

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
ON LAND BETWEEN
HIGH STREET, PARK LANE AND
LITTLE PARK, SOUTHAM,
WARWICKSHIRE



© Worcestershire County Council

Worcestershire Archaeology
Archive and Archaeology Service
The Hive, Sawmill Walk,
The Butts, Worcester
WR1 3PD

Status: Report for client and curator
Date: 9 December 2015
Authors: Richard Bradley, Timothy Cornah and Tom Vaughan
Contributors: Ian Baxter, Laura Griffin, Andrew Mann and Elizabeth Pearson
Illustrator: Laura Templeton
Project reference: P4123
Report reference: 2195

Contents

Summary

1

Report

1 Background.....	2
1.1 Reasons for the project	2
2 Aims.....	2
3 Methods.....	3
3.1 Personnel.....	3
3.2 Documentary research	3
3.3 Fieldwork strategy	3
3.4 Structural analysis	4
3.5 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin	4
3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy.....	4
3.5.2 Method of analysis.....	4
3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson.....	4
3.6.1 Sampling policy.....	4
3.6.2 Processing and analysis	5
3.6.3 Discard policy	5
3.6.4 Animal bone, by Ian Baxter	5
3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results	6
4 The application site	6
4.1 Location, topography, geology and soils.....	6
4.2 Archaeological context	6
4.3 Modern land-use	7
5 Structural analysis.....	7
5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits	7
5.1.2 Phase 2: Roman deposits	7
5.1.3 Phase 3: Medieval deposits	8
5.1.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval deposits	10
5.1.5 Phase 5: Modern deposits	11
5.1.6 Phase 6: Undated features	11
5.2 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin.....	11
5.2.1 Summary artefactual evidence.....	12
5.3 Environmental analysis	16
5.3.1 Animal bone, by Ian Baxter	16
5.3.2 Plant remains, by Elizabeth Pearson.....	17
5.3.3 Charcoal, by Elizabeth Pearson.....	19
5.3.4 Molluscs, by Andrew Mann	19
6 Synthesis	20
6.1 Roman	20
6.2 Medieval.....	21
6.3 Post-medieval	22
6.4 Artefacts, by Laura Griffin.....	23
6.5 Animal bone, by Ian Baxter	24
6.6 Environmental remains, by Elizabeth Pearson	24
7 Publication summary	24
8 Acknowledgements	25
9 Bibliography.....	25

Archaeological investigations on land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire

Richard Bradley, Timothy Cornah and Tom Vaughan

With contributions by Ian Baxter, Laura Griffin, Andrew Mann and Elizabeth Pearson

Summary

Archaeological excavation, evaluation trenching and watching brief of groundworks associated with the development were undertaken on land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire (centred on NGR SP 418 618). This was completed on behalf of Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd, who is redeveloping the site.

The earliest activity was in the form of field boundary ditches that contained a small quantity of (particularly late) Roman material. The assemblage is understood to represent the largest single assemblage of Roman finds from Southam. This activity is substantially earlier than the period when the current town was known to have developed, around 998 AD.

Though no evidence for activity within the intervening years was seen, agriculture was clearly the main economy related to this site through into the medieval period. The medieval period was primarily represented by the remains of a large stone structure, considered to be a barn, with pottery indicating a 13th-14th century date. The form of this structure and its internal dimensions make it comparable with the major barns of the Cotswold region from the 13th to 14th centuries. The establishment of this building may relate to the collection of tithes on behalf of the Prior of Coventry who granted rights to Southam to hold a market in 1227. Some further evidence for medieval activity was seen in the form of pits within the vicinity of the High Street, close to the likely core of the town at this period.

The pattern of agricultural use continued into the post-medieval era with further field boundary and drainage ditches observed. In addition to this, a pit feature containing a large amount of burnt grain suggests the possible continuation of use of the barn into the early post-medieval period. The barn is not visible on the first detailed map of the site in 1778, with the area being largely represented as fields. This and all subsequent maps into the 20th century show the south-east corner of the site being occupied by a building later known as a vicarage. The footings associated with this building, and the library which later replaced it, were observed within the excavation area.

Charred plant remains were generally poorly preserved except within the post-medieval pit feature, where charred cereal crop remains of a fully processed grain deposit were abundant, with charcoal of hazel, alder or hornbeam present, possibly fuel residue from a dryer, along with oyster shell fragments. Molluscs were recovered from two Roman ditch fills. The bone assemblage comprised generally domestic animals, including articulated horse bones (from a military sized horse) in a Roman ditch and a radius from a Mastiff sized dog in a post-medieval pit.

The late Roman pottery is good evidence for activity at the site in this period and is believed to represent the largest single assemblage of Roman finds from Southam.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

From June 2013 until June 2015, Worcestershire Archaeology undertook archaeological excavation, evaluation trenching and watching brief of groundworks on land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire (centred on NGR SP 418 618). The project was undertaken on behalf of Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd, who has been redeveloping the site. This has involved the demolition of Victor Hodges House, Southam Library, 2, Park Lane and 7, High Street, to allow for the construction of an extra care residential home with associated facilities, a restaurant, replacement library and community facilities, a community office and associated landscaping, car parking and an electrical substation. The planning application submitted to Stratford-upon-Avon District Council has reference number S12/02602/FUL.

The proposed development site was considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets relating to the medieval settlement of Southam (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record MWA 9045). This was particularly important due to the site's proximity to the church and the known core of the medieval settlement, with the potential for significant archaeological deposits to survive across the entire area of site. This potential was assessed and confirmed through the preparation of a desk-based assessment (Vaughan and Daffern 2012) followed by initial evaluation trenching, where substantial stone wall foundations of probable medieval date were discovered in the western part of the site (Mann 2013a).

As a result of this scoping work, open area excavation of the area of the wall foundations, watching brief of the groundworks associated with the development, and a series of additional evaluation trenches were undertaken, during June and July 2013. This was completed in line with a brief prepared by the curator, dated 22 April 2013 (WCC 2013a), discussions between the client, the curator and Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) on site on 25 April 2013, and correspondence between the curator and WA on 4 June 2013.

Subsequent to this phase of the project, additional areas of watching brief and strip, map and sample excavation were undertaken between August 2013 and January 2014, following a supplementary brief prepared by the curator, dated 26 July 2013 (WCC 2013b). In line with this brief, a final watching brief was carried out on site during demolition and ground reduction in June 2015.

The project conformed to these briefs, and for which project proposals (including detailed specification) were produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2013a and 2013b).

The project also conformed to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014b), and *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014c).

2 Aims

The general aims of the excavation stage (June to July 2013) were:

- To undertake preservation by record of all significant archaeological remains identified within the footprint of the proposed development along the Little Park frontage; and
- To determine the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site

The additional evaluation trenching (June 2013) had the following aims:

- to assess the presence or absence, date, nature and significance of any heritage assets with archaeological interest, with the intention of allowing the curator to establish if any further archaeological mitigation was required in these areas

The aims of the initial watching brief (June to July 2013) during slab removal and building demolition were:

- to identify and record significant archaeological remains; and
- to describe and assess the significance of any heritage assets with archaeological interest

The supplementary watching brief work (August 2013 to June 2015) undertaken during slab removal, intrusive ground works and landscaping across the site had the following aims:

- to describe and assess the significance of any heritage assets with archaeological interest and;
- in particular, to determine if archaeological remains identified within previous elements of investigation continue across further areas

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The fieldwork stages of the project were undertaken by, at various times, Graham Arnold (BA (hons.); MSc), Richard Bradley (BA (hons.); MA; ACIfA), Timothy Cornah (BA (hons.)), Peter Lovett (BSc (hons.)), Andrew Mann (BA (hons.); MSc), Michael Nicholson (BSc (hons.)), Andrew Walsh (BSc; MSc; ACIfA; FSA Scot) and Simon Woodiwiss (BA (hons.); MCIfA). The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan, (BA (hons.); MA; ACIfA). Illustrations were prepared by Laura Templeton (BA; PG Cert; MCIfA). Laura Griffin (BA (hons.); PG Cert; ACIfA) contributed the artefactual information, Elizabeth Pearson (MSc; ACIfA; MAEA) the environmental analysis, Andrew Mann (BA (hons.); MSc) the mollusc analysis and Ian Baxter (PhD) the animal bone report.

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to the initial fieldwork commencing a full documentary search was undertaken as part of the desk-based assessment completed by WA (Vaughan and Daffern 2012). This report contained the results of a HER search and a map regression analysis and concluded that there was potential for archaeological deposits dating from the early medieval, and possibly as early as the Iron Age, to exist on the site.

3.3 Fieldwork strategy

Detailed specifications for the various elements of archaeological work were prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2013a and 2013b) and the fieldwork was undertaken across the site in a series of stages between the 24 June 2013 and 29 June 2015. The location of the investigated areas is indicated in Figure 2.

The initial watching brief took place between 24 June and 9 July 2013, and involved the observation of all ground works associated with the foundation slab removal at Victor Hodges House, the Library, and the demolition of an outbuilding and wall at 2, Park Lane. Concurrent with this was the excavation of four additional evaluation trenches (Mann 2013b, Figure 2: Trenches 11-14), designed to supplement the original evaluation previously reported on (Mann 2013a, Figure 2: Trenches 1-10). The combined evaluations covered approximately 3.6% of the overall site area of 1.3 hectares. The trenches were opened under archaeological supervision using a 180° wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket.

Between 1 and 16 July 2013 excavation took place of the footprint of a proposed new building in the western part of the site, excluding the area of Victor Hodges House which was subject to watching brief observations. This area was approximately 1,100m² in size. Deposits considered not to be significant were removed under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. The excavated area and the features revealed were located using a differential GPS with an accuracy limit set at <0.04m. All deposits

were recorded according to standard WA practice (WA 2012). During this excavation an open day was held, where members of the public were given tours of the site area.

Following completion of the initial watching brief, the second stage of evaluation trenching and the excavation in the western part of the site, a second phase of watching brief work on intrusive ground works took place, between 20 August 2013 and 17 January 2014. In addition, due to the findings from the evaluation, part of the latter investigations involved the strip, map and sample excavation of small areas in the central part of the site. This was undertaken between the 27 November and 9 December 2013. An area of groundworks undertaken in October 2013 was not made available for monitoring. Final watching brief observations took place on ground works within the former 2, Park Lane, following demolition, on 24 June 2015.

3.4 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.5 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

3.5.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard WA practice (WA 2012).

3.5.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved pottery of medieval date was examined. Sherds were identified, quantified and dated to period. A terminus post quem (tpq) was produced for each stratified context (see Finds Table 2). All information was recorded on pro forma Microsoft Access 2007 database.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and where, possible referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form to the Warwickshire pottery type series (Ferguson 2001; Soden and Ratkai 1998).

3.6 Environmental archaeology methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson

The environmental project conforms to relevant sections of the *Standard and guidance: archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a); *Standard and guidance: archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014b); *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014c) and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (EH 2010).

3.6.1 Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard WA practice (WA 2012). A single sample (context 1404) was taken from the second stage of evaluation and a total of 6 samples (each of up to 40 litres) were taken from the main excavation (Environmental Table 1). Assessment showed that charred plant remains were poorly preserved in all sampled contexts except (1404) and (2103), both from the same post-medieval pit feature, where charred cereal crop remains were abundant and similar in composition. Context (1404), sampled at evaluation, was the richest in charred cereal crop remains and was, therefore, selected for full analysis.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Position of fill	Period	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
1404	1	Pit	1405	Primary	post-medieval	10	10	Yes	Yes
3024	2	Ditch	3026	Secondary	Roman	40	40	Yes	Yes
3027	3	Ditch	3029, 3030	Secondary	Roman	40	40	Yes	Yes
2032	4	Ditch	2033	Primary	Roman	20	20	Yes	Yes
2072	5	Ditch	2074	Secondary	Roman	20	0	No	No
2103	6	Pit	2104	Primary	post-medieval	40	20	Yes	Yes

Environmental Table 1: List of environmental samples

3.6.2 Processing and analysis

The sample from (1404) was processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300mm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allowed for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residue was fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammer scale. Only a half fraction of the flot was used for analysis as the charred plant remains were very rich. A riffle box was used to divide the flot, and it was then fully sorted using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and the plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by WA, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the *New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd edition* (Stace 2010).

The cell structure of larger fragments of charcoal material (>4mm fraction size) was also examined. This material was examined in three planes under a high power microscope and identifications were carried out using reference texts (Schweingruber 1978, Brazier and Franklin 1961 and Hather 2000) and reference slides housed at Worcestershire Archaeology.

3.6.3 Discard policy

Unprocessed samples and scanned residues will be discarded after a period of six months following submission of this report unless there is a specific request to retain them.

3.6.4 Animal bone, by Ian Baxter

The animal bones were recorded on an Access database following a modified version of the method described in Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). In this method all teeth (lower and upper) and a restricted suite of parts of the skeleton are recorded and used in counts. These are: horncores with a complete transverse section, skull (zygomaticus), atlas, axis, scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal radius, proximal ulna, carpal 2+3, distal metacarpal, pelvis (ischial part of acetabulum), distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneum (sustenaculum), astragalus (lateral side), centrotarsale, distal metatarsal, proximal parts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd phalanges.

Wear stages were recorded for all P₄s and dP₄s as well as for the lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. Tooth wear stages follow Grant (1982). Tooth wear stages and bone measurements are retained on the database. Measurements generally follow Driesch (1976). All pig measurements follow Payne and Bull (1988). Humerus HTC and BT and tibia Bd measurements were taken for all species as suggested by Payne and Bull (1988) for pigs.

The shape of the enamel folds (Davis 1980; Eisenmann 1981) was used for identifying equid teeth to species. Horse teeth were aged using criteria published by Barone (1980) and Levine (1982).

3.7 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

For the majority of the site, the methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. A portion of the central part of the site was not made available for archaeological monitoring (Fig 2). Therefore, although it is unlikely that significant information was lost, caution is advised with regard to the final conclusions of the project.

4 The application site

Detailed information on the site context is provided in the desk-based assessment completed by Worcestershire Archaeology (Vaughan and Daffern 2012). It is summarized below (Sections 4.1-3) for purposes of accessibility when considering the results of the fieldwork.

4.1 Location, topography, geology and soils

The site is located within the centre of Southam, which is situated in eastern Warwickshire, 10km south-east of Leamington Spa. It comprises an irregular area of land, between High Street to the east, Park Lane to the south and Little Park to the west. In addition, it is bounded by a rectory and telephone exchange in the south, a public footpath and the Co-Operative supermarket with associated car park to the north, the police station and magistrate's court to the north-east. St James' church and associated churchyard occupies land adjacent, to the south of Park Lane. The site is located 0.2km north of the River Stowe, at a height of approximately 87-90m AOD.

Southam itself lies within a fluviially influenced landscape of undulating, rolling countryside, formed by the River Stowe which flows through the town, and the River Itchen to the north. Much of the area has been cleared with only patches of modern coniferous and semi-natural oak and lime woodland surviving. The undeveloped cleared areas are generally used for livestock grazing and arable cultivation, although the latter tends to be focused on the higher ground and valley sides.

The predominant soils within the area belong to the Evesham 1 soil association (411a), comprised of slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils associated with shallow, well drained, brashy calcareous soils over limestone (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The underlying geology of the area consists of Jurassic clay and limestone of the Lower and Blue Lias formations, members of the Lias Group (*ibid*) laid down around 200-195 million years ago (BGS 2014).

4.2 Archaeological context

No evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded within the immediate environs of the site. However, a round flint scraper of Neolithic or Bronze Age date has been recovered 0.9km north of St James' church (MWA 3879) and a gold coin of Iron Age date (MWA 763) has been found in an unknown location to the south of Southam.

Limited evidence for activity during the Roman period within and around Southam has been found in the form of coins, variously dating from 69 to 395 AD, and other material culture such as pottery. A single brass coin of the House of Valentinian (364-395) was discovered in the churchyard north of the church (MWA 779) and, c1850, three coins, one of Allectus (293-296) and two of Magnentius (350-353), were discovered in Bury Orchard 200m south-west of the church (MWA 764).

The historical record suggests that Southam developed during the medieval period, from around the year 998, when written records refer to *Sucham* being granted to Leofrine by King Ethelred (the Unready) (Napier and Stevenson 1895). Later, c1043, Leofric and King Edward granted lands including Southam to Coventry Abbey upon its foundation (Hooke 1990, 332-334). The current town (MWA 9045; HWA 11207&8) appears to have developed around a crossing point of the River Stowe and the intersection of several roads, one of which was a droveway for livestock. The market place was established at this intersection when in 1227 the Priory of Coventry was granted the right to hold a market on Wednesdays (VCH II, 52-59). No early medieval archaeological material has been found within Southam or the surrounding parish.

The church of St James is a Grade I Listed Building (MWA 761, DWA 1874). It lies immediately to the south of the site. It is 14th century in date, although the spire and clerestory date to the 15ⁿ and

early 16th centuries respectively. Investigations in 2007, during alterations to the floor in the nave and the aisles, revealed earlier phases of construction of the building, probably from the 12th century (EWA 7834).

Immediately to the west of the modern churchyard, the current recreation ground is considered to be the likely location of the medieval and post-medieval Southam manor house which belonged to Coventry Priory (MWA 757). The name Berry House was recorded in 1625 (Usher 1973) and 'extensive foundations' were discovered on the site at a date prior to 1892 (Fretton 1892). The area has been heavily landscaped in the modern period, during which there appears to have been no formal investigations, although foundations and skeletons were apparently identified in 1835 (Usher 1973).

An archaeological evaluation in 2009 at 6, Market Hill, to the south of the site, revealed two intercut pits containing pottery and tile of late medieval or early post-medieval date (EWA 9317). Approximately 0.2km to the south of the proposed development site a tannery of probable medieval origin existed until 1657, when it burnt down (MWA 770). Archaeological excavation here revealed a large quantity of cattle horns and modern debris to a depth of between 1.35-2.15m (EWA 7318). Further to the west, investigations in 2009 off Wattons Lane revealed a pit or ditch of 12th century date (EWA 9179).

Excluding upstanding buildings, recorded archaeological evidence for later periods is relatively sparse. A trade token or farthing dated to 1650-75 (MWA 777) and a silver two pence coin minted in Aberystwyth dated 1640 (MWA 778) have been found north of the church. Brown's Bridge to the south of the development area was originally built in 1710 but was replaced in 1929 (MWA 766). A watching brief at 97, Coventry Street, north of the site, revealed 17th-18th century pottery in association with modern debris (EWA 7051).

The eastern half of the site lies within the designated Southam Conservation Area, as amended on 14 September 1994. This includes the police station, the magistrate's court and the library along the High Street frontage (Stratford-upon-Avon District Council 2015).

4.3 Modern land-use

Prior to the archaeological investigations, the site was occupied by several buildings. Southam library was located in the south-east corner; 2 Park Lane was to the south, 7 High Street lay behind the Police Station and Magistrate's Court, and a residential care home, Victor Hodges House, lay to the west, off Little Park. These properties were surrounded by open space, comprised of gardens, grassed areas with trees and access routes.

5 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2-5 and Plates 1-11. A full description and discussion of the results of the two stages of evaluation is presented in the previous reports (Mann 2013a and 2013b).

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural deposits observed across the site comprised firm and cohesive bluish green clay. These clays contained bands of limestone bedrock throughout and were consistent with the mapped geological formations (Section 4.1 above).

5.1.2 Phase 2: Roman deposits

Boundary ditches

A number of features were identified across the site that could be dated to the Roman period. These took the form of boundary ditches, probably forming part of a field system.

In the western part of the site, in the north of the excavation area, a 16.4m long ditch (found partially beneath a stone boundary wall associated with the later tithe barn) was orientated east to

west (3022; 3026; 3029; Figs 3-5, Section 2; Plates 4, 9). This aligned with a ditch observed during the watching brief to the east (2033) and may therefore be up to 44m in length (Fig 3). It varied in width from 2.38m to 1.80m and was 0.82m to 1m in depth. The ditch had two fills, the primary fill of which was comprised of a silty clay that is likely to be the result of slow action aqueous siltation, consistent with a field boundary ditch. All of the upper fills produced 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery, and a mid-4th century coin was also recovered. Two similar deposits filled an adjacent ditch to the north (3030; 3031). Aligned north to south, this was 2.55m long, 0.85m wide and 0.39m in depth, and the continuation of fills suggested that this was contemporary with the east to west ditch, although the conjunction was not observed due to the stone foundation. The ditch continued into the watching brief area to the north, where it extended a further 3m (2004; Fig 3) and included late 4th century pottery in fill (2003).

30m to the south was another ditch, aligned slightly off east to west (3010; 3038). It was 17m in length and beneath a later stone foundation of the tithe barn. This was 0.96m wide and 0.62m in depth and is considered to be a part of the same Roman (field) system as the ditch identified to the north (Figs 3-5, Section 3; Plates 2 and 3). It could also be linked to the migrating boundary ditches discussed below (2121; 2122; 2123).

In the central part of the site, three intercutting ditches were recorded. They were parallel and slightly off east to west (Figs 3 and 5; Section 1; Plate 10). The earliest of these (2121) was truncated by (2122), which was in turn truncated by (2123). Each of the two later ditches were cut successively further north and parallel to the previous and are likely to represent a migrating boundary. The ditches extended for a distance of approximately 20m. The area due west was unobserved, and therefore it was unclear if the ditches extended as far as the stone building foundations on the west side of the site. However, it is possible that ditch (3010; 3038) may be a continuation of at least one of these ditches, visible below the later tithe barn. Also, briefly seen in section to the west, (2029) was thought to be a remnant of the latest ditch (2123) and was only 0.22m in depth, as compared to 0.66m, suggesting that these ditches were becoming shallower as they went down the hill to the west. Pottery found within ditch (2122) is dated to the late 3rd to 4th century, a similar date to the infill of the ditches to the north-west. Interestingly, a fill of (2123), the latest of the ditches, had a high percentage of burnt material within it that suggested a high intensity of activity nearby, although the other fills of these ditches appeared to be the result of low energy siltation rather than backfilling. The rarity of this intense activity within the area, and the lack of cultural material generally, is more suggestive of field boundaries rather than being directly related to settlement.

In the eastern area of the watching brief, toward the High Street frontage, was a ditch (2017) which may be a continuation of ditch (2121) to the west (Fig 3). Although no direct relationship could be proven as the intermediate area lay outside the site boundary, if related it would be over 60m in length. A partial leg of a horse was recovered from the fill, along with Roman pottery (2016; Plate 15). This segment was approximately 8m long, 2.78m wide and 1.05m deep. None of the later ditches which truncated (2121) were seen, so these either turned to a significantly different alignment or terminated 35-55m west of the present street frontage.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Medieval deposits

Stone structure

The most significant features on the site, dated to the medieval period, were a series of partially robbed out wall foundations with an associated cobbled surface (Figs 3-4; Plates 1-8). Two of the wall foundations (3005 and 3016) comprise the remaining extent of a building which is aligned slightly off east to west (Plates 5-6). A further foundation (3034; Fig 5, Section 3) is likely to also be part of the same building, forming a possible entrance, with cobbles (3008) and a tile and clay repair (3009) acting as the hard standing in this space (Plates 7-8). A fragment of a carved bone artefact was recovered from (3009) (Plate 14). The overall plan of the stone foundations, and a lack of domestic occupation deposits, suggests that a barn is the most likely identification for this structure.

The main surviving wall foundation (3005) was trench-built, 'L-shaped' in plan and extended for a length of 20m east to west and 14.5m north to south (Fig 4). The wall was 1-1.22m wide and constructed using irregular unworked limestone blocks bonded with natural clay, with the external and internal sides faced and the centre made up of a rubble core. Two pieces of pottery were found, one within the rubble centre of wall (3005) and another in the backfill of the construction cut disturbed by robber activity (3006); both dated to the 13th to 14th century. The external faces had 1.20m wide angled buttresses built into them. Those on the south side (0.80m long) are smaller than those on the west (1m long). This suggests that the western section buttresses are supporting a higher wall, consistent with a gable end. The corner of the wall is supported by separate buttresses either side, a feature seen on the earliest of the tithe barns in the Cotswolds region, all of which date between the 13th and mid-14th century AD (Jordan 2006). The earliest barn with this feature is at Siddington in Gloucestershire, which has a suggested construction date of 1245-7 AD (Groves and Hillam 1991).

To the north of (3005), forming the northern side of the building, were further trench-built wall foundations (3016) aligned east to west. This extended for 12.50m but was truncated at both ends, and was of the same clay bonded, faced stone with rubble core construction type as the south and west sides of the building. Due to this truncation it did not join up with the western gable end of the building, leaving a small gap, although rubble was still present on this alignment. On the external side, buttresses were located broadly opposite those on the south and are of similar scale, suggesting that these parallel sections of wall form the long sides of the building. The stone of this foundation was removed to the east by a robber cut (2120) that was also observed in the watching brief area.

At the south-east end of the main wall foundations (3005), a section extended 2.07m to the south, at which point it had been truncated. This also had a buttress on its western side, suggesting that it supported a covered entrance into the building or was related to an associated structure which extended further to the south. This section had deeper foundations, which survived for up to four courses, whereas the rest of (3005) only had one to two courses remaining. To the east and parallel to this north to south aligned wall, was a robbed out wall foundation (3034). This was heavily truncated, 5.15m in length and only 0.96m wide, so smaller than (3005). The wall probably marked the other side of the entranceway into the building, which would have been around 4.70m wide and in a position consistent with a central threshing floor and cart entrance, as supported by the presence of surface (3008) with repair (3009) in this area. The main surface was built with stone cobbles and was about 2.20m wide and 6.70m long, extending towards the centre of the building. This was repaired with further cobbling, clay and tiles (Plates 7-8). A bone artefact of possible post-medieval date was recovered from this repair (Plate 14) but it is difficult to be certain if this relates to the use of the barn or is intrusive.

Related structures

In the watching brief area to the south of the excavation, a wall (2000) was observed to the south of the barn, which was of broadly similar construction type to the main walls (3005 and 3016; Fig 4). This was 0.96m in width and had a maximum surviving length of 3.33m, but was truncated at either end. One section was orientated north to south and another east to west; the north to south part lines up broadly with the easternmost section of wall (3005) and could potentially be a continuation of it. However, this interpretation is problematic as it is too far away from the main barn to be part of an entrance. A walled enclosure for livestock that can be easily littered with straw from the barn could be envisioned, though this is more normally to the rear of barns, away from the threshing floor and cart entrance as it would be in the way of access for carts. There is the possibility that this represents part of a stone-walled, covered bay for the storage of carts waiting to offload, which was a slow process and required protection from inclement weather if the entrance already had a cart waiting within (Beacham 1989, 4).

Two additional features within the footings of the structure may relate to its use. These comprise two small and ephemeral gullies aligned east to west along the building (3013 and 3018; Fig 4).

Both are 0.10m deep and although no stratigraphic relationship with the building could be established, they are likely to have been used for internal drainage.

A further wall foundation was seen 16.70m north of the barn and may relate to this period, although no dating was recovered (3015; Figs 3-5; Section 2; Plates 1, 4 and 9). This was 1.30m wide and aligned east to west, not quite parallel with the northern wall of the barn. Robbed out foundations (2006) observed during the watching brief to the east are likely to have been a continuation of it. These together make up a length close to 30m, although it continued beyond both the east and west extents of the investigations. This foundation could have supported a substantial wall, which may have formed the north boundary of the barn complex.

Pits

To the north of Roman ditch (2017), in the eastern part of the site, two pits were observed. One of these, (2056), which was 1.35m wide and 0.70m deep, truncated ditch (2017). The fill (2055) contained a single sherd of 13^h-14th century pottery. A further pit located to the east, (2058), had a width of 1.70m and a depth of 0.70m. Though no dating was recovered, its fill was similar to that of (2056), suggesting it is of comparable medieval date. The proximity to the High Street suggests that these features are related to activity in the rear of medieval plots fronting onto the roadway.

5.1.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval deposits

Large pit

The largely agricultural use of the site appears to have continued into the post-medieval period. This is demonstrated by a wide, shallow pit feature, possibly a pond, first identified in evaluation Trench 14 (1405) in the central part of the site (Fig 3; Plate 11; Mann 2013b, fig 3). This feature was also observed during the watching brief (2104 and 2108). It was at least 13m long by 3.90m wide, although the full dimensions were not revealed as it extended beyond the observed area. The fills were comprised of varying layers of clay, interspersed with dark black humic charcoal and silt and included tile and pottery of 16th to 18th century date. These black deposits were high in grain content which is described below (1404; Section 5.3.2) and are of potential significance given their proximity to the remains of the stone tithe barn foundations. It may indicate that the building was still in use through the 16th to 17th century and that spoiled or burnt remains of a stored cereal crop originated from the nearby structure, or associated activity. Between the agricultural dumping, there were episodes of siltation and disuse, as represented by a number of clay fills.

Ditches

A series of small ditches (2092; 2094; 2096; 2098) were observed in close proximity to each other in the south-west part of the site during the watching brief. They were all orientated in a roughly east to west direction and none of them continued further than a distance of 3.80m, probably due to later truncation. They ranged from 0.32m to 1.26m in width and 0.20m to 0.46m in depth. The only finds recovered were from fill (2093) of (2094), which contained coarse building material dated from the late medieval to early post-medieval period. There were no relationships visible between the features, and the fills were of a very similar material, suggesting that they are broadly contemporary in date. The lack of cultural material within these features appears to indicate that they were not within the immediate vicinity of occupation at the time of use, and are consistent with a migrating field boundary.

At the northern limit of the central area, a further grouping of small ditches was observed (Fig 3). Ditch (2090) was seen running east to west for a distance of 12.90m and the fill (2099) contained early post-medieval pottery. This ditch was 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep, and was also seen in the eastern section of the edge of the area not monitored (2031), so would have extended further westwards. The ditch cut another roughly east to west aligned linear feature (2124), which was truncated by modern disturbance, but noted in evaluation Trench 12 (1205) to the east. It originally ran for a distance of about 23.90m, with a maximum width of 0.97m and depth of 0.22m. This ditch in turn cut a north to south aligned gully (2119), likely to be the same feature as (2110), due to

similar alignment and profile. Together these ditches may have extended for a length of at least 10.37m and correlate with features identified in evaluation Trench 14. The fills of all of these features are consistent with low energy siltation, suggestive of field boundary or drainage ditches, and are all similar, suggesting they are broadly contemporary. Though no dating was recovered from these two earlier linear features, they are likely to be of early post-medieval date based on the stratigraphic relationships. The cluster of ditches in this area is located where agricultural features are shown running in a similar alignment on later 19^h century mapping (Vaughan and Daffern 2012).

Structural remains

In the south-east part of the site, various structural remains were encountered during smaller observations that relate to the later development of the area. This included the limestone block and brick foundations of the former rectory (2008; 2011; 2012; 2014), which is known from cartographic evidence to have existed in this area prior to 1778 and was extant into the 20th century. Supplementary to this building were a series of 19th century brick walls and infilled wells partly revealed during watching brief observations. These represent cellared outbuildings and external yard facilities associated with the early use of this property.

5.1.5 Phase 5: Modern deposits

Across the site area, numerous made ground deposits and structural remains relating to 20th century activity were observed. These included a possible garden wall (2036) and the concrete base for the former library, previously located towards the south-east corner of the site.

5.1.6 Phase 6: Undated features

Three undated features were seen within excavated sections during the watching brief, and although their form in plan could not be established, they are all considered likely to be pits. These are located close to the centre of the site and, despite the lack of dating recovered, light grey deposits filling them are more comparable with the medieval or earlier features seen on the site. Pit (2053) was located to the south of the police station, within close proximity to ditch (2017) where 13th-14th century pit (2056) was identified. This was of uncertain size, but the maximum depth was 0.70m. Pit (2042), 1.35m wide and 0.88m deep, which cut pit (2044), was 2.10m wide and 0.73m deep. They were located to the north-west of post-medieval ditch (2090) at the limit of the site. Due to the limited visibility of these features and the lack of cultural material, the function of these remains unclear.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin

The site assemblage totalled 210 finds, weighing 21.35kg (Finds Tables 1 and 2). Level of preservation was good with sherds displaying low levels of surface abrasion and having a much higher than average weight of 25g.

period	material class	object specific type	total	weight (g)
Roman	ceramic	pot	34	631
Roman	ceramic	tegula	2	27
Roman	copper alloy	coin	1	1
?medieval	iron	nail	1	9
medieval	ceramic	pot	12	172
medieval	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	9	308
late med/early post-med	ceramic	pot	20	725
late med/early post-med	ceramic	ridge tile	4	1160
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile	7	1341
late med/early post-med	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	30	6595
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	16	502
post-medieval	ceramic	brick	1	3000
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile	1	80
post-medieval	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	27	6088
post-medieval	ceramic	pipe	12	44
post-medieval	slate	roof tile	1	22
post-medieval	mortar	mortar	2	146
post-medieval	copper alloy	objects	7	8
post-medieval	iron	nail	3	12
post-medieval	glass	vessel	1	22
post-medieval	bone	object	1	2
modern	ceramic	pot	1	8
undated	iron	unidentified	1	76
undated	iron	nails	5	51
undated	iron	sheet	1	75
undated	slag	smelting slag	1	10
undated	slag	smelting slag(tap)	2	12
undated	slag	undiagnostic	6	132
undated	?slag	undiagnostic	1	35
undated	shell	oyster	5	62

Finds Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

5.2.1 Summary artefactual evidence

All material has been spot-dated and quantified. Diagnostic pottery was dated by form type, whilst remaining sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

period	fabric code	fabric name	count	weight(g)
Roman	C11	South Midlands shell-tempered ware	3	39
Roman	F51	Oxfordshire colour-coated ware	3	29
Roman	F52	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	4	46
Roman	O	Oxidised ware (non-specific)	4	31
Roman	R	Reduced ware (non-specific)	20	486
medieval	CL02	Limestone-tempered ware	2	18
medieval	MISC	Miscellaneous	1	4
medieval	RS29	Reduced coarse sandy ware	1	9
medieval	SC21	Sandy calcareous ware	4	46
medieval	SG20	Brill ware	1	3
medieval	SQ051	Sandy cooking pot fabric	1	20
medieval	SQ26	Sandy fabric with iron and clay pellets	1	4
medieval	WW011	Sandy glazed ware	1	68
late med/early post-med	MP	Midlands purple	7	600
late med/early post-med	SLM12	Late medieval red ware	1	56
late med/early post-med	SLM14	Late medieval red ware	11	45
late med/early post-med	SLM41	Late medieval/early post-medieval transitional	1	24
post-medieval	MB01	Early Midlands blackware	2	20
post-medieval	MB02	Later Midlands blackware	14	482
modern	MGW	Modern glazed ware	1	8

Finds Table 2: Quantification of the pottery

5.2.1.1 Roman

Material of Roman date formed a fairly substantial assemblage consisting of 34 sherds of pottery, two fragments of tile and a copper alloy coin. Pottery fabric and form types and the coin indicated activity in the late Roman period, with nine contexts having a *TPQ* of 3rd century or later (Finds Table 3).

Fabric types were characteristic of a late Roman assemblage with sherds of South Midlands shell-tempered ware (fabric C11), Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (fabric F51) and Nene Valley colour-coated ware (fabric F52) present. Diagnostic sherds included the handle from an Oxfordshire colour-coated ware flagon (context 2076), a small fragment from a Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker with barbotine decoration (context 3027) and a small sherd from a South Midlands shell-tempered jar (context 2003). The sherds of shell-tempered ware were the latest in the Roman assemblage dating to the late 4th century.

Remaining sherds were fragments of locally produced oxidised and reduced wares which included a rim from a pulley rim jar which could be dated 3rd-4th century (2016). All other sherds of these fabrics were undiagnostic and could not be closely dated.

The copper alloy coin (context 3024) was highly corroded but could be tentatively identified as a radiate of Constans measuring 16mm in diameter and dating c AD337-350.

It is likely that the smelting slag retrieved from contexts 2065 and 1404 is also of Roman date.

5.2.1.2 Medieval

A total of seven contexts were of medieval date (Finds Table 3). Most of the 12 medieval sherds retrieved were of 13th-14th century date and of commonly identified fabric types (Finds Table 2). Identifiable forms included cooking pots (fabrics SC21, SQ26, SQ051 and RS29; contexts 1401, 2055, 3005, 3006 and unstratified) and a bowl (fabric WW011; context 604). Two sherds of

limestone-tempered ware (fabric CL02; context 1401) could be of earlier date, with this fabric type being characteristic of 12th-13th century assemblages.

An iron nail with a square head and nine fragments of a roof tile in a coarse, sandy fabric were also thought to be of medieval date.

5.2.1.3 Late medieval/early post-medieval

Material of this period consisted primarily of pottery dating from the later 15th- early 17th century, including early Midlands purple ware (fabric MP; contexts 1404, 2007 and 2106) and three variants of sandy late medieval ware (fabrics SLM12, SLM14 and SLM41; contexts 2106, 2099 and 3024). Diagnostic sherds in these latter fabrics consisted of a flared bowl with a thin yellowish green glaze (SLM12) and a short-necked, everted rim jar with a dark orange slip and greenish brown glaze splash (SLM14).

The majority of roof tiles retrieved from the site were also assigned to this period.

5.2.1.4 Post-medieval

Post-medieval pottery sherds came from vessels of Midlands blackware (fabrics MB01 and MB02). The earliest was from two highly fired flared cup/tyg forms (context 2103), firmly of 17th century date. Remaining sherds were largely glazed internally, indicating open forms (e.g. bowls and pancheons) and they could be dated late 17th-18th century.

A fragment of hollow, worked bone with a screw thread at one end was identified as a possible *etui* (needle case) of later post-medieval date (context 3009).

Other finds of note dating to this period consisted of fragments of roof tile (contexts 101, 104, 201, 301 and 2103), fragments of clay pipe (context 2007), copper alloy pins (contexts 1404 and 2103) and a shard of green, blown vessel glass (context 600) of 17th-18th century date.

5.2.1.5 Modern

A single sherd of modern china was retrieved from context 402.

context	material class	object specific type	total	weight (g)	start date	end date	finds TPQ
0	ceramic	pot	1	9			
101	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	2	506			
104	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	7	1074			
201	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	17	4432			
201	mortar	mortar	2	146			
301	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	1	76			
301	iron	nail	3	12			
402	ceramic	pot	1	8	18C	19C	
402	slate	roof tile	1	22	18C		
600	ceramic	pot	2	102	17C	18C	
600	ceramic	pot	1	114	L17C	18C	
600	glass	vessel	1	22	17C	18C	
604	ceramic	pot	1	68	13C	14C	14C
708	ceramic	pot	1	4	13C	14C	18C
708	ceramic	pot	1	28	17C	18C	
708	ceramic	pot	1	1	18C		
800	ceramic	pot	1	48	17C	18C	
800	copper alloy	button	1	6			
1401	ceramic	pot	2	18	12C	14C	13-14C
1401	ceramic	pot	4	23	13C	14C	
1404	ceramic	pot	3	296	15C	16C	L16-17C
1404	ceramic	pot	2	268	L16C	17C	
1404	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	4	1035			
1404	iron	sheet	1	75			
1404	iron	unidentified	1	76			

1404	copper alloy	pin	1	1			
1404	slag(Fe)	smelting slag	1	10			
1404	slag(Fe)	smelting slag(tap)	2	12			
2003	ceramic	pot	1	5		L4C	L4C
2007	ceramic	pipe	12	44			
2007	ceramic	pot	1	31	16C	17C	16-17C
2007	shell	oyster	5	62			
2008	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	9	308			medieval
2009	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	1	561			late med/early post-med
2011	ceramic	roof tile	1	98			late med/early post-med
2014	ceramic	brick	1	3000	17C	M18C	M18C
2016	ceramic	pot	2	32	3C	4C	Roman
2032	ceramic	pot	1	21	M1C	4C	Roman
2055	ceramic	pot	1	20	13C	14C	13-14C
2065	slag		6	132			
2069	ceramic	pot	1	1	M1C	4C	Roman
2076	ceramic	pot	1	23	L3C	L4C	L4C
2093	ceramic	roof tile	3	861			
2093	iron	nail	1	9			late med/early post-med
2099	ceramic	pot	11	45			
2099	ceramic	pot	1	2	M1C	4C	late med/early post-med
2103	ceramic	pot	2	20	17C		
2103	ceramic	roof tile	1	80			
2103	copper alloy	objects	5	1			17C
2105	ceramic	pot	2	34	L17C	18C	
2105	ceramic	roof tile	3	382			L17-18C
2106	ceramic	pot	1	5	L15C	16C	
2106	ceramic	pot	1	56	L15C	E17C	L17-18C
2107	ceramic	pot	6	155	L17C	18C	L17-18C
3001	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	4	3344			
3005	ceramic	pot	1	17	13C	14C	13-14C
3006	ceramic	pot	1	13	13C	14C	13-14C
3009	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	19	1194			
3009	iron	nails	5	51			
3009	bone	object	1	2			post-medieval
3014	ceramic	tile	1	4			Roman
3019	ceramic	ridge tile	4	1160			
3019	ceramic	roof tile(flat)	2	461			late med/early post-med
3021	ceramic	pot	2	39	3C	4C	
3021	ceramic	pot	1	2	3C	4C	
3021	ceramic	pot	6	211	M1C	4C	
3021	ceramic	tegula	1	23			3-4C
3021	lead	?slag	1	35			
3023	ceramic	pot	1	8	M1C	4C	Roman
3024	ceramic	pot	1	23			4C
3024	ceramic	pot	1	24	14C	16C	(14-16C – ?INTRUSIVE, likely from 3001 in top of section)
3024	ceramic	pot	1	4	3C	4C	
3024	ceramic	pot	2	14	M1C	4C	
3024	copper alloy	coin	1	1		M4C	
3025	ceramic	pot	1	80	2C	3C	
3025	ceramic	pot	1	7	M1C	4C	3-4C
3027	ceramic	pot	2	7	3C	4C	
3027	ceramic	pot	9	152	M1C	4C	3-4C

Finds Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.3 Environmental analysis

5.3.1 Animal bone, by Ian Baxter

The animal bone evidence recovered is summarised in Environmental Tables 2 and 3.

A total of 28 identifiable and “countable” (see below) bone fragments were collected by hand from stratified contexts (Environmental Table 2). This total includes five bones from a single horse foreleg counted as a single specimen and 8 uncounted articulating vertebrae. In addition a further 21 fragments were identified from the sifted sample residues (Environmental Table 3). Animal bones were recovered dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Taxon	Period			
	Roman	Medieval	Post-medieval	Total
Cattle (<i>Bos f. domestic</i>)	8	1	4	13
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra f. domestic</i>)	3	1	1	5
Sheep (<i>Ovis f. domestic</i>)	(1)	(-)	(1)	(2)
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	2	-	1	3
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	6 ¹	-	1	7
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	1	-	1	2
Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	+	-	-	+
Total	20	4	8	30

Environmental Table 2: Number of hand-collected mammal, bird and amphibian bones (NISP)

Key:

“Sheep/Goat” also includes specimens identified to species. Numbers in parentheses are not included in the total of the period.

“+” means that the taxon is present but no specimens could be “counted” (see text).

¹ Includes five bones from a single foreleg and eight (uncounted) articulating vertebrae.

Taxon	Period		
	Roman	Post-medieval	Total
Cattle (<i>Bos f. domestic</i>)	2	1	3
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra f. domestic</i>)	1	2	3
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	+	-	+
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	-	1	1
Rat (<i>Rattus sp.</i>)	-	1	1
Mouse/Vole (Murid/Microtine)	10	-	10
Wood Mouse (<i>Apodemus sp.</i>)	(+)	(-)	(+)
Field Vole (<i>Microtus agrestis</i>)	(1)	(-)	(1)
Common Shrew (<i>Sorex araneus</i>)	1	-	1
Bird (<i>Aves sp.</i>)	-	2	2
Anuran (<i>Rana/Bufo</i>)	+	-	+
Total	14	7	21

Environmental Table 3: Number of mammal, bird and amphibian bones (NISP) in the sample residues

Key:

“Mouse/Vole” and “Anuran Amphibian” also includes specimens identified to species. Numbers in parentheses are not included in the total of the period.

“+”the taxon is present but no specimens could be “counted” (see text).

5.3.1.1 Provenance and preservation

The animal bones were recovered from ditches and pits. Bone preservation was generally good.

5.3.1.2 Frequency of species

Domestic mammals and birds are the main taxa present in all periods, with small wild mammals, birds and anuran amphibians also represented in the material from the sample residues. The assemblages are too small to realistically estimate the relative frequency of the major domesticates in any period of occupation.

5.3.1.3 Roman

The Roman assemblage was recovered from the fills of small boundary ditches and comprised the largest assemblage with 18 out of 30 fragments identified from the hand collected material. The cattle remains include teeth and skeletal elements. An ovicaprid mandible containing dP₂₋₄ found in ditch (3022) came from a sheep based on criteria published by Payne (1985). Pig calcanei were also recovered from (3022) and (3029; 3030), and a lateral 1st phalanx in a sample from the same ditch. A damaged horse upper premolar (P³ or P⁴) was found in ditch (3022) and a P² from an animal aged approximately nine years in ditch (3029; 3030). A horse upper 3rd incisor found in ditch (2077) came from an animal aged around seven years (Barone 1980) and a lower 2nd premolar found in the same context nine years (Levine 1982). Horse remains recovered from Ditch (2017) include right foreleg elements comprising radius, ulna and associated carpal bones from a single individual, a 1st phalanx, and eight adjacent and articulating vertebrae (TV16-LV6). The radius came from an animal 152cm or 15 hands at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of May (1985). This is a large animal for the period comparable with cavalry horses (Hyland 1990, 68).

The innominate of a fairly small dog was found in context (2076) along with a proximal radius fragment belonging to a domestic cat. Small mammals recovered from the sample residues include wood mouse (*Apodemus* sp), field vole (*Microtus agrestis*), and common shrew (*Sorex araneus*). A frog (*Rana* sp.) urostyle was found in one sample.

5.3.1.4 Medieval

Only two identifiable bone fragments were recovered from medieval features, belonging to cattle and sheep/goat.

5.3.1.5 Post-medieval

The cattle and sheep/goat bones from the post-medieval deposits are insufficient to provide any useful information. An innominate fragment from pit (2108) derives from a ewe. A horse Mc.III + Mc.II found in a sample from the same pit (1405) came from an animal 133cm (13 hands) at the withers based on the multiplication factors of May (1985). A dog radius recovered from the same context derives from a very large and robust animal that stood approximately 77cm at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of Harcourt (1974; Plates 12 and 13). The msd Index (midshaft diameter.100/GL) for this bone is 8.4 which is comparable to a recent American Mastiff (pers comm Deb Bennett). A rat (*Rattus* sp.) distal humerus and three bones from a small passerine bird were recovered from sample residues obtained from pit (2104/1405).

5.3.2 Plant remains, by Elizabeth Pearson

The results are summarised in Environmental Tables 4 and 5 below.

Context	Sample	large mammal	small mammal	fish	frog/td	bird	mollusc	charcoal	charred plant	uncharred plant	Comment
1404	1	mod	occ	occ	occ	occ	occ	abt	abt		occ tile, Fe obj, Cu alloy pin fragment
2032	4	occ	occ	occ			mod	occ		occ	
2103	6	occ	occ	occ	occ	occ	occ	occ	abt		occ pot, brick/tile, Fe object, Cu alloy pin, window glass, mortar, CBM, clay pipe
3024	2	occ	occ	occ?			mod - abt	occ	occ	abt	
3027	3	occ	occ				abt	occ	occ	occ	occ fired clay, occ pot, Fe object

Environmental Table 4: Summary of environmental remains from bulk samples

Key: *occ* = occasional, *mod* = moderate, *abt* = abundant

The pit fill (1404), was particularly rich in charred cereal remains. Charred grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp free-threshing), which included club wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*), and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) were abundant, with occasional possible rye and wheat/rye grains (cf *Secale cereale* and *Triticum/Secale* sp). Only a low proportion of cereal chaff was identified which included rivet wheat (*Triticum turgidum*) and barley rachis fragments, and cereal culm nodes (stem/straw fragments). These cereals are likely to have been grown as a mixed crop, called a *maslin*, which was a common strategy of cultivation to mitigate against crop failure during the post-medieval period.

Weed seeds, presumably associated with the crop included occasional weed seeds such as common vetch (*Vicia sativa* ssp *nigra*), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), melilot/medick (*Melilotus/Medicago* sp) indicating a fully processed grain deposit.

These remains were identified from a half-fraction of flot. However, scanning of a 1 litre sub-sample for the evaluation report (Clapham 2013) also identified garden pea (*Pisum sativum*) and occasional cereal grain embryo shoots, as well as a higher proportion of rivet wheat (*Triticum turgidum*). The presence of rivet wheat in the sub-sample was considered to be of some interest. This is thought to be a Norman introduction to British Isles and it was grown extensively in England between the 12th and 14^h centuries AD (Francis 2009).

The assemblage was characteristic of the remains of a stored, cleaned cereal crop, and may have been the rakings from a corn dryer, the grain have been accidentally burnt rather than parched prior to milling or food preparation. This may also have been used as a malting kiln, although there was only slight evidence (from evaluation work) of sprouted cereal grains that imply malting or simply processing of damp grain. The charred assemblage was initially thought to have originated from the nearby barn, perhaps as a result of a barn fire, but charcoal remains suggest fuel from a dryer rather than from burnt structural timbers (see below).

Oyster shell fragments were also recorded in this deposit but little interpretation could be made of these remains, other than that these may represent domestic rubbish. Fragments of copper pins were also hand-collected from the deposit.

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	1404 count
<i>Triticum turgidum</i> rachis	Poaceae	rivet wheat	F	9
<i>Triticum aestivo-compactum</i> grain	Poaceae	club wheat	F	55
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) grain	Poaceae	free-threshing wheat	F	433
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) tail grain	Poaceae	free-threshing wheat	F	25
<i>Triticum</i> sp grain	Poaceae	wheat	F	22
<i>Triticum</i> sp tail grain	Poaceae	wheat	F	2
<i>Triticum</i> sp rachis	Poaceae	wheat	F	4
<i>Triticum/Secale</i> sp grain	Poaceae	wheat/rye	F	1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (hulled)	Poaceae	barley	F	80
cf <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (hulled)	Poaceae	barley	F	6
cf <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> rachis	Poaceae	barley	F	1
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp grain	Poaceae	wheat/barley	F	5
cf <i>Secale cereale</i> grain	Poaceae	rye	F	1
Cereal sp indet grain*	Poaceae	cereal	F	295
Cereal sp indet culm node	Poaceae	cereal	F	5
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp	Fabaceae	vetch/pea	ABCD	8
<i>Melilotus/Medicago</i> sp	Fabaceae	melilot/medick	ABD	12
<i>Brassica</i> sp	Brassicaceae	cabbages	ABDF	7
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Polygonaceae	sheep's sorrel	ABD	6
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	Boraginaceae	field gromwell	AD	25
<i>Festuca/Lolium</i> sp grain	Poaceae	fescue/rye-grass	ABD	3
Poaceae sp indet grain	Poaceae	grass	AF	14
Poaceae sp indet grain (small)	Poaceae	grass	AF	3
unidentified seed/spore	unidentified			7

Environmental Table 5: Charred plant remains from pit fill (1404)

5.3.3 Charcoal, by Elizabeth Pearson

Charcoal from fill (1404) was well-preserved and dominated by roundwood fragments (Environmental Table 6). Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) roundwood was the most abundant, and was mostly made up of wood in which aggregate rays were absent and vessels were relatively dense. Aggregate rays can sometimes be missing from young hazel wood (Veal 2014) and in this case, where growth rings were measurable, around 5+ or 6+ wide rings were recorded.

Other species recorded included, for example, oak (*Quercus robur/petraea*), oak/sweet chestnut (*Quercus/Castanea sp*), possible alder (*cf Alnus sp*) and guelder rose or wayfaring tree (*Viburnam sp*). In the case of oak/sweet chestnut, the absence of multisereate rays meant that it was difficult to determine whether these were fragments of young oak, in which this feature had not developed, or sweet chestnut in which multisereate rays were absent.

Overall, the assemblage suggests that roundwood was specifically selected, probably to fire a kiln, rather than being the residue of burnt timbers from, for example, a fire. The wood appears to be generally under 11 years and of maximum about 30mm in diameter. As both hazel and oak were recorded it may derive from hazel coppice with oak standards.

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	1404 count
<i>Quercus robur/petraea</i> wood	Fagaceae	oak	C	2
<i>Quercus/Castanea sp</i> wood	Fagaceae	oak	C	7
<i>cf Alnus sp</i> wood	Betulaceae	alder	CE	1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> wood	Betulaceae	hazelnut	C	21
<i>cf Corylus avellana</i> wood	Betulaceae	hazelnut	C	6
<i>Alnus/Corylus sp</i> wood	Betulaceae	alder/hazel	C	2
<i>Viburnam sp</i> wood	Caprifoliaceae	guelder rose/wayfaring tree	C	1
<i>cf Viburnum sp</i> wood	Caprifoliaceae	guelder rose/wayfaring tree	C	1

Environmental Table 6: Charcoal from pit fill (1404)

5.3.4 Molluscs, by Andrew Mann

Two small mollusc assemblages were recovered from the bulk samples of ditch fills (3024) and (3027). Both were the upper fills of a Roman (4th century) east to west aligned ditch, on the north side of the site. As both samples were taken from the upper fill of the same ditch, less than 10m apart they will be discussed together. The nomenclature follows Kerney (1999) and the full list of species from each sample can be seen in Environmental Table 7 below.

The assemblage was dominated by four species: *Vertigo Pygmaea*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia excentrica* and *Trichia hispida* and are indicative of an open-country habitat. The assemblage is typical of a short grazed grassland environment with high numbers of *Vallonia excentrica* suggesting that the grassland was becoming impoverished, with areas of broken ground favourable to *Pupilla muscorum*. The grassland is likely to have been grazed by sheep as *Hellicella itala* appears to avoid cattle grazed grassland (Davis 2008, 33).

Smaller areas of grassland tussocks or denser vegetation, probably in and around the ditch would have also provided a habitat for more shade-loving species, including *Discus rotundatus*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Aegopinella nitidula* and *Punctum pygmaeum*. While the presence of *Lynaea truncatula* and *Succinea putris* the ditch contained periodic pools of water with emergent vegetation.

	3024	3027
Species		
ELLOBIIDAE		
Carychium tridentatum	3	4
LYMNAEIDAE		
Lymnaea truncatula	13	15
SUCCINEIDAE		
Succinea putris	3	
COCHLICOPIDAE		
Cochlicopa lubrica	8	5
VERTIGINIDAE		
Vertigo pygmaea	15	57
Pupilla muscorum	23	69
VALLONIIDAE		
Vallonia costata	21	6
Vallonia pulchella	4	
Vallonia excentrica	52	45
Vallonia sp	33	51
ENIDAE		
Ena obscura	2	
PUNCTIDAE		
Punctum Pygmaeum		3
DISCIDAE		
Discus rotundatus	2	
ZONITIDAE		
Aegopinella nitidula	8	3
FERUSSACIIDAE		
Cecilioides acicula	48	25
HELICIDAE		
Hellicella itala	6	
Trichia hispida	90	81
Cepaea nemoralis	6	11
TOTAL	337	294

Environmental Table 7: Mollusc species list from contexts (3024) and (3027)

6 Synthesis

6.1 Roman

There has previously been limited evidence for activity in the Roman period within and around Southam, mainly from stray finds of coins and pottery (Vaughan and Daffern 2012, 6). The features identified in the western and central part of the site support the evidence for Roman occupation in close proximity to the site and add to the knowledge base demonstrating earlier origins for the settlement than that identified from documentary sources. This activity was characterised by agricultural features in the form of field boundary ditches, aligned approximately east to west and north to south, potentially dividing areas of pasture for sheep grazing (as indicated by the mollusc evidence). Some of these appeared long-lived, particularly the series of re-established east to west boundary ditches across the centre of the site. Most of the ditches on site produced a limited

amount of material culture, probably reflecting their agricultural use, but their significance may be increased when considered as a grouping of ditches and the lack of other archaeological features of this period found in Southam. Although the finds evidence was small-scale, the material culture recovered from these is indicative of settlement activity within the immediate locale. The dating of the pottery and coin would appear to indicate that this was most intensive during the 3rd and 4th centuries, and the find of a tegulae may suggest that nearby buildings were of relatively high status. This is an important discovery for Southam, adding significant information that can be combined with the previously recovered finds evidence for Roman activity in the area to suggest that there was settlement in the vicinity during the later Roman period, if not earlier. It is perhaps of particular relevance that a late Roman coin has previously been found to the north of the church (MWA 779), which must therefore have been very close to the site excavated here.

In general terms, rural Roman settlement in Warwickshire is relatively poorly understood, particularly away from areas conducive to aerial photography interpretations such as river terraces, where evidence for the settlement pattern and the associated agricultural economy is sporadic at best (Booth 2002, 6-9). Therefore, any activity, however limited, offers important detail regarding the extent and nature of agrarian occupation throughout the Roman period within the county.

6.2 Medieval

Documentary sources indicate that the current town developed during the early medieval period and that Southam was amongst the numerous possessions of the Prior of Coventry from the later 11th century onwards (Hooke 1990, 332-334). Although based at St Mary's Priory in Coventry, some 10 miles distant, the Prior was granted the right to hold a market here from 1227 (VCH II, 52-59). This is not uncommon, with priory's often owning vast estates and exerting influence and maintaining rights over large areas (Jordan 2006, 66).

The main feature on site of medieval date comprised the stone foundations of a barn, probably used for the storage of tithe payments (as well as other agricultural produce). The construction form and the scale of the building are also comparable to many of the large tithe barns in the wider Cotswolds region, of which Southam is on the periphery. The presence of a church less than 140m to the south-east, and the probable proximity of a manor house in the ownership of Coventry Priory, supports this interpretation (Jordan 2006, 65). Tithes were introduced during the early medieval period as an ecclesiastical tax on parish agricultural produce and thus barns for storage had spatial association with nearby churches and controlling manorial estates (Jordan 2006, 65-66). Therefore, barns used for the collection of tithes were intimately connected to both manors and the church, as it was common for parish churches to be constructed, at least initially, by the lord of the manor, who then chose a priest to serve it and thus maintained income for the priest from tithe payments (Beacham 1989, vi). It was also a regular occurrence for ownership to be transferred to monastic houses in exchange for mass recitations on behalf of the lord's soul (Beacham 1989, vi). Perhaps of significance are sources that state that the priory and convent of Coventry was possessor in the year 1221 of all "churches, tithings, and other appurtenances of the said manors", which included Southam (VCH II, 52-59), a date that correlates with the artefactual evidence from the barn structure, and also that the cathedral priory of Coventry appropriated the rectory at Southam in 1452 and therefore had the rights to the tithe income (Beacham 1989, 34). It is therefore likely that a large proportion of tithes collected here would have been stored and then transported to Coventry for the use of the Priory itself, which retained control of the manor through the medieval period until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the mid-16th century.

Early mapping shows no buildings in this area from at least the late 18th century, so it possible that the Dissolution marked the end of the control and collection represented by this barn or that the barn was no longer necessary following the commutation of tithe in kind to cash payments (whenever this occurred, perhaps during the 16th or 17th century), whereupon it fell into disuse and the valuable stone was removed for building elsewhere in the town. This date would correlate well with the infill deposits identified in the post-medieval pit (Section 6.3 below).

Most, but not all, of the surviving medieval tithe barns had a door opposite the main entrance in order to allow air movement for grain threshing. There is no evidence for this at Southam, though this may be due to later truncation. Examples of tithe barns from this period, as at Middle Littleton and Bradford on Avon, had double entrance ways on each side, although the earliest, from Siddington in Gloucestershire, has one broadly central entrance. The exposed foundations here extended for a maximum length of 20m and 14.5m in width, but if a similar arrangement of a single entrance located in the centre of one side is assumed, it would suggest an original overall length of around 40m and an external width of 14.50m (10.50m internally). This is comparable to Siddington tithe barn which is 46.40m long and 13.4m wide (although it may originally have been even larger; see Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1991), or Great Coxwell barn close to Faringdon, Oxfordshire which is 43.80m long and 11.5m wide (Jordan 2006). Tithe barns in the Midlands area have been identified as typically between 39.60m and 48.70m in length (Beacham 1989, 4), so this example would fit at the lower end of that range. Based on this comparable morphology, the building here at Southam is likely to date from the 13th to 14th century, potentially shortly after the market was established, and the pottery recovered from within the wall structure (3005) and in the backfill of the construction cut disturbed by robber activity (3006) supports this dating.

Later truncation and disturbance including extensive stone robbing had removed much of the structure, so it was not clear as to the full constructional form of the building. However, the numerous external buttresses and the substantial size of the remaining footings do indicate a significant and imposing structure that may have been largely stone built, with an upper oak frame and roof. There was limited evidence for internal activity, other than a series of small and ephemeral drainage gullies, but this is not surprising in an agricultural structure of standard utilitarian use (notwithstanding the monumental statement that the barn represented). The 4.70m wide entranceway was easily large enough to accommodate carts offloading considerable amounts of produce, and this projected out from the southern side for at least 5m. Some indication of longevity of use for the building could be seen in the repairs to the cobbled surface in this space. During the evaluation that first identified this structure (Mann 2013), a number of late medieval or early post-medieval tiles were hand collected from demolition deposits in and around the area. Similarly, a few tiles were recovered from deposit (3001) during the excavation, thought to relate to demolition. These may have come from a collapsed roof of the barn and also suggest a large building standing for a considerable period, particularly if these are not from an original roof. Furthermore, the additional wall foundation identified to the north of the barn may have delineated a boundary to the barn complex. This suggests that the site was defined and marked as separate from the surrounding area, perhaps demonstrating status and control, and that the barn acted as a major component of the town landscape.

Away from the barn other features, such as the isolated pit of 13th to 14th century date, were seen in closer proximity to the High Street, which could be related to activity within the boundaries of a medieval plot at the rear of properties fronting onto the roadway. These were probably in the vicinity of the core of the town at this period. Of course, due to the extensive post-medieval and modern truncation from buildings in the south-east part of the site, including the later vicarage, this picture may be somewhat distorted by irregular survival of archaeological remains. Unfortunately, survivability of stratigraphy is a known issue in smaller market towns, where lower density settlement is often substantially removed by 19th and early 20th century expansion (Palmer 2003, 3). This ensures that any features in the vicinity of street frontages, even isolated pits, offer an important opportunity to accumulate data that contribute to wider understanding of town development (Hunt 2011, 173).

6.3 Post-medieval

A lack of settlement activity was noted across the site, and the largely agricultural use of the area appears to have continued into the post-medieval period. A number of small ditches lacking in any substantial cultural material were observed in various locations; these are likely to be related to 18th and 19th century field boundaries and general agricultural activity. They were all broadly orientated east to west and thus seem to have continued the landscape pattern from earlier

periods, suggesting that there was little change in use on the site for a number of centuries, perhaps even millennia.

Agricultural land use was also apparent with the wide, shallow pit feature located in the central part of the site. This was at least 13m long and 3.90m wide and contained early post-medieval pottery and deposits high in grain content, likely to be agricultural waste from spoiled crops. The quantities of charred cereal remains and the proximity of this feature to the tithe barn to the west suggest that the deposits may have originated from the cleaning out of the barn or associated features, and the dating evidence from this may indicate that the tithe barn continued in use into the early post-medieval period. The 16th-18th century material potentially correlates well with the period following the Dissolution, and may therefore lend further support to the supposition that the barn fell into disuse at this time. A similar infilled feature, marked as a pond, was recorded to the west of a tithe barn at another settlement called Southam in Gloucestershire. This remained visible on historic mapping into the 19th century (Cotswold Archaeology 2008).

The 18th and 19^h century structural remains identified in limited observations in the south-east part of the site are visible on cartographic sources (as depicted in Vaughan and Daffern 2012). The earliest mapping showing the site in any detail dates from 1778; the area is depicted as largely open and undeveloped but with several isolated buildings in the south-east corner. A 1794 Rectorial Estate map shows that the eastern part of the site is divided into a "croft" - a small agricultural, usually arable, plot - with similar structures as the earlier map toward the Park Lane frontage. These are clearly on the site of the former rectory building, with associated outbuildings and external yards. Although the function of these brick structures was indeterminate due to later truncation and the nature of the small-scale interventions in this area, it is likely that they represent agricultural usage.

Of potential interest is the combination of discoveries here. The possibility exists that although the observed remains appeared to be of 18th and 19th century date in line with the historic mapping, the structures could once have been of more antiquity, perhaps being modified or built over at a later date. An earlier rectory is likely to have existed in the vicinity at least and it is realistic to assume that the site of the later rectory represented a continuation of the site of a pre-existing property that served the medieval church. This would tie in with the presence of a probable tithe barn, the church and the possible manor, whereby a rector or parson would live nearby and oversee collection of the tithe apportionment on behalf of the lord of the manor (Beacham 1989, vi-2). Similar spatial arrangements are apparent at, for example, Siddington and Southam in Gloucestershire (Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1991; Cotswold Archaeology 2008). Effectively, this area of Southam may once have contained the archetypal rural medieval settlement characteristics, some of which continued in use through into the post-medieval and modern periods; a church, manor, and rectory all in close proximity, with a nearby market place in the core of the settlement (see, for instance, Rowley 1978; Aston 1985; Jones and Page 2006). The tithe barn fits comfortably into the model, being spatially, financially and logistically linked to the control of the church and manor.

6.4 Artefacts, by Laura Griffin

The late Roman pottery is good evidence for activity at the site in this period and is understood to represent the largest single assemblage of Roman finds from Southam.

The available evidence from the medieval pottery would indicate a 13th-14^h century foundation date for the barn. Given the scale of the structural remains, the scarcity of artefactual evidence was striking but this could be explained by the general lack of associated deposition associated with agricultural storage, and the location of the barn seemingly being some distance from the focus of domestic occupation. Due to this lack of associated finds, it is interesting to note how easily a barn of this size might disappear from the archaeological landscape, once the building materials have been heavily robbed out.

The artefacts demonstrate that activity on the site continued up to the 18th century, but there was very little sign of later activity.

6.5 Animal bone, by Ian Baxter

The common domestic animals are the most frequent taxa present at the site in all periods. Of particular interest were the articulating horse bones from a military sized horse found in a Roman ditch and a radius from a Mastiff sized dog in a post-medieval pit.

6.6 Environmental remains, by Elizabeth Pearson

The charred cereal remains, demonstrating processing of cleaned cereal grain in quantity are most consistent with a settlement either specialising in arable agriculture, or acting as a storage and distribution centre for cereal products. The latter case is suggested by the presence of the structure interpreted as a barn and is most likely connected to both the presence of the market and the storage and/processing of cereals for tithe collection. There is some evidence of an arable landscape pre-dating the post-medieval period in the Southam area in the form of fields characterised as medieval open fields (HWA11145, HLC code FSC-17) by areas of ridge and furrow. This type of landscape would be expected as Southam lies within Feldon country or 'champion' country, characterised by nucleated villages and open fields from the Saxon and medieval period onwards (Hooke 2003), hence the importance of arable agriculture.

The charred grain and charcoal rich backfill of the pit feature is likely to be the waste from corn drying/malting kiln situated near to the barn, based on the composition of charcoal (see above). This suggests there may once have been a structure of this type close to the barn, perhaps because of the availability of large quantities of stored cereal crop produce and the need to parch clean grain for storage or milling.

7 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication:

Archaeological excavation, evaluation trenching and watching brief of groundworks associated with the development were undertaken on land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire (centred on NGR SP 418 618). This was completed on behalf of Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd, who is redeveloping the site.

The earliest activity was in the form of field boundary ditches that contained a small quantity of (particularly late) Roman material. The assemblage is understood to represent the largest single assemblage of Roman finds from Southam. This is substantially earlier than the period when the current town was known to have developed, around 998 AD.

Though no evidence for activity within the intervening years was seen, agriculture was clearly the main economy related to this site through into the medieval period. The medieval period was primarily represented by the remains of a large stone structure, considered to be a barn, with pottery indicating a 13th-14th century date. The form of this structure and its internal dimensions make it comparable with the major barns of the Cotswold region from the 13th to 14th centuries. The establishment of this building may relate to the collection of tithes on behalf of the Prior of Coventry who granted rights to Southam to hold a market in 1227. Some further evidence for medieval activity was seen in the form of pits within the vicinity of the High Street, close to the likely core of the town at this period.

The pattern of agricultural use continued into the post-medieval era with further field boundary and drainage ditches observed. In addition to this, a pit feature containing a large amount of burnt grain suggests the possible continuation of use of the barn into the early post-medieval period. The barn is not visible on the first detailed map of the site in 1778, with the area being largely represented as fields. This and all subsequent maps into the 20th century show the south-east corner of the site being occupied by a building later known as a vicarage. The footings associated with this building, and the library which later replaced it, were observed within the excavation area.

Charred plant remains were generally poorly preserved except within the post-medieval pit feature, where charred cereal crop remains of a fully processed grain deposit were abundant, with charcoal of hazel, alder or hornbeam present, possibly fuel residue from a dryer, along with oyster shell fragments. Molluscs were recovered from two Roman ditch fills. The bone assemblage comprised generally domestic animals, including articulated horse bones (from a military sized horse) in a Roman ditch and a radius from a Mastiff sized dog in a post-medieval pit.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Craig Prestidge, Graham Spencer and Caroline Clarke (Orbit Homes (2020) Ltd), Will Charlton (Brooke Smith Planning), Andy Sampson and Gordon Dodd (J B Leadbitter & Co. Ltd), Liz Hill (Land Lizard LLP), Terry Bidle (Derek Evans (Health and Safety) Ltd), Bernard Cadogan (Friends of the Cardall Collection), Adam Stanford (Aerial-Cam), Anna Stocks (Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire County Council) and Caroline Rann (former Assistant Historic Environment Officer, Warwickshire County Council).

Ian Baxter would like to thank Deb Bennett for providing statistics on modern American Mastiffs.

9 Bibliography

- Albarella, and Davis, S J M, 1994 The Saxon and Medieval animal bones excavated 1985-1989 from West Cotton, Northamptonshire, *Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report Series 17/94*
- Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995 *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental component of archaeological evaluations in England*, Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, **2**
- Aston, M, 1985 *Interpreting the Landscape: Landscape Archaeology and Local History*, London
- Barone, R, 1980 *Anatomia Comparata dei Mammiferi Domestici, Vol III Splanchnologia*, Bologna
- Beacham, M J A 1989 *Midland Tithe Barns*, Studley
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2014 *Geology of Britain Viewer online resource at http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html* , accessed 14 January 2014
- Booth, P, 2002 *Roman Warwickshire*, West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology, Seminar 3
- Brazier, J D, and Franklin, G L, 1961 *Identification of hardwoods: a microscope key, Dept of Scientific and industrial research, Forest Products Research Bulletin, 46*, Her Majesties Stationary Office, London
- Cappers, T R J, Bekker, R M, and Jans, J E A, 2012 *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland: Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands, Groningen Archaeological Studies, 4*, Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library: Groningen
- ClfA 2014a *Standard and guidance: archaeological excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014b *Standard and guidance: archaeological field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014c *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Clapham, A J, 2013 'Environmental Analysis', in A Mann, *Archaeological evaluation [Stage 2] of land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, report **2029**
- Cotswold Archaeology 2008 *Tithe Barn, Southam Lane, Southam, Gloucestershire*, Archaeological Evaluation for GL50 Properties Ltd, CA report **08037**
-

Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1991 *Siddington Tithe Barn, Gloucestershire*. Archaeological Excavation for Ferguson Mann Ltd and English Heritage, CA report **9157**

Davis, S J M, 1980 'Late Pleistocene and Holocene equid remains from Israel', *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, **70**(3), 289-312

Davis, S J M, 1992 *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*, English Heritage AML Report **19/92**

Davis, P, 2008 *Snails, archaeology and landscape change*, Oxford

DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government

DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*, Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage

Driesch, A, von den, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Mus. Bull, **1**, Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University

EH 2010 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post- excavation*, English Heritage

Eisenmann, V, 1981 Etude des dents jugales inferieures des *Equus* (Mammalia, Perissodactyla) actuels et fossiles, *Palaeovertebrata* **10**, 127-226

Ferguson, R 2001 'Roman pottery', in Booth, P, and Evans, J (eds), *Roman Alcester Northern extramural area. 1969-1988 excavations*, CBA Res Rep, **127**, 177-231

Francis, S A, 2009 *British field crops. A pocket guide to the identification, history and uses of arable crops in Great Britain*, 2nd Edition (Privately published by the author)

Fretton, W G 1892 *Proceedings of the Warwickshire Naturalists and Archaeologists Field Club*

Grant, A, 1982 'The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates', in B Wilson, C Grigson, and S Payne, (eds), *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR Brit. Ser. **109**, Oxford, 91-108

Groves, C and Hillam, J, 1991 *Dendrochronological analysis of oak timbers from the Tithe Barn, Siddington, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, 1990-1991*. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 7/92 at <http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/ResearchReportsPdfs/007-1992.pdf> , accessed January 2014

Harcourt, R A, 1974 'The Dog in Prehistoric and Early Historic Britain', *Journal of Archaeological Science*, **1**, 151-175

Hather, J G, 2000 *The identification of the northern European hardwoods: a guide for archaeologists and conservators*, Archetype Publications Ltd

Hooke, D, 1990 *Worcestershire Anglo-Saxon Charter-Bounds*, Studies in Anglo-Saxon History **II**, Woodbridge: Boydell Press

Hooke, D, 2003 '*The Early Medieval Landscape*', West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology Seminar 4, unpublished document

Hunt, J, 2011 'The medieval period', in Watt, S (ed.) *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research*, Oxford, 173-209

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 'Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester', in Woodiwiss, S G (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**, 200-9

Hyland, A, 1990 *Equus: The Horse in the Roman World*, London

-
- Jones, R, and Page, M, 2006 *Medieval Villages in an English Landscape: Beginnings and Ends*, Macclesfield
- Jordan, T, 2006 *Cotswold Barns*, Tempus Publishing
- Kerney, M, 1999 *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Colchester
- Levine, M A, 1982 'The Use of Crown Height Measurements and Eruption-Wear Sequences to Age Horse Teeth', in Wilson, B, Grigson, C, and Payne, S (eds), *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR Brit Ser, **109**. Oxford, 223-250
- Mann, A, 2013a *Archaeological evaluation [Stage 1] of land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, report **1967**, P3922, revision 1, dated 7 May 2013
- Mann, A, 2013b *Archaeological evaluation [Stage 2] of land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, report **2029**, P4123, draft, dated 19 July 2013
- May, E, 1985 Widerristhöhe und Langknochenmasse bei Pferd – ein immer noch aktuelles Problem, *Zeitschrift für Saugertierkunde*, **50**, 368-382
- Napier, S and Stevenson, W H (eds) 1895 *The Crawford Collection of Early Charters and Documents, Now in the Bodleian Library* Oxford: Clarendon Press, accessed January 2014, http://www.archive.org/stream/crawfordcollecti00napiuoft/crawfordcollecti00napiuoft_djvu.txt,
- Palmer, N, 2003 *Warwickshire (and Solihull) – the Medieval Period*, West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology, Seminar 5
- Payne, S, 1985 Morphological distinctions between the mandibular teeth of young sheep, *Ovis*, and goats, *Capra*. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, **12**, 139-147
- Payne, S, and Bull, G, 1988 'Components of variation in measurements of pig bones and teeth, and the use of measurements to distinguish wild from domestic pig remains', *Archaeozoologia* **2**: 27-65
- Rowley, T, 1978 *Villages in the landscape*, Guernsey
- Schweingruber, F H, 1978 *Microscopic wood anatomy: structural variability of stems and twigs in recent and sub-fossil woods from central Europe*, Swiss Federal Institute of Forestry Research
- Soden, I, and Ratkai, S, 1998 *Warwickshire Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery Type Series*, Northamptonshire Archaeology for Warwickshire Museum
- Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983 Midland and Western England, sheet 3, scale 1:250,000 + *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (A brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*
- Stace, C, 2010 *New flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge University Press, 3rd edition
- Stratford-upon-Avon District Council, 2015 *Conservation Areas H-Z*, accessed 27 March 2015, <https://www.stratford.gov.uk/planning/h-z.cfm>
- Usher, H, 1973 *Desk-top Study: Bury Orchard, Southam*, unpublished report
- Vaughan, T M, and Daffern, N, 2012 *Desk-based assessment of land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, report **1928**, P3881, dated 22 June 2012
- VCH II, Page, W (ed), 1908 *Victoria History of the County of Warwickshire*, II
- Veal, R, 2014 *Comparison of taxa with aggregate rays: family Betulaceae/sub-family Corylaceae*, available at https://www.academia.edu/17210867/Comparison_of_taxa_with_aggregate_rays_family_Betulaceae
-

[ae subfamily Corylaceae notes from the UK Charcoal and Wood Workshop May 10 2014 McDonald Institute Cambridge](#), accessed 01/12/2015

WA 2012 *Manual of service practice, recording manual*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, report **1842**

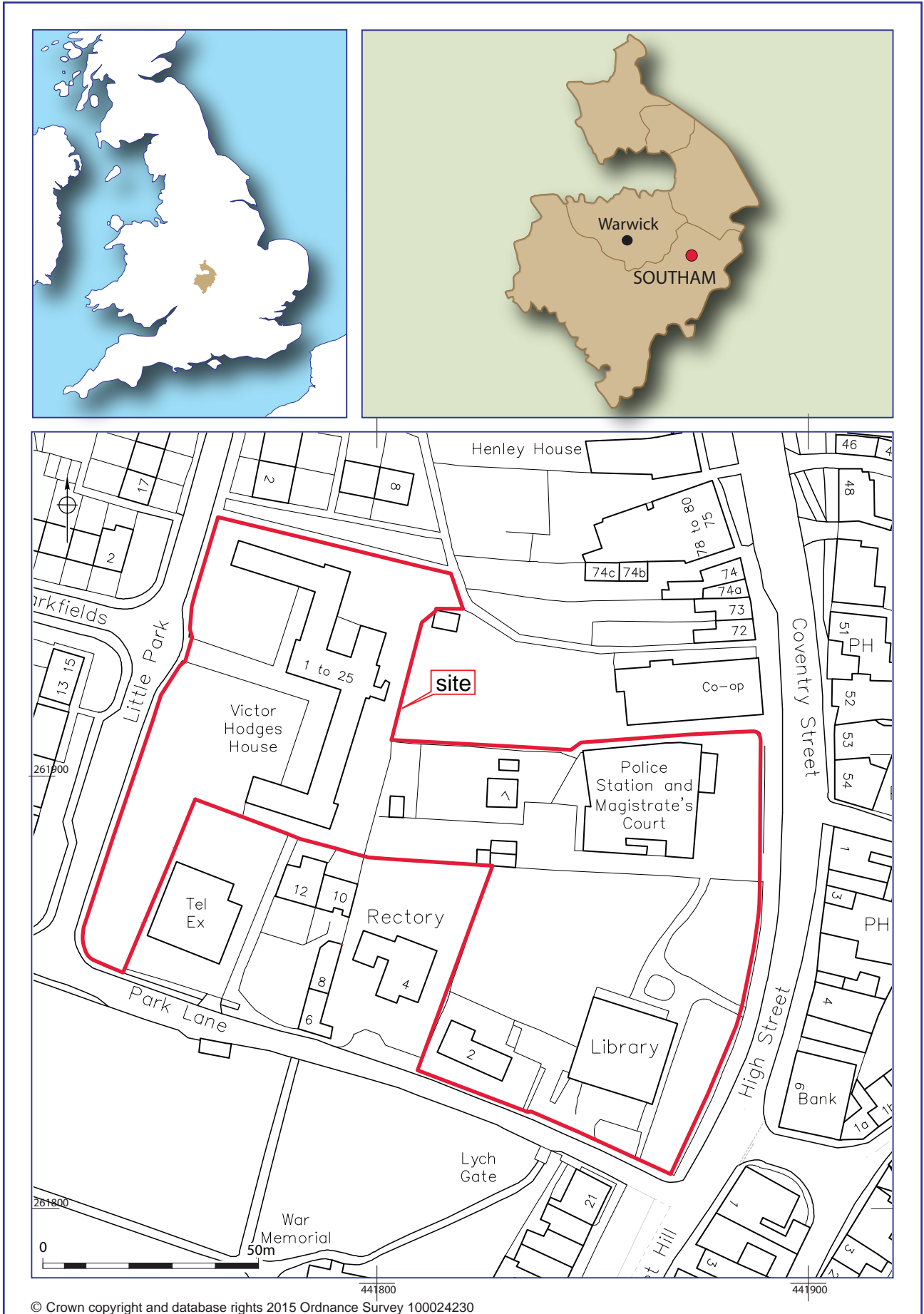
WA 2013a *Proposal for archaeological investigations at land between High Street, Park lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 10 May 2013 (revised 11 June 2013), **P4123**

WA 2013b *Proposal for an archaeological watching brief at land between High Street, Park lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 8 August 2013 **P4123**

WCC 2013a *Brief for an archaeological excavation, evaluation and watching-brief on land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire County Council, unpublished document dated 22 April 2013

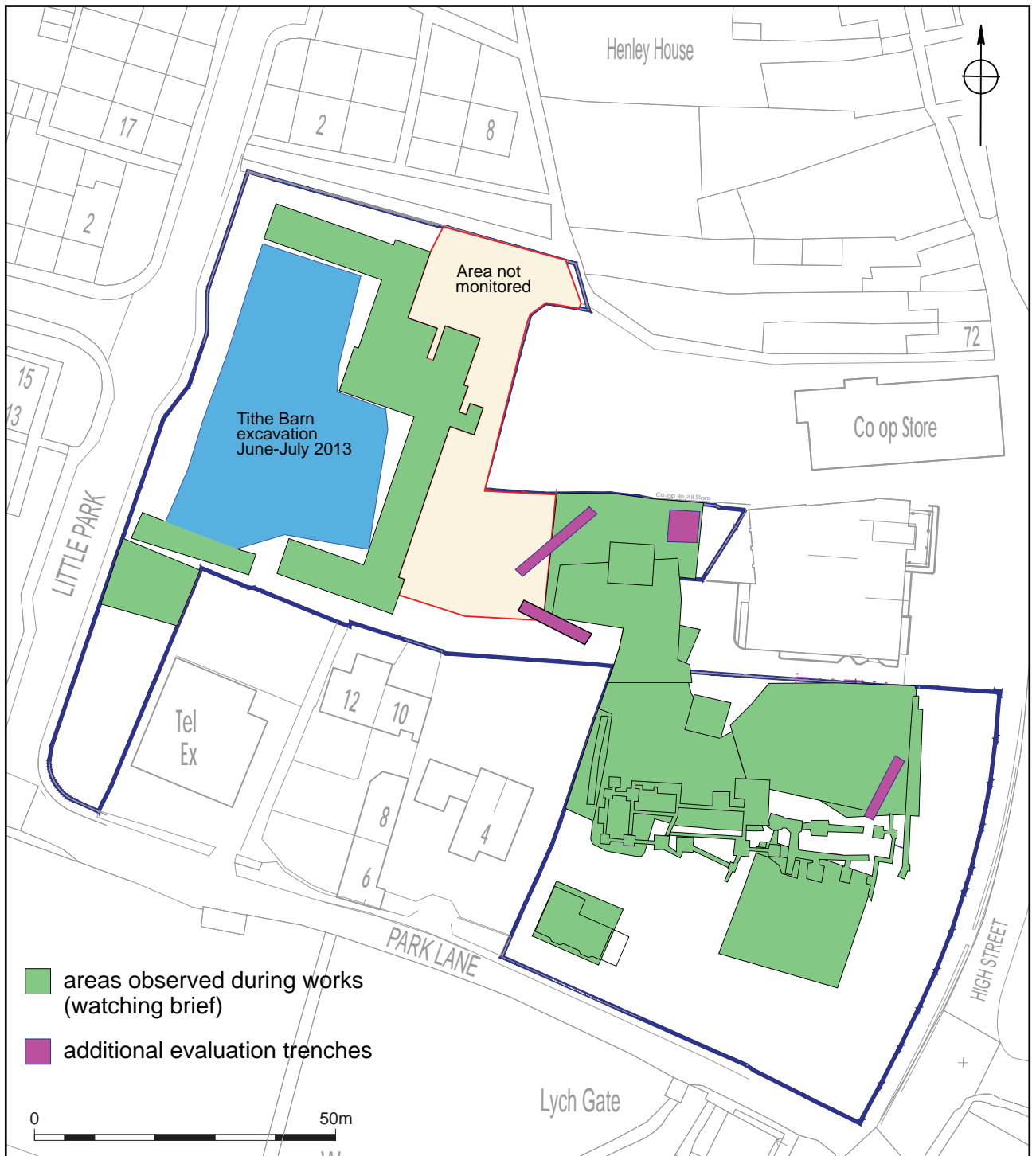
WCC 2013b *Brief for an archaeological watching-brief on land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire County Council, unpublished document dated 26 July 2013

Figures



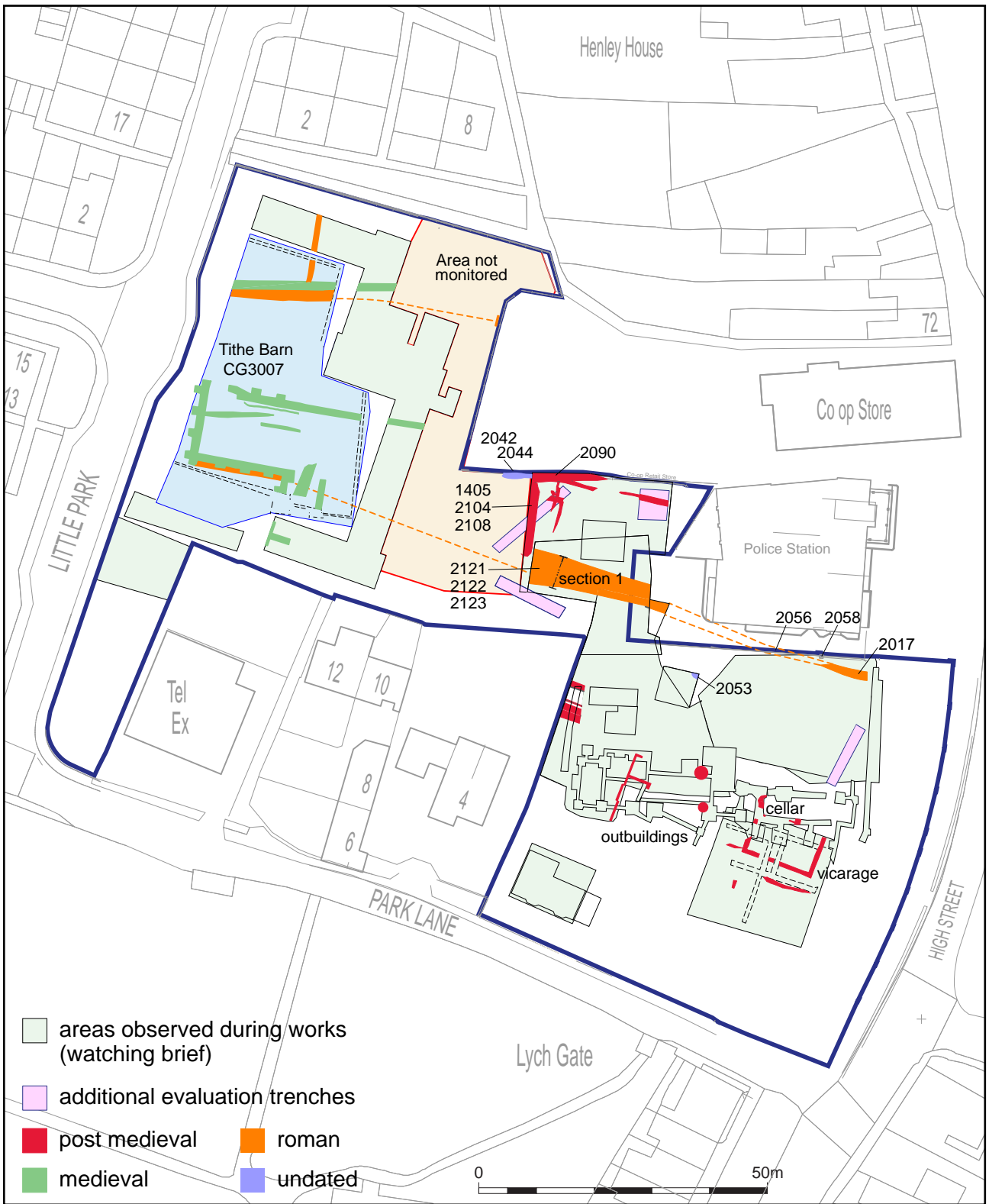
Location of the site

Figure 1



All interventions

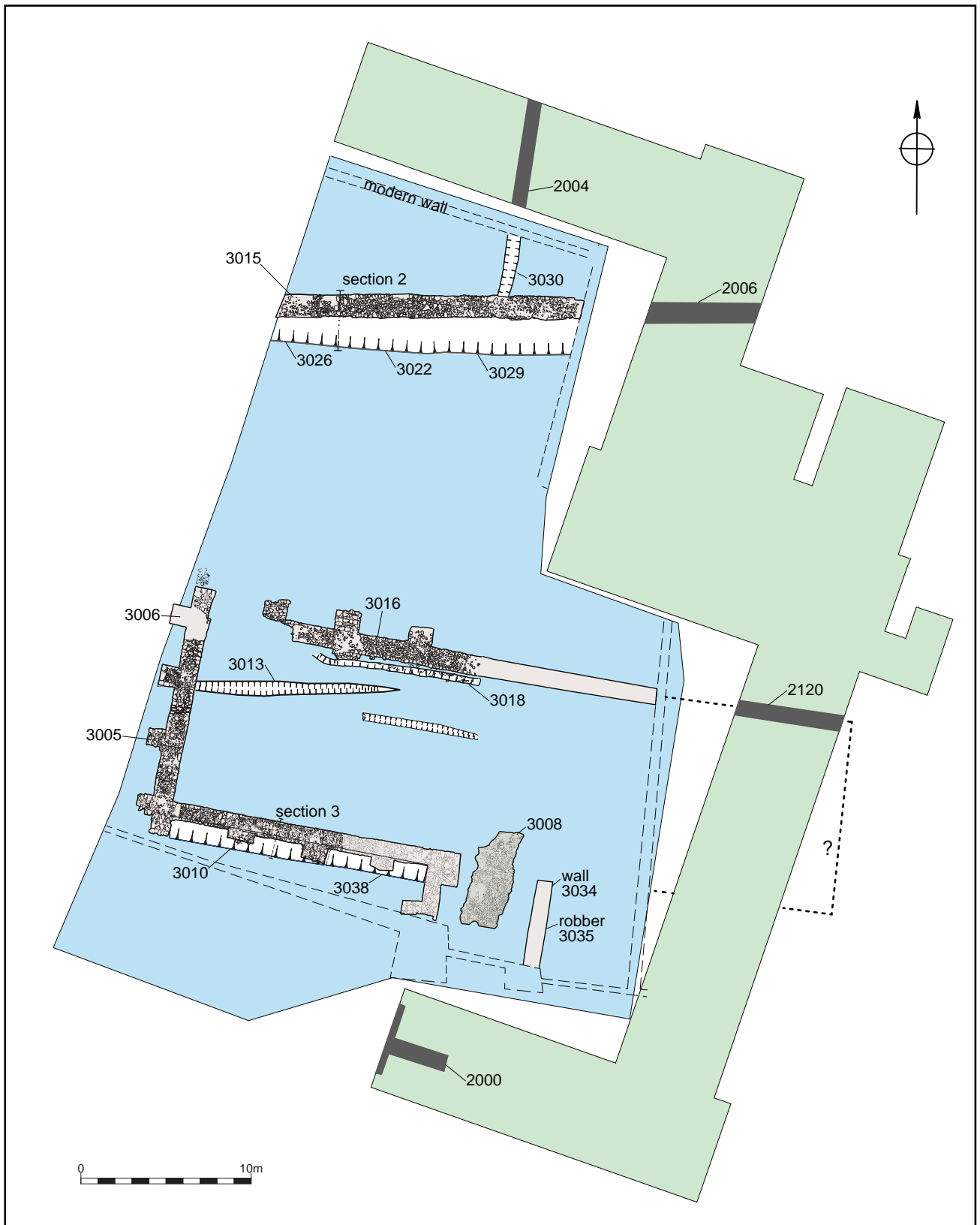
Figure 2



- areas observed during works (watching brief)
- additional evaluation trenches
- post medieval
- roman
- medieval
- undated

Features

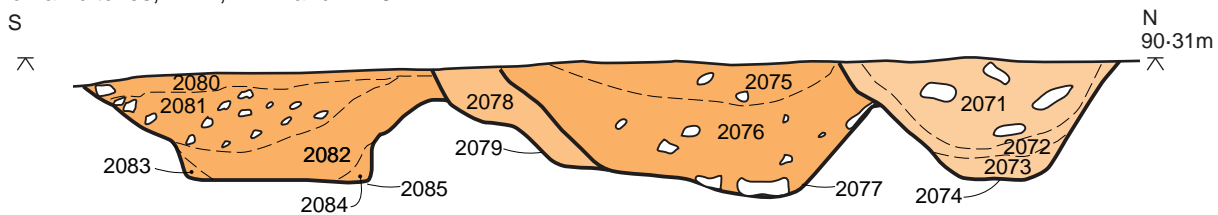
Figure 3



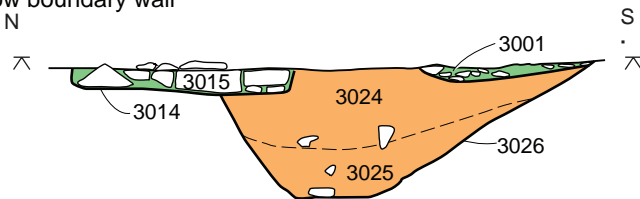
Excavation area

Figure 4

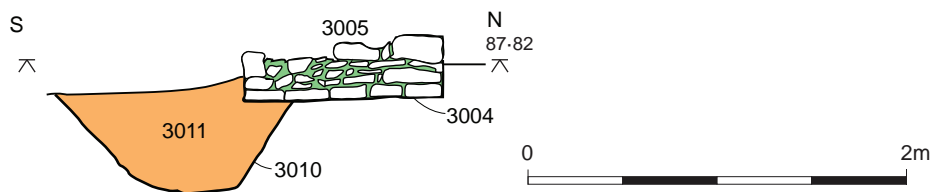
Section 1
Roman ditches, 2121, 2122 and 2123



Section 2
Roman ditch below boundary wall



Section 3
Roman ditch below tithe barn wall



Sections

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1: The excavation in progress, facing south towards the church (Aerial-Cam)



Plate 2: Aerial view of the tithe barn foundations, facing south-east, Scale 1m (Aerial-Cam)



Plate 3: Rectified vertical shot of the tithe barn foundations, Scale 1m (north to bottom; Aerial-Cam)



Plate 4: Aerial view of the boundary wall and Roman ditch, facing north-east (Aerial-Cam)



Plate 5: Detail of the western gable end of the tithe barn foundations, facing south, scale 1m



Plate 6: Southern wall of tithe barn foundations, junction with western gable wall, facing east, scale 1m



Plate 7: Entranceway on southern wall of the tithe barn, facing north, scale 1m



Plate 8: Detail of repaired cobbled floor in entranceway, facing north, scale 1m



Plate 9: Oblique view of Roman ditch found beneath boundary wall, facing north-east, scale 1m



Plate 10: Oblique view of migrating Roman boundary ditches, facing south-west, scale 1m



Plate 11: Large post-medieval pit in evaluation Trench 14, facing north-east, scale 1m



Plate 12: Large dog radius from post-medieval Pit [1405] (1404), scale 10cms



Plate 13: Large dog radius from post-medieval Pit [1405] (1404), scale 10cms



Plate 14: Bone artefact from surface (3009)



Plate 15: Pottery from Roman ditch fill (2016), scale 10cms

Appendix 1 Technical information

The archive (WA project number P4123)

The archive consists of:

- 171 Context records AS1
- 26 Field progress reports AS2
- 10 Photographic records AS3
- 3 Black and white photographic films
- 510 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 37 Scale drawings
- 3 Context number catalogues AS5
- 14 Sample records AS17
- 1 Sample number catalogues AS18
- 1 Levels records AS19
- 5 Flot records AS21
- 4 Trench record sheets AS41
- 3 Boxes of finds
- 1 CD-Rom/DVD

- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Warwickshire Museum
Market Hall Museum
Market Place
Warwick
Warwickshire
CV34 4SA
Tel. Warwick (01926) 412033

Appendix 2 Context Data

For full context data from Evaluation Stage 2, see Mann 2013b.

Significant contexts

Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Interpretation	Height /Depth
1204	Fill	Linear	Firm mid greenish brown sandy clay	fill of linear 1205	0.23
1205	Cut	Linear		cut of east-west linear	0.23
1403	Fill	Pit	Moderately Compact light brown silt loam	rubble backfill of 1405	0.42
1404	Fill	Pit	Soft black silt loam	primary fill of 1405	0.65
1405	Cut	Pit		poss ble pit or quarry pit	1.07
1406	Fill	Linear	Moderately Compact mid greenish brown silty clay	fill of 1407	0.14m
1407	Cut	Linear		cut of east- west linear	0.14m
1408	Fill	Linear	Moderately Compact mid greenish brown silty clay	fill of linear 1409	0.05m
1409	Cut	Linear		cut of north - south linear	0.05m
2000	Structure	Wall		E-W wall with N-S return.	
2001	Cut	Foundation trench		Cut for wall [2000]	
2002		Natural		Natural	
2003	Fill			Fill of [2004]	
2004	Cut	Linear		N-S Gully	
2005	Fill			Fill of [2006]	
2006	Cut	Robber Cut		E-W linear. Possible Robber cut.	
2007	Layer	Layer	Loose dark greyish black	18th to 19th century made ground	0.15
2008	Structure	Wall		18th century limestone wall foundations	0.10
2009	Structure	Drain		drain, modern	0.30
2010	Structure	Drain		drain, modern	0.40
2011	Structure	Wall		garden wall	0.10
2012	Structure	Wall		Wall	0.10m
2013	Fill	Drain	Compact dark greyish black silt		0.08
2014	Structure	Wall		doorway blocking	
2016	Fill	Ditch			
2017	Cut	Ditch		Possible boundary ditch	1.05
2018	Fill	Pit	Moderately Compact mid grey silty clay loam	top fill of 2020	0.74
2019	Fill	Pit	Loose mid grey silty clay	lower fill of 2020	0.86
2020	Cut	Pit		modern or post med pit cut	0.86
2021	Fill	Layer	Moderately Compact mid yellowish grey silty clay	poss bly the top fill of 2027, may just be a layer	0.34
2022	Fill	Pit	Moderately Compact mid grey silty clay	fill of 2027	0.23
2023	Fill	Pit	Moderately Compact mid grey clay loam	fill of 2027	0.22
2024	Fill	Pit	Moderately Compact dark yellowish grey clay loam	fill Of 2027	0.17
2025	Fill	Pit	Moderately Compact mid greyish black clay loam	fill of 2027, grain rich fill	0.52
2026	Fill	Pit	Moderately Compact light grey silty clay	Base fill of 2027	0.30
2027	Cut	Pit		cut for pit with burnt grain	0.82
2028	Fill	Pit	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	fill of pit 2029	0.22
2029	Cut	Pit		poss ble pit cut	0.22
2030	Fill	Pit	Moderately Compact mid orangey brown clay	Fill of 2031	0.60
2031	Cut	Pit		Possible pit cut	0.60
2032	Fill	Ditch	Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay	fill Of 2033	0.94
2033	Cut	Ditch		cut of roman ditch	0.94
2034	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact dark greyish black clay loam	modern levelling layer	0.94
2035	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid greenish brown silty	poss ble former garden soil. Butts wall	0.58

Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Interpretation	Height/Depth
			clay	2036	
2036	Structure	Wall		possible wall	0.53
2037	Fill		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	back fill around 2036	0.54
2038	Cut	Construction Cut		construction cut for wall 2036	0.54
2041	Fill	Pit	Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay	fill of 2042	0.84
2042	Cut	Pit		pit cut	0.84
2043	Fill	Pit	Compact mid yellowish grey silty clay	fill of pit 2044	0.66
2044	Cut	Pit		pit cut	0.66
2045	Structure	Wall		stone wall aligned N-S	0.36
2046	Fill		dark grey clay loam	backfill behind 2045	0.32
2047	Cut	Construction Cut		cut for wall 2045	0.36
2048	Structure	Wall		Victorian brick wall	
2049	Layer	Layer		rubble backfill within 2045	1.40
2050	Structure	Wall		flagstone floor in the base of the cellar	
2051	Structure	Wall		brick walls, part of the former vicarage.	0.30
2052	Fill	Pit	Moderately Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	fill of probable pit 2053	0.70
2053	Cut	Pit		probable pit cut	0.70m
2054	Fill	Ditch	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	fill of ditch 2017	0.99
2055	Fill	Pit	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	fill of pit 2056	0.70m
2056	Cut	Pit		probably a medieval pit	0.70
2057	Fill	Pit	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	fill of pit 2058	0.70
2058	Cut	Pit		probably a medieval pit	0.70
2059	Structure	Well		19th century or modern well	1.05
2060	Structure	Well		19th century or modern well	0.95
2061	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	fill of 2062	0.49
2062	Cut	Ditch		Ditch cut	0.49
2063	Fill	Ditch	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	fill of re-cut 2064	0.42
2064	Cut	Ditch		Possible re-cut of 2068	0.42
2065	Fill	Ditch	Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay	top fill of ditch 2068	0.62
2066	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact dark reddish grey sandy silt loam	burnt fill within 2068	0.42
2067	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	base fill of ditch 2068	0.84
2068	Cut	Ditch		Latest in a series of ditches	0.84
2069	Fill	Ditch	Compact mid brownish grey silty clay	fill of 2070	0.82
2070	Cut	Ditch		central of three ditches	0.82
2071	Fill	Ditch	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	upper fill of ditch 2074	0.48
2072	Fill	Ditch	Loose dark greyish black sandy silt loam	secondary fill of ditch 2074	0.08m
2073	Fill	Ditch	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	fill of 2074	0.12
2074	Cut	Ditch		E-W ditch	0.66
2075	Fill	Ditch	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	upper fill of boundary ditch	0.22
2076	Fill	Ditch	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 2077	0.52
2077	Cut	Ditch		Boundary ditch	0.70
2078	Fill	Ditch	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	fill of 2079	0.30
2079	Cut	Ditch		medieval ditch	0.56
2080	Fill	Ditch	Compact dark grey silty clay	upper fill of 2085	0.09
2081	Fill	Ditch	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	fill of linear 2085	0.33
2082	Fill	Ditch		fill of 2085	0.54
2083	Fill	Ditch	Compact mid brownish orange silty clay	fill of 2085	0.20
2084	Fill	Ditch	Compact mid brownish orange silty clay	primary fill of 2085	0.22
2085	Cut	Ditch		Earliest in a series of 3 ditches	0.60
2086	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid yellowish grey silty clay	fill of 2087	0.22

Land between High Street, Park Lane and Little Park, Southam, Warwickshire

Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Interpretation	Height/Depth
2087	Cut	Ditch		Small ditch cut, unknown date	0.22
2088	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	fill of 2089	0.13
2089	Cut	Ditch		Small ditch cut	0.13
2090	Cut	Ditch		boundary ditch	0.24
2091	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	fill of 2092	0.22
2092	Cut	Ditch		boundary ditch cut	0.22
2093	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact dark greyish brown silty clay	fill of 2094	0.46
2094	Cut	Ditch		boundary ditch cut.	0.46
2095	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay	fill of 2096	0.20
2096	Cut	Ditch		small gully cut	0.20
2097	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	fill of 2098	0.42
2098	Cut	Ditch		boundary ditch cut	0.42
2099	Fill	Ditch	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	fill of 2090	0.24
2100	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid grey silty clay	fill of ditch 2101	0.28
2101	Cut	Ditch		small boundary ditch cut	0.28
2102	Fill	Pit	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	fill of pit 2104	0.15
2103	Fill	Pit	Soft dark black silt loam	lowest fill of 2104	0.14
2104	Cut	Pit		Large shallow pit, post med in date	0.28
2105	Fill	Pit	Firm light yellowish brown clay loam	fill of 2108	0.18
2106	Fill	Pit	Soft dark black silt loam	fill of 2108	0.16
2107	Fill	Pit	Firm mid yellowish grey silty clay	fill of pit 2108	0.22
2108	Cut	Pit		large shallow pit	0.56
2109	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid brown silty clay	fill of 2010	0.10
2110	Cut	Ditch		cut of shallow gully	0.10
2111	Fill	Pit	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	fill of 2108	0.20
2112	Fill	Pit	Firm light yellowish brown clay loam	fill of 2108	0.16
2113	Fill	Pit	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	lowest fill of 2108	0.22
2114	Fill	Ditch	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	fill of ditch 2115	0.25
2115	Cut	Ditch		ditch cut	0.25
2116	Fill	Ditch		fill of 2117	
2117	Cut	Ditch		cut of a shallow gully	
2118	Fill	Ditch	Firm light yellowish brown silty clay	fill of gully 2119	0.10
2119	Cut	Ditch		cut of a small gully	0.10
3000	Layer	Topsoil	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay	redeposited topsoil	0.50
3001	Layer			demolition rubble	0.20
3002	Layer	Layer	Soft greenish blue silty clay	redeposited natural	0.45
3003	Layer	Natural	Firm greenish blue silty clay	Natural clays and bedrock	0.20
3004	Cut	Construction Cut		construction cut for wall 3007	
3005	Fill	Construction Cut		wall foundations	0.38
3006	Fill	Construction Cut	Friable light orangey yellow silty clay	backfill of foundations after robbing of stones	0.20
3007	Structure	Wall		Tithe barn	
3008	Layer	Floor		cobbled floor of tithe barn	
3009	Layer	Floor			
3010	Cut	Linear		probable roman ditch	0.62
3011	Fill	Ditch	Firm mid greenish grey sandy clay	fill of 3010	0.62
3012	Fill	Ditch	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay	fill of 3013	0.10
3013	Cut	Ditch		poss ble ditch	0.10
3014	Cut	Construction Cut		construction cut for wall	
3015	Structure	Wall		poss ble boundary wall to the barn	0.20

Context	Context type	Feature type	Description	Interpretation	Height /Depth
				complex	
3016	Structure	Wall		Northern wall of tithe barn	0.37
3017	Fill		mid orangey brown silty clay		
3018	Cut	Drain		possible drain for the tithe barn	0.10
3019	Fill	Drain	Firm light greyish brown silty clay	fill of 3018	0.10
3020	Layer	Floor		possible cobbled floor surface	0.10
3021	Fill	Ditch	Firm mid brownish grey sandy clay	fill of 3022	
3022	Cut	Ditch		roman boundary ditch	0.83
3023	Fill	Ditch	Moderately Compact mid greenish sandy clay		
3024	Fill	Ditch			
3025	Fill	Ditch			
3026	Cut	Ditch		roman boundary ditch	0.82
3027	Fill	Ditch		upper fill of 3029 and 3030	
3028	Fill	Ditch			
3029	Cut	Ditch		roman boundary ditch	1.00
3030	Cut	Ditch		Roman boundary ditch	0.39
3031					
3032					
3033	Cut	Construction Cut		cut for wall 3034	0.50
3034	Structure	Wall		wall	
3035	Cut	Robber Cut		robber cut for wall 3034	
3036	Fill	Robber Cut	Firm mid reddish brown sandy clay	fill of robber cut 3035	