

**Archaeological investigations on the
Transco Honeybourne to Newbold Pacey
Gas Pipeline, 2000**

**Post-excavation assessment and publication
proposal**



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Fig. 1: View looking south-west along pipeline from Blue Lane road crossing

Summary

This report comprises an assessment of the archaeological investigations within Stratford-on-Avon District, Warwickshire along the Newbold Pacey to Honeybourne Transco gas pipeline and an updated project design with recommendations for further work required to publication.

As part of the Transco pipeline an easement was created within which topsoil stripping, digging of the pipe trench and extended areas for river and road crossing were carried out. Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group conducted archaeological evaluation and excavations along the line of the easement in the Dene Valley in the parish of Wellesbourne, Goldicote in Alderminster, Wimpstone and Long Marston between June and August 2000.

The phases of archaeological evaluation and excavation identified evidence of a wide-scale Iron Age settlement with pits containing three inhumations and evidence of a possible mortuary structure at Walton in the Dene Valley. A large quantity of fuel ash slag, possibly derived from a pyre or metalworking and a significant assemblage of Iron Age pottery was recovered during the excavations. A medieval settlement site with evidence of buildings and yard surfaces was recorded at Goldicote. A significant area of the settlement was investigated revealing the internal area of two buildings and a possible road and property boundaries. A Romano-British settlement site was located at Long Marston. Although several probable ditch and pit features were identified further excavation of this site was not possible.

Post excavation proposal

A post-excavation programme of further analysis and publication is proposed based on an updated project design to include the full analysis of two sites, Walton in the Dene Valley and Goldicote, commissioning of specialist reports on finds and environmental evidence for final publication. The final report will be offered to the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society for their transactions. The work is expected to take approximately 12 months to complete at a cost of £56,338. A research archive will be produced and deposited at Warwickshire Museum.

1. Introduction

1.1 Scope of project

1.1.1 This post-excavation assessment report concerns the archaeological investigations (Warwickshire Museum site code TC00) located along the Newbold Pacey to Honeybourne Natural Gas pipeline within Stratford-on-Avon District in Warwickshire and undertaken by Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group (Fig. 2). The now completed pipeline was installed by the contractors MAF Pipelines on behalf of Transco over a distance of 26.5 km in Worcestershire and Warwickshire. This included a total of 21 km within Warwickshire.

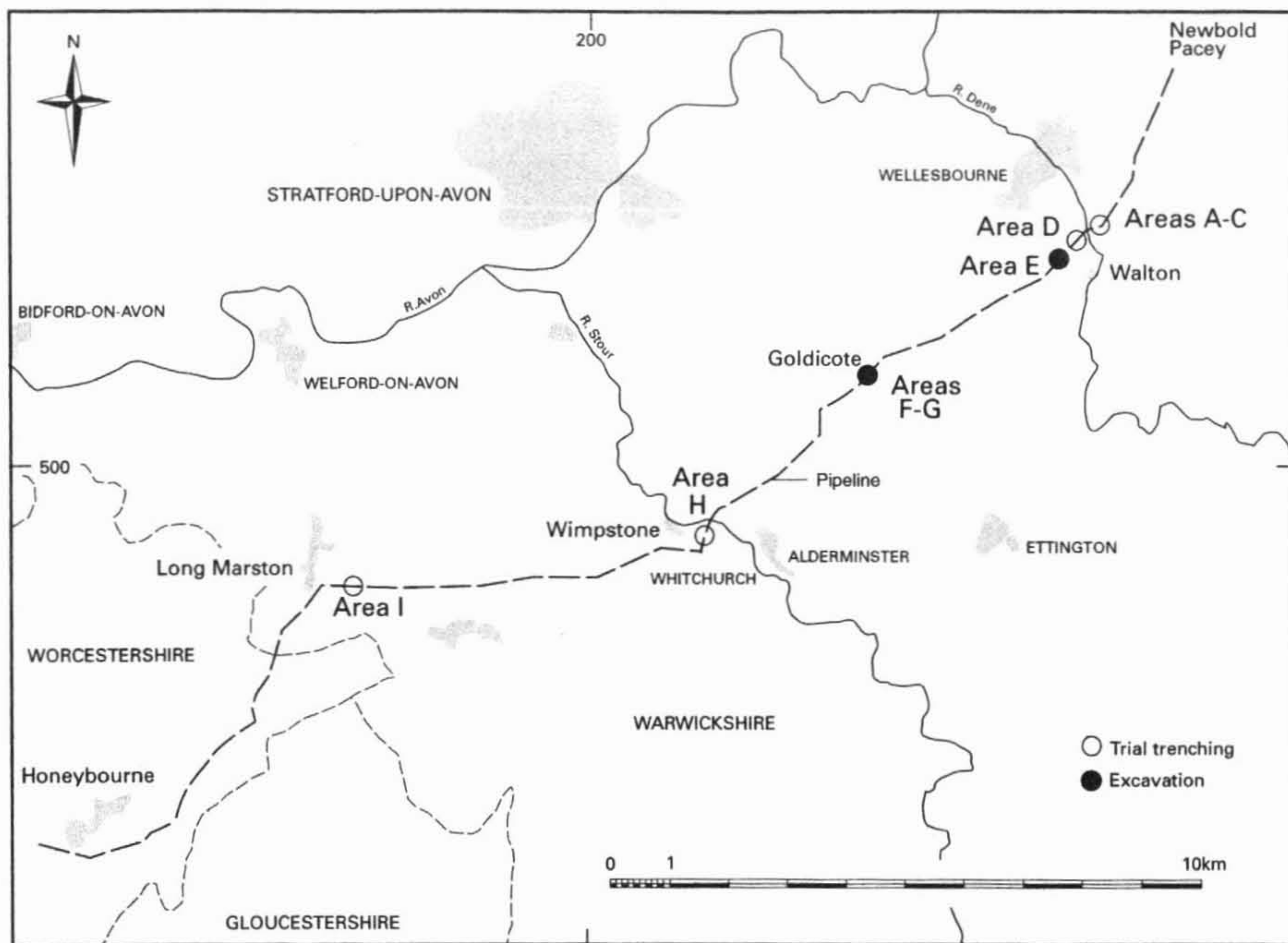


Fig. 2: Pipeline route and location of archaeological sites

1.1.2 The archaeological programme was commissioned by RSK Environment Limited on behalf of Transco. The results of fieldwork from separate archaeological sites are included in this assessment report. These sites are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 List of archaeological sites

Site Code	Site Name	Parish	Area	Grid Reference
TC00	Dene Valley	Wellesbourne	Area A-E	SP 285 538
TC00	Goldicote	Alderminster	Area F-G	SP 246 513
TC00	Wimpstone	Whitchurch	Area H	SP 220 487
TC00	Long Marston	Long Marston	Area I	SP 160 480

1.1.3 A watching brief was also conducted by archaeologists from RSK Environment Limited along the full extent of the pipeline route. This included observation of topsoil stripping across the width of the easement and the excavation of the pipe trench. An assessment of the geoarchaeology along the route and at the four archaeological sites was carried out by Terra Nova Limited (Terra Nova 2001a).

1.2 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

1.2.1 Archaeological fieldwork was necessitated as a result of the proposed construction of the Transco gas pipeline with its associated pipe trench, topsoil stripping and additional works for both river and road crossings. The route of the pipeline was proposed following the completion of an Environmental Assessment (RSK Environment 1999) and additional specialist consultations. The final route was agreed following final consultation and assessment.

1.2.2 As a result of the Environmental Statement a series of geophysical surveys were carried out in 1999 (GSB Prospection 1999). These surveys formed the initial archaeological field investigation along the proposed route. The surveys were intended to locate the extent and limits of the known archaeological sites likely to be affected by the proposed pipeline.

Table 2 Identified archaeological sites on the pipeline

Site	WA SMR Number	Description	NGR
Goldicote	1259	Deserted medieval village	SP 246513
	5180	Medieval Chapel	SP 246513
	5181	Medieval fishponds	SP 246513
	5182	Medieval moat	SP 246513
Dene Valley	1108	Undated burial	SP 286534
	4658	Linear cropmark	SP 283535
	4886	Romano-British settlement	SP 28755420
Wimpstone	3869	Undated Cropmark enclosure	SP 222489
	6023	Findspot flint	SP 222489

1.2.3 As the determined finalised route would affect both known archaeological sites and potential archaeological remains, archaeological evaluations were carried out by Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Projects Group ahead of the commencement of work at three sites in Warwickshire (Dene Valley, Goldicote and Wimpstone) during July and August 2000. The fieldwork tasks were defined in the Newbold Pacey to Honeybourne Archaeological Management Plan (Transco 2000).

1.2.4 Following the completion of the evaluative phases further archaeological excavation was conducted in relation to the two principal sites at Goldicote and Walton in the Dene valley. Investigations along the line of the pipe trench and associated working areas were carried out following topsoil stripping in August 2000 and ahead of the completion of the pipe trench works. A previously unknown site was identified at Long Marston but further fieldwork was not possible.

1.3 Organisation of the Report

1.3.1 This report sets out the results of the fieldwork, assesses the potential for further analysis and proposes an updated project design for a programme of analysis leading to the production of a published report and the preparation of a research archive. The original research aims of this project were developed as a result of the geophysical surveys and evaluation fieldwork and set out in section 2. An Environmental Statement was produced in relation to the line of the pipeline and this included a gazetteer of archaeological sites and the likely impact upon known and potential remains.

1.3.2 Section 3 and 4 summaries the results of excavation and post-excavation work carried out to date and its provisional conclusions. Section 5 and 6 discuss how further work on the data can meet the project's research aims. The proposed analysis and publication report are discussed in sections 10, 11 and 12.

2. Original Research Aims

2.1 The broad aims of the project were to record any significant archaeological remains or finds which would be damaged or disturbed along the pipeline easement during the construction of the pipeline. The initial archaeological investigations were therefore designed to assess the state of preservation, extent, nature and significance of the archaeology at each of the sites. Any identified sites resulting from the watching brief would also be subject to similar evaluation and investigation, as appropriate.

2.2 The individual sites each had a series of broad research aims established at the outset or during the evaluation phase. These reflected the broad aims of the project and were necessarily refined during the course of fieldwork including the excavation phase.

2.3 The Dene Valley

2.3.1 Identify nature and location of archaeological features present in relation to identified geophysical anomalies?

2.3.2 Identify the extent, nature and state of preservation of Iron Age occupation evidence and archaeological deposits within the easement.

2.3.3 What are the dates and length of the phases of occupation and activity at the Dene Valley?

2.3.4 How does the dates and nature of the activity compare with other similar Iron Age sites in the region?

2.3.5 Can features identified in the evaluation be located in adjacent areas by geophysical survey?

2.3.6 Is there evidence for earlier activity (Neolithic or Bronze Age) or later (possible Roman or Saxon) occupation on the site?

2.4 Goldicote

2.4.1 Identify the extent, nature and state of preservation of the medieval settlement of Goldicote surviving within the pipeline easement.

2.4.2 Do the geophysical results provide an accurate assessment of the principal extent of the settlement affected?

2.4.3 Can features identified in the geophysical survey be located in the evaluation and what is the nature of these features?

2.4.4 What are the dates and length of the phases of occupation and activity at Goldicote?

2.4.5 How does the dates and nature of the settlement compare with other DMV sites in the region?

2.4.6 Is there evidence for earlier (Roman or prehistoric) or later (possible Saxon) activity or occupation on the site?

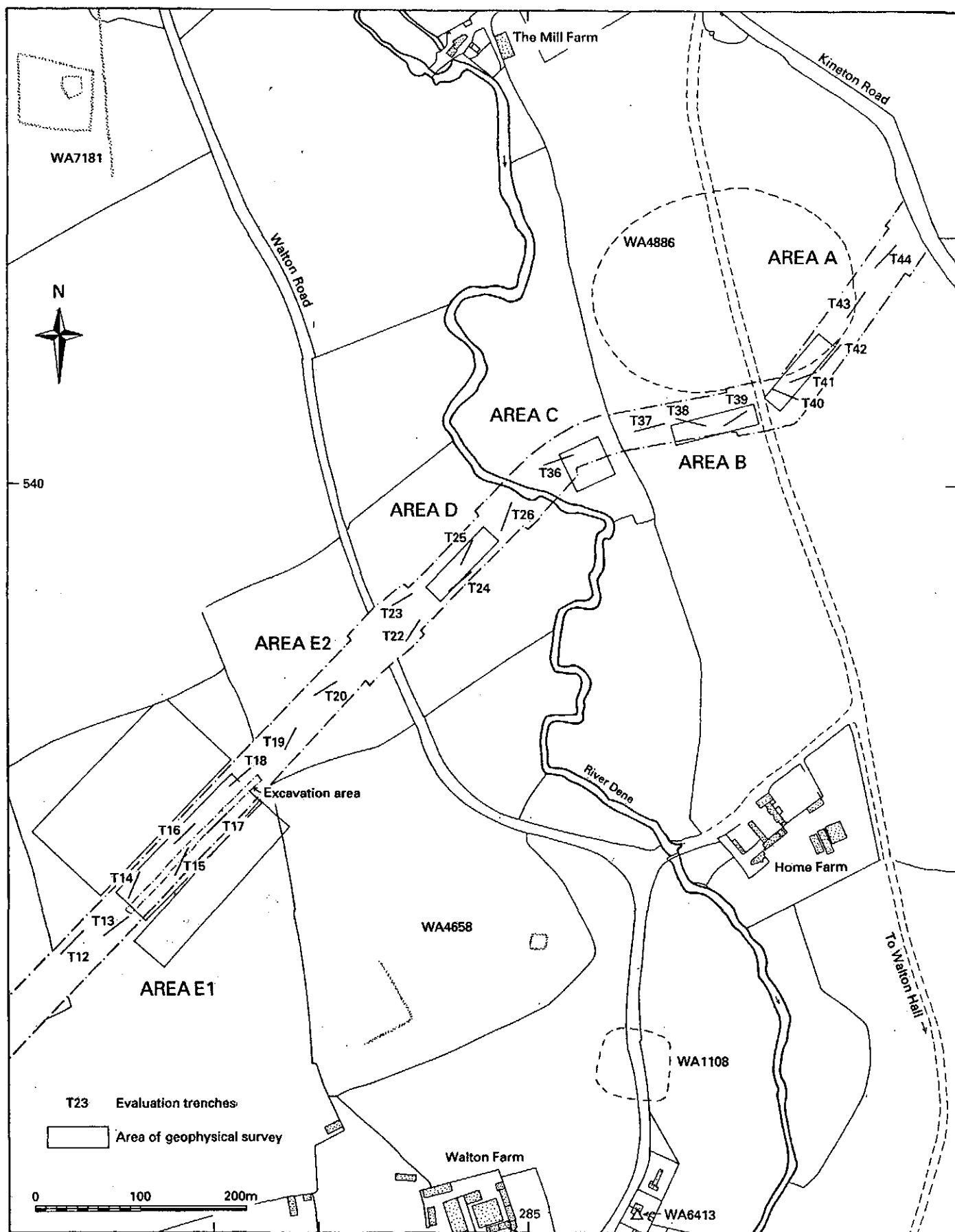


Fig. 3: The Dene Valley, Excavation area and trench location, Areas A-E

2.5 Wimpstone

2.5.1 Identify the extent, nature and state of preservation of remains and archaeological deposits within the easement south of the River Stour.

2.5.2 Are any surviving remains a continuation of the cropmark enclosure adjacent to the site?

2.5.3 How far does the site, currently indicated by cropmark extend?

2.5.4 What is the date and nature of the site associated with the cropmarks and any other potential remains?

2.5.5 Is there any evidence for the nature and function of site?

2.5.6 Is there evidence for different periods of activity or occupation on the site?

3. Interim statement on the results of the fieldwork

3.1 Site /Area summaries

Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork conducted by Warwickshire Museum along the pipeline was recorded under a single site code TC00. Different sites were distinguished by site name (*i.e* Goldicote), area designations (A-I) and specific context number blocks (see Table 3). The area designations (letters A to H) used during the geophysical surveys (GSB Prospection 1999) were adopted and extended for the corresponding archaeological fieldwork. Area I was used for the previously unknown site at Long Marston.

3.1.2 In general the archaeological sequence recorded on the sites forming the project was relatively simple and no deeply stratified sequences were encountered. The results of the archaeological fieldwork and site descriptions of the project are divided into the separate sites and provided below.

3.2 The Dene Valley Areas A-E (Figs. 2 and 3)

Areas A-C

3.2.1 These three areas on the eastern side of the River Dene and west of the Kineton Road were subject to limited geophysical survey by GSB Prospection and a number of anomalies were recorded. A series of nine evaluation trenches (T36-44) were machined using a 4m wide blade under the direction of RSK Environment Limited, although particular anomalies were not targeted. All the trenches were over-machined deep into the natural sands and clays and staff of the Museum were tasked to identify possible archaeological features in the exposed section faces.

3.2.2 No significant deposits could be identified in the dried out and uneven section faces, although attempts were made to cut back parts of each trench face by hand. Definition was undoubtedly hampered by the dry and dusty conditions.



Fig. 4: Area E, Excavation of archaeological features



Fig. 5: Area E, Excavation of stone platform

Area D

3.2.3 This area was located on the western side of the Dene to the east of the Walton Road and geophysical survey had identified a number of anomalies which were targeted in a series of five trenches (T22-26) by the Museum using a conventional 2m wide ditching bucket. Evidence of ridge and furrow and a number of tree holes were identified, but no significant deposits.

Area E

3.2.4 Exploratory geophysical survey by GSB Prospection, had identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological significance. A total of 10 trial trenches (T12-21) were positioned to examine the anomalies and also the areas not subject to survey (Fig. 3). The anomalies tested in this manner were mostly found to be archaeological in origin.

3.2.5 A mitigation strategy in this area was agreed with the County Planning Archaeologist whereby topsoil would be removed from a restricted width of c. 5m through this sensitive area and that plant and machinery would travel across the surface of the topsoil on top of wooden bog-mats.

3.2.6 A c. 5m wide strip was machined through the south-western part of the sensitive area (Area E1), although RSK Environment Limited required that the full easement width be machined in the north-eastern part (Area E2). Some archaeological deposits in the vicinity of T19 were lost at this stage as it was impossible to identify them once the topsoiling machines had traversed the newly stripped area.

3.2.7 In Area E1, the excavations, both trial trenching and the main pipe trench were able to determine that the site represented wide-scale Iron Age settlement (Fig. 4). The features were divided by an E/W aligned boundary ditch that appears to have acted as a focus for activity (Fig. 6). It is possible that it represents the dividing boundary between two distinct land-units or estates, perhaps organised at the family or community level.

3.2.8 The majority of features examined were located on the south side of the boundary. The principal feature was a low stone platform or reduced cairn located within a penannular gully (Fig. 5). This feature produced a quantity of probable fuel ash slag that conceivably emanated from a pyre beneath the stone platform.

3.2.9 In addition, a group of pits aligned on the edge of the boundary may have originally been constructed as containers for the storage of grain. In common with many such features on sites of this period their final use seems to have been a repository for special deposits associated with ceremony and feasting (c.f. Hill 1995). Three of the pits contained human inhumations, two of which had a tooth (horse or cow) placed in or by an eye socket, as well as other articulated animal bones (Fig. 7). Such articulation strongly suggests that the bones were still fleshed at the time of deposition, which suggests that they were deposited as food items buried with the deceased for their journey to the afterlife or in a propitiatory rite (c.f. Wait 1985). A further pit contained a large portion of an animal carcass, itself suggestive of ritual sacrifice. All the pits produced evidence of burning and samples taken during the excavation indicate that charred plant remains and woody species are present.

3.2.10 Other enclosure and settlement features were examined on both sides of the boundary, although few finds were recovered from them.

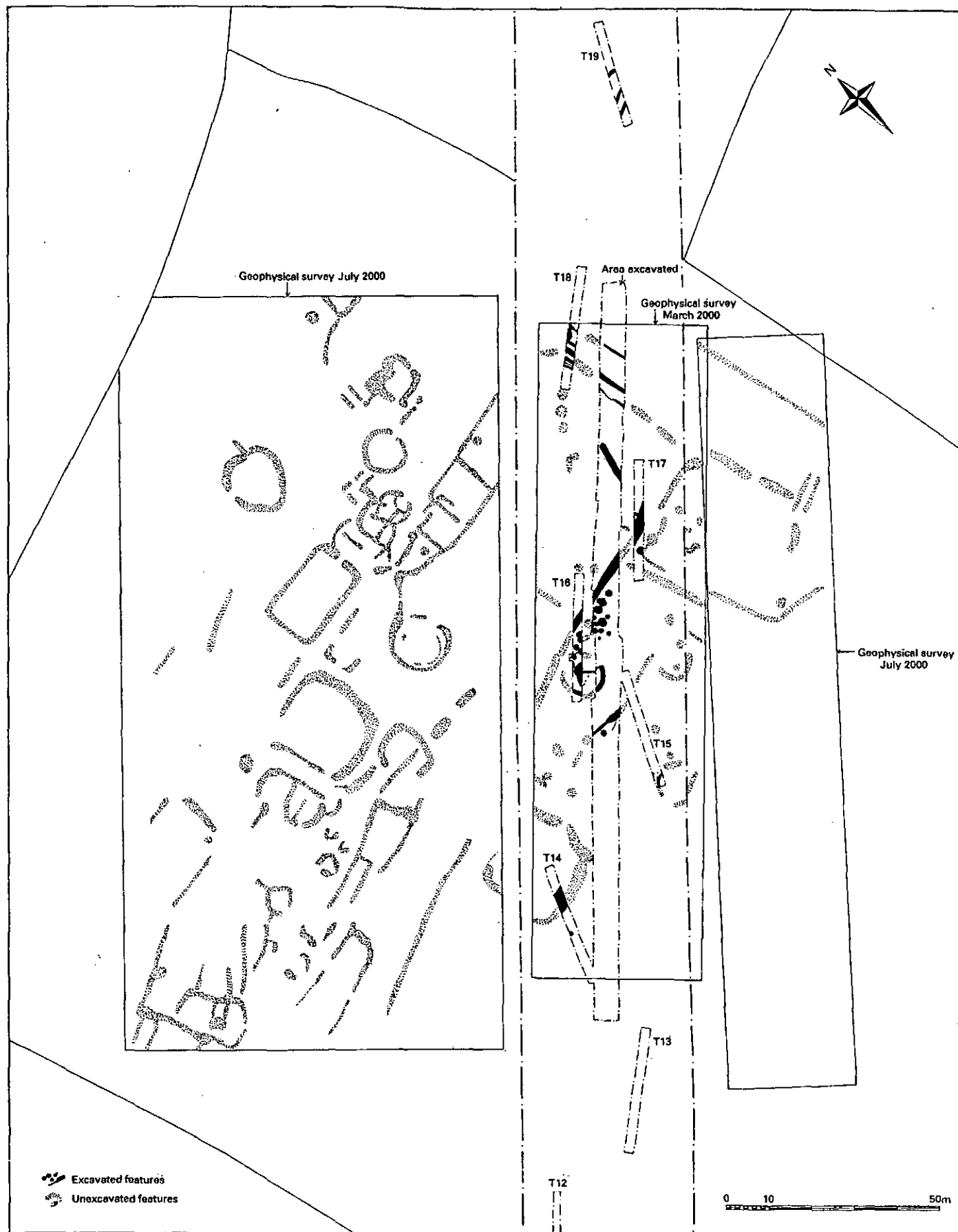


Fig. 6: Area E1, Excavated features and results of geophysical survey

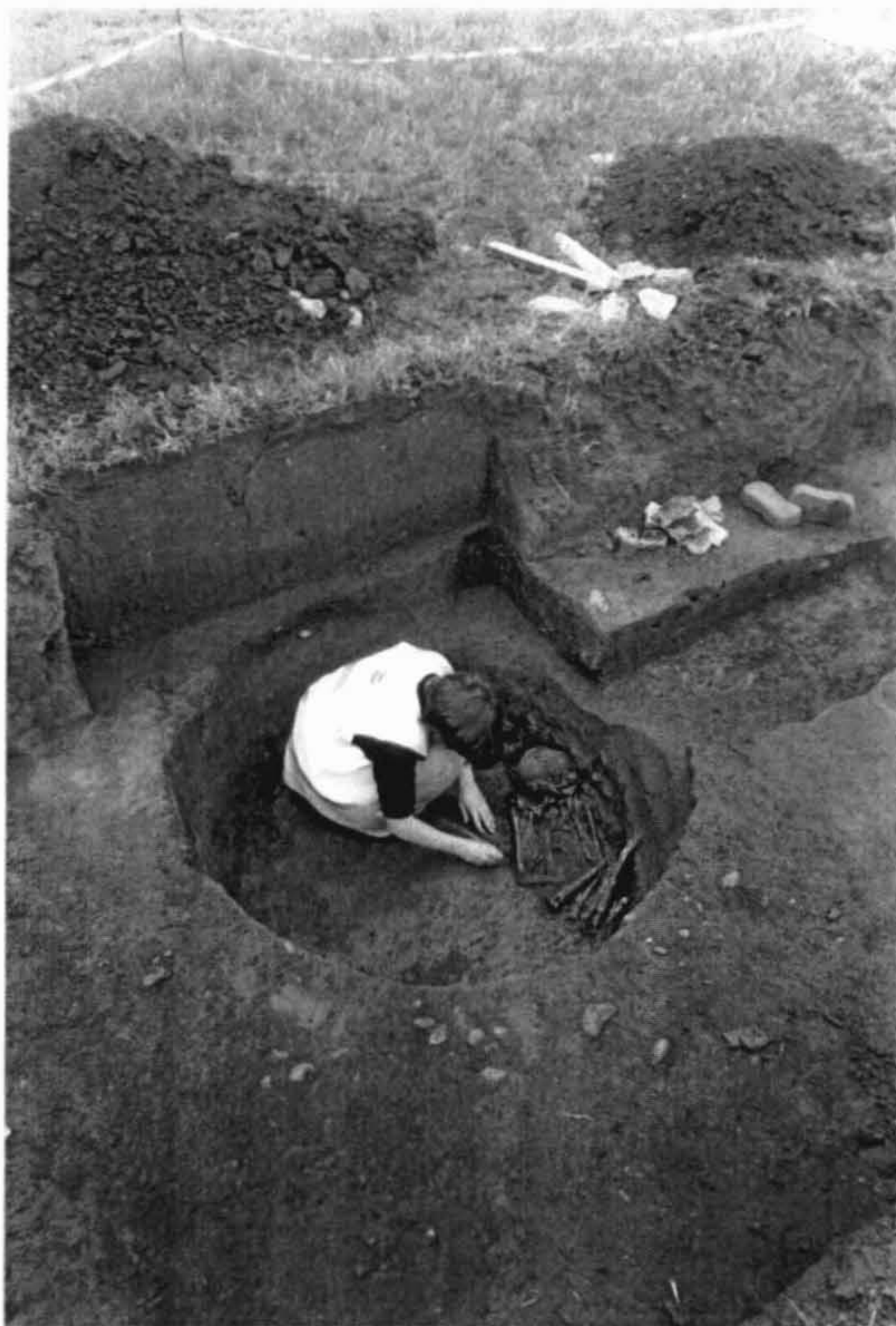


Fig. 7: Area E, Excavation of pit and inhumation

3.2.11 An additional geophysical survey was undertaken as an independent project by the Museum after the pipeline work was completed. This clearly demonstrated that the settlement was extensive and probably therefore long-lived (Fig. 6). Taken as a whole the evidence suggests that the site was once a major influence in the area.

3.3 Goldicote Areas F and G

3.3.1 The medieval settlement of Goldicote was originally part of the estate of Alderminster and by the 10th or 11th century was probably a manor with a small community. The main occupation of the site probably took place between the 12th and early 15th centuries after which it became depopulated. The site lies on either side of a small stream, an unnamed tributary of the River Avon (Fig. 2) which is contained in a narrow and steeply sloped valley (SP 246 513). The areas of archaeological investigation occurred on sloping ground or flat terraces on either side of the stream valley. Area F to the north-east and Area G to the south-west towards Banbury Road (Fig. 8). Exploratory geophysical survey by GSB Prospection in the two areas identified anomalies including linear features considered to be associated with the medieval settlement. A total of 11 trenches (T1-T11) were

positioned in order to assess the extent of settlement evidence and recorded anomalies. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was revealed in T10 and T11, while no significant features were present in T1-T3.

3.3.2 Natural clay and Lower Lias limestone deposits were recorded during the evaluation and excavation phases at between 93.20m and 86.10m OD. These deposits were revealed in the majority of the area investigated and no cultural material was apparent in these deposits. The natural deposits sloped down from north-east to south-west towards the stream, which divides the site. On the south side of the stream horizontal Lias limestone bedrock was revealed at 87.20m OD. On the north-east side of the stream colluvium deposits were also identified.

3.3.3 No *in-situ* prehistoric or Roman remains survived within the area of investigation, though several residual flint flakes and 15 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the topsoil or during the excavation of several medieval features.

3.3.4 Alluvial layers, probably resulting from periodic flooding of the stream were identified in the central area of the site. These contained shell-rich tufa, but little cultural material. However, it appears likely that these may have been deposited prior to or partly during the occupation periods of the settlement.

3.3.5 Two buildings with stone wall foundations were revealed. The greater proportion of the plan including the west end of the larger building and the complete surviving plan of a smaller building situated immediately adjacent were revealed. The larger building was a minimum of 10.5m long and 6.0m wide, divided into at least two internal rooms. The inside of the building included a hearth, stone base and other possible internal features in the second room. The remainder of the building lay beyond the extent of the easement. The second building was 4.5m long and probably a similar width to the main building, but no internal features survived. The two buildings, probably a farmhouse and an outhouse or store, were probably occupied between the 12th and 14th centuries. The buildings were surrounded by yard areas formed of limestone rubble fragments (Fig. 9).

3.3.6 Other structural remains revealed during the fieldwork were fragmentary, including two probable post pads and two small sections of wall foundation, however none of these formed discrete building plans. Two other hearths were identified, however, it is not clear if these are domestic hearths associated with dwellings or industrial hearths. No structural remains were found in relation to the hearths.

3.3.7 Yard areas were identified at various points across the site, these were generally composed of compacted limestone fragments and river worn pebbles forming a rough external surfaces. Yards were identified outside the two buildings and two additional areas were also recorded. The northern-most example incorporated at least two phases of drains (Fig. 10). These were stone-lined with capping stones or formed solely of river worn pebbles.

3.3.8 A surface of limestone fragments bounded by one stone-lined drain within a ditch and a second ditch may have formed a roadway or lane. Further apparently poorly defined areas were recorded and may have formed fragments of yard or part of a further lane or track.

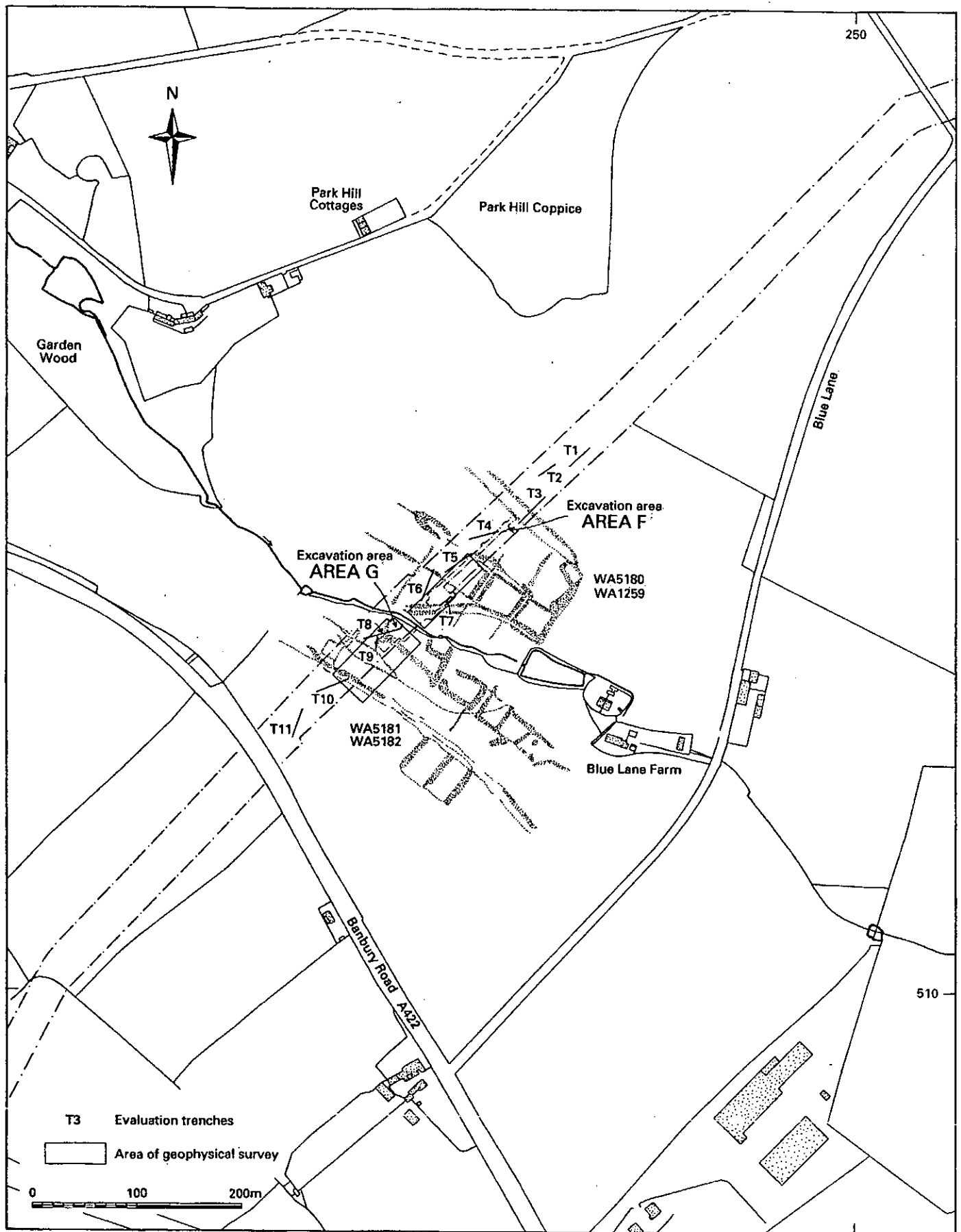


Fig. 8: Areas F and G, Goldicote, excavation areas and trench location



Fig. 9: Area F, Excavation of two medieval buildings



Fig. 10: Area F, Yard surface and drains

3.3.9 A series of drainage and boundary ditches were identified across the site. Many of these were aligned with slope and drained towards the stream. Others appeared to divide the site into areas and appear to be aligned with features identified in geophysical survey. These most likely represent property divisions and boundaries within the settlement.

3.4 Wimpstone (Area H)

3.4.1 The evaluation of the site located on the south side of the River Stour at Wimpstone (SP 220 487) followed an exploratory geophysical survey by GSB Prospection (Fig. 11) adjacent to a cropmark enclosure (SMR WA 3869). The evaluation consisted of 11 trial trenches (T27-T35). The trenches were located within the easement of the pipeline and revealed natural clay, gravel and pebble deposits at approximately 43m OD. Several trenches in close proximity to the river contained a sequence of deeper alluvial deposits and evidence for a possible earlier river channel.

3.4.2 No *in-situ* archaeological remains or deposits survived in the area of investigation.

3.4.3 Observation and recording of the topsoil stripping ahead of pipe trench excavation also revealed no archaeological remains. One residual sherd of pottery was recovered from the topsoil deposit during the observation.

3.5 Long Marston (Area I)

3.5.1 A previously unknown Romano-British settlement site was identified during the watching brief and subsequently partially investigated (Fig. 12). The site was located south-east of Long Marston and north of Station Road (SP 160 480). This revealed possible occupation deposits containing Roman pottery and tile fragments. Roman cut features, including ditches were also located.

3.5.2 Access to the site was restricted and no agreement was reached to carry out a full investigation of the site. However, further watching brief and recording was carried out by RSK Environment Ltd.

3.5.3 Several features, including possible ditches containing Romano-British pottery were revealed and possible Roman wall plaster was recovered from the topsoil. No *in situ* structural remains were revealed

3.5.4 Evidence of ridge and furrow also extended across the site. No other medieval or post-medieval features was recorded in the area of investigation.

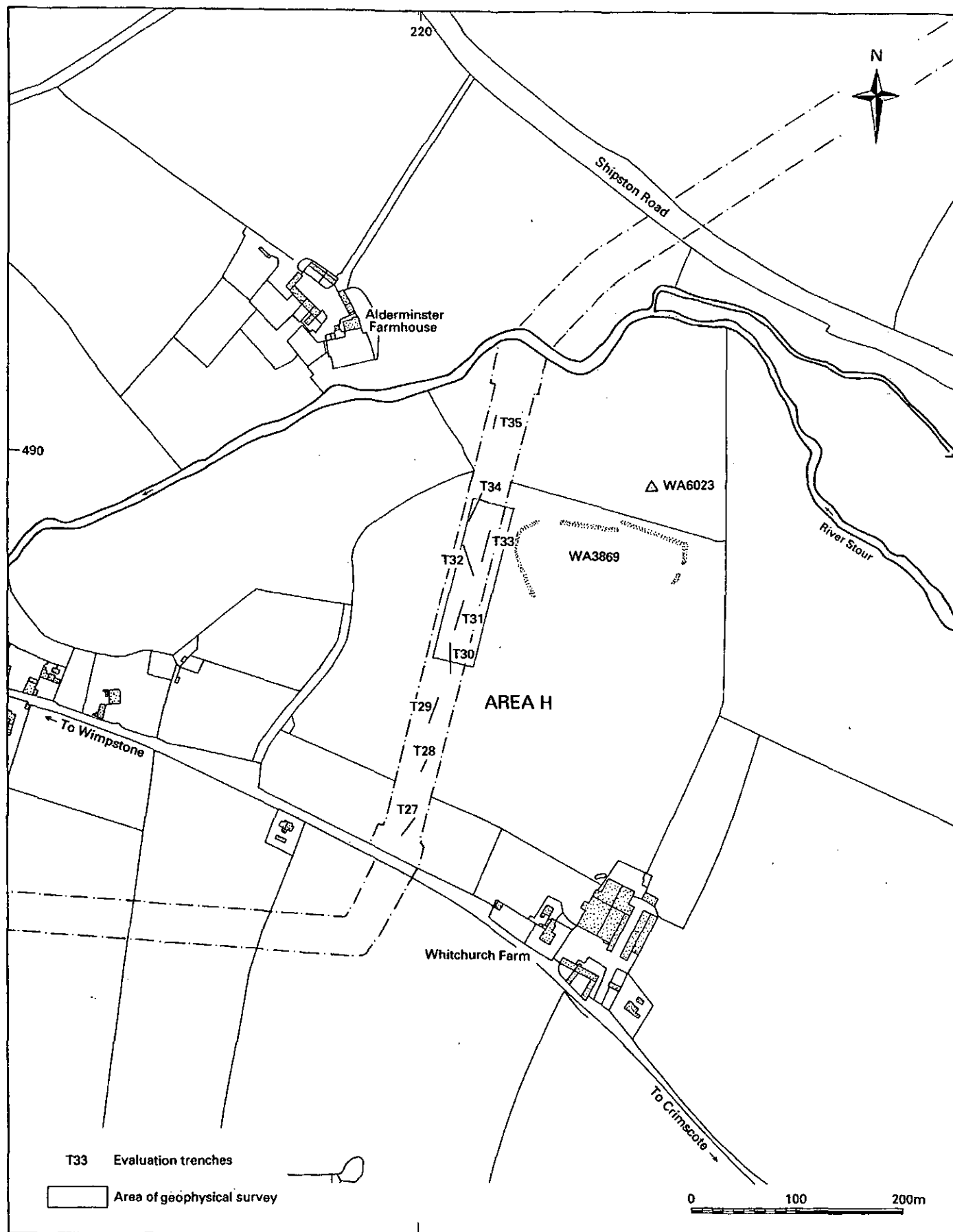


Fig. 11: Area H, Wimpstone, location of evaluation trenches

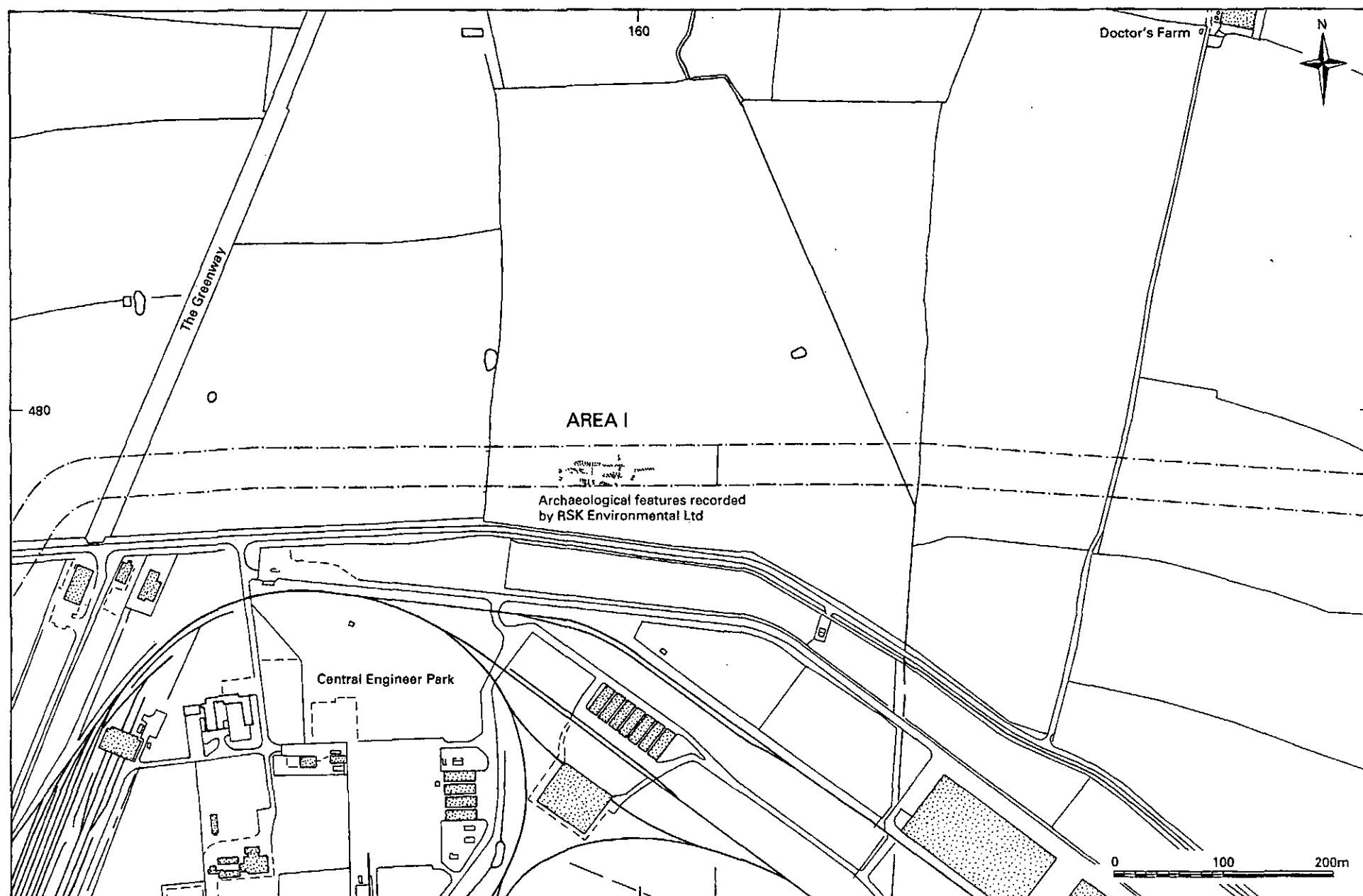


Fig. 12: Area I, Long Marston location of area of investigation

4. Summary of the site archive and specialist assessment reports

4.1 Archaeological sequence

4.1.1 During the evaluation and excavation phases of the fieldwork the individual deposits, cuts, skeletons and masonry were given a unique identification number (Context number) from a single project sequence. This number with the Warwickshire Museum site code forms a unique reference number. All work on the different sites was carried out under the site code of TC00. The following sequences of context numbers were allotted to sites (not all numbers were allocated):

Table 3 Context numbers allotted to sites

TC00	Goldicote	(Area F and G)	1-999
TC00	Dene Valley	(Area A-E)	1000-1999
TC00	Wimpstone	(Area H)	2000-2999
TC00	Long Marston	(Area I)	3000-3999

4.1.2 Contexts are recorded on *pro forma* context sheets, multi-context plans and sections (where appropriate). A summary of recorded contexts from the project is included in Appendix B.

4.2 Site records for TC00

4.2.1 The site records are divided into the different areas of archaeological work. (Areas A-I). The records are summarised below, however the archaeological archive is quantified and listed more fully in Appendix B.

Areas A-E, The Dene Valley

Context sheets	total	288
Site plans	total	28
Site sections	total	15
Black & white photographs	total	358
Colour photographs	total	421

Areas F-G, Goldicote

Trench record sheets	total	9
Context sheets	total	307
Site plans	total	50
Site sections	total	15
Matrices	total	2
Black & white photographs	total	188
Colour photographs	total	269

Area H, Wimpstone

Trench record sheets	total	9
Context sheets	total	40
Black & white photographs	total	10
Colour slides	total	10

Area I, Long Marston

Site plans	total	7
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4.2.2 All the site archive records have been checked and filed in numerical order. A computerised index of the context, plan and section numbers has been compiled.

4.2.3 Contexts from Goldicote (Areas F and G) have been divided into 5 provisional phases based on the site data and stratigraphic sequence. The phases include: phase 1, natural and alluvial deposits; phase 2, Roman; phase 3 medieval ditches; phase 4, Medieval buildings and occupation; phase 5, post-medieval activity.

4.3 Finds

4.3.1 The finds included flintwork, prehistoric (Iron Age), Romano-British and medieval pottery, metalwork, glass, tile, stonework, slag, animal bone, human remains and botanical remains. For a full list see Appendix A.

4.3.2 Specialist assessments of the significant artefact assemblages from Walton (Dene Valley), Goldicote and Long Marston sites were conducted either in-house or by external contractors. The costs for further specialist analysis and reports are included in summary costing (Section 12).

4.3.3 A summary of the assessment reports arranged by site is included below. The assessment reports, relevant tables and the recommendations for further work, where appropriate, are provided in Appendices C-I.

Walton

Iron Age pottery

4.3.4 The assessment of the Mid to Late Iron Age pottery assemblage from Walton was carried out by Annette Hancocks (Appendix C) and identified a total of 811 sherds (4245g). The pottery was in a good state of preservation and at least 34 vessels were recognised, including globular and ovoid jars.

4.3.5 The modest volume of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery recovered has the potential to add to the existing corpus of pottery of this date from Warwickshire. The forms and fabrics represented could usefully be compared with those known within other Mid-Late Iron Age assemblages from the county, such as Park Farm, Barford (Ford & Woodward 1994), Ryton on Dunsmore (Bateman 1976), Wasperton (Woodward in prep), Meriden (Hancocks & Woodward 2001), Nadbury (McArthur 1990), Church Lawford (Woodward 2002), Salford Priors (Woodward 2000) and Hampton Lucy (Hughes 1995).

4.3.6 The pottery assemblage requires detailed analysis of forms and fabrics. Detailed study would enhance the chronology and dating of the site and add greatly to the existing knowledge concerning patterns of trade and exchange, within the local and regional sphere. Of particular note, is the presence of finely incised scored ware.

Stone

4.3.7 Two pieces of quern stone were recovered from Walton Area E; a saddle quern and one fragment of a rotary quern (Table 6).

Flint

4.3.8 An assessment of the flint assemblage from the Dene Valley was conducted by Lynne Bevan (see Appendix F). The assemblage is not large, but includes cores dated to the Neolithic period and flakes and core fragments to the Bronze age.

4.3.9 Some further analysis is recommended in relation to diagnostic pieces and to compare the assemblage to other published regional sites.

Table 4: Summary of flint assemblage from the Dene Valley

Flint	No.	Type/description
Struck/ worked items	1	Composite scraper
	3	Scrapers
	8	Blades
	7	Cores
	7	Core fragments
	7	Retouched flakes
	44	Unretouched flakes
	2	Chunks
(total)	77	
Unworked flint (total)	89	Not assessed

Iron Age Slag

4.3.10 Approximately 4337g of material was recovered from Walton, Area E and examined for classification based on external morphology only. The assemblage appears to be comprised totally of fuel ash slag. This is a low-density slag with a light green colour, a by-product of intense heat causing a reaction with certain minerals.

4.3.11 Discussion of the nature and possible derivation of the slag will be completed and included in the report.

Human bone

4.3.12 The human bone from Walton was assessed by Jacqueline McKinley and the full assessment and recommendations are presented in Appendix J. The human bone from three separate pit burials was in poor condition, but pathological lesions were observed. Further analysis would establish sex and age ranges of the individuals and allow study of skeletal indices and pathological lesions.

4.3.13 The detailed analysis would potentially provide details of health, diet and status of the individuals.

Animal bone

4.3.14 The assessment of the animal bone was carried out by Andy Hammon and the animal bone assemblage from Walton was examined. The full assessment report and recommendations for further work are presented in Appendix I.

4.3.15 A moderately preserved assemblage of bone from Area E, Walton included 66 countable fragments mostly of cattle and sheep. The assemblage is significant in providing details on the ritual use of animal bone associated with inhumations and further analysis should focus on this aspect.

Charred plant remains

4.3.16 The charred plant remains from Walton were assessed by Elizabeth Pearson and the full assessment and recommendations are presented in Appendix H. Charred remains from the site at Walton included cereal grains and occasional weed seeds from across the site. The charred plant remains may represent accidental charring during the processing of grain.

4.3.17 It is not unusual to find low levels of charred cereal crop remains on Iron Age sites. Often this is the case where the overall archaeological interpretation has been either that of a site engaged in pastoral agriculture with little or no cereal crop production, or a settlement of a non-domestic nature. The latter case includes burial sites. This aspect of the evidence should be discussed at the full analysis stage with reference to other Iron Age sites in the region. . The low levels of environmental remains are significant due to the rarity of the type of site in the Midlands and further analysis is recommended.

4.3.18 Although only low levels of environmental remains were noted in these samples, sites of this nature are rare in the Midlands region, and therefore these remains are nevertheless of significance.

Charcoal

4.3.19 The charcoal from Walton (Area E) was assessed by Rowena Gale. Although the origin of the charcoal is unknown its association with the possible pyre site could implicate its use as pyre fuel. Despite the general paucity of the charcoal it may be significant that context 1144/1, which contained pottery, flint, bone and slag included a high proportion of oak (*Quernus sp*) heartwood and sapwood (plus holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, and the hawthorn *Sorbus* group, Pomoideae), while in context 1155/1 only hazel (*Corylus avellana*) was identified (Table 5). The absence of taxa in the latter sample may reflect the small size of the sample.

Table 5: Summary of charcoal from Walton

Context No.	<i>Corylus</i>	<i>Ilex</i>	<i>Pomideae</i>	<i>Quernus</i>	Comments
1144	-	2	1	33	Oak, including fast and slow-grown wood
1155	14	-	-	-	Too fragmented to assess age

4.3.20 The identification of charcoal from the flots from pit contexts 1144/1 and 1155/1 has demonstrated that despite the low quantities of charcoal available, some differences in species content seem apparent, possibly due to the original application of selection of the fuel. Undoubtedly the residues from these samples would yield further charcoal thereby providing more conclusive evidence of possible differences. Further analysis of the two samples is recommended, including a full report with reference to the character of the fuel and environmental implications.

Radiocarbon determinations

4.3.21 A clear understanding of the prehistoric sites will depend greatly on accurate dating. In the absence of suitable samples for dendrochronology (tree-ring analysis), the most reliable method is radiocarbon dating. It is likely that suitable organic material from Walton, Area E, will be either in the form of residues on pottery sherds or charred material such as charcoal or seeds. Conventional radiocarbon determinations require relatively large samples so, in their absence, accelerator (AMS) dates would be sought. Unfortunately there is a plateau effect in calibration curves for the middle of the Iron Age (*cf* Barrett & O'Connor 1991) which means that single determinations are unlikely to pin down the age of the context from which the samples are selected.

4.3.22 It is likely therefore that a suite of dates must be sought from a range of contexts that can be stratigraphically related in order that an average can be deduced. At this stage it is envisaged that at least 12 such samples will be required although this figure may change once the various analysis have been undertaken.

Goldicote

Medieval pottery

4.3.23 The assessment of the pottery assemblage from Goldicote was carried out by Stephanie Ratkai (Appendix E) and identified as an important assemblage. The assemblage of approximately 3000 sherds provided a sequence of dates between the 11th to 15th or 16th centuries.

4.3.24 The pottery included a good sequence of pottery indicating significant occupation during the 13th and 14th centuries. Despite some residuality it should be possible to refine the chronology of the pottery and to expand the county type series by incorporating pottery from an area of Warwickshire for which there is relatively little published information.

4.3.25 Further work is recommended to carry out detailed analysis and quantification of fabric types. This will allow the chronology of the site to be developed and to allow regional comparison and discussion of the assemblage. The analysis should provide the opportunity to address questions about the function of the site and its economic links.

Medieval Tile

4.3.26 The assessment of the small tile assemblage was carried out by Stephanie Ratkai (Appendix E). A small number of contexts contained roof-tile fragments the majority of these were in a soft brownish fabric with a distinct black core. Tile of this type was recovered from Bridge End, Warwick where it was the earliest roof tile fabric present (Ratkai 1987-8) dating to the 13th-14th centuries. In addition, there were two glazed tiles in a later oxidized sandy fabric, one, a flat roof tile from (267), the other, a ridge tile from (242). All the roof tile was found in contexts dated ceramically to the 14th or 15th centuries.

4.3.27 The tile will be analysed with the medieval pottery and form part of the final report on Goldicote.

Metalwork

4.3.28 An assessment of the iron objects from Goldicote by Nicholas Palmer (Appendix G) identified a significant assemblage of 58 objects and 155 timber or horseshoe nails. Approximately 48 of the objects were identified and included knives and metalworking tools.

Table 6: Summary of metalwork finds

Site	Coin	Cu alloy	Lead	Iron Objects	Nails
Goldicote	1	12	1	58	155
Dene Valley	0	1	0	1	1
Long Marston	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	13	1	60	157

4.3.29 The assemblage of iron objects from Goldicote should provide significant data regarding activities on site, details of building construction and function. Further work is recommended to record and analyse the metalwork.

4.3.30 A small group of fourteen non-ferrous metalwork finds from Goldicote includes a single coin, a halfpenny probably of Edward I, some copper alloy personal items including a chape with a decorative animal head terminal, two annular buckles, a small buckle plate and a small circular belt mount. There are also a needle, some miscellaneous fragments of rod, strip and sheet and a single fragment of lead waste. Other finds include a lump of glass, probably from a linen smoother, and a bone pin fragment.

4.3.31 Although the collection of medieval non-ferrous metalwork, bone and glass from Goldicote is quite small it does provide evidence of the material culture of the site and of some activities carried on. A catalogue of the material should be prepared, illustrated by drawings of about seven items, along with a brief discussion of its significance.

Stone

4.3.32 The stonework included architectural fragments, artefacts and quern stones. The assessment by Nicholas Palmer (Appendix G) identified three architectural detail fragments from Goldicote in imported stone.

4.3.33 Other objects in imported stone include a whetstone and five quern fragments. A mortar and weight were also identified. These form an interesting assemblage which requires further analysis including sourcing imported stones.

Table 7: Summary of assessed stonework

Site	Architectural stone	Domestic stone	
		Quern fragments	Other objects
Goldicote	6	5	3
Long Marston	0	0	0
Walton	0	2	0
Total	6	7	3

Charred plant remains

4.3.34 The charred plant remains from Goldicote were assessed by Elizabeth Pearson and the full assessment and recommendations are presented in Appendix H. Charred remains from Goldicote included samples rich in cereal grain with occasional weed seed. The limited number of samples render the assemblage unsuitable for spatial distribution analysis; however further analysis of the samples is recommended and comparison with other regional sites, such as Loxley and Burton Dassett in Warwickshire.

Animal bone

4.3.35 The assessment of the animal bone was carried out by Andy Hammon and animal bone assemblage from Goldicote was examined. The full assessment report including tables and recommendations for further work are presented in Appendix I.

4.3.36 A well preserved assemblage was recovered from Goldicote with 302 countable mammal and bird bones. The majority were cattle, sheep and pig with other domestic and wild species present. The assemblage is sufficiently large to provide data for an assessment of the site economy and animal husbandry.

4.3.37 Further analysis and recording of the medieval assemblages from Goldicote is recommended in order to allow analysis in terms of animal husbandry and the site economy. Despite the small sample size, it should be possible to make general observations that would enable comparison with analogous sites regionally, such as Lewknor, Oxfordshire (Marples 1973), Lyvedon, Northamptonshire (Grant 1975) and Wythemail, Northamptonshire (Harcourt 1971), and nationally, such as Gomeldon, Wiltshire (Harcourt 1986), Thrislington, County Durham (Rackham 1989) and Wharram Percy, Yorkshire (Ryder 1974).

Documentary Research

4.3.38 An assessment of the documentary material and historical background for Goldicote was carried out by Professor Chris Dyer who recommended that further work (2days) at the Public Record Office may provide additional documentary references and further details of the history of the village.

Long Marston

Roman pottery

4.3.39 A group of 286 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered during the watching brief and investigation at Long Marston. The assessment of the pottery was conducted by Jerry Evans (Appendix D) and identified evidence for activity on the site from 2nd to 4th centuries.

4.3.40 The stratigraphic record for the site is limited, but the pottery assemblage is regionally significant and requires publication. A short note in the Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society is proposed.

5. Potential of the Data

5.1 Review of original research aims

5.1.1 These aims are discussed and revised below as a result of the fieldwork and initial assessment of the project material:

Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age

5.1.2 Occasional flint flakes represent the only evidence of possible Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age activity at Goldicote (Area F and G). These residual finds occurred in disturbed deposits such as topsoil or in later features. These finds are of little significance in providing data on the occupation of the area during these periods. Flint fragments possibly from the Neolithic period and Bronze Age at Walton (Area E) form a part of the flint assemblage and may provide significant evidence for phases of occupation at the site (2.3.6).

Iron Age

5.1.3 The archaeological work at Walton, (Area E) has demonstrated the existence of a previously unknown prehistoric settlement site dated by pottery to the Mid-Late Iron Age (c. 400-100 BC). Unusually for a settlement of this period the work has not involved the excavation of houses or other buildings which must have existed outside the areas examined (2.3.2, 2.3.3).

5.1.4 However, the site did produce evidence for at least one and possibly two atypical forms of mortuary rite (cf Carr & Knüsel 1997). Firstly, a group of pits were investigated, of which three examples contained inhumation burials, whilst another contained a partial animal carcass. In addition many of the pits contained articulated animal bones along with debris that potentially is associated with feasting and the deliberate 'structured' deposition of significant paraphernalia. The pits were found in association with a penannular gully that enclosed a rubble platform or reduced cairn that possibly overlay a crematorium or pyre, which if proven, also represents a rare form of mortuary rite in this period.

5.1.5 Both these unusual mortuary practices were found in association with a boundary ditch that potentially bisects the site identified in the geophysical surveys. Such a boundary may have divided two distinct families or communities as has been posited in other parts of the region (Palmer 2000; 2002). The occurrences of burials adjacent to boundary features has rarely received much attention in archaeological literature and the Walton site provides a unique opportunity in the region to investigate questions of affirmation of tenure and/or votive or perhaps even foundation deposits (6.1.1 onwards).

Romano-British

5.1.6 The watching brief along the route of the pipeline produced evidence for a Romano-British settlement site at Long Marston. The pottery suggested that the site may have been more than a basic rural settlement. A minimal amount of archaeological investigation was possible due to the particular circumstances of access to the site. A very limited archive was created as a result of the work and there is insufficient data to be certain of the exact nature or extent of the site

5.1.7 Pottery and associated finds recovered from the site do provide some indication of date (Appendix D) and potentially significant Roman remains are indicated by the fieldwork, but the resultant archaeological archive is insufficient to provide significant data for full analysis. The details of the pottery assemblage is sufficiently significant to merit a published short note. There was only limited survival of evidence of Romano-British activity at Goldicote where residual pottery sherds were recovered. The data does not allow extensive discussion of research aims for the Roman period (2.6.2, 2.6.3).

Medieval

5.1.8 Significant archaeological remains of the medieval settlement at Goldicote survived. The recorded remains included buildings, associated yard surfaces and occupation debris. Several hearths were also revealed and these provide the opportunity to identify possible industrial or domestic activities. It is likely that research questions relating to the occupation of the site (2.4.4, 2.4.5) can be analysed and further refined. The functions of structures and properties can be addressed, including possible industrial and agricultural activities.

5.1.9 The archaeological results are regionally significant and comparative studies with other sites in the region can be attempted. Similarly a significant pottery assemblage resulted from the excavations which requires further analysis both to record the assemblage and allow regional comparison and full analysis. The analysis of pottery and stratigraphy should enable a study of the chronology and development of the site and study of site function and taphonomy.

5.1.10 Economic links between Goldicote and its hinterland as demonstrated by the ceramics should be attempted and to place Goldicote within the economic network of southern Warwickshire. The results provide evidence for further or revised research questions (6.2.1 onwards).

Other

5.1.11 The evaluation at Wimpstone provided no evidence for archaeological features or deposits. The fieldwork was conducted in order to identify any previously unrecorded remains and to further understand the nature and date of the adjacent cropmarks. The lack of evidence provides only an indication that the cropmarks probably do not extend into this area. No significant data was produced and no further work is recommended.

6. Updated Research Aims

6.1 Walton

6.1.1 Interpret the geophysical survey results with respect to the site type and the type of features present, with special reference to the possibility that the site includes two distinct communities/families.

6.1.2 Examine the pit group and the co-variation of the material and ecological assemblages and determine if the burial pits are intrinsically different to the non-burial pits.

6.1.3 Examine the boundary ditch in relation to the settlement as evidenced in the geophysical surveys.

6.1.4 Compare and contrast the various material and ecological assemblages from the pit group and the boundary ditch.

6.1.5 Determine if the boundary ditch represents a different type of material repository than the pit group.

6.1.6 Examine the penannular gully and its interior stone platform and determine if the underlying burnt area was a crematoria/pyre site or other.

6.1.7 Examine the relationship between the penannular structure and the pit burials.

6.1.8 Establish a chronology based on the pottery supplemented with radiocarbon determinations where possible.

6.1.9 Consider the networks of trade and exchange with particular reference to the ceramic and quern stone assemblages.

6.1.10 Examine the location of the site in relation to its topography and other sites.

6.1.11 Compare and contrast with other sites both locally and nationally.

6.2 Goldicote

6.2.1 Establish a site chronology and occupation phasing based on the pottery assemblage and stratigraphic sequences.

6.2.2 Interpret the possible extent and topography of the settlement using the existing information, geophysical survey and excavation results.

6.2.3 A detailed examination of the buildings to determine the function and activities from artefact and ecofact distribution.

6.2.4 Examine the existing evidence and excavation results to establish the likely context of the settlement with regard to the farmed or uncultivated landscape around the settlement.

6.2.5 Compare and contrast with other medieval rural settlement sites both locally and regionally.

6.2.6 Consider the economic links between Goldicote and its hinterland as demonstrated by the ceramics and to place Goldicote within the economic network of southern Warwickshire.

7. Potential for publication

7.1.1 Data resulting from this project is worthy of publication as the two principal sites at Goldicote and Walton and their finds assemblages are regionally significant and further work is required in order to publish the results. The evidence from Long Marston also requires publication as a summary note.

7.1.2 The excavations at Walton provided evidence of Iron Age occupation and mortuary rites associated with three inhumations as well as possible metalworking activity. The data is worthy of publication and further work should be undertaken to analyse the Iron Age pottery, boundary ditches, inhumations and mortuary rites. Full analysis would allow the updated research questions (6.1.1-6.1.11) to be examined in detail.

7.1.3 The work at Goldicote provided data regarding the form and nature of the medieval settlement as well as detailed building evidence. Further work is required to complete the analysis of the medieval pottery assemblage and determine a full chronology of the site. Full analysis of the results would allow detailed examination of updated research questions relating to the specific buildings and the topography of the village to be examined. (6.2.1-6.2.6).

7.1.4 Archaeological work at Wimpstone produced negative results in relation to the adjacent cropmark site. No archaeological features were recorded and no further work is required for this site. The nature of the fieldwork and results have been published in the annual summary in *West Midlands Archaeology*.

7.1.5 Archaeological work at Long Marston provided some evidence for Roman occupation from late 2nd century to 4th century possibly indicative of a higher than basic status rural site. The pottery assemblage itself is sufficiently significant to merit a short note in the Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society and be subject to comparative analysis in any future regional research. The results of the fieldwork have been published as part of the annual summary in *West Midlands Archaeology*.

7.1.6 Both the Long Marston and Wimpstone sites would need to be archived and archaeological archive stored at Warwickshire Museum. This would be completed with the final archive for the project.

8. Publication proposal

8.1.1 The project includes two significant sites at Walton and Goldicote, which are worthy of full publication. The sites can be divided neatly both geographically and chronologically, covering both the Iron Age (Walton) and medieval (Goldicote) periods. Both sites have regional significance, but the archive and data from the two sites does not provide sufficient data to form a single "stand-alone" publication. However, the sites would form a significant element of a volume of a suitable regional journal and it is intended the publication report should be submitted for inclusion in the *Transactions of Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society* (TBWAS). The publication could take the form of a submission into a single volume devoted to the results of the Transco Newbold Pacey to Honeybourne pipeline 2000.

8.1.2 It is possible that as the sites are divided by period and geography they could be published separately to form part of different volumes of TBWAS, as appropriate. The final format for publication may depend on the publication programme for the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society.

8.2 Provisional publication synopsis

8.2.1 The following provisional synopsis would form a report for publication in the *Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society*. The report to be published, as appropriate, in one or two volumes. The report would include the main sections listed below:

Contents		Illustrations
Summary	(Stuart Palmer/Peter Thompson)	
Project background	(PT)	Location plan
Part 1	Prehistoric	
Introduction	(SP)	
Archaeological background	(SP)	Site location plan
Walton		
Site Description	(SP)	Site plans and sections
Geophysical survey	(SP)	Geophysical drawing
Iron Age pottery	A. Hancocks	IA pottery drawings
Flint	L. Bevan	Flint drawings
Slag	S. Palmer	Stone drawings
Other finds (Stone and metalwork)	N Palmer	
Inhumations	J. McKinley	
Charred plant remains	E. Pearson	
Charcoal by	R. Gale	
Animal bone	A. Hammon	
Radiocarbon determinations		
Discussion and conclusions	(SP)	Phase plans/finds distribution

Part 2 Goldicote Deserted Medieval Village

Illustrations

Introduction	(PT)	
Archaeological background	(PT)	Site location plan
Documentary research	C. Dyer	
Areas F and G Site description	(PT)	Site plans and sections
Medieval pottery	S. Ratkai	Pottery drawings 50-60
Medieval tile	S. Ratkai	
Metalwork	N. Palmer	Metal drawings
Other finds (Stonework and glass)	N. Palmer	Other object drawings
Animal bone	A. Hammon	
Charred plant remains	E Pearson	
Discussion and conclusions	(PT)	Phase plans/ finds distribution
Bibliography	(PT/SP)	

Introductory and background sections

8.2.2 The general introduction will provide a background information to the project. The introduction and background for the main sites will give either historical backgrounds and existing archaeological information.

8.2.3 An introductory figure will show the location and extent of the pipeline and the location of excavations.

Editing

Collation and editing of the main report sections would be required (7 days). and the final publication draft will require proof reading (2 days).

9. Research archive

9.1.1 The records from site investigations under the site code TC00 have been checked, collated and organised to form the site archive (see Appendix B for a summary).

9.1.2 A final research archive for the project will be formed of the site archives and additional material produced during the post-excavation programme in accordance with English Heritage recommendations and Warwickshire Museum practice.

10. Post Excavation team

10.1 Core staff (Warwickshire Museum)

Peter Thompson	Author/Project Manager
Stuart Palmer	Author

Candida Stevens,	Draughtsperson/ Illustrator
Andy Isham	Draughtsperson/ Illustrator

Rob Jones or other	Post excavation assistant
Not named	Clerical /finds assistant

Senior staff member Editor

10.2 Specialists (External)

Lynne Bevan	Flint
Professor Christopher Dyer	Documentary Research
Jerry Evans	Romano-British pottery
Rowena Gale	Charcoal
Andy Hammon	Animal Bone
Annette Hancocks	Iron Age pottery
Jackie McKinley	Human bone
Nicholas Palmer	Metalwork and Stone
Elizabeth Pearson	Charred Plant Remains
Stephanie Ratkai	Medieval Pottery and Tile

11. Task List

Project Management

1	Administration/Project management	PT	8 days
2	Project team meeting/monitoring meetings	PT	2 days
3	Project team meeting/monitoring meetings	SP	2 days
4	Specialists – Project team meeting		c.5 days
5	Liaison with specialists	PT	4 days
6	Liaison with specialists	SP	4 days
7	Clerical tasks (e.g. despatch of finds)	PXAs	6 days

Report Preparation

8	Goldicote site narrative	PT	10 days
9	Walton site narrative	SP	10days
10	Goldicote publication site description	PT	5 days
11	Walton publication site description	SP	5 days
12	Long Marston publication intro/description	PT	1 day
13	Detailed site plans and sections	DP	18 days
14	Walton introduction and background	SP	3 days
15	Goldicote introduction and background	PT	3 days
16	Location/introduction plans	DP	2 days
17	Walton editing/integration of spec reports	SP	5 days
18	Goldicote Editing/integration of spec reports	PT	5 days
19	Walton Discussion and Conclusions	SP	9 days
20	Goldicote Discussion and Conclusions	PT	9 days
21	Long Marston Discussion and Conclusions	PT	2 days
22	Phase/distribution plans	DP	4 days

Specialist Reports

23	A. Hancocks Prehistoric pottery		9 days
24	Thin sections (10)		
25	Prehistoric pottery drawings	DP	7 days
26	S. Ratkai Medieval pottery		36 days
27	Thin sections (10)		
28	Medieval pottery drawings	DP	15 days
29	J. McKinley Human bone		2 days
30	A. Hammon Animal bone		5.5 days
31	L. Pearson Charred plant remains		9 days
32	R. Gale Charcoal		2 days
33	L. Bevan Flint		3 days
34	N. Palmer Metalwork		3.25 days
35	N. Palmer Stone		2 days
36	Flint/Metalwork/Other finds drawings	DP	14 days
37	C. Dyer Documentary research		1.5 days
38	Radiocarbon determinations (12)		
39	Other illustrations/specialist figures	DP	2 days
40	Paging finds drawings	DP	5 days

Report editing

41	Editing text	Editor	7 days
42	Final edits	SP	3 days
43	Final edits	PT	3 days
44	Checking collation and report integrity	Editor	2 days

Archive Preparation

45	Security copying of site archive	PXAs	4 days
46	Preparation of project archive	PT	2 days
47	Archiving tasks (Final project archive)	PXAs	5 days

12. Tasks by Project Team

Pete Thompson – Project Manager/author			
<i>Tasks</i>			
1	Administration/Project management	8 days	
2	Project team meetings/monitoring meetings	2 days	
5	Liaison with specialists	4 days	
8	Goldicote site narrative	10 days	
10	Goldicote publication site description	5 days	
12	Long Marston publication intro/description	1 day	
15	Goldicote Introduction and background	3 days	
18	Goldicote Editing/integration of spec reports	5 days	
20	Goldicote Discussion and Conclusions	9 days	
21	Long Marston Discussion and Conclusions	2 days	
43	Final edits	3 days	
46	Preparation of project archive	2 days	54 days
Stuart Palmer – Author			
3	Project team meetings/monitoring meetings	2 days	
6	Liaison with specialists	4 days	
9	Walton site narrative	10 days	
11	Walton publication site description	5 days	
14	Walton Introduction and background	3 days	
17	Walton editing/integration of spec reports	5 days	
19	Walton Discussion and Conclusions	9 days	
42	Final edits	3 days	41 days
Warwickshire Museum draughtspersons			
13	Detailed site plans and sections	18 days	
16	Location/introduction plans	2 days	
22	Phase/distribution plans	4 days	
25	Prehistoric pottery drawings	7 days	
28	Medieval pottery drawings	15 days	
36	Flint/Metalwork/Other finds drawings	14 days	
39	Other illustrations/specialist figures	2 days	
40	Paging finds drawings	5 days	67 days
Post Excavation assistant			
7	Clerical tasks (e.g. despatch of finds to specialists)	6 days	
45	Security copying of site archive	4 days	
47	Archiving tasks (Final project archive)	5 days	15 days
Specialists			
4	Specialists – Project team meeting		
23	A. Hancocks Prehistoric pottery		9 days
24	Thin sections (10)		
26	S. Ratkai Medieval pottery		36 days
27	Thin sections (10)		
29	J. McKinley Human bone		2 days
30	A. Hammon Animal bone		5.5 days
31	L. Pearson Charred plant remains		9 days
32	R. Gale Charcoal		2 days
33	L. Bevan Flint		3 days
34	N. Palmer Metalwork		3 days

14.1 Project team meetings

14.1.1 Project meetings would take place before the analysis to allow liaison between the project team, principally the authors and specialists. The meeting would discuss the potential of the artefact and ecofact assemblages to meet research aims. A second meeting would be required prior to report production to discuss draft text, conclusions and the integration of specialist reports.

14.1.2 It is envisaged that meetings would be for approximately half a day and that additional meetings or liaison would be necessary between authors and individual specialists.

14.2 Monitoring meetings

14.2.1 Monitoring of the publication project would be undertaken by RSK Environment Ltd and will include monitoring meetings at agreed points during the project. It is suggested these take place at the completion of site narratives, the completion of specialist reports and draft publication text and at completion of the report and archive. The completed work could be invoiced following monitoring points or on completion of tasks. Reports will be sent at approximately bi-monthly intervals to the Senior Archaeologist at RSK Environment Ltd setting out the current state of the work.

14.2.2 The Warwickshire County Archaeologist, Jonathan Parkhouse will also monitor the progress of the publication project on behalf of Stratford on Avon District Council.

14.3 Materials and overheads

14.3.1 The following services, materials and facilities would be provided through the Warwickshire Museum:

- Office facilities, computer and IT facilities, drawing office facilities, photographic enlargement and reduction services, stationery, materials, storage, filing facilities, telephone and e-mail facilities, travel expenses and other specialist services.

15. Project Timetable and Monitoring

Suggested timetable and possible monitoring milestones

Task	Task description	2002	2003										2004			
Analysis and publication																
Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr																
Project liaison and meetings																
1	Administrative/project management	★							↔							
2+3	Project team/ monitoring meeting	◆		◆						◆						◆
4	Specialists Project team meeting	◆														
5+6	Author and specialist liaison					↔				↔						
7, 47	Clerical/archiving tasks				↔									↔		
Text Writing																
8+9	Site narratives		↔													
	Publication text															
10,11,12	Site description					↔										
14+15	Introduction and background						↔									
17+18	Integration of specialist reports							↔								
19	Discussion/ conclusions									↔						
20	Discussion/ conclusions										↔					
21	Discussion/ conclusions											▲				
Graphics																
13, 16	Site plans					↔										
	detailed plans						↔									
	sections									↔						
22	distribution										↔					
25	Iron Age pot draw											↔				
28	Medieval pot draw												↔			
36	Flint, other finds draw													↔		
39	Other illustrations/specialist figures														↔	
40	Paging finds drawings															↔

Task	Task description	2002				2003				2004								
Analysis and publication																		
		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Specialists *																		
23	Iron Age pottery - A Hancocks																	
26	Medieval pottery - S Ratkai																	
29	Human bone - J McKinley																	
30	Animal bone - A Hammon																	
31	Charred Plant Remains - E Pearson																	
37	Documentary - C C Dyer																	
32	Charcoal - R Gale																	
33	Flint - L Bevan																	
34	Metalwork - N Palmer																	
35	Stone, other - N Palmer																	
Editing																		
41	Text editing																	
42+43	Final edits																	
44	Check collation																	
Archive																		
46	Preparation of final archive																	
Monitoring																		
	Possible monitoring points																	
	Bi-monthly reports																	
* Specialist analysis: exact programming of specialist analysis is dependant on individual work programmes																		

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Appendix A: List of Finds

The Dene Valley

Area A

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
A	4035	Pottery	3		

Area B

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
B	1245	Flint	9		
B	1245	Iron	1	Spike	101
B	1245	Pottery	1		
B	4000	Pottery	2		

Area D

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
D	1098	Clay Pipe	1	Stem	
D	0	Cu Alloy	1	Object	83
D	1102	Cu Alloy	1	Brooch	99
D	1247	Flint	2		
D	1098	Pottery	2		
D	1103	Pottery	1		
D	1247	Pottery	4	Post Medieval	

Area E -Walton

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
E	1000	A.Bone	5		
E	1003	A.Bone	1		
E	1004	A.Bone	7		
E	1006	A.Bone	28		
E	1014	A.Bone	3		
E	1017	A.Bone	30		
E	1020	A.Bone	35		
E	1021	A.Bone	62		
E	1029	A.Bone	16		
E	1032	A.Bone	8		
E	1040	A.Bone	19		
E	1047	A.Bone	4		
E	1048	A.Bone	2		
E	1079	A.Bone	3		
E	1085	A.Bone	2		
E	1089	A.Bone	24		
E	1091	A.Bone	16		
E	1091	A.Bone	1		103
E	1120	A.Bone	5		
E	1123	A.Bone	6		
E	1130	A.Bone	4		
E	1132	A.Bone	50		

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
E	1134	A.Bone	2		
E	1138	A.Bone	4		
E	1140	A.Bone	46		
E	1142	A.Bone	3		
E	1144	A.Bone	15		
E	1150	A.Bone	4		
E	1150	A.Bone	12		
E	1152	A.Bone	5		
E	1154	A.Bone	197		
E	1155	A.Bone	10		
E	1156	A.Bone	21		
E	1158	A.Bone	9		
E	1159	A.Bone	12		
E	1163	A.Bone	9		
E	1164	A.Bone	30		
E	1165	A.Bone	2		
E	1166	A.Bone	9		
E	1168	A.Bone	5		
E	1176	A.Bone	15		
E	1180	A.Bone	2		
E	1181	A.Bone	17		
E	1187	A.Bone	3		
E	1190	A.Bone	4		
E	1193	A.Bone	35		
E	1194	A.Bone	14		
E	1195	A.Bone	20		
E	1201	A.Bone	34		
E	1209	A.Bone	3		
E	1219	A.Bone	16		
E	1166	Cu Alloy	1	Object PVA	102
E	1242	Daub	1		
E	1000	Flint	2		
E	1006	Flint	1		
E	1008	Flint	2		
E	1012	Flint	2		
E	1020	Flint	1		
E	1021	Flint	6		
E	1040	Flint	7		
E	1049	Flint	1		
E	1062	Flint	1		
E	1068	Flint	3		
E	1072	Flint	2		
E	1087	Flint	1		
E	1095	Flint	1		
E	1105	Flint	5		
E	1112	Flint	1		
E	1120	Flint	5		
E	1126	Flint	5		
E	1127	Flint	6		
E	1130	Flint	1		
E	1132	Flint	6		
E	1136	Flint	2		
E	1138	Flint	1		
E	1140	Flint	21		
E	1144	Flint	1		
E	1154	Flint	4		
E	1156	Flint	27		

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
E	1164	Flint	9		
E	1166	Flint	7		
E	1168	Flint	1		
E	1172	Flint	1		
E	1180	Flint	1		
E	1181	Flint	3		
E	1187	Flint	1		
E	1193	Flint	1		
E	1195	Flint	4		
E	1200	Flint	2		
E	1201	Flint	3		
E	1219	Flint	1		
E	1220	Flint	1		
E	1222	Flint	1		
E	1000	Glass	1	Vessel	
E	1012	H.Bone		1 Bag of frags	
E	1017	H.Bone			
E	1020	H.Bone			
E	1021	H.Bone			
E	1021	H.Bone			
E	1021	H.Bone	397	Skull 1 BOX OF FRAGS	
E	1000	Pottery	13		
E	1001	Pottery	3		
E	1002	Pottery	5		
E	1003	Pottery	4		
E	1004	Pottery	5		
E	1006	Pottery	19	PVA	
E	1008	Pottery	25		
E	1010	Pottery	9		
E	1012	Pottery	159	14 PVA frags.	
E	1017	Pottery	16		
E	1020	Pottery	42	15 PVA frags	
E	1021	Pottery	56		
E	1023	Pottery	7		
E	1027	Pottery	3		
E	1029	Pottery	3		
E	1032	Pottery	5		
E	1035	Pottery	1		
E	1037	Pottery	3		
E	1039	Pottery	1		
E	1040	Pottery	47		
E	1047	Pottery	1		
E	1048	Pottery	2		
E	1051	Pottery	3		
E	1062	Pottery	1		
E	1068	Pottery	3		
E	1073	Pottery	2		
E	1087	Pottery	1		
E	1089	Pottery	9	6 PVA frags.	
E	1090	Pottery	5		
E	1091	Pottery	11		
E	1095	Pottery	1		
E	1112	Pottery	3		
E	1118	Pottery	1		
E	1120	Pottery	6		
E	1126	Pottery	2	Topsoil	
E	1127	Pottery	3	PVA	

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
E	1130	Pottery	8		
E	1132	Pottery	11		
E	1134	Pottery	2		
E	1136	Pottery	4		
E	1138	Pottery	14		
E	1140	Pottery	41		
E	1142	Pottery	2		
E	1144	Pottery	20		
E	1146	Pottery	10		
E	1148	Pottery	1		
E	1152	Pottery	5		
E	1154	Pottery	5		
E	1156	Pottery	9		
E	1158	Pottery	4		
E	1159	Pottery	4		
E	1161	Pottery	5		
E	1162	Pottery	9		
E	1163	Pottery	9		
E	1164	Pottery	21		
E	1166	Pottery	9		
E	1168	Pottery	23		
E	1176	Pottery	17		
E	1176	Pottery	13	and 1178	
E	1180	Pottery	5		
E	1181	Pottery	9	PVA	
E	1185	Pottery	5		
E	1187	Pottery	23		
E	1188	Pottery	3		
E	1188	Pottery	2		
E	1190	Pottery	5		
E	1192	Pottery	13		
E	1193	Pottery	4		
E	1194	Pottery	17		
E	1195	Pottery	23		
E	1198	Pottery	8	PVA	
E	1201	Pottery	10		
E	1219	Pottery	7		
E	1222	Pottery	2		
E	1229	Pottery	3		
E	1244	Pottery	2		
E	1246	Pottery	5		
E	1004	Sample	1	Seed 16 kg	
E	1006	Sample	1	20 kg	
E	1017	Sample	1	15 kg	
E	1020	Sample	1	Charcoal	
E	1021	Sample	1	Seed 11 kg	
E	1031	Sample	1	20 kg	
E	1040	Sample	1	17 kg	
E	1089	Sample	1	15 kg	
E	1091	Sample	1	16 kg	
E	1118	Sample	1	20 kg	
E	1123	Sample	1	12 kg	
E	1134	Sample	1	17 kg	
E	1138	Sample	1	19 kg	
E	1140	Sample	1	Charcoal	
E	1142	Sample	1	17 kg	

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
E	1144	Sample	1	Charcoal 20 kg	
E	1146	Sample	1	14 kg	
E	1150	Sample	1	10 kg	
E	1152	Sample	1	11 kg	
E	1154	Sample	1	15 kg	
E	1155	Sample	1	17 kg	
E	1156	Sample	1	20 kg	
E	1159	Sample	1	12 kg	
E	1164	Sample	1	14 kg	
E	1166	Sample	1	20 kg	
E	1168	Sample	1	20 kg	
E	1176	Sample	1	21 kg	
E	1187	Sample	1	17 kg	
E	1190	Sample	1	20 kg	
E	1192	Sample	1	12 kg	
E	1201	Sample	1	15 kg	
E	1203	Sample	1	17 kg	
E	1209	Sample	2	16 kg + 14kg	
E	1216	Sample	1	17 kg	
E	1000	Slag	1	48 gm	
E	1002	Slag	1	276 gm	
E	1003	Slag	1	615 gm	
E	1004	Slag	1	66 gm	
E	1006	Slag	1	90 gm	
E	1008	Slag	1	39 gm	
E	1012	Slag	1	4 gm	
E	1017	Slag	1	54 gm	
E	1020	Slag	1	114 gm	
E	1021	Slag	1	480 gm	
E	1029	Slag	1	58 gm	
E	1032	Slag	1	20 gm	
E	1033	Slag	1	255 gm	
E	1039	Slag	1	9 gm	
E	1040	Slag	1	119 gm	
E	1087	Slag	1	9 gm	
E	1091	Slag	1	4 gm	
E	1117	Slag	1	405 gm	
E	1118	Slag	1	220 gm	
E	1120	Slag	1	85 gm	
E	1121	Slag	1	115 gm	
E	1123	Slag	1	20 gm	
E	1124	Slag	1	16 gm	
E	1126	Slag	1	62 gm	
E	1130	Slag	1	32 gm	
E	1132	Slag	1	31 gm	
E	1136	Slag	1	15 gm	
E	1138	Slag	1	60 gm	
E	1140	Slag	1	77 gm	
E	1142	Slag	1	1 gm	
E	1144	Slag	1	84 gm	
E	1152	Slag	1	12 gm	
E	1154	Slag	1	30 gm	
E	1156	Slag	1	16 gm	
E	1158	Slag	1	61 gm	
E	1159	Slag	1	102 gm	
E	1161	Slag	1	3 gm	
E	1162	Slag	1	15 gm	

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
E	1163	Slag	1	24 gm	
E	1164	Slag	1	56 gm	
E	1166	Slag	1	69 gm	
E	1168	Slag	1	7 gm	
E	1176	Slag	1	5 gm	
E	1181	Slag	1	224 gm	
E	1187	Slag	1	60 gm	
E	1188	Slag	1	6 gm	
E	1190	Slag	1	37 gm	
E	1193	Slag	1	54 gm	
E	1194	Slag	1	39 gm	
E	1195	Slag	1	6 gm	
E	1201	Slag	1	9 gm	
E	1211	Slag	1	450 gm	
E	1040	Stone	4	?	
E	1158	Stone	1	Quern fragment	100
E	1188	Stone	1	Quern fragment	104
E	1000	Tile	2	Roof	
E	1126	Tile	2	Roof	

Area F Goldicote

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
F	7	A.Bone	22	Trench 3	
F	8	A.Bone	75	Trench 5	
F	16	A.Bone	10	Trench 7	
F	18	A.Bone	5	Trench 7	
F	40	A.Bone	48		
F	41	A.Bone	12	Trench 6	
F	44	A.Bone	18	Trench 6	
F	45	A.Bone	55		
F	46	A.Bone	1	Trench 6	
F	50	A.Bone	9	Trench 7	
F	53	A.Bone	7		
F	54	A.Bone	1	Trench 6	
F	68	A.Bone	1	Trench 7	
F	81	A.Bone	13		
F	91	A.Bone	1	Trench 5	
F	92	A.Bone	2		
F	99	A.Bone	38	Trench 4	
F	100	A.Bone	155	Trench 4	
F	101	A.Bone	30		
F	107	A.Bone	51		
F	108	A.Bone	20		
F	109	A.Bone	26		
F	111	A.Bone	11		
F	115	A.Bone	2		
F	119	A.Bone	3		
F	121	A.Bone	10		
F	123	A.Bone	38		
F	131	A.Bone	5		
F	136	A.Bone	38		
F	137	A.Bone	20		
F	138	A.Bone	1		
F	147	A.Bone	81		
F	154	A.Bone	10		
F	156	A.Bone	1		

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
F	158	A.Bone	3		
F	161	A.Bone	4		
F	169	A.Bone	3		
F	171	A.Bone	3		
F	173	A.Bone	54		
F	176	A.Bone	9		
F	180	A.Bone	36		
F	180	A.Bone	8		
F	183	A.Bone	1		
F	190	A.Bone	6		
F	192	A.Bone	3		
F	202	A.Bone	3		
F	203	A.Bone	25		
F	216	A.Bone	1		
F	217	A.Bone	5		
F	218	A.Bone	21		
F	220	A.Bone	36		
F	232	A.Bone	39		
F	237	A.Bone	49		
F	238	A.Bone	148		
F	239	A.Bone	129		
F	240	A.Bone	12		
F	242	A.Bone	21		
F	243	A.Bone	56		
F	244	A.Bone	1		
F	245	A.Bone	10		
F	255	A.Bone	2		
F	262	A.Bone	5		
F	267	A.Bone	84		
F	268	A.Bone	7		
F	268	A.Bone	1	Claw	68
F	279	A.Bone	8		
F	281	A.Bone	7		
F	283	A.Bone	39		
F	285	A.Bone	3		
F	289	A.Bone	45		
F	291	A.Bone	15		
F	292	A.Bone	19		
F	134	Bone	1	Possible pin end	45
F	100	Charcoal	2		
F	147	Charcoal	1		
F	232	Charcoal	11		
F	243	Charcoal	3		
F	245	Charcoal	5		
F	292	Charcoal	2		
F	16	Clay Pipe	1	Trench 7	
F	107	Coal	3		
F	239	Coin	1	Silver	22
F	134	Cu Alloy	1	Buckle	3
F	139	Cu Alloy	1	Object	47
F	144	Cu Alloy	1	Thin sheet piece ?	7
F	173	Cu Alloy	1	Object	10
F	238	Cu Alloy	1	Object	35
F	238	Cu Alloy	1	Object	36
F	239	Cu Alloy	1	Buckle	14
F	239	Cu Alloy	1	Strap end?	41
F	239	Cu Alloy	1		64

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
F	239	Cu Alloy	1	Object	69
F	279	Cu Alloy	1	Object	72
F	282	Flint	1	Flake	73
F	0	Glass	1	Vessel	5
F	0	Glass	2		79
F	0	Iron	1	Spike	4
F	0	Iron	1	Thin sheet piece	6
F	0	Iron	1	Lump of	9
F	0	Iron	1	Blade	11
F	0	Iron	1	Buckle	57
F	0	Iron	1	Knife	58
F	0	Iron	1	Horse shoe	80
F	0	Iron	1	Object	81
F	0	Iron	1	Object	90
F	0	Iron	1	Object	91
F	0	Iron	1	Object	92
F	0	Iron	1	Object	94
F	0	Iron	2	Object	96
F	0	Iron	2	Object	97
F	0	Iron	1	Object	98
F	70	Iron	1	Arrowhead Trench 8	2
F	100	Iron	1	Object	82
F	137	Iron	1	Object	48
F	144	Iron	1	Lump of	8
F	231	Iron	1	Ring	62
F	231	Iron	1	Knife blade	63
F	232	Iron	1	Object	75
F	235	Iron	1	Plate fragments	30
F	235	Iron	1	Object	42
F	238	Iron	1	Object and nail	17
F	238	Iron	1	Object	23
F	238	Iron	1	Object	25
F	238	Iron	1	Object	26
F	238	Iron	1	Object	27
F	238	Iron	1	Object	28
F	238	Iron	1	Object	29
F	238	Iron	1	Plate	31
F	238	Iron	1	Object	32
F	238	Iron	1	Buckle	34
F	238	Iron	1	Object	37
F	238	Iron	1	Object	38
F	238	Iron	1	Object	39
F	238	Iron	1	Object	40
F	238	Iron	1	Blade	44
F	239	Iron	1	Arrowhead	13
F	239	Iron	1	Object	15
F	239	Iron	1	Bolt head	19
F	239	Iron	1	Object	24
F	239	Iron	1	Candlestick	33
F	239	Iron	1	Object	43
F	239	Iron	1	Object	56
F	239	Iron	1	Object	66
F	243	Iron	2	Object	95
F	244	Iron	1	Knife	52
F	244	Iron	1	Object	53
F	244	Iron	1	Object	54
F	267	Iron	1	Knife	50

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
F	267	Iron	1	Object	51
F	267	Iron	1	Clippers	59
F	267	Iron	1	Knife blade	65
F	267	Iron	1	Object	76
F	268	Iron	1	Object	60
F	268	Iron	1	Object	61
F	136	Lead	1	Offcut?	49
F	0	Nail	1	Iron	
F	0	Nail	1	Iron	
F	0	Nail	1	Iron	
F	0	Nail	1	Iron	20
F	0	Nail	1	Iron	21
F	44	Nail	1	Iron Trench 6	93
F	50	Nail	1	Iron	
F	53	Nail	1	Iron	
F	81	Nail	1	Iron	
F	100	Nail	18	Iron	
F	107	Nail	1	Iron	
F	123	Nail	1	Iron	
F	134	Nail	1	Iron	
F	136	Nail	6	Iron	
F	138	Nail	1	Iron	
F	145	Nail	1	Iron	
F	147	Nail	7	Iron	
F	176	Nail	1	Iron	
F	220	Nail	2	Iron	
F	232	Nail	1	Iron	74
F	237	Nail	11	Iron	
F	238	Nail	30	Iron	
F	239	Nail	19	Iron	
F	243	Nail	2	Iron	
F	244	Nail	5	Iron	
F	262	Nail	1	Iron	
F	267	Nail	6	Iron	
F	268	Nail	1	Iron	
F	283	Nail	5	Iron	
F	173	Plaster	2		
F	173	Plaster	2		
F	1	Pottery	459		
F	7	Pottery	6	Trench 3	
F	8	Pottery	8	Trench 3	
F	10	Pottery	2		
F	16	Pottery	7		
F	18	Pottery	7	Trench 7	
F	20	Pottery	36	Trench 4	
F	21	Pottery	4		
F	40	Pottery	15	Trench 6	
F	41	Pottery	17	Trench 6	
F	44	Pottery	55	Trench 6	
F	45	Pottery	10	Trench 6	
F	46	Pottery	3	Trench 6	
F	50	Pottery	20	Trench 7	
F	53	Pottery	10	Trench 7	
F	54	Pottery	5	Trench 6	
F	58	Pottery	9	Trench 7	
F	68	Pottery	1	Trench 7	
F	81	Pottery	13	Trench 4	

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
F	83	Pottery	8	Trench 5	
F	85	Pottery	14	Trench 5	
F	91	Pottery	5	Trench 5	
F	92	Pottery	14	Trench 3	
F	96	Pottery	3	Trench 6	
F	99	Pottery	26	Trench 4	
F	100	Pottery	2	Trench 4	
F	101	Pottery	11	Trench 4	
F	107	Pottery	10		
F	108	Pottery	5		
F	109	Pottery	12		
F	111	Pottery	10		
F	115	Pottery	11		
F	117	Pottery	6		
F	119	Pottery	11		
F	121	Pottery	45		
F	123	Pottery	120		
F	125	Pottery	4		
F	127	Pottery	10		
F	129	Pottery	30		
F	131	Pottery	5		
F	133	Pottery	2		
F	134	Pottery	4		
F	136	Pottery	63		
F	137	Pottery	17		
F	138	Pottery	3		
F	145	Pottery	13		
F	147	Pottery	130		
F	149	Pottery	4		
F	151	Pottery	8		
F	154	Pottery	15		
F	156	Pottery	9		
F	158	Pottery	6		
F	161	Pottery	9		
F	165	Pottery	2		
F	167	Pottery	16		
F	169	Pottery	3		
F	171	Pottery	6		
F	173	Pottery	82		
F	176	Pottery	39		
F	180	Pottery	32		
F	180	Pottery	24		
F	190	Pottery	25		
F	192	Pottery	17		
F	202	Pottery	5		
F	203	Pottery	4		
F	216	Pottery	1		
F	217	Pottery	2		
F	218	Pottery	19		
F	220	Pottery	43		
F	222	Pottery	1		
F	232	Pottery	46		
F	237	Pottery	72		
F	238	Pottery	147		
F	239	Pottery	190		
F	240	Pottery	6		
F	242	Pottery	14		

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
F	243	Pottery	18		
F	245	Pottery	2		
F	255	Pottery	25		
F	262	Pottery	8		
F	267	Pottery	60		
F	268	Pottery	10		
F	279	Pottery	19		
F	281	Pottery	25		
F	283	Pottery	24		
F	285	Pottery	7		
F	291	Pottery	14		
F	292	Pottery	7		
F	49	Sample	1	Walnut (item)	78
F	134	Sample	14	Cereal (Item)	
F	134	Sample	1	Seed 13 kg / 14 seeds	
F	134	Sample	1	Carbonised stone (item)	46
F	239	Sample	1	Seed pod (item) Pea	18
F	119	Shell	2		
F	243	Shell	1		
F	283	Shell	5		
F	40	Slag	1		
F	44	Slag	1	Trench 6	
F	81	Slag	1		
F	283	Slag	13		
F	0	Stone	1	Tile	
F	53	Stone	1	Loom Weight	1
F	100	Stone	3	Mortar fragment	
F	121	Stone	1	Tile	
F	242	Stone	2	Tile	
F	267	Stone	1	Quern fragment	67
F	268	Stone	1	Whetstone	55
F	268	Stone	1		71
F	16	Tile	19	Brick Trench 7	
F	40	Tile	1		
F	44	Tile	4	Brick Trench 6	
F	50	Tile	1		
F	53	Tile	1		
F	53	Tile	1	Brick Trench 7	
F	92	Tile	2	Brick	
F	100	Tile	1	Brick	
F	100	Tile	5		
F	100	Tile	2		
F	100	Tile	5		
F	100	Tile	1		
F	100	Tile	4		
F	107	Tile	1		
F	108	Tile	3		
F	111	Tile	2		
F	136	Tile	3	Roof	
F	147	Tile	1		
F	147	Tile	4		
F	173	Tile	3		
F	173	Tile	2	Brick	
F	180	Tile	3		
F	218	Tile	1	Brick	
F	237	Tile	2		
F	238	Tile	1		

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
F	238	Tile	1	Brick	
F	239	Tile	11		
F	239	Tile	3		
F	240	Tile	1	Brick	
F	242	Tile	1		
F	243	Tile	1		
F	267	Tile	1		
Area G Goldicote					
<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
G	0	A.Bone	6		
G	25	A.Bone	21	Trench 8	
G	28	A.Bone	4		
G	37	A.Bone	9	Trench 8	
G	56	A.Bone	17	Trench 8	
G	59	A.Bone	4	Trench 9	
G	61	A.Bone	1	Trench 9	
G	70	A.Bone	23		
G	100	A.Bone	7		
G	223	A.Bone	25		
G	224	A.Bone	19		
G	272	A.Bone	18		
G	274	A.Bone	16		
G	277	A.Bone	4		
G	294	A.Bone	35		
G	297	A.Bone	30		
G	303	A.Bone	10		
G	294	Charcoal	2		
G	100	Clay Pipe	1		
G	223	Cu Alloy	1		77
G	28	Daub	2		
G	267	Daub	1		
G	56	Glass	1	Vessel Trench 8	
G	224	Iron	1	Scissors	12
G	224	Iron	1	Buckle	70
G	25	Nail	2	Iron	
G	37	Nail	1	Iron Trench 8	
G	56	Nail	4	Iron Trench 8	
G	100	Nail	1	Iron	
G	223	Nail	13	Iron	
G	274	Nail	2	Iron	
G	294	Nail	1	Iron	
G	25	Pottery	18	Trench 8	
G	26	Pottery	4	Trench 8	
G	28	Pottery	9		
G	37	Pottery	11	Trench 8	
G	38	Pottery	2	Trench 8	
G	56	Pottery	39	Trench 8	
G	59	Pottery	17	Trench 9	
G	70	Pottery	7	Trench 8	
G	93	Pottery	2	Trench 3	
G	190	Pottery	3		
G	193	Pottery	22		
G	223	Pottery	27		
G	224	Pottery	49		
G	272	Pottery	4		

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
G	274	Pottery	16		
G	277	Pottery	7		
G	294	Pottery	31		
G	297	Pottery	11		
G	305	Pottery	18		
G	34	Sample	1	6 kg	
G	294	Sample	1	Coal	
G	223	Shell	5	Oyster	
G	100	Stone	1	Quern fragment	
G	223	Stone	1	Slate	
G	0	Tile	1		
G	28	Tile	3		
G	37	Tile	1	Trench 8	
G	56	Tile	4	Brick Trench 8	
G	70	Tile	1	Roof	
G	70	Tile	10	Brick	
G	193	Tile	1		
G	223	Tile	5		
G	272	Tile	1		
G	274	Tile	4		
G	277	Tile	2		
G	294	Tile	6	Brick	
G	294	Tile	1		
G	303	Tile	1		

Wimpstone

Area H

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
H	2014	Pottery	1		

Long Marston

Area I

<i>Area</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date/Comments</i>	<i>SF Number</i>
I	3000	A.Bone	52		
I	3002	A.Bone	17		
I	3004	A.Bone	4		
I	3005	A.Bone	38		
I	3006	A.Bone	6		
I	3000	Daub	9	Ceramic Disc	
I	3000	Glass	2	Vessel	
I	3000	Plaster	1		
I	3000	Pottery	213		
I	3002	Pottery	11		
I	3004	Pottery	46		
I	3005	Pottery	38		
I	3006	Pottery	17		
I	3000	Slag	4	0.230 Kg	
I	3000	Tile	7		
I	3006	Tile	3		
I	3000	Iron	1	Ox goad	
I	3000	Iron	1		

Appendix B: Site Archive Catalogue

A. Archive Catalogue and Report

A1 Archive Catalogue	1
A2 Post-excavation assessment report	1

B. Site Records

B1 Areas A-E, The Dene Valley

B1/1 Context sheets	
B1/1a File 1, Areas A-C	44
B1/1b File 2, Areas D-E	244
	288 total
B1/1c Areas A-E list of contexts	
B1/2 Site notebook	1
B1/3 Site plans	
B1/3a Areas A-C Evaluation; sheets 1-2	2
B1/3b	
Areas D-E Evaluation; sheets 1-7, 17	8
Area E Excavation; sheets 8-16	9
B1/3c Areas A-E location of sites; sheets 1-9	9
	28 total
B1/4 Site sections	
B1/4a Areas A-C Evaluation; sheets 1-3	3
B1/4b	
Areas D-E Evaluation; sheets 1-8	8
Area E Excavation; sheets 9-12	4
	15 total
B1/5 Black & white photographs	
B1/5a Lists of photographs (all)	11
B1/5b Negatives	Films 1-11
B1/5c Prints	358
B1/6 Colour photographs	
B1/6a Colour slides	361
B1/6b Digital colour photo printouts	60

B2 Areas F-G, Goldicote

B2/1 Trench record sheets	9
B2/2 Context sheets	
B2/2a Context file 1 (1-100)	101
Context file 2 (101-199)	100
Context file 3 (200-305)	106
	307 total
B2/3b List of contexts	
B2/3 Site notebook	1
B2/4 Site plans	

B2/4a	Areas F-G Evaluation; sheets 1-6	6
B2/4b	Area F Excavation; sheets 1F-37F	37
B2/4c	Area G Excavation; sheets 1G-4G	4
B2/4d	Areas F-G location of sites; sheets 1-3	3
		50 total
B2/5	Site sections	
	Areas F-G Evaluation; sheets 1-5	5
	Areas F-G Excavation; sheets 6-15	10
		15 total
B2/6	Black & white photographs	
B2/6a	Lists of photographs (all)	13
B2/6b	B & W Negatives	Films G1-4, G7, G8 &
G10	B2/6c B & W Prints	188
B2/7	Colour photographs	
B2/7a	Colour Negatives	Films G5, G6 & G9
B2/7b	Colour Prints	70
B2/7c	Colour slides	185
B2/7d	Digital colour photo printouts	14
B3 Area H, Wimpstone		
B3/1	Trench record sheets	9
B3/2	Context sheets	
	B3/2a Excavation context sheets	40
	B3/2b List of contexts	
B3/3	Site notebooks	2
B3/4	Site plans (EDM location plot)	1
B3/5	Black & white photographs	
B3/5a	Lists of photographs (all)	1
B3/5b	Negatives	Film 1
B3/5c	Prints	8
B3/6	Colour slides	10
B4 Area I, Long Marston		
B4/1	Site plans (copies of RSK survey)	7
C. Finds Data		
C1 Areas A-E, Walton		
C1/1	Areas A-E List of finds	10
C1/2	Areas A-E List of small finds	1
C1/3	Environmental samples	
C1/3a	Areas A-E list of samples	1
C1/3b	Areas A-E Evaluation sample records	16
C1/3c	Area E excavation sample records	26

	42 total
C1/4 Finds distribution plans	7
C2 Areas F-G, Goldicote	
C2/1 Lists of finds	
C2/1a Areas F-G list of finds (printed)	10
C2/1b Areas F-G List of finds (handwritten)	3
C2/2 Small finds	
C2/2a Areas F-G list of small finds	3
C2/2b Areas F-G small find X-rays, sheets 319-325	7
C2/2c Areas F-G Conservation records	15
C2/3 Environmental samples	
C2/3a Areas F-G list of environmental samples	1
C2/3b Area F sample sheets	22
C2/3c Area G sample sheets	4
	26 total
C2/4 Medieval pottery	
C2/4a S. Ratkai correspondence	8
C3 Area H, Wimpstone	
C3/1 List of finds	1
C4 Area I, Long Marston	
C4/1 List of finds	1
C4/2 Acquisition sheet re 3 bags of finds from RSK	1
D. Background Research	
D1 Areas A-E, Walton	
D2 Areas F-G, Goldicote	
Notes on historical documents by Chris Dyer	
D3 Area H, Wimpstone	
D4 Area I, Long Marston	
E. Report	
E1 Assessment Report	
E1a Report text	?
E1b Report drawings	6
F. Administration	

F1 Copy of brief	1
F2 Post ex,assessment notes	1
F3 Area F & G post ex review assessment notes	1
F4 Area F & G work attendance sheets	11
F5 Invoices etc	2

G. Computer files

G1 Reports text	
G2 Finds records	
G3 Contexts records	
G4 Digital photos	1CD
G5 Geophysical survey data	

Appendix C: Assessment of the Mid-Late Iron Age Pottery from Walton by Annette Hancocks

Introduction

The pottery was rapidly scanned and quantified by count and weight (g) only. A total of 824 sherds of pottery were recovered. Of these 98.4% could be dated to the Mid-Late Iron Age period and 1.5% to the Roman period. The pottery was recovered from 83 contexts which were excavated principally within Area E. At least nine contexts contained intrusive Roman sherds. No preservation bias was observed.

Factual summary

A total of 811 sherds of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery was recovered (4245g). The majority of the pottery of this period was broadly quartz, grog or shell/vesicular tempered. At least thirty four vessels were recognised, with the majority deriving from pit fills. Forms recognised include globular and ovoid jars, some with finger tipping on the external surface of the rim. A total of nine base angles were observed and at least two contexts (1012/1 and 1017), contained sherds decorated with fine incised scoring. The overall assemblage showed no signs of abrasion or weathering and was deemed to be in a good state of preservation.

Statement of potential

The modest volume of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery recovered has the potential to add to the existing corpus of pottery of this date from Warwickshire. The forms and fabrics represented could usefully be compared with those known within other Mid-Late Iron Age assemblages from the county, such as Park Farm, Barford (Ford & Woodward 1994), Ryton on Dunsmore (Bateman 1976), Wasperton (Woodward in prep), Meriden (Hancocks & Woodward 2001), Nadbury (McArthur 1990), Church Lawford (Woodward 2002), Salford Priors (Woodward 2000) and Hampton Lucy (Hughes 1995). Detailed study would enhance the chronology and dating of the site and add greatly to the existing knowledge concerning patterns of trade and exchange, within the local and regional sphere. Of particular note, is the presence of finely incised scored ware.

Recommendations

It is apparent that the whole assemblage would benefit greatly from detailed recording and analysis by form and fabric. It is recommended that all the pottery is recorded and analysed to levels stipulated by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997), using the standard BUFAU system, and a report prepared for publication. Aspects of the assemblage should be compared with the other regional assemblages. This would inform the topics of chronology, vessel function, structured deposition, production and exchange.

A limited programme of thin-sectioning would enable a greater understanding of the sources of trade and exchange, both locally and regionally.

Timetable

Detailed recording of fabrics and forms	3 days
Data entry	0.5 days
Summations/tabulations	1 day
Selection for thin section analysis/integration	0.25 days
Selection for illustration + checking	0.5 days
Report	2 days
Research	0.5 days
Editing	1 day
	8.75 days
Thin sections	(x10)
Pottery illustrations	7 days

Table C1 Occurrence of pottery by evaluation trench

Area	Context	Description	Count	Weight	Date Range
A T43	4035	3x vesicular/grog tempered body sherds	3	1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
B Topsoil	1245	1x large rim from lid-seated/bifurcated bowl	1	89g	Transitional?
B T39	4000	1x post-medieval rim	1	7g	Post-medieval
		1x Roman greyware body sherd	1	1g	
D T24	1037	1x Roman greyware body sherd	1	1g	Roman
D T25	1103	1x grog tempered body sherd	1	1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T13	1244	1x Roman quartz tempered body sherd	1	2g	Roman
E T14	1037	1x quartz tempered body sherd 1x quartz tempered base angle (FLT) 1x quartz tempered rim (rounded direct rim)	3	9g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T14	1039	1x quartz tempered body sherd	1	4g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T14	1046	1x quartz tempered body sherds	1	1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T14	Total		2	5g	
E T15	1051	1x quartz tempered body sherd 1x quartz tempered base angle (FLP) 1x fired clay/daub	2 1	21g 1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T15	1062	1x quartz/grog tempered body sherd	1	2g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T15	1068	1x shell tempered body sherd 1x organic tempered body sherd 1x quartz tempered body sherd	1	2g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T15	Total		4	25g	
E T16 Topsoil	1000	12x quartz tempered body sherds. 1x grog tempered body sherd	13	103g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1001	2x quartz tempered body sherds 1x reduced Severn Valley ware body sherd	2 1	4g 3g	Mid-Late Iron Age with 2 nd -4 th century AD
E T16	1002	5x vesicular body sherds 4x quartz tempered body sherds 1x fired clay/daub	9 1	42g 1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1004	5x quartz tempered body sherds	5	30g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1006	17x quartz tempered body sherds 2x grog tempered body sherds 1x rounded, direct rim; quartz tempered	20	94g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1008	23x quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered base angle 2x quartz tempered rims (globular with flattened direct rim; rounded direct rim)	26	163g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1010	6x quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered rim (incomplete profile)	7	32g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1012	18x quartz tempered body sherds 2x grog tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered rim (tapered direct rim) 1x quartz tempered decorated rim from globular jar with stamped open circles on rim	22	92g	Mid-Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1012/1	78x quartz tempered body sherds* 54x fine incised scored ware sherds 7x rim fragments from a globular jar with flattened direct rim with slight finger tipping on rim surface	139	846g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age *263g of small indeterminate sherds

Area	Context	Description	Count	Weight	Date Range
E T16	1017	14x quartz tempered body sherds 3x decorated sherds (fine incised scored ware) 1x quartz tempered rim from globular jar, with rounded direct rim	18	85g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1018	1x quartz tempered body sherd	1	2g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1020	31x quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz/grog tempered body sherd 1x quartz tempered finely incised decorated body sherd 3x quartz tempered rims from globular/ovoid jars 1x grog tempered rim from ovoid jar	37	412g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1021	44x quartz tempered body sherds 4x grog tempered body sherds 1x vesicular base angle (FLP) 1x quartz tempered rounded shouldered rim with concave neck and everted rim 1x grog tempered globular jar, neckless with flattened lip, rounded edge	52	175g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1023	6x quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered ovoid jar with rounded direct rim	7	23g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1029	1x vesicular tempered body sherd 2x quartz tempered body sherd	3	32g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1032	3x vesicular tempered body sherd 1x quartz tempered body sherd 1x grog tempered body sherd	5	19g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1118	1x quartz tempered body sherd	1	2g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	1120	4x quartz tempered body sherds 1x very fine micaceous sandy tempered body sherd	5	30g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age/Transitional
E T16	1201	9x quartz/grog tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered rim from globular jar with rounded rim, pinched out externally	10	57g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T16	Total		382	2243g	
E	1003	2x quartz tempered body sherds 1x shell tempered body and 1x vesicular body	4	16g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1027	3x fired clay/daub	3	17g	
E	1048	2x grog tempered body sherds	2	1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1112	2x grog tempered body sherd 1x Roman quartz tempered greyware	2 1	1g 6g	Mid-Late Iron Age with intrusive Roman
E Topsoil	1126	1x Severn Valley Greyware body sherds 1x quartz tempered base angle	1 1	14g 3g	Roman 2 nd -4 th century AD
E	1127	3x quartz tempered body sherds	3	53g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1130	3x quartz tempered body sherds 4x shell/organic tempered body sherds 1x quartz/organic tempered rim from ovoid jar with rounded direct rim	8	21g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1132	4x quartz tempered body sherds 4x grog/shell tempered body sherds 2x grog tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered rim from ovoid jar with rounded rim, pinched out internally	11	38g	Mid-Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1134	2x quartz tempered body sherds	2	7g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1136	3x quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered base angle (FLP)	4	31g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age

Area	Context	Description	Count	Weight	Date Range
E	1138	15x quartz tempered body sherds	15	49g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1140	29x quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered base angle (FLT) 5x grog/vesicular tempered body sherds 2x miscellaneous tempered body sherds 4x fired clay/daub	37 4	199g 15g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1142	1x quartz tempered body sherd 1x calcite tempered body sherd	2	6g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1144	18x quartz tempered body sherds 2x grog tempered body sherds 2x rims from grog tempered globular jar with rounded direct rim	22	35g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1146	3x grog tempered body sherds 5x quartz tempered body sherds 2x fine quartz tempered body sherds	10	55g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1147	1x grog tempered body sherd	1	1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1152	2x organic tempered body sherds 3x grog tempered body sherds	5	15g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1154	3x plain quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered base angle (FLT) 1x fired clay/daub	4 1	56g 2g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1156	4x quartz tempered body sherds 2x grog tempered body sherds 1x miscellaneous body sherd 1x quartz tempered rim from a globular rim with rounded externally expanded lip 1x fine shell tempered rim from a globular jar with rounded pinched out external rim	7	38g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1157	1x quartz tempered body sherds 1x grog tempered rim with flattened externally expanded rim	2	9g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1158	3x quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz/organic tempered body sherds	4	10g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1159	3x quartz tempered body sherds 1x organic tempered body sherds	4	13g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1160	5x quartz tempered body sherds	5	11g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1162	8x grog/shell tempered body sherds	8	12g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1163	7x grog/organic tempered body sherds 3x quartz tempered body sherds	10	28g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1164	10x quartz tempered body sherds 7x grog/organic tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered rim from globular jar with rounded direct rim 1x fired clay/daub	18 1	96g 1g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1166	2x vesicular/grog tempered body sherds 4x quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered rim (rounded direct) 2x fired clay daub	7 2	19g 38g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1168	8x quartz tempered body sherds 6x vesicular/grog tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered rim from globular jar with everted rim 1x quartz tempered rim from globular jar with rounded direct rim 8x fired clay/daub	16 8	88g 112g	Mid-Late Iron Age

Area	Context	Description	Count	Weight	Date Range
E	1176	11x fine quartz tempered body sherds 1x vesicular tempered body sherd 4x coarse quartz tempered body sherds 1x fired clay/daub	16 1	63g 5g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1176/1178	9x quartz tempered body sherds 4x vesicular/grog tempered body sherds	13	44g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1180	2x quartz tempered body sherds 2x grog tempered body sherds 1x fired clay/daub	4 1	16g 6g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1181	3x grog/shell tempered body sherds 1x grog tempered body sherds 1x grog tempered rim 1x grog/shell tempered body sherd 1x body sherds 2x fired clay/daub	7 2	131g 13g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1185	5x quartz tempered body sherds	5	6g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1187	13x fine shell tempered body sherds 3x coarse quartz tempered body sherds 5x fine quartz tempered body sherds 1x grog tempered body sherds 1x oxidised Severn Valley ware	22 1	104g 1g	Mid-Late Iron Age with intrusive Roman
E	1189	5x coarse tempered body sherds	5	23g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1192	8x organic tempered body sherds 5x coarse quartz tempered body sherds	13	58g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1193	2x coarse quartz tempered body sherds 1x vesicular tempered body sherd 1x grog tempered rim from globular jar with everted rim	4	23g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1194	6x vesicular tempered body sherds 8x quartz tempered body sherds 3x fired clay/daub	14 3	29g 8g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1195	10x quartz tempered body sherds 11x very vesicular tempered body sherds 1x grog tempered body sherds 1x very vesicular tempered rim sherds 1x fired clay/daub	23 1	174g 3g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1198	6x quartz tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered base angle (FLP) 1x quartz tempered rim from ovoid jar with flattened, externally expanded rim	8	24g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1219	6x very vesicular/organic tempered body sherds 1x very vesicular tempered rim of partial incomplete profile	7	32g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1222	2x organic tempered body sherds	2	1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E	1229	2x quartz tempered body sherds 1x Severn Valley Ware pottery	2 1	1g 1g	Mid-Late Iron Age with intrusive Roman
E	Total		354	1640g	
E T17	1035	1x quartz tempered body sherd	1	1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T17	1089	2x quartz tempered body sherds 2x grog tempered body sherds 1x quartz tempered rim from open bowl with rounded direct rim 4x fired clay/daub	5 4	66g 32g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age
E T17	1090	2x quartz tempered body sherds 1x vesicular tempered body sherds 1x grog tempered rim from globular jar with flattened lip and rounded outer edge	4	14g	Late Mid-Late Iron Age

Area	Context	Description	Count	Weight	Date Range
E T17	1091	7x quartz tempered body sherds 1x fine shell tempered body sherds 2x miscellaneous body sherds 1x fired clay/daub	10 1	36g 23g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T17 Topsoil	1095	1x grog tempered rounded direct rim	1	2g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T17	Total		21	119g	
E T18	1073	1x Roman greyware body sherd	1	1g	Roman
E T18	1086	1x quartz tempered body sherd	1	1g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T18	Total		1	1g	
E T19	1040	30x indeterminate pottery fragments 4x quartz tempered body sherds 3x organic tempered body sherds 3x organic tempered base angle (FLT) 7x fired clay/daub	40 7	115g 33g	Mid-Late Iron Age
E T19	Total		40	115g	
E 2 Topsoil	1246	2x grog/vesicular tempered body sherds 2x quartz tempered greyware body sherds 1x fired clay/daub	2 2 1	6g 4g 5g	Roman with Residual Mid-Late Iron Age

Appendix D: Assessment of Roman pottery from Long Marston by *Jeremy Evans*

Some 286 sherds (3.835kg) of pottery were recovered from the site, none of them effectively stratified, and the material will therefore be examined as a single assemblage. A summary record had been made of this material for the purposes of dating and to gain some general impressions of the nature of the assemblage. Thus the pottery has been recorded by the general Warwickshire Museum ware class.

Date

The assemblage is quite large enough for the absence of Warwickshire Museum class E ('Belgic') fabrics to be highly significant, and to demonstrate a lack of evidence for early-mid 1st century activity on the site. Similarly there are no forms from the site which seem to date from the 1st century, and the earliest coarse pottery is a burnt BB1 jar rimsherd of Hadrianic-Antonine date.

The nine sherds of samian from the site are all Central Gaulish, the earliest being a Dr 18/31 or 18/31R dated AD 120-150. Given that four Dr 31s accompany this the samian has a distinctly later 2nd century emphasis.

The BB1 forms consist of the above jar, an early-mid 3rd century incipient beaded and flanged bowl, and five simple rimmed BB1 dishes of c3rd-mid 4th century date. All four BB1 lattice decorated sherds have obtuse lattice decoration. Greyware forms consist of a later 2nd-early 3rd century BB copy jar and a wide-mouthed jar, perhaps of later Roman date. The earliest Severn Valley ware pieces seem to have a 2nd-3rd century date range, and the bulk of the material has a later 3rd-4th century date range. There are two Oxfordshire colour-coated ware rimsherds of form C45, dated AD 240-400+ and a single Oxfordshire mortarium of form M22, AD 240-400+.

Thus the evidence seems to suggest some occupation from the Hadrianic period onwards, but the bulk of the recovered material is probably of later 3rd-4th century date. The evidence is not good enough to indicate whether occupation ran on until the end of the 4th century, and the evidence from Salford Priors (Evans 2000), where there was a strong late 4th century coin list, but which still lacked the latest ceramic horizon found at Alcester, tends to suggest that the latest types reaching urban centres may not have penetrated much into the countryside.

Discussion

The pottery evidence suggests activity on the site from the Hadrianic period until sometime in the 4th century, although it is not possible to determine how late in that century. The complete absence of Class E ('Belgic') fabrics from the site strongly suggests no activity here in the early-mid-1st century, and hence a Roman period origin. The samian would seem to suggest activity started on the site c. AD 120/50 but has a strong emphasis on the later 2nd century.

Fabric supply to the site was in broad terms similar to that in the later phases at Salford Priors (Evans 2000), and the site provides further evidence for the urban marketing of BB1 in the Alcester area.

Recommendation

A short note on the pottery will be produced for publication in the Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society.

Table D1 Romano-British pottery by context

Context	ware class	Nosh	Wt	MV	Type	RIM	Dia	RE
3000	A01	1	140					
3000	B01	1	18		1 HJ	417	19	8
3000	B01	1	41		1 JA	111	20	9
3000	B01	1	10		1 JA	111	19	9
3000	B01	1	28		1 JA	111	21	3
3000	B01	1	22		1 JA	111	22	4
3000	B01	1	14		1 JA	111	21	5
3004	B01	1	28		1 HJ	423	15	12
3004	B01	1	20		1 CK	733	14	9
3000	B01	4	43					
3000	B01	14	63					
3000	B01	0	0				17	
3000	B01	0	0				17	
3000	B01	1	5				15?	
3004	B01	1	4					
3000	F51	1	28		1 HC	211	24	8
3000	F51	1	15		1 HC	212	25	6
3000	G44	3	30					
3004	G44	1	4					
3000	M23	1	33		1 KE	514	21	11
3000	M23	1	85					
3000	O00	3	16					
3004	O00	3	8					
3000	O20	1	55		1 HC	224	12	16
3000	O20	1	12		1 HJ	423	16	3
3000	O20	1	31		1 HC	427	22	11
3000	O20	1	110		1 HC	419	26	18
3000	O20	1	22		1 HC	427	25	6
3000	O20	1	25		1 GA	111	16	5
3000	O20	1	12		1 GA	228	16?	3
3000	O20	1	8		1 GA	228	13	7
3000	O20	1	63		1 CM	757	35	10
3000	O20	1	36		1 CM	757	29	4
3000	O20	1	55		1 CM	767	26	13
3000	O20	1	40		1 CM	762	22	16
3000	O20	1	42		1 CM	757	18	13
3000	O20	1	35		1 CM	752	34	7
3000	O20	1	15		1 CM	761	26	7
3000	O20	1	19		1 CM	0	26?	4
3000	O20	1	6		1 CE	0	11	8
3000	O20	1	12		1 C	0	20?	5
3000	O20	1	2		1 C	0	12	8
3000	O20	2	13		1 CG	735	13	14
3002	O20	2	47		1 GA	221	15	7
3002	O20	2	13		1 CG	735	9	21
3005	O20	2	8					
3006	O20	11	27					
3000	O20	1	34				10	
3000	O20	20	140					
3000	O20	50	350					
3000	O20	15	240					
3000	O20	11	225					
3000	O20	1	76				9	
3000	O20	1	37				9	

Context	ware class	Nosh	Wt	MV	Type	RIM	Dia	RE
3000	O20	1	35				6	
3000	O20	1	82				11	
3000	O20	1	100				16	
3000	O20	1	21				10	
3000	O20	1	35				12	
3000	O20	1	77					
3000	O20	1	5					
3000	O20	6	21					
3002	O20	2	42				10	
3002	O20	1	5					
3004	O20	10	156					
3004	O20	4	155				9	
3005	Q00	1	3					
3000	R00	1	32	1 CM		725	29	9
3000	R00	1	15	1 CE	737?		23	7
3000	R00	1	8	1 CK		736	9	20
3000	R00	2	15	1 CJ		831	12	10
3004	R00	1	7	1 CE		0	15	6
3005	R00	2	20					
3006	R00	4	43					
3000	R00	25	210					
3004	R00	16	44					
3004	R00	1	8					
3004	S20	1	8	1 HC	DR37	21?		4
3000	S20	2	38				10	
3000	S20	1	4					
3000	S20	1	2					
3000	S20	1	8					
3000	S20	1	4					
3004	S20	1	61				9	
3004	S20	1	8					
3000	W00	2	12					
3002	W00	4	42					
3006	Z30	1	2					
3000	Z30	5	42					

Appendix E: Assessment of medieval pottery and tile from Goldicote by Stephanie Ratkai

Introduction

There were c. 3,000 sherds recovered from the site of which c. 450 were unstratified or from topsoil. The pottery was examined macroscopically and divided into broad fabric groups eg Warwickshire grey wares, Coventry A type wares etc. The absence/presence of diagnostic fabrics by context was recorded, but the pottery was not quantified other than by overall sherd count for each context.

The pottery was very variable in terms of sherd size and condition. A large component of the assemblage was made up of fairly small sherds, although these were not particularly abraded. However, there were many contexts which contained large diagnostic sherds, sometimes amounting to complete profiles. There was some cross-joining pottery eg between (243) and (268) and a more intense study of the pottery would probably reveal more examples.

A wide range of fabrics was present many of which could be paralleled in the Warwickshire Medieval Pottery Type Series. The earliest post-Roman pottery was Saxo-Norman in date and consisted of St Neots ware and calcareous gravel tempered ware or Cotswold oolitic ware (Oxford fabric OXAC). St Neots ware was produced from the late Saxon period through into the early post-Conquest period (c 850-c 1100). Cotswold oolitic ware was also made from the 9th century but continued to be made into the 12th and 13th centuries and at Banbury Castle (Ratkai in prep), for example, formed a major part of the early post-Conquest levels along with early Oxford ware and Banbury-Brackley ware. A very small number of Stamford ware sherds were also present in the assemblage and were most probably in contemporaneous usage with St Neots ware and calcareous gravel tempered ware. With the exception of one context, (285), all the Saxo-Norman pottery occurred with later material.

Factual Summary

The dating of the earliest post-Roman occupation of the site is problematic. It is observable that at Warwick (Ratkai 1992) and probably at Loxley the pre-Conquest ceramics are "imported" and consist of St Neots ware, calcareous gravel tempered ware and Stamford ware only; ie there does not seem to be a pre-Conquest pottery industry based in Warwickshire. All the St Neots ware occurred residually at Goldicote and so it is likely that some of the calcareous gravel tempered ware was also residual. In that case some occupation must date to the 11th century at least, but whether this was pre- or post-Conquest (or indeed earlier than the 11th century) is difficult to ascertain at this time.

By the 12th century a wide range of fabrics both from Warwickshire and neighbouring counties was present. These consisted of mainly unglazed utilitarian wares. By the 13th century further fabrics appeared and the amount of glazed wares increased. From the 14th century onwards oxidized wheel-thrown wares were found, the most notable of which was Malvernian oxidized wheel-thrown ware (Worcester Fabric 69).

The latest pottery from the site eg Midlands purple ware, and the late medieval transitional wares dates to the 15th-16th centuries (and indeed the wheel-thrown Malvernian ware continued in use into the 16th century). So in theory occupation could have continued into the 16th century. However,

there was very little pottery which could be confidently ascribed to the 16th century only. Four contexts were or were most likely 16th century in date. These were (38), (109), (202) and (245). These contained respectively a ?Cologne stoneware sherd, a possible Siegburg or Martincamp I sherd, a Cistercian ware sherd and a redware bowl rim sherd.

Pottery was found in contexts (240), (242) and (243) associated with the interior of Building 1 and in (237) and (267) associated with Building 2. Context (240) was dated to the 12th century, (243) to the 13th-14th centuries and (242) to the 14th or possibly 15th centuries. The latter context also contained a glazed ridge tile fragment and is presumably associated with the demise of the building. In Building 2, (237) was dated to the 14th century but contained mostly residual material. This layer contained part of the base from a "West Country dish", one of three found on the site. This form is primarily associated, as the name suggests, with Gloucestershire, Somerset, Glamorgan and Wessex *etc* although they occur sporadically in Worcestershire and southern Warwickshire. Context (267) appeared to date to the 15th century or possibly the 14th century and contained glazed roof tile. A further piece of dating evidence came from (175) marked "fill of wall" on the bag, which contained a mix of pottery, 19 sherds in total, dating to the late 13th or early 14th centuries.

Yard surface (144) contained a number of drains. The fills of three of them, (134), (138) and (145) were dated to the 13th, ?12th and late 13th-early 14th centuries respectively. Boundary ditches (156) and (158) were dated to the late 13th and 12th centuries respectively. It is suggested that these features were contemporary with the two buildings and the ceramic evidence would seem to confirm this. It therefore seems likely that the buildings and associated features were in use from the 12th century until at least the 14th century. However, occupation must have continued in the area, if not in the buildings, since 15th century pottery was present in other contexts and also in the two external surfaces (232) and (245) associated with the two buildings.

Discussion

The pottery from Goldicote, clearly forms an important and interesting assemblage. Although a good proportion of the sherds are small and undiagnostic there is still a sizeable body of material which is both diagnostic and suitable for illustration. The earliest pottery consists of a few Roman sherds which have not been studied for this assessment. There was a good sequence of pottery from the 11th-15th or 16th centuries. Despite some residuality it should be possible to refine the chronology of the pottery and to expand the county type series by incorporating pottery from an area of Warwickshire for which there is relatively little published information.

From the absence/presence table it is clear that it will be possible to tie together certain groups of features and layers by chronology, but the site taphonomy could also be further enhanced by the presence of cross-joining material.

The range of fabrics present is quite remarkable containing as it does pottery from known kiln sites in and outside the county *eg* Chilvers Coton, Malvernian ware and Boarstall-Brill ware, pottery known to have been produced in Warwickshire, but without known kiln sites *eg* Coventry A ware, Warwick type ware (Ratkai 1987-8 Warwick fabric 123), Alcester fabric 1 *etc* and pottery from outside the county *eg* St Neots ware, calcareous gravel tempered ware, Banbury-Brackley ware *etc*. Many of the imports confirm the

strong west-east/south-east links which seem to have operated in the south of the county and which may in part have been associated with the salt trade at Droitwich (although Dyer (pers comm) has noted documentary evidence for timber trade between Stratford and the north-west). At this stage it appears that road transport was more important as far as ceramics was concerned than river trade along the Avon.

The status of Goldicote is more difficult to judge, as ceramics are not necessarily a good indicator. Nevertheless, there was a reasonable selection of good quality, glazed wares recovered together with an admittedly small number of more specialised vessel forms eg pipkins which may indicate a fairly prosperous settlement. There were few vessel forms typical of the 15th-16th centuries, but there were odd examples of cisterns and wide-mouthed bowls, but only one Cistercian ware cup sherd so in effect the pottery continued its medieval character to the very end of the site occupation and this may in turn suggest a certain amount of stagnation or decline in the settlement in its closing years.

Aims and objectives

- 1) To record all the pottery by fabric type (in accordance with the County Type Series) and quantify by sherd count, sherd weight, rim count and eves. Any new fabrics to be added to the CTS.
- 2) To record details of vessel form, decoration, wear, sooting etc.
- 3) All data to be entered onto a database.
- 4) To study the chronology and development of the site.
- 5) To study site function and taphonomy
- 6) To study the economic links between Goldicote and its hinterland as demonstrated by the ceramics and to place Goldicote within the economic network of southern Warwickshire.

Points 1) and 2) may require some petrological work eg to establish whether the "West Country dishes" are of local manufacture, to establish if sherds containing sand and clay pellets are the same as Alcester fabric 1 and to source some of the miscellaneous unknown fabrics etc.

Both 4) and 6) will require comparisons with other sites within southern Warwickshire eg Loxley, Stratford, Burton Dassett and Fenny Compton all of which should share some of the same economic determinants and similar ranges of pottery fabrics.

Task list and schedule

Task	Days
Record medieval pottery	20
Record Roman pottery * ¹	1
Data entry	2
Source fabrics/find comparanda	1
Write report	10
Check drawings	0.5
Edit/amend text	0.5
Administration/liaison with specialists	1
Total	36 days

Specialist tasks

Pottery illustration.

50-60 drawings and 2-3 figures to be undertaken by Warwickshire Museum

Transport of pottery for illustration

Pottery thin sections

Specialist Dr David Williams, University of Southampton.
Ten thin sections @ £30 per section (includes cost of report)
Transport of pottery to Southampton

Table E1 Pottery data by context

Trench	Area	Ctxt	Date	L/S-c1200			12th-13th c +								c1250-c1350+					14th-15th c +						
				calc gravel	St Neots	Stamford	Ban-Brackley?	calcareous tempered	Sandy calcareous	sandy cpj	Coventry A	Malvernian	Alcester type	Warwick type	Wark grey wares	CCA	Brill	Deritend	CCC	Misc glazed wares	WM Malvernian	Late oxidized	Late med transitiona	Midlands Purple	German stoneware	Roof tile
		1	15th c	x	x			x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		
3	F	7	13th c					x	x						x											
3	F	8	14th (15th) c					x	x												x					
7	F	10	13th c ?						x																	
	F	16	14th-15th c						x												x					
7	F	18	?13th-14th c						x	x	x															x
4	F	20	14th-15th c	x				x	x						x		x	x			x					
	F	21	12th-13th c						x		x															
8	G	25	14th-15th c					x	x								x			x	x	x				
8	G	26	13th c						x											x						
	G	28	12th-13th c						x		x															
8	G	37	late 13th-14th c					x	x										x	x						
		38	16th c																						x	
6	F	40	14th (15th) c					x	x		x						x				x					
6	F	41	late 13th? (14th) c					x	x	x					x		x									
6	F	44	14th c?	x	x			x	x											x						x
6	F	45	15th c						x						x									x		
6	F	46	14th c						x																	
7	F	50	15th c		x			x	x	x						x								x		
	F	53	14th c						x								x									x
	F	54	14th c							x		x			x						x					
8	G	56	14th c					x	x	x	x				x		x			x						
7	F	58	14th-15th c	x				x									x				x					
	G	59	14th c					x	x												x	x				
	F	62	13th c						x	?								?								
7	F	68	13th c?						x																	
	G	70	13th c					x*		x	x					x				x						
	F	81	12th c?	x					x	x																
5	F	83	12th-13th c	x				x	x	x					x											
5	F	85	12th-13th c						x	x	x															
5	F	88	late 13th c?	x				x	x			x			x		x	x								
5	F	91	12th c?	x					x	x																
	F	92	14th c						x	x											x					x
6	F	96	12th-13th c						x	x																
3	G	98	12th-13th c					x																		
	F	99	12th c?	x	x		?		x			x														
4	F	100	13th c								x					x										
	F	101	12th-13th c					x	x																	
	F	107	15th c					x	x						x								x	x		
	F	108	15th-16th c																		x	x	x			
	F	109	16th c??						x	x	x										x				?	
	F	111	15th c?					x	x											x			x			x
	F	115	late 13th-e 14th c	x					x						x		x		x							
	F	117	14th c						x												x					
	F	119	14th-15th c						x	x											x		x			
	F	121	14th c	x					x						x		x				x					
	F	123	late 13th-e14th c					x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x		x					

Table E1 Pottery data by context

[illegible]

Table E1 Pottery data by context

[illegible]

Appendix F: Assessment of Flint from the Dene Valley by Lynne Bevan

Introduction

The flint assemblage consisted of 77 humanly struck items comprising; one composite scraper/point, three other scrapers, seven retouched flakes, eight blades, seven cores, five core fragments, 44 unretouched flakes, and two chunks.

In addition to the worked flint there were 89 fragments of unworked flint, the majority of which was characterised by white recortication, a shiny, abraded appearance and an absence of bulbs of percussion and striking platforms. Many exhibited 'pot-lid' fractures caused by freeze-thaw conditions within the soil. At least six of the unworked fragments were burnt. This material has been recorded but is not considered in the following assessment.

Raw material

The raw material consisted of small flint pebbles with a thin compacted cortex, which were obviously derived from a secondary source, probably local river gravels. The raw material ranged in colour from beige and light brown to medium and dark grey, with most pieces occurring in the lighter range of shades. Most of the flint cores were small and some had been utilised beyond their apparent usefulness (1000 x 1, 1068 x 1, 1105 x 1, 1171 x 2), a factor which is generally indicative of resource stress and that good quality flint was at a premium. The reuse of a recorticated chunk as a blade core (1972) is also indicative of resource stress. Since there was no apparent evidence for the importation of mined flint from a secondary source this might be explained by the small size and unpredictable quality of the available flint pebbles.

Dating

Few of the pieces were closely datable, although certain items could be assigned a generally Neolithic date. Five of the cores/core fragments had been used to produce fairly narrow blades characteristic of the Neolithic period, but these were all from topsoil contexts. Other Neolithic material consisted of a small dark grey blade core fragment, modified into a composite scraper/point, which also came from a topsoil context (1112), and eight blades, some of which were retouched and/or utilised. These came from the following contexts: 1095 x 1 (topsoil), 1132 x 1, 1140 x 2, 1164 x 1, 1168 x 1, 1193 x 1, 1200 x 1. One utilised flake with a blade detachment on its dorsal side (1040) can also be attributed to the Neolithic period.

Identifiably Bronze Age material consisted of seven flake cores/core fragments from the following contexts: 1127 x 1 (subsoil), 1195 x 2, 1245 x 4 (topsoil).

The other two scrapers were not generally datable, and could be of either Neolithic or Bronze Age date. One was a denticulated side scraper (1172) and the other was made from a very small pebble (1068). A Later Neolithic to Bronze Age (or later - see below) date for the assemblage is supported by the generally broad shape of many of the waste flakes recovered, which is suggestive of Later Neolithic and subsequent industries (Pitts 1978).

While the five cores attest to flint working at various times during prehistory, the absence of primary flakes suggests that decortication largely occurred elsewhere, although probably in close proximity to the site, in view of the local pebble origin proposed for the majority of the assemblage. However, four very small flakes were recovered from samples (1166/1 and 1176/1), attesting to at least two episodes of finer tool-making within the area of the site.

Scrapers are a class of tool generally considered to be indicative of occupation foci (Schofield 1987), yet their small number within the present assemblage, as well as their relatively scattered distribution, are not indicative of settlement of any duration.

Statement of potential

One research consideration is the possibility of Iron Age flint working at Walton. Previously, it was claimed that 'regular production and use of flint artefacts for everyday domestic activities declined and ceased altogether during the Later Bronze Age' (Saville 1981, 6). Now, however, it is increasingly being argued that flint was still being worked on a domestic level during the Iron Age, as opposed to being residual in Iron Age contexts (Young and Humphrey 1999). While various flint working techniques and characteristic debitage are often typical of Iron Age industries, few formal tools were produced and there are no specific Iron Age tool types (Young and Humphrey 1999, 233).

With a collection of this small size and scattered distribution, it is not possible to isolate Iron Age flint working at Walton. The fact that the pottery recovered from the site was of Mid-to-Late Iron Age date, when iron tools are likely to have been more widely available, renders the possibility of Iron Age flint working less likely in this particular instance.

Although this assemblage includes several cores and recognisable tools, some of which were recovered from prehistoric contexts, its small size and low-density distribution, precludes the need for any further work beyond the compilation of a short report.

Recommendations for further work

The compilation of a short flint report is recommended. This would involve some further analysis, cataloguing and illustration of several of the more diagnostic pieces and a written discussion of the flint on a local and regional level, relating the assemblage to those from other published sites.

Time required for further work

Compilation of flint report, further research, selection for illustration: 3 days (L.B.).

Illustration of eight items: 2 days (Illustrator)

Appendix G: Assessment of non-ferrous metalwork, bone, glass, ironwork and stone objects *by Nicholas Palmer*

Metalwork, glass, bone and stone objects came from Walton, Long Marston and Goldicote (Table A), but the largest and most significant group is of medieval material from Goldicote. The iron objects have been radiographed and the copper alloy cleaned and conserved.

	Coin	Copper alloy	Lead	Bone	Glass	Iron	Nails	Arch. Stone	Domestic Stone
Goldicote	1	12	1	1	1	58	155	6	8
Walton	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Long Marston	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Total	1	13	1	1	2	60	157	6	10

Table G1: Coins, copper alloy, lead, bone, glass, iron and stone objects by site

Goldicote

Medieval non-ferrous metalwork, glass and bone

A small group of fourteen non-ferrous metalwork finds from Goldicote includes a single coin, a halfpenny probably of Edward I, some copper alloy personal items including a chape with a decorative animal head terminal, two annular buckles, a small buckle plate and a small circular belt mount. There are also a needle, some miscellaneous fragments of rod, strip and sheet and a single fragment of lead waste. Other finds include a lump of glass, probably from a linen smoother, and a bone pin fragment.

Although the collection of medieval non-ferrous metalwork, bone and glass from Goldicote is quite small it does provide evidence of the material culture of the site and of some activities carried on. A catalogue of the material should be prepared, illustrated by drawings of about seven items, along with a brief discussion of its significance.

Medieval ironwork

Of 58 iron objects found, about 48 are identifiable. The assemblage appears to be largely 14th century in date. Tools include a metalworking chisel, a long awl and three possible weed hooks. There are five knives, all whittle tanged and two with makers' marks, two blade fragments, a pair of shears and a pair of scissors. Domestic equipment comprises a candle holder with a decorative twisted stem and a possible trivet fragment. Structural fittings include U-staples, wall hooks, a ring, studs, a hinge pivot, hinge straps and binding strips. Personal items comprise two buckles, while horse equipment includes an elaborate spur rowel, a spur buckle and nine horseshoe fragments, all the identifiable ones belonging to the late medieval type with rectangular nail holes. Weaponry comprises two arrowheads. There are also about 155 timber and horseshoe nails.

The medieval ironwork from Goldicote is a significant assemblage, representing the second or third largest group collected from a village site in Warwickshire. It provides good evidence for the material culture of the site, for some of the activities carried on and the appearance of the buildings. A catalogue of the material should be produced, illustrated with drawings of about 31 items, along with a discussion of its significance for the site and for our knowledge of medieval rural life in Warwickshire.

Medieval stone objects

Among the stonework are three architectural details in imported stone and a small group of stone slates, in both local and imported stone. The domestic artefacts include a mortar and a probable weight/fishing net sinker in the local Lias limestone, as well as five imported quern fragments and a whetstone.

The architectural stonework provides evidence about the appearance and quality of the buildings on the site while the domestic objects illustrate an range of activities carried on. The imported stone items provide evidence for trading patterns in the area, and their sources should be identified. A report, with a catalogue and discussion should be produced. Three architectural fragments and up to five quern fragments, the mortar, weight and whetstone should be drawn.

Walton

Miscellaneous Iron Age (and later) finds

Two unidentifiable fragments of metalwork came from Iron Age contexts, an iron nail shank/fragment from pit fill 1006, and a copper alloy fragment (now missing) from gully fill 1166. Two stone objects, one saddle quern/rubber and one probable rotary quern fragment, came from an Iron Age gully fill (1158). The trial trenches at Walton also produced a post-medieval brooch (D 1102) and an iron wall hook from topsoil (B 1245).

The presence of the Iron Age metalwork fragments should be noted. The two quern fragments are evidence for consumption of cereals on the site, its material culture and contemporary trading patterns. Their sources should be identified and both items catalogued and drawn.

Long Marston

Miscellaneous Romano-British finds

The Romano-British finds from Long Marston include fragments from an iron ox-goad, a nail and a fragment of bottle glass. There is also a fragment of plaster which is possibly Romano-British.

The presence of the small amount of Romano-British ironwork, glass and plaster from Long Marston should be noted briefly. No illustrations are necessary.

Further work required

N Palmer	Medieval non-ferrous metalwork, bone and glass report	1.5 days
	Medieval ironwork report	2.5 days
	Medieval stone object report	1.5 days
	Iron Age stone object report	0.5 days
	RB miscellaneous finds note	0.5 days
Dr J Radley	Stone identification	0.5 days
Illustrator	Draw medieval non-ferrous (6 items), bone (1) & stone (9)	6 days
Illustrator	Draw medieval ironwork (31 items)	6 days
Illustrator	Draw Iron Age stonework (2 items)	1 days

Nicholas Palmer
Warwickshire Museum
March 2002

Appendix H: Assessment of the charred plant remains from Walton and Goldicote by Liz Pearson

Walton

Introduction

A total of 31 samples were selected for assessment. The main aims of the assessment were to determine the state of preservation, type and quantity of environmental remains recovered from the samples and information provided. Further aims were to determine if the assemblages recovered from pits represented structured (deliberate) deposits associated with feasting and ceremony, or merely convenient rubbish disposal; to determine if the pits were used as grain silos, and to determine if there was a distinction between domestic and wild species in the features sampled.

Methods

Samples of up to 34 litres were taken from deposits considered to be of high potential for the recovery of environmental remains. A total of 42 samples were taken from the boundary ditch, pits and possible pyre feature.

The samples were processed by flotation and wet-sieving. Samples were either fully processed or a 10% sub-sample processed. The residue was fully sorted by eye and the charred plant remains passed on to the author. The flot was scanned using a low power EMT stereo light microscope. The main categories of remains (grain, weed seeds, chaff, bone etc) were recorded to species where identifiable.

Results

The flots were small (between 1 and 5mls) containing charred plant remains in low levels in most samples and occasional to moderate fragmented large and small mammal bone (1017, 1020, 1021). As there was no obvious difference in composition of the charred plant remains from the possible pyre feature, the ditch and the pits, there is little potential for demonstrating spatial differences in this type of waste disposal across the site. The potential of all samples is therefore considered together.

Although most of the cereal grains were poorly preserved, many were identifiable as emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) with occasional barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum sp free-threshing*) in context 1021. It is difficult to identify the emmer or spelt wheat to species as there is much overlap in the morphology of the grain from these two types of wheat. However, chaff remains (occasional spelt wheat glume bases) which are more diagnostic, suggest that these grains are likely to be mostly spelt wheat. The presence of 6-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was suggested by a number of twisted (hulled) grains.

Occasional weed seeds were probably charred with the cereal crop and to some extent may indicate conditions found in the crop fields. Sedges (*Carex* sp) may have been growing in wet, boggy areas, while sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* agg) is particularly common on lighter, slightly acidic soils. Grass grains included brome grass (*Bromus* sp) in several contexts. One hazelnut shell fragment found in context 1118 is the only example of locally collected wild food.

The charred plant remains were sparsely scattered across the site. They are likely to have been accidentally charred as a result of the processing sequence where grain is separated from the chaff, or clean grain parched prior to storage or milling. Cereal crop waste was also used for tinder for fires. The quantity of these grains is too small to determine whether this material represent the by-products of crop processing or prime grain products, although it does suggest processing or use on a small-scale. Moreover, as rich concentrations of this material were not found, there was no evidence to suggest that the pits were used as grain silos.

The charred remains may result from piecemeal domestic processing or use of crop waste as tinder for fires (particularly in the area of the burials where there may have been a pyre). It would be difficult to determine whether these remains are a ritual or a structured deposit as they are similar to debris found on other domestic sites. There were no remains that have been specifically associated with burial deposits such as onion couch (*Arrentherum elatius*) tubers which have been recovered from Bronze Age burial deposits. These have been interpreted as having been purposely gathered (Jones 1978), or inadvertently gathered with plant material used as tinder for the pyre (Lisa Moffett pers comm).

It is not unusual to find low levels of charred cereal crop remains on Iron Age sites. Often this is the case where the overall archaeological interpretation has been either that of a site engaged in pastoral agriculture with little or no cereal crop production, or a settlement of a non-domestic nature. The latter case includes burial sites. This aspect of the evidence should be discussed at the full analysis stage with reference to other Iron Age sites in the region.

Although only low levels of environmental remains were noted in these samples, sites of this nature are rare in the Midlands region, and therefore these remains are nevertheless of significance.

Processing remainder of samples from the burial area
Analysis and presentation of results

6 days

Goldicote

Methods

Samples up to 12 litres were taken from deposits considered to be of high potential for the recovery of environmental remains. A total of 19 contexts were sampled from areas F and G of which nine produced environmental remains

Fieldwork and sampling policy

The samples were processed by flotation and wet-sieving by Warwickshire Museum Field Services. This process allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residue was fully sorted by eye by Warwickshire Museum and any charred plant remains passed on to the author. The flot was scanned by the author using a low power EMT stereo light microscope. The main categories of remains (grain, weed seeds, chaff, bone etc) were recorded and also, where remains were readily identifiable, to species.

Results

Charred plant remains

Four samples were rich in charred cereal grains and contained occasional weed seeds and cereal straw fragments, as follows

Phase 3	medieval I	ditch 242
Phase 4	medieval II	hearth in building 1 (281), hearth 28 and ditch (154)

The cereal grains were predominantly free-threshing wheat (*triticum* sp free-threshing) although a small number of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were also noted. However, in drain 154 some grains are closer to spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) in shape, and in hearth 28 some grains may be rivet or durum wheat (*Triticum turgidum/durum*). Occasional spelt wheat chaff (*Triticum spelta*) and an emmer or spelt wheat grain (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) may be residual in this context.

Other cultivars of note are broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and pea (*Pisum sativum*) in context 134 and a dried seed pod, possibly a legume in layer 239 over building 1. A walnut was also retrieved from the residue of context 49.

Molluscs (Andrew Mann)

Molluscs in context 28 and 242 indicate a general open grassland environment with damp sheltered areas. *Cecilioides acicula* are burrowing snails and may therefore be intrusive. A species list is available and can be presented in the final report.

Discussion

Few medieval rural sites have been sampled for environmental remains, in comparison to urban sites, and examples from undisturbed deserted medieval village sites, in particular are considered to be of importance for obtaining information on crop husbandry regimes (Carruthers 1993).

The charred plant remains at Goldicote appear to represent relatively clean grain deposits (with the exception of a small number of large grass grains, legumes and cereal straw which would have been removed by hand cleaning). It may be difficult to determine whether the site was a crop producer, as little cereal chaff has been noted in the samples, although chaff from free threshing cereals tends to be poorly represented on archaeological sites. As there are only a small number of samples available the site is not appropriate for interpreting spatial distribution of waste. The recording of the types of crop represented on this site is of interest and merits a limited amount of further work.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for further work

Scanning of the entire plot from four samples which contain abundant charred cereal grain (28, 154, 242 and 281) 0.5 days

Presentation of these results (and samples scanned for assessment) in the final report, discussion of the results and comparison with other rural medieval sites 1.5 days

Presentation of results from assessment of mollusc remains from two samples.

Total 2 days

Appendix I: Assessment of mammal and bird bone assemblages from Walton and Goldicote by Andy Hammon

Introduction

The mammal and bird bone assemblages from both sites have been scanned to determine approximate quantities, the information potential and to provide a costing for full analysis of the material in accordance with MAP2 guidelines (Andrews 1991). No archaeological interpretation or synthesis has been made at this juncture.

The Vertebrate Assemblages

Recovery

The bulk of the material from both Goldicote and Walton derives from hand-collection. Reliance upon hand-retrieval can result in the introduction of a recovery bias into an assemblage, as hand-retrieval normally results in the preferential recovery of the larger skeletal elements from the larger mammals at the expense of the smaller elements from the larger mammals, and smaller species of mammals, birds, fish and amphibians.

However, this appears not to be the case with the Goldicote and Walton assemblages, as hare/rabbit, crows and songbird remains were all present within the hand-collected assemblages (Tables A and B).

A small number of samples was taken, presumably for the recovery of archaeobotanical remains, and Sample 68 from Goldicote produced one additional 'countable' fragment: a small rodent (Table A).

Residuality and contamination

Estimating the residuality of animal bone is notoriously difficult. Various methods have been employed, such as indices based on bone colour and surface abrasion. However, all have their own methodological problems (for example refer to Dobney *et al.* 1996). One of the most common methods used to estimate levels of residual animal bone is the utilisation of pottery residuality as an indicator, although there may be no direct correlation between the two classes of artefact, as they may have quite divergent depositional pathways.

Initial results suggest that pottery residuality should not present a problem from the Goldicote and Walton excavations, notwithstanding the Roman material noted at Goldicote.

Despite the problematic use of bone colour and abrasion indices it was noted during the assessment that the Goldicote and Walton material demonstrated considerable homogeneity in individual deposits, which is indicative of rapid accumulation and a lack of re-working.

A low level of canid gnawing was observed within the assemblages. This suggests that the vast majority of animal bones were recovered from their original anthropogenic place of deposition, rather than from secondary deposition caused by scavenging dogs.

Context

The animal bones are derived from a number of contexts and feature types that mainly included ditch and pit fills from both sites.

Due to the sample sizes involved it will not be possible to conduct any meaningful spatial analysis.

Preservation

The preservation of bone surfaces (cortical integrity) demonstrated reasonable uniformity throughout the Goldicote and Walton assemblages. Tables 1 and 2 include a summary of overall preservation by context.

The Goldicote material was either very well preserved, or moderately well preserved. This was characterised by preservation ranging from very little mechanical and chemical attrition to some exfoliation of the original bone surfaces. The Walton material was almost entirely moderately well preserved. This is probably a reflection of its chronological age, having been in the burial environment longer than the Goldicote material.

Overall, the preservation would also indicate rapid accumulation and sealing in the burial environment, which supports the observations made above.

Fragmentation

Fragmentation for both assemblages was within the range normally expected. The Iron Age material from Walton was more heavily fragmented than the medieval assemblage from Goldicote. Again, this pattern would appear to result from the longevity of inclusion in the burial environment, rather than any immediately obvious anthropogenic cause.

During the full analysis it will be possible to calculate the severity of fragmentation by calculating the fraction of loose maxillary and mandibular teeth within the 'countable' portion of the assemblages.

Methods

The mammal bones were assessed following a modified version of the method described by Albarella & Davis (1994) and Davis (1992). This system considers a selected suite of anatomical elements as 'countable' (diagnostic zones); it does not include every bone fragment that is identifiable. Briefly, the skeletal elements considered are all the mandibular teeth; horn-core (complete transverse section); the skull (zygomaticus); scapula (glenoid articulation/cavity); distal humerus; distal radius; proximal ulna; carpals 2-3; distal metacarpal; pelvis (ischial part of the acetabulum); distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneum (sustentaculum), astragalus (lateral part), naviculo-cuboid/scafocuboid; distal metatarsal; proximal phalanges 1-3. At least 50% of the specified area has to be present to be 'countable'.

The following skeletal elements were considered 'countable' for birds: scapula (articular end); proximal coracoid; distal humerus; proximal ulna; proximal carpometacarpus; distal femur; distal tibiotarsus; distal tarsometatarsus.

Mandibular fragments were considered to be 'ageable' when there were two or more teeth present with recognisable wear.

Von den Driesch (1995) defines the majority of measurements that would be taken during the final analysis. Additionally, pig measurements would follow the definitions of Payne & Bull (1988). Humerus 'HTC' and 'BT' and tibia 'Bd' taken for all species, as defined by Payne & Bull (1988). Measurements 'BatF', 'a', 'b', '1', '3' and '4' for cattle and sheep/goat metapodials taken using the criteria described by Davis (1992).

At this stage of the post-excavation analysis no attempt has been made to fully speciate/distinguish between sheep/goat (Ovicaprids), horse/donkey (Equidae), hare/rabbit (Lagomorphs), domestic fowl (Galliformes), the crows (Corvidae) or songbirds (Passeriformes).

Overview

The Goldicote DMV assemblage produced 302 'countable' mammal and bird bone fragments (Table 1). The majority are from the major domesticates (cattle, pig and sheep/goat). Other domestic species include equid, dog, cat

and domestic fowl. A range of wild mammals and birds was also noted, including red deer, roe deer, hare/rabbit, duck and the crow family. Goldicote produced 10 'ageable' mandibles from the major domesticates (Table C) and a total of 74 measurable elements from all species present (Table D). This assemblage is large enough to enable tentative observations regarding animal husbandry practices and the site economy to be made.

Walton produced only 66 'countable' fragments, mostly cattle and sheep/goat (Table 2). Only one 'ageable' mandible (Table E) and 11 measurable elements (Table 6) were present in the Walton assemblage. The Walton assemblage is too small for conventional zooarchaeological analysis. However, due to the context from which it is derived the emphasis will be on determining the nature of the ritual behaviour behind the deposition of particular elements, e.g. the teeth associated with the crouched inhumations.

Potential and Recommendations

Both assemblages deserve full analysis for different reasons. The Goldicote and Walton assemblages are generally well preserved and appear not to be obviously affected by re-working. As the material is suitably preserved, both assemblages can be subjected to valid archaeological questions.

The medieval assemblages from Goldicote should be analysed in terms of animal husbandry and the site economy. Despite the small sample size, it should be possible to make general observations that would enable comparison with analogous sites regionally, such as Lewknor, Oxfordshire (Marples 1973), Lyvedon, Northamptonshire (Grant 1975) and Wythemail, Northamptonshire (Harcourt 1971), and nationally, such as Gomeldon, Wiltshire (Harcourt 1986), Thrislington, County Durham (Rackham 1989) and Wharram Percy, Yorkshire (Ryder 1974). The Roman and undated material should not be analysed, unless cataloguing it for archival reasons is deemed appropriate.

The Middle-Late Iron Age assemblage from Walton is too small to be analysed in terms of reconstructing husbandry practices and the site economy. However, due to the context many of the remains derive from, the focus of interest should centre on the articulated remains and those found in association with the inhumations. The ritual use of animals noted at many other Iron Age sites, such as Danebury (Grant 1984; Grant, Rushe, & Serjeantson, 1991; Harcourt 1984), can be used to place the Walton examples into context. The work of Wilson concerning the ritual deposition of animal remains in the British Iron Age (1992 & 1999) can also be utilised to aid their interpretation. Additionally, it is recommended that a bibliographic search be carried out on the phenomenon of teeth being placed over/in association to the eye sockets of the inhumations, as this practice is particularly unusual.

The full analysis should only be carried out once both sites have been fully phased.

Timing

Identifications and data collection	2.5 days
Data correlation and synthesis	1.5 days
Report writing and editing	1.5 day
Total	5.5 days

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Goldicote Areas F and G ageable mandibles					
Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Total
44	4		1		1
220	4		2		2
239	4	1			1
Phase 4 sub-total		1	3		4
8	5	2			2
Phase 5 sub-total		2			2
100	ND		2		2
107	ND	1			1
294	ND	1			1
Not dated sub-total		2	2		4
Total		5	5		10

Table I1. 'Ageable' mandibles by context, phase and species from Goldicote, Areas F and G.

Goldicote Areas F and G measurable elements							
Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Other	Bird	Total
18	3	2					2
243	3	1			2		3
285	3		1				1
Phase 3 sub-total		3	1		2		6
44	4		5				5
68	4				1		1
121	4		1				1
154	4	1					1
173	4		1				1
203	4		1				1
220	4	1	2				3
232	4		1				1
237	4		1				1
239	4		7	1	1	1	10
267	4		2				2
283	4		3				3
289	4		1				1
292	4		1				1

Goldicote Areas F and G ageable mandibles					
Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Total
44	4		1		1
220	4		2		2
239	4	1			1
Phase 4 sub-total		1	3		4
8	5	2			2
Phase 5 sub-total		2			2
100	ND		2		2
107	ND	1			1
294	ND	1			1
Not dated sub-total		2	2		4
Total		5	5		10

Table I3. 'Ageable' mandibles by context, phase and species from Goldicote, Areas F and G.

Goldicote Areas F and G measurable elements							
Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Other	Bird	Total
18	3	2					2
243	3	1			2		3
285	3		1				1
Phase 3 sub-total		3	1		2		6
44	4		5				5
68	4				1		1
121	4		1				1
154	4	1					1
173	4		1				1
203	4		1				1
220	4	1	2				3
232	4		1				1
237	4		1				1
239	4		7	1	1	1	10
267	4		2				2
283	4		3				3
289	4		1				1
292	4		1				1
Phase 4 sub-total		2	26	1	2	1	32
8	5	2					2
14	5					1	1
41	5						
108	5	2					2
Phase 5 sub-total		4				1	5
100	ND	2	8		5		15
107	ND	1	3				4
193	ND		1		1		2
238	ND	1	2	1		1	5
294	ND		1				1
297	ND	1	2				3
303	ND	1					1
Not dated sub-total		6	17	1	6	1	31
Total		15	44	2	10	3	74

* including teeth within mandibles.

Table I4. Measurable elements* by context, phase and species from Goldicote, Areas F and G.

Walton Area E ageable mandibles					
Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Total
1021	M-LIA		1		1
Total			1		1

Table I5. 'Ageable' mandibles by context and species from Walton, Area E.

Walton Area E measurable elements							
Context	Phase	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Other	Bird	Total
1020	M-LIA	1	1				2
1021	M-LIA		1				1
1040	M-LIA		1				1
1048	M-LIA				1		1
1079	M-LIA	1					1
1091	M-LIA	1					1
1132	M-LIA				3		3
1193	M-LIA	1					1
Total		4	3		4		11

* including teeth within mandibles.

Table I6. Measurable elements* by context and species from Walton, Area E.

Appendix J: Assessment of human bone from Walton by Jacqueline McKinley

Human bone from the remains of three Mid-Late Iron Age pit burials was received for assessment. The pits comprised part of a group of c. 19 in Area E. all apparently containing placed deposits made in association with midden material.

Methods

The bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess the age and sex of the individuals, condition of the remains and the presence of any pathological lesions.

Results summary

context	deposit type	% skeleton	age/sex	Pathology	condition/comment
1017	flexed	c. 5%	adult>25 yr ??male		some plough damage, heavily fragmented, slight warping, heavily abraded and eroded, little trabecular bone
1020	crouched	c.15%	subadult c. 14-17 yr	Hypoplasia; retention deciduous dentition, impaction	heavily fragmented, heavily abraded; some animal bone
1021	crouched	c.60%	adult>45yr male	<i>Ante mortem</i> tooth loss, caries, abscess; osteoarthritis – right wrist, left knee; fractures – right ulna, clavicle; op; ddd	fragmented, slightly warped; some animal bone

op – osteophytes

ddd – degenerative disc disease

The bone is generally in rather poor condition, that from two contexts being heavily abraded and/or eroded with loss of the surface morphology in 1017. Little trabecular bone was recovered from other than burial 1021. The poor condition is reflected in the low skeletal recovery, the remains from 1017 having suffered the additional trauma of disturbance by plough damage leading to some additional loss of bone.

Pathological lesions were observed in the remains from two burials, the low rates of skeletal recovery and loss of trabecular bone having reduced the potential survival of lesions in burials 1017 and 1020.

Animal bone was recovered from two contexts. Fragments of animal bone, both articulated and disarticulated were recovered from other pits in the group. It is possible, given the nature of these deposits – within pits associated with midden – that following the animal bone assessment, other fragments of disarticulated human bone may be found within the assemblage.

Potential

Further analysis will enable closer age ranges to be attributed to the individuals and confirmation of the sex. It should be possible to assess the

stature of at least one individual and may be possible to calculate cranial indices for 1021 following reconstruction of the skull. Records of the pathological lesions should give some insights into the diet, health and possibly status of the individuals and the population from which they derived.

Burial in pits associated with middens formed one of a number of mortuary rites practised in the Mid-Late Iron Age. These individuals will add to a growing corpus of data which may eventually lead to increased understanding of the potential criteria by which individuals qualified for the different rites. Comparison with contemporaneous burials of the same and different nature may help demonstrate the presence of such factors.

Proposed analysis

The analysis of the human bone will aim to cover several areas of study.

Demography

Age and sex of the individuals will be fully assessed (Beek 1983; Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994). The small size of the assemblage will limit the value of deductions with respect to the structure of the population.

Skeletal indices

Stature will be estimated where possible (Trotter & Gleser 1952; 1958), together with cranial index (Brothwell 1972, 88), platymetric (degree of anterior-posterior flattening of the proximal femur) and platycnemic (meso-lateral flattening of the tibia) indices (Bass 1987).

Pathology

Pathological lesions will be described and diagnosis made where appropriate. The data will be assessed in comparison with contemporaneous data for indications of reflected lifestyle and status.

Further work 2 days

Appendix K: Charcoal from Walton by Rowena Gale

Introduction

Forty two environmental samples were collected from the Iron Age settlement at Walton. These were processed by the Warwickshire Museum Archaeology Field Projects Group. The samples were clayey and owing to difficulties of sieving initially only 8 samples were processed in their entirety, while, of the remaining 34 samples, 10% of each was processed. At the assessment stage some samples still needed to be processed and only the flots were available for examination in which charcoal was recorded as mostly very sparse.

The study of environmental samples was focused on material from a large pit group sited close to a funeral feature. This assessment is based on flot samples from the pit group: contexts 1144/1 (100% processed) and 1155/1 (10% processed).

Materials and methods

Bulk soil samples were processed by flotation and sieving. The resulting flots and residues were scanned under low magnification by Liz Pearson (Worcestershire Archaeology unit) and the charcoal fragments separated from the plant macrofossils. The charcoal was generally sparse although there was significantly more in 1144/1, which had undergone 100% processing. The charcoal in both samples was poorly preserved and friable, with few fragments measuring more than 2mm in radial cross section (the minimum requirement for species identification). The charcoal was too fragmented to include intact radial segments of roundwood. Charcoal samples from contexts 1144/1 and 1155/1 were selected for assessment and, in the view of the paucity of material all viable fragments were examined.

Samples were prepared for examination using standard methods (Gale and Cutler 2000). The fragments were supported in washed sand and examined using a Nikon Labophot-2 microscope at magnifications of up to x400. The anatomical structures were matched to prepared reference slides. When possible, the maturity of the wood was assessed (*i.e.* heartwood/sapwood).

Results

The taxa identified are presented in table 1. Group names are given when anatomical differences between related genera are too slight to allow secure identification to genus level, *e.g.* members of the Pomoideae (*Crataegus*, *Malus*, *Pyrus* and *Sorbus*). Where a genus is represented by a single species in the British flora this is named as the most likely origin of the wood, given the provenance and period, but it should be noted that it is rarely possible to name individual species from wood features and exotic species of trees and shrubs were introduced into Britain from an early period (Godwin 1956, Mitchell 1974). Classification follows that of *Flora Europaea* (Tutin, Heywood *et al* 1964-80).

Discussion

The large pit group from which the environmental samples were collected was associated with a possible funeral pyre site. The pit fills however, contained a range of materials, *e.g.* pottery, flint, slag (possibly fire slag), charcoal and bone, and it was not clear whether this represented domestic waste, perhaps from food preparation (possibly for ritual feasting) or arose from some other activity. Although the origin of the charcoal is unknown its association with the possible pyre site could implicate its use as pyre fuel. Despite the general paucity of the charcoal it may be significant that context 1144/1, which contained pottery, flint, bone and slag included a high

proportion of oak (*Quernus sp.*) heartwood and sapwood (plus holly, *Ilex aquifolium*, and the hawthorn *Sorbus* group, Pomoideae), while in context 1151/1 only hazel (*Corylus avellana*) was identified (Table 1). The absence of taxa in the latter sample may reflect the small size of the sample.

Oak charcoal included both fast-grown and slow-grown wood, possibly indicating an origin from trees growing in differing environmental conditions, e.g., slower-growing trees in more stressed conditions.

Potential of the charcoal

The identification of charcoal from the flots from pit contexts 1144/1 and 1155/1 has demonstrated that despite the low quantities of charcoal available, some differences in species content seem apparent, possibly due to the original application of selection of the fuel. Undoubtedly the residues from these samples would yield further charcoal thereby providing more conclusive evidence of possible differences. For more comparable results, however it would be preferable for each sample to be processed in full, i.e. 100%.

Recommendations

It is recommended that :

- The remaining 90% of the environmental sample 1155/1 should be processed to provide a greater quantity of charcoal and to be more comparable with sample 1144/1. Also that residues from both contexts should be examined.

- The results to be included in a full report with reference to the character of the fuel and environmental implications, e.g. evidence of woodland management.

Identification of residues of samples 1144/1 and 1155/1, and full report of the results and implications 2 days



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