An Archaeological Investigation of

a Cropmark Enclosure and Roman Villa site at Acton Scott, Shropshire

by

H R Hannaford

Painted plaster from the Acton Scott Roman Villa excavations 1844

Archaeology Service

Shropshire County Council

Archaeology Service Report Number 260

January 2009

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Supported by The National Lottery® through the Heritage Lottery Fund

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SUMMARY

In 1817 a Roman villa was discovered on the Acton Scott estate when the lane from Haddon to Acton Scott was re-aligned to the north. The villa was subsequently re-excavated in 1844 by Mrs Frances Stackhouse Acton. These excavations revealed a large stone built rectangular structure 31m long. It is not known how much of the villa survives. In the 1980s a cropmark enclosure was recorded in the same area. In 1997, and 2004 the Archaeology Service carried out small scale evaluation of the western arm of the enclosure, but otherwise the site has not been examined archaeologically since the mid 19th century.

Over the past 18 months volunteers with the Acton Scott Heritage Project have been re-examining the site. A geophysical survey was carried out on the site and confirmed the location of the cropmark enclosure ditch and found a rectangular structure within it. It also traced the line of the former road, and in the field to the east of the enclosure, suggested a number of possible rubble spreads, perhaps marking the site of further buildings.

A programme of shovel-pit testing of the study area produced a small quantity of small pieces of brick and pottery, some of Roman date. In the vicinity of the structure identified by the geophysical survey within the cropmark enclosure the test pits produced larger fragments of Roman roof tile, possible wall-flue tile, and hypocaust tile.

The shovel-pit testing was followed in September 08 with some trial excavations. Some trenches were laid out to examine the rubble spreads to the east of the cropmark. These however proved to be simply the natural gravely subsoil. Another trench was cut across the line of the southern arm of the enclosure ditch. The ditch proved to be over 4m wide. The lower fills of the ditch consisted of banded gravels and silty loams, probably representing gradual silting of the ditch. In the upper fill of the ditch was a dump of Roman building rubble, consisting of stone fragments with some pieces of Roman roof tile, which may mark the disuse and deliberate demolition of part of the villa structure.

A trench across the rectangular structure within the enclosure found a sequence of pebble and clay floors or surfaces, and a possible post-pad. These features were associated with a small quantity of Roman pottery. These features and deposits were covered with spreads of stone rubble and Roman ceramic and stone roof tiles and wall-flue tiles. The structure represented by these features is likely to have formed part of the Roman villa complex.

The investigations have demonstrated that there are well-preserved archaeological features and deposits associated with both the cropmark enclosure and the Roman villa surviving on the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

Acton Scott is a small village situated near Church Stretton, Shropshire, about 23km south of Shrewsbury. Acton Scott is an ancient parish; most of the parish forms part of the Acton Scott estate, a typical Shropshire country estate. Acton Scott Historic Working Farm (NGR SO 4572 8988) is one of Britain's leading working farm museums and is based on the former Home Farm of the Acton Scott estate. The Farm Museum aims to interpret the development of this Shropshire estate, telling the story of those who lived and worked there.

People have farmed at Acton Scott for at least 2,000 years. However, historical evidence and the site as it is seen today only give us a glimpse of this story. The Acton Scott Heritage Project has been established, with funding from "Your Heritage" of the Heritage Lottery Fund and Shropshire County Council with the aim of researching the development of the Acton Scott community (the estate and its environs) from prehistoric times to the present day. To do this the project aims to establish a sustainable community heritage group that draws its membership primarily from the local community and Museum visitors and volunteers.

The 2 year archaeological project has comprised a number of elements that have included archaeological fieldwork (survey, field-walking, shovel-pit testing and excavation), historical research, interpretation, and activities and events. It is envisaged that the two-year project will form the basis for a much longer term study by the community group.

One element of this study has focused on the Iron Age/Romano-British periods, and in particular on the enclosure and villa site adjacent to the Historic Working Farm site. The study area for these investigations is shown in Figure 1. The land was until recently under arable cultivation, but is currently and for the foreseeable future down to pasture. The site is generally level, with a slight north to south slope, though immediately beyond the study area it drops away sharply to the south and southeast to a stream course with a series of linked ponds.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aims: The aim of the current archaeological investigation was to provide information that will be available to assist and inform the future interpretation and management of the site.

2.2 Objectives: The objectives of the investigation were to:

(a) To locate and map the extent of archaeological features and deposits associated with the enclosure and villa.
(b) To assess the survival, quality, condition and relative significance of archaeological features, deposits and structures associated with the villa.
(c) To provide information that will assist with the interpretation and future management of the site.
(d) To provide training in archaeological fieldwork techniques to members of the community group

2.3 Methodology: The investigation would employ a number of strategies to achieve these objectives, including documentary research, geophysical survey, shovel-pit testing, and trial excavation. The methodology was detailed in a research design and scheme of investigation produced for the project(Hannaford, 2008 *rev*).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Iron Age and/or Romano-British occupation of the Acton Scott area is indicated by a number of cropmark enclosures of a type which have been demonstrated by excavation elsewhere to represent the remains of farmsteads occupied during the late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, and early medieval periods. The cropmarks here probably mark the site of enclosing ditches around farmsteads of Iron Age and/or Roman date.

Iron Age and/or Romano-British occupation of the area of the area covered by this particular scheme of investigation is indicated by a cropmark enclosure (County Sites and Monuments Record [SMR] no: 04419) in the northern part of the field immediately to the east of the study area. The enclosure is about 0.7ha in extent and is categorised by Whimster as a regular quadrilateral single-ditched enclosure (Whimster, 1989). The cropmark enclosure is shown on an oblique AP in the SMR files (SMR SO4589), and there is also a Whimster plot at 1:2500 scale of the cropmark (SMR file no. 04419). The cropmark is also shown on the digital aerial photographic coverage of the county held by Shropshire County Council. The cropmark probably marks the site of a ditch around a farmstead of Iron Age and/or Roman date. Gaps in the eastern and western sides of the cropmark coincide with the line of a road which formerly ran across the study area.

A Roman villa (SMR no. 00168) was discovered in 1817 during the realignment of a road. The villa was located immediately to the south of a bend in the former road line, approximately in the centre of the modern field to the east of the study area. It seems likely that this building is only one element of the villa complex and that the main residence was sited nearby. The probable location of the principal house is thought to lie within the nearby cropmark enclosure and situated in the north-west area of the field in which the 1817 discovery was made. However, the location plan in the mid 19th-century published account of the excavations is not to an accurate or consistent scale, and so the precise orientation and location of the villa is uncertain. The relationship of the cropmark enclosure and the villa is uncertain, as is the precise location and extent of the villa complex.

The cropmark and villa are scheduled as an Ancient Monument ancient monument as defined by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

4 PREVIOUS WORK

In 1817 a Roman villa was discovered on the Acton Scott estate when the lane from Haddon to Acton Scott was re-aligned to the north. The villa was subsequently re-excavated in 1844 by Mrs Frances Stackhouse Acton. These excavations revealed a large stone built rectangular structure; it has been suggested that it originated as an aisled barn and was later partly converted into a dwelling house. The excavated buildings formed a rectangular block 31m long by 12.5m wide (Stackhouse Acton, 1846.). It is not known how much of the villa survives.

In 1997, the Archaeology Service carried out an evaluation of a new trackway running alongside the eastern edge of the hedge marking the eastern side of the present study area (Hannaford, 1997). The evaluation confirmed the existence of significant archaeological features and deposits along the northern section of this track. The archaeological remains located were associated with the known cropmark enclosure and villa site. Where encountered, the archaeological deposits commenced at a depth of 0.45m below the ground surface.

In 2004, a proposal was made to construct a new visitor facility and associated car parking at Acton Scott Farm Museum. The study area abutted on to the scheduled monument area of Acton Scott Roman Villa and the western arm of the cropmark enclosure also extended into the study area. An archaeological field evaluation included a geophysical survey of the study area by Stratascan and 3 trial trenches excavated by the Archaeology Service, SCC. The evaluation located the western arm of the enclosure ditch running along the eastern edge of the study area. The fills of this feature were sampled to a depth of 0.5m (the ditch was not excavated to its full depth). The sampled upper fills, represented the final silting of a dis-used feature, and contained Romano-British pottery and building material of 2nd-3rd century date. The top of these fills were encountered at a depth of 0.45m below the existing ground level. Possible prehistoric activity on the site in the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods was indicated by a flint flake recovered from one of the trenches. No other significant archaeological features were located. (Hannaford 2004)

5 THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A geophysical survey of the two fields of the study area (Laundry Meadow and Clover Bank) was carried out on behalf of the project by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd in October and November 2007 (Roseveare and Lafuente, 2008). (See Figure 2)

The geophysical survey found little convincing evidence for structural remains in the eastern field, Clover Bank, although it located what appeared to be spreads of rubble suggesting a building complex of three ranges with some deeply buried masonry elements, possibly comprising a bath house within ancillary structures to the rear. (*op. cit.,* 4.46 – 4.48)

In the western field, Laundry Meadow, the ditch around the cropmark enclosure was located by the magnetic survey but not the resistivity survey. A number of smaller enclosures were located to the east of the cropmark enclosure. (*op. cit.,* 4.27 – 4.29)

The survey also located in this field a building perhaps 25m – 20m long by 10m north–south abutting the southern side of the cropmark enclosure. To the northeast were signs of a yard area. A large area of magnetic disturbance and an area of low resistance continued westwards from the building for around 30m, suggesting that the building might continue in this direction. (*op. cit.,* 4.35 – 4.38)

Other features recorded included the line of the former road and a possible aqueduct. The survey suggests a possible Roman date for the road because of its apparent relation to both the western building and the eastern rubble spreads. It is worth noting that the line of the road indicated by the survey in Laundry Meadow does not have a bend, as shown on the 1844 manuscript plan. The possible aqueduct is an unusual feature, and follows a sinuous line down a slight slope from Acton Scott Farm, passing to the south of the cropmark enclosure, and terminating at a small structural anomaly on the edge of the (possible) rubble spreads in Clover Bank field.

6 THE SHOVEL-PIT TESTING

The methodology for the shovel-pit testing was researched by the ASHP Project Officer and the Community Archaeologist. Bespoke sieving frames were designed by the Project Officer and manufactured for the project. The methodology for the shovel-pit testing was trialled in a field on the museum site to the west of the scheduled area. In the light of this trial the methodology was modified slightly. The programme of test pitting over the study area followed the geophysical survey and was carried out between November 2007 and March 2008. The test-pits were excavated on a regular gridded pattern with the pits spaced at 10m intervals (see Figure 3). The grid and pit locations were determined using GPS survey equipment. Each test-pit was excavated to a maximum depth of 20cms below the ground surface, with a 30 litre sample from each pit being sieved.

The samples generally produced a small quantity of small pieces of brick and tile, some undoubtedly of Roman date, most of indeterminate date, and a small quantity of small abraded sherds of Roman and medieval pottery. A few small sherds of post medieval pottery and glass were also recovered. There was a slight increase in the quantity (though not quality) of the finds over the site of the possible rubble spreads in Clover Bank. One of the pits in this area located a pebble surface with a large fragment of possible building stone. One possible sherd of Iron Age pottery and a small glass bead, possibly of Roman date, were recovered for Laundry Meadow just to the west of the possible rubble spreads.

However, in the vicinity of the building identified by the geophysical survey in Laundry Meadow, a number of the test pits produced larger fragments of Roman roof tile, possible wall-flue tile, and hypocaust tile, one pit here producing over 600g and another 900g of Roman brick and tile.

7 THE TRIAL EXCAVATIONS

7.1 Trench A: (Figures 6 & 7)

This trench was excavated to examine the western end of the rectangular structure identified by the geophysical survey in Laundry Meadow. Turf and topsoil (01, 02, 10, 13) were removed to depth of about 0.26m to reveal a sequence of archaeological features and deposits. In the NE corner of the trench a deeper deposit of topsoil (19) marked a relatively recent feature that continued down to a depth of 0.7m below the ground surface. This feature (95) may have been the corner of one of the 19th-century excavation trenches. At the base of this feature was a layer of stones (27) which showed signs of having been burned.

The possible 19th-century feature had cut through a sequence of Roman-period surfaces and deposits. The uppermost of these comprised a pebble and clay surface (29); this partly overlay a spread of charcoal and soot in a loam matrix (37), which in turn lay over a pebble and clay surface (28). This deposit butted against the north side of a large rectangular stone block (32). The level surface of this block suggested it may have served as a post-pad. The pebble surface (28) overlay a further loam deposit (69/78), which in turn lay over another charcoal spread (75) at the NW end of the trench and the burnt stones (27) at the N end.

In the central and S parts of the trench, spreads of sandstone rubble and fragments of clay and stone roof tile (34 & 36) set on loam deposit (33, 35) 10cms thick. This in turn overlay a sequence of surfaces: patchy yellow clay (54) over loam (1067) over reddish clay surface (60) S end of this cut by a number of shallow features (62, 63, 64). One of these features revealed a compact surface of small gravel (59) (c.2cms diam) underlying the clay surface; a small area of this surface was exposed and cleaned. At this point excavation ceased.

The trench was covered with plastic membrane before backfilling.

7.2 Trench B: (Figure 8)

This trench was intended to examine the southern arm of the cropmark enclosure ditch and the area between the enclosure ditch and the rectangular structure to the north. The enclosure ditch was seen cutting the natural gravel subsoil (94). The ditch was examined to a depth of 1.15m (1.45m below ground level). It was not fully excavated and is estimated to be approximately 2.5m deep here. The ditch was seen to be up to 6.5m wide, but this includes the very weathered inner edge, and was probably originally in the order of c.4m width. The ditch was filled with deposits of grey brown silty loam alternating with silty loam with grave, indicating gradual weathering and filling of the ditch (81-7, 91-3). The final silting of the ditch comprised deposits of sandy silty loam (38-9, 41, 68) the lower of which (41, 68) contained a dump of large rock fragments (probably building demolition debris) and Roman ceramic and stone roof slates.

The ditch was sealed with a layer of brown sandy silty loam 0.12m thick (15). In the NW corner of the trench this deposit lay over a layer of stone rubble (88), probably a continuation of the rubble layer (36) in the adjacent trench A. A patch of reddened clay (26), possibly the remains of a hearth, lay on the surface of the silty loam layer (15) and was in turn sealed by 0.25m of turf (3) and topsoil (11-2).

7.3 Trench C (Figure 9)

The trench was intended to examine the line of the possible aqueduct identified by the geophysical survey. The turf and topsoil (4, 17) were removed to a depth of 0.25m, likewise an underlying loam layer (97) with pebbles and stones. This revealed natural subsoils which at the S end of the trench consisted of gravel (98) and at the N end of lighter brown silt (99). The surface of the silt lay slightly deeper than that of the gravel. There was no sign of any feature other than the change in the subsoil that might have accounted for the geophysical anomaly here.

7.4 Trench D (Figure 10 i & iv)

The trench in Clover Bank was placed to examine a small rectangular structure postulated by the geophysical survey to lie at the end of the possible aqueduct where it reached the area of suggested rubble spreads. The turf and topsoil (5, 24-5) were removed to a depth of 0.25m. Beneath these was a layer of brown gravely loam (71) which sealed a broad shallow gulley (73) filled with a similar material with some larger rounded stones (72). This was cut into the natural gravel subsoil (74). The shallow gulley (73) was in the same location and alignment as the southern side of the small rectangular anomaly suggested by the geophysical survey.

7.5 Trench G (Figure 10 ii & v)

The trench was intended to examine the northwestern block of the rubble spreads suggested by the geophysical survey. The turf and topsoil (8, 42-3) were removed to a depth of 0.25m. These revealed the natural gravel subsoil (44). Despite intensive cleaning of the surface of the subsoil, no archaeological features or deposits were seen here.

7.6 Trench H (Figure 10 iii & vi)

The trench was intended to examine the “courtyard” between the rubble spreads and a possible circular feature suggested by the geophysical survey. The turf and topsoil (9, 45-6) were removed to a depth of 0.30m. This revealed the natural gravel subsoil (77) at both ends of the trench. In the centre of the trench was a patch of hard silty clay with pebbles (76), also of natural appearance. No archaeological features or deposits were seen here.

8 DISCUSSION

The geophysical survey and shovel-pit testing both confirmed the existence of a Roman building lying in Laundry Meadow (the western of the two fields comprising the study area) within the southern part of the cropmark enclosure. This structure lay a little to the south of the line of the former road, whose realignment in 1817 occasioned the discovery of the Roman villa here.

The geophysical survey also identified a number of other probable and possible features within the study area which merited further investigation by trial excavation. Amongst these were areas of possible rubble spreads in Clover Bank (the eastern of the two fields). The geophysical survey suggested that these spreads might have marked the remains of a building complex surrounding a courtyard. A linear feature, possibly an aqueduct, was picked up by the survey running across Laundry Meadow to lead to a structural anomaly on the western edge of these rubble spreads in Clover Bank. A number of possible ditches and pit-like anomalies were also located by the geophysical survey.

A programme of shovel-pit testing of the study area produced a small quantity of finds from across the study area. A “background noise” of small abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery was found across both fields. A number of small fragments of probable Roman brick and/or tile were also found across Laundry Meadow (though scarcely in the field to the east). In the vicinity of the structure identified by the geophysical survey within the cropmark enclosure in Laundry Meadow the test pits produced larger fragments of Roman roof tile, possible wall-flue tile, and hypocaust tile. The subsequent trial trenching confirmed the usefulness of shovel-pit testing as a means of locating certain types of structural remains.

Six evaluation trenches were excavated in September 2008 in an attempt to locate and examine some of the features identified by the desk-based research, geophysical survey, and shovel-pit testing. Three trenches (D, G & H) cut in Clover Bank demonstrated that the areas of possible rubble spreads in this field were in fact deposits of natural glacial gravel and not man made deposits. A patch of less gravelly clay corresponded to the apparent “courtyard” within these spreads. There was no sign of the circular feature in the “courtyard” area within the gravel spreads, other than some larger stones in the gravel. It is possible that the larger components of the gravel here may have suggested this feature and the rubble spreads – the size of the some of gravel is larger than that encountered in most lowland glacial and periglacial subsoils in the county. It is worth noting in this respect that the study area lies at a more elevated altitude, at around the 200m contour.

Trial trench C failed to locate the possible aqueduct in the eastern side of Laundry Meadow; a variation in the natural subsoil here may have caused the geophysical anomaly. Trench D did find a shallow gulley that corresponded in alignment to the small rectangular anomaly in the western side of Clover Bank suggested by the geophysical survey.

In trench B, the southern arm of the enclosure ditch lay precisely where plotted by the geophysical survey and the aerial photography. The ditch proved to be over 4m wide, similar in width to the western arm seen in 2004. The ditch was not excavated to its full depth, but just over 1m depth of ditch deposits were excavated. The lower excavated fills consisted of banded gravels and silty loams, probably representing gradual silting of the ditch. There was a distinct horizon above these, either marking a period of stability and

lack of silting, or possibly a re-cutting of the ditch. A dump of building rubble, consisting of stone fragments with some pieces of Roman roof tile was deposited in the ditch at this time. This may mark the disuse and deliberate demolition of part of the villa structure to the north. This dumping was followed by a final period of silting of the ditch. The presence of charcoal deposits within the lower fills of the ditch indicates that there is a high potential for obtaining a series of radio-carbon dates and other archaeo-environmental information from these deposits.

The earliest deposits seen in trench A consisted of a series of pebble and clay floors or surfaces, and a possible post-pad. These features were associated with a small quantity of Black-Burnished Ware and Severn Valley Ware pottery. These features and deposits were sealed by a thin (c.10cms thick) layer of loam with lenses of sooty soil, and then by spreads of rubble of small to medium-sized stone fragments and a quantity of Roman ceramic and stone roof tiles. The tiles were fragmentary and appeared to have been disturbed by agricultural activity, which was not surprising given that the lay at a depth of c.20cms below the ground surface. These features and deposits probably relate to a structure that formed part of the Roman villa complex. A rectangular structure was suggested by the geophysical survey to lie here, and the shovel-pit testing also produced a concentration of Roman brick and ceramic roof tile in this area. Again the presence of charcoal-bearing deposits within the stratigraphic sequences here indicates a high potential for of radio-carbon dating and other archaeo-environmental analysis.

The excavations have demonstrated that in Laundry Meadow there are well-preserved but in some cases fragile archaeological features and deposits associated with both the cropmark farmstead enclosure and the Roman villa. Moreover, these deposits lie very close to the present ground surface, at a depth of as little as 20cms (in contrast to the c.40cms depth seen in the evaluation of the western arm of the enclosure ditch in 2004). As such, these archaeological deposits are potentially vulnerable to erosion by cultivation.

The location of the cropmark farmstead enclosure has been confirmed by the geophysical survey and its western and southern arms also by trial excavations. The relationship of the villa to the enclosure ditch is still unclear, though. Whilst the trial excavations have shown that the middle and upper fills of the ditch were a repository for destruction debris from the villa building, neither the origins of the enclosure nor the hierarchical development of the enclosure and villa have yet been determined. Artefactual and ecofactual remains within the ditch fills are likely provide further evidence on this issue.

The precise location, layout and distribution of the archaeological resource within the study area relating to the villa have not been fully defined, and it will require significant further investigations to achieve this aim. The desk-based assessment of archives held at Shropshire Archives and by the Acton family has suggested that the Roman building excavated by Frances Stackhouse Acton in 1817 and 1844 probably lies in the eastern side of Laundry Meadow. A sketch plan in her manuscript account of the 1844 excavations apparently shows the structure she recorded lying to the east or northeast of the remains located by the geophysical survey, shovel-pit testing, and trial excavation. Frances Stackhouse Acton's record also shows that the structure she recorded also extended both to the east and to north (though the current trial excavations indicated that it did not extend east into the next field, Clover Bank). Altogether this suggests that the Roman remains in Laundry Meadow are more extensive than has previously been thought.

The geophysical magnetic and resistivity surveys have identified a number of anomalies in Laundry Meadow which might relate to either the villa or to the farmstead enclosure (or both). These features, and others which may not have been apparent to the geophysical survey, would need to be tested by means of further trial excavation.

A programme of further investigative fieldwork would provide answers to some of the outstanding issues and an updated research design for the site will be produced in the light of the current investigations.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum
ASD Above Site Datum
DoE Department of the Environment
OS Ordnance Survey
SA Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury
SMR County Sites and Monuments Record, Shirehall, Shrewsbury
TC&SVFC Transactions of the Caradoc & Severn V
TSAHS Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society
TSAS Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer would like to thank Mr and Mrs T Acton and Mr and Mrs E Jones for providing access to the site at Acton Scott Farm. Thanks also the staff of the Shropshire County Museum Service at the Acton Scott Historic Working Farm for their assistance with the logistics during the fieldwork. Thanks also to Tony Hanna and Ian Davies, archaeologists, Sara Downs and Phil Cawood, assistant archaeologists, and Jan Lloyd, finds assistant, for their work on site, and to all the members of the Acton Scott Heritage Project group for their support for the project and enthusiastic participation in the fieldwork on the villa and enclosure site; and to ArchaeoPhysica Ltd who carried out the geophysical survey on behalf of the project. Finally, and most of all, thanks to Phil Scoggins, Project Officer for the Acton Scott Heritage Project for making it all happen. The project has been funded by the “Your Heritage” fund of the Heritage Lottery Fund and Shropshire County Council, with additional contributions from the Friends of Shropshire Archives and the Shropshire Hills AONB.

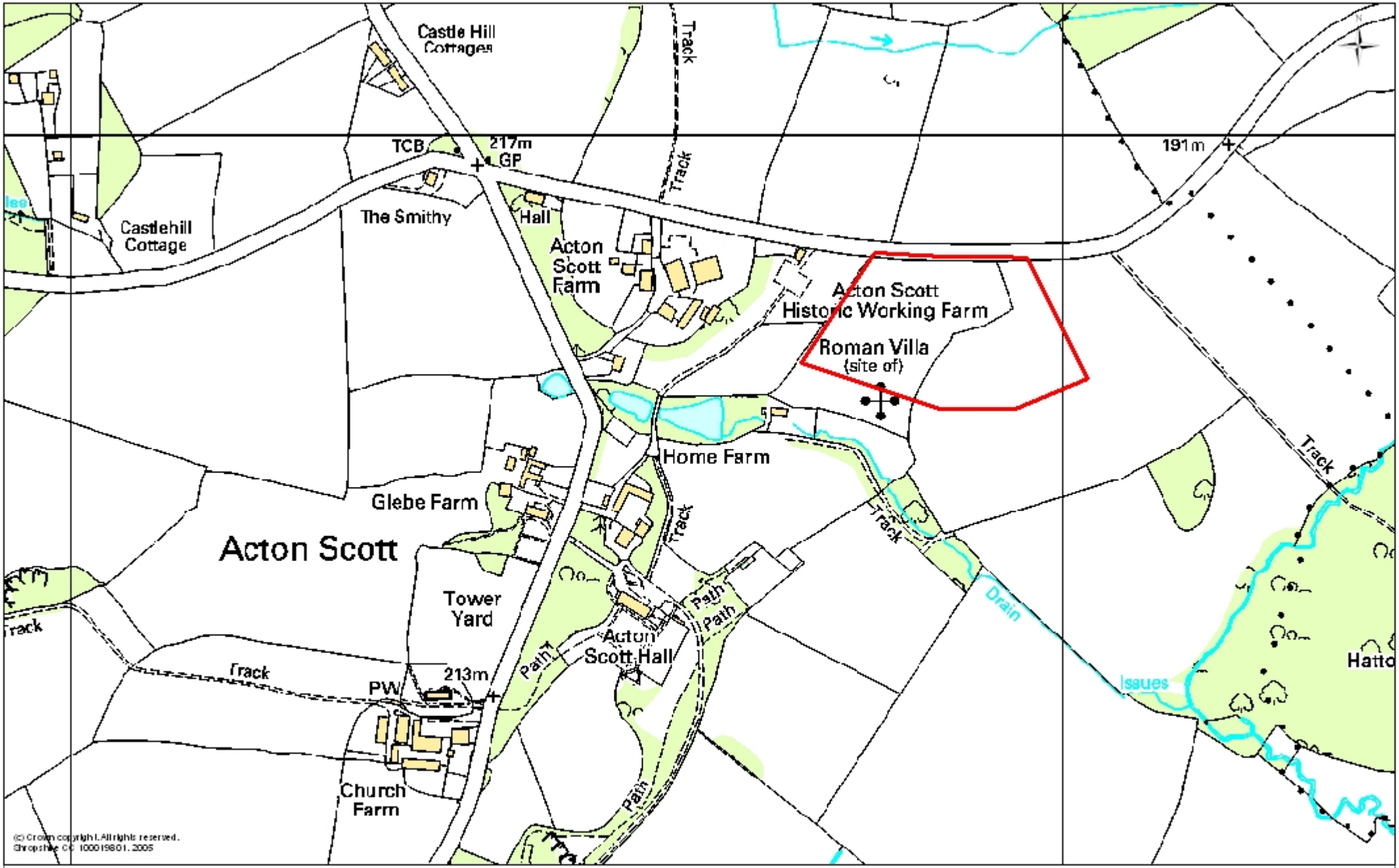

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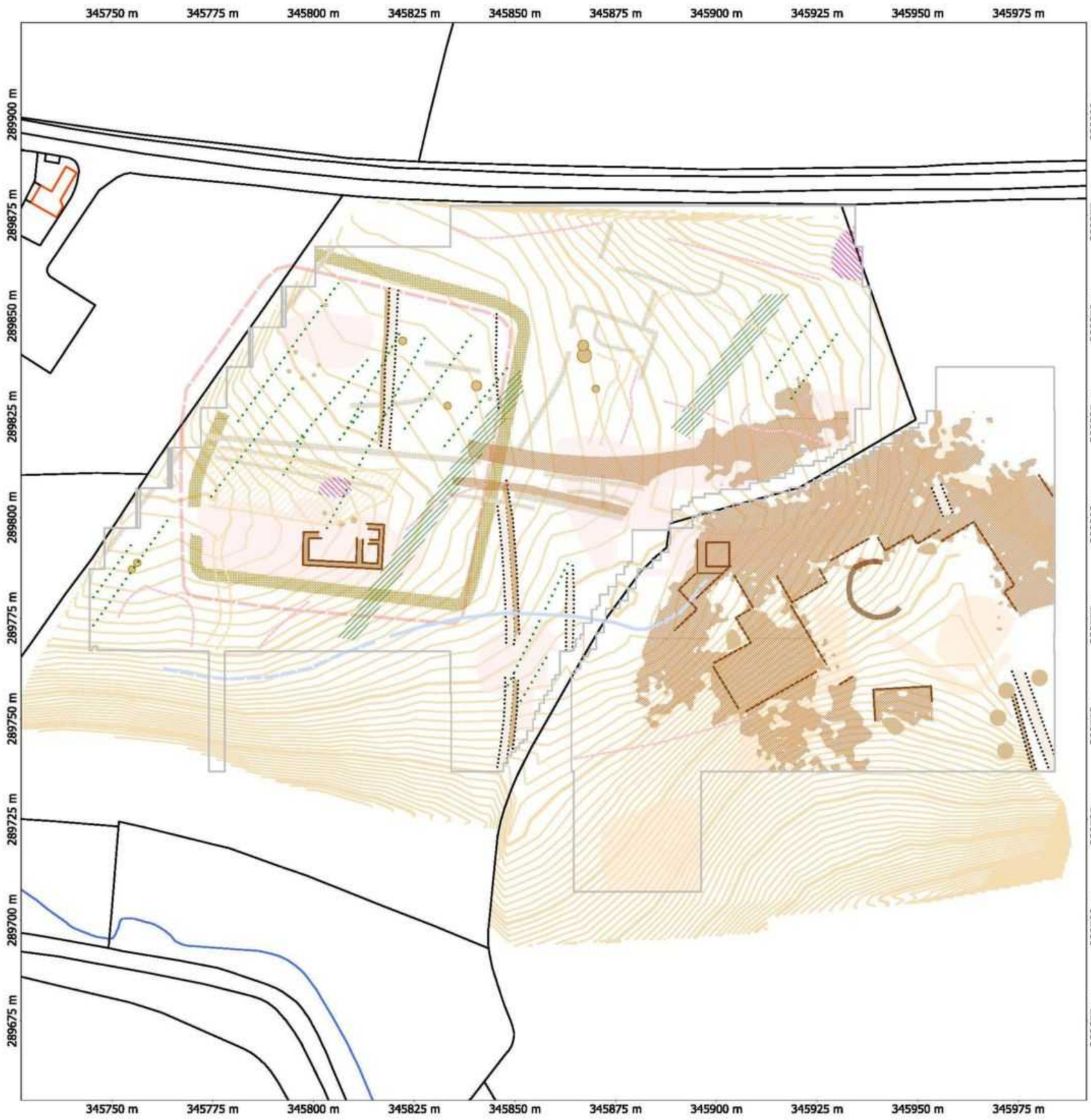
Figure 1: The Study Area

Archaeology Service
Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury, SY1 2AQ
Scale: 1:5,000



Survey
Maximum extent
Magnetic
Unidentified
Areas of debris
Pit fill
Disturbed / fill material
Disturbed extent
Magnetic ground
Cropmark enclosure ditch
Electrical resistance
Areas of disturbance
Unidentified
Aquaduct (imaged)
Aquaduct (conjectured)
Cultivation (headlands?)
Cultivation (furrows)
Field Boundary (bank)
Spread (stony) banks
Masonry
Masonry faces
Implied structure
Rubble(?) spreads / floors
Resistive structure (courtyard)
Field boundary (ditch)
Pit fill (non-magnetic)
Other
Ditch fill (generic)
Cropmark

Figure 2

ArchaeoPhysica Ltd

working on behalf of

Shropshire
County Council

and

The Acton Scott
Heritage Project

Acton Scott
Craven Arms

ACT071

DWG 02

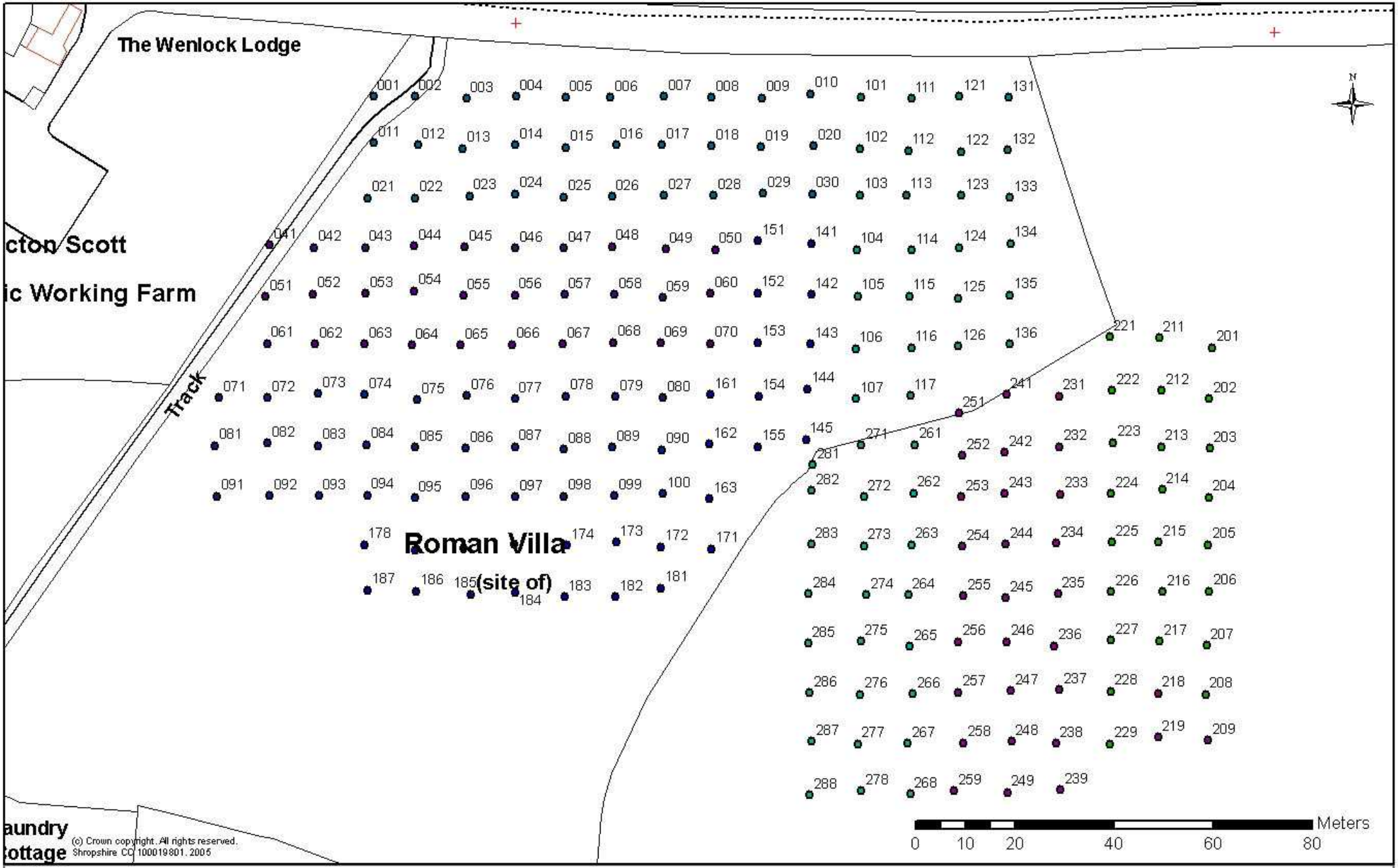
Summary Interpretation

Contours illustrate general landform with thick lines at 1.0m vertical interval.

Orthographic
Centre X: 345859.65 m
Centre Y: 289789.11 m

Scale: 1:1000 @ A3
Spatial Units: Meter

File: Primary.map from ATLANTIS 26/3/2008



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Acton Scott Heritage Project

Figure 3 Location of Shovel-pit Testing pits

Archaeology Service

Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury, SY1 2AQ

Scale: 1:1,000

Shropshire County Council

Figure 4:Shovel-Pit Testing Finds (Roman)

Archaeology Service
Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates,
Shrewsbury, SY1 2AQ
Scale: 1:1,000

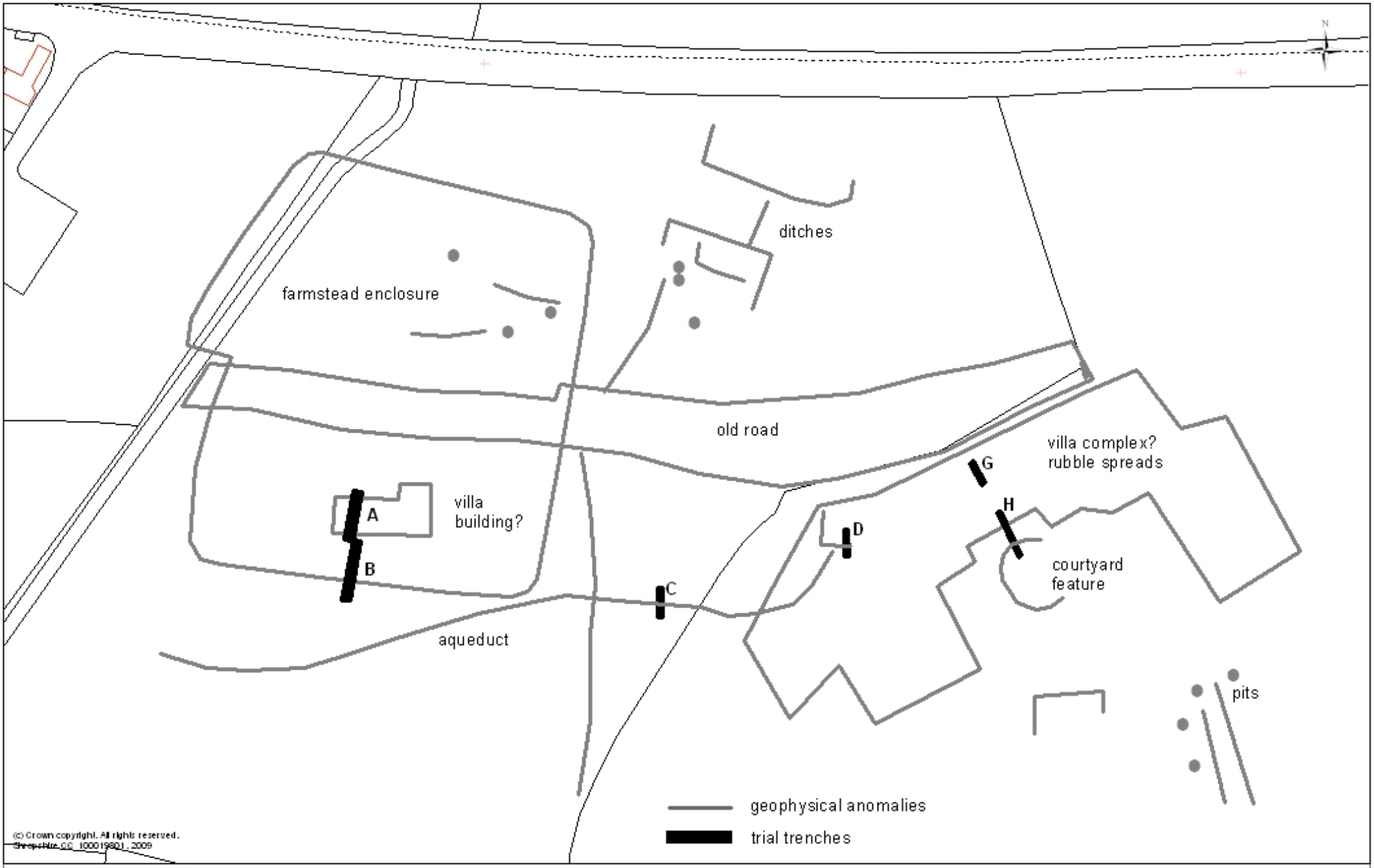

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Figure 5: Trial trench locations

Archaeology Service
Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates,
Shrewsbury, SY1 2AQ
Scale: 1:1,000

(i)

(ii)

0 2 metres

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Figure 6: Trench A plan views (i) showing rubble spreads (ii) showing surfaces; scale: 1:50

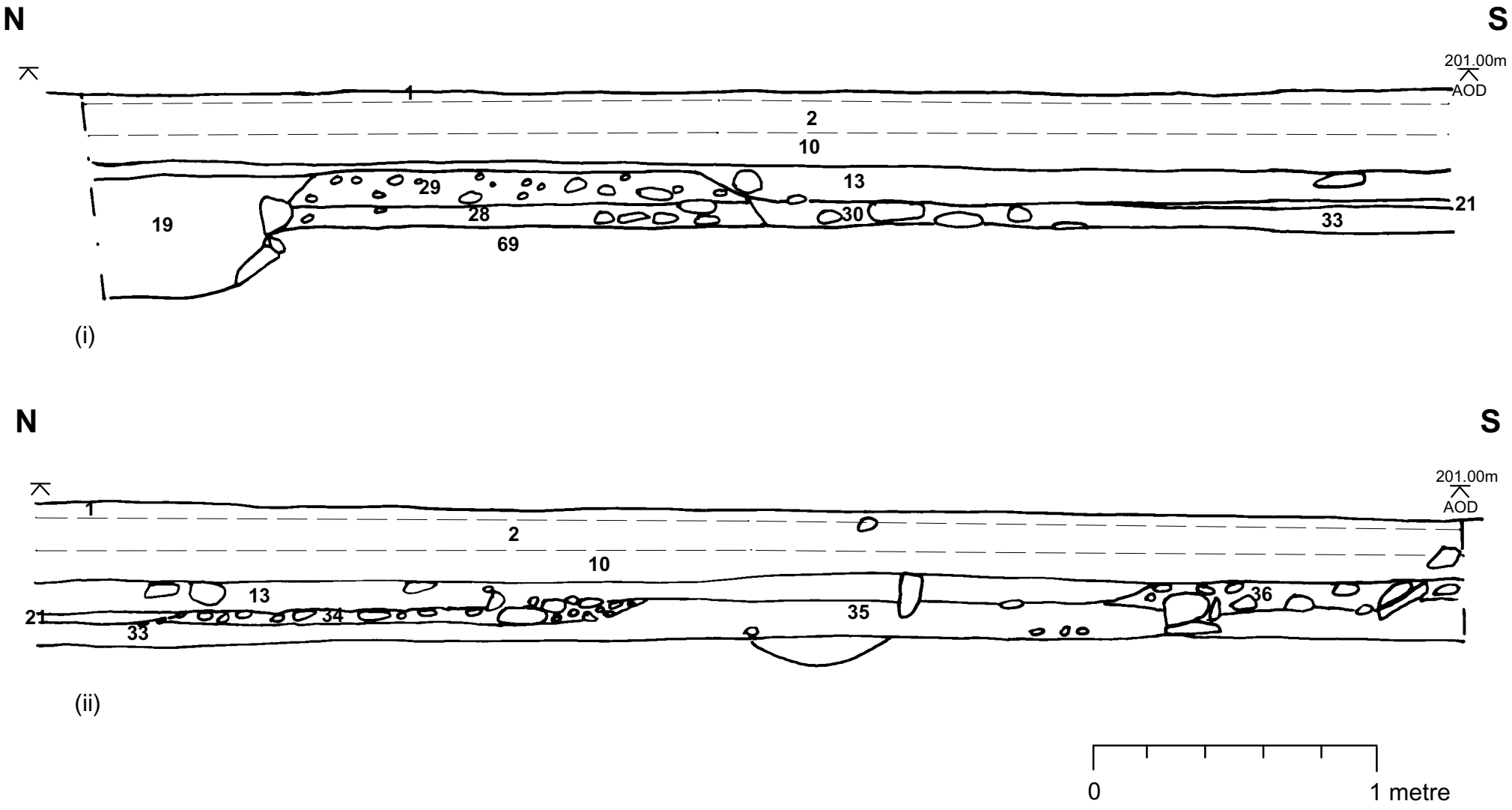

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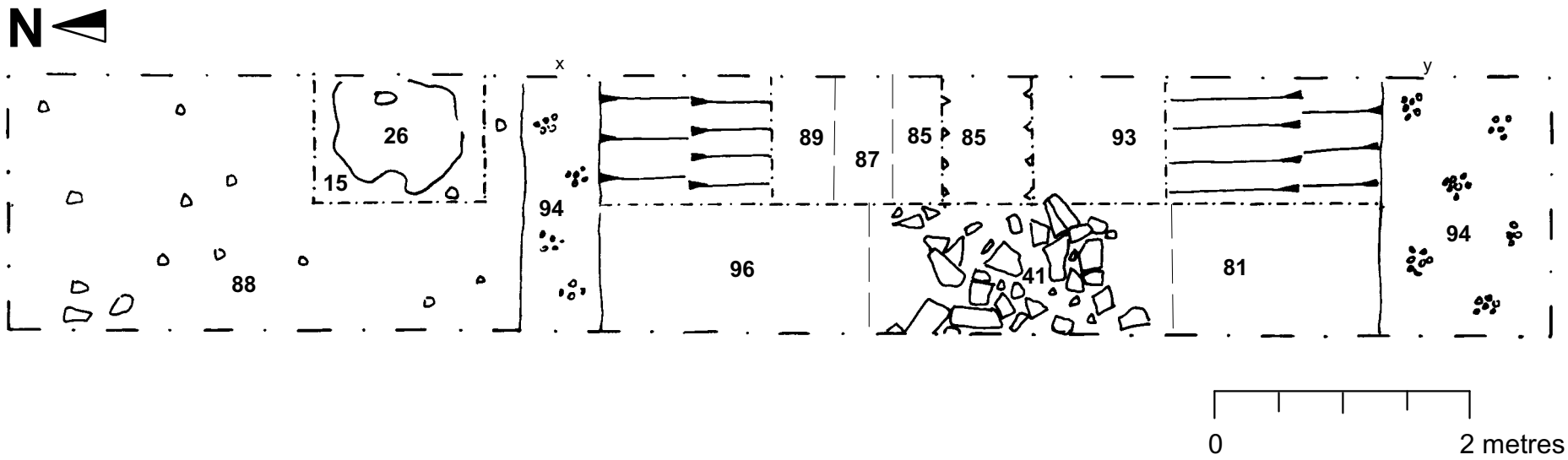
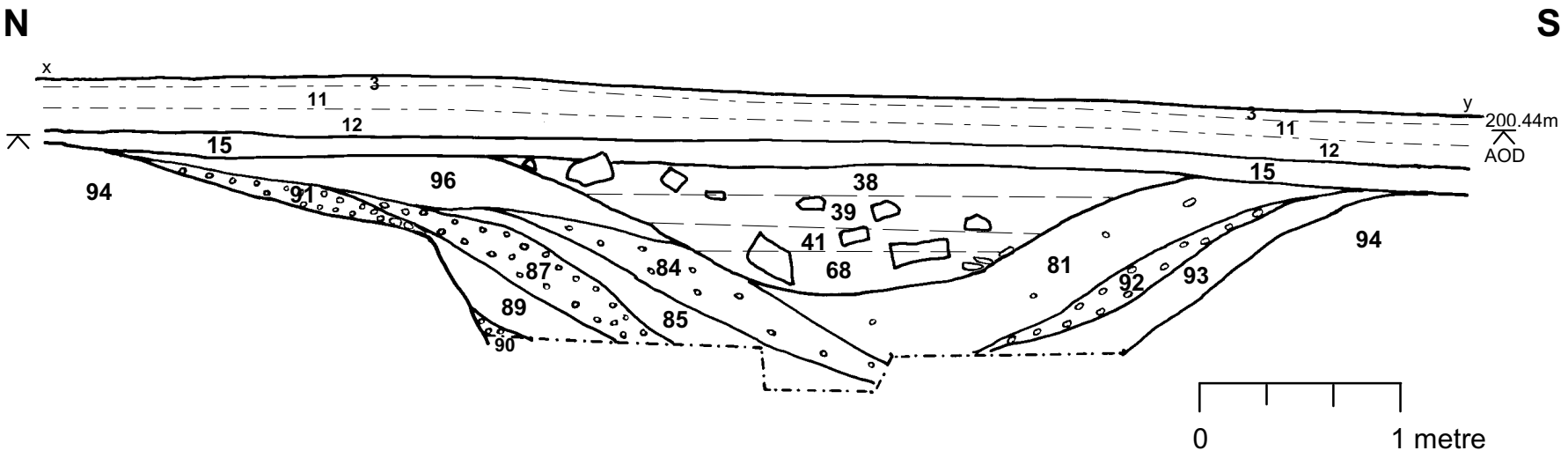
Figure 7: Trench A west-facing section along the trench (i) northern end, (ii) southern end; scale: 1:20



(i)



(ii)

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Figure 8: Trench B (i) plan view; scale: 1:50; (ii) west-facing section; scale 1:33

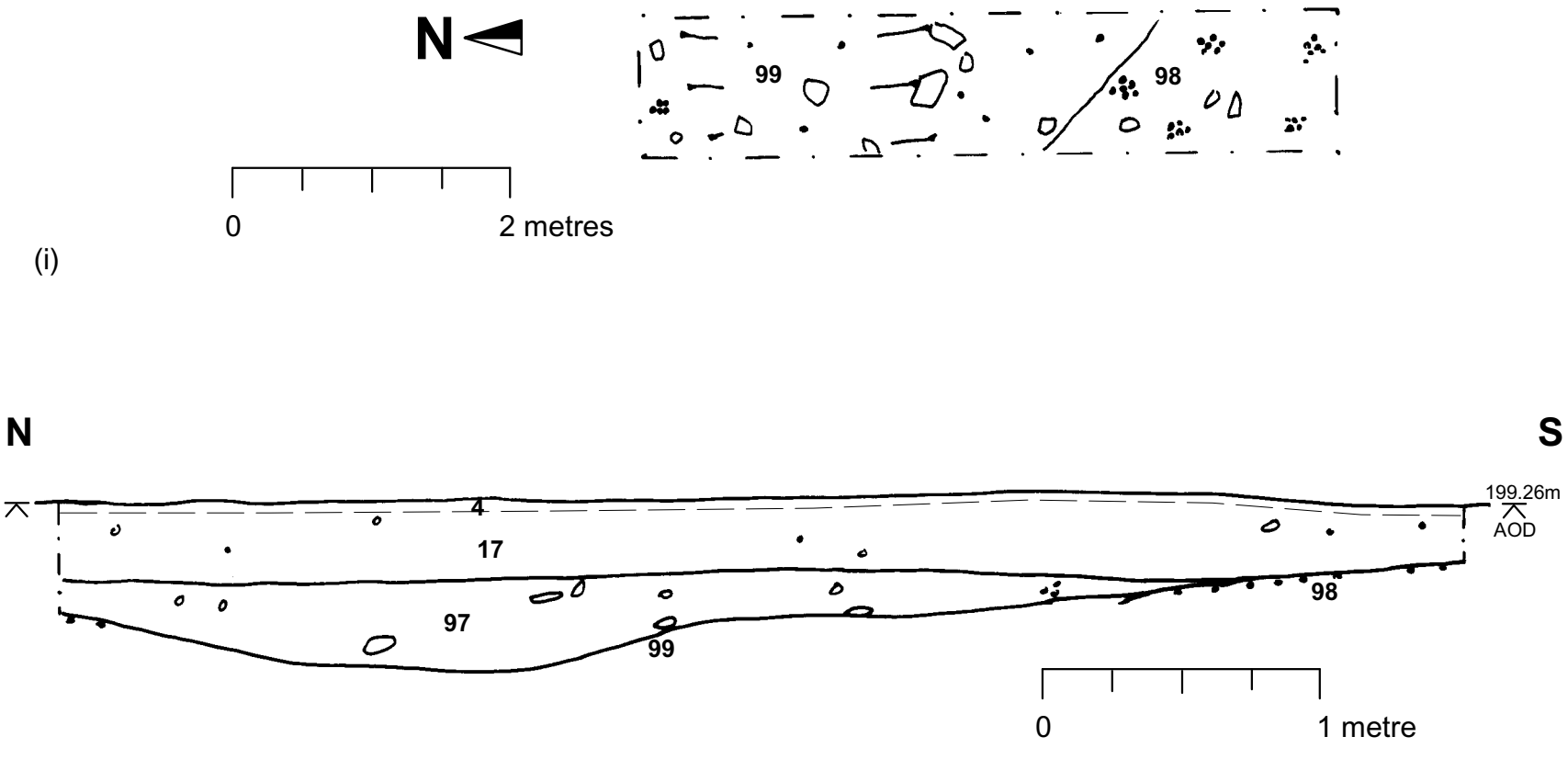

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Figure 9: Trench C, (i) plan view; scale: 1:50; (ii) west-facing section; scale 1:25

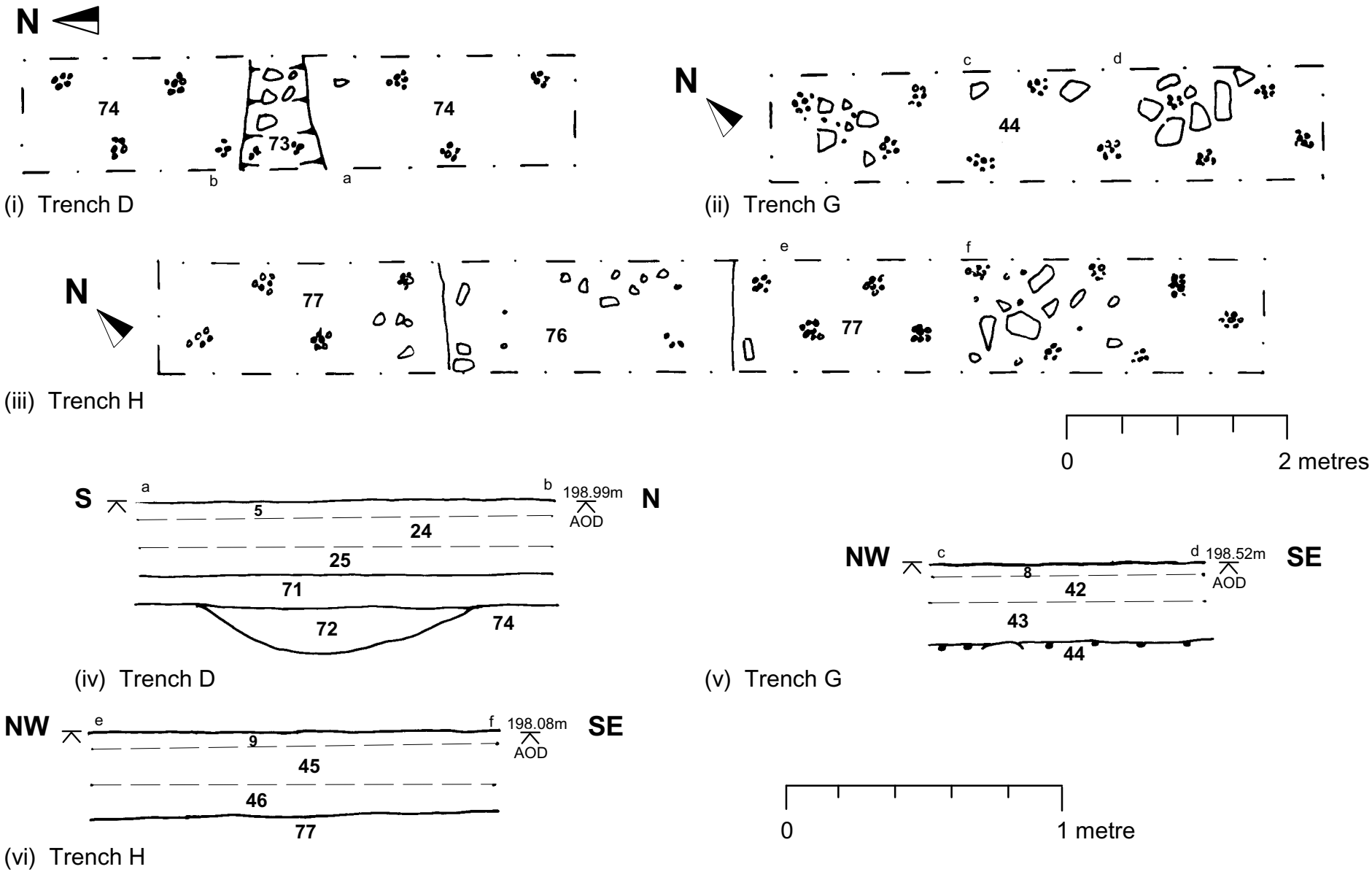

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Figure 10: Trenches D, G & H, plan views (i, ii, iii), scale: 1:50; and southwest-facing sections (iv, v, vi), scale 1:20

Photo 1: Trench A, the Roman structure, rubble spread, looking N

Photo 2: Trench A, the Roman structure, floor surfaces and post-pad, looking SW

Photo 3: Trench B, the enclosure ditch, looking NE

Photo 4: Trench C, looking S

Photo 5: Trench D, looking N

Photo 6: Trench G, looking NW

Photo 7: Trench H, looking SE