

LAND OFF WEST DRIVE, CHELTENHAM,  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

C.A.T JOB: 0659  
C.A.T REPORT: 97474

JUNE 1997

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## **GLOSSARY**

### **ARCHAEOLOGY**

For the purposes of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains, from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### **IRON AGE**

The first period in which iron was the predominant metal. In Britain it is dated between *c*700 BC to the Roman conquest in AD 43.

### **NATURAL**

Defined in archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site, eg. Lower Lias clay, river terrace gravels etc.

### **NGR**

National Grid Reference given from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### **OD**

Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above mean sea level.

### **ROMANO-BRITISH**

The period from the Roman invasion of Britain of AD 43 to a date generally agreed to be AD 410, by which time there had been a fusion of indigenous late Iron Age traditions with Roman culture.

### **SAXON**

Taken here as the period from the end of the Roman era *c.* AD410 to the Norman conquest in AD 1066.

### **SMR**

Sites and Monument Register.

## **SUMMARY**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 *Introduction***

1.1.1 In May 1997 Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT) was commissioned by Gloucestershire County Council Local Education Authority to undertake an archaeological evaluation at West Drive, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 9520 2330). (Fig.1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in compliance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation' issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). Mr C. Parry of Gloucestershire County Council Planning Department made a monitoring visit on May 21<sup>st</sup> 1997.

### **1.2 *The Study Area***

1.2.1 The study area lies to the north-east Cheltenham town centre, and to the rear of nineteenth century housing stock fronting the A435 Evesham Road (Fig. 2). The development area is currently occupied by grass playing fields and is bound to the east by West Drive and to the south by Wellesley Road and to the north and west by recreational parkland.

1.2.2 The study area lies within an eroded remnant of Cheltenham sand (BGS 1:50,000 Solid and Drift geology map 217), which comprise quartrose sand with occasional Jurassic pebble debris (Green, 1992). Topographically the study area consists of generally flat ground.

### **1.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background***

- 1.3.1 Evidence of pre-Regency archaeology within the area now covered by Cheltenham is poorly recorded.
- 1.3.2 No direct evidence of prehistoric or Romano-British settlement has been recorded within the town, excepting the Bronze Age site at Sandy Lane, Charlton Kings, although stray finds including flint artefacts and Romano-British coins have been found.
- 1.3.3 Fragments of Romano-British pottery, iron slag, and a bronze pin (Glos SMR 9741) were recovered from 103 Evesham Road, 60m north-east of the study area, in 1985 (Rawes 1986).
- 1.3.4 Documentary evidence indicates that a religious house, possibly a monastery, existed in Cheltenham by the early ninth century. The parish church of St Mary was founded in 1011 AD (Saville 1975).
- 1.3.5 Cheltenham is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and by 1226 was holding a weekly market. The medieval settlement appears to have been a linear development focussed upon the High Street (ibid.).
- 1.3.6 By the beginning of the eighteenth century the exploitation of the spa waters within the town had begun, and during the early nineteenth century the town grew from an estimated population of 3000 in 1801 to over 20,000 in 1826.
- 1.3.7 The study area itself has not been previously developed. The area is shown as fields as late as the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887, with a north-south aligned relict field boundary running through the area. Ditches associated with the relict boundary were found in Trenches 2 and 4.

#### **1.4 *Archaeological Specification and Methods***

- 1.4.1 A brief for the evaluation was prepared by GCC (GCC, 1997) and a project design to evaluate the study area by trial trenching was prepared by CAT and approved by Mr Charles Parry, Gloucestershire County Council.
- 1.4.2 A rapid desk-based assessment of readily accessible archaeological, historical and cartographic records material was undertaken prior to the commencement of field work. The main sources of information accessed consisted of the GCC SMR, and Gloucestershire County Record Office.
- 1.4.3 The objective of the evaluation was to ascertain the nature, date, extent, quality and complexity of the surviving archaeological deposits in order that an informed decision on their importance could be made. This information would form the basis of any proposals for appropriate mitigation measures prior to development.
- 1.4.4 Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were sampled by hand in accordance with *CAT Field Recording Manual*.
- 1.4.5 All artefacts recovered were catalogued and analysed in accordance with *CAT Field Recording Manual*. Particular emphasis was given to potentially datable artefacts such as pottery. A full written, drawn and photographic record was kept during the programme of works.
- 1.4.6 The finds and site archive will, subject to agreement with the legal landowner, be deposited with Cheltenham Museum.



## **2. EVALUATION RESULTS**

### **2.1 *General***

2.1.1 A total of five trenches, each 35m in length, were excavated at the locations indicated on Fig. 3. The natural Cheltenham sand substrate was revealed throughout the study area between 54.3m OD and 54.98m OD.

2.1.2 Descriptions of all features recorded within the evaluation trenches are contained within Appendix 1. Brief descriptions of all significant features are presented within this section.

### **2.2 *Trench 1 (Fig. 3)***

2.2.1 Trench 1 was orientated north-south. The natural sand substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.4m below the existing ground surface.

2.2.2 A linear ditch [100], orientated approximately NE-SW was noted at the southern extent of the trench. The ditch measured 2.3m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.2m. It contained grey-brown silty clay fill (101) from which fragments of clay tobacco pipe were retrieved.

### **2.3 *Trench 2 (Fig. 3)***

2.3.1 Trench 2 was orientated east-west. The natural sand substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.6m below the existing ground surface.

2.3.2 A linear ditch [218] (Fig. 4, section 2) was noted 3m from the western end of the trench. The ditch was orientated NE-SW, measured 1m in width and was

fully excavated to a depth of 0.23m. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were retrieved from fill (219).

2.3.3 A north-south orientated ditch [216] was revealed 12m from the western extent of the trench. The ditch measured 3.4m in width, but was not excavated. One sherd of Severn Valley ware, broadly dated from the mid first to third centuries was retrieved from the surface of fill (217).

2.3.4 Ditch [210] was revealed 1m east of [216] (Fig. 4, section 1). It was orientated north-south, measured 1.1m in width, and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.56m. It contained two fills, orange-grey primary fill (225) and secondary fill (211), from which no artefactual evidence was retrieved.

2.3.5 Ditch [212] was revealed 1m east of [210]. It was orientated NE-SW, and measured 3m in width and remained unexcavated

2.3.6 Ditches [201] and [208] were orientated north-south, they measured 2.6m and 1.9m in width respectively, but were not excavated.

2.3.7 At the eastern extent of the trench, two intercutting ditches were revealed, although the similarity in fills precluded the establishment of any physical relationship between the features. Ditch [220] (Fig. 4, section 3) was orientated NE-SW, measured 1.1m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.22m. One sherd of Severn Valley ware was retrieved from fill (221). Ditch [222] was orientated NW-SE, measured 1.2m in width, and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.25m. One sherd of first to second century pottery was retrieved from fill (223).

2.3.8 Ditch [203] was revealed 5m from the eastern extent of the trench, and was visible as an earthwork throughout the study area. It was orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 2m in width. Post-medieval brick and ceramics were evident throughout fill (204). This ditch can be related to the relict field boundary shown on the 1887 OS map.

## **2.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)**

- 2.4.1 Trench 3 was orientated north-south. The natural sand substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.58m below the existing ground surface.
- 2.4.2 Excavation of a trial sondage at the southern extent of the trench revealed a sequence of intercutting ENE-WSW orientated ditches. Ditch [307] measured 1.1m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.24m. Two sherds of second to third century pottery were retrieved from fill (304). Immediately to the north of [307], ditch [308] was revealed. It measured 1.6m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Two sherds of second to third century pottery were retrieved from fill (305). Ditch [309] measured 1.1m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.32m. Twelve sherds of second to third century pottery were retrieved from fill (306).
- 2.4.3 Subcircular pit [311] was revealed 12m from the southern extent of the trench. It measured at least 1.5m in diameter, but was not excavated. Two sherds of second to third century pottery were retrieved from the surface of fill (310).
- 2.4.4 Subcircular pit [315] was revealed 11m from the northern extent of the trench. Two sherd of second to third century pottery were retrieved from the surface of fill (314).
- 2.4.5 At the northern extent of the trench ditch [316] was revealed. It was orientated NE-SW, measured 1.2m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.34m. One sherd of second to third century pottery was retrieved from fill (318). The ditch was recut by [320], which measured 0.6m in width and 0.07m in depth. No artefactual material was retrieved from fill (317).

## **2.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 3)**

- 2.5.1 Trench 4 was orientated east-west, 40m south of, and parallel to Trench 2. The natural substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.74m below the existing ground surface.
- 2.5.2 The eastern extent of Trench 2 contained converging fills, which due to the constraints imposed by the limited evaluation sampling were difficult to interpret. Excavation of a trial sondage along the southern baulk of the trench revealed at least two ditches, [401] and [408], and an undetermined deposit (404).
- 2.5.3 Ditch [401] was orientated north-south, measured 2.3m in width, and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.85m. It contained orange-grey primary fill (403), and a grey-brown secondary fill (402), from which seven sherds of Romano-British pottery were retrieved. The ditch had been recut by ditch [406], which measured at least 1.3m in width, and 0.4m in depth. No artefactual material was retrieved from orange-grey fill (407).
- 2.5.4 Ditch [401]/[406] had been cut along its eastern edge by a similarly orientated ditch [408]. Ditch [408] measured 2.1m in width, but remained unexcavated.
- 2.5.5 Deposit (404) extended over 6m from the eastern extent of the trench, and sealed ditch [408] and the natural sands to an average depth of 0.3m. An assemblage of third to fourth century pottery, and three fragments of ceramic roof tile were retrieved from throughout the deposit. One sherd of hand made, limestone tempered pottery remains undiagnostic, but may be either residual Iron Age, or Saxon in date.
- 2.5.6 Further recognisable but uninvestigated archaeological features were revealed at the western extent of the trench, and comprised largely of linear ditches which aligned with ditches within Trench 2.

## **2.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 3)**

- 2.6.1 Trench 5 was orientated north-south. The natural substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.44m below the existing ground surface.
- 2.6.2 A large area of fill, extending 17m from the northern extent of the trench was revealed. Excavation of a series of trial sondages through the deposit revealed a number of linear ditches.
- 2.6.3 At the northern extent of the trench, three ditches were revealed. Ditch [515] was orientated approximately north-south, it measured at least 0.5m in width and 0.8m in depth. It contained a fine grey silt fill (514) and had been truncated by ditches [517] and [519].
- 2.6.4 Ditches [517] and [519] were orientated approximately east-west. The ditches measured at least 0.7m and 0.9m in width respectively, and were fully excavated to a depth of 0.6m. A primary fill consisting of a fine grey silt was evident within both ditch profiles and was overlain by a homogenous mottled silty sand. No relationship between the ditches could be established due to the similarity in fills. No artefactual material was retrieved from either feature
- 2.6.5 The southern edge of ditch [507] was revealed 17m from the northern extent of the trench. Excavation across the presumed alignment of the ditch revealed a broad, at least 2.4m, and shallow, 0.28m, profile, orientated north-east to south-west. It contained an orange-brown fill (507) from which 11 sherds of first to third century pottery were retrieved.
- 2.6.6 Ditch [502] was revealed at the southern extent of the trench. It was orientated north-east to south-west, measured 1.9m in width and was fully excavated to a depth of 0.25m. It contained orange-brown fill (501) from which 4 sherds of first to third century pottery were retrieved.

- 2.6.7 Three subcircular pits, [503], [505] and [509], were noted within the trench but remained unexcavated

### **3.ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

#### **3.1 *Date and Interpretation of Archaeological Deposits.***

- 3.1.1 The evaluation indicates that Romano-British deposits, comprising linear ditches and small pits survive throughout the study area. Broad comparisons may be sought between the archaeological resource of the development area and two recently excavated Romano-British sites at Bishop's Cleeve, 4km north of the study area (Barber & Walker forthcoming, Langton and Enright in prep). There similar evidence of agriculture and industry was found on an outcrop of Cheltenham sand spreading over a considerable area. More generally the evidence recovered from the study area adds to the growing body of evidence for Romano-British rural settlement in the Severn Vale. In the past it was considered that the Vale was much less densely settled than or example the Upper Thames Valley. As a result of recent work at Bishop's Cleeve and Tewkesbury we can now appreciate that this was more a reflection of the difficulty of locating sites in the Vale than of their absence.
- 3.1.2 The density of archaeological deposits revealed within the limited confines of the evaluation trenching prohibits detailed interpretation, although the large number of ditches is suggestive of an agrarian landscape. The ditches may provisionally be interpreted as stock enclosures and/or field boundaries rather than drainage ditches given the light sandy nature of the soils.
- 3.1.3 At least two separate phases of field systems may be defined, particularly within Trenches 2 and 4 where enclosure ditches were noted orientated north to south and north-east to south-west. However, defining the chronology of the development of the field enclosures remains problematic due to difficulties in interpreting any physical relationships between features and as a result of the broad date range (second to third century) of the pottery retrieved from the

ditches. Artefactual material retrieved from deposit (404), which sealed ditch [408] suggests the land boundaries were redundant by late third to early fourth century.

3.1.4 Iron slag was recovered from enclosure ditches[305], [309], and [401], and may be representative of contemporary iron working within the general vicinity of the study area.

3.1.5 No evidence of domestic structures was revealed within the study area. However, the intensity of the agricultural landscape, the general unabraded nature of the pottery, and the fragments of roof tile suggest the close proximity of domestic occupation, although it is uncertain whether this lay within, or adjacent to, the study area.

### **3.2 *Survival and Extent of Archaeological Deposits***

3.2.1 The evaluation has established the presence of extensive Romano-British deposits within the study area. The deposits are more intensive within the eastern and central core of the study area, with no archaeological deposits, excepting a post-medieval ditch, revealed within Trench 1 close to the western boundary of the site. Such findings, coupled with the stray finds previously recorded in 1985 from 104 Evesham Road (SMR 9741), suggests the main focus of Romano-British activity, and possibly of associated occupation extends eastwards from within the study area towards the Evesham Road. The settlement would have occupied a well drained, gently sloping site, with a ready supply of water from the Wyman's Brook.

3.2.2 Throughout the study area the archaeological deposits were sealed by a eighteenth to nineteenth century soil horizon (002), and survive at an average depth of 0.6m below the existing ground surface. Consequently the archaeological resource has suffered only limited truncation.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Cotswold Archaeological Trust would like to thank Mr Charles Parry and (Gloucestershire County Council) and Mr G. Albrow (Gloucestershire County Council) for their assistance during the course of this project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Cliff Bateman, Sarah Gardiner, Julie Martin, and Nick Turner. Cliff Bateman wrote the report and the illustrations were drawn by Rick Morton.

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## **APPENDIX 1**

### Trench Descriptions

Note: Cut features are designated by square brackets thus; [000], all other deposits/layers are in round brackets; (111). Unless otherwise specified all features contained similar orange-grey sandy fills. Heights are based on the spot height at the junction of West Drive and Central Cross Drive, which was taken to be 56.3m OD.

#### Trench 1

The natural sand substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.4m below the existing ground surface at 54.86m OD

Ditch [100]: orientated NE-SW, measured 2.3 m in width and 0.2m in depth. Contains fill (101). Finds: fragments of clay tobacco pipe.

#### Trench 2

The natural sand substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.6m below the existing ground surface at 55.3m OD.

Ditch [218]: orientated NE-SW, measured 1m in width and 0.23m in depth. Contains fill (219). Finds: 2 sherds of Romano-British pottery.

Ditch [216]: orientated N-S, measured 3.4m in width, but was not excavated. Contains fill (217). Finds: 1 sherd of Severn Valley ware,

Ditch [210]: orientated N-S, measured 1.1m in width, and 0.56m in depth. Contains two fills, orange-grey primary fill (225) and secondary fill (211). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [416]

Ditch [212]: orientated NE-SW, measured 3m in width and remained unexcavated. Contains fill (213). No finds. Equivalent to ditches [412]/[414].

Ditch [201]: orientated N-S, measured 2.6m in width, not excavated within this trench. Contains fill (202). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [401].

Ditch [208]: orientated N-S, measured 1.9m in width, not excavated within this trench. Contains fill (209). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [408].

Ditch [220]: orientated NE-SW, measured 1.1m in width and 0.22m in depth. Contains fill (221). Finds: 1 sherd of Severn Valley ware.

Ditch [222] was orientated NW-SE, measured 1.2m in width, and 0.25m in depth. Finds: 1 sherd of first to second century pottery.

Ditch [203]: orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 2m in width. Contains fill (204). Finds: post-medieval brick and ceramics. Equivalent to ditch [426].

#### Trench 3

The natural sand substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.58m below the existing ground surface at 54.98m OD.

Ditch [307]: orientated ENE-WSW, measured 1.1m in width and 0.24m in depth. Contains fill (304). Finds: 2 sherds Severn Valley ware.

Ditch [308]: orientated ENE-WSW, measured 1.6m in width and 0.3m in depth. Contains fill (305). Finds: 2 sherds of second to third century pottery.

Ditch [309]: orientated ENE-WSW, measured 1.1m in width and 0.32m in depth. Contains fill (306). Finds: 12 sherds of second to third century pottery.

Subcircular pit [311]. At least 1.5m in diameter, remained unexcavated. Contains fill (310). Finds: 2 sherds of second to third century pottery.

Subcircular pit [315]. At least 2.3m in diameter, remained unexcavated. Contains fill (314). Finds: 2 sherds of second to third century pottery.

Ditch [316]: orientated NE-SW, measured 1.2m in width and 0.34m in depth. Contains fill (318). Finds: 1 sherd Severn Valley ware

Ditch [320]: recut within [316], measured 0.6m in width and 0.07m in depth. Contains fill (317). No finds.

#### Trench 4

The natural substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.74m below the existing ground surface at 54.75m OD.

Ditch [401]: orientated N-S, measured 2.3m in width, and 0.85m in depth. Contains orange-grey primary fill (403), and a grey-brown secondary fill (402). Finds: 7 sherds of Romano-British pottery. Equivalent to ditch [201].

Ditch [406]: recut within [401], measured at least 1.3m in width, and 0.4m in depth. Contains fill (407). No finds.

Ditch [408]: orientated N-S, measured 2.1m in width, but remained unexcavated. Contains fill (430). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [208].

Ditch [410]: orientated N-S, measured 0.7m in width, remained unexcavated.. Contains fill (411). No finds.

Ditch [412]: orientated NE-SW, measured 1.4m in width, remained unexcavated. Contains fill (413). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [212].

Ditch [414]: orientated NE-SW, measured 2.2m in width, remained unexcavated. Contains fill (415). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [212].

Ditch [416]: orientated N-S, measured 1m in width, remained unexcavated. Contains fill (417). No finds. Equivalent to ditch [210].

Ditch [418]: orientated E-W, measured at least 1.2m in width, remained unexcavated. Contains fill (419). No finds.

Deposit (404) extended over 6m from the eastern extent of the trench, and sealed ditch [408] and the natural sands to an average depth of 0.3m. Finds: pottery, dated to the third to fourth century A.D, and three fragments of ceramic roof tile. Equivalent to (405) and 422)

Ditch [426]: orientated NNE-SSW, and measured 2m in width. Contains fill (427). Finds: post-medieval brick and ceramics. Equivalent to ditch [203].

## Trench 5

The natural substrate was revealed at a depth of 0.44m below the existing ground surface at 55.47m OD..

Ditch [515]: orientated N-S, measured at least 0.5m in width and 0.8m in depth. Contains fine grey silt fill (514). No finds.

Ditch [517]: orientated E-W, measured at least 0.7m in width and 0.6m in depth. Contains fine grey silt primary fill (516) and mottled grey-brown secondary fill (512). No finds.

Ditch [518]: orientated E-W, measured at least 0.9m in width and 0.6m in depth. Contains fine grey silt primary fill (519) and mottled grey-brown secondary fill (511). No finds.

Ditch [507]: orientated NE-SW, measured at least 2.4m in width, and 0.28m in depth. Contains fill (507). Finds: 11 sherds of first to third century pottery.

Ditch [502]: orientated NE-SW, measured 1.9m in width and 0.25m in depth. Contains fill (501). Finds: 4 sherds of first to third century pottery.

Subcircular pit [503]: at least 2.3m in diameter, not excavated. Contains fill (504). No finds.

Subcircular pit [505]: at least 2.3m in diameter, not excavated. Contains fill (505). No finds

Subcircular pit [509]: at least 1.8m in diameter, not excavated. Contains fill (510). No finds

## APPENDIX 2:

### POTTERY ASSESSMENT

115 sherds weighing 2101g were recovered from Dunalley School. The pottery is predominantly Roman in date (104 sherds), although post-medieval material was recovered from Trench 3 contexts 002 and 310. Sandy sherds were recovered from contexts 404/422 in Trench 4. Ceramic roof tile was also recovered from context 404/422.

The majority of the Roman material consists of Severn Valley ware, although sherds of samian, Black Burnished ware, greyware, coarsewares and one possible Oxfordshire whiteware sherd were also recovered. Severn Valley ware was in production in the region from the mid first to third centuries. A flat-rimmed BB1 bowl sherd was recovered from context 314. Tyers (1996) suggests that the flat-rimmed bowl was developed by c. AD 120. A mortaria rim sherd from context 404/422 may be one of the later Oxfordshire whiteware types, which suggests a date in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or possibly 4<sup>th</sup> century. Thus a date in the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries seems likely for the assemblage as a whole.

Among the Severn Valley ware sherds are a number of bases and rims. The vessel forms represented include storage jars, tankards and bowls. One jar rim from 404 has a partial handle attached just below the rim. Other sherds of interest include a decorated BB1 body sherd (404), a greyware lid (501) and from context 404/422 a colander body sherd and a decorated greyware sherd. The material generally in fair to good condition, although some abrasion is also apparent.

### Catalogue

SVW – Severn Valley ware  
BB1 – Black-burnished ware

#### Unstrat - 1 SVW body sherd

002 - 1 base and wall of bowl (complete profile) with internal brown glaze  
2 glazed body sherds

1 redware sherd

217 - 1 SVW base sherd

219 - 2 grog-tempered body sherds

221 - 1 SVW body sherd

223 - 1 BB1 rim sherd

301 - 1 grog-tempered body sherd, abraded

302 - 1 SVW storage jar rim sherd  
1 SVW storage jar neck and shoulder sherd  
2 SVW body sherds

303 - 4 SVW body sherds, 1 reduced and abraded  
1 decorated samian body sherd, abraded

304 - 2 SVW body sherds

305 - 1 samian (Dr 27) body sherd  
1 grog-tempered body sherd, abraded

- 306** - 1 samian base sherd, abraded  
1 greyware body sherd  
1 SVW beaded rim from a bowl or tankard  
1 SVW base sherd  
8 SVW body sherds
- 310** - 1 upright SVW ?tankard rim  
1 SVW body sherd
- 314** - 1 SVW body sherd  
1 flat rim from a BB1 bowl
- 318** - 1 SVW body sherd
- 402** - 1 SVW base sherd  
1 BB1 shoulder sherd  
1 grog-tempered rim sherd  
4 coarseware body sherds ?Malvernian
- 404/422** - 1 SVW tankard base sherd  
1 SVW everted bowl rim with a partial handle  
1 SVW everted rim, fabric in grey reduced colour  
1 SVW upright ?bowl rim  
7 SVW body sherds, 1 with a burnt exterior  
1 grog-tempered body sherd with external slip  
3 vesiculated sherds  
2 everted, sandy rims,  
3 sandy body sherds
- 1 ?Oxford white ware flanged bowl  
2 SVW body sherds  
1 BB1 rim sherd  
4 BB1 body sherds, 1 with lattice decoration on the exterior  
1 greyware body sherd
- 2 everted SVW rims, 1 from a bowl and 1 with 2 furrows on the neck  
7 SVW body sherds  
1 SVW colander sherd  
1 mortaria rim, ?Oxfordshire whiteware  
1 abraded greyware body sherd with 2 rows or decoration on the exterior  
1 ?BB1 upright rim sherd, surfaces abraded, especially the exterior  
1 coarseware storage jar rim and 3 body sherds  
1 sandy ware body sherd, ?Medieval
- 501** - 1 SVW base sherd, abraded  
1 SVW flattened rim sherd, abraded  
1 BB1 rim sherd, slightly abraded  
1 greyware lid
- 508** - 1 SVW jar rim sherd, slightly abraded  
SVW rim sherd, the sherd is split and only the exterior is present, there is a single furrow just below the rim  
5 SVW body sherds, some abraded  
2 joining sandy ware base sherds and 2 body sherds, abraded
- 510** - 1 SVW base sherd  
3 SVW body sherds, 2 abraded  
1 samian rim sherd, abraded  
1 greyware body sherd, abraded

## APPENDIX 3

## CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

CONTEXT	Tr.	Spot Date	Pottery	Building Material	Animal Bone	Other
Unstrat		2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	1 sherd (4g)			
002	3	Post-med	4 sherds (146g)			
217	2	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	1 sherd (34g)			
219	2	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	2 sherds (10g)	1 tile fragment (2g)	6 fragments (23g)	
221	2	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	1 sherd (7g)		1 fragment (21g)	
223	2	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	1 sherd (10g)			
301	3	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	1 sherd (6g)			
302	3	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	4 sherds (249g)			
303	3	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	5 sherds (99g)			
304	3	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	2 sherds (73g)			
305	3	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	2 sherds (72g)			1 iron ?chisel; 1 flint flake (10g)
306	3	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	13 sherds (293g)		4 fragments (91g)	2 slag fragments (33g)
310	3	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD Post-med	2 sherds (33g) 1 sherd (11g)			1 slag fragment (72g)
314	3	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	2 sherds (23g)			
318	3	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	1 sherd (2g)			
402	4	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	7 sherds (112g)	4 brick/tile fragments (21g)	9 fragments (30g)	4 slag fragments (10g)
403	4			1 tile fragment (37g)		1 stone fragment, poss worked (50g)
404	4	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD ?Medieval	15 sherds (169g) 5 sherds (22g)			
405	4	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	9 sherds (76g)		1 fragment (31g)	1 whetstone fragment (101g)
422	4	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD ?Medieval	14 sherds (350g) 1 sherd (22g)	3 tile fragments, inc 1 glazed (61g)		
501	5	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	4 sherds (170g)			
508	5	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	11 sherds (66g)		2 fragments (93g)	
510	5	2-3 <sup>rd</sup> AD	6 sherds (42g)		2 fragments (110g)	2 slag fragments (41g)

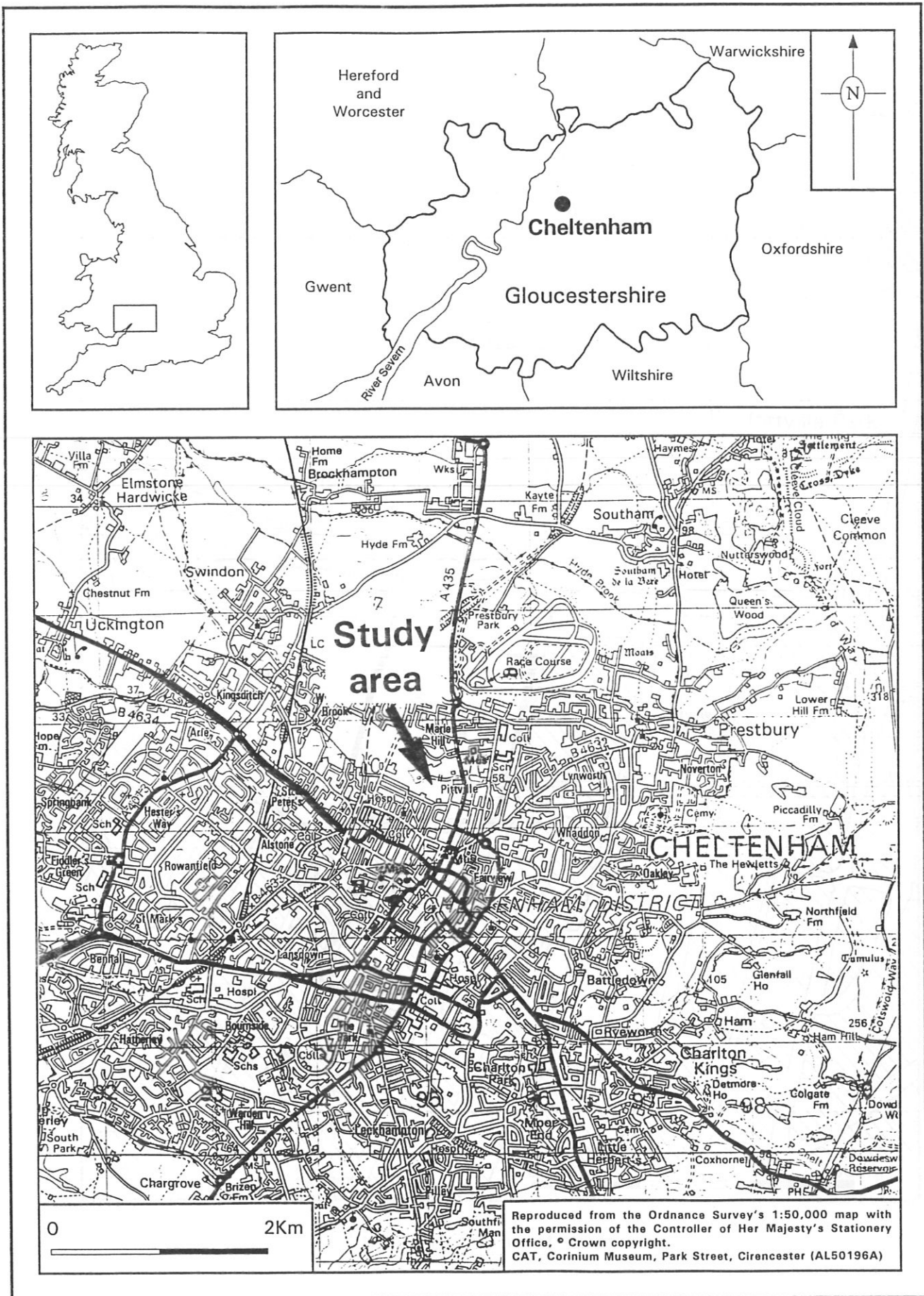


Fig. 1 Location plan

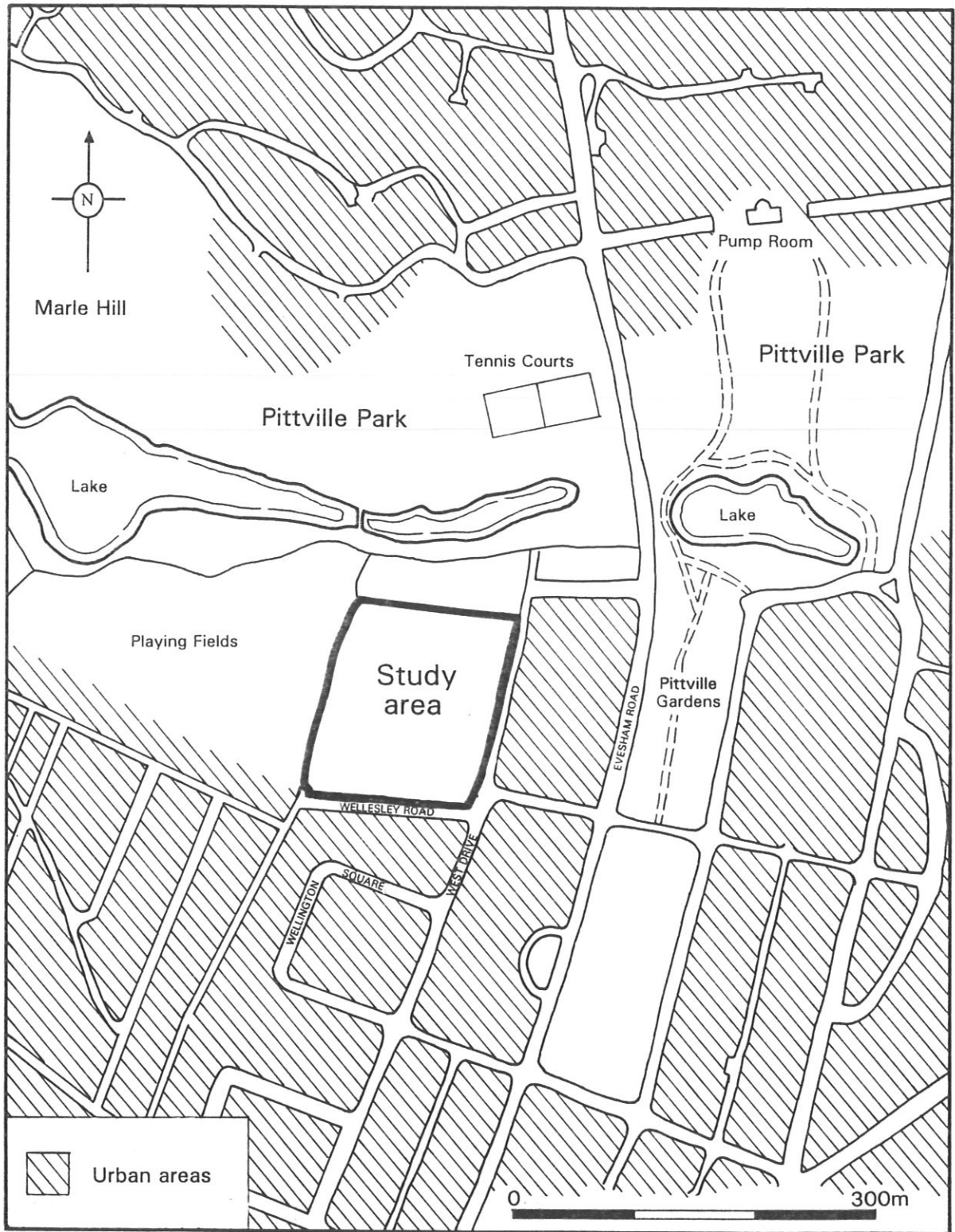


Fig. 2 Location of study area



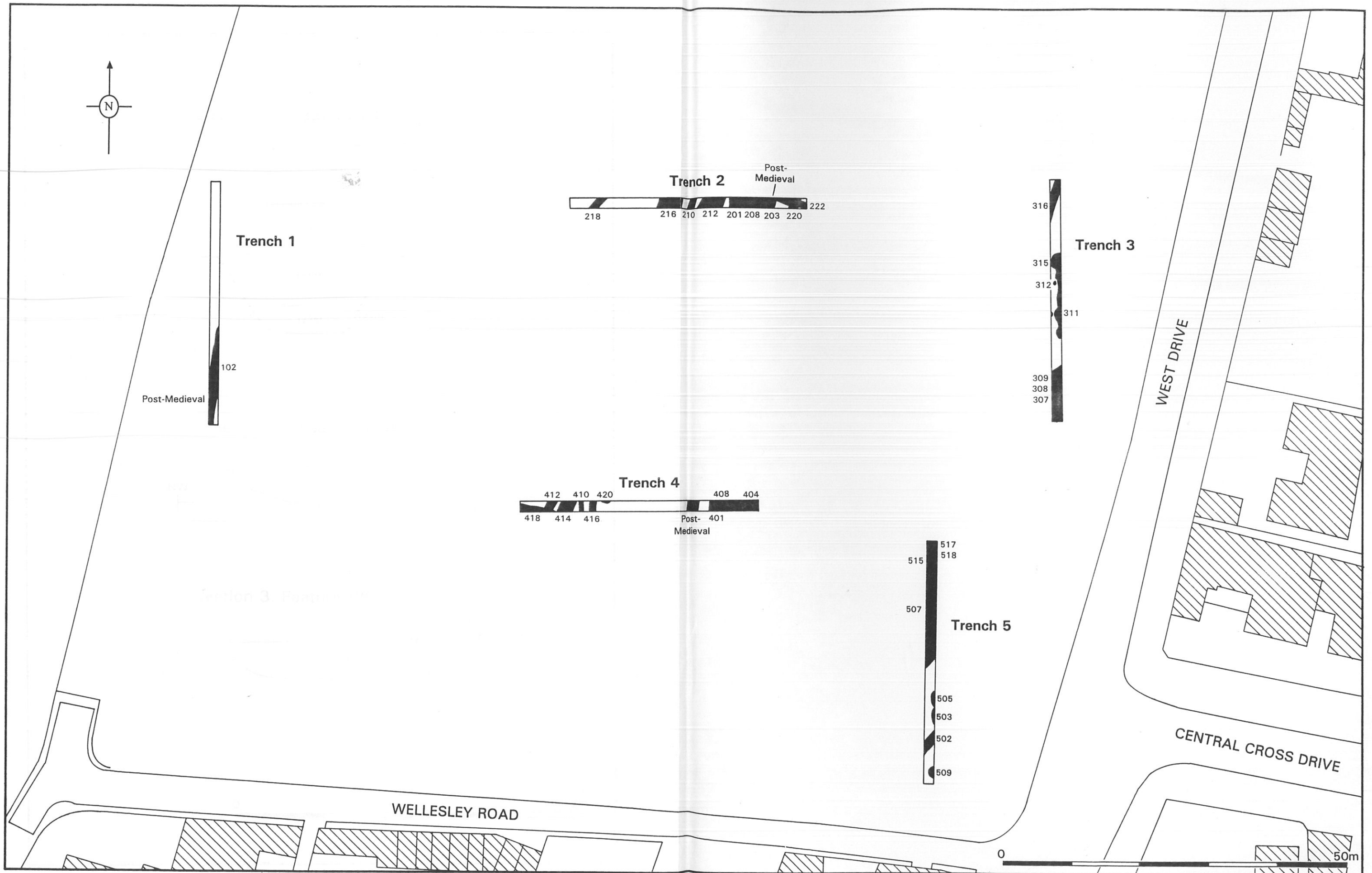
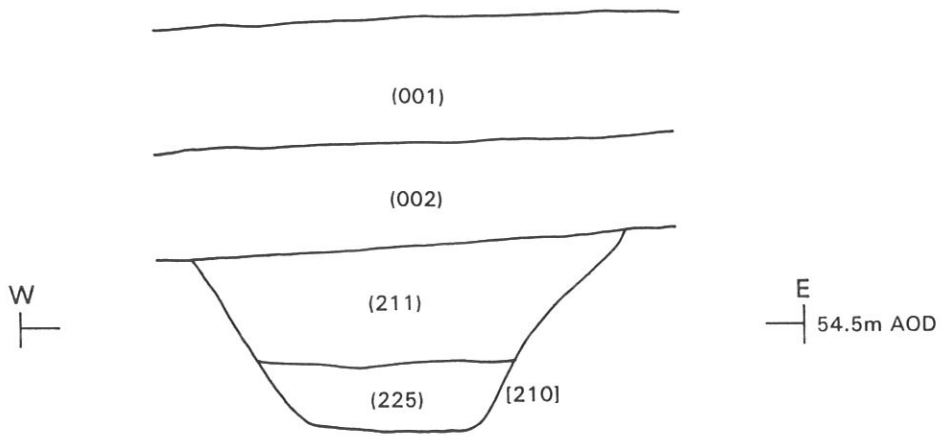
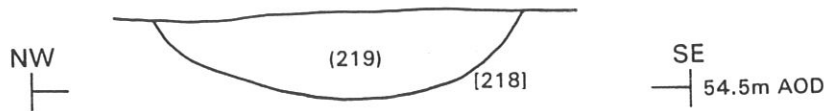


Fig. 3 Location of trenches and archaeological features

Section 1, Feature 210



Section 2, Feature 218



Section 3, Feature 220

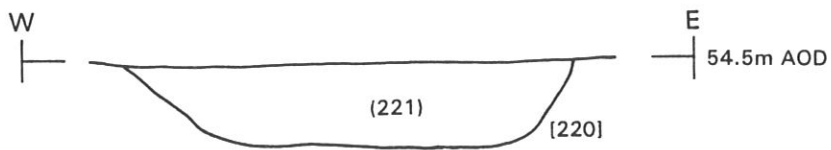


Fig. 4 Trench 2, sections