

**CHEDWORTH ROMAN VILLA  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

*For*

**THE NATIONAL TRUST**


CA PROJECT: 2943  
CA REPORT: 09158

OCTOBER 2009

# CHEDWORTH ROMAN VILLA GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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CA REPORT: 09158

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Chedworth Roman Villa
<b>Location:</b>	Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 0530 1345
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	15 – 21 September 2009
<b>SMC:</b>	HSD 9/2 14181
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Chedworth Roman Villa
<b>Site Code:</b>	CHD 09

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2009 at Chedworth Roman Villa, Gloucestershire. Eight trial pits were excavated.

Deposits and/or features of Roman date were identified in trial pits 3 to 8. Make-up deposits or demolition debris were identified in trial pits 3, 4 and 8. Intact fabric of the south wall of the South Range corridor was identified within trial pit 5. A well-preserved section of mortar floor, overlain by charcoal lenses was identified in trial pit 6. A well-preserved crushed-tile deposit, associated with an intact limestone step structure was identified in trial pit 7.

Deposits probably derived from Victorian or modern excavation at the site were identified in trial pits 1, 2 and 4 (overlying Roman deposits in the later), although these deposits may date to the Roman period.

Roman and later deposits exposed within the trial pits were sealed by stony soil deposits, possibly derived from Victorian excavations, overlain by modern topsoil and tarmac deposits.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for The National Trust (NT) at Chedworth Roman Villa, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SP 0530 1345; Fig. 1). It is proposed to construct new cover buildings over the West Range and an education building, for which detailed designs are currently in preparation. Prior to submission of the planning and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) applications archaeological investigation is required to develop details of the design, including proposed installation of a lift platform and steps at the southern and northern ends of the West Range corridor, to assess the feasibility of installing an electricity supply beneath the path from the modern Visitor Reception to the proposed West Range Cover Building and to assess the location of a new site model.
- 1.2 In a letter (ref. HSD 9/2 14181) dated 28 August 2009 from Ms Bolla Alli on the behalf of the Secretary of State for Department of Culture, Media and Sport, acting on the advice of Melanie Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, granted Scheduled Monument Consent for the excavation of eight trial pits to investigate the proposed locations of the developments outlined above.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with *Chedworth Roman Villa: Brief for Archaeological Evaluations* (NT 2009) and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2009a) approved by Melanie Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* issued by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Section (1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

### **The site**

- 1.4 Chedworth Roman Villa is a major site of the Roman period in Britain, comprising the remains of one of the largest 4th-century villas so far discovered and excavated in this country. The site was excavated in 1864 and partially protected with some

temporary structures soon after. A house was built in the centre of the excavated site to function as a museum and as a residence for the caretaker. A programme of levelling and capping was carried out on the exposed walls and the site has been open to the public ever since. The villa was purchased by The National Trust in 1924 and is a Scheduled Monument (County No. 57).

- 1.5 The site lies at approximately 150m AOD on a gently east/west sloping terrace cut into the steep north-facing slope of a dry valley.
- 1.6 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Aston Limestone Formation of the Jurassic era (BGS 1998). The natural substrate was not encountered during the archaeological evaluation.

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.7 The villa is situated 12km north of Cirencester, a major urban centre in the Roman period, and a provincial capital in the 4th century. The villa was excavated in 1864, following chance finds of pottery and *tesserae* in the area, although the presence of the villa was known about by local woodsmen for some time before. The villa has been open for public viewing since its excavation, when it was the private property of the Stowell Estate and after its purchase by The National Trust in 1924. Several small-scale excavations were undertaken at the villa during the 20th century, including investigations of the northern bath suite, inner courtyard and eastern corridor.
- 1.8 The current published model for the development of the villa is largely based on the work of Richmond between 1958 and 1965 (Richmond 1959; 1965) and Goodburn between 1979 and 1983. Neither of these investigations were fully published. The conventional view of the villa is that it was occupied from the early 2nd to late 4th centuries (Goodburn 1984). Current thinking is that it originated as three separate blocks in the 2nd century which were subsequently incorporated into a single building around inner and outer courtyards in the later Roman period. This structure comprised areas at different levels; the North Wing stands on a terrace partially recessed into the hillside and the South Wing lies at a lower level on the valley bottom (RCHME 1979).
- 1.9 In 1994, an Archaeologist/ Property Manager (Philip Bethell) was appointed, and during the following years to 2006, a programme of investigative surveys was

carried out in order to deepen understanding of the site. Recent work suggests that this consolidation into a single building occurred as a major change in the 4th century, rather than as a gradual development (NT 2009).

- 1.10 Archaeological evaluation within the access road to the south of the site identified a buried Romano-British soil horizon overlain by colluvium and the metalled surface of a 19th-century trackway (CA 2008).
- 1.11 Archaeological evaluation to the south of The Lodge identified the remains of a possible sub-division within the courtyard of the villa and a probable robber trench possibly indicating the eastward continuation of the southern wall of the southern range of the villa (CA 2009b).

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.12 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains surviving within specific parts of the site. This information will assist the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), acting on the advice of English Heritage, in making an informed judgement on the likely impact upon the archaeological resource by the proposed development.

### ***Methodology***

- 1.13 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of eight trial pits (Fig. 2). Trial pit 1, measured c. 2.5m in length and 1.5m in width and was located immediately to the north-east of the Visitor Reception. Trial pits 2 to 5 measured c. 1.5m in length and 1.5m in width and were sited on the path from the Visitor Reception to the West Range Cover Building. Trial pit 6 measured c. 1.5m in length and 1.5m in width and was situated on an area of lawn immediately to the west of the visitor path. Trial pit 7, which measured c. 3m in length and 2.7m in width, and trial pit 8, which measured c. 1.5m in length and 1.5m in width, were sited immediately to the east of the West Range at its southern and northern ends respectively. Areas of tarmac path, and associated areas of concrete, were removed with a pneumatic breaker within trial pits 2 to 5 whilst all subsequent layers were removed by hand excavation. All trial pits were excavated to a maximum depth of between 0.3m to 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl).
- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other*

*Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) however no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).

- 1.15 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Chedworth Roman Villa along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix C.

### ***Trial pit 1 (Figs 2 & 3)***

- 2.2 A compact stony sand-clay deposit 105 was identified within the south-eastern corner of the trial pit at the limit of excavation, 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl). It was overlain by a sandy clay 102 which contained one Roman pottery sherd, 13 fragments of *opus signinum* with plaster surfaces, a Roman *tegula* tile fragment, one glass fragment and three oyster shells. This was overlain by a humic, root-affected, soil 104 which contained three sherds of late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery, four pieces of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) including *tegula*, *imbrex* and brick fragments, and a piece of burnt stone. An overlying stony sandy-clay soil 103 was sealed by modern stone sett surface 101 and topsoil 100. A modern post-setting 108 was also identified.

### ***Trial pit 2 (Figs 2 & 3)***

- 2.3 A compact stony-clay deposit 202 at the limit of excavation, 0.45m bpgl, was overlain by a sand-clay soil 201 from which seven late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery sherds were recovered, together with 16 *opus signinum* floor fragments, 70 pieces of Roman CBM including flue tile, *tegula* and brick, three glass fragments, 15 animal bone fragments, seven oyster shells and a burnt piece of limestone. This was sealed by modern topsoil 200 and stone sett path 204.



**Trial pit 3 (Figs 2 & 4)**

- 2.4 Demolition deposit 305 comprised sandy clay with frequent mortar inclusions and was noted at the limit of excavation, 0.38m bpgl. Several stone tile fragments noted within its surface. An undated probable robber pit or trench 306, only partially revealed at the north-eastern corner of the trench, cut deposit 305 and contained fill 304 comprising limestone rubble. An overlying stony-clay soil 303 contained five sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery together with 13 fragments of Roman CBM, three iron nails and two animal bones, and was sealed by modern tarmac path 301.

**Trial pit 4 (Figs 2 & 4)**

- 2.5 Sandy clay make-up or demolition deposit 405 was identified at the limit of excavation, 0.35m bpgl, and produced seven sherds of Roman pottery and nine animal bone fragments. Within the western part of the trench it was overlain by a rubble spread 403. This deposit was sealed by a stony silt-clay soil 404 which contained seven sherds of late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery, one fragment of Roman *imbrex* tile, four *tesserae*, two iron nails, a chalk fragment, one piece of burnt limestone, two animal bones and two oyster shells. Soil 404 was sealed by topsoil 402 and modern bedding 401 for tarmac path 400.

**Trial pit 5 (Figs 2 & 5)**

- 2.6 An east/west-aligned stone-built wall 505, identified at 0.2m bpgl, was abutted by a compact, stony, silt-clay make-up or floor layer 507 on its southern side and by a cream-yellow stony-mortar floor, or make-up layer, 511, on its northern side. Deposits 507 and 511 were encountered at approximately 0.38m bpgl at the limit of excavation. Bedding layer or floor 507 was overlain by a stony sand-clay soil 508 sealed by a sand-clay soil 501 which produced three sherds of late 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery together with 10 *tesserae*, 39 fragments of *opus signinum*, 30 fragments of Roman CBM including *tegula* and brick, one fragment of tufa, seven animal bones, two oyster shells and eight pieces of burnt limestone. Probable floor or bedding layer 511 was overlain by a sandy-clay deposit 512 in turn covered by sand-clay stony soils 510 and 509. Deposits 501 and 509 were sealed by modern hardcore 503 for tarmac path 502.

**Trial pit 6 (Figs 2 & 5)**

- 2.7 A compact, level, mortar floor 602 encountered at the limit of excavation, 0.38m bpgl, was overlain by several thin lenses of charcoal, 603, each typically 2mm in

thickness, in the north-western part of the trial pit. Several stone tiles were noted set horizontally into the surface of 602. An overlying stony soil 601 contained 29 sherds of late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery together with 50 *tesserae*, 93 fragments of Roman CBM including *tegula*, flue tile and brick, nine fragments of *opus signinum*, five iron nails, 43 animal bones, 24 oyster and land snail shells, four tufa fragments and eight pieces of burnt limestone. Soil 601 was cut by modern path foundations 604, overlain by topsoil 600.

### ***Trial pit 7 (Figs 2 & 6)***

- 2.8 At the limit of excavation, 0.4m bpgl, stony-clay 711 appeared to represent a foundation deposit for a limestone block step structure 706/707 which abutted wall courses 704/705 and 712/713. Step 706 was abutted on its northern side by a deposit 702 of crushed roof tile representing a bedding layer or floor within the West Range Corridor, at 0.12m bpgl. To the south of step 706/707, a gravel-rich stony-clay probable post-Roman soil 710 overlay 711 and appeared to abut Roman limestone block structure 708, which was also abutted by a stony-clay deposit 709. Modern make up deposit 701 was overlain by tarmac surface 700.

### ***Trial pit 8 (Figs 2 & 3)***

- 2.9 A sandy silt-clay deposit 803, only partially exposed, was overlain by a compact silty sand-clay probable demolition deposit or bedding layer 802. Construction cut 806 contained a stone-built structure 807 containing a steel water pipe. Three iron nails and a single *tesserae* were recovered from clay deposit 808 which filled the lower part of structure 807. The upper part of the stone structure had been partially robbed, 804, and the fill of the robber pit, 805, contained modern concrete tiles. It was overlain by modern make-up 801 for tarmac surface 800.

### ***The Finds Evidence***

- 2.10 Artefactual material comprising quantities of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), *opus signinum*, stone and ceramic *tesserae*, iron nails, glass, animal bone and shell was recovered from eight separate deposits (Appendix B).

### ***Pottery***

- 2.11 Pottery of Roman date amounts to 62 sherds, weighing 625g. This material mainly dates to the second half of the 3rd to the 4th centuries AD, dating which is consistent with the main period of use for the villa buildings. Identifiable pottery types comprise a mix of local wares including Severn Valley ware, greywares and

some oxidized sandy wares and regional imports including Dorset Black-Burnished ware, Oxfordshire red slipped ware, Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Midlands shell-tempered ware. Continental imports occur as one abraded sherd of Central Gaulish samian. The assemblage derives primarily from demolition layers and soils probably post-dating the occupation of the villa. The condition of the pottery is typically poor, reflected in a low average sherd weight of 10g.

- 2.12 Pottery of Roman date was recovered from eight deposits. The largest group, from soil 601 in trial pit 6, consisted of 29 sherds including joining fragments from a Nene Valley colour coated ware plain-rimmed dish. Abraded sherds of greyware, Dorset Black-Burnished ware and a Central Gaulish samian ware bowl sherd (form: Drag. 18/31R) were recovered from the same context. Broadly Late Roman dating is suggested by the Nene Valley vessel and sherds of Oxfordshire red slipped ware, and a body sherd in Midlands shell-tempered ware, probably dates to after c. AD 350. A fragment from a Severn Valley ware strainer bowl from soil 303 in trial pit 3 is of note.

#### *Building material*

- 2.13 Quantities of ceramic building materials (213 fragments, weighting 14490g) were recovered from seven deposits, with one additional unstratified fragment (Appendix B). Much of this material is identifiable as Roman roofing tile comprising *tegula* (flat, flanged-sided tile) and *imbrex* (curving tile). This material, together with the quantities of painted wall plaster and stone tile can be interpreted as being representative of building collapse. A small number of fragments of combed box-flue tile, likely to have been associated with a hypocaust system, was recovered from deposits 201 and 601.
- 2.14 Quantities of *tesserae* were recovered from four deposits. The largest group from deposit 601 consists of 50 *tesserae*, weighing 478g. The cubes vary in size from 10mm to 25mm square and the recovered pieces are predominantly in blue lias or oolitic limestone with a few examples cut down from tile or brick. One very small *tessera* from deposit 601, was cut down from a samian vessel.
- 2.15 A total of 77 fragments of *opus signinum* (a form of Roman concrete usually utilised as flooring) was recovered from four deposits (Appendix B). Several fragments exhibited a skim of plaster on which a range of pigments were identified including white, yellow, violet and red. Some geometric decorative patterns were identifiable in

some fragments from deposit 501. Other fragments from this deposit preserved yellow/gold banded decoration.

- 2.16 Two sandstone roof tile fragments, probably from a Forest of Dean source, were recovered from deposits 404 and 201. Fragments of burnt limestone identified from eight trial pits are probably local and represent building stone. Five fragments of tufa from soils 601 and 501 appeared to be dressed and possibly represent a specialist structural use, making use of the light weight properties of this material. A fragment of chalk from 404 which cannot be from a local source is of note.
- 2.17 Three fragments of very thin greenish glass, probably deriving from tableware vessels of Late Roman type, were recovered from deposits 601 and 201. Eleven iron nails, all probably of Roman date, were recovered from four deposits.

#### *Animal bone*

- 2.18 Animal bone (73 fragments weighing 747g) was recovered from six separate deposits and unstratified from trial pit 4 (Appendix B). Species identified include pig, cattle, sheep, and possibly hare. Fragments unidentifiable to species are recorded as cow-sized, sheep-sized, chicken-sized and small mammal. Preservation of the bones is generally very good with two fragments from deposits 601 showing signs of root etching. Juvenile individuals are present in most contexts. A single cow-sized rib fragment from deposit 601 shows evidence for butchery in the form of chop marks.
- 2.19 Oyster shell, representing domestic food waste, was recovered from five deposits. Land snail fragments weighing 14g were recovered from deposit 601. Species identified include *cepea hortensis*, *helix aspersa*, and *helix pomatia*. All are commonly found in Britain with the latter two having been introduced during the Roman period.

### **3. DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 Deposits and/or features of probable Roman date were identified in trial pits 3 to 8. Stony, mortar-rich, sand-clay bedding layers or demolition debris were identified in trial pits 3 and 4. Intact walling of the south wall of the South Range corridor was identified within trial pit 5, and survived at a depth of 0.2m below the modern tarmac

surface and marker stones identifying the former line of this wall. A well-preserved section of mortar floor, overlain by charcoal lenses, within trial pit 6 represented a probable continuation of the floor of the South Range kitchen. A well preserved crushed-tile deposit, associated with an intact limestone step structure in trial pit 7, represented a bedding layer or floor within the West Range corridor at 0.2m bpgl. A compact Roman bedding layer or demolition deposit was recorded in trial pit 8 at 0.08m bpgl.

3.2 Deposits containing Roman artefacts were identified in trial pits 1 and 2, however this material may be residual within later deposits, possibly derived from Victorian or modern excavation at the site. An undated rubble deposit in trial pit 4 may also be derived from Victorian or modern excavation. It should be noted that these deposits may, however, date to the Roman period.

3.3 Roman and later deposits exposed within the trial pits were sealed by stony soil deposits, possibly derived from Victorian excavations, overlain by modern topsoil and tarmac deposits.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Barber, assisted by Angela Aggajuro, Heather Griggs and Rachael Kershaw. The report was written by Alistair Barber. The finds report was compiled by Angela Aggajuro, Victoria Taylor and Ed McSloy. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Alistair Barber and prepared for deposition by Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

#### 5. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

### Trial pit 1

N: 155.3m AOD, S: 155.1m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Deposit	Modern topsoil: silt-sand			0.12	
101	Deposit	Modern stone setts and associated yellow sand bedding layer			0.12	
102	Deposit	Silt-sand-clay deposit containing abundant fragmentary limestone and <i>opus signinum</i> fragments			0.28	RB
103	Deposit	Stony sand-clay deposit			0.23	
104	Deposit	Clay soil with charcoal-flecking and fragmentary limestone and Roman CBM			0.08	LC3-C\$
105	Deposit	Yellow sand-clay deposit with fragmentary limestone. Noted in plan at limit of excavation	>0.6	>0.1		
106	Cut	Modern NE/SW-aligned service trench		>0.15		
107	Fill	F/O 106: plastic service duct		0.1	0.1	
108	Structure	Modern concrete post-setting	>0.7	>0.35		

### Trial pit 2

W: 153.06m AOD, E: 153.02m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Deposit	Modern topsoil: silt-sand			0.15	LC3-C4
201	Deposit	Grey-brown sand-clay with fragmentary limestone, Roman CBM and <i>opus signinum</i>	>1.5	>1.5	0.35	
202	Deposit	Orange-brown compact ,gritty, stony-clay	>1.5	>1.5		
203	Deposit	Thin sand bedding layer for setts 204			0.01	
204	Layer	Modern concrete-setts of extant path		1	0.2	

### Trial pit 3

W: 153.2m AOD, E: 153.22m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Deposit	Modern concrete-sett of extant path			0.2	
301	Deposit	Modern tarmac surface			0.1	
302	Deposit	Modern edging stones			0.2	
303	Deposit	Brown stony-clay soil with fragmentary limestone				LC3-C4
304	Fill	Grey-brown clay with abundant fragmentary limestone	>0.7	>0.45	0.25	
305	Deposit	Mortary sand-clay ?floor bedding layer, with ? remnant slab				
306	Cut	Sub-square cut, only partially exposed. Noted in plan at limit of excavation but not excavated.	>0.7	>0.45		

**Trial pit 4**

W: 153.45m AOD, E: 153.36m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Deposit	Modern tarmacadam surface			0.02	
401	Deposit	Modern bedding layer: gravelly sand-clay			0.06	
402	Deposit	Topsoil: mid-brown silt-clay			0.09	
403	Deposit	Rubble spread: NE/SW- and NW/SE-aligned limestone pieces, typically 0.26m x 0.15m x 0.1m in size, and brown sand-clay soil	>1.5	>1.01	0.21	
404	Layer	Brown silt-clay with small limestone fragments			0.15	
405	Deposit	Compact, level, yellow-brown stony sand-clay. Noted at limit of excavation.	>1.5	>1.2		RB

**Trial pit 5**

N: 153.4m AOD, S:153.35m AOD, centre153.46m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Deposit	Modern topsoil: silt-sand			0.08	
501	Deposit	Yellow-brown sand-clay with mortar inclusions and fragmentary limestone			0.26	LC2-C4
502	Deposit	Modern tarmacadam			0.02	
503	Deposit	Modern bedding layer for tarmacadam			0.04	
504	Deposit	Modern concrete and tarmac			0.1	
505	Wall	E/W-aligned Roman wall		0.67	>0.25	
506	Deposit	Modern bedding layer			0.12	
507	Deposit	Roman brown-yellow stony silt-clay? bedding layer for mortar floor of kitchen	>1.5	>0.65		
508	Deposit	Yellow-brown stony sand-clay			0.08	
509	Deposit	Grey-brown stony sand-clay ?demolition layer			0.18	
510	Deposit	Orange-yellow sand-clay ?demolition layer			0.08	
511	Deposit	Roman cream-yellow mortar floor	>1.5	>0.5		
512	Deposit	Brown-yellow sandy-clay			0.4	

**Trial pit 6**

N: 153.02m AOD, S: 153.5m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Deposit	Modern topsoil: silt-sand			0.14	LC3-C4
601	Deposit	Brown stony sand-clay ?demolition layer	>1.5	>1.5	0.3	
602	Deposit	Brown-yellow clay Roman bedding layer	>1.5	>1.4		
603	Deposit	Black-grey clay and charcoal lenses	>0.25	>0.2	0.004	
604	Layer	Modern brown-yellow stony sand-clay foundation for tarmacadam surface	>1.5	>0.2	>0.3	

**Trial pit 7**

W: 154m AOD, E: 154m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
700	Deposit	Modern tarmacadam surface			0.1	
701	Deposit	Modern bedding layer for tarmacadam surface			0.1	
702	Deposit	Bedding layer. Not excavated.			0.06	
703	Deposit	Floor or bedding layer. Not excavated.	>0.4	0.6		



704	Structure	Wall footing for 705: N/S-aligned offset limestone blocks		>0.2		
705	Wall	Wall: extant N/S-aligned West Range wall				
706	Structure	Upper step structure: limestone block construction	2.75	0.75		
707	Structure	Lower step structure: limestone block construction		0.4		
708	Deposit	Unexcavated ?floor surface. Large limestone block.	>1	>0.55		
709	Deposit	Yellow-brown stony clay deposit. Not excavated.	0.6	0.5		
710	Deposit	Grey-brown gritty stony-clay soil accumulation			0.25	
711	Deposit	?foundation deposit for and step structure 706/707: compact yellow stony-clay. Not excavated.				
712	Wall	N/S-aligned ?basal courses of Roman West Range wall				
713	Wall	N/S-aligned limestone wall. ?Victorian rebuilt courses.			0.75	

### **Trial pit 8**

NW: 154m AOD, SE:154.1 m AOD

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
800	Deposit	Modern tarmacadam surface			0.04	
801	Deposit	Modern bedding layer for tarmacadam surface			0.04	
802	Deposit	?Roman bedding layer or later demolition/levelling deposit: brown silt-sand-clay			>0.09	
803	Deposit	Brown-yellow sand-silt-clay				
804	Cut	Modern robber pit: irregular shape, moderately-sloping sides	1.2	1.3	0.2	
805	Deposit	F/O 804: grey-brown silty sand-clay	1.2	1.3	0.2	
806	Cut	Post-medieval/modern construction cut for pipe-housing 807	1.1	0.9	>0.4	
807	Structure	Limestone block and brick-built pipe-housing, with remnant pipe.	0.97	>0.63	>0.4	
808	Fill	F/O 807: brown silty grit-clay	0.5	0.38	>0.4	RB
809	Structure	N/S-aligned limestone wall				

**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

Context	Material	Class	Count	Weight	Spot date
u/s	Animal bone	horse, cow	2	74	
	Roman CBM	flue tile	1	356	
102	<i>Op sig.</i>	<i>op sig.</i> with plaster surface	13	672	RB
	Glass	pale green	1	4	
	Shell	oyster shell	3	28	
	Roman pottery	Greyware	1	34	
	Roman CBM	tegula ?	1	146	
104	Burnt stone	oolitic limestone	1	212	RB LC3-C4
	Roman CBM	brick, imbrex, Tegula	4	690	
	Roman pottery	Black-Burnished ware, greyware	3	44	
201	Roman pottery	Black-Burnished ware, Loc. Brown CC, oxid. ware, Severn Valley Ware	7	168	LC3-C4
	<i>Op sig.</i>	Floor	16	638	
	Animal bone	cow-sized, sheep-sized, sheep, pig	15	109	
	Shell	oyster shell	7	159	
	Roman CBM	flue tile, tegula, brick, misc.	70	3744	
	Roman glass	thin, 'bubbly', pale green	3	3	
	Burnt stone	oolitic limestone	1	154	
303	Animal bone	cow-sized, sheep-sized	2	16	C3-C4
	Fe	Nails	3	22	
	Roman pottery	Midlands shell-temp., Severn Valley ware, greyware	5	36	
	Roman CBM	tegula, brick	13	1334	
404	Animal bone	cow-sized, sheep-sized	2	15	LC3-C4
	Tessera		4	74	
	Shell	oyster shell	2	15	
	Fe	nail, object	2	22	
	Roman pottery	Oxford red-slip, Black-Burnished ware, greyware	7	76	
	Chalk		1	88	
	Burnt stone	Limestone	1	444	
Roman CBM	Imbrex	1	320		
405	Roman pottery	Black-Burnished ware, oxid., greyware	7	58	RB
	Animal bone	Sheep	1	9	
501	Roman pottery	Black-Burnished ware, oxid., greyware	3	42	LC2-C4
	Animal bone	Cow, Sheep, cow-sized, sheep-sized, hare (?)	7	59	
	Burnt stone	oolitic limestone, shelly limestone	3	390	
	<i>Op sig.</i>	some with painted wall plaster	39	894	
	Roman CBM	tegula, brick, misc.	30	1600	
	Burnt stone	oolitic limestone	5	753	
	Tufa		1	616	
	Shell	oyster shell	2	6	
	Charcoal		3	1	
Tessera		10	58		
601	Roman CBM	tegula, flue tile, brick, misc.	93	6300	LC3-C4
	Burnt stone	Limestone	3	382	
	<i>Op sig.</i>		9	114	
	Fe	Nails	5	18	
	Tessera		50	73	
	Roman pottery	CG Samian, Greyware, oxid., Black-Burnished ware, Lower Nene CC, Midlands Shell-temp., Severn Valley ware, Oxford red-slip. South-west white-slip.	29	220	
	Burnt stone	Oolitic limestone, shelly limestone	5	302	
	Animal bone	Cow, sheep, chicken-sized, sheep-sized, small mammal, cow-sized	43	464	
	Shell	Oyster shell, land snails, <i>Cepea hortensis</i> , <i>Helix pomatia</i> , <i>Helix aspersa</i>	24	57	
	Tufa		4	1188	
	Charcoal		7	1	
808	Fe	Nails	3	54	RB
	Tessera		1	8	

## APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the spot height located on a tarmac path adjacent to the North Range (154.18m AOD).

	Trial Pit 1	Trial Pit 2	Trial Pit 3	Trial Pit 4	Trial Pit 5	Trial Pit 6	Trial Pit 7	Trial Pit 8
Current ground level	0.00m (155.1 to 155.35m)	0.00m (153.04m)	0.00m (153.22m)	0.00m (153.42m)	0.00m (153.4m-153.48m)	0.00m (153.5m)	0.00m (154m)	0.00m (154.08m)
Top of deposits probably derived from previous excavation	0.2-0.45m (154.7-155.1m)	0.48m (152.56m)		0.25m (153.27m)				
Top of Roman deposits			0.38m (152.84m)	0.32m (153.1m)	0.2m (153.28)	0.4m (153.1m)	0.2m (153.8m)	0.08m (154m)
Limit of excavation	0.5m (154.72m)	0.48m (152.56m)	0.38m (152.84m)	0.32m (153.1m)	0.44m (153.04m)	0.4m (153.1m)	0.7m (153.3m)	0.46m (154m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

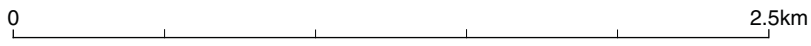
**APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM**


<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Chedworth Roman Villa, Gloucestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2009 at Chedworth Roman Villa, Gloucestershire. Eight trial pits were excavated.</p> <p>Deposits and/or features of Roman date were identified in trial pits 3 to 8. Make-up deposits or demolition debris were identified in trial pits 3, 4 and 8. Intact fabric of the south wall of the South Range corridor was identified within trial pit 5. A well-preserved section of mortar floor, overlain by charcoal lenses was identified in trial pit 6. A well-preserved crushed-tile deposit, associated with an intact limestone step structure was identified in trial pit 7.</p> <p>Deposits probably derived from Victorian or modern excavation at the site were identified in trial pits 1, 2 and 4 (overlying Roman deposits in the later), although these deposits may date to the Roman period.</p> <p>Roman and later deposits exposed within the trial pits were sealed by stony soil deposits, possibly derived from Victorian excavations, overlain by modern topsoil and tarmac deposits.</p>	
Project dates	15 - 21 September 2009	
Project type	Evaluation	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Chedworth, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	c. 1.5ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 0530 1345	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	The National Trust	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Alistair Barber	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Chedworth Roman Villa	Fired clay fragment, iron nails, mortar, <i>opus signinum</i> , Roman and post-medieval CBM, tessera, wall plaster, glass, ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Chedworth Roman Villa	Trench sheets, context sheets, levels and photographic registers, permatrace drawings, black and white photographs, colour slides
Digital	Chedworth Roman Villa	Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>Chedworth Roman Villa, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>09158</b>		

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Site



 <b>COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY</b>			
PROJECT TITLE <b>Chedworth Roman Villa          Gloucestershire</b>			
FIGURE TITLE <b>Site location plan</b>			
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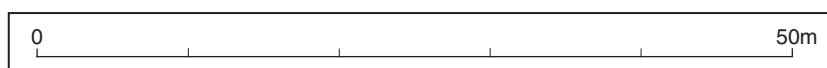


- site
- trial pit

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

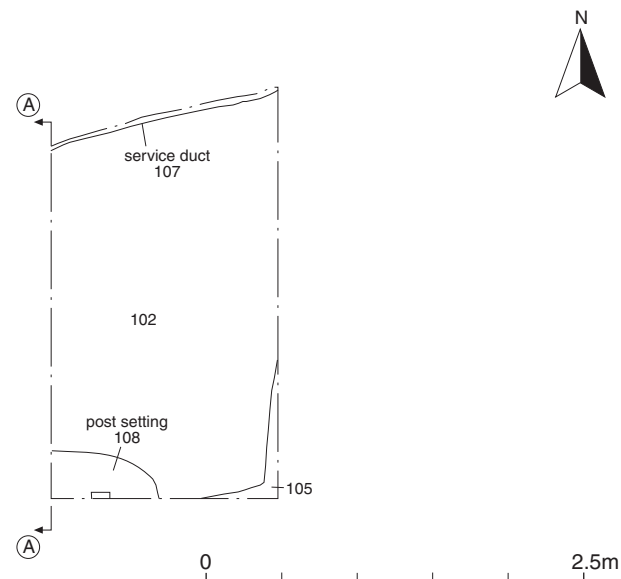
PROJECT TITLE  
Chedworth Roman Villa  
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Location of trial pits**

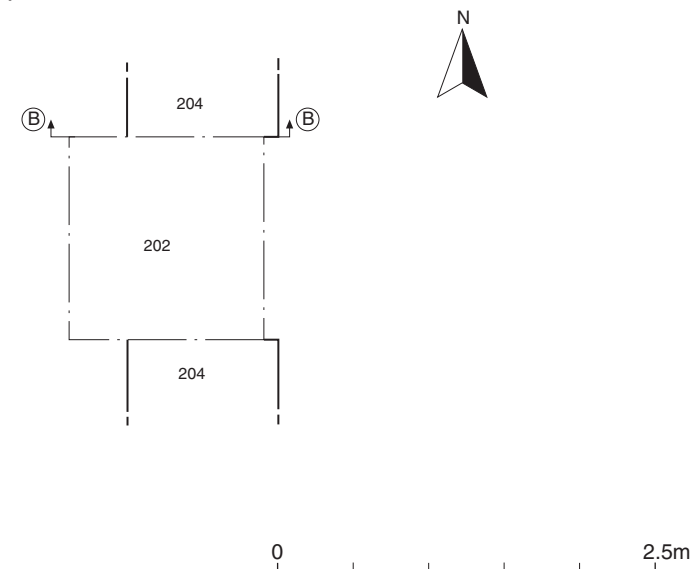


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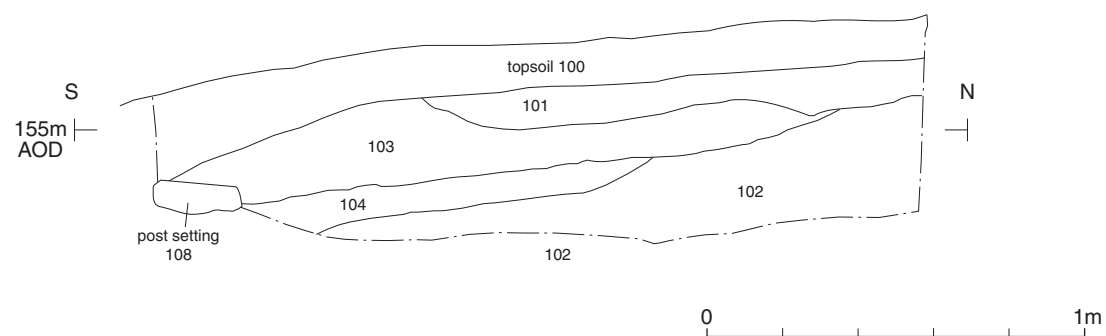
Trial pit 1; plan



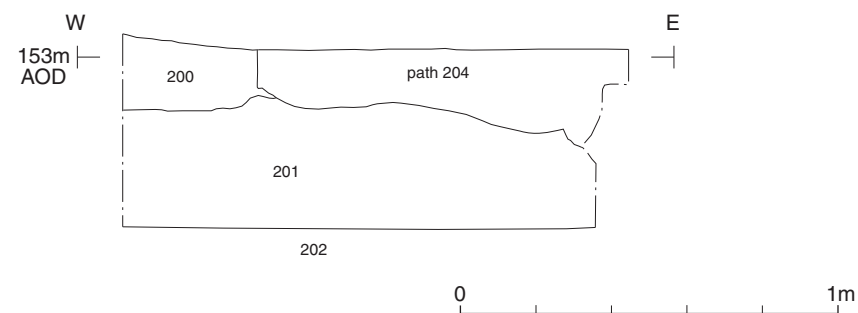
Trial pit 2; plan



Trial pit 1; section AA



Trial pit 2; section BB



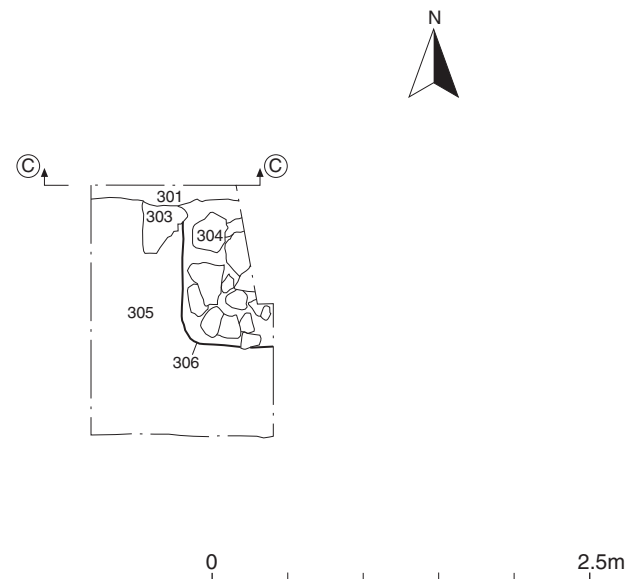
Trial pit 1, looking south



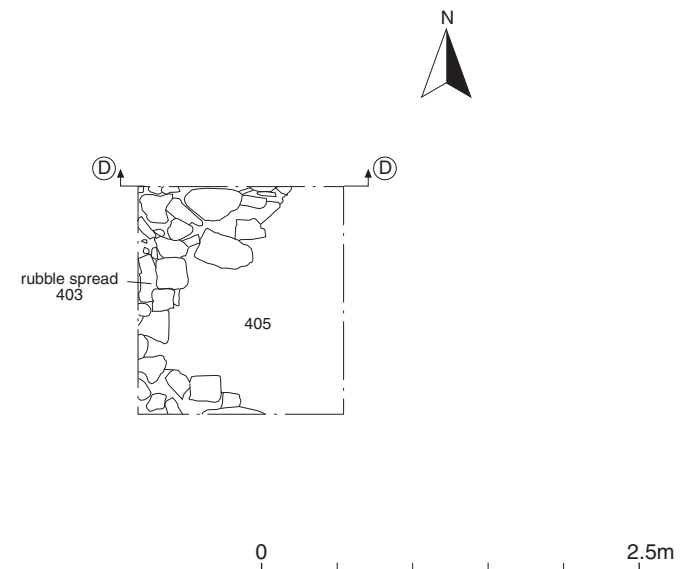
Trial pit 2, looking west



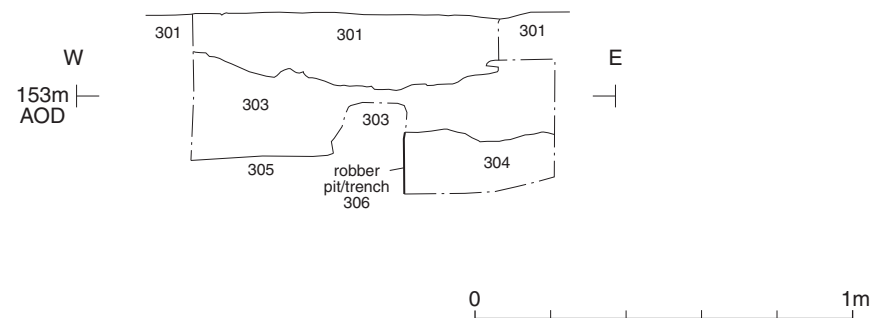
Trial pit 3; plan



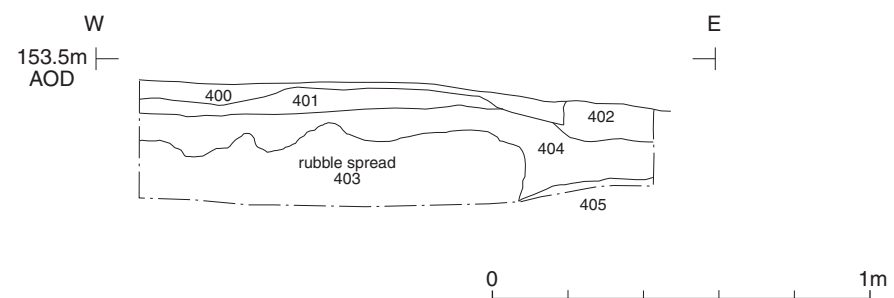
Trial pit 4; plan



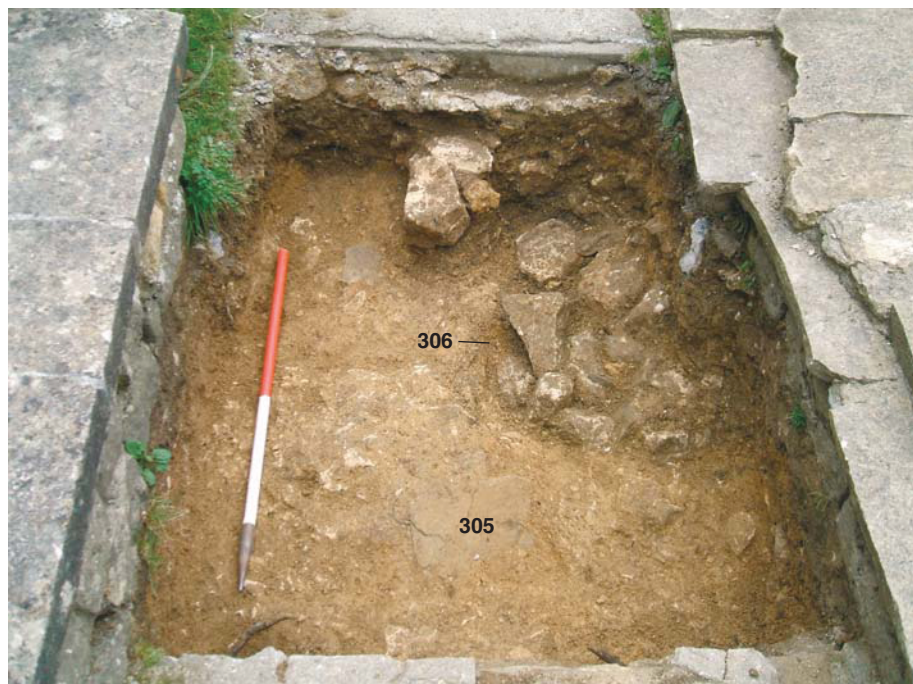
Trial pit 3; section CC



Trial pit 4; section DD



Trial pit 3, looking north

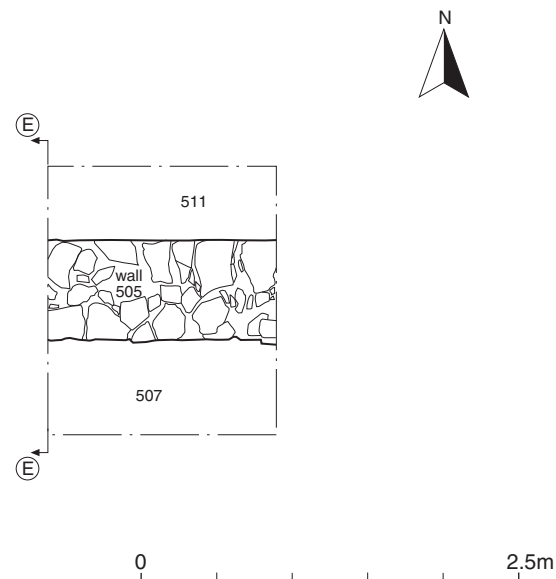


Trial pit 4, looking north

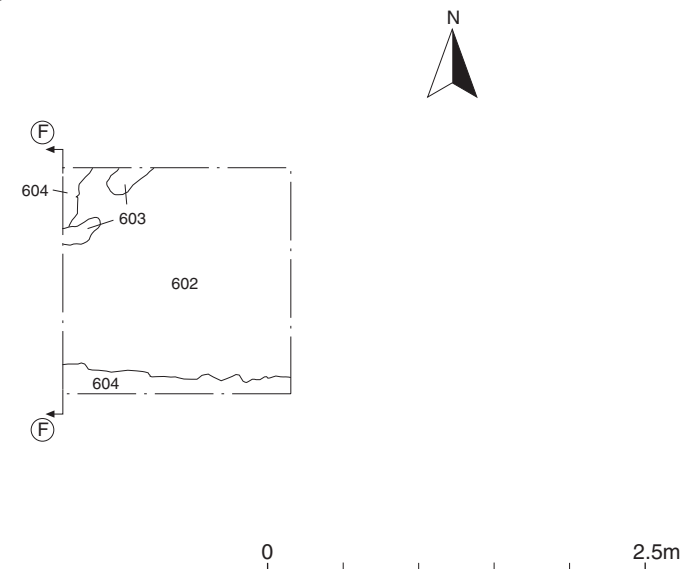




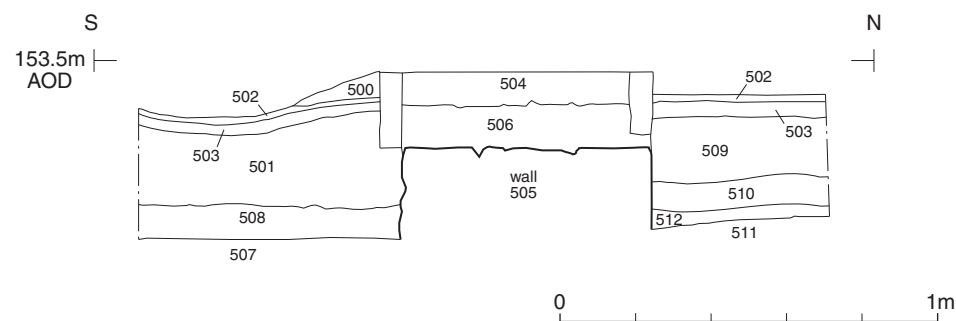
Trial pit 5; plan



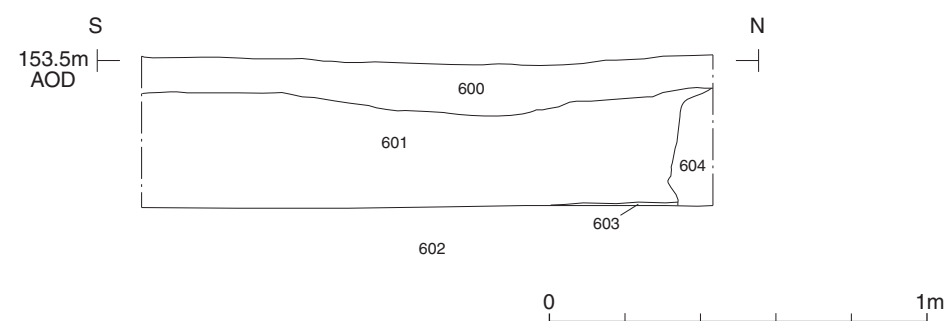
Trial pit 6; plan



Trial pit 5; section EE



Trial pit 6; section FF



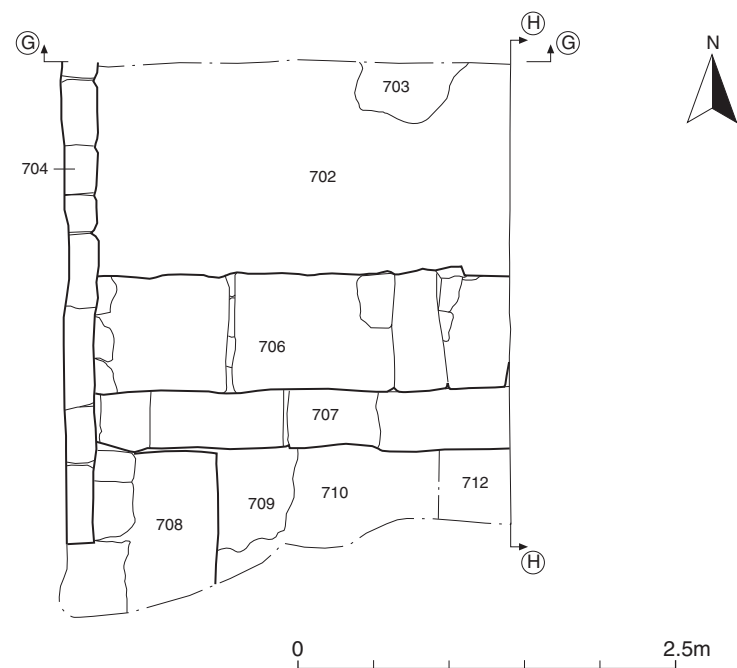
Trial pit 5, looking south



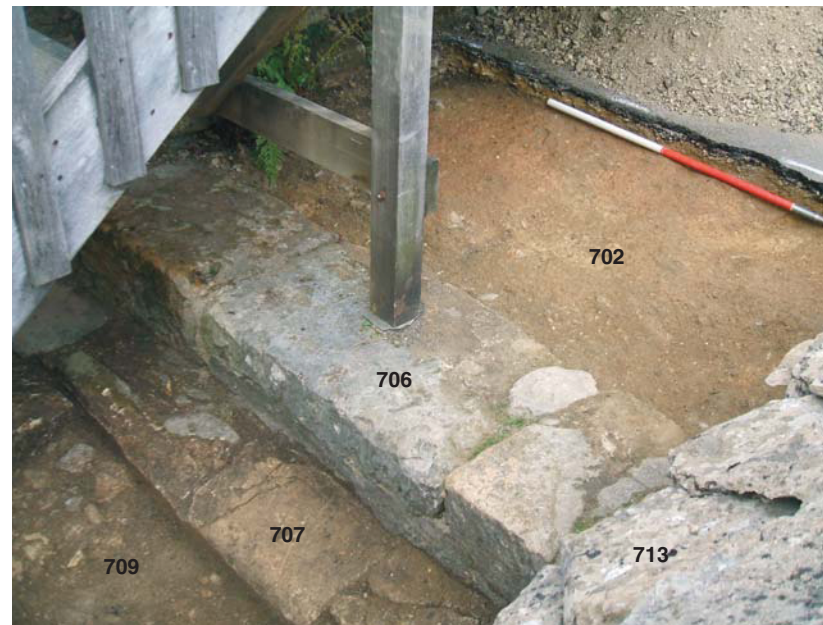
Trial pit 6, looking north



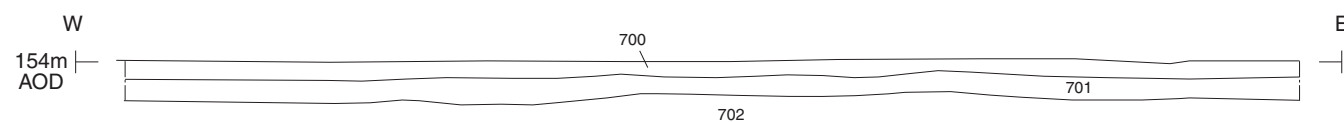
Trial pit 7; plan



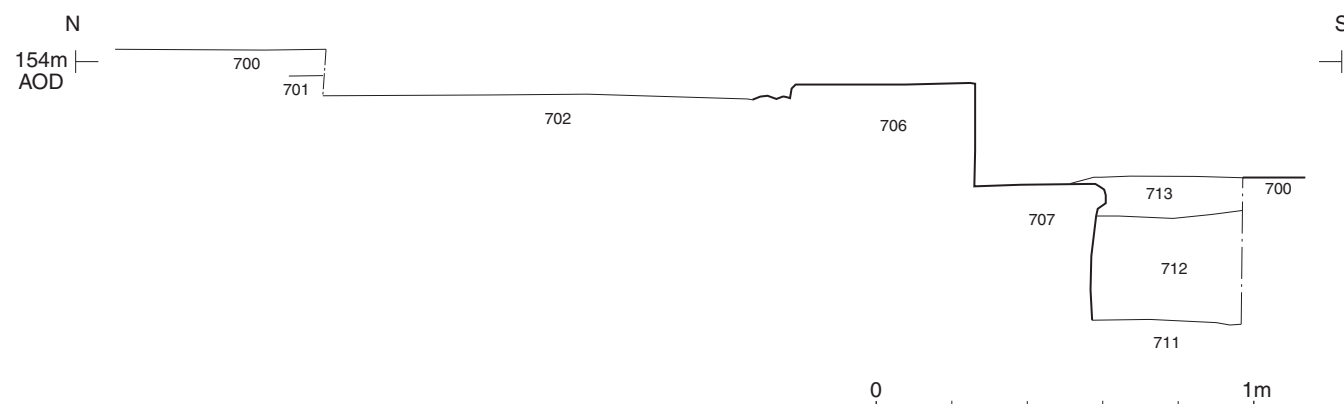
Trial pit 7, looking north-west



Trial pit 7; section GG



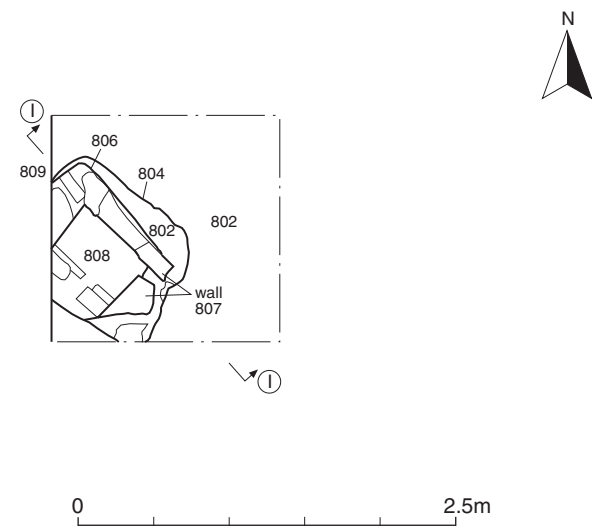
Trial pit 7; section HH



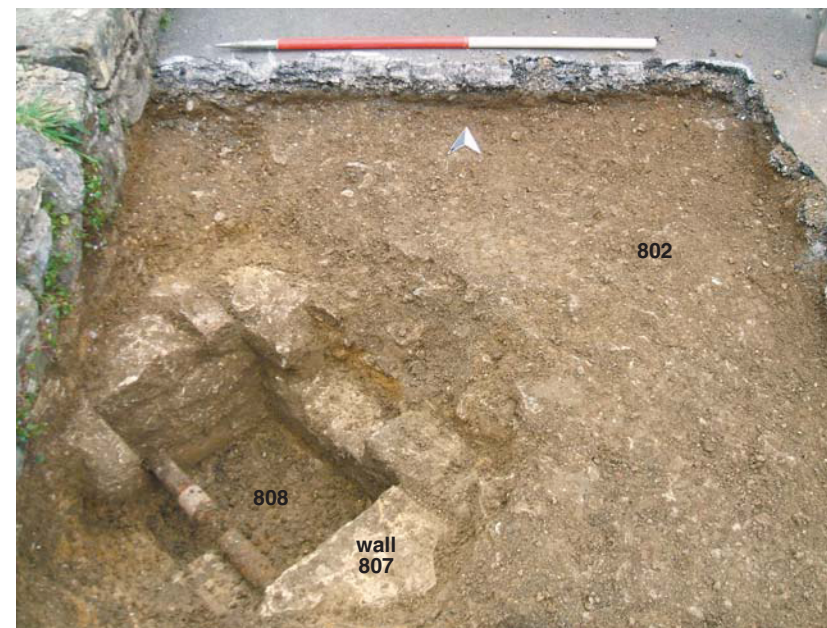
Trial pit 7, looking north, showing 712 and step structure



Trial pit 8; plan



Trial pit 8, looking north



Trial pit 8; section II

