

Iron Age and Roman Settlement in the Upper Thames Valley

Excavations at Claydon Pike and other sites within the Cotswold Water Park

by David Miles, Simon Palmer, Alex Smith and Grace Perpetua Jones

with contributions by

*Leigh Allen, Kate Atherton, Alex Bayliss, Paul Booth, Kayt Brown, Hilary Cool,
Anne Marie Cromarty, Brenda Dickinson, Emma-Jayne Evans, Sarah Green,
Mary Harman, Kay Hartley, Martin Henig, Claire Ingrem, Julie Jones, Martin Jones,
Cathy King, Alistair Marshall, Maureen Mellor, Graham Morgan, Elaine Morris,
Peter Northover, Ann Perry, Jennifer Price, Mark R. Roberts, Mark Robinson,
Fiona Roe, Chris Salter, Ian Scott, Nicola Scott, Vanessa Straker, Naomi Sykes,
Peter Webster, David Williams and Annsophie Witkin*

Illustrations by

Rosalyn Lorimer and Peter Lorimer

Oxford Archaeology

Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph No. 26

2007

The publication of this volume has been generously funded by English Heritage

Published for Oxford Archaeology by Oxford University School of Archaeology
as part of the Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph series

Designed by Oxford Archaeology Graphics Office

Edited by Philippa Bradley, Lisa Brown and Jane Timby

This book is part of a series of monographs about the Thames Valley Landscapes –
which can be bought from all good bookshops and internet bookshops.

For more information visit www.oxfordarch.co.uk

Figures 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 3.1, 6.1, 6.1,9.1.10.1,11.1,12.1,12.2,15.1,16.1 are reproduced from
the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
© Crown Copyright, AL 100005569

© 2007 Oxford Archaeological Unit

ISBN 978-0-947816-74-2

Typeset by Production Line, Oxford

Printed in Great Britain at the Alden Group, Oxfordshire

Contents

List of Figures	xv
List of Plates	xviii
List of Tables	xx
Preface.....	xxiii
Summary	xxv
Acknowledgements	xxix
Contents of CD-ROM	xxx1
CHAPTER 1: THE COTSWOLD WATER PARK PROJECT <i>by Alex Smith</i>	1
INTRODUCTION	1
PROJECT BACKGROUND	1
Original aims of the Claydon Pike Landscape Research Project	2
The post-excavation process	4
<i>Revised research aims and objectives</i>	4
LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	6
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age	6
Iron Age.....	6
Roman	7
Saxon	7
Medieval	8
SITE SUMMARIES	8
Claydon Pike, Fairford	8
Neigh Bridge, Somerford Keynes	9
Whelford Bowmoor	9
Stubbs Farm, Kempsford.....	9
STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT	10
Printed volume	10
Digital volume.....	10
LOCATION OF THE ARCHIVES	10
PART 1: EXCAVATIONS AT CLAYDON PIKE	
CHAPTER 2: EXCAVATIONS AT CLAYDON PIKE: AN INTRODUCTION <i>by David Miles,</i> <i>Simon Palmer and Alex Smith</i>	13
INTRODUCTION	13
SITE LOCATION	13
GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND USE	13
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	13
LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY	23
EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY	24
POST-EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY	24
SUMMARY OF MAIN PHASING	25
Phase 1 (middle Iron Age).....	25
Phase 2 (c early 1st century AD to early 2nd century AD)	25
Phase 3 (c early 2nd century to early 4th century AD)	25
Phase 4 (c early to late 4th century AD)	25
Phase 5 (mid Saxon and medieval)	27

CHAPTER 3: THE MIDDLE IRON AGE SETTLEMENT AT WARRENS FIELD (PHASE 1)

<i>by David Miles, Simon Palmer and Grace Perpetua Jones</i>	29
INTRODUCTION	29
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	29
Island 3	29
Trench 14	31
Structure 13	31
Structure 14	31
Structure 15	31
Structure 16	31
Structure 17	31
Structure 19	31
Structure 20	32
Enclosures associated with structure 20	32
Trench 14 – Linear boundaries	33
Trench 15	33
Enclosure 8	33
Salvage, north of Trench 14	33
Structures 18 and 21	33
Island 2	33
Trench 8	35
Enclosure 4/Structure 11	35
Enclosure 3	35
Trench 12	36
Structure 10	36
Structure 9	36
Rectangular Structure S 23	36
Structure 7	36
Miscellaneous features in the south of Trench 12	36
Central enclosure complex	36
Enclosure 7	36
Enclosure 6	38
Enclosure 5	38
Salvage area south of Trench 12	38
Central enclosure complex: summary	38
Four-post structure 22	38
Salvage area east of Trench 12	38
Structures 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12	38
Linear boundaries	39
Island 1	39
Trench 6	40
Enclosure 2 and Structure 1	40
Other features within E 2	42
Structure 2	42
Structure 3	42
Trench 2	43
Enclosure 1	43
THE FINDS	43
Iron Age pottery <i>by Grace Perpetua Jones</i>	43
Fabrics	43
Vessel form	46
Regional parallels of the fabrics and forms	47
Shifting settlement and social patterns: the evidence from changing fabrics	47
Vessel use	48
Discussion and conclusions	50

Contents

Non-local Iron Age pottery and Droitwich salt containers by <i>Elaine Morris</i>	50
<i>Groups A and B1 Iron Age pottery</i>	50
<i>Droitwich salt containers</i>	50
<i>Conclusion</i>	51
Small finds by <i>Hilary Cool</i>	51
Worked stone by <i>Fiona Roe</i>	51
THE ENVIRONMENT	53
Animal bone by <i>Naomi Sykes</i>	53
Charred plant macrofossils by <i>Vanessa Straker, Martin Jones and Ann Perry</i>	55
<i>Crop processing and harvesting: recent and new models for interpretation</i>	56
Invertebrate remains by <i>Mark Robinson</i>	58
<i>Phase 2 features at Warrens Field</i>	59
DISCUSSION by <i>Grace Perpetua Jones</i>	59
Settlement organisation and development	59
<i>Island 3</i>	59
<i>Island 2</i>	59
<i>Island 1</i>	61
<i>Domestic structures</i>	61
<i>Four-post structures</i>	64
<i>Enclosures and linear boundaries</i>	64
Economy and material culture	65
<i>Economy and environment</i>	65
<i>Material remains</i>	66
<i>Patterns of discard</i>	67
<i>Placed animal bone deposits</i>	68
CHAPTER 4: LATE IRON AGE AND EARLY ROMAN ACTIVITY AT LONGDOLES FIELD	
(PHASE 2) by <i>David Miles, Simon Palmer, Alex Smith and Grace Perpetua Jones</i>	69
INTRODUCTION	69
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	69
Phase 2a	69
<i>Sub-enclosures</i>	69
<i>Linear boundaries</i>	69
<i>Circular gullies and gully arcs</i>	73
Phase 2b	73
<i>Enclosures</i>	73
<i>Sub-enclosures</i>	73
<i>Linear boundaries</i>	74
Phase 2c	74
<i>Enclosures</i>	74
<i>Sub-enclosures</i>	75
<i>Linear boundaries</i>	75
Phase 2d	76
<i>Enclosure Ditch 2502</i>	76
<i>Ditches 643 and 634</i>	76
General Phase 2 features	76
<i>Linear boundaries, gullies and gully arcs</i>	76
<i>Circular gullies</i>	76
<i>Pits</i>	77
<i>Enclosures from Warrens Field</i>	77
THE FINDS	77
Pottery by <i>Paul Booth</i>	77
Coins by <i>Cathy King</i>	80
Metal and glass small finds by <i>Hilary Cool</i>	80

Worked stone by <i>Fiona Roe</i>	84
Fired clay by <i>Alex Smith</i>	84
THE ENVIRONMENT	84
Animal bone by <i>Naomi Sykes</i>	84
Charred plant remains by <i>Vanessa Straker, Martin Jones and Ann Perry</i>	85
Waterlogged plant remains by <i>Mark Robinson</i>	85
DISCUSSION by <i>Alex Smith</i>	87
Settlement organisation and development	87
<i>Activity areas within the settlement</i>	88
<i>Domestic focus</i>	88
<i>Industrial focus</i>	90
<i>Agrarian focus</i>	90
Economy and material culture	90
<i>Social structure and identity</i>	91
CHAPTER 5: THE 2nd TO 3rd CENTURY AD ROMAN COMPLEX (PHASE 3)	
by <i>David Miles, Simon Palmer, Alex Smith and Grace Perpetua Jones</i>	93
INTRODUCTION	93
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	93
Trench 13 – The settlement focus	97
<i>Phase 3a (c 125-150 AD)</i>	97
<i>Northern enclosure</i>	97
<i>Southern enclosure</i>	98
<i>Gateway structure (B 4) and east-west trackway</i>	98
<i>Aisled Building 1 (B 1)</i>	100
<i>Aisled Building 3 (B 3)</i>	102
<i>Internal enclosure boundaries and other features</i>	104
<i>Phase 3b (c mid-late 2nd century AD)</i>	105
<i>The outer enclosure</i>	105
<i>Building 2 (B 2)</i>	105
<i>Internal ditched boundaries</i>	107
<i>Fencelines</i>	107
<i>Pits, wells and waterholes</i>	107
<i>Phase 3c (early to late 3rd century AD)</i>	108
<i>The outer enclosure</i>	108
<i>Fencelines</i>	109
<i>Phase 3d (late 3rd to early 4th century AD)</i>	109
<i>Building 7 (B 7)</i>	109
<i>Boundary 1988 and oven 2103</i>	111
<i>Well 502</i>	111
<i>Phase 3 features un-assignable to sub-phases</i>	112
<i>Fencelines</i>	112
<i>Ditches and gullies</i>	112
<i>Pits</i>	113
<i>Corn-driers</i>	113
Trench 19 – The rectangular enclosures	114
<i>Phase 3a: Pre-enclosure features (c early 2nd century AD)</i>	114
<i>Phase 3b/c: The enclosures (mid 2nd–later 3rd century AD)</i>	114
<i>Enclosure E 18</i>	114
<i>Enclosure E 19</i>	115
<i>The north-south boundaries (2161, 2162, F 8)</i>	115
<i>Phase 3 c/d: The pits (late 3rd–early 4th century AD)</i>	115
<i>Pit group 2365</i>	116
<i>Pit group 2393</i>	116
Trench 29 – The south-western enclosures	116

Contents

<i>Phase 3a? (c early 2nd century AD?)</i>	116
<i>Phase 3a – Enclosure 20 (early-mid 2nd century AD)</i>	116
<i>Phase 3a/b (c 2nd century AD)</i>	118
<i>Phase 3b/c (c later 2nd–3rd century AD)</i>	118
<i>Phase 3d to Phase 4 (late 3rd–4th century AD)</i>	119
Trench 29 internal features	119
<i>Internal boundaries</i>	119
<i>Building 5 (B 5)</i>	119
<i>Other structural evidence</i>	121
<i>Stack rings</i>	121
<i>Waterholes</i>	121
<i>Pits</i>	122
Trench 17 – The western settlement area	122
<i>Phase 3b (early/mid 2nd–?late 2nd/early 3rd century AD)</i>	122
<i>Major linear boundaries</i>	122
<i>Enclosures</i>	124
<i>Other internal linear boundaries</i>	124
<i>Circular gullies and gully arcs</i>	124
<i>Pits</i>	124
<i>Phase 3c/d (early/mid 3rd to early 4th century AD)</i>	125
<i>External boundaries</i>	125
<i>Western enclosure boundaries</i>	125
<i>South-eastern enclosure</i>	125
<i>Waterholes</i>	125
<i>Rectangular building (B 6)</i>	125
<i>‘Walls’ 1366, 1385</i>	126
<i>Oven/hearth</i>	127
<i>South-eastern pit grouping</i>	127
Archaeological features from the settlement periphery	127
<i>The northern road</i>	127
<i>The southern boundaries</i>	127
<i>The western periphery</i>	130
<i>Roman field systems in Warrens Field</i>	130
THE FINDS	130
<i>Pottery by Paul Booth</i>	131
<i>Coins by Cathy King</i>	134
<i>Metal and glass small finds by Hilary Cool</i>	134
<i>Worked Stone by Fiona Roe</i>	144
<i>Quern/millstones</i>	145
<i>Whetstones</i>	148
<i>Other worked stone objects</i>	149
<i>Metalworking by Peter Northover and Chris Salter</i>	150
Building materials	150
<i>Ceramic building material by Leigh Allen</i>	150
<i>Mortar and plaster by Graham Morgan</i>	151
<i>Building stone by Fiona Roe</i>	151
<i>Fired Clay by Alex Smith</i>	151
THE ENVIRONMENT	151
<i>Animal bone by Naomi Sykes</i>	151
<i>Charred plant remains by Vanessa Straker, Martin Jones and Ann Perry</i>	153
<i>Charred plant remains from Phase 3/4</i>	157
<i>Waterlogged plant and invertebrate remains by Mark Robinson</i>	158
DISCUSSION by Alex Smith	159
Settlement organisation and development	159
<i>The outer gateway complex</i>	159

<i>The aisled buildings</i>	160
<i>Expansion and development of the settlement</i>	161
<i>Settlement decline?</i>	162
<i>Activity areas within the settlement</i>	162
<i>The main compound</i>	163
<i>Lower status residential, agricultural and industrial zones</i>	164
<i>Religious focus</i>	164
Economy and material culture	165
<i>Social structure and identity</i>	166
CHAPTER 6: THE LATE ROMAN VILLA (PHASE 4) <i>by David Miles, Simon Palmer, Alex Smith and Grace Perpetua Jones</i>	169
INTRODUCTION	169
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	169
Trench 13 – The late Roman villa	169
<i>Phase 4a (early 4th century AD)</i>	169
<i>Building 8: The late Roman ‘cottage villa’</i>	169
<i>Building 9: The hypocaust building</i>	173
<i>Ditches</i>	175
<i>Pits</i>	175
<i>Phase 4b (early to mid 4th century AD)</i>	176
<i>Building 8</i>	176
<i>Building 9: ‘Gateway’ structure</i>	177
<i>Phase 4c (mid–late 4th century AD)</i>	177
<i>Building 8/9</i>	177
<i>The inner late Roman enclosure (E 21)</i>	178
<i>Well 697</i>	180
<i>Phase 4d (later 4th century AD)</i>	180
<i>Building 8</i>	180
<i>The outer late Roman enclosure (E 22)</i>	181
Trench 27 – The late Roman shrine	181
<i>The cobbled pathway</i>	183
<i>Chronology</i>	183
<i>The finds assemblage</i>	183
Trench 30 – The late Roman cemetery	184
Late Roman activity in Trench 19	184
THE FINDS	186
Pottery <i>by Paul Booth</i>	186
Coins <i>by Cathy King</i>	189
Metal and glass small finds <i>by Hilary Cool</i>	190
Worked stone <i>by Fiona Roe</i>	193
Building materials	194
<i>Ceramic building materials</i> <i>by Leigh Allen</i>	194
<i>Mortar and plaster</i> <i>by Graham Morgan</i>	195
<i>Building stone</i> <i>by Fiona Roe</i>	198
<i>Fired clay</i> <i>by Alex Smith</i>	201
THE ENVIRONMENT	201
Human remains <i>by Annsophie Witkin</i>	201
Animal bone <i>by Naomi Sykes</i>	203
Charred plant remains <i>by Vanessa Straker, Martin Jones and Ann Perry</i>	204
Waterlogged plant and invertebrate remains <i>by Mark Robinson</i>	204
DISCUSSION <i>by Alex Smith</i>	206
Settlement organisation and development	206
<i>The villa buildings</i>	206

Contents

<i>The enclosures</i>	208
<i>The shrine</i>	208
<i>The cemetery by Annsofie Witkin</i>	209
<i>Other zones within the settlement</i>	210
Economy and material culture	210
<i>Social structure and identity</i>	210
CHAPTER 7: SAXON AND MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY (PHASE 5) by David Miles, Simon Palmer and Alex Smith	213
INTRODUCTION	213
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	213
Middle-Late Saxon Activity	213
<i>Burial group</i>	213
<i>Pits 1905 and 1906</i>	213
Medieval activity	214
<i>Phase 1</i>	215
<i>Phase 2</i>	215
THE FINDS	216
Medieval and later pottery by Maureen Mellor	216
Post-Roman small finds by Hilary Cool	216
Medieval glass by Hilary Cool	216
THE ENVIRONMENT	216
The mid-late Saxon inhumations by Annsofie Witkin	216
<i>Radiocarbon dating and stable isotope measurements of the burial group</i> by Alex Bayliss	217
Waterlogged remains by Mark Robinson	219
DISCUSSION by Alex Smith	219
The Saxon graves	219
Medieval activity	220
CHAPTER 8: CLAYDON PIKE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SETTLEMENT ON THE GRAVEL TERRACES by Alex Smith	221
INTRODUCTION	221
The middle Iron Age settlement at Warrens Field	221
The settlement at Longdoles field	221
<i>The late Iron Age to early Roman settlement</i>	221
<i>The 2nd to early 4th century AD Roman complex</i>	222
<i>The late Roman villa complex</i>	222
<i>Saxon and medieval activity</i>	223
The nature of development	223
The settlement in the local landscape	224
PART 2: THE MINOR SITES	
CHAPTER 9: EXCAVATIONS AT NEIGH BRIDGE, SOMERFORD KEYNES by Alex Smith	229
INTRODUCTION	229
Location and physical characteristics of the site	229
Archaeological background	229
Excavation methodology	229
Phasing and chronology	229
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	231
Late Iron Age and early Roman activity: Phase 1	231
<i>Enclosures</i>	231
<i>Linear ditches</i>	233
<i>'Posthole structure' (B 2)</i>	233

The Roman complex: Phase 2 (early–mid 2nd century AD)	233
<i>Phase 2a</i>	233
<i>Robber trench/beam slot 70 and gully 305</i>	233
<i>South-eastern ditches</i>	233
<i>Phase 2b</i>	236
<i>Trackway ditches (52, 172, 318, 277/8, 101)</i>	236
<i>Gully 306</i>	236
<i>General Phase 2 features</i>	236
<i>Aisled Building</i>	236
<i>Northern parallel ditches</i>	239
The Roman complex: Phase 3 (mid 2nd–late 2nd/early 3rd C AD)	239
<i>The ‘corn-drier’ and enclosure</i>	239
<i>Trackways</i>	241
<i>Linear ditches</i>	241
Features from other trenches	242
<i>Enclosure ditch (16)</i>	242
<i>Parallel ditches</i>	242
<i>‘Inner enclosure’</i>	242
<i>Features in trench 17</i>	242
THE FINDS	242
<i>Pottery by Kayt Brown</i>	243
<i>Pottery and phasing</i>	243
<i>General discussion of the assemblage</i>	243
<i>Coins by Cathy King</i>	247
<i>Small finds by Hilary Cool</i>	249
<i>Vessel glass by Hilary Cool</i>	261
<i>Roman sculpture by Martin Henig</i>	262
<i>Worked stone by Fiona Roe</i>	262
<i>Ceramic building material by Leigh Allen</i>	265
THE ENVIRONMENT	267
<i>Animal bone by Emma-Jayne Evans</i>	269
<i>Charred plant remains by Mark Robinson</i>	269
<i>Molluscs by Mark Robinson</i>	269
THE NATURE OF OCCUPATION AT NEIGH BRIDGE, SOMERFORD KEYNES <i>by Alex Smith</i>	269
<i>Middle Iron Age activity</i>	270
<i>Late Iron Age and early Roman activity</i>	270
<i>Settlement organisation</i>	270
<i>Site economy</i>	270
<i>The metalwork deposits</i>	270
<i>The nature of the Phase 1 settlement</i>	271
<i>Settlement reorganisation in the 2nd century AD</i>	271
<i>Settlement organisation</i>	271
<i>The aisled building</i>	271
<i>Site economy</i>	272
<i>A Roman tile depot?</i>	272
<i>The nature of the Phase 2/3 settlement</i>	273
<i>Late Roman activity</i>	273
CHAPTER 10: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT WHELFORD BOWMOOR, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1983, 1985 and 1988 <i>by Alistair Marshall, Simon Palmer and Alex Smith</i>	275
INTRODUCTION	275
<i>Location and physical characteristics of the site</i>	275
<i>Archaeological background</i>	275
<i>Excavation methodology</i>	275
<i>WB 83</i>	275

Contents

WB 85	279
WB 88	279
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	279
Phase 1 (early 2nd to mid 2nd century AD).....	280
<i>Enclosures 1–6</i>	280
<i>Enclosures 7–12</i>	280
<i>Wider enclosure group</i>	281
<i>Ditch 8/13</i>	281
<i>Other linear boundaries</i>	281
<i>Stone-lined channel</i>	281
<i>Features from WB 88</i>	281
Phase 2 (c mid/late 2nd to early 3rd century AD)	283
<i>Building platform</i>	283
<i>Middens</i>	284
<i>Other probable Phase 2 features</i>	284
Un-phased features from salvage work	284
THE FINDS	284
<i>Pottery by Kayt Brown</i>	284
<i>Coins by Cathy King</i>	289
<i>Small finds by Hilary Cool</i>	289
<i>Roman glass by Jennifer Price and Hilary Cool</i>	290
<i>Ceramic building material by Leigh Allen</i>	290
<i>Fired clay by Ian Scott</i>	292
THE ENVIRONMENT	292
<i>Faunal remains by Mary Harman</i>	292
<i>Waterlogged plant remains by Mark Robinson</i>	292
<i>Carbonised plant remains by Julie Jones</i>	292
DISCUSSION by Alex Smith.....	293
Settlement organisation.....	293
Site economy and material culture	293
The nature of activity at the site	294
The end of activity at the site.....	294
 CHAPTER 11: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT STUBBS FARM, KEMPSFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 1991–1995 by Anne Marie Cromarty, Mark R Roberts and Alex Smith	 295
INTRODUCTION	295
Location and physical characteristics of the site	295
Archaeological background	295
Excavation methodology	297
<i>Field evaluation</i>	297
<i>Watching brief</i>	297
<i>Excavation</i>	297
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.....	298
Natural features and early tree clearance.....	298
The multi-ditched circular enclosure	299
<i>Inner ditches</i>	299
<i>Outer ditches</i>	299
<i>The interior of the circular enclosure</i>	299
<i>Field ditches</i>	299
Double-ditched rectangular enclosure	300
<i>Inner ditch</i>	300
<i>Outer ditch</i>	300
<i>Bank</i>	300
<i>Gate</i>	300
<i>Inner gullies</i>	301

Features to the south.....	301
Field ditches.....	301
THE FINDS.....	301
Pottery by Paul Booth.....	301
Fabrics.....	301
Vessel types.....	303
Chronology.....	303
Discussion.....	304
Coins by Paul Booth.....	304
Small finds by Hilary Cool.....	304
Ceramic building material by Kate Atherton.....	305
THE ENVIRONMENT.....	305
Animal bone by Nicola Scott.....	305
Charred plant remains by Mark Robinson.....	306
DISCUSSION by Alex Smith.....	306
Settlement development.....	306
Enclosures.....	306
Larger field systems.....	306
Trackways.....	307
Site economy and material culture.....	307
The nature of activity at the site.....	307
CHAPTER 12: COTSWOLD WATER PARK SURVEY SITES by Alex Smith, Cathy King and Hilary Cool	309
INTRODUCTION.....	309
THE EASTERN SITES.....	312
Leaze Farm, Lechlade.....	312
Coins.....	312
Small finds.....	312
Cottage Field.....	314
Wigmore.....	314
Campfield.....	314
Buscot.....	315
THE WESTERN SITES.....	315
Warrens Cross.....	315
Green Farm.....	315
Whelford Mill, Kempsford.....	315
PART 3: THE LANDSCAPE	
CHAPTER 13: THE MATERIAL CULTURE by Paul Booth, Cathy King and Hilary Cool.....	319
COTSWOLD WATER PARK ROMAN CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES IN THEIR REGIONAL CONTEXT	
<i>by Paul Booth.....</i>	<i>319</i>
Introduction.....	319
The chronology of pottery supply.....	319
Chronological trajectories of sites.....	325
Site status and function.....	327
Amphorae.....	333
COTSWOLD WATER PARK COIN ASSEMBLAGES IN THEIR REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CONTEXT	
<i>by Cathy King.....</i>	<i>335</i>
The interrelationship of the Cotswold Water Park sites.....	336
The Cotswold Water Park sites in a British context.....	338
Cotswold Water Park Sites compared with British 'rural' (town/settlement) sites.....	339
Cotswold Water Park sites compared with civitas capitals and military sites.....	339
Conclusions.....	342

Contents

THE SMALL FINDS IN THEIR REGIONAL CONTEXT <i>by Hilary Cool</i>	342
Introduction	342
The native world	342
The coming of Rome	344
The 2nd and 3rd centuries	345
Late antiquity	348
Conclusions	349
CHAPTER 14: THE ENVIRONMENT <i>by Claire Ingrem and Mark Robinson</i>	351
COTSWOLD WATER PARK FAUNAL REMAINS IN THEIR REGIONAL CONTEXT <i>by Claire Ingrem</i>	351
Introduction	351
Pre-middle Iron Age	351
Middle Iron Age	351
Late Iron Age/early Roman period	352
Roman activity during the 1st/2nd to 3rd centuries	354
Late Roman activity	354
Conclusion	355
THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE COTSWOLD WATER PARK <i>by Mark Robinson</i>	355
Introduction	355
Glacial environment	356
Early prehistoric environment	356
Iron Age environment	357
Late Iron Age/early Roman environment	358
The Roman environment of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD	360
Late Roman environment	362
Post-Roman environment	363
Conclusion	363
CHAPTER 15: THE MIDDLE IRON AGE LANDSCAPE <i>by Grace Perpetua Jones</i>	365
INTRODUCTION	365
THE BRONZE AGE AND EARLY IRON AGE LANDSCAPE	365
SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT	365
Domestic structures	367
Grain storage	368
THE MIDDLE IRON AGE ECONOMY	368
MATERIAL CULTURE	369
TRANSPORT	370
RITUAL AND BELIEF SYSTEMS	370
EXCHANGE SYSTEMS AND SOCIAL RELATIONS	371
CONCLUSION	372
CHAPTER 16: THE LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN LANDSCAPE <i>by Alex Smith</i>	373
INTRODUCTION	373
SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT	373
Late Iron Age	373
The Roman conquest	376
Settlement development in the 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD	377
SETTLEMENT STATUS AND HIERARCHY	380
ECONOMY	382
Agriculture	382
Industry	383
Communication and trade networks	384
POWER AND CONTROL OF RESOURCES	385
IDENTITY	386
SACRED SPACE AND RITUAL PRACTICE	388
CONCLUSION	389

CHAPTER 17: THE LATE ROMAN LANDSCAPE <i>by Alex Smith</i>	391
INTRODUCTION	391
THE LATE ROMAN SETTLEMENT PATTERN	391
Urban centres	391
The Cotswold 'villa landscape'	393
Late Roman settlement in the Upper Thames Valley	395
THE LATE ROMAN ECONOMY	396
POLITICS AND SOCIETY	397
TEMPLES AND BURIAL IN THE LATER ROMAN PERIOD	398
POST-ROMAN LANDSCAPE	400
CONCLUSION	402
BIBLIOGRAPHY	405
INDEX	427

List of Figures

CHAPTER 1

1.1	Location of project area	1
1.2	Location of the key project sites in relation to the Cotswold Water Park	3
1.3	Sites in relation to the geology of the Cotswold Water Park	5

CHAPTER 2

2.1	Location of Claydon Pike in relation to local cropmarks	14–15
2.2	Trench plan of Warrens Field	16
2.3	Trench plan of Longdoles Field	17
2.4	Composite plan of main excavation trenches in Longdoles Field	26

CHAPTER 3

3.1	Middle Iron Age settlement in Warrens Field	29
3.2	Warrens Field Island 3	30
3.3	Warrens Field Island 2	34
3.4	Central enclosure complex on Island 2	37
3.5	Warrens Field Island 1	39
3.6	Structure 1 and Enclosure 2 on Island 1	41
3.7	Iron Age pottery from Warrens Field (1-8)	44
3.8	Iron Age pottery from Warrens Field (9-22)	45
3.9	Worked stone objects from Warrens Field	52
3.10	Structural sequence on Island 3	61
3.11	Domestic structures from Warrens Field	62

CHAPTER 4

4.1	Late Iron Age–early Roman settlement in Longdoles Field	70
4.2	Plan of Phase 2 site	71
4.3	Phase 2 sub-phases (a-d)	72
4.4	Section 127 through enclosure ditches E 16 and E 17	74
4.5	Group 1 pottery from Phase 2d Ditch 2092	78
4.6	Phase 2 brooches	82
4.7	Other Phase 2 small finds	83
4.8	Main functional zones within Phase 2 site	89

CHAPTER 5

5.1	The Roman settlement complex	94
5.2	Phase 3 sub-phases 3a and 3b	95
5.3	Phase 3 sub-phases 3c and 3d	96
5.4	Trench 13 Phase 3 composite plan	97
5.5	Trench 13 gateway	99
5.6	Trench 13, Aisled Building 1	101
5.6a	Sections of Aisled Building (B 1)	103
5.7	Trench 13 Aisled Building (B 3)	103
5.8	Section 116 across pit 2526 and B 1	105
5.9	Trench 13 Building 2	106
5.10	Section 194 through well 766	108
5.11	Trench 13 Building 7	110
5.12	Section 193 through well 502	112
5.13	Trench 19 composite plan	114
5.14	Trench 29 composite plan	117

5.15	Section 41 through east-west roadside ditches in Trench 29	118
5.16	Trench 29 Building 5	120
5.17	Section 188 through waterhole 2867 in Trench 29	122
5.18	Trench 17 composite plan	123
5.19	Trench 17 Building 6	126
5.20	Plan of stone features in central Trench 17	128
5.21	Section 32 through waterhole 1342 and ditches 667 and 1340	129
5.22	Trench 18 plan: the northern road	129
5.23	Quantity of major pottery fabric groups in Phase 3, according to trench	131
5.24	Pottery from Phase 3a Ditch 547/620	133
5.25	Brooches associated with Phase 3	136
5.26	Personal ornamentation associated with Phase 3	137
5.27	Personal ornamentation, toilet and textile objects associated with Phase 3	138
5.28	Household and recreation objects associated with Phase 3	140
5.29	Weighing, writing and transport objects associated with Phase 3	141
5.30	Tools and pottery repairs associated with Phase 3	142
5.31	Security, fasteners and agricultural objects associated with Phase 3	143
5.32	Military and religious objects associated with Phase 3	144
5.33	Worked stone (querns, whetstones, palette, spindlewhorls)	146
5.34	Worked stone (other objects)	147
5.35	Main functional zones within Phase 3 site	162

CHAPTER 6

6.1	The late Roman villa complex	170
6.2	Phase 4 sub-phases a and b	171
6.3	Phase 4 sub-phases c and d	172
6.4	Trench 13 phase 4 composite plan	174
6.5	Trench 13 late Roman villa (B 8 and B 9)	176
6.6	Section through pit 1577	177
6.7	Section 118 through pit 1989	177
6.8	Section 120 through pit 1909	177
6.9	Section 121 through pit 1969	177
6.10	Section through drain 720	177
6.11	Section through ditch 501 (E 22)	178
6.12	Trench 27 late Roman shrine	182
6.13	Trench 30 late Roman cemetery	185
6.14	Group 3 pottery from Phase 4a/b Pit 1989	188
6.15	Bracelets associated with Phase 4	192
6.16	Other ornamentation associated with Phase 4	193
6.17	Household, weighing, transport and tools associated with Phase 4	195
6.18	Security and fittings associated with Phase 4	196
6.19	Agricultural, military and religious objects associated with Phase 4	197
6.20	Worked stone objects from Phase 4	198
6.21	Building stone from Phases 3/4 and 4	199
6.22	Human remains from the late Roman cemetery	202

CHAPTER 7

7.1	Saxon and medieval features in Trench 13	214
7.2	Middle Saxon burial group in Trench 13	215
7.3	Calibration of Longdoles Field, Claydon Pike, radiocarbon results by the probability method	218

CHAPTER 9

9.1	Neigh Bridge, Somerford Keynes in relation to local archaeology	230
9.2	Site plan showing trench locations	232
9.3	Trench 5 Phase 1	234
9.4	Trench 5 Phase 2	235
9.5	Aisled building	237

List of Figures

9.5a	Aisled building sections	238
9.6	Trench 5 Phase 3	240
9.7	'Corn-drier'	241
9.8	Phase 1 and 2 pottery	246
9.9	Distribution of finds from metal detecting	250
9.10	Brooches (1-10)	253
9.11	Brooches (11-20)	254
9.12	Brooches (21-30)	255
9.13	Brooches (31-36)	256
9.14	Bracelets and toilet equipment	258
9.15	Household objects, weights, writing equipment and tools	259
9.16	Fasteners and fittings	260
9.17	Military objects	261
9.18	Vessel glass	261
9.19	Eagle sculpture	263
9.20	Shield sculpture	264
9.21	Worked stone	265
CHAPTER 10		
10.1	Whelford Bowmoor in relation to local archaeology	276
10.2	Location of archaeological investigations	277
10.3	Phase 1	278
10.4	Stone channel	279
10.5	Phase 2	282
10.6	Rubble platform	283
10.7	Phase 1 pottery	287
10.8	Phase 2 pottery	288
10.9	Small finds	291
CHAPTER 11		
11.1	Stubbs Farm, Kempsford in relation to local archaeology	296
11.2	Plan of excavated site	298
11.3	Plan of enclosure gateway	300
11.4	Pottery	302
11.5	Brooch	304
CHAPTER 12		
12.1	Location of the survey sites	310
12.2	Finds distribution at Leaze Farm	311
12.3	Small finds from the survey sites	313
CHAPTER 13		
13.1	Proportions of ceramic vessel types within early and late Roman sites in the Upper Thames Valley	334
CHAPTER 15		
15.1	Middle Iron Age sites in the Upper Thames Valley	366
CHAPTER 16		
16.1	Late Iron Age and Roman sites in the Upper Thames Valley	374

List of Plates

CHAPTER 1

- 1.1 The Cotswold Water Park today 2

CHAPTER 2

- 2.1 Aerial photograph looking west showing palaeochannels, gravel islands and cropmarks at Claydon Pike Warrens Field, taken in July 1959 (© Cambridge Collections) 18
- 2.2 Aerial photograph showing trackways and enclosures at Thornhill Farm, west of Claydon Pike, taken in July 1969 (© Cambridge Collections) 19
- 2.3 Aerial photograph of Claydon Pike Longdoles Field and Warrens Field, taken in July 1969 (© Cambridge Collections) 20
- 2.4 Aerial photograph of Claydon Pike and land to the east, taken in July 1969 (© Cambridge Collections) 20
- 2.5 Aerial photograph showing features in Claydon Pike Longdoles Field, taken in July 1975 (© Crown copyright) 21
- 2.6 Aerial photograph of Claydon Pike Longdoles Field and Warrens Field, taken in July 1976 (© Crown copyright) 21
- 2.7 Aerial photograph of Thornhill Farm, taken in June 1990 (© Crown copyright) 23
- 2.8 Excavations at Claydon Pike 24

CHAPTER 3

- 3.1 Structure 20 Island 3 32
- 3.2 View looking south-east over Island 2, with S 10 in foreground 35
- 3.3 Enclosure 2 and Structure 1 from Island 1 40
- 3.4 Iron Age roundhouse (S 1) reconstruction 40

CHAPTER 4

- 4.1 Reconstruction of late Iron Age/early Roman pastoral activity in the Claydon Pike/Thornhill Farm area 91

CHAPTER 5

- 5.1 Trench 13 gateway structure 100
- 5.2 Trench 13 Aisled Building 1 100
- 5.3 Trench 13 Aisled Building 3 104
- 5.4 Trench 13 Building 2 107
- 5.5 Trench 13 well 766 108
- 5.6 Trench 13 oven 2113 109
- 5.7 Trench 13 well 502 112
- 5.8 Trench 13 corn-drier 113
- 5.9 Trench 19 rectangular enclosures 115
- 5.10 Trench 29 Building 5 120
- 5.11 Trench 29 waterhole 2867 121
- 5.12 Trench 17 – view from east-west trackway looking north 122
- 5.13 Trench 17 column base within south-eastern pit group 127
- 5.14 The northern road 130
- 5.15 Reconstruction of aisled building complex 159

CHAPTER 6

- 6.1 Late Roman villa (B 8) looking east 173
- 6.2 Sunken chambers in B 8 177
- 6.3 Wells 697 and 696 178

List of Plates

6.4	Enclosure E 22 looking north	180
6.5	The late Roman shrine looking south-west and with gravel workings in the distance	181
6.6	Miniature pot within shrine	183
6.7	Late Roman cemetery looking south-east	184
6.8	Reconstruction of late Roman villa	207
 CHAPTER 7		
7.1	Probable mid Saxon burial 800 looking east	213
 CHAPTER 8		
8.1	LEG II grafitto	224
 CHAPTER 9		
9.1	Aerial photograph of Somerford Keynes Photograph taken by Mark Millard. Reproduced with permission	231
9.2	Aisled building looking south	236
9.3	Part of corn-drier structure 167, Neigh Bridge, Somerford Keynes	239
9.4	Shield sculpture	263
9.5	Stamped tile	267
 CHAPTER 10		
10.1	Water channel at Whelford Bowmoor	280
 CHAPTER 16		
16.1	Bagendon dykes	375
16.2	Thornhill Farm trackway	378
 CHAPTER 17		
17.1	Great Witcombe Roman villa, Gloucestershire	394
17.2	Nymphaeum at Chedworth Roman villa	399

List of Tables

CHAPTER 3

3.1:	Summary of the middle Iron Age fabrics present at Claydon Pike	43
3.2:	Middle Iron Age forms present at Claydon Pike	46
3.3:	Percentages of total weight per fabric group for each of the gravel islands	48
3.4:	Middle Iron Age worked stone	51
3.5:	Composition of animal bone assemblage by gravel island	54
3.6:	Number of fragments by feature type	54
3.7:	Skeletal representation for the main domesticates in terms of NISP and MNE	55
3.8:	Phase 1 taxon presence	56–7
3.9:	Mollusca from the middle Iron Age settlement at Warrens Field	58

CHAPTER 4

4.1:	Summary quantification of major fabrics from fully recorded groups in Phase 2 (sherd count)	79
4.2:	Major vessel types in Phase 2 (RE)	79
4.3:	Small finds from Phase 2 and Phase 2/3 according top functional category	81
4.4:	Distribution of closely dateable finds (1st-mid 2nd century AD) across the trenches	81
4.5:	Quantification of species in Phase 2 by features type	85
4.6:	Phase 2 charred plant taxon presence by phase	86

CHAPTER 5

5.1:	Quantity of major fabric groups in Phase 3	132
5.2:	Major vessel types in Phase 3 (RE)	132
5.3:	Small finds from Phase 3 and Phase 3/4 according to functional category	134
5.4:	Personal ornaments and clothes accessories from Phase 3 and Phase 3/4	134
5.5:	Distribution of material from Phase 3 contexts (excluding building material and miscellaneous items)	135
5.6:	Worked stone from Phase 3 and Phase 3/4 contexts	145
5.7:	Distribution of tile types across main excavation trenches in Phase 3 (weight and % from site)	150
5.8:	Composition of the Phase 3 animal bone assemblage by trench, according to the NISP (MNI given in parentheses)	152
5.9:	Phases 3 and 3/4 charred plant taxon presence	154–6

CHAPTER 6

6.1:	Quantity of major fabric groups in Phase 3/4 and Phase 4	187
6.2:	Major vessel types in Phase 3/4 and Phase 4 (RE)	187
6.3:	Late Roman coins from Claydon Pike	189
6.4:	Coins from Trench 27 – the late Roman shrine	189
6.5:	Distribution of small finds from Phase 4 contexts (excluding building material and miscellaneous items, and with residual material excluded)	190
6.6:	Personal ornaments and clothes accessories from Phase 4	190
6.7:	Worked stone from Phase 4 contexts (not including building stone)	194
6.8:	Quantity of tile by type in Phase 4 contexts	194
6.9:	Sex and Age-at-Death of late Roman burials	201
6.10:	Summary of the burial practices	201
6.11:	Composition of the Phase 4 assemblage by trench, according to the NISP (MNI given in parentheses)	203
6.12:	Phase 4 Charred plant taxon presence	205

CHAPTER 7

7.1	The burials over the villa building	217
7.2	Radiocarbon dates from Claydon Pike	218
7.3	Stable isotope measurements from Claydon Pike	218

List of Tables

CHAPTER 9

9.1: Quantification of pottery fabrics from Somerford Keynes	244–5
9.2: Total pottery by ware group and phase	247
9.3: Coins from Somerford Keynes	248
9.4: The Iron Age and Roman Small finds from Somerford Keynes according to functional categories	249
9.5: Personal ornaments by phase	249
9.6: Summary of the dated brooches	251
9.7: Summary of the stratified and unstratified brooches by date	252
9.8: Comparison of stratified and surface collected material by function	252
9.9: Vessel glass by type and phase	261
9.10: Summary of worked stone objects and materials	262
9.11: Summary of sources for worked stone	265
9.12: Ceramic tile types at Somerford Keynes	266
9.13: Total number of bones identifiable to species and date	267
9.14: Charred plant remains from ditch 164, excluding charcoal	268
9.15: Mollusca from ditch 252	269

CHAPTER 10

10.1: Quantification of pottery fabrics from Whelford Bowmoor	285
10.2: Main pottery forms (EVEs) from Whelford Bowmoor	286
10.3: Coins from Whelford Bowmoor	289
10.4: Small finds by phase from Whelford Bowmoor	289
10.5: Faunal remains by phase from Whelford Bowmoor	292
10.6: Charred plant remains from Whelford Bowmoor (four 10 litre samples)	292

CHAPTER 11

11.1: Correlation of vessel types with fabric, quantification by EVEs at Stubbs Farm, Kempsford	303
11.2: Ceramic building material from Stubbs Farm	305

CHAPTER 12

12.1: Survey sites incorporated in the Cotswold Water Park project	309
12.2: Finds from the Cotswold Water Park survey sites	309
12.3: Coins from Leaze Farm, Lechlade	312
12.4: Coins from Cottage Field, Lechlade	313
12.5: Coins from Wigmore, Lechlade	313
12.6: Coins from Campfield, Lechlade	313
12.7: Coins from Warrens Cross, Lechlade	314
12.8: Coins from Whelford Mill, Kempsford	316

CHAPTER 13

13.1: Sites not reported in this volume considered in CWP ceramic review	320
13.2: Representation of selected wares at FCP area sites (% of sherd totals)	322
13.3: Representation of BB1 at FCP area and other Oxfordshire sites	324
13.4: CWP area and selected Oxon sites, percentages of total sherds in major ware groups, early Roman	328
13.5: CWP area and selected Oxon sites, percentages of total sherds in major ware groups, late Roman	329
13.6: CWP area and selected Oxon sites, percentages of major vessel classes (REs), early Roman	332
13.7: CWP area and selected Oxon sites, percentages of major vessel classes (REs), late Roman	333
13.8: Periods of peak loss within Cotswold Water Park sites	336
13.9: Periods of peak coin loss in other sites	337
13.10: Early to mid 1st-century brooches in selected Upper Thames Valley/Cotswolds sites	343
13.11: Origins of the early to mid 1st century brooches at Somerford Keynes and Claydon Pike	344
13.12: Mid 1st- to 2nd-century brooches in selected Upper Thames Valley/Cotswolds sites	345
13.13: A comparison of the late Iron Age and Roman assemblages from Somerford Keynes and Claydon Pike	349

Preface

The Oxford Archaeological Unit, (now Oxford Archaeology) was established in 1973 with the intention of developing research opportunities out of what was then conventionally called rescue archaeology. 'Rescue' had some unfortunate connotations – of grabbing archaeology at speed from the teeth of the bulldozers; of recording for recording's sake; of reaction rather than direction. As a result the Unit's founders deliberately left the word out of its title and consciously promoted a problem-orientated research agenda for the Thames Valley and the towns of the region.

In the 1970s massive areas of land were being consumed by urban and suburban expansion in the Oxford region, notably around Abingdon, Bicester, Witney, Didcot and Oxford itself. Gravel extraction was also a major agent of archaeological loss and landscape change. These developments presented opportunities, however. The archaeological agenda was set by a series of surveys, notably of historic towns and the river gravels. *The Upper Thames Valley: an archaeological survey of the river gravels* (Benson and Miles 1974) mapped fifty years of aerial photographic evidence for the first time, revealing the palimpsest of historic landscapes and the sheer extent and variety of archaeology, mostly flattened by centuries of ploughing, but visible in startlingly clear images as cropmarks, and captured by a small number of dedicated aerial photographers. The Upper Thames Survey was also a homage to another work, the RCHM(E)'s *A Matter of Time* (1966), a pioneering attempt to draw attention to the enormous losses from quarrying in our river valleys and the potential of aerial archaeology.

Unfortunately, instead of pursuing this mission to influence environmental conservation and management the Royal Commission retreated into its stately survey volumes. One such, launched in 1976 and composed over the previous decade or more, was *Iron Age and Romano-British Monuments in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds* (RCHM(E) 1976). This was a typical grand volume, produced with care and precision, yet oblivious to the sordid issues of land-use, and the impact on the sites which were so lovingly recorded. No reader then or now would guess that many of these monuments were in the process of being ploughed away or gobbled up by draglines. For since the 1950s most of the upper reaches of the Thames Valley were being transformed into the Cotswold Water Park. The work of RCHM(E) did, however, map the cropmarks which criss-crossed the area, and a follow up to the Benson and Miles survey, *The Upper Thames Valley in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire* by Robert Leech (1977)

graphically illustrated the extent of archaeological loss and the ongoing transformation of the landscape. With the evidence presented with such clarity the case for action was, frankly, easily made. Local authority planners, minerals operators and the Department of Environment and its Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (as it then was) rapidly accepted the need to respond.

Through the seventies from the aerial evidence, we built up a hierarchy or network of prehistoric and Romano-British settlements in the region, modelling their economic roles and inter-relationships. In particular environmental sampling was systematically built in to investigations of specific site types, ranging from in the Iron Age, for example, mixed farms with an emphasis on arable production such as Ashville (Abingdon) and Gravelly Guy (Stanton Harcourt) to seasonally occupied pastoral settlements in the floodplain such as Farmoor.

It was against this background that our attention was drawn to Claydon Pike between Lechlade and Fairford (Glos). Here one of the largest complexes of cropmarks covered much of 2 square kilometres which in 1979 had received planning permission for gravel extraction. Not surprisingly archaeology had failed even to register on the local planning authority radar. The *Cotswold Water Park* (Cotswold Water Park Joint Committee 1969) had set out future proposals for gravel extraction in the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire Thames Valley. It scanned issues such as hydrology, recreation, transport and wildlife conservation but failed to register any interest in the rich archaeological heritage of the area. So for a decade the destruction continued with no archaeological investigation (in spite of the valiant appeal by Chris Gingell in *A Penny for your Past* (1972).

Attitudes were changing in 1979, not least in the minerals industry itself. The initial evaluation work at Claydon Pike – an early example of what is now a standard procedure in archaeology – was funded by ARC (Southern). This confirmed the late prehistoric and Roman-British dates of the site, and the relatively good state of preservation of both archaeological and biological deposits. The settlement complex ideally fit the research framework of the time: at least three distinct settlement areas of different character linked by trackways and water-courses and with relatively well-defined boundaries. The project offered the opportunity to examine landscape change through time and the relationship between topologically different settlements and their land-use. The intention was to

investigate on a macro-scale, and not to use limited resources to unravel every aspect of micro-stratigraphy. We also targeted specific areas to maximise data gathering, for example intersections of cropmark complexes.

Initially the entire cropmark complex was referred to as Claydon Pike. When expenditure rules necessitated Treasury approval for each new phase of the ongoing project a division was drawn between the east and west site, with the latter renamed as Thornhill Farm (Published in Jennings *et al.* 2004). Conceptually however, Claydon Pike and Thornhill Farm were approached as one coherent project.

While excavations were being undertaken at Claydon Pike itself fieldwork (including systematic metal-detecting) was carried out in surrounding areas. Other sites were also located in advance of gravel extraction. The most significant of these was Neigh Bridge, Somerford Keynes. With the support of the then current job creation schemes funded by the Manpower Services Commission excavations

were undertaken to complement the Claydon Pike investigations. Inevitably given the limited resources these excavations were limited in scope. However, they have, I believe, added substantially to our knowledge of the wider landscape – and thanks to English Heritage support they have been included in this volume.

As with all good projects we learnt from our mistakes at Claydon Pike; and from our ambitious attempts to work on such a scale. Our first on-site computers were in use from 1980 but these did little more than generate lists. However, from this experience came the much more sophisticated approaches used in later projects. Partly because of the problems of data handling we have taken longer to produce this report than, ideally, should have been the case. Nevertheless its completion is an achievement and a record of a significant phase in the archaeology of the Thames Valley.

David Miles November 2005

Summary

The Cotswold Water Park Project is a landscape study centred upon parts of the Upper Thames Valley in the southern and eastern hinterland of the Roman town of Cirencester, within what is now the Cotswold Water Park. The report is based upon four key excavated sites.

Excavations on the 1st gravel terrace at Claydon Pike between 1979 and 1983 revealed two areas of settlement, ranging from the middle Iron Age to the medieval period. The middle Iron Age settlement appears to have shifted across three gravel islands over time. The inhabitants were pastoralists with a subsistence led mixed animal economy. In the early 1st century AD a nucleated settlement was established about 120 m to the south at Longdoles Field, characterised by a series of large and intensively recut enclosures, gullies, pits and substantial boundary ditches. Within the site was identified a number of activity areas associated with domestic habitation, small-scale metalworking, and stock management. It appears to have operated a largely subsistence economy associated with cattle ranching. The early 2nd century saw dramatic changes, with the enclosures, gullies and ditches of the earlier phase being replaced by two large rectangular enclosures, a substantial aisled barn and an aisled house. The economic basis of the site incorporated the management of hay-meadows, probably on a commercial basis to sustain the needs of growing local population centres such as Cirencester. At some point during the early 4th century AD, there appears to have been deliberate and widespread clearing of the site, which was undoubtedly connected with the establishment of a modest masonry footed villa on the site comprising two separate structures, the southern of which incorporated a hypocaust room. A small inhumation cemetery and circular shrine were also part of the wider complex. The final abandonment of the villa at Claydon Pike is unclear, but there is some evidence to indicate activity of some kind until the start of the 5th century. A small group of inhumation burials cut through the villa building, three of which were radiocarbon dated to the middle Saxon

period. Further intermittent activity took place on site in the medieval period.

A series of salvage excavations between 1986 and 1988 at Neigh Bridge, Somerford Keynes revealed part of a late Iron Age and Roman settlement. A late Iron Age/early Roman farmstead was replaced by a system of trackways and ditched enclosures and a large aisled building in the early 2nd century AD. The building was associated with a large quantity and variety of tile, and there are some indications that it may have been at least in part a tile depot. Sculptural fragments of the Capitoline triad point to an official religious presence. No features can be securely dated much beyond the end of the 2nd century AD, although a substantial number of late 3rd and 4th century coins and small finds suggests late Roman activity of some kind.

Three archaeological investigations were undertaken at Whelford Bowmoor in 1983, 1985 and 1988. The earliest features revealed during excavations comprised a regular system of sub-rectangular enclosures, dating to the early/mid 2nd century AD. The enclosures were probably used for livestock management. A rubble building platform and associated 'midden' deposits, date from the later 2nd to early/mid 3rd century AD, when many of the earlier enclosures had gone out of use. There is no evidence for late Roman activity.

Archaeological evaluation and excavation took place at Stubbs Farm, Kempsford from 1991 to 1995, specifically targeting a multi-ditched circular and rectangular enclosure known from cropmark evidence. The two enclosures would seem to relate to separate phases of activity, with the circular feature having a very tentative Iron Age/early Roman date. The rectangular enclosure clearly belongs to a later phase of activity, in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. The overall character of this phase is indicative of a low status rural farmstead operating a largely pastoral economic regime amidst the grasslands of the lower gravel terrace and floodplain. The settlement appears to have gone out of use by the second half of the 3rd century AD.

Zusammenfassung

Das Cotswold Water Park Project ist ein Landschaftsforschungsprojekt, das sich auf jene Teile des oberen Themse Tals im südlichen und östlichen Hinterland der römischen Stadt Cirencester konzentriert, die heute den Cotswold Water Park bilden. Der vorliegende Bericht beruht auf den vier wichtigsten Grabungsstellen.

Zwischen 1979 und 1983 brachten Ausgrabungen auf der ersten Schotterterrasse in Claydon Pike zwei Siedlungsabschnitte zutage, welche von der mittleren Eisenzeit bis ins Mittelalter datieren. Die Siedlung der mittleren Eisenzeit scheint sich im Laufe der Zeit über drei Schotterinseln verlagert zu haben. Die Bewohner waren Hirten mit einer auf den eigenen Unterhalt ausgerichteten gemischten Tierhaltung. Im 1. Jh. n. Chr. entstand etwa 120 m südlich davon, in Longdoles Field, ein Siedlungskern, der durch eine Reihe großer und intensiv instand gehaltenen Einfriedungen, Rinnen, Gruben und ausgeprägten Grenzgräben charakterisiert ist. Innerhalb dieser Fundstelle wurde eine Reihe von häuslichen Arbeitsbereichen festgestellt und in geringem Umfang Metallverarbeitung und Vorratshaltung. Es scheint vor allem Subsistenzwirtschaft, verbunden mit Viehhaltung, betrieben worden zu sein. Im frühen 2. Jh. fanden drastische Änderungen statt. Die Einfriedungen, Rinnen und Gräben der früheren Phase wurden durch zwei große rechteckige Einfriedungen, einen beachtlichen mehrschiffigen Stall und ein mehrschiffiges Haus ersetzt. Die wirtschaftliche Grundlage der Anlage bildete unter anderem die Unterhaltung von Heuwiesen, wahrscheinlich auf einer kommerziellen Basis, um die Bedürfnisse der wachsenden lokalen Bevölkerung von Zentren wie Cirencester zu befriedigen. Im Verlauf des frühen 4. Jh. n. Chr. scheint eine absichtliche, breit angelegte Bereinigung der Anlage stattgefunden zu haben, die zweifelsohne in Verbindung mit der Errichtung einer bescheidenen Villa mit gemauerten Fundamenten stand. Die Villa bestand aus zwei separaten Teilen, der südlichere davon hatte einen mit Hypocausten versehenen Raum. Ein Grabgruppe mit Körpergräbern und ein kreisförmiger Schrein waren ebenfalls Teil der Anlage. Zu welchem Zeitpunkt die Villa in Claydon Pike letztendlich aufgegeben wurde ist unklar, aber die Befunde deuten auf nicht näher bestimmbare Aktivitäten bis in den Beginn des 5. Jh. n. Chr. Die Villa wird von einer kleinen Körpergräbergruppe geschnitten, von der drei Gräber in die mittlere sächsische Periode

C14-datiert wurden. Eine weitere sporadische Nutzung der Fundstelle fand im Mittelalter statt.

Eine Reihe von Rettungsgrabungen zwischen 1986 und 1988 in Somerford Keynes Neigh Bridge brachte Teile einer späteisenzeitlichen und römischen Siedlung zutage. Ein späteisenzeitlicher Hof wurde im frühen 2. Jh. n. Chr. durch ein System von Wegen, Gräben und ein großes mehrschiffiges Gebäude ersetzt. Im Gebäude kam eine große Menge und Typenvielfalt von Dachziegeln zum Vorschein, und es gibt Hinweise darauf dass es sich dabei, zumindest teilweise, um ein Depot für Dachziegel handelt. Statuenfragmente der Kapitولينischen Trias deuten auf eine Präsenz der römischen Staatsreligion hin. Keine der Strukturen kann sicher über das Ende des 2. Jh. n. Chr. hinaus datiert werden, aber eine bemerkenswerte Anzahl an Münzen aus dem 3. und 4. Jh. n. Chr. lässt auf eine unbestimmte Weiternutzung in spätrömischer Zeit schließen.

Drei archäologische Untersuchungen fanden 1983, 1985 und 1988 in Whelford Bowmoor statt. Die frühesten Befunde stellen ein regelmäßiges System von annähernd rechtwinkligen Einfriedungen dar, die in das frühe bis mittlere 2. Jh. n. Chr. datieren. Die Einfriedungen wurden wahrscheinlich zur Viehhaltung genutzt. Eine Gebäudeplattform aus Bruchstein und damit verbundene Abfallschichten datieren in das späte 2. und frühe/mittlere 3. Jh. n. Chr., d.h. in eine Zeit als viele der früheren Einfriedungen nicht mehr genutzt wurden. Es gibt keinen Nachweis für eine spätrömische Nutzung.

Die archäologische Evaluierung und die Ausgrabungen in Stubbs Farm fanden von 1991 bis 1995 statt und zielten speziell auf eine mehrfache kreisförmige und eine mehrfache rechteckige Grabenanlage ab, die bereits durch Bewuchsmerkmale bekannt war. Die zwei Anlagen beziehen sich auf zwei unterschiedliche Nutzungsphasen. Die kreisförmige Anlage kann mit Vorhalten in die Eisenzeit/frühe Römerzeit datiert werden, während die rechteckige Anlage eindeutig zu einer späteren Nutzungsphase, im 2. und 3. Jh. n. Chr. gehört. Der allgemeine Charakter dieser Phase weist auf einen ländlichen Hof von niederem Status, der hauptsächlich Viehwirtschaft im Grasland der unteren Schotterterrasse und im Auegebiet unterhielt. Die Siedlung scheint in der zweiten Hälfte des 3. Jh. n. Chr. aufgelassen worden zu sein.

Résumé

Le projet de Cotswold Water Park est une étude de paysage centrée sur des parties de la vallée supérieure de la Tamise dans l'arrière-pays sud et est de la ville romaine de Cirencester, au sein de ce qui constitue maintenant le Cotswold Water Park. Le rapport se base sur la fouille de quatre sites majeurs.

Les fouilles sur la première terrasse de gravier à Claydon Pike entre 1979 et 1983 ont révélé deux zones de site d'habitation, dont la datation s'échelonne depuis l'âge du Fer moyen à la période médiévale. Le site d'habitat de l'âge du Fer moyen semble s'être déplacé à travers les trois îles de gravier au cours du temps. Les habitants pratiquaient un système de pastoralisme avec une économie mixte de subsistance dominée par la production animale. Vers le début du I^{er} siècle ap. J.-C., un site d'habitats groupés fut établi quelques 120 m au sud de Longdoles Field, qui se caractérisait par une série de larges enceintes s'entrecoupant les unes avec les autres, des petits fossés, des fosses et des fossés substantiels de délimitation. Un certain nombre de zones d'activités furent identifiées au sein du site, associées en particulier avec les habitats domestiques, le travail du métal sur une échelle réduite et la gestion du bétail. Il semble qu'il ait opéré largement une économie de subsistance associée avec l'élevage de bovins. Le début du II^{ème} siècle ap. J.-C. vit des changements dramatiques avec le remplacement des enceintes et fossés de la phase la plus ancienne par deux larges enceintes rectangulaires, une grange à nef substantielle et une maison à nef. La base économique du site inclut la gestion de prairies de foin, qui s'inscrit probablement dans un contexte commercial destiné à subvenir aux besoins des centres de populations locales en plein essor, tel que Cirencester. Au cours du début du IV^{ème} siècle ap. J.-C., le site semble avoir été délibérément déblayé de manière extensive, ce qui fut sans nul doute associé à l'établissement d'une modeste villa sur fondation de maçonnerie. Celle-ci comprenait deux structures distinctes, dont celle du sud qui incorporait une pièce à hypocauste. Une petite nécropole à inhumation ainsi qu'un sanctuaire circulaire faisaient également parti du complexe dans son ensemble. L'abandon final de la villa à Claydon Pike est incertain, mais il existe des traces d'activité jusqu'au début du V^{ème} siècle. Un petit groupe de sépultures à inhumation recouvrait le bâtiment de la villa. Trois d'entre elles furent datées par radiocarbone au milieu de la période saxonne. D'autres activités intermittentes eurent lieu sur le site au cours de la période médiévale.

Une série de fouilles de sauvetage, conduites entre 1986 et 1988, à Somerford Keynes Neigh Bridge, ont révélé partie d'un site habitat de la fin de l'âge du Fer et de l'époque romaine. Une ferme datée de la fin de l'âge du Fer/début de l'époque romaine fut remplacée par un système de chemins et d'enceintes à fossés ainsi que par un large bâtiment à nef vers le début du II^{ème} ap. J.-C. siècle. Le bâtiment était associé à une quantité importante et variée de tuiles, et d'autres indices semblent indiquer qu'il s'agissait au moins en partie d'un dépôt de tuiles. Des fragments sculptés de la triade capitolienne indiquent une présence religieuse officielle. Aucun fait archéologique ne put être daté de manière sûre au delà de la fin du II^{ème} siècle, bien qu'un nombre important de pièces de monnaie et d'autres mobiliers isolés datés de la fin du III^{ème} et IV^{ème} siècles suggèrent une activité de quelque sorte vers la fin de l'époque romaine.

Trois fouilles archéologiques furent entreprises à Whelford Bowmoor, en 1983, en 1985 et en 1988. Les faits archéologiques plus anciens révélés au cours des fouilles comprenaient un système régulier d'enceintes pseudo-rectangulaires et daté du début ou du milieu du II^{ème} siècle ap. J.-C. Les enceintes étaient probablement utilisées pour la gestion du bétail. Une plate-forme de bâtiment en gravats associée à des dépôts d'ordures est datée de la fin du II^{ème} au début ou milieu du III^{ème} siècles ap. J.-C., alors que nombre des enceintes d'époque plus précoce étaient tombées à l'abandon. Aucune trace d'activités de la fin de l'époque romaine ne fut mise en évidence.

Des opérations de diagnostic et de fouilles eurent lieu à Stubbs Farm entre 1991 et 1995, qui ciblaient en particulier deux enceintes à fossés multiples, une de forme circulaire et une rectangulaire, connues à partir d'indices phytographiques. Les deux enceintes semblent être rattachées à des phases distinctes d'activités. L'enceinte circulaire fut datée très approximativement à l'âge du Fer ou au début de l'époque romaine. L'enceinte rectangulaire appartient de manière certaine à une phase d'activité plus tardive, vers les II^{ème} ou III^{ème} siècles ap. J.-C. Les caractéristiques générales attachées à cette phase indiquent une ferme rurale de bas statut qui fonctionnait largement à partir d'un régime économique pastoral parmi les prairies de la terrasse de gravier inférieure et de la plaine d'inondation. Le site d'habitat semble avoir été abandonné vers la seconde moitié du III^{ème} siècle.

Acknowledgements

In a project of this scale and longevity there are large numbers of people who have provided contributions both large and small over the years, and we wish to gratefully acknowledge all of their work.

The staff of Amey Roadstone Corporation (ARC), now Hanson, the minerals operators, were enormously helpful, loaning equipment and planning extraction to provide the maximum opportunities for archaeological investigation. We are particularly grateful to Gordon Plummer, DT Jones, Stewart Hillier and Graham Poulter. Local farmers George Mawle and Vincent Gammond provided access to Claydon Pike and Thornhill Farm.

For assistance with aerial photography provision and interpretation John Hampton and Colin Bowen of the RCHM(E), Bob Bewley and Katy Whitaker of English Heritage and David Wilson of Cambridge University. At Gloucestershire County Council's Sites and Monuments Record, archaeologist Alison Alden helped us to establish the project. Mark Maillard revealed to us the enormous benefit of properly-used metal detectors. David Viner, Director of Corinium Museum, Cirencester, helped greatly with storage and conservation facilities and was a fount of local knowledge.

Several hundred people helped to excavate the site and process the finds. There are too many to mention by name. We are grateful to all of them and especially site supervisors Alan Hardy, Phil and Wendy Page, Pete Rooke, Judith Russen, Chris Storey and Gerry Wait, who also undertook finds analysis along with Sarah Green and John Hedges.

Dr JTS Stead and Lieutenant Colonel JE Kendal enabled the Alamein Platoon from the Light Infantry Dept to provide energetic assistance. The training excavations for Oxford University's then Department of Continuing Education were organised with the assistance of Trevor Rowley. Many of the site workers were provided by Youth Opportunities Programmes and the Manpower Services Commission. Tom Hassall, then Director of the Oxford Archaeological Unit backed the project and headed the administrative and financial support.

The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (Department of Environment) which was transformed into English Heritage provided financial support and advice from beginning to end. We would particularly like to thank Geoffrey Wainwright, Brian Davison, Christopher Young, Rob Isles and Helen Keeley, the post-excavation project monitor.

The Oxford Archaeological Unit (now Oxford Archaeology) provided a stimulating environment

for research and we would particularly like to thank our colleagues for assistance and advice, Professor Sheppard Frere and Professor Peter Salway (successively Chairmen), George Lambrick, Tim Allen, Mark Robinson; David Jennings and Gill Hey who continued the excavation of the Thornhill Farm area; at Cambridge University Professor Martin Jones, Marsha Levine and Dr Richard Hingley of Durham University; and Dr Ian Hodder, Stanford University. I must thank my wife Gwyn Miles, both for assistance with the project and for moving house while I stayed on site.

Finally we must acknowledge our debt to all our co-authors and specialists who persisted with the project, notably Alex Smith who brought the report though to completion. All of the finds work was managed by Leigh Allen, the environmental work by Dana Challinor and the archives by Nicola Scott. The illustrations were produced in the most part by Ros Smith and Pete Lorimer, and their patience, skill and enthusiasm has been greatly appreciated. Many thanks to Steve Hilton, Dennis Mitcham, Paul and Sally Thorold for acting as models for the reconstruction drawings.

The excavation and post-excavation programmes for Kempsford Multi-Agg Quarry were funded by Multi-Agg Limited, on behalf of which Gordon Varley and Richard Adams provided on-site assistance. The work was monitored for Gloucestershire County Council by Charles Parry, whose interest and support for the project is acknowledged; Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record staff kindly provided information on sites in the Kempsford area. The site work was carried out by a small team, excellently supervised by Jim Mumford. Post-excavation work was carried out by Jennifer Coolidge and principally by Dan Stansbie, who drafted the site narrative. Thanks are also owed to all the specialist contributors. Dana Challinor and Elizabeth Stafford wish to record thanks to Dr Mark Robinson of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History for his useful comments on the charcoal and mollusc reports respectively. Survey and digital mapping support was provided by Matt Bradley and Mark Storey and the illustrations were produced by Amy Tucker. Alex Smith kindly provided information on current OA work on Cotswold Water Park sites. The project was managed throughout by Paul Booth and the report was edited for publication by Anne Dodd.

David Miles

CD-Rom

The CD-ROM accompanying this volume contains detailed archive reports on the stratigraphy, finds and environmental evidence for the four key Cotswold Water Park sites and the survey sites. Digital Section 1 is an introduction to the Project. Digital sections 2 to 4 contain archive reports for Claydon Pike, along with a comprehensive set of illustrations and full context and finds tables for this site. The remaining sections (5 to 8) contain the archive reports and supporting material for the

other Cotswold Water Park sites, including Kempsford, Multi-Agg Quarry. The latter site has been included in the digital volume only.

All of the data within the CD is intended to support the interpretations and discussions outlined within this print volume. However, both sections are designed to be consulted independently of each other.

A guide to the CD-ROM may be found within section 1 and its contents are listed below.

The volume is accompanied by a CD-Rom, 'The Eagle In The Landscape', which contains the digital archive report for the key Cotswold Water Park sites. These web-based digital archives have been developed to enable readers to have access to more data than would be possible in a traditional publication.

A full version of this CD is available at the Archaeology Data Service website <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk> and Oxford Archaeology's website thehumanjourney.net.

A full version of this book available as a pdf is also available at thehumanjourney.net

Instructions for running the CD:

1. Insert the CD-Rom in your CD Drive
2. If Autoplay is enabled then the CD will start.

Otherwise double-click on the CD-Rom Drive letter in My Computer or select Autoplay from the right click pop-up menu.

System requirements:

The website is designed to run on a minimum screen resolution of 800 by 600 pixels using a suitable web browser

Contents of CD-Rom:

Section 1: General Introduction

Section 2: Claydon Pike Archaeological description

- 2.1 Warrens Field, Claydon Pike
 - 2.1.2 Island 3
 - 2.1.3 Island 2
 - 2.1.4 Island 1
 - 2.1.5 Roman field system
- 2.2 Longdoles Field, Claydon Pike
 - 2.2.2 Trench 13
 - 2.2.3 Trench 19
 - 2.2.4 Trench 29
 - 2.2.5 Trench 17
 - 2.2.6 Trench 27
 - 2.2.7 Trench 30
 - 2.2.8 Outer trenches
- 2.3 Context table

Section 3: Claydon Pike finds reports

- 3.1 Iron Age pottery
- 3.1a Iron Age Pottery tables
- 3.2 Roman pottery
- 3.2.a Roman pottery tables
- 3.2.b Roman pottery supplementary tables
- 3.3 Coins
- 3.3a Coins tables
- 3.3b Coins catalogue
- 3.4 Small finds
- 3.4.a Small finds tables
- 3.4.b Small finds illustrated catalogue
- 3.5 Metallurgy
- 3.6 Slag
- 3.7 Vessel glass
- 3.8 Worked stone
- 3.8a Worked stone tables
- 3.8b Worked stone catalogue
- 3.9 Ceramic building material
- 3.10 Mortar and plaster

Section 4: Claydon Pike environmental reports

- 4.1: Human remains
- 4.1.a: Tables
- 4.1.b: Catalogue
- 4.2: Warrens Field animal bone
- 4.2.a: Tables
- 4.3: Longdoles Field animal bone
- 4.3.a: Tables
- 4.4: Invertebrate and waterlogged plant remains
- 4.4.a: Tables
- 4.5: Charred plant remains
- 4.5.a: Tables

Section 5: Neigh Bridge, Somerford Keynes

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Archaeological description
- 5.2a Context table
- 5.3 Finds reports
- 5.3a Finds tables
- 5.3b Finds illustrated catalogue
- 5.4 Environmental reports
- 5.4a Environmental tables

Section 6: Whelford Bowmoor

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Archaeological description
- 6.2a Context table
- 6.3 Finds reports
- 6.3a Finds tables
- 6.3b Finds illustrated catalogue
- 6.4 Environmental reports

Section 7: Stubbs Farm, Kempsford

- 7.1 Introduction
- 7.2 Archaeological description
- 7.2a Context table
- 7.3 Finds reports
- 7.3a Finds tables
- 7.4 Environmental reports

Section 8: Other CWP Sites

- 8.1 CWP survey sites- the sites
- 8.2 CWP survey sites -the finds
- 8.2a CWP survey sites – the finds tables
- 8.3 CWP survey illustrated catalogue
- 8.4 A Roman rural landscape at Kempsford Multi-Agg Quarry, Gloucestershire by Paul Booth and Dan Stansbie

List of Illustrations

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Location of Project Area
- 1.2 Location of key sites
- 1.3 Geological map of project area

SECTION 2: Claydon Pike: Structural and stratigraphic description

2.1 Warrens Field: Archaeological description

- 2.1.1 Location of Warrens Field settlement in relation to Longdoles Field
- 2.1.2 Trench plan of Warrens Field
- 2.1.3 Plan of Island 3
- 2.1.4 Structures 13 and 14
- 2.1.5 Structures 15 and 16
- 2.1.6 Structures 17 and 19
- 2.1.7 Structure 20
- 2.1.8 Section through Roman ditch 377
- 2.1.9 Enclosure 8
- 2.1.10 Plan of Island 2
- 2.1.11 Enclosure 4/Structure 11
- 2.1.12 Structures 10 and 12
- 2.1.13 Structures 8 and 9
- 2.1.14 Structures 22 and 23, and four-post structure in S 20
- 2.1.15 Structures 6 and 7
- 2.1.16 Central enclosure complex
- 2.1.17 Structures 4 and 5
- 2.1.18 Plan of Island 1
- 2.1.19 Enclosure 2 and Structure 1
- 2.1.20 Structures 1 and 3
- 2.1.21 Structure 2
- 2.1.22 Enclosure 1
- 2.1.23 Trench 9
- 2.1.24 The Roman field system in Warrens Field

2.2: Longdoles Field: Archaeological description

- 2.2.1 Trench plan of Longdoles Field
- 2.2.2 Composite plans of main excavation trenches in Longdoles Field
- 2.2.3 Longdoles Field settlement: outline of the main phasing
- 2.2.4 Trench 13 composite Phase 2 plan
- 2.2.5 Trench 13 Phase 2 sub-phasing
- 2.2.6 Trench 13 composite Phase 3 plan
- 2.2.7 Trench 13 Phase 3 sub-phasing
- 2.2.8 Phase 3 Gateway (B 4) in Trench 13
- 2.2.9 Phase 3 Aisled Building 1
- 2.2.9a Phase 3 Aisled Building 1 sections
- 2.2.10 Phase 3 Aisled Building 3
- 2.2.11 Phase 3 Building 2
- 2.2.12 Phase 3 building 7
- 2.2.13 Trench 13 composite plan Phase 4
- 2.2.14 Trench 13 Phase 4 sub-phasing

- 2.2.15 Phase 4 Building 8: The late Roman 'cottage villa'
- 2.2.16 Phase 4 Building 9: The southern building
- 2.2.17 Trench 13 Phase 5 features
- 2.2.18 Trench 19 composite plan
- 2.2.18a Trench 19 sub-phases
- 2.2.19 Trench 29 composite plan
- 2.2.19a Trench 29 sub-phases
- 2.2.20 Trench 29 Building 5
- 2.2.21 Trench 17 composite plan
- 2.2.21a Trench 17 sub-phases
- 2.2.22 Trench 17 Building 6
- 2.2.23 Plan of stone features in central trench 17
- 2.2.24 Trench 27 the late Roman circular shrine
- 2.2.25 Trench 30 the late Roman cemetery
- 2.2.26 Trench 18 the Roman road
- 2.2.27 Southern and south-eastern trenches
- 2.2.28 The western trenches

SECTION 3: Claydon Pike: detailed finds reports

3.1: Iron Age pottery and briquetage

- 3.1.1 Pottery from Island 3
- 3.1.2 Pottery from Island 2
- 3.1.3 Pottery from Island 1

3.2: Roman pottery

- 3.2.1 Samian
- 3.2.2a Amphorae (Class A)
- 3.2.2b Amphorae (Class A)
- 3.2.3 Flagons and jugs (Class B)
- 3.2.4a Type C – General group for jars of uncertain form
- 3.2.4b Type CA – middle Iron Age open jar form
- 3.2.4c Type CB – middle Iron Age 'barrel shaped' jars
- 3.2.4d Type CC – Narrow mouthed jars
- 3.2.4e Type CD – Medium mouthed jars
- 3.2.4f Type CE – Jars with high shoulders, concave neck and everted rim, 'Belgic' type
- 3.2.4g Type CG – Globular jars
- 3.2.4h Type CH – Bead rim jars
- 3.2.4i Type CI – Angled everted rim jars
- 3.2.4j Type CK – 'Cooking pot type' jars
- 3.2.4k Type CM – Wide mouthed jars
- 3.2.4l Type CN – Large storage jars
- 3.2.5 Indeterminate jar or bowl types (Class D)
- 3.2.6 Beakers (Class E)
- 3.2.7 Cups (Class F)
- 3.2.8 Tankards and mugs (Class G)
- 3.2.9a Bowls (Class H)
- 3.2.9b Bowls (Type HA)
- 3.2.9c Bowls (Type HB)
- 3.2.9d Bowls (Type HC)
- 3.2.9e Bowls (Type HS)
- 3.2.10 Bowls/Dishes (Class I)
- 3.2.11a Type JA – Straight sided dishes
- 3.2.11b Type JB – Curving sided dishes
- 3.2.12 Mortaria (Class K)
- 3.2.13 Lids (Class L)
- 3.2.14 Miscellaneous Forms (Class M)
- 3.2.15 Other Pottery types
- 3.2.16 Group 1 Pottery from Phase 2d Ditch 2092
- 3.2.17 Pottery from Phase 3a Ditch 547/620
- 3.2.18 Group 3 Pottery from Phase 4a/b Pit 1989

3.4: Small finds

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS

Brooches

- 3.4.1a Early to mid-1st-century forms
- 3.4.1b Mid 1st-century forms
- 3.4.1c Mid 1st- to 2nd-century forms
- 3.4.1d Late 1st- to mid 2nd-century forms
- 3.4.1e 1st/2nd-century AD forms
- 3.4.1f 2nd-century AD forms
- 3.4.1g 2nd-century and later forms

Bracelets

- 3.4.2a Twisted, penannular and expanding bracelets
- 3.4.2b Light bangles
- 3.4.2c Light bangles
- 3.4.2d Miscellaneous bracelets/fragments
- 3.4.2e Shale bracelets
- 3.4.2f Glass bangle

Finger rings

- 3.4.3a Phase 2-3 rings
- 3.4.3b Phase 4 rings

Necklaces, beads and pendants

- 3.4.4a Phase 2 beads
- 3.4.4b Phase 3 beads
- 3.4.4c Phase 4 beads

Other personal ornaments

- 3.4.5a Hairpins
- 3.4.5b Hairpins
- 3.4.5c Dress pin, earrings, hobnails and shoe cleats

3.4.6 TOILET AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

3.4.7 TEXTILE EQUIPMENT

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

- 3.4.8a Miscellaneous household equipment
- 3.4.8b Spoons and bowl fragment

3.4.9 RECREATIONAL ITEMS

3.4.10 WEIGHING AND MEASURING

3.4.11 WRITING

3.4.12 TRANSPORT

3.4.13 STRUCTURAL ITEMS FROM BUILDINGS

TOOLS

- 3.4.14a Punch, chisels, awl and saw
- 3.4.14b Coopers crozes and knives
- 3.4.14c Knives and handles
- 3.4.14d Miscellaneous tools and industrial debris

FASTENERS AND FITTINGS

- 3.4.15a Phase 2 fasteners and fittings
- 3.4.15b Phase 3 fasteners and fittings
- 3.4.15c Phase 4 fasteners and fittings
- 3.4.15d Undated fasteners and fittings
- 3.4.15e Pottery repairs (clamps)
- 3.4.15f Pottery repairs (plugs)
- 3.4.15g Security Phase 3
- 3.4.15h Security Phase 4
- 3.4.15i Security unphased

3.4.16 AGRICULTURE

3.4.17 MILITARY

3.4.18 RELIGION

3.4.19 LATE SAXON AND MEDIEVAL

3.8 Worked Stone

- 3.8.1 Worked stone from Warrens Field
- 3.8.2 Worked Stone from Longdoles Field Phase 3
- 3.8.3 Worked Stone from Longdoles Field Phase 3
- 3.8.4 Worked Stone from Longdoles Field Phase 4
- 3.8.5 Structural stone from Longdoles Field

SECTION 4: Claydon Pike: Environmental reports

4.1 The human skeletal remains

- 4.1.1 Human remains from the cemetery
- 4.1.2 Sub-Roman burials

4.2 The animal remains from Warrens Field

- 4.2.1 Composition of animal bone assemblage by gravel island
- 4.2.2 Relative frequencies of the main domesticates in terms of NISP and MNI
- 4.2.3 Mortality rates for cattle
- 4.2.4 Mortality rates for sheep/goat

4.3 The animal remains from Longdoles field

- 4.3.1 Skeletal representation data for the Longdoles field caprines compared to Brain's (1976) carnivore-ravaged caprine assemblage
- 4.3.2 Distal breadth plot of the Longdoles Field equid metacarpals with those for modern donkeys
- 4.3.3 Scatterplot (Greatest length by Breadth of Distal) for the Longdoles field felid humeri against those of modern wild (*Felis silvestris*) and domestic (*Felis catus*) cat.
- 4.3.4 Relative frequency of the main domesticates according to the a) NISP and b) MNI counts
- 4.3.5 Kill-off patterns for the Longdoles field cattle with all trenches combined
- 4.3.6 Inter-trench variation in kill-off patterns for the phase 3 caprines
- 4.3.7 Caprine kill-off pattern by phase in trench 13
- 4.3.8 Inter-phase variation in kill-off pattern for pigs
- 4.3.9 Scatterplot of cattle metacarpals – breadth of distal by depth of distal
- 4.3.10 Skeletal representation data for the Longdoles field cattle from all trenches
- 4.3.11 Skeletal representation data for the Longdoles field caprines from all trenches
- 4.3.12 Skeletal representation data for the Longdoles field pigs from all trenches
- 4.3.13 Skeletal representation data for the Longdoles field horses from all trenches
- 4.3.14 Shaving marks noted on the cattle a) humeri, b) radii, c) femora and d) tibiae
- 4.3.15 Typical butchery patterns for the Romano-British cattle scapulae
- 4.3.16 Inter-phase change in cattle size – breadth of distal humerus
- 4.3.17 Inter-phase change in cattle size – breadth of distal metacarpal
- 4.3.18 Inter-phase change in cattle size – breadth of distal radius

- 4.3.19 Inter-phase change in cattle size – breadth of distal tibia
- 4.3.20 Inter-phase variation in cattle wither heights
- 4.3.21 Inter-site comparison of late Iron Age cattle size – breadth of distal tibia
- 4.3.22 Inter-site comparison of Romano-British cattle size – breadth of distal tibia
- 4.3.23 Inter-phase change in caprine size – breadth of distal tibia
- 4.3.24 Inter-phase change in caprine size – breadth of distal humerus
- 4.3.25 Inter-phase change in caprine wither heights
- 4.3.26 Inter-site comparison of Iron Age caprine size – breadth of distal tibia
- 4.3.27 Inter-site comparison of Roman-British caprine size – breadth of distal tibia
- 4.3.28 Inter-phase change in horse wither heights
- 4.3.29 Taxa representation data for contexts 1989 and 766
- 4.3.30 Inter-phase variation in the frequency of domestic birds and game mammals

4.4: The invertebrate and waterlogged plant remains from Claydon Pike

- 4.4.1 Summary pollen diagram
- 4.4.2 Coleoptera diagram by period

4.5: Charred plant remains and charcoal

- 4.5.1 Phases 1-4 sample summary
- 4.5.2 Plant macrofossil concentrations
- 4.5.3 Percentage presence of crops (excluding chaff)
- 4.5.4 Percentage presence of chaff
- 4.5.5 Percentage presence of plants of disturbed ground and arable
- 4.5.6 Percentage presence of damp ground plants
- 4.5.7 Percentage presence of grassland plants
- 4.5.8 Weeds as % of weeds and grain plotted against large weed seeds as % all classified seeds

SECTION 5: Neigh Bridge, Somerford Keynes

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Site location plan
- 5.1.2 Site plan showing trench locations
- 5.1.3 Trench 5 Phase 1
- 5.1.4 Trench 5 Phase 2
- 5.1.5 Trench 5 Phase 3
- 5.1.6 Distribution of finds from metal detecting

5.2 Archaeological description

- 5.2.1 Plan of Trench 5
- 5.2.1a Sections for Trench 5
- 5.2.2 Aisled Building
- 5.2.3 Aisled Building sections
- 5.2.4 'Corn drier'
- 5.2.5 Trenches 17 and 8
- 5.2.6 Trenches 7 and 13
- 5.2.7 Trench 19

5.3 Finds

- 5.3.1 Decorated samian
- 5.3.2 Pottery from Phase 1
- 5.3.3 Pottery from Phase 2
- 5.3.4 Pottery from Phase 3
- 5.3.5a Involute brooch
- 5.3.5a Eagle sculpture
- 5.3.5b Nauheim Derivative Brooches Hull type 11
- 5.3.5c Nauheim Derivative Brooches Hull type 10
- 5.3.5d Strip bow – Hull Type 12
- 5.3.5e Continental one-piece (Hull Type 19) and Langton Down (Hull Type 21)

- 5.3.5f Colchester – Hull Type 90
- 5.3.5g Aesica – Hull Type 37
- 5.3.5h Aucissa – Hull Type 51
- 5.3.5i Hod Hill – Hull Types 60-62
- 5.3.5j Hod Hill – Hull Types 60, 70-1, 79
- 5.3.5k Mid-1st-century disc brooches and penannular brooch
- 5.3.5l Colchester Derivative (Hull types 92-3)
- 5.3.5m Dolphin brooches (Hull type 94)
- 5.3.5n Dolphin brooches (Hull type 94)
- 5.3.5o Polden Hill (Hull type 98)
- 5.3.5p Polden Hill (Hull type 98)
- 5.3.5q Polden Hill (Hull type 98)
- 5.3.5r Polden Hill (Hull type 103)
- 5.3.5s Polden Hill (Hull type 100)
- 5.3.5t T-shape brooches
- 5.3.5u Plate-headed T-shaped – Hull type 138 /140
- 5.3.5v Backworth trumpet – Hull Type 158
- 5.3.5w Chester trumpet – Hull Type 154
- 5.3.5x Keyhole – Hull Type 238
- 5.3.5y Wroxeter – Hull Type 151
- 5.3.5z Plate-headed trumpet (Hull Type 159) and Alcester (Hull Type 162)
- 5.3.5aa Pelta / half disc and trumpet – Hull type 167
- 5.3.5ab Plate booches and crossbow brooch
- 5.3.6 Bracelets
- 5.3.7 Finger rings
- 5.3.8a Toilet equipment
- 5.3.8b Toilet equipment
- 5.3.9 Household utensils
- 5.3.10 Weighing equipment
- 5.3.11 Writing equipment
- 5.3.12 Tools
- 5.3.13a Fasteners and fittings (fastenings and lead clamps)
- 5.3.13b Fasteners and fittings (lead plugs)
- 5.3.13c Fasteners and fittings
- 5.3.14a Military equipment (2nd/3rd century AD)
- 5.3.14b Military equipment (late 4th/5th century AD)
- 5.3.15 Religious items
- 5.3.16 Glass
- 5.3.17a Eagle sculpture
- 5.3.17b Shield sculpture
- 5.3.18 Worked stone
- 5.3.19 Tile stamp

SECTION 6: Whelford Bowmoor

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Site location plan
- 6.1.2 Location of archaeological investigations
- 6.1.3 Phase 1
- 6.1.4 Phase 2

6.2 Archaeological description

- 6.2.1a Plans of excavations: southern area
- 6.2.1b Plan of excavations: northern area
- 6.2.2 Stone channel
- 6.2.3 Rubble platform

6.3 Finds

- 6.3.1 Phase 1 pottery (1-5)
- 6.3.2 Phase 2 pottery (6-16)

- 6.3.3 Brooches
- 6.3.4 Other personal items
- 6.3.5 Transport
- 6.3.6 Fasteners
- 6.4 Environmental
- 6.4.1 Phosphate analysis

SECTION 7: Stubbs Farm

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Site location plan
- 7.1.2 Field evaluation
- 7.1.3 Plan of excavated site

7.2 Archaeological description

- 7.2.1 Multi-ditched circular enclosure
- 7.2.2 Double-ditched rectangular enclosure
- 7.2.3 Plan of enclosure gateway

7.3 Finds

- 7.3.1a Pottery 1
- 7.3.1b Pottery 2
- 7.3.1c Pottery 3
- 7.3.2 Brooch

SECTION 8: Related Sites

8.1 The Survey Sites

- 8.1.1 Location of the survey sites
- 8.1.2 Finds distribution around Leaze farm

8.2 The Survey Sites finds

- 8.2.1 Brooches and other personal items
- 8.2.2 Personal items
- 8.2.3 Household, fittings and writing
- 8.2.4 Military

8.3: Survey sites illustrated catalogue

8.4: Kempsford Multi-Agg Quarry

