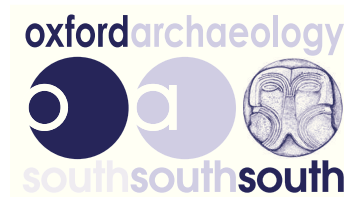


Broome Manor Lane Swindon



Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report



July 2013

Client: Wilstead Properties Ltd

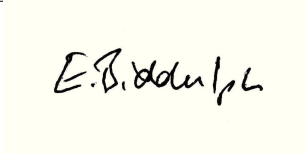
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Broome Manor Lane, Swindon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

An evaluation consisting of five trenches totalling 130 sq. metres, later extended to 145 sq. m, was excavated in October and November 2012. This comprised around 4% of the site. Only a single posthole was found in the southernmost trenches, activity apparently being concentrated in Trenches 1-3 in the northern part of the site.

The earliest find was a single sherd of late Roman pottery, but the earliest dated features were a pair of shallow ditches of medieval date, dating between the late 12th and early 14th centuries AD. Several other ditches, although not themselves dated, were probably associated. The layout of these features may indicate an arrangement of enclosures, but the quantity and variety of artefactual material recovered was insufficient to characterise the occupation further.

The next activity on the site was represented by a few finds of 17th or 18th century date-bracket, one possibly dating an accumulation in a hollow.

In Trenches 1-3 a sequence of buildings was found, the latest incarnations of which were two garages still standing until just before the evaluation. The garages had already been examined for a desk-based assessment, and further photographs were taken during demolition. Both these and the evaluation trenches showed that the earliest phases were stone-built, the later ones being constructed either of stone with brick facing or entirely of brick. Closely dated finds associated with these buildings were very few, most of the material being either late 18th-19th century, or 19th-20th century. The overall range of activity can therefore be characterised as late 19th or early 19th century in origin, continuing through the late 19th and the 20th centuries until the present.

On the basis of this evaluation, an archaeological Watching Brief was requested on the reduction of the access road alongside Trenches 1-3. This was carried out on 6th-7th June 2013. This revealed further brick-faced stone-walled buildings and a single undated ditch. The bricks suggest an early-mid 19th century date for these buildings.

Using the limited artefactual dating evidence in association with the 1st Edition OS map of AD1866, and the First Series Ordnance Surveyor's Sketch of AD1828, it has been possible to suggest a tentative chronology for the development of the buildings.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 The site lies off Broome Manor Lane to the south of Swindon, Wiltshire, and is centred on National Grid Reference 41648 18229. It covers an area of just over 0.5 ha., and was until recently occupied by two garages with areas of hardstanding between and leading north to the site entrance, with grassed areas and trees to the south and east (Plate 1).
- 1.1.2 Wilstead Properties Ltd submitted a proposal to Swindon Borough Council to develop the site, and Swindon Borough Council granted planning permission on March 11th 2011 to build four new houses with associated access road (S/09/2304/HMC). Condition 11 of the grant of planning permission required the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works before construction could begin.
- 1.1.3 As the first part of this scheme of mitigation, Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, archaeologist for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) at Swindon Borough Council, asked for an archaeological evaluation to establish the archaeological potential of the site. No formal brief for the work was issued, but the scope of the work required was for a 3-4% evaluation by trenching, to be followed by further mitigation as required.
- 1.1.4 Oxford Archaeology (hereafter OA) had carried out an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the site prior to planning submission (OA 2007), and in October 2012 were commissioned by Veitch Estates on behalf of Wilstead Properties Ltd to undertake the archaeological works at the site. OA produced a Written Scheme of Investigations (OA 2012) detailing how this would be carried out.
- 1.1.5 The garages were demolished immediately prior to the evaluation, leaving the northern part of the site with two concrete platforms and areas of hardstanding. and a concrete strip several metres wide along the north edge. Trees line the east and south sides of the site, and many of these are covered by Tree Protection orders. The site was subject to ecological constraints.
- 1.1.6 A 3.9% sample evaluation of the whole site was carried out, consisting of five trenches of varying lengths totalling 130m, all 1.5m wide. These did not evaluate the eastern side of the site due to the need to protect the trees; for the same reason there will only be a very slight impact from development upon this part of the site. Subsequently an additional 15sq. metres was opened up alongside Trench 3 to clarify an area of medieval features, bringing the total area investigated to 145 sq. m (see Fig. 4).
- 1.1.7 Following the completion of the evaluation, an archaeological Watching Brief was required on the ground reduction of the access road to the new properties. This was carried out on 6th-7th June 2013.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The highest part of the site lies at c. 124.80 m above Ordnance Datum, and the ground slopes down from north-east to the south-west, where it is 123 m aOD. The site lies at the junction of the Upper Greensand to the south-east with the underlying Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay (BGS 1974, Sheet 252, Solid and Drift 1:63,360). The Kimmeridge Clay is overlain by patches of sand in places.
- 1.2.2 The site is bounded to the north by playing fields, to the east and south by housing and residential roads and to the west by a nursery and a council depot. The site was

occupied by two abandoned garages which have been demolished to the concrete slab bases.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site has already been the subject of a Desktop Assessment (OA 2007), whose results are summarised here.
- 1.3.2 Prehistoric activity is not known within the immediate vicinity of the site. A standing stone was recorded by Aubrey in Broome village to the north-east (see Fig.1), and a scatter of Neolithic flint implements some 650m to the north-west, while a Bronze Age flint arrowhead was found during the construction of Burmah House some 400m to the north-west. (OA 2007, fig. 2).
- 1.3.3 No certain Iron Age activity is known close to the site, but undated cropmarks (and earthworks) of probable prehistoric date suggest occupation about 250m to the east (OA 2007, figure 2).
- 1.3.4 An excavation in 1939 some 250m to the north-east of the site, found a Roman well containing pottery, a quernstone and coins (see Fig.1).
- 1.3.5 Excavation in 1973 some 100m east of the site recorded ditches containing Roman artefacts, building material and a well. These observations have led to the suggestion that there was a villa somewhere to the north-east of the site.
- 1.3.6 Evaluation and excavation carried out on land immediately to the north of the site between 2004 and 2006 revealed early Roman and medieval occupation (Poole and Hardy 2009). As pottery dating shortly before and after the Roman conquest is rarely clearly distinguishable, it is possible that the activity date to the early Roman period in fact began in the late Iron Age, but the dating is not very secure. Some 400m west of the site an area excavation revealed a group of joined enclosures of late Iron Age/early Roman date just north of a stream, followed in the 11th-13th centuries by a further pair of enclosures in a similar location. Another small area excavation, only 50m north of the site, revealed ditches of these same periods on various alignments, but without any focus of occupation.
- 1.3.7 Early medieval material consists only of two findspots of pottery between 250m and 300m away, north-east of Broome.
- 1.3.8 Swindon is mentioned in Domesday, but the main medieval focus was at Broome Manor. The manor is first mentioned in the 12th century (VCH IX, 1970, 122), and may have had an attached village, as earthworks have been recorded to the south-east (Beresford and Hurst 1989, 206).
- 1.3.9 The exact location of the medieval manor is uncertain. The one inch First Series Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1828 (Fig. 2) does not mark the manor as such, calling the complex of buildings in and around the site Broom Farm. The most prominent of these are a group of three on the east side, which presumably represent the main farm itself. These lay east of the lane linking Broom Farm to Swindon, which ran along the eastern boundary of the site currently under investigation, and continued north to join Marlborough Road. A number of small buildings are shown west of this lane, some of which must have lain within the site. This map also marks a lane running west, linking these buildings to Marlborough Lane (now replaced by Pipers Way).
- 1.3.10 On the 1st edition published OS map of 1866 (Fig. 3) the site is now called Broom Manor, and Broom Farm is the name given to a group of buildings 400m to the south east, on the other side of the new railway line. At Broom Manor, a large house appears



to have been constructed at an angle to the orientation of the older buildings, and a moat or lake surrounding a small island of dry ground is shown to the east of the former lane to Swindon, and east of this a T-shaped arrangement of buildings. This pond may have been ornamental, though it is described as a moat on later OS maps.

- 1.3.11 Presumably due to the construction of the railway, the lane running north to Swindon has vanished, and surprisingly, there is also no trace of the lane running west.
- 1.3.12 The link between the 1828 and 1866 maps is provided by the group of three buildings forming a T on the east side of the complex. Using these as a guide, it is clear that the the group of buildings forming three sides of a courtyard on the OS map of 1866 correspond to the northernmost of those shown on the 1828 map, although the latter are not shown in sufficient detail to allow an exact correlation. Of those on the 1866 map, those on the east and north lie within the site. The garages standing within the site until very recently appear to occupy the position of the former east range, and photographs taken during the 2007 Walkover Survey for the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (OA 2007) indicate that stretches of stone wall were incorporated into the northern garage (Plates 1-6) , but the southern garage appeared to be built entirely of brick (Plate 7). The surviving stretches of stone wall suggest a N-S long axis.
- 1.3.13 A further more detailed photographic record of the buildings, carried out just before demolition, indicated that a surviving fragment at the north-eastern corner of the more northerly garage may belong to the earliest phase of building (Plates 1-3). This projected northwards from the main garage, but had been demolished no more than 1m north of the corner. The stonework continued halfway along the north wall of the garage, and a possible fireplace on the southern side may indicate that this earlier building originally continued further south, as well as further to the north (Plate 4). There is nothing very diagnostic of date, but the general character of the stonework suggested a post-medieval, perhaps 18th century date. A short stretch of similar stone walling, much overgrown with ivy, survived projecting south from the southern garage (see Plate 5).
- 1.3.14 A stretch of much more evenly coursed stonework is evident from photographs of the west side of the northern garage, to which the brick courses have been added (Plate 6). This appears to be of more recent origin than the fragment at the north-east corner, but there was nothing in the character of the masonry to give a more exact indication of its date.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The project was managed by Tim Allen for Oxford Archaeology. The author would like to acknowledge the kind help of Giles Veitch, of Veitch estates, ecologist Marion Macnair and her colleagues at Bickmore Associates, and the county archaeological curators Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger and Clare King. The author would also like to thank OA employees Tom Black, Mark Fussey, Lee Grana, Steve Leech, and Charles Rousseau, whose assistance on site was invaluable. Tim Allen would also like to thank Mike Sims, who carried out the Watching Brief in June 2013.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general aims of the project were to:

- (i) To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains
- (iii) To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- (iv) To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
- (v) To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
- (vi) To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- (vii) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
- (viii) To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- (ix) To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.1.2 The specific aims of the evaluation were to:

- (x) To establish the date of the earliest, stone elements of the garages that formerly stood on the site, and to establish the extent, character and function of these remains.
- (xi) To relate these to the buildings shown on the 1st edition OS map, and to establish if possible their relationship to the buildings shown on the First Series OS map.
- (xii) To determine whether medieval activity relating to the manor house exists within the site, and if so, to establish its date, character and duration.
- (xiii) To investigate whether the Roman field system found to the north-east continues into the site, and if there is any associated activity.
- (xiv) To investigate whether the activity suggested by possible late Iron Age gullies to the north-east, which were on a different alignment to those of the early Roman period, continue into the site.

2.1.3 The specific aims of the Watching Brief were to:

- (xv) Look for further walls indicated in the area of the access road on the 1st edition OS map of 1866.
- (xvi) Look for continuations of the east-west walls and ditches found in evaluation Trench 2, with particular reference to the two phases of building identified there, and if possible to recover further dating evidence for the first of these.
- (xvii) To look for continuations of the ditch and the possible wall found in Trench 3.
- (xviii) To look for evidence of further medieval activity.



2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The trenches were laid out by hand held GPS or, where this was not possible, by measuring from known site markers (i.e. building walls and platform edges). Concrete was broken up by machine, and the trenches were then excavated using a 360 mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket in spits 0.1m deep. Spoil was scanned during excavation.
- 2.2.2 In accordance with the ecological Method Statement, the areas of Trenches 3, 4 and 5, and their adjacent spoil mounds, were searched before excavation commenced for the presence of great-crested newts, but none were found. Polythene was laid down adjacent to the trenches, and spoil placed upon this. The edges of the polythene was then held vertical as instructed.
- 2.2.3 A series of post-medieval surfaces were located in Trench 3. On further investigation it was found that these surfaces overlay a feature containing medieval pottery. It was decided, in consultation with Wiltshire County Council and the client, to extend Trench 3, clean, photograph and plan and then remove the post-medieval surfaces to uncover and investigate earlier features (see Figs 4, 11 and 12).
- 2.2.4 The watching brief was conducted as a continuous archaeological presence during topsoil stripping and ground reduction along the line of the access road.
- 2.2.5 The excavations were carried out using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket removing the spoil in spits approximately 0.12m deep. Where the presence of services made this impractical, hand tools were used.
- 2.2.6 All spoil generated by both the machine and hand excavations was examined for the presence of archaeological artefacts.
- 2.2.7 Unique context numbers starting at 1 were issued during the Watching Brief; those for the evaluation trenches started at 100, 200 etc according to the trench number. Context recording was in accordance with established OA practices (OA 1991). Throughout the evaluation and Watching Brief, bulk finds were collected by context, and black-and-white negative photographs and colour digital photographs were taken of all excavations, general settings and archaeological sections.
- 2.2.8 During the Watching Brief, site plans showing the location of any excavations and any recorded sections were maintained. Section drawings of features and sample sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 Detailed description of the evaluation trenches, including dimensions, orientations and a written description of the archaeology, is presented in Section 3.4. The results of the archaeological Watching Brief are described in Section 3.5.
- 3.1.2 Historic map evidence is presented in Figures 2 and 3. The trench locations. Plans and sections of the archaeological features found in the evaluation are presented on Figures 4-14, and the plan and sections from work along the access road in Figures 15-17. The combined results of the work are shown in Figure 18, and the relation of the below-ground discoveries to the historic maps is shown in Figures 19 and 20.



3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The site was until recently occupied by two concrete building platforms, trees, scrub and a mix of hardstanding and grass.
- 3.2.2 All trenches were machined to the top of natural geology except in part of Trenches 2 and 4, where excavation was stopped at archaeological horizons. The ground reduction for the access road went down by between 0.4m and 0.6m, and exposed a similar horizon throughout.
- 3.2.3 Trenches 3, 4 and 5 were all dug through topsoil, but Trenches 1 and 2, and the access road, were dug through a mixture of topsoil, concrete surfaces and associated make-up material.
- 3.2.4 Natural geology varied from soft mid-orange/brown and blue/grey silty clay to soft orange and blue sand.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Trenches 1 and 2 and the east end of Trench 3 showed concentrations of medieval and post-medieval activity. The access road also revealed a number of post-medieval features. Trench 4 crossed the lowest part of the site, and contained thicker deposits that may have been landscaping layers, but only one archaeological surface. Trench 5 was shallow, and contained only one shallow post-medieval posthole at the east end.

3.4 Evaluation Trench Descriptions

Trench 1 (Plan Fig. 5; Sections Fig. 6)

- 3.4.1 Trench 1 measured 36m by 1.5m and was aligned north-south, but had an eastern projection at right angles at the north end, and a cross-bar at right angles at the south end, projecting both east and west (Fig. 5; Plates 8 and 9). This trench was situated on hardstanding and soft landscaping at the north end of the site. Natural geology (1001) was a yellow silty clay, and was located at around 124m aOD on the east side of the trench, but dropped to 123.65m aOD on the west, where it was overlain by (1017), a mid orange-brown sandy clay with much iron-staining, also probably of natural origin. This layer shallowed to the east, and did not reach the east ends of the trench.
- 3.4.2 The top of this layer was around 124m aOD, indicating that the site had been levelled, presumably for the construction of the buildings identified on the 19th century maps. It is possible that layer (1017) was a deliberate levelling layer, laid down after the removal of the original topsoil, but it is more likely that this was another natural accumulation, truncated when the site was levelled for construction.
- 3.4.3 The earliest identified features were three north-south aligned ditches [1004], [1006] and [1015], all of which were cut into natural layer (1001) on the east side of the trench (Fig. 5; Plate 10). Ditches [1004] and [1006] were found at the north-east end, and ran parallel to one another just over 1m apart, but [1006] terminated after 1.2m, whereas [1004] extended across the full width of the trench into the southern baulk. Ditch [1004] was 0.24m deep and ditch [1006] was 0.32m deep, and both had a single fill of orange-brown clayey sand, though the fill of [1006] was darker (Fig. 6 Section 1003). Neither contained any finds.
- 3.4.4 Ditch [1015] was found at the south-east end of the trench. It was on the same line as ditch [1006], and although it was wider and deeper, was probably a continuation of this boundary. Unlike [1006], however, ditch [1015] had two fills, a primary fill (1029) of

mottled yellow and orange sandy clay, and the main fill of firm grey silty clay (Fig. 6 Section 1002; Plate 11). This layer was firmer and darker in colour lower down, presumably the result of percolation of the finer clay particles down the soil profile. The lower fill contained a single sherd of medieval pottery dating to AD1170-1350.

- 3.4.5 The fills of all three ditches appear to have been the result of natural silting. The fills of ditches [1004] and [1006] were sealed by layer (1008), a soft dark blue silty clay, which was localised in the north-east corner of the trench (Fig. 6). Ditch [1015] was sealed by layer (1009), a layer of crushed limestone forming a surface of uncertain but probably post-medieval date (Plate 11; see below). The relationship between layers (1008) and (1009) was destroyed by an area of very recent disturbance, but the levels suggest that (1008) was higher, and may have lapped over the edge of the hardstanding (1009). Layer (1008) may have been a farmyard soil mixed by trampling just beyond the edge of the hardstanding around the buildings, hence its dark blue colour.
- 3.4.6 At the south-west end of the trench layer (1017) was cut by [1019], the foundation trench for wall [1002], which was aligned just west of south-north (Fig. 6, Section 1004; Plates 12 and 13). Only the foundation of the wall survived, and consisted of large undressed stones up to 0.45m across across. The foundation survived 0.56m wide and 0.3m deep. Cut [1019] was filled by (1020), a soft blue-grey sandy clay, which was recorded both beneath wall [1002] and alongside the wall. It appears likely that this fill was used both to level up the base of the wall-trench and to backfill the construction trench once the foundations of the wall had been built. No clear distinction was visible between the soil used for these two processes.
- 3.4.7 On the west side of wall [1002] layer (1017) was overlain by a thin layer of soft, whitish-yellow sand (1018). This was the bedding layer for brick surface [1003] (Plates 12 and 13). Again, the direct relationship between (1018) and [1003] with wall [1002] had been removed by the robbing of the wall, but it seems likely that they were laid soon after its construction, as there was no sign of a soil forming on the surface of (1017). Part of the base of an early 18th century glass wine bottle was recovered from this layer, but the character of the brick fragments from (1018) and [1003] suggest that they date to the late 18th or 19th century. This may have been an internal, rather than an external surface, as no wall returning eastwards was found within Trench 1.
- 3.4.8 On the east side of wall [1002] layer (1009) was probably associated. This began just east of the wall, where it was cut by the robbing of wall [1002], and extended over much of the trench, covering ditch [1015] on the east, and continuing northwards almost to the eastern spur. Due to the robbing, however, its relationship with wall [1002] was not certain, although the fact that it did not continue west of the wall makes their contemporaneity very likely. Despite the absence of a defined boundary to this layer, it was probably a deliberately laid external surface, as it was consisted entirely of limestone, rather than the mix of materials that would have been expected had it simply been construction debris.
- 3.4.9 Towards the east and north ends of the trench, layer (1009) was cut through by postholes [1010], [1025] and [1027], the latter two still containing wooden posts 0.2 - 0.25m square. Posthole [1010] did not contain a post, which it appeared had been pulled out, causing the packing stones to spread right across the posthole (Fig. 6 Section 1001). The fill of this posthole (1011) contained one peg-tile fragment of 19th or 20th century date.
- 3.4.10 A stone drain, [1022=1034], was also cut through surface (1009) running east-west along the south edge of Trench 1 (Fig. 6 Section 1002; Plate 14). This consisted of

fairly small stones, generally 0.1m across, but with some up to 0.2m across (context 1014), in a matrix of fairly loose blue-black sandy silt (1021). Occasional fragments of ceramic building material were also incorporated. Overlying this the upper part of the drain cut was filled with firm grey-brown silty clay, layer (1013). This layer contained one sherd of pottery dating to the late 18th or 19th century, and a roof tile fragment of late 19th or 20th century date. The stones were concentrated in the lower part of the drain. At the west end this drain lay just beyond the edge of the trench, so its relationship with wall [1002] was not clearly established. It was cut by the robbing of wall [1002], cut [1032], so was presumably a modification made during the life of the wall.

- 3.4.11 At the south-east corner of the trench, a small extension was hand-dug to investigate drain [1034] further (Fig. 5). This established that [1034] was narrow, no more than 0.25m wide, and at least 0.35m deep.
- 3.4.12 The drain was cut on the south side by a large concrete foundation [1012], which appeared to have been poured straight into the hole (Plate 14). There was no impression of wooden shuttering on the face of the concrete, and the sides curved inwards slightly, and were slightly irregular. A series of bricks were found overlying this in the very corner of the trench (Fig. 6 Section 1002); these may have been the base of a brick pier, or even of a brick wall continuing south, although they were not obviously mortared together. Adjacent to the bricks was a layer of limestones and fragments of brick and tile, which continued northwards over the drain and petered out over the edge of layer (1009).
- 3.4.13 The robbing of wall [1002] is represented by cut [1032] and its fill (1033). Fragments of ceramic building material and tarmacadam were recovered from the fill.
- 3.4.14 At the north end of the trench a new crushed limestone surface (1031) was laid down over layer (1008). Modern intrusions have removed the relationship between (1031) and deposits in the south of the trench, but from its level it must have been recent (Section 1003).
- 3.4.15 At the north-east corner the final deposit was a very thin layer of topsoil (1030); the rest of Trench 1 was covered over by modern hardstanding (1000).

Trench 2 (Plan Fig. 7; Sections Figs 8, 9 and 10)

- 3.4.16 Trench 2 measured 40m by 1.5m, and was aligned just west of north-south, with three 'arms' extending at right angles, two to the east and one to the west (Fig. 7). This trench was situated on the concrete slab foundations of the demolished garages except at the north end, where it was dug through soft landscaping. This trench was positioned to investigate the sequence of construction evident from the above-ground survey of the garages, and to determine the relationship between the two buildings.
- 3.4.17 Natural geology, an orange and blue silty sand and clay, was numbered (2015), and was located at a depth of 0.74 – 1.12m below current ground level (123.4 – 123.6m OD).
- 3.4.18 The earliest feature found in the trench was probably limestone wall [2066], which was cut 0.15m into the natural, and appeared to have been built right against the edge of the cut, as there was no infill visible (Fig. 8 Section 2004). The wall was 0.54m wide, and survived 0.27m high above the surface of the natural. It was orientated west-south-west to east-north-east.

- 3.4.19 Overlying (2015) on the south side of the wall, and apparently abutting it, were a 0.03m thick layer of compacted gravel (2050), thinning towards the south, overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of soft greyish-blue silty clay (2049). Layer (2050) was presumably construction debris from the finishing of the wall, and layer (2049) may have been a localised accumulation of soil against the wall. It is also possible that it was a deliberate levelling layer, but it was not traced very far from the wall, so this is less likely. Neither the wall nor these layers abutting it contained any finds.
- 3.4.20 Layer (2049) was overlain in turn by a second 0.03 m thick layer of compacted gravel (2048), which was level with the very top of wall [2066], and at the base of a later wall [2051] that was constructed directly upon it. This deposit did not continue more than 1m from the wall, and is interpreted as another construction deposit, resulting either from the demolition of wall 2066, or (less likely) from the construction of the brick wall [2051] above.
- 3.4.21 Wall [2051] was only 0.45m wide, and followed the same orientation as wall [2066] below. It was a hybrid construction, with stone on the north side and brick on the south (Figs 7 and 8). This wall corresponds to the south wall of the northern garage, and so the exterior of the structure was faced with brick, while the interior was left in stone.
- 3.4.22 Wall [2051] was abutted on the south side by a layer of soft mottled orange and grey sandy clay (2047). This soil was up to 0.44 m thick, and was almost certainly a levelling layer of redeposited natural associated with the construction of this brick phase of building.
- 3.4.23 North of wall [2051] the number (2047) was also given to the soil exposed at the base of the trench abutting the top of wall [2066] and below wall [2051], although its stratigraphic position makes this very unlikely. Only the very surface of this layer was exposed in the excavation, but it appears that it abutted wall [2066] rather than was cut by it. Over much of the area between wall [2066] and this section the stratigraphy was interrupted by a later drain [2041] and by a large pit [2074], which removed the direct link between this soil and the sequence further north, but in Section 2007 the natural (2015) was overlain by layer (2034). This layer (2034) was a firm dark bluish-grey sandy clay flecked with brown and red, probably the result of iron-staining. A single sherd of late Roman pottery was recovered from this layer, but is almost certainly residual. Layer (2034) was quite extensive, as it extended westwards to the limits of the trench, and was visible in both the north and south sections (Fig. 9 Sections 2001 and 2006). On the south it too was cut by pit [2075]. Layer (2034) was probably a levelling layer, and may have been equivalent stratigraphically to layer (1017) in Trench 1.
- 3.4.24 Layer (2034) may have ended on the north adjacent to a cut [2068] with a vertical south side and a flat base, which had a slightly sinuous line running west-south-west to east-north-east (Fig. 7). This was filled with a mixture of redeposited natural soil, stones and gravel, and was cut on the north side by a later wall [2057] (Fig. 8). Cut [2068] was interpreted as the robber trench for a wall, and may represent the north wall of the building for which [2066] was the south wall. On the west only the east edge and the upper part of wall [2037] was exposed in the excavation (Fig. 9 Sections 2001 and 2006), but this appeared to be dug into layer [2034], suggesting that this was not the original west wall of this building, which presumably lay beyond the limits of excavation further west. The eastern limit of this building or walled enclosure is not certain, but may well have lain along the line of the later garage wall. South of this wall [2016] was not bottomed, and although the excavated part of the wall was later (see 3.4.39 below), in section the lowest stones extended beyond the construction cut, and were apparently abutted by ditch [2047], perhaps indicating that there was an earlier phase of wall here

that was not fully investigated. It may therefore have been along this line that the eastern limit of this early building lay.

- 3.4.25 Immediately south of cut [2068] layer (2034) was overlain by layer (2094), a firm light blue sandy clay with a layer of iron-panning at the base, possibly a trampled surface adjacent to the wall during construction or destruction (Fig. 8 Section 2007). This did not however continue far from the wall. Further west, a slight hollow in the top of layer (2034), numbered [2033], contained an area of limestone rubble and peg-tile fragments (2032) (Fig. 9 Section 2001). It was not clear whether this was associated with the use of the early building, or its demolition. The peg-tiles date this deposit to the 19th or 20th centuries.
- 3.4.26 This early building was then demolished and rebuilt, wall [2066] being reduced to ground level, and narrower wall [2051] built on top (Fig. 8 Section 2004), while it appears that the wall in cut [2068] was robbed out completely and replaced by another wall [2057] slightly further north, the foundation trench for which was [2025]. This wall had a stone foundation (Plate 15), more roughly built than [2066], which bottomed at the same depth as the base of wall [2051]. The wall proper was faced with brick on the north (outer) face, but was stone on the south (inner) side (Plates 15 and 16). A thin layer of stone rubble (2098) abutted the inner face at ground level (Fig. 8 Section 2007), overlying the infilled cut [2068] and layer (2094), and this was traced westwards, overlying (2032) and thickening until it reached wall [2037], against which it ended. Like layer (2032) below, layer (2098) contained 19th/20th century tile and brick fragments.
- 3.4.27 The eastern wall of this building was not investigated (see Fig. 7), but is presumed to correspond to the east wall of the garage still extant until just before excavations began.
- 3.4.28 Within the area surrounded by these walls, layer (2034) was cut by a group of postholes numbered [2070], [2072], [2078] and [2076], which formed a rough T-shape in the northern part of the trench (Fig. 7). Posthole [2070] also cut through the infilled trench [2068] (see Plate 17). Postholes [2070], [2078] and [2076] were roughly in line 2m apart, and [2072] was 2m west of [2078]. These postholes were all sub-rectangular or sub-square, and ranged in size from 0.44m to 0.75m across and were between 0.44m and 0.5m deep. All of these postholes were filled with a firm white sandy mortar with frequent limestone inclusions (Plates 17 and 18), making it likely that they were contemporary. Posthole [2072] also cut layer 2088, a localised patch of whitish-grey sandy gravel with frequent charcoal, possibly related to layer (2098) further north (Fig. 9 Section 2006). Posthole [2072] was the only one still containing the base of a post, and this [2090] was a squared wooden post 0.3m across, similar to the surviving posts observed in Trench 1 (Plate 18). None of these postholes contained any finds.
- 3.4.29 A fifth sub-square posthole [2084], only 0.3m across, was found cut into the natural (2015) some 8.5m further south. This was in line with [2070] and [2076], but was only identified in the base of the trench after machining, so its relationship to the others is uncertain. The fill of 2084 was not however the same as these others, but was a firm light grey sandy silt with frequent rough limestone inclusions.
- 3.4.30 Within the limits of the building a succession of relatively thin layers were evident on the north and west (see Fig. 8 Section 2007 and Fig. 9 Section 2001). The first of these was (2030), a light to mid grey-brown sandy clay with occasional small fragments of tile or brick. This was overlain by a light yellow-brown sandy silt (2029), which contained frequent mortar fragments, some brick and stone fragments and occasional charcoal, and this in turn by (2028), a grey-brown sandy clay with a similar mix of inclusions.

Adjacent to wall [2057] layer (2029) gave way to a grey clayey sand and gravel, layer (2095). All of these were probably construction deposits. Layer (2029) ran out (or merged with (2030)) before reaching Section 2006, and here layer (2028) directly overlay (2030).

- 3.4.31 There was clearly an entrance in the west wall of the building, because these deposits abutted a brick wall facing [2031] constructed over the stone foundation [2037] on the north (Fig. 9 Section 2001), but extended over foundation [2037] on the south (Fig. 9 Section 2006). Layer (2089) is a continuation of layer (2098) seen abutting the wall further north (Section 2001). Layers (2030) and (2028) overlay the packing in posthole [2072], but were laid around the post, showing that these postholes were related to the construction and use of the brick building. The absence of disturbance of the post-pipe (see Section 2006) suggests that the post rotted *in situ*, rather than being pulled out, and that the void started to silt up (layer 2092), but was later filled with stones and brick fragments (2091). This indicates that the post was probably an integral part of the building for much of its life.
- 3.4.32 Further south within the building the sequence was much less clear. As stated above, the stratigraphy was interrupted both by a drain [2042] just 0.5m north of wall [2051], and by a large pit [2074] north of that. Against the north edge of the wall, and cut by drain [2042], were two layers, a loose greyish-brown silty sand (2067) overlain by layer (2064), a friable greenish-grey silty clay with numerous small stones (Fig. 8 Section 2004). It was suggested on site that both were backfill layers within a construction trench for wall [2052], but as layer (2047) was not observed at the same level north of the wall, and appeared to abut it on the south, rather than to have been dug through to construct the wall, this is uncertain. Alternatively, layers (2067) and (2064) may have been successive dump layers against wall [2051], part of the same dumping process as layers (2065) and (2043) north of the drain (S. 2004). The slope of layer (2065) suggests dumping that began on the south next to the wall, with layers tailing off further north. Layer (2043) was however very similar to layer (2067), so there is no certain correlation between the layers either side of the later drain.
- 3.4.33 Drain [2042] was of similar construction to drain [1034], and represents an internal addition to the building. It may have been related to a similar drain [2082] found just south of wall [2051], which cut diagonally across the area south of the building.
- 3.4.34 North of this, most of the stratigraphy had been removed by a large deep pit [2074], which was sub-rectangular and measured 3m north-south on the east side, and extended almost to wall [2037] on the west, as it appeared in section just over 1m from the wall (Fig. 9 Section 2006). This pit, which had a single loose fill of grey silt, limestone rubble including some large blocks and brick and tile fragments (2075). It was at least 0.65m deep, but was not bottomed. It cut postholes [2076] and [2078], and ended very close to posthole [2072], and although clearly later, it is possible that it was originally dug within the area surrounded by the posts within these postholes.
- 3.4.35 South of the building layer (2047) continued southwards for around 7m before petering out, and beyond this the natural (2015) was overlain by layer (2009), a layer of limestone rubble up to 0.23m deep (Fig. 8 Sections 2000 and 2002). This layer extended southwards for another 5m, but thinned as it did so, and petered out before the end of the trench.
- 3.4.36 Layer (2047) was cut by ditch [2021], which was aligned parallel to wall [2051] west-south-west to east-north-east, and was traced across the trench (Fig. 7; Fig. 8 Section 2002). It was at least 1.8m long by 1.58m+ wide, and in section was 0.46m deep. It had

two fills, (2022) and (2023), both of which were sandy silts. The lower fill, which was a darker bluish colour, contained occasional flecks of charcoal, but there were no finds. This ditch was truncated by ditch [2097]. This may have been a re-cut of ditch [2021] on the south side, although in plan it appeared to be diverging from [2021] to the west in a more south-westerly direction. Ditch [2097] was investigated in two places (see Fig. 7), and the cuts were called [2017] and [2048]. In cut [2017] it had had a single fill (2018) very similar to fill (2022), including occasional charcoal but no other finds. On the east the fill of one of these two ditches was visible in section right to the top, and this fill was numbered (2053). The character of the fill, a greyish-blue sandy clay with orange or yellow mottling, was most similar to the upper fill of ditch [2021], rather than ditch [2097], although the latter ditch must be represented by the upper part of (2053) in section. These ditches probably represent drainage of the area between the two buildings.

- 3.4.37 Some 1.7m north of ditch [2021], layer (2047) was cut by a small pit or posthole [2046], which had a flat base and sloping sides (Fig. 8 Section 2004). This did not contain any finds. Between ditch [2021] and posthole [2046], layer (2047) was also cut by a stone-filled drain [2082]. The relationship of this drain to ditches [2021] and [2097] was not established.
- 3.4.38 Ditches [2097] and [2021] were overlain by (2019), a layer of soft dark blue sandy clay with very occasional limestones. This was only 0.02m thick, and as it did not extend much beyond the ditches, was probably a localised accumulation in the slight hollow formed by the settling of the ditch fills.
- 3.4.39 Layer (2053), the fill of ditch [2047], was cut by the construction trench [2087] for wall [2016], which continued the line of the east wall of the northern brick building southwards (Fig. 7; Fig. 10 Section 2003). This wall had a foundation of large roughly dressed stone blocks some 0.48m wide, which was not bottomed, and the ditch fill on the west side was overlain by a thin greyish-yellow sand (2086), probably derived from the mortar used when constructing the wall. The wall trench contained a single sherd of transfer-printed pottery manufactured between AD1830 and AD1900, a fragment of glass from two wine bottles, one of late 18th or early 19th century date, the other of late 18th or later date, and a fragment of brick of 18th, 19th century or later date. On balance, a date in the mid 19th century seems most likely. Just east of the wall was a parallel narrow drain [2054] filled with stones, like drain [1034] in Trench 1.
- 3.4.40 Continuing southwards (Fig. 8 Section 2000), layer (2019) and levelling layer (2009) to the south were both sealed by layer (2008). This began between posthole [2046] and ditch [2021], and deepened as it ran south, becoming 0.35m thick at the end of the trench, where it directly overlay the natural (2015). Layer (2008) was clearly a further levelling layer, and was laid down either just before or during the construction of the southern brick building, as the north wall of this building, [2003], bottomed on the surface of layer (2009) and was either cut through or immediately abutted by layer (2008).
- 3.4.41 Wall [2003], measuring 0.54 m wide, was an entirely new wall composed of red unfrosted bricks on a shallow foundation of limestone rubble.
- 3.4.42 South of wall [2003] layer (2008) was overlain by a thin layer of sand (2007), which did not extend very far, and then by a more extensive layer of greyish-yellow sand (2010=2086). These may have been construction deposits, or possibly bedding layers. Cut through them was [2005], the foundation cut for an east – west brick culvert [2006] built of red unfrosted bricks (Fig. 7; Fig. 8 Section 2000). This culvert had a brick

semicircular domed cover, and was overlain by backfill (2004), a loose sand with occasional limestones.

- 3.4.43 Overlying the backfill of the culvert and layer (2010=2086) was a laid brick surface [2002=2020]. This abutted walls [2003] and [2011], the brick rebuilding of wall [2016]. The cut for this operation [2013] was dug through layer (2086). These surfaces were composed of red unfrogged bricks. The southern brick building was therefore later than the northern one.
- 3.4.44 North of the northern garage, a trench was dug across the line of the stone wall that had survived as a stub projecting from the north-east corner (Fig. 7). Here a construction cut [2058] was found cut into the natural (2015), within which a well-faced foundation [2056], 0.48m wide, had been constructed and surrounded by backfill (2062) (Fig. 10 Section 2005). Neither the wall nor the backfill contained any finds. On the east side the uppermost surviving stones of this wall appeared to be abutted by layer (2061), a thick layer of firm dark blue sandy clay that also abutted wall [2057], the northern wall of the garage (see Fig. 8 Section 2007). Layer (2061) was presumably a levelling layer.
- 3.4.45 The date of this wall was therefore not clarified by the evaluation, although the fact that the wall foundation penetrated the natural (and was not bottomed), perhaps supports the view that this, like wall [2066] and cut [2068], was early.
- 3.4.46 Wall [2056] was subsequently robbed out, the robbing cut [2059] cutting through (2061) down to the top of the natural. A number of limestone blocks and brick fragments were left within the fill of the cut (2060). This fill also contained five fragments from a mid-late 19th century glass bottle.
- 3.4.47 Overlying layer (2061) north of wall [2057], and lapping over part of the brick facing on the north side of the wall, was layer (2024), a 0.1 m thick friable white sandy mortar. As this garage remained standing until just before excavation began, this was presumably a construction layer contemporary with the brick building that lapped up against a broken brick.
- 3.4.48 The final deposits within the archaeological sequence in this trench are levelling layers (2001), (2012), (2027), (2040) and (2044) which were overlain by concrete surfaces [2000]. At the north end of the trench, beyond the northern garage, the final layer was modern topsoil (2055).

Trench 3 (Plan Fig. 11; Sections Fig. 12)

- 3.4.49 Trench 3 originally measured 20m by 1.5m and was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east (Fig. 11). This trench was situated on soft landscaping in the middle of the site. Natural geology was located at a depth of 0.32 – 0.42m below current ground level (122.73m OD). It was subsequently extended at the east end due to the discovery of a possibly medieval feature, the extension being 7m long and 1.5m wide.
- 3.4.50 The earliest feature identified in this trench was a short length of ditch [3025], which was aligned east-north-east and was cut directly into the brownish-yellow silty clay natural (3002). This ditch was 3.2m long by 0.55 - 0.6m wide, and was excavated at both ends (Fig. 12 Sections 3001 and 3005). It was 0.06m deep at its west terminus (cut [3020]) and 0.14 – 0.18m deep at its east terminus (cut [3006]). This feature had a sandy silt or clay fill (Plate 19), dark bluish-brown at the deeper end, which produced four sherds of medieval pottery dating to c. AD 1170 – 1350.
- 3.4.51 Another ditch, [3014], was aligned NNW to SSE, roughly at right angles to ditch [3025], and was also cut directly into the natural (3002). Ditches [3014] and [3025] were very

close, but appeared to respect one another. Ditch [3014] measured at least 3m long by 0.66m wide by 0.26m deep, and was excavated in two places. It had a single sandy clay fill (Plate 20). This ditch did not provide any dating evidence but by association with ditch [3025] may also have been medieval.

- 3.4.52 Ditch [3014] was cut by posthole [3001] (Fig. 12 Section 3004; Plate 20). This posthole was sub-square and measured 0.7m long by 0.6m wide by 0.66m deep. The fill sequence showed packing fills of redeposited natural and soft sandy silt, (3009), (3008) and (3018), around the infill of the post-position (3012). The latest fill, (3019), was material which had filled the void left by the removal of the post. Fill (3019) contained a single fragment of 19th-20th century roof tile.
- 3.4.53 A second posthole, [3016], lay 3.5 m east of posthole [3001]. This was also sub-square in plan and measured 0.65 m long by 0.56 m wide by 0.32 m deep (Plate 21). The posthole had a basal fill (3017) of slumped packing stones and soft redeposited natural sandy clay, mottled orange and blue, with lenses of brown silt. The upper fill was similar, but lacked the stones. The basal fill contained a single sherd of medieval pottery dating to c. AD 1170 -1350. Despite this, the similarity of [3016] in shape and dimensions to [3001] and the other post-medieval postholes on the site may mean that this posthole is post-medieval, and that the potsherd is residual.
- 3.4.54 North of these postholes a post medieval pipe-trench [3022], aligned east-west, was cut into the natural and cut the north edge of ditch [3025] (Fig. 12 Section 3005). The fill of this pipe cut, (3023), contained a single sherd of redeposited medieval pottery dating to AD 1170 – 1350 and one fragment of 19th-20th century tile.
- 3.4.55 A 0.22m thick layer of crushed limestone and occasional brick and tile fragments, (3004), was then laid down extending the whole length of the trench. Most of this layer was removed by machine, but a length was left *in situ* for examination and recording (see Figures 11 and 12). It contained 19th-20th ceramic building material (CBM), a sample of which was collected. The surface of this layer was not particularly compacted, so it is not entirely clear whether this was meant to be a layer of hardstanding or was a construction spread from the buildings outside the trench. However, it would certainly have provided firm ground around the buildings.
- 3.4.56 Surface (3004) apparently stopped adjacent to a cut at least 3.5m long running slightly north of west-east in the very north-east corner of the extension of the trench. This was cut [3010], which was not excavated. Its fill (3011) was limestone rubble similar to layer (3004), but consisting of larger fragments. This cut may represent the robber trench of a former wall, or the cut of a stone-filled drain, although it may simply have been a thicker part of (3004) filling a hollow (Plate 22).
- 3.4.57 An L-shaped brick structure [3005], orientated approximately north-south by east-west, and composed of a single thickness of red bricks laid end to end, was inserted into surface (3004) towards the east end. The north-south arm was 0.7m long, the east-west arm just under 1m long. This wall was probably the base for a shed.
- 3.4.58 Layer (3004) and structure [3005] were overlain by a carefully-laid surface, [3003], which covered all of the extension except the very east end, and extended into the north-east end of the original trench. This consisted of purple bricks and dressed stone blocks forming a well-laid herringbone pattern, with a brick edging along the south side (Plates 23 and 24). It covered an area at least 7m long west to east, continuing beyond the west edge of the extension, and was cut away on the east by a concrete slab, which also truncated cut [3010] and removed underlying surface (3004) at the east end of the original trench.

- 3.4.59 The relationship between surface [3003] and cut [3010] was uncertain, as although [3010] was not planned cutting [3003], it lay at the very edge of the trench, and may simply have been missed when the surface was planned before removal.
- 3.4.60 The bricks forming surface [3003] were of industrial type produced from the late 19th century onwards.
- 3.4.61 A recent pipe ran NNW to SSE across surface [3003] and 3010], and another service trench ran into this from the north-east, turning south to follow its line. Brick surface [3003] and all earlier deposits were then sealed by a thin layer of topsoil.

Trench 4 (Plan and Sections Fig.13)

- 3.4.62 Trench 4 measured 20m by 1.5m and was 'reverse -L' shaped, with one arm aligned north-west to south-east and the other north-east to south-west (Plates 25 and 26). This trench was situated on soft landscaping towards the south end of the site, and on the west side. This was the lowest part of the site, the ground sloping down from the east and the south-east. Natural geology was located at between 0.66m and 0.88m below current ground level (122.13m OD). No archaeological features were identified in this trench.
- 3.4.63 The natural in this trench was a brownish-yellow silty clay, like that in Trench 3. This sloped down into a hollow at the centre of the trench, where it was overlain by (4003), a soft light bluish-grey and brownish orange clayey silt. This layer covered an area approximately 10m long by 8m wide and was up to 0.2m thick (Plate 27). A single sherd of pottery dating between AD1600 and AD1800 was recovered. This was either a natural colluvial deposit or, given its mixed colour, possibly a deliberate levelling layer prior to the construction of buildings on the site.
- 3.4.64 At the north end of the trench the natural was overlain by a 0.16m thick layer of stone and clayey silt, (4005), and this was in turn overlain by (4004), a 0.12m thick layer of compacted stone and whitish yellow sandy mortar (Plate 28). Layer (4004) is equivalent to layer (3004) in the adjacent trench, and probably represents a post-medieval yard surface. This surface extends 3m from the north into the trench.
- 3.4.65 Sealing both (4003) and (4004) was layer (4002). This was a layer of mid grey-brown silty clay from 0.22-0.28m thick, which extended across the whole trench. There were no finds from this. It presumably represents a natural accumulation of soil around the post-medieval buildings, probably augmented by colluvial material washing downslope.
- 3.4.66 Layer (4002) was overlain at the south end by (4001), a localised layer of possible rubble material 1.04m wide by 0.08m thick. This was presumably a dumped layer intended to fill the remaining depression left by the underlying hollow in the natural. The final recorded deposit was the 0.38m thick topsoil layer, (4000).

Trench 5 (Plan and Sections Fig. 14)

- 3.4.67 Trench 5 measured 20m by 1.5m and was aligned E–W. This trench was situated on soft landscaping at the south end of the site. The trench sloped gently downwards from east to west (Plate 29).
- 3.4.68 Natural geology, a brownish-yellow silty clay, was located at a depth of 0.26m below current ground level (124.02m OD). A sondage 0.3m deep was dug by machine into this towards the west end of the trench to ensure that it represented undisturbed natural (Plate 29).



- 3.4.69 Only one archaeological feature was found. Posthole [5000] was cut directly into natural (5003) at the east end of the trench, and was 0.3m in diameter by 0.05m deep. This posthole had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay and occasional gravel (Plate 30), which included a single sherd of pottery dating to AD1800 – 1950. This feature was sealed by topsoil (5002) around 0.2m deep.

3.5 Watching Brief on the Access Road (Plan Fig. 15; Sections Figs 16 and 17)

- 3.5.1 The groundworks associated with the construction of the new road comprised the excavation of approximately 80m length of 4.8m wide roadway to a depth of between 0.65m and 0.95m below the current ground level. Where archaeological features were encountered before the final depth of excavation was reached, the machine was halted and they were recorded *in situ* after which machining to depth proceeded.
- 3.5.2 An orange brown sandy silt clay (4) was exposed throughout the length of the excavation (Fig. 15). This layer was encountered at depths of between 0.4m and 0.6m below the current ground level (Figs 16 and 17 Sections 1 – 9). This layer is identical to, and a probable continuation of layers of orange-brown sandy clay 1017, 2015 and 3002 recorded during the evaluation.
- 3.5.3 At the northern end of the excavation layer 4 was cut by a parallel-sided gully [6], which ran across the excavation on a WSW – ENE alignment. This feature measured 0.6m across, and was 0.18m deep with a shallow curved profile (Fig. 17 Section 9). It was filled by a uniform grey-brown silty clay (5), which did not contain any finds.
- 3.5.4 A little way south of gully [6], and also cut into layer (4), was an L-shaped parallel-sided construction trench [8], orientated north-south by east-west. Approximately 3.4m length of the east-west arm was exposed, together with the full 3.2m length of the north-south arm. Both arms of the trench had vertical sides and a flat base, measured 0.65m in width and were 0.22m deep (Fig. 16 Section 1).
- 3.5.5 Constructed within the trench was a roughly built wall whose foundations consisted of two courses of very roughly dressed stone [7]. Remnants of a yellow lime mortar were visible in places, but appeared to have leached away elsewhere. The appearance of the stones suggested that they were not intended to be visible. The truncated remains of a single course of brick facing was visible on the north and west faces of the structure. The bricks themselves were hand-moulded and measured 225mm x 105mm x 72mm thick.
- 3.5.6 No evidence of a return on the north-south arm was evident, and no evidence of any associated structures such as post holes was observed.
- 3.5.7 Approximately 5m to the south of this feature, similar construction trenches [10] and [12] were encountered. These formed three sides of a probable structure. Trench [10] ran east for 2.1m from the western baulk, while [12] was a second L-shaped arm that ran parallel to [10] before turning northwards and running for a further 4.8m. The northern end of this arm stopped in line with [10], but left a 0.95m gap between them.
- 3.5.8 Built within trench [10] was a roughly constructed stone wall or foundation [9] (Fig. 16 Section 2). This was of similar form to wall [7], being built using very roughly dressed stones with traces of a yellow lime mortar. Two courses of stone were removed by the machine, but at least one course of stone remained *in situ* after the ground reduction. This wall was approximately in line with wall [2057/2093] in Trench 2, with which it may have been broadly contemporary.



- 3.5.9 The wall constructed within the L-shaped trench [12] was also of a similar construction, the bottom three courses of the wall being formed of roughly dressed stone. Built upon these foundations along the north-south arm was a wall using roughly dressed stone with a brick skin along its eastern face. This used a hand-moulded brick 225mm x 105mm x 72mm thick (similar to those in wall [7]) bonded with a pale yellow lime mortar. Only two courses of brickwork were encountered, the remainder presumably having been demolished.
- 3.5.10 Towards the centre of the access road linear feature [16] ran roughly east-west across the excavation from the eastern baulk, then turned slightly northwards and terminated in an area of modern disturbance. It measured 0.6m wide, but its full depth was not exposed. A brick culvert [15] had been constructed within this cut using a plain hand moulded red brick bonded with a pale cream lime mortar. The culvert took the form of circular pipe formed by arching the brickwork over in a complete circle, giving an internal diameter of approximately 0.2m. This is the same as culvert [2006] found in Trench 2.
- 3.5.11 Butting up to the culvert along the eastern side of the excavation was a construction cut [14], 12m long by 0.7m wide. This had three returns of similar width running off into the eastern baulk. Built within the cut, and running over the top of the culvert, was a stone foundation [13]. In common with the other walls this used roughly dressed stone bonded with a pale yellow mortar. Along the western side of the foundations a brick wall two bricks thick had been constructed. This used a similar sized brick to wall [11] and similar mortar. Two of the returns, the northernmost and the central one had brick skins on their northern faces, with the remainder being constructed of stone (Fig. 16 Sections 3 and 4). The central return was approximately in line with wall [2003] in Trench 2, and was of similar brick and stone construction.
- 3.5.12 Within the turning triangle an east-west aligned construction cut [18] was encountered. This was parallel-sided, 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a foundation comprising a loose conglomerate of crushed stone in a lime mortar matrix [17], which was pale yellow in colour (Fig. 17 Section 8). This was the foundation for a brick wall, although little of the brickwork survived. The remains suggest that it was two bricks wide (0.45m), and was laid using English Stretcher bond with a lime mortar. Again the bricks appeared similar in size and manufacture to those recorded elsewhere on site. Cut [18] was a continuation of cut [3010] in Trench 3, and [17] equivalent to (3011), which is thus confirmed as a wall-foundation. No returns were encountered within the length exposed, although the very edge of a brick-built structure [19] only 2 brick thick was observed on a south-east alignment at the western edge of the stripped area (Fig. 15).
- 3.5.13 No evidence for the continuation of the brick and stone surface [3003] encountered within Trench 3 was observed outside the footprint of the evaluation trench and it is possible that the truncated edges of this surface exposed within Trench 3 represent the full extent. Similarly surface [3004] was not identified, although it is possible that it was not noticed amid the spread of demolition material, layer (3).
- 3.5.14 Equally, no continuation of ditch [3014] was observed north or south of Trench 3. It is therefore likely that this was another elongated pit or short ditch length like [3025] at right angles to it.
- 3.5.15 Overlying the wall and directly overlying layer (4) throughout the site was a mixed layer of dark grey-brown clayey silt loam (3), containing quantities of small to medium sized fragments of demolition material, brick, tile, stone mortar and glass (Figs 16 and 17



Sections 1-9). This deposit varied from 0.08m to 0.35m deep across the site, the deepest areas occurring within the vicinity of the truncated walls and tapering off elsewhere.

- 3.5.16 Excluding those areas where layer (3) was overlaid by scalpings forming a haul or access road (Fig. 16 Section 5), it had been completely covered throughout the site by a deposit of dark yellow-brown clayey silt (2) measuring up to 0.35m deep. This context contained some small fragments of brick together with quantities of charcoal flecking.
- 3.5.17 Overlying layer (2) and encroaching over the access road was a 0.25m deep layer of dark orange-brown clayey loam (1). This formed the present day topsoil and turf.

3.6 Finds summary

- 3.6.1 A total of 13 sherds of pottery was recovered from the evaluation, weighing 213g. The earliest item was a single sherd of Roman New Forest colour-coated ware dating to c 250-400 AD. Medieval pottery was represented by Kennet Valley B ware dating to c 1170-1350 AD. The remaining sherds of pottery were of post-medieval date and mostly of 19th-century date including local/regional earthenwares and Staffordshire-type transfer-printed whiteware and refined redware.
- 3.6.1 The assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) from the evaluation comprises 17 pieces weighing 2347g. Where datable, the material is of 19th- to 20th-century date, and all the material may be of this date.
- 3.6.2 The only metal find from the evaluation is a fragment of a probable nail with a stem of oval section.
- 3.6.3 There were 8 sherds or fragments of post-medieval glass from the evaluation trenches, including a sherd of early 18th-century free blown wine bottle.
- 3.6.4 Finds observed during the excavation of the access road included brick, pottery, animal bone, bottle glass and architectural ironwork. Brick was recorded from walls [11], [13] and [17] and large quantities was observed within layer (3). The presence of this material was recorded on the context sheets, but the finds were not retained. The architectural ironwork included ring-headed bolts, possibly from animal stalls.
- 3.6.5 The animal bone, pottery and bottle glass was recovered mostly from layer (3), and represents domestic refuse dating to the 19th century



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The 145 linear metres of trial trenching, together with the nearly 300 sq. m observed in the Watching Brief, represented a sample of nearly 9% of the site. It should however be noted that Tree Protection Orders and other ecological considerations prevented an even spread of investigation across the site.
- 4.1.2 The footprint of the access road lay largely outside the area that was evaluated, so the results of the archaeological Watching Brief provide additional supplementary information. The combined evidence from both is shown on Fig. 18.

4.2 Interpretation

- 4.2.1 The following phases of activity have been interpreted from the results of the evaluation:

Phase 1: Late Roman

- 4.2.2 No features certainly of Roman date were identified in the evaluation, and only one sherd from this period was recovered. It is probable that the single later Roman sherd, dating between AD250 and AD400, was redeposited during the laying of levelling layers preparatory to the post-medieval occupation.
- 4.2.3 Roman occupation was found to the north-east and a little further to the north-west at Pipers Way (Poole and Hardy 2009), and this sherd may have been associated with this occupation, although this Roman occupation appears to have dated entirely to the early or middle Roman period, not to the late Roman period. The discovery of a 3rd century coin at one of these sites, however, suggests that sporadic activity also continued into the late Roman period.

Phase 2: Medieval

- 4.2.4 The earliest dated activity on the site comprises north-south ditch [1015] and east-west ditch [3025], and on the basis of their proximity and common alignment it is likely that ditches [1004], [1006] and [3014] also belong to the same phase of activity. All of the medieval pottery was of Kennet B Ware, which was current between the late 12th and the mid-14th century. These ditches are evidence for some form of land-division or enclosure, but there was no indication of any buildings or other structures, and the small numbers of features and the limited quantity of finds do not suggest significant occupation on the site at this time.
- 4.2.5 No evidence of ridge-and-furrow cultivation was found, so the site was not apparently part of an open-field system. The late 12th and 13th centuries were the period of climatic optimum in the medieval period, and of the greatest expansion of settlement, particularly through assarting. This may provide the context for this phase of activity on the site, though the evidence is insufficient to be confident of this.

Phase 3: 18th century

- 4.2.6 The evaluation revealed no further evidence of activity dating earlier than the 18th century. It is possible that layer (4003), which filled a hollow in the lowest part of the site, and in which part of the base of a 17th or 18th century jar in fairly fresh condition was found, did accumulate during this time, although it may alternatively have been a

levelling layer brought in from elsewhere, possibly including residual pottery. The only other find certainly of 18th century date was part of the base of an early 18th-century wine bottle, but this was clearly residual in the context in which it was found. These finds are not in themselves sufficient to demonstrate significant activity on the site during this time, but might be peripheral to a focus of occupation nearby.

- 4.2.7 There were also single fragments of one late 18th or early 19th century bottle, and another bottle possibly of that date, as well as a number of brick fragments of late 18th or 19th century type. No features could however conclusively be dated to the late 18th rather than to the first half of the 19th century.
- 4.2.8 The limited finds evidence could nevertheless be interpreted as supporting the 18th century date tentatively suggested for the earliest phase of upstanding stone walling observed on the site, at the north-east corner of the northern garage. The date of construction of this wall, [2056], was not clarified by the evaluation, although the depth of the foundation also suggested that it might belong with the other early walls on the site, [2066] and 2068].
- 4.2.9 The First Series OS map of 1828 shows that the focus of the farm lay east of the site, but makes clear that there was a large number of ancillary buildings or other structures to the west, some of which lay within the site. The farm complex was therefore well-established by the end of the first quarter of the 19th century. Peripheral farmyard areas such as that of this site need not have accumulated domestic rubbish, so the presence of some 18th century material might well mean that Broome Manor Farm came into existence during the 18th century, though perhaps more likely towards the end than the beginning of the century.

Phase 4: Early – Mid 19th Century (Figs 18 and 19)

- 4.2.10 The various walls revealed by the evaluation and the Watching Brief are shown together (Fig. 18). As the archaeological description makes clear, the sequence of structural activity was not straightforward or simple. The earliest structure was represented by walls [2066] and trench [2068], which it was shown were abutted by levelling layers (2049) and (2034). This structure was undated. It is certainly possible that the east wall of this building lay along the line of the east wall of the garage, but this was not confirmed by excavation. The western limit of this structure must have lain beyond the limits of the trench. No evidence of an early wall or robber trench was seen below walls [9] or [11] in the Watching Brief, although the sections suggest that this should have been visible at the level to which ground reduction took place here. No evidence of the stratigraphic sequence found between walls [2066] and [2068] was seen south of wall [9] either, strongly suggesting that the western limit of this early building lay between Trench 2 and the access road.
- 4.2.11 The eastern wall may have continued northwards as wall [2056], as the upstanding stub of wall protruding from the northern garage suggested, in which case it must have ended and returned between Trenches 1 and 2, as no continuation was seen in Trench 1. This would have made the building between 12m and 16m long and at least 8m wide, divided into two unequal parts by wall [2068].
- 4.2.12 It is alternatively possible that walls [2056] and [2068] belonged to a separate building from [2066] (and also from the putative early wall below [2016]), so that walls [2056] and [2068] belonged to a building no more than 7m north-south, and of uncertain length east-west. If so, however, no wall parallel to [2066] to mark the other, southern limit of this building or structure was seen within the trench. This would make any structure including [2066] at least 16m long.



- 4.2.13 Following this the early building was demolished, and a new structure built that was slightly longer north-south, the base of wall [2066] being used as a foundation for wall [2051], and a new wall [2057] being constructed just north of the infilled robber trench [2068]. The western limit of this rebuild may well have been wall [2037]. Bricks of 19th century date were used in all three walls, and a deposit of peg tiles in a hollow (2032) at the base of the construction was also 19th century.
- 4.2.14 All of the walls found along the access road corridor were built of a combination of stone and brick, and in all cases the bricks were of similar type and size, probably dating to the early to mid-19th century. They also shared a similar mortar bonding. These walls combined stone foundations and brick and stone walling, suggesting a common phase of construction for most of the walls found both in Trenches 1 and 2 and in the access road.
- 4.2.15 A series of wooden posts may have acted as temporary scaffolding, or as additional supports and internal divisions for the building. Additional levelling deposits (2047) and (2009) were laid down south of the building, and were cut by two successive drainage ditches just south of the building. Neither ditch was dated, but some time must have elapsed while these ditches silted up before their fills were cut by the construction of another wall [2016], which extended the line of the east wall of the building southwards. Finds from the construction trench of wall [2016] included a sherd of transfer-printed ware, manufactured between AD1830 and AD1900, as well as late 18th or 19th century wine bottle shards.
- 4.2.16 This is all the direct dating evidence available for this sequence, but fortunately the 1st edition OS map of 1866 also provides an important marker for dating the building sequence. This provides the first detailed plan of the building complex, and is sufficiently accurate that it can be overlaid with the plan of the extant garages, and the walls revealed in Trenches 1 and 2 and the access road. Although the correlation between the 1st edition OS map and the modern plan is not exact, enough points of correspondence exist to enable a plausible overlay to be made (Fig. 19).
- 4.2.17 The 1866 map provides a chronological marker for wall [2037], as this clearly marks the western limit of the narrowest part of the east range of buildings. Similarly, walls [1002] and [7] also clearly correspond to part of the north range and to a small structure projecting north from it. The wall itself had a brick facing on its northern and western faces, ie on the outer faces. Post-demolition disturbance had destroyed any evidence of associated floor surfaces. Wall [9] appears to correspond to the south wall of the north range. The gap between walls [9] and [11], and between [11] and the baulk, may represent doorways, with the remainder of wall [11] possibly forming a later extension, as it does not appear on this map. Surface [109] north of this range also corresponds to part of the large circular feature marked on the map just east of the northern projection (Fig. 19).
- 4.2.18 Wall [2016] also corresponds to the east wall of the east range, which extended as far south as, and also encompassed, the southern garage, while wall [13] corresponds to the southern part of the western wall of this building. These walls were therefore erected before AD1866. Some discrepancy between the 1866 and the modern maps is evident in the north-south dimension, as wall [2066], superseded by [2051], lies slightly to the south of the change from narrow to broader building on the 1866 map, but this is only slight. No trace of the west wall north of [13] was found in the Watching Brief, and it is possible that this was a slighter structure such as a pen.



- 4.2.19 The artefactual dating evidence from wall [2016] shows that it could not have been constructed before AD1830, and most likely this wall was not constructed until some time after that. A date between AD 1840 and AD1860 seems most likely.
- 4.2.20 The southernmost wall found in the evaluation was [2003], which was the northern wall of the southern garage. This was built entirely of brick upon a stone foundation, and was constructed upon levelling layer (2009), one of those dumped south of the northern brick-faced building, and had a further levelling layer (2008) abutting it on the south side. It was approximately in line with the central return running east from wall [13], and was most probably an internal wall within the large building that included walls [13] and [2016]. Levelling layer (2008) was then laid to extend the level platform south to the end of this building.
- 4.2.21 The digging and silting up of the two ditches cut by [2016] provides an interval between this event and the construction of the first brick-faced building. This might perhaps have been as little as 10 years or possibly as much as 30 years, giving a date range for the construction of the first brick-faced building involving walls [2051], [2037] and [2057] between c. 1820 and c. 1850 AD. The earliest, stone-walled building or buildings would then be earlier still, but could still be 19th century.
- 4.2.22 The levelling layers for the brick phases of building were undoubtedly excavated locally, and may be redeposited material from the excavation of the pond to the east of the site first recorded on the six inch 1st Edition OS map (1866) and not recorded on the one inch First Series OS map (1828). The sherd of Roman pottery found in 2096 was most likely redeposited from an archaeological feature removed during this process.
- 4.2.23 Ditches [2021] and [2097] were cut through these landscape layers, and may have served as the first overflow ditches for the recently constructed ponds, although their projected alignment would lead to the very north end of the ponds, rather than to the closest point. They may alternatively simply have been drainage ditches within the farmyard. Ditch [6] in the access road was on a similar alignment, and may have been of similar date.
- 4.2.24 If the ditches were used in connection with the pond to the east, then the construction of the large building shown on the 1866 map would have necessitated an alternative means of controlling the level of water in the pond, hence the construction of the brick culvert further south. The construction cut for this was cut through construction or bedding layers (2007) and (2010) within the new building, but the culvert was clearly constructed before wall [13], so was presumably part of the same programme of work that resulted in the erection of this building.
- 4.2.25 Further to the south-east, wall [17], which runs on a west-south-west alignment, is close to the line of the south wall of another range shown on the 1866 OS map (Fig. 19). The brick skin observed on the south side of this wall would then form the external face of the wall, as with the other observed mid-late 19th century buildings. The continuation [3010] seen in Trench 3 appears to represent a free-standing yard wall continuing the line of this building.
- 4.2.26 As a building technique, the combination of stone and brick may have been a cost-saving measure, using cheaper local stone for most of the structure, and the more expensive brick for decorative effect on the outside. Alternatively the combination of brick and stone may have been thought to provide better thermal control than either material alone, the stone keeping the interior cool in summer, while the brick provided better insulation in winter.

- 4.2.27 Returning to the chronology of the earlier phases of building, one possible way of attempting to refine this is to attempt to match the different phases of building to the First Series OS map of 1828 (Fig. 20). Unfortunately, this is at a smaller scale than the 1866 map, which means that obtaining detailed measurements or plans from the 1828 map is not possible. The First Series maps are described as sketches, and are in many ways representational in comparison to the accuracy of the 1st edition OS maps.
- 4.2.28 In addition, correlation between the two maps is complicated by the very significant changes that occurred between the two dates. One of the most important was the construction of the Midland & South Western Junction Railway, which rendered obsolete the road that had previously run north from Broom Farm to Swindon. Instead, the road south of Broom Farm now crossed the railway to join a new road to Swindon just east of the railway line. There were also dramatic changes to Broom Farm and its immediate environs, with the addition of the large house called Broome Manor, the digging of a very large pond or lake east of the road that had divided the main farmhouse from the larger complex of small buildings to the west, the disappearance of the Brick-Kiln and of many of the buildings of Nightingale Farm. The name Broom Farm was now given to a new group of buildings just east of the railway line, presumably to serve those fields separated from the original site by the new railway.
- 4.2.29 Despite the many changes, however, sufficient key points can be matched to allow a broad correspondence to be established between the 1866 and the 1828 layout. The key points are: the kink in the road north of Broom Farm, which corresponds to a field corner on the 1866 map, the right-angled corner of the road south of Broom Farm, where it turns east, the western and eastern boundaries of the farm complex, which can be equated on both maps, and the T-shaped group of buildings making up the eastern buildings. The corner of the plot at the south end of Brick Kiln is also clear as a field boundary on the later map.
- 4.2.30 Overlaying the two maps some of the measurements do not match; for example, the curve of the north-south road around the pond on the 1866 map is greater than that of the 1828 map. However, the T-shaped group of buildings east of the curving road occupied much the same position on both maps, and the pond on the later map probably lay in the blank area west of the buildings on the 1828 map. The road leading west from the farm has unfortunately disappeared, and none of the field boundaries west of the farm on the 1866 map appear to correspond to its former line, but its position, which entered the farm compound on much the same line as the northern boundary of the T-shaped buildings east of the curving road, may be marked by the south side of the long building marking the southern limit of the northern group of farm buildings on the 1866 map, and by the indent in the western farm boundary just south of this.
- 4.2.31 The buildings on the 1828 map that may correspond to those found on the site are thus the group north of the line of the road from the west, and most particularly the two on the east, close to the curving road.
- 4.2.32 The more southerly of these is shown close to the east-west road line, and so possibly south of the recent garages. As argued above, the southern garage is clearly the large building that is shown on the 1866 map, but not on the 1828 map, and the northern wall of this garage was one of the latest elements in the construction sequence, so is not a candidate for a building already standing by 1828. South of this garage, however, was a length of stone wall, whose relation to the southern garage was not recorded. This may have been a fragment of earlier wall, although it is also possible that it was simply a

free-standing yard wall, and that the southern building on the 1828 map was not seen within the evaluation.

- 4.2.33 The approximate location of the more northerly of these two buildings on the 1828 map is towards the north end of the east range shown on the 1866 map, and if anything offset to the west rather than to the east. This might well therefore be either the building represented by the earliest stone walls, or that represented by the succeeding brick-faced structure. The long axis of the building on the map is however clearly east-west rather than north-south, and this does not match the shape of the later brick-faced building, so on balance it probably corresponds to all or part of the earliest stone-walled buildings, the phase represented by walls [2051], [2057] and [2037] belonging after AD1828.
- 4.2.34 The western limit, and therefore the extent, of the earliest stone-walled building, was shown by the Watching Brief to lie between Trench 2 and the access road. This building was clearly in existence by AD1828, and an 18th century origin remains possible, but unproven.

Phase 5: Late 19th Century

- 4.2.35 Wall [11] found within the access road is not marked on the 1st edition OS map of 1866, but appears to correspond to one of a series of additions shown on the OS map of 1923. This structure was presumably therefore added between these dates. As the bricks and the mortar used to bond them were very similar to those on the other walls that are marked on the 1866 map, it seems likely that this addition took place during the late 19th century.
- 4.2.36 A series of posthole structures are evident across site. Where dating evidence was recovered from these features they gave dates of 19th-20th century. Stone-lined post-holes [1010], [1026] and [1027] were inserted into floor surface (1009) north of the buildings, and post-holes [3001], [3016] and [5000] are probably others of similar date. These post-holes are not associated with any known buildings shown on the cartographic sources but are likely to be structures (e.g. pens, tethering posts or gates) in the farmyard. farm.
- 4.2.37 One further possible wall, [3005], was tentatively identified within Trench 3. This does not correspond to any of the buildings shown on the 1866 OS map, lying to the south of the southern range, and also extended into the gap between the eastern and southern range. If this was a wall, it would therefore have impeded access. It is possible that the 'wall' was merely a thickening of the spread of construction material where the trench was closest to the adjacent buildings, rather than a genuine foundation. If however this does represent a wall, it was presumably not of the same date as the 1866 layout. While it could conceivably have been part of the earlier layout, no building is shown on the 1828 map in this location, so more likely belongs in the late 19th century.
- 4.2.38 Within the northern brick-faced building layers (2030), (2029), (2089) and (2095) probably belong to the use of the building during the mid-late 19th century. Elsewhere within the buildings bedding layers (1018, 2007, 2010 and 2086) were also laid down in the mid-late 19th century. As already discussed, trench [2005] for culvert [2006] was cut through (2007) and (2010), and may therefore have been a secondary addition to the building during the late 19th century. This culvert presumably linked the pond to the stream marked on the 1828 map as rising below the farm to the south-west (see Figs 2 and 20).



- 4.2.39 Sealing cut [2005] and bedding layers (1018, 2007, 2010 and 2086) were brick surfaces [1003], [2002] and [2020].
- 4.2.40 The rubble and CBM yard surfaces (1031) and (3004/4003) may have derived from the construction of the buildings themselves, but were cut by a series of stone-filled drains [1034], [2054], [2042] and [2080] alongside the walls of the north-south range of buildings, and in one case [2082] cutting diagonally across the floor of the large southernmost building. Pipe [3012] was also probably laid during this period.

Phase 6: 20th century

- 4.2.41 Brick and stone surface [3003], which was laid over surface (3004), was made of purple bricks of industrial type, indicating that it was constructed either in the late 19th or the early 20th century.
- 4.2.42 Historic maps indicate that the layout of the farm structures on the site remained fairly static, ie with only minor additions and alterations, until at least 1943. Concrete base [2012] was added to the existing structure of the north-south farm building to the north of the site. This may have supported a lean-to structure at the north-east corner of the east range. A concrete slab was also added to the east end of wall [3011].
- 4.2.43 The 1960 OS map, however, shows that the southern part of the eastern (north-south) range had been largely demolished, leaving only a square building towards the south end. Further phases of demolition removed the north (east -west) range entirely, and most of the remainder of the east range, leaving only the second garage towards the north end. These phases of demolition were evident on the ground by the demolition pit [2074], demolition cuts [1032] and [2059]. Layer (3) appears to be a mixture of demolition material and soil. It is probable that it represents a mechanical mixture caused by animal trample over the truncated and demolished buildings.
- 4.2.44 Of the earlier walls only [2003], [2011] and [2051] were left standing and utilised as part of the garages that were on site. Layer 2 is a spread of imported soil, probably laid down as a levelling layer when the standing garages were built. The addition of concrete floor layer (2000) was most likely late 20th century to facilitate the buildings' use as garages. These wall were finally demolished during site clearance work in October 2012.

4.3 Conclusions

- 4.3.1 The evaluation established the presence of medieval, post-medieval and modern activity, and the absence of any confirmed earlier deposits.
- 4.3.2 Although medieval features dating to c. 1170 -1350 were confirmed in Trenches 1 and 3, these features were relatively sparse, and do not constitute good evidence for a medieval manor house within the site, although they may have been peripheral to a more significant focus of occupation in the vicinity.
- 4.3.3 Through comparing results with the cartographic sources it was possible to associate significant structures observed during the evaluation and Watching Brief with historic map evidence and give an approximate sequence to these, although the evaluation did not succeed in providing a firm date for the earliest, stone phase of walling observed within the northern garage previously present on site.



4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 This evaluation has not obtained any evidence for Iron Age activity, and only a single residual sherd of Roman pottery. A phase of medieval activity was identified dating between c. AD1150 and AD1380, but this was not sufficient to constitute good evidence for the presence of significant medieval occupation on the site, such as would be expected for the medieval Broome Manor. Several phases of post-medieval activity were identified, but these are of local importance only. For these reasons the archaeological information from this site is considered of local significance only.



APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	20	0.12	Hard standing	-	-
1001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1002	Wall	0.56	0.3	N-S post-medieval stone wall	-	-
1003	Surface	0.34	0.08	Post-medieval brick surface	1 brick fragment.	L18-19C+
1004	Cut	0.66	0.18	Boundary ditch	-	-
1005	Fill	-	-	Compact mid-orange brown clay/sand. Fill of 1004.	-	-
1006	Cut	0.88	0.24	Boundary ditch	-	-
1007	Fill	-	-	Friable dark orange/brown clay/sand. Fill of 1006.	-	-
1008	Layer	5.5	0.16	Soft dark blue silty clay. Possible cultivation layer.	-	-
1009	Surface	8	0.14	Firm yellow/brown crushed limestone surface.	-	-
1010	Cut	0.42	0.22	Cut of post hole	-	-
1011	Fill	-	-	Firm dark grey silty clay. Frequent large limestone blocks for packing. Fill of 1010.	1 pegtile fragment.	19-20C
1012	Wall	0.43	0.28	Modern wall of concrete topped by bricks.	-	-
1013	Layer	0.5	0.24	Firm grey/brown silty clay with rare limestone rubble. Sub-soil.	1 sherd of pottery (Staffordshire Astbury ware?). 1 roof tile fragment.	Pottery c. 1780-1900. Roof tile L19-20C.
1014	Drain	0.2	0.36	Stone rubble and broken CBM drain. Part of 1034.	-	-
1015	Cut	2	0.3	Boundary ditch.	-	-
1016	Fill	0.78 1.4+	0.24	Firm grey silty clay. Upper fill of 1015.	-	-
1017	Layer	1.5	0.28	Firm mid-orange/brown sandy clay. Frequent iron panning.	-	-



1018	Layer	1.5	0.04 0.06	-	Soft whitish/yellow sand. Bedding layer for 1003.	4 CBM fragments.	L18-19C+
1019	Cut	0.64	0.22		Foundation cut of 1002.	-	-
1020	Fill	-	-		Soft dark blue/grey sandy clay. Occasional CBM fragments and frequent charcoal. Packing fill of 1019.	-	-
1021	Drain	-	-		Loose dark blue/black sandy silt matrix supporting gravel CBM and stone rubble. Drain. Part of 1034.	-	-
1022	Cut	0.3+	0.2		Cut for drain 1021.	-	-
1023	Cut	0.3+	-		Post-medieval/modern rubbish/demolition pit.	-	-
1024	Fill	-	-		Friable dark grey sandy silt matrix supporting stone and CBM fragments, glass and pottery.	-	-
1025	Cut	0.2	-		Square cut of post-hole.	-	-
1026	Post	-	-		Squared wooden post.	-	-
1027	Cut	0.25	-		Square cut of post-hole.	-	-
1028	Post	-	-		Squared wooden post.	-	-
1029	Fill	0.9	0.08		Stiff yellow sandy clay with patches of orange clay. Primary fill of 1015.	1 sherd of East Wiltshire ware pottery.	c. 1170 - 1350
1030	Layer	10+	0.04		Topsoil.	-	-
1031	Surface	5.5+	0.16		Compacted CBM and stone fragments (some dressed stone) surface.	-	-
1032	Cut	1.14	0.2		Demolition cut of wall 1002. unnecessary	-	-
1033	Fill	-	-		Loose black mixed clay, stone rubble, tarmac and CBM fragments. Fill of 1032.	-	-
1034	Group	0.2+	0.2 0.36	-	Drain. Consists of 1014, 1022 and 1021.	-	-

Trench 2



Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Surface	20+	0.14	Concrete.	-	-
2001	Surface	3.7	0.04	Concrete.	-	-
2002	Surface	3.7	0.14	Brick surface.	-	-
2003	Wall	0.54	0.64	Brick wall on stone rubble footing.	-	-
2004	Fill	-	-	Loose mid yellowish grey silty sand. Rare sub-rounded stone inclusions. Backfill of cut 2005.	-	-
2005	Cut	1.6	0.9+	Foundation cut of 2006.	-	-
2006	Culvert	0.56	0.5	Brick culvert.	-	-
2007	Layer	0.7+	0.06	Loose mid-greyish yellow sand. Bedding layer for 2002.	-	-
2008	Layer	0.7+	0.24	Soft mid-greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub-angular stone inclusions. Possible levelling layer.	-	-
2009	Surface	0.7+	0.12	Limestone rubble surface.	-	-
2010	Layer	1.4	0.1	Loose light greyish yellow sand. Bedding layer for 2002.	-	-
2011	Wall	0.6	0.52	Brick wall built on foundations of 2016.	-	-
2012	Layer	1.94	0.14	Loose black charcoal. Levelling layer.	-	-
2013	Cut	0.8	0.5	Foundation cut for 2011.	-	-
2014	Fill	-	-	Soft grey sandy clay. Rare CBM fragments. Backfill of 2013.	-	-
2015	Natural	-	-	Orange and blue silty sand and clay.	-	-
2016	Wall	0.62	0.58+	Stone wall.	1 sherd of transfer printed ware pottery. 1 CBM Fragment	Pottery c. 1830 – 1900. CBM 18-19C+
2017	Cut	1.94	0.46	Boundary ditch. Part of	-	-



				2097.		
2018	Fill	-	-	Soft dark blue sandy silt. Rare charcoal inclusions. Fill of 2017	-	-
2019	Layer	1.5+	0.02	Soft dark blue sandy clay. Rare sub-angular stone inclusions. Landscape layer.	-	-
2020	Surface	1.5+	0.1	Brick surface.	-	-
2021	Cut	2.6+	0.46	Boundary ditch.	-	-
2022	Fill	-	0.22	Soft dark blue mottled red sandy silt. Rare charcoal inclusions. Basal fill of 2020.	-	-
2023	Fill	-	0.24	Soft mid-blue mottled brown and yellow sandy silt. Upper fill of 2021.	-	-
2024	Layer	1.5+	0.1	Friable white sandy mortar. Modern CBM fragments. Possible demolition layer.	-	-
2025	Cut	0.1+	0.6	Foundation cut for 2057.	-	-
2026	Fill	-	-	Soft light blue and orange sandy clay with lenses of dark grey silt. Moderate sub-angular gravel. Packing fill of 2025	-	-
2027	Layer	4+	0.16	Modern made ground.	-	-
2028	Surface	0.96	0.08	Soft mid-grey brown with yellow flecks sandy clay. Occasional CBM flecks and mortar. Moderate stone inclusions.	-	-
2029	Surface	1.04	0.09	Soft light yellow brown sandy silt. Frequent mortar fragments. Moderate CBM fragments and stone inclusions. Occasional charcoal inclusions.	-	-
2030	Layer	1.08	0.12	Soft light-mid grey brown sandy clay. Occasional clay lenses and CBM flecks. Possible occupation layer or surface.	-	-
2031	Wall	0.24	0.3	Brick facing to 2037.	-	-



2032	Surface	1.19+	0.37	Limestone rubble surface.	3 pegtile fragments.	19-20C
2033	Cut	1.19+	-	Possible cut for 2032.		
2034	Layer	1.19+	0.42	Firm dark blue/grey with brown/red flecks sandy clay. Frequent iron panning. Levelling layer.	1 sherd of Roman New Forest ware pottery (redeposited).	c. 250-400AD
2035	Cut	0.5	0.52	Construction cut for 2036.	-	-
2036	Wall	-	-	Rubble and mortar foundation for 2037.	-	-
2037	Wall	0.45	0.37	Stone wall.	-	-
2038	Surface	0.3	0.08	Same as 2032. Part of 2098.	-	-
2039	Cut	0.24	0.3	Foundation cut for 2031.	-	-
2040	Layer	1.2	0.18	Loose black charcoal. Levelling layer.	-	-
2041	Drain	-	-	Stone rubble drain.	-	-
2042	Cut	0.54	0.38	Cut for 2041 stone drain.	-	-
2043	Layer	2+	0.45	Loose Greyish Brown silty sand. Rare angular and sub-angular stone inclusions.	-	-
2044	Layer	1.4+	0.08	Loose light greyish yellow sand. Rare angular stone inclusions. Bedding layer for 2000.	-	-
2045	Fill	-	-	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Moderate sub-angular stones. Fill of 2046.	-	-
2046	Cut	0.28	0.11	Post-hole.	-	-
2047	Layer	4+	0.4+	Soft mottled orange and grey sandy clay. Redeposited natural. Levelling layer.	-	-
2048	Layer	0.6+	0.06	Compact mid-reddish brown sand matrix supporting rounded gravel. Levelling layer.	-	-
2049	Layer	0.6+	0.18	Soft mid-greyish blue silty clay. Levelling layer.	-	-
2050	Layer	0.5+	0.06	Compact mid-reddish	-	-



				brown sand matrix supporting rounded gravel. Levelling layer.		
2051	Wall	0.34	0.34	Stone and brick wall.	-	-
2052	Cut	0.5+	0.52	Boundary ditch. Part of 2097.	-	-
2053	Fill	-	-	Soft grey/blue with orange/brown mottling clayey sand. Fill of 2052.	-	-
2054	Drain	0.38	0.56+	Stone and CBM rubble drain.	-	-
2055	Layer	1+	0.68	Topsoil.	-	-
2056	Wall	0.6	0.2+	Limestone wall.	-	-
2057	Wall	0.6	0.58	Limestone wall.	-	-
2058	Cut	0.74	0.26	Foundation cut for 2056.	-	-
2059	Cut	1.1	0.42	Demolition cut.	-	-
2060	Fill	-	-	Friable light grey sandy silt matrix supporting stone rubble and CBM fragments. Single fill of 2059.	-	-
2061	Layer	5+	0.3	Firm dark blue sandy clay. Sub-soil.	-	-
2062	Fill	-	-	Soft mid-blue sandy clay. Backfill of foundation trench 2058.	-	-
2063	Cut	0.64	0.38	Foundation cut for 2051.	-	-
2064	Fill	-	0.24	Friable grey/green sandy clay. Frequent stone inclusions. Fill of 2063	-	-
2065	Layer	1+	0.1	Soft Mid greyish blue silty clay. Levelling layer. Part of 2096.	-	-
2066	Wall	0.54	0.42	Limestone wall.	-	-
2067	Layer	-	0.24	Loose mid greyish brown silty sand. Rare sub angular stones. Fill of 2063.	-	-
2068	Cut	0.5+	0.4	Probable foundation cut of earlier wall.	-	-
2069	Fill	-	-	Soft sandy clay, mix of redeposited 2015, 2034 and 2094. Frequent stone and gravel inclusions. Fill of 2067.	-	-
2070	Cut	0.44	0.44	Post-hole cut.	-	-
2071	Fill	-	-	Firm white sandy mortar	-	-



				with frequent limestone inclusions and red iron panning around the edges. Fill of 2070.		
2072	Cut	0.5	0.25+	Post-hole cut.	-	-
2073	Fill	-	-	Same as 2071. Fill of 2072.	-	-
2074	Cut	3+	-	Pit cut filled with demolition material.	-	-
2075	Fill	-	-	Loose grey silt matrix, CBM and limestone rubble. Fill of 2074.	-	-
2076	Cut	0.15+	-	Post-hole cut.	-	-
2077	Fill	-	-	Same as 2071. Fill of 2076.	-	-
2078	Cut	0.35+	-	Post-hole cut.	-	-
2079	Fill	-	-	Same as 2071. Fill of 2078.	-	-
2080	Cut	0.3	-	Cut of drain.	-	-
2081	Drain	-	-	Silt, limestone and CBM rubble. Fill of 2080.	-	-
2082	Cut	0.3	-	Cut of drain.	-	-
2083	Drain	-	-	Stone rubble and silt. Fill of 2082.	-	-
2084	Cut	0.25	-	Post-hole cut.	-	-
2085	Fill	-	-	Firm light grey sandy clay and rough cut limestone. Fill of 2084.	-	-
2086	Layer	1+	0.06	Loose light greyish yellow sand. Bedding layer for 2020.	-	-
2087	Cut	0.62	0.58+	Foundation cut of 2016.	-	-
2088	Surface	0.14	0.06	Loose whitish grey sandy gravel. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	-	-
2089	Surface	0.5	0.16	Friable dark grey sandy silt and limestone rubble. Probably part of layer 2098.	-	-
2090	Post	0.3	0.12	Square cut wooden post.	-	-
2091	Cut	0.42	0.86	Combination of cut to facilitate removal of post 2090 and void left by removal of 2090.	-	-
2092	Fill	-	-	Redeposited 2028, 2030 and 2073. Fill of 2091.	-	-



2093	Wall	0.24	0.22		Facade attached to 2057. Composed of bricks on stone rubble footing.	-	-
2094	Surface	1.5+	0.1		Firm light blue sandy clay with layer of iron panning at base.	-	-
2095	Layer	0.54	0.2		Soft grey clayey sand with frequent gravel.	-	-
2096	Group	1.5+	0.1 0.42	-	Levelling layer. Consists of 2034 and 2065.	-	-
2097	Group	1.94	0.46 0.52	-	Boundary ditch. Consists of 2017 and 2052.	-	-
2098	Group	1.5+	0.08 0.37	-	Stone rubble surface. Consist of 2032, 2038 and 2089.	-	-

Trench 3							
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)		comment	finds	date
3000	Layer	20+	0.16 0.24	-	Topsoil	-	-
3001	Cut	0.6	0.36		Cut of post-hole.	-	-
3002	Layer	-	-		Natural	-	-
3003	Surface	1.5	0.1		Surface composed of stone blocks in herring bone pattern with brick edging.	-	-
3004	Surface	3+	0.12 -0.22		CBM and limestone rubble surface.	1 brick fragment.	19-20C
3005	Wall	0.1	0.1		Brick wall.	-	-
3006	Cut	0.65	0.5		Boundary ditch. Part of 3025.	-	-
3007	Fill	-	-		Firm light greyish brown sandy clay. Fill of 3006.	4 sherds of East Wiltshire ware pottery.	c. 1170 -1350
3008	Fill	0.22	0.08		Soft grey sandy silt. Rare stone inclusions. Fill of 3001.	-	-
3009	Fill	0.22	0.1		Soft grey silt and redeposited 3002. Lower fill of 3001.	-	-
3010	Cut	0.7+	-		Foundation cut.	-	-
3011	Wall	-	-		Limestone rubble footing/core of wall.	-	-



3012	Cut	0.2	-	Modern pipe cut.	-	-
3013	Fill	-	-	Fill of 3012.	-	-
3014	Cut	0.8	0.2	Boundary ditch.	-	-
3015	Fill	-	-	Firm light greyish brown sandy clay. Fill of 3014.	-	-
3016	Cut	0.6	0.3	Cut of post-hole.	-	-
3017	Fill	-	0.14	Soft light orange and blue with brown silt lenses sandy clay. Frequent limestone inclusions. Basal fill of 3016.	1 sherd of East Wiltshire ware pottery (redeposited).	c. 1170 -1350
3018	Fill	-	0.16 0.32	Soft grey silt and redeposited 3002. Fill of 3001.	-	-
3019	Fill	0.26	0.36	Soft grey sandy silt. Rare sub-angular stones. Fill of 3001.	1 roof tile fragment.	19-20C
3020	Cut	0.56	0.08	Boundary ditch. Part of 3025.	-	-
3021	Fill	-	-	Soft dark blue/brown sandy silt. Rare sub-angular inclusions. Fill of 3020.	-	-
3022	Cut	0.35	0.12	Modern pipe cut.	-	-
3023	Fill	-	-	Fill of 3022.	1 sherd of East Wiltshire ware pottery (redeposited). 1 roof tile fragment.	Pottery c. 1170-1350. Roof tile 19-20C
3024	Fill	-	0.16	Soft light orange and blue sandy clay. Rare lenses of brown silt. Fill of 3016.	-	-
3025	Group	0.56 0.65	0.08 0.5	Boundary ditch. Composed of 3006 and 3020	-	-



Trench 4						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4000	Layer	1.5+	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
4001	Layer	1.04	0.06	Patch of stone rubble.	-	-
4002	Layer	1.5+	0.34	Soft mid-grey brown silty clay. Sub-soil.	-	-
4003	Layer	1.5+	0.18	Soft light blue/grey and brown orange clayey silt. Colluvium/landscape layer?	1 sherd of pottery. 3 pegtile fragments.	Pottery. c. 1600 1800?. Pegtile 19-20C
4004	Surface	1.5+	0.18	Firm whitish yellow sandy mortar. Moderate inclusions of limestone.	-	-
4005	Layer	1.5+	0.12	Stone rubble supported by a matrix of soft mid-grey brown clayey silt. Surface?	-	-
4006	Layer	-	-	Natural.	-	-

Trench 5						
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5000	Layer	0.3	0.05	Post-hole cut.	-	-
5001	Layer	-	-	Soft light – mid grey brown silty clay. Occasional gravel inclusions. Fill of 5000.	1 sherd of pottery (possibly Verwood-type vessel).	c. 1800-1950
5002	Layer	1.5+	0.2	Topsoil.	-	-
5003	Layer	-	-	Natural.	-	-



Access Road watching brief							
Context	Type	Depth	Width	Length	Comments	Finds	Date
1	Layer	0.35m	-	-	Present day topsoil and turf	Brick	C20th
2	Layer	0.2m – 0.3m	-	-	Made ground – levelling layer	Brick	C20th
3	Layer	0.2m - 0.35m	-	-	Mixture of demolition debris, animal trample and buried topsoil	Brick, tile, pot, glass, stone, iron	C19th/ C20th
4	Layer	> 0.2m	-	-	Natural clay	-	-
5	Fill	0.75m	0.2m	> 5m	Fill of Ditch 6, silting deposit	-	-
6	Cut	0.75m	0.2m	> 5m	Boundary ditch, pre-dates C19th building	-	-
7	Wall	0.6m	0.3m	> 7m	Stone wall with stone footings and brick face	Brick	C19th
8	Cut	0.6m	0.3m	> 7m	Construction cut for Wall 7	-	C19th
9	Wall	0.6m	> 0.2m	> 2.4m	Stone footings for truncated wall, probable continuation of 2093	-	C19th
10	Cut	0.6m	> 0.2m	> 2.4m	Construction cut for Wall 9	-	C19th
11	Wall	0.6m	0.3m	> 9m	“L” shaped wall with stone footings and brick face	Brick	C19th
12	Cut	0.6m	0.3m	> 9m	Construction cut for Wall 11	-	C19th
13	Wall	0.7m	0.5m	12m	North-south aligned end or gable wall with three returns running off to the east	Brick	C19th



14	Cut	0.7m	0.5m	12m	Construction cut for Wall 13	-	C19th
15	Culvert	0.6m	0.6m	> 5m	Brick built culvert, continuation of Culvert 2006	Brick	C19th
16	Cut	0.6m	0.6m	> 5m	Culvert trench	-	C19th
17	Wall	0.5m	0.6m	> 7m	Brick wall on lime concrete footings	Brick	C19th
18	Cut	0.5m	0.6m	> 7m	Construction cut for wall 17	-	C19th



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 A total of 13 sherds of pottery weighing 213g. were recovered from nine contexts. This is a mixture of medieval and post-medieval material together with a single sherd of Roman pottery. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.). Fuller details are recorded in the spreadsheet and therefore only summarised below.

Date and Nature of the Assemblage

- B.1.2 The pottery assemblage is in a fairly fresh but fragmentary condition. Only body and base sherds are present. Normal domestic pottery types are represented.
- B.1.3 The earliest item is a single sherd of Roman New Forest colour-coated ware dating to c 250-400 AD (Ctx 2034). This is fairly fresh but possibly residual. There are several fresh sherds from cooking pots in flint- and limestone-tempered Kennet Valley B ware dating to c 1170-1350. This was formerly known as 'East Wiltshire ware' (Oxfordshire Fabric OXAQ (Mellor 1994)) but has recently been renamed after evidence demonstrating its production at a number of sites along the Kennet Valley, from the Savernake Forest near Marlborough in Wiltshire, to Newbury in Berkshire (Mephram 2000). The five remaining sherds of pottery are of post-medieval date and mostly of 19th-century date including local/regional earthenwares and Staffordshire-type transfer-printed whiteware and refined redware. No further work is recommended.



Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
1013	c1780-1900	1	4	Thin flat base sherd in refined redware with glossy clear orange-brown glaze both sides. Possibly Staffordshire Astbury-type?
1029	c1170-1350	1	6	Bodysherd East Wiltshire ware (see below)
2016	c1830-1900	1	6	Bodysherd transfer-printed ware with brown decoration
2034	c250-400 AD	1	11	Roman New Forest ware. Sherd from lower wall/pedestal stem of small drinking vessel with very narrow pedestal base. Burnished purple-black colour coating ext, black coating int. Fairly fresh
3007	c1170-1350	4	47	Fresh fairly large mostly thin-walled bodysherds flint- & limestone-tempered East Wiltshire ware (OXAQ, also known as Kennet Valley B ware). From 3 separate vessels - probably cooking pots (1 vess clearly sooted). 1thicker sherd with v coarse flint borderline KVA/B fabric
3017	c1170-1350	1	4	Small bodysherd reduced East Wiltshire ware - poss same as vessel in (3023)?
3023	c1170-1350	1	14	Fresh fairly large bodysherd reduced East Wiltshire ware. Prob cooking pot
4003	c1600-1800?	1	97	Thick flat base sherd from a ?jar in post-med orange-buff earthenware with thick internal reduced brownish-green glaze. Fairly fresh
5001	c1800-1950	2	24	Small fresh bodysherd from large red wheelthown terracotta flowerpot or chimney pot? Fresh thick walled bodysherd in sandy cream fabric with buff core. Possibly unglazed part of a large post-med Verwood-type ware vessel (Dorset/Hants)? Less likely a thick unglazed sherd of medieval Laverstock ware (Wilts) c1230-1400?
TOTAL		13	213	

B.2 Ceramic Building Material

By John Cotter

- B.2.1 The CBM assemblage comprises 17 pieces weighing 2347g. from ten contexts. The assemblage was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage following standard Oxford Archaeology procedures and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. The material is mostly, or perhaps exclusively, of 19th- to 20th-century date. Full details of all the CBM may be consulted in the spreadsheet. This includes roughly equal quantities of orange-red brick fragments (worn and fresh) and fresh fragments of orange-red flat roof tile (peg tile) of late-looking appearance. There is nothing very noteworthy in the assemblage and no further work is recommended.



Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight (g)	Comments
1003	L18-19C+	1	1419	Brick sample. Half-brick end. Unfrogged. Soft orange fabric with oblique skintling (stacking) mark along one side. 15Mm wide x 59mm thick. Thick grey mortar containing cinders.
1011	19-20C	1	129	Fresh pegtile corner. V regular find red sandy post-med fabric. 15Mm thick. Possible traces of blue paint?
1013	L18-19C+	1	24	Roof tile edge fragment. V regular. V dense purple-brown industrial-looking fabric with coal inclusions. Midlands origin?
1018	L18-19C+	4	102	Worn scraps from 3 bricks in an orange-red fabric.
2016	18-19C+	1	31	Worn brick scrap in an orange-red fabric
2032	19-20C	3	224	2 peg tile fragments, 1 very regular and modern-looking, 1 side fragment in a soft red fabric
3004	19-20C	1	251	Worn brick corner 60mm thick. Soft orange-brown fabric.
3019	19-20C	1	5	Worn scrap roof tile in soft fine orange fabric
3023	19-20C	1	12	Worn scrap roof tile in soft fine orange fabric
4003	19-20C	3	150	Fresh v. regular pegtile fragments in soft orange-red fabric, including one corner 15mm thick.
TOTAL				

B.3 Metal

By Ian R Scott

- B.3.1 The only metal find is a fragment of a probable nail with a stem of oval section from context 3023.

B.4 Glass

By Ian R Scott

- B.4.1 There are 8 sherds or fragments of glass from 3 contexts:
- B.4.2 Context 1018 - Single sherd from the conical kick or pushup probably from an early 18th-century free blown wine bottle. Dark olive green metal. Base diameter at least 120mm.
- B.4.3 Context 2016 - 2 sherds from wine bottles:
- Sherd from the deep bell-shaped kick of a cylindrical wine bottle, probably free blown. Dark green metal. Late 18th- or early 19th-century in date.
 - Body sherd from a cylindrical wine bottle, in dark olive green metal. Not closely datable. Late 18th-century or later in date.
- B.4.4 Context 2060 - 5 sherds from a single cylindrical bottle in light blue green metal. 3 refitting sherds comprise the base and part of lower body of the bottle. Moulded base with embossed mould mark: 'A' and possibly '24'. There is no vertical mould seams on the body indicating that the bottle was made in 3-piece Ricketts or similar mould. The



other 2 sherds are body sherds in the same metal and probably from the same bottle.
Mid to late 19th century. Vessel D: 73mm.



APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Broome Manor Lane, Swindon, Wiltshire

Site code: SWBM 12

Grid reference: 41648/ 18229

Type: Evaluation and Watching Brief

Date and duration: 15th October 2012 to 3rd November 2012 and 6-7th June 2013

Area of site: 0.5 ha.

Summary of results: One residual Roman sherd was found, but no other evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity. Short ditches and possibly postholes dating between the late 12th and the early 14th century were found, but do not suggest intensive occupation. The site was part of Broom Farm in the post-medieval period, and buildings dating from the late 18th or early 19th century onwards were found. The scarcity of occupation material suggests that these were probably ancillary farm buildings rather than domestic buildings.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with an appropriate museum in Wiltshire in due course, when space becomes available.



Scale 1:10,000

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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Extract from Ordnance Survey First Series map of 1828

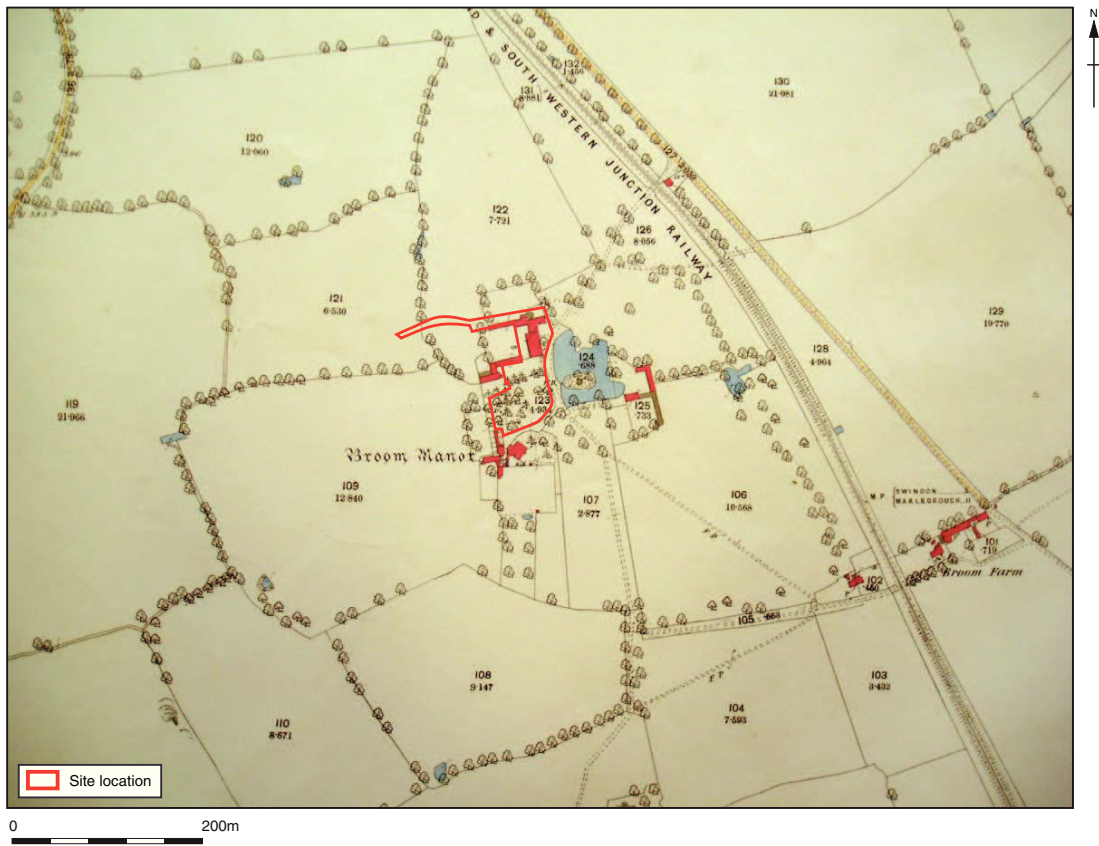


Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1866

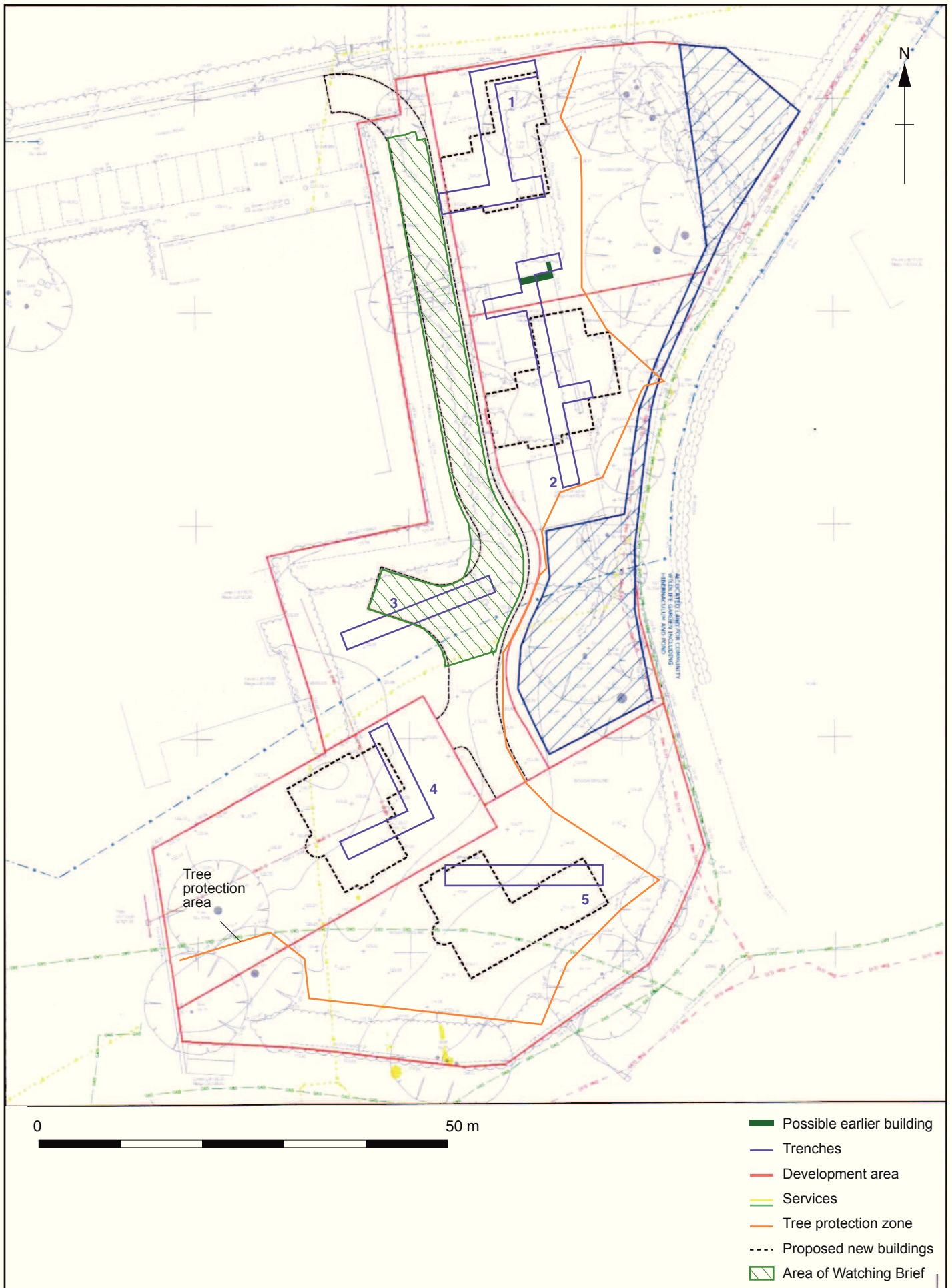
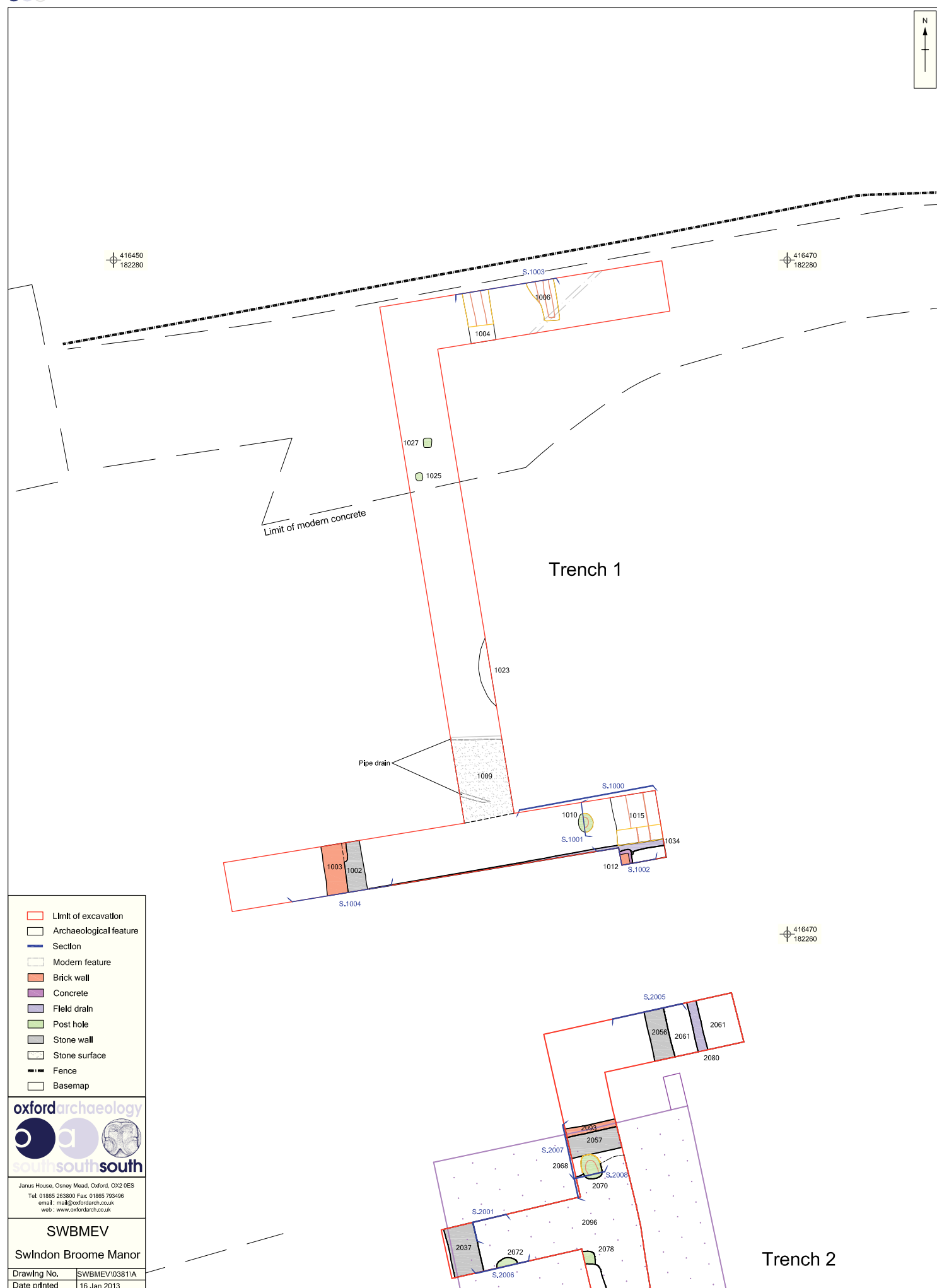


Figure 4: Overall plan of trenches in relation to recently demolished buildings



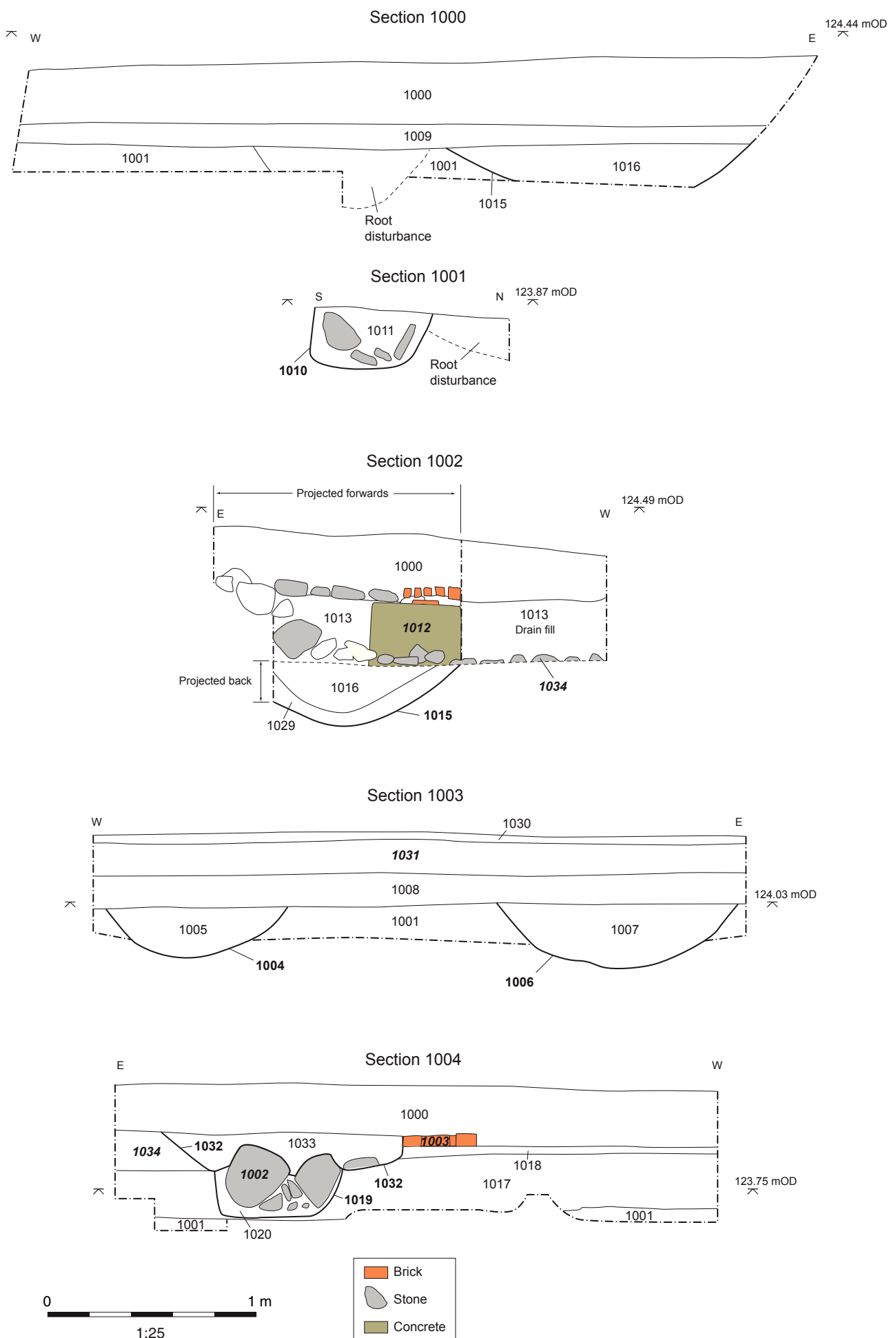
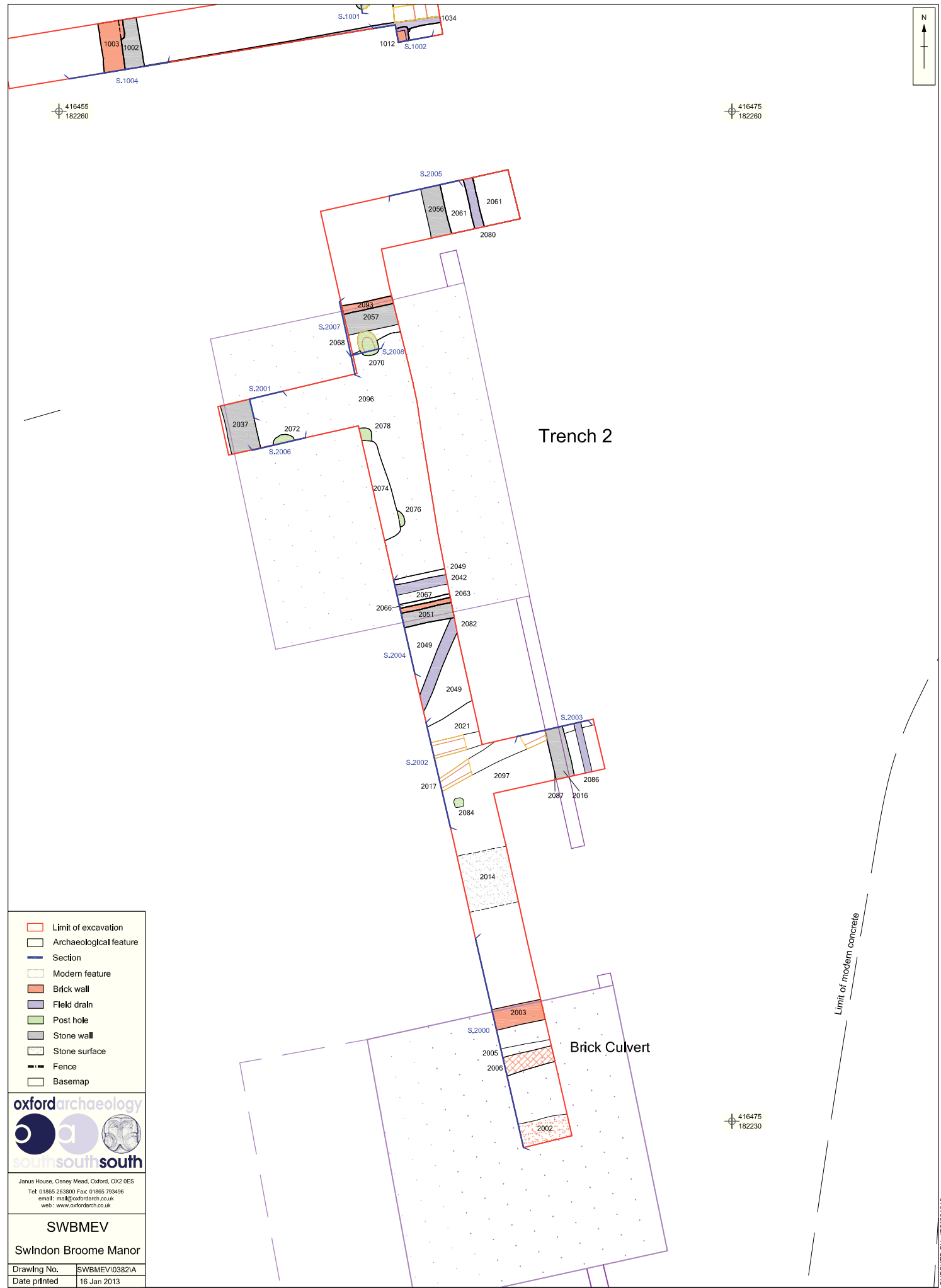


Figure 6: Sections relating to Trench 1



0 5 m
Scale at A3 1:100

Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trench 2

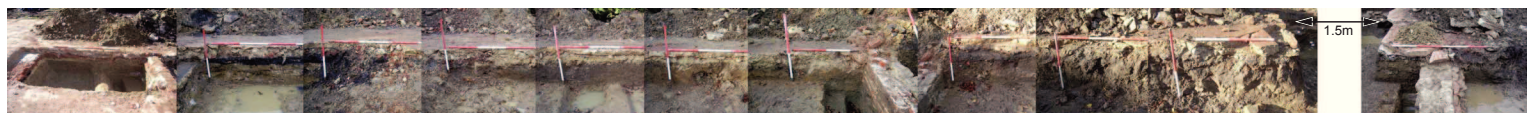


Figure 8: Long south-north section of Trench 2, together with a photo montage that includes some of the omitted stretches

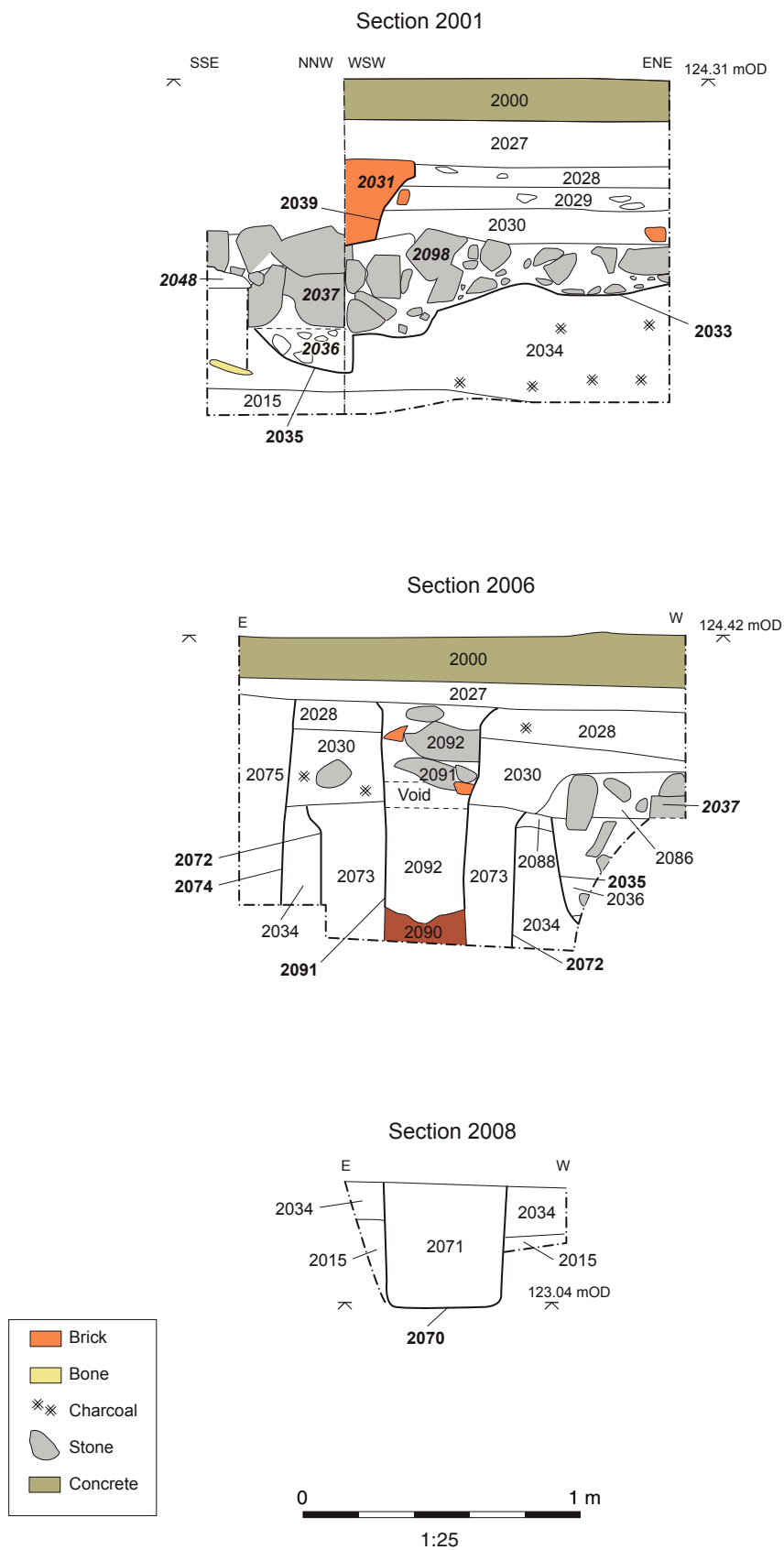


Figure 9: Trench 2 Sections 2001, 2006 and 2008

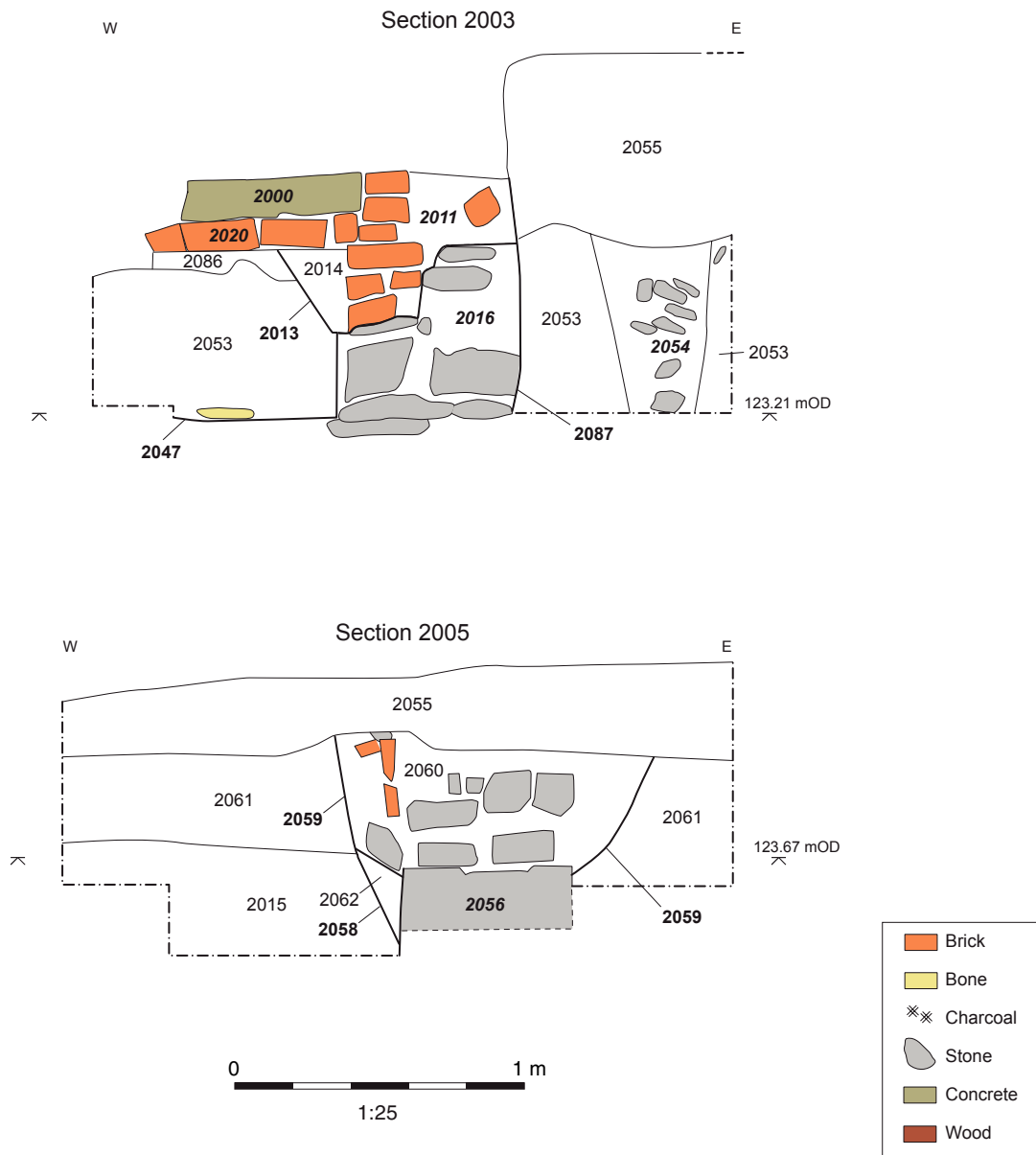


Figure 10: Trench 2 Sections 2003 and 2005

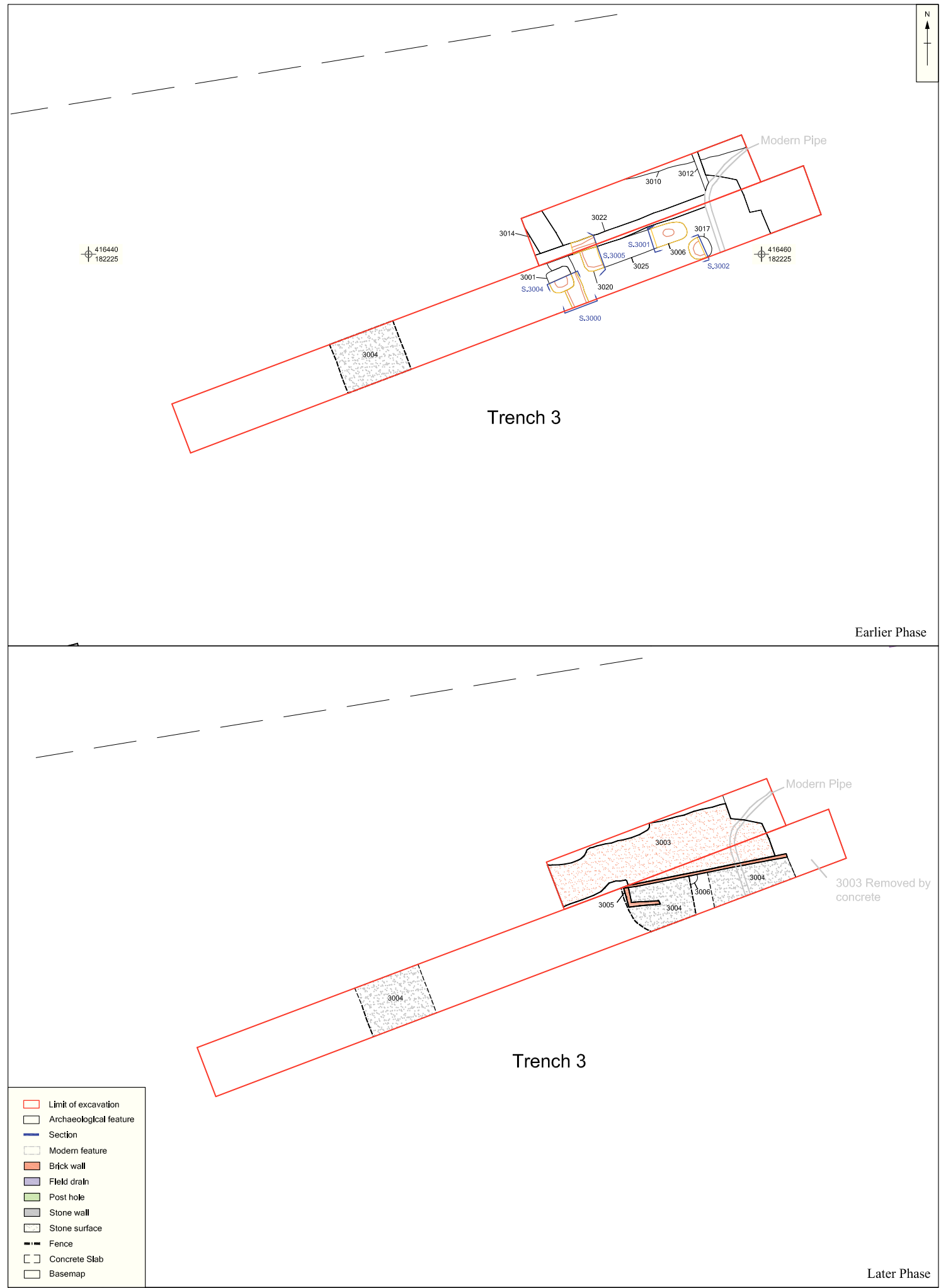


Figure 11: Detailed plans of Trench 3

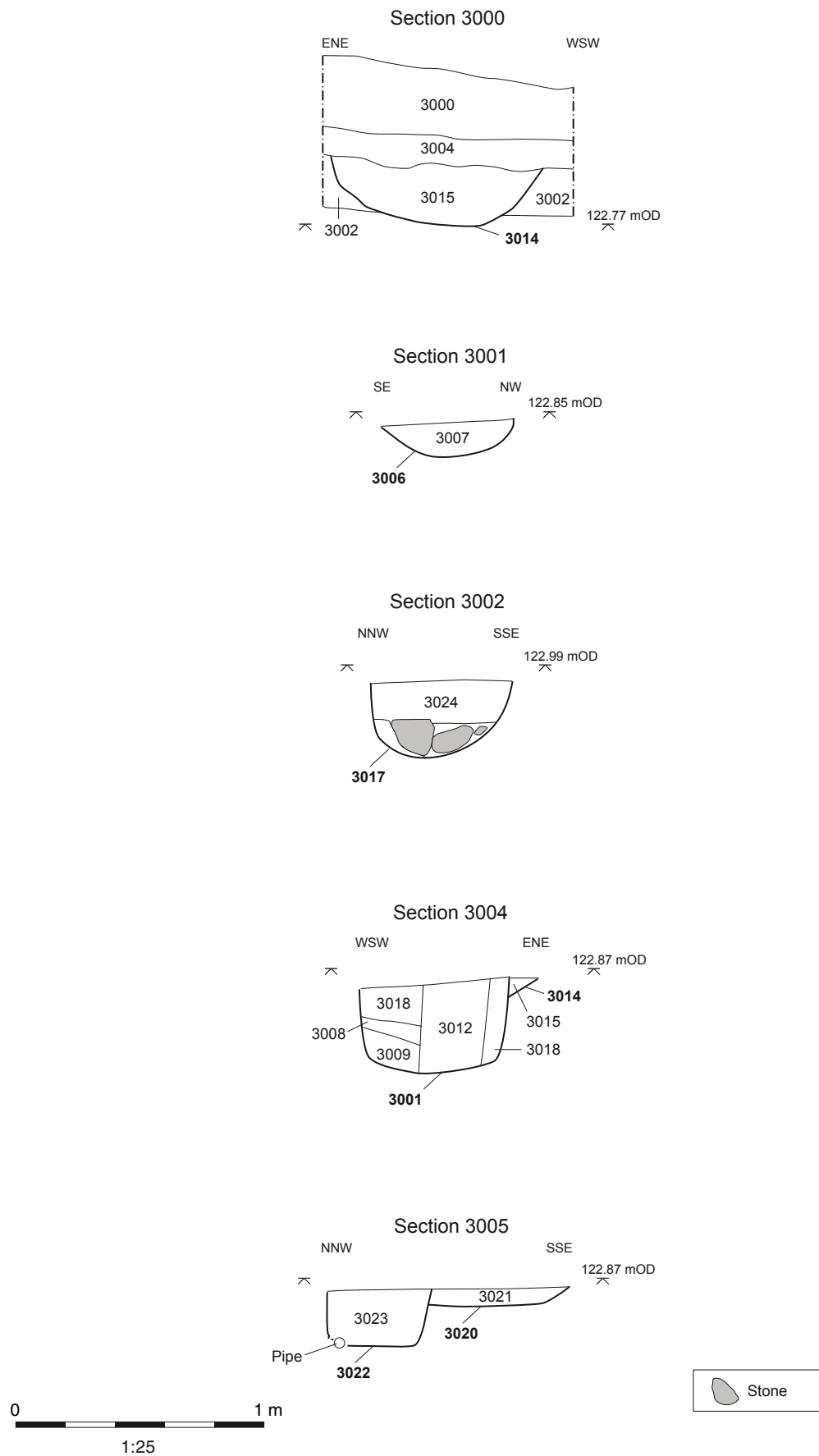


Figure 12: Sections relating to Trench 3

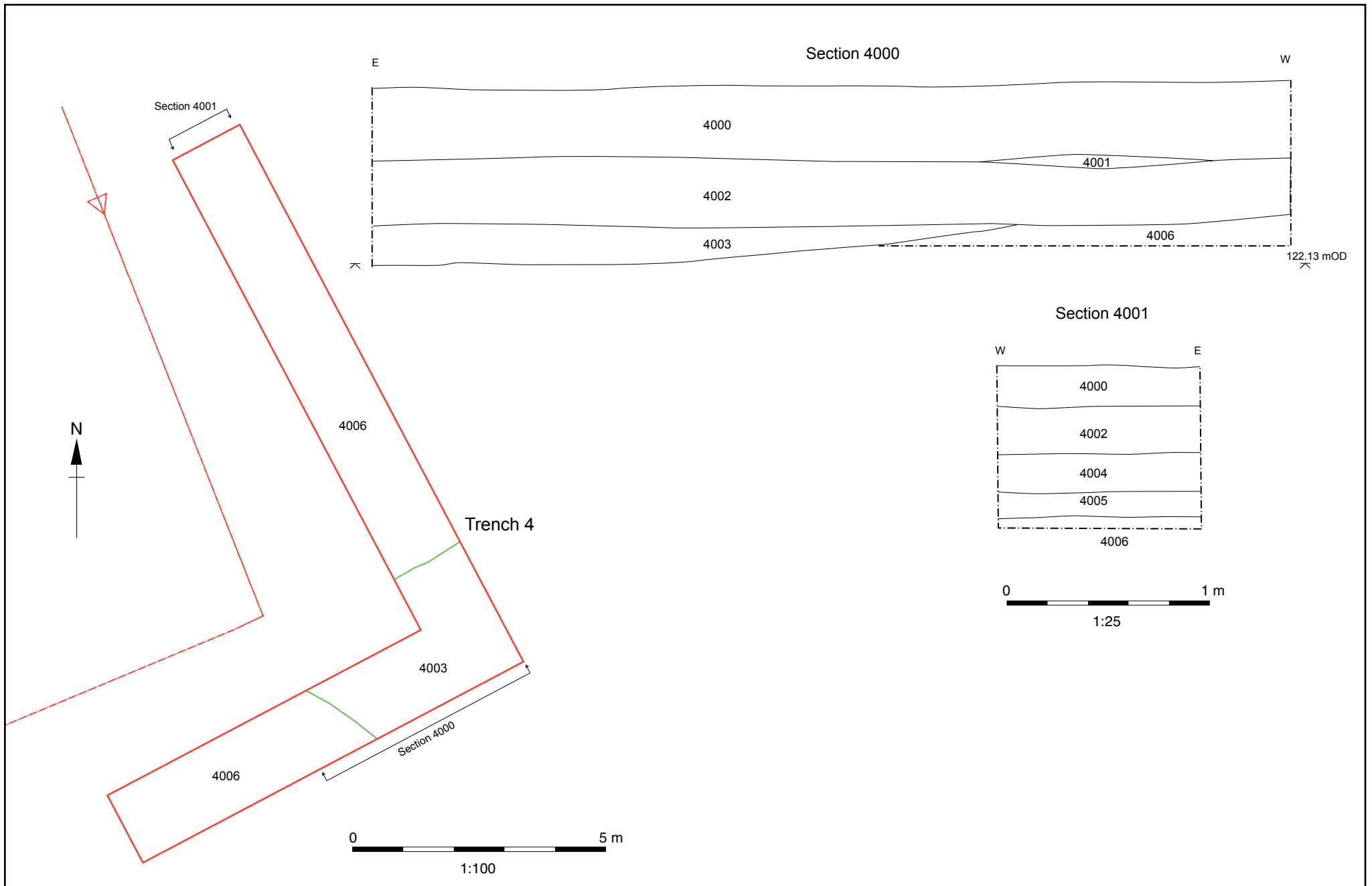


Figure 13: Plan and sections for Trench 4

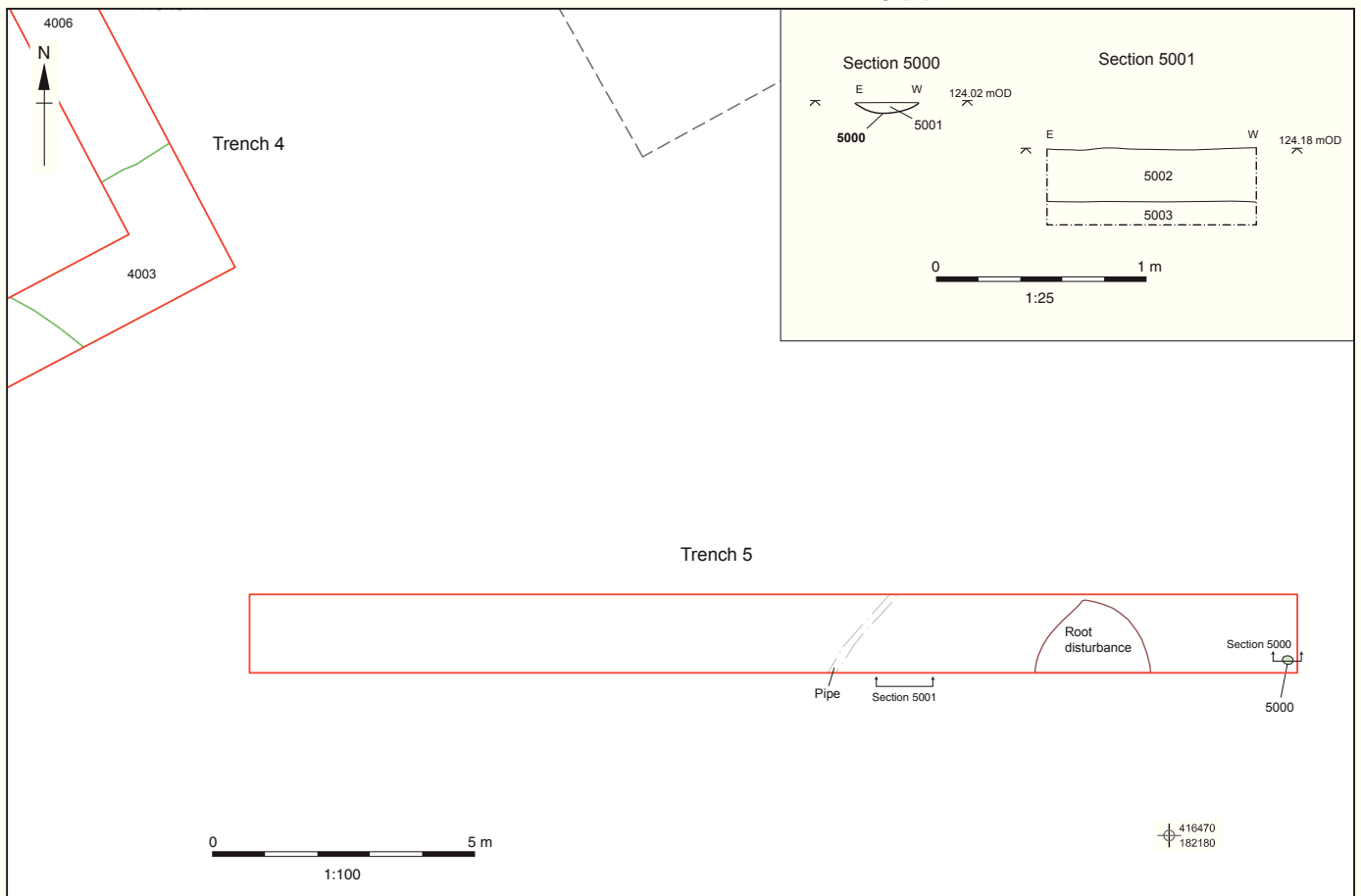


Figure 14: Plan and sections for Trench 5

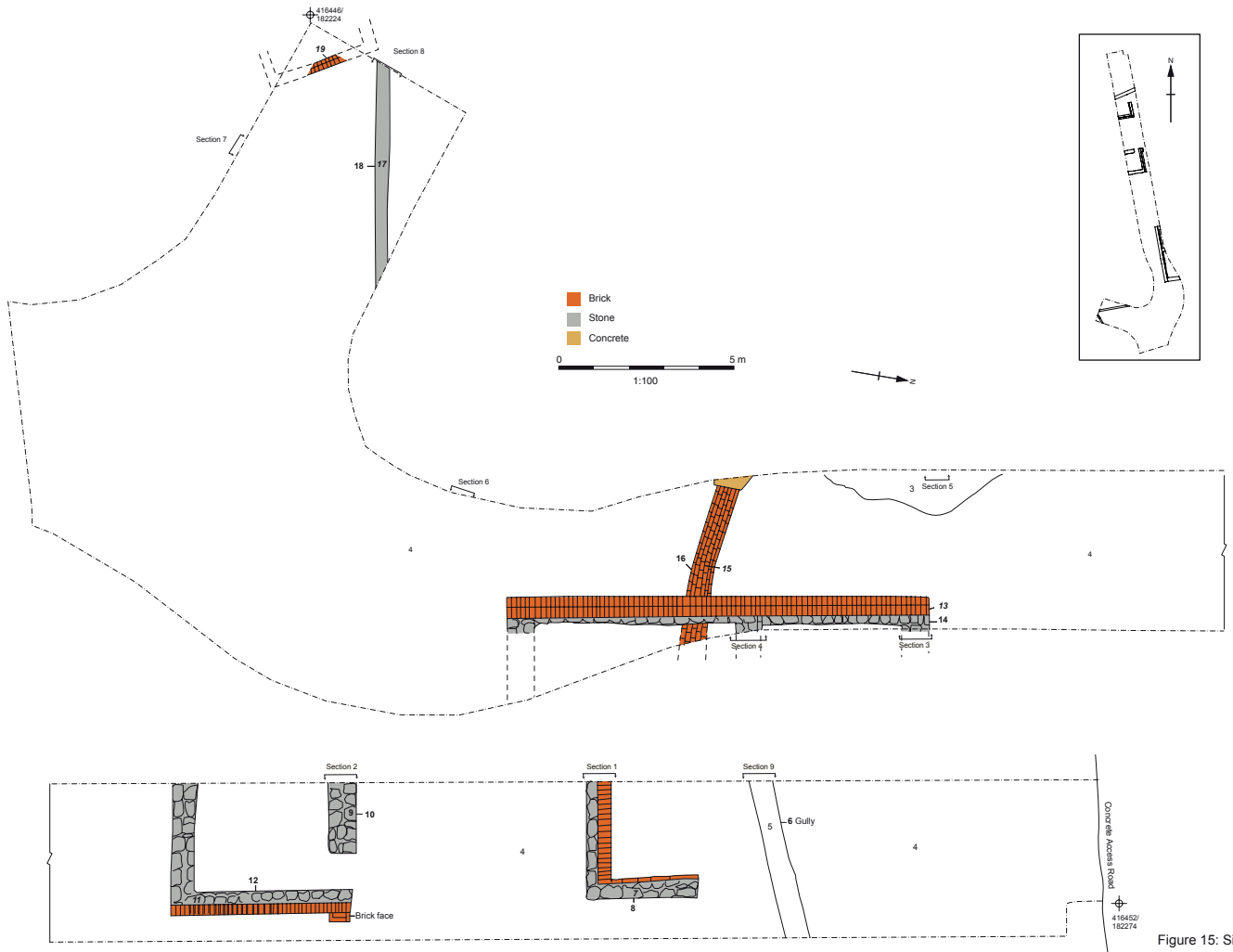


Figure 15: Site plan

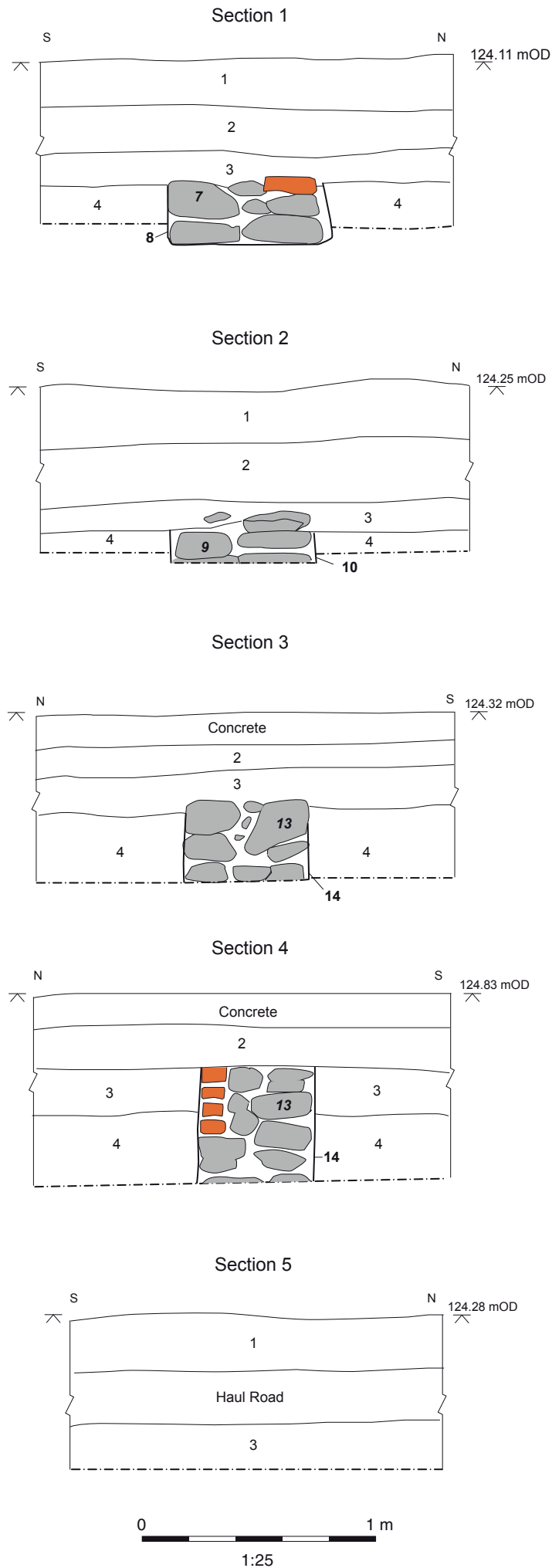


Figure 16: Section 1-5

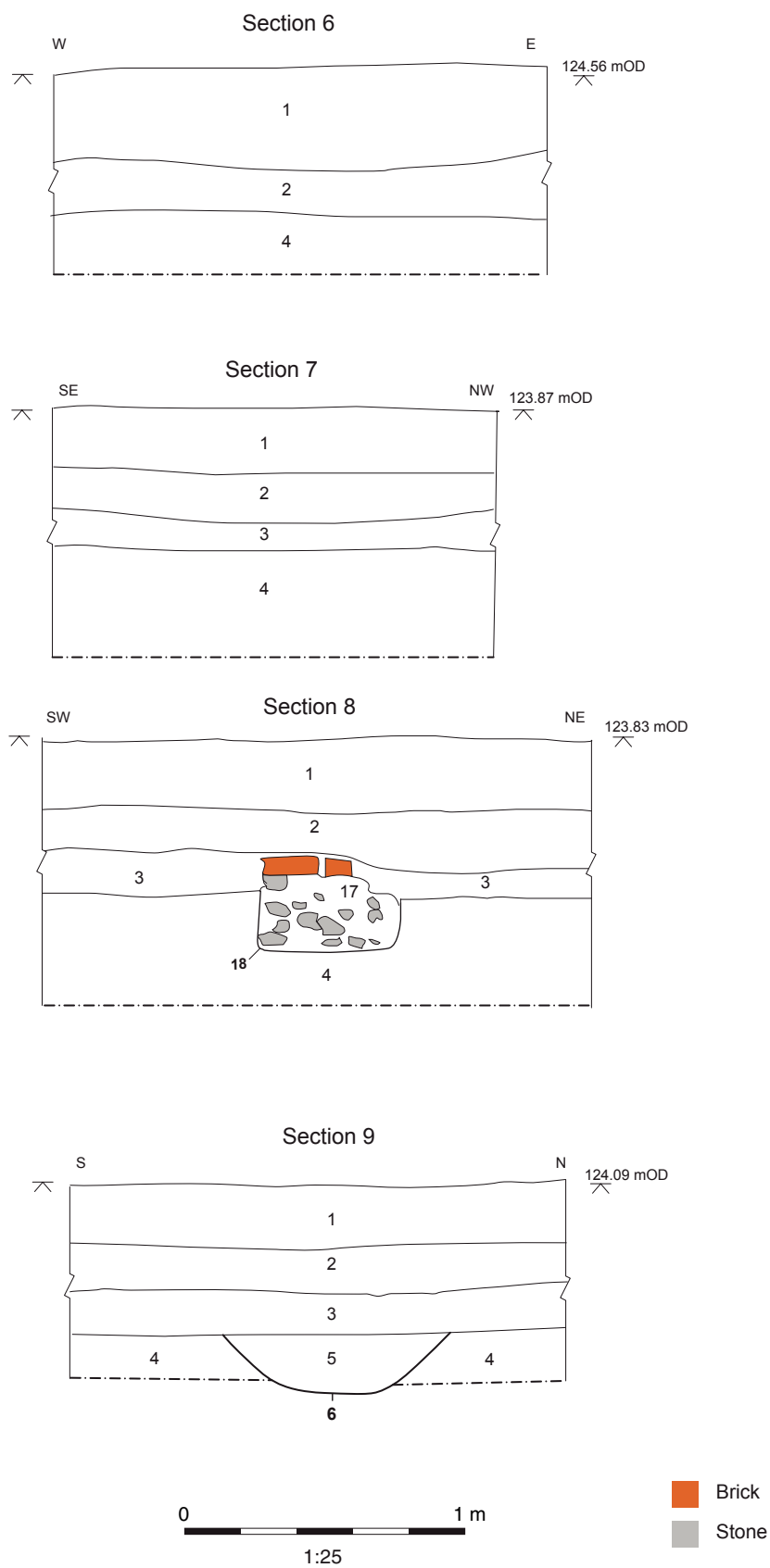


Figure 17: Section 6-9

X:\SWBMEV\010\Geomatics\02 CAD\001\current\SWBMEV_Combined drawing_090713.dwg(Figure 18)***leo.heatley* 11 Jul 2013

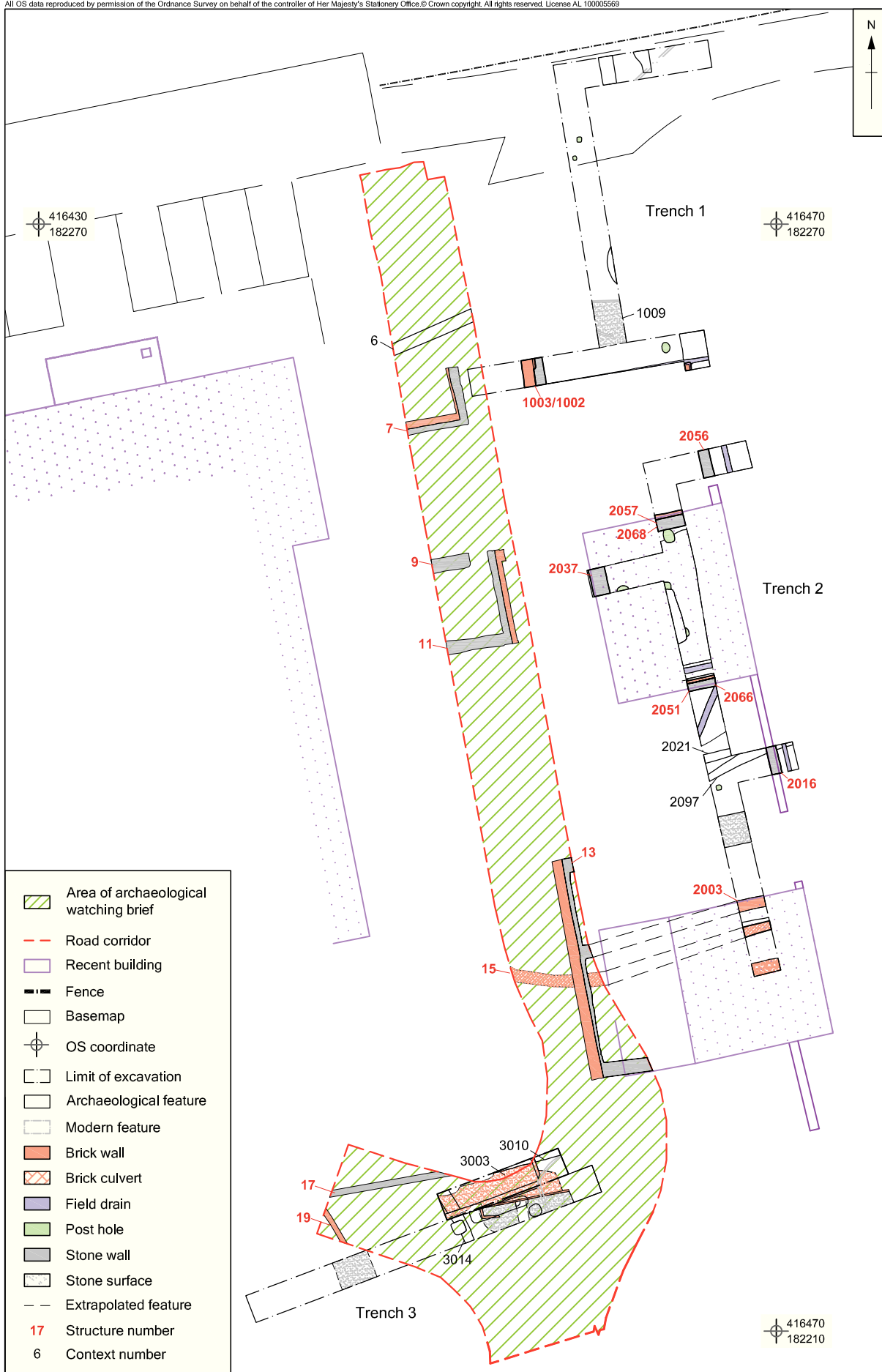


Figure 18: Results of the watching brief combined with the evaluation trenches

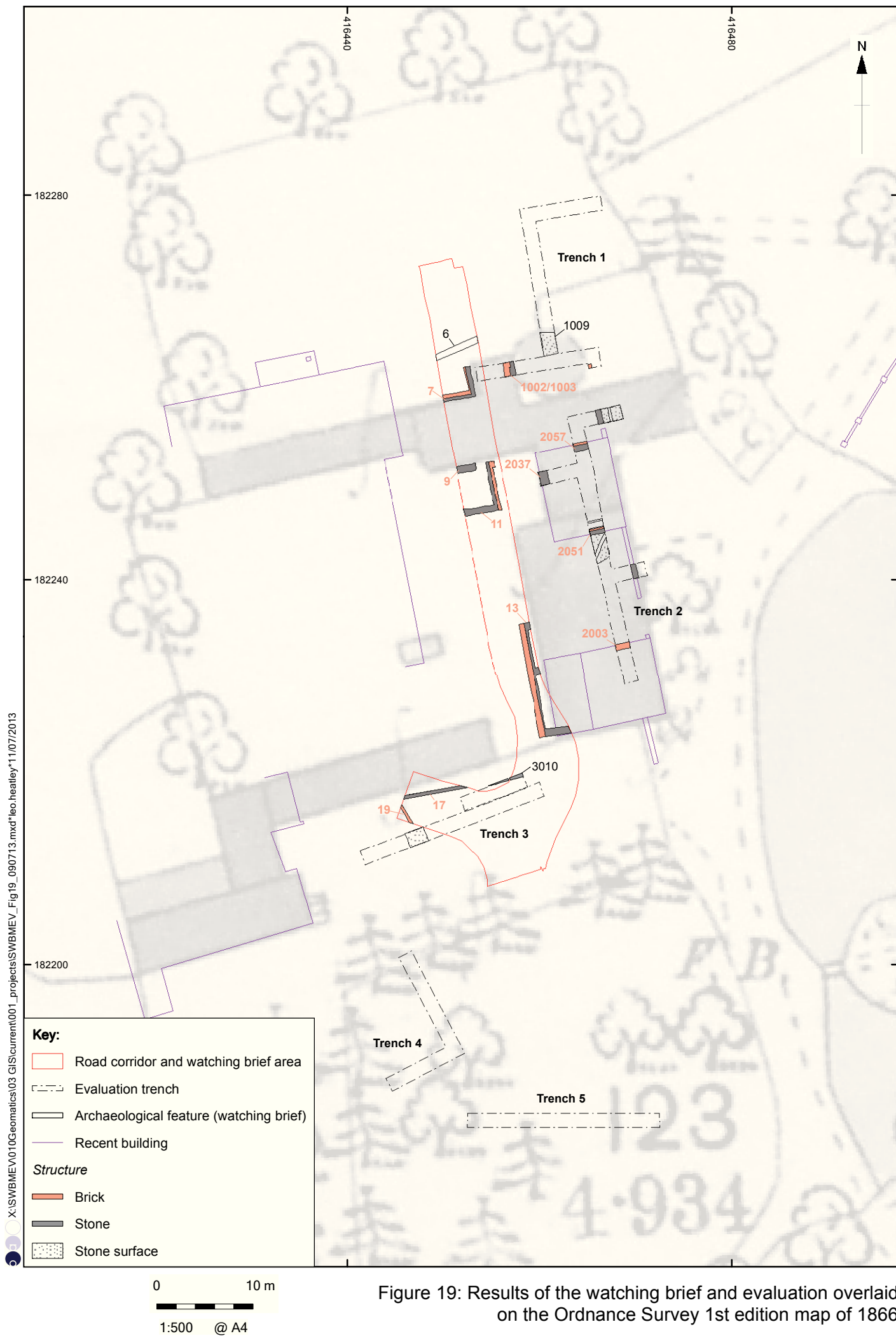


Figure 19: Results of the watching brief and evaluation overlaid on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1866

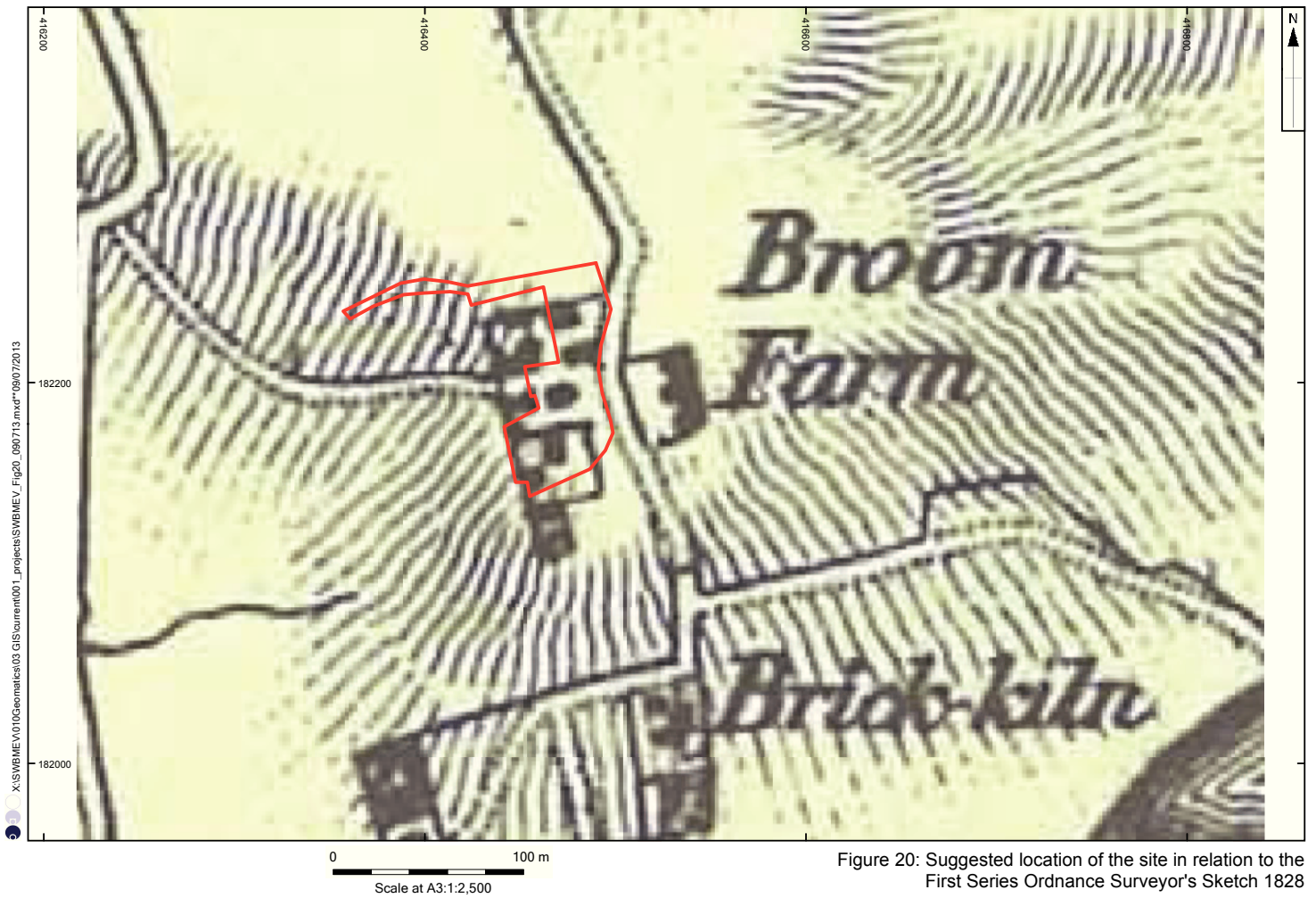


Figure 20: Suggested location of the site in relation to the First Series Ordnance Surveyor's Sketch 1828



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