

Land off the A46, Ashchurch, Gloucestershire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



on behalf of

Linden Homes Limited

Nick Corcos BA, MA, PhD, AIFA

Avon Archaeology Limited

Bristol: April 2014



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ABSTRACT

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Linden Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site off the A46, Ashchurch, Gloucestershire. The site is centred on NGR SO 93653 33390. It lies about 4.5km to the east of the historic centre of the town of Tewkesbury, and just under 1km to the east of the church at Ashchurch, in the parish of which, historically, the hamlet and tithing of Pamington lay. Today it consists of two large, and one much smaller agricultural enclosures, the two former being pretty much rectangular in shape, with their long axes oriented east-west. These two larger fields are separated across their widths by a small lane running north-south, and both have, at varying times, been used for arable land. The entire area of the site is presently undeveloped, and there are no formal designations, of any kind, affecting it, and neither are there any Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 500m radius. There is a small cluster of listed buildings in Pamington hamlet itself, but the nearest of these is about 300m to the south-east of the site's southern boundary.

Historically the study area incorporated all or parts of at least five separate plots, but has since lost several of its internal historic field boundaries. Pamington appears in Domesday Book in 1086, and in the post-Conquest period it was one of four tithings within Ashchurch parish, but in fact it has a far earlier appearance in the historical record, since in the late-10th century, it had appeared as a boundary point in an Anglo-Saxon charter bound relating to an estate at Teddington, which is the next parish to the east of Ashchurch. The course of the main A46 road also appears in the charter, identified with the word 'stræt', which may in itself indicate at least Romano-British origins for it. In the modern period, a very large area immediately to the north of Pamington, on the northern side of the A46 road, has been occupied, since the Second World War, by a large army camp, barracks and an engineering works, covering in total some 85ha. The camp is now earmarked for closure and mixed-use redevelopment.

The study found that there had been no previous archaeological work, of any description, carried out on the study site, prior to the present work, although a desk-based assessment had been carried out in 2012 relating to the large former MOD site immediately opposite, on the northern side of the main A46 road. A Trawl of the relevant local authority Historic Environment Record, for Gloucestershire, found no items at all within the site boundary itself, and only a scatter of mainly irrelevant records within a radius of 500m of the site. Crucially however, the HER also revealed indications of Romano-British activity along the line of the A46 road, to the west of the site, reinforcing the view that the road itself may be of that date. Indeed evidence of multiperiod activity from the Neolithic onwards, has been recovered from various locations in the vicinity of the study site, even if only at relatively low levels of density.

Purely on the basis of the documentary and other evidence reviewed in this report, we have been able to identify a potential resource, in the form of an as yet archaeologically unproven Roman road that may pass close to, although outside, the northern boundary of the study site. It is therefore our professional judgement that it is considered to offer a moderate potential for the survival of buried archaeologically-significant deposits and structures.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Avon Archaeology Limited wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by the following in the production of this report: Mr Andrew Godden, of Linden Homes Limited; Anna Morris, HER Officer for Gloucestershire County Council; the staff of the Gloucestershire Record Office; and the staff of the National Monuments Record, Swindon. Special thanks are due to Dr Michael Costen, formerly of the University of Bristol Dept of Archaeology, for supplying an authoritative translation of the Teddington Anglo-Saxon boundary clause.

NOTES

Whereas Avon Archaeology Limited have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

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All enquiries should be addressed to:

Avon Archaeology Limited
Avondale Business Centre
Woodland Way, Kingswood
Bristol BS15 1AW
Telephone and Facsimile 0117 960 8487.
Email: mail@avonarchaeology.co.uk

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Limited
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
GHER	Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record
GRO	Gloucestershire Record Office
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record, Swindon
OS	Ordnance Survey



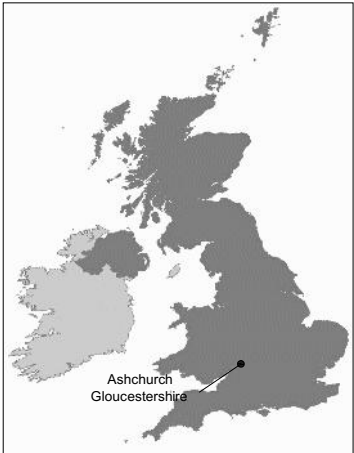
1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Linden Homes Limited to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site off the A46, Ashchurch, Gloucestershire. The site is centred on NGR SO 93653 33390. It lies about 4.5km to the east of the historic centre of the town of Tewkesbury, and just under 1km to the east of the church at Ashchurch, in the parish of which, historically, the hamlet and tithing of Pamington lay. Today the site consists of two large, and one much smaller agricultural enclosures, the two former being pretty much rectangular in shape, with their long axes oriented east-west (**Figures 1 and 2**). The maximum length of the site is 750m, and its maximum width, at its western end, is 250m.

These two larger fields are separated across their widths by a small lane running north-south, and both have, at varying times, been used for arable land. The site is bounded to the north by the A46 road; to the west by a north-south trackway separating the site from existing development on its western side; to the south by a small watercourse, the Tirlle Brook, which, when containing water, flows from north-east to south-west and west, and immediately to the south of which are agricultural enclosures bordering the northern side of Pamington hamlet; and to the east by modern development fronting onto the southern side of the A46 road. The site is crossed by two public footpaths, one running diagonally south-east to north-west at its western end, and the other running virtually north-south further to the east, in the easternmost of the site's two large, arable fields.

The entire area of the site is presently undeveloped; there are no formal designations, of any kind, affecting it, and neither are there any Scheduled Ancient Monuments within a 500m radius. There is a small cluster of listed buildings in Pamington hamlet itself, but the nearest of these is about 300m to the south-east of the site's southern boundary. In the modern period, a very large area immediately to the north of Pamington, on the northern side of the A46 road, has been occupied, since the Second World War, by a large army camp, barracks and an engineering works, covering in total some 85ha. The camp is now earmarked for closure and redevelopment. Even today, many of the remaining agricultural enclosures around Pamington display clear evidence of remnant ridge and furrow, attesting to the existence of extensive open arable field systems worked from the communities in the immediate vicinity. A trawl of the local authority HER retrieved numerous records from a roughly 500m radius of the site, although a high proportion are of little relevance for present purposes. In addition, the valley of the River Carrant, in which Ashchurch and Pamington lie, has recently been the subject of a major reassessment in terms of its potential archaeological resource, as part of English Heritage's National Mapping Programme (Bishop 2009; and see further below, **Archaeological Background**).

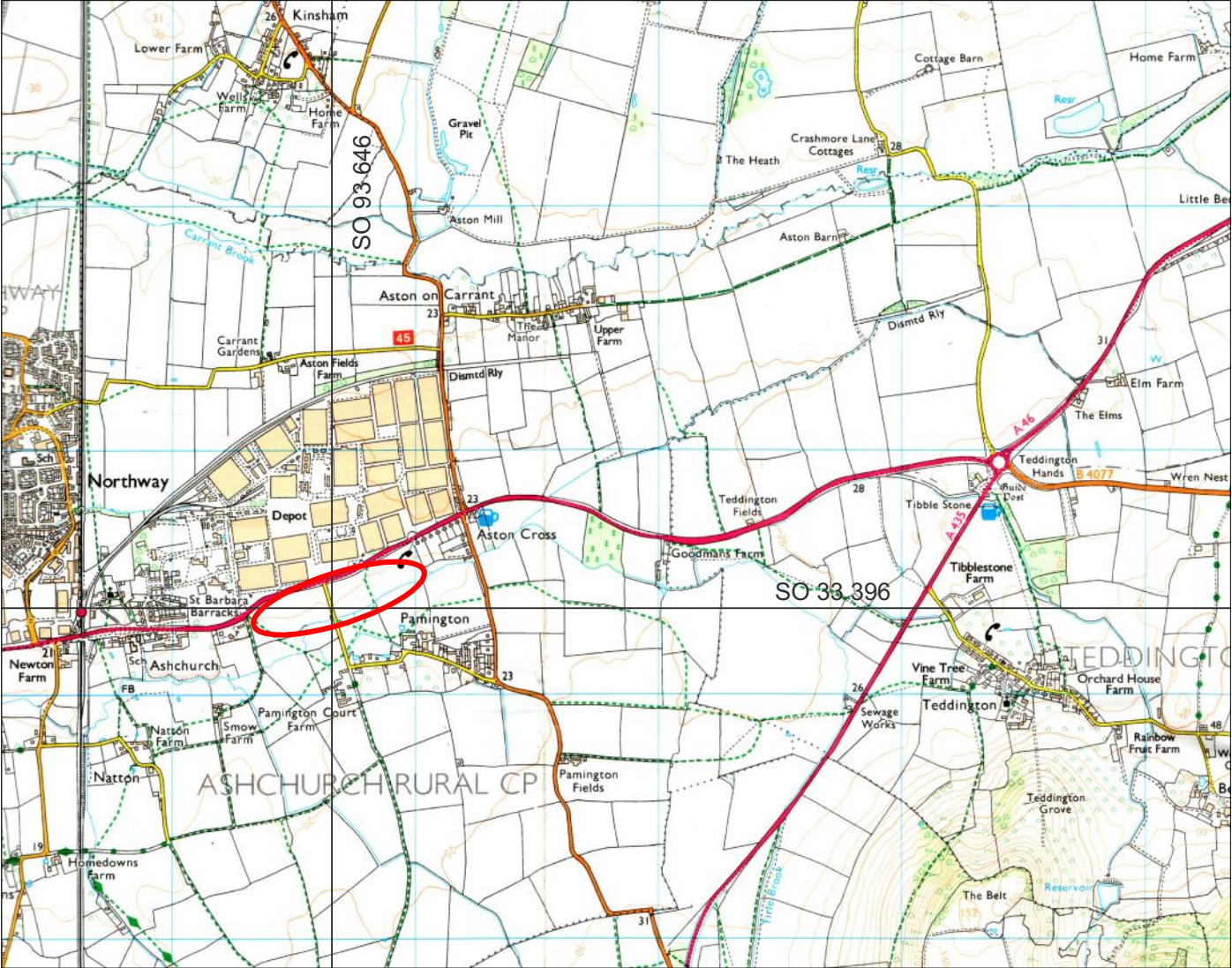
Figure 1



Location of the Study Area

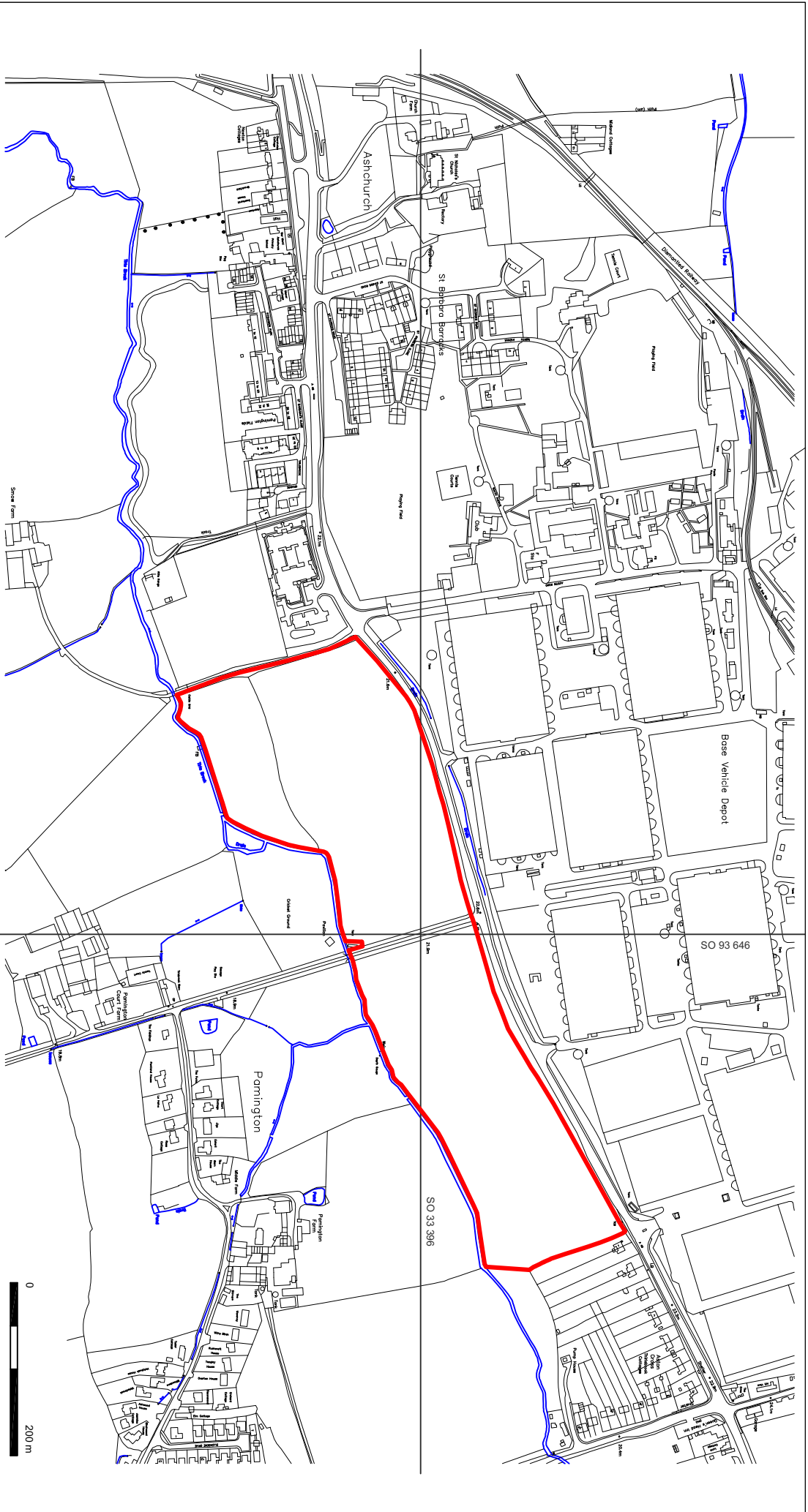


Grid lines at 1 km intervals (extract from OS 1:25 000)



Site Location Plan and Boundary of the Study Area

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Figure 2



2 METHODOLOGY

Searches were made of the indices of the collections of the Gloucestershire Record Office, and the main Arts and Social Sciences Library of the University of Bristol. A variety of online bibliographic resources, most notably COPAC, BIAB, The Archaeology Data Service, and Google Scholar, were used to identify potentially useful sources of information, whether published or otherwise¹. In addition, information was utilised from a trawl of the Gloucestershire County Council Historic Environment Record, conducted on behalf of AAL by Anna Morris, HER Officer for that local authority. A visit to the site was made by the author on Thursday, 3rd April, 2014, and a digital photographic record was made (**Cover** and **Plates 1 to 4**).

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The geological basis of the site is essentially that of sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic period, and specifically of the Charmouth Mudstone series. BGS describes the physical nature of these deposits as

Dark grey laminated shales, and dark, pale and bluish grey mudstones; locally concretionary and tabular limestone beds; abundant argillaceous limestone, phosphatic or ironstone (sideritic mudstone) nodules in some areas; organic-rich paper shales at some levels; finely sandy beds in lower part in some areas (BGS).

These beds extend for many hundreds of metres in every direction around Pamington, although as might be expected, a belt of Quaternary riverine alluvial deposits follows the course of the little River Tirlle (also known as the Tirlle Brook) along the southern side of the site; these deposits are confined to a narrow area on either side of the river except for a short distance to the south-east, where the little flood-plain temporarily expands to encompass a much wider, rather bulbous area east and west of the river. The geological map, however, also shows quite clearly that Pamington itself sits astride a low 'island' of Quaternary sand and gravels which raises it above the general level of the Jurassic deposits by which it is otherwise surrounded on all sides; and indeed it is likely that this may have been at least a part of the attraction of the site for potential settlement. The hamlet of Fiddington, about 2.7km to the south-west of Pamington, and like the latter another hamlet within Ashchurch parish, occupies a similar sand and gravel island.

In terms of its topography, the site itself is, to all intents and purposes, effectively flat, with elevations throughout the site varying only between 22m to about 18.50m aOD or thereabouts, from north to south. As might be expected however, there is a very gentle downwards gradient to the south, towards the course of the Tirlle Brook, which flows in its bed from north-east to south-west; however, along the stretch for which

¹www.copac.ac.uk; www.biab.ac.uk; <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>; www.scholar.google.com



the brook forms the whole length of the southern boundary of the site, a distance of just under 800m in total, the fall is only just over a metre, from 18.78, at the site's extreme south-eastern corner, to 17.34 at the extreme south-western corner. The site lies very slightly below the level of the main A46 road, by which it is bounded on its northern side, and which, along the stretch for which it provides the site boundary, stands at between 22-23m aOD.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The parish of Ashchurch, and therefore by definition Pamington itself, is covered in Volume 8 of the *Gloucestershire Victoria County History*, henceforth referenced simply as VCH 1968. The 'conventional' historical narrative as presented here is, therefore, based very largely on that account, although there are, in particular, matters of topography and landscape on which we will make occasional digressions, because those are not perspectives on which even some of the more 'modern' issues of the VCH are especially strong, but they are important for a proper appreciation of the *archaeological* context of the study site. Other sources are cited in the text as appropriate.

Historically, the study site lay at the very northern extremity of the county of Gloucestershire; and indeed the River Carrant, or Carrant Brook, which runs east-west only about 1.3km to the north of the study site's northern boundary, marks the county boundary with Worcestershire in this area. From at least the late 11th century, Ashchurch, and its three subsidiary tithings of Pamington, Aston and Natton, and Newton and Fiddington, lay in the Gloucestershire Hundred of Tewkesbury, and specifically in the so-called Lower Division of that Hundred (Smith 1964, 52-74; Moore 1982; VCH 1968). However, if we accept the premise that the 'conventional' history of a place begins with its first mention in a written historical record, then in fact for Pamington, that narrative begins not in the late 11th century, with Domesday Book, but over a century earlier, when it appears as a boundary point on the western side of an Anglo-Saxon charter bound relating to an estate at Teddington, and with a spelling of *Pæuintune*. This is likely to represent an Old English personal name combined with the extremely common word *tūn*, so that the intended meaning is probably something akin to 'Pæfen's settlement, farmstead or estate' (Smith 1964, 54). The boundary clause purports to date to 969, and is unusual in that it has become detached from the charter of which it was once clearly a part. The implication of its evidence is, though, entirely clear: and that is that by the mid-10th century at the latest, there was a recognised, and almost certainly bounded territorial entity of this name, associated with a named individual, which was recognised, in landscape terms by communities in the area. It is not possible absolutely to say that it was exactly this entity which later emerged as Ashchurch's tithing of Pamington; but conversely, it does remain a distinct possibility².

²Teddington was always anciently in Worcestershire; at the end of the 19th century, it became part of Tewkesbury Rural District but remained in Worcestershire, only finally being transferred to

It would not be appropriate here to look in overmuch detail at this early record of Pamington, but it may nonetheless be worth making a few brief observations which might be considered relevant for present purposes. The charter bound twice mentions the word *stræt*, in different contexts. This is thought by most modern authorities to represent a direct loan into Old English from Latin *strata*, and to refer explicitly to the hard, carefully engineered surface of a Roman road (see for example Gelling and Cole 2000, 93-94). Grundy (1936) is clearly of the view that the *portstræt* of the charter bound represents the line of the road, which runs, for part of its length, between Tewkesbury and Stow on the Wold, and which as already noted forms the A46 road as it passes east-west through the Carrant valley. If, though, this alignment is indeed of Roman origin, even in part, then it is not recognised as such by either Margary (1973), or the Gloucestershire HER. But there are good archaeological reasons why, as so often with highly indicative place-names, so also should we in this case give a great deal of credence to what *stræt* may be telling us about the nature and origin of this stretch of road (see further below, **Archaeological Background**).

Pamington's next appearance is in the Gloucestershire folios of Domesday Book (1086), where it is identified as *Pamintonie*. Regrettably however, there is little detail given on the internal nature and structure of the estate there itself, because it is counted as merely a member of the massive hundred and manor of Tewkesbury, which before the Norman Conquest extended to some 95 hides for the purposes of tax assessment, and which included the borough of Tewkesbury itself. Before the Norman Conquest this extensive tract of land was held by a prominent English lord, with only a very small proportion belonging to what was then Tewkesbury Priory, but after the Conquest the lands, with the church, passed first to Queen Edith and then latterly to a lay magnate, a relative of the Conqueror, who then refounded the house as a full-blown abbey at the end of the 11th century (VCH 1968; Rudder 1779, 234-237). Although, in 1086, Pamington is recorded as being assessed at 8 hides, and therefore amounting to a considerable little estate in its own right, its economic

Gloucestershire in 1931; Youngs 1979, 187. The very short boundary clause relating to Teddington is number 1554 in Sawyer's catalogue of Anglo-Saxon charters (1968). Although, as already noted, it has come down to us as a 'stand alone' record, some authorities have associated it with S1326, which is a charter grant involving land at Teddington and Alstone. These bounds have been examined by Grundy (1936, 232-236), although following an earlier authority, he mistakenly associates them with an incorrect charter (Finberg 1961, 58, No. 116; and 85, No. 190). The text of the boundary clause, with critical references, is available as part of the online version of Sawyer's catalogue, at <http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1554.html> I am very grateful to Dr Michael Costen for providing a new and authoritative translation of this boundary clause. It is very important to note also that there are far earlier (late 8th century), albeit rather shadowy references to Teddington which suggest that it, and indeed other estates in the valley of the River Carrant, were linked economically to an estate at Cutsdean, "on the highest part of the Cotswold scarp" (Hooke 1985, 87. The specific source for this remark is S116). Such links in the early medieval period were almost always based on availability of a much-needed resource at a distance from the 'home' estate, the commonest one being woodland, most often for use as wood pasture in transhumance regimes. Indeed, modern authorities now explicitly translate the very common woodland term *lēah* as 'wood pasture' – Hooke 2011; Gelling and Cole 2000, 237-242; Lennon 2009. In many regions of England, this was the fundamental basis of the way that estate and settlement patterns developed before the Norman Conquest – see for example Everitt 1986 for Kent, and Hooke 1985a for the west midlands.

resources are *not* separately assessed, but are lumped together with those of Southwick, Tredington, Fiddington, Pamington, Natton, Walton and Aston (Moore 1982). It is therefore clear that at least three of the four estates, including Pamington, which later emerge as tithings of Ashchurch, were in existence by the late 11th century, and since all of them bear perfectly respectable Old English place-names, we can be completely certain that they had become recognised and *named* territorial entities by, at the very latest, the late Anglo-Saxon period³.

Interestingly, Ashchurch itself does not appear in the pages of Domesday, and does not seem to be recorded before the 12th century, when a spelling of *Estchirche* refers explicitly to the church there (Smith 1964, 52). This should absolutely not, however, be taken to show that an estate at Ashchurch was not in existence by the late 11th century, because this would almost certainly be incorrect, and it is highly likely that Ashchurch was in existence by the late Anglo-Saxon period by the latest. It is highly likely that its absence from Domesday as a named entity is simply due to its resources being subsumed within the return for the greater Tewkesbury estate. The first, post-Conquest spelling of the place-name may very strongly suggest that 13th century and later forms which *appear* to indicate a meaning of 'the church at the ash tree', are misleading, and that an original sense of 'the eastern church' would be closer to the mark; since we know that Ashchurch was a dependent chapelry of Tewkesbury Abbey, just under 4km to the west-south-west of Ashchurch church (VCH 1968; Youngs 1979, 162). It seems that Ashchurch had, though, gained full, independent parochial status by the end of the 16th century, and probably by 1540, when it certainly enjoyed the right of burial within its own churchyard, usually taken as one of the diagnostic indicators of parochial status (VCH 1968).

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Domesday tells us that some 26 ploughs were in operation on Tewkesbury's satellite dependencies, already enumerated above, and it is quite clear that, whatever this may mean in terms of area actually on the ground, the arable component of the local agrarian economy would have been extremely important; and indeed, the extensive survival, even today, of ridge and furrow within the valleys of both the Carrant and the Tirl, attests very strikingly to that fact (Bishop 2009, *passim*.) The economic basis of Ashchurch and its tithings was overwhelmingly agrarian until well into the 20th century⁴. Indeed, the VCH explicitly notes that

Apart from the cornmills along the Carrant brook, agriculture provided almost the only means of support for the inhabitants until the Second World War, and the economic history of the parish is primarily that of the exploitation of the soil (VCH, 1968).

Land in Pamington tithing appears by the 15th century to have become split between two manors, a secular one belonging to the Earls of Warwick, and another one held

³See also Moore 1989, 140, for a brief examination of certain problems of interpretation surrounding the Domesday entry for, especially, Fiddington.

⁴A great deal of scholarly ink has been spilled, over the course of very many years, on the question of the exact nature of the Domesday ploughland. For the most recent general survey, see Roffe 2007.

by Tewkesbury Abbey. After the Dissolution, these descended separately into the modern period, and seem to have been joined with the other manor by the early 20th century (*ibid*). The agrarian regime in operation at Ashchurch in the high middle ages and into the early modern period is described by VCH, and the most important point to note is that

It appears that in the Middle Ages, as later, there were four groups of open fields for the several tithings.....In the early 17th century the four open fields of Pamington were defined simply as the North, South, East, and West fields, which were each between 114 a. and 147 a. and among which the tenants' lands were fairly evenly divided. By 1775 the fields were still fairly even in size, but were smaller and had been renamed as Long Ends, Dean, Longdon, and Atcham fields; and by 1808, just before inclosure, Dean field had swallowed most of Longdon and Atcham fields. It seems, therefore, that the division into four fields ceased to be significant for agricultural practices there in the late 18th century. The ridges in the fields averaged under ½ a (VCH 1968).

VCH further reports, of Ashchurch as a whole, that

By the 18th century about one-third of the parish had been inclosed

And of Pamington in particular, it notes that both its remaining open-field land, and other plots, were

inclosed in 1809, when 650 a. of land were allotted for inclosure and 135 a. of old inclosure were confirmed or exchanged. Nearly 500 a. were allotted to H. A. B. Craven, and most of the rest was allotted to three members of the Procter family (*ibid*; see also Tate 1943, 56-57).

In terms of the medieval settlement pattern in the locality, it is perhaps something of a surprise that, considering that the parish ultimately took its name from Ashchurch, that place itself appears not to have had any nucleated core, but was a rather straggly and disparate collection of isolated farmsteads and a small hamlet around loosely arranged around the church; the latter of which was clearly so placed as to be reasonably convenient for the inhabitants of the parish's four tithings. The picture in the post-Conquest period was a complex one, with VCH observing that

Six townships within the parish were distinguished in 1287: Ashchurch, Aston on Carrant, Fiddington, Natton, Northway, and Pamington. It is not clear what constituted the township of Ashchurch, unless it was the small settlement at Newton, which in later times was usually regarded as part of the township of Northway, otherwise Northway and Newton. In 1327 only five townships, which did not include one of Ashchurch, were assessed for tax. By the late 15th century Fiddington and Natton were merged as one township, and the division into four townships became the lasting arrangement. Aston, however, was not a fully independent township, and whereas the other three townships attended the Tewkesbury hundred court severally the inhabitants of Aston were represented as tenants either of Kemerton or of Ashton, with which places Aston was associated tenurially (VCH 1968).

It is precisely in such circumstances as these that one might reasonably expect to find archaeological, or at the least, *landscape* evidence of settlement shrinkage and shift, while at the same time noting that these processes can operate across all time

periods, and can be driven by an extremely wide variety of factors, not all of them recoverable to us today. In any event, it seems clear that the settlement pattern which has ultimately been bequeathed to us in Ashchurch parish, is palpably incomplete, and should be regarded as an absolute minimum indication of what *once* existed (Bishop 2009).

About 0.75km to the north of the site, the now abandoned course of the Birmingham to Gloucester Railway railway runs roughly north-east to south-west around the northern side of the site of the industrial complex and army camp which was not, of course, in existence when the line was initially opened in 1840. This later became the Ashchurch, Evesham and Redditch branchline of the Midland railway. This part of the line has long been closed to through traffic, although as late as 2007, it was still carrying freight trains on branch lines into the MOD site. Modern satellite imagery shows very well its relationship with much surviving ridge and furrow through which it cuts. From the late 1930s the area between the railway line and the study site was earmarked for military use, and grew in successive stages, both during and after the war, to occupy almost the entire area bounded by the A46 on the south, the railway line to the north, the B4079 road to the east, and another branch of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway to the west. The site developed into the army's largest vehicle servicing and maintenance depot, and during the Second World War it included two prisoner of war camps and light anti-aircraft defences. After the war, it functioned, up to almost the present day, as a storage depot, but within the last two years the site has been decommissioned and is now earmarked for mixed-use development, to include 20ha of employment land. The redevelopment of this, albeit extremely large site should be seen in the wider context of progressive development on the eastern side of Tewkesbury, extending eastwards, and including both residential and light industrial areas. For the most part this development clusters on either side of the M5 motorway, which here runs north-south just to the east of Tewkesbury, and to the north of Junction 9. The western extremity of the former MOD/Dowty site is separated from this newer development only by the still-operational Cheltenham/Birmingham railway line, and to the west, only a narrow strip of farmland around the A38/A438 junction separates the eastern suburbs of Tewkesbury from the western side of development around the motorway junction. It can, therefore, be seen that the eastern side of Tewkesbury is not far short of presenting an impression of a continuous band of development, all the way eastwards to the eastern boundary of the former MOD site; so that the proposed development site, the subject of this report, should be seen very much in that context, as one further component of this very dynamic development process.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The strict remit of this study is to consider the *known* evidence for archaeological survival in the vicinity of the study site, based on current knowledge as expressed in the Gloucestershire HER. Information from that source was obtained from a trawl carried out on behalf of AAL by the local authority's HER officer. Items relating to

relatively modern features, ie from the 19th century onwards, are not further discussed here *unless* they are deemed to have the potential to represent material considerations for the purposes of this review. Much of the very modern material is well known, and anyway relates chiefly to the MOD complex and all its associated structures and installations, together with the various railway lines which pass not far from the study site. Our concern here is chiefly to highlight those items of potential interest which may attest to archaeological remains of rather earlier periods in the vicinity of the study area, dealing with the closest records first, and gradually working outwards from the site boundaries. The map accompanying the HER trawl carried out for present purposes is presented here as **Figure 3**; and the following text presents a brief review of a *selection* of some of the individual items shown on the map.

It should be noted from the outset that, as already briefly stated, the HER revealed no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, or listed buildings, within the boundary of the study site itself; the closest SAM lies almost exactly 2km to the north-east of the study site's eastern boundary. The area is listed on the MAGIC website only as "enclosures and ring ditches west of Crashmore Lane"⁵. There is no formal Scheduling description, and neither is there any suggestion given for the date of these features. Again as already briefly noted, there is a small cluster (specifically four in number) of listed buildings to the south-east of the study site, in the hamlet of Pamington itself, and the nearest one of which lies only 200m to the south-east of the study site. This building is described as a cottage of probable 17th century date, is Grade II listed, and appears on the GHER as 36097. The other listed buildings are also separately identified on the HER. These buildings are widely spaced along both sides of the little east-west road that forms the spine of the modern hamlet, and they may be presumed to represent the historic core of at least the early modern settlement. Slightly further to the east, the HER highlights a series of historic field-names in 'Town End' and 'Townsend' (GHER 8510), inferring the former presence of settlement here; and yet conversely, the HER fails to mention, even as a group record, the very strong preservation of ridge and furrow in the fields on pretty much every side of Pamington hamlet, and most importantly, the distinct traces, which survived until at least 2007, within the easternmost of the two main enclosures which make up the study site itself.

At the western end of Pamington, less than 200m to the south of the study site's southern boundary, GHER 40418 refers to a site apparently arising from the Carrant Valley NMP (Bishop 2009), and which discloses extensive traces of medieval and/or post-medieval building platforms and other earthwork features at Middle Farm, most notably ditches and the site of a possible dovecote⁶. If it has been correctly

⁵ www.magic.gov.uk

⁶ Pamington, along with other places in the locality, was the subject of a highly detailed survey in 1630-31, and this mentions a single dovecote within the manor (GRO D184/M24, f.90). Because there was no accompanying map, however, it is not immediately possible to say where this was, although more detailed analysis than is possible here might well identify the site. In the late 18th century however, an

interpreted, this is clear evidence of settlement contraction, and may suggest that pretty much undamaged medieval occupation archaeology survives in the immediate vicinity of the study site, in the context of a surviving, modern settlement⁷.

Rather further to the north, HER 19906 represents the only record which actually impinges on the study site itself to any degree, sitting pretty much halfway along its southern boundary. For present purposes however, this item is of no relevance or importance whatsoever, referring as it does to a

Water tower, possibly owned by the MoD

There is no other information at all on this feature, it does not survive at the grid reference given by the HER, as confirmed at the time of the author's field visit, and it was not, apparently, marked on any large-scale OS map (see further below, **Historic Map Evidence**). HERs 20839 and 20840 lie opposite the eastern end of the study site on the northern side of the A46, within the boundary of the MOD site but, for obvious reasons close to the road since they represent the sites of two World War II pill box gun emplacements.

Of rather more importance for present purposes are HER 33518, and 33902, which is a record of, respectively, geophysics, and archaeological evaluation, along the course of a water pipeline which at its closest point, ran south-west/north-east, passed about 600m to the east of the study area's eastern boundary. The HER reports that

A total of 88 trenches were excavated and archaeological activity was represented by cut features and artefacts dating from the Bronze Age to the modern period (HER 33902).

Further individual items arising as a result of this work are especially notable. HER 33976, for example, represents indications of a settlement of mid to late Iron Age date; and this discovery is presumably related to HER 44355, very close by, and which represents

a pair of small ditched enclosures dating from the Mid-late Iron Age, perhaps stock enclosures or seasonal settlements.

Immediately to the west of the study area, two records, HERs 22902 and 40415, the former being a World War Two prisoner of war camp, and the latter an associated sewerage works, now a small area of open, undeveloped scrub land. The site of the

estate map of Pamington identifies a site called 'Pigeon House Close', with what is presumably the dovecote, apparently rectangular or square in plan, actually marked, at a location immediately to the east of Court Farm at about NGR SO 93689 33038 (the building is at the south-eastern corner of the field marked 56 on the map - GRO D184/P1, f.33; see further below, **Historic Map Evidence**). This latter site is not marked on the HER, and is about 200 or so metres to the south-west of HER 40418.

⁷Somewhat bizarrely and inexplicably, the HER (8782) shows what is apparently supposed to be the site of Pamington itself at a location almost 1km to the west of what, clearly, had *always* been the actual, historic core of the Pamington occupation site.

POW camp now lies under post-war housing, and, as described by the HER, it actually extended onto the northern side of the road as well as the southern side, as two separate but related camps. As might be expected, a whole raft of HER numbers relate to the MOD site itself, and most of these are of, frankly, extremely limited interest or relevance for present purposes. Of these, however, of potential interest is HER 44459, which relates to a geophysical survey immediately to the west of the MOD depot, and which reportedly returned indications of

Anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest

No more detail than this is given on the HER itself. It is worth noting however, that a much larger geophysical survey (HER 44550), much further from the study site (just over 1km to the south-west of its south-west corner), resulted in the identification of

several areas of increased activity including positive linear and area responses indicative of former settlement activity, possibly Iron Age or Romano-British farmsteads. Further positive responses [were] seen across the site and may also be of archaeological interest associated with former cut features such as ditches of indeterminate age. Ridge and furrow cultivation [was] evident across the site.

To the west and south-west of the MOD depot, in the vicinity of the north-south railway line and eastwards of it, HER 32938 records excavation work and a watching brief carried out in connection with the construction of a new bridge and road corridor to carry the A46 road over the Birmingham/Cheltenham railway line. Other records, such as 19887, also relate to this work but were far less extensive in scope, and it seems worth quoting the main record here in full, to convey an effective impression of the nature of the archaeology that was recovered:

The excavation provided evidence for occupation and use of the site from the mid to late Iron Age through to the early post-medieval period, with residual flint and ceramic finds suggesting activity in the vicinity of the site from as early as the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The majority of the features recorded related to the Romano-British occupation of the site and consisted of linear and rectilinear ditches forming enclosures or boundaries. The ceramic and stratigraphic evidence suggests that the earliest features are mid to late Iron Age in date and that the origins of the Romano-British occupation lie in the 1st century AD, with continuity of occupation throughout to at least the 3rd century AD. The limited evidence for structures, and the presence of a small cemetery of five inhumations, suggests that the excavation area was on the periphery of the Roman settlement.

The limited amount of Saxon pottery from the site suggests that the area was utilised as relatively open agricultural land in the immediate post-Roman period, intensive use of the site continuing at some point after the 12th century, with the setting out of a series of ditched enclosures. The remains of a probable late 16th century building, in the south-eastern corner of the excavated area, provides evidence for the continued use of the site into the post-medieval period (HER 32938).

What is interesting is that, as already intimated, this record is by no means alone in suggesting a significant Romano-British/Iron Age presence in this area, as attested by this and other records, most notably 22167 and 22031. To a large extent, of course, the HER represents merely a statement of current knowledge, and marks

areas and locations where archaeological work has actually been carried out, or chance finds made. It cannot, by definition, represent anything like a true picture of a total settlement pattern at any given date, which will always be an unknown. Nonetheless, this particular cluster of records relating to Romano-British occupation and activity, between the western boundary of the study area and the line of the north-south, Cheltenham/Birmingham railway line, is striking because of its proximity to the A46 road. This impression may itself, of course be more apparent than real, for the reasons already stated; but it may also suggest that we may in this area be dealing at least in part with linear settlement strung out along the line of a road that was in existence in the Romano-British period, thereby taking us full circle back to the evidence of the 10th century Teddington Anglo-Saxon boundary clause, and its inclusion of two occurrences of the Old English toponym *stræt* (see above. **Historical Background**). Since the northern boundary of the site is marked by the course of the A46, we need at least to entertain the possibility of the existence of linear occupation of Romano-British date within the site bounds. Finally here, and as already noted, the easternmost of the two larger enclosures of which the site is composed, shows very clear traces of remnant north-south oriented ridge and furrow on modern satellite imagery, a fact not noted on the HER⁸. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the medieval field systems owed their general disposition and orientations directly and causally to the Iron/Romano-British field layouts in the area which, as we have already noted, have been sporadically recovered in the course of various archaeological interventions, in the form of linear ditch systems; but it is likely to be at least some (Bishop 2009, 28-31; and 34-36). The implications of a recent national study are certainly that the late prehistoric and Romano-British underpinnings of medieval field systems are likely to have been far more extensive than has been allowed for in the past⁹.

6 HISTORIC MAP EVIDENCE

Students of Ashchurch are extremely fortunate in that there survives a splendid estate map of part of Pamington tithing from the unusually early date of 1768, and an extract from that survey is presented here as **Figure 4** (GRO D184/P1). The certain fields encompassing the study site are numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and it is quite clear that all of them had by this date been enclosed. Regrettably however, the survey which accompanies the map does not give the land use of each individual field, only their sizes. Superimposition of the area of the modern study site, and comparison with later maps, shows that after 1768, the course of the Tirl Brook at the south-eastern side of the site, was straightened, and a new north-south road

⁸ Although the extensive occurrence of surviving ridge and furrow in the wider context of the Carrant Valley in general, does form a fairly major theme of Bishop 2009 (*passim*).

⁹ Such are the findings of the *Fields of Britannia Project*, based at the University of Exeter. For the Project's interim reports, see

https://humanities.exeter.ac.uk/archaeology/research/projects/title_84580_en.html

alignment was inserted to the west of Pamington hamlet, which gave its inhabitants direct access to the Tewkesbury to Stow turnpike road, now the A46; this short, straight section of new road pretty much follows the course of the dashed line (probably marking temporary fencing) which separates the enclosures numbered 6 and 7 on this map. The southern side of the study site, at the eastern end, has therefore been extended to the south to include previously unenclosed land on the north bank of the Tirlle. Remnant open-field strips survived at this date, most notably a block immediately to the south of the study site, and towards its eastern end, on the southern side of the heavily meandering old course of the Tirlle Brook. The northern boundary of the site has probably not changed at all, precisely because it follows the course of the A46 road, which in this area at least, has almost certainly not undergone any discernible realignment since the late 18th century.

Not very long after the late 18th century estate map described above, in 1808, Pamington tithing was, as already noted, subject to a wholesale enclosure by Act of Parliament, and a copy of the resulting survey, which includes a map and an enclosure award, is preserved at the GRO (Q/RI/10). An extract from the map showing the area of the study site, is presented here as **Figure 5**. On the southern side of the site, towards its western end, the map shows very clearly the result of the work to straighten the course of the Tirlle Brook, depicting as it does the very striking meanders of the old course of the river. Further east, meanders remain, although these also were, subsequently, removed. This immediately raises the issue of the occurrence on the study site of possibly very ancient palaeochannels, and all the implications that that fact may have for the potential preservation of archaeoenvironmental deposits. Within Pamington hamlet itself, two of the internal lanes have been removed from use, and to the west of the settlement, a new straight stretch of road now gives access to the main east-west turnpike. There has been little change in the field pattern of the study site itself. Yet again, unfortunately, the accompanying award tells us nothing about the land-use of the various study site enclosures at this date, giving only their names and sizes. None of the names is obviously archaeologically indicative (Corcos u.d.). At the south-western corner of the site, land on either side of the old course of the Tirlle has become two enclosures, 52 and 53, with the latter somewhat bizarrely occupying a highly curvilinear plot made up of an old river meander. At the time of the previous map, there was only one, small enclosure here, identified as plot 4. Plot 38 on this map is also new since the late 18th century, taking in a strip of land on the northern bank of the Tirlle at the eastern end of the site, previously unenclosed. A far smaller plot marking the extreme south-eastern corner of the site, 37a, was also originally a part of this same strip of unenclosed riverside land, which had in fact, been meadow, and remained so. Plots 52, 53, 37 and 38 all have the word 'meadow' in their names, and it is almost certain that the remaining enclosures would also have been either meadow or pasture. Given the site's proximity to a stream course this is hardly surprising. A footpath runs north-west/south-east through the south-western corner of the site; it is perfectly possible that this was a far earlier right of way that was just being depicted for the first time on this map. Its line survives to this day.

Just over 20 years later, in 1829, a map of the entire tithing of Pamington was made, of which **Figure 6** is an extract (GRO P19 VE 1/4)¹⁰. In the intervening period, the site has taken on pretty much its present appearance in terms of its outline. The final meandering stretch of the River Tirlle, along the southern boundary, had by now been canalised, and as a direct result, plot 15, which had been plot 38 on the preceding map, had become far more regular in shape. The north-west/south-east footpath on the western side of the site which we had also noted from **Figure 5**, appears to have been swung to a much more northerly course, for reasons which are not clear. The map's colour scheme shows that the entire study area remained under pasture or meadow at this date, although field 31, immediately to the east, was arable; however, this was in fact the only ploughed land at this date in the entire northern part of the tithing, and this probably directly represents the general unsuitability of this land, running in an east-west belt on the southern side of the Tirlle, for arable. This is now, of course, no longer the case. The study site remained completely undeveloped at this date, as it had done since at least the late 18th century, but immediately to the north, along the southern side of the Tewkesbury/Stow turnpike and marching with the site's northern boundary, it seems as though a tiny, cottage-like dwelling with a long, narrow garden had been carved out of the roadside verge, probably as a little 'squatter' occupation, and acting effectively as an encroachment on what might have been regarded as a roadside common.

Unusually, and disappointingly, there is no tithe map covering Pamington, although other tithings within the parish of Ashchurch were subject to the provisions of the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836; and the lack of parliamentary tithe survey records for Pamington is almost certainly due to tithes having been fully commuted at the time of the parliamentary enclosure of 1808 (GRO Q/RI/10); and see above, and **Figure 5**)¹¹. The next map that we can present here, therefore, is the First Edition of the OS, at 6" scale, surveyed in 1882-83 and published in 1884 (**Figure 7**). It is therefore just over half a century later than the preceding survey (**Figure 6**). We can immediately see that by this date, in the eastern part of the site to the east of the north-south lane, all the study site's internal field boundaries had been removed. To the west of the lane, by contrast, the field boundaries remained intact, and were as they had been since the time of the enclosure map of 1808 (**Figure 5**). By the late 19th century, there also no fewer than three footpaths crossing the site, two in the western part and one in the eastern. The latter, running north-south, was new, and survives to this day, having been established since 1829. It looks as though it has been drawn pretty much exactly along the line of a former field boundary which separated the enclosures numbered 12 and 30 in 1829. The two western paths, however, involved the re-establishment of the one first seen on the 1808 enclosure map, and the continuance

¹⁰ *Map of the Tithing of Pamington in the Parish of Ashchurch in the County of Gloucester.*

¹¹ The GRO holds two separate tithe records for Ashchurch, covering most of the remaining parts of the parish *apart* from Pamington; these are GDR/T1/7 and GDR/T1/8. The latter contains the tithings of Northway and Newton, the former contains Aston (-on-Carrant) and Fiddington. The GRO catalogue is confusing and contradictory relating to these surveys, and *contra* the entry for GDR/T1/7, that record does *not* contain a map which includes Pamington.

of its more northerly companion from the 1829 map of Pamington tithing. Since other footpaths are shown on the 1829 map, it does look as though this was a genuine case of a right of way falling into temporary abeyance rather than merely an idiosyncrasy of the historical record. Abutting the northern side of the site, on the southern side of what is now the main A46 road, the site of what we have suggested to be a roadside squatter cottage, was by this date unoccupied and the cottage, if such it was, has gone. Just outside the extreme north-western corner of the site, on the northern side of the main road, two field boundaries display the highly characteristic, reverse-'S' form of the so-called aratral curve, attesting to a remnant survival of an example of enclosure directly from open field arable strips.

Some twenty or so years later, the Second Edition of the 6" OS map, published in 1903, reveals no discernible change to either the external or the internal boundaries of the study area (**Figure 8**); and all three of the footpaths depicted on the previous map remained in place at this time. A further twenty years elapsed before the OS issued its Third Edition of its 6" map covering the study site, published 1924 (**Figure 9**). Again, there has been no change whatsoever in the internal or the external boundaries of the study site, and as before, the three footpaths which transited through the site remain in place. A long, narrow linear feature running north-south in the eastern part of the site, and with its northern end abutting the main road, is a rather odd addition since the Second Edition map, apart from anything else because it is depicted with a dashed line and ends in the middle of the enclosure in which it sits. Its function is entirely unknown, although the occurrence within its length of two trees, might suggest that it was a feature related to some kind of amenity, recreational, or landscape enhancement use; possibly a tree-lined avenue that did not come to full fruition. Immediately outside the site's eastern boundary, however, at Aston Cross, a small development of new housing had sprung up fronting out onto the southern side of the main road, and which apparently included a new Post Office. This represents the first completely new development of any significance within the vicinity of the study site since the advent of mapping in the area in the late 18th century.

Subsequent maps, not available at the GRO but accessed online, and as part of an earlier archaeological desk-based assessment covering the MOD site on the northern side of the A46, show the appearance of the MOD site; the three footpaths were still in existence in the mid 1970s, but by the time of later large-scale maps issued in the late 1980s/early 1990s, the footpaths on the site do not appear to be depicted at all. However, on modern 1:25000 scale maps, two footpaths are *still* shown, namely the one at the extreme south-western corner of the site, running south-east/north-west, and the one on the eastern part of the site running north-south. It is not known whether these footpaths have, at the time of writing, actually been formally extinguished or not.

7 SITE VISIT

The **Cover**, and **Plates 1 to 4** represent part of a photographic record made by the author during a site visit conducted on Thursday, April 3rd, 2014. The descriptive captions accompanying the plates will, it is hoped, be reasonably clear, but a couple of general points may be worth making. The two footpaths crossing the site are marked by well-made and well maintained stiles at all the relevant entry/exit points through existing field boundaries. In the two large arable fields, there is now no sign whatever of surviving ridge and furrow, which we know once to have existed (see below, **Aerial Photographic Evidence**), and neither is there any sign of the historic field boundaries which have been removed; the sole exception is in the easternmost of the two larger fields, where a boundary running north/south roughly halfway along the field, and shown on the very earliest available map of the late 18th century (**Figure 4**), appears to survive as a low but distinct linear ridge, effectively impossible to photograph. Otherwise, all the fields making up the site appeared to be essentially featureless. High-tension power cables supported on poles cross the extreme south-eastern corner of the site, and also impinge into the south-western, pasture field. It was noted that extremely well-preserved ridge and furrow survives in the field immediately to the south of the site's pasture field, on the southern side of the Tirlle Brook.

8 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

For the purposes of this review, a trawl of all the available aerial photographic material held at the National Monuments Record, Swindon, was carried out on behalf of AAL by staff at the NMR; and the results of the entire trawl are given in **Appendix 1**. From that collection, the image presented here as **Figure 10** was chosen to represent the kind of historic and archaeological evidence which can be gleaned from high-quality aerial photography relating to the study site.

The image shows the study site as entirely covered in ridge and furrow, of which none now survive, although it is just possible that a technique such as high-resolution LIDAR might identify surviving traces. Remarkably, the photograph also shows clearly the original meanders of the Tirlle, surviving as palaeochannels indented into the surface of the enclosures on the southern side of the site, and *within* the site's small pasture field. As already noted, the river's course has been progressively canalised over the last two centuries or so. What this image emphasises most strikingly however, is the stunning level of survival of ridge and furrow in the wider landscape around the site – indeed there is barely a field that does not display the distinct traces of former open field furlongs and strips as defined by ridge and furrow, and it becomes clear that at least an element of the enclosure of the old open fields followed the existing pattern; some the surviving field boundaries are dead straight, but others display the unmistakable reverse 'S' curve where a later boundary has simply been placed on top, and made to mimic exactly the line of, an existing ridge.

To the north-west of the railway line defining the northern boundary of the army camp, and within a narrow east/west corridor marking the flood plain of the River Tirlle, ridge and furrow is absent. But otherwise, it is ubiquitous, and it attests to the overwhelmingly open-field arable character of the antecedent landscape in the area of the study site. Modern satellite imagery shows some full survival of ridge and furrow, but it is rapidly being destroyed, and much is now discernible only as soil marks in modern arable land; and this image demonstrates beyond all doubt that the overwhelmingly greater part of that destruction has occurred since 1945.

9 CONCLUSIONS

The study found that, prior to the present review, there had been no previous archaeological work, of any description, carried out within the site boundaries, although a desk-based assessment had been carried out in 2012 relating to the large former MOD site immediately opposite, on the northern side of the main A46 road. Historically the study area incorporated all or parts of at least five separate plots, but has since lost several of its internal historic field boundaries. Pamington appears in Domesday Book in 1086, and in the post-Conquest period it was one of four tithings within Ashchurch parish, but in fact it has a far earlier appearance in the historical record, since in the late-10th century, it had appeared as a boundary point in an Anglo-Saxon charter bound relating to an estate at Teddington, which is the next parish to the east of Ashchurch. The course of the main A46 road also appears in the charter, identified with the word 'stræt', which may in itself indicate at least Romano-British origins for it. In the modern period, a very large area immediately to the north of Pamington, on the northern side of the A46 road, has been occupied, since the Second World War, by a large army camp, barracks and an engineering works, covering in total some 85ha. The camp is now earmarked for closure and redevelopment.

A trawl of the relevant local authority Historic Environment Record, for Gloucestershire, found no items at all within the site boundary itself, and only a scatter of mainly irrelevant records within a radius of 500m of the site. Crucially however, the HER also revealed indications of Romano-British activity along the line of the A46 road, to the west of the site, reinforcing the view that the road itself may be of that date. Indeed evidence of multiperiod activity from the Neolithic onwards, has been recovered from various locations in the vicinity of the study site, even if only at relatively low levels of density.

Purely on the basis of the documentary and other evidence reviewed in this report, we have been able to identify a potential resource, in the form of an as yet archaeologically unproven Roman road that may pass close to, although outside, the northern boundary of the study site. It is therefore our professional judgement that it is considered to offer a moderate potential for the survival of buried archaeologically-significant deposits and structures.

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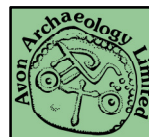
APPENDIX 1

ENGLISH HERITAGE Air Photographs

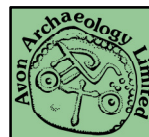
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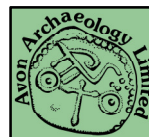
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RAF/106G/UK/1488	325	RP	3131	P	SO 934 326	3	09 MAY 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1488	325	RP	3132	P	SO 941 326	3	09 MAY 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1929	548	FP	1009	P	SO 933 328	1	16 JAN 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/1929	548	FP	1010	P	SO 938 329	1	16 JAN 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
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RAF/58/1407	1516	F21	84	P	SO 928 338	10	09 APR 1954	AB	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/542/16	1564	F21	293	P	SO 931 336	15	27 AUG 1954	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/542/16	1564	F21	294	P	SO 937 336	15	27 AUG 1954	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/542/16	1564	F21	295	P	SO 944 336	15	27 AUG 1954	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/542/16	1564	F22	242	P	SO 932 339	28	27 AUG 1954	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/542/16	1564	F22	243	P	SO 939 339	28	27 AUG 1954	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/8621	2372	F43	122	P	SO 941 345	10	04 MAR 1968	AB	16500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR



Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/58/8621	2372	F43	123	P	SO 941 336	10	04 MAR 1968	AB	16500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/8621	2372	F43	124	P	SO 941 327	10	04 MAR 1968	AB	16500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/8621	2372	F43	125	P	SO 941 318	10	04 MAR 1968	AB	16500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2030	2761	V	5001	P	SO 921 319	1	26 APR 1947	AB	15600	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/225A/UK842/1	6654	V	9816	P	SO 932 337	2	06 JUL 1940	AC	11000	5	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1021	P	SO 922 328	6	18 OCT 1943	A	16000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1022	P	SO 932 332	6	18 OCT 1943	A	16000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1023	P	SO 942 337	6	18 OCT 1943	A	16000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1024	P	SO 951 341	6	18 OCT 1943	A	16000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1028	P	SO 939 352	7	18 OCT 1943	A	16000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1029	P	SO 929 349	7	18 OCT 1943	A	16000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1030	P	SO 919 346	7	18 OCT 1943	A	16000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1040	P	SO 924 328	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1041	P	SO 926 330	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1042	P	SO 928 331	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1043	P	SO 930 332	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1044	P	SO 932 333	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1045	P	SO 935 334	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1046	P	SO 937 335	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1047	P	SO 939 336	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1048	P	SO 941 337	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM



Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1049	P	SO 943 338	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1050	P	SO 945 339	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
US/7PH/GP/LOC65	6807	FP	1051	P	SO 947 339	8	18 OCT 1943	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
RAF/CPE/UK/2227	8126	V	5012	P	SO 918 319	3	15 AUG 1947	A	15600	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2227	8126	V	5013	P	SO 919 329	3	15 AUG 1947	A	15600	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2227	8126	V	5014	P	SO 919 339	3	15 AUG 1947	A	15600	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2227	8126	V	5015	P	SO 920 349	3	15 AUG 1947	A	15600	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2227	8126	V	5020	P	SO 926 350	4	15 AUG 1947	A	15600	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/76020	8146	V	155	P	SO 943 329	12	20 APR 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/76020	8146	V	156	N	SO 936 325	12	20 APR 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65085	9384	V	2	P	SO 934 330	2	11 MAY 1965	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65085	9384	V	3	P	SO 935 336	2	11 MAY 1965	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66019	9386	V	45	P	SO 935 335	5	21 APR 1966	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/66019	9386	V	46	P	SO 935 329	5	21 APR 1966	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/85008	12676	V	20	P	SO 933 340	2	11 MAR 1985	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/85008	12676	V	21	P	SO 938 341	2	11 MAR 1985	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/85008	12676	V	22	P	SO 943 341	2	11 MAR 1985	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/83020	13017	V	19	P	SO 930 336	2	09 APR 1983	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/83020	13017	V	20	P	SO 936 337	2	09 APR 1983	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/83020	13017	V	21	P	SO 943 337	2	09 APR 1983	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/92279	15421	V	60	N	SO 941 332	3	29 JUL 1992	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR



Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
OS/92279	15421	V	61	N	SO 935 332	3	29 JUL 1992	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/92279	15421	V	62	N	SO 929 332	3	29 JUL 1992	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93578B	15442	V	188	N	SO 934 342	2	04 OCT 1993	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93578B	15442	V	189	N	SO 940 342	2	04 OCT 1993	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93578B	15442	V	282	N	SO 945 331	3	04 OCT 1993	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93578B	15442	V	283	N	SO 939 332	3	04 OCT 1993	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93578B	15442	V	284	N	SO 934 332	3	04 OCT 1993	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93578B	15442	V	285	N	SO 928 331	3	04 OCT 1993	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98920	22861	V	52	N	SO 943 329	2	11 AUG 1998	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98920	22861	V	53	N	SO 943 336	2	11 AUG 1998	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98920	22861	V	136	N	SO 931 335	5	11 AUG 1998	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98920	22861	V	137	N	SO 931 328	5	11 AUG 1998	A	8400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
ADA/602X	27263	V	57	N	SO 945 333	5	16 OCT 1993	A	12000	6	Colour 9 x 9	NMR

Total Sorties 18

Total Frames 73

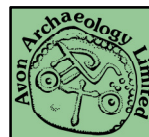


Figure 3



Map showing trawl from Gloucestershire HER. Individual items numbered.
Study site outlined in red.

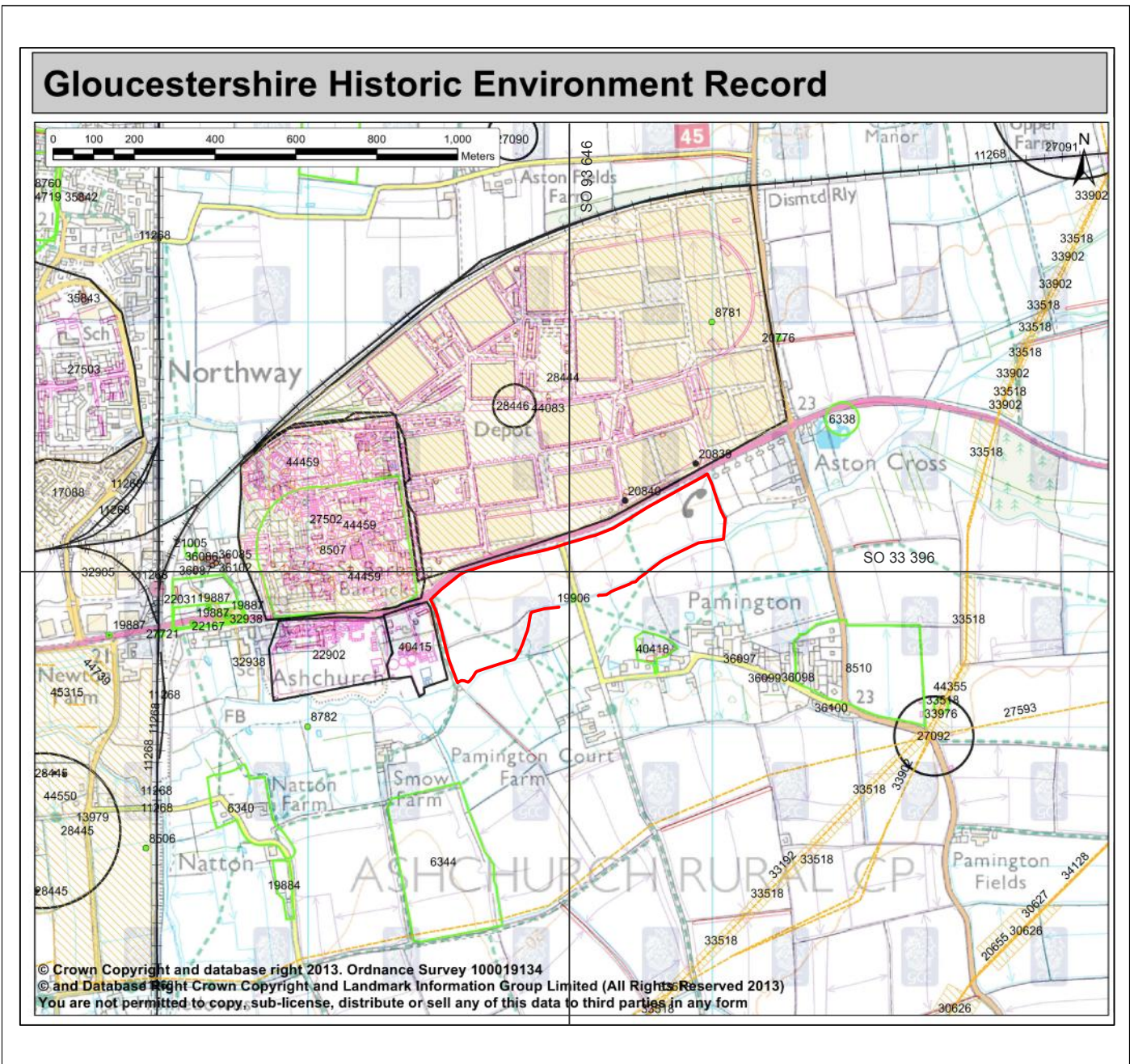


Figure 4



Extract from map of Pamington, 1768, GRO D184/P1. Study site outlined in red, best fit to this survey.

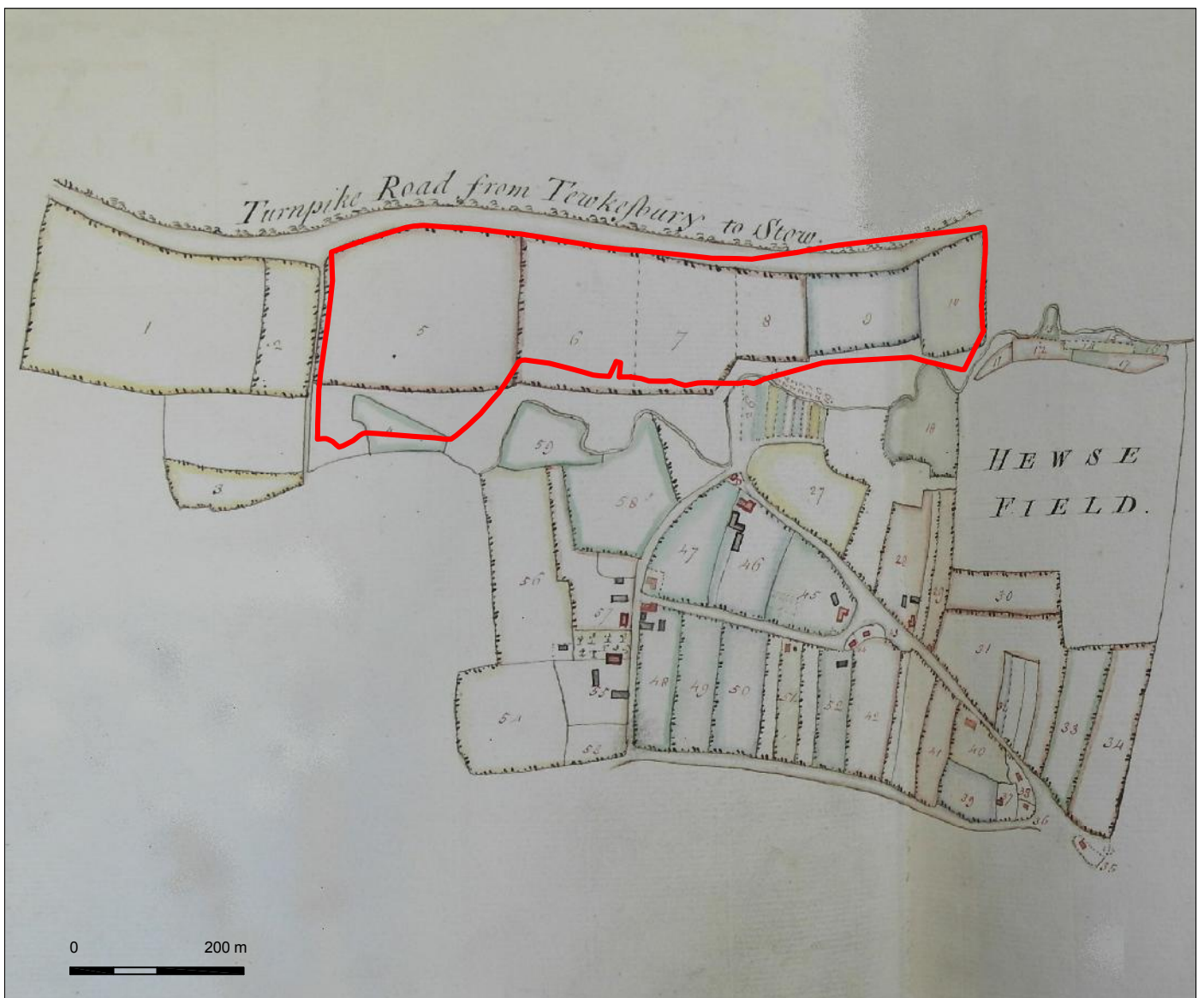


Figure 5



Extract from enclosure map of Pamington, 1808. GRO Q/R/10.
Study site outlined in red.

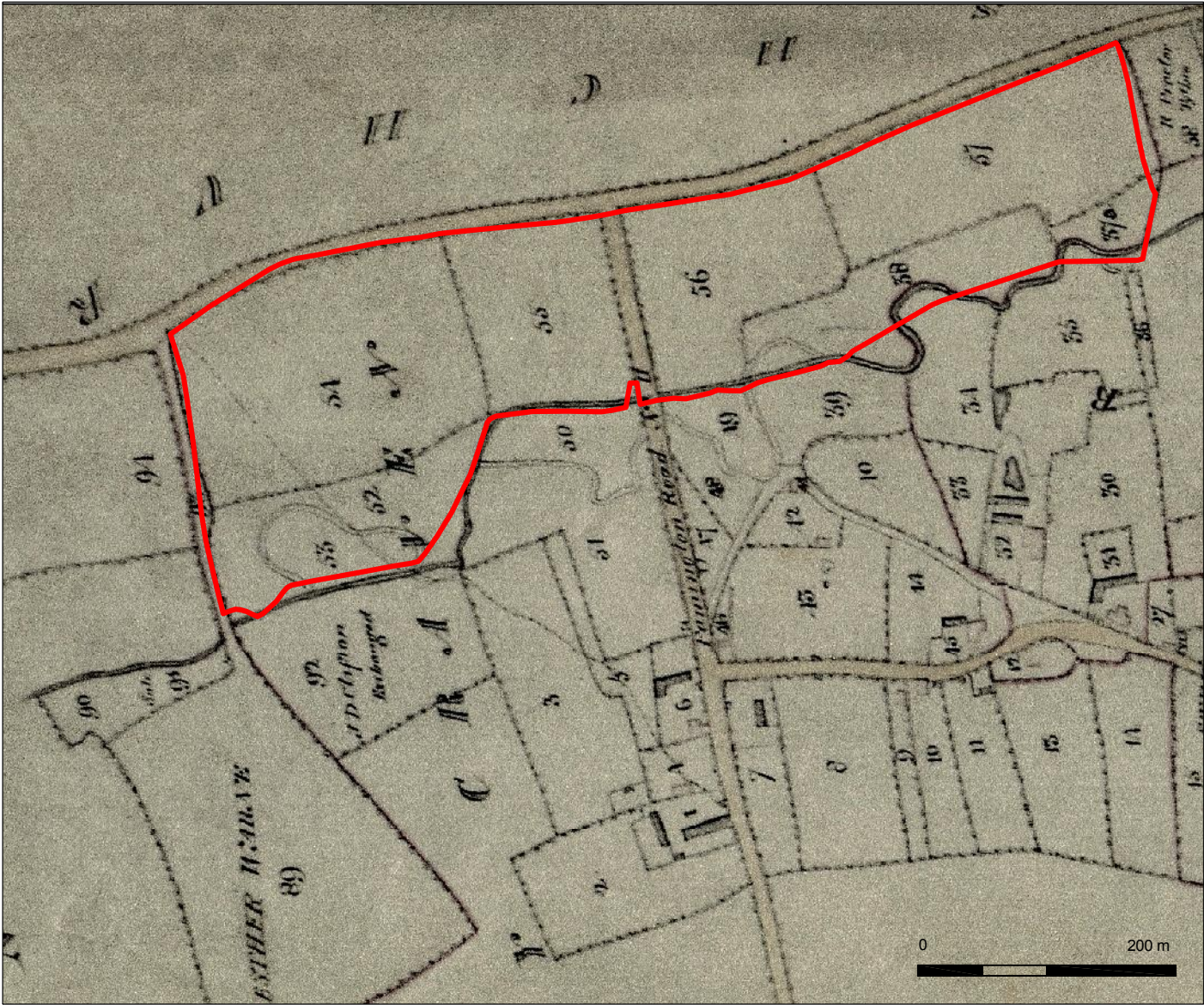


Figure 6



Extract from map of Pamington Tithing, 1829. GRO P19 VE 1/4. Study site outlined in red.

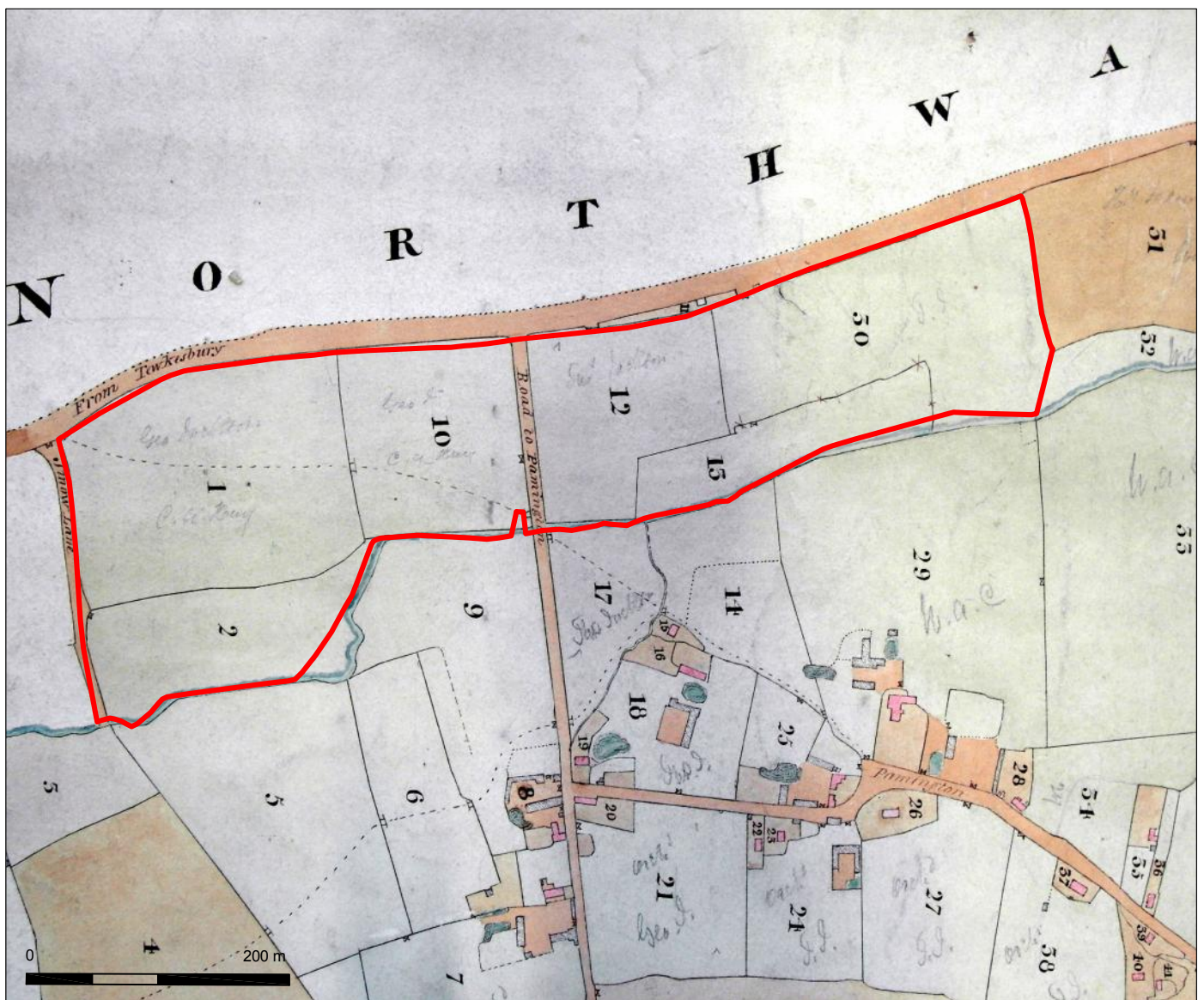


Figure 7



Extract from First Edition OS 6" map, Gloucestershire sheet 12SE. Survey 1882-83, published 1884. Study site outlined in red.

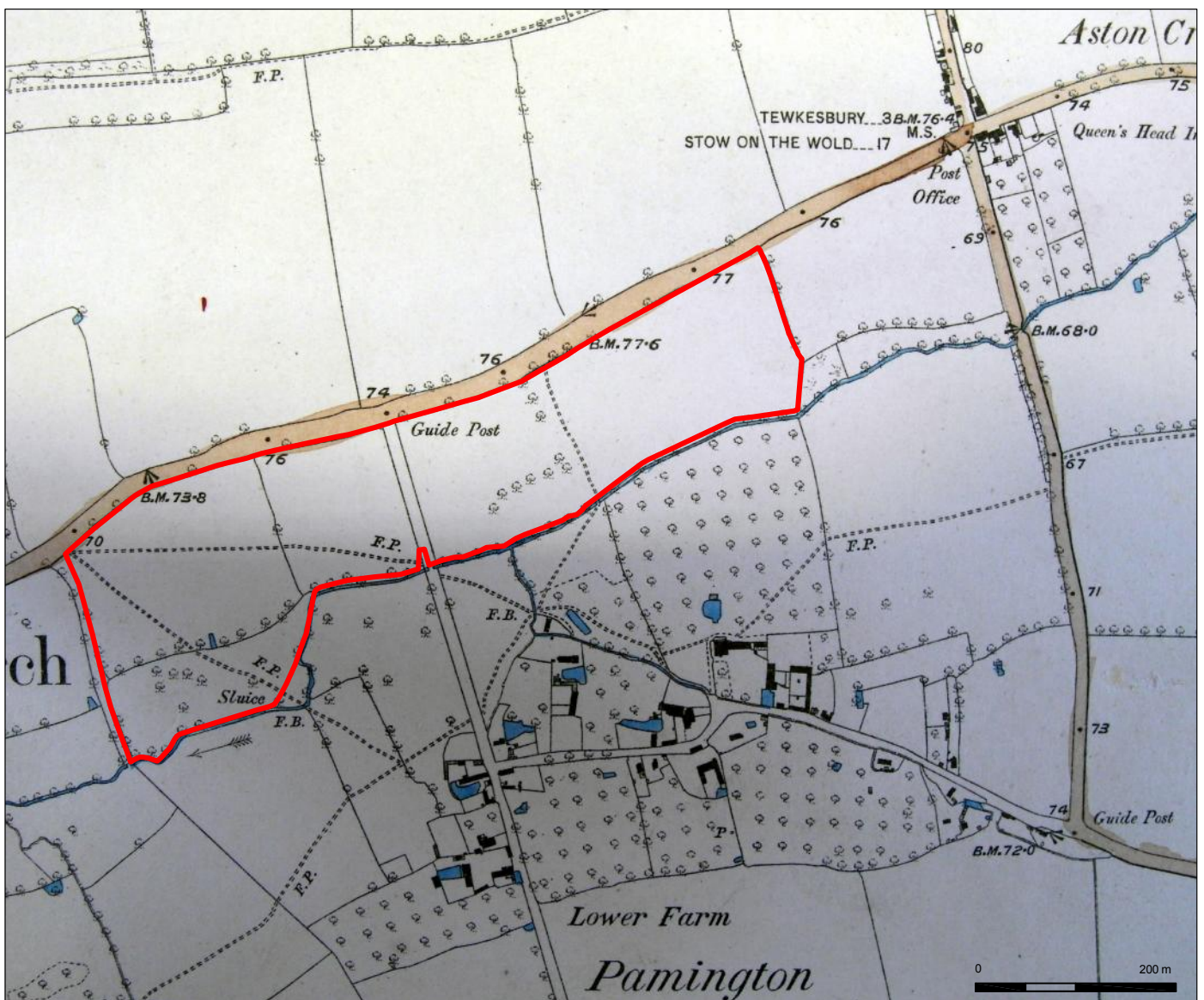


Figure 8



Extract from Second Edition OS 6" map, Gloucestershire sheet 12SE. Revised 1901, published 1903. Study site outlined in red.

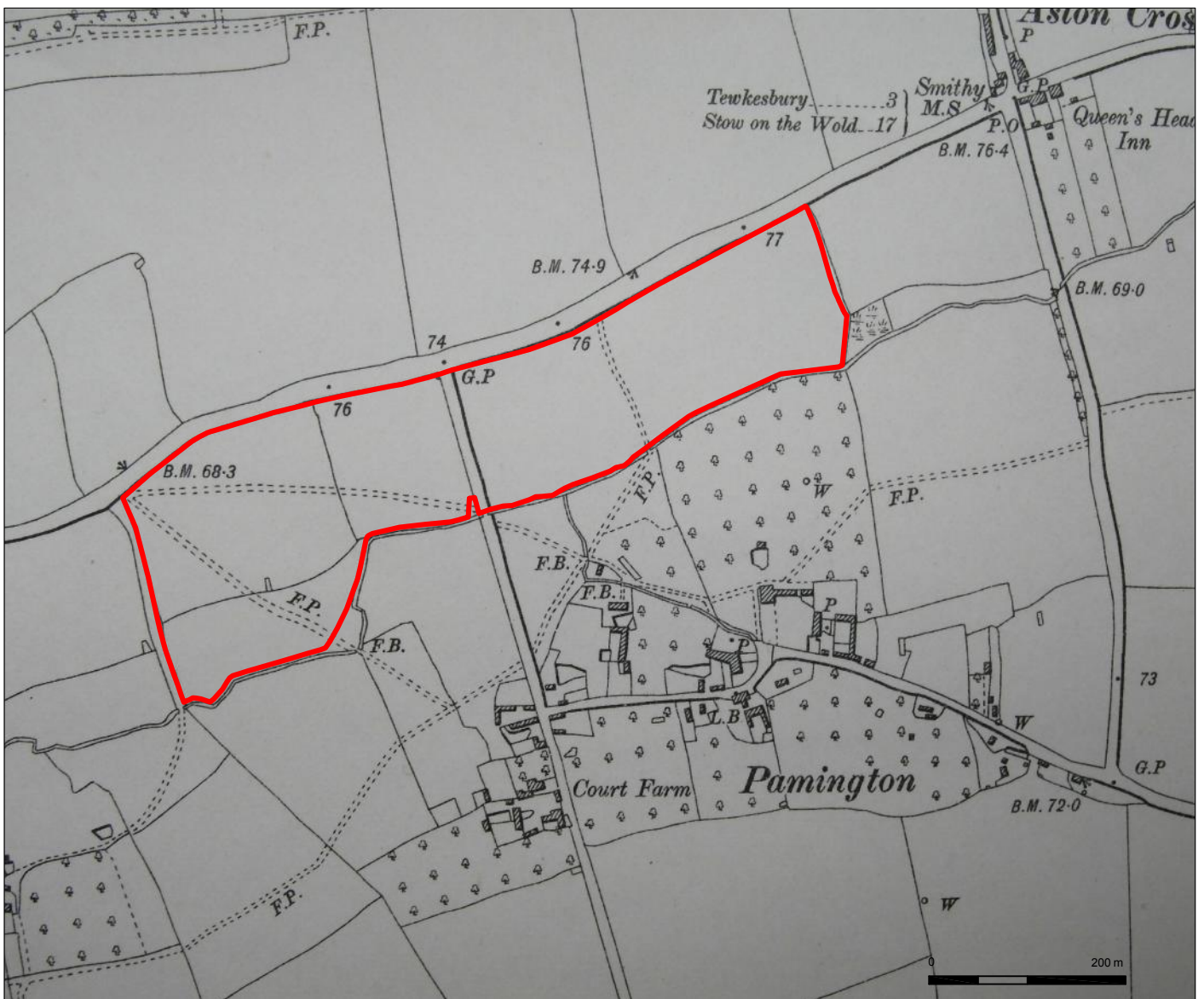


Figure 9



Extract from Third Edition OS 6" map, Gloucestershire sheet 12SE. Revised 1921, published 1924. Study site outlined in red.

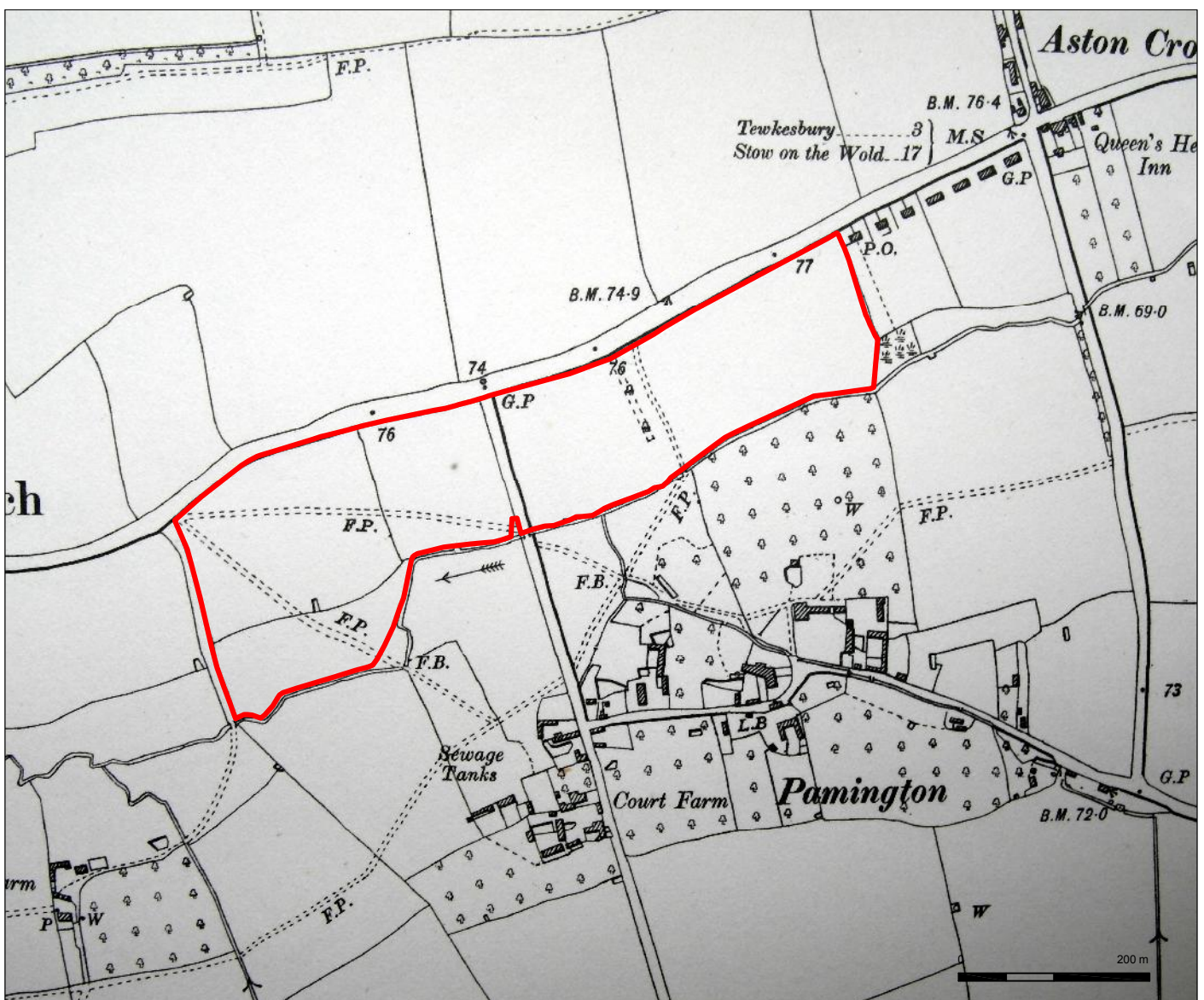
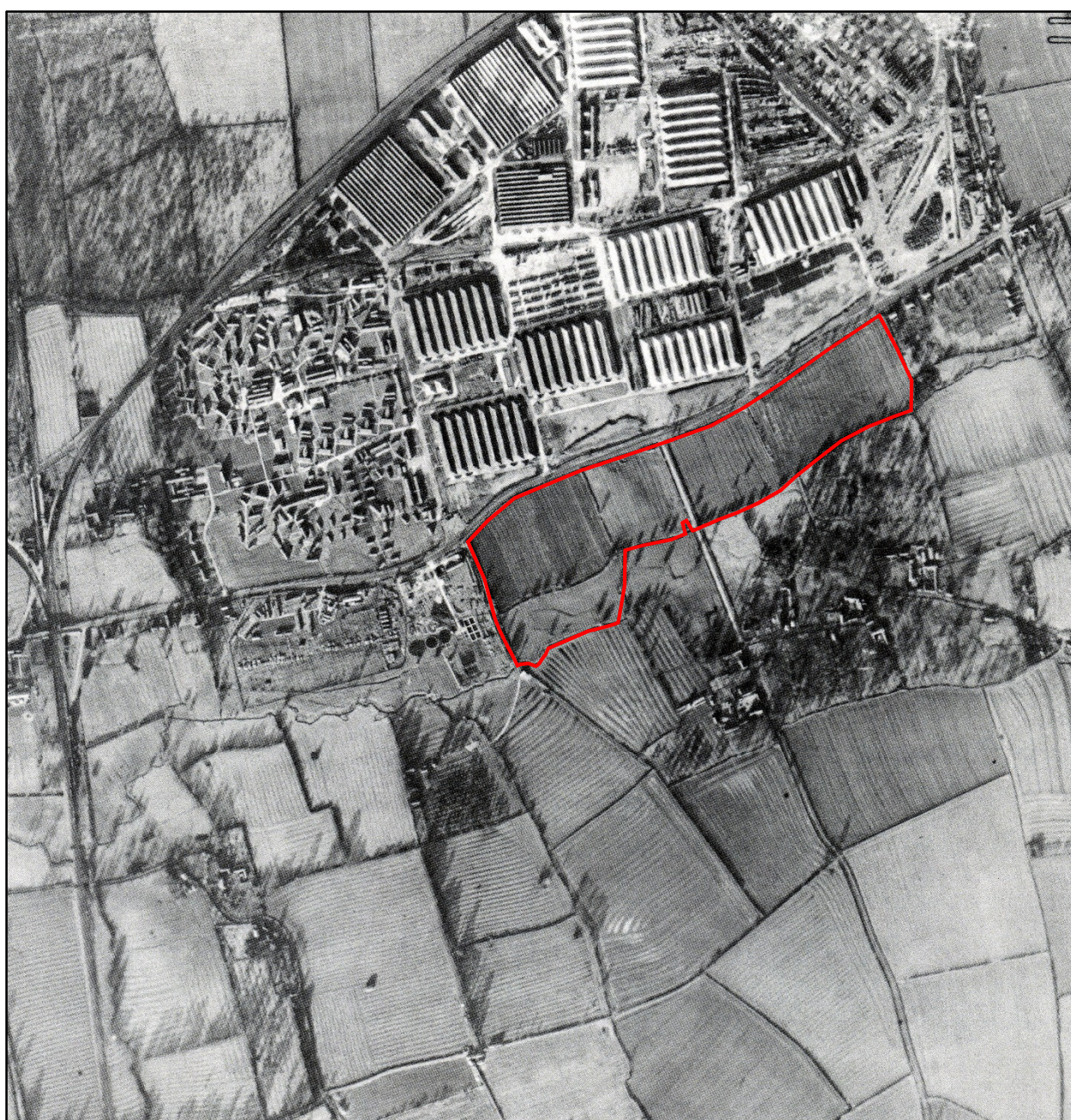


Figure 10



Historic aerial photograph from the collections of the National Monuments Record, Swindon, 16th January, 1947. Study site outlined in red, not to scale. NMR/RAF/CPE/UK/1929, Frame 2059.



PLATES



1. Composite panorama taken from extreme north-east corner of site. The view pans round from south-east on the left-hand side of the frame, to south-west on the right hand side.



2. Composite panorama taken from close to the extreme south-eastern corner of site. The view pans round from south-west on the left-hand side of the frame, to north-west on the right hand side.



3. Composite panorama taken from the extreme south-western corner of the site. The view pans round from north-west on the left-hand side of the frame, to north-east on the right-hand side. The Tirle Brook can be seen in the extreme bottom right-hand corner, and note also the high tension cables on poles crossing this part of the site.



4. Composite panorama taken from the extreme north-eastern corner of the westernmost of the site's larger arable enclosures, close to the A46 road, at NGR SO 93625 33455. The view pans round from south-east on the left-hand side of the frame, to south-west (parallel to the road), on the right-hand side. Note again the high tension cables on poles crossing the left-hand (ie eastern) side of this part of the .