ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EXCAVATION ALONG THE COTSWOLD SPRING SUPPLY TRUNK MAIN

ARCHIVE REPORT

Chris Patrick and Derek Hurst

With contributions by Ian Baxter, Richard Coates, Angela Evans, Peter Guest, Robin Jackson, Andrew Mann, Elizabeth Pearson, Fiona Roe, and Jane Timby

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt and Steve Rigby

24 November 2004

Historic Environment and
Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury Hall,
University College Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ

Projects 1784 and 2106
Report 1140
fieldwork SMR numbers various

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

Archaeological survey and excavation along the Cotswold Spring Supply Trunk Main

By Chris Patrick and Derek Hurst

With contributions by Ian Baxter, Richard Coates, Angela Evans, Peter Guest, Robin Jackson, Andrew Mann, Elizabeth Pearson, Fiona Roe, and Jane Timby

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt and Steve Rigby

Project summary

An archaeological watching brief survey was undertaken along the route of the Cotswold Spring Supply Trunk Main during its installation by Severn Trent Water Ltd. This identified three sites: a prehistoric and Roman site at Perrin's Farm at Childswickham (Worcestershire), and two sites of Roman date near Stanton (Gloucestershire).

The Perrin's Farm site at Childswickham was excavated just in advance of the installation of the water main, and the work concentrated on a narrow strip on one side of the easement, together with the recording in plan of features revealed by soil stripping across the rest of the easement. A complex set of features dating from the Bronze Age (boundary ditch) to medieval times (ridge and furrow) was revealed, including occupation horizons for the Iron Age and Roman periods. The Roman remains were substantial and well-preserved, and included stone buildings and associated material indicative of a high status site.

The two sites at Stanton had been largely truncated by later ploughing, but seemed to represent traces of occupation judging by the quantity of associated artefactual material. Any occupation here had been of short duration, and was not closely dated.

Archaeological evidence observed along the rest of the pipeline comprised a thin scatter of mainly post-medieval pottery suggesting little previous cultivation in earlier times, possibly as a result of the intractable nature of the heavy (Lias) clay soil in this region.

1. General background

Archaeological survey and excavation were undertaken as a result of a major infrastructure project (the Cotswold Spring Supply Trunk Main) on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd. The route of this pipeline traversed north-east Gloucestershire, and south-east Worcestershire (SO 8932 3149 to SP 0815 3938; Figs 30-33) covering a distance of about 20km. The project was carried out in accordance with archaeological briefs for both the Worcestershire (ref STW/99/04), and Gloucestershire sections.

A major site was discovered during the initial topsoil stripping at Perrin's Farm, on the north side of Childswickham village, formerly in Gloucestershire (until 1931), and now in Worcestershire (Fig 1). This site was excavated between August and November 2001, alongside the watching brief on the rest of the pipeline. Special arrangements were made with Severn Trent Ltd and the pipeline engineers in order to achieve rescue excavation of this newly discovered site. Two other possible Roman occupation sites were also noted along the rest of the route, and these were near Stanton in Gloucestershire. In these cases the archaeological work was accommodated without any modification to the original construction programme, as the archaeological remains were quite limited in extent.

This report also includes a brief summary of the results of the structural analysis for a separate watching brief that was carried out in May 2002 at the former Aston Garage site in Broadway Road (WSM 31092), located directly opposite the main excavation site reported here. This watching brief was undertaken by the Service through its emergency research fund, as the archaeological development control process had missed notification of this development site. Reporting on this site was only undertaken in order to furnish a summary account, which could be related to the Perrin's Farm sequence of site phases.

Geology and topography

Geology along the route of the pipeline was mainly Jurassic (Lias) clays. However, in contrast, the Perrin's Farm site at Childswickham was situated on fluvio-glacial sands and gravels over the Jurassic clay. These give rise to well-drained loamy soils that have been used for market gardening in recent times, and are noted today for their general fertility. The Jurassic clays were observed to the north of the Perrin's Farm site as emerging to the surface of the natural geology just beyond the extent of the prehistoric and Roman remains, and so the earlier archaeological features were evidently confined to the naturally better drained ground of the sands and gravels.

Previous archaeological work

No comprehensive archaeological survey work had been undertaken on the line of the Cotswold Spring supply main pipeline prior to the topsoil stripping of the easement just in advance of pipe laying.

1.1 Project parameters

The principal guidance on standards for this work was the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (IFA 1999a), and *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 1999b).

1.2 Aims and scope

The principal aims were to locate archaeological deposits and finds, and to produce a record of these under salvage conditions for the whole route of the pipeline.

1.3 Methods

1.3.1 Fieldwork

As a result of metaldetecting finds being known on the pipeline route at Childswickham fieldwalking was undertaken shortly before the soil stripping began. Elsewhere on the pipeline route the pipe trench was watched as follows:

Highway sections

Where the pipeline lay within the highway a periodic watching brief was undertaken during excavation of the trench, and about 50% of the trench was observed, with the trench sides being inspected, and selectively cleaned and recorded where deposits of archaeological interest were suspected.

Open field sections

Soil stripping was observed through regular visits for 100% of the area stripped. Observation of the freshly stripped areas (either during, or shortly following stripping) was made prior to the movement of any construction traffic along the easement. However,

stripping was often not deep enough to expose natural, and so it was often not possible to be sure that no archaeological features were present.

A toothless ditching bucket was specified for the area just north of Childswickham (WSM 9985) so as to (in theory) leave a relatively clean surface so that the freshly exposed ground could be inspected for archaeological features.

1.3.2 Artefact and ecofactual retrieval, and processing

All finds were retained from fieldwork in accordance with the County Archaeological Service manual (CAS 1995, as amended). All finds have been processed as appropriate to their material type. For example, ceramics have been washed, marked, catalogued, bagged and boxed. Metalwork and other delicate materials were carefully packaged and stored in appropriate ways, following *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson 1987). The pottery was catalogued with reference to a fabric series maintained by the County Archaeological Service (Hurst and Rees 1992; see also www.worcestershireceramics.org). More detailed method statements for other specific categories of artefact are included as appropriate, especially for the Perrin's Farm site at Childswickham. Environmental samples were only taken at the Perrin's Farm site (see below), as elsewhere on the route there were no suitable deposits.

1.3.3 Post-fieldwork 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.

1.3.4 The methods in retrospect

The site turned out to include one of the most complex Roman structures seen in the County and also had extensive underlying prehistoric remains throughout, and so it was extremely difficult to fit in with the timetabling and budgetary constraints on the fieldwork. However, with the close co-operation of Severn Trent Water it was possible to accommodate an excavation within the pipe-laying programme, and so record the archaeology in advance of construction. Accordingly the methods adopted during this complex project generally enabled the project aims to be achieved.

At the end of the fieldwork, when the easement was re-opened to the pipe laying contractors, 0.30m of spoil was first placed on top of the archaeological deposits in order to provide some protection from heavy machinery.

2. Perrin's Farm, Childswickham (WSM 30773)

2.1 The excavation (*by* Chris Patrick and Derek Hurst)

Background

Prior to soil stripping sites were suspected on the line of the pipeline on the north side of Childswickham, and this was based especially on finds reported by metal detectorists, who had previously found much metalwork dating from the Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxon periods (see Fig 30) including:

WSM9985 – Roman military apron strap mount and three Roman brooches identified in 1990, and interpreted by Hilary White as representing early Roman activity on the site;

WSM20021 – a Dobunnic (Iron Age) coin (?Corio, class C billon; cf Van Arsdell 1045-1), 9th century strap end (in Trewhiddle-style), and a medieval coin identified in 1991;

WSM24426 – five 4th century coins (the latest being 364-78 in a worn condition) identified in 1996.

As a result of a prior field visit, when large amounts of stone and some Roman pottery were observed in the topsoil, the topsoil stripping was carefully observed in this area.

Methods

Pre-excavation fieldwork strategy

Since surface finds were evident on the soil surface in one area (NGR SP076389) immediately to the north of village, fieldwalking was carried out along a 20m wide corridor centred on the intended route of the pipeline as pegged out by the main contractor. Finds were bagged at 10m by 10m squares on either side of the pipe, with finds from the west of the pipe bagged as 0-10A, 10-20A and so forth, whilst finds from the east of the pipe were bagged as 0-10B, 10-20B and so on. Numbers of the fieldwalking grid increase in magnitude southwards with the fieldwalking starting at the north end of the transect.

During soil stripping it quickly became evident that substantial archaeological remains were present, and so three test pits were dug by hand in order to assess the deposits. However, in all three cases the test pits were excavated up to a maximum permitted depth on safety grounds, but still only revealed the fills of large features, and so detailed information about the overall site stratigraphy remained limited at this stage.

As a result of locating such a substantial site metaldetecting was also commissioned prior to commencing excavation. This was carried out just before some metaldetecting not authorised as part of the archaeological works, when some loss of data must have occurred, as finds had been removed from the site without any record.

Excavation strategy

The discovery of a major site during soil stripping at Perrin's Farm, right at the outset of the project, necessitated considerable revision to the original strategy. Since the site had came to light during the soil stripping on a pre-determined line, there was no obvious alternative route to avoid these obviously important remains once they were revealed, as their extents were unknown. It was, therefore, decided that the best solution was to preserve by record the archaeological remains within a 5m-wide corridor through the site, as this narrow corridor was determined, in consultation with Severn Trent Water, to be sufficient for the installation of the water main at a depth of just over 1m. Excavation at Perrin's Farm was, therefore, set up as a separate project (Project ref P2106; WSM 30773: Fig 1) from the rest of the pipeline watching brief (P1784; WSM 30766; Figs 30-33), with both projects being combined for the purposes of analysis and publication. The focussing of the excavation on a 5m-wide elongated corridor on the west side of the stripped easement meant that an adjacent farm track, immediately to the west of the easement, could be used as an alternative route in order to prevent further tracking across the site by the heavy machinery associated with the pipeline construction. Archaeological excavation could, therefore proceed, without delaying pipe laying elsewhere on the route. Outside the excavated 5m-wide corridor other features within the easement were generally cleaned and planned, but were largely left unexcavated.

Subsequent fieldwork at Aston Garage (P2225 (WSM 31092); Fig 4) is also included in this report, as it clearly related to the features discovered at Perrin's Farm.

Re-instatement

At the end of the excavation some of the spoil was replaced back on to the easement (to a depth of *c*0.30m) as an interim measure in order to protect the unexcavated archaeology here from the tracking of heavy machinery. The pipe laying was then finally completed across the site before the field was returned to agricultural use.

Subsequent investigation

A magnetometer survey was carried out in December 2002 centred on the excavation area with the support of funding from the County archaeological research fund (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford 2003). A resistivity survey was then undertaken in 2003 as a dissertation project as part of the MA in Landscape Archaeology and Geomatics postgraduate course at Birmingham University (Evans 2003; and 2004). The latter also focussed on the same area.

Artefact recovery and processing

The only variation from the standard procedures described above was that any larger undiagnostic stone (assumed mainly to have been from the demolition of the Roman buildings) was selectively retrieved on the basis of random sampling.

Environmental retrieval and processing

Environmental samples were only taken at the Perrin's Farm site, as elsewhere on the route there were no suitable deposits. See individual specialist reports for methods and analysis associated with environmental analysis, in order to provide information about the natural environment and the human interaction with it.

2.1.1 **Structural evidence**

A total of 684 contexts was recorded, in the course of which over 3000 photographs were taken, and 163 scale field drawings created. The finds filled a total of 30 standard boxes, and in addition 63 soil samples were taken.

Measurements of depth, where indicated below, are from the base of the modern subsoil. However, dimensions of features may be close to the original, judging from the survival of some floor levels within some of the Roman buildings with only superficial, or partial, damage by ridge and furrow, and later cultivation. For each phase description below there is also a short synopsis of the artefactual and environmental reports included.

Phase 1. Earlier prehistoric (Fig 3)

This phase was represented by a substantial land boundary at the north end of the excavated area (ditch CG1), and a scatter of worked flint. Given the limited width of site investigation and relatively low sample level undertaken, the quantity of the latter suggested that a considerable quantity of utilised flint was present, and an Earlier Neolithic component could be suggested within the assemblage which probably also contains material datable to other periods (Robin Jackson pers comm).

Ditch (CG1)

A large, straight ditch (4.5m wide and 2m deep; Fig 2) produced a small amount of Bronze Age pottery from its primary fill. The upper fill contained early Roman pottery suggesting that it had remained a boundary feature over a long period.

Discussion

This Bronze Age ditch represented the earliest structural activity on the site, and was most probably a major land boundary. It seems to have been open for a long period of time and was probably still visible as an earthwork throughout the Iron Age. It is also apparent that later features dating from the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period respected this earlier boundary. Accordingly other Roman boundary ditches (CG101/102/111; phases 2-3) terminated half-way across it at right-angles confirming that this boundary had remained significant over a long period. There was no indication of any accompanying bank, and the

boundary that it marked was only finally breached by a ditch (CG114) in the 2nd-3rd century AD.

Phase 2. Late Iron Age to early Roman (1st century AD; Figs 3-4)

This period was characterised by ditches, some of which were multiple ditches, which were subsequently intercut several times making for great stratigraphic complexity. As a result the plans for phases 2 and 3 only show some ditches schematically. The multiple ditches probably represent enclosures, and may themselves be an intercutting sequence of enclosures, though it is also possible that the enclosures are more or less contemporary and connected together. Though some of the individual ditches are larger (2.5m across), none was as large as the Bronze Age ditch. They may be best explained as enclosure, or simply drainage features, which might be expected in association with domestic settlement. The frequent re-excavation of these features may be an indication of the unstable nature of the sandy ground, together with a firm intention to keep them in good repair. The decision to dig fresh ditches on a slightly different line, though immediately adjacent to older infilled ditches, may reflect the extent to which the original ditches had silted up and disappeared. This type of activity continued across the modern road, and was recorded on the Aston Garage site as well (Fig 4), and so in the direction of the medieval village.

The complex intercutting ditches were subsequently heavily truncated in the vicinity of the main villa (Building B) which occupied much of the southern end of the site, and therefore, could have removed related interior features. The only surviving features that provided evidence that some of these ditches marked enclosures were two pits (CG48, 49). The stratigraphic complexity also caused problems for geophysical survey, whether in magnetometry (Fig 4; and see appendix) or resistivity mode (Fig 21).

Early Phase 2 features

Ditches (CG32, 45, 46, 50)

These were a series of individual, and unrecut ditches orientated broadly in a north to south direction. The largest was CG46 (1.25m wide x *c*1m deep). They remained mainly unexcavated and were generally truncated by other Phase 2 ditches. Dating evidence was sparse, but where present suggested a 1st century AD date for disuse.

Ditches (CG35, 36, 42, 47, and ?34; Fig 5)

These ditches were mainly truncated by the south-west corner of Ditch Group A, and were on precisely the same alignment. The largest of these ditches was CG42 (at least 2.5m wide x 1.2m deep) and this continued under the adjacent modern road. Its disuse was associated with a 1st century AD *tpq* date. Where sampled these ditches had largely been truncated, and so remained undated, except for in the case of CG42. In the case of one truncated remnant of ditch (CG34) it was difficult to determine whether it was, instead, a recut part of Enclosure A.

Later Phase 2 (Fig 6)

Ditch Group A (CG31, 33, 44)

The earliest ditches in the southern area of the site were truncated by the corner of a probable large enclosure. Ditch CG31/44 (at least 3m wide x 1.75m deep) was re-cut later in Phase 2 by Ditch CG33 (at least 2m wide x 1.5m deep). These formed the corner of an enclosure whose boundary was finally recut and infilled by the early 2nd century at the earliest (CG41; see below).

Pits in the interior of Enclosure A (CGC48, 49)

There were two pits situated in the south-west corner of a probable enclosure. One (CG48; 1.4m by 0.6m and 0.4m deep; Figs 7-9) contained much of the collapsed remains of an oven (Fig 7). The oven does not seem to have been *in situ* but appeared to have been dumped in the pit. The other pit (CG49; 1.7m by 1.05m and 0.35m deep) was larger, and contained no dateable finds.

Ditch Group B (CG16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 54, 52 (25), 55, 56, 57, 58, 134, and possibly CG22, 23, 53)

This ditch group was represented by intercutting (possibly multiple) ditches, which continued to be recut westwards into Phase 3 (see below). These were up to 1m wide and 0.5m deep, and were heavily truncated as they lay under the main villa building. There was little associated dating, and what was available indicated the 1st century AD for the infilling of these ditches (eg CG52), though the infilling was not completed until the following phase. The sequence was particularly difficult to disentangle as there were possibly two separate alignments of multiple ditches intercutting each other.

Pits (CG8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 59, 60, 70)

There was an area of intercutting features, which had been truncated by the main villa construction. They were interpreted as pits, the larger (eg CG11) was *c*1m in diameter and 0.7m deep. Dating suggested a late Iron Age/1st century AD *tpq* for their disuse.

There was a discrete area of features interpreted as intercutting pits (CG70) with a maximum depth of 1.12m. These, however, were heavily truncated and the possibility remained that they were a series of ditch terminals. Where dated these were associated with a 1st century AD disuse date.

Ditch Group C (CG3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68)

This was a multiple (possibly triple-) ditched enclosure with much intercutting of ditches. The more complete survivors showed that these were substantial ditches (eg CG65/68 was 1m deep and 1.6m wide). Recutting may have been in partial lengths of ditch, as some butt-ends were recorded, possibly representing partially redug circuits of individual ditches in a multiple ditched enclosure rather than an entrance. Associated ceramic dating suggested that the enclosure was relatively short-lived for such a major construction, as the disuse fills of all the ditches fell in the 1st century AD, though in one case (CG87) a butt-end against Building A suggested some continuation into Phase 3.

Miscellaneous ditches (CG104, 105, and CG2, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 93)

Some of these ditches (CG84, 88, 93) directly underlay Building A truncating other ditches on the same alignment (CG85, 86, 87), and were associated, where dated, with a 1st century to at least 2nd century AD disuse date. Others (CG104, 105) ran parallel to and the north side of the Bronze Age ditch at the north end of the excavation, and may have been intended to reinforce the boundary originally laid out in the Bronze Age.

Miscellaneous gullies (CG77, 164 and 98, 99, 100), and post-hole (GC92)

Two gullies (CG77, 164) were earlier than other Phase 2 features, and were not positively phased. A severely truncated set of three gullies survived on a ridge in the ridge and furrow. These gullies were possible cultivation features, and were associated with a 1st century AD *tpq* date.

Layers (CG29)

Layers were recorded particularly at the southern end of the excavated area, where they were largely derived from the extensive digging of ditches in this area (Susan Limbrey pers comm).

Artefactual and environmental evidence

Finds were relatively sparse from this phase, though domestic debris, such as pot sherds and burnt stones, suggested domestic activity in close proximity. The fragmentary remains of an unusually complete clay oven were found in an elongated pit (CG48), where it had either collapsed *in situ*, or been deliberately discarded here. Industrial activity (iron smithing) was evidenced by a hearth bottom (CG68) associated with a 1st century *tpq* date. Charred cereal grains in small quantities may hint at some crop processing also being practised.

Though the features of this phase had large volumes of fill the quantity of finds was quite low, suggesting that any related occupation was not immediately adjacent. The scale of activity involved in the construction of so many ditch alignments (and presumably associated banks) was considerable, and they were generally recut many times. They are all associated with similar dates and it remains uncertain whether they succeed each other or were contemporary. The varying alignments may favour the former possibility.

The lower fills of both Ditch Groups A and B were dated to the 1st century AD but included no Severn Valley ware, which does, however, appear in the upper fills. The enclosures probably predate the Conquest period, therefore, and their demise could also be seen to coincide with the increase in Severn Valley ware, which was a markedly Roman style of pottery, and completely different in style of table-ware to what had been previously been used in the region.

Phase 3 (2nd to 3rd century AD; Fig 10)

Building A was erected over Phase 2 ditches infilled in the 1st century, and also a ditch (CG88) associated with 2nd century (or later) pottery. This suggests that Building A was erected some time into Phase 3. It was associated with its own system of drainages ditches infilling in the 2nd-3rd century. This reorganisation of the site, and the first clear appearance of buildings, coincides with the last remnants of large enclosures of the previous phase which were already either filled in by this time (Ditch Group C), or finally disappearing (Ditch Groups A and D), probably through natural erosion and deposition rather than any deliberate act. The broad expanse of ditches may still have survived as slight earthworks, though the speed with which they generally disappeared suggests they were never consolidated under ground cover, and so may have continued to erode rapidly. Since the site was not subject to colluvial impacts, nor alluvial deposition, much of the infilling must have resulted from this localised redeposition of previously excavated material presumably through erosion.

Building A followed a similar alignment to Ditch Groups A and D, perhaps suggesting that these all slightly post-dated Ditch Group B. The construction date of this building was suggested by its sealing a ditch disused in the 2nd or 3rd century (CG88). Oddly, however, at the south end of the site there were at least two substantial ditches excavated on an entirely different alignment (CG39 and 43). This new orientation was changed again slightly with the erection of two possible buildings on the same alignment in this part of the site. Building C had a timber base plate, and with the absence of any later 2nd century or necessarily later pottery underneath, seemed most likely of Phase 3 date. The other possible building (Building E) was stone-founded and there was a possible 3rd century *tpq* associated with its construction.

Another building (Building D) on a similar alignment was suggested by some possible beam-slots and post-holes close to Building A. It can, therefore, be suggested that at least three or four buildings stood on the site by the end of Phase 3. Though the building style was generally Romanised (stone walls, plaster internal wall surfaces and possibly with ceramic roof tiling), none of these buildings could be shown to be particularly grand.

Ditch Group A final disuse (CG41)

The last recut ditch of this enclosure was infilled by the early 2nd century.

Ditch Group B final disuse (CG58)

This enclosure ditch was infilled in the 2nd century.

Ditch Group D (CG69, 71)

These intercutting ditches were later than Ditch Group C, and on a slightly different alignment. Though the alignment suggested that these ditches were possibly the east side of an enclosure associated with Ditch Group A rather than a separate enclosure. The associated finds dating indicated its disuse fell in the 1st/2nd century AD. The last recut (CG71) was at least 2.5m wide and 1.45m deep, which resembled the proportions of ditch CG41 (Ditch Group A).

Ditches CG39, 43, ?51 with truncated ditches CG37, 38

A pair of large parallel ditches (CG39, at least 1.7m wide x 1.5m deep and CG43, 1.8m deep x at least 1.1m deep) spaced 4m apart cut across infilled Phase 2 features and on a completely different alignment. Their steep 'V'-shaped profiles suggested that they were not open for long, and they were not subsequently recut. A possibly related ditch (CG51), which was certainly on the same alignment, was under the main villa building (Phase 4), and was associated with a 1st century *tpq* date for its disuse.

Ditches (CG101, 102, 110, 111, and CG107, 108)

These two sets of recut ditches were large (a depth of about 1.0m) and perpendicular to each other suggesting that they may be components of a single enclosure. A butt-end was associated with mainly 1st century AD pottery, though some could be 2nd century, while ditch CG107 was infilled in the 2nd century or later. On balance, therefore, these ditches were assigned to Phase 3, though they were similar to the Phase 2 enclosures and in date much the same. The butt-end was located over the infilled Bronze Age ditch (CG1) suggesting that though the older feature was infilled, it still marked a boundary (Fig 11).

Building A (CG89, 95, 116), internal storage pit (CG117) and possibly associated drainage gullies (CG91, 115, 118, 155), and ditch (CG112)

This building was constructed sealing a ditch (CG88) with a 2nd or 3rd century *tpq* date for disuse. It was rectangular in plan (at least 12.5 long x 7.8m wide), and its stone foundations, though mainly robbed out, had survived in places, where pitched limestone slabs were found to be set in a shallow trench (0.6m wide x 0.23-0.3m deep; Fig 12). Inside the building there were three areas where traces of a cobbles and gravel (CG116) survived as remnants of flooring.

A large sub-rectangular pit (CG117; 2.6 x 1.8m x 1.1m deep) with near vertical sides was set into one corner. The pit contained a large quantity of mortar and limestone fragments, and was its infilling was associated with a 2nd century *tpq* date. It was tempting to interpret this fill as demolition debris, though that suggested a short-lived building. A narrow gully down the centre of building along its long axis (CG95) may have marked the position of a partition. There was no obvious indication of the original use of the building, though the quality of the construction suggested a domestic use. A set of drainage gullies surrounded the north-west corner of the building (CG115; 114, 118, and 155).

Ditch (CG90)

This may have been a boundary ditch associated with Building A. Its infill was associated mainly with 2nd century pottery but there was also a small amount of 3rd century material. It was later sealed by the stone courtyard wall of Phase 4.

Building C (CG?40, 140)

These were slight traces of narrow slots left in mortar and plaster and making a criss-cross pattern (CG140). Such a pattern may represent where plaster had come away from the wall and fallen onto a dirt floor along the bottom of room partitions, which have subsequently rotted. The impressions dividing the mortar spreads were 0.25m wide with postholes (eg ?CG40) measuring about 0.5m in diameter at the corners. There were signs of burning underneath the plaster.

?Building D (CG75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 127, 128)

These were rather truncated remains, but the association of narrow slots and a post-hole suggested that this set of features may be broadly structural. This also was a short length of stone wall (CG128), which survived to a higher level under the farm track to the west, and nearby patches of a gravel surface (CG127). These were similar in character to the components of Building C. Dating evidence was relatively sparse, but it was associated with early 2nd century pottery at the latest, and there was nothing underneath its construction that was necessarily later than 2nd century AD.

?Building E (CG147)

An adjacent stone wall (CG147) may represent a building, and was laid out on the same alignment as Building C, which was different from that of Building B (Phase 4). Dating evidence was relatively sparse, and its construction was associated with a possible 3rd century *tpq* date.

Ditch (CG129)

This was a rather isolated ditch with the same alignment as Building C, and unlike other major Phase 2 ditches was backfilled in the 2nd or 3rd century AD, suggesting that it belonged to this phase.

Miscellaneous features

Several ditches (CG94, 96, 97, and CG88 disuse) were largely truncated by other features. One was associated with a 2nd century *tpq* date for its disuse. The disuse of one large ditch (CG88) was dated to the 2nd-3rd century, and was placed in this phase; it was later sealed by the construction of Building A. There was also a gulley (CG91), and a few pits (CG73, 74, 113). Pit CG113 was contemporary with Building A, and was without associated finds. The other pits were on the extreme edge of the excavated area and were not closely characterised, but were cut through deposits associated with a 2nd century *tpq* date.

Layers (CG72, 126, 130, 156)

These were layers of brown sandy silt, which were associated with a 2nd century *tpq* date for their formation. They underlay Building D in one part of the site, but it is difficult to be sure what these layers represent in terms of the formation of the site.

Artefactual and environmental evidence

The finds of this phase were predominantly pottery sherds, and, though other types of find were represented, they were not very frequent. For instance, in contrast with the following phase ceramic roof tile and imported building stone were only present in small quantities.

There was, however, good environmental evidence for the processing of cereals, especially in the vicinity of Building C, suggesting that the site was engaged in food production.

The buildings of this phase were, however, not easy to interpret. Building C was a possible domestic habitation as it seems to have had plastered walls, but seems to have been entirely constructed of timber and founded on sill beams set on, or slightly into the ground. Where floors were largely missing, as in the other buildings of this phase, function remained problematical, though Building A also seemed likely to be a domestic building.

Phase 4. Later Roman (later 3rd/-4th century AD; Fig 13)

Building A was at least partially demolished in this phase and a free-standing wall (CG120, 124) was erected across its site and over the edge of a ditch (CG90) infilled in the 3rd century or later, and another ditch with the same disuse date (CG118). A much larger multi-roomed villa-type building was then erected further south (Building B). Building activity increased with the construction of this large building. This seems to have been accompanied by the modification or demolition of earlier buildings, as none of these was associated with 4th century finds. The north end of Building A may have survived, and been incorporated into a large courtyard, the north side of which was represented by a stone wall (CG120, 124). This activity was datable to the 3rd century or later, given that it overlay features infilled by this date (eg CG90). Layers underneath the villa also had a 3rd century *tpq* date, where they were also associated with building materials and this constituted the best evidence for the construction date of the main villa building.

The main building of this phase was associated with a ground plan typical of a villa-type structure. Such buildings are rare in this part of the country, and the Childswickham villa (Building B) was only the second building of this type to be discovered in Worcestershire, the other being the twin villa complex at Bays Meadow in Droitwich (Barfield forthcoming). Childswickham lies on the edge of the Cotswold Hills, being only 4km from their western scarp edge of the hills where such buildings were far more typical. The plan of the Childswickham villa building bore a close resemblance to excavated examples in this region which range from the very large villas such as at Woodchester, and the more recently excavated example at Turkdean, to the lesser examples such as Clear Cupboard villa at Farmington (Gascoigne 1969), or the Frocester villa (Price 2000a and 2000b). The dimensions of the latter were particularly close to those of the Childswickham building (see more below).

Layers (CG136)

These layers of dark brown sandy silts immediately underlay the construction of Building B, and were associated with building materials. They had a late 3rd century *tpq* date at the earliest (2027), and marked the construction horizon for the main villa.

Building A demolition (CG163)

A small area of demolition rubble (CG163) represented the demise of the building and this was associated with a 4th century date, but this was the only evidence that it had survived this late, and may therefore be contemporary with, or just before the main villa phase.

Building B (CG131, 132, 133, 137, 138, 143, 146)

Building B at the south end of the site was only partly present in the excavation trench, as it continued beyond the limits of the trench and under the adjacent track. It followed the overall orientation of boundaries in previous phases. The building was constructed in the 3rd or 4th century, and it is difficult to be more precise, as all the datable deposits relate to disuse, for which there was a later 4th century *tpq* date. The survival of some of the lower courses show that it was constructed of faced limestone and set on a foundation of irregular stone. Some

pitched stone coursing also occurred. Outer walls had foundations which were up to 0.70m deep, and the width of robbing trenches suggest that the walls were up to 0.50m wide.

The building had a minimum of eight rooms, possibly representing only half the main building with a long corridor along the front of the building (Fig 14). Measurements are indicated below for the internal dimensions of the rooms. Some floors were recorded but these had largely been removed by robbing, and later damage by medieval ridge and furrow, and modern cultivation. Scatters of limestone fragments, mortar and plaster all served, however, to give a good idea of the nature of the original villa building. Some of the plaster was painted (Figs 15-16), especially in the vicinity of Rooms II, III, and VI. Foundation depths for Rooms III and IV were greater than usual, and this may indicate an upper storey at the south end of the building.

Room I

This room (3 x 4m max) had a surviving area of mortar floor about 0.2m thick (CG131), and approximately 0.6m lower than the surviving floors in Rooms IV and VIII to the north. This suggests that this room may have been heated by a hypocaust system though no other positive evidence for this was observed. This room in common with Room III to the north had had its floor robbed out in the course of quarrying for sand (CG144).

Room II

Room II (2.7 x 2.5m, later extended to 3.7m x 2.5m; see Room IX below).

Room III

Room III (1.6 x 3.4m) may have functioned as a corridor between rooms on either side. There were no surviving floor surfaces, as a large pit had been excavated through the floor, possibly to quarry sand (CG139).

Room IV

Room IV (2.9 x 3.5m) had a floor construction surviving (CG137; Fig 17), which consisted of *c*50mm thick layer of compacted gravel, limestone chippings and mortar with a layer of limestone laid flat on to it. In one corner of the room there was a possible rectangular post socket (CG137; 0.25m x 0.24m) in the floor. A layer (CG146) over part of this incorporated burnt material, and possibly signified the last occupation deposit (Fig 17).

Room V

Room V (4 x 1.6m) had no surviving floor surfaces, and was not fully investigated as it was only partially within the excavation area.

Room VI

Room VI (5.15 x 1.3m) had a north wall set in a particularly shallow (0.15m deep) foundation trench. There were no surviving floor surfaces, though some gravel patches represent the foundation of the floor.

Room VII

Room VII (at least 6.1 x 5.1m) was only partially within the excavated area. Some patches of limestone chippings were probably the remains of a foundation layer for a more elaborate floor that had been completely removed. A possible hearth (CG132, 1.2m in diameter) lay on the edge of the excavated area. The size of this room suggests that it was one of the main rooms of the building.

Corridor (VIII)

This room (at least 15.7 x 2.5m; Fig 14) was interpreted as the long corridor that typically fronted a villa-style Roman building. On its east side a short 1m length of wall foundation survived at the northern end of the wall with a 0.5m wide foundation of pitched limestone slabs, which were bonded with mortar. The western wall had more substantial foundation measuring 0.4m deep, thereby confirming that the east wall was carrying the lighter structure of a covered veranda giving access to the rooms in the long range. Two areas of flooring (CG131, 137) survived consisting of a foundation layer of compacted limestone chippings, gravel and mortar, associated with limestone pieces in pink mortar. The stone was heavily worn where the pink mortar had been totally worn away. Areas of burning along with fragments of coal, slag and fuel ash suggest that this space had been used for industrial purposes towards the end of its life. The hearth in Room VII may reflect similar usage.

Room IX

This was a narrow space (about 1m wide) and showed some modification to its adjoining wall with Room II. An earlier wall (CG138) had been replaced by another wall just to the south (CG143). This alteration may have been because wall CG138 had cut into the top of an earlier ditch feature and so may have become unstable. The later wall (CG143) was comparatively well preserved, and was built of mortared stone blocks that survived two courses high. It sat on an island of natural ground without any foundation trench. The proportions of this space suggest a walk-in cupboard attached to either of Rooms I or II.

Wall (CG141)

A short length of stone wall, 0.3m wide and two courses high, lay on the same alignment as Building B and was probably contemporary. It was built of irregularly shaped stones bonded together with gravely mortar.

Courtyard wall (CG120, 124), and associated boundary ditch(es) (CG114, 121)

Two long lengths of wall were interpreted as free-standing boundary walls (wall CG120, 0.63m wide; and wall CG124, 0.75m wide; Fig 18) constituting a courtyard wall. Substantial ditches (CG121, 114) may have been in contemporary use providing an adjacent enclosure just outside the courtyard.

Well (CG123)

A well was located in the corner formed by converging perimeter walls CG120 and CG124. The construction pit for the well was circular in plan (3.5m in diameter) with sides tapering towards the base (Fig 19). A dry-stone lining built of slabs of limestone, 1.9m in diameter, was set inside this, and the gap between the cut and the lining was filled with compacted sand and gravel. Its depth was not fully ascertained. Constructed in the 3rd century at the earliest, and possibly in the 4th century (see pottery report), it was eventually abandoned (*tpq* date of 3rd-4th century), and was then deliberately backfilled with limestone blocks, and stone and ceramic roof tiles, which had probably been derived from the demolition of Building B.

A well built of dry-stone construction was also excavated at Frocester, where it was dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries, and, therefore, predated the villa phase (Price 2000a, 182-3). It was also sealed with deliberate stony debris when it was decommissioned.

Gulley (CG119)

This gulley cut the robbed out remains of Building A. It was unexcavated, but its alignment suggested that it belonged to Phase 4 , and so is likely to be contemporary with Building B.

Artefactual and environmental evidence

There was a great increase in the range of artefacts during this phase, which reflected the extensive contemporary building works. The main villa building (Building B) incorporated building stone from sources to the north and the east (the Cotswold Hills), and ceramic tiles from a number of different sources judging by the varying fabrics. Pottery supply conformed to expected trends in this period, though quantities were less than in the preceding phase. Unfortunately the upper Phase 4 occupation layers had been at least 50% damaged by later ridge and furrow, and modern cultivation. Accordingly the main areas of survival were the abandoned robber trenches dating to the end of Phase 4 (ie 360+).

Much of the finds assemblage, therefore, relates to the abandonment of the villa building and its demise judging by the type of material incorporated. This assemblage suggests that the main building had some pretensions, as it certainly had plastered walls in some rooms, at least one of which incorporated a figurative design. Taking a broader viewpoint the animal bone assemblage suggested a Romanised system of husbandry and a diet that was in keeping with this, where cattle and pig, together with oyster shells, were some of the basis ingredients of the later Roman diet. Some craft activity seems to have continued from Phase 3, as more evidence of iron smithing was present.

Later Phase 4 (Mid 4th century to ?sub-Roman; Fig 13)

Details of the demise of the villa were less clear, though its general demolition seems to have occurred after the mid 4th century with the robbing of the main building and the courtyard wall both dating to 360+. A later structure may have been erected subsequently on the site of the villa, as there were a number of late postholes (CG142), some of which clearly cut the disuse of the latest Roman features, but no particular pattern could be discerned.

Building B demolition (CG133), and associated rubble spreads (CG122)

The robbing was extensive and removed most of the stonework of the walls. This was dated to 360+, for instance by pottery found in the backfill to the robbed out wall between Rooms I and IX. Rubble spreads (CG122) represented more evidence of the demolition of this building.

Later robbing of Building B (CG139, 144, 151)

Two large pits (CG139, 144) were dug through the floors of Rooms I and III of Building B. The outline of the building must have still been visible at the outset as the pits were dug through the floors of individual rooms, and avoiding the walls. A second period of robbing was evidenced by CG151 which disturbed earlier remains also resulting from robbing.

Courtyard wall demolition (CG124), and infilling of adjacent enclosure (CG121, 114)

The courtyard wall had been dismantled in 360+ (CG124), and its associated enclosure (CG121, 114) also filled in the 4th century post 337-41.

Gully (CG145)

A truncated sinuous 6.5m length of gulley (CG145; 0.4m wide x 0.2m deep) cut the floors of Building B in Room VIII, and disregarded the orientation of the building suggesting that the latter was no longer evident when it was dug. Unfortunately there was no associated dating.

Postholes (CG142)

There was a scatter of postholes across the site, some of which clearly cut disused Phase 4 features. No discernible pattern, suggestive of any particular structure, could be made out.

Artefactual evidence

The latest Roman finds came from this phase and dated broadly to 360+, which is typically where Roman deposits of this region cease to be dated, unless coins are able to take the date closer to the end of the century. Even then it is usually impossible to date anything to *c*400 to into the 5th century. By default therefore this site becomes one of the few sites in the county with later 4th century deposits, where the possibility remains that occupation continued seamlessly into the 5th century, though evidently with some dramatic changes happening along the way.

Phase 5. Early to middle Saxon

The only firm evidence for this phase was a single object found by specialist metaldetecting on the site immediately after soil stripping. The object was a rare example of a decorative terminal, possibly from an Anglo-Saxon shield boss (cf Stokes 2001). It signified a 5th/6th century presence on the site, and it is possible that it relates to the latest Phase 4 activity, which was otherwise undated. The object was itself probably quite old, when lost, as it exhibited signs of re-use.

Phase 6. Medieval to modern (Figs 20-21)

Ridge and furrow cultivation covered the whole site in the medieval period, and the ease of cultivation in such a sandy soil and the creation of substantial furrows will have increased the volume of soil in agricultural use, and thereby the depth of the soil profile. This, in turn, contributed to the better preservation of some parts of the villa building, as archaeological remains on the ridges were protected under the deeper soils, whereas the Roman levels were more severely damaged under the furrows.

Ridge and furrow, and later cultivation (CG103, 150)

A deep soil was developed on the site sealing Phase 4 features, and this was especially deeper at the south end of the site. At the base of this soil there was evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. This is assumed to be datable to the medieval period, and a small amount of medieval pottery was associated.

Unphased features

The following features were not phased: CG30, 106, 109, 148, 152, 153, 160.

2.1.2 Former Aston Garage site (WSM 31092; Fig 1)

A similar sequence of features was observed during a watching brief on a development site on the other side of the Hinton-on-the-Green to Broadway road and immediately opposite the Perrin's Farm villa site (Fig 4). These features broadly corresponded with phases 2 to 3 on the main site (see above).

Ditches (CG157, 158a and b)

These were associated with an early Roman *tpq* date for their disuse, and were broadly equatable with Childswickham Phase 2. Ditch CG158a measured 2m wide and was at least 0.9m deep. The eastern side of its profile was steeper suggesting that a collapsed bank had protected it on this side.

Pit (CG159)

This pit (1m in diameter and 0.5m deep) was associated with a Roman date. This was probably equatable with Childswickham Phase 2.

Layers (CG161, 163)

These layers sealed the above features, and were probably equatable with Childswickham Phase 3 or 4. They were sealed in turn by modern material (CG162).

2.2 Pottery (*by* Jane Timby)

2.2.1 Introduction

Excavation at Perrin's Farm resulted in the recovery of some 2225 sherds of pottery weighing 43.4kg dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods. The pottery was generally in good condition with a number of instances of joining sherds from the same vessels. This is reflected in the overall average sherd weight of 19.5g, indicative of material that has undergone little ongoing disturbance. This aside there did appear to be a moderately high level of redeposition, perhaps not particularly surprising on a site with such longevity of occupation. In addition to the later prehistoric and Roman finds, six sherds of earlier prehistoric date and nine sherds of medieval/post-medieval date were noted.

The prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from 69 individual contexts which have been amalgamated into some 53 stratigraphic groups. Approximately 15% of the assemblage by count and weight was unstratified. In the following report a brief description is given of the fabrics and associated forms. This is followed by a phased discussion of the assemblage, and finally a more general discussion looking at the assemblage in its local and regional context.

2.2.2 Methodology

The pottery was initially assessed by the Archaeology Service and provisional spot dates produced. For the present report the pottery from each context was sorted into fabrics using the established fabric series for Hereford and Worcester (Hurst and Rees 1992, and www.worcestershireceramics.org). Where appropriate a cross reference is also made to the codes used in the National Roman reference series (see Table 1). The sorted material was quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (rim only). Where sherds had evidently broken during or after retrieval these were counted as one. Rim sherds were coded according to vessel type and other features such as surface finish, decoration and evidence of use (eg sooting or calcareous coating) were also noted. The quantified data was entered onto an Excel spreadsheet (later converted into an Access table for wider site analysis purposes), a copy of which is deposited with the site archive along with the original pottery recording forms. A selection of the better preserved material from the larger groups has been illustrated along with other pieces of intrinsic interest.

2.2.3 Discussion of fabrics and associated forms

The following section is divided into Iron Age, later Iron Age-early Romano-British and Romano-British using the fabrics defined in the Hereford and Worcester series. At least eight new fabrics have been encountered not previously recorded from the region (fabric nos 45.2, 45.3, 151-155). Descriptions have been kept minimal, as details for most of these can be found elsewhere. Table 1 provides a quantified summary of all the fabrics recorded. Although a moderately wide range of wares have been noted, the assemblage is very much dominated by a small group of fabrics, most notably Severn Valley wares and limestone-tempered ware which account for *c* 43% and 16% by sherd count respectively.

Iron Age

Fabric 4.3. Fossil shell. Brown or black ware with a sparse to moderate frequency of fossil shell of variable size. This ware accounts for 1.4% of the assemblage by sherd count, 1.6 % by sherd weight. The earliest sherd, from a particularly large vessel (Fig 22, no 6), came from Phase 2 ditch CG63. Subsequent sherds occurred through various Phase 3, 4 and 6 contexts. Forms: Vessels are handmade, simple forms generally with plain undifferentiated rims (Fig 22, no 4). One sherd from ditch CG63 shows impressed decoration (Fig 22, no 5), whilst a sherd from layer CG150 shows one sawn edge. Typologically the pottery is likely to date to the middle-later Iron Age, although most of the sherds here appear to be in later contexts.

Fabric 4.4. Fossil shell and sand. Represented by just two handmade body sherds, one of which has an external burnish. Probably redeposited.

Fabric 4.5. Oolitic limestone and fossil shell. This ware is present in minor amounts, a total of 10 sherds. The earliest sherds occur in Ditch Groups CG60 and CG63. Forms: a handmade jar with a plain undifferentiated rim from ditch 63 and seven sherds from an everted rim wheelmade jar recovered from ditch CG41 (Fig 24, no 6).

Fabric 155. Flint-tempered ware. A handmade ware with dark grey-black surfaces and a mid grey core with a red-brown outer margin. The paste contains a sparse frequency of fine, angular calcined flint up to 1.5 mm in size and finer. Forms: represented by just two bodysherds both with highly burnished external and internal surfaces and both showing traces of tooled line decoration probably of a curvi-linear nature (Fig 22, nos 2-3). One sherd was associated with Group CG133 (Phase 4) and one sherd with unphased layer 2029. The ware suggests that this vessel or vessels represent imports into the area from the south-east. The slight curvature might suggest globular bowl forms more in the Frilford or Hunsbury style, although the fabric differs from these.

Later Pre-Roman Iron Age-early Roman

Fabric 3. Malvernian metamorphic ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 147). This ware accounts for 4.4% by sherd count, 3.8% by weight. Sherds first occur from Phase 2 with examples of the ware being well represented throughout phases 3, 4 and 6. Forms: vessels are handmade simple forms usually with a burnished or vertical burnished line finish. Only one decorated sherd was present (Fig 22, no 7) recovered from CG129 (Phase 4). Forms are mainly jars with beaded, internally thickened, or plain undifferentiated rims. The only other form present is a lid knob from floor makeup (CG126, P3). Several vessel show external sooting and one from a gully (4024, CG100, P2) an internal residue. One unstratified sherd shows signs of a possible handle springing (Fig 22, no 8).

Fabric 4.1. Palaeozoic limestone-tempered ware. This is the second commonest fabric encountered in the assemblage accounting for 16% by sherd count, 27.6% by sherd weight of the overall assemblage. Although material is present throughout the sequence the greatest incidence of sherds occur in Phase 2 and Phase 3 groups. Forms: almost exclusively handmade jars (Fig 22, nos 9-14, 17) and large hammer-head rim bowls (Fig 22, nos 15-16) (cf Spencer 1983) with a single example of a lid. The former include everted rim necked and neckless jars, beaded, rolled rim and internally thickened rim vessels. Several vessels have a burnished finish or are decorated with vertical or diagonal burnished lines. A few jars have external sooting from use. One vessel from CG133 has a single wall perforation. The ware is generally thought to date from the 1st century BC through into the later 1st century AD. As many of the vessels are large storage vessels, sometimes found sunk into the ground as at Frocester in Gloucestershire (Price 2000a, 72 and fig 4.12), they could survive for some time after manufacture had ceased. At Frocester the fabric survived well into the 2nd century AD (Timby 2000, 142).

Fabric 5.1. Sandy ware. A moderately rare ware represented by just eight sherds. The character of the quartz sand of these particular sherds suggests they could well be Durotrigian in origin, and are early examples or precursors of the Dorset black burnished industry. Odd sherds of this ware have been documented in Gloucestershire in 1st century AD contexts (eg

Timby forthcoming). Form: The only rimsherds are from a handmade jar with a flat, slightly expanded rim from CG129 (Phase 4).

Fabric 5.2. Sandstone-tempered. A rare fabric here represented by just three body sherds in a black sandy handmade ware. These have a burnished finish. All the sherds come from one pit (CG2, Phase 2).

Fabric 8: 'Belgic' type ware. A generally black ware with grog/clay pellets, sand and iron. Forms: wheelmade vessels with black burnished finish. Vessels include a carinated cup in the Severn Valley ware tradition, necked bowl and a necked jar or bowl. Some sherds came from Phase 2, with most of the remaining pieces from Phase 3, or later.

Fabric 16A: Handmade grog-tempered. A moderately well-represented fabric accounting for 3.9% by sherd count and 2.9 % by weight of the total assemblage. Forms: handmade vessels often with a overall or burnished line finish. Vessels mirror those found in fabric 4.1, namely jars (cf Fig 24, no 1 with Fig 22, no 13) and large hammer-rim bowls. One basesherd is decorated with burnished line crosses (Fig 24, no 3). One sherd from CG150 has an internal calcareous deposit. Dating evidence would suggest this ware appears in the early 1st century AD continuing into the post-conquest period.

Roman wares (local)

Fabric 16: Wheelmade grog-tempered ware. Other wheelmade grog-tempered wares of presumed local, but unknown source. Forms: mainly jar forms but only one rim sherd present from an internally thickened rim jar. Decoration included the use of burnished line lattice.

Fabric 18: Malvernian derived ware. A small group of just 15 sherds. Forms: a necked bowl with internal sooting (Fig 24, no 10).

Fabric 19: Wheelmade Malvernian wares. This ware surprisingly only accounted for 1.1% of the assemblage. It appeared from Phase 4 onwards and was clearly a later Roman industry. Forms: Flanged conical bowls and plain-rimmed dishes imitating Dorset black burnished ware (BB1) types. This included the use of internal burnishing and decoration using burnished wavy lines.

Roman wares (regional): Severn Valley wares

Fabric 12: Severn Valley ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 148-9). This fabric was by far the commonest accounting for 36.5% by sherd count, 32.4% by weight of the total assemblage. Forms: carinated bowls (similar to Webster 1976, types 59-60) (Fig 23, nos 1-4), tankards (Fig 23, no 5), necked everted rim jars (Webster *ibid* types 1-3, 6, 14) and beaded rim jars (Webster *ibid* 15) (Fig 23, nos 6, and 8-9) and more unusually, a spouted jar (Fig 23, no 11) and a small ovoid jar or beaker (Fig 23, no 10). In addition there were several wide-mouthed jars and bowls (Webster *ibid*, types 24-6, 27-9, 32), a single colander sherd and a single bifid rim flagon. One basesherd from a layer (3011; CG150) has a single central hole made after firing. Curiously there appeared to be no rimsherds from shallow dishes or bowls. The Severn Valley wares spanned the 1st to 4th centuries.

Fabric 12R: Reduced Severn Valley ware. Less common than the oxidised version but accounting for 2.2% by sherd count. Forms: Forms are similar to fabric 12 with several examples of tankards and everted rim necked jars. Of particular note is a shallow dish imitating an imported moulded Gallo-Belgic form *Camulodunum* type 12 (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 219) from a Phase 2 ditch (CG62; Fig 24, no 5).

Fabric 12.2: Charcoal-tempered Severn Valley ware, which is equivalent to Gloucester TF17 (Ireland 1983, 100). Sherds with a grog and charcoal temper have also been included in tis group. A mainly 1st century AD variant which is well represented here accounting for 3.5% by sherd count, 6.7% by weight. Forms: mainly handmade storage jars (Fig 23, no 7), a

wheelmade necked cordoned jar, carinated cups and at least one lid. Some sherds had a burnished finish.

Fabric 12.3: Early Severn Valley ware variant. Equivalent to Gloucester TF11D (Ireland *ibid*). There was a small group of 22 sherds representing 1% of the assemblage by sherd count. Forms: carinated cups.

Fabric 12.4: Limestone-tempered Severn Valley ware. A minor group of just four sherds. Form: only bodysherds were present with at least one from a carinated cup.

Fabric 12R/16: Grog-tempered wheelmade ware. A distinctive, well-fired grey ware with a lumpy texture created by the presence of sub-angular grog/clay pellets up to 3mm across. At x20 the slightly sandy paste contains a sparse to moderate frequency of black, dark grey and white grog up to 3mm across. The ware first appears from Phase 3 contexts. Forms: mainly wheelmade jars, including necked everted (Fig 24, no 4) and storage jars. Broadly similar fabrics feature in the south Oxfordshire and North Wiltshire areas, and a source might lie in this direction.

Roman wares (other regional)

Fabric 16.1: Savernake ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191). A small group of 10 sherds first appearing in Phase 3. Forms: mainly handmade large jar forms, one with a burnished exterior. One sherd from pit CG117 (P3) had internal lime deposits.

Fabric 17: Midlands pink grogged ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 210; Booth and Green 1989). Forms: generally confined to large handmade storage jars. One example here is decorated with a tooled wavy line. Generally dated to the late 2nd-4th centuries.

Fabric 20: White-slipped oxidised ware. These few sherds show great affinity to Gloucester TF 7, a fabric locally made in Gloucester itself in the later 1st and early 2nd centuries (Timby 1991). Forms: no featured sherds apart from a base with a footring but the sherds are probably all flagon.

Fabric 22: Dorset black burnished ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127). By count this is the fourth commonest fabric on the site, although less so by weight. A small number of pieces first appear in Phase 3 but most of the sherds occur in Phase 4 and 6 contexts. Forms: the forms present span the 2nd through to the 3rd century, possibly into the 4th century. In particular these include a number of jars with acute through to oblique latticing, flat rim bowls, grooved rim bowls, plain rimmed dishes, and flanged conical bowls.

Fabric 23. Late Roman Midlands shelly ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212). At least 41 sherds of this ware are present accounting for 1.9% of the total assemblage. Sherds first feature in a few of the Phase 4 contexts but it is better represented in Phase 4b. Forms: triangular rimmed jars, often with rilled surfaces and flanged bowls.

Fabric 28. Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118). At least 18 sherds of this ware were recorded, although in terms of vessels only two examples are present. Forms: several sherds from a beaker with barbotine scroll decoration came from a layer (CG136, P4). A flanged bowl from CG150 (Phase 6).

Fabric 29. Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176). Again moderately well represented at 1.7% by sherd count. Forms: recognisable forms include flanged bowls (Young 1977, type 51), beakers including one with white painted decoration and an indented example, mortaria (*ibid*, type C97) and bowls (*ibid*, C55, C68, C75. A stamped base came from the well (CG123, P4; Fig 24, no 12).

Fabric 30. Oxfordshire white-slipped (Tomber and Dore 1998, 177), A single sherd from CG150 (P6).

Fabric 32: Mancetter-Hartshill whiteware mortarium (Tomber and Dore 1998, 189). Two examples of mortaria were recovered one unstratified, and the other from upper levels of the site (CG150) in a partially burnt and worn condition.

Fabric 33: Oxfordshire white ware mortaria (Tomber and Dore 1998, 175). Three examples of Young 1977, type M22 are present. One example from CG150 (P6) is burnt.

Fabric 151: South-west oxidised ware. As above but without a surface slip. Represented by just four small bodysherds. Dating as above.

Fabric 151.2: South-west white-slipped ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 192). Represented by just two small sherds from layer 1005 (CG122, P4). Usually features as small flagons or beakers from the later 2nd-3rd centuries.

Fabric 153. South-west black burnished ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 129). Represented by a single sherd from (1230; unstratified). Form: a conical flanged rim bowl.

Fabric 154: Oxfordshire grog-tempered storage jar. A thick walled dark grey fabric with a soapy feel. The paste contains a sparse to moderate frequency of sub-angular grog. Forms: used exclusively for handmade storage jars. The focus of occurrence of this fabric suggests an Oxfordshire source operating in the 2nd-3rd centuries.

Roman wares: source unknown

Fabric 13: sandy oxidised ware.

Fabric 14: fine grey sandy ware.

Fabric 15: medium grey sandy ware. A miscellaneous group of wares not necessarily from a single source. Forms: A range of forms including a beaker or jar with rusticated decoration, everted rim jars, a bifid rim jar, flat rim bowl and a beaded rim bowl. One sherd from CG150 with burnished line chevron decoration has a sawn edge.

Fabric 21: grey micaceous ware. A small group of seven sherds including a base with *graffiti* (Fig 24, no 11) from CG150 (P6).

Fabric 41: miscellaneous white ware. Seven sherds were allocated to this group. Five sherds from a beaker with red barbotine circles (Fig 24, no 8) came from a ditch (CG41, P3). Typologically this vessel should belong to the later 1st or early 2nd century. It is likely that such vessels featured in the earlier Oxfordshire industry, but comparable vessels may have also been made in Wiltshire. Also in this group is a flagon rim which is probably a Verulamium product from context 3048 (unphased). Finally an indeterminate white ware sherd came from CG150 (P6).

Roman wares: Continental imports

Fabric 42.1: Baetican amphorae (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84). A single sherd of Dressel 20 olive-oil amphora was recovered from the well (CG123, P4).

Fabric 43.1: South Gaulish samian. A small group of South Gaulish samian was present. Recognisable forms include decorated bowls Dragendorff 37/30, jar Dragendorff 61, and a bowl Ritterling 12. Most the sherds appeared to be residual.

Fabric 43.2: Central Gaulish samian. A slightly larger assemblage of Central Gaulish samian was present with some 35 sherds. Forms include examples of Dragendorff 31, 37, 38, ?18/31, and 33.

Fabric 45.2: Central Gaulish colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 51). A small fragment of single sharply everted rim beaker was present in the topsoil.

Fabric 45.3: Argonne colour-coated ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 47). A single cornice rim beaker rim sherd with roughcast decoration was present in the unstratified material.

Fabric 152: Central Gaulish mortaria (Tomber and Dore 1998, 68). Two sherds of mortaria, one a rimsherd (Fig 24, no 9), and probably different vessels were recovered from a ditch (CG101, Phase 3).

2.2.4 Discussion

The following section discusses the Iron Age and Roman pottery chronologically using the site phasing. Of the total assemblage some 15% by sherd count and weight came from unstratified contexts. Tables 2-5 summarise the stratified material. A representative range of sherds was illustrated, where burnish is shown by line shading tapering downwards.

Table 1 Overall pottery quantification by fabric type

	Fabric code	NRFRC	Description	No	%	Wt	%	EVE	%
Early Prehistoric	?4.7		fossil shell and grog	1	*	4	*	0	0.0
	4.12		Shell and quartz	5		34		0	
	5.12		quartz and limestone	3	*	43	*	0	0.0
Late Prehistoric	4.3		fossil shell	32	1.4	700	1.6	22	*
	4.4		fossil shell and sand	2	*	13	*	0	0.0
	4.5		oolitic limestone and shell	10	*	304	*	21	*
	155		calcined flint-tempered	2	*	34	*	0	0.0
Late Prehistoric to early Roman	3	MAL REA	Malvernian metamorphic	99	4.4	1656	3.8	153	4.7
	4.1	MAL REB	Palaeozoic limestone tempered	359	16.1	11985	27.6	516	15.8
	5.1		sandy	8	*	218	*	5	*
	5.2		sandstone-tempered	3	*	16	*	0	0.0
	8		'Belgic' type	20	*	109	*	25	*
	16A		handmade grog-tempered	87	3.9	1275	2.9	86	2.6
	97		miscellaneous prehistoric	2	*	25	*	0	0.0
SVW types	12	SVW OX	Severn Valley ware oxidised	802	35.9	14096	32.4	1251	38.3
	12R	SVW RE	Severn Valley ware reduced	50	2.2	1195	2.8	139	4.3
	12.2		charcoal tempered SVW	79	3.5	2913	6.7	152	4.7
	12.3		early SVW variant	22	1.0	334	*	10	*
	12.4		limestone tempered SVW	4	*	86	*	0	0.0
	12R/16		wheelmade grey grogged ware	36	1.6	669	1.5	140	4.3
Local	16		wheelmade grogged ware	18	*	266	*	16	*
	18		Malvernian derived	15	*	189	*	17	*
	19		wm Malvernian	24	1.1	519	1.2	32	1.0
Regional	16.1	SAV GT	Savernake ware	10	8.0	323	*	18	*
	20		white-slipped oxidised	11	*	149	*	7	8.0
	22	DOR BB1	Dorset black burnished ware	137	6.1	1462	3.4	200	6.1
	153	SOW BB1	South-west black burnished	1	*	20	*	3	*
	23	ROB SH	Midlands shelly	41	1.8	631	1.5	100	3.1
	28	LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coat	19	*	266	*	1	0.0
	29		Oxfordshire colour-coat	38	1.7	368	*	26	*
	30		Oxon white slipped	1	*	20	*	0	0.0
	33		Oxon white ware mortaria	3	*	165	*	70	2.1
	154		Oxon grog-tempered storage jar	6	*	126	*	6	*
	32	MAH WH	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria	2	*	131	*	14	*
	17	PNK GT	Midlands pink grogged ware	8	*	453	1.0	15	*

	151		South-west oxidised	4	*	16	*	0	0.0
	151.2	SOW WS	South-west white slipped	2	*	2	*	0	0.0
Unknown	13		sandy oxidised	5	*	75	*	7	*
	14		fine grey ware	56	2.5	492	1.1	40	1.2
	15		medium grey sandy ware	108	4.8	958	2.2	58	1.8
	21		grey micaceous	7	*	105	*	10	*
	41		miscellaneous whiteware	8	*	87	*	12	*
	98		miscellaneous Roman	39	1.7	283	*	29	*
Continental	42.1	BAT AM	Baetican amphora	1	*	122	*	0	0.0
imports	43.1		South Gaulish samian	6	*	34	*	15	*
	43.2		Central Gaulish samian	35	1.6	304	*	24	*
	45.3	ARG CC	Argonne colour-coat	1	*	50	*	8	*
	45.2	CNG CC1	Central Gaulish colour-coat	1	*	2	*	8	*
	152	CNG OX	Central Gaulish mortaria	2	*	147	*	8	*
Totals				**2231**		**43448**		**3264**	

NRFRC – National Roman fabric reference collection code (Tomber and Dore 1998)

Phase 1. Bronze Age

There was a very small amount of pottery (9 sherds weighing 81g) from a large ditch (CG1). Three fabrics were represented: quartz and limestone tempered ware (fabric 5.12 (43g); Fig 22, no 1), shell and quartz tempered ware (fabric 4.12 (34g), and shell and grog tempered ware (fabric 4.7 (4g)).

Phase 2. Late Iron Age to early Roman (1st century AD)

Phase 2 produced a total of 268 sherds weighing 10.958kg (509 eves; Table 2). A sherd of 3rd-century Dorset black burnished ware (TF22) from ditch CCG13 is probably intrusive.

Identifying the earliest date of the assemblages is difficult with such small groups. The earlier fabrics, namely 3, 4.3, 4.5, 5.1, and 5.2 could all potentially date back to the middle Iron Age but could equally well occur in later Iron Age contexts. Only four features yielded exclusively such early material: pit CG60 with single sherds of 4.5 and 4.1, gully CG100 with a single sherd of fabric 3, ditch CG2 with three sherds of fabric 5.2, and pit CG11 with two sherds of Malvernian fabric 3 and one fragment of Droitwich briquetage.

Most of the early-middle Iron Age sites to the south in the Gloucestershire and the west Oxfordshire region have assemblages completely dominated by Jurassic limestone and fossil shell-tempered ware. The middle Iron Age assemblages are augmented by small amounts of sandy ware and Malvernian rock-tempered ware, as seen for example at Highgate House in Gloucestershire (Timby 1999, 328), and the sandy component noticeably increases to the east in some of the Thames Valley sites, such as Watkins Farm (Allen 1990) and Abingdon (Timby 1999). The presence of other redeposited sherds throughout the Childswickham sequence, including, for example, the two flint-tempered finewares, would suggest a mid-late Iron Age component to the site.

Limestone-tempered wares (fabric 4.1) begin to feature strongly in the later Iron Age and these appear in a number of the Phase 2 ditches, in particular of Ditch Group A (CG44), Ditch Group B (CG16 and associated pits CG13, and 60), Ditch Group C (CG6, 61, 62, 64), and ditch CG32.

Grog-tempered wares start to appear in the early years of the 1st century AD and these accompanied the Malvernian wares in ditch CG64 (Ditch Group C) suggesting that this was amongst the slightly later features in the group. An earlier part of the Ditch Group C sequence (ditch CG62) was associated with grog-tempered wares and a grey Severn Valley ware (SVW) dish (Fig 24, no 5) imitating a Gallo-Belgic form and probably post-dating the conquest. Further sherds of Severn Valley ware, which came from a pit (CG59) along with a

wheelmade necked bowl in fabric 18 (Fig 24, no 10) from a ditch (CG50), were probably the latest in the Phase 2 group.

The only large group (139 sherds) was from a pit (CG48) associated with oven/kiln material. This group produced a high percentage (87% by weight) of Malvernian limestone-tempered ware, with at least three hammer rim bowls and several jars. These featured alongside several sherds of SVW, fossil shell-tempered ware and one sherd of fabric 8 suggestive of a date in the second half of the 1st century AD.

Overall jars, accounting for 65% eves, were the dominant form, and there was a fragment of a very large diameter jar or bowl in fabric 4.3 (from pit CG13). The remaining eves are taken up by just three vessel types: tankards, bowls and platter.

Table 2 Quantification of Phase 2 pottery

Fabric	Fabric common name	No	%	Wt(g)	%	EVE	%
1	Sandy briquetage (Droitwich)	2	0.7	44	0.4	0	-
3	Malvernian metamorphic	23	8.6	468	4.3	49	9.6
4.1	Palaeozoic limestone	139	51.9	7589	69.3	239	47.0
4.3	Fossil Shell	7	2.6	395	3.6	5	1.0
4.5	Oolitic limestone and shell	2	0.7	33	0.3	5	1.0
5.1	Sand	3	1.1	12	0.1	0	-
5.2	Sandstone	3	1.1	16	0.1	0	-
8	'Belgic-type' ware	3	1.1	32	0.3	10	2.0
12	Severn Valley ware	24	9.0	910	8.3	132	26.0
12.2	Severn Valley ware variant	35	13.0	881	8.0	9	1.8
12R	Reduced Severn Valley ware	1	0.4	85	0.8	18	3.6
15	Coarse sandy grey ware	1	0.4	23	0.2	0	-
16A		16	6.0	311	2.8	25	4.9
18	Malvernian derived ware	6	2.2	134	1.2	17	3.3
21	Micaceous ware	1	0.4	5	<0.1	0	-
22	Black Burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	1	0.4	6	<0.1	0	-
Totals		**268**		**10,958**		**509**	

Table 3 Quantification of Phase 3 pottery

Fabric	Fabric common name	No	%	Wt(g)	%	EVE	%
1	Sandy briquetage (Droitwich)	2	o.3	43	0.3	0	-
?2	Organic briquetage (Droitwich)	8	1.9	2	<0.1	0	-
3	Malvernian metamorphic	39	4.9	437	3.5	28	2.4
4.1	Palaeozoic limestone	118	14.9	1936	15.6	141	12.2
4.3	Fossil Shell	14	1.8	164	1.3	14	1.2
4.5	Oolitic limestone and shell	7	0.9	242	2.0	16	1.2
4.7	fossil shell and grog (Earlier prehistoric)	1	0.1	8	<0.1	0	-
5.1	Sand	2	0.3	110	0.9	5	-
97	Miscellaneous prehistoric wares	1	0.1	1	<0.1	0	-
8	'Belgic-type' ware	8	1.0	63	0.5	10	0.9
12	Severn Valley ware	288	36.3	4951	40.0	537	46.4
12.2	Severn Valley ware variant	25	3.1	910	7.3	43	3.7
12.3	Reduced organic tempered Severn Valley ware	16	2.0	174	1.4	10	0.9
12.4	Severn Valley ware variant	1	0.1	39	0.3	0	-
122	Miscellaneous prehistoric pottery	1	0.1	15	0.1	6	0.5
12R	Reduced Severn Valley ware	22	2.8	339	2.7	79	6.8
12R/16		29	3.7	556	4.5	114	9.8
12R?		2	0.3	10	<0.1	0	-
14	Fine sandy grey ware	30	3.8	167	1.3	3	0.3
15	Coarse sandy grey ware	30	3.8	185	1.5	9	0.9
16	Grog tempered ware (BD32/33)	11	1.4	205	1.7	6	0.6
16.1	Savernake ware (BD30/31)	7	0.9	221	1.8	0	-
16A		42	5.3	658	5.3	58	5.0
17	Pink grog tempered ware	1	0.1	30	0.2	0	-
18?	Malvernian derived ware	1	0.1	16	0.1	0	-
19	Wheelthrown Malvernian ware	1	0.1	20	0.2	0	-
20	White slipped ware	6	0.8	88	0.7	0	-
22	Black Burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	40	5.0	323	2.6	27	2.3
33	Oxfordshire white mortarium	1	0.1	82	0.7	17	-
41	Unprovenanced white ware	5	0.6	61	0.5	0	-

43.1	South Gaulish samian	3	1.1	30	0.2	15	1.3
43.2	Central Gaulish samian	9	0.1	76	0.6	0	-
151	South West oxidised ware	1	0.1	2	<0.1	0	-
152	Central Gaulish oxidised ware	2	0.3	147	1.0.72	8	0.7
98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	20	2.5	81		12	1.0
Totals		**794**		**12,392**		**1158**	

Phase 3. Mid Roman (2nd to 3rd century)

Phase 3 contexts produced a much larger assemblage of 794 sherds weighing 12.392kg (1158 eves; Table 3). In contrast to Phase 2 the repertoire of forms and fabrics has expanded, and the native component of the assemblage is accompanied by a number of Romano-British wares proper. Both continental and regional imports are present, the former including samian and Central Gaulish mortaria, the latter Dorset black burnished ware and Savernake ware. The dominant fabrics are oxidised Severn Valley ware (SVW) at 41.5 % by sherd count (49% by weight), and limestone tempered ware (fabric 4.1) accounting for 14.9% by sherd count (15.6% by weight).

A large group was associated with Ditch Group D (ditch CG71) with 134 sherds, and ditch CG101 with 102 sherds. Many of the groups comprise wares already noted in Phase 2, in particular fabrics 3, 4.1 and 16A accompanied by sherds of SVW. The Severn Valley ware forms include several carinated cups or bowls, everted rim necked jars, and beaded rim jars (cf. Webster 1976, forms 14 and 15), storage jars, and at least one lid.

Ditch Group D (ditch CG71) produced an assemblage largely composed of palaeozoic limestone tempered ware and SVW ware and a few sherds of fabric 8 in forms mirroring the early SVW repertoire, notably carinated cups or bowl and necked jars/bowls. The SVWs included several examples of carinated cups/bowls (Fig 23, nos 3-4). This assemblage is a complete contrast to that from ditch CG101 which produced very little native ware with a single sherd of grog-tempered ware and a small piece of limestone tempered ware. Most of this ditch group comprised SVWs with tankards and/or carinated cups, a spouted jar (Fig 23, no 11), a beaded rim dish, a beaker and various other everted rim jars. Several sherds of grey sandy ware (fabrics 14 and 15) were also present including a flat rim bowl. Of particular note were two rimsherds from Central Gaulish mortaria (Fig 24, no 9) probably likely to date to the pre-Flavian period.

The later features in Phase 3 would appear to be ditch CG107 with a sherd of Central Gaulish samian and five Dorset black burnished (BB1) wares, and buried soils (CG130) with further sherds of samian and BB1.

Also of note amongst the rarer fabrics is a whiteware beaker with red barbotine circles (Fig 24, no 8) from the final disuse of Ditch Group A (recut CG41) possible an early Oxfordshire product dating to the latter part of the 1st century AD-early 2nd century. White-slipped flagon sherds came from Ditch Group D (ditch CG69) and ditch CG111, which were probably Gloucester products, together with a sherd of rusticated grey ware from the latter suggesting a similar late 1st to early 2nd-century date. One sherd of fine grey ware from posthole CG110 was stained purple on the interior surface.

From the drainage ditches (CG90) around Building A there was the first appearance of Midlands pink grog-tempered ware together with a residual sherd of later prehistoric flint-tempered ware. The Midlands grog-tempered ware has usually been dated to the later 3rd-4th century (Booth and Green 1989, 82). Malvernian wheelmade ware (fabric 19) was also present for the first time in the disuse fill of another ditch (CG118) around this building, and this is usually assigned a 3rd-4th century date, and this ditch was also produced a sherd of Oxfordshire mortarium (Young 1977, form M22) dating to the second half of the 3rd or 4th century.

Illustrated pottery (burnish is represented by horizontal line shading)

Figure 22

1. Quartz and limestone tempered ware (fabric 5.12); 5011, CG1, Phase 1.

2. Flint-tempered bodysherd. Brown exterior and black interior; both surfaces highly burnished. Decorated with two parallel lightly tooled lines. Fabric 155. 2029. unphased.

3. Flint tempered bodysherd. Black highly burnished exterior and interior surfaces. Decorated with a curvilinear tooled line. Fabric 155. 2015, CG133, Phase 4.

4. Curved wall jar, black exterior, brown interior. Fabric 4.3. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

5. Squared rim from a plain jar with stabbed decoration. Patchy black to orange-brown exterior with a grey-black core. Fabric 4.3. 2034, CG58, Phase 3.

6. Handmade, curved wall jar with simple undifferentiated rim. Black sooted exterior, dark brown interior with leaching. Fabric: 4.5. 3145, CG63, Phase 2.

7. Curved wall handmade jar with a plain undifferentiated rim. Decorated with a single line of 'duck stamps'. Fabric 3. 3039, CG129, Phase 3.

8. Handmade ovoid jar with traces of a countersunk handle on the break. Black burnished exterior. Fabric 3. Unstratified.

9. Handmade squat jar decorated with diagonal burnished lines. Fabric 4.1. 3147, CG64, Phase 2.

10. Beaded rim jar decorated with diagonal burnished lines. Fabric 4.1. 1067, CG48, Phase 2.

11. Everted rim jar with a black burnished exterior. Fabric 4.1. 3143, CG62, Phase 2.

12. Handmade, everted rim jar with an exterior burnish. Fabric 4.1. 1067, CG48, Phase 2.

13. Handmade everted rim jar, originally burnished. Sooted exterior. Fabric 4.1. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

14. Handmade neckless jar with a short everted rim. Decorated with vertical burnished lines. Leached interior. Fabric 4.1.1067, CG48, Phase 2.

15-16. Handmade hammerhead rim bowls. Fabric 4.1. 1067, CG48, Phase 2.

17. Large handmade jar with a rolled rim. Fabric 4.1. 1067, CG48, Phase 2.

Figure 23

1. Carinated bowl with a cordoned body and a cordon below the rim. Fabric 12. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

2. Carinated bowl or tankard decorated with vertical burnished lines. Partially burnt. Fabric 12. 1067, CG48, Phase 2.

3. Wheelmade carinated bowl. Fabric 12. 3044, CG67, Phase 2.

4. Carinated cup, with an exterior burnish. Slightly burnt. Fabric 12. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

5. Tankard with exterior burnish. Fabric 12. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

6. Wide-mouthed necked jar with an exterior burnish. Partly blackened exterior. Fabric 12. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

7. Handmade storage jar, black in colour with a grey core with red-brown margins. Grog and organic temper. Fabric 12.2. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

8. Necked jar, exterior burnish. Fabric 12. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

9. Wheelmade jar with a burnished exterior. Fabric 12. 1067, CG48, Phase 2.

10. Small ovoid jar with beaded rim**.** Fabric 12. 4011, CG94. Phase 3.

11. Wheelmade spouted jar. Fabric 12. 5000, CG101, Phase 3.

Figure 24

1. Handmade everted rim jar decorated with vertical burnished lines. Fabric 16A. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

2. Handmade, necked, everted rim jar with a burnished exterior. Fabric 16A. 3147, CG64, Phase 2.

3. Handmade basesherd decorated with burnished line crosses on underside. Burnished interior. Fabric 16A. 5000, CG101, Phase 3.

4. Wheelmade narrow necked, everted rim jar with a cordoned neck and girth grooves. Fabric 12R/16. 5000, CG101, Phase 3.

5. Grey ware platter imitating a Gallo-Belgic moulded form. Wheelmade but poorly finished. Fabric: 12R. 3143, CG62, Phase 2.

6. Wheelmade, necked jar, partially burnt. Fabric 4.5. 1127, CG41. Phase 3.

7. Carinated cup with a grooved rim. Burnt. Fabric 8. 3106, CG71, Phase 3.

8. Base of a whiteware beaker decorated with orange-red barbotine circles. Fabric 41. 1127, CG41. Phase 3.

9. Central Gaulish mortaria. Fabric 152, 5000, CG101, Phase 3.

10. Wheelmade necked bowl with a short everted rim and a burnished exterior. Internal sooting. Fabric 18. 1091, CG50, Phase 2.

11. Jar or beaker base with *graffiti*. Fabric 21. 2004, CG150, Phase 6.

12. Oxfordshire colour-coated bowl with a broken illiterate stamp. Fabric 29. 3002 (well construction), CG123, Phase 4.

Phase 4a. Later Roman (later 3rd to later 4th century)

An assemblage of 378 sherds weighing 6.168kg (375 eves) was recovered from Phase 4 contexts (Table 4). The condition of this phase assemblage overall was similar to that for Phase 3 with an average sherd weight of 16.3g compared 15.6g, whereas the Phase 2 average sherd weight had been 40.8g. The range of fabrics has further increased with a greater range of regional imports with various Oxfordshire products and Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware.

Significantly sized assemblages were recovered from the well (CG123), and the disuse of the main villa building (Building B; CG133). Again SVW formed the dominant fabric group accounting for 40.7% by count for the oxidised group and a further 2.3% for reduced types. Redeposited later prehistoric and early Roman material accounts for at least 13% of the group by count. Dorset BB1 was also well represented accounting for 12% overall. A layer marking the horizon of villa (Building B) construction produced sherds of BB1 conical flanged bowl and jar sherds decorated with oblique line latticing and several sherds from a barbotine scroll decorated Lower Nene Valley colour-coated beaker suggesting a date in the latest 3rd or 4th centuries.

The well (CG123) produced 99 sherds weighing 2.405kg in total. Of particular note was a large sherd of Midlands pink grogged ware, several sherds of SVW and six sherds of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware including a stamped dish (Fig 24, no 12) and a beaker. The SVW from the construction phase of the well included a Webster (1976) bowl form 32 suggesting a 4th century date for this.

Oxfordshire mortarium (Young 1977, form M22) dating to the second half of the 3rd to 4th century was associated with the villa destruction (CG133), as was a colour-coated Oxfordshire mortarium (*ibid*) type C97 recovered from a spread of building debris (CG122). A small amount of Midlands late shelly ware jar was also associated with the initial robbing (CG133) of the main building. Further examples of 4th century SVW bowls (Webster (*ibid*) type 32) came from the disuse of a boundary ditch (CG121) adjoining the free-standing (?courtyard) wall.

Phase 4b. Latest Roman (post AD 375)

Phase 4b contexts produced a modest assemblage of 191 sherds weighing 3.469kg (240 eves; Table 5). Many of these contexts produced sherds of later Roman shelly ware (fabric 23) usually regarded as indicative of occupation during the last quarter of the 4th century, and possibly beyond. A high average sherd weight of 18.2g comes from nine substantial sherds of limestone tempered hammer-rim bowl from the robbed courtyard wall (CG124) dated by a flanged shelly ware (fabric 23) bowl. A flanged bowl in Malvernian ware (fabric 19) was found alongside sherds of an Oxfordshire colour-coated bowl (Young 1977 form C51) in another robber context (pit CG144) Further sherds of shelly ware came from rubble spreads (CG122) marking the demolition of the main villa.

Table 4 Quantification of Phase 4a pottery

Fabric	Fabric common name	No	%	Wt(g)	%	EVE	%
1	Sandy briquetage (Droitwich)	3	0.8	63	1.0	0	-
3	Malvernian metamorphic	8	2.1	80	1.3	14	3.7
4.1	Palaeozoic limestone	28	7.4	425	6.9	51	13.6
4.3	Fossil Shell	2	0.5	6	<0.1	0	-
4.4	Shell and sand	1	0.3	6	<0.1	0	-
155	FLINT	1	0.3	14	0.2	0	-
8	'Belgic-type' ware	4	1.1	36	0.6	0	-
12	Severn Valley ware	151	40.0	2974	48.2	154	41.1
12.2	Severn Valley ware variant	3	0.8	34	0.6	0	-
12.4	Severn Valley ware variant	1	0.3	8	<0.1	0	-
12R	Reduced Severn Valley ware	9	2.4	161	2.6	5	1.3
12R?		1	0.3	7	<0.1	0	-
13	Sandy oxidized ware	4	1.1	66	1.1	0	-
14	Fine sandy grey ware	5	1.3	128	2.1	15	4.0
15	Coarse sandy grey ware	28	7.4	216	3.5	5	1.3
16	Grog tempered ware (BD32/33)	4	1.1	30	0.5	0	-
16.1	Savernake ware (BD30/31)	1	0.3	16	0.3	0	-
16A		5	1.3	101	1.6	0	-
17	PNKGT	3	0.8	139	2.3	0	-
18	Malvernian derived ware	2	0.5	7	<0.1	0	-
19	Wheelthrown Malvernian ware	5	1.3	54	0.9	0	-
20	White slipped ware	3	0.8	30	0.5	0	-
21	Micaceous ware	3	0.8	51	0.8	0	-
22	Black Burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	45	11.9	598	9.7	80	21.3
23	Shell gritted ware	7	1.9	101	1.6	25	6.6
28	Nene Valley ware	17	4.5	253	4.1	0	-
29	Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware	12	3.2	179	2.9	0	-
33	Oxfordshire white mortarium	1	0.3	33	0.5	12	-
41	Unprovenanced white ware	1	0.3	19	0.3	0	-
42.1	Dressel 20 type	1	0.3	122	2.0	0	-

43.1	South Gaulish samian	2	0.5	3	<0.1	0	-
43.2	Central Gaulish samian	10	2.6	153	2.5	5	1.3
154	Oxfordshire grog tempered ware	1	0.3	30	0.5	6	1.6
151.2	South-West oxidized ware (white slipped)	2	0.5	2	<0.1	0	-
98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	4	1.0	23	0.4	3	0.8
Totals		**378**		**6168**		**375**	

Table 5 Quantification of Phase 4b pottery

Fabric	Fabric common name	No	%	Wt(g)	%	EVE	%
3	Malvernian metamorphic	3	1.6	21	0.6	0	0.0
4.1	Palaeozoic limestone	14	7.3	1013	29.2	22	9.2
4.3	Fossil Shell	4	2.1	96	2.8	3	1.3
8	'Belgic-type' ware	1	0.5	6	0.2	0	0.0
12	Severn Valley ware	66	34.6	861	24.8	102	42.5
12.2	Severn Valley ware variant	4	2.1	64	1.8	0	0.0
12.3	Reduced organic tempered Severn Valley ware	1	0.5	21	0.6	0	0.0
12.4	Severn Valley ware variant	2	1.0	22	0.6	0	0.0
12R		5	2.6	84	2.4	0	0.0
12R/16		1	0.5	33	1.0	0	0.0
14	Fine sandy grey ware	9	4.7	87	2.5	22	9.2
15	Coarse sandy grey ware	8	4.2	102	2.9	25	10.4
16A		1	0.5	11	0.3	0	0.0
17	Pink grog tempered ware	15	7.9	34	1.0	0	0.0
18?		1	0.5	9	0.3	0	0.0
19	Wheelthrown Malvernian ware	8	4.2	296	8.5	8	3.3
21	Micaceous ware	1	0.5	5	0.2	0	0.0
22	Black Burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	12	6.3	88	2.5	15	6.3
23	Shell gritted ware	14	7.3	289	8.3	26	10.8
28	Nene Valley ware	1	0.5	10	0.3	1	0.4
29	Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware	7	3.7	71	2.0	3	1.3
30	Oxfordshire white colour coated ware	1	0.5	20	0.6	0	0.0
33	Oxfordshire white mortarium	1	0.5	50	1.4	10	4.2
43.1	South Gaulish samian	1	0.5	1	<0.1	0	0.0
43.2	Central Gaulish samian	1	0.5	1	<0.1	0	0.0
154	Oxfordshire grog tempered ware	2	1.0	60	1.7	0	0.0
98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	7	3.7	114	3.3	3	1.3
Totals		**191**		**3,469**		**240**	

Phase 6. Medieval to post-medieval (Table 6)

Phase 6 deposits produced 299 sherds, weighing 4.625kg (400 eves) (Table 6). This material was clearly more fragmented (average sherd weight of 15.5g) indicating its residual nature. Severn Valley ware contributed 52.5% overall with the next commonest fabrics by sherd count being BB1 at *c*41% (or the shell gritted ware by eves). The furrows of ridge and furrow cultivation accounted for most of this material, but there was only one sherd of medieval date and eight post-medieval sherds, the remainder being residual prehistoric or Roman material. A late Roman presence is indicated by 3.3% shelly ware and 4% late Oxfordshire products including a possible type C75 bowl (Young 1977) dating to 325+. Other sherds of particular note were a base with *graffiti* (Fig 24, no 11), and two sherds with sawn edges. The only sherd of 3rd century Central Gaulish colour-coated beaker was recovered from these deposits.

Table 6 Quantification of Phase 6 pottery

Fabric	Fabric common name	No	%	Wt(g)	%	EVE	%
3	Malvernian metamorphic	5	1.7	50	1.1	17	4.3
4.1	Palaeozoic limestone	10	3.3	125	2.7	23	5.8
4.3	Fossil Shell	3	1.0	20	0.4	0	0.0
12	Severn Valley ware	148	49.5	2481	53.6	163	40.8
12.2	Severn Valley ware variant	6	2.0	120	2.6	0	0.0
12R		3	1.0	459	9.9	10	2.5
12R/16		5	1.7	50	1.1	0	0.0
13	Sandy oxidized ware	1	0.3	9	0.2	7	1.8
14	Fine sandy grey ware	3	1.0	12	0.3	0	0.0
15	Coarse sandy grey ware	24	8.0	253	5.5	19	4.8
16	Grog tempered ware (BD32/33)	3	1.0	31	0.7	0	0.0
16A		6	2.0	28	0.6	0	0.0
17	Pink grog tempered ware	1	0.3	94	2.0	7	1.8
19	Wheelthrown Malvernian ware	3	1.0	42	0.9	10	2.5
20	White slipped ware	2	0.7	31	0.7	7	1.8
21	Micaceous ware	2	0.7	47	1.0	0	0.0
22	Black Burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	122	40.8	295	6.4	37	9.3
23	Shell gritted ware	10	3.3	144	3.1	41	10.3
?28	?Nene Valley ware	1	0.3	3	<0.1	0	0.0
29	Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware	12	4.0	42	0.9	18	4.5
32	Mancetter/Hartshill mortarium	1	0.3	70	1.5	14	3.5
43.2	Central Gaulish samian	12	4.0	57	1.2	19	4.8
45.2	Central Gaulish colour-coated ware	1	0.3	2	<0.1	8	2
154	Oxfordshire grog tempered ware	2	0.7	9	0.2	0	0.0
98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	4	1.3	39	0.8	0	0.0
99	Miscellaneous medieval pottery	1	0.3	14	0.3	0	0.0
100	Miscellaneous post-medieval pottery	8	2.7	98	2.1	0	0.0
Totals		**299**		**4,625**		**400**	

2.2.5 General discussion

Apart from the Bronze Age material the pre-medieval pottery assemblage from Childswickham spans from the mid-later Iron Age through to the later 4th century. A small group or wares, largely redeposited in later contexts, hint at a mid Iron Age origin for the later prehistoric occupation with a much more apparent intensification of activity from the later Iron Age. Whilst there appears to be continuity of occupation from the pre-conquest period into the later 1st-early 2nd century AD it is difficult to be certain whether this continues unabated through the Roman period, or whether there is a 2nd-3rd century hiatus with a renewed phase of activity in the later 3rd-later 4th century.

The early assemblage is quite typical of the area. The pre-conquest-early 1st century AD material directly reflects that recovered from Ariconium (Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire; Willis 2000). The combination of native wares (fabrics 3, 4.1, 16A) along with what must be the predecessors to the Severn Valley ware industry (TF8) seen at Childswickham, can now be replicated at a number of sites across Gloucestershire spanning the later Iron Age into the early Roman period (cf Timby 1990). The relative proportion of the grog-tempered fabric to the Malvernian ware (fabric 3) and limestone tempered ware (fabric 4.1) appears to change slightly as one moves south and further from the Malvernian sources. Dating the earliest occurrence of the limestone tempered ware is perhaps critical for determining the start of occupation at Childswickham. Evidence from Ariconium suggests that it dates back to around 70BC (*ibid*). At present there is no independent dating evidence for the ware but its apparent absence from middle Iron Age sites in the Thames Valley, for example Horcote (Timby in prep (a)), Naunton (Timby unpub (a)), Birdlip (Parry 1998), and its increasing presence on sites occupied in the later Iron Age might suggest this is a good working date at present.

The presence of a small quantity of imports in the second part of the 1st century AD, for example, the Central Gaulish mortaria, South Gaulish samian, along with a few regional imports such as Savernake ware (TF16.1), Gloucester white-slipped ware (TF20) perhaps raises the status of the site slightly from a basic rural one where one might expect a slightly more limited range of fabrics and forms as say, for example at Wyre Piddle (Griffin forthcoming) but should not be seen as too unusual. The quantities are modest and odd occurrences of imports have been already noted in the region, for example, at Ariconium, Frocester, and the Bagendon complex there are Gallic imports on sites with pre-Roman origins. Examples of Central Gaulish mortarium have been found at Kingsholm in a military context (Hurst 1985, 72, TF 9AA), but also from Claydon Pike, a typical agricultural settlement in the Thames Valley (P Booth pers comm). A number of other one-off regional imports present in the Childswickham assemblage, for example, the red barbotine decorated white ware beaker (Fig 24, no 8), and the possible Verulamium flagon would be in line with the second wave of post-conquest ceramic change identified by Evans (cited in Willis 2000) dating to the early Flavian period signalling a change to a more 'Romanised' assemblage, seen also at Ariconium (Willis 2000, 73) and most other sites in the region with pre-conquest origins. Perhaps somewhat surprisingly the amount of Malvernian rock-tempered ware (fabric 3) is quite low at 4.4% of the assemblage given both the proximity of the production source and the relative longevity of the industry from the 1st century BC through to the later 2nd century AD. This was similarly the case at Ariconium but is very different from the quantities encountered at sites like Tewkesbury where it accounted for 15% of the assemblage from the town centre (MacRobert 1993, 56) and 20% from a site on the outskirts of the town (Timby in prep (b)). Later Malvernian wares are also particularly well represented in assemblages from Bishops Cleeve to the south.

From the later 1st century AD the Childswickham assemblage is dominated by Severn Valley wares reflecting a pattern seen across the lower Severn Valley basin. Most of the vessels are in the oxidised versions, but there is a small but significant component in the reduced variant. The charcoal-tempered version (fabric 12.2), probably one of the earlier variants is also quite well represented, although perhaps not quite as much as one might expect from contemporary

sites in the Gloucester area. It is, for example, particularly common in the non-fort assemblages from around Kingsholm (Timby unpub (b)). The coarser grog-tempered variant used primarily for storage jars and also common in the Gloucester area (Gloucester City unit type fabric TF23) is also rare here. The range of forms in the Severn Valley ware is quite wide ranging from carinated cups and bowls, tankards and necked jars in the 1st century through to wide-mouthed jars and bowls with pendant rims dating to the 3rd century and beyond. A single example of a platter was present along with a single fragment of colander. Sherds of Savernake-type ware were also well represented in the assemblage, and again could date to any point in the mid-later 1st century into the 2nd century. Although similar to the Wiltshire wares it is now recognised that there is a very similar grog-tempered fabric featuring on some of the south Oxfordshire sites which could suggest a similar, but closely allied industry in this region also. The latter lacks the flint inclusions usually found in the Savernake proper wares.

In the 2nd century sherds of Dorset black burnished ware start to appear. Overall the percentage at 6% by count falls within that predicted by Allen and Fulford (1996). It is slightly higher than the figure for Droitwich of 2.3% (*ibid*, 273) but lower than that from Sidbury in central Worcestershire which was 11.6% (*ibid*), and quite close to the figure recorded for Tewkesbury at 8% (MacRobert 1993). Whilst there are a few 2nd century vessels present, notably jars and one flat rim dish, most of the forms are more typical of the 3rd-4th century. Only one example of the grooved rim bowl typical of the later 2nd-early 3rd century is present. Later forms include the plain-rimmed dishes, jars with oblique latticing and flanged rim conical bowls, although the latter is only represented by a single rim.

Much of the samian is likely to date to the 2nd century but vessels are likely to occur in much later deposits, as it frequently appears to have been curated or kept in circulation much longer than contemporary coarsewares. The overall percentage of samian (*c*2% by sherd count) is quite typical for rural sites across Somerset and Gloucestershire, but falls well below that found in urban assemblages such as Gloucester or Cirencester. Hints of possible later 2nd-3rd century occupation come from single sherds of Central Gaulish colour-coat, South-west white slipped and oxidised ware, and possibly the Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria, and Nene Valley colour-coated wares although these could be later. It would appear that perhaps the focus of activity had shifted slightly resulting in a less clear ceramic picture for this period.

Later 3rd to 4th century pottery becomes more prolific with a number of distinctive types. Products of the Oxfordshire industries are present, notably whiteware, white-slipped and colour-coated mortaria and colour-coated wares. Malvernian wheel-made vessels (fabric 19) feature, many imitating Dorset BB1 forms, such as the flanged bowl. Sherds of the distinctive pink-grogged storage jar, again found across the region, appear in the 3rd-4th century. Occupation into the later 4th century and possibly beyond is suggested from the presence of Midlands shelly ware (fabric 23) which accounts for nearly 2% of the total assemblage, quite a high percentage. The ware is generally regarded as current from around 360 onwards possibly continuing into the 5th century. Small quantities have been documented at a number of sites across the region, for example at Frocester, Gloucester, Wroxeter, and Droitwich. A similar percentage was recovered from a site recently excavated at Bishops Cleeve (Timby in prep (c)).

The site at Frocester in Gloucestershire (Price 2000a and b) may provide a good parallel for Childswickham. Here there was sporadic prehistoric activity dating back to the mid-later Bronze Age. From the later Iron Age-early Roman period the pottery indicates an intensity of occupation. Limestone tempered wares were particularly prolific accounting for 6% by weight of the total recorded assemblage with a number of the heavy hammer rim bowls. Accompanying these were necked bowls and jars, and carinated cups in fabrics analogous to TF8 and predating the appearance of Severn Valley wares proper. At Frocester occupation continued through the Roman period with a series of small farmsteads succeeded by a villa established in the later 3rd century occupied into at least the later 4th century.

2.3 Ceramic building material (*by* Derek Hurst)

(Report compiled 6th February 2004)

2.3.1 Methods

Fieldwork

All the ceramic building material was collected during excavation. It was processed in the standard way (CAS 1995).

Post-fieldwork

The assemblage was catalogued by Derek Hurst and Laura Griffin. Fabric identification was based on Hurst (1992), with a broad definition being given to the hard dense fabric typical of much of the Roman tile. Different functional types of tile and brick were recorded where possible. The assemblage was quantified by weighing and counting, and some characteristics were noted (ie the presence of mortar, and the width of the comb used to produce the keying marks on flue tiles). The data was input into a Microsoft Access database for analysis.

2.3.2 Results

There was a total of 756 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 63.447kg (Table 7). Though the assemblage was fragmentary there were some large pieces. All the tile was generally in a good condition having been little affected by burial, and only the occasional piece was abraded suggesting that redeposition on the site was minimal.

Table 7 Quantification of ceramic building material

Phase	Count	Weight (kg)
2	10	1.037
3	24	3.050
3/4	4	0.200
4	223	22.334
4b	215	17.169
6	217	12.839
Unphased	63	6.818
Totals	**756**	**63.447**

Phase 2

All the ceramic building materials from this phase may have been residual as it came from features close to or underneath the main villa building (Phase 4). It would certainly be unusual for clay roof tiles to be used on a rural site in this region in the 1st century AD.

Phase 3

Tegulae, *imbrices*, flue tiles and brick were all present in this phase, though only in small quantities. There was the first appearance of a fabric type (micaceous) that was one of the distinctive feature of the assemblage, and, so far, unparalleled by sites elsewhere in the region. Though amounts were small, there was some indication that Building A may have incorporated this type of material in its fabric (eg CG117). That fragments of tile were generally about in this phase is also suggested by a playing counter (38mm in diameter with one side rubbed smooth; 4078, CG117, P3), which had been made from a *tegula* fragment.

Phase 4

Tegulae, imbrices and flue tiles were all present in equal quantities in this phase allowing for their variable weights, though towards the end of this phase there seemed to be fewer *tegulae*. Two more unusual items were a piece of a possible gutter (micaceous fabric; 1078; CG144), and there was some large brick (up to 65mm thick (1061) eg 58mm thick; 1087, CG133 rubble layers). The latter showed no signs of having been mortared into position, and so was unlikely to have been used as brick in wall construction.

Limestone tempered and micaceous clays were both were well represented in this phase. These may be characterised as follows:

a) Limestone tempered - moderate often angular limestone up to 5mm, sparse fine organic inclusions and rare large grog up 10mm). Red slipped surfaces possible.

b) micaceous – this obviously micaceous fabric is very evenly grained on the break with no obvious inclusions.

Both fabrics were used for a variety of tile types, and were likely to have been produced locally. The limestone tempered variety was in keeping with the geology of the area, but the micaceous clay was far more difficult to source. It seemed more typical of Devonian clays from Herefordshire. In the case of flue tiles the micaceous clay examples were sometimes distinctively marked with a 30mm wide 5- or 6-toothed comb (eg 1009, CG122), where the combing was combined with stabbing.

Phase 6

All the ceramic building material in this phase is likely to be residual, especially as it had the same range of fabrics and tile types as in Phase 4.

2.3.3 Discussion

Tegulae

These were generally about 25mm in thickness A few exhibited nail holes (eg 18mm from the edge; *cf* 1002 and 4000; CG122; P4b), and these tiles are interpreted as the lowest course on the roof and so in need of extra fastening (Brodribb 1987, 11). A number of *tegulae* (eg 3000 (P6), 3002 (P4)) both of which were limestone tempered, had also been extensively trimmed on the underside to leave a smooth polished surface.

Signatures

Only one ‘signature mark’ on a *tegula* (1085, CG133, P4) was observed, and it was incomplete but was similar to an example in Brodribb (1979, fig 9.2). The only other ‘signature’ was on a brick (see below).

‘Cut-aways’ (modifications to the ends of a tegula to fit with other tiles on the roof)

‘Cut-aways’ were not classified systematically. Only the lower ‘cut-aways’ on the *tegulae* were classified, and these were all straight cuts on a diagonal either emerging at the top of the flange or on the side of the tile below the top of the flange. These corresponded closely to types 5 and 4 respectively from a tile kiln at Tarbock in Merseyside (*cf* Jones 2000a fig 4.13). Upper ‘cut-aways’ were usually sharply angular but in at least one case there was a curved cut (3002, P4).

Imbrices

These were generally about 15-24mm in thickness, but sometimes as little as 10mm. It was quite common with the best preserved pieces to find a red or orange wash on the upper surface of the tile (eg 1078; CG144, P4b). There was an occasional piece (eg 1001; CG150,

P6) that was warped and overfired, which may indicate that at least some of the tile was produced close to the site.

Box flue tiles (tubuli)

In common with the other tile types, the overall variety of appearance of the box flue tiles suggested several different sources for this type of tile. Keying patterns were either executed with a comb or with a sharp blade. Some were clearly slab-built (1061, CG133, P4). The most distinctive type was in the micaceous fabric, and this had a limestone sanding which was an unusual combination, and the keying was done with a comb which was both dragged and stabbed into the wet clay surface. The earliest example of this type was from the 2nd century (CG156), but it was mainly found in the latest Roman demolition deposits. Like the imbrices they also exhibited sometimes a red slipped surface (eg 3000; CG150, P6).

Other tile

There were several large bricks (45-57mm), and other thicker brick/tile of *c*35-45mm thickness. The latter may have been a square type of tile used to build *pilae* (floor supports as part of a hypocaust heating system), and have an average thickness of 43mm (Brodribb 1987, 34). The largest Childswickham tile resembled the largest Roman bricks which have an average thickness of 60mm and many uses, including in hypocaust and general wall construction (Brodribb 1987).

One of the larger bricks (1076, CG133, P4) had a 'signature'. Brodribb (1979) has observed that brick is far less likely to be marked in this way than *tegulae*, but at Childswickham signatures seem to generally rare on all types of brick or tile.

Discussion

There are few sites in Worcestershire that can be usefully compared, as south Worcestershire is not an area where Romanised buildings are commonly encountered, and, even where such buildings are suspected in a rural context, little archaeological fieldwork has been carried out. The Bays Meadow villa in Droitwich, located 20 miles to the north-west, is the most fully excavated site of this type in the middle Severn valley, and excavation has revealed an elaborate residential complex set within a defended enclosure. The same distance in the other direction approaches Gloucester and almost Cirencester, with several villas in between (eg Clear Cupboard at Farmington (Gascoigne 1969), Withington, and Chedworth). The Childswickham site seems, therefore, to have more in common with the area to the south-east, that is the Cotswolds.

At Droitwich ceramic building material was in use from the 2nd century onwards (Roe and Barfield 2002), with stone tiles being used instead from the later 3rd century. McWhirr and Viner (1978) have suggested that ceramic tile went out of use in Roman Britain in the early 4th century. At Farmington stone roof tiles were used exclusively (Gascoigne 1969, 52), and local quarries were probably the source. Childswickham seems to have fallen in an area where both types of roofing materials were employed.

The only known tile production site in Worcestershire is at Leigh Sinton north of Malvern (Waters 1963), for which the dating was not very firmly established, though it was thought that production commenced after the mid 2nd century. Despite favourable conditions in terms of raw materials no major tile production industry seems to have ever developed in Worcestershire in the Roman period in contrast with the Malvernian Roman pottery industry. It is likely that, therefore, that the stone tiles were affordable enough for a ceramic industry to be at a disadvantage, which is likely given the lower production costs that must have accompanied stone tile production.

The available evidence, therefore, does suggest that ceramic roofing tile was not being much produced after the 3rd century. Other types of roofing tile, however, remained in production.

This also seems to have been the situation much further afield for stone tiled roofs are also generally later in date in the south-east, whereas ceramic tiles were in general use from early in the Roman period (Williams 1971, 180).

Ceramic building materials provided some clues about the character of the villa. Flue tiles, for instance, implied a hypocaust heating system, with well appointed living rooms, and possibly a baths suite. The larger tiles may have been string courses in the masonry. None of the tile could be shown to have been used for flooring, nor were any *tesserae* noted which were often manufactured out of ceramic tile. The high average size of the material (82g) was noticeable in comparison with other sites such at in Droitwich, where residuality was accompanied by weight declining to 57g (Woodiwiss 1992) or at Wellington north of Hereford, where it declined even further to 24g suggesting extreme residuality (Griffin 2004). This confirmed that the Childswickham site had not been disturbed greatly after the collapse of the Roman-style buildings, suggesting that agricultural activity had avoided the site for a long period. Reasons may have been continuing occupation in the vicinity, the avoidance of a stony area, or its being put aside out of a respect for an ancestral site. The alternative would be that the remains were somehow buried (for instance under alluvium) before farming activity could disrupt the site significantly, but no clear evidence of this came to light. Ridge and furrow, presumed to have commenced in the medieval period, did, however, finally cause some localised damage to floor levels, and overlying demolition layers.

A small quantity of tile (CG126 (3010)) was from under the floor of the main villa building indicating that the first construction involved the use of this material. This included *tegula*, *imbrex* and flue tiles, and the associated dating was 2nd century AD, though similar deposits elsewhere (eg CG136) were 3rd century at the earliest. This suggests that the villa was constructed in this period. Most of the ceramic tile was associated with later deposits interpreted as demolition, and from the backfilled well which was also associated with the dumping of building debris presumably relating to the deliberate abandonment of the site, which, as far as the ceramic evidence goes, was in the later 4th at the earliest.

Though the tile has helped to characterise the buildings on the site, they did not provide much information about trade as the tiles, even when distinctive, could not be traced to a production site. The surviving tile was relatively fragmentary, and there were no complete or more that 40% complete examples, suggesting that the best pieces had been removed elsewhere. Some tile pieces were clearly re-used in the life of the villa as large aggregate in mortar, though mortared surfaces on the tile were generally infrequent. This limited use of mortar on tiles must have made robbing a particularly easy and profitable exercise.

2.4 Fired clay (*by* Derek Hurst)

(Report compiled 28th January 2004)

There was a total of 42.742kg of fired clay fragments, a large amount of which (40kg) was a substantial part of an unusual fired clay structure (Figs 8-9), which was recovered from a pit (1067, CG48, P2; Fig 7) infilled in the early Roman period. The pit was moderately deep (0.44m) and elongated in plan (*c*1.30x0.75m). A high proportion of the fill was composed of large pieces of structural fired clay together with a variety of stone, including burnt pieces. Some of the stone was lying fairly level, as if it was intended as a base, and so there is a possibility that the oven was originally constructed within this feature. However, very little charcoal was associated, and there was other domestic material such as broken quernstones, and so the assemblage is more likely to represent a dumping of material from a domestic clearance. The original pit might have originally resulted from some minor sand quarrying, and then been deliberately backfilled with some domestic rubbish. It is even possible that such an assemblage may be the result of some kind of deliberate deposition (see below).

Method of oven construction

The raw material of the structure was a slightly shelly clay, which appeared similar to the Lias clay available locally within 150m of the site. No obvious inclusions had been added. Judging by the pattern of breakage the clay had been applied in large (?hand-sized) lumps working to set levels giving the impression that the structure was raised methodically in 60-90mm high 'coils' with a wall thickness of about 75mm. The top of each 'coil' was raised in the middle into a convex surface so that the next 'coil' had a slightly larger surface to bind to. The outside was finished to an even surface, and the inside was marked by pronounced finger impressions (Fig 9). The latter had, at least partially, a structural purpose, as they would have helped to knit the large clay lumps together. The deep impressions may have been left because of being hidden inside the structure, though it is also possible that they served a purpose as part of the functional design of the structure. It was presumably fired prior to use. Traces of a thin secondary coating of clay obscured a network of cracks suggested that an attempt was made to hide or repair any flaws in the structure before it was finally dismantled.

Form

The final structure was based on the beehive oven which is generally regarded as typical of the Iron Age period. However, there were several clear departures from such a simple structure. The Childswickham structure (Fig 8) had a flat top (0.43m in diameter on top) which featured a 0.14m diameter hole in the centre which was surrounded symmetrically by six other much smaller holes (23mm in diameter). In the side of the structure at least one large hole had been neatly cut with a sharp implement, such as a knife.

Function

There were few definite clues to any specific function for this structure. However, it is more likely to have been for domestic rather than industrial use, as there was no indication of specialised activity in this part of the site. It may have functioned as an ordinary domestic oven, though these are usually only thought of as for baking and so are reconstructed as totally enclosed structures. It is tempting to think of the Childswickham structure as a variation on this theme, where the flat top could be used as a cooking area. In which case this would be a clay range where the pattern of holes on the top allowed a variety of different temperatures to be maintained over a single fire.

Comparison with similar structures from other sites

When structural fired clay fragments are occasionally found as larger pieces, they usually seem to be from oven-type structures, which generally never survive in situ because they would have been built at ground level or above and so are most vulnerable to damage during the decay of a site. Some of these pieces commonly seem to be from the mouth of these structures which seems to have been the part to be have been most heavily fired, and therefore most likely to survive. These have been found for instance at Beckford in south Worcestershire, where similarly perforated pieces to the Childswickham example have also been found (Hurst 1984).

The Beckford assemblage of fired clay structures has many similarities with the Childswickham oven. Here one example was situated at the centre of a roundhouse (S3) and had a complete base in situ with a diameter of 1.5m overall. The base was not fired though being covered with charcoal, and a layer of associated stone sat above the charcoal. The base of the walls survived and these were only fired on the inside. Fired fragments of the superstructure were found inside. Another example was found dumped in a pit with pieces up to 100mm thick associated with curved pieces with diameters of *c*400mm without any additional smaller perforations. The use of a sharp edged implement for cutting out some of the openings was also a feature of the Beckford assemblage. Burnt limestone pieces were also associated with this material. It was generally observed that the thickness of the wall was about 50-70mm with an internal diameter of 0.50-0.70m at the level of the top of an opening, and that the structure survived best at the openings. Additional perforations (*c*30mm diameter) were also sometimes found at Beckford close to the wider openings. At Beckford

there were also some other designs of fired clay structure, suggesting various specialised activities, but, so far, insufficient evidence is available to explain any of these.

The association of ovens with the interior of roundhouses also occurred at Glastonbury Iron Age village (Bulleid and Gray 1911, plate IX, fig 1), though here they seem to have been much rarer here than hearths. However, some kind of domestic oven has been widely encountered on Iron Age sites in southern England (eg Maiden Castle Wheeler 1943, 93).

Circumstances of the find

Both Childswickham and Beckford had the largest assemblages of oven superstructure recovered from pits. Whether this has any special significance is, of course, uncertain. However, the close association of ovens with the main domestic building may suggest that they came to embody some special significance, which could have led to deliberate burial in some circumstances, such as when dismantling a roundhouse, or when moving to a new site. The circular ground plan of the structure, and its slightly tapering top may have also reflected the building in which it was originally housed, and thereby strengthened this association.

Other fired clay

There was a very small amount (2.742kg) of other fired clay, which was mainly in the same fabric as the oven material described above. This was all very fragmentary though it evidently included some more oven fragments. The only other recognisable object type was as a small amount of (?triangular) loomweight (context 4000, P4b).

2.5 Stone (*by* Derek Hurst and Fiona Roe)

2.5.1 Methodology

Fieldwork

Generally there was a great deal of stone on the site, all of which will have been brought in. Sampling was instigated on the basis that it showed some evidence of use either by being worked or burnt. Where in the case of some features there were large quantities, this was sampled selectively on the basis of the pieces that seemed most representative, were most complete, or unusual. Some very large oolitic blocks were not retrieved.

Post-fieldwork

The stone was sorted by type and quantified by weight by the first author, and geological comment and identification of type pieces was carried out by Les Morris and Fiona Roe (pers comms noted below).

2.5.2 Results

A large proportion of the stone was used for building purposes, including roofing tiles and probable paving stones. Eight domestic objects were also found, consisting of a fragment of Niedermendig lava rotary quern, a saddle quern, a whetstone, a loomweight and four pieces of re-used building stone.

Niedermendig lava from the Rhineland (3010; P3) was widely used in Roman Britain both for rotary querns and millstones, but has not often been recorded from the Midlands. The saddle quern fragment (1067; P2) may have been redeposited from earlier, Iron Age activity on the site, especially since it is made from May Hill sandstone, which was widely used on Iron Age sites in the area before rotary querns came into use. The source is likely to be the quarried areas on the top of May Hill, Gloucestershire, some 25 miles to the south-west of Childswickham. A second possible saddle quern of relatively fine-grained May Hill sandstone was re-used as a slab type whetstone and point sharpener (3042; P3). There was also a possible limestone example of a rubber for grinding grain on a saddle quern (1067;

P2). Another domestic object was a triangular loomweight (4011; P3) made from local limestone, and which could be either Iron Age or early Roman in date. There was occasional Pennant sandstone (eg 2999; unstratified), probably from the Forest of Dean, which has been recorded on Roman sites in use both for roofing tiles and whetstones. A limestone disc (?playing counter) from a late phase (1009; P4b) may have been typically made from a broken roofing tile.

Much of the stone assemblage was oolitic limestone (39% by weight), and revealed very few signs of working, and where pieces had been worked they were all very damaged. Blue Lias (22%) was the next commonest type followed by a fine limestone used for roof tiles. Most of the stone on the site was suitable for building construction and this corresponds with its being most commonly associated with the Roman-style constructions in phases 3-4. A high proportion of the building stone was recovered from the base of the subsoil where it was incorporated into the ridge and furrow cultivation features presumably dating to the medieval period. A large amount of stone (not recovered) had also been visible in the topsoil of the field prior to soil stripping. While the excavation showed that the foundations of the buildings had been heavily robbed, the amount of stone remaining in the area suggests that much of the less useful stone had probably been left behind.

The main building stone types in order of precedence by weight were as follows (with percentages of overall stone assemblage and nearest sources indicated):

Oolitic limestone (39%) - Inferior Oolite (from upper part of the Cotswolds)

Blue Lias limestone (22%) - local

Sparry limestone (9%) - Cotswolds

Fine flaggy limestone in a range of variations (5%) – probably all from quarries in the Chipping Norton Limestone at Hyatt's Pits, near Snowshill, Gloucestershire

Tufa (2%) - source unknown, but possibly local. Otherwise may be from Southstone rock, Clifton upon Teme.

Sandy limestone (1%) – iron-rich limestone, perhaps from the local Marlstone Rock Bed (Middle Lias)

Micaceous sandstone (<1%) – likely to be Pennant sandstone from the Forest of Dean

Illustration was restricted to the best example of roof tiles (eg Figure 25 and Figure 26).

2.5.3 Discussion by phase

Phase1

All the stone of this phase was unworked, except for a small amount of flint.

Phase 2 (1st century AD)

This is the first phase where stone is a regular find (*c*47kg or 32% of the overall site assemblage). It was dominated by two types: sparry limestone (27% of this phase assemblage) and Blue Lias limestone (22%). The latter was usually in the form of slabs which would have been very useful for paving. However, much of the stone of this phase was from a single pit (CG48), where the remains of a domestic oven made from fired clay had been dumped. This stone, which was both burnt and unburnt, may, therefore, have been components of the oven structure, most likely its base. Other signs of domestic occupation were fire-cracked pebbles.

There were only a few definite objects. These were a saddle quern fragment (May Hill sandstone; context 1067, CG48), a possible quern rubber (sparry limestone; context 1067, CG48). These were associated with the domestic oven mentioned above, and it is possible that they were re-used as components of this structure.

Phase 3 (2nd century)

Stone probably remained as common as in the previous phase, since, though quantities were lower (*c*24kg or 16% of the site assemblage), there was a lesser volume of deposits associated. There was a slightly greater variety of stone types. The most common stone was now oolitic fragments, much of which had been reddened by burning. Sometimes the latter was found in larger quantities (eg context 5000 in ditch CG101), but generally it was present as a thin scatter across the site. Blue Lias flooring slabs were also present in a reasonable quantity, so indicative of contemporary use, but all the other material seemed too infrequent to be of much consequence. A few domestic objects included a slab whetstone and point sharpener (May Hill sandstone; context 3042, CG69) and a possible loomweight (burnt oolitic limestone; context 4011, CG94), but these could all be residual, as could more fire-cracked pebbles. The most notable was a small piece of Nierdermendig lava (3010, CG126), found under the villa construction level. This was probably part of a rotary quern. Lava was imported from the Eifel area of the Rhineland, and was in widespread use in Roman Britain from the first century AD.

Phase 4 (3rd to 4th century)

Much of the stone (*c*53kg or 36% of the overall site assemblage) was from this phase, and there was a wider range of stone types than in the previous phases. This comprised a wide range of building stone. However, most of the structural remains had been heavily robbed, and it was rare for even the lowest course of stone walls to survive. Ridge and furrow cultivation had also sliced through floor levels, though on the ridges there was much better survival. It was noticeable also that walls survived better as they went under the modern track to the west of the excavation trench, which suggests that there had been some more recent deep cultivation of the site subsequent to the installation of this track. As a consequence much of the structural remains were redeposited in the medieval period and later.

The only deposit that had not suffered interference from those intent on removing building materials was the fill to the well (CG123) which included a high proportion of roof tile and building stone, and seemed to have been deliberately infilled with some more complete examples than found elsewhere on the site.

There were occasional short lengths of wall surviving, which were in two building styles: small roughly squared blocks (*saxa quadrata*) in regular courses (eg CG141), and herringbone construction (CG133). Roofing was in two styles with ceramic roof tiles being well in evidence, as well as stone roof tiles. The stone roof tiles were typical hexagonal examples and were normally of oolitic limestone (eg 1048, CG122, P4; 220x310mm; Fig 25), or a fine limestone, though other flaggy limestones had also probably been used for this purpose (fine sandy and shelly limestones). The complete tile (CG122) had dimensions which just fell within the size range found for stone tiles on Roman sites in Gloucestershire (Price 2000a, 134, fig 7.3). All the limestone tiles could have come from quarries near Snowshill, some 7 km (4.5 miles) to the south-east of Childswickham (Richardson 1929, 144), or from that general area. One (1010, CG122) had an iron nail still *in situ* suggesting that the tiles had normally been nailed into position. Another example from this phase (3002, CG123; Fig 26) had no nail hole despite being complete, and also exhibited freshly flaked edges suggesting that it might have been made from a much larger tile. However, the absence of a nail-hole may be because it was a spare tile that was never used, as perforating the tile took place during roofing (Barford and Branfoot 1985).

As in previous phases Blue Lias had probably been used for paving. The small amount of tufa was less easy to explain, but this type of stone was appreciated by Roman builders, and it is possible that it had been put to some specialised use. At the Frocester late Roman villa tufa was also found and it was suggested that it had been used in the bath block, most probably for vaulting the roof (Price 2000a, 139).

Objects, as opposed to building materials, were again not very common. A limestone disc (1009, CG122) made from roofing tile is a typical object widely found on Roman sites.

Phase 6 (medieval to post-medieval)

A large amount of stone was associated with the post-Roman cultivation soils, and this included a high proportion of tilestone relative to other stone, but otherwise was the same type of material as associated with Phase 4, so that all this stone was probably residual.

2.5.4 Discussion

It is quite difficult to discuss this material in a wider context because many reports in the past have paid little attention to detailed stone identification, and less still to geological provenance. At Childswickham the stone was all imported into the site, though much of the building material, and especially the roof tiles, need not have come from more than about 5 miles (8km) away. Nearly all this is Jurassic limestone which would have been the nearest source of better quality stone for building. The tilestone quarries near Snowshill appear to have a wide market for their products, as they also appear to have been the source for some roofing tile found at the Roman settlement of Alcester in Warwickshire (Roe 2001, 27).

The sources of stone used for some of the objects indicate wider contacts. Saddle querns of May Hill sandstone, and particularly ones from Iron Age contexts, are becoming well known in the region. Sites in the vicinity of Childswickham with similar querns include Beckford (F Roe pers comm), Conderton Camp (Thomas, in prep), Evesham (Edwards and Hurst 2000) and Shenberrow Hill (Fell 1961, 31). The Rhenish lava quern, or millstone, is also a well known type, though not particularly common in the west Midlands. However, lava has been recorded in small quantities from Sutton Walls in Herefordshire (Kenyon 1954, 64) and from the Bays Meadow villa in Drotwich, a particularly high status site (Barfield and Roe 2002). It has also been found at Sidbury in Worcester (Roe 1992, 86), as well as in Roman Alcester (Booth and Evans 2001, 86 and *ibid*, 260) and at various sites in Gloucestershire, including at Wycomb (Timby 1998, 299). Therefore, the fragment from Childswickham would appear to be a not altogether isolated find. Stone discs, in contrast, are much more common, and tend to appear on Roman sites wherever stone roofing tiles were in use. An illustrated series from Frocester, Gloucestershire demonstrates a typical range of sizes (Price 2000b, 191).

Building materials had mainly been brought in from close sources, so that even Pennant tiles which were in widespread use in the region in the Roman period, and only represented by the odd example. This contrast with the Frocester villa where about half the surviving stone roof tile was of Pennant or Old Red sandstone type (Price 2000a, 133). The Childswickham roof tiles were comparable in size and pattern to standard Pennant sandstone tiles, for instance from a villa at Marshfield (43 miles (69km to the south). Here the Pennant tiles were 240-270mm wide and 230-310 long (Barford and Branfoot 1985, 245), whereas those from Childswickham (eg 1048, P4) were 16mm thick by 220mm wide and *c*340mm long. The square-shaped tile (*c*400x400mm from point to point) from Childswickham (3002, P4) was less easy to parallel, though it appears to resemble material from Gatcombe Roman villa which had rectangular tiles (Branigan 1977). There is still, however, some doubt about the source of the tufa, though it would not be so surprising if this had been brought in from a greater distance, as it is extremely light in weight. It is also relatively common on Roman sites, and was, for instance, used for voussoirs at Nettleton (Wedlake 1982), and so could have had a similar specialist use at Childswickham.

2.6 Painted wall plaster (*by* Derek Hurst)

2.6.1 Discussion

There was 3.725kg of mortar of which 1.422g (38%) was painted wall plaster. The mortar was mainly creamy in colour and sometimes included pieces of oolitic rock suggesting that it had been produced from this type of rock. Some of the mortar had gravelly aggregate, and there a few pieces with crushed tile (*opus signinum*). No detailed aggregate analysis was carried out on the mortar.

Typically where the mortar carried a painted wall plaster finish, it had an upper 5-20mm thick layer of pinker mortar followed by a very thin white plaster finish on the surface prior to

painting. This conforms to the normal pattern of plastering in Roman Britain where two, or sometimes three, layers are used (Davey and Ling 1982, 54).

The majority of the painted wall plaster was painted red, and there was only a few pieces that varied from this. Analysis of pigments from other sites suggest that this would most likely have been made from ferric oxide based on naturally occurring haematite or red ochre (Davey and Ling 1982, 62). White was the other main colour and this was usually manufactured from calcium carbonate in the form of chalk (Davey and Ling 1982). A third colour was occasionally represented which may have been blue. The latter is usually based on blue frit (Egyptian blue), an artificially made pigment of copper calcium silicate, and was widely used Davey and Ling 1982, 62).

The painting was mainly in linear banding or a panelling effect, where any pattern could be discerned. There were two fragments which revealed contrasting white, and possibly blue, bands which suggested panels formed part of the original design (1009, CG122, P4b; 1014, CG150, P6; 1001, CG150, P6; 2080, CG133, P4; Fig 15). One piece was painted on both sides (2080), suggesting that it belonged to a 13mm thick partition, and on one side there was a possible corner of a panel in white paint.

The most elaborate piece was a single piece of a more elaborate design, recovered from the robbed wall trenches in the vicinity of Rooms II, III, and VI. This showed a three-stemmed flower-head with stems (Fig 16), the flower-head outlined in a blue paint (appearing a purple hue over the red underpaint) and flower-heads in dark red over a red background (2080, CG133, P4). The design may have faded as it did not stand out from the red background particularly strongly. Such flower designs were extremely widespread (Davey and Ling 1982, 43).

The painted wall plaster was essentially associated with Phase 4, and was mainly from the large demolition deposits and the backfill of robber trenches (CG122/133, P4b). It was spread across the southern part of the site, where the main stone building (Building B) had once stood. The distribution would suggest that at least Room II had been decorated with painted wall plaster, as there was a concentration of wall plaster next to one of its walls, while possibly Rooms III, IV, or VI had designs on painted plaster walls and/or ceilings, as these were other areas of notable wall plaster concentration.

2.7 Coins (*by* Peter Guest)

Of the seventeen coins from this site (Table 8), only two were not struck during the fourth century: a radiate of Allectus (293-296), and a penny of one of the Edward's (13th to 15th centuries). The remaining coins mainly dated to the middle decades of the 4th century (330-375), the latest of which were two Valentinianic issues from the mint at Arles (376-375).

Table 8 Coins

Context	Group	Phase	Denom	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Mint mark	Reference
1023	142	4	AE3 copy	354-364	as Magnentius	as Falling Horseman	//[…..]	
1078	144	4b	AE3 copy	330-340	as House of Constantine	as Gloria Exercitus (1 std)	//[…..]	
2015	133	4	AE3	late 3rd-4thC	illegible	illegible		
2020	145	4b	AE2	367-375	Valens	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	OF/II•//CON	CK: 492
3012?	124	4b	AE3	337-341	Constans	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std)	M//TRP cres. (Trier)	HK: 133
4026	114	4	AE3	337-341	House of Constantine	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std)	M//TRP cres. (Trier)	HK: 132-3
9999			Follis	310-313	Licinius I	GENIO POP ROM	T/F//ATR (Trier)	RIC: 845b
9999			AE2	348-50	Constans	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (hut 2)	//TRS (Trier)	CK: 30a
9999			AE4 copy	354-364	as House of Constantine	as Falling Horseman	//[…..]	
9999			Follis	307-318	Constantine I	GENIO POP ROM	//[…..]	
9999			AE3	347-348	Constantius II	VICTORIAE DD AVG QNN	//[…..]	
9999			AE3	330-335	Constans Caesar	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 stds)	//[…..]	
9999			AE3	330-335	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow	//TRP● (Trier)	HK: 59
9999			AE2	367-375	Valentinian I	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	OF/II//CON (Arles)	CK: 514
9999			radiate	293-296	ALLECTUS	PROVIDENTIA AVG	S/A//ML (London)	RIC: 35
9999			13th-15thC	halfpenny	EDWARD (?)	short cross	LON/DON	
9999			AE2	350-353	Magnentius	VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE	//TRP (Trier)	CK: 56

2.8 Copper alloy objects (*by* Derek Hurst)

Illustrated metal objects (Fig 27)

1. Toilet spoon; 3106, CG71, P3.

Complete example with a flat scoop at one end and a point at the other end. Probably used to extract cosmetics. Cf Crummy 1983 (60, no 1901), though examples here are shorter, and an example from Frocester villa, from a late 3rd century context (Price 2000b, 54, fig 2.12, no 302).

2. Fibula; unstratified find.

Hinged two-piece Colchester-derivative/dolphin type brooch of mid to late-1st century (cf Mackreth 1973, no 6).

3. Fibula; unstratified find.

Trumpet type brooch of later 1st-2nd century (cf Hattat 1989, fig 187, 438B). Iron pin missing and some damage to top of main brooch.

4. Spoon; unstratified find.

Fragment of pear-shaped bowl (cf Crummy 1983, fig 73, 2012 which occurs from 2nd century AD).

5. Armlet; unstratified find;

Fragment of a 3rd-4th century multiple motif armlet, similar to Crummy 1983 (fig 47, no 1725 p46) in terms of its general design, and examples from Frocester villa (eg Price 2000b, 46, fig 2.8, no 184 from a 4th century context). One end only survives made from thin (1mm thick) strip tapering to hook terminal of a hook and eye fastening.

6. Circular mount; unstratified.

Disk 26mm in diameter with three 4mm diameter perforations. Looped on centre of back where iron stained.

7. Armlet; 1078, CG144, P4b.

Terminal of an armlet made from two strands of wire of later 3rd or 4th century date. Cf Crummy 1983 (39, no 1610), though this has an expanding clasp rather than hooked terminals, and an example from a late 4th century context at Frocester villa (Price 2000b, 44, fig 2.7, no 114).

Unillustrated copper alloy objects

Other pieces of stratified copper alloy were very fragmentary (eg a possible finger ring from CG122, or Roman brooches from CG101, 126 and 150), or scraps, except for the end of a possible Roman ear scoop (context 107; unstratified).

2.9 White metal objects (*by* Derek Hurst)

Illustrated objects of white metal (Fig 27)

8. Lead steelyard weight; 2080, CG133, P4.

Lead weight with a corroded (partly missing) iron loop at the top, though otherwise in good condition, and the weight of 291g suggests that it originally corresponded to 12 *unciae* (equivalent to a Roman pound of 0.323kg). This type of weight is a relatively common find (cf Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 330, no 8.47)

9. Lead die; 2080, CG133, P4.

10. Silver gilt roundel (Fig 28); unstratified find.

Description (*by* Angela Evans, British Museum)

Silver-gilt roundel (22mm diameter) decorated with five 'chip carved' spirals and a single triquetra knot, and probably dating to the 6th century. Four of the spirals are linked as pairs sharing a common stem above a triquetra knot, the fifth balances the design. The roundel is light with a piercing at the centre, probably for the seating of a stud. Three other, smaller, drilled holes, which are secondary, pierce the disc towards the border, while a fourth, and probably tertiary, piercing is placed in the interior. The back is plain.

The roundel, which is decorated in a style that is unusual on Anglo-Saxon metalwork, may originally have been an inlay on a high quality box. The use of spiral ornament, particularly running or linked spirals, is relatively common in fifth century Anglo-Saxon contexts, particularly on saucer brooches (McGregor and Bolick , 1993, 42ff). The spiral is also widely used on the continent on fifth and sixth century chip-carved buckles and brooches again as an integral part of an S- or a C-scroll (eg. a silver-gilt buckle from Ejsbol, Jutland, Webster and Brown, 1997, pl 13). Spiral ornament, usually in conjunction with trumpet headed terminals, is also commonly found on Irish and Northumbrian manuscripts and metalwork, particularly on the decorative escutcheons of hanging-bowls which occur widely in Anglo-Saxon contexts from the late sixth century continuing throughout the seventh century (Brennan 1991). Spiral ornament in the form of elaborate C-scrolls occurs in conjunction with interlace motifs on the later seventh century satchel mount from Swallowcliffe Down, Wiltshire (Speake 1989, esp. fig. 59), which Speake has suggested may reflect mutual influences between Anglo-Saxon England and Celtic Ireland. However the chip-carved style of this roundel together with the form of the spiral ornament and the knot motif suggests Anglo-Saxon rather than Celtic manufacture.

An object from Cockshutt in north Shropshire is of similar general design being a flat decorated gilded disc with a central perforation (Stokes 2001), though in copper alloy and thicker at 3mm and slightly larger at 34mm in diameter. This was provisionally identified as from the centre of a shield boss (D Hurst pers comm.).

2.10 Iron objects (*by* Derek Hurst)

All the iron objects were nails. These were all of Phase 2 or later date, the majority (24) being from Phase 4. The most complete examples (eg 3002, CG123, P4), which had round flat heads, square-sectioned shafts, and were 65-77mm long. These dimensions suggest that they belonged to Manning (1985) Type 1B, the commonest type of nail in use in Roman Britain (Manning 1969, 530).

2.11 Glass (*by* Derek Hurst)

Illustrated glass (Fig 29)

Bead; 3010; CG126, P3.

Plain pale bluish green glass bead 15mm in diameter with a wide suspension hole. Narrowing of bead at one point suggests wear from suspension. Small annular yellow or green beads, such as this, are generally a 1st to 2nd century form, and a similar example, for instance, is

known from a mid 1st to mid 2nd century context at Puckeridge (Potter and Trow 1988, 84, no. 47; Hilary Cool pers comm).

Except for a pale green handled ?jug fragment from late Roman deposits (CG122) and a post-medieval bottle fragment, there was only a small amount of other glass, which was both vessel glass and colourless window glass (only one piece from the edge of a very pale blue pane with a thickened rounded edge), and constituted either residual or unstratified finds of Roman date. The Roman window glass was found in the vicinity of the main villa building, which was in keeping with the pattern of recovery at the Frocester villa site where nearly all the window glass was from the immediate vicinity of the building (Price 2000b, 122).

2.12 Miscellaneous objects (*by* Derek Hurst)

There was a waste worked piece of antler tine, and a spindle whorl made from a Jurassic fossil sea urchin, which were both unstratified finds.

2.13 Pyrotechnical residues (*by* Derek Hurst)

There was a small quantity of ironworking waste weighing 1.72kg, which comprised several hearth bottoms. These were generally small, and in one case (CG126, P3), very small, at only 50mm diameter. There was also other miscellaneous ironworking slag throughout the same period (phases 2 to 4). This evidence represents limited ironworking from Phase 2 (eg CG68) to 3, with the activity primarily belonging to the later Roman period (Phase 4). Some of the fuel ash slag (1.89kg) may also have related to this activity, as this was also predominantly from the same phases 3 and 4, and was most common in Phase 4 where it was mainly from the area of the main villa building (Building B). Ironworking slag was mainly scattered across the southern end of the excavated area, and all the hearth bottoms were from the area immediately to the east of the main villa (Building B), and most of the miscellaneous ironworking waste was associated with the demolition deposits of this building (Phase 4b).

Coal was noted in some Phase 4 contexts, and has typically found elsewhere on Roman sites in Worcestershire in association with iron smithing (eg at Norton-iuxta-Kempsey (Hurst 1996)). It is also quite commonly found on Roman sites in the Cotswolds (McWhirr 1981, 109), and is known from Frocester Court villa, where it was common from the late 3rd century.

2.14 The mammal, bird and amphibian bones (*by* Ian Baxter)

2.14.1 Introduction

The total weight of hand-collected bone was 27.6kg, and there was a total of 1663 bones. Assessment, based on 33% by weight of the total assemblage, indicated that only the phased pre-medieval animal bones should be fully recorded for further analysis.

A total of 151 countable bone fragments were recovered from the phased pre-medieval contexts (Table 9). The assemblage was generally too small to identify with any certainty temporal trends in husbandry and economy.

2.14.2 Methods

All of the animal bones from Perrin's Farm were hand-collected. Consequently an under-representation of bones from the smaller species is to be expected.

The mammal bones were recorded following a modified version of the method described in Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). The separation of sheep and goat was attempted on the following elements: dP_3, dP_4, distal humerus, distal metapodials (both fused and unfused), distal tibia, astragalus, and calcaneum using the criteria described in Boessneck

(1969) and Kratochvil (1969). The shape of the enamel folds (Davis 1980; Eisenmann 1981) was used for identifying equid teeth to species. Equid postcrania were checked against criteria summarized in Baxter (1998). Wear stages were recorded for all P_4s and dP_4s as well as for the lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. Tooth wear stages follow Grant (1982). Bone measurements are retained on the Access database. These in general follow von den Driesch (1976).

2.14.3 Frequency of species

Cattle are the most frequent taxon at the site accounting for 43% of total fragments. Sheep/Goat is next frequent at 22%, followed by pig at 13%. Horse remains are particularly frequent in Phases 3 and 4, accounting for 12% overall. Domestic dog is also prominent, accounting for 4% of total fragments, as are wild birds with 5%. The bird remains, all wild species, are restricted to Phase 4 and mostly derive from the well. Red deer is represented by antler, and a probable water vole was found in the fill of the storage pit (CG117, P3) inside Building A.

Cattle

Cattle remains include a cranium with both horncores found in Phase 2 ditch (3044, CG67). This belonged to an adult shorthorned bull with grooved horncores. The frontal profile from above is convex and the intercornual ridge forms a high double arch (Grigson 1976). Only two cattle bones were sufficiently complete to estimate withers height, metacarpi from a Phase 3 ditch (5000, CG101) and the Phase 4 well (CG123, 3018). These came from animals respectively 106cm and 112cm high at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of Matolcsi (1970). Most of the cattle remains derive from adult and elderly beasts (Table 9). The metacarpal from the Phase 4 well (3018, CG123) has a broadened distal epiphysis, possibly indicating a draught animal (Bartosiewicz *et al* 1997). Evidence of younger beasts includes a calf frontal found in a Phase 3 ditch (4092, CG155) and a juvenile horncore from ditch context (3106, CG71) in the same phase.

Sheep

No teeth or bones identified as goat were seen in the assemblage, compared to a third identified as sheep (Table 9). It seems likely, therefore, that in common with most sites of this period that only sheep were present or at least formed an overwhelming majority. No horncores were seen in the assemblage and it is not possible to determine if the sheep were horned or polled. The only bone sufficiently complete to form the basis of withers height calculation was a metatarsal from a Phase 3 ditch (3106, CG71). This belonged to an animal approximately 59cm high at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of Teichert (1975). The sheep mandibles recovered belong to animals between 6 months to 8 years old, with most between 6 months and four years (Table 10). There is insufficient material to determine an accurate kill-off pattern.

Pig

The remains of domestic pigs are relatively frequent at the Perrin's Farm site which is typical of more Romanised sites such as villas (King 1978). The majority (67%) was slaughtered when subadult (Table 10).

Horse

The bones and teeth of horses are relatively frequent, with most of the Phase 3 remains derived from ditches and those from Phase 4 from robber trenches. Teeth recovered belong to animals ranging from 8 years to 15 years old based on the crown heights of the grinding teeth (Levine 1982). A complete radius found in a Phase 3 ditch (3106, CG71) came from a horse 14 hands high based on the multiplication factors of Keiesewalter (1888). This was a good

sized animal for the period. This radius has multiple chop marks on the posterior lateral surface.

Dog

Dog bones are quite frequent at the Perrin's Farm site, and mostly belong to medium sized animals. Two metatarsals, probably from the same individual, found in Phase 4 well (3002, CG123) came from a dog approximately 50cm high at the shoulder based on multiplication factors published by Clark (1995). A larger animal of around 58cm is represented by a metatarsal found in a Phase 3 layer (3010, CG126). These dogs are similar in size to a modern Border Collie or Labrador Retriever (Adelman 1997) and were most probably working and/or watch dogs. The maxilla of a fairly large dog was found in a Phase 4 ditch terminal (4065, CG121).

Wild species

The remains of wild animals are very scarce. Hunting does not appear to have played a significant role at Perrin's Farm in any period. A fragment of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) antler including the brow tine was found in the Phase 4 well (3018, CG123). This had been chopped from the beam. The ilium of a rat sized rodent was recovered from a Phase 3 pit (4078, CG117). This probably belonged to a water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) as the black rat (*Rattus rattus*) has only been identified from a few Romano-British urban sites to date.

The partial skeleton of a crow or rook (*Corvus corone/frugilegus*) was recovered from the Phase 4 well disuse fill (3002, CG123). The bird was fully adult and, therefore, probably not an item of diet. A single starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) bone was recovered from a Phase 3 layer (3010, CG126), and several other starling bones were also found in disuse fill of the Phase 4 well. A large deposit of thrush (*Turdus* sp.) bones were found in a 4th century villa well at Great Holts Farm in Essex and were interpreted as probable food refuse (Albarella 1997). However, the bones from the Childswickham site have relatively short tarsometatarsi and are a closer match with reference starling material (S Hamilton-Dyer pers comm). The tibiotarsus of a sparrow sized passerine was found in the same Phase 4 well fill. Unlike the Great Holts thrushes, these wild birds seem unlikely dietary items and are more probably accidental inclusions following disuse. A short anuran amphibian tibiofibula was also found in well disuse fill (3002), and this probably belonged to a toad (*Bufo bufo*).

2.14.4 Discussion and conclusion

In common with most highly Romanised sites the Childswickham site has high frequencies of cattle and pig remains. Horse and dog bones are also common and provide evidence for good sized ponies of around 14 hands and fairly large Labrador or Collie sized dogs. All of these were most probably working animals. The wild bird bones from the Phase 4 well are more likely, on balance, to represent accidental inclusions during abandonment rather than items of diet.

Table 9 Number of identified specimens (NISP)

Taxon	**Phase**					**Total**
	1 Earlier Prehistoric	**2 Late Iron Age -Early RB**	**3 Early-Mid RB**	**4a Later Romano-British**	**4b Latest? RB**	
Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic)	1	10	23	22	3	**59**
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra* f. domestic)	-	2	11	15	2	**30**
Sheep (*Ovis* f. domestic)	(-)	(1)	(7)	(4)	(-)	**(12)**
Pig (*Sus* f. domestic)	2	2	8	6	-	**18**
Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	-	-	-	+	-	**+**
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	-	2	9	5	1	**17**
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	-	-	+	6[1]	-	**6**
Rat/Water Vole (*Rattus/Arvicola* sp.)	-	-	-	-	-	**+**
Crow (*Corvus corone/frugilegus*)	-	-	-	4[2]	-	**4**
cf. Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)	-	-	-	3[3]	-	**3**
Small Passerine (*Aves* sp.)	-	-	-	+	-	**+**
Anuran (*Rana/Bufo* sp.)	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Total	**3**	**16**	**51**	**62**	**6**	**138**

'Sheep/Goat' also includes the 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]three and two bones from partial skeletons
[2]four bones from a partial skeleton
[3]three bones from a partial skeleton

Table 10 Phases 3 to 4. Mandibular wear stages

Following Crabtree 1989 and O'Connor 1988. Only mandibles with two or more teeth (with recordable wear stages) in the $dP_4/P_4 – M_3$ row or isolated M_3 are considered.

Taxon	**Mandibular wear stages**												
	A		B		C		D		E		F		Total
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**
Sheep/Goat	0	**0**	3	**33**	2	**22**	3	**33**	1	**11**	0	**0**	**9**

Taxon	**Mandibular wear stages**										
	Juvenile		Immature		Subadult		Adult		Elderly		Total
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**	**n**
Cattle	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	3	**50**	3	**50**	**6**
Pig	0	**0**	1	**17**	4	**67**	1	**17**	0	**0**	**6**

2.15 Environmental remains (*by* Elizabeth Pearson)

2.15.1 Methods

2.15.2 Fieldwork and sampling policy

The environmental sampling policy was as defined in the County Archaeological Service Recording System (1995 as amended). Large animal bone was hand-collected during excavation and samples of up to 40 litres taken from 58 contexts of late Iron Age to medieval date (see Table 11).

2.15.3 Processing and analysis

The samples were processed by flotation followed by wet-sieving using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

For assessment, residues and flots were scanned and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated (Table 12). Where plant species were readily identifiable, they were noted. As a result of the assessment, four samples were selected for full analysis and were treated as follows. The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated (Table 12). The residues were also scanned for hammerscale with a small magnet, as this type of material is normally only identified in soil samples. The flots were fully sorted using a low power EMT stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Service, and seed identification manual (Beijerinck 1947). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the Flora of the British Isles, 3rd edition (Clapham *et al* 1989).

2.15.4 Results

Phase 1: Bronze Age

One sample was assessed (context 5029, CG1) in which only occasional unidentifiable charred cereal grains were noted.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age to early Roman (1st century BC to mid 1st century AD

Charred cereal crop remains were sparsely scattered in deposits of this phase, consisting of mainly of grains of emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum diccocum/spelta*) or other unidentified cereal grains with occasional weed seeds including grasses (small Gramineae), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* agg) and legumes (Leguminosae). Occasional uncharred fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) seeds were relatively well preserved, but are assumed to be modern contaminants as in the sandy, well drained soils on this site they are unlikely to have survived since the Roman period. Earthworm action may also have been responsible for movement of modern organic material into archaeological deposits.

Phase 3: Early Roman (mid 1st century to early 2nd century AD)

Charred cereal crop debris was relatively abundant in a charred spread (1035, CG140, P3) beneath a plaster surface. These remains, similar to those described in other Phase 3 deposits below, are dominated by chaff of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) or emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), and weed grasses. However, seeds of weed species such as spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp), sedge (*Carex* sp), legumes (melitot/medick/clover; *Melilotus/Medicago/Trifolium* sp) and sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* agg) were also identified. The spike-rush and sedge are likely to have been growing in ditches or wet hollows in the fields. This material also appears to represent waste from crop processing.

Deposits rich in charred cereal crop waste were also recovered from three features situated close together within a small area (Table 13). Charred remains from a small pit (3032, CG82, P3) and a larger pit (3036, CG81, P3) were the most abundant. These assemblages were dominated by chaff (glumes bases and spikelet forks) of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) or emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). In both samples weed grasses, presumably collected with the cereal crop, were relatively numerous, including brome grass (*Bromus* sp) and fescue/rye-grass (*Lolium/Festuca* sp). These remains are likely to be made up of mostly "fine-cleanings", the waste from the fine-sieving stage of crop processing where chaff and weed seeds are removed from the grain fraction. A smaller quantity of charred material was recovered from a posthole (3034, CG76, P3) which was dominated by weed grasses, particularly fescue/rye-grass, with occasional charred cereal grain and emmer or spelt wheat chaff.

Charred cereal remains were sparsely distributed in other contexts of this phase (Table 16 and Table 17) which were scanned during assessment, as were uncharred weed seeds, presumably intrusive as described above.

Phase 4: Later Roman (3rd-4th century AD)

Charred cereal remains and probable modern intrusive weed seeds were sparsely distributed in several contexts of this phase scanned during assessment.

2.15.5 **Discussion**

Charred waste from cereal crop processing (chaff and weed seeds) was concentrated in Phase 3, in three features situated close together and a possible occupation layer associated with a building (CG140; Building C). The presence of this waste may indicate an area heavily used for agricultural processing, perhaps close to corn-drying structures. Similar debris was also sparsely distributed throughout many contexts of late Iron Age to Roman date across the site. However, no evidence of fully processed or clean grain storage deposits were identified.

Although the presence of crop processing waste does not necessarily imply significant cereal cultivation at Childswickham, it would seem likely as large quantities of charred crop waste are generally more common on Roman sites in south-east Worcestershire. Archaeological recording during the construction of the nearby Broadway Bypass identified a rich dump of charred crop processing debris, comprising grain, chaff, and weed seeds, which was recovered from a Roman ditch, probably of 3rd-4th century date, in association with waterlogged straw and grassy material, and a weed assemblage suggestive of open cultivated ground (Hurst and Pearson 1997). Rich assemblages of charred crop waste have also been recovered from sites within the Avon valley in south Worcestershire at Strensham (Jackson *et al* 1996a) and Norton and Lenchwick (Jackson *et al* 1996b) to the north.

The best environmental evidence, therefore, predated the main villa-type building, and may provide some clue to the source of the wealth that gave rise to this building. Frocester villa situated just below the Cotswolds scarp, was in a similar location, and charred crop waste here was generally distributed in samples of early (ie 1st century AD) Roman date (at similar levels to the background levels recorded over most of the site at Childswickham), and it was only in 3rd to 4th century deposits that abundant crop processing waste is found, when waterlogged plant remains from a 2nd-3rd century fill of a well showed an appearance of weeds of arable land from the 2nd century onwards (Jones 2000b). At the Bays Meadow villa at Droitwich in Worcestershire, charred grain storage products were also identified in samples of 3rd to 4th century date (Straker 2002). It is known that a surplus of grain was being produced at this period in Roman Britain, as the Rhineland armies were relying on it, and so it should be unsurprising to see the major landed estates being heavily involved in grain production.

Table 11 List of environmental samples

Context	Sample	Context Group	Phase	Sample volume (L)	Volume Processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
	25			20	20	Y	N
1001	47	150	6	40	10	Y	Y
1026	13	140	3	20	20	Y	Y
1035	15	140	3	20	20	Y	Y
1067	39	48	2	20	10	Y	Y
1067	42	48	2	20	0	N	N
1074	44	49	2	40	10	Y	Y
1091	63	50	2	40	30	Y	N
2012	10	146	4b	20	20	Y	Y
2022	12	133	4	20	20	Y	Y
2045	43	142	4	20	10	N	N
2051	49	10	2	10	10	Y	Y
2053	61	134	2	10	10	Y	Y
2057	62	17	2	10	10	Y	Y
2059	59	54	2	40	10	Y	Y
2061	60	54	2	40	10	Y	Y
2063	58	56	2	40	10	Y	Y
2065	55	55	2	10	0	N	N
2067	56	21	2	20	10	Y	N
2071	57	19	2	10	0	N	N
2116	41	13	2	20	10	Y	Y
2120	50	59	2	40	10	Y	Y
2122	54	61	2	40	10	Y	Y
2126	48	12	2	10	10	Y	Y
2128	51	11	2	40	10	Y	Y
3002	53	123	4	20	10	Y	Y
3002	52	123	4	20	10	Y	Y
3025	19	76	3	20	20	Y	Y
3028	16	79	3	30	30	Y	Y
3030	17	78	3	10	10	Y	Y
3032	18	82	3	10	10	Y	Y
3034	21	76	3	10	10	Y	Y
3036	22	81	3	20	20	Y	Y
3039	27	129	4	20	10	Y	Y
3042	35	69	3	20	10	Y	Y
3044	36	67	2	20	10	Y	N
3046	37	-	?	20	10	Y	Y
3048	38	-	?	20	20	Y	Y
3054	40	74	3	20	10	Y	Y
3135	32	5	2	20	20	Y	Y
4011	29	94	3	20	20	Y	Y
4011	2	94	3	40	10	Y	Y
4022	26	112	3	20	20	Y	Y
4022	3	112	3	40	10	Y	N
4027	4	114	4	40	40	Y	Y
4037	28	118	3	20	10	Y	Y
4059	7	-	?	10	10	Y	Y
4073	8	118	3	10	10	Y	N
4074	9	117	3	40	40	Y	Y
4083	11	90	3	20	10	Y	Y

4091	14	-	2/3	20	10	Y	Y
4099	20	142	4	10	10	Y	Y
4124	23	113	3	20	20	Y	Y
4131	24	96	2	20	10	Y	Y
4138	31	85	2	20	10	Y	Y
4144	30	87	2	20	10	Y	Y
4147	34	92	3	5	5	Y	Y
4147	33	92	3	10	10	Y	Y
5016	5	111	3	40	10	Y	Y
5024	6	102	3	40	10	Y	Y
5028	45	1	1	40	40	Y	N
5029	46	1	1	40	40	Y	Y
5036	64	105	3	0	0		
6006	1	107	3	40	10	Y	Y

Table 12 Summary of environmental remains

Context	Sample	large mammal	small mammal	fish	Mollusc	charred plant	uncharred plant	Comment
1026	13	occ					occ	
1035	15	occ				mod		
1067	39	occ	occ			occ		
1074	44	occ				occ	occ	
1081	47	occ						
2012	10	occ				occ		
2022	12	occ	occ			occ		
2051	49	occ			occ	occ		
2053	61	mod	occ		occ	occ	occ	
2057	62	occ			occ	occ		
2059	59	occ	occ			occ		
2061	60	occ	occ			occ		
2063	58	occ				occ	occ	
2067	56	occ				occ		
2116	41	occ			occ	occ		
2120	50	occ	occ		occ	occ	*mod	all fat hen seed
2122	54	occ	occ			occ	occ	
2126	48				occ	occ		
2128	51	occ	occ		occ	occ		
3002	52	occ	mod		occ	occ		
3002	53		mod				*mod	*unidentifiable
3028	16	occ			mod	occ		
3030	17	occ	occ			occ	occ	
3032	16	occ				abt		
3034	19	occ				occ		
3034	21	occ	occ	occ *	mod	mod	occ	*fish scale
3036	22	occ			mod	abt		
3039	27	occ	occ			occ		
3042	35	occ						
3044	36	occ				occ		
3046	37							
3048	38	occ			abt	occ	occ-mod	
3054	40	mod			abt	occ		
3135	32	occ				occ	occ	
4011	2	occ				occ		
4011	29	occ				occ		
4022	3	occ	occ					
4022	26	occ			occ	occ		
4026	4	mod	occ		mod-abt			
4037	28	occ			occ	occ-mod		
4059	7	occ			occ-mod	occ		
4073	8		occ					
4074	9	occ				occ		
4083	11	occ			mod	occ		
4091	14	occ				occ		
4099	20				abt	occ		
4124	23	occ	occ		occ-	occ	occ	

					mod			
4128	25	occ						
4134	24	occ			occ		occ	
4138	31	occ			occ	occ		
4144	30	occ				occ		
4147	33	occ	occ		mod		occ	
4147	34	occ			occ		occ	
5016	5	occ				occ		
5024	6	occ				occ		
5028	45	occ	occ		occ	occ		
5029	46	occ				occ		
5036	64	occ				occ	occ	
6006	1	occ	occ				occ	

Key: occ = occasional; mod = moderate

Table 13 Plant remains from selected samples

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	1035	3032	3034	3036
Context Group				CG140	CG82	CG76	CG81
Site phase				P3	P3	P3	P3
Charred plant remains							
Triticum spelta type grain	Gramineae	spelt wheat	F		9		10
Triticum spelta glume base	Gramineae	spelt wheat	F	12	12	7	66
Triticum spelta rachis	Gramineae	spelt wheat	F				5
Triticum spelta spikelet fork	Gramineae	spelt wheat	F		4	2	5
Triticum dicoccum/spelta grain	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F	10	7	3	25
Triticum dicoccum/spelta glume base	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F	7	66		74
Triticum dicoccum/spelta spikelet fork	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F	2	8		
Triticum dicoccum/spelta rachis	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F		2		
Triticum sp (free-threshing) grain	Gramineae	free-threshing wheat	F	1			
Triticum sp grain	Gramineae	Wheat	F		8	3	27
Triticum/Secale sp grain	Gramineae	Wheat/rye	F				1
Hordeum vulgare grain	Gramineae	Barley	F	1		3	7
Cereal sp indet grain	Gramineae	Cereal	F	9	12	4	42
Cereal sp indet grain (fragments)	Gramineae	Cereal	F	++	++	+	++
Lolium/Festuca sp (fragments)	Gramineae	fescue/ryegrass	A				+++
Bromus sp grain	Gramineae	brome grass	AF	8	1		115
cf *Bromus* sp grain	Gramineae	brome grass	AF		1		
cf *Bromus* sp grain (fragments)	Gramineae	brome grass	AF				+
cf *Avena* sp grain	Gramineae	Oat	AF			2	
Gramineae sp indet grain	Gramineae	Grass	AF	24	9	21	159
Gramineae sp indet grain (small)	Gramineae	Grass	AF		9		22
Gramineae sp indet grain (fragments)	Gramineae	Grass	AF	++	+++	++	+++
Caryophyllaceae sp indet	Caryophyllaceae						1
Chenopodium/Atriplex sp	Chenopodiaceae	goosefoot/orache	ABCD				19

Atriplex sp	Chenopodiaceae	orache	AB	1			
Malva sp	Malvaceae	mallow	BCD				1
Vicia/Lathyrus sp	Leguminosae	Vetch/vetchling/pea	A	3		3	5
Melilotus/Medicago/Trifolium sp	Leguminosae	melitot/medick/clover	AB				2
Leguminosae sp indet	Leguminosae	legume	ABCD	2	7		
Rumex acetosella agg	Polygonaceae	Sheep's sorrel	ABD	4			
Rumex sp	Polygonaceae	Dock	ABCD	1			
Tripleurospermum inodorum	Compositae	scentless mayweed	AB				10
*Eleocharis s*p	Cyperaceae	Spike-rush	E	12			
Carex sp	Cyperaceae	Sedge	CDE	1			
cf *Carex* sp	Cyperaceae	Sedge	CDE				6
Lolium/Festuca sp	Gramineae	Fescue/rye grass	ABCD	38	37	12	516
Lolium/Festuca sp (fragments)	Gramineae	fescue/rye-grass	A				+++
Unidentified seed	unidentified			8	1		
Uncharred plant remains							
Thlaspi arvense	Cruciferae	field penny-cress	AB	+			
Euphorbia helioscopa	Euphorbiaceae	sun spurge	A			1	

Key:

Category of remains	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1-10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11-50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51-100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

Table 14 Plant remains from scanned samples: Phase 1

(For key, see end of Table 18)

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	5029
Context Group				CG1
Phase				P1
Charred plant remains				
Cereal sp indet grain	Gramineae	cereal	F	+

Table 15 Plant remains from scanned samples: Phase 2

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	1067	1074	2051	2053	2057	2059	2061	2116	2120	2122	2128	3135	4138	4144	4147	5036
Context Group				48	49	10	134	17	54	54	13	59	61	11	5	85	87	92	105
Phase				P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2
Charred plant remains																			
Triticum dicoccum/spelta grain	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F						+		+								
Triticum aestivum type grain	Gramineae	bread wheat	F				+												
Triticum sp grain	Gramineae	wheat	F	+		+		+					+	+		+			
Hordeum vulgare grain	Gramineae	barley	F													+			
Cereal sp indet grain	Gramineae	cereal	F							+		+			+		+		
Gramineae sp indet grain	Gramineae	grass	AF						+			+					+		
Gramineae sp indet grain (small)	Gramineae	grass	AF			+							+	+		+			
Chenopodium/Atriplex sp	Chenopodiaceae	goosefoot/ orache	ABCD	+															
Leguminosae sp indet	Leguminosae	legume	ABCD						+					+					
Rumex acetosella agg	Polygonaceae	sheep's sorrel	ABD						+										
unidentified seed	unidentified				+			+			+								
Uncharred plant remains																			
Chenopodium album	Chenopodiaceae	fat hen	AB		+		+					++	+		+			+	+
unidentified seed	unidentified					+													

Table 16 Plant remains from scanned samples: Phase 3 (part 1)

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	1026	3025	3028	3030	3039	3054	4011	4022	4037	4074	4083
Context Group				140	76	79	78	129	74	94	112	118	117	90
Phase				P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3
Charred plant remains														
Triticum spelta glume base	Gramineae	spelt wheat	F		+			+	+					
Triticum dicoccum/spelta grain	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F								+	+		+
Triticum dicoccum/spelta glume base	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F							+		+	+	
Triticum sp grain	Gramineae	wheat	F		+			+		+				
Hordeum vulgare grain	Gramineae	barley	F			+		+		+				
Cereal sp indet grain	Gramineae	cereal	F			+	+		+	+		+	+	+
Avena sp grain	Gramineae	oat	AF		+									
Gramineae sp indet grain	Gramineae	grass	AF											+
Gramineae sp indet grain (small)	Gramineae	grass	AF		+							+	+	
Chenopodium/Atriplex sp	Chenopodiaceae	goosefoot/orache	ABCD											
Leguminosae sp indet	Leguminosae	legume	ABCD			+						+		+
Rumex acetosella agg	Polygonaceae	sheep's sorrel	ABD			+						+		
unidentified seed	unidentified								+					
Uncharred plant remains														
Chenopodium album	Chenopodiaceae	fat hen	AB	+			+							
Rumex sp bract	Polygonaceae	dock	ABCD				+							

Table 17 Plant remains from scanned samples: Phase 3 (part 2)

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	4124	4131	5016	5024	6006
Context Group				113	96	111	102	107
Phase				P3	P3	P3	P3	P3
Charred plant remains								
Triticum spelta glume base	Gramineae	spelt wheat	F			+	+	
Triticum dicoccum/spelta grain	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F				+	
Triticum sp grain	Gramineae	wheat	F					
Hordeum vulgare grain	Gramineae	barley	F			+		
Cereal sp indet grain	Gramineae	cereal	F	+		+		
Gramineae sp indet grain	Gramineae	grass	AF					
Gramineae sp indet grain (small)	Gramineae	grass	AF				+	
Rumex acetosella agg	Polygonaceae	sheep's sorrel	ABD			+		
Uncharred plant remains								
Chenopodium album	Chenopodiaceae	fat hen	AB	+	+			+

Table 18 Plant remains from scanned samples: Phase 4

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	2012	2022	3002	4099
Context Group				146	133	123	142
Phase				P4	P4	P4	P4
Charred plant remains							
Triticum spelta glume base	Gramineae	spelt wheat	F				+
Triticum dicoccum/spelta grain	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F		+		+
Triticum dicoccum/spelta glume base	Gramineae	emmer/spelt wheat	F	+			
Triticum sp grain	Gramineae	wheat	F				
Hordeum vulgare grain	Gramineae	barley	F				
Cereal sp indet grain	Gramineae	cereal	F			+	
Gramineae sp indet grain	Gramineae	grass	AF				+
Gramineae sp indet grain (small)	Gramineae	grass	AF				
Chenopodium/Atriplex sp	Chenopodiacea e	goosefoot/orache	ABCD	+			
Leguminosae sp indet	Leguminosae	legume	ABCD				
Rumex acetosella agg	Polygonaceae	sheep's sorrel	ABD				
Uncharred plant remains							
Chenopodium album	Chenopodiacea e	fat hen	AB				
unidentified	unidentified					++	

Key:

Category of remains	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1-10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11-50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51-100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

2.16 Molluscs (*by* Andrew Mann)

Molluscs survived well at the north end of the site (e.g. in CG74 and 118 (P3) and CG114 and 142 (P4) where calcareous Lias clay lay nearer the surface than elsewhere on the site, although the species diversity of the faunas was low. The majority of faunas were dominated by *Ceciliodes acicula*, although these species are likely to be modern contaminates due to their subterranean nature and excellent preservation. Catholic (non-habitat specific) species including *Cepaea hortensis, Helix aspersa,* and *Trichia hispida.* were frequently recovered alongside species that are often associated with dry calcareous grassland including *Vertigo pygmaea, Vallonia costata, Vallonia excentrica* and *Hellicella itala.* Further south the geology of sands and gravels appears to have altered the pH and so an increase in acidity here may have prevented the preservation of molluscs in the deposits in the vicinity of the main Roman occupation. In addition a small amount of oyster shell was also recovered from Phase 2 and later deposits.

2.17 The place-name 'Childswickham' (*by* Richard Coates)

The base-name **Wickham** - the standard interpretation

The name is not English, and the presumption is therefore that it is Celtic. It appears to have the generic element first and the specifying element second and therefore to be of a late (i.e. Welsh) type, like *Maisemore* and *Lancaut*, also in Gloucestershire, as opposed to an early (i.e. British) type, with the elements in the opposite order (Smith 1964-5, IV, 25).

The first element appears to be Brittonic/Early Welsh **wīg*, from Latin *vicus*, which has been interpreted as 'wood' on the basis of one meaning of the Cornish development of the Brittonic (Padel 1985: 119), but which might equally be a development of *vicus* in one of its known applications and therefore mean a habitation-site of some kind (Padel); this may be what Ekwall (1960: 516-7) had in mind when offering the gloss 'lodge'. The second element is best explained as Brittonic **wāγn-* 'untilled land of various kinds', which gives rise to Middle Welsh *gweun* 'moor', Cornish *goon* 'upland moor, unenclosed pasture', Breton *geun* 'marsh'. This word is found in Romano-British toponymy in the name *Vagniacis* recorded in the *Antonine itinerary* and identified with Springhead in Southfleet, Kent (Hamp 1974-6; Rivet and Smith 1979: 485).

Going by the linguistic evidence alone, *Wickham* in Childswickham probably means 'inhabited site near the marsh or moor', or, by metonymy from a nearby feature, 'wood near the marsh or moor'.

3. Discussion of the Perrin's Farm site (*by* Derek Hurst)

The Perrin's Farm site proved a remarkably intense area of activity from the late Iron Age/early Roman period until the end of the Roman period. Thereafter it quietened down and subsequent activity was associated with agriculture which continues till the present-day. However, the earliest traces of human activity dated to the Neolithic period (worked flint), and the first major landscape impact from an archaeological viewpoint was the construction of a large ditch in the Bronze Age. This ditch was finally infilled in the early Roman period, though another ditch of that period was set out at right angles to it, indicating that the Bronze Age boundary still continued in some way no longer determinable in the archaeological record. The orientation of the Bronze Age boundary ditch (CG1) was, therefore, broadly perpetuated across the site right up until the late Roman period, a pattern of land organisation that was continuous over a period of at least 1500 years. The Bronze Age alignment was, therefore, perpetuated into the Roman period, though its main feature (ditch CG1) had been now erased from the landscape.

Late Iron Age/early Roman

A succession of ditches, both recut and newly set out, characterises the later Iron Age/early Roman period. These are most likely to represent several enclosures being established in this period. Unfortunately geophysics was not able to trace these features with certainty beyond the excavation (Figs 4 and 21), and so their definition and purpose had to remain in some doubt. The character of the ditches, which were exceptionally recut usually on a slightly different line each time, was reminiscent of the Beckford site for the same period. Any internal features were difficult to define, though there were some pits and postholes and occasional traces of gullies suggesting domestic occupation. Subsequent archaeological observation in the vicinity has been marked by the absence of pre-medieval activity on the clays just over 100m to the west of the site (Vaughan 2002; Goad 2003) indicating that archaeological remains do not extend onto the clays in this direction. This may correspond with the sharp edge to the extent of archaeological features observed at the north end of the Perrin's Farm site during the pipeline watching brief with the earlier occupation being concentrated on the better drained sands and gravels.

The nearest other kown Iron Age/early Roman occupation in the vicinity is 0.6 mile (1km) to the west on the bank of the Badsey Brook (WSM9915, WSM29686; Napthan and Ratkai 1996). Other sites in the general area were also occupied in this period. A recently excavated site at Wyre Piddle only 6 miles (10km) to the north-west was also represented by an enclosure (R Jackson pers comm). Here there was more in the way of domestic features such as roundhouses. The multiple cutting of ditches was not a feature of the latter site suggesting that this phenomenon might be a reflection of the local geology, which was clay at Wyre Piddle rather than the gravelly sands of Childswickham, or Beckford (J Dinn pers comm).

Mid Roman

The earlier enclosure ditches were finally being infilled in the 2nd century, and there were then the first signs of occupation. But judging from the scarcity of associated deposits and finds this phase of occupation may have been short-lived. The buildings were, however, of a style that reflected Romanised influence, and used stone, at least in their foundations. These buildings were of a simple design compared with the villa building that followed, though there were indications of plastered interior walls, and possibly ceramic roof tiling.

This is typically a period of some regional changeability in occupation patterns when the sites of earlier occupation were abandoned in favour of a new site. For instance, some occupation sites which had continued through from the Iron Age come to and end in the 2nd/3rd century, whilst elsewhere in the region occupation sites sometimes appear afresh in new locations in the 3rd/4th century. An example of the former is an enclosure site at Holt (Miller and Griffin 2002), and of the latter a site at Upper Moor (Vaughan *et al* forthcoming) probably as a result of settlement shift to a new location adjacent to earlier settlement.

Later Roman

The main villa building at Perrin's Farm was probably constructed in the later 3rd century, as there was some late 3rd century, but no 4th century deposits, underlying it. Despite only partial excavation the principal building can be seen to be of a type frequently met with in the more 'Romanised' areas of Roman Britain. This ground-plan is usually classified as a corridor 'villa', from the presence of a long thin 'room' space on one side of the length of the main range. This is usually taken to be the front of the building, and typically most usually faces in an easterly direction, as in the case of the Childswickham building. A free-standing wall (CG124) may be co-terminous with the northern end of the villa building and so provide a courtyard at the front of the villa, a feature of many villas, including at Frocester (Price 2002a, 89-110). Larger villas often have the courtyard surrounded by further ranges of buildings rather just a plain wall.

Though villas can be seen as a feature of the Cotswolds, since around 50 are known (McWhirr 1981, 83), they are certainly few and far between in the Severn Vale. Present-day Childswickham with its later medieval timber-framed and stone houses also reflects its

transitional position between the cultural affinities and resources of the Cotswold Hills and the Severn Vale. A good comparison is the Frocester villa located some 29 miles (47km) to the south (Price 2000a and 2000b), and in a virtually identical topographical position below the scarp slope of the Cotswolds. This site is also multiple-phase, and follows a similar development, where occupation in the later Roman period featured a stone-built villa of similar proportions and size to the Childswickham example. The later had been constructed in late 3rd century, and it was burnt down, though occupation continued into the 5th century or later. The post-Roman occupation at Frocester was associated with grass tempered pottery (Price 2000a, 115), which was absent from Childswickham, probably confirming that the villa site here was not succeeded by post-Roman occupation confirming the general absence of obvious structural remains postdating the villa.

The main range at the Perrin's Farm villa was 10m wide and at least 18m long. The full length may have been about 30m, as this would allow the largest room (Room VII) to be symmetrically placed in the centre of the range. Such dimensions would place it at the smaller end of the villa range both in length and width, when compared to other villas across the Cotswolds (RCHM 1976). The Frocester villa of the same date would be slightly larger, and the Perrin's Farm villa was closer in proportion to other villas on the Cotswolds, such as Clear Cupboard villa at Farmington (Gascoigne 1969), though this has fewer internal rooms, or the Hucclecote villa (McWhirr 1981, 100), though this had an additional baths suite attached to the rear. The Perrin's Farm villa can also be closely paralleled at other sites, especially in southern England, such as the 4th century phase of the Bancroft villa at Milton Keynes in Buckinghamshire (Williams and Zeepvat 1994, 177, fig 94)

There is no difficulty in paralleling this general building type in later Roman Britain, though only if looking eastwards towards the Cotswolds, itself an area that is closely associated with villas of all sizes, and in some considerable numbers. Comparison shows that the Perrin's Farm villa is a modest example and in scale far short of the largest houses, such as at contemporary villas at Chedworth and Woodchester (see RCHM 1976), though these were still elaborations on the same corridor house design (Bédoyère 1991, 154). In common with other villas the Perrin's Farm villa made abundant use of building stone, and had both stone and ceramic tiles, and rooms with plastered and painted walls, of which at least one featured a natural figurative design. In which case it is surprising that no *tesserae* were found, though later damage by cultivation had removed most of the upper floor surfaces, and limestone chippings probably represented the base of a more elaborate floor (eg CG131). Another missing component was a bath-house suite, which by the later Roman period was a standard feature of the rural villa (Bédoyère 1991, 154), though the incomplete excavation of the villa building leaves open the possibility that this could still be present. Equally mosaics at the more modest villa might only be expected in a single room (Bédoyère 1991, 161), and so their absence so far may not be of any significance.

The Perrin's Farm villa, therefore, had much in common with buildings of the same period further to the east, and therefore on the Cotswolds. Here the style of Romanised building was commonly encountered, and the use of limestone walling in domestic buildings was the same as at the Roman town of Cirencester from the 2nd century (McWhirr 1981). Significantly this town together with Bath and Gloucester signified a high degree of romanisation in terms of town life in this part of the South-West. This was also reflected in the construction of villas in the surrounding region, and these presumably benefited economically from the important role they played in supplying these towns. The villas had their heyday in the 3rd to 4th century, at a time when Cirencester had become established as the capital of *Britannia Prima*, and Gloucester was a growing Roman town with civic buildings. Once established villas sometimes expanded through additions of more facilities to the rear or sides, such as a bath-suite, and the courtyard was a typical feature enclosing a space at the front of the house. Typically also the villa had other associated buildings, presumably for industrial or agricultural purposes.

The Perrin's Farm villa may not, however, be as unusual for this part of south-east Worcestershire as it presently seems, as a number of sites in the region have been reported

associated with building materials suggesting similar structures (Cox 1967), and another late Roman stone building associated with painted wall plaster has been partly uncovered at nearby Wickhamford, apparently discovered by a 'jaded volunteer' (Reynolds 1971). As it stands the only comparable building in Roman Worcestershire yet excavated is the Bays Meadow villa at Droitwich (Barfield forthcoming) In this case the building will owe its existence to the salt industry, and was probably the local residence of the imperial agent or franchisee who ran the industry.

It is likely that the Perrin's Farm villa was occupied till towards the end to the 4th century. Typically it is very difficult to be more precise about the date of desertion. The latest coins dated to 367-75, in contrast to the latest coin at Frocester villa being up to 402 (Reece 2000, 32), but it cannot be entirely ruled out that the Perrin's Farm villa went on into the 5th century. Given the extensively robbed out character of the remains the building is unlikely to have fallen down of its own accord, and was probably deliberately demolished in order to recycle the building materials. Nearly all the decent stone in the footings had been removed and the definition of two phases of robbing certainly chimes with a thorough process of scavenging the site for useful material.

The prevalence of burnt oolitic limestone fragments across the site initially gave an impression that the building had been burnt down, but this was probably misleading as this material probably related more to earlier phases where pieces of limestone rock had regularly formed part of the cooking process, perhaps as hearth stones. It was noted, however, that the local church has some burnt limestone in parts of its north wall, which may have been re-used from an earlier structure in the event that the burning had not occurred *in situ*.

Roman finds are generally known from the parish but there is little to give a more in-depth context for the villa. It would be expected that it would be the head of a large agricultural estate, which would be in keeping with the acclaimed agricultural quality of the soils in the vale, which brought later commentators to regard the vale as the bread-basket of the whole of Worcestershire (according to Leland writing in the 16th century; Smith 1964). No Roman road is known to cross the parish but the presence of the villa and the adjacent possibility of a major Roman site at Hinton-on-the-Green, 3 miles (5km) to the west, does suggest that there ought to be a road connection. Curiously the southern parish boundary of the parish is remarkably straight and is suggestive of just such a Roman road, though there is currently no other evidence in support of this attribution.

Post-/sub-Roman

The demolition of the villa building is likely to have been deliberate as the building was built to last from the best materials and with the best techniques available in its day. Though it is possible that such a heavy building may have eventually developed some structural instability given that it was built over late Iron Age to early Roman ditches which may well have settled later. In which case the native culture may have finally undermined Roman influence by bringing about the downfall of one of its flagship buildings in the area. Such Roman-style buildings incorporated materials that could be re-used, and once abandoned their structural integrity would probably have been rapidly compromised by the salvage of good building stone for instance, and their structural decay would have been hastened. There is little evidence in this region of the continuing importance of the site of such buildings, through their association with later churches has been demonstrated elsewhere, for instance at Rivenhall in Essex (Rodwell and Rodwell 1973). At Perrin's Farm there was little definite evidence of the site being re-used, though a few features certainly postdated the robbing of the villa building.

The Anglo-Saxon disk mount from Childswickham does suggest some presence, but the absences of any contemporary associated features, and of grass tempered pottery indicative of domestic habitation, does tend to suggest that this presence was fleeting. In contrast grass tempered Anglo-Saxon pottery has been identified at a number of Cotswold villas (eg Frocester; Price 2000a, 112, fig 6.3) suggesting a real continuation of occupation. Though in

at least one case (Barnsley Park; Webster *et al* 1985, 82) this type of pottery has been found by trenches across field boundaries away from the main house rather than associated with the villa buildings.

Thereafter the story of Childswickham is a matter for historical investigation, though its documentary record seems to be in short supply. The place-name is interpreted most likely to mean 'inhabited site near the untilled land' (see above), and there may be here a reference in this to waste ground/marsh mentioned on the north side of the estate in the early 8th century and 10th century charter bounds (Hooke 1990) (?Murcot). The Childswickham (*Childeswicwon*) estate was being given to the church of St Mary in Evesham by King Oshere's son, Ailric, in AD706 (Hooke (1990). Here it is described as 8 hides or approximately 1000 acres. An early Christian minster church stood by Willersley hillfort not far away to the east, which has been considered a christianised pagan shrine (Hooke 1990, 228). A route is indicated in the 8th century charter running across area east to west, probably, therefore, in the much the same position as the modern east to west road. If not a saltway itself, this connected to a saltway near Broadway (A44) that went up onto the Cotswolds (cf Houghton 1929, 14-15).

Later Saxon to medieval (9th-16th century)

Childswickham was in Winchcombshire in the later Saxon period (Whymbra 1990), when it was at the northern end of the hundred of *Gretestane* stretching up onto the Cotswold Hill. Domesday Book (1086) shows that its 10 hides were heavily cultivated in the later Saxon period, as there were 15 ploughs being in hand (Hooke 1990, 42). At this time it was removed from Evesham Abbey *c*1086, when it was placed in secular hands. This scale of arable cultivation seems to be in contrast to the prominence of waste/untilled ground apparently signified by place-name that had evolved by the early 8th century. However, it is possible that the heavy soils over the Lias clays did cause some problems to drainage and to cultivation using the equipment that was available at the time, and that these problems had been overcome by the 11th century.

The 1320s accounts of Bordesley Abbey show prodigious amounts of grain being produced from its grange at Childswickham, and nearly all of this was sent north to the abbey (Hilton 1966, 141-2). The extent of medieval ridge and furrow in the parish (visible across the site in the geophysical survey plots for instance) attests the success of arable cultivation. The ridges were substantial measuring *c*7.5m from ridge crest to ridge crest.

Post-medieval

Childswickham was a peculiar in Gloucester diocese with the creation of the Gloucester diocese at the Dissolution. A population of 300 was recorded in *c*1750 (Fendley 2000). The common fields were enclosed in 1762-3 but unfortunately there is no accompanying plan. It was joined with Worcestershire in 1931.

4. Results of the watching brief on the rest of the pipeline (*by* Chris Patrick and Derek Hurst)

4.1 Background

Topsoil stripping was observed throughout the length of the pipeline (Figs 30-33). In some parts stripping was restricted to a depth of only 0.15-0.20m, and this may have been insufficient for archaeological features to have been revealed.

Previously known sites

There were few sites identified on the line of the route in advance of the pipeline construction, except in the case of Childswickham where there was a concentration of metaldetecting finds (see above). Otherwise the principal sites were:

GSMR 8577 (Gloucestershire Field A) – Field-name 'Mill ground'.

GSMR 13730 (Gloucestershire Fields 8-9) – Parkland associated with Stanway House.

GSMR 8623 (Gloucestershire Field 16) – Fieldname 'Gallows furlong'.

GSMR 8624 (Gloucestershire Field 19) – Field-name 'Rowborough'.

CSMR 8500 (Gloucestershire Field 36-38) – Field-name 'Hillburrow field'.

CSMR 6344 (Gloucestershire Field 74) – cropmark site.

GSMR 13979 (Gloucestershire Fields 78-83) – evaluation of a development site.

GSMR 8503 (Gloucestershire Field 89) – Field-name 'Red pikes piece'.

GSMR 17252 (Gloucestershire Field 92) – Bronze Age ditch recorded during evaluation (Barber 1993).

GSMR 1818 Gloucestershire Fields 95-98 – area of watching brief, evaluation and excavation in 1990s. Bronze Age and Romano-British finds.

None of the previously known sites produced any further archaeological evidence from observation of the topsoil stripping, except for some Roman pottery and ceramic building material from Field 8 in the grounds of Stanway House, and some ridge and furrow in Field 9. However, several new sites were recorded elsewhere as follows.

4.2 Other archaeological sites on the pipeline (excluding Childswickham)

4.2.1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits of Lower Lias were observed in every field that was stripped and in the road sections.

4.2.2 Prehistoric deposits

Apart from the Bronze Age and Iron Age material discovered at Perrin's Farm, no other prehistoric features or deposits were discovered during the pipeline watching brief, except for scatters of flint in Stanton parish. Here a single pit associated with a sheep burial was undated (Field D, Fig 30), though it was associated with a flint blade (R Jackson pers comm), and, therefore, had a *tpq* date of earlier prehistoric.

No additional prehistoric features or finds were discovered in the vicinity of CSMR 17252 (Barber 1993), where Bronze Age/Beaker remains had previously been recorded 600m to the north of where the pipeline was located.

4.2.3 Roman

The stripping of the easement revealed two areas of Romano-British activity close to the village of Stanton in Gloucestershire. One site was located in Field D on the southern edge of the village of Stanton, and the other was located close to the northern boundary of the parkland belonging to Stanway House in Field 7 (Stanton parish), midway between Stanton and Stanway (Fig 31). Further Roman pottery and ceramic building material was found in Field 8 in the grounds of Stanway House.

Field D (Fig 30)

Field D was situated at the foot of the steep slope of Shenberrow Hill, which is surmounted by an Iron Age hillfort. The pipeline easement was stripped of topsoil to reveal a layer of colluvium containing sherds of Roman pottery. A metal detector survey was undertaken of the area and retrieved six Roman coins dating from the mid-4th century AD. Two features had been cut into the layer; a linear feature (3.5m wide x 300mm deep) aligned east to west interpreted as a furrow, and a shallow kidney-shaped pit (550mm x 670mm x 150mm deep). The pit contained the articulated skeleton of a sheep lying on its left side with its head orientated to the northwest. The fill of the pit contained some tiny fragments of fired clay and a flint blade located between the hind legs of the animal. The colluvium was 0.4m thick, and no archaeological features were present underneath. It would seem that the colluvial layer was deposited in the post-Roman period and that the Roman finds that were associated had been redeposited by natural and man-made erosion of the hillside, and were, therefore, residual.

The artefactual evidence suggests that a Roman site once existed nearby, and the presence of a natural spring in the field adjacent to the stripped easement may be significant.

Finds

Six coins were all of 4th century date, and the pottery assemblage (29 sherds weighing 0.228kg) also included material of this period (shell gritted ware), whereas the other Roman pottery was not closely datable. This suggests that the overall assemblage is likely to be of later Roman date.

The animal burial (*by* Ian L Baxter)

The skeleton of a sheep was found in context 002. The sheep was hornless and naturally polled, fully adult and aged over four years. The sex of the animal could not be established because the pelvic bones were not seen. Its withers height, based on the metatarsal, was approximately 57cm using the multiplication factors of Teichert (1975). No butchery marks were seen on any of the bones. In the same context were three cattle fragments including an adult lower 1st molar (M_1).

The antiquity of the faunal remains from this site is uncertain and cannot be established from the bones themselves. However, polled sheep are unknown in the prehistoric period and would be unusual in the Romano-British period. They become more frequent during the medieval period and the skeleton in (002) could equally well be a recent natural mortality.

Field 7 (Fig 31)

Like Field D, Field 7 was located at he bottom of a steep slope and the stripping of the topsoil revealed a layer of silty-clay colluvium (1002) from which sherds of Roman pottery and tile were collected. Four test pits were excavated into this layer and showed it to be approximately 0.4m deep overlying the natural clay, and finds of Roman pottery were recovered from all the test pits. The colluvium layer also contained a flint flake from Test Pit 3 and post-medieval pottery from Test Pit 2.

The colluvium (1002) had been cut by several features: east to west plough furrows (2m wide x 0.2m deep; 1010, 1011), and two curvilinear features (1005, 1.5m wide x 0.4m deep, and 1007, 0.75m wide x 0.3m deep). All the features contained Roman pottery but the presence of medieval and post-medieval artefacts in the colluvium layer, into which all the features were cut, suggests that the layer and features are all post-Roman in origin and as in the case of Field D, had been deposited as a result of natural and man-made erosion of the hillside. However, it does suggest though that a Roman settlement site once existed nearby.

Finds

The bulk of the finds were 165 sherds (weighing 1.232kg) of mainly Roman pottery. This material was datable from the early Roman period through to the latest Roman, including some 28 sherds of shell gritted ware (fabric 23). The late date was in keeping with the coin evidence from the same area, which ended with an issue of AD330-335. Residual finds comprised two pieces of flint, a flake and a piercer with notch (R Jackson pers comm).

4.2.4 Possible medieval and post-medieval deposits

The only feature to be allocated a medieval *terminus post quem* date on the pipeline watching brief was a curvilinear ditch (1005) in Field 7. The only other features of medieval/post-medieval date were the ridge and furrow that was found at several locations along the pipeline route, and the ceramic land drains (post-medieval) that were present in most fields

Ridge and furrow at Childswickham

Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation was found in fields to the north of the site (WSM 30773). The furrows were approximately 2m wide and about 0.3m deep. Ridge and furrow is also a prominent landscape feature in the area to the west of Perrin's Farm.

Ridge and furrow at Stanton

Ridge and furrow was visible as a positive landscape feature aligned south-east to north-west in Fields B, C and D and was visible in the stripped easement area in Fields 6 and 7 aligned east to west. Furrows were archaeologically sampled in Field D where the furrow was 3.5m wide and 0.3m deep and in Field 7 where the furrow was 2.2m wide and 0.25m deep. The only finds recovered from either of these furrows was redeposited Roman pottery (Field 7). Spoil from undated quarrying was visible throughout Field C. Generally the spoil from quarrying was observed to obscure the ridge and furrow, and therefore, was later than the cultivation.

Ridge and furrow at Stanway

Ridge and furrow was visible as a positive landscape feature in Field 9 aligned north-east to south-west.

Ridge and furrow at Alderton

The bases of furrows were visible as negative features in the stripped easement area in Field 40 aligned from north-east to south-west, and in Fields 42, 44 and 45 aligned east to west. No finds were recovered.

Ridge and furrow at Teddington

Ridge and furrow was visible as a positive landscape feature aligned approximately north to south in Fields 54, 55, 56 and 57 on the northern edge of the village. No finds were recovered, though some well abraded post-medieval sherds were associated with Field 53.

Ridge and furrow at Walton Cardiff

The bases of furrows were visible as negative features in the stripped easement area in Field 87 next to the M5 motorway. The furrows were aligned south-east to north-west and sherds of post-medieval pottery were present. The bases of furrows were also visible as negative features in the stripped easement area in Field 93 aligned from south-east to north-west, and measuring approximately 4m wide. Sherds of post-medieval pottery were present.

Tewkesbury

A scatter of post-medieval pottery was associated with a spread of limestone in Field 98.

4.3 Discussion of the pipeline results

The finds of Roman artefacts in Field D and in Field 7 strongly suggest that Roman settlement occurred at Stanton and Stanway close to the pipeline easement. Although the finds appeared to have been redeposited in the colluvium it is unlikely that they would have travelled very far and that any settlement site that they originate from is probably in the same field. The density of the finds and their condition suggest that they are more than just scatters deposited by the manuring of agricultural land.

The Stanton area would have been an excellent settlement location at the foot of the Cotswold Scarp with the hills offering upland as well as lowland grazing for animals as well as the plentiful number of fresh water springs on the hillside. The relatively high number of coins in Field D and the proximity of a spring may also be significant. Though there is evidence from archaeological survey in the vicinity of Broadway that Roman occupation and activity can typically focus on springs along the scarp slope (D Hurst pers comm).

No medieval deposits or artefacts were found between Stanway and Tewkesbury, but some of the ridge and furrow clustered around the medieval villages along the route should date to this period. This may mark a growth of activity in the area in the medieval/early post-medieval period with population growth causing expansion of agriculture into previously more marginal areas. The poorly drained heavy clay soils which would have been unfavourable for arable agriculture, therefore making this part of north Gloucestershire a relatively marginal area in earlier periods. However, the easement stripping was not under archaeological control and did not always provide the best circumstances for discovering new sites.

Away from the localities of Childswickham and Stanton the most notable feature of the pipeline was the lack of archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered within the pipeline easement between Stanway and Tewkesbury. This is despite prehistoric and Roman activity being known in the vicinity of the route, such as the Bronze Age features (GSMR 9121) and an Iron Age settlement (GSMR 2290) at Toddington, Iron Age remains at Alderton (GSMR 15427), multi-period site of Bronze Age and Roman remains to the east of Tewkesbury (GSMR 14818), and Roman remains at Walton Cardiff (GSMR 5481), and Ashchurch (GSMR 13980).

5. Acknowledgements

The Childswickham project was set up through the good offices of Malcolm Atkin (County Archaeologist) and Mike Glyde (Planning Archaeologist) of Worcestershire County Council, the staff of Severn Trent Water (especially Lawrence Stewart), their consulting engineers (Charles Haswell and Partners Ltd; P Symons), and the Severn Trent Water archaeological consultant (Iain Ferris).

The following staff undertook the excavation at Childswickham: Jennie Barratt, Rodney Cottrill, Matthew Crook, Paul Godbehere, Laura Griffin, Simon Griffin, Christine Hopwood, Andrew Mann, Gwynfor Maurice, Darren Miller, Adam Mindykowski, Fiona Norton, Chris Patrick (site leader), Elizabeth Pearson, Nicola Pee, Kelly Saunders, Laura Templeton, Gaynor Western, and Steve Wadeson. Additionally volunteers included Carl Jukes, Hen Koryl and Oliver Stewart. Dean Crawford carried out the expert metaldetecting. Susan Limbrey and Lawrence Barfield kindly visited the site during excavation and provided helpful comments. The additional machining at the Perrin's Farm site was helpfully carried out by Henson Plant Hire of Evesham. The project was led in the field by Chris Patrick and overall management was by Derek Hurst.

The main pipeline watching brief was carried out by Adam Mindykowski, and Chris Patrick with assistance from James Goad, Derek Hurst and Gaynor Western, and the watching brief on the Aston Garage site was carried out by Darren Miller with assistance from Simon

Griffin and Chris Patrick. Information about archaeological sites was provided by Tim Grubb (Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record), and Deborah Overton (Worcestershire Historic Environment Record). Charles Parry (Planning Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council) and Mike Glyde (Planning Archaeologist, Worcestershire County Council) prepared the brief.

Subsequent geophysical survey at Childswickham was carried out by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, with funding by Worcestershire County Archaeological Service, and by Jane Evans (MA postgraduate student in Landscape Archaeology and Geomatics at Birmingham University Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity), adding significantly to our understanding of the complexity of the site by further exploring its context. Thanks are particularly due to the landowner (Anthea Smith) for allowing access for this survey.

The finds processing was carried out by Erica Darch and Laura Griffin with the assistance of several volunteers, including Derek Barwell, Anne Dance, Cecily Lambourne, Leyland Shawe, and Albert Ward.

Analysis of the excavation archive was undertaken by Chris Patrick and Derek Hurst. Specialist identifications were carried out by members of the Worcestershire Archaeological Service, except in the case of the pottery (Jane Timby, freelance specialist), Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt roundel (Angela Evans, British Museum), and coins (Peter Guest of the School of History and Archaeology, Cardiff University). Computer data input was assisted by Angus Crawford, Rosemary Jones and Marc Steinmaster. Special thanks are due to Hilary Cool for kindly commenting on the glass bead, and Ian Baxter would like to thank Sheila Hamilton-Dyer for examining the wild passerine bones. Many others assisted in the completion of the project, and the creation of the report.

Structural analysis and reporting was originally undertaken by Chris Patrick, and, on his leaving the Service, completed by Derek Hurst. The latter was responsible for the overall quality of the project and reporting. Simon Woodiwiss read the report in draft and made many useful comments.

6. Archive

The archive will be deposited at the Worcestershire County Museum. Security copies of relevant material will be held by the County Archaeological Service.

7. Bibliography

Adelman, B (ed), 1997 *The Complete Dog Book*, *Official Publication of the American Kennel Club*. New York: Howell Book House (19th edn)

Albarella, U, 1997 *The Roman mammal and bird bones excavated in 1994 from Great Holts Farm, Boreham, Essex*. English Heritage AML Report, **9/97**

Albarella, U, and Davis, S J M, 1994 *The Saxon and Medieval animal bones excavated 1985-1989 from West Cotton, Northamptonshire*, English Heritage AML Report, **17/94**

Allason-Jones, L, and Miket, R, 1984 *The catalogue of small finds from South Shields Roman fort*

Allen J R L, and Fulford, M G, 1996, The distribution off South-East Dorset black burnished category 1 pottery in South-west Britain, *Britannia*, **27**, 223-282

Allen, T G, 1990, *An Iron Age and Romano-British enclosed settlement at Watkins Farm, Northmoor, Oxon, Thames Valley landscapes*, **1**, Oxford

Barber, A, 1993 *Additional land to the south and east of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire*, Cotswold Archaeological Trust, unpublished internal report, **93137**

Barfield, L, forthcoming Bays Meadow villa, Droitwich: excavations 1967-77, in J D Hurst (ed), *Roman Droitwich: Dodderhill fort, Bays Meadow villa, and roadside settlement*

Barfield, L, and Roe, F, 2002 Stone artefacts, in J D Hurst (ed), *Roman Droitwich: Dodderhill Fort, Bays Meadow villa, and a roadside settlement*, Worcestershire Archaeological Service unpublished internal rep, **961**, 128-31

Barford, P M, and Branfoot, J S, 1985 Objects of stone, in K Blockley, *Marshfield: Ironmongers Piece, excavations 1982-3: an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in the south Cotswolds*, BAR (Brit Ser), **141**, 217-51

Bartosiewicz, L, Van Neer, W, and Lentacker, A, 1997 *Draught Cattle: their osteological identification and history*, Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika, Tervuren, België, Annalen Zoölogische Wetenschappen/Annales Sciences Zoologiques, Musée Royale de l'Afrique Central, Tervuren, Belgique

Baxter, I L, 1998 Species identification of equids from Western European archaeological deposits: methodologies, techniques and problems, in S Anderson (ed), *Current and Recent Research in Osteoarchaeolog***y**, Proceedings of the third meeting of the Osteoarchaeological Research Group. Oxford, pp3-17

Bédoyère, G de la, 1991 *The buildings of Roman Britain*

Beijerinck, W, 1947 *Zadenatlas der Nederlandsche Flora*, Wagoningen

Boessneck, J, 1969 Osteological Differences between Sheep (*Ovis aries Linné*) and Goat (*Capra hircus Linné*), in D R Brothwell, and E Higgs (eds), *Science in Archaeology*, pp331-359

Booth, P M, and Green, S, 1989 The nature and distribution of certain pink, grog tempered vessels, *J Roman Pottery Studies*, **2**, 77-84

Booth, P, and Evans, J, 2001 *Roman Alcester: Northern Extramural area, 1969 – 1988 excavations*, Roman Alcester series Vol 3, CBA Res Rep, **127**

Branigan, K, *Gatcombe Roman villa*, BAR (Brit Ser), **44**, Oxford

Brennan, J, 1991 *Hanging Bowls and their Contexts*, BAR (Brit Ser) 220

Brodribb, G, 1979 Markings on tile and brick, in A McWhirr (ed), *Roman brick and tile: studies in manufacture, Distribution and use in the western empire*, BAR (Int Ser), **68**, 211-220

Brodribb, G, 1987 *Roman brick and tile*, Gloucester

Bulleid, A V, and Gray, H St G, 1911 *The Glastonbury lake village: a full description of the excavations and the relics discovered 1892-1907*, I, Taunton (privately printed)

CAS, 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**

Clapham, A R, Tutin, T G and Moore D M, 1989 *Flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge (3rd edition)

Clark, K M, 1995 The later prehistoric and protohistoric dog: the emergence of canine diversity, *Archeozoologia*, **7(2)**, 9-32

Cox, B G, 1967 Romano-British occupation sites in the Vale of Evesham, *Vale of Evesham Res Papers*, **1**, 11-16

Crummy, N, 1983 *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, Colchester Archaeol Rep, 2

Davey, N, and Ling, R J, 1982 *Wall painting in Roman Britain*, Britannia monogr, **3**

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**

Driesch, A, von den, 1976 *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin, **1**, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University

Edwards, R, and Hurst, D, 2000 'Iron Age Settlement and a Medieval and Later Farmstead: Excavation at 93–97 High Street, Evesham', *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc 3 ser*, **17**, 73-124

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

Ekwall, E, 1960 *Dictionary of English place-names* (4th edn). Oxford

Evans, C J, 2003 *A resistivity survey at Perrins Farm, Childswickham, Worcestershire*, Project submitted for the MA in Landscape Archaeology and Geomatics, University of Birmingham

Evans, C J, 2004 *Geomatics and cultural resource management in Britain: a case study originating from fieldwork at Perrins Farm, Childswickham, Worcestershire*, submitted for the MA in Landscape Archaeology and Geomatics, University of Birmingham in May 2004

Fell, C I, 1961 Shenberrow Hill Camp, Stanton, Gloucestershire, *Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc*, **80**, 16-41

Fendley, J(ed), 2000 *Bishop Benson's survey of the diocese of Gloucester 1735-1750*

Gascoigne, P E, 1969 Clear Cupboard villa, Farmington, Gloucestershire, *Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc*, **88**, 34-67

Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 2003 *Childswickham, Worcestershire*, Geophysical Survey Report **2002/100**

Goad, J, 2003 *An archaeological watching brief at Hinton Road, Childswickham, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeological Service, unpublished internal report, **1180**

Grant, A, 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates, in R Wilson, C Grigson, and S Payne (eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR (Brit Ser), **109**, pp91-108

Grant, A, 1982 The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates, in R Wilson, C Grigson, and S Payne, (eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites,* BAR (Brit Ser), **109**, pp91-108, Oxford

Griffin, L, 2004 *Ceramic building material from Wellington Herefordshire*, unpublished typescript

Griffin , L, forthcoming *The Roman pottery from the Wyre Piddle by-pass*

Grigson, C, 1976 The craniology and relationships of four species of *Bos*. 3. Basic Craniology: *Bos taurus* L. Sagittal Profiles and other Non-Measurable Characters, *J Archaeol Science*, **3**, 115-136

Hamp, E P, 1974-6 Nodiadau cymysg (5.) *Vagniacis* (toponym in the *Antonine itinerary*). *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 24, 139-40.

Hattat, R, 1989 *A visual catalogue of Richard Hattat's ancient brooches*, Oxford (reprinted 2001)

Hawkes, C F C and Hull, M R, 1947 *Camulodunum*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Soc of Antiquaries of London, **XIV**

Hilton, R H, 1966 *A medieval society: the West Midlands at the end of the thirteenth century*

Hooke, D, 1990 *Worcestershire Anglo-Saxon charter-bounds*

Houghton, F T S, 1929-30 Salt-ways, *Birmingham Archaeol Soc Trans and Proceedings*, **LIV**, 1929-30 (1932), 1-17

Hurst, H R, 1985, *Kingsholm*, Gloucester Archaeol Rep, **1**

Hurst, J D, 1984 *Ovens and hearths, and other fired clay at Beckford*, Hereford and Worcestershire County Archaeological Service, unpublished typescript

Hurst, J D, 1992 Friar Street, ceramic building materials, in S G Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**, 155-7

Hurst, J D, 1996 Roman occupation at Norton-Juxta-Kempsey: artefactual analysis, in R Jackson, D Hurst, E Pearson, and S Ratkai, Archaeology on the Strensham to Worcester aqueduct*, Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc 3 ser*, **15**, 42-9

Hurst, J D, and Pearson, E A, 1997 *Broadway Bypass: assessment and post-fieldwork proposal*, Hereford and Worcester County Council Archaeological Service internal rep, **631**

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

IFA, 1999a *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

IFA, 1999b *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

Ireland, C, 1983, Roman pottery, in C. Heighway, *The East and North Gates of Gloucester*, Western Archaeol Trust monogr

Jackson, R A, Hurst, D, Pearson, E, and Ratkai, S, 1996a Archaeology on the Strensham to Worcester aqueduct, *Trans Worcestershire Arch Soc 3 Ser*, **15**, 1-62

Jackson, R A, Hurst, J D, and Pearson, E A, 1996b A Romano-British settlement at Leylandii House Farm, Norton and Lenchwick, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc 3 Ser*, **15**, 63-72

Jones, L C, 2000a Romano-British ceramic tile, in R W Cowell and R A Philpott, *Prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval settlement in lowland North-west England: archaeological excavations along the A5300 road corridor in Merseyside*, 92-4

Jones, M K, 2000b Well T8 F1, in Price 2000b

Kenyon, K M, 1954 'Excavations at Sutton Walls, Herefordshire, 1948–1951', *Archaeol J*, **110**, 1-87

Kiesewalter, L, 1888. *Skelettmessungen an Pferden als Beitrag zur theoretischen Grundlage der Beurteilungslehre des Pferdes*, Dissertation, Leipzig

King, A, 1978 A comparative survey of bone assemblages from Roman sites in Britain, *Institute of Archaeology Bulletin*, University of London, **15**, 207-232

Kratochvil, Z, 1969 Species criteria on the distal section of the tibia in *Ovis ammon* F. *aries* L. and *Capra aegagrus* F. *hircus* L, Acta Veterinaria (Brno), **38**, 483-490

Levine, M A, 1982 The use of crown height measurement and eruption-wear sequences to age horse teeth, in R Wilson, C Grigson, and S Payne (eds), *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR (Brit Ser), **109**, pp. 223-250

McGregor, A, and Bolick, E, 1993 *The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections*, BAR (Brit Ser) 230, Oxford

Mackreth, D, 1973 *Roman brooches*, Salisbury

MacRobert, E, 1993, Pottery in A. Hannan, Excavation at Tewkesbury 1972-74, *Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc*, 101, 21-75

Manning, W H, 1969 *Non-military ironwork in Roman Britain*

Manning, W H, 1985 *Catalogue of Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum*

Matolcsi, J, 1970 Historische Erforschung der Körpergröße des Rindes auf Grund von ungarischem Knochenmaterial, *Zeitschr. f. Tierzüchtg. u. Züchtungsbiol., Hamburg***, 87**, 89-137

McWhirr, A D, and Viner, D, 1978 The production and distribution of tiles in Roman Britain with particular reference to the Cirencester region, *Britannia*, **9**, 359-77

McWhirr, A, 1981 *Roman Gloucestershire,* Gloucester (reprinted 1986)

Miller, D and Griffin, L, 2002 *Archaeological evaluation at Holt Heath, Holt, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeological Service unpublished internal report, **966**

Napthan, M, and Ratkai, S, 1996 *Salvage recording at Burnside Cottage, Childswickham*, Worcestershire Archaeological Service, unpublished internal report, **432**

Padel, O J, 1985 *Cornish place-name elements.* Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, vol 66-7

Parry, C, 1988, Excavations near Birdlip, Cowley, Gloucestershire 1987-8, *Trans Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc*, **116**, 25-92

Potter, T W, and Trow, S D, 1988. Puckeridge-Braughing, Hertfordshire: the Ermine Street Excavations 1971-72, *Hertfordshire Archaeol*, **10**

Price, E, 2000a *Frocester: a Romano-British settlement, its antecedents and successors*, Vol 1, Gloucester and District Archaeol Research Group, Stonehouse

Price, E, 2000b *Frocester: a Romano-British Settlement, its antecedents and successors, Vol 2: The Finds*, Gloucester and District Archaeol Research Group, Stonehouse

Price, J, 2000 Glass vessels, objects, & window glass, in Price 2000b 103-22

RCHM, 1976 *Ancient and historical monuments in the County of Gloucestershire: vol 1, Iron Age and Romano-British monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds*

Reece, R, 2000 Coin usage at Frocester, in Price 2000b, 25-32

Reynolds, P, 1971 Exploratory examination of a Romano-British site at Wickhamford, Worcestershire, *Vale of Evesham Res Papers*, **III**, 11-16

Richardson, L, 1929 *The Country around Moreton in Marsh, Explanation of Sheet 217, Memoirs of the Geological survey of England and Wales*

Rivet, A L F, and Smith, C, 1979 *The place-names of Roman Britain.* London

Rodwell, W, and Rodwell, K, 1973 The Roman villa at Rivenhall, Essex: an interim report, *Britannia*, **4**, 115-27

Roe, F, 1992 The worked stone, in J Darlington and J Evans, Roman Sidbury, Worcester: Excavations 1959–1989, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc 3 ser*, **13**, 85-8

Roe, F, 2001 Worked stone, in A Mudd and P Booth, Site of former Hockley chemical Works, Stratford Road, Alcester: excavations 1994, *Trans Birmingham Warwickshire Archaeol Soc*, **104**, 27-8

Roe, F E S, and Barfield, L, 2002 J D Hurst (ed), *Roman Droitwich: Dodderhill Fort, Bays Meadow villa, and a roadside settlement*, Worcestershire Archaeological Service unpublished internal rep, **961**

Smith, A H, 1964-5 *The place-names of Gloucestershire*, vols II and IV, English Place-Name Survey vols 39 and 41, Cambridge

Smith, L T (ed), 1964 *The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the years 1535-1545*, 5 vols

Speake, G, 1989 A Saxon Bed Burial on Swallowcliffe Down

Spencer, B, 1983, Limestone-tempered pottery from South Wales in the Late Iron age and early Roman period, *Bull Board Celtic Studies*, **30** pt III, 405-19

Stokes, M, 2001 An Anglo-Saxon disc from Shropshire, *West Midlands Archaeology*, **44**, 76-7

Straker, V, 2002 Charred seeds, in J D Hurst (ed), *Roman Droitwich: Dodderhill Fort, Roadside settlement and Bays Meadow Villa (draft publication report)*, Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service unpublished internal report, **961**

Teichert, M. 1975 Osteometrische Untersuchungen zur Berechnung der Widerristhöhe bei Schafen, in A T Clason (ed), *Archaeozoological Studies*, Amsterdam and Oxford, North-Holland/ New York, Elsevier, pp51-69

Thomas, N, in prep *Excavations at Conderton Camp (Danes' Camp), Conderton*

Timby, J, R, 1990, Severn Valley wares: a reassessment, *Britannia*, 21, 243-51

Timby J R, 1991, The Berkeley Street pottery kiln, Gloucester, *J Roman pottery studies*, **4**, 19-32

Timby, J R, 1998 *Excavations at Kingscote and Wycomb, Gloucestershire: A Roman Estate Centre and Small Town in the Cotswolds, with Notes on Related Settlements*, Cotswold Archaeological Trust, Cirencester

Timby J R, 1999, The Pottery, in J. Muir and M.R. Roberts, *Excavations at Wyndyke Furlong, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, 1994*, Thames Valley landscapes monograph, **12**, Oxford, 31-40

Timby J R, 2000, Pottery, in E. Price, *Frocester: a Romano-British settlement, its antecedents and successors*, Vol 2, Gloucester and District Archaeol Res Gp, 125-62

Timby J R, in prep (a) *The pottery from Horcote Quarry, Fairford, Gloucestershire*. Report for Thames Valley Archaeological Services 2003

Timby J R in prep (b) *The Pottery from Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road*. Report prepared for Cotswold Archaeology Trust 1998

Timby J R, in prep (c) *Pottery from Home Ground, Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire*. Report produced for Foundations Archaeology, Swindon 2003

Timby J R, unpub (a) *The pottery from Huntsman Quarry, Naunton, Gloucestershire*. Report prepared for Archaeological Survey and Evaluation Ltd, Sheffield

Timby J R unpub (b) *The pottery from Coppice Corner, Kingsholm*. Report prepared for Gloucester Excavation Unit 1989

Tomber, R, and Dore, J, 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a handbook*, Museum of London/English Heritage/British Museum

Vaughan, T, 2002 *Excavations on land off Buckland Road, Childswickham. Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeological Service unpublished internal report, **1006**

Vaughan, T, Baxter I, Griffin, L, Head, K, forthcoming *Archaeological recording on land off Evesham Road, Upper Moor, Pershore, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeological Service unpublished internal report

Waters, P L, 1963 A Romano-British tile-kiln at Upper Sandlin Farm, Leigh Sinton, Worcestershire, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc new Ser*, **40**, 1-5

Watkinson, D, 1987 *First Aid for finds*, 2nd edition

Webster, G, Fowler, P, Noddle, B, and Smith, L, 1985 The Excavation of a Romano-British Rural Establishment at Barnsley Park, Gloucestershire, 1961-1979, Part III, *Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc*, **103**, 73-100

Webster, L, and Brown, M (eds.), 1997 *The Transformation of the Roman World*

Webster, P V, 1976 Severn Valley wares, *Trans Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc*, 94, 18-46

Wedlake, W J, 1982 *The excavation of the shrine of Apollo at Nettleton, Wiltshire, 1956-71*, Soc of Antiq Res Rep, **XL**

Wheeler, R E M, 1943 *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, Res Rep Soc Antiquaries, **12**

Whymbra, J, 1990 *A lost English county: Winchcombshire in the tenth and eleventh centuries*

Williams, J H, 1971 Roman building materials in south-east England, *Britannia*, 2, 166-95

Williams, R J, and Zeepvat, R J, 1994 *Bancroft: a late Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement, Roman villa and temple-mausoleum*, Buckinghamshire Archaeological Soc monogr **7**, part **1**

Willis S, 2000, The Pottery, in R. Jackson, *The Roman settlement of Ariconium, near Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire: as assessment and synthesis of the evidence*, unpub manuscript, Archaeology Service. Report prepared for Worcestershire County Council Archaeological Service

Woodiwiss, S, 1992 Ceramic building material, in Woodiwiss, S G (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**, 62-3

Young, C J, 1977 *Oxfordshire Roman pottery*, BAR (Brit Ser), **43**, Oxford

8. Abbreviations

GSMR	Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record
WSM	Numbers prefixed with 'WSM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Worcestershire County Sites and Monuments Record.

9. Appendices

9.1 Appendix 1a. Context group descriptions by phase for Perrin's Farm site (WSM 30773) (by Chris Patrick)

Phase 1. Early Prehistoric

CG1 Bronze Age ditch

A large linear ditch aligned approximately north to south and measuring 4.5m wide and 2m deep. The ditch contained six fills (5018, 5029, 5028, 5011, 5010, 5017, 5016), Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the first and third fills (5029 and 5011). The ditch appeared to have been open for a long period of time as the final fill (5016) contained early Roman (1st century AD) pottery.

Phase 2. Late Iron Age/Early Roman

CG2 Ditch

A linear ditch aligned east-west with two fills (5023, 5025) containing 1st century BC/AD pottery. The feature is later re-cut in the Roman period by CG102.

CG3 Ditch

Remains of early enclosure ditch 3103 filled by 3102, which had been heavily truncated on its eastern side by CG4.

CG4 Ditch

Remains of an early enclosure ditch (3098) and its recut (3058), which truncates CG3. The primary cut contained five fills (3151, 3096, 3095, 3094, 3093) while the recut contained two fills (3097, 3092). No finds were recovered from the fills of either cut.

CG5 Ditch

Ditch feature (3134), aligned approximately north-south and visible only in section. Two fills were present (3149, 3137), no finds were recovered. The feature was cut by CG65 that was dated to the 1st century AD.

CG6 Ditch

Ditch feature aligned approximately east to west. The cut (3138) was filled with two fills (3146, 3139), and associated with 1st century AD pottery. The ditch was cut by CG64 and CG65.

CG7 Ditch

Remains of early enclosure ditch, of which only the base survived and was only visible in section and had been heavily truncated by CG68. The cut (3112) was filled by a single fill (3111).

CG8 Posthole

Sub-circular posthole measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.11m deep with steep sloping sides. The cut (2125) was filled by 2124, which contained large pieces of angular limestone for post packing. Cut by CG61 dating to around the Conquest.

CG9 Pit

Partially excavated, irregularly shaped truncated pit feature measuring approximately 0.48m in diameter and 0.4m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The cut (2073) is filled by 2072 and is then truncated by CG10. No finds were present.

CG10 Ditch

An Iron Age linear ditch aligned approximately southeast to northwest with sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch measured 0.35m deep and 0.4m wide at the limit of excavation. The cut

(2052) was filled by 2051 and truncates CG9. CG10 is then itself truncated by CG11. CG10 contained no finds.

CG11 Pit

Partially excavated, oval-shaped pit feature measuring approximately 1m in diameter and 0.7m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. The cut (2129) is filled by 2128 and is then truncated by CG10. Associated with late Iron Age/1st century AD pottery.

CG12 Posthole

Circular posthole feature measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep with near vertical sides. The cut (2127) contained one fill 2126 which included a limestone block thought to be post-packing. No finds were found.

CG13 Ditch

Large Iron Age linear ditch aligned approximately east to west with sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch was not fully excavated but measured 0.54m deep and 2.65m wide at the limit of excavation. The cut (2117) was filled by 2116 which contained 3rd century pottery (?contamination) and was cut by CG133. Thought to be same feature as CG60.

CG14 Pit

Irregularly shaped truncated pit feature measuring approximately 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Cut (2049) filled by 2050. No finds were found.

CG15 Posthole

Truncated posthole feature, sub-circular in plan measuring approximately 0.5m in diameter and 0.06m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. The cut (2076) was filled by 2075. No finds were present.

CG16 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early gully visible in excavated slot, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (2048) was filled by 2058 and contained 1st century AD pottery. Possibly the same as gully CG23 to the south. Truncated by CG17.

CG17 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early gully terminating in excavated slot, measuring 1m wide and 0.4m deep and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (2047) was filled by 2057, no finds were present. CG17 cuts CG16. Possibly the same as gully CG27 and CG53 to the south. Truncated by CG58.

CG18 Ditch

Heavily truncated fragment of early ditch visible in excavated slot, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep and aligned approximately northeast to southwest. Truncated by CG57, which is possibly a re-cut and then CG58. The cut (2056) was filled with 2055, and no finds were present.

CG19 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early gully measuring 0.3m wide and 0.4m deep with sloping sides and a concave base and aligned approximately north to south and was one of a series of parallel intercutting gullies in the area. The cut (2072) was filled by 2071, and no finds were present.

CG20 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early gully measuring 0.3m wide and 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and aligned approximately north to south and probably associated with a similar parallel gully CG21. The cut (2070) is filled by 2069, no finds were present. The gully is truncated from above by CG54.

CG21 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early gully measuring 0.4m wide and 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and aligned approximately north to south and probably associated with a similar parallel gully CG20. The cut (2068) is filled by 2067, and no finds were present. The gully was truncated from above by CG54 and CG55.

CG22 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early gully with sloping western edge aligned approximately north to south and probably the same gully as CG55. The cut (2043) is filled by 2042, and no finds were present. The gully was truncated by CG23

CG23 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early gully with steep sides and a concave base aligned approximately north to south and measuring 0.4m deep and 0.2m wide. The cut (2041) is filled by 2040, and no finds were present. The gully cuts CG22 and is then truncated by CG53. The gully is possibly the same as CG16.

CG25 Posthole

Truncated posthole feature, sub-circular in plan measuring approximately 0.45m in diameter and 0.25m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. The cut (2085) was filled by 2086. No finds were present. Feature was truncated by or was located at the base of ditch feature CG52.

CG26 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early gully with sloping sides and a concave base aligned approximately east to west and measuring 0.2m deep and 0.3m wide. The cut (2091) is filled by 2090, no finds were present. The gully is truncated by CG52 and CG133.

CG27 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early curvilinear gully with sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep and aligned approximately east to west. The cut (2093) was filled by 2094, and no finds were present Thought to be the same as gully CG17 and CG53. Truncated by CG52 and CG133.

CG28 Ditch

Truncated remains of early ditch visible only in excavated slot, measuring at least 0.75m wide to the limit of excavation and 1.2m deep and aligned approximately north to south with sloping edges. The cut (2089) is filled by 2090, no finds were present. CG28 was truncated by CG52 and CG133. Possibly the same feature as CG18 and or CG57.

CG29 Layer

Layer of soil comprising contexts 1116, 1195, 1196, 1199 and 1202 thought to have accumulated as a result of upcast material from ditch digging. Cut by CG48, CG49, CG50, CG133. No finds.

CG31 *Ditch*

Remains of early ditch measuring at least 1.5m wide and 1.5m deep and aligned approximately south-east to northwest with sloping edges. The cut (1181) was filled by 1180 and truncated by CG33. Thought to be the same feature as CG44 and forming the corner of an enclosure. No finds were present.

CG32 *Ditch*

Heavily truncated remains of early ditch measuring at least 1m wide and 1m deep and aligned approximately southeast to northwest with sloping edges. The cut (1132) was filled by 1133 and truncated by CG42. 1st century AD pottery was recovered from the fill.

CG33 *Ditch*

Heavily truncated remains of early ditch measuring at least 2m wide and 1.5m deep with sloping edges and aligned approximately northeast to southwest before corning and returning towards the northwest. The feature seems to be a recut of the corner of the enclosure formed by CG31 and CG44 immediately to the north. The cuts (1122/1139) was filled by 1123/1138 respectively and truncated by CG34. No pottery was recovered from either fill.

CG34 *Ditch*

Heavily truncated remains of early ditch measuring at least 1m wide and 0.8m deep with a 'v' shaped cut aligned approximately northeast to southwest. The cut (1124) was filled by 1125 and truncated by CG41. No pottery was recovered.

CG35 Ditch

Heavily truncated fragment of early ditch, measuring 0.6m wide and aligned approximately northeast to southwest. The cut (1115) was filled by 1114 and was truncated by CG41. No finds were present.

CG36 Ditch

Heavily truncated fragment of early ditch, measuring 1m wide and aligned approximately northeast to southwest. The cut (1113) was filled by 1112 and was truncated by CG41 and CG43. Possibly the same feature as CG34. No finds were present.

CG42 Ditch

Remains of ditch measuring at least 2.5m wide and 1.2m deep with sloping edges and aligned approximately northeast. The cuts (1097/1130) were filled by 1096/1131 respectively and truncated by CG43. 1st century AD pottery was recovered from fill 1096.

CG44 *Ditch*

Remains of early ditch measuring at least 3m wide and 1.75m deep and aligned approximately north-east to southwest with sloping edges and a flat base. The cut (1117) was filled by 1118 and truncated by CG33. Thought to be the same feature as CG31 and forming the corner of an enclosure. Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill 1118.

CG45 Gully

Curvilinear gully feature which was left un-excavated, measuring 0.3m wide and aligned approximately north to south. Cut (1155) was filled by 1154, and no finds were present. CG45 was truncated by CG47.

CG46 *Ditch*

Remains of early ditch left un-excavated, measuring 1.25m wide and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (1163) was filled by 1162 and is truncated by CG47. No finds were recovered.

CG47 Ditch

Remains of early ditch measuring at least 0.75m wide and 0.8m deep and aligned approximately northeast to southwest with sloping edges. The cut (1175 and 1153) were filled by 1176 and 1152 respectively. The feature appears to have been recut 1177 and 1151 filled by 1174 and 1150. No pottery was recovered. The relationship with linear ditch CG42 is uncertain but CG47 is cut by Roman wall CG147.

CG48 Pit

Oval pit feature measuring 1.4m by 0.6m and 0.4m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. The cut (1066) is filled by 1067 which contained a large quantity of fired clay and 1st century AD pottery. Possibly the remains of an oven. Feature cuts CG29 and is sealed beneath CG130.

CG49 Pit

Oval pit feature measuring 1.05m by 1.7m and 0.35m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. The cut (1073) is filled by 1074. It cuts CG29 and is sealed beneath CG130.

CG50 *Ditch*

Remains of early linear ditch measuring 0.75m wide and aligned approximately north-east to south-west with steep sloping edges. The cut (1090) was filled by 1091.The feature was cut by CG44, CG49, CG133, and CG147. It was associated with a 2nd century *tpq* date.

CG52 *Ditch*

Remains of early linear ditch measuring at least 2m wide and 1.1m deep and aligned approximately northeast to southwest with sloping edges. The cut (2087) was filled by 2025 (1st century AD), 2087 and 2088. It cut CG25, CG26, CG27, CG28 and is thought to be the same feature as CG58. The ditch was truncated by CG133.

CG53 Gully

Heavily truncated fragment of early curvilinear gully with sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1m wide and 0.5m deep and aligned approximately north to south. Thought to be the same as gully CG17 and CG27. Sealed by CG136. No finds were present.

CG54 Ditch

Truncated fragment of two curvilinear gullies with sloping sides and concave bases with the western feature (cut 2062 and fill 2061) seemingly a recut of the eastern feature (cut 2060 and fill 2059), together measuring 2.5m wide and 0.7m deep. CG54 truncates earlier gullies CG19 and 20. No finds were present.

CG55 Gully

Truncated fragment of early gully with sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.4m deep and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (2066) was filled with 2065, and no finds were recovered. The gully cut CG21 and was itself truncated by CG56. Thought to be the same feature as gully CG22.

CG56 Ditch

Truncated linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and a flat base aligned north to south measuring 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. The cut (2064) is filled by 2063, and no pottery was found. CG56 is thought to be the same as CG134 identified in section to the north. The feature truncated earlier gullies CG21, 54 and 55.

CG57 Ditch

Truncated linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and a flat base only identified in section, aligned approximately northeast to southwest measuring at least 0.9m wide and 0.8m deep. The cut (2036) was filled by 2037, early Romano-British pottery was found. CG57 is thought to be the same feature as CG28 identified in section to the south. The feature truncated earlier ditch CG18 and was then truncated by CG58.

CG59 Ditch

Partially excavated linear ditch with sides that slope gently then change to near vertical, aligned approximately north to south measuring at least 1.2m wide and 0.97m deep. The cut (2121) was filled by 2118, 2119 and 2120 in which early Romano-British pottery was found. CG59 was truncated by linears CG60 and CG61.

CG60 Ditch

Partially excavated linear ditch with sloping sides. The cut (2131) is filled by 2130, in which 1st century AD pottery was found. CG60 truncated CG59 and thought to be the same feature as CG13.

CG61 Ditch

Partially excavated linear ditch with sloping sides aligned approximately southeast to northwest measuring at least 1.5m wide and 1m deep. The cut (2123 is filled by 2122, in

which late Iron Age pottery was found. CG61 truncates CG59 and thought to be the same feature as CG63.

CG62 Ditch

Linear ditch truncated on both edges so that only the rounded base is visible in profile, aligned approximately southeast to northwest measuring at least 1m wide and 1.5m deep. The cut (3142) was filled by 3143, in which 1st century AD Romano-British pottery was found. CG62 is truncated by CG63 and CG64.

CG63 Ditch

Linear ditch with steep sloping sides and a flat base aligned approximately east to west measuring at least 0.8m wide and 1.15m deep. The cut (3144) was filled by 3145, in which Iron Age pottery was found. CG63 truncated CG62, and thought to be the same feature as CG61. It was thought to be part of a triple ditched enclosure with CG64, 65,68 re-cutting an earlier land boundary formed by CG6 and CG62.

CG64 Ditch

Linear ditch with steep sloping sides and a flat base aligned approximately east to west measuring at least 1.75m wide and 1.3m deep. The cut (3140) was filled by 3147 and 3141, 1st century AD pottery was found in fill 3147. CG64 truncated CG6 and thought to be part of a triple ditched enclosure with CG64, 65, 68 re-cutting an earlier land boundary formed by CG6 and CG62.

CG65 Ditch

Linear ditch with sloping sides and a rounded base aligned approximately east to west measuring at least 1.6m wide and 1m deep. The cut (3136) is filled by 3137 which contained 1st century AD pottery. CG65 truncated CG6 and thought to be the same feature as CG68 and part of a triple ditched enclosure with CG63, 64, 68 re-cutting an earlier land boundary formed by CG6 and CG62.

CG66 Ditch

Truncated fragment of linear ditch with sloping sides and a rounded base aligned approximately north to south measuring at least 0.75m wide and 1.2m deep. The feature appeared to terminate in the slot. The cut (3101) is filled by 3100 and 3099, and no pottery was found. CG66 truncated CG4 and CG7 and was cut by CG68. This feature was probably the remains of an enclosure ditch that has been recut.

CG67 Ditch

Truncated fragment of linear ditch with sloping sides and a rounded base aligned approximately north to south measuring at least 0.9m wide and 1m deep. The feature was only observed in section. The cut (3045) was filled by 3044 and contained early Romano-British pottery. CG67 was cut by CG68. The feature was probably the remains of an enclosure ditch that has been recut.

CG68 Ditch

Linear ditch terminal with sloping sides and a rounded base aligned approximately north to south measuring at least 1.5m wide and 1.2m deep. The cut (3110) was filled by 3113, 3109, and finally 3108, which contained 1st century AD pottery. CG68 was cut by CG70. The feature seems to be the same enclosure ditch as CG65, which has cornered.

CG70 Ditch

Large linear ditch with sloping sides and a flat base aligned approximately north to south measuring at least 1.24m wide and 1.12m deep. The cut (3116/3133) was filled by 3115, 3114/ 3122, 3131 respectively, none of which contained pottery. CG70 was recut by CG69 and terminated close to the northern edge of the site.

CG77 Ditch

Un-excavated butt end of large linear ditch visible in plan, aligned approximately north to south measuring at least 0.7m wide. The cut (3124) was filled by 3123 and cut by CG70.

CG84 Ditch

Remains of ditch terminal, measuring at least 0.7m wide and 0.7m deep and aligned approximately east to west with sloping edges that become near vertical and a flat base. Cut (4136) filled by 4135, and no finds were present. Truncated by CG85.

CG85 Ditch

Remains of ditch terminal, measuring at least 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep and aligned approximately east to west with sloping edges with near vertically side trough with a flat base at the bottom. Cut (4141) filled by 4140, 4139, 4138, 4140 contained 1st century AD pottery. Cuts CG84 and is truncated by CG86.

CG86 Ditch

Heavily truncated fragment of linear ditch, measuring at least 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep and aligned approximately east to west with sloping edges with near vertically side trough with a flat base at the bottom. Cut (4143) was filled by 4142, and no finds were present. Cuts CG85 and is truncated by CG87 and CG88.

CG87 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch terminal, measuring at least 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep and aligned approximately east to west with steep sloping edges. Cut (4145) was filled by 4144, contained 1st-4th century Roman pottery. Cut CG86 and was truncated by CG90 and CG118.

CG88 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch, measuring at least 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep and aligned approximately east to west with gentle sloping edges with a concave base. Cut (4146) was filled by 4137. Cuts CG86 and is truncated by CG90 and CG118.

CG92 Posthole

Remains of posthole, measuring 0.78m in diameter wide and 0.57m deep and with vertical sides and a flat base. Cut (4148) was filled by 4147, no finds were present. CG92 cut the natural and was truncated by CG94 and covered CG116 pebble surface.

CG93 Gully

Remains of partially excavated linear gully, measuring 0.35m wide and aligned approximately east to west. Cut (4112) was filled by 4111, and no finds were present. CG93 cuts the natural and is truncated by CG89 and CG94.

CG98 Gully

Remains of un-excavated linear gully recorded in plan only, measuring at least 0.4m wide and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (4031) was filled by 4030, no finds were present. CG98 cut the natural and was truncated by CG100.

CG99 Gully

Remains of linear gully, measuring at least 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep with a ‘v’ shaped cut and aligned approximately north to south, parallel with CG98. The cut (4029) was filled by 4028, and no finds were present. CG99 cut the natural and was truncated by CG100.

CG100 Gully

Remains of linear gully, measuring at least 0.44m wide and 0.3m deep with a ‘u’ shaped cut and aligned approximately east to west. The cut (4024) was filled by 4025, which produced 1st century AD pottery. CG100 truncated CG98 and CG99 and was itself cut by CG150.

CG104 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sloping sides and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (5034) was filled by 5033, associated with Roman pottery. CG104 is truncated by CG103.

CG105 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep with sloping sides and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (5035) was filled by 5036, which contained 1st century AD pottery, and the ditch was then re-cut by 5037 and filled by 5038 which also contained mid 1st century Roman pottery. CG105 was truncated by CG103.

CG134 Ditch

Linear ditch, measuring at least 1.3m wide and 0.68m deep and aligned approximately north to south, with a near vertical edge with a flat base. The cut (2054) was filled by 2053 and contained 1st century AD pottery that had been re-deposited. CG134 cut CG58 and other earlier linear gullies. CG134 may be the same feature as CG56.

CG164 Ditch

Brown silty sandy fills 3132 and 3131 (upper) to ditch 3133.

Phase 2/3

CG152 Gully (unexcavated)

Un-excavated curvilinear gully. Cut (4040) is filled by 4039. No finds recovered. CG152 is cut by CG89.

Phase 3. Mid Roman

CG37 Ditch

Heavily truncated fragment of early ditch, measuring 0.25m wide and aligned approximately east to west. The cut (1168) was filled by 1167 and was truncated by CG39. Possibly the base of a ditch terminal No finds were present.

CG38 Ditch

Heavily truncated fragment of early ditch, measuring 0.45m wide and aligned approximately north-east to south-west. The cut (1141) was filled by 1140 and was truncated by CG39. No finds were present.

CG39 Ditch

Ditch measuring at least 1.7m wide and at least 1.5m deep with a 'v' shaped profile aligned approximately east to west. The cut (1166 and 1120) were filled by 1166 and 1142 respectively. CG39 has an identical parallel ditch (CG43) located 4m to the south, these ditches are the last ones excavated in this area and cut CG30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 38, 44 and was truncated by CG147. No pottery was recovered.

CG40 Pit

Clay lined pit feature measuring 2.2m in diameter and 0.65m deep with sloping sides and a flat base. The cut (1147) is filled by 1223, 1149, and 1148 and cuts CG39. Visible only in section.

CG41 Ditch

Remains of ditch measuring at least 2.5m wide and 1.5m deep with sloping edges and aligned approximately northeast to southwest before corning and returning towards the northwest. The feature cuts CG33 and seems to be a third recut of the corner of the enclosure formed by CG33, CG31 and CG44 immediately to the north. The cuts (1111/1126) were filled by 1110 and 1127, 1172, 1171 respectively and truncated by CG43. 1st century AD pottery was recovered from 1110 and 2nd-4th century pottery was recovered from fill 1127.

CG43 Ditch

Ditch measuring 1.8m wide and at least 1.1m deep with a 'v' shaped profile aligned approximately east to west. The cut (1099 and 1128) were filled by 1098 and 1129 respectively. CG43 has an identical parallel ditch (CG39) located 4m to the north, these ditches were the last ones excavated in this area and had been truncated by CG147. No pottery was recovered.

CG51 Ditch

Remains of early linear ditch measuring at least 1m wide and aligned approximately south-east to north-west with sloping edges. The cut (1079) was filled by 1080 which contained 1st century AD pottery. It cut CG133.

CG58 Ditch

Linear ditch with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, aligned approximately northeast to southwest measuring at least 2.95m wide and 1.06m deep. The cut (2035) is filled by 2034, associated with 2nd century pottery. CG58 was the same feature as CG52 identified in section to the south. The feature truncates earlier ditch CG57 and is then truncated by CG56.

CG69 Ditch

Large linear ditch with sloping sides and a flat base aligned approximately north to south measuring at least 1.5m wide and 1.35m deep. The cut (3043) was filled by 3042, which contained early Romano-British pottery. CG69 seemed to be a recut of CG70 and was cut by CG71. The feature terminated close to the northern edge of the site.

CG71 Ditch

Linear ditch with sloping sides and a flat base aligned approximately southeast to northwest measuring at least 2.5m wide and 1.45m deep. The cut (3107) was filled by 3106 which contained 1st century AD pottery. CG71 cut CG69 and CG70 and was cut by pit CG125.

CG72 Layer

Layer of soil comprised of 3027, contained 2nd century AD pottery and was cut by CG73, CG74 and CG78.

CG73 Pit

Partially excavated sub-rectangular pit measuring at least 1.4m across. Cut (3087) filled by 3086, and no pottery was recovered. It was cut by pit CG74.

CG74 Pit

Sub-circular pit measuring approximately 2.7m in diameter and 1.33m deep. Cut (3055) filled by 3085 and 3054. It cut pit CG73.

CG75 Gully

Partially excavated linear gully feature measuring 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep, aligned approximately south-east to north-west. Cut (3126) filled by 3125, no finds were recovered. Thought to be related to gully CG76 and surrounding pits.

CG76 Gully

Partially excavated linear gully feature measuring 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep, aligned approximately north-east to south-west. Cut (3026) filled by 3025, 3035 and 3034, 3025 and 3034 contained 1st-early 2nd century pottery. Thought to be related to gully CG75 and surrounding pits.

CG78 Pit

Sub-circular pit measuring approximately 0.87m in diameter and 0.17m deep. The cut (3031) was filled by 3030, and no finds were recovered. Cuts layer CG72 and is cut by CG79.

CG79 Pit

Sub-circular pit measuring approximately 0.97m in diameter and 0.17m deep. Cut (3029) filled by 3028, which contained early Romano-British pottery. Cuts layer CG72 and pit CG78.

CG80 Pit

Circular pit measuring approximately 0.37m in diameter and 0.09m deep. Cut (3041) filled by 3040, and no finds were recovered. CG80 cut layer CG72 and cut by pit CG81.

CG81 Pit

Oval shaped pit measuring approximately 0.66m by 1.18m and 0.24m deep with a bowl shaped profile. Cut (3037) filled by 3036, which contained 1st century pottery. CG81 cut layer CG72 and pit CG80.

CG82 Pit

Oval shaped pit measuring approximately 0.46m by 0.3m and 0.08m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Cut (3033) was filled by 3032, and no finds were present. CG82 cuts layer CG72.

G83

Same as CG70 linear

CG89 Building

Rectangular building aligned approximately north to south, measuring 7.8m by at least 12.5m. Partially robbed stone foundations measuring 0.6m wide and between 0.23m and 0.34m deep, filled with limestone slabs laid in a sloping herring-bone style. Areas of cobbled floor surface (CG116) survived within the structure, and a large rectangular pit CG117 was recorded in the north-west corner. CG89 cut CG87 and CG88 and was itself truncated by CG119, CG120, CG121, and CG142.

CG90 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch, measuring 1.14m wide and 0.73m deep and aligned approximately north to south with steep sloping edges with a flat base. Cut (4084) was filled by 4083, which contained 3rd century. or later Roman. pottery. CG90 cuts CG72, CG73, CG87, CG88 and is truncated by CG119, CG120, CG121, and CG142.

CG91 Gully

Remains of linear gully terminal, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep and aligned approximately north to south with sloping edges with a concave base. Cut (4134) was filled by 4133, and no finds were present. CG91 cut the natural and was truncated by CG119 ditch. CG91 may be related to CG115.

CG94 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch terminal, measuring at least 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep and aligned approximately south-east to north-west with sloping edges and a flat base. The cut (4012) was filled by 4011, contained 2nd century Roman pottery. Cuts CG94 and is truncated by CG95. Probably associated with CG92 posthole.

CG95 Gully

Remains of partially excavated linear gully, measuring 0.38m wide and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (4102) was filled by 4101, and no finds were present. CG95 cut CG94 and was truncated by CG112.

CG96 Pit

Remains of large pit, measuring at least 1.2m long by 1.2m wide and 0.7m deep. The cut (4132) was filled by 4131, and no finds were present. CG96 cut the natural and was truncated by CG112.

CG97 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch terminal, measuring at least 0.7m wide and aligned approximately north to south with sloping sides and a concave base. The cut (4127) was filled by 4126, associated with 2nd century, or later, pottery. CG97 cut the natural and was truncated by CG113.

CG101 Ditch

Remains of large linear ditch terminal, measuring at least 3m wide and 1m deep and aligned approximately east to west with gradual sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The cut (5001) was filled by 5000, which contained 1st century AD pottery. CG101 cut CG1 (large Bronze Age ditch), and CG102 and CG103. The Roman ditch CG101 was probably the same enclosure ditch as CG107 to the north. CG101 was cut by CG110 and CG111.

CG102 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep and aligned approximately east to west with gradual sloping northern edge and a steeply sloping southern edge and a concave base. The cut (5022) was filled by 5024, which contained 1st century AD, or later, pottery. There were traces that the feature was once lined with clay. CG102 cut CG2 and was then cut by CG101.

CG103 Gully

Remains of linear gully, measuring at least 0.4m wide and 0.65m deep with a 'u' shaped cut and aligned approximately east to west. The cut (5003) was filled by 5002, associated with 1st-2nd century pottery. CG103 cut the natural.

CG107 Ditch

Remains of large linear ditch, measuring 6m wide and 1.3m deep with sloping sides and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (6009) was filled by 6008, which contained no finds, the ditch is then re-cut by 6007 and filled by 6006 which contained 2nd century, or later, Romano-British pottery. CG107 was truncated by CG108.

CG108 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep with sloping sides and a concave base aligned approximately north to south. The cut (6001) was filled by 6000, which contained no finds.

CG110 Ditch

Linear ditch terminal, measuring 0.75m wide and 1.25m deep with a very steep sided 'v' shaped cut aligned approximately east to west. The cut (5005) was filled by 5004, which contained late 1st century AD Romano-British pottery. CG110 cuts CG111 and CG101.

CG111 Ditch

Linear ditch terminal, measuring 1m wide and 1.75m deep with a very steep sided 'v' shaped cut aligned approximately east to west. The cut (5016) was filled by; 5031, 5015, 5009 and 5014. Fill 5031 contained 1st century AD century Romano-British pottery. CG111 cut CG101 and was then cut by CG110.

CG112 Ditch

Linear ditch terminal, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.77m deep with a steep sided 'v' shaped cut aligned approximately north to south. The cut (4023) was filled by; 4022 which contained 2nd –3rd century pottery. CG112 cut CG95 and CG96, and was then cut by CG114.

CG113 Pit

Truncated rectangular feature thought to be a pit or possibly a terminal, measuring 1.2m by 1m and 0.7m deep with steep sloping sides and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (4125) was filled by; 4124, and no finds were present. CG113 cut CG97 and was then cut by CG114.

CG115 Gully

Remains of curvilinear gully, which starts off measuring 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep and aligned approximately north to south before curving around to the east and deepening to 0.7m with very steep sloping sides and a concave base. The cut (4130) was filled by 4129 (2nd century AD), and 4128. CG115 may relate to CG114 and 118, and may have served as drainage for water from the roof of building CG89.

CG116 Floor surface

Remains of floor surface visible in three places (4080, 4093, 4095) formed of gravel and sub-rounded medium sized cobbles. Evidence of intense burning was visible and along with animal bone. CG116 overlay the natural and may be the remains of the interior floor of building CG89.

CG117 Pit

Sub-rectangular pit feature, measuring 2.6m by 1.8m and 1.1m deep with steep near vertical sides and aligned approximately north to south. The cut (4075) was filled by; 4077, 4076, 4074, 4078, and 4079. 2nd century, or later, pottery was recovered from fills 4074, 4078 and 4079. CG117 cuts the natural and is located just inside the north-east corner of building CG89 and may be contemporary with the structure.

CG118 Ditch

Ditch, possibly a robbed out wall foundation, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.71 deep and aligned approximately north to south, with a vertical west edge and a sloping and concave east edge that becomes vertical. The base of the feature is flat but is stepped so that the bottom of the feature rises by 0.35m, 2.6m to the north of the features southern terminal. The cut (4038 /4063) was filled by 4037 /4062 and contained finds of 3rd century, or later pottery along with fragments of roof tile and limestone.

CG126 Layer

Layer of soil (3010) containing 2nd century Romano-British pottery and a glass bead. CG126 was overlain by gravel floor surface CG127 and wall CG128, and this suggests that it was some kind of levelling layer over a backfilled ditch CG71.

CG127 Layer

Layer of compacted mortar and gravel (3014) thought to be a possible floor surface. CG127 overlay levelling layer CG126 and wad thought to be associated with CG128.

CG128 Wall

Fragment of limestone wall bonded with mortar protruding from section (3017). CG128 overlay levelling layer CG126 and was thought to be associated with CG127.

CG129 Ditch

Remains of robbed-out wall, or, alternatively, a linear ditch back-filled with rubble, measuring 1.11m wide and 1.1m deep and aligned approximately east to west with sloping sides breaking half way down into a steeper slope with a flat base. The cut (3007 /3038) was filled by 3006, 3005 /3039 which contained limestone fragments, ceramic roof tile and finds of late 2nd to 3rd century Romano-British pottery. CG129 cut the backfilled ditches CG65 and CG68.

CG130 Layer

Layers of soil comprising of contexts 2016, 2044, 2109 and 3148. Pottery from contexts 2016 and 2044 contained 2nd century AD pottery. CG130 is thought to have been deposited for levelling purposes and represents an episode early in the construction of the Roman villa structure and these layers were cut by wall foundations and are under associated floor surfaces.

CG140 Floor layer and beam slots

Layers of mortar, (contexts 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031 and 1034) which have been cut by (or have accumulated against) a structure represented by shallow

beam slots 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1054 and 1055. The mortar floor overlay three burnt areas (1035, 1036, 1037). CG140 was interpreted as the remains of a late Roman wooden structure and also includes a gravel path (1039, 1040). No pottery was present. CG140 overlay CG130.

CG147 Wall

Remains of a robbed out wall measuring 0.6m wide and 0.7m deep, aligned approximately north to south with a 'dog leg' formed by two 90 degree turns on the south side of the villa building. The construction cut (1215, 1216 and 1217 (?3rd century pottery)) was cut by the robbing cut (1145, 1161 and 1170), which was back-filled with stony rubble (1146, 1160 and 1169). No pottery was recovered. CG147 may be part of the villa structure and possibly a courtyard wall, and crosses a wide area of back-filled early Roman ditches.

CG155 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch, measuring 0.46m wide and 0.64m deep and aligned approximately north to south, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base The cut (4096) was filled by 4092 and contained finds of 2nd century Romano-British pottery along with fragments of roof tile and limestone. CG155 cuts CG118 and runs parallel with building CG89 and is thought to have served as drainage for water from the roof.

CG156 Layer

Layers of soil comprising of contexts 1038 and 1050, containing Romano-British pottery of 2nd century date at the earliest (ie possibly later). CG156 may have been deposited prior to the villa construction for levelling purposes or may have accumulated against the walls of the villa building while it was standing and then been cut by the robbing of the walls.

Phase 4a. Later Roman

CG114 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.7m deep with sloping sides and a flat base aligned approximately east to west. The cut (4036) was filled by 4035, which contained no finds, the ditch is then re-cut by 4027 and filled by 4026 which contained 2nd century Romano-British pottery and roof tile, a mid 4th century coin was also found. CG114 cut CG112 and CG113, and then was truncated by post-medieval CG150.

CG119 Ditch

Remains of partially excavated linear ditch terminal, measuring 0.4m wide and aligned approximately east to west. The cut (4104) was filled by 4103, and no finds were present. CG119 cuts CG89. Maybe associated with CG142.

CG120 Wall trench

Remains of robbed out wall, measuring 0.63m wide and 0.65m deep and aligned approximately north to south before cornering and turning 90° east, with a vertical edges and a flat base. The cut (4004) was filled by 4014 and 4003, which contained finds of mid 3rd/4th century Romano-British pottery, along with fragments of roof tile and limestone. CG120 may be part of the late Roman villa structure.

CG121 Ditch

Sub-rectangular butt-end of linear ditch terminal, measuring 1.4m wide and 1m deep and aligned approximately north to south, with steeply sloping sides with a flat based narrow trough at the bottom. The cut (4066) was filled by 4065 and contained finds of 4th century Romano-British pottery along with fragments of roof tile and limestone. CG121 cut CG90 and all earlier linear ditch features in the area, and respected the corner of CG120, and the fill also contained what appeared to be demolition material. The ditch was then cut by two postholes of CG142.

CG122 Layers

Layers of rubble comprising 4005 and 4006. The contexts contained fragments of limestone, stone and ceramic roof tiles, box-flue tiles and mortar fragments. Pottery from contexts 1046, 4005 and 4006 contained late Romano-British pottery of the 3rd /4th century. These deposits were interpreted as the demolition rubble of the stone Roman buildings on the site. However 4005 and 4006 may be levelling deposits and therefore pre-date the buildings.

CG123 Well

Sub-circular well feature measuring 3.5m in diameter and 2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The cut (3003) contained a stone lining (3150) which measured 1.9m in diameter. The space between the edge of the cut and the stone lining was filled by 3018 and contained finds of 2nd to 4th century Romano-British pottery. The well was backfilled with demolition material (3002) consisting of limestone blocks, stone and ceramic roof tiles, box-flue tiles and mortar fragments and Romano-British pottery dating to the 3rd /4th century. The well cut layer CG72 and gully CG73 was part of the late Roman villa complex.

CG124 Wall trench

Remains of robbed out wall, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.65m deep and aligned approximately east to west with a vertical edges and a flat base. The cut (3013/4054) was filled by 3012/4053 which contained limestone fragments, roof tile and flue tile and finds of late Romano-British pottery dating 360+. Context 3012 contained a coin dated to 337-41. CG120 is thought to be part of the late Roman villa structure and cut the early Romano-British in-filled ditch of CG71.

CG131 Floor layer

Layers of stone cobbles, compacted gravel, limestone chippings and mortar comprising of contexts 1065, 1186, 2024, 2104, 2105 and 2106. No pottery was present. CG131 may be areas of floor surfaces or the foundation of floors surfaces from the main villa structure. Contexts 1065 and 2104 were predominately cobbles showing traces of heavy wear associated with stone floors. CG131 overlay CG130 in some areas of the site, and was very similar to the floor layers in CG137.

CG132 Layer

Sub-circular layer of burnt material (2112) measuring approximately 1.2m in diameter, and interpreted as a hearth feature or similar. CG132 overlay CG130.

CG133 Wall cuts/ robber cuts

Remains of walls and robbed out walls that formed the main late Romano-British villa structure. CG133 consisted of construction cuts 1059, 1062, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 2097, 2098 and 2099, the walls that survived 1064, 1187, 1203, 2113, the surviving backfill of construction cuts 1061 (360+), the robbing cuts 1015, 1058, 1068, 1075, 1082, 1083, 1086, 1089, 1094, 1143, 1182, 1184, 1188, 1192, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2107, 2110, backfill of robbing cuts 1016, 1024, 1052, 1053, 1061, 1069, 1081, 1084, 1085 (360+), 1087, 1095, 1144, 1183, 1185, 1189, 1193, 1194, 2031, 2080, 2082, 2084, 2111.

The walls had been subject to heavy robbing but the depth of the robbing cuts showed that some of the foundations had been deeper that others suggesting that the walls had fulfilled different functions. Cut 2079 was the largest measuring 1.1m wide and 1m deep and may have supported an upper storey, while adjoining walls were shallower. Finds from the backfill of the robbing trenches included stone, stone and ceramic roof tiles, painted wall plaster, metal items and Romano-British pottery ranging in date from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. CG133 cut through earlier in-filled ditches and CG29 and CG156. The walls were then subjected to a second event of robbing (CG144). CG133 was contemporary with CG120, CG131, CG143.

CG135 Wall (also part of CG133)

Remains of robbed out wall back-filled with rubble, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep and aligned approximately north to south with vertical sides with a flat base. The cut (2107) was filled by 2108, 2031 which contained finds of 1st to 4th century Romano-British pottery. CG135 also included the remains of another robbed-out wall backfilled with rubble,

measuring 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep and aligned approximately east to west with sloping sides with a flat base. The cut (2014) was filled by 2015 and 2017 which contained finds of 1st to 4th century Romano-British pottery and ceramic roof tile. CG135 is thought to be part of the same structure as CG133.

CG136 Layer

Soil layer (2027) with burnt plank underlying late Roman floors of CG137, and associated with finds of 3rd century Romano-British pottery along with ceramic roof tile, flue tile and painted wall plaster.

CG137 Floor layer

Layers of stone cobbles, compacted gravel, limestone chippings and mortar comprising of contexts 2018, 2114 and 2023. No pottery was present. CG137 is thought to be an area of floor surface and foundation for floor surfaces from the main villa structure. Context 2018 is predominately cobbles which show traces of heavy wear associated with stone floors. CG137 overlies CG136 and is very similar to the floor layers in CG131.

CG138 Wall

Remains of robbed out wall back-filled with rubble, measuring 1.4m wide and 1m deep and aligned approximately east to west with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The cut (1070) was filled by 1072, 1218 and 1071. Context 1072 contained finds of early Romano-British pottery. The robbing of this wall appears to have been cut by the robbing of CG133 and could show evidence for the modification of the structure by the removal of an internal wall.

CG139 Pit

Robbing pit, measuring 0.9m wide by 1.1m and 0.4m deep and with near vertical sides with a flat base. The cut (1178/ 2095) was filled by 1179/ 2096. No finds were present. CG139 represents a second period of robbing which cuts the backfill of the initial robbing phase of CG133.

CG141 Wall

Remains of a wall (1032), measuring 0.3m wide 1.1m long and 0.2m high and aligned approximately east to west. The wall is built of large irregular shaped stones bonded with gravelly mortar and surviving two courses in height. CG141 is possibly part of late Roman structure CG140, and was associated with 3rd century pottery.

CG142 Postholes

A group of six sub-circular postholes (cut 4002 was filled by 4001 and measured 0.53m by 0.4m and 0.28m deep; cut 4021 was filled by 4020 and measured 0.5m by 0.63m and was 0.24m deep and contained 2nd to 4th century Romano-British pottery; cut 4061 was filled by 4060 and measured 0.45m by 0.35m and was 0.43m deep; cut 4100 was filled by 4099 and measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.26m deep; cut 4106 was filled by 4105 and measured 0.5m in diameter but was not excavated; cut 4043 was filled by 4044 and measured 0.55m in diameter but was not excavated). CG142 was interpreted as being a late Phase 4 or 4b fence alignment that replaced CG120 and CG121. They may be related to gully CG119.

CG143 Wall

Remains of a wall (1047), measuring 0.5m wide 2m long and 0.25m high and aligned approximately east to west before turning 90 degrees and continuing north (1049). The wall was built of large sub-rectangular stone blocks, bonded with mortar and surviving two courses in height. CG143 had been cut by the robbing of CG133 but is thought to be part of the late Roman villa and possibly related to the alterations of CG138.

CG151 Robber trench

Linear shaped robbing cut (1057) filled by 1056, which cuts the earlier robbing of wall 1209, (CG133). No finds were present. CG151 might be contemporary with CG144 robbing.

CG163

Localised rubbly spread associated with 4th century pottery.

Phase 4b

CG122 Layers

Layers of rubble comprising of contexts 1046, 1048, 2013, and 2103. The contexts contained fragments of limestone, stone and ceramic roof tiles, box-flue tiles and mortar fragments. Pottery from contexts 1046, 4005 and 4006 contained late Romano-British pottery of the 360+ date. These deposits are thought to date to the demolition of the stone Roman buildings on the site.

CG144 Pit

Large irregular shaped robbing pit, measuring at least 4m in diameter. The cut (1077) was filled by 1078 which contained finds of ceramic roof tile, flue tile and late 4th century Romano-British pottery (360+), and a coin dated 330-40. CG144 represented a second period of robbing which cut the backfill of the initial robbing phase of CG133.

CG145 Wall

Linear cut remains of a late wall footing (1190/ 2019), measuring 0.4m wide 5.5m and 0.2m deep and aligned approximately north-east to south-west, and back-filled by 1191 and 2020. Next to the wall footing is a small rectangular posthole measuring 0.14m deep and 0.33m by 0.3m, with evidence for burning. Contexts 2020 and 2045 both contained Romano-British pottery, the former dating from the 3rd-4th century (with a coin of 367-75). CG145 is thought to be contemporary with beaten earth floor of CG146 and was part of a late post-villa structure.

CG146 Floor layer

Layers of compacted beaten earth (2012, and 2115) contained no pottery. CG146 may have been an area of floor surface for a late-Roman, post-villa structure and contemporary with CG145. CG146 overlay the floors of CG137 and also overlay the back-filled, robbed out wall of CG133. CG146 was later truncated by the furrows of CG150.

Phase 5. Sub-Roman to Anglo-Saxon

No structures identified.

Phase 6. Medieval to post-medieval

CG150 Ridge and furrow and topsoil

Ridge and furrow (contexts 1000, 1002, 1003 1004, 1005, 1006, 1009, 1012, 1013, 2000, 2001, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2121, 3000, 3001, 3004, 3009, 3015, 3016, 4000, 5019, 5020 and 6010) crossed the site. A small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery was associated.

Unphased

CG30 Gully

Unexcavated gully feature observed in plan, measuring 0.3m wide and aligned northeast to southwest. The cut (1165) was filled by 1164, and no finds were present. CG30 was sealed below CG29 and cut by CG33.

CG106 Ditch

Remains of linear ditch terminal, measuring at least 1.3m wide and 0.35m deep with sloping sides and a flat base and aligned approximately east to west. The cut (5039) was filled by 5021, and no finds were present. CG106 cuts the natural.

CG109 Ditch

Linear ditch, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.62m deep with a V-shaped and a concave base aligned approximately north to south. The cut (6003) was filled by 6002, which contained no finds.

CG125 Pit

Pit (3120) cut into fill of CG71 at west end of its exposed length and disappearing into section. Not fully planned or excavated.

CG148 Ditch

Fragment of linear ditch, measuring at least 1.4m wide and 0.68m deep and aligned approximately north to south and apparently turning 90 degrees to the east, with steep sloping sides. The cut (1197) was filled by 1198, which contained no finds. CG148 cut CG29 and was then cut by CG133.

9.2 Appendix 1b. Context group descriptions for Alan Aston Garage site (WSM 31092) (*by* Chris Patrick)

Phase 2. Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British

CG157 Ditch

Partially excavated remains of linear ditch, measuring 2m wide and at least 0.8m deep and aligned approximately southeast to northwest, with steeply sloping sides. The cut (108/111) was filled by 107 and 110 respectively. Fill 107 of cut 108 contained three sherds of Iron Age pottery. CG157 is cut by a pit CG160.

Phase 3. Early Romano-British

CG158 Ditch

Partially excavated remains of linear ditch, measuring 2m wide and at least 0.9m deep and aligned approximately northeast to southwest, with steeply sloping sides. The cut (113/119) was filled by 112, 114, 115 and 120, 118 respectively. The north-western edges of the ditch was noticeably steeper and had a re-deposited natural fill banked against them (112 and 120). This re-deposited material is suggested as being the remains of an earthen bank on the north-western edge of the ditch. Fill 112, 115 and 118 contained sherds of Romano-British pottery. CG158 is sealed by a layer CG161.

CG159 Ditch

Partially excavated remains of curvilinear ditch, measuring at least 1.6m wide and at least 0.65m deep and aligned approximately east to west and curving away to the southeast, with sloping sides and a flat base. The cut (117) was filled by 116. A sherd of Iron Age pottery was found during the excavation but was subsequently. CG159 is sealed by a layer CG161.

CG160 Pit

Oval shaped, measuring at least 1m in diameter. The cut (105) was filled by 104, which contained finds Romano-British pottery. CG160 cuts layer CG163.

CG161 Layer

Layer of soil comprising of context 102 and containing Romano-British pottery dating to the mid 1st-2nd century AD. CG161 seals CG157, CG158, CG159, CG160 and CG163.

CG163 Layer

Layer of soil (103) sealing Phase 2 ditch CG157 and cut by CG160. No finds present..

Phase 6. Medieval to modern

CG162 Layer

Layer of modern made-ground and demolition debris from the former garage (101). CG162 seals CG157, CG158, CG159, CG160, CG161 and CG163

9.3 Appendix 2. Quantification of Childswickham finds

Material	Sum of	Sum of weight (g)
ASH		19
BONE	1663	27655
BOX FLUE	2	320
BRICK	4	2486
CARCOAL	2	1
CBM	5	2466
CHALK	1	10
CHARCOAL	13	74
CLAY PIPE	1	3
CLINKER	10	47
COAL	6	4
CUAL	8	18
DAUB	4	65
FE	95	1156
FIRED CLAY	277	68279
FLINT	17	98
FLUX	6	190
FOSSIL	2	314
GLASS	6	13
MORTAR	65	2960
PLASTER	104	2839
PLASTER?	7	62
POT	2241	41628
POT?	1	109
POTR	19	176
SHELL	53	412
SLAG	182	3028
SLAG?	4	55
STONE	567	116273
STONE / FE	1	67
STONER	1	225
SULPHER	2	8
TILE	806	62646
TILE	2	97
TOOTH	1	70
TUFA	3	549

9.4 Appendix 3. Coins from Cotswold Springs pipeline (*by* Peter Guest)

Report dated 30th July 2003

Table 1. Childswickham coins

SF	Context	Denom	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Mint mark	Reference
Childswickham WSM 30773 (batch 1)							
3		Follis	310-313	Licinius I	GENIO POP ROM	T/F//ATR (Trier)	RIC: 845b
4		AE2	348-50	Constans	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (hut 2)	//TRS (Trier)	CK: 30a
6		AE4 copy	354-364	as House of Constantine	as Falling Horseman	//[…..]	
7		Follis	307-318	Constantine I	GENIO POP ROM	//[…..]	
8		AE3	347-348	Constantius II	VICTORIAE DD AVG QNN	//[…..]	
9		AE3	330-335	Constans Caesar	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 stds)	//[…..]	
10		AE3	330-335	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow	//TRP● (Trier)	HK: 59
Childswickham WSM 30773 (batch 2)							
03		AE2	367-375	Valentinian I	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	OF/II//CON (Arles)	CK: 514
04		radiate	293-296	ALLECTUS	PROVIDENTIA AVG	S/A//ML (London)	RIC: 35
05		13th-15thC	halfpenny	EDWARD (?)	short cross	LON/DON	
06		AE2	350-353	Magnentius	VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE	//TRP (Trier)	CK: 56
Childswickham WSM 30773 (other coins)							
	3012?	AE3	337-341	Constans	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std)	M//TRP cres. (Trier)	HK: 133
	2015	AE3	late 3rd-4thC	illegible	illegible		
	2020	AE2	367-375	Valens	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	OF/II●//CON	CK: 492
	4026	AE3	337-341	House of Constantine	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std)	M//TRP cres. (Trier)	HK: 132-3
	1078	AE3 copy	330-340	as House of Constantine	as Gloria Exercitus (1 std)	//[…..]	
	1023	AE3 copy	354-364	as Magnentius	as Falling Horseman	//[…..]	

Table 2. Stanton coins

SF	Context	Denom	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Mint mark	Reference
Stanton/Cotswold Pipe Line WSM 30766 (Batch 1)							
3	Field 7	AE3	330-335	Constantine I	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 stds)	*//PCONST (Arles)	HK: 352
?	Field 7	halfpenny	1806-1807	GEORGE III	Britannia (4th coinage)	Soho	
Stanton / Cotswold Pipe Line WSM 30766 (Batch 2)							
1	Field D	AE3 copy	330-40	as Constantinopolis	as Victory on prow	//[…..]	
2	Field D	AE3	318-324	Constantine I	DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG - VOT/XX	//[…..]	
3	Field D	AE3	364-78	Valens	illegible	//[…..]	
4	Field D	AE3	367-375	Valens	GLORIA ROMANORVM (type 8)	-/*//SMAQP (Aquileia)	CK: 1033
5	Field D	AE3	364-378?	Valentinianic bust?	GLORIA ROMANORVM?	//[…..]	
6	Field D	AE3	late 3rd-4thC	illegible	illegible		

Childswickham

Of the ten coins from this site, only two were not struck during the fourth century: a radiate of Allectus (293-296), and a penny of one of the Edward's (13th to 15th centuries). The remaining eight coins all date to the middle decades of the fourth century (330-375), the latest of which are two Valentinianic issues from the mint at Arles (376-375)

Stanton

The fieldwork undertaken in Stanton parish produced eight coins in total, including an early-nineteenth century halfpenny. The remaining seven coins were all bronze denominations struck during the fourth century, including three Valentinianic issues dating to the period 364-378

9.5 Appendix 4. Non-ceramic artefacts from Perrin's Farm site (*by* Derek Hurst)

Material	Object type	Context	Group	Phase	Number	Weight	Tpq date	Draw?	Notes	Overall tpq
Copper alloy	?Sheet	2120	59	2	2	2		No	Poorly preserved.	1+
Copper alloy	Toilet spoon	3106	71	3	1	0	RB	Yes	sf8.Complete example with a flat scoop at one end and a point at the	1
Copper alloy	Misc	3028	79	3	10	1		No	Sf2. Scraps of thin sheet	1+
Copper alloy	?Fibula pin	5000	101	3	1	0		No	Very fragmentary	1
Copper alloy	?Ring	1010	122	4	1	1	?Rom	No	Twisted piece of 2mm dia wire now bent. Both ends appear broken	?3-4
Copper alloy	Scrap	1010	122	4	1	1		No		?3-4
Copper alloy	?Fibula pin	3010	126	4	1	1	?Rom	No	T-shaped piece of wire with central stem broken near head.	2
Copper alloy	Sheet	3010	126	4	1	1		No	Sf5. Fragment of thin flat sheet neatly turned over on one edge.	2
Copper alloy	Bar	2027	136	4	1	12		No	Almost flat 50mm long by 7mm wide parallel sided bar with roughly	3
Copper alloy	Armlet	1078	144	4b	1	2	L3 or 4 prob	Yes	Terminal of an armlet made from two strands of wire. Very good	360+(330-40
Copper alloy	Fibula pin	4057	150	6	1	5	Rom	No	49mm pin intact up to spring	
Copper alloy	?Ear scoop	107	0		1	2	?Rom	No	25mm long end only where slightly flattened.	360+
Copper alloy	Armlet	9999	0		1	0	3-4thc	Yes	detector batch 1- 005. Fragment of a multiple motif armlet similar to	
Copper alloy	Fibula	9999	0		1	0	Later 1 -2	Yes	detector batch 1- 002. SP7553 38922. Iron pin missing and some	
Copper alloy	Fibula	9999	0		1	0	M-L1	Yes	detector batch 2- 02. Hinged two-piece Colchester-	
Copper alloy	Fibula	9999	0		1	6		No	Catchplate	
Copper alloy	Lump	9999	0		1	9		No	Detector find batch 3, 003.	
Copper alloy	Lump	9999	0		1	80		No	Detector find batch 3, 002. Irregular lump. May include some lead	
Copper alloy	Mount	9999	0		1	0		No	detector batch 3- 006. Flat disk 26mm in dia with three 4mm	
Copper alloy	Mount	9999	0		1	1		No	sf10. Thin sheet strip 20mm wide with one intact rectangular end	
Copper alloy	Spoon	9999	0		1	4	RB	Yes	detector batch 2- 01. Fragment of pear shaped bowl cf Crummy	

Table 1. Metal objects

Material	Object type	Context	Group	Phase	Number	Weight	Tpq date	Draw?	Notes	Overall tpq
Iron	?object	1999	0		2	40		No	?not xrayed	
Iron	Nail	107	0		2	27		No		360+
Iron	Nail	2021	0		2	28		No		2
Iron	Nail	3999	0		1	10		No		

Iron	Nail	4999	0		1	8		No		
Iron	Nail	9999	0		1	29		No	74 complete	
Iron	Nail	9999	0		7	100		No		
Iron	object	3008	0		1	25		No	bar with rectangular section	
Iron	Nail	3108	68	2	1	20		No		1
Iron	Nail	3027	72	3	1	24		No	94mm complete; flat round head	2
Iron	Nail	4083	90	3	2	22		No		3+
Iron	Nail	2044	130	3	1	8		No		2
Iron	Nail	4092	155	3	1	6		No		2
Iron	Nail	4003	120	4	1	11		No		240-400
Iron	Nail	4004	120	4	1	6		No	Shaft lower end	2+
Iron	Nail	1005	122	4	1	0		No		2
Iron	Nail	1010	122	4	2	18		No		?3-4
Iron	Nail	4005	122	4	1	8		No		3-4
Iron	Scraps	1010	122	4	3	1		No		?3-4
Iron	Nail	3002	123	4	1	33		No	77mm min; flat round head	3-4
Iron	Nail	2015	133	4	2	21		No		2-3
Iron	Nail	2017	133	4	1	19		No		3+
Iron	Nail	2111	133	4	2	44		No	Round flat heads	
Iron	Nail	2027	136	4	2	24		No	65mm complete	3
Iron	Nail	1023	142	4	1	14		No		354-64
Iron	Nail	4062	163	4	1	7		No		4
Iron	?nail	1012	122	4b	1	10		No	?shaft frag	360+
Iron	Nail	1003	122	4b	1	10		No		360+
Iron	Nail	1003	122	4b	1	17		No		360+
Iron	Nail	1004	122	4b	1	41		No		3-4
Iron	Nail	1012	122	4b	1	12		No		360+
Iron	Nail	4000	122	4b	2	25		No		360+
Iron	wire	4000	122	4b	1	1	modern	No		360+
Iron	Nail	2020	145	4b	2	42		No		3-4(367-75
Iron	Nail	1000	150	6	1	7		No		
Iron	Nail	1000	150	6	1	9		No		
Iron	Nail	1000	150	6	5	115		No		
Iron	Nail	1001	150	6	1	30		No		pm

Iron	Nail	1014	150	6	2	45		No		
Iron	Nail	2005	150	6	1	21		No	Round flat head	2-4
Iron	Nail	2011	150	6	3	30		No		4
Iron	Nail	2102	150	6	2	12		No		4
Iron	Nail	3001	150	6	1	5		No		2
Iron	Nail	3001	150	6	1	25		No	95mm min. Excellent cond	2
Iron	Nail	3001	150	6	2	15		No		2
Iron	Nail	4090	150	6	1	35		No	Domed head	3+
Iron	object	3001	150	6	1	40		No	?not xrayed	2

Table 2. Iron objects

Phase	Group	Context	Material	Object type	Number	Weight	Tpq date	Notes	Overall tpq
	0	107	Copper alloy	?Ear scoop	1	2	?RB	25mm long end only where slightly flattened.	360+
	0	107	Iron	Nail	2	27			360+
	0	1999	Iron	?object	2	40		?not xrayed	
	0	2021	Iron	Nail	2	28			2
	0	3008	Iron	object	1	25		bar with rectangular section	
	0	3999	Iron	Nail	1	10			
	0	4999	Iron	Nail	1	8			
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Armlet	1	0	3-4thc	detector batch 1- 005. Fragment of a multiple motif armlet similar to Crummy 1983, Fig 47,	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	13th-15thc	detector batch 2- 005. ?Edward shortcross halfpenny	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	293-6	detector batch 2- 004. Radiate of Allectus	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	307-318	detector batch 1- 007. Follis of Constantine I	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	310-313	detector batch 1- 003. Licinius I follis	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	330-5	detector batch 1- 0010. AE3	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	330-5	detector batch 1- 009. AE3 of Constans Caesar	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	347-48	detector batch 1- 008. AE3 of Constantius II	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	348-50	detector batch 1- 004. Constans AE2	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	350-53	detector batch 2- 006. AE2 of Magnentius	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	354-64	detector batch 1- 006. AE4 copy	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	367-75	detector batch 2- 003. AE2 of Valentinian I	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Fibula	1	0	Later 1 -2	detector batch 1- 002. SP7553 38922. Iron pin missing and some damage to top of main	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Fibula	1	0	M-L1	detector batch 2- 02. Hinged two-piece Colchester-derivative/dolphin type brooch. Plain.	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Fibula	1	6	RB	Catchplate	

	0	9999	Copper alloy	Lump	1	9		Detector find batch 3, 003.	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Lump	1	80		Detector find batch 3, 002. Irregular lump. May include some lead	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Mount	1	0		detector batch 3- 006. Flat disk 26mm in dia with three 4mm perforations. Loop on centre of	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Mount	1	1		sf10. Thin sheet strip 20mm wide with one intact rectangular end where perforated in each	
	0	9999	Copper alloy	Spoon	1	4	RB	detector batch 2- 01. Fragment of pear shaped bowl cf Crummy 1983, fig 73, 2012 which	
	0	9999	Iron	Nail	1	29		74 complete	
	0	9999	Iron	Nail	7	100			
	0	9999	Silver	Mount	1	0	6-7thc	detector batch 1-01. 22mm dia disk with central 2.5mm dia perforation, with spiral motif .	
2	59	2120	Copper alloy	?Sheet	2	2		Poorly preserved.	1+
2	68	3108	Iron	Nail	1	20			1
3	71	3106	Copper alloy	Toilet spoon	1	0	RB	sf8.Complete example with a flat scoop at one end and a point at the other end. Now bent	1
3	72	3027	Iron	Nail	1	24		94mm complete; flat round head	2
3	79	3028	Copper alloy	Misc	10	1		Sf2. Scraps of thin sheet	1+
3	90	4083	Iron	Nail	2	22			3+
3	101	5000	Copper alloy	?Fibula pin	1			Very fragmentary	1
3	130	2044	Iron	Nail	1	8			2
3	155	4092	Iron	Nail	1	6			2
4	114	4026	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	337-41	AE3 of House of Constantine	337-41
4	120	4003	Iron	Nail	1	11			240-400
4	120	4004	Iron	Nail	1	6		Shaft lower end	2+
4	122	1005	Iron	Nail	1	0			2
4	122	1010	Copper alloy	?Ring	1	1	?RB	Twisted piece of 2mm dia wire now bent. Both ends appear broken	?3-4
4	122	1010	Copper alloy	Scrap	1	1			?3-4
4	122	1010	Iron	Nail	2	18			?3-4
4	122	1010	Iron	Scraps	3	1			?3-4
4	122	4005	Iron	Nail	1	8			3-4
4	123	3002	Iron	Nail	1	33		77mm min; flat round head	3-4
4	126	3010	Copper alloy	?Fibula pin	1	1	?RB	T-shaped piece of wire with central stem broken near head.	2
4	126	3010	Copper alloy	Sheet	1	1		Sf5. Fragment of thin flat sheet neatly turned over on one edge.	2
4	133	2015	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	L3-4	Illegible	2-3
4	133	2015	Iron	Nail	2	21			2-3
4	133	2017	Iron	Nail	1	19			3+
4	133	2080	Lead	Dice	1	0	RB		1-2
4	133	2080	Lead	Steelyard	1	291	RB	Lead weight with corroded iron loop. Good condition with weight of 291g.	1-2

4	133	2111	Iron	Nail	2	44		Round flat heads	
4	136	2027	Copper alloy	Bar	1	12		Almost flat 50mm long by 7mm wide parallel sided bar with roughly oval section. The ends	3
4	136	2027	Iron	Nail	2	24		65mm complete	3
4	142	1023	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	354-64	AE3 copy	354-64
4	142	1023	Iron	Nail	1	14			354-64
4	163	4062	Iron	Nail	1	7			4
4b	122	1003	Iron	Nail	1	10			360+
4b	122	1003	Iron	Nail	1	17			360+
4b	122	1004	Iron	Nail	1	41			3-4
4b	122	1012	Iron	?nail	1	10		?shaft frag	360+
4b	122	1012	Iron	Nail	1	12			360+
4b	122	4000	Iron	Nail	2	25			360+
4b	122	4000	Iron	wire	1	1	modern		360+
4b	124	3012	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	337-341	AE3 of Constans. Context uncertain	360+ (337-
4b	144	1078	Copper alloy	Armlet	1	2	L3 or 4	Terminal of an armlet made from two strands of wire. Very good patina. Cf 1610, p39	360+(330-40
4b	144	1078	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	330-40	AE3 copy	360+(330-40
4b	145	2020	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0	367-75	AE2 of Valens	3-4(367-75
4b	145	2020	Iron	Nail	2	42			3-4(367-75
6	150	1000	Iron	Nail	1	7			
6	150	1000	Iron	Nail	1	9			
6	150	1000	Iron	Nail	5	115			
6	150	1001	Iron	Nail	1	30			pm
6	150	1014	Iron	Nail	2	45			
6	150	2005	Iron	Nail	1	21		Round flat head	2-4
6	150	2011	Iron	Nail	3	30			4
6	150	2102	Iron	Nail	2	12			4
6	150	3001	Iron	Nail	1	5			2
6	150	3001	Iron	Nail	1	25		95mm min. Excellent cond	2
6	150	3001	Iron	Nail	2	15			2
6	150	3001	Iron	object	1	40		?not xrayed	2
6	150	4057	Copper alloy	Fibula pin	1	5	RB	49mm pin intact up to spring	
6	150	4090	Iron	Nail	1	35		Domed head	3+

Table 3. All metal objects in phase and context group order

Object type	Context	Group	Phase	Numbe	Draw?	Notes
vessel	9999	0		1	No	
Window	107	0		1	No	
Window	107	0		1	No	Thickened smooth edge
bead	3010	126	4	1	Yes	Sf3. Plain pale bluish green glass bead 15mm in dia with a wide suspension hole. Narrowing of bead
vessel	3000	150	6	1	No	
vessel	3001	150	6	1	No	

Table 4. Glass objects

9.6 Appendix 5. Ironworking residues from Perrin's Farm site (*by* Derek Hurst)

Material	Material subtype	Object type	Context	Group	Phase	Numbe	Weight (g)	Notes	Overall tpq
Slag	Ironworking	hearth bottom	3108	68	3	3	170	half a small smithing hearth bottom about 100mm dia	1
Slag	Ironworking	misc	3108	68	3	5	40		1
Slag	Ironworking	misc	3042	69	3	1	100	dense	1-2
Slag	Ironworking	misc	3042	69	3	6	120		1-2
Slag	Ironworking		3034	76	3	1	5		1
?Slag	Ironworking		2044	130	3	1	5	?	2
Slag	Ironworking	misc	1010	122	4	4	65		?3-4
Slag	Ironworking	misc	1010	122	4	6	80		?3-4
Slag	Ironworking	misc	4005	122	4	1	20	dense texture	3-4
Slag	Ironworking	?hearth bottom	3010	126	4	1	110	?very small; 50mm dia	2
Slag	Ironworking	misc	3010	126	4	1	30		2
Slag	Ironworking	misc	1058	133	4	1	50		
Slag	Ironworking	misc	1081	133	4	1	65	dense	
?Slag	Ironworking		4087	120	4	1	5		2+
Slag	Ironworking	Blast furnace	1004	122	4b	1	10		3-4
Slag	Ironworking	misc	1006	122	4b	2	180	very irregular shape	360+
Slag	Ironworking	misc	1012	122	4b	1	15		360+
Slag	Ironworking	misc	1013	122	4b	8	75		2-3
Slag	Ironworking	?hearth bottom	3011	150	6	1	140	Frag of hearth bottom. Very dense	1/E2
Slag	Ironworking	misc	2000	150	6	4	152		19
?Slag	Ironworking		1001	150	6	3	50		pm
Slag	Ironworking	?hearth bottom	9999	0	0	1	80	abraded? Sf7	
Slag	Ironworking	misc	107	0	0	1	143		360+
Slag	Ironworking	misc	1999	0	0	2	70		

9.7 Appendix 6. Lithics from Cotswold Springs pipeline (*by* Robin Jackson)

Introduction

A small assemblage of flint comprising 20 items was recovered from the salvage excavation undertaken at Childswickham (16 items), as well as from an area of investigation at Stanton undertaken during the watching brief carried out along the route of the pipeline (4 further pieces). All of the flint was either residual in Roman dated contexts or recovered as unstratified material.

Methodology

The flint was examined and recorded following standard Service practice (CAS 1995 as amended; *pro forma*AS20, flint finds record). Terminology used broadly follows that provided in Inizan *et al* (1992). In the light of the small size of the assemblage it was not possible to undertake any meaningful metrical or attribute analyses and consequently this report is restricted to a number of broad observations about the general character of the material recovered.

Results

Raw material
The flint was generally in good condition with little evidence of post-depositional damage. The raw material used was variable, varying in colour from almost black or dark brown-grey through to grey-brown. Some of the flint was mottled or included pale cherty flaws. Cortical material where present was typically buff or pale brown/buff in colour and was mostly thin and abraded. Several pieces were lightly patinated. For the most part this almost certainly represents the utilisation of gravel derived sources as has been commonly observed at sites in Worcestershire and the surrounding counties as at Kemerton (Saville 1990), along the Blackstone to Astley Aqueduct (Dalwood 1992) and at Kinver (Bevan 1993).

One unstratified blade (from Area 5) stood out from the rest of the assemblage being very heavily patinated and having a vein of rock crystal running up its dorsal spine.

Childswickham
The assemblage mainly comprised waste in the form of unutilised flakes (8), blades (3) and miscellaneous debitage (1) along with a flaked and burnt lump. A single tool, one retouched flake and one retouched blade were also present, the tool being a poorly executed side scraper with a large notch. None of these were chronologically diagnostic. However, several of the flakes (3 of 8) had been deliberately snapped and, allied to the presence of the three blades, this may tentatively be taken to indicate an Earlier Neolithic component in the assemblage. Despite this, other items would be not be inconsistent with later, more casual reduction strategies and a mixed date for the material seems most likely.

Stanton
Four other flint items were recovered, a flake (from Stanton Field 7 TP3), a piercer with a narrow notch (context 1000), and a snapped blade and a flake (both from Field ‘D’ in Stanton, context 1001). The latter had either been retouched on both sides to form serrated edges or had been heavily damaged by use along both sides, the irregularity of the ‘working’ suggesting that the latter is the more probable.

Conclusions

Flint was recovered sparsely scattered in both areas excavated and given the limited width of site investigation and relatively low sample level undertaken, this may indicate that a considerable quantity of utilised flint may be present in the vicinity, perhaps reflecting one or more periods of site activity. An Earlier Neolithic component can be suggested within the assemblage which probably also contains material datable to other periods.

Bibliography

Bevan, L, 1993 *Ploughsoil lithics: the potential and limitations of unstratified lithic assemblages*, unpubl MPhil thesis, University of Birmingham

Dalwood, C H, 1992 Flint, in Archaeology on the Blackstone to Astley Aqueduct, Dinn, J and Hemingway, J A, 1992 *Transactions of the Worcs Archaeol Soc*, 3 ser, **13**, 116

Inizan, M-L, Roche, H, and Tixier, J, 1992 *Technology of knapped stone*, CREP

Saville, A, 1990 Flint, in J Dinn and J Evans, Aston Mill farm, Kemerton: excavation of a ring-ditch, middle Iron Age enclosures, and a *grubenhaus*, *Trans Worcs Archaeol Soc* 3 ser, **12**

9.8 Appendix 7. Fieldwalking at Childswickham and Stanton sites (*by* Derek Hurst)

(report compiled 11th Feb 2004)

Worcestershire

Overall the bulk of the pottery was of Roman date, as was the ceramic building material. The Roman assemblage was datable to about 1st to 3rd/4th centuries, but included no finds necessarily of the 4th century. The Roman roofing tile was particularly significant as it represented a Romanised building in the vicinity, as was subsequently revealed by excavation. The density of Roman pottery was 0.019 sherds (0.27g) per m^2 (91 sherds weighing 1.279kg over 4720m^2), while for Roman finds generally it was 0.034 Roman find per m^2 weighing 0.92g. Both the quantity and range of finds was indicative of a site of some significance for the region. These density figures may be compared with other sites in the region, for instance at Kemerton where there was a low density of 0.0015 Roman sherds per m^2 in an area where subsequent excavation showed no Roman features, while at the south Worcestershire, where features (unexcavated) are likely to include early to mid Roman occupation, the equivalent figures were 0.04 Roman sherds or 0.18g per m^2. The Childswickham figures are, therefore, markedly higher than would be usual for a manuring scatter in the region.

Material	Sum of total	Sum of weight (g)
Bone	8	222
Brick	9	312
Ceramic	2	8
Iron objects	1	1
Fired clay	1	25
Glass	4	8
Pot	111	1375
Stone	4	2422
Tile	89	3664
?Tile	2	14

Table 1. Quantification of all artefacts from Childswickham fieldwalking

Pottery fabric reference	Pottery fabric common names	Sum of total (g)	Sum of weight (g)
12	Severn Valley ware	71	709
12.2	Severn Valley ware variant	1	69
14	Fine sandy grey ware	1	16
21	Micaceous ware	1	8
22	Black Burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	2	14
29	Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware	5	53
43	Samian ware	3	9
69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	1
78	Post-medieval red wares	1	6
85	Modern stone china	1	2
91	Post-medieval buff wares	2	5
98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	2	16
?69	Malvernian oxidised ware	1	2
99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	8	67
?85	Modern wares	2	9

Table 2. Quantification of pottery fabrics

The high average sherd size (at over 14g per sherd) and condition of the pottery suggested that site had not been heavily ploughed. The low quantity of medieval and later finds also suggested that these fields were unlikely to have much used for arable cultivation in these periods.

Gloucestershire

Method

Finds from fieldwalking were collected from measured stints along the pipeline route. The finds were processed in the standard way (CAS 1995). Metaldetecting as also carried out within the same survey area. The area where most finds occurred was subsequently investigated in more detail and a scatter of features was defined, and excavated.

Results

North of Stanway House (Stanton Field 7)

The artefacts are summarised below:

Material	Sum Of Total	Sum Of Weight (g)
Bone	188	694
Brick	2	282
Ceramic	1	4
Coal	1	7
Copper alloy	3	7
Fired clay	6	21
Flint	1	1
Iron	4	9
Lead	1	+
Pot	165	1232
Slag	2	275
Stone	5	207
Tile	11	526

+ Not quantified

Table 3. Quantification of artefacts

Fabric Number	Fabric common name	Number	Weight (g)
Roman pottery			
3	Malvernian metamorphic	2	9
12	Severn Valley ware	71	635
14	Fine sandy grey ware	4	62
19	Wheelthrown Malvernian ware	2	29
?19	?Wheelthrown Malvernian ware	1	1
21	Micaceous ware	1	1
22	Black Burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	36	207
?22	?Black Burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	1	1
23	Shell gritted ware	28	48
29	Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware	3	49
?29	?Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware	1	11
37.4	Probably south-west England	3	97
43	Samian ware	3	14
98	Miscellaneous Roman pottery	1	1

Medieval pottery			
?57	?Cotswold ware	1	6
69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	3	7
69?	?Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	1	14
99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	5
Post-medieval pottery			
91	Post-medieval buff wares	2	35

Table 4. Quantification of pottery fabrics

Discussion

Prehistoric
There was a single flint flake.

Roman
This activity could be dated from the early Roman period through to the latest Roman. The late date was in keeping with the coin evidence from the same area, which ended with an issue of AD364-78.

Datable contexts were as follows:

1001 – mid 4th century *tpq*
1004 – 14th/15th century *tpq*
1006 – mid 4th century *tpq*
1009 – 3rd/4th century *tpq*

The pottery assemblage was, however, too small for any further analysis to be undertaken.

Field south of Stanton (Field D)

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Copper alloy	7	+
Pot	29	228

Table 5. Quantification of artefacts

Fabric Number	Fabric common name	Number	Weight (g)
12	Severn Valley ware	19	156
14	Fine sandy grey ware	2	16
21.1	Micaceous ware	1	27
23	Shell gritted ware	3	8
?29	? Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated ware	1	12
43	Samian ware	1	1
98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	2	8

Table 6. Quantification of pottery fabrics

The coins were all of 4th century date, and the pottery assemblage also included material of this period, whereas other pottery was not closely datable. This suggests that the overall assemblage is likely to be of later Roman date.

9.9 Appendix 8. Animal bone from a site at Stanton (Field D) (*by* Ian L Baxter)

(report compiled 29th July 2003)

Introduction

Only a few bags of animal bones were sent for identification from this site. Although the site itself is Romano-British (D. Hurst pers comm), the dating of the animal bones recovered is uncertain. The identifiable bones are catalogued and described on an Excel file.

Discussion

A fragmentary cattle cranium and mandible, possibly belonging to the same animal, were found in Test Pit 1. From the state of wear of the maxillary and mandibular teeth this beast was fully adult.

The skeleton of a sheep was found in context (002). Only 41 bones were sent for identification as a further 33 bones from the same skeleton were retained in the Worcestershire Archaeology Service reference collection and not seen by the present author. These bones were listed on a note in the finds bag and are also listed in Appendix 1 of this report. The sheep was hornless and naturally polled, fully adult and aged over four years. The sex of the animal could not be established because the pelvic bones were not sent. Its withers height, based on the metatarsal, was approximately 57cm using the multiplication factors of Teichert (1975). No butchery marks were seen on any of the bones. In the same context were three cattle fragments including an adult lower 1st molar (M_1).

Summary and conclusion

The antiquity of the faunal remains from this site is uncertain and cannot be established from the bones themselves. However, polled sheep are unknown in the prehistoric period and would be unusual in the Romano-British period. They become more frequent during the medieval period and the skeleton in (002) could equally well be a recent natural mortality.

References

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

Teichert, M, 1975 Osteometrische Untersuchungen zur Berechnung der Widerristhöhe bei Schafen. In: Clason, A.T. (ed) *Archaeozoological Studies*, 51-69. Amsterdam and Oxford: North-Holland/ New York: Elsevier.

Note. List of Sheep bones from context (002) retained by the Service, and not seen by the author.

1) hyoid
2) left & right humeri
3) left & right innominates
4) left femur
5) left & right tibiae
6) sacrum
7) 10x vertebrae
8) 14x ribs

Total: 33 bones

9.10 Appendix 9. The place-name 'Childswickham' (*by* Richard Coates)

The base-name Wickham

The evidence for the early form of the name is set out in *PN Gl* II: 6**.** Watts (2004, 678) simply says that it, and *Wickhamford* (*PN Wo* 273), contain an earlier place-name. Ekwall observed to the editors of *PN Wo* that an identical base may appear in a Wiltshire stream-name recorded in a document whose original dates from 1001 (KCD 706 (S 899)). The fact that Childswickham and Wickhamford lie on the same stream, Badsey Brook, and that the Wiltshire name is a stream-name, suggest the inference that the name in question is that of a stream. But the forms on offer have suggested something different.

The standard interpretation

For those who accept it, it has been as follows:

The name is not English, and the presumption is therefore that it is Celtic. It appears to have the generic element first and the specifying element second and therefore to be of a late (i.e. Welsh) type, like *Maisemore* and *Lancaut*, also in Gloucestershire, as opposed to an early (i.e. British) type, with the elements in the opposite order (*PN Gl* IV, 25).

The first appears to be Brittonic/Early Welsh **wīg*, from Latin *vicus*, which has been interpreted as `wood' on the basis of one meaning of the Cornish development of the Brittonic (Padel 1985, 119), but which might equally be a development of *vicus* in one of its known applications and therefore mean a habitation-site of some kind (Padel); this may be what Ekwall (1960, 516-7) had in mind when offering the gloss 'lodge'. (There is a long discussion of *vicus* and its reflexes in Coates 1999.) The second is best explained as Brittonic **wāγn-* 'untilled land of various kinds', which gives rise to Middle Welsh *gweun* 'moor', Cornish *goon* 'upland moor, unenclosed pasture', Breton *geun* 'marsh'. This word is found in Romano-British toponymy in the name *Vagniacis* recorded in the *Antonine itinerary* and identified with Springhead in Southfleet, Kent (Hamp 1974-6; Rivet and Smith 1979, 485). [Formally, the second element might be for Brittonic **wān* 'gossamer' (Welsh *gwawn*), but that hardly seems likely.]

Going by the linguistic evidence alone, *Wickham* here probably means 'inhabited site near the marsh or moor', or, by metonymy from a nearby feature, 'wood near the marsh or moor'. What might count as marsh or moor here needs to be determined on-site.

If the name truly denotes a stream

The *Wigewen broke* in Wiltshire that Ekwall pointed out to the editors of *PN Wo* does not appear in *English river-names* (Ekwall 1928), nor in *PN W* at the expected place under Bradford-on-Avon, though Smith mentions Ekwall's remark in the discussion of Childswickham in *PN Gl.* In *PN W*, however (116), we do find *Widbrook*, which is in its earliest forms *Wyg(g)ebrok*, and this must be the stream in question with its name reduced in the English compound name. It is not strictly comparable with the name in Childswickham and Wickhamford, since the OE form has <g>, whereas in the other names we find the OE <c> appropriate to the traditional etymology; Brittonic **[-g]* should give OE [-k], written <c>, since OE had no syllable-final [g]. It would be surprising to find two instances of a name with the same late, 'Welsh', structure in England, though as we have seen names of this type appear elsewhere in Gloucestershire and an argument has been put forward that precisely north-west Wiltshire was an area where Brittonic was spoken late, and the evidence for this includes a name of this very structure, *Chittoe* (Coates 2000). But the standard explanation is clearly not suitable for the names of two distinct streams. So, if a stream-name is truly involved here in the South-West Midlands, it may have had a late Brittonic form of an earlier structural type, viz. **wïx-wāγn* 'splendid marsh' (cf. Welsh *gwych* 'fine, splendid'), with [x] heard as [k] and done into English accordingly, and applied to Badsey Brook, this English name replacing the earlier Brittonic one. Certainly the English use of *brōc* 'stream perceived as marshy' does not tell against this solution. However, there are no strict parallels for such a name among the major Welsh names recorded by Davies (1957), and the solution remains difficult.

References

Coates, Richard (1999) New lights from old wicks: the progeny of Latin **vicus**, *Nomina* 22, 75-116.

Coates, Richard (2000) Evidence for the persistence of Brittonic in Wiltshire, in Richard Coates and Andrew Breeze, *Celtic voices, English places.* Stamford: Shaun Tyas, 112-6.

Davies, Elwyn (1957) *Rhestr o enwau lleoedd*, Cardiff: Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru.

Ekwall, Eilert (1928) *English river-names*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Ekwall, Eilert (1960) *Dictionary of English place-names*, Oxford: Clarendon Press. (4th edn).

Hamp, Eric P. (1974-6) Nodiadau cymysg (5.) *Vagniacis* (toponym in the *Antonine itinerary*), *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 24, 139-40.

KCD. Kemble, J.M. (1839-48) *Codex diplomatics aevi saxonici*, London.

Padel, O.J. (1985) *Cornish place-name elements*, Nottingham: English Place-Name Society (vol. 66-7).

PN Gl. Smith, A.H. (1964-5) *The place-names of Gloucestershire*, vols II and IV, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (English Place-Name Survey vols 39 and 41).

PN W. Gover, J.E.B. *et al. The place-names of Wiltshire*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (English Place-Name Survey vol. 16).

PN Wo. Mawer, A.H. *et al.* (1927) *The place-names of Worcestershire*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (English Place-Name Survey vol. 4).

Rivet, A.L.F. and Colin Smith (1979) *The place-names of Roman Britain.* London: Batsford.

Watts, Victor (2004) *Cambridge dictionary of English place-names*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

9.11 Appendix 10. Results of geophysical survey (*by* Geophysical Surveys of Bradford)

SURVEY RESULTS

2002/100 Childswickham, Worcestershire

1. Survey Areas

1.1 Magnetometer survey, using a Bartington Grad 601-2 magnetometer, was conducted in two adjacent blocks separated by a trackway. Their location is shown in Figure 1 at a scale of 1:2000.

1.2 The survey grids were set out by **GSB Prospection** and tied in to the baseline laid out by the client.

2. Display

2.1 Figures 2 and 3 display the results in summary format as a greyscale image with an accompanying interpretation. Both are at the scale of 1:1000

2.2 Figures 4 - 7 present the data as XY traces and dot density plot with accompanying interpretations, at the scale of 1:500.

2.3 These display formats and the interpretation categories employed are discussed in the *Technical Information* section at the end of the report.

2.4 Numbers in parentheses in the text refer to specific anomalies noted in the interpretation diagrams for the magnetic data.

3. General Considerations - Complicating Factors

3.1 Conditions for survey were moderate with the ground being free of obstacles but very wet.

3.2 Despite the numerous and magnetically strong archaeological responses found, most cannot be given a detailed interpretation. This is because of the shear density of anomalies and the deleterious impact of ridge and furrow cultivation. The data for both areas display pronounced 'criss-cross' responses attributed to former ridge and furrow cultivation. These may obscure any weaker underlying archaeological anomalies. As past ploughing has disturbed underlying archaeological materials and redistributed them in the direction of plough, it is difficult to interpret any anomalies which share the same orientation as the ridge and furrow because they may be spurious. The overall effect is to produce a 'noisy' data set which impedes detailed interpretation.

3.3 Several isolated ferrous-type responses are apparent in the data and are presumed to reflect modern debris in the topsoil. However, given the context, it is possible that these reflect ferrous objects of greater antiquity. Whilst these are highlighted on the interpretation diagram, they are not referred to in the text unless considered relevant.

4. Results of Detailed Gradiometer Scanning

Area A

4.1 Several linear and curvilinear responses of clear archaeological interest have been detected. Of these, (1), (2) and (3) appear to form part of a sub-rectangular enclosure. Adjacent ditch-type anomalies (4), (5) and (6) may represent additional components to this putative enclosure or, instead, parts of associated trackways or field systems.

4.2 Within the confines of the presumed enclosure, a number of curvilinear, pit-type (7) and amorphous responses have been recorded. These are of archaeological interest and may represent features associated with occupation but they are ill defined and any detailed interpretation remains cautious.

4.3 Several linear and short ditch-type responses have been noted which are of archaeological potential. Presuming that they are archaeological features, it is apparent that several of them – such as (8) and (9) – do not respect anomalies that form the large enclosure.

4.4 A band of ferrous response along the south-eastern edge of the data corresponds with the trackway that bisects the survey area.

Area B

4.5 A ditch-type anomaly (10) appears to be a continuation of (3) and forms part of the enclosure noted in paragraph 4.1. Similarly, the group of responses (11) resemble (7) and the same interpretation and caution applies.

4.6 Another ditch-type anomaly (12) and a collection of pits and short ditch-type responses (13) are thought to be archaeological but their exact nature is unclear. They may be part of the enclosure formed by (1), (2), (3) and (10), or they may represent part of another neighbouring enclosure, or perhaps some intervening feature such as a trackway.

4.7 Four linear responses (14) have also been recorded. These are thought to be of archaeological potential and show some correlation with the stronger anomalies such as (10), (11) and (12). However, it would be conjecture to attempt to interpret their nature or function.

4.8 Three trends have been noted in the interpretation and may be of interest. However, the two northernmost ones share a similar orientation to presumed ridge and furrow in Area A and should, therefore, be treated with caution. A third remaining trend appears to be a continuation of (14) and may, therefore, be archaeological.

4.9 Several trends which all run parallel with the trackway that divides the two survey areas are thought to reflect modern ploughing.

5. Conclusions

5.1 Gradiometry has detected a complex of ditch and pit-type anomalies suggestive of at least one large enclosure with inner features and detail. Viewed as a whole, the anomalies in both areas are suggestive of a focus of, possibly multiphase, settlement activity. For the most part, detailed

interpretation of individual responses is not possible because ploughing has caused disturbance throughout the data set.

5.2 The evidence from the previous excavations, gleaned from a trench on the south-eastern side of the track, is of limited use in the interpretation of the anomalies in Area A. The *projected* line of several features does not correspond with any particular anomalies. However, within Area B several geophysical responses within the presumed enclosure do coincide with features believed, on the basis of excavation, to be Iron Age – Romano-British. It may be the case, therefore, that the enclosure suggested by anomalies (1), (2), (3) and (10) is of a similar age. An alignment of pit-type and short ditch-type responses (13) appears to coincide an excavated feature dated to the Bronze Age.

5.3 The site as described by geophysics appears to extend out of the survey area to the north-west, west, south and south-east. A fuller view of the site and a more detailed interpretation can only be given after further survey.

Project Co-ordinator: Dr C Gaffney
Project Assistants: M Saunders, B Urmston & Dr D Weston

Date of Survey: 10th - 11th December 2002
Date of Report: 15th January 2003

References:

SSEW, 1983 *Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 4, East & Central England.* Soil Survey of England &Wales.

SITE SUMMARY SHEET

2002/100 Childswickham, Worcestershire

NGR: SP 075 389 (approximate centre)

Location, topography and geology

The study area is situated on the northern edge of the village of Childswickham, Worcestershire. The topography is flat with gentle slopes locally and the fields were under stubble. The soils are typical brown calcareous earths comprising deep fine loams over a parent of limestone gravel (SSEW, 1983).

Archaeology

Previous limited excavation within the area surveyed discovered numerous features ranging in date from Bronze Age to Romano-British and which are suggestive of settlement activity including evidence for a possible Roman villa.

Aims of Survey

The objectives were to locate any anomalies associated with the excavated features and to provide a wider context in which to view the archaeological remains. This work forms part of a wider investigation by ***Worcestershire Archaeology Service*** (WAS).

Summary of Results *

Detailed survey has recorded numerous ditch and pit-type responses of clear archaeological interest. Viewed as a whole, the anomalies are suggestive of a focus of settlement activity consisting of at least one major enclosure with numerous lesser ones. The data contain marked responses associated with ridge and furrow cultivation and this indicates that elements of the underlying archaeological deposits have been disturbed and incorporated into the ridges.

Whilst many archaeological responses have been located, the majority are poorly defined. There are two principal reasons for this: the density of multiphase activity, and the disturbance wrought by ridge and furrow cultivation.

It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey (see project archive).

Locational Information

Figure 1	Location of Survey Area	1:2000 (see main report Fig 1)

Summary Section

Figure 2	Greyscale Image	1:1000 (see main report Fig 4)
Figure 3	Interpretation	1:1000

Figure 3 Summary interpreted results of 2002 Geophysical survey

9.12 Appendix 11. Gloucestershire sites listed in pre-fieldwork consultation with CSMR

NAME: Possible site of Windmill
STATUS:
GRID REF: 399720 232720
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SO93SE

AREA 6302 DESCRIPTION :-
Possible site of windmill at Windmill Farm {1}{pers comm GN Crawford, 1983}

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: Alderton 8/-
SOURCE WORK: 902 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: GADARG
YEAR: 1982
ARTICLE: Index of sites held by GADARG
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTER & DISTRICT ARCH. RESEARCH GROUP

NAME: Cropmark
STATUS:
GRID REF: 393400 232600
PARISH: ASHCHURCH
MAP SHEET: SO93SW

AREA 6344 DESCRIPTION :-
Cropmark seen on AP {the source for this AP, supposedly taken in 1972 by GCC planning department could not be found on 17/05/2001}.{1}

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: AC 2 Same as ref1
SOURCE WORK: 599 OLD NUMBER: 3
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Tewkesbury Record
ORGANISATION: TEWKESBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

SOURCE REFERENCE: SO93SW7
SOURCE WORK: 862 OLD NUMBER: 4
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Ordnance Survey
ORGANISATION: ORDNANCE SURVEY

SOURCE REFERENCE: Ashchurch 12
SOURCE WORK: 902 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: GADARG
YEAR: 1982
ARTICLE: Index of sites held by GADARG
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTER & DISTRICT ARCH. RESEARCH GROUP

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 481
SOURCE TYPE: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
AUTHOR: Gloucestershire County Council

YEAR: 1972
PUBLISHER: NOT APPLICABLE
WHERE PUBLISH: NOT APPLICABLE
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

NAME: Stone Hill Fieldnames
STATUS:
GRID REF: 389400 230800
PARISH: TEWKESBURY
MAP SHEET: SO83SE

AREA 8497 DESCRIPTION :-
Field Names "Part of Stone Hill" at SO894307 & SO894309 from a Map of Parish by W Groome dated 1825{2}.{1}

AREA MANAGEMENT :-
Site owned &/or managed by Glos CC{3}

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: Tewkesbury
SOURCE WORK: 599 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Tewkesbury Record
ORGANISATION: TEWKESBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

SOURCE REFERENCE: D611 Nos 172 174
SOURCE WORK: 612 OLD NUMBER: 2
SOURCE TYPE: MAP
AUTHOR: Groome W
YEAR: 1825
TITLE: Map of Parish
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

SOURCE REFERENCE: T7 TW:37
SOURCE WORK: 486 OLD NUMBER: 3
SOURCE TYPE: MAP
YEAR: 1986-1988
TITLE: Terrier
ORGANISATION: UNKNOWN

NAME: Townsend Close Fieldnames
STATUS:
GRID REF: 394350 233200
PARISH: ASHCHURCH
MAP SHEET: SO93SW

AREA 8510 DESCRIPTION :-
Fieldnames "Townsend Close" at SO943332 & SO944332 on Cravens Estate Map of 1786{2}.{1}

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: Ashchurch
SOURCE WORK: 599 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Tewkesbury Record
ORGANISATION: TEWKESBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

SOURCE REFERENCE: D184 P1 Nos33-4

SOURCE WORK: 527 OLD NUMBER: 2
SOURCE TYPE: MAP
AUTHOR: Craven
YEAR: 1769
TITLE: Craven's Estate Map
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

NAME: Mill Ground Fieldname
STATUS:
GRID REF: 407400 233900
PARISH: STANTON
MAP SHEET: SP03SE

AREA 8577 DESCRIPTION :-
Fieldname "Mill Ground" from Stanton Court Estate Map dated 1907{2}.{1}

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 25 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: BOOK
AUTHOR: Barnard EAB
YEAR: 1927
TITLE: Stanton and Snowshill, Gloucestershire
PUBLISHER: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
WHERE PUBLISH: CAMBRIDGE

SOURCE REFERENCE: D476 P1 No230
SOURCE WORK: 539 OLD NUMBER: 2
SOURCE TYPE: MAP
AUTHOR: Anonymous
YEAR: 1907
TITLE: Stanton Court Estate Map
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

a
NAME: Gallows Furlong Fieldnames
STATUS:
GRID REF: 404550 232600
PARISH: TODDINGTON
MAP SHEET: SP03SW

AREA 8623 DESCRIPTION :-

Fieldnames "1st Gallows Furlong" at SP044326, "2nd Gallows Furlong" at SP045326 and "3rd Gallows Furlong" at SP047326 from Tithe Map & Apport of 1847{2}.{1}

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: Toddington
SOURCE WORK: 599 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Tewkesbury Record
ORGANISATION: TEWKESBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

SOURCE REFERENCE: Toddington parish Nos42-4
SOURCE WORK: 425 OLD NUMBER: 2
SOURCE TYPE: MAP
AUTHOR: Anonymous
YEAR: 1837-1859
TITLE: Tithe Maps and Apportionments for Gloucestershire

a

NAME: Rowborough Fieldname
STATUS:
GRID REF: 403900 232700
PARISH: TODDINGTON
MAP SHEET: SP03SW

AREA 8624 DESCRIPTION :-
Fieldname "Rowborough" from Tithe Map & Apport of 1847{2}.{1}{3}

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: Toddington
SOURCE WORK: 599 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Tewkesbury Record
ORGANISATION: TEWKESBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

SOURCE REFERENCE: Toddington parish No51
SOURCE WORK: 425 OLD NUMBER: 2
SOURCE TYPE: MAP
AUTHOR: Anonymous
YEAR: 1837-1859
TITLE: Tithe Maps and Apportionments for Gloucestershire

SOURCE REFERENCE: SP03SW1
SOURCE WORK: 862 OLD NUMBER: 3
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Ordnance Survey
ORGANISATION: ORDNANCE SURVEY

NAME: Hillburrow Fieldnames
STATUS:
GRID REF: 400200 232500
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SP03SW

AREA 8500 DESCRIPTION :-
Fieldnames "Allotment in Hillburrow Field" from Enclosure Award dated 1807 min Glos CRO{2}.{1}{4}{5}
Grid references given as SP003320 (13), SP004322 (14), SP000322 (15), SP004324 (19), SO999326 (21), SO999327 (63), SP003327 (97), SP005326 (98)
which give an area roughly centred at SP002325{3}

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: Alderton
SOURCE WORK: 599 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Tewkesbury Record
ORGANISATION: TEWKESBURY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

SOURCE REFERENCE: Alderton Parish/Photocopy 559 Nos13-15 1
SOURCE WORK: 425 OLD NUMBER: 2
SOURCE TYPE: MAP
AUTHOR: Anonymous
YEAR: 1837-1859
TITLE: Tithe Maps and Apportionments for Gloucestershire

SOURCE REFERENCE: SO93SE1
SOURCE WORK: 862 OLD NUMBER: 4
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Ordnance Survey
ORGANISATION: ORDNANCE SURVEY

SOURCE REFERENCE: SP03SW4
SOURCE WORK: 862 OLD NUMBER: 5
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Ordnance Survey
ORGANISATION: ORDNANCE SURVEY

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 5000 OLD NUMBER: 3
SOURCE TYPE: ARCHIVE
AUTHOR: Morris A
YEAR: 1999
ARTICLE: This source has been deleted

NAME: The Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, with branches to Evesham and Tewkesbury, later taken over by the Midland Railway.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 392630 235100
PARISH: ASHCHURCH
MAP SHEET: SO82SE

AREA 11268 DESCRIPTION :-

(11268/1) - Built to standard gauge the Birmingham and Gloucester railway entered the county near Ashchurch, being opened to Cheltenham in June 1840 and to Gloucester 5 months later. There was a branch to Tewkesbury, horse worked from Ashchurch. The line was absorbed by the Midland 1845/6 and is part of an important north/south trunk route. Their original terminus at Gloucester was pulled down in 1896 on the completion of Eastgate Station. Lansdown Station although missing its portico is much as it was when completed in 1840. The level crossing keepers cottages on the line (and the Bristol and Gloucester line - SMR 11269) are unusual with standard and two storey lodges built on the toll house model. (2471) (4627)

In 1839 the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway started work on Lansdown Station and the railway opened in 1840 from Cheltenham to Birmingham. Between Cheltenham and Gloucester the B&G laid its track on the railway formation built by the CGWUR (SMR 11189). Connections at Gloucester with the Bristol and Gloucester Railway and the GWR were hampered by the change in gauge there. Both the Bristol & Gloucester and Birmingham and Gloucester Railways were leased to the Midland Railway in 1845. A branch on the Birmingham and Gloucester line opened in 1840 from Ashchurch to Tewkesbury. The use of locomotives was forbidden on the branch due to the existence of three level crossings in Tewkesbury until 1844 when the branch was extended to the quay. A station was built on the High Street. A line from Tewkesbury to Malvern was authorised in 1860, opening in 1864, as a result the original Tewkesbury Station became a goods depot and a new station was opened on the Malvern line, which was worked from the start by the MR and absorbed by it in 1877. The MR also opened a branch to Evesham in 1864, with the Ashchurch curve running across the main B&G line to the Tewkesbury branch. The route through Cheltenham became the most important cross country route on the Midland Railway, a role that continues today, the branch lines closed between 1951 - 1964. (5608)

The B&G line was the first railway to reach Gloucester, opening in 1840 with a station east of the cattlemarket. The line was worked with the Bristol and Gloucester Railway (SMR 11269), but the inconvenience of the different gauges lasted until 1854 when the MR converted the Bristol line to narrow gauge and built the Tuffley loop line. (2469)

NAME: Stanway House Park
STATUS: RPGI LBII
GRID REF: 406000 232000
PARISH: STANWAY
MAP SHEET: SP03SE

AREA 13730 DESCRIPTION :-

Medieval deer park, developed as formal landscape late C17 and C18. The park extends mainly to east, north and north-west of the house. Principally open parkland, some areas now returned to agriculture, with scattered trees, geometrically arranged clumps, and small areas of woodland. The earliest view in Atkins <2> shows a walled geometric garden to south walled kitchen gardens to north-east of house, and plantations, possibly orchards to east. Painting (held at Stanway) by William Taylor,1748, shows a lawn in place of eastern plantations and a formal water

feature of c1730 sited 100m east of the house on a terrace overlooking it - see <1> for full details. To the south of the house the late C17 formal garden has been replaced by lawn with shrubbery and trees to southern boundary. <1>

13730/4 The Canal: ornamental canal c.1730. Filled in probably 1840s-1850s. Survey & excavation by BAT in 1994 with a view to possible restoration. {3306}

13730/5 The Upper Pond: acted as a water storage tank at the top of the Cascade. c.1730. Abandoned probably 1840s-1850s. Survey & excavation by BAT in 1995 with a view to possible restoration. {3308}

13730/6 Feeder conduits: The header pond at the top of the Cascade was supplied with water by an open conduit. The axial conduit was joined E of the pond by a 2nd conduit. Report mentions no dates, but no doubt contemporary with canal, pond, etc. Survey & excavation by BAT in 1995. {3307}

13730/7 The Pyramid: Serving as a pavilion or summer house, erected 1750. Probably abandoned 1840s-1850s but since restored. Survey & excavation by BAT in 1995. {3308}

Listed grade II. {2414}

A proposed restoration of the water garden has resulted in an amalgamation of previous work and a desk based assessment of the site by BAT (4539).

13730/8 An excavation at the foot of The Cascade was undertaken by Bath Archaeological Trust between 2nd and 7th March 1998. The Cascade was found to be symmetrical in construction. The Lower Fall had a width of 5.5m and was 0.9m wider than The Cascade. Its estimated height was 2.5m. The base of the walling was 0.8m thick and consisted of coursed, roughly-squared orange limestone blocks. The retaining walls and stone apron extended 4.1m west of the step in front of the Lower Fall. No artefacts were recovered during the excavation (4594).

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 484 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Sites & Monuments Record
TITLE: Site file
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

SOURCE REFERENCE: copy in site file
SOURCE WORK: 3306 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Bell R
YEAR: 1994
ARTICLE: The Canal, Stanway House
ORGANISATION: BATH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

SOURCE REFERENCE: copy in site file
SOURCE WORK: 3307 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Bell R
YEAR: 1995
ARTICLE: The feeder conduits above the cascade, Stanway House
ORGANISATION: BATH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

SOURCE REFERENCE: copy in site file
SOURCE WORK: 3308 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Bell R
YEAR: 1995
ARTICLE: The upper pond above the cascade, Stanway House
ORGANISATION: BATH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

SOURCE REFERENCE: p.113
SOURCE WORK: 2414 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: BOOK
AUTHOR: DoE
YEAR: 1987
ARTICLE: Parishes of Buckland, Hawling, Snowshill, Stanton, Stanway, Sudeley and Toddington, Borough of Tewkesbury
TITLE: LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST, TEWKESBURY
PUBLISHER: DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

WHERE PUBLISH: LONDON
ORGANISATION: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 4539 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Bell R
YEAR: 1998
ARTICLE: Stanway House, Stanway. Proposed Restoration of Water Garden. An Assessment of the Archaeological Implications, Including a Specification for an Arch Response
ORGANISATION: BATH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 4594 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Bell R
YEAR: 1998
ARTICLE: The Georgian Water Garden at Stanway House, Stanway. Trial Excavations at the Foot of the Cascade on the East Side of the Canal
ORGANISATION: BATH ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

NAME: Toddington Manor
STATUS: RPG
GRID REF: 403000 233000
PARISH: TODDINGTON
MAP SHEET: SP03SW

AREA 13733 DESCRIPTION :-

Late C18 landscape park of 100ha around formal gardens of 5ha and early C19 mansion. Formal gardens in early C17 beside old manor, illustrated in Knyff and Kip, Britannia illustrata, 2 , 1715, now entirely gone. Toddington Park at its largest c350ha, extending to south and west of present estate. centre of park open and divided by river Isbourne, which runs from south to north and forms a thin and sinuous lake 1km long, maintained by weirs and established in late C18 or C19. Belts of trees on north-western, northern and north-eastern boundaries, together with the wooded slopes of Burberry Hill to the east. C19 lodges 1km to south-west and 1km to north-west of Manor. Joined by avenues leading to further lodge mid-way, with approach drive then passing eastwards for 1/2 km (over lake, via bridge) to Manor. Additional lodge to south-east now main approach. Of the C19 formal gardens created round the Manor, only the terraces remain, with steps, balustrades and sculpture to the south. All bedding and topiary as illustrated in Country Life, 30 April 1904 has gone.

NAME: Land at North Fiddington: Archaeological evaluation - 1992
STATUS:
GRID REF: 392100 232500
PARISH: ASHCHURCH
MAP SHEET: SO93SW

Area 13979
An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of Robert Hitchens Ltd on 80ha of land at North Fiddington, Ashchurch. The site is bounded by the M5 motorway to the west, the Cheltenham - Worcester railway line to the east, and the A438 to the north and a footpath between Homesdowns and Walton Cardiff on the southern side. The work was carried out in January 1992. The evaluation was conducted in 2 stages : a surface collection survey and machine-excavation by period - SMRs 13980-2.

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 663 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Oxford Archaeological Unit
YEAR: 1992
ARTICLE: Evaluation report. Land at North Fiddington

ORGANISATION: OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 2491 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: JOURNAL
AUTHOR: Various
YEAR: 1992
EDITOR: Rawes B
ARTICLE: Archaeological Review No.16 1991
TITLE: TRANSACTIONS OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
VOLUME NUM: 110.00
PUBLISHER: ALAN SUTTON
WHERE PUBLISH: STROUD
ORGANISATION: BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 484 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Sites & Monuments Record
TITLE: Site file
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

NAME: Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road: stage 1 assessment; watching brief; evaluation; excavation
STATUS:
GRID REF: 390100 231600
PARISH: TEWKESBURY
MAP SHEET: SO83SE

AREA 14818 DESCRIPTION:
1993 - A desk-based assessment of the route of Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road was carried out by the Archaeology Section of Gloucestershire County Council in May 1993. The assessment was based on earlier reports written to evaluate a development area to the south and east of Tewkesbury. Six sites (SMRs 14812-14817) had been identified during the earlier surveys. {671}

1995 - On 17.8.95 to 29.8.95 a first phase of watching brief was carried out on topsoil stripping & associated groundworks within the proposed road corridor. No archaeological features were observed. Topsoil & subsoil were disturbed up to a depth of c.1m. Unstratified finds of Roman, medieval, & post-medieval date were recovered (3141).

1996 - Excavations and watching brief carried out during 1996 by CAT. Bronze Age occupation /activity sites were overlain by Romano-British settlement sites (4359). Awaiting full report from CT 14/11/1997.

Throughout much of 1996 a programme of four excavations and an extensive watching brief was carried out by CAT in advance of the eastern relief road. Middle Bronze Age activity in the form of over 150 pits has been identified in two locations some 250m apart. There were several different varieties of pits and some are probably associated with bronze casting. These pits had been truncated by later agricultural activity and produced very few finds. A small Bronze Age settlement consisting of a ditched enclosure containing a 'D' shaped structure was also excavated. Two large areas of Romano-British activity were also identified. Area I replaced a possible droveway and roundhouse and consisted of a series of concentric rectilinear enclosures, possibly associated with stock keeping. Area II consisted of a large rectangular ditched enclosure, at least 100 by 42m. This enclosure had been repeatedly subdivided into smaller enclosures, one of which contained numerous pits. Both enclosure systems produced pottery largely of C2-C3 date and were probably associated with low status agricultural settlements. (5109)

1998 - An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on areas one and five of The Wheatpieces by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service between 21-24/09/1998. Three trenches were excavated and no features or finds of archaeological significance were recorded (4927).

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: copy in site file
SOURCE WORK: 671 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Catchpole T
YEAR: 1993
ARTICLE: Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road - 1993. Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

SOURCE REFERENCE: copy in site file
SOURCE WORK: 3141 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Hancocks A
YEAR: 1995
ARTICLE: Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road. Stage 1 Archaeological Watching Brief
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 4359 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: JOURNAL
AUTHOR: Thomas A, Bateman C & Walker G
YEAR: 1997
EDITOR: Spry N
ARTICLE: Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road Excavations
TITLE: GLEVENSIS
VOLUME NUM: 30.00
PUBLISHER: GLOUCESTER & DISTRICT ARCH RESEARCH GROUP
WHERE PUBLISH: GLOUCESTER
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTER & DISTRICT ARCH. RESEARCH GROUP

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 4927 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Nichols P
YEAR: 1998
ARTICLE: An Archaeological Evaluation at The Wheatpieces, (Areas One and Five), Walton Cardiff, Tewkesbury
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 484 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Sites & Monuments Record
TITLE: Site file
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 5109 OLD NUMBER: 0
SOURCE TYPE: JOURNAL
AUTHOR: Various
YEAR: 1997
EDITOR: Rawes J & Wills J
ARTICLE: Archaeological Review No. 21 for 1996
TITLE: TRANSACTIONS OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
VOLUME NUM: 115.00
PUBLISHER: NOT KNOWN
ORGANISATION: BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 5626
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: Walker G
YEAR: 1992
ARTICLE: Land to the south and east of Tewkesbury, Archaeological Evaluation
PUBLISHER: NOT APPLICABLE
WHERE PUBLISH: NOT APPLICABLE
ORGANISATION: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

SOURCE REFERENCE: p185
SOURCE WORK: 5927
SOURCE TYPE: JOURNAL
AUTHOR: Various
YEAR: 1999
EDITOR: Wills J & Rawes J
ARTICLE: Archaeological Review No.23 1998

TITLE: TRANSACTIONS OF THE BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
VOLUME NUM: 117.00
PUBLISHER: ARROWSMITH
WHERE PUBLISH: BRISTOL
ORGANISATION: BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NAME Ridge and furrow NE of Alderton Fields
REF: 400310 232480
PARISH: ALDERTON
MAP SHEET: SO03SW

Area 15633
Area of ridge and furrow over most of O.S. parcel 3150, which lies immediately to the south of the B4077, Tewkesbury-Toddington road. Aligned parallel with road c.E/W.

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: Desc Text, Slides
SOURCE WORK: 484 OLD NUMBER: 1
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Sites & Monuments Record
TITLE: Site file
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

NAME: Modern archaeological desk based assessment of a 1 km diversion to the Wormington-Llandarcy No.2 Feeder Natural Gas Pipeline, SE of Tewkesbury.
STATUS:
GRID REF: 390920 231140
PARISH:
MAP SHEET:

AREA 20902 DESCRIPTION :-
The proposed diversion of the existing 600 mm gas pipeline SE of Tewkesbury will run for 800 m, leaving the existing line at SO 9114 3139, passing through SO 9092 3114 and rejoining the existing pipeline at SO 9047 3095.

The assessment showed the pipeline diversion would cut across GSMR 17252, an area of Middle Bronze Age activity identified in 1993. A Watching Brief was recommended during topsoil stripping, with any features noted being sampled and recorded appropriately. {Source Work 6024}.

SOURCE REFERENCES:

SOURCE REFERENCE: Desk based archaeological assessment on a proposed idversion to the Wormington-Llandarcy gas pipeline.
SOURCE WORK: 6024
SOURCE TYPE: REPORT
AUTHOR: UNKNOWN
YEAR: 2000
ARTICLE: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage: Wormington-Llandarcy No.2 Feeder Natural Gas Pipeline
PUBLISHER: UNKNOWN
WHERE PUBLISH: UNKNOWN
ORGANISATION: UNKNOWN

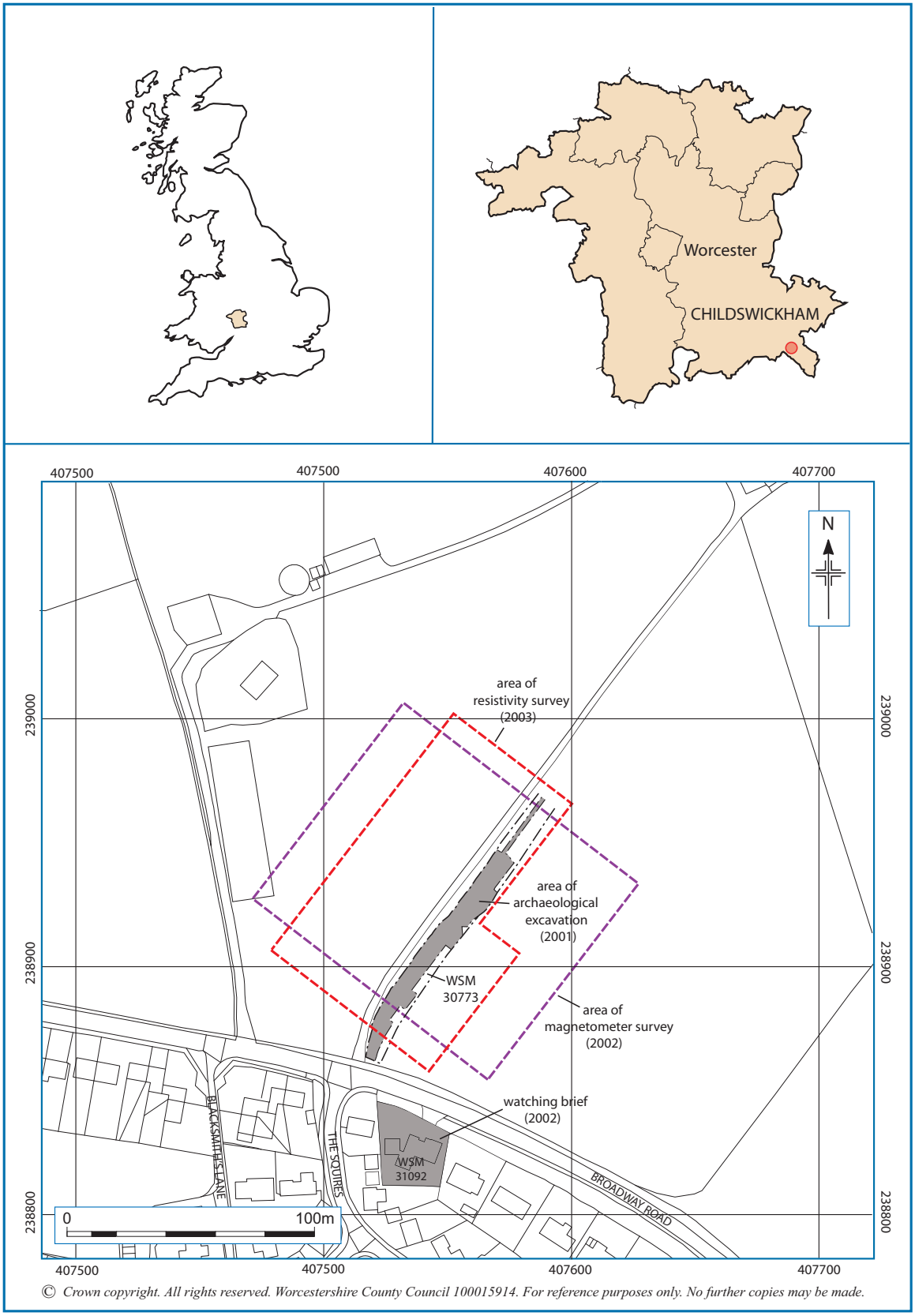
SOURCE REFERENCE:
SOURCE WORK: 484
SOURCE TYPE: INDEX
AUTHOR: Sites & Monuments Record
TITLE: Site file
ORGANISATION: GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE

Figures

Figure 29 Roman glass bead

Figures 30-33 Cotswolds spring supply pipeline

FIGURES



Location of the site. *Figure 1*

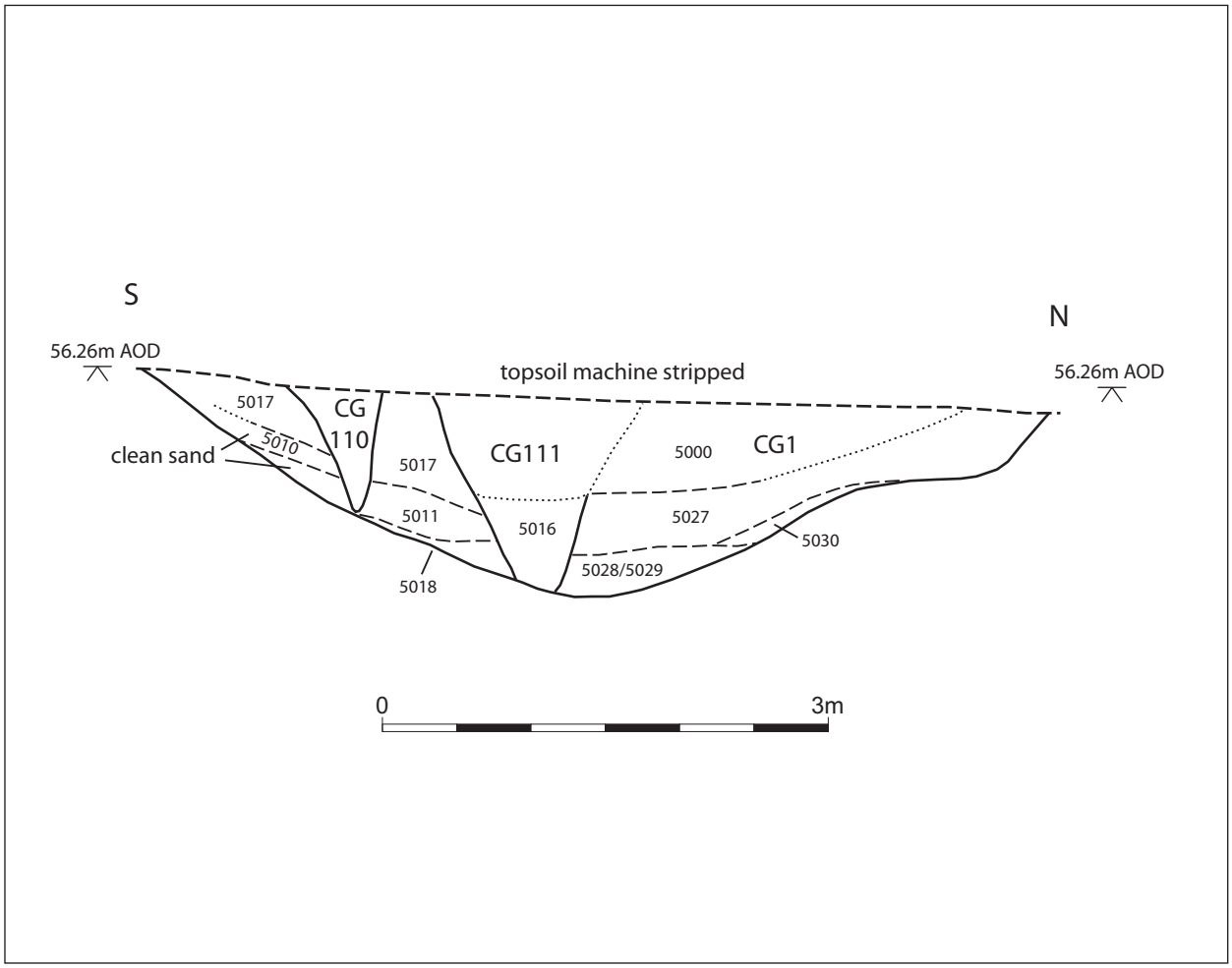


Figure 2: section across Bronze Age ditch (CG1)

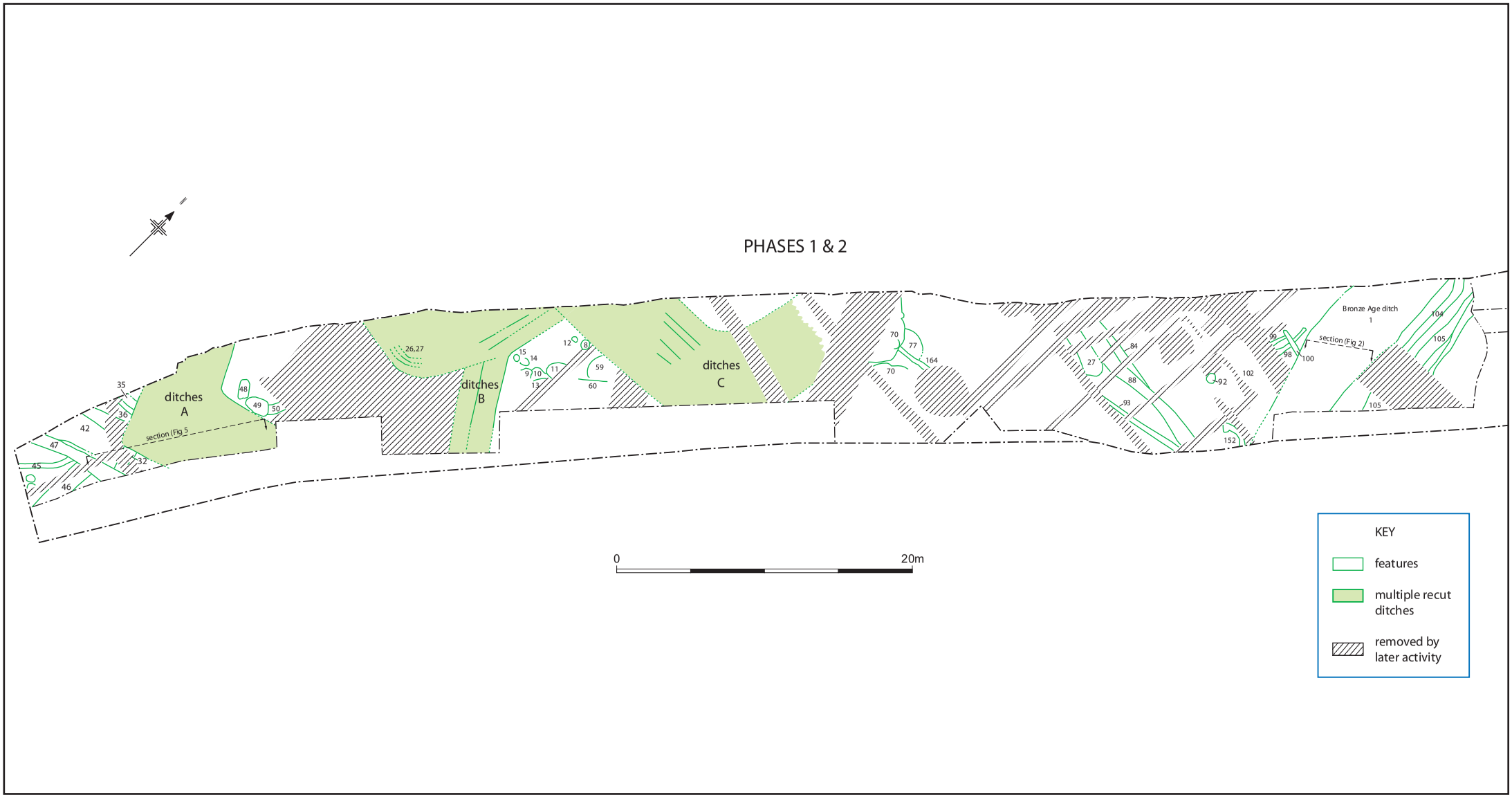


Figure 3: plan of Phases 1 and 2 (context group numbers only)

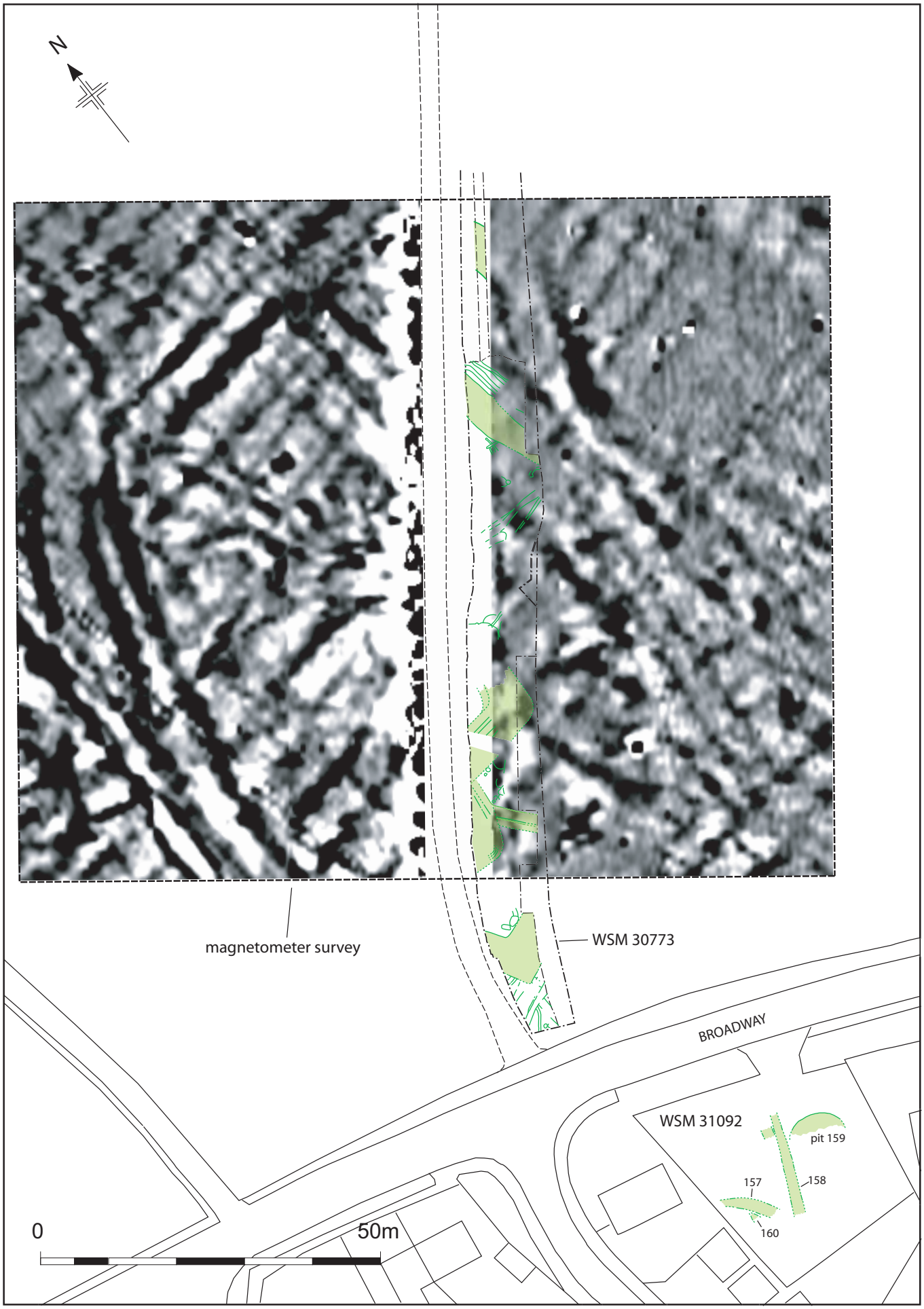


Figure 4: results of magnetometer survey and Phase 2 features

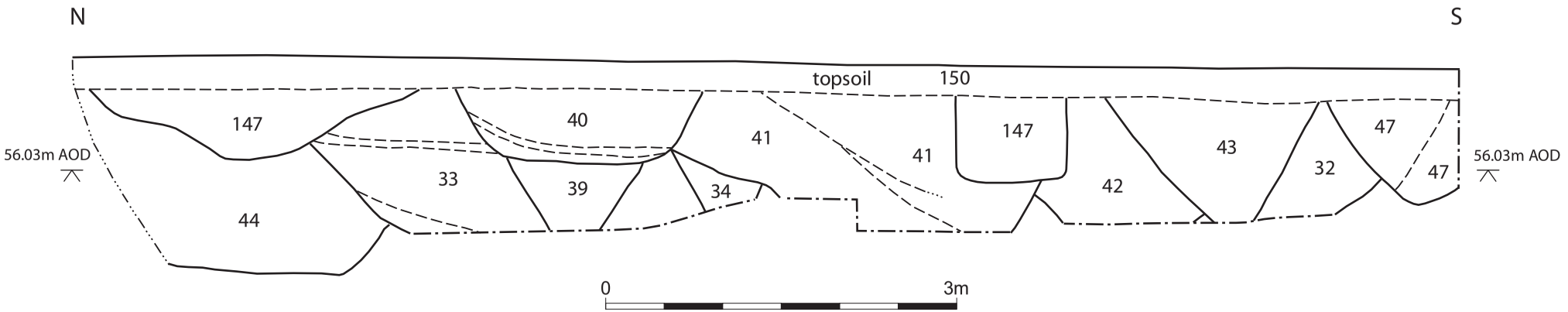


Figure 5: section across ditch complex at south end of site

Figure 6 Later Iron Age and early Roman ditches in course of excavation

Figure 7. Pit (CG48) of 1st century AD containing dismantled oven structure

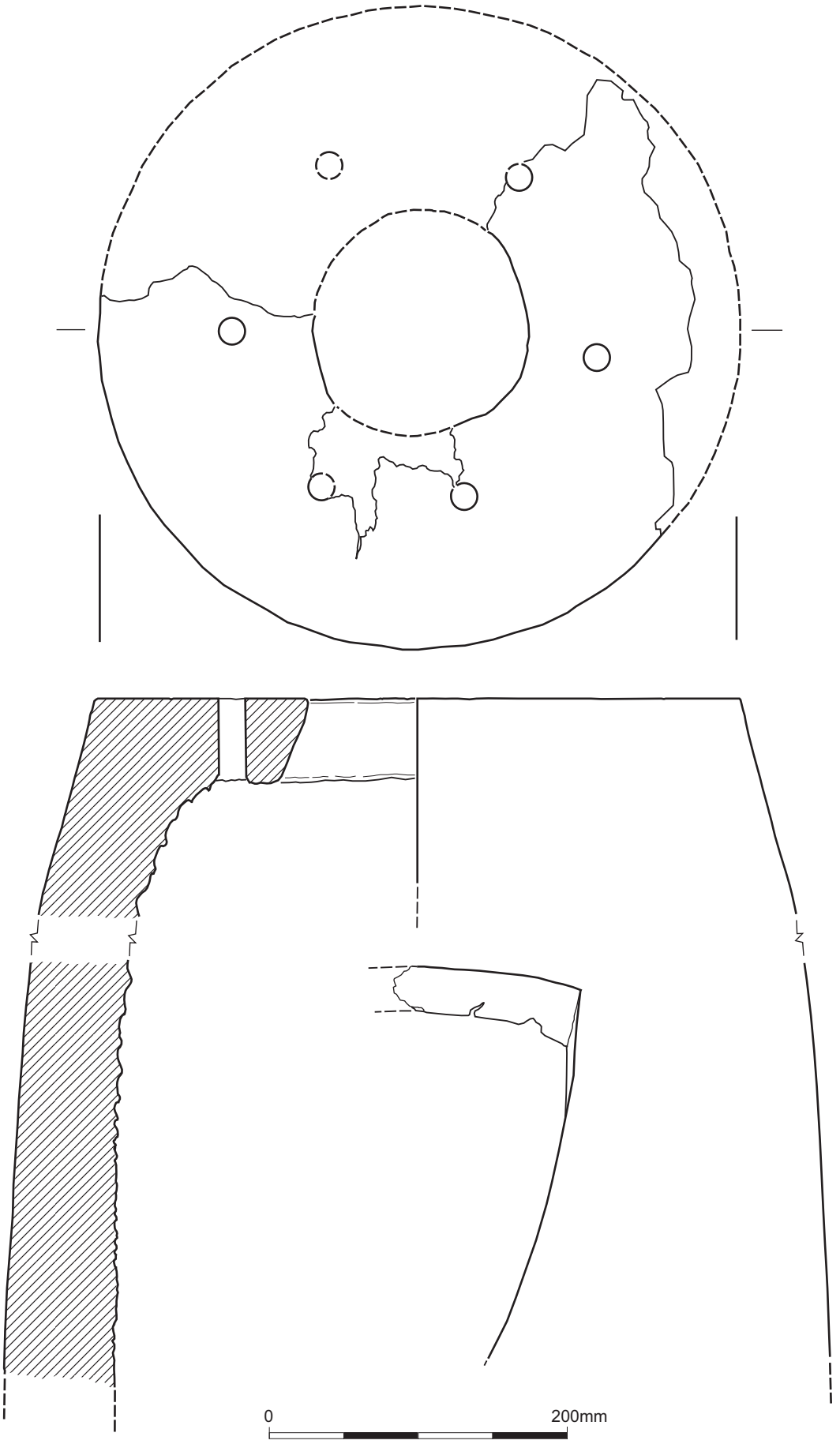


Figure 8: reconstructed fragment of oven from pit CG48

Figure 9. Detail of oven interior

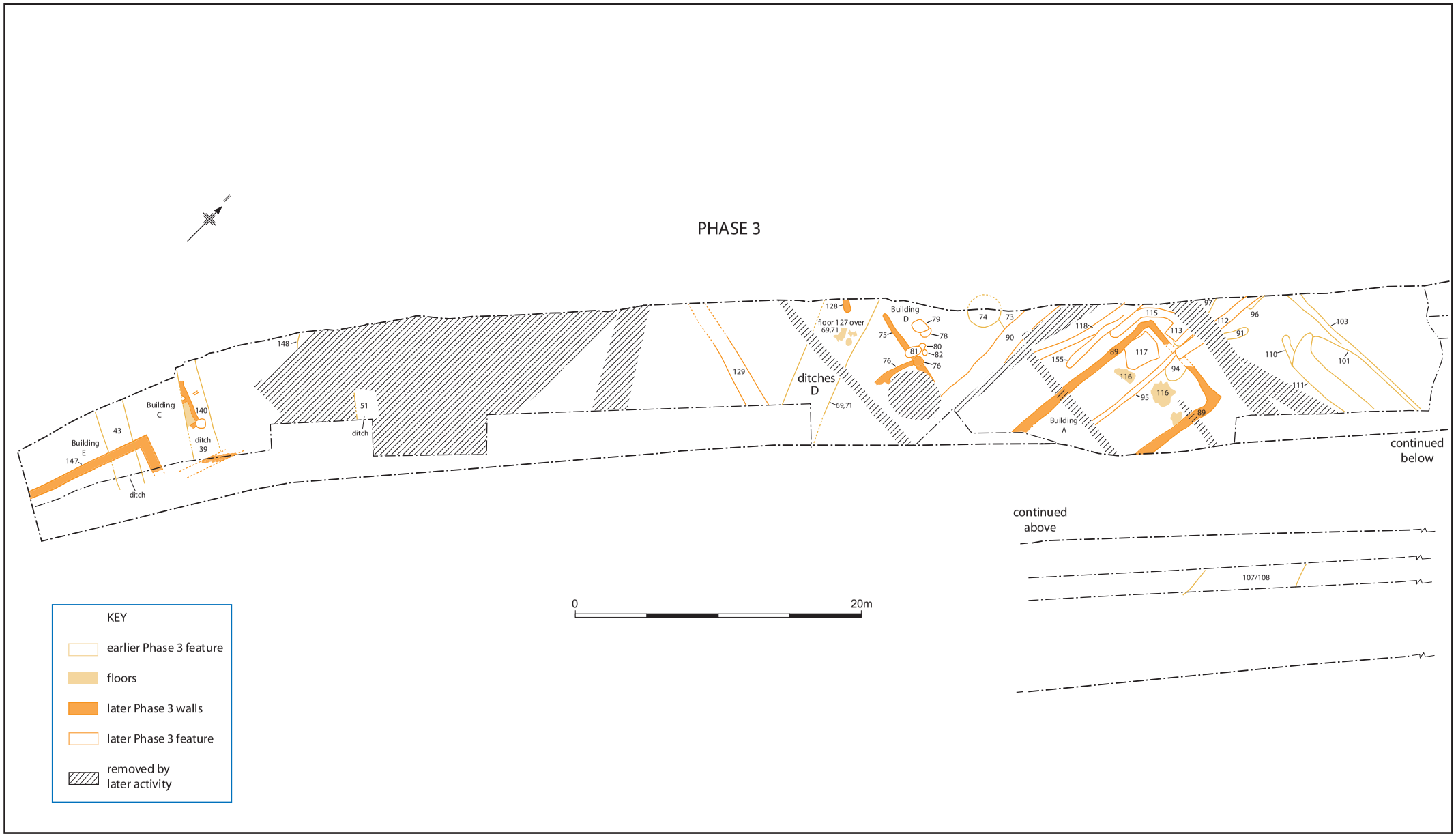


Figure 10: plan of Phase 3

Figure 11. General view looking south across site. Bronze Age ditch (CG1) in lower centre in course of excavation and Roman ditch at right-angles in centre foreground

Figure 12. Wall foundation of building A (CG89)

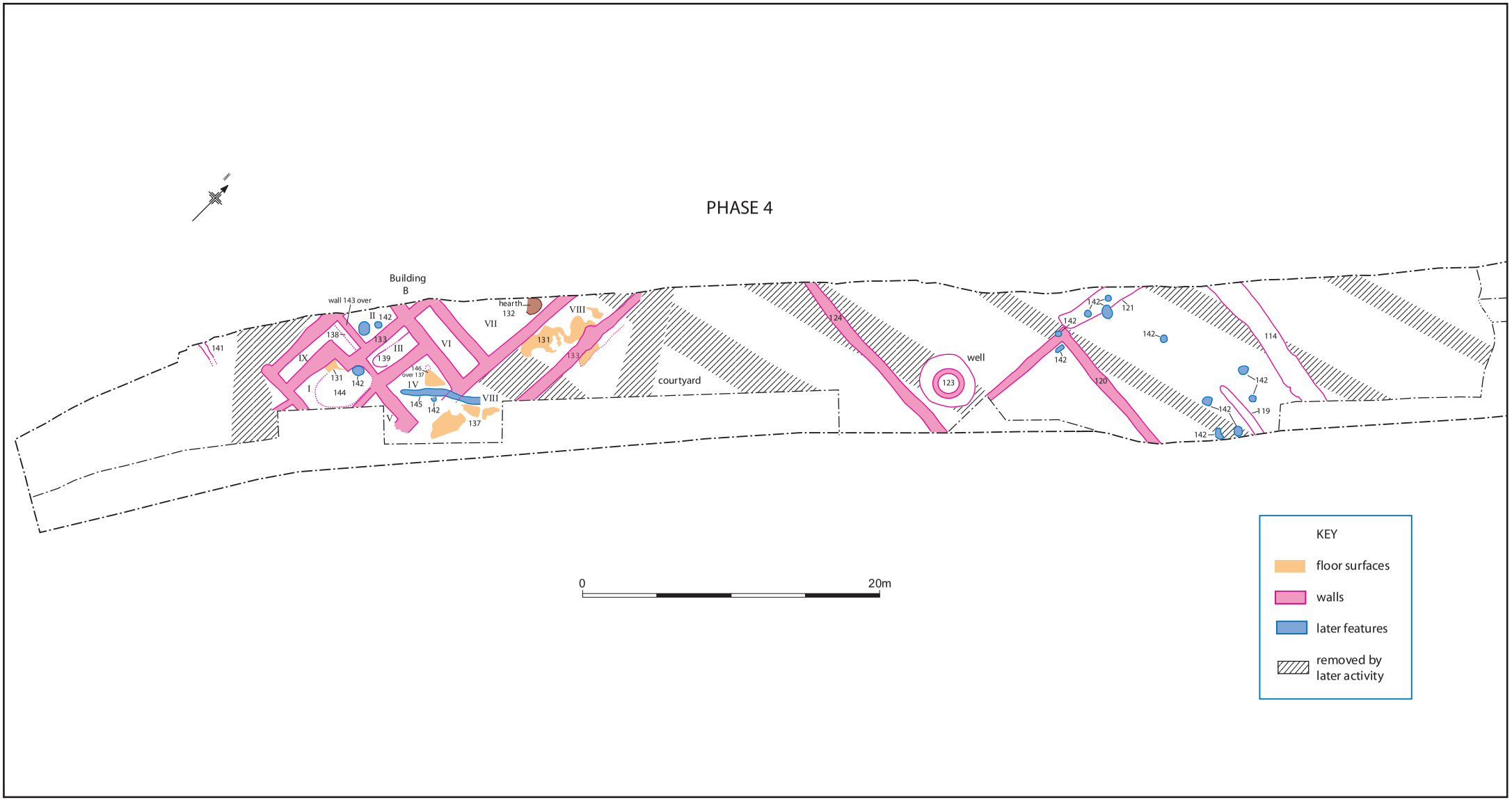


Figure 13: plan of Phase 4

Figure 14. Mortared stone base to flooring of corridor ('Room' VIII) looking north along corridor (CG131)

Figure 15 Painted wall plaster

Figure 16 Painted wall plaster showing flower-head

Figure 17. Surviving floor of Room IV (limestone base CG137 under CG146) truncated to left and top by ridge and furrow, and to right by a late ditch (CG145)

Figure 18. Courtyard wall (CG124) looking east with well in background to left

Figure 19. Well (CG123) showing construction pit

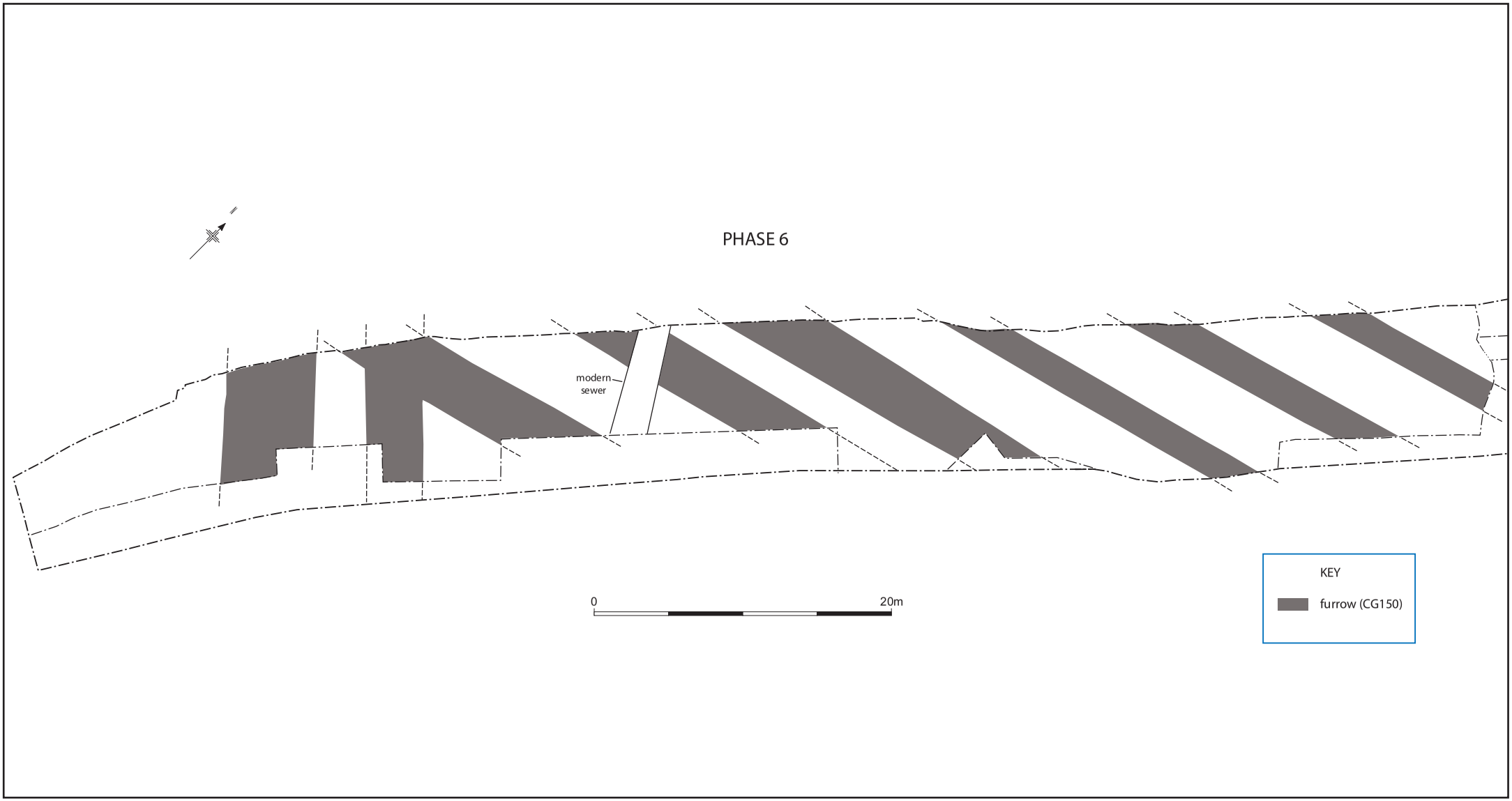


Figure 20: plan of Phase 6

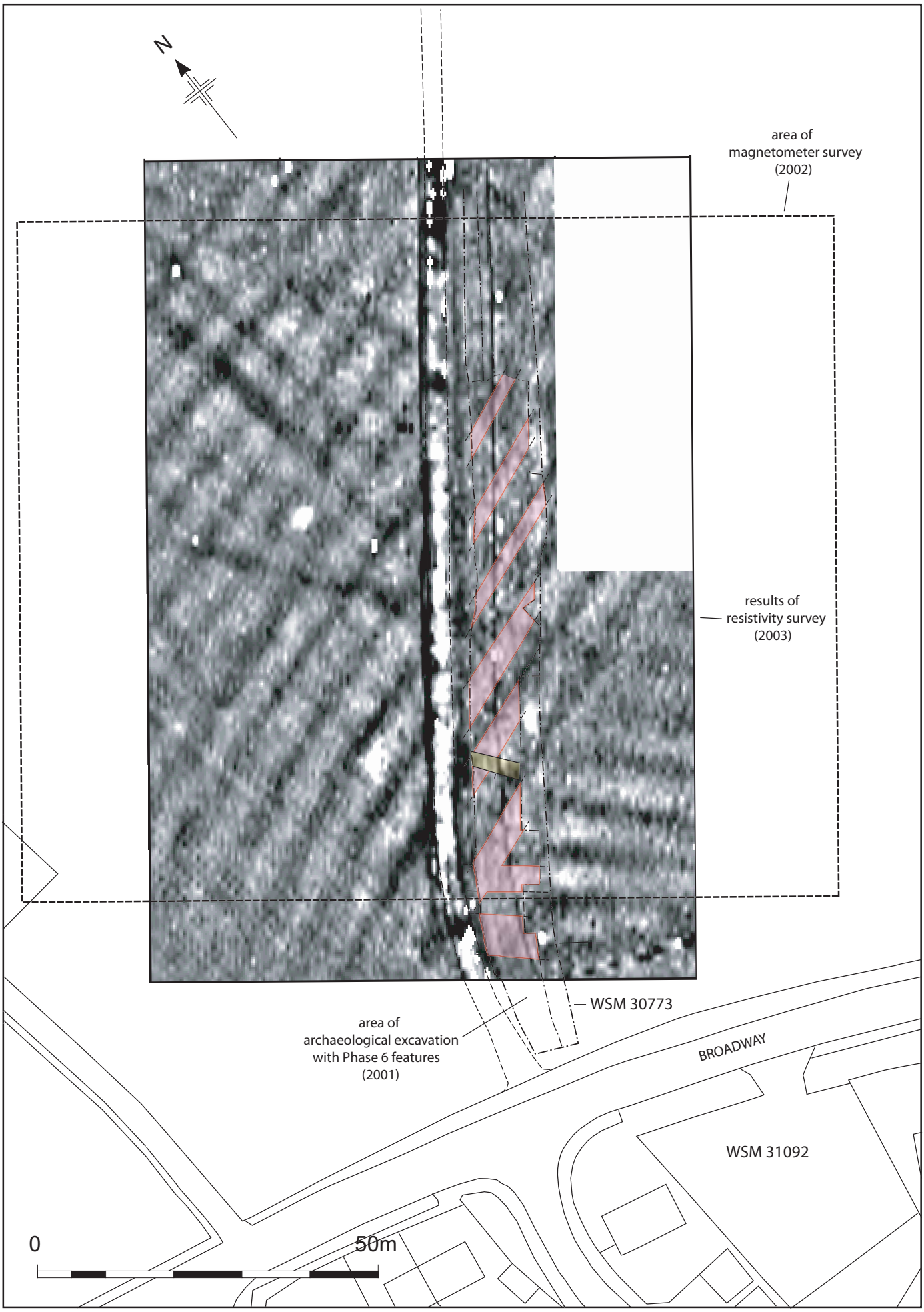


Figure 21: results of resistivity survey (after Evans 2003) and Phase 6 features

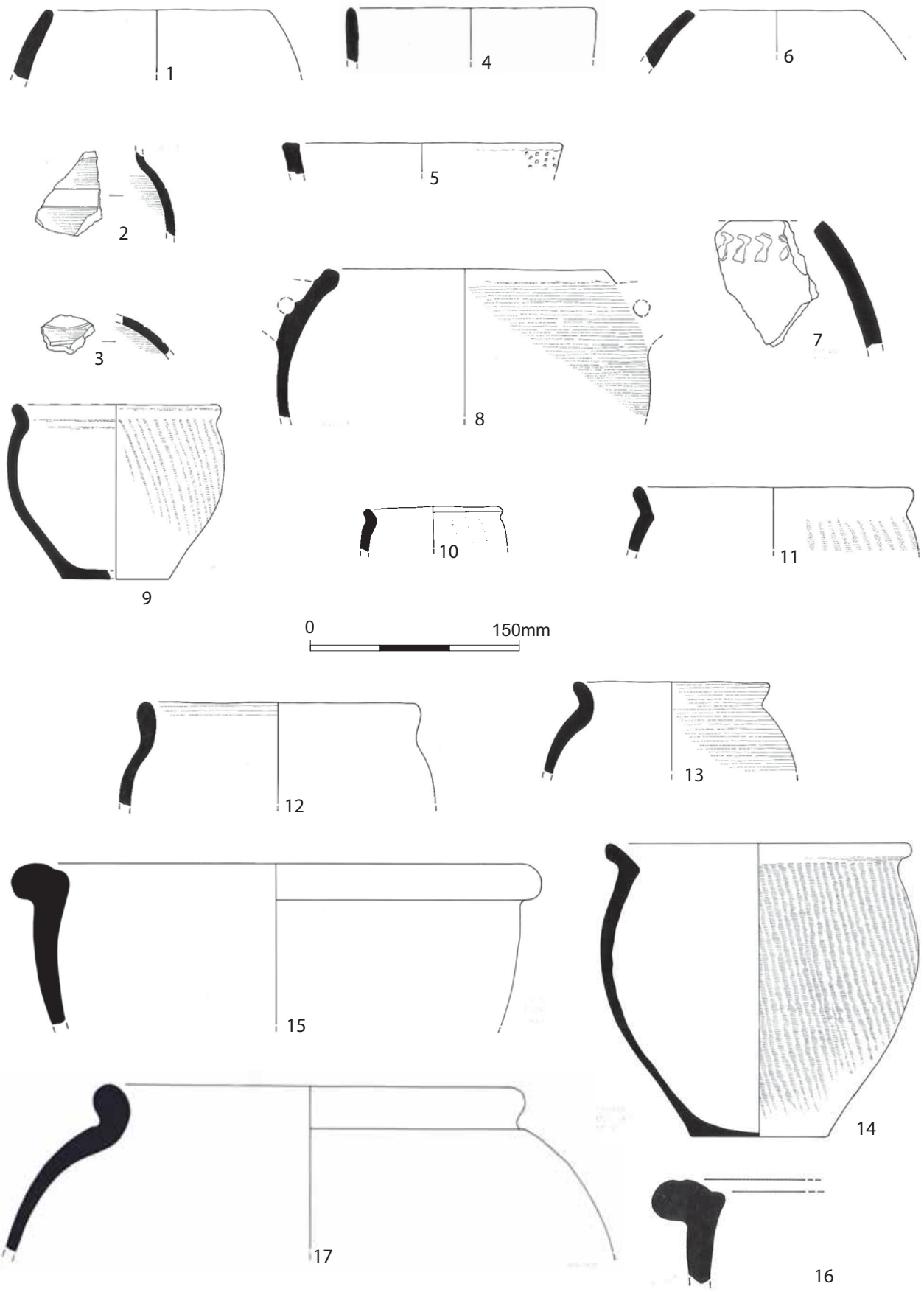


Figure 22: prehistoric and Roman pottery

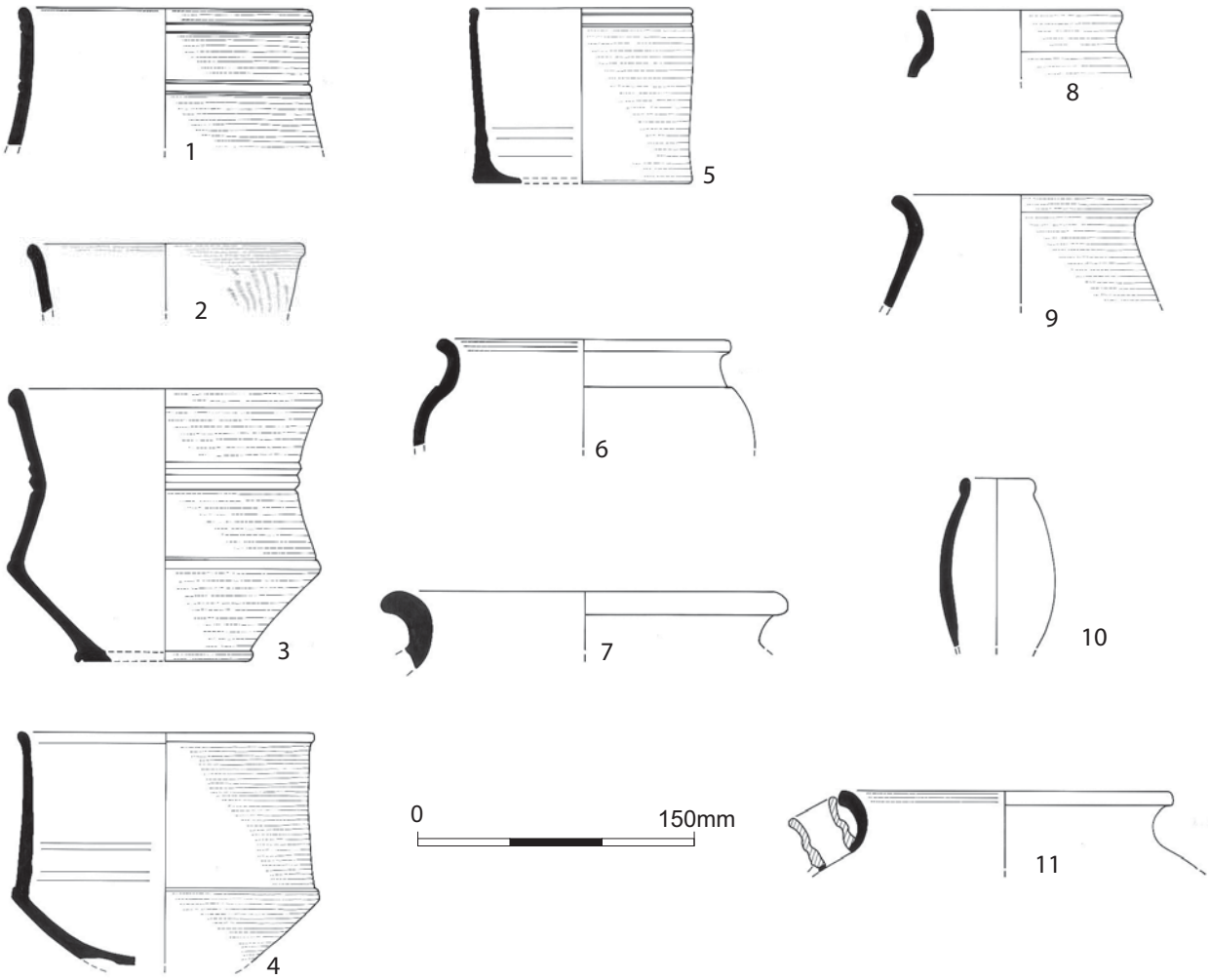


Figure 23: Roman pottery: Severn valley ware

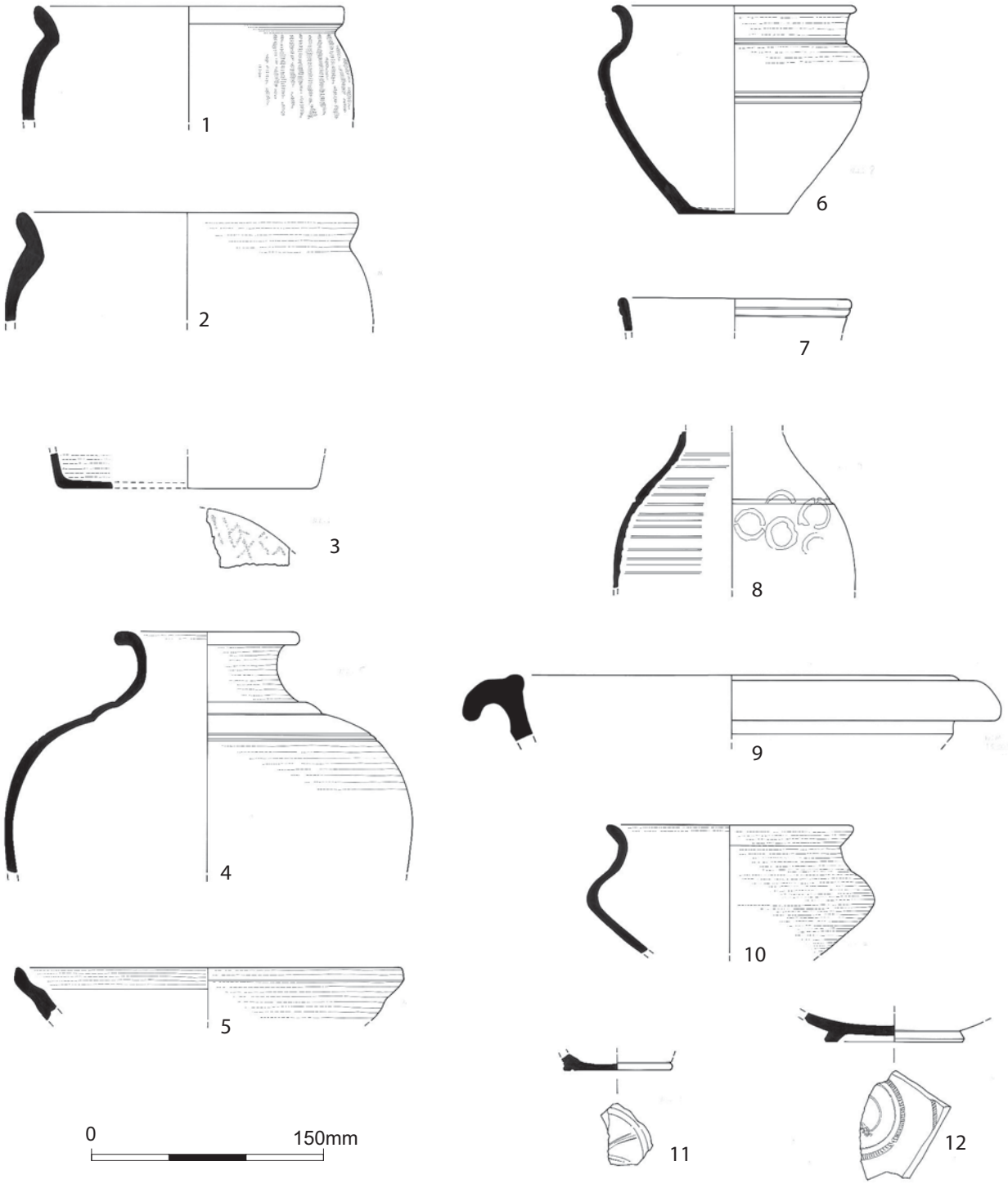


Figure 24: Roman pottery

Figure 25 Stone roof tile from rubble layer CG122

Figure 26 Stone roof tile from the infill of the well (CG123)

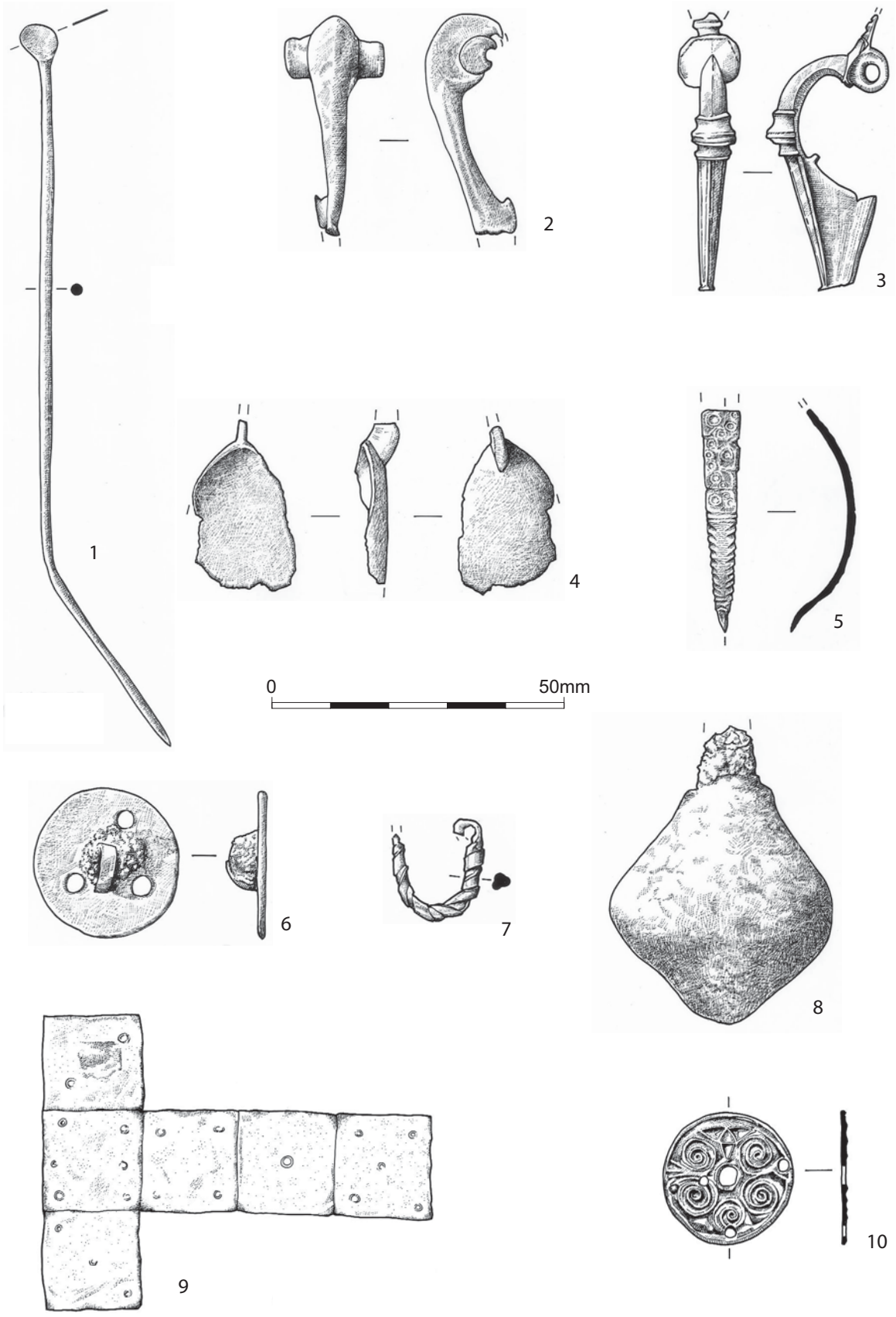


Figure 27: Roman and Anglo-Saxon artefacts

Figure 28. Anglo-Saxon gilded silver disk

Figure 29: Roman glass bead

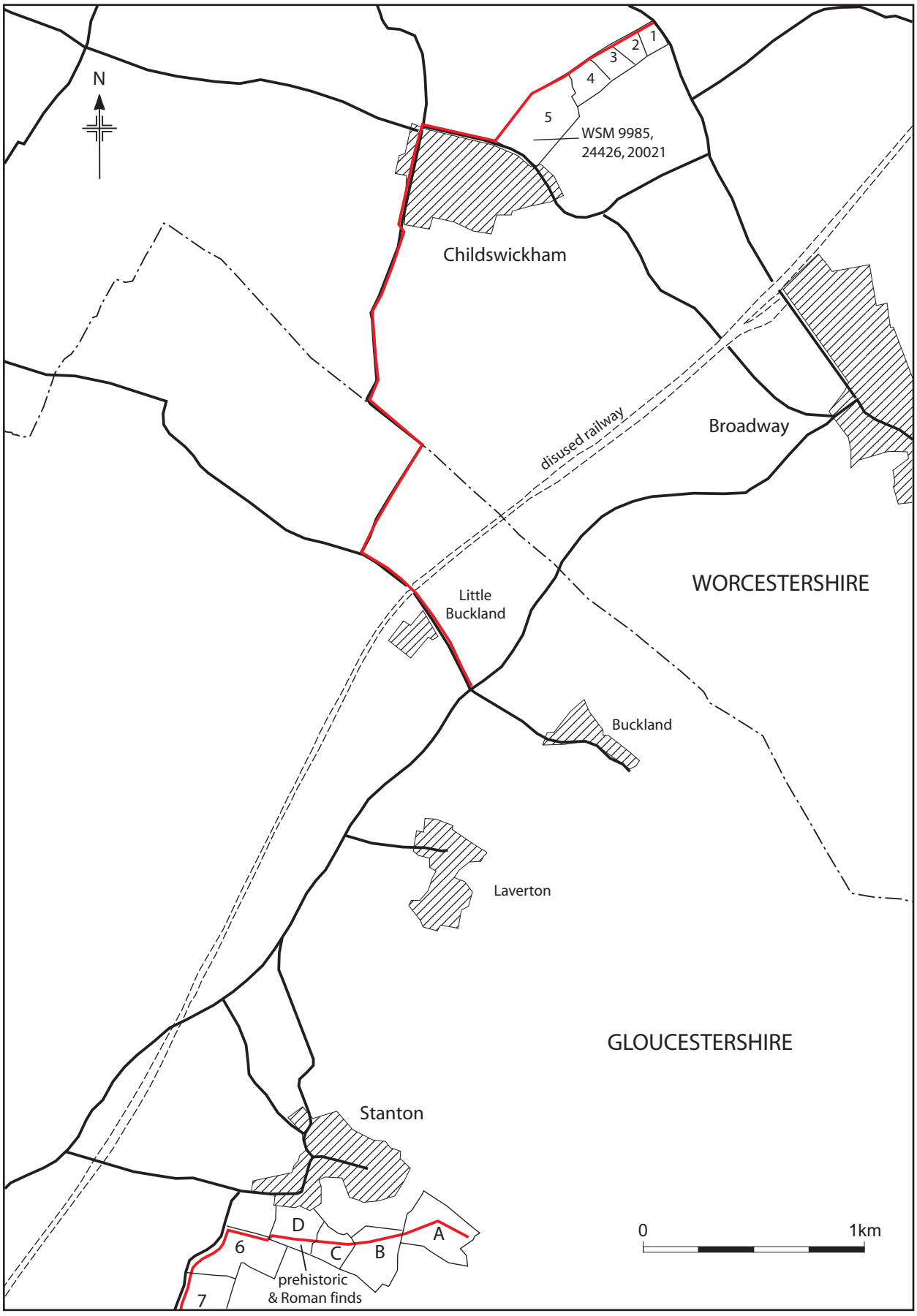


Figure 30: Cotswold Spring Supply Trunk Main: east end (for continuation to south see Fig 31)

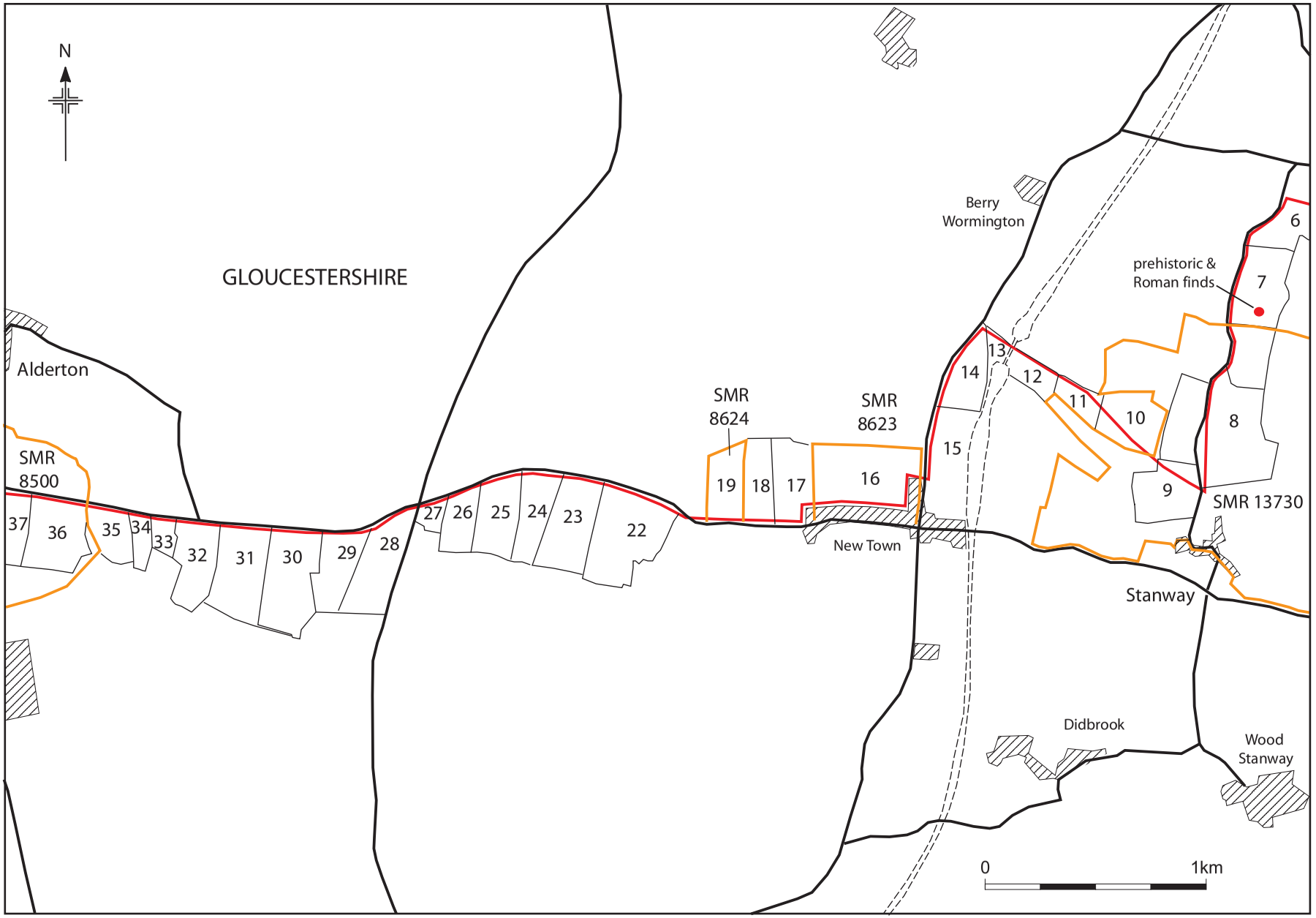


Figure 31: Cotswold Spring Supply Trunk Main (for continuation to east see Fig 30, and for continuation to west see Fig 32)

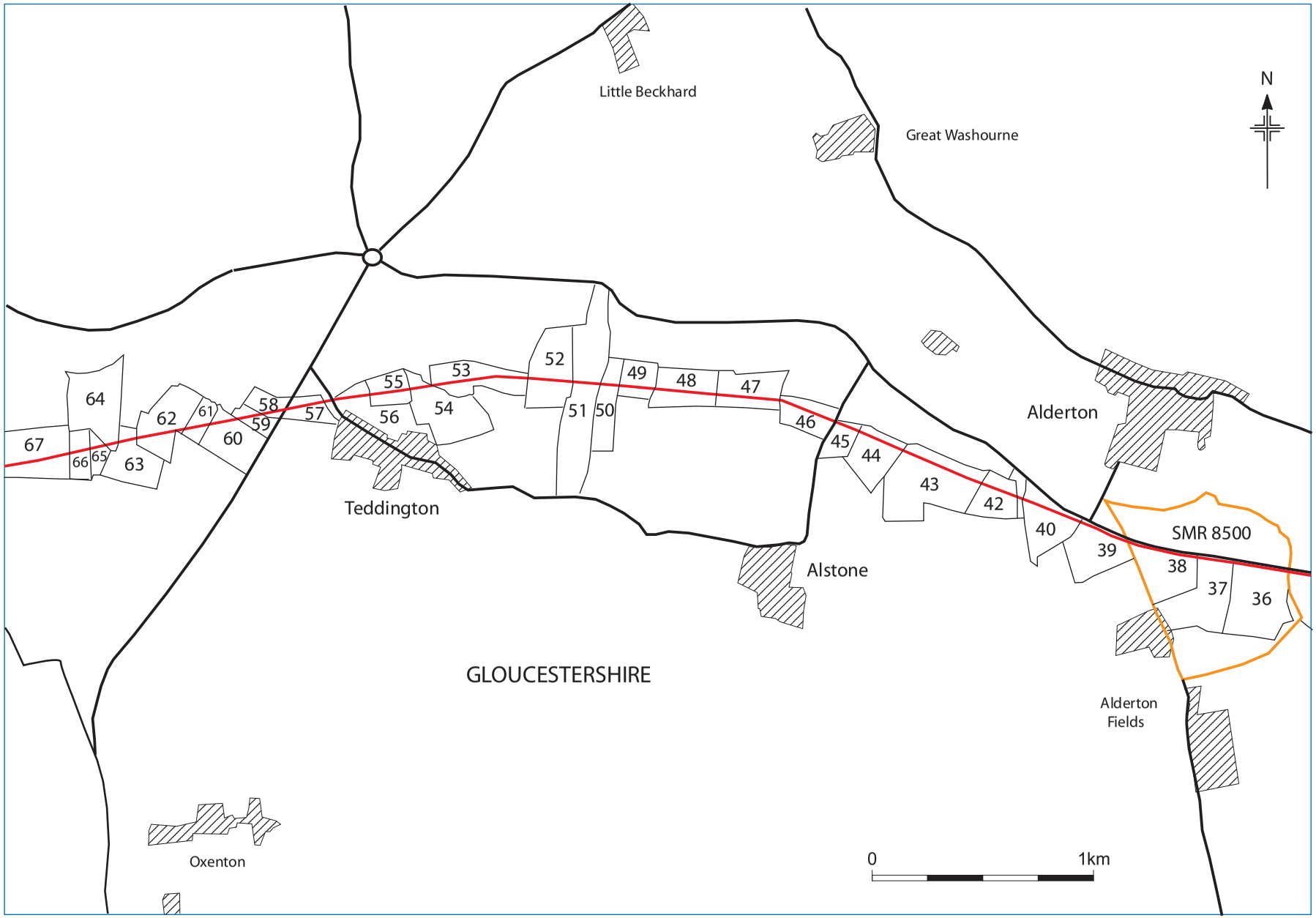


Figure 32: Cotswold Spring Supply Trunk Main (for continuation to east see Fig 31, and for continuation to west see Fig 33)

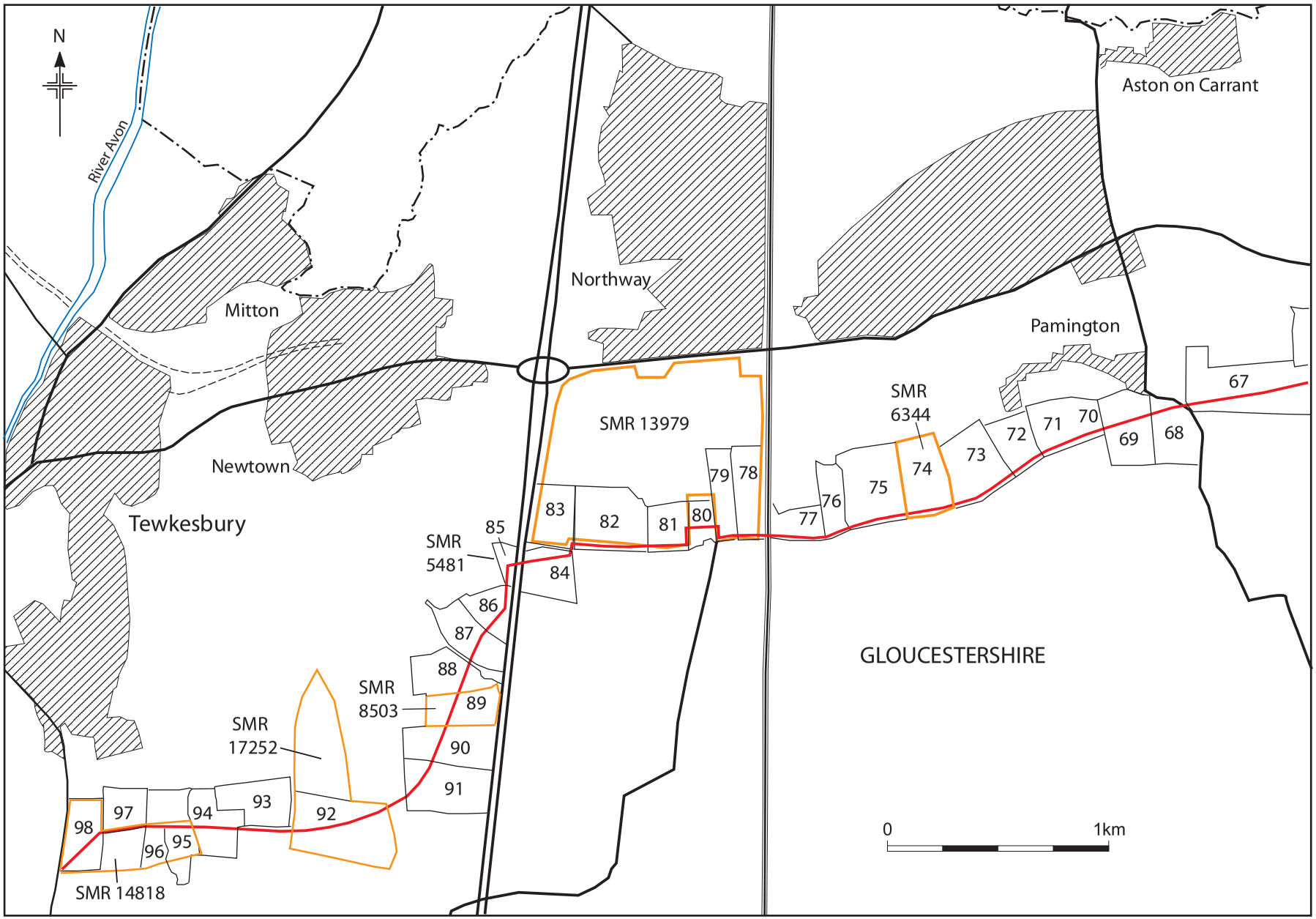


Figure 33: Cotswold Spring Supply Trunk Main: west end (for continuation to east see Fig 32)