



# Land North of Burcot House, Tadpole Lane, St Andrews, Blunston, Swindon Archaeological Evaluation Report

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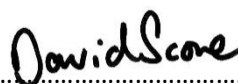




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# Land North of Burcot House, Tadpole Lane, St Andrews, Blunsdon, Swindon

## *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## Summary

In March 2023, Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial-trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development. The works comprised the excavation of 45 trenches each measuring 50m by 1.8m

The trenches were positioned to ground-truth the results of a geophysical survey which identified a small number of anomalies of archaeological origin including potential ditches and pits.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of these anomalies revealing evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity within the site. A very small assemblage of pre-medieval finds was recovered but this is considered residual.

## Acknowledgements

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Daniel Pond, who was supported by Liz Connelly, Chloe Peterson, Tomasz Neyman, Eirlys Walker, Amy Oates and Eleanor Stanley. Survey was carried out by Tomasz Neyman and Eleanor Stanley with digitising carried out by Marjaana Kohtamaki and Sophie Lamb. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Vistry Homes Ltd in consultation with CSA Environmental to undertake a trial-trench evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of the submission of a planning application. Although the local planning authority had not set a brief for the work, discussions between Rosey Meara, CSA Environmental and Tim Havard, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire County Council (WCC), established the scope of work required. An archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI; OA 2023) was produced by OA outlining the scope of works and methodology to be implemented. This document details how OA implemented those requirements and presents the results of the investigations.
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and relevant standards and guidance (CIfA 2014b), and local and national planning policies.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the north of Swindon, on the north-west edge of Blunsdon St Andrew at NGR SU 13251 90077 (Fig. 1)
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of five arable fields, separated by mature hedgerows, and Burcot House and grounds. The eastern, southern and western site limits are bordered by residential development, with Tadpole Lane forming the southern site boundary. To the north of the site lies agricultural fields. The site slopes from east to west, being c 145m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the east and descending to c 95m aOD in the west.
- 1.2.3 Three bands of geology are mapped across the site. Stanford Formation – limestone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 163.5 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period is recording in the east, and covers approximately 60% of the site. A band of Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation – sandstone, siltstone and mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 163.5 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period is recorded in the centre of the site, and in the western portion of the site the bedrock geology comprises Oxford Clay Formation – mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period (BGS Online).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historic background of the site has been described in detail in a historical desk-based (CSA 2023), a summary of which is present here:
- 1.3.2 A Neolithic Arrowhead was recorded within the eastern area of the site. The site is located in an area of known prehistoric and Roman period activity. However, the results of nearby archaeological works have been limited.

- 1.3.3 Geophysical survey and trial-trench evaluation at Tadpole Garden Village recorded Iron Age enclosures c 1.2km west of the site, but no areas of prehistoric or Roman activity are known within closer proximity (CA 2011). Geophysical survey within the site in 2009, comprising a series of transects, identified a number of anomalies of uncertain origin, as well as a small group of anomalies which potentially represent enclosures/pits in the north-eastern area of the site.
- 1.3.4 Geophysical survey in 2022 across suitable areas of the site (excluding Burcot House), clarified that a number of anomalies previously identified of archaeological interest were most likely associated with cracks in the underlying geology (AS 2022). A limited number of anomalies of potential archaeological interest were also identified.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
- 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; and
- ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
- x. To assess the results and reliability of the geophysical survey.

2.1.2 The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by the Southwest Archaeological Research Framework (Grove and Croft 2017).

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the WSI (OA 2023).

2.2.2 The trenches were laid out as shown in Figure 2 using a GPS with sub-15mm accuracy, in accordance with the locations proposed in the WSI. Trench 45 was added due to a GPS error that led to Trench 14 being located 45m to the east of its proposed location.

2.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a 15t tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from the trench edges.

2.2.4 The machining continued in even spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.

2.2.5 The exposed surface was sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains. Ditches that crossed multiple trenches were excavated in at least one trench with interventions a minimum of 1m wide. All pits and postholes were investigated and half sectioned, excavating 50% of the deposit. Several interventions were placed into a selection of large homogenous spreads of material to identify their profile and depth. A large sample of these deposits were excavated; however, all were

surveyed in plan with a GPS with sub-15mm accuracy and all surface finds were recovered.

- 2.2.6 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA field manual. Bulk finds were collected by context and allocated unique numbers.
- 2.2.7 Spoil produced from machine excavation, the surface or archaeological features and spoil from hand excavation was scanned by a metal detector to enhance finds retrieval.
- 2.2.8 Digital photos were taken of any archaeological features, deposits, trenches and the evaluation work in general.
- 2.2.9 Sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 where appropriate. The absolute height (m OD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines, were calculated and indicated on the drawings. Sample sections were located using either a GPS unit or total station. Coordinates relative to Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Datum will be obtained for each sampling location.
- 2.2.10 Upon completion of the works and in agreement with Tim Havard, Assistant County Archaeologist for WCC, the trenches were backfilled with the arisings in reverse order of excavation.

## **2.3 Environmental sampling**

- 2.3.1 Environmental sampling was undertaken to characterise the modes of preservation and concentration of assemblages of biological material from different periods, areas and context types in order to inform the strategy during further mitigation and achieve the aims and objects as outlined in Section 2.1. The strategy for environmental sampling was discussed with Tim Havard.

## **2.4 Finds recovery**

- 2.4.1 Artefact assemblages were recovered (by context) by hand to assist in dating the stratigraphic sequences and for obtaining ceramic assemblages for comparison with other sites. All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. In the eastern part of the site, the natural geology was identified as mix of limestone and orange/grey silty clay. A 0.1–0.2m thick yellowish-brown subsoil was noted in Trenches 13–14, 20–22, 26, 33 and 38. In the western fields (Trenches 1–12 and 40–44) the natural geology was observed to be a mixed blue and yellow clay which was overlain by a yellowish brown silty clay

3.2.2 A dark brownish grey topsoil was recorded across the entirety of the site.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 2, 10, 17–18, 20, 22, 25, 27–28, 30–34 and 38–42. The archaeological features within these trenches will be discussed in detail below. Trenches without archaeological features will not be discussed further.

3.3.2 The majority of archaeological features were found in the south of the eastern field. A number of large pits and ditches spread across 13 trenches were excavated and recorded that matched anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. Elsewhere, three ditches were recorded in the north-western field, with various other features tested and confirmed as natural variation or modern truncation. A concentration of pits and ditches found in trenches 40–42 also correspond with anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey.

### 3.4 North-western field (Trench 1–12)

3.4.1 Of the 12 trenches excavated in the north-west field, only Trench 2 contained archaeological remains. Furrows were noted in Trenches 4, 8, 7, and 10 (Figs 2 and 3).

#### *Trench 2*

3.4.2 Two parallel intercutting ditches were excavated and recorded towards the northern end of Trench 2 (Fig. 6, Section 200; Plate 1). They are on the same ENE-WSW alignment as an anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey and a field boundary shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map. The earlier ditch, 207, was 0.58m wide and 0.47m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two brown clayey silt fills (208 and 209). The later ditch, 203, was 0.94m wide and 0.48m deep and also had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three

greyish brown silty clay fills (204–206). An assemblage of 25 fragments of barbed wire fencing were recovered from fill 204.

### ***Trench 10***

- 3.4.3 A furrow (1003) was recorded at the southern end of Trench 10, which was located 2m to the south of geophysical anomaly. The furrow was 2.27m wide and 0.22m deep with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It contained one brown silty clay fill, 1004 (Plate 2).
- 3.4.4 Furrows were also identified in Trenches 4, 7 and 8 but these will not be discussed further.

## **3.5 Eastern Field (Trenches 13–38, 45)**

- 3.5.1 Within the eastern field Trenches 17–18, 20, 22, 25, 27–28, 30–34 and 38–39 contained archaeological features (Fig. 4).

### ***Trench 17***

- 3.5.2 Three large sub-circular anomalies were recorded in Trench 17. The most south-westerly feature, pit 1702, was excavated and recorded whilst pits 1706 and 1707 were recorded in plan only. Pit 1702 was 6m wide and over 0.85m deep, unfortunately, due to safety constraints the base of the feature couldn't be reached. It had steep straight sides and contained three fills, a dark greyish brown clayey silt, 1703, overlain by a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt, 1704, which in turn was overlain by another dark greyish brown silty clay, 1705 (Fig. 6, Section 1700; Plate 3). A sherd of post-medieval pottery, a fragment of bottle glass and ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from fill 1703, and a fragment of post-medieval glass from fill 1705.
- 3.5.3 Pits 1706 and 1707 were 4m and 3.5m wide respectively.

### ***Trench 18***

- 3.5.4 Trench 18 targeted a series of linear and discrete geophysical anomalies several of which could be related to features identified within the trench.
- 3.5.5 A large pit was recorded towards the eastern end of the trench. Two interventions, 1802 and 1813, were excavated to establish the full extent of the feature in plan. The western intervention, 1802, revealed a moderately sloping edge and a flat base (Fig. 6, Section 1800). It was 0.25m deep and contained a single greyish-brown silty clay fill 1803 from which a sherd of possible early Saxon pottery was recovered. The eastern intervention, 1813, also had a moderately sloping edge and a flat base (Plate 4). It was 0.44m deep and consisted of a dark greyish-black silty clay basal fill 1814, and a greyish-brown silty clay fill 1815 from which a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. The pit was 9.2m wide in plan.
- 3.5.6 Pit 1804 was 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep with shallow sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained a single, black, charcoal-rich fill, 1805 (Fig. 6, Section 1801; Plate 5). An environmental sample taken from the fill (Appendix C.1 Sample 1) produced a large

flot predominately comprising wood charcoal, although other charred plant remains (seeds or cereal grains, for example) are notably absent.

- 3.5.7 A NW-SE aligned ditch, 1806, crossed the centre of trench and aligned with a short linear geophysical anomaly. It had moderately sloping sides with a flat base and was 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 6, Section 1802; Plate 6).
- 3.5.8 Further to the west, two pits, 1808 and 1809, were recorded against the southern baulk of the trench. Pit 1809 had been heavily truncated by pit 1808. The earlier pit was observed to measure 0.46m deep and 2m wide. The eastern edge had been truncated away by pit 1808. It contained two greyish-brown silty clay fills (1811 and 1812). The later pit, 1808, was 1.3m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sloping edges and an irregular base. It contained a single greyish-brown silty clay fill, 1810, from which a single fragment of medieval pottery was recovered. Charred cereal grains, including barley and wheat, were also recovered from an environmental sample taken from the fill (Appendix C.1 Sample 2).
- 3.5.9 A small layer, 1814, was excavated and recorded towards the western end of the trench and had been interpreted as remnant subsoil within the natural limestone geology. Two features, a possible pit 1817 and ditch 1818, were left unexcavated and recorded in plan only. The pit was 0.8m wide and had a greyish-brown clayey silt surface fill. The ditch was 2.5m wide and also had a greyish-brown clayey silt surface fill.

### ***Trench 20***

- 3.5.10 A single N-S aligned ditch was recorded at the south-western end of Trench 20. Ditch 2003 was 2.32m wide and 0.28m deep with shallow sloping sides and a wide flat base. It contained a single brown silty clay fill, 2004.

### ***Trench 22***

- 3.5.11 Located towards the centre, pit 2203 was the only feature identified within Trench 22. The pit measured 8.7m wide with a brown silty clay surface fill. The feature appeared to be a post-medieval pit, reflecting similar features recorded in the surrounding area, and was not investigated.

### ***Trench 25***

- 3.5.12 Trench 25 contained two features, both of which were located at the western end. Pit 2502 correlated with a large circular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It was 4.5m wide and 0.54m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two brown silty clay fills (2504 and 2505) (Plate 7). Ditch 2503 was located 2m to the east of pit 2502 and not identified by geophysical survey. It was 2.25m wide and 0.5m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It had three fills, 2504, 2505 and 2506. The lower fill was a light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions that appeared to be redeposited natural, 0.1m thick. The upper fills (2505 and 2506) were both grey and brown silty clays. A sherd of medieval pottery, a nail and CBM were recovered from fill 2506.



### ***Trench 27***

- 3.5.13 Trench 27 targeted on a series of three linear and amorphous anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The most southernly of these anomalies could not be located within the trench. The northern anomaly was confirmed as a NNW-SSE aligned ditch with straight vertical sides and a flat base, ditch 2703. It was 4m wide and 0.9m deep and contained two greyish-brown silty clay fills, 2704 and 2705 (Plate 8).
- 3.5.14 A second ditch, 2701, was recorded further to the south and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was 1m wide and 0.39m deep and contained a single silty clay fill, 2702, with frequent limestone inclusions (Fig. 7, Section 2700; Plate 9). An environmental sample taken from the fill produced an assemblage of mostly intrusive modern material, but several snails were also present. A single fragment of wood charcoal was the only charred item recovered (Appendix C.1 Sample 5). A buckle strap fitting, a probable shoe heel and the remains of a square vessel such as a petrol tin or similar were recovered from the fill. These are all modern in date. Ditch 2701 corresponds with a field boundary identified on the first addition OS map.
- 3.5.15 A large pit, 2707, was recorded near the centre of the trench and relates to the third anomaly targeted. The pit had a diameter of 7m and was 0.6m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base with a single silty clay fill, 2708 (Plate 10).

### ***Trenches 28, 31, 34 and 36***

- 3.5.16 Trench 28 targeted two parallel E-W aligned geophysical anomalies. Two ditches were noted within the trench, each corresponding to one of the anomalies.
- 3.5.17 The larger ditch, 2802, was 1.15m wide and 0.10m deep with steep straight sides and an uneven base. Ditch 2804, located 4.5m to the north, was 0.39m wide and 0.08m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Both ditches contained a single brownish-grey clayey silt fill (2803 and 2805). An unidentifiable fragment of metal was recovered from fill 2805.
- 3.5.18 Both ditches continued into Trench 31 where they were recorded as 3102 and 3104. Here, both ditches survived to a greater depth but had aligned more closely with ditch 3104, the northern ditch, observed to cut the southern ditch 3102 (Fig. 7, Section 3100; Plate 11).
- 3.5.19 The earlier ditch, 3102 was 1.42m wide and 0.28m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single greyish-brown clayey silt fill, 3103. The later ditch, 3104, was 3.3m wide and 0.3m deep with shallow sloping sides and a wide flat base. It also contained a single fill, 3105, a firmer greyish-brown clayey silt.
- 3.5.20 The alignment of the ditches suggests they should have been present in Trench 33, but no evidence for them was noted. This does reflect the results of the geophysical survey which shows a break in the ditch before it resumes again further to the east. The eastern section of the ditch was targeted by Trenches 34 and 36 where it was recorded as ditches 3402, which measured 3.8m wide, and 3602, which measured 1.8m wide.
- 3.5.21 Pit 3403 was identified towards the south-western end of the Trench 34. The pit measured 2.1m wide and 0.32m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave



base. It contained two fills, 3402 and 3404, the basal fill 3404 was a yellowish-brown silty clay that is assumed to be redeposited natural. The upper fill, 3402, was a brown silty clay that contained post-medieval pottery, a gun flint, bottle glass, a nail and CBM.

### ***Trench 29***

- 3.5.22 Two parallel NE-SW aligned ditches, 2904 and 2906 (Fig. 7, Section 2901; Plate 12), were recorded at the southern end of Trench 29 along with pit, 2902, which was located 4m to the north of the ditches. The pit was 0.85m wide and 0.12m deep and had shallow sloping sides and an irregular base (Fig. 7, Section 2900). It contained a single clayey silt fill, 2903, that produced a single fragment of medieval Pottery.
- 3.5.23 The most northerly of the two ditches, 2904, was 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep with shallow sloping edges and a concave base. The second ditch, 2906, was 1.14m wide and 0.2m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Both ditches contained a single greyish-brown clayey silt fill (2905 and 2907). Ditch 2906 aligned with a geophysical anomaly and continued into Trench 38.

### ***Trench 30***

- 3.5.24 Trench 30 revealed a single pit, 3002, located towards the centre of the trench. It had a diameter of 3.8m and was 0.56m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained three fills. The basal fill, 3003, was a sterile dark greyish-brown silty clay. The upper two fills, 3004 and 3005, were a light greyish-brown and a dark greyish-black silty clay. Post-medieval pottery and CBM were recovered from the upper most fill, 3005.

### ***Trench 32***

- 3.5.25 Ditch 3203 corresponded with a NW-SE aligned geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 7, Section 3200). It contained a single silty clay fill, 3203, that produced an abraded fragment of pottery dating to the Iron Age. Post-hole 3205 was recorded towards the western end of the trench. It was 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 7, Section 3201; Plate 13).

### ***Trench 33***

- 3.5.26 A large pit, 3303, was located towards the northern end of Trench 33 and corresponds with a sub-circular anomaly identified by geophysical survey. It was 5m long and 0.34m deep with straight shallow edges and a flat base (Fig. 8, Section 3300). It contained a single yellowish-brown silty clay fill, 3304, that had a single fragment of post-medieval pottery.

### ***Trench 39***

- 3.5.27 A single pit, 3902, was revealed towards the north-eastern end of Trench 39. It was 2.4 wide and 0.56m deep with a moderately sloping north-western edge and a flat base. It had a single silty clay fill, 3903, that contained medieval pottery.

### 3.6 South-western field (Trenches 40–44)

3.6.1 Of the five trenches in the south-western field, Trenches 40–42 contained archaeology. These are shown on Figures 2 and 5.

#### *Trench 40*

3.6.2 A lynchet, 4004, was recorded at the western end of Trench 40 that had been truncated by a later ditch, 4005 (Fig. 8, Section 4000; Plate 14). Trench 40 had been positioned horizontally atop of a west-facing hill with its western end approaching the edge of the hill. The lynchet was 5.38m wide and 0.94m deep with a concave base and a steep sloping eastern edge, whilst the western edge was shallow and straight. It contained two organic-rich dark grey fills, 4009 and 4010, that were deliberately capped by a stone deposit 4008/4011 from which medieval CBM was recovered. A small fragment of fired clay was also recovered from fill 4009. This was not closely datable but does appear to be pre-medieval, and could be residual. These deposits were later cut by ditch 4005 that had shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It was 6m wide and 0.55m deep and contained two greyish-brown/brownish-grey silty clay fills 4006 and 4007.

#### *Trench 41*

3.6.3 Trench 41 was targeted over a series of four linear and sub-circular geophysical anomalies.

3.6.4 A NW-SE aligned ditch, 4103, was recorded towards the centre of the trench. It was 0.83m wide and 0.18m deep with shallow sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 4100; Plate 15). It contained a single silty clay fill, 4104.

3.6.5 Pit 4105 was partially revealed within the trench but continued under the eastern baulk. The recorded extent was 1.39m wide and 0.43m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 16). It contained two silty clay fills, 4106 and 4107. The basal fill, 4106, was a mixed deposit comprised of grey silt and lenses of orangish-yellow clay and is thought to be redeposited natural.

3.6.6 A large pit was located 9m to the north of pit 4105. Two interventions, 4108 and 4011, into this feature were excavated to establish its full extent. The pit was 13m wide and it reached a depth of 1m. It had steep straight sides, but the base was not reached (Fig. 9, Section 4102; Plates 17 and 18). The northern intervention, 4108, contained two fills (4109 and 4110). The earlier fill, 4110, was a yellowish-brown silty clay with brownish-grey mottling and produced several fragments of medieval or post medieval pottery along with a nail and CBM. The surface fill, 4109, was a brownish-grey clayey silt that contained medieval/post-medieval pottery pot, nails, a iron fitting and CBM. An environmental sample taken from the fill contained cereal grains and a legume of pea/vetch/tare type (Appendix C.1 Sample 4). A sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered but, given the greater abundance of artefacts (11 sherds of pottery and three iron objects) dating to the medieval period or later, this is considered to be a residual. The southern intervention, 4011, contained three fills (4112, 4113 and 4114). The two earliest fills, 4114 and 4113, were brownish-grey sandy clay variations. Medieval/post-medieval pottery was recovered from fill 4114 along with CBM and

several iron nails. The upper fill, 4112, was a layer of rubble overlain by a tertiary silting phase and contained CBM, stone roof tiles and roughly hewn/squared limestone (Plate 19). It appears to be building demolition that has been deliberately dumped into the southern end of the pit.

### **Trench 42**

- 3.6.7 Trench 42 revealed two NW-SE aligned ditches that corresponded with two linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey. However, a third linear that was located between ditches 4203 and 4205 could not be located within the trench.
- 3.6.8 Ditch 4203, located towards the centre of the trench, was 0.42m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sloping sides and a rounded base (Fig. 10, Section 4200). It contained a single greyish-brown silty clay fill (4204). The north-westerly ditch, 4205, was 6.13m wide and 0.57m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 4201; Plate 20). It contained two silty clay fills, 4206 and 4207. Medieval pottery was recovered from fill 4206 and a large assemblage of cereal grains including with oat, legumes and possible Celtic/broad bean were recovered from an environmental sample taken from the fill (Appendix C.1 Sample 3).

## **3.7 Finds summary**

- 3.7.1 A total of 398g of pottery were recovered from the trenches. With the exception of three sherds, the pottery has been dated to the medieval or post-medieval period. The earlier sherds include a small, abraded fragment of Iron Age pottery in a coarse shell-tempered fabric, a sherd of early Roman pottery from a rim of a large storage jar in a grey sandy fabric, and a small abraded sherd of organic tempered Saxon pottery dating to the 5th–8th century.
- 3.7.2 The bulk of the medieval pottery is in an oolitic limestone-tempered fabric known as Minety-type ware, produced some 14km west of Swindon. The assemblage is generally too fragmentary to allow close dating but the presence of wheel-turned Minety ware sherds in the assemblage indicates a 13th or post-13th-century date.
- 3.7.3 CBM recovered from the site is also predominately of medieval or early post-medieval date. The majority of the fragments are roof tile. Of the total 437g collected, over half was recovered from Trench 41.
- 3.7.4 Seven fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were recovered from two trenches, six from Trench 17 and one from Trench 34. The assemblage of metal objects recovered was similarly of post-medieval/modern date and mostly comprised fragments of barbwire and nails.
- 3.7.5 Seven fragment of stone roof tile were recovered from Trench 41. Two stone types were present, a sandy limestone of Stonesfield slate type and a shelly oolitic Corallian limestone. No other stone objects were recovered.
- 3.7.6 Two struck flints were recovered, both from a pit identified in Trench 34. One flint was an undiagnostic flake and the other a post-medieval gun flint.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The trenches provided a good coverage of the site area and were located to maximise the potential for exposing archaeological remains. The ground and site conditions were generally good throughout the course of the evaluation and the machining was carried out cleanly, providing good visibility of features and deposits in the evaluation trenches.
- 4.1.2 The reliable identification of features is well demonstrated by the positive correlations with the results of the geophysical survey as well as the identification of several features not previously indicated. Overall, the results of the evaluation should be considered reliable.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation are outlined above in Section 2. The general aims were to establish the presence and significance of any archaeological remains within the site.
- 4.2.2 Although artefactual evidence dating to the Iron Age, the Roman period, and the Saxon period were recovered during the course of evaluation, the material is considered to be residual and not indicative of activity within the site. The presence of such material within the site can be attributed to known activity in the wider landscape.
- 4.2.3 Archaeological remains were identified across the large eastern field and the south-western field. Large pits and land management ditches dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods were widely distributed across these fields but in a fairly low density, although a cluster of activity was noted in Trench 18. While a number of small pits were present, the majority were several meters in diameter, suggestive of quarrying or aggregate extraction.
- 4.2.4 A lynchet identified in south-west field provides evidence for the site being used for agricultural purposes in the medieval period.
- 4.2.5 The north-west field was devoid of archaeological remains except two ditches recorded in Trench 2 that are the remains of a field boundary recorded on the 1st edition OS map, and furrows. Within this field, the topography of the site descends significantly from east to west, a likely cause for the notable absence of remains here.
- 4.2.6 The correlation between the results of the evaluation and the geophysical survey was generally good. Linear anomalies identified in the eastern field were identified in Trenches 28, 31, 34 and 36, and the break in the linear anomalies was confirmed by Trench 33. A large number of geophysical anomalies were interpreted as likely be natural in origin and while this was primarily an accurate a few were identified as being associated features of an anthropogenic origin, ie pits in Trench 18.

## 4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The fairly dispersed nature of the remains within the site combined with the relatively small quantities of artefactual evidence are not indicative of an intensively utilised landscape or that any significant activity has occurred in immediate vicinity. The results suggest that the site lies within a medieval and post-medieval rural landscape. The most notable remains are the recovery of roof tiles and CBM from Trench 41 which suggest the presence of post-medieval structure in the vicinity, most likely along Tadpole Lane.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within trench. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying colluvium overlying natural geology. Trench located at the base of the hill where it has levelled out.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer		1.8	0.27	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Soft silty clay with rare stone inclusions		
101	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish orangey brown. Trench located at the bottom of the hill where ground has leveled out. Small white fleck inclusions		
102	Layer				Natural. Natural located at the west end of trench. Mixed mid yellowish orange gravelly clay and light grey blue clay		
Trench 2							
General description						Orientation	N-S
The trench revealed two ditches located towards the northern end of the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Soft silty clay with rare stone inclusions		
201	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid greyish orangey brown. Trench located towards the base of the hill. Small white fleck inclusions		
202	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish blue clay and light whitish grey clay geology. Only found at the North end of trench		
203	Cut		0.94	0.48	Ditch		
204	Fill	203	0.76	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid grey sooty clay Uppermost fill of ditch had iron nails and objects on very top	Metalwork	Modern
205	Fill	203	0.63	0.1	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown Middle fill of ditch		
206	Fill	203	0.5	0.15	Secondary Fill. Firm mid grey with white flecks Basal fill of ditch		
207	Cut		0.58	0.47	Ditch		

208	Fill	207	0.45	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey Upper fill of ditch		
209	Fill	207	0.5	0.18	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish Orange brown Basal fill of ditch		
<b>Trench 3</b>							
General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. A single feature was tested towards the centre of the trench and confirmed to be modern. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer		1.8	0.35	Topsoil. Dark greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		
301	Layer		1.8	0.15	Subsoil. mid yellowish-brown, firm, very clayey silt.		
302	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mid orangish-grey, firm, clay.		
<b>Trench 4</b>							
General description						Orientation	ENE - WSW
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Trench excavated on a moderate west sloping hill.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Soft silty clay with rare stone inclusions		
401	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm clay.		
402	Layer				Natural. Mixed yellowish and blue clay at the western end and yellowish gravelly clay at the eastern end of trench.		
<b>Trench 5</b>							
General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Trench excavated on a moderate hill sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Soft silty clay with rare stone inclusions		
501	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm clay		

502	Layer				Natural. Mixed. Blueish grey clay, light whitish grey clayey silt and brownish yellow gravelly clay		
<b>Trench 6</b>							
General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Trench excavated on a moderate hill sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Soft silty clay with rare stone inclusions		
601	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm clay		
602	Layer				Natural. Mixed. Light whitish grey firm silty clay. Mid yellowish orange silty clay		
<b>Trench 7</b>							
General description						Orientation	N-S
No archaeology present within the trench. Two features were tested and confirmed to be natural geological variation. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Soft silty clay with rare stone inclusions		
701	Layer			0.32	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm clay		
702	Layer				Natural. Mid greyish blue firm clay		
<b>Trench 8</b>							
General description						Orientation	N-S
No archaeology present within trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Soft silty clay with rare stone inclusions		
801	Layer			0.15	Natural. Mid yellowish brown firm clay		
802	Layer				Natural. Mixed. Blueish grey clay, light whitish grey clayey silt and brownish yellow gravelly clay		
<b>Trench 9</b>							



General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey. Soft silty clay with rare stone inclusions		
901	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown firm clay		
902	Layer				Natural. Mixed. Blueish grey clay, light whitish grey clayey silt and brownish yellow gravelly clay		
<b>Trench 10</b>							
General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
A furrow was excavated and recorded towards the southern end of trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt		
1001	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid greyish-orange brown clay		
1002	Layer				Natural. Mixed Firm Orange silty clay and soft light grey blue clay		
1003	Cut		2.27	0.22	Ditch		
1004	Fill	1003	2.27	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish orange-brown single secondary fill of likely furrow		
<b>Trench 11</b>							
General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Trench excavated on a moderate hill sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt		
1101	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown firm clay with small rounded stone inclusions		
1102	Layer				Natural. Mixed. Firm Blueish grey clay, light whitish grey clayey silt and brownish yellow gravelly clay.		

Trench 12							
General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. Topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Trench excavated on a moderate hill sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt with infrequent limestone inclusions		
1201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown clay		
1202	Layer				Natural. Mottled yellowish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions		
Trench 13							
General description						Orientation	N S
No archaeology present within the trench. Topsoil overlying and subsoil overlying natural geology. Trench excavated on a gentle hill sloping to the north.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer		1.8	0.26	Topsoil. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones		
1301	Layer		1.8	0.23	Subsoil. Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones		
1302	Layer		1.8		Natural. form mottled mid yellowish brown and darker brown patches of silty clay with moderate medium rounded stones throughout		
Trench 14							
General description						Orientation	N-S
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish-grey, soft, clayey silt with infrequent stone inclusions.		
1401	Layer		2	0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate angular stone inclusions.		

1402	Layer		2		Natural. A limestone brash with a brownish-yellow, firm slightly silty clay matrix.		
<b>Trench 15</b>							
General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. Trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer		1.8	0.35	Topsoil. dark greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		
1501	Layer		1.8		Natural. Limestone brash within a greyish-brown clayey silt.		
<b>Trench 16</b>							
General description						Orientation	N-S
No archaeology present within trench. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark brownish-grey, soft, clayey silt with infrequent limestone inclusions.		
1601	Layer		2		Natural. A limestone brash within a brownish-yellow, firm silty clay matrix.		
<b>Trench 17</b>							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
A series of large modern pits were revealed, located throughout the trench. Two were left unexcavated and recorded in plan only. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer		1.8	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		
1701	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash within a yellowish-brown sandy clay matrix.		
1702	Cut		2.05	0.85	Pit		
1703	Fill	1702	0.8	0.38	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.	Pottery Glass CBM	Post-medieval

1704	Fill	1702	0.8	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish-brown, loose, clayey silt with frequent limestone inclusions.		
1705	Fill	1702	0.8	0.52	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.	Glass	Post-medieval
1706	Unexcavated feature		2		Pit. Mid greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		
1707	Unexcavated feature		2.4		Pit. Dark greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		
<b>Trench 18</b>							
General description						Orientation	E W
The trench revealed a series of pits and ditches where a selection were excavated and recorded. Topsoil overlying natural geology. Trench located on a gentle hill, sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer		1.8	0.41	Topsoil. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones.		
1801	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mottled yellowish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions		
1802	Cut		1.3	0.26	Other Cut. Spread containing pot and bone, 1 fill		
1803	Fill	1802	1.3	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay Animal bone and pottery present	Pottery	Saxon
1804	Cut		0.5	0.14	Pit. Cut of pit with charcoal and burnt stone present.		
1805	Fill	1804	0.5	0.14	Primary Fill. In situ burning or burnt fill deposited		
1806	Cut		1.1	0.15	Ditch. Linear ditch		
1807	Fill	1806	1.1	0.15	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown fill of ditch [1806]		
1808	Cut		1.4	0.7	Pit		
1809	Cut		0.7	0.46	Pit. Pit 1809 that is truncated by pit 1808 to the east. Two fills.		
1810	Fill		1.4	0.7	Secondary Fill. Singular fill of pit 1808. Animal bone and pottery present.	Pottery	Medieval
1811	Fill		0.7	0.14	Secondary Fill. Earliest fill of pit 1809. Sterile fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		
1812	Fill	1809	0.42	0.32	Secondary Fill. Latest fill of pit 1809. Sterile.		
1813	Cut		1.5	0.44	Other Cut		
1814	Layer		0.7		Other Layer. Natural geological layer, dark greyish black silty clay.		

1815	Fill	1813	1.5	0.28	Secondary Fill. Latest fill of spread 1813. Dark greyish brown silty clay.	Pottery	Medieval
1816	Fill	1813	0.9	0.16	Secondary Fill. Earliest fill of spread 1813. Sterile fill.		
1817	Layer		0.4		Other Layer. Natural geological layer. Dark greyish black silty clay.		
1818	Unexcavated feature		0.4		Other Cut. Unexcavated spread . No surface finds. Mid greyish brown silty clay.		

### Trench 19

General description						Orientation	E W
No archaeology present within the trench. Trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer		1.8	0.32	Topsoil. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones		
1901	Layer		1.8		Natural. Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with limestone throughout trench		

### Trench 20

General description						Orientation	E W
Trench revealed one ditch towards the western end of the trench. Topsoil overlying subsoil overlying natural geology. Trench located on a gentle hill, sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer		1.8	0.2	Topsoil. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones		
2001	Layer		1.8	0.1	Subsoil. Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones		
2002	Layer				Natural. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate medium rounded stones		
2003	Cut		2.32	0.28	Ditch. Cut of ditch		
2004	Fill	2003	2.32	0.28	Primary Fill. Firm, brown, silty clay		

### Trench 21

General description						Orientation	N-S
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer		1.8	0.25	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown soft silty clay with infrequent small rounded stones.		
2101	Layer		1.8	0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown soft silty clay with infrequent small rounded stones.		
2102	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mixed geology consisting of a quartzite brash with a yellow clay matrix and pockets of firm, reddish brown clay.		
<b>Trench 22</b>							
General description						Orientation	E-W
A single pit was revealed in the centre of the trench and recorded in plan only. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer		1.8	0.25	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown soft silty clay with infrequent small rounded stones.		
2201	Layer		1.8	0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellowish-brown soft silty clay with infrequent small rounded stones		
2202	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mixed geology consisting of a limestone brash with a yellow clay matrix and pockets of firm, reddish brown clay.		
2203	Unexcavated feature		8		Pit. Olive brown, silty clay, firm. Possible quarry pit		
<b>Trench 23</b>							
General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer		1.8	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt with infrequent limestone inclusions.		
2301	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash in a greyish-yellow, firm, silty clay.		
<b>Trench 24</b>							

General description						Orientation	N-S
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer		1.8	0.3	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones		
2401	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash in a greyish-yellow, firm, silty clay.		

### Trench 25

General description						Orientation	E-W
Two pits located at the western end of the trench excavated and recorded. Topsoil overlying natural geology. Trench located on a gentle hill, sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer		1.8	0.35	Topsoil. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded and sub angular stones.		
2501	Layer		1.8		Natural. Firm mottled yellowish brown with dark brown patches. Limestone frequent throughout trench.		
2502	Cut		2.3	0.54	Pit		
2503	Cut		2.25	0.5	Ditch		
2504	Fill	2503	0.42	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light yellowish brown basal fill of ditch		
2505	Fill	2503	1	0.28	Secondary Fill. Firm mid brownish grey middle secondary fill of ditch		
2506	Fill	2503	1.24	0.29	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay uppermost secondary fill of ditch	Pottery Metalwork CBM	Medieval
2507	Fill	2502	1.7	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay. Sterile.		
2508	Fill	2502	2.3	0.34	Secondary Fill. Latest fill of pit [2502]. Sterile, mid greyish brown silty clay.		

### Trench 26

General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

2600	Layer		1.8	0.25	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown soft silty clay with infrequent small rounded stones		
2601	Layer		1.8	0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown soft silty clay with infrequent small rounded stones		
2602	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mixed geology consisting of a limestone brash with a yellow clay matrix and pockets of firm, reddish brown clay.		

### Trench 27

General description						Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench 27 revealed two ditches and one pit that were excavated and recorded. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Friable Dark greyish brown silty clay.		
2701	Cut		1	0.27	Ditch		
2702	Fill	2701	1	0.27	Secondary Fill	Metalwork	Post-medieval
2703	Cut		0.83	0.9	Ditch		
2704	Fill	2703	0.83	0.8	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, silty clay, firm	Metalwork	Post-medieval
2705	Fill	2703	0.83	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown, silty clay, firm		
2706	Layer				Natural. A limestone brash in a greyish-yellow, firm, silty clay.		
2707	Cut		1.6	0.6	Pit		
2708	Fill	2707	1.6	0.6	Secondary Fill		

### Trench 28

General description						Orientation	N-S
The trench revealed a ditch and gully that were both excavated and recorded. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer		2	0.3	Topsoil. Dark greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt with infrequent sa-sr limestone inclusions.		
2801	Layer		1.8		Natural. A weathered limestone/corn brash with a mid brownish-yellow clay matrix.		
2802	Cut		1.15	0.1	Ditch		



2803	Fill	2802	1.15	0.1	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey, firm, clay silt, formed likely through natural process		
2804	Cut		0.39	0.08	Gully		
2805	Fill	2804	0.39	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey, firm, clay silt, likely formed due to natural process	Metalwork	uncertain

**Trench 29**

General description						Orientation	N-S
A pit and a ditch were revealed towards the southern end of the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer		1.8	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark, greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		
2901	Layer		1.8		Natural. A mixed geology consisting of limestone brash within a greyish-yellow, silty clay and reddish-brown, firm clay.		
2902	Cut		0.85	0.12	Pit		
2903	Fill	2902	0.85	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish-grey, firm, clayey silt.	Pottery	Medieval
2904	Cut		1.2	0.22	Ditch		
2905	Fill	2904	1.2	0.22	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		
2906	Cut		1.14	0.2	Ditch		
2907	Fill	2906	1.14	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		

**Trench 30**

General description						Orientation	E-W
The trench revealed one pit that was excavated and recorded. Trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer		1.8	0.32	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones.		
3001	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash within greyish-yellow clay matrix.		
3002	Cut		2.04	0.56	Pit		
3003	Fill	3002	1.26	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small rounded stones present. Sterile fill.		

3004	Fill	3002	1.26	0.16	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub angular stones. Possible post medieval pottery found.		
3005	Fill	3002	2.04	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded and sub angular stones. Animal bone and pot present, likely post medieval.	Pottery CBM	Post- medieval

**Trench 31**

General description						Orientation	N-S
Two parallel ditches were revealed towards the centre of the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer		1.8	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		
3101	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mixed geological horizon consisting of a limestone brash in a brownish-yellow, firm clay and orangish-brown, firm clay.		
3102	Cut		1.42	0.28	Ditch		
3103	Fill	3102	1.42	0.28	Secondary Fill. Light brownish-grey, firm, clayey silt.		
3104	Cut		3.3	0.3	Ditch		
3105	Fill	3104	3.3	0.3	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		

**Trench 32**

General description						Orientation	E-W
The trench revealed a ditch and a pit that were excavated and recorded. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology and was excavated on a gentle hill sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer		2	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt with moderate limestone inclusions.		
3201	Layer		1.8		Natural. A mixed geology of limestone brash within a yellow clay matrix and pockets of red clay.		
3203	Cut		0.54	0.12	Ditch		
3204	Fill	3203	0.54	0.12	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay.	Pottery	Iron Age

3205	Cut		0.32	0.08	Posthole		
3206	Fill	3205	0.32	0.08	Secondary Fill. Form dark greyish brown silty clay		
<b>Trench 33</b>							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed a single pit that was excavated and recorded. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer		1.8	0.27	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown soft silty clay with infrequent small rounded stones.		
3301	Layer		1.8	0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellowish-brown, firm, clayey silt.		
3302	Layer		1.8		Natural. Mixed natural geology of limestone brash within a yellow clay matrix and reddish-brown clay.		
3303	Cut		1	0.34	Pit		
3304	Fill	3303	1	0.34	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish-brown, firm, clayey silt.	Pottery	Post-medieval
<b>Trench 34</b>							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed a pit and a ditch, with the ditch recorded in plan only. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt with moderate limestone inclusions.		
3401	Layer				Natural. A limestone brash within greyish-yellow clay matrix.		
3402	Fill	3403		0.32	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey upper secondary fill of pit	Pottery Flint Glass Metalwork CBM	Post-medieval
3403	Cut		2.1	0.32	Pit		
3404	Fill	3403	0.55	0.09	Secondary Fill. Compact Basal redeposited natural quartz brash deposit in pit		
3405	Unexcavated feature		1.8		Ditch. NW-SE ditch		

<b>Trench 35</b>							
General description						Orientation	E-W
The trench revealed a single pit that was excavated and recorded. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer		1.8	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt with moderate limestone inclusions.		
3501	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash within greyish-yellow clay matrix.		
<b>Trench 36</b>							
General description						Orientation	N-S
The trench revealed a single ditch that was recorded in plan only. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer		1.8	0.35	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt with moderate limestone inclusions.		
3601	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash with a reddish-yellow clay matrix.		
3602	Unexcavated feature		1.8		Ditch. mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt		
<b>Trench 37</b>							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer		1.8	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt with moderate limestone inclusions.		
3701	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash with a brownish-yellow clay matrix.		
<b>Trench 38</b>							
General description						Orientation	E-W
The trench revealed one ditch that was unexcavated and recorded in plan only. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

3800	Layer		1.8	0.2	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones.		
3801	Layer		1.8	0.05	Subsoil. Light greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded stones.		
3802	Layer		1.8		Natural. Limestone corn brash with a mid brownish-yellow clay matrix.		
3803	Unexcavated feature		1.1		Ditch. mid greyish-brown, firm, clayey silt		

**Trench 39**

General description						Orientation	E W
Trench revealed one pit that was excavated and recorded. Trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology. Trench located on a gentle hill sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer		1.8	0.37	Topsoil. Firm Mid greyish brown silty clay. rare small sub angular stones.		
3901	Layer		1.8	0.01	Natural. Corn brash with a mixture of yellowish-brown silty clay		
3902	Cut		1.9	0.56	Pit		
3903	Fill	3902	1.9	0.56	Secondary Fill. Singular fill. Dark greyish brown. Pot and animal bone (minimal amount)	Pottery	Medieval

**Trench 40**

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
The trench revealed one ditch and a lynchet at the western end of the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer		2	0.35	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay with organic material, friable		
4001	Layer		2	0.2	Subsoil. Light greyish brown, silty clay, firm		
4002	Layer		2		Natural. Light greyish silty clay with frequent limestone present.		
4003	Void						
4004	Cut		5.38	0.74	Other Cut. Lynchet		
4005	Cut		6	0.55	Ditch. Cut of ditch		
4006	Fill	4005	4.17	0.28	Secondary Fill. Dark greenish brown, silty clay, firm		

4007	Fill	4005	6	0.32	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey mottled reddish, silty clay, firm		
4008	Layer			0.32	Other Layer. Stony layer	CBM	Medieval
4009	Fill	4004	4.25	0.74	Other Fill. Greyish black, peat, soft	Fired Clay	Pre-medieval
4010	Fill	4004	1.52	0.34	Other Fill. Moderate compaction, peat, dark brownish grey, inclusions stones occasional (sandstone and chalk stone)		
4011	Layer		1.7	0.3	Other Layer. White chalk stones deposit, with inclusions of dark grey deposit, silty clay		
<b>Trench 41</b>							
General description						Orientation	N-S
A series of pits and ditches were located throughout the trench that were excavated and recorded. One pit was recorded in plan only. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Trench located on a gentle hill sloping to the south.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer		1.8	0.34	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, some organic material, friable		
4101	Layer		1.8	0.2	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey, silty clay, firm	Pottery	Medieval
4102	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash within a greyish yellow clay matrix.		
4103	Cut		0.83	0.18	Ditch		
4104	Fill	4103	0.83	0.18	Primary Fill. Dark brownish grey, silty clay, moderate compaction.	Pottery CBM	Medieval
4105	Cut		1.39	0.43	Pit		
4106	Fill	4105	1.39	0.3	Tertiary Fill. Lenses of dark grey clay and redeposited orange-yellow natural, large stone inclusions		
4107	Fill	4105	1.39	0.13	Tertiary Fill. Dark greyish grey, large stone inclusions		
4108	Cut		2.3	1	Pit		
4109	Fill	4108	2.3	0.67	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey, clayey silt, inclusions: stones 15 - 20 %, charcoal - occasional, moderate compaction	Pottery Metalwork Stone CBM	Medieval / post-medieval
4110	Fill	4108	2.3	0.37	Other Fill. Yellowish brown mottled dark brownish grey, silty clay, moderate compaction.	Pottery Metalwork CBM	Medieval / post-medieval
4111	Cut		3	1.1	Pit		
4112	Fill	4111	2.37	0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark olive brown, silty clay, moderate compaction, inclusions stones 20 - 25 %,	CBM	Medieval / early post-medieval

					pebbles - moderate, charcoal - occasional.		
4113	Fill	4111	2.7	0.56	Secondary Fill. Light olive brown, clayey sand, soft, inclusions: stones 2–3 %		
4114	Unexcavated feature		0.9		Pit. Unexcavated pit. Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate medium sub angular stones present.	Pottery Metalwork CBM	Medieval / post-medieval

**Trench 42**

## General description

The trench revealed two ditches that were excavated and recorded. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.

Orientation

NE-SW

Length (m)

50

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer		1.8	0.3	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay with organic materials, friable		
4201	Layer		1.8	0.12	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey, silty clay, firm		
4202	Layer		2		Natural. A limestone brash within a greyish yellow clay matrix.		
4203	Cut		0.42	0.14	Ditch		
4204	Fill	4203	0.42	0.14	Secondary Fill. Small ditch, 1 cut 1 fill		
4205	Cut		6.13	0.57	Ditch		
4206	Fill	4205	5.4	0.35	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey, silty clay, firm	Pottery	Medieval
4207	Fill	4205	6.13	0.3	Primary Fill. Yellowish brown mottled dark brownish grey, silty clay, firm		

**Trench 43**

## General description

No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.

Orientation

E-W

Length (m)

50

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer		1.8	0.2	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay, organic material, friable		
4301	Layer		1.8	0.2	Subsoil. Dark grey reddish, silty clay, firm		
4302	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash within a greyish yellow clay matrix.		

**Trench 44**

General description						Orientation	E-W
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. The trench was excavated on a gentle slope, sloping to the west.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer		1.8	0.2	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, silty clay with organic material, friable		
4401	Layer		1.8	0.24	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey, silty clay, firm		
4402	Layer		1.8		Natural. A limestone brash within a greyish yellow clay matrix.		
<b>Trench 45</b>							
General description						Orientation	N-S
No archaeology present within the trench. The trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer		1.8	0.3	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish-brown, soft, clayey silt with infrequent quartzite inclusions.		
4501	Layer		1.8		Natural. A mixed horizon of limestone brash within a yellow clay and pockets of yellowish-orange clay		



## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*By John Cotter*

#### *Introduction and methodology*

- B.1.1 A total of 48 sherds (361g) of pottery were recovered from 17 contexts. An additional six sherds (37g) were recovered from sieved samples from three of these contexts. The assemblage is predominately medieval (mainly 12th–14th century) but includes a single sherd of Iron Age pottery, a single sherd of Roman pottery and a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery. The latest sherd, however, is 19th century. The pottery was recovered from an extensive area of archaeological trenching in four adjoining fields divided into 7 areas. Most of it came from ditch fills and some pit fills.
- B.1.2 All the pottery was scanned during the present assessment and spot-dates were provided for each context. Each context group was quantified by sherd count and weight and recorded on a spot-dating spreadsheet. The pottery is generally in a very fragmentary condition but some reasonably large and fresh sherds are present.
- B.1.3 The context spot-date is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types or fabrics are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the range of fabrics were recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls, etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg decoration, etc.). Fabric codes referred to for the medieval wares are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) whereas post-medieval fabric codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA 2014). The range of pottery is described in some detail in the spreadsheet (Table B.1.1) and therefore only summarised below.

#### *Description*

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments	Sieved No.	Sieved Weight
1703	c1830–1900	1	6	Body sherd (bo) from jug neck with cordon, in Staffordshire-type refined whiteware (REFW PNTD, c1805–1900) with pale green glaze splashes and traces of gilding on the cordon. Probably moulded.		
1803	5–8C?	1	4	Abraded body sherd in Saxon organic-tempered ware (CHAF). Black with dark grey ext. surface. Soft. Fine silty-sandy fabric with abundant organic inclusions. Moderate fine inclusions of rounded black glauconite. Abundant very fine mica. Internal surface very abraded.		
1810	c1100–1350	2	5	Bos. Joining sherds Kennet Valley A/B ware (OXBF/OXAQ). Sparse flint, some algal limestone. Oxidised. Abraded.		

1810	c1100–1350	0	0	Sieved Sample <2>. Bo Chalk-tempered ware (CHALK KV, c1050–1250?). Kennet Valley? Poss cookpot? Sooted ext. Fine-medium abundant limestone temper - grey algal limestone/chalk and finely crushed shell - probably thin-walled lacustrine gastropod.	1	5
1815	c1050–1525	1	3	Abraded basal angle sherd. Oolitic limestone-tempered. Cotswold-type ware (OXAC, c1050–1250) or Minety-type ware (c1100–1525)? Combined date range applied here.		
2506	c1050–1250?	1	5	Abraded bo dark grey OXAC or early OXBB?		
2903	c1050–1250?	1	16	Abraded bo dark OXAC or early OXBB? Grey with brown surfaces. Hard/dense. Tightly curved. Or possibly medieval ridge tile (L12–14C?)?		
3005	c1750–1900?	4	22	Post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). 3x sherds unglazed flowerpot including beaded rim. 1x glazed sherd.		
3204	Iron Age	1	3	Small abraded body sherd of coarsely fossil shell-tempered ware. Fine earthy matrix. Dark grey core and surface on one side, brown on one surface. Local Iron Age shelly ware (E. Biddulph, pers comm).		
3304	c1100–1525?	1	12	Abraded bo probably OXBB? Oxidised light brown. Dense/hard.		
3402	c1700–1800?	1	2	Small bo English stoneware (ENGS) with an external salt glaze. Cream fabric. From thin-walled globular form (bottle/jug?) with an upper zone of brown iron-slip dipping. Bristol product?		
3903	c1100–1350	2	6	Joining sherds Kennet Valley A/B ware (OXBF/OXAQ). Coarse flint, some algal limestone. Grey. Includes cooking pot with thickened flat-topped rim.		
4101	c1050–1250?	1	7	Cotswold-type ware (OXAC, c1050–1250) or early Minety-type ware (c1100–1525)? Plain flaring tapering rim - possibly from a wide bowl/pan?		
4104	c1100–1525?	1	5	Bo OXBB with decayed ext. glaze. Reduced. Thin-walled. Uncertain if wheel-turned (WT)?		
4109	c1225–1400?	11	114	9x Minety ware (OXBB) incl. 5 sherds with green glaze or traces of glaze - including a wheel-turned cooking pot rim and other WT bos. Cooking pot with curved neck and sub-squared rim with greenish glaze on top and inside neck and traces on ext.		

				shoulder. 1x bo flint OXBF/OXAQ. 1x plain everted rim from large jar in a residual Roman ware - sandy light grey with darker grey surfaces, abraded (weight 17g) (Roman Fabric R90, probably early Roman; E. Biddulph pers comm). See sieved sample below for context dater.		
4109	c1225–1400?	0	0	Sieved Sample <4>. 1x tiny scrap (weight probably c0.25g) green-glazed jug in Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM), probably c1225–1400? 1x bo (2g) OXBB with traces of int glaze.	2	2
4110	c1225–1400?	3	31	3x fresh glazed Minety (OXBB) bos incl. 1x wheel-turned bo with just a speck of glaze - dense well-sorted fabric with light grey-brown surfaces and darker grey core. OXBB incl. 1x bo handmade/WT(?) glazed jug/pitcher with all-over ext. frosty yellow glaze & possible traces of combed wavy band decoration. Smallest OXBB bo has an int yellow-brown glaze (cook pot or bowl base?). Date after c1225, over-all probably 13/14C rather than later?		
4114	c1225–1400?	6	37	All Minety (OXBB). Fresh. Minimum 4 vessels. 1x bo is WT with greenish glaze all-over ext. 1 other bo from lower wall of unglazed cookpot might also be WT? Latter vess includes a small sherd from a sagging base, sooted ext. 1x glazed bo probably from lower wall of jug with a pulled/thumbed foot(?) or is a body sherd with part of a thumbed strip? Latter with matt greenish-yellow glaze ext. 1x light grey bo with a speck of glaze. Date as 4110.		
4206	c1225–1400?	10	83	All Minety (OXBB). Fresh. Minimum 5 vessels. 1 vessel is WT = 4 small joining sherds from shoulder of an unglazed jar or jug with a diagonal combed band of decoration (light brown surfaces, grey core). 2x sagging bases from 2 separate cooking pots with matt greenish glaze all-over the int floor and lower walls; 1 of latter is clearly sooted ext. and has a white-ish limescale deposit int; the other base has traces of scorching/sooting on broken edge. 1x bo from another cookpot(?) with sooting ext. and all-over int greenish glaze. 3x joining bos dark grey cooking pot with thick black sooting ext.		

4206	c1225–1400?	0	0	Sieved Sample <3>. All OXBB. Incl. jug with sagging base and widely-spaced thumbed feet (part of one surviving), specks of glaze ext; probably sooted ext. 2x small bos, 1 possibly WT, unglazed, 1 with poss. traces of basal angle?	3	30
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>361</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>

*Table B.1.1. Description of pottery by context*

### Discussion

- B.1.4 The pottery mostly comprises ordinary domestic pottery typical of the Swindon area. Nearly all of this is medieval. A few earlier sherds are listed below.
- B.1.5 A small abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery (c 700 BC–AD 43) was recovered on its own from Context 3204.
- B.1.6 A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered as a residual/redeposited element in medieval Context 4109. This is a rim sherd from a large storage jar in a grey sandy fabric (R90), possibly of early Roman date.
- B.1.7 A small abraded sherd of early Saxon pottery (5th–8th century?) was recovered on its own from Context 1803. This is in organic-tempered ware (or chaff-tempered ware: CHAF) and is typical of early- to mid-Saxon pottery in the region.
- B.1.8 The bulk of the medieval pottery is in an oolitic limestone-tempered fabric known as Minety-type ware (OXBB), produced in and around the village of that name in north-east Wiltshire – only c 14km west of Swindon (Mellor 1994, 96–100). The production period of Minety-type ware was very long, from c 1100–1525. Glazed vessels were present from the start of the industry but much of the output consisted of unglazed cooking pots and bowls. Extensive glazing was mainly reserved for jugs although some cooking pots and bowls had a token covering of greenish-yellow glaze on the internal surface of the base and lower walls, and sometimes on the upper surface of the rim. Earlier Minety vessels were handmade. Wheel-turned vessels were made from c 1225/50 onwards. The presence of several wheel-turned Minety ware sherds from the assemblage here is one of the very few indicators of a 13th-century or post-13th-century date for some of the larger context assemblages (4109, 4110, 4114 and 4206). Otherwise the Minety assemblage is generally too fragmentary to allow closer dating based on typology (vessel form). Sherds from unglazed and handmade Minety ware vessels (mainly perhaps from cooking pots) cannot easily be distinguished from an earlier and closely-related pottery type known as Cotswold-type ware (OXAC, from c 900, but mainly c 1050–1250 from places like Oxford). In fact Minety-type ware probably developed out of the Cotswold-type ware tradition. The latter was probably produced at many centres across Wessex. Some sherds from the trenches here have been identified as Cotswold-type ware, or as uncertain Cotswold/early Minety-type ware.
- B.1.9 Context 4109 (11 sherds, or 13 including sieved material) is the largest single context assemblage – in terms of pottery. This has been dated to c 1225–1400(?) on the basis of wheel-turned Minety ware sherds and a tiny sherd of green-glazed Brill/Boarstall ware (OXAM), almost certainly from a jug. This is the only sherd of this fabric from the

site. Brill/Boarstall ware (full date range: c 1225–1625) was produced in west Buckinghamshire and is widely distributed throughout the south Midlands and the upper Thames valley. It was mostly traded in the form of decorated jugs – and mainly during the high medieval period (13th–14th centuries). The dating of context 4109 is likely to apply to other contexts here containing wheel-turned Minety ware. A spot-date range of c 1050–1525 or c 1100–1525 has been applied to a few contexts with pottery that cannot be dated any closer, but there is no evidence that the limestone-tempered pottery from the site dates as late as this, or for other types of pottery dating to the 15th or 16th century.

- B.1.10 The Minety ware assemblage is generally very fragmentary but includes at least one cooking pot rim and the sagging bases of several other cooking pots with external sooting from use. Two glazed base sherds have evidence of thumb-impressions around the basal angle – typical of jugs. Two body sherds with traces of combed decoration are also probably from jugs.
- B.1.11 Other medieval wares are rare. A few sherds of flint-tempered Kennet Valley wares are present including a cooking pot rim (OXBF/OXAQ, combined range c 1050–1350). A sherd of chalk-tempered pottery (CHALK KV) may date to c 1050–1250.
- B.1.12 A small number of post-medieval pottery sherds were noted. A small piece of salt-glazed stoneware (ENGS) is probably of 18th-century date (from 3402). Three sherds of flowerpot in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR) probably date to c 1750–1900 (from 3005). The latest item from the site is a jug sherd in Staffordshire-type refined whiteware (REFW PNTD) dating to c 1830–1900 (from 1703).

### ***Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material***

- B.1.13 The pottery here has the potential to inform research through re-analysis - particularly when reviewed alongside further assemblages from any future excavations in the area of the present evaluation. Given the reasonable size, and predominantly medieval dating of the assemblage, it is recommended that it should all be retained and properly catalogued at some point in the future.

## **B.2 Flint**

*By Michael Donnelly*

### ***Introduction***

- B.2.1 This evaluation brought to light a very small assemblage of just two struck flints, one of which was a post-medieval gunflint with the other being an undiagnostic miscellaneous trimming flake. Even though both came from the same context 3402 it is highly likely that they are not related. The gunflint was in good condition and unpatinated while the flake has the look of a far older piece of likely prehistoric date. Gunflints, like arrowheads have a tendency towards being found as stray finds. Little more can be said about this assemblage.

B.2.2 Based on the material recovered from this phase of work, any further work in this evaluation area is unlikely to encounter any substantial flint assemblages or features associated with such material.

Context	Type	Sub-type	Notes	Date
3402	Flake	Misc. trimming	Undiagnostic flake in poor condition	
3402	Gunflint	trapezoidal	Gunflint with abrupt proximal and distal truncations, regular blade-like negative dorsal scar pattern and clear signs of use	Post Med

*Table B.2.1: Flint assemblage*

### **Methodology**

B.2.3 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (eg Bamford 1985, 72–77; Healy 1988, 48–9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan et al. 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

## **B.3 Metalwork**

*By Anni Byard*

### **Introduction**

B.3.1 The evaluation produced 41 iron objects weighing a total of 347.7g across six trenches (Table B.3.1). The objects were rapidly scanned, and details entered in an excel spreadsheet. This is retained in the site archive.

### **Results**

B.3.2 All the metalwork recovered during the evaluation is likely of post-medieval date, and where more closely datable, of modern (post c 1800/1850) date.

B.3.3 The metal finds include 25 fragments of barbed wire fencing from Trench 2 and nails from Trenches 25, 34 and 41. Trench 27 produced a buckle strap fitting, a probable shoe heel and the remains of a square vessel such as a petrol tin or similar. All these are modern in date.

Context	Material	Count	Weight (G)	Object	Date	Description
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204	Fe	25	85	Barbed wire	Modern	Barbed wire fragments
2506	Fe	1	3.4	Nail	later PM	Small nail with rectangular section and T-shaped head
2702	Fe	1	11	Buckle	1800–1950	Complete square / slightly trapezoidal buckle with iron pin. Probably strap / harness rather than personal dress item.
2704	Fe	3	100	Vessel	Modern	Fragment of the base of a square vessel such as a petrol tin or similar
2704	Fe	1	15	Shoe	later PM	Probable shoe iron / boot heel
2805	Fe	1	50	Query	Query	Slightly wedge-shaped fragment of iron, uncertain use and date
3402	Fe	3	12.8	Nail	PM	Nail fragments including possible cleat
4109	Fe	1	13.5	Nail	later PM	Square sectioned shank with round head
4109	Fe	1	9.2	Fitting	1800–1950	Circular bar with two flattened arms extending from either end. Rings a bell but can't place it...
4109	Fe	1	2	Nail	Query	Small nail shank fragment
4110	Fe	2	35.4	Nail	later PM	Two nails, one longer hand forged with L-shaped head. Both encrusted. Square sectioned shanks. PM
4114	Fe	1	10.4	Nail	later PM	Square sectioned shank, no head

*Table B.3.1: Metalwork catalogue*

### **Recommendations and retention**

B.3.4 All the iron objects from the evaluation are relatively modern in date. They have no further potential and been recorded, so they can be discarded.

## **B.4 Glass**

*By Anni Byard*

### **Introduction**

B.4.1 The evaluation produced 7 fragments of glass from two trenches (Table B.4.1). Weighing a total of 140.5g, the assemblage was rapidly scanned, and details entered in an excel spreadsheet. This is retained in the site archive.

### **Results**

B.4.2 All but one fragment of glass was recovered from Trench 17. The single shard from Trench 34 is a fragment from the neck of a moulded bottle in mid green glass, likely of later 19th or early 20th century date.



B.4.3 All the glass from Trench 17 is of later 19th or early 20th century date. This assemblage comprises fragments of various bottles, including a possible soda bottle, beer bottle and square bottle which may have held domestic goods like polish. The latter is likely Victorian in date.

Context	Frag. Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
3402	1	1.5	Bottle	L19th - 20th C	Fragment from the neck of a moulded bottle, mid green glass
1705	1	6	Bottle	L19th - E20th C	Fragment of a clear, light green probable soda bottle
1705	1	7.2	Bottle	L19th - E20th C	Fragment of a dark green glass probable wine bottle
1705	2	17.7	Bottle	L19th	Base a refitting wall shard of a dark brown possible beer bottle
1703	1	25.5	Bottle	M-L19th C	Base fragment of a square, clear, light green bottle. Probably Victorian
1703	1	82.6	Bottle	L19th - E20th C	Base fragment of a moulded and embossed dark green beer bottle. Some embossing retained on base - [...] Co Ld S[...]

Table B.4.1: Glass catalogue

### Recommendations and retention

B.4.4 All the glass recovered during the evaluation is relatively modern in date and has no further interpretive value. It has been recorded and can therefore be discarded.

## B.5 Stone

*By Ruth Shaffrey*

B.5.1 A total of seven pieces of stone were recovered from context 4112. These were examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens and are described in Table B.5.1.

B.5.2 The stone roofing recovered is all typical of later medieval and post-medieval roofing in the area. The stones are rectangular in shape with either central or slightly offset perforations. The largest stone exceeds 380mm in length and the stones range from 130–210mm in width.

B.5.3 Two stone types are present: a sandy limestone of Stonesfield slate type and a shelly oolitic Corallian limestone both widely used in the south Oxfordshire/north Wiltshire region.

Context	Notes	Size	Wt (g)	Lithology
4112	Upper fragment of crudely rectangular roofstone with slightly off centre circular perforation	170mm in width	608	Cream and grey shelly oolitic limestone with some large shells



4112	Large now triangular stone but quite damaged. Perforation across broken edge	c 380mm in length x 210mm in width	2300	Cream and grey shelly oolitic limestone with some large shells
4112	Top fragment with offset perforation	210mm in width	658	Cream and grey shelly oolitic limestone with some large shells
4112	Fragment of thick stone broken across a perforation	Indeterminate	862	Cream and grey shelly oolitic limestone with some large shells
4112	Neat rectangular stone with some damage across both ends and with a central perforation at each end	210 x 135mm	990	Slightly shelly sandy limestone
4112	Fragment with perforation on one broken edge	Indeterminate	172	Cream and grey shelly oolitic limestone with some large shells
4112	Top fragment of rectangular stone with slightly tapered top end and central perforation. Lower end broken	>180mm in length x 130mm in width	717	Slightly shelly sandy limestone

*Table B.5.1: Stone roofing*

### **Recommendations and retention**

B.5.4 A sample of each stone type should be retained in case more detailed analysis in the future can more closely provenance the roofing.

## **B.6 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay**

*By Kirsty Smith*

### **Introduction**

B.6.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 20 fragments (437g) was recovered from Trenches 17, 25, 30, 34, 40 and 41 (Table B.6.1). The majority of these are fragments of medieval and post-medieval roof tile, along with a couple of fragments of post-medieval brick.

B.6.2 One fragment of fired clay was also recorded in Trench 40, context 4009 (Table B.6.2).

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Spot date	Class/form	Description	From feature or layer
1703	1	11	PM?	Indeterminate (possibly brick)	Orange sandy fabric. Possibly a highly eroded brick frag 14mm thick	Fill of pit 1702
2506	1	1	Unknown	Indeterminate	Orange silty clay. 7mm thick	Fill of ditch 2503
3005	2	20	Medieval	Roof tile - flat	Orange sandy clay with a grey core. 14mm	Fill of pit 3002

					thick. Green glaze on top surface	
3005	3	86	PM	Brick – highly eroded	Orange sandy fabric 18–40mm thick. Two frags have two roughly flat surfaces.	Fill of pit 3002
3402	2	9	Unknown	Indeterminate	Orange sandy fabric 10mm and 12mm thick. One has a flat surface. Highly eroded CBM.	Fill of pit 3403
4008	2	67	Med	Roof tile - flat	Light orange sandy fabric with grey core. 13mm thick. Two rough side edges. Rose quartz in moulding sand	Stoney layer 4008
4104	1	47	Med	Roof tile - ridge	Light orange silty sandy fabric with grey core. 12mm thick. Slight curve. Side edge beveled	Fill of ditch 4103
4109	1	21	Med	Roof tile – ridge tile	Light orange sandy fabric with grey core. 10mm thick. Slight curve	Fill of pit 4108
4110	1	17	Med	Roof tile – ridge tile	Light orange sandy fabric with grey core. 12mm thick. Slight curve. Hint of green glaze on top surface	Fill of pit 4108
4112	1	37	Med/EPM	Roof tile - flat	Orange silty fabric with grey core. 15mm thick	Fill of pit 4111
4114	3	57	Med/EPM	Roof tile - flat	Orange silty fabric with dark grey core. 16mm thick	Unexcavated pit
4114	1	46	Med/EPM	Roof tile - flat	Orange silty fabric with grey core. 16mm thick	Unexcavated pit
4114	1	18	Med/EPM	Roof tile - flat	Brown silty fabric with grey core and abundant chalk. 12mm thick	Unexcavated pit
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>437</b>				

*Table B.6.1: CBM assemblage*

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Spot date	Class/form	Description	From feature or layer
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4009	1	13	Pre-Med	Possible support for larger item	Orange silty fabric. Rough cylinder shape 22mm in diameter and 33mm long. Indented at the end as if it were attached to a larger item. Similar to a tripod foot but very rough and unfinished	Fill of lynchet 4004
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>				

*Table B.6.2: Fired clay assemblage*

### **Medieval to post-medieval CBM**

- B.6.3 The medieval roof tile fabric was a light orange or orange sandy clay which contained small flecks of chalk less than 1mm long. A finer fabric was also represented with less inclusions and this may have been used for slightly later roof tiles (perhaps early post-medieval). The fragments of post-medieval brick were made from a sandy orange red fabric.
- B.6.4 The majority of the assemblage comprises medieval and post-medieval roof tile. The roof tiles were 10–16mm thick and included several examples of ridge tiles. Two fragments of highly eroded brick were also recorded in contexts 1703 and 3005.
- B.6.5 Most of the CBM originated from pits within Trench 41. It is therefore possible that the fragments of medieval/early post-medieval roof tile may have originated from a building situated along Tadpole Lane.

### **Fired clay**

- B.6.6 The fragment of fired clay from context 4009 is unusual as it has been shaped like a cylinder and the top end is indented, as if it may have been attached to a larger item. It appears to be too rough and crudely made to have functioned as a tripod leg for a vessel. Its function is currently unknown.

### **Conclusions**

- B.6.7 The CBM fragments were mostly recovered from pits, apart from the fragment from context 2506 which came from ditch 2503.

### **Recommendations**

- B.6.8 If further work is proposed these fragments should be retained for now.
- B.6.9 One example of the medieval roof tile, and one example of the early post-medieval roof tile should be retained for future reference.
- B.6.10 The unusual possible cylindrical fired clay support from context 4009 should be retained.

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental Samples

*By Kayleigh Hamilton*

#### *Introduction*

C.1.1 Five bulk flotation samples, of 15–40L, were taken following national guidelines (Historic England 2011) as part of the archaeological evaluation at Burcot House, Blunsdon. Where possible, dates for the material have been indicated in Table C.1.1; these are made with reference to spot dating of pottery within the contexts by John Cotter.

#### *Method*

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots (ie floated material) were collected in a 250µm mesh; residues (i.e. material which did not float) were collected in a 500µm mesh; both flots and residues were subsequently dried in a heated area. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet, while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

C.1.3 Nomenclature for identified plant species follows Stace (2010); cereal and chaff identifications were made with reference to Jacomet (2006) and the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006). Additional advice and checking of identifications was provided by Julia Meen, archaeobotanist.

C.1.4 Snail species were identified with reference to Cameron (2008) and Kerney and Cameron (1979), with additional advice from Julia Meen.

#### *Results*

C.1.5 Summaries of sample contents and flot abundance data is presented in Table C.1.1. Descriptions of the predominant soil colour follow the Munsell Soil Colour Chart; soil texture descriptions follow published guidelines (Historic England 2015).

#### *Trench 18*

C.1.6 Sample 1 from pit cut 1804 was the smallest taken from the site, representing 100% of the available material from pit fill 1805. The resulting flot is larger than all of the other flots from this phase of excavation put together, and due to its volume only a representative subsample was analysed for the purpose of this evaluation (100ml from the 750ml total).

C.1.7 Modern cereal crop debris is present but not common. The bulk of the flot comprises fragmentary wood charcoal, which has not been identified at this time. Other charred plant remains (seeds, cereal grains, and/or twigs, for example) are notably absent from the sample, and the few seeds that are present are nine demonstrably modern

examples of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*). A small number of terrestrial snails (*Cochlicopa* cf. *lubrica/lubricella*) are also present.

C.1.8 Sample 2 from fill 1810 of pit cut 1808 yielded a small flot composed mostly of modern cereal crop debris. Charred cereal grains are frequent; these include one probably example of barley (cf. *Hordeum*) and one of wheat (cf. *Triticum*), although the remaining examples are in a condition which has not allowed identification to species or family level. There is also a small number of hairy snails (*Trochulus hispidus*) present; these appear to be modern.

C.1.9 A further three partial and indeterminate cereal grains were retrieved from the sieved residue.

#### *Trench 27*

C.1.10 The flot from sample 5 from fill 2702, ditch cut 2701, is mostly composed of fine rootlets, modern grass blades, modern cereal crop debris, and snails of uncertain provenance. Most of these are *Trochulus* cf. *hispidus/serviceus*, although two door snails (*Clausiliidae*) are also present. A single unidentified fragment of wood charcoal is the only charred item in the flot.

#### *Trench 41*

C.1.11 Sample 4 from fill 4109 of pit cut 4108 produced a flot comprising mostly fine rootlets and modern crop debris. Evidence for cereals is present but limited, with half of a barley grain, one example of wheat, and four grains which could not be more precisely identified due to their poor condition. A small legume of pea/vetch/tare type (*Pisum/Vicia/Lathyrus*) was present, albeit in partial form.

#### *Trench 42*

C.1.12 The flot from sample 3 (fill 4206, of ditch cut 4205) contains considerably more cereal grains when compared to the other samples. Most of the grains are of wheat, most of which are of indeterminate type but at least two of which are likely to be from a free-threshing variety (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*). Oat (*Avena* sp.) is present but rare, as are legumes, with two fragments of possible Celtic/broad bean (*Vicia faba*), and one of either bean/vetch. Two grains likely to be from a large grass species are present.

C.1.13 One wheat grain and three further indeterminate cereal grains were also retrieved from the sieved residue (heavy fraction).

### **Discussion**

C.1.14 There is demonstrable survival of charred remains at this site, albeit in variable condition. The species identified represent commonplace agricultural subsistence activities and the combination of material finds and plant species, both present and absent, indicate a date likely to be no earlier than medieval in origin; the presence of free-threshing wheat grains from sample 3 in particular, combined with the apparent absence of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) from the site, would support this.

C.1.15 The scope for further work with the charred plant remains is limited due to the quantity and condition of the material, with the examples present (excluding charcoal)

having been identified to the furthest extent possible. Charred grains are present in sufficient quantities to allow radiocarbon dating to be pursued if this is deemed appropriate.

C.1.16 The scope for further work with the molluscan assemblage is unknown. While some of the examples are clearly modern, the specific provenance for the total assemblage cannot be established at this stage, and this is further complicated by the fact that the species represented are commonplace with no specific time signatures linked to them, e.g. lacking conclusive introduction or extinction dates.

### *Recommendations for retention/dispersal*

C.1.17 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete. Long term storage in the archive is recommended as some of the material retrieved, particularly the charcoal in sample 1, has not been identified at this stage. The molluscs, particularly from sample 5, may merit attention from a specialist.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/depo sit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other charred	Notes
1	1805	18	1804	U/D	15	750 (100)	++++				+		10YR 3/3 loamy sand
2	1810	18	1808	c.1100 -1350	37	40		++			++		7.5YR 4/3 silt loam
3	4206	42	4205	c.1225 -1400	38	40	++	+++			++	+	7.5YR 4/3 silt loam
4	4109	41	4108	c.1225 -1400	40	50		++			+++	+	10YR 4/2 loamy sand
5	2702	27	2701	U/D	35	40	+				+++ +		7.5YR 4/2 sandy loam

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+). Volumes in brackets represent subsample from total.

**Table C.1.1:** *Assessment of bulk samples.*

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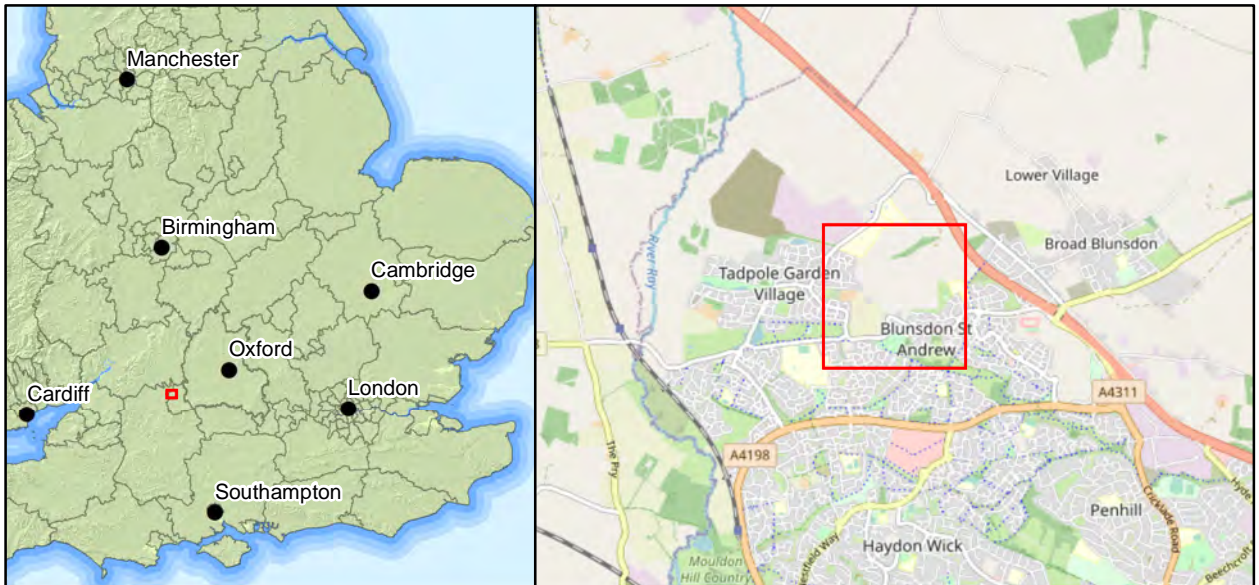
## APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

<b>Site name:</b>	Burcot House, Blunsden
<b>Site code:</b>	BLBH23
<b>Grid Reference</b>	SU 13251 90077
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date and duration:</b>	March 2023 – three weeks
<b>Area of Site</b>	22.13ha
<b>Location of archive:</b>	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery in due course, under the following accession number: SWIMG:2023.5.
<b>Summary of Results:</b>	In March 2023, Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed residential development. The works comprised the excavation of 45 trenches each measuring 50m by 1.8m

The trenches were positioned to ground truth the results a geophysical survey which identified a small number of anomalies of archaeological origin including potential ditches and pits.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of these anomalies revealing evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity within the site. A very small assemblage of pre-medieval artefactual evidence was recovered but is considered residual.



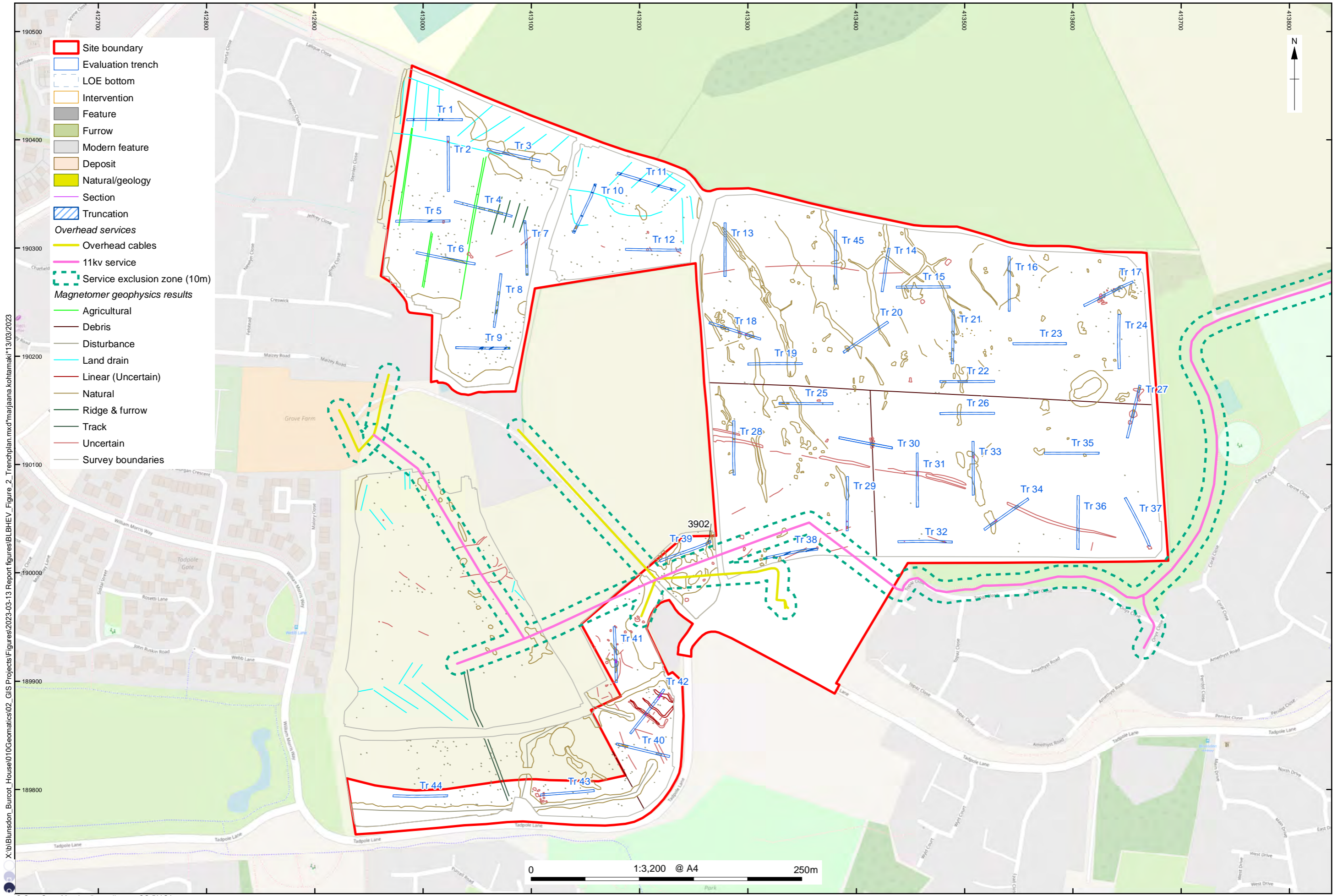


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Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018  
 © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA  
 Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

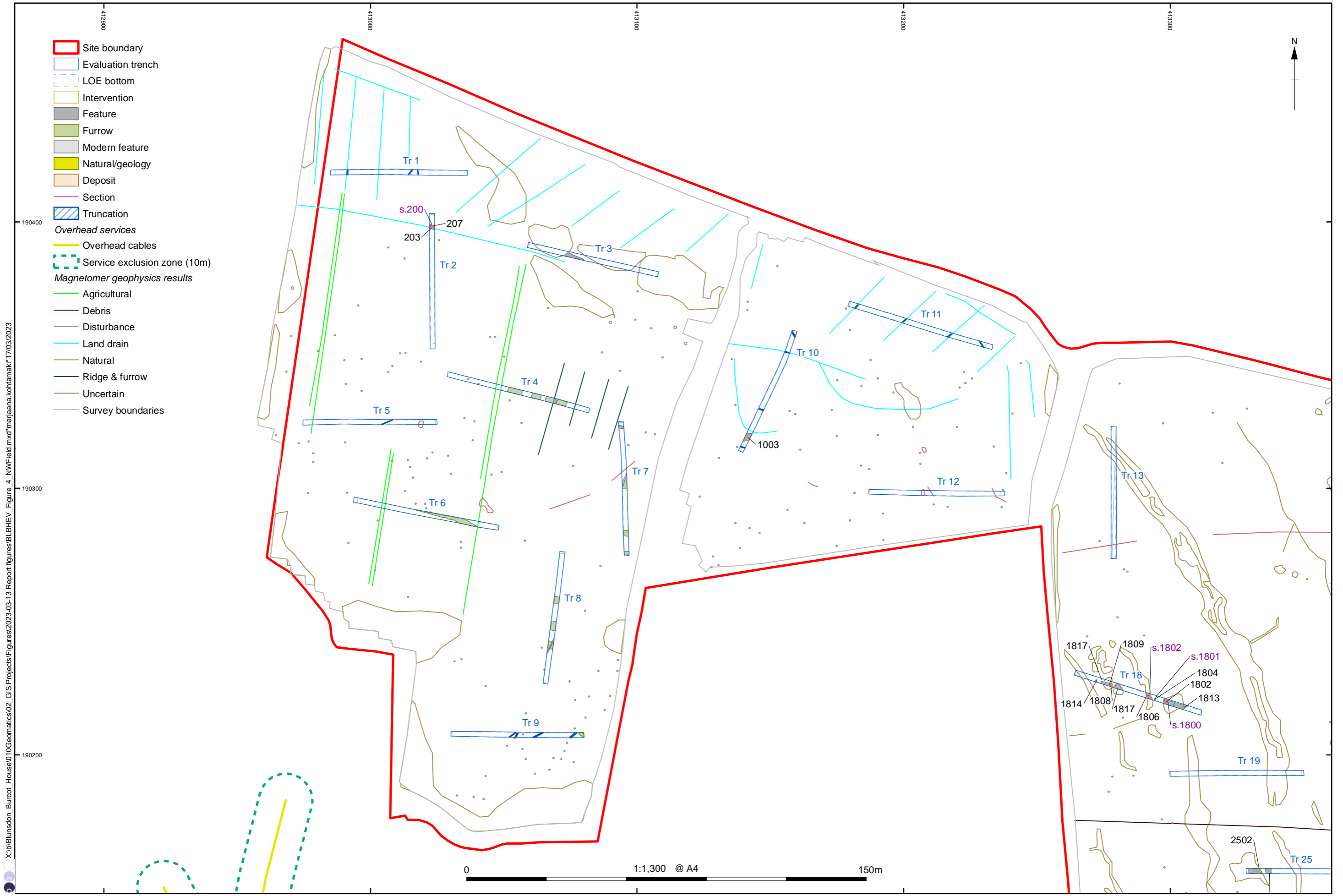
Figure 1: Site location





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Figure 2: Trench plan with geophysical results

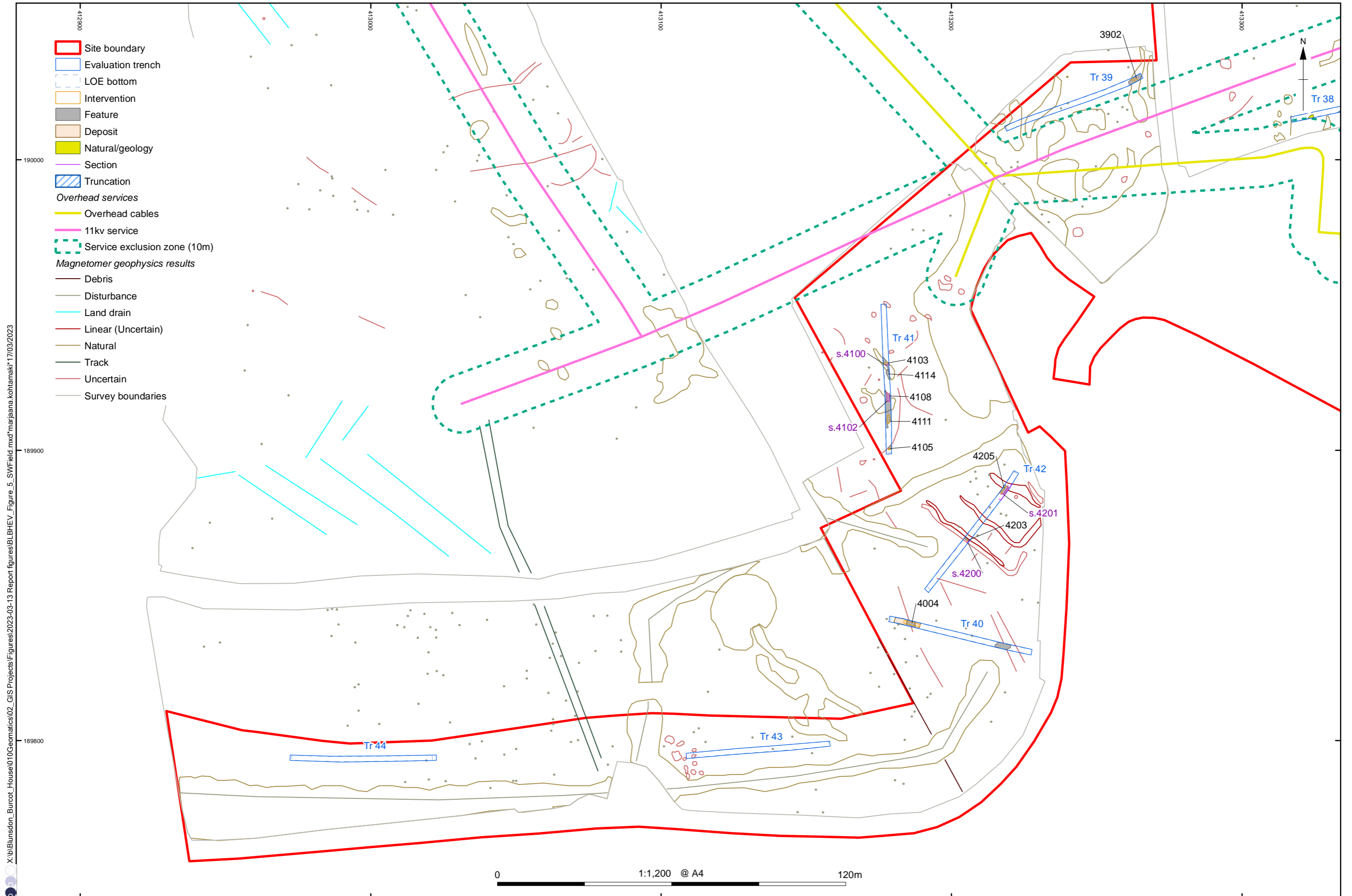


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Figure 3: North-western field







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Figure 5: South-western field

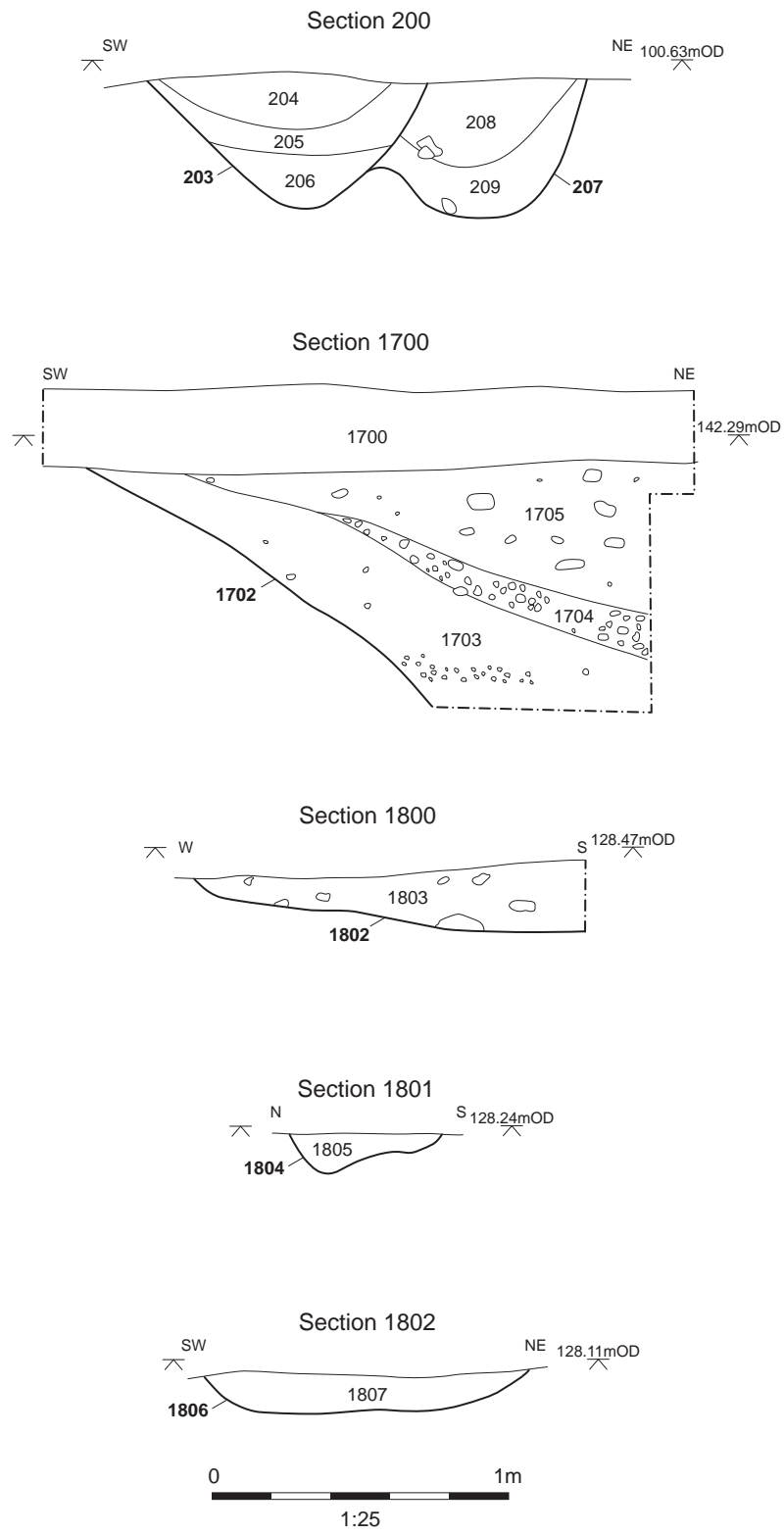


Figure 6: Sections 200, 1700, 1800, 1801, 1802



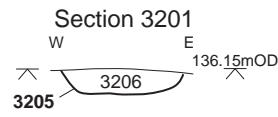
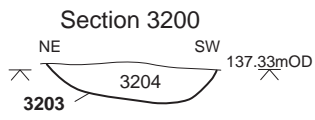
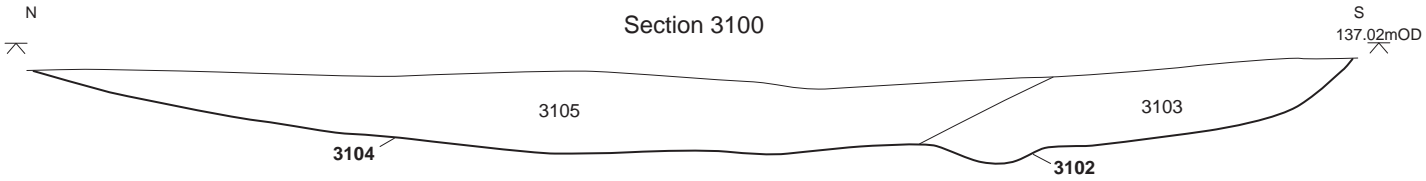
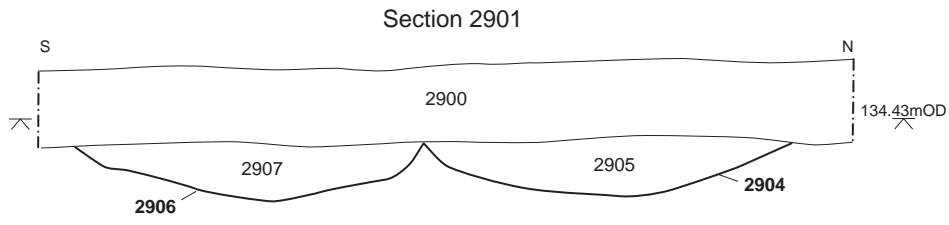
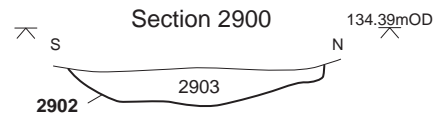
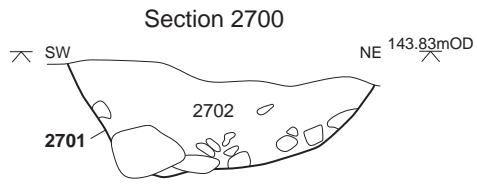


Figure 7: Sections 2700, 2900, 2901, 3100, 3200, 3201

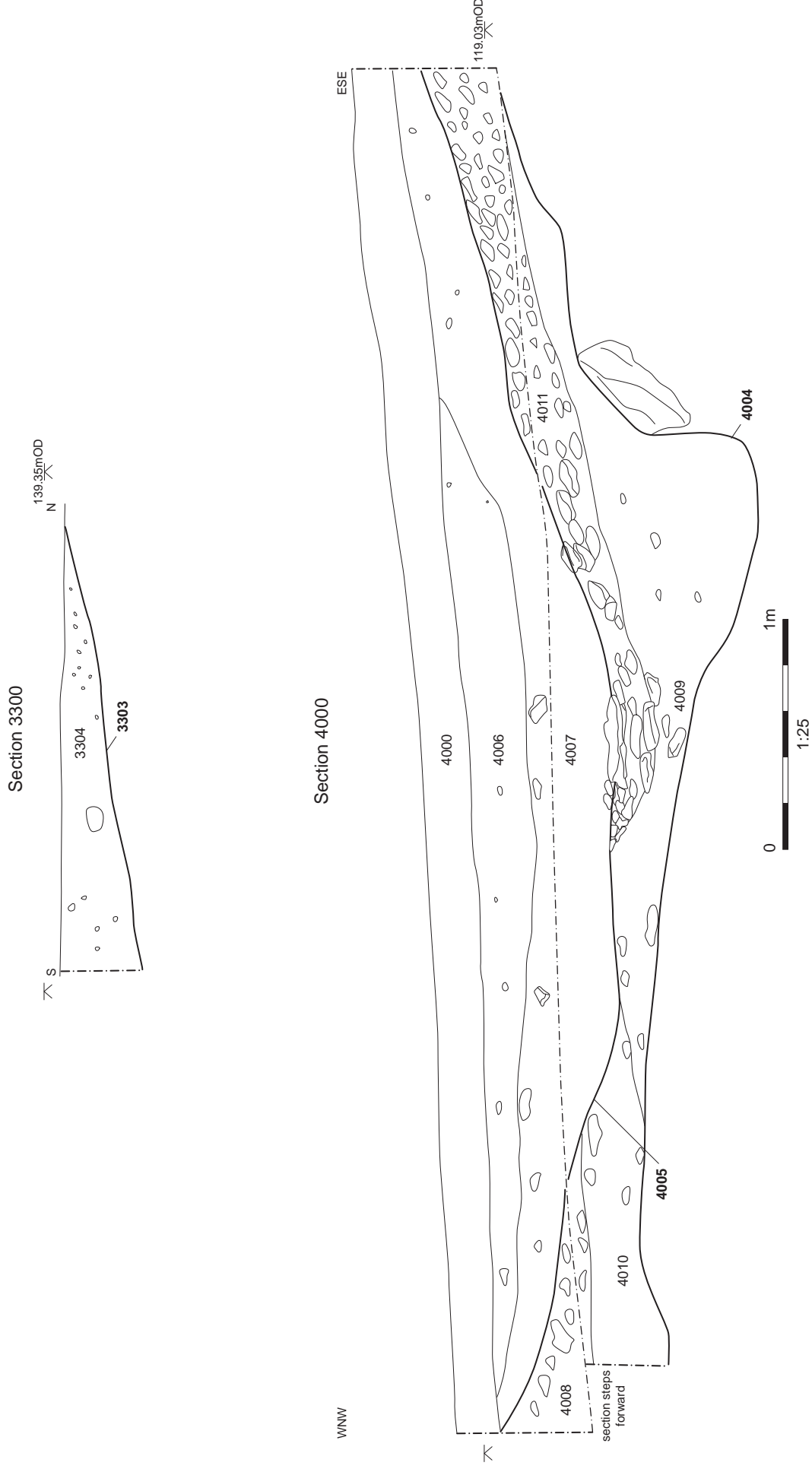


Figure 8: Sections 3300, 4000

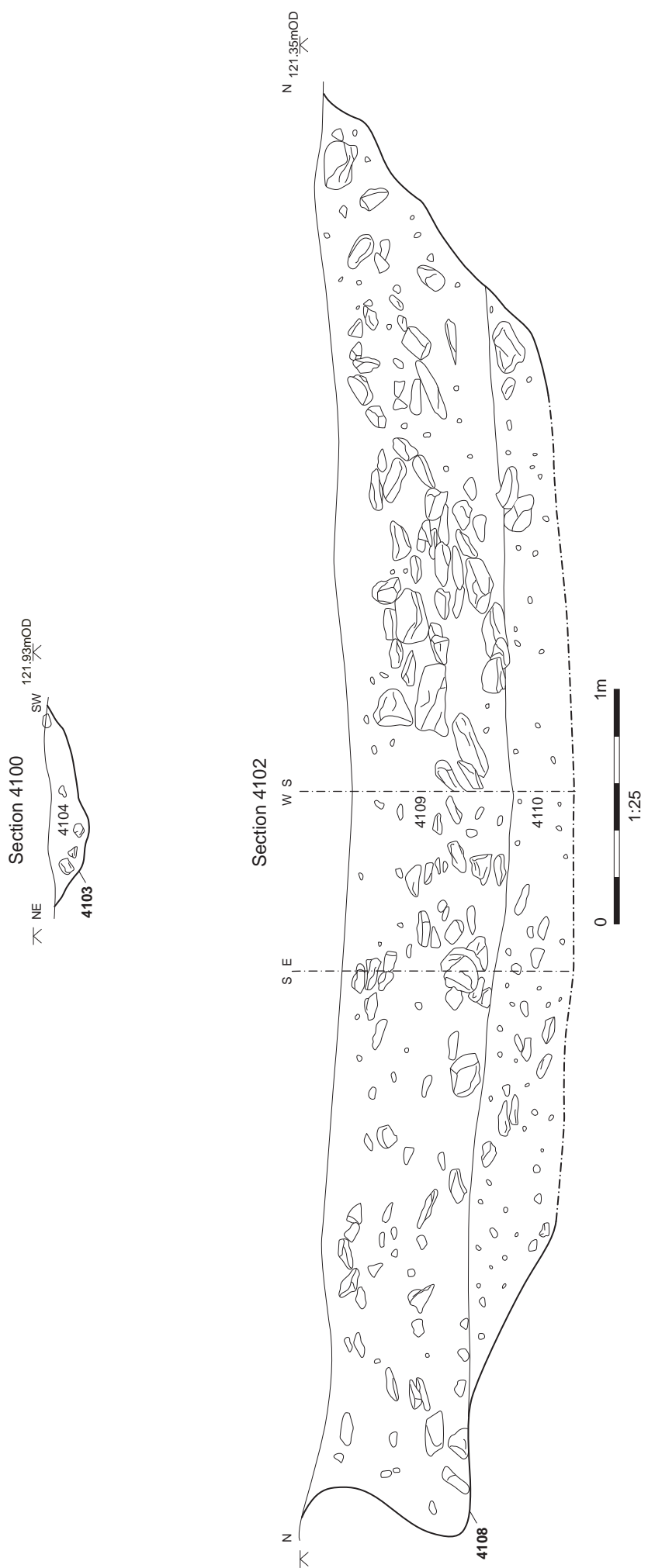


Figure 9: Sections 4100, 4102

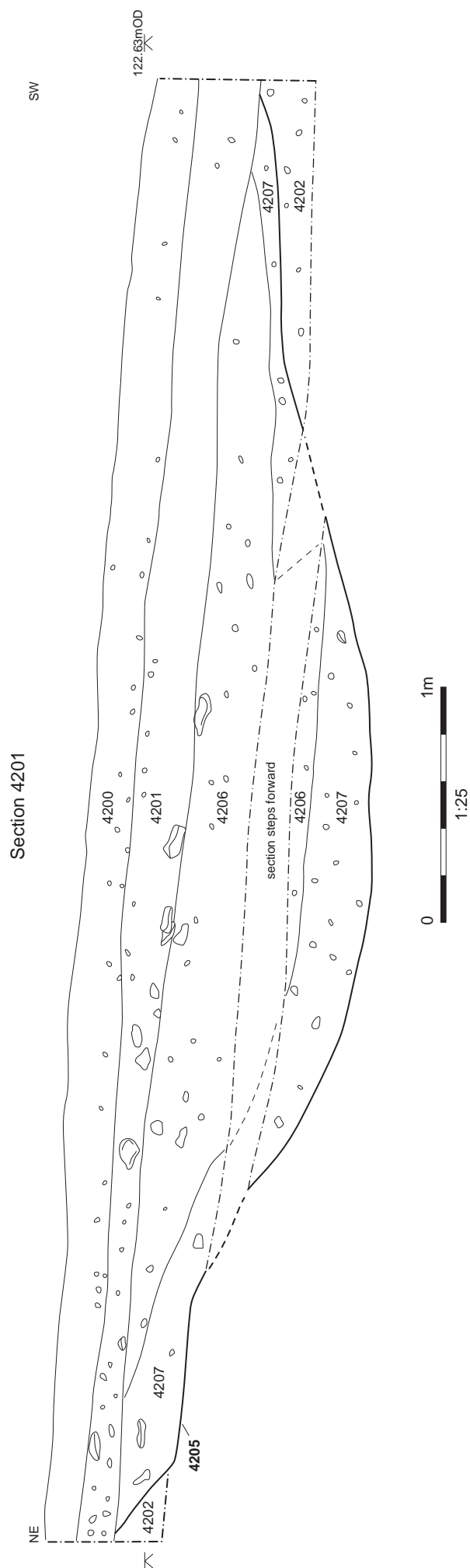
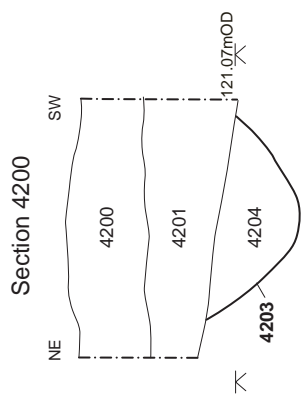


Figure 10: Sections 4200, 4201





Plate 1: Ditch 203 truncating ditch 207 (view to the north-west)



Plate 2: 1003 (view to the north-east)





Plate 3: Pit 1702 (view to the north)



Plate 4: Pit 1813 (view to the north-east)





Plate 5: Pit 1804 (view to the south-west)



Plate 6: Ditch 1806 (view to the north-west)





Plate 7: Pit 2502 (view to the north)



Plate 8: Ditch 2703 (view to the south)





Plate 9: Ditch 2701 (view to the south-east)



Plate 10: Pit 2707 (view to the south-east)





Plate 11: Ditches 3102 and 3104 (view to the east)



Plate 12: Ditches 2904 and 2906 (view to the west)





Plate 13: Posthole 3205 (view to the north-west)



Plate 14: Ditch 4005 truncating Lynchet 4004 (view to the north)





Plate 15: Ditch 4103 (view to the south-east)



Plate 16: Pit 4105 (view to the north-west)





Plate 17: Pit 4108 (view to the north-east)



Plate 18: Pit 4111 (view to the south-west)





Plate 19: Possible demolition layer 4112 (view to the south-west)

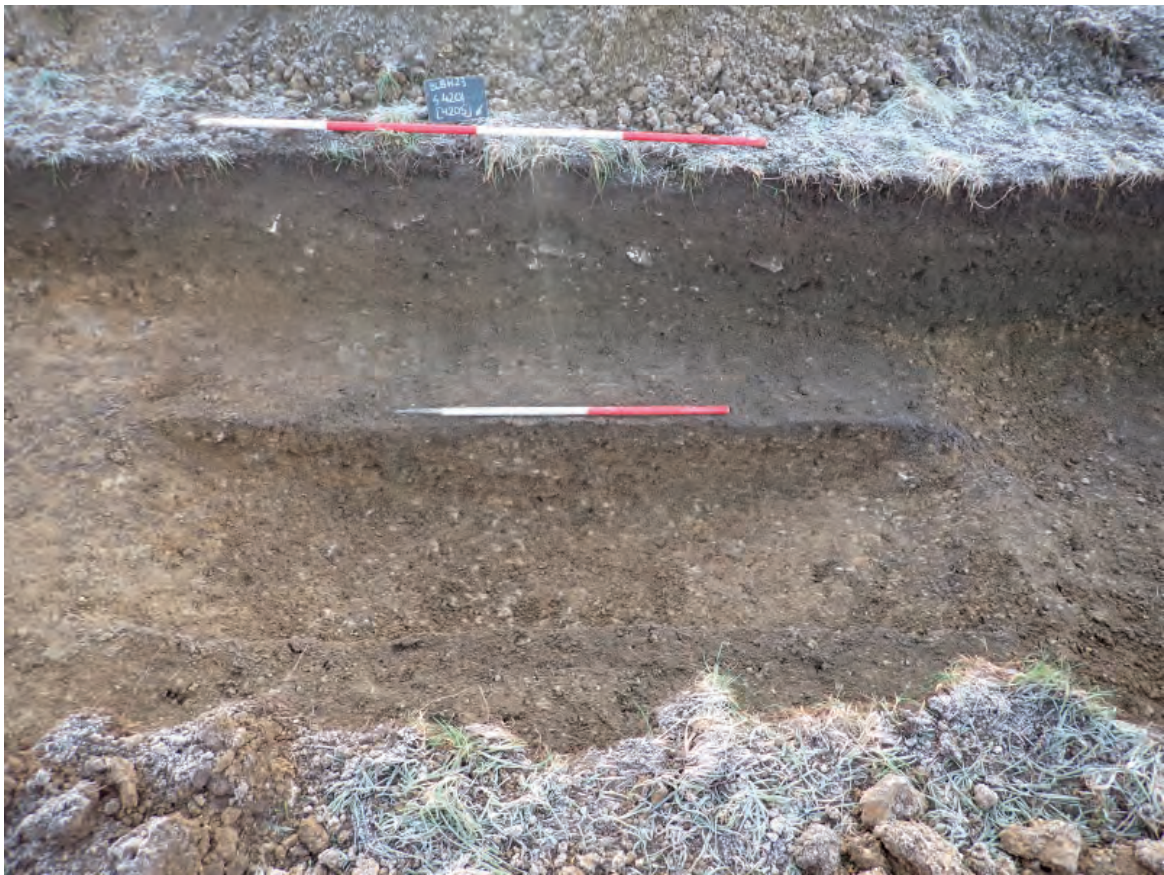


Plate 20: Ditch 4205 (view to the south-west)





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