subsoil (035). The terminal of the ditch was round in profile.

Plate 11: 'U' shaped ditch terminal. © Herefordshire Archaeology.



The uppermost layer (043) was c.0.10-0.25m thick and consisted of an orange brown loam soil with some root and charcoal inclusions. Underlying this was a fill of abundant rounded and angular stone within a red brown sand matrix (052) c.60cm thick. This horizon has been interpreted as a deliberate dump of material associated with the deconstruction of the enclosure's stone fronted rampart. This horizon is butted by a 0.20m thick horizon of dark brown sand abundant in charcoal (051). Underlying this horizon is a grey/brown sand fill also butting the stone dump (049) interpreted as natural fill from the east measuring 0.28m deep. This layer of fill produced three fragments of pottery identified as Malvernian metamorphic fabric typical of the Late Iron Age/conquest period. Beneath this horizon is a fill 0.05m thick (059); its profile suggests a possible re-cut of the ditch terminal. Similarly ditch fill 050 upon the western edge of the ditch cut 036 would indicate that both were formed as part of a re-cut. The horizon 050 (0.10m thick) also provided one fragment of pottery identified as mudstone tempered ware of the 5th century BC through to the late Iron Age. Butting the western edge of the stone fill 052 and underlying the layer 043 is the layer 026 (0.12m thick) consisting of a red-brown silt matrix with angular stone inclusions (max 0.20m x 0.10m). This layer can be traced across the western half of the excavated trench and was likely formed when the stone revetment of the enclosure bank either

collapsed or was demolished. Beneath this horizon is the fill 056 made up of red-brown compact sand with occasional charcoal inclusion. Underlying this a fill (057) of brown silt formed 0.05-0.20m thick again traces of charcoal were present. This overlay a 0.30m thick fill of grey-brown granular/clay with occasional sandstone pebble and charcoal inclusions (058). Within this fill 25 fragments of mudstone tempered ware were uncovered. The horizons 056, 057 and 058 all fill the ditch from the west. Between the two horizons 049 and 050 is a later fill (053) 0.33m thick consisting of grey-brown sandy gravel abundant in slab sandstone (max. 0.10m x 0.03m). A deposit of pottery was also discovered consisting of 37 fragments, originally from a single vessel of Malvernian metamorphic fabric. Underlying this layer is the base fill (054) of grey-brown gravel with rounded stone inclusions (max. 0.10m x 0.10m). Measures 0.20-0.24m thick and formed by slump material from the enclosure bank.

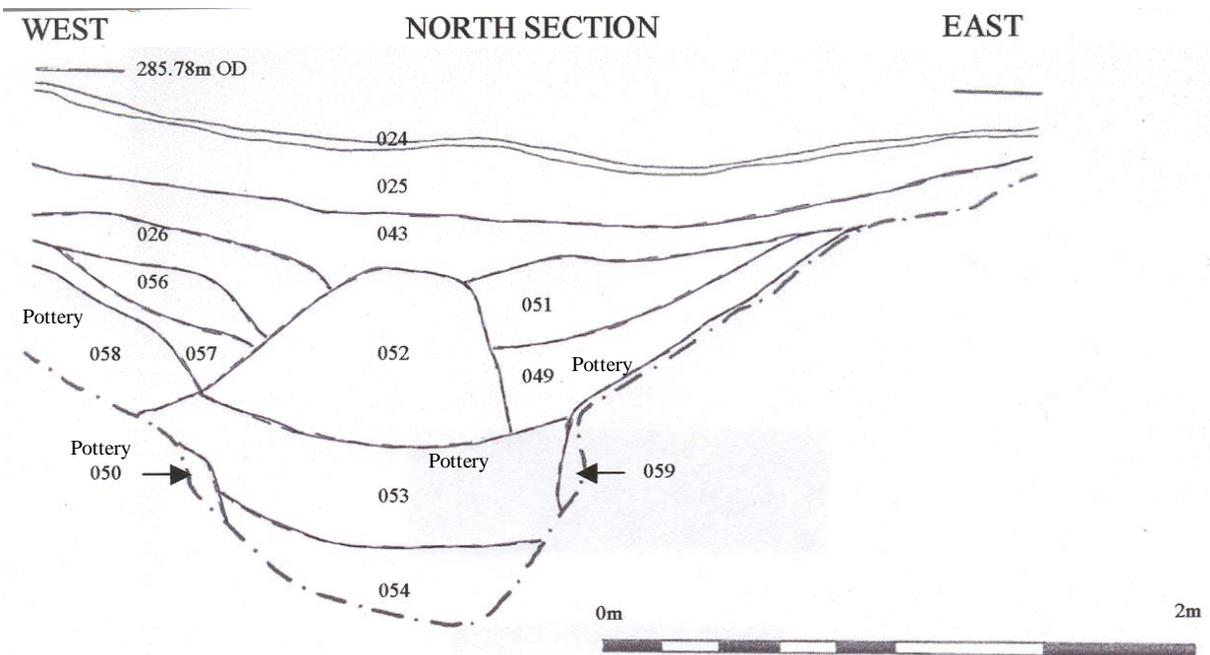


Figure 12: Cross-section plan of the north section of the ditch terminal showing both the ditch fill and the location of the pottery retrieved. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Within the west section of the trench within the horizon (026) associated with the collapsed stone revetment of the enclosure bank a stone approximately 0.42m long, 0.33m wide and 0.09m thick was uncovered with an engraved cross on its surface. The cross measures 0.08m east-west by 0.09m north-south, it was cut to a depth of c.5mm and each line measures c.3mm wide. The cross has been interpreted as a boundary marker due to its close proximity to the parish boundary separating Garway CP from Orcop CP.



Plate 12: Inscribed stone, possibly a boundary marker. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Artefacts excavated from Trench 3.

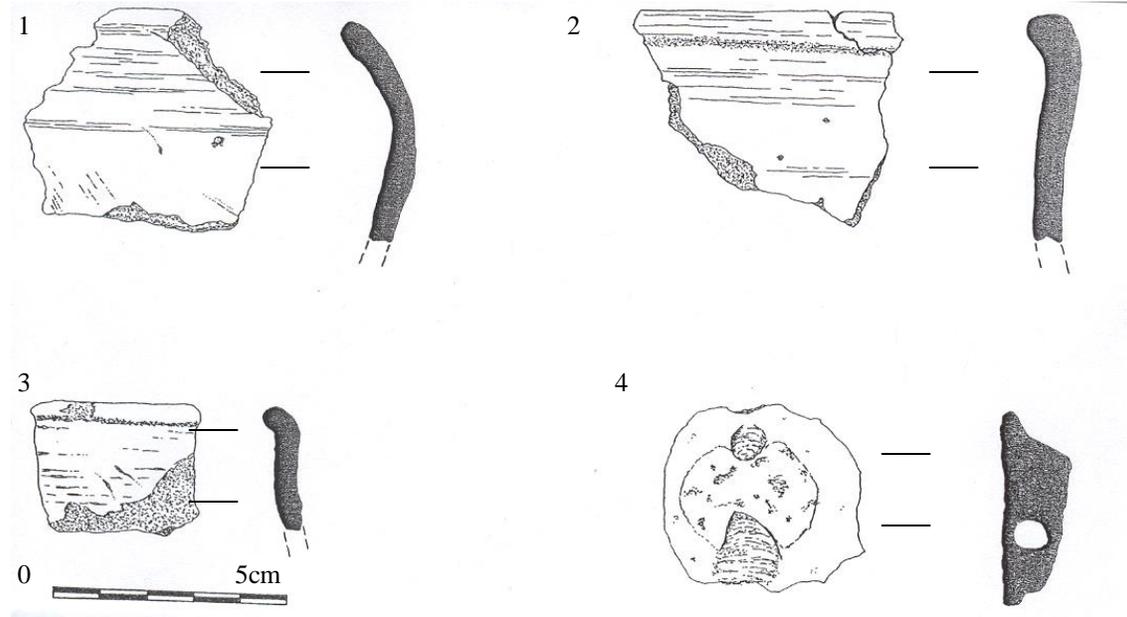


Figure 13: Mid-late Iron Age finds from the ditch fill in *Trench 3*. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

1. *Handmade jar of Malvernian metamorphic Group A with linear pattern burnishing, typical of the late Iron Age.*
2. *Handmade jar of Mudstone tempered ware, Group D, with a slightly beaded rim.*
3. *Handmade jar of Mudstone tempered ware, Group D, fragment from a near-upright jar with a slightly lipped rim. Traces of linear pattern burnishing, typical of late Iron Age.*
4. *An abraded lug, apparently sheared from the rest of the vessel suggesting it was applied separately. It is likely to be from the side of a vessel, the hole being suitable for the jar to be suspended.*

Summary of Trench 3.

In chronological order, beginning with the earliest archaeological evidence:

- A 'U'-shaped bulbous ditch terminal was cut into the natural subsoil (Cut 036). It measured up to 2.5m wide and 2m deep.
- After a period of refill (050 & 059) the ditch was re-cut. Within the cut fill 050 a fragment of Mudstone tempered ware characteristic of the mid-late Iron Age.
- The ditch terminal was then left to re-fill naturally 054, 053 & 058. Within the fill 053 a total of 37 fragments of pottery were uncovered, originally from a single vessel of Malvernian Metamorphic, Group A. The fabric is most commonly found during the mid-Iron Age. Within a later fill that has entered the trench from the bank (058) a total of 25 fragments of Mudstone tempered ware were recovered. The fragments were the remains of various vessels dating from the 5th century BC through to the late Iron Age.
- The fill of 052, 049 and 057 marks the point when the enclosure went out of use and the ramparts slighted. The fill 052 consisted of a deliberate dump of stone material from the bank's revetment wall. This was then butted by fill from the east (fill 049 & 051) and from the west (057 & 056).
- The final event consisted of a spread of collapse stone material from the banks revetment wall (026).

Detailed Survey

The detailed survey of the two enclosures and field system provide a point-in-time record of the surviving archaeology. Should future surveys be undertaken on these sites a comparison can be made and the rate of erosion measured. The detailed plans of the enclosure HSM 6251 and the associated field system (HSM 33817) and boundaries (HSM 44129) provided the opportunity to explore the relationship between the features. It becomes clear that the field system is later as the boundaries run over the enclosures earthworks at a number of locations. It is apparent that the field system was split between east and west by the south running boundary HSM 44129 that runs from the enclosure southwest corner. There is a clear difference between the fields either side of this boundary that may indicate a difference in land use or possession. The fields to the east are marked by south running banks that delineate narrow strips of land c.14m wide. On the western side of the boundary HSM 44129 the fields are similar in that they run south and are roughly 14m wide but their boundaries appear as west-facing terraces c.0.4m high. The detailed survey has provided a thorough, illustrative recorded of these differences.

Geophysics

The use of resistivity survey within the eastern half of the enclosures (HSM 6251) interior was to produce evidence for buried features connected to structures and occupation. The results of the investigation was largely inconclusive as the underlying geology highlighted by the survey appeared to distort/mask any buried archaeological features.

Trench 1

Excavation of the interior provided occupation evidence dated to the mid-late Iron Age (Appendix 1) through the specialist interpretation of a single sealed pottery sherd within the horizon of an oval/sub-rectangular structure. The structure was timber/wattle & daub and set into a stone packed foundation cut. The interior consisted of a compacted clay surface with charcoal inclusions that would indicate the presence of a hearth or equally, material walked onto the surface. Excavation within the interior suggests that there were at least two-stages/extended occupation on the site. This is supported by the two clay horizons that indicate the renewal of surfaces.

Trench 2

The fill of the enclosure ditch was excavated in order to determine the features original depth and form. Excavation indicated that the ditch had refilled naturally from subsidence of the earth bank and the hill slope to the west. In profile the ditch was V-shaped measuring c.1.5m deep and cut into the underlying sandstone bedrock. The ditch was re-cut at least once indicating the extended occupation of the site. Once the ditch had been refilled a layer of stone was laid in order to form a sturdy crossing/road across the ditch fill.

Trench 3

Within the upper horizons the excavation uncovered a layer of mixed stone associated to the collapsed remains of a stone built revetment that lined the east-facing entrance to the enclosure. The stone spread forms the upper most fill of the ditch terminal. It is apparent from the position of the material within the ditch that the stone revetment was deliberately dismantled and most likely marked the point-in-time for when the enclosure ceased to be an occupied site. Excavated from within the lower ditch deposits 67 fragments of mid-late Iron Age pot were retrieved from 4 horizons. The latest of these horizons directly underlies the layer of stone material deposited when the enclosure was abandoned. Specialist interpretation of the pottery indicated the use of two vessel types, Malvernian metamorphic fabric and Mudstone tempered ware (see C. Jane Evans, Appendix 1).

Management Implications

Implications for future management.

The Iron Age enclosure (HSM 6251) is rare in that it has survived in a clear and understandable form. This feature has the high potential to provide further information concerning mid-late Iron Age activity upon Garway Hill. The feature is currently vulnerable to bracken and gorse encroachment.

The control and ultimate removal of bracken and gorse from this monument would be beneficial. The enclosure is ideally placed for public access and would lend itself to some form of information panel close-by. The same management regime would be appropriate for the enclosure HSM 43902.

The areas of field systems HSM 33817 and HSM 43911 would also benefit from bracken control in order to make the earthwork features associated with these systems further visible and their relation to the Iron Age enclosure HSM 6251 more certain.

Implications for future field work.

Continued excavation of the Iron Age enclosures interior may highlight information for activity other than that of occupation. Investigations may provide increased dating evidence to suggest the beginning of occupation to the eventual abandonment. The information obtained from heightened investigation could then be compared with similar enclosures and sites elsewhere within the county with the aim to understand further the role of small upland farmsteads within the Iron Age community.

The enclosure site HSM 43902 would benefit from a test excavation in order to produce a date for when the site was constructed. The site of the enclosure entrance is undetermined, following any bracken clearance a secondary survey would advantageous.

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the organisation and hard work of the community of Garway and Garway Hill, without their commitment and enthusiasm this project would not have been possible. Thanks is also due to the Local Heritage Initiative and the Heritage Lottery Fund their support has made the project possible.

I would also like to thank members of Herefordshire Archaeology who contributed in no small way to the completion of this project, David Williams, Tim Hoverd and Dr Keith Ray, County Archaeologist.

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Validation

Herefordshire Archaeology operates a validation system for its reports, to provide quality assurance and to comply with Best Value procedures.

This report has been checked for accuracy and clarity of statements of procedure and results.

Dr Keith Ray, County Archaeologist

The Prehistoric Pottery from Garway Hill, Herefordshire by C. Jane Evans**Methodology**

Excavation at Garway Hill produced a small assemblage of late Iron Age pottery. The assemblage was recorded with reference to the Worcestershire County Fabric Series, formerly the Herefordshire and Worcestershire County Series (Hurst and Rees 1992, 200-209; www.worcestershireceramics.org). The Iron Age fabrics are also cross referenced with the Kenchester fabric series (Tomber 1985, fiche frames 1-12), and the *Ariconium* fabric series (Willis forthcoming). The assemblage is quantified by sherd count, weight and rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). No bases were included in the assemblage. Precise form types and broad vessel classes (jar) were recorded, together with any evidence for decoration, manufacture, repair, use or reuse. The data was recorded in Microsoft Excel and imported into a Microsoft Access database for analysis.

Introduction**Table 1: Summary of the assemblage by trench, context and fabric**

Trench	Context	Fabric	Qty	% Qty	Wt. (g)	% Wt.	Average sherd weight	Total rim %	% Rim Eve
T1	020	9	1	1.5%	2	0.5%	2	0	0.0%
T3	049	3	3	4.5%	18	4.4%	6	0	0.0%
T3	050	9	1	1.5%	15	3.7%	15	0	0.0%
T3	053	3	37	55.2%	188	46.4%	5	30	39.0%
T3	058	9	25	37.3%	182	44.9%	7	47	61.0%
			67		405		6	77	

All but one sherd came from Trench 3, sited over the ditch terminal; the single remaining sherd coming from Trench 1. The majority of sherds (Table 1) came from context 053. Although quite fragmentary, these appeared to be from a single vessel; all sherds were in Malvernian fabric 3, and joins could be found between all the rim fragments. The second largest group came from context 058. These were all in mudstone tempered ware, but derived from more than one vessel.

Fabrics, forms and dating

Table 2: List of fabrics represented

Common Name	WCMF Fabric Code	Kenchester Code	Ariconium Code	Description/references
Malvernian Metamorphic, Group A Mudstone tempered ware, Group D	3	Malv. HM	G11	Tomber and Dore 1998, MAL REA, 147, plate 120; Peacock 1968; Hand made
	9	Mudstone	-	Hurst and Rees 1992, 202; Morris Group D 1982, 15-6; Morris 1983; Morris 1992; Tomber 1985, 103 A soft, handmade fabric, reduced black, sometimes with a brown mottled surface. The fabric has a characteristic vesicular appearance. The most diagnostic inclusion is moderate amounts of mudstone, similar in the hand specimen to clay-like fragments Tomber 1985, 103)..

The assemblage divided into two, well-defined fabrics (Table 2), both found at a variety of sites in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Both fabrics were produced in east Herefordshire-west Worcestershire (Tomber 1985, fig. 28), so are not local to this site. The following discussion includes comparison with data from other sites in the county. However, it should be remembered that this is a very small assemblage, and any interpretation must therefore be treated with caution.

The Malvernian metamorphic fabric (Peacock 1968, Group A) was, fractionally, the more common, although all sherds probably came from a single vessel. This contrasts with the assemblages from *Ariconium* and Coughton, both sites to the east of Garway Hill, which produced none of this fabric. Its absence at *Ariconium* (Willis forthcoming) was interpreted as evidence that sites to the south of the county were beyond the main distribution of this ware. It is well represented elsewhere in the county, for example at Kenchester (Tomber 1985, 111-3), Sutton Walls and Croft Ambrey (Peacock 1968, fig. 2), and at sites in the Frome Valley (Figure 1). These variations could, in part, be chronological. Statistical analysis of the large Iron Age assemblage from Beckford, Worcestershire (Evans et al. forthcoming) shows this fabric to be most common in the middle Iron Age, and least common in the late Iron Age/conquest period. However, the vessel from Garway Hill is a typically LIA to conquest period type (Fig. 2.1).

Mudstone tempered ware (Morris 1982, Group D) is recorded in varying proportions on numerous sites across the county. Tomber (1985, 120) recorded its occurrence at Credenhill (73%), Dinedor (40%), and Croft Ambrey (11%). More recently it has been noted, for example, at: The Leen, in the Arrow Valley (Evans in White 2001); Lower Town Enclosure (LTE04) and Brookhouse Farm (BHA 04) in the Frome Valley (Evans 2006); at Coughton, Ross on Wye (Evans forthcoming); Wellington quarry (Hurst 2004); Lyonshall (Richardson 1983) and Bradbury Lines, Hereford (Woodward forthcoming). It is thought to have been produced from the mid 5th century BC through to the latest Iron Age (Morris 1983; Tomber 1985, 113-5). Near to its source, thought to be in the Martley

area of Worcestershire, it is found throughout this period (Tomber op. cit.). At Croft Ambrey it occurs mainly in the later phases (Stanford 1974, 194) and at Midsummer Hill it occurred in the last two centuries cal BC (Stanford 1981, 148). It was not found in the sizeable assemblage from *Ariconium* (Willis forthcoming). The earliest occupation there was thought to date to the late, pre-Roman Iron Age; at least in the earlier first century AD and perhaps back to the mid first century BC (op. cit.). This evidence was used to support a hypothesis that the Forest of Dean area was outside the distribution zone of mudstone tempered ware in this late period. Based on this hypothesis, its dominance at Coughton was interpreted as evidence that activity there predated that at *Ariconium* (Evans forthcoming). The Group D forms at Coughton were only broadly datable to the late Iron Age or conquest period, based on parallels at Beckford (Evans et al. forthcoming). The forms represented at Garway Hill are probably of a similar date (Fig. 2.2-4). The absence of diagnostically middle Iron Age decoration supports a late Iron Age date, while the evidence from Coughton and *Ariconium* suggests they may predate the mid-late first century BC.

It is worth noting the absence of Palaeozoic-limestone-tempered ware (Peacock 1968, Group B1; Worcester County Fabric Series 4.1), although with such a small assemblage this absence cannot be judged to be statistically significant. This fabric dominates a number of mid Iron Age assemblages in Herefordshire, such as Kenchester (Tomber 1985, 111, 67.6%), Sutton Walls and Croft Ambrey (Peacock 1968, fig. 2). It has been suggested that in Herefordshire Group B1 was gradually replaced by Group D ware in the late Iron Age (Tomber 1985, 115). None was found at Coughton, nor in a late Iron Age assemblage from the Arrow Valley (Evans 2003, table 1). This interpretation would support a late Iron Age date for the Garway Hill assemblage. However, Group B1 was the main late Iron Age fabric at *Ariconium* (Willis forthcoming), and in the late Iron Age to conquest period assemblage from Wellington Quarry (Fig. 1; Hurst 2004). It is also the most common fabric in late Iron Age and conquest period deposits at Beckford, Worcestershire (Evans et al. forthcoming).

Figure 1: Iron Age fabrics from recent excavations in Herefordshire

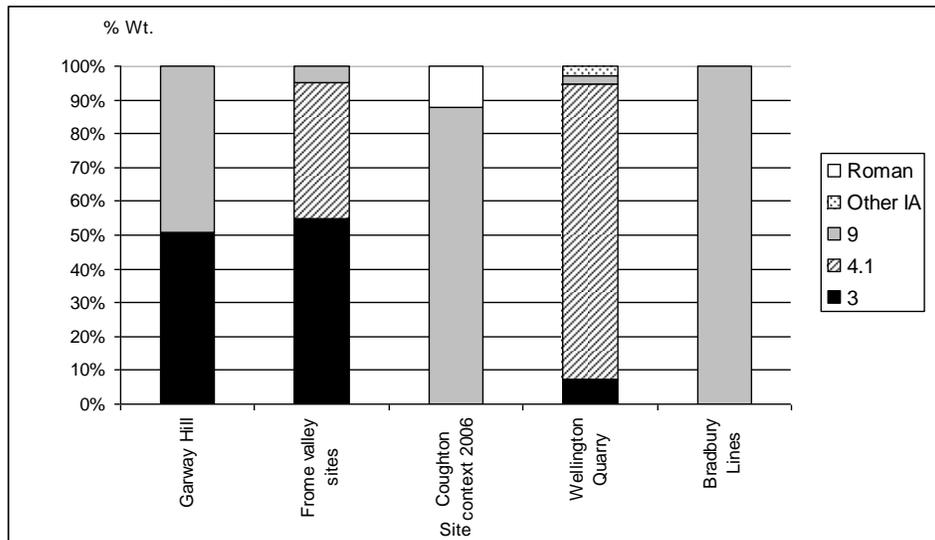


Figure 2: Catalogue of illustrated forms

- 1 Handmade jar with a short everted rim, decorated with linear pattern burnishing; Beckford form 10 (Evans et al. forthcoming). This is a typically late Iron Age to early Roman form. Diameter 15cms (30%). Fabric 3. T3, 053
- 2 Handmade jar with a near upright, slightly beaded rim. The form is similar to Beckford form 10.2 (Evans et al. forthcoming). Diameter 14cms (13%). Fabric 9. T3 058
- 3 Handmade, barrel shaped jar with a near-upright, slightly lipped rim; decorated with linear pattern burnishing. Similar to Beckford form 2.2 (Evans et al. forthcoming); at Beckford this is a predominantly middle Iron Age type, though the presence of pattern burnishing supports a late Iron Age date for this form. Diameter 12cms (9%). Fabric 9. T3 058
- 4 Perforated lug, very abraded. The lug appears to have sheared off the rest of the vessel, suggesting that it was applied separately. The top of the lug is broken. This is an unusual form; no late Iron Age parallels are known to the author. The condition of the sherd makes it difficult to assess whether it is from the side of a vessel, perhaps used to suspend the vessel, or from the top of a lid. Fabric 9. T3 058

Conclusions

This assemblage provides further Iron Age pottery data from Herefordshire. It is a small assemblage, so only tentative interpretations can be made. However, even these small assemblages make an important contribution to our understanding of Iron Age Herefordshire. As the number of fully quantified assemblages grows, it is increasingly possible to study trends and variations in pottery use across the county. This evidence will ultimately allow us to refine our dating, and study patterns of pottery use and exchange across the county.

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Fired Clay object

A single fragment of fired clay was recovered from T3, 058. The fragment appears to have one flat surface, with a wattle impression running almost perpendicular to this. It is most likely a fragment of oven lining, the wattle forming the main structure of the oven

Appendix 2**CONTEXT ARCHIVE****SITE CODE: GARWAY HILL COMMON (GHC)**

TRENCH NO.	CONTEXT NO.	TYPE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROV. DATE.
T1	001	LAYER	Topsoil, dark brown/grey, fine grain sandy loam, clear horizon, abundant root/grass, loose compaction. Same as 004, 007 and 013. Depth/height of 0.07m	Unknown
T1	002	LAYER	Windblown material, light brown, loose compaction, fine root inclusions. Clear both above and below the horizon, Covered by 001, same as 005, covers 003. Depth/height of 0.36m	Unknown
T1	003	LAYER	Windblown material red brown silty clay, v. compact with occasional root and stone inclusions. Clear horizon. Covered by 002, same as 006 Depth/height of 0.10m	Unknown
T1	004	CUT	Linear cut possibly relating to ploughing. Cut aligned north-south. Measures 5.0m long, c.1.0m wide. Same as 005 and 006. Cuts 002 and filled by 007. Interpreted as cut made by plough.	Unknown
T1	007	FILL	Dark brown sandy loam, loose compaction with fine root inclusions. Clear horizon, the same as 008 and 009. Fill of 004. Length of 5.0m, width 1.0m	Unknown
T1	005	CUT	Linear cut possibly relating to ploughing. Cut aligned north-south. Measures c.3.0m long c.1.0m wide. Same as 004 and 006. Cuts 002 and filled by 008. Interpreted as cut made by plough.	Unknown
T1	008	FILL	Dark brown sandy loam, loose compaction with fine root inclusions. Clear horizon, the same as 007 and 009. Fill of 005. Length of c.3.0m, width 1.0m.	Unknown
T1	006	CUT	Linear cut possibly relating to ploughing. Cut aligned north-south. Measures c.2.0m long, c.1.0m wide. Same as 004 and 005. Cuts 002 and filled by 009. Interpreted as cut made by plough.	Unknown

T1	009	FILL	Dark brown sandy loam, loose compaction with fine root inclusions. Clear horizon, the same as 007 and 008. Fill of 006. Length of c.2.0m, width 1.0m.	Unknown
T1	016	LAYER	Red brown clay, v. compact with fine charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon, covered by 003, covers 032. Cut by 017 and 031. The compact clay surface has been interpreted as a working layer representative of the interior of a structure. The presence of charcoal suggests a hearth in the vicinity.	Unknown
T1	017	CUT	Linear north-south cut, c.1.70m long, 0.10m wide. U-shaped cut made into compacted clay surface 016. The cut relates to a foundation trench for supporting a wall to a standing structure. Filled by 018.	Unknown
T1	018	FILL	Dark brown silt moderately compact, forming a clear horizon both above and below. Fill of foundation cut 017. Inclusion of stone (max 0.10m x 0.15m) interpreted as packing material to support a wall of timber or wattle & daub.	Unknown
T1	019	LAYER	Red brown clay/silt, v. compact surface with fine charcoal fleck inclusions, v. similar to layer 016. The two may represent the same surface. Cut by 017, covered by 003.	Unknown
T1	020	LAYER	Red brown clay, compact with some stone and fine root inclusions. Covered by 003, cut by 031 same as 016. Interior surface of structure. Finds include 1x pot fragment, Iron Age in date.	IRON AGE
T1	021	LAYER	Dark brown sandy loam, moderately compact with stone and root inclusions. Clear horizon. Covered by 003, cut by 031. Natural ground surface at time of structures establishment.	Unknown
T1	022	FILL	Fill of foundation cut 031. Dark brown silt, moderate compaction with a clear horizon. Inclusion of stone (max 0.15 x 0.20m) interpreted as packing material. Covered by 003, fill of 031.	Unknown
T1	031	CUT	Curvilinear foundation cut filled by 022. 0.26m wide, 0.14m deep. Cuts 020 and 067. Marks the edge of a round or oval structure.	Unknown
T1	060	LAYER	Stone spread within southwest corner of trench. Sits upon/within cut	Unknown

			031. May indicate packing stone for entrance but also represent collapsed or dragged material through ploughing. The stone spread form a bulbous end to the 031 cut, c.0.60m diameter.	
T1	032	LAYER	Red orange clay, v. compact with a high amount of charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon with low risk of contamination. Covered by 016 and 020. Interpreted as the original working surface to a structure prior to its replacement by the layer 016 and 020.	Unknown
T1	034	LAYER	Red brown silt with angular stone inclusions including charcoal flecks. Moderately compact, the stone layer has been interpreted as dump material associated with the enclosures construction. The material may be forming a platform. Covers 035 covered by 021.	Unknown
T1	035	LAYER	Red brown silt sand moderately compact with some stone inclusions. Excavated within sondage. Covered by 034.	Unknown
T1	061	LAYER	Brown silt sand, moderately compact, covered by 060, and 020. Interpreted as the natural ground surface beneath the compact clay layers 020 and 016.	Unknown
T1	062	DEPOSIT?	Curvilinear course of stone parallel to the cut and fill 031 and 022. Possible cut present though unexcavated. The stone course may represent a second foundation cut to help support a roof. Covered by 003. Covers 021 (stone max 0.10 x 0.13m)	Unknown
T1	063	CUT?	Curvilinear cut v. diffuse aligned approximately east-west. Scattered stone fill (023) within a brown silt loam. Cuts 021, covered by 003 and filled by 023. Interpretation initially fell on the presence of a second structure though the absence of a clay surface put doubt on this. The cut and stone spread may be the cause of later ploughing where material from the structure has been dragged.	Unknown
T1	023	FILL?	Stone spread filling the possible cut 063. The stone spread is v. diffuse and may have formed as a cause of plough activity. The stone originally having acted as the fill of foundation cut 017. Covered by 003, fills 063.	Unknown

T1	068	CUT	Circular cut approximately 0.60m diameter. Not fully excavated. Lies to the east of the supposed structure. The cut has been interpreted as marking the site of a possible storage pit. Filled by 064. Covered by 003, cuts 067.	Unknown
T1	064	FILL	Fill of possible storage pit. Dark brown sand/silt matrix, no inclusions. Not excavated. Covered by 003, fill of 068.	Unknown
T1	065	CUT	Linear cut/break marking the divide between compact clay surface 019 and the brown sandy surface 066. May be a cut and distinguishable fill but not excavated. Covered by 003, cuts 019 and 066.	Unknown
T1	066	LAYER	Dark brown sandy deposit with charcoal fleck inclusions, clear horizon, compact. Cut by 065, covered by 003. Represents either the external surface a structure or the internal. A good possibility it has been eroded by bracken growth, the roots of which having broke up the clay surface.	Unknown
T1	067	LAYER	Orange brown clay/sand mixed matrix. Surface between the two foundation cut's 023 and 031. No inclusions, covered by 003 and 062, cut by 031 and 068.	Unknown
T2	010	LAYER	Topsoil, dark brown/black sandy loam v. loose compaction with root inclusions. Clear horizon. Finds include 1x clay pipe fragment. Covers 011, same as 001 and 024. Height/depth 0.06m	Unknown
T2	011	LAYER	Organic windblown material, light brown sandy loam, relatively loose compaction with occasional stone and pebble inclusions as well as continued bracken stem. Clear horizon similar to 024 and 002. Covered by 010, covers 012. Depth/height of 0.30m	Unknown
T2	012	LAYER	Red brown silt loam v. compact with occasional root inclusions. Naturally formed deposit covers 013, covered by 011. Height/depth of 0.10m	Unknown
T2	013	LAYER	Natural subsoil, red brown clay, v. compact with degraded sandstone inclusions. Clear horizon. Covered by 012, cut by 014 and 039.	Unknown
T2	014	CUT	Ditch cut, linear, cut forms a 'V'-shaped ditch aligned north-south. Possibly over-cut on the eastern edge. Cuts 013 covered by 012.	Unknown

T2	015	FILL	Red brown silt fill, compact with charcoal fleck inclusions. Covered by 012, fill of 014. Depth/height of 0.25m	Unknown
T2	029	LAYER	Red brown silty/clay v. compact with charcoal and some degraded sandstone inclusions. Interpreted as slump material from the bank ramparts. Covered by 012 cut by 014.	Unknown
T2	030	FILL	Stone dump deposit set across the width of the ditch. The stone deposit was cut into the western edge of the ditch (039) with overlap onto the natural subsoil (013). The stone layer consisted of mixed stone (max 0.30m x 0.20m) and was lower on its eastern edge where it had sunk into the ditch fill. Its purpose is unknown and did not appear to cap a pit. It may simply mark the site of a solid surface across a filled ditch, perhaps connected to quarrying within the immediate area. Depth/height of	Unknown
T2	039	CUT	Cut made to support stone dump. The cut appears as a re-cut through the original ditch 014 and cut the natural subsoil 013. Semi-circular in profile 0.60m diameter, joins the south section of trench. Cuts 013 and 014, filled by 030.	Unknown
T2	040	FILL	Ditch fill red/orange brown silt, compact with charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon. Covered by 015, covers 041 fill of 014. Depth/height 0.20m	Unknown
T2	041	FILL	Ditch fill dark brown silt, compact with charcoal fleck and angular stone (max 0.15 x 0.05m). Clear horizon, fill of 014, covered by 040, covers 042, butts 047.	Unknown
T2	042	FILL	Ditch fill dark brown silt, compact with occasional charcoal flecking and sandstone inclusions. Covered by 041	Unknown
T2	044	FILL	Ditch fill red-brown silt/clay matrix. Charcoal fleck and concentrated sandstone inclusions. Fills 014, covers 041, covered by 040	Unknown
T2	045	FILL	Ditch fill brown/grey silt with sandstone inclusions (max 0.15m x 0.05m). Clear horizon, covered by 042, fills 014. Depth/height of 0.06m. This deposit forms the base fill of ditch.	Unknown

T2	046	FILL	Ditch fill/slump fill from bank, red/orange brown clay matrix, compact with charcoal fleck inclusions, clear horizon. Covered by 015, covers 047, fills 014. Depth/height of 0.16m	Unknown
T2	047	FILL	Ditch fill/ slump material from bank, grey-brown gritty silt matrix, moderately compact with some charcoal inclusion. The western edge of the deposit suggests a possible re-cut of the ditch. Fill of 014, butts 041.	Unknown
T2	048	NATURAL	Natural seam of sandstone bedrock visible either side of the ditch cut 014.	Unknown
T3	024	LAYER	Topsoil, dark brown/black, loose organic granular fine grain soil. Abundant bracken and grass root inclusions. Clear horizon with a good risk of contamination. Same as 001, and 010. Covers 025, depth/height 0.04m	Unknown
T3	025	LAYER	Organic windblown material, light brown sandy loam, relatively loose compaction with occasional stone and pebble inclusions as well as continued bracken stem. Clear horizon similar to 011 and 002. Covered by 024, covers 043. Depth/height of 0.20m	Unknown
T3	043	LAYER	Hill wash of orange brown silt, reasonably compact with occasional fine bracken stem root and v. small charcoal flecks. Clear horizon both above and below. Covered by 025, covers 026, 052, 051 and 027. Depth/height 0.05-0.14m.	Unknown
T3	026	LAYER	Collapse stone material from enclosure rampart. The stone spread covers the enclosure entrance and caps the fill of the ditch terminal visible from the north section. Stones irregularly shaped, various sizes (max 0.15 x 0.10) both rounded and angular/flat. The surrounding matrix consists of red brown silt, moderately compact. Clear horizon with low contamination risk. Protruding from the west section of the stone spread was a Boundary Marker (0.40 x 0.27m) on which a Cross indentation had been chiselled. The Cross measures 0.08m x 0.09m (028). The stone spread is covered by 043 and covers 027. Within the ditch terminal the stone spread covers the ditch fill 056 and butts up to	Unknown

			052. Depth/height 0.12-0.17m	
T3	027	LAYER	Hill wash red/orange brown silt similar to 043. Compact horizon with occasional fine root and v. small stone (0.02 x 0.06). Covered by 0.26 and 043. Covers 035. Depth/height of 0.15m	Unknown
T3	035	LAYER	Natural deposit, red/brown clay compact soil with degraded sandstone pebble inclusions. Clear horizon and low contamination risk. It is covered by 027 and cut by 036.	Unknown
T3	036	CUT	Ditch Terminal cut into natural subsoil (035). Cut appears from the north section outlining an area of c.3m diameter. There appears to be a ledge upon the terminals southern edge where the cut falls c.0.20m to form a shallow ledge for c.1.10m before it falls again to the north. The cut forms a v-shaped ditch. The cut is covered by 027 and 043 and cuts 035. It is filled by 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 056, 057, 058 and 059.	Unknown
T3	051	FILL	Fill of ditch from the external eastern edge of earthwork. Dark brown/grey granular sand reasonably compact with abundant charcoal inclusions. The horizon is clear with no other inclusions. Covered by 043, covers 049. The fill butts 052. Depth/height 0.20m	Unknown
T3	049	FILL	Grey/brown sand fill reasonably compact with a clear horizon. Filled from the east butting up to fill 052. Covered by 051, covers 059. The layer produced 3 fragments of pottery identified as Malvernian Metamorphic, Group A suggestive of a mid-late Iron Age date. The Depth/height of fills is c.0.28m	Iron Age
T3	059	FILL	Red brown clay fill from the east compact with some sandstone pebble and charcoal fleck inclusions. This layer of fill was not fully excavated to reveal the cut 036.Occupation surface, possibly remnant of a working surface overlying clay floor/ no natural clay deposit. Covered by 049, fills 036, butts 053. Depth/height 0.05m	Unknown
T3	050	FILL	Orange brown silt filled the ditch from the west. It is relatively compact with some charcoal inclusions. It is a distinguishable horizon with a low risk of contamination. The deposit contained 9 fragments of mudstone tempered ware originally from a number of vessels. A date	Iron Age

			of mid-late Iron Age is assigned to the fragments. Covered by 053, covers 052 and 036.	
T3	053	FILL	Grey brown sand/gravel, moderately compact with inclusions of angular and sub-angular stone. Clear horizon. Fill from enclosure earthworks to the west. Within the fill 37 fragments of Malvernian ware, presumably from the same vessel were excavated. Covered by 052, covers 054.	Iron Age
T3	058	FILL	Grey brown silt/clay, relatively compact with inclusions of charcoal and sandstone. 25 fragments of mudstone tempered ware were excavated, the fragments were of a number of vessels. The horizon is covered by 057, butted by 053 and covers 050 and 036.	Iron Age

