

Land at North Bradley Trowbridge Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Turley

on behalf of:
Castlewood Property Ventures Ltd

CA Project: CR0666
CA Report: CR0666_1
WM Accession No.: DZSWS:18-2021

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land at North Bradley
Location:	Trowbridge, Wiltshire
NGR:	385680 155758
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	19–30 April 2021
Planning reference:	WC ref: 20/03641/OUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Wiltshire Museum
Accession Number:	DZSWS:18-2021
Site Code:	NOTB21

In April 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. A total of 22 trenches were excavated.

A series of ditch, pit and posthole features were recorded in the eastern part of the site, potentially indicative of an area of Iron Age settlement, and features of Iron Age date were also recorded elsewhere within the site.

Medieval/post-medieval furrows were recorded throughout the site, and field boundaries of post-medieval/modern date were also identified.

A shallow bank of probable natural origin was recorded in the north-western part of the site, correlating to an earthwork recorded on LiDAR imagery.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In April 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: 385680 155758; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Turley, who were acting on behalf of Castlewood Property Ventures Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for mixed-use development of the site, which has been made to Wiltshire Council (WC; ref: 20/03641/OUT).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist, WC. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Neil Adam.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately c. 8ha in extent and is bounded by Bradley Road (A363) to the north; White Horse Business Park to the east; pastoral land to the south and Woodmarsh Road and residential properties to the west. The site currently comprises a series of pastoral fields, with internal divisions. The site lies on a north facing slope with the southern extent lying at approximately 46m AOD, dropping to approximately 28m AOD at the northern extent.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, formed during the Jurassic period (BGS 2021). The natural geological substrate identified during the course of the evaluation consisted of mixed silty-clays.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has previously been subject to Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; CA 2020) and geophysical survey (Sumo 2020). The following is a summary from these assessments.

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- 2.2. During an archaeological evaluation at White Horse Business Park, approximately 80m east of the site, several flint implements and flakes were found. Similar implements were also found at an archaeological evaluation approximately 375m south-east at the junction between Westbury Road and Philips Way (CA 2020).
- 2.3. An evaluation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2014 at Ashton Park, approximately 400m to the north-east of site, identified significant evidence of Roman activity in the form of agricultural enclosures and trackways/droeways indicating an agricultural complex. Whilst this is not in itself suggestive of occupation, the identification of postholes and pits, along with an assemblage of pottery from the 1st-2nd centuries AD suggest some low-density occupation, though it is suggested that given the paucity of high-status building material, this is thought to be low status (CA 2014).
- 2.4. Two sherds of pottery were found approximately 80m to the east of the site during the construction of White Horse Business Park. A Roman bronze figurine associated with a scatter of coins was found at Woodmarsh, approximately 370m to the west of the site (CA 2020).
- 2.5. A sub-rectangular enclosure is visible on LiDAR imagery within the north-western area of the site (Fig. 2). This enclosure is undated but could relate to prehistoric to medieval agricultural practice.
- 2.6. The site falls within the agricultural hinterland of medieval Trowbridge, with the nearest known features belonging to a partially extant medieval farmstead recorded approximately 400m south of the site (CA 2020).

Geophysical Survey

- 2.7. The geophysical survey undertaken in 2020 (Sumo 2020) identified the locations of two possible ring ditches in the eastern part of the site. Several weaker linear and curvilinear trends are visible across the rest of the site and are of uncertain origin. A former field boundary, which is recorded on historic mapping, is also visible in the south of the site. Modern ploughing and/or ridge and furrow anomalies are present throughout the site.
- 2.8. No anomalies were highlighted in relation to the enclosure identified from LiDAR imagery (see above).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable WC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).
- 3.2. The specific objectives of the evaluation were to investigate the potential enclosure shown on LiDAR imagery and the ring-ditch anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 22 trenches, each measuring 50m in length and 1.8m in width (Fig. 2)
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and the potential enclosure shown on LiDAR imagery, and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and three deposits were identified for which environmental processing was deemed appropriate (see Section 7 below).

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- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Wiltshire Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples and animal bone (paleoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The general stratigraphic sequence recorded throughout the site was broadly uniform. The natural substrate was typically identified at a depth of approximately 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl) and was overlain by c. 0.3m of silty-clay subsoil, which was in turn sealed by 0.2m of topsoil. A prehistoric retouched blade was also retrieved from the topsoil horizon in Trench 11.
- 5.3. Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 3-5, 8-12, 18, 19, 21 and 22; the features were all cut into the natural substrate and were sealed by subsoil. Trench 1 revealed the remains of various modern truncations which were cut through the subsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in the remaining trenches, except for evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation and a modern field boundary in Trenches 2 and 20.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

- 5.4. North/south aligned ditch 3003 (Fig. 3, Section BB) was identified towards the eastern end of Trench 3. It measured 1m in width, 0.45m in depth and contained

fills 3004 and 3005, from which a prehistoric flint flake and animal bone fragments were recovered.

- 5.5. Ditch 3006 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was recorded towards the centre of the trench. It was aligned north/south, measured 0.9m in width, 0.25m in depth and contained undated fill 3007, from which five fragments of fired clay were recovered.
- 5.6. Undated posthole 3008 was recorded between ditches 3003 and 3006. It measured 0.35m in length, 0.3m in width, 0.15m in depth and contained fill 3009.
- 5.7. None of the features in Trench 3 correlated to any geophysical anomaly.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

- 5.8. Gully 4003 (Fig. 4, Section CC) was identified in the central part of Trench 4. It was aligned north/south, measured 0.8m in width, 0.15m in depth and contained undated fill 4004. The ditch did not correlate to any geophysical anomaly, although its profile and alignment match those of ditch 3006 recorded to the south, and they may possibly represent a continuation of the same feature.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

- 5.9. Ditch 5003 was identified in the central part of Trench 5, where it showed some correlation to a series of geophysical anomalies. It measured 1.25m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained fill 5004, from which one abraded Roman potsherd and a small fragment of CBM were recovered.
- 5.10. Ditch 5005 was identified c. 4m to the south-east of ditch 5003 and correlates to a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, possibly representative of a field boundary or drainage gully. It measured 1m in width, 0.15m in depth and contained undated fill 5006.

Trench 8-12 (Figs 6-8)

- 5.11. East/west aligned ditch 8003 (Fig. 7, Section DD) was identified at the north-western end of Trench 8, where it did not correlate to any geophysical anomaly. It measured 2.3m in width, 0.35m in depth and it contained fills 8005 and 8004, from which three fragments of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and four fragments of fired clay were recovered.
- 5.12. Posthole 8006 (Fig. 7, Section EE) was identified in the southern part of the trench. It measured 0.4m in length, 0.2m in width, 0.2m in depth and contained fill 8007,

which produced several fragments of burnt clay but no dateable material. Following palaeoenvironmental analysis of fill 8007 (Sample 2), low numbers of charred seeds and buds, and large quantities of charcoal were identified, potentially indicative of a dump of hearth waste and nearby settlement activity.

- 5.13. Evidence of a gentle rise in the natural substrate was observed in Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 11, in correlation with the possible enclosure recorded by LiDAR imagery. This bank-like feature appeared to consist of only natural substrate and is therefore likely to be natural in origin.
- 5.14. Ditch-like features 8008, 9003, 9007, 10003 and 10007 were observed at the base of the 'bank' in Trenches 8, 9 and 10, potentially representing areas of water stagnation at the base of the natural rise. Where excavated, these features were very shallow and appeared to be natural in origin; they had irregular edges and very irregular bases. Two flint scrapers were retrieved from fill 9004 of possible ditch 9003, although these are likely residual.
- 5.15. Pit 11003, recorded towards the northern end of Trench 11, measured 0.85m in diameter, 0.15m in depth and contained undated fill 11004.
- 5.16. Ditches 11005 and 12003 were identified correlating to a rough linear geophysical anomaly towards the northern and western ends of Trenches 11 and 12, respectively, and likely represent the continuation of the same ditch. They typically measured 1.75m in width, 0.2m in depth and contained fills 11006 and 12004, from which post-medieval pottery, fragments of concrete, broken ceramic land drains and glass fragments were recovered.

Trench 18 (Figs 9 and 10)

- 5.17. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 18003 (Fig. 10, Section FF) was identified at the north-eastern end of Trench 18, where it did not correlate to any geophysical anomaly. It measured 0.9m in width, 0.45m in depth and contained fills 18004, 18005 and 18006. Basal fill 18006 contained one fragment of animal bone; second fill 18005 produced one fragment of Iron Age pottery, two fragments of animal bone and three fragments of fired clay; similar finds were retrieved from upper fill 18004, which produced one Iron Age potsherd, one fragment of animal bone and two fragments of burnt clay.

Trench 19 (Figs 9, 11 and 12)

- 5.18. A concentration of intercutting features was identified within the western part of Trench 19, where the showed only limited correlation to any geophysical anomalies.
- 5.19. One of the earliest features identified was north-west/south-east aligned ditch 19003 (Fig. 12, Section II), which measured 0.45m in width, 0.3m in depth and contained fills 19004 and 19005, from which fragments of fired clay and animal bone were recovered. Ditch 19003 was cut to the east by north/south aligned ditch 19006, which measured 0.75m in width, 0.3m in depth and contained undated fills 19007 and 19008. This was in turn cut by pit/ditch 19009, which was only partially exposed within the trench. It measured at least 0.8m in length, 0.3m in width, 0.16m in depth and contained undated fill 19010.
- 5.20. To the west of this ditch 19013 (Fig. 12, Section HH) was recorded on a north-west/south-east alignment, turning towards the south-west within the trench. It measured 0.85m in width, 0.36m in depth and contained fills 19014 and 19015, from which two fragments of Iron Age pottery were recovered.
- 5.21. Ditch 19013 was cut to the north-west by ditch 19011 (Fig. 12, Section GG), which was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 0.79m in width, 0.28m in depth and contained fill 19012, from which three fragments of Iron Age pottery were retrieved.

Trench 21 (Figs 9 and 13)

- 5.22. Within the south-western half of Trench 21, ditches 21003/21019 and 21010 were identified, correlating closely to a curvilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch 21003/21019 (Fig. 13, Section JJ) measured 0.95m in width, 0.4m in depth and contained fills 21005 and 21004/21015, from which seven fragments of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, a fragment of fired clay and a large quantity of animal bone fragments, some of had been burnt, were recovered. Following analysis of fill 21004 of ditch 21003 (Sample 3), a small number of cereal grain fragments and charcoal was recorded, indicative of wind-blown settlement waste.
- 5.23. The fills of ditch 21019 was overlain by trample deposit 21018, which was irregular in plan, measured up to 0.15m in thickness and contained one fragment of Iron age pottery and five fragments of animal bone.
- 5.24. To the north-east of this, ditch 21010 (Fig. 13, Section KK) measured 1.7m in width, 0.2m in depth and contained fill 21012 and 21011, from which two fragments of Iron

Age pottery, six fragments of fired clay and one fragments of animal bone were recovered.

- 5.25. Pit 21020 which was only partially observed along the south-eastern edge of the trench, within the confines of the curvilinear feature defined by the ditches above. It measured 0.62m in diameter, 0.06m in depth and contained fill 21021, which produced six sherds of Iron Age pottery, two fragments of fired clay and six animal bone fragments.
- 5.26. Within the central part of the trench, north-west/south-east aligned ditch 21016 was identified. It measured 1.15m in width, 0.11m in depth and contained undated fill 21017. Following palaeoenvironmental analysis of fill 21017 (Sample 4), low quantities of cereal grains fragments and charcoal were recorded, indicative of wind-blown settlement waste.
- 5.27. At the north-eastern end of the trench, north-west/south-east aligned gully 21013 was recorded. It measured 0.7m in width, 0.12m in depth and contained fill 21014, from which a single flint flake, of broad prehistoric date, was retrieved.

Trench 22 (Figs 9 and 14)

- 5.28. East/west aligned ditch 22005 (Fig. 14, Section LL) was observed within the central part of Trench 22, where it correlated with a curvilinear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. It measured 1m in width, 0.4m in depth and contained fills 22006 and 22007, which returned one sherd of Iron Age pottery and one fragment of fired clay.
- 5.29. To the south of ditch 22005, the shallow remains of pit 22003 were identified, which measured 0.38m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained fill 22004, from which returned one fragment of Iron Age pottery and one fragment of fired clay were recovered.
- 5.30. To the south of pit 22003, the remains of shallow linear feature 22012 were recorded, which, despite matching the location of the southern part of the curvilinear geophysical anomaly, were interpreted as evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 5.31. Towards the southern end of the trench, sub-circular pit 22016 was identified. It measured 0.55m in length, 0.40m in width, 0.1m in depth and contained undated fill 22017.

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- 5.32. To the south of pit 22016, sub-circular pit 22018 (Fig. 14, Section MM) was recorded. It measured 0.5m in length, 0.35m in width, 0.08m in depth and contained undated fill 22019. Pit 22018 was cut to the south by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 22020, which measured 0.6m in width, 0.22m in depth and contained undated fill 22021. Neither pit 22018 nor ditch 22020 correlated to any geophysical survey anomaly.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material was recovered from the hand excavation of 27 separate deposits (mostly ditch fills, but also fills of pits/postholes and a furrow, trample layers and topsoil). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods, and quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric and the fabric codes, in parenthesis in the text, have been devised for the purpose of this report.

Pottery: Late prehistoric

- 6.2. The bulk of the pottery assemblage dates to the late prehistoric period, which spans the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. This amounts to 31 sherds (190g). Five fabrics were identified, vesicular and/or tempered with quartz or shell (Table 2). Most of the pottery is represented by unfeatured bodysherds, which are likely to date to the Iron Age. Narrower dating is possible for two rimsherds in fabric QZ. These derive from a vessel with slightly curving sides and a rounded rim top, from fill 21015 of ditch 21019 (Middle Iron Age) and a straight-sided vessel with a proto-bead rim from fill 8004 of ditch 8003 (Middle to Late Iron Age). A small proportion of the Iron Age pottery has been redeposited, but most appears to be stratified, in ditches 8003, 18003, 19006, 19011, 19013, 21010 and 21019, pit 21020 and trample layers 21018 and 21022.

Roman

- 6.3. An unfeatured bodysherd (2g) presenting in a sandy greyware fabric (GW1) was recorded, in a heavily abraded condition, from fill 5004 of ditch 5003.

Medieval

- 6.4. Fill 20004 of furrow 20003 produced a rimsherd from a jar with a thickened everted rim. The fabric is oxidised, with a grey core, and features inclusions of common rounded quartz (SCW). This is likely to date to the 12th to 15th centuries.

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.5. Pottery from this date range totals five sherds (74g) from three deposits. The post-medieval ware types are glazed earthenware (GRE) which dates to the mid-16th to 18th centuries and Creamware (CRM, mid to late 18th century). Pottery of modern date is represented by 'late' English stoneware (LES) and porcelain (POR)

Lithics

- 6.6. A total of five worked flints (47g), and one piece of burnt, unworked flint (5g) was recorded from three ditch fills and one topsoil deposit. None were recovered associated with other artefactual material and all are likely to be residual. The flints comprise three flakes (two of which are burnt), one side scraper and one blade which has been retouched some time after the blade was struck (indicated by differential recortication). Although the blade is most likely to have been produced during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period, its retouch, and the other lithics are not closely dateable.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.7. Three deposits produced one fragment each of CBM, totalling 26g. All are too fragmentary to enable dating or further classification.

Other finds

- 6.8. A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem (1g) from fill 20004 of furrow 20003 dates to the late 16th to late 19th centuries.
- 6.9. An assemblage of fired clay was recorded from 15 deposits, totalling 46 fragments (463g). In eight deposits the fired clay was associated with Late prehistoric pottery. However, none of the fired clay fragments displayed features which might indicate the original form or function, such as (burnt) daub or loomweight fragments.
- 6.10. Fill 3005 of ditch 3003 produced a flat fragment of sandstone (233g), which may represent roofing material. It is heavily abraded and was not recovered in association with dateable material.
- 6.11. Two fragments from the base of a bottle with a square base were retrieved from fill 11006 of ditch/gully 11005. These present in natural (pale green) glass and are likely to be modern in date.

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- 6.12. A total of six fragments of industrial waste (43g) were recovered from two deposits. The fragment from fill 20004 of furrow 20003 derives from an indeterminate ironworking process. Most of the remainder is identifiable as fuel ash, which results from high temperature processes or events but is not necessarily diagnostic of metalworking activity.
- 6.13. The shaft from an iron nail (5g) was recorded from fill 12004 of ditch 12003. It is rectangular in cross-section and handmade nails of this type were in use from the Roman to post-medieval periods.

Discussion

- 6.14. The recovered finds are mostly indicative of activity, which appears to be domestic in nature, during the Middle to Late Iron Age. Limited activity during the earlier prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods is also demonstrated. The single fragment of ironworking slag indicates metalworking, however, this was derived from a post-medieval/modern furrow, where it may be residual.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Palaeoenvironmental Assessment (by Emma Aitken)

- 7.1. Three environmental samples (49 litres of soil) were processed from posthole 8006, ring ditch 21003, and ditch 21016 from trenches 8 and 21 (respectively) from across an evaluation excavation. This was done to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2). Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. Any dates discussed within this report have been obtained through the spot dating of finds (see Section 6).

Trench 8

- 7.2. Sample 2 from posthole 8006 contained low numbers of charred seeds, including those of bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and a small amount of charred buds. Large quantities of charcoal fragments were noted but further wood species identification was inhibited due to the poor preservation and silt impregnation that the charcoal exhibited. This assemblage may be indicative of a dump of hearth material. This

suggests that some form of settlement activity was taking place in the wider area of trench 8.

Trench 21

- 7.3. Ring ditch 21003 (sample 3) contained a small number of cereal grain fragments that are poorly preserved and abraded. Small quantities of charcoal were noted and include twig wood and non-oak wood. Sample 4 from Middle Iron Age ditch 21016 contained low quantities of cereal grains fragments, including those of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Minimal amounts of charcoal were noted and these are heavily iron encrusted. Ditch 21016 lies to the north east of ring ditch 21003. Both assemblages from these features are likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material and do not provide any insight into the possible use of functions of these ditches.

Summary

- 7.4. The environmental remains suggest that it is likely that trenches 8 and 21 are on the outskirts of the main area of settlement activity.

Animal bone (by Andy Clarke)

- 7.5. Animal bone amounting to 89 fragments (698g) was recovered via hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from the fills of 11 ditch features and two trample layers. Artefactual material dating from the Iron Age and the post-medieval/modern era was also recovered from these features (See Table 2, Appendix C). The material was fragmentary and only moderately well preserved, a combination of factors rendering 76% of the bone unidentifiable to both element and species. However, it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*).

Iron Age

- 7.6. A total of 31 fragments (287g) were recovered from the fills of seven ditch features and two trample layers revealed in trenches 18, 19, 21 and 22. A limited amount of cattle, sheep/goat and horse bone was recovered, with each identified mainly from partial mandibles or loose molar teeth. None of the fragments displayed any cut marks or impact damage to suggest an origin in butchery waste. This later point, when coupled with the low recovery limits any inference other than species identification. However, each was a commonly exploited domestic animal and is to be expected in assemblages of this period.

Post-medieval/modern and undated

- 7.7. The remaining 58 fragments (82g) were recovered from post-medieval/modern ditch fill 12004 and ditch fills 3005, 19005 and 21004 which remain undated. The majority of this material came from deposit 21004 via bulk soil sample <3>. A total of 45 fragments (3g) were recovered which, although unidentifiable displayed the characteristic blue/black to white coloration indicative of prolonged burning.
- 7.8. The hand recovered bone from the latter three, undated deposits displayed similar characteristics to the Iron Age assemblage. The bone was moderately well preserved and once again cattle and sheep/goat were mainly identified from isolated teeth. No evidence of butchery practice was observed.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The archaeological evaluation demonstrated that there was generally a good correlation between the identified geophysical anomalies and the archaeological features revealed during the trenching; however, a number of the trends of uncertain origin identified by the survey were not observed within the evaluation trenches and likely relate to variation in the natural substrate; conversely several of the archaeological remains revealed by the trenches did not correlate to any highlighted anomaly and it is probable that the widespread evidence of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has masked earlier features. The evaluation also demonstrated that the possible enclosure identified via LiDAR imagery correlated to a rise in the ground of natural origin.
- 8.2. The majority of the archaeological remains identified by the evaluation were dated to the Iron Age or post-medieval/modern periods, but residual early Prehistoric and Roman material was also recorded.
- 8.3. A retouched blade recovered from the topsoil horizon in Trench 11 is dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period and, although it is clearly residual, represents evidence of early prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site (see *Archaeological Background* above). The two side scrapers found in Trench 9 were also considered to be residual.
- 8.4. Most of features in the central and eastern parts of site were broadly dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age period. The remains in the eastern corner of the site are consistent with a small settlement area, including at least two penannular ditched

features, probably representing roundhouse structures, and a series of intercutting ditches, likely representative of part of an enclosure/field system. The artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered from these features is consistent with a domestic setting.

- 8.5. Evidence of medieval/post-medieval agricultural use of the site was identified through widespread evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. Most of the Iron Age features were partially truncated by this furrowing, but the identification of a trample layer in Trench 21, within the perimeter of one of the possible roundhouses, suggests that the level of preservation outside of the furrowed areas may be good. Post-medieval/modern field boundaries recorded in the southern and north-western parts of the site relate to the former arrangement of the site, as shown on historic mapping.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Paolo Guarino, assisted by Charlotte Haines, Franco Vartuca, Megan Reid, Alistair Thomson and Mark Holding. This report was written by Paolo Guarino. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and biological evidence reports were written by Emma Aitken and Andy Clarke. The report illustrations were prepared by Li Sou. The project archive has been compiled by Paolo Guarino and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neal. The project was managed for CA by Alex Thomson.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	1000	layer		topsoil	dark grey silty sand			0.39	
1	1001	layer		subsoil	mid brown silty clay			0.21	
1	1002	layer		natural substrate	orangey yellow and blue clays				
2	2000	layer		topsoil	dark grey silty sand			0.31	
2`	2001	layer		subsoil	mid brown silty clay			0.2	
2	2002	layer		natural substrate	orangey yellow and blue clays				
3	3000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown clayey silt			0.27	
3	3001	layer		subsoil	mid brown yellow silty clay			0.32	
3	3002	layer		natural substrate	mid grey yellow silty clay				
3	3003	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW, steep sides and flat base	>1.8	1.01	0.47	
3	3004	fill	3003	basal ditch fill	dark grey silty clay with orange mottling	>1.0	0.38	0.27	
3	3005	fill	3003	secondary ditch fill	light yellow grey silty clay	>1.8	1.01	0.26	
3	3006	cut		land drain insertion cut	aligned NE/SW, moderate sides and flat base	>1.8	0.9	0.24	
3	3007	fill	3006	land drain insertion cut fill	mid brownish yellow silty clay	>1.8	0.9	0.24	
3	3008	cut		posthole	sub-circular in plan with moderate sides and concave base	0.35	0.29	0.1	
3	3009	fill	3008	posthole fill	mid brownish yellow clayey silt	0.35	0.29	0.1	
4	4000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown silty clay			0.35	
4	4001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.15	
4	4002	layer		natural substrate	mid yellow-brown and blue clay				
4	4003	cut		ditch	aligned N/S with gentle sides and concave base	>1.8	0.73	0.14	
4	4004	fill	4003	ditch fill	mid blue grey silty clay with dark orange mottling	>1.8	0.73	0.14	
5	5000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown clayey silt			0.3	
5	5001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.1	
5	5002	layer		natural substrate	light yellow brown clay with light blue grey mottling				
5	5003	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with moderate sides and concave base	>1.8	1.23	0.1	
5	5004	fill	5003	ditch fill	light grey brown silty clay with dark grey and pale orange brown mottling	>1.8	1.23	0.1	Roman
5	5005	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with gentle sides and concave base	>1.8	1.02	0.14	
5	5006	fill	5005	ditch fill	light grey brown silty clay with dark grey and pale orange brown mottling	>1.8	1.02	0.14	
6	6000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown clayey silt			0.3	
6	6001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.1	
6	6002	layer		natural substrate	light yellow brown clay with light blue grey mottling				
7	7000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown clayey silt			0.3	
7	7001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.1	

7	7002	layer		natural substrate	light yellow brown clay with light blue grey mottling				
8	8000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown clayey silt			0.25	
8	8001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.2	
8	8002	layer		natural substrate	light yellow brown clay with light blue grey mottling				
8	8003	cut		ditch	aligned E/W with steep sides and concave base	>2.1	2.31	0.33	
8	8004	fill	8003	secondary ditch fill	mid grey brown silty clay with dark grey and orange-brown mottling	>2.1	2.31	0.21	MIA-LIA
8	8005	fill	8003	basal ditch fill	light brown grey silty clay with bright orange-yellow mottling	>1.0	1.9	0.18	
8	8006	cut		posthole	sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and concave base	0.4	0.21	0.2	
8	8007	fill	8006	posthole fill	mid grey brown silty clay with dark grey and orange brown mottling	0.4	0.21	0.2	
8	8008	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with gentle sides and flat base	>1.8	2.26	0.09	
8	8009	fill	8008	ditch fill	mid greyish brown silty clay with dark grey mottling	>1.8	2.26	0.09	Modern
9	9000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown silty grey			0.36	
9	9001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.14	
9	9002	layer		natural substrate	mid yellow-brown and blue clay				
9	9003	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with gentle sides and flat base	>1.8	1.48	0.05	
9	9004	fill	9003	ditch fill	dark yellow brown silty clay with blue-grey mottling	>1.8	1.48	0.05	
9	9005	cut		linear feature	aligned NE/SW. unexcavated	>1.96	1.54		
9	9006	fill	9005	linear feature fill	dark yellow brown silty clay with blue-grey mottling	>1.96	1.54		
9	9007	cut		ditch	aligned N/S with moderate sides and irregular base	>1.34	2.41	0.1	
9	9008	fill	9007	ditch fill	dark yellow brown silty clay with blue-grey mottling	>1.34	2.41	0.1	
10	10000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown clayey silt			0.3	
10	10001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.15	
10	10002	layer		natural substrate	light yellow brown clay with light blue grey mottling				
10	10003	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE. unexcavated	>1.8	0.7		
10	10004	fill	10003	ditch fill	mid grey brown silty clay with dark grey and orange-brown mottling	>1.8	0.7		
10	10005	cut		irregular feature	unexcavated	>1.6	0.65		
10	10006	fill	10005	irregular feature fill	compacted pale grey brown silty clay with stone	>1.6	0.65		
10	10007	cut		irregular feature	unexcavated	>1.2	0.75		
10	10008	fill	10007	irregular feature fill	compacted pale grey brown silty clay with stone	>1.2	0.75		
11	11000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown clayey silt			0.36	
11	11001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.13	
11	11002	layer		natural substrate	light yellow brown clay with light blue grey				

					mottling				
11	11003	cut		pit	circular in plan with moderate sides and irregular base	0.84	0.8	0.16	
11	11004	fill	11003	pit fill	dark grey black silty clay	0.84	0.8	0.16	
11	11005	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with moderate sides and irregular base	>1.34	1.43	0.16	
11	11006	fill	11005	ditch fill	dark blue grey silty clay with dark orange mottling	>1.34	1.43	0.16	Modern
11	11007	deposit		bank material	redeposited natural	>2.05	2.6	0.1	
12	12000	layer		topsoil	dark brown grey silty clay			0.36	
12	12001	layer		subsoil	mid yellowish grey-blue silty clay			0.13	
12	12002	layer		natural substrate	mottled orange-yellow and grey-blue silty clay				
12	12003	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with irregular profile	>1.8	2.6	0.25	
12	12004	fill	12003	ditch fill	dark grey silty clay with redposited natural inclusions	>1.8	2.6	0.25	MC19-MC20
13	13000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown clayey silt			0.3	
13	13001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.15	
13	13002	layer		natural substrate	light yellow brown clay with light blue grey mottling				
14	14000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown silty clay			0.3	
14	14001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown silty clay			0.18	
14	14002	layer		natural substrate	mid yellow brown and blue clay and stone				
14	14003	deposit		consolidation	modern hardcore			0.1	
15	15000	layer		topsoil	dark grey sandy clay			0.25	
15	15001	layer		subsoil	grey brown silty clay			0.12	
15	15002	layer		natural substrate	orange yellow and blue grey clay				
16	16000	layer		topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay			0.3	
16	16001	layer		subsoil	mid yellow-brown silty clay			0.15	
16	16002	layer		natural substrate	mid yellow brown and blue grey silty clay				
17	17000	layer		topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay			0.3	
17	17001	layer		subsoil	mid yellow-brown silty clay			0.1	
17	17002	layer		natural substrate	mid yellow brown and blue grey silty clay				
18	18000	layer		topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay			0.2	
18	18001	layer		subsoil	mid yellow-brown silty clay			0.19	
18	18002	layer		natural substrate	mid yellow brown and blue grey silty clay				
18	18003	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with moderate sides and flat base	>3.15	0.9	0.45	
18	18004	fill	18003	upper ditch fill	dark grey brown clayey silt	>3.15	0.73	0.16	IA
18	18005	fill	18003	secondary ditch fill	light grey clayey silt	>1.0	0.63	0.16	IA
18	18006	fill	18003	basal ditch fill	mid yellow brown clayey silt	>1.0	0.6	0.15	
19	19000	layer		topsoil	mid grey brown clay silt			0.28	
19	19001	layer		subsoil	mid yellow brown silty clay			0.14	
19	19002	layer		natural substrate	mid brown yellow clay				
19	19003	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE with steep sides and concave base	>3.55	0.45	0.28	
19	19004	fill	19003	basal ditch fill	mid grey yellow silty clay	>0.9	0.33	0.08	
19	19005	fill	19003	secondary ditch fill	mid brown grey silty clay	>0.9	0.45	0.19	
19	19006	cut		ditch	aligned N/S with steep sides and irregular base	>2.7	0.74	0.28	
19	19007	fill	19006	basal ditch fill	mid yellow brown silty clay	>0.85	0.36	0.17	

19	19008	fill	19006	secondary ditch fill	dark brown black silty clay	>2.7	0.71	0.23	IA
19	19009	cut		pit	irregular in plan with moderate sides and flat base	>0.85	>0.43	0.16	
19	19010	fill	19009	pit fill	mid yellow brown clayey silt	>0.85	>0.43	0.16	
19	19011	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with steep sides and concave base	>1.8	0.79	0.27	
19	19012	fill	19011	ditch fill	light to mid grey brown silty clay with dark grey and pale orange mottling	>1.8	0.79	0.27	IA
19	19013	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE with moderate sides and irregular base	>3.5	0.85	0.36	
19	19014	fill	19013	basal ditch fill	mid brown yellow silty clay	>3.5	0.85	0.19	
19	19015	fill	19013	secondary ditch fill	dark grey brown silty clay	>0.35	0.65	0.27	IA
19	19016	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW. not excavated	>3.15	0.65		
19	19017	fill	19016	ditch fill	dark grey brown silty clay	>3.15	0.65		
20	20000	layer		topsoil	dark grey silty sand			0.3	
20	20001	layer		subsoil	grey brown silty clay			0.2	
20	20002	layer		natural substrate	orange yellow and blue grey clay				
20	20003	cut		furrow	aligned NW/SE with gentle sides and flat base	>1.8	0.88	0.07	
20	20004	fill	20004	furrow fill	grey brown clayey silt	>1.8	0.88	0.07	LC16-LC19
21	21000	layer		topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay			0.37	
21	21001	layer		subsoil	mid yellow brown silty clay			0.32	
21	21002	layer		natural substrate	mid yellow brown and blue grey silty clay				
21	21003	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE with moderate sides and concave base	>1.07	>0.95	0.4	
21	21004	fill	21003	secondary ditch fill	black grey silty clay with charcoal	>1.07	>0.85	0.25	
21	21005	fill	21003	basal ditch fill	dark blue grey silty clay	>1.07	>0.58	0.15	
21	21006	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE with steep side and flat base	>0.5	>0.23	0.24	
21	21007	fill	21006	ditch fill	mid grey brown silty clay with dark orange mottling	>0.5	>0.23	0.24	
21	21008	cut		furrow	aligned NW/SE with gentle sides and flat base	>1.8	1.7	0.11	
21	21009	fill	21008	furrow fill	pale grey brown silty clay with dark grey and pale orange flecking	>1.8	1.7	0.11	
21	21010	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SW with gentle sides and concave base	>1.8	>1.72	0.2	
21	21011	fill	21010	secondary ditch fill	mid grey brown silty clay with dark grey flecking	>1.8	>1.72	0.2	IA
21	21012	fill	21010	basal ditch fill	light yellow brown silty clay with grey-black flecking	>1.8	0.69	0.06	
21	21013	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE with gentle sides and concave base	>1.8	0.4	0.12	
21	21014	fill	21013	ditch fill	mid grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecking	>1.8	0.4	0.12	Prehistoric
21	21015	fill	21019	basal ditch fill	dark blue grey silty clay	>1.8	>0.28	0.21	MIA
21	21016	cut		ditch/ furrow	aligned NW/SE with gentle sides and concave base	>1.8	1.15	0.11	
21	21017	fill	21016	ditch/ furrow fill	pale grey brown silty clay with dark grey and orange flecking	>1.8	1.15	0.11	
21	21018	deposit		consolidation/ trample	dark yellow brown silty clay	0.5	1.08	0.16	IA

21	21019	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with moderate side and flat base	>1.8	>0.28	0.21	
21	21020	cut		pit	circular in plan with moderate sides and flat base		>0.62	0.06	
21	21021	fill	21020	pit fill	mid grey brown silty clay with dark grey flecking		>0.62	0.06	IA
22	22000	layer		topsoil	light brown sandy clay			0.45	IA
22	22001	layer		subsoil	light yellow brown sandy silt			0.18	
22	22002	layer		natural substrate	light brown yellow and blue grey clay				
22	22003	cut		pit	sub-circular in plan with gentle sides and flat base	0.49	0.38	0.09	
22	22004	fill	22003	pit fill	dark grey black silt	0.49	0.38	0.09	IA
22	22005	cut		ditch	broadly aligned E/W with steep sides and concave base	>1.8	0.69	0.4	
22	22006	fill	22005	basal ditch fill	mid grey yellow silty clay	>1.0	0.69	0.4	IA
22	22007	fill	22005	secondary ditch fill	mid grey brown silty clay	>1.8	0.69	0.24	
22	22008	cut		furrow	aligned NE/SW with gentle sides	>1.8	>0.28	>0.19	
22	22009	fill	22008	furrow fill	mid brown grey clayey silt	>1.8	>0.28	>0.19	
22	22010	cut		tree throw pit	irregular in plan and profile	0.6	0.98	0.1	
22	22011	fill	22010	tree throw pit fill	dark yellow brown silty clay	0.6	0.98	0.1	
22	22012	cut		ditch/ furrow	aligned NW/SE with gentle sides and concave base	>1.8	1.11	0.1	
22	22013	fill	22012	ditch/ furrow fill	pale grey brown silty clay	>1.8	1.11	0.1	
22	22014	cut		ditch/ furrow	aligned NW/SE with gentle sides and flat base	>1.8	0.8	0.07	
22	22015	fill	22014	ditch/ furrow fill	pale grey brown silty clay	>1.8	0.8	0.07	
22	22016	cut		pit	sub-circular in plan with gentle sides and concave base	0.55	0.42	0.11	
22	22017	fill	22016	pit fill	mid blue grey silty clay with dark orange mottling	0.55	0.42	0.11	
22	22018	cut		pit	sub-circular in plan with gentle sides and concave base	0.52	0.33	0.08	
22	22019	fill	22018	pit fill	mid blue grey silty clay with orange mottling	0.52	0.33	0.08	
22	22020	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW with moderate sides and concave base	>1.8	0.57	0.22	
22	22021	fill	22020	ditch fill	dark blue grey silty clay orange mottling	>1.8	0.57	0.22	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
3004	Flint	Flake		1	4	-
	Burnt flint			1	5	-
3005	Fired Clay			2	21	-
	Industrial Waste	Fuel ash, indeterminate		5	20	-
	Worked Stone	Roofing?		1	233	-
3007	Fired Clay			1	3	-
5004	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	GW1	1	2	RB
	Ceramic building material	Fragment		1	18	
8001	Fired Clay			5	85	-
8004	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered vesicular fabric	QZV	2	6	MIA-LIA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	QZ	1	8	
	Fired Clay			4	46	
8007	Fired Clay			12	174	-
8009	Modern pottery	Porcelain	POR	1	2	Modern
	Coal			1	5	-
9004	Flint	Flake, side scraper		2	23	-
11000	Flint	Retouched blade		1	18	-
11006	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered vesicular fabric	QZV	1	2	Modern
	Post-medieval pottery	Creamware	CRM	1	3	
	Modern glass	Vessel		2	44	
12004	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	2	23	MC19-MC20
	Modern pottery	'Late' English stoneware	LES	1	46	
	Ceramic building material	Fragment		1	4	
	Iron	Nail		1	5	
18004	Late prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric - leached limestone?	VES1	1	1	IA
	Fired Clay			2	10	
18005	Late prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric - leached oolitic limestone	VES2	1	1	IA
	Fired Clay			3	14	
19005	Fired Clay			4	22	-
19008	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric	QZ	1	12	IA
	Fired Clay			1	4	
19012	Late prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric - leached oolitic limestone	VES2	3	21	IA
19015	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered vesicular fabric	QZV	2	10	IA
20004	Medieval pottery	Sandy coarseware fabric	SCW	1	10	LC16-LC19
	Ceramic building material	Fragment		1	4	
	Fired Clay			1	5	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	1	
	Coal			2	9	
	Industrial Waste	Indeterminate ironworking slag		1	23	
21004	Fired Clay			1	4	-

21011	Late prehistoric pottery Fired Clay	Vesicular fabric - leached limestone?	VES1	2 6	10 44	IA
21014	Flint	Flake		1	2	Prehistoric
21015	Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric Vesicular fabric - leached limestone? Quartz-and-shell tempered	QZ VES1 QZSH	3 3 1	86 9 3	MIA
21018	Late prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric - leached oolitic limestone	VES2	1	5	IA
21021	Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery Fired Clay	Quartz-tempered fabric Vesicular fabric - leached limestone?	QZ VES1	1 5 2	4 6 23	IA
21022	Late prehistoric pottery	Vesicular fabric - leached oolitic limestone	VES2	1	1	IA
22004	Late prehistoric pottery Fired Clay	Quartz-tempered vesicular fabric	QZV	1 1	2 5	IA
22006	Late prehistoric pottery Fired Clay	Vesicular fabric - leached oolitic limestone	VES2	1 1	3 3	IA

Table 2: Pottery fabrics

Code	Description	Sherd count
QZ	Common quartz 0.5-1mm, soft-fired, uneven fracture, black	5 sherds
QZV	Common quartz 0.5-1mm, sparse irregular vesicles 2-4mm, soft-fired, hackly fracture, black (some with brown interior surface)	6 sherds
QZH	Common shell 0.5-4mm, sparse quartz 0.5mm, soft-fired, even fracture, grey with orange exterior and black interior surfaces	1 sherd
VES1	Common irregular voids 1-3mm, soft-fired, uneven fracture, black/brown, some with one oxidised surface	11 sherds
VES2	Common spherical voids 1mm, occasional quartz 1mm, soft-fired, hackly fracture, brown with orange margins	7 sherds

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 8													
Posthole 8006	8007	2	9	0	110	15	-	-	-	*	bud; <i>Galium</i>	****/*****	-
Trench 21													
Ring Ditch 21003	21004	3	20	20	50	95	**	-	indet grain (v. abraded)	-	-	*/**	-
Ditch 21016	21015	4	20	20	80	95	**	-	indet grain (v. abraded): barley	-	-	*/*	sab*

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 4–20 items; *** = 21–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100

Items: sab = small animal bone

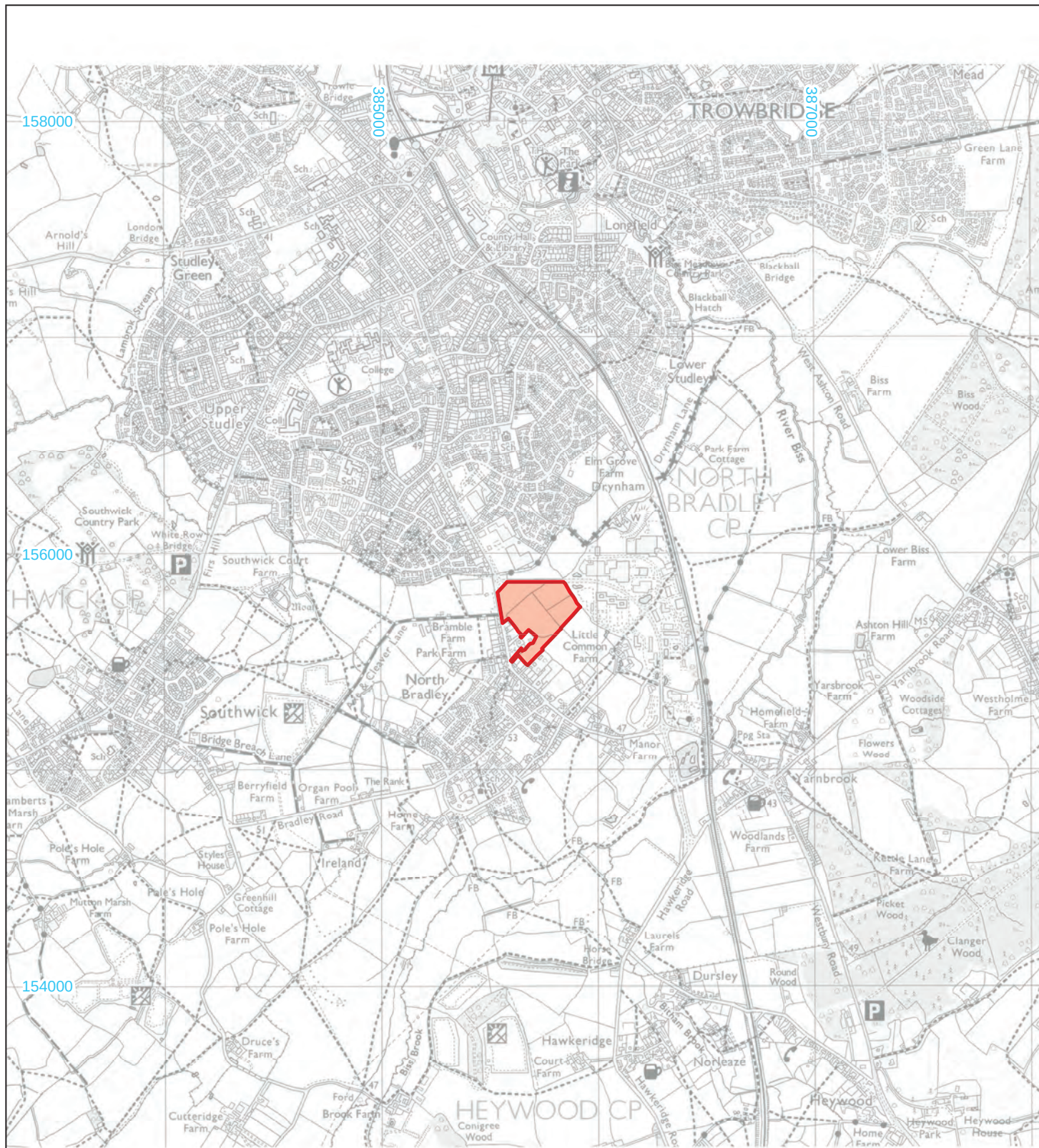
Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	EQ	LM	Ind	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
Iron Age									
18003	18004					1		1	2
18003	18005		1			1		2	16
18003	18006	1						1	14
19006	19008			2		1		3	5
19013	19015	1	1			5		7	21
21010	21011					1		1	1
21013	21015	2				1		3	38
	21018	1		3				4	170
21020	21021		1			2		3	5
	21022			1	1	2		4	14
22005	22006		2					2	1
Subtotal		5	5	6	2	13		31	287
Post-medieval/modern and undated									
3003	3005	1				6		7	9
12003	12004	1				1		2	30
19003	19005					1		1	1
21003	21004	1	2				45	48	42
Subtotal		3	2		1	7	45	58	82
Total		8	7	6	3	20	45	89	
Weight		228	25	57	31	25	3	369	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse; LM = cattle sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate; BB SS = unidentifiable burnt bone from bulk soil samples

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land at North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire	
Short description	In April 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. A total of 22 trenches were excavated. A series of ditch, pit and posthole features were recorded in the eastern part of the site, potentially indicative of an area of Iron Age settlement, and features of Iron Age date were also recorded elsewhere within the site. Medieval/post-medieval furrows were recorded throughout the site, and field boundaries of post-medieval/modern date were also identified. A shallow bank of probable natural origin was recorded in the north-western part of the site, correlating to an earthwork recorded on LiDAR imagery.	
Project dates	19–30 April 2021	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2020) Geophysical Survey (SUMO 2020)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land at North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	8ha	
Site co-ordinates	385680 155758	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Paolo Guarino	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Wiltshire Museum (DZSWS:18-2021)	Ceramics, animal bone, flint, etc.
Paper	Wiltshire Museum (DZSWS:18-2021)	Field recording sheets and drawings
Digital	Wiltshire Museum (DZSWS:18-2021)	Digital photos, etc.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Land at North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> , CA typescript report CR0666_1		



Site boundary



0 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at North Bradley, Trowbridge,
Wiltshire

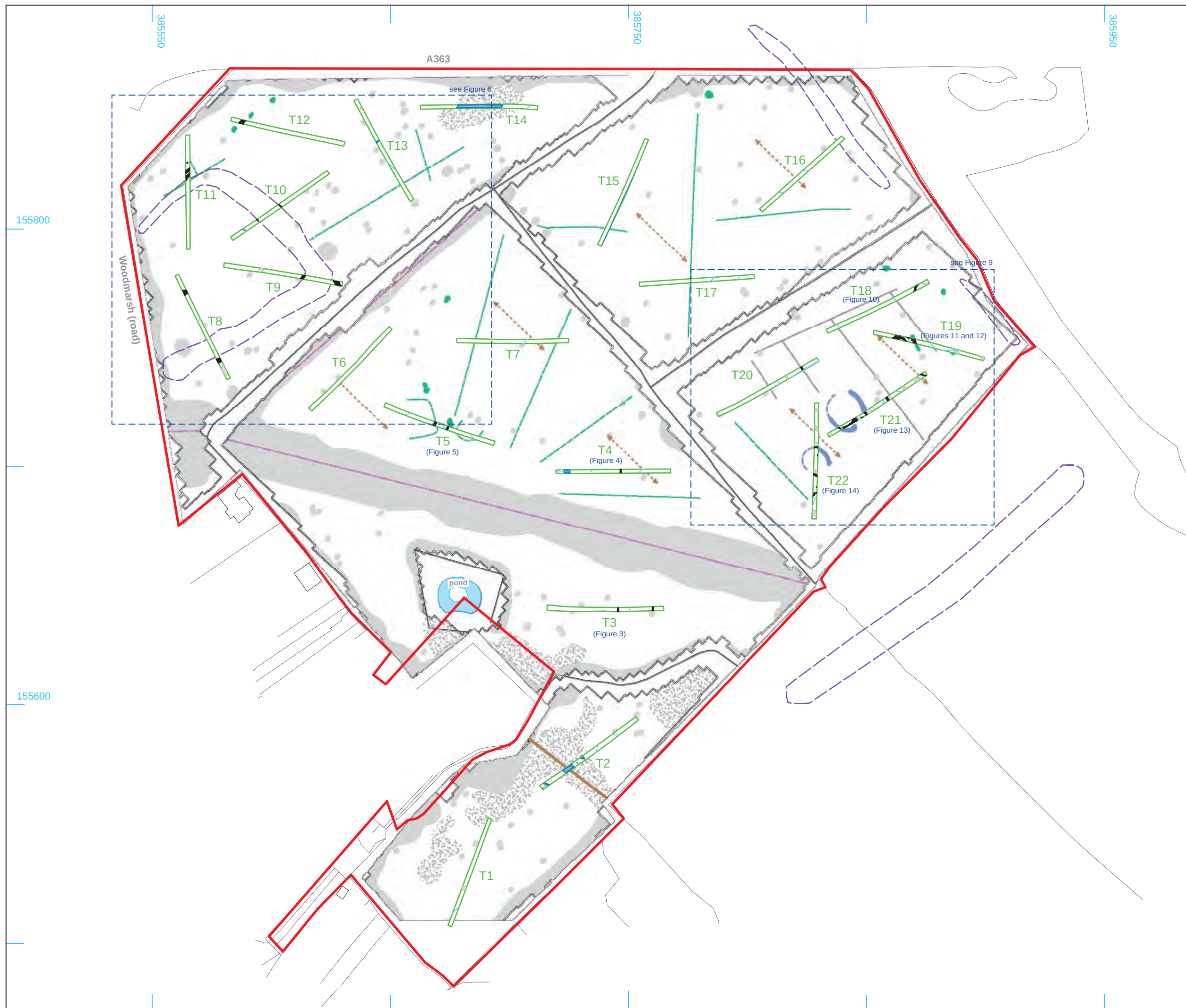
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan (1:25,000)

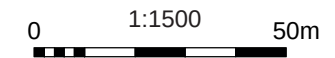
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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 06/05/21
APPROVED BY ADT SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

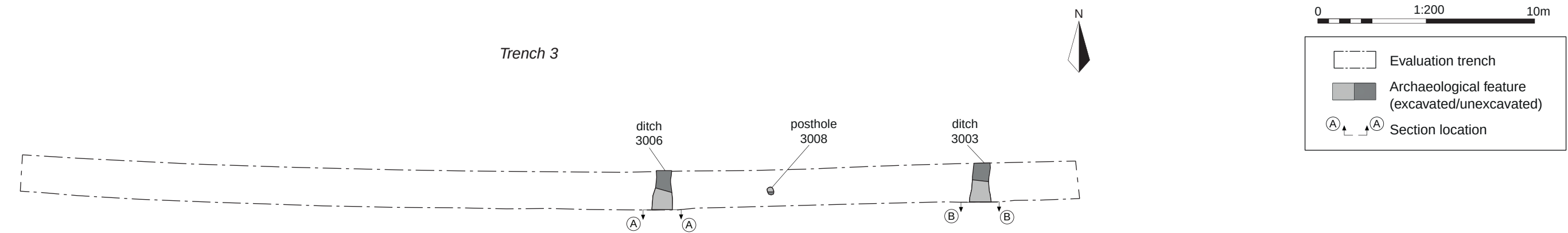


- Site boundary
 - Evaluation trench
 - Archaeological feature
 - Field drain
 - Modern
 - Treethrow
 - Furrow
 - LiDAR imagery
- Geophysical survey results (SUMO)
- Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly/trend)
 - Uncertain origin (discrete anomaly/trend)
 - Former field boundary (corroborated)
 - Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
 - Land drain
 - Magnetic disturbance
 - Service
 - Ferrous



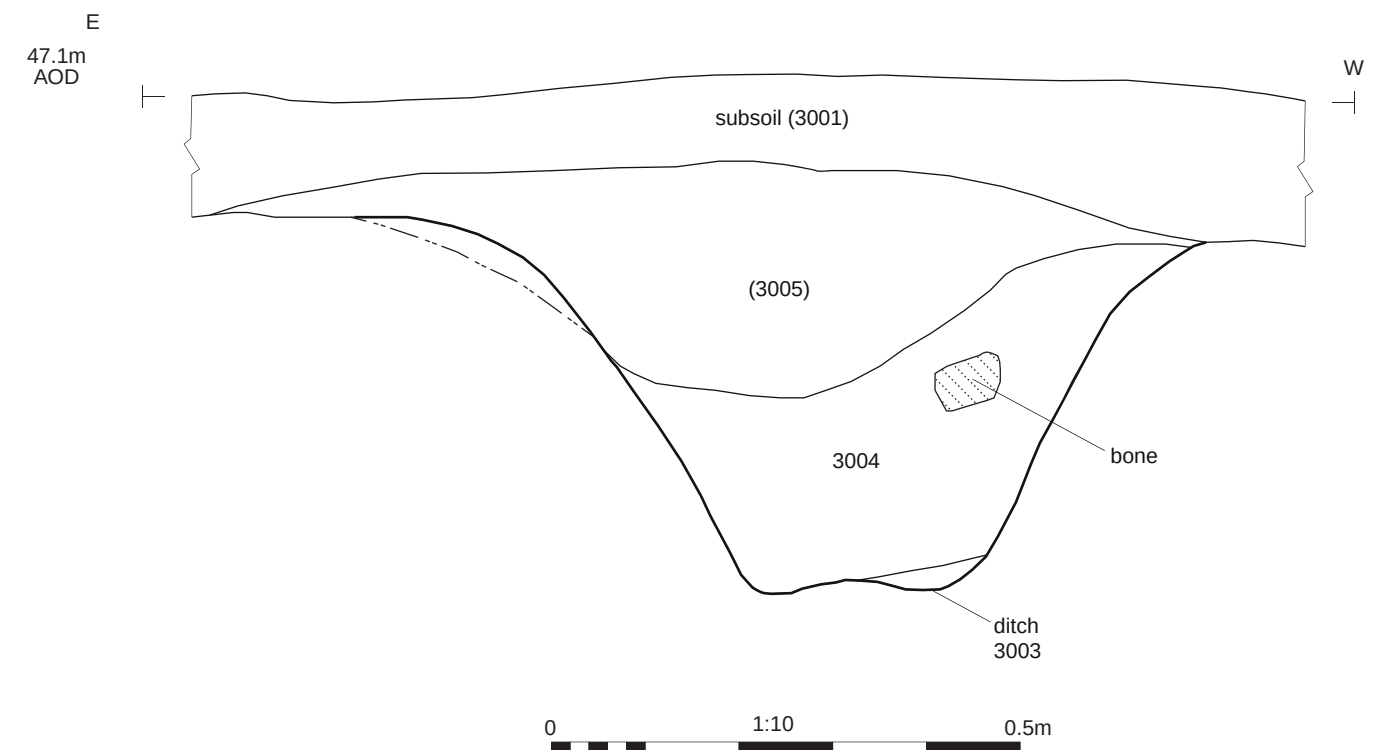
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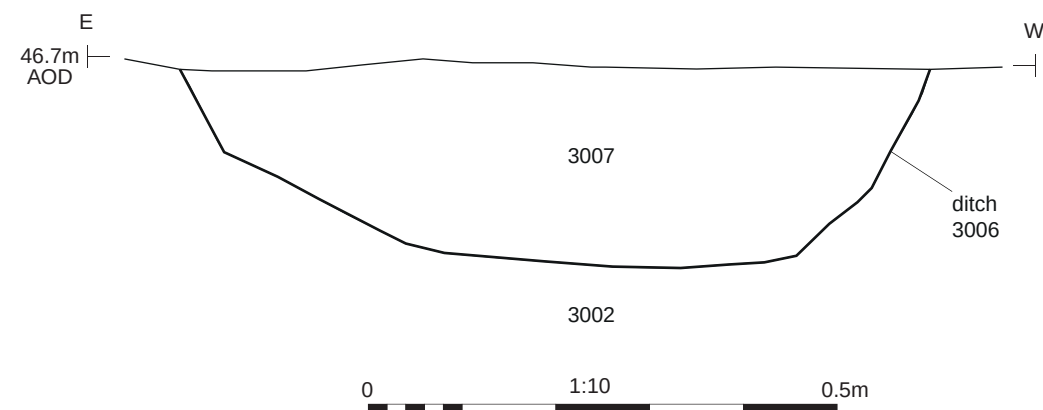


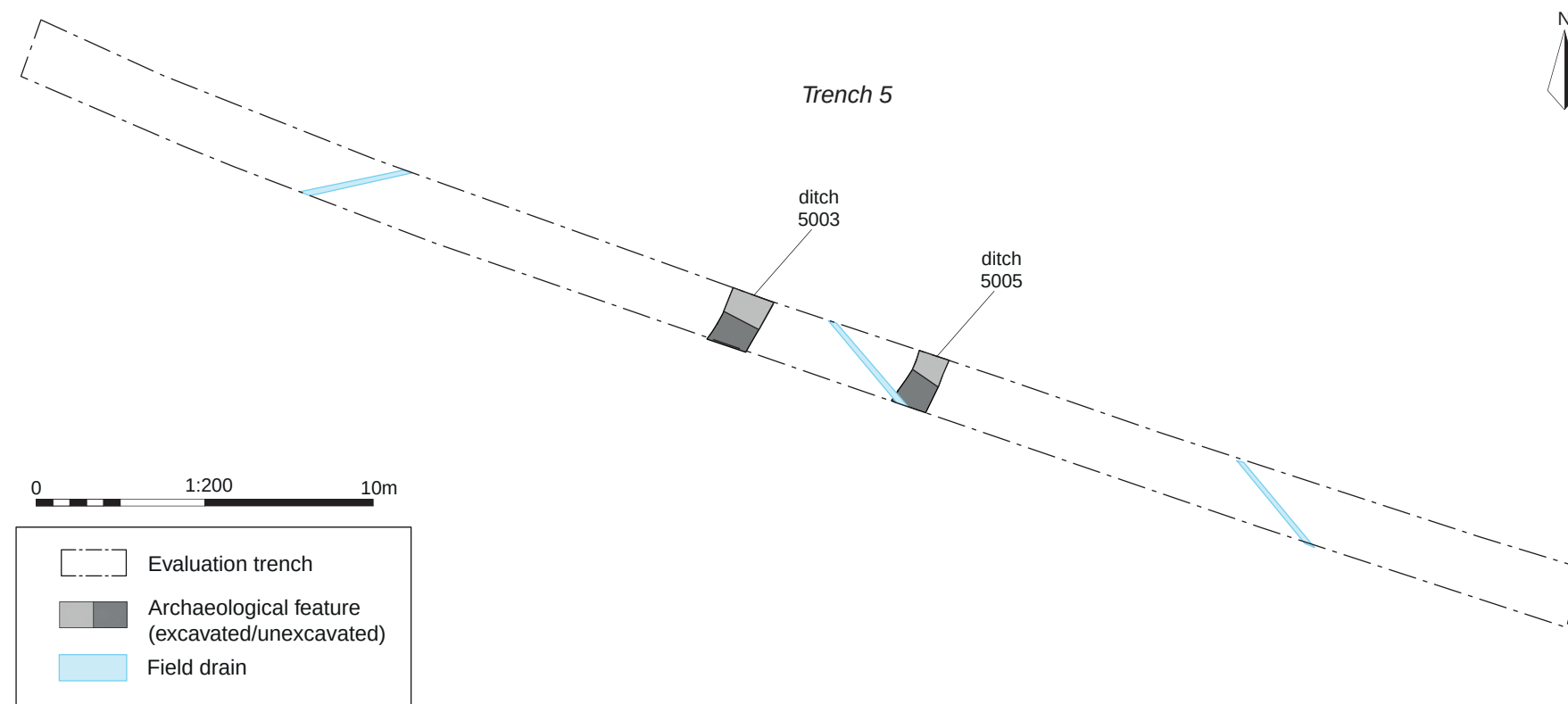
Ditch 3003 looking north (1m scale)

Section BB



Section AA

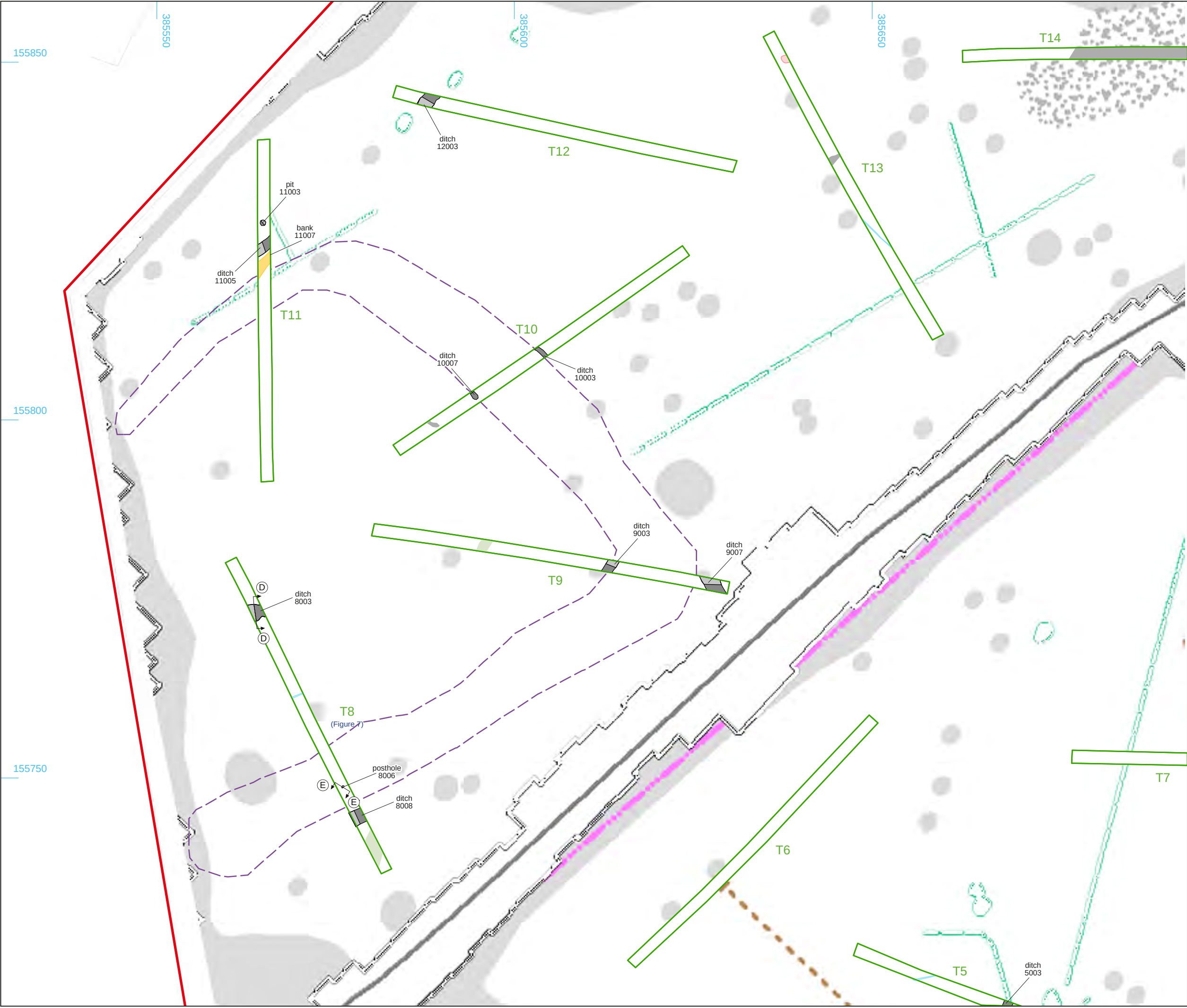




Ditch 5003, looking south east (1m scale)



Ditch 5005, looking south west (1m scale)



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Deposit/fill
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Modern
- Treethrow
- Furrow
- LiDAR imagery

Geophysical survey results (SUMO)

- Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly/trend)
- Uncertain origin (discrete anomaly/trend)
- Former field boundary (corroborated)
- Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
- Land drain
- Magnetic disturbance
- Service
- Ferrous

0 1:500 25m

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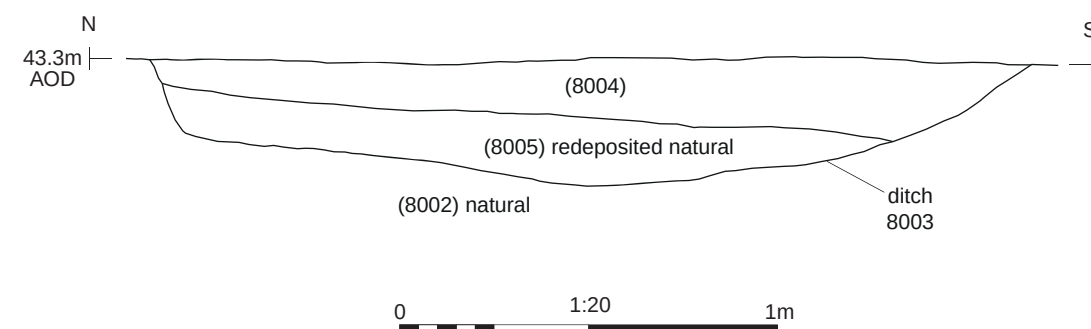
Cotswold Archaeology

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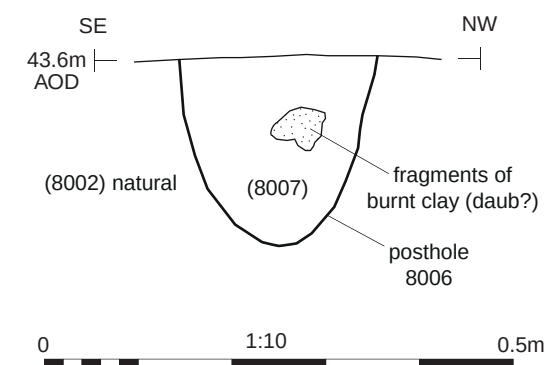
PROJECT TITLE
Land at North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 8-12: area plan showing LiDAR imagery

Section DD



Section EE



Posthole 8006, looking south west (0.2m scale)



Ditch 9003, looking south west (1m scale)



Trench 9 (1m scales)



Trench 11



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Deposit/fill
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Furrow

Geophysical survey results (SUMO)

- Possible archaeology (discrete anomaly/trend)
- Uncertain origin (discrete anomaly/trend)
- Former field boundary (corroborated)
- Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
- Land drain
- Magnetic disturbance
- Service
- Ferrous

0 1:500 25m

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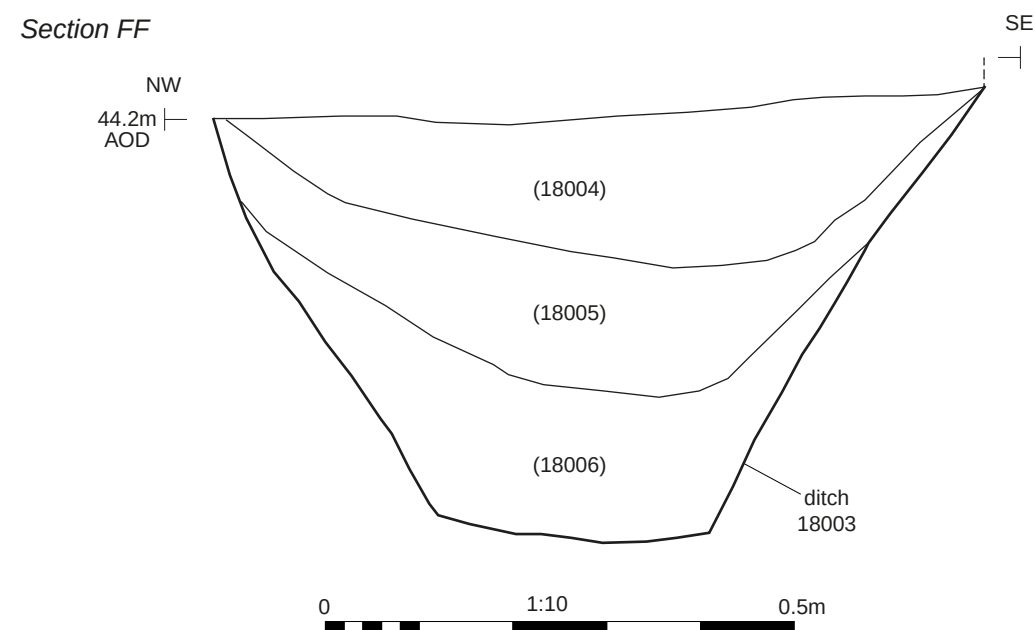
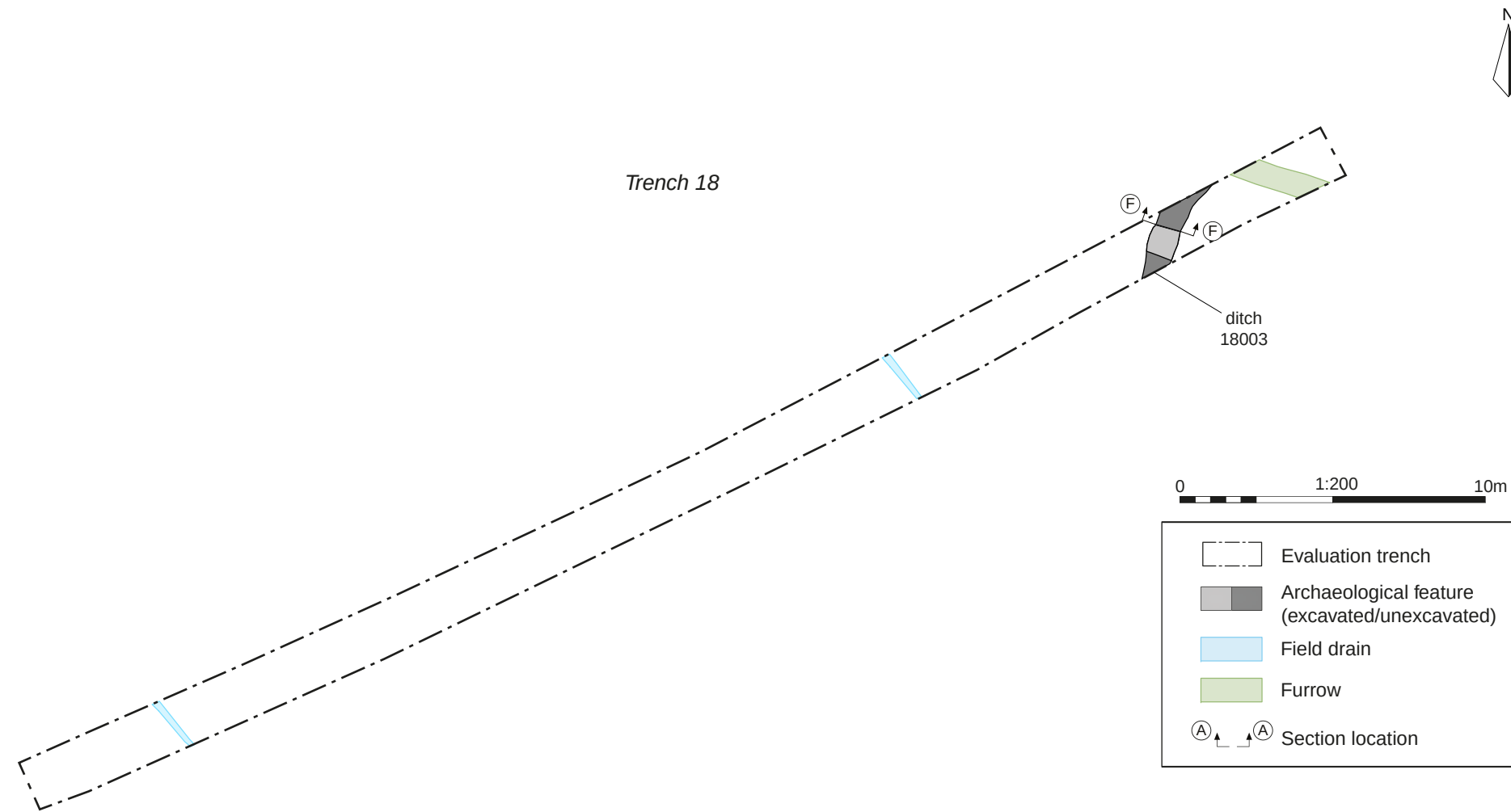


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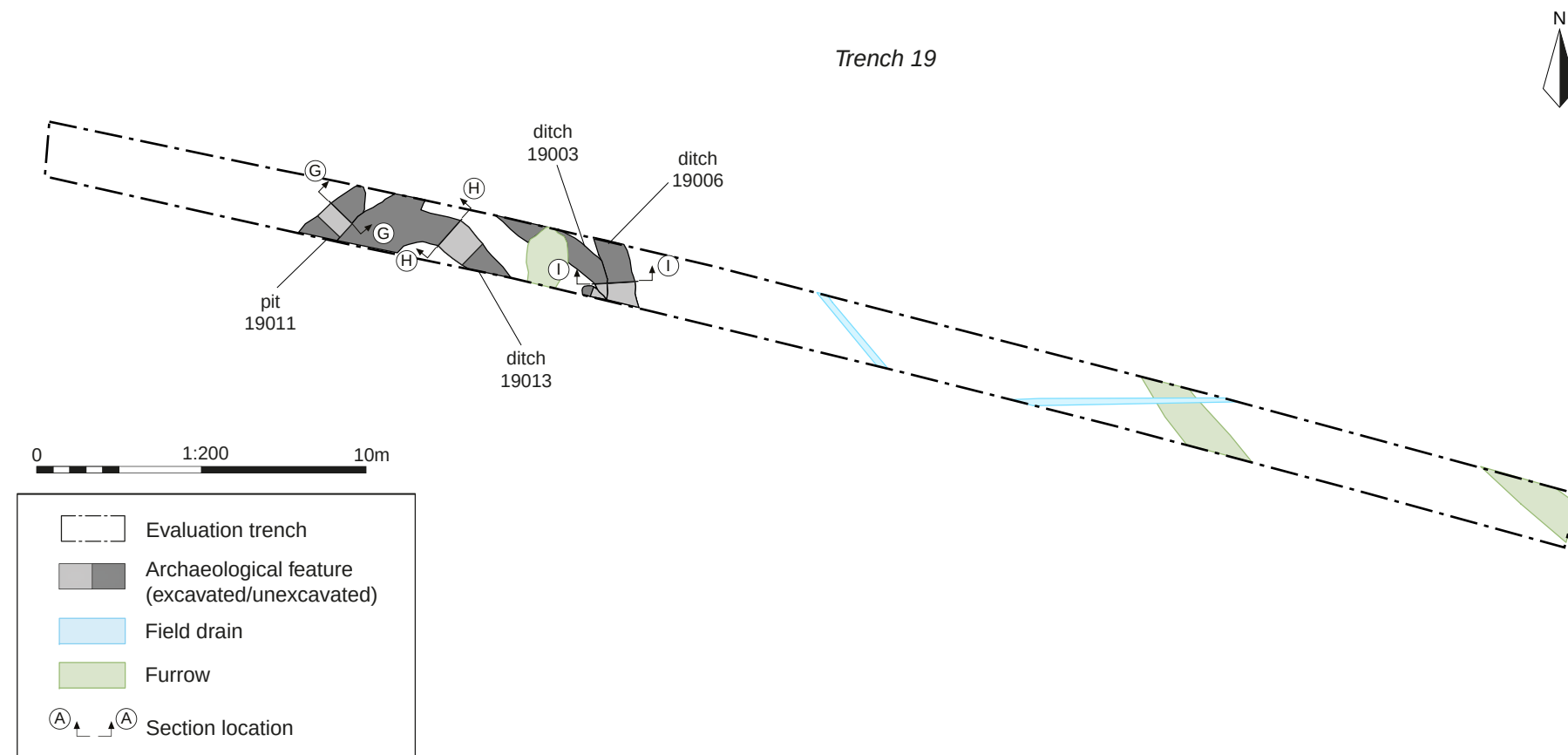
PROJECT TITLE
Land at North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 18-22: area plan

DRAWN BY CHECKED BY APPROVED BY	LS DJB ADT	PROJECT NO. DATE SCALE@A3	CR0666 13/05/21 1:500	FIGURE NO. 9
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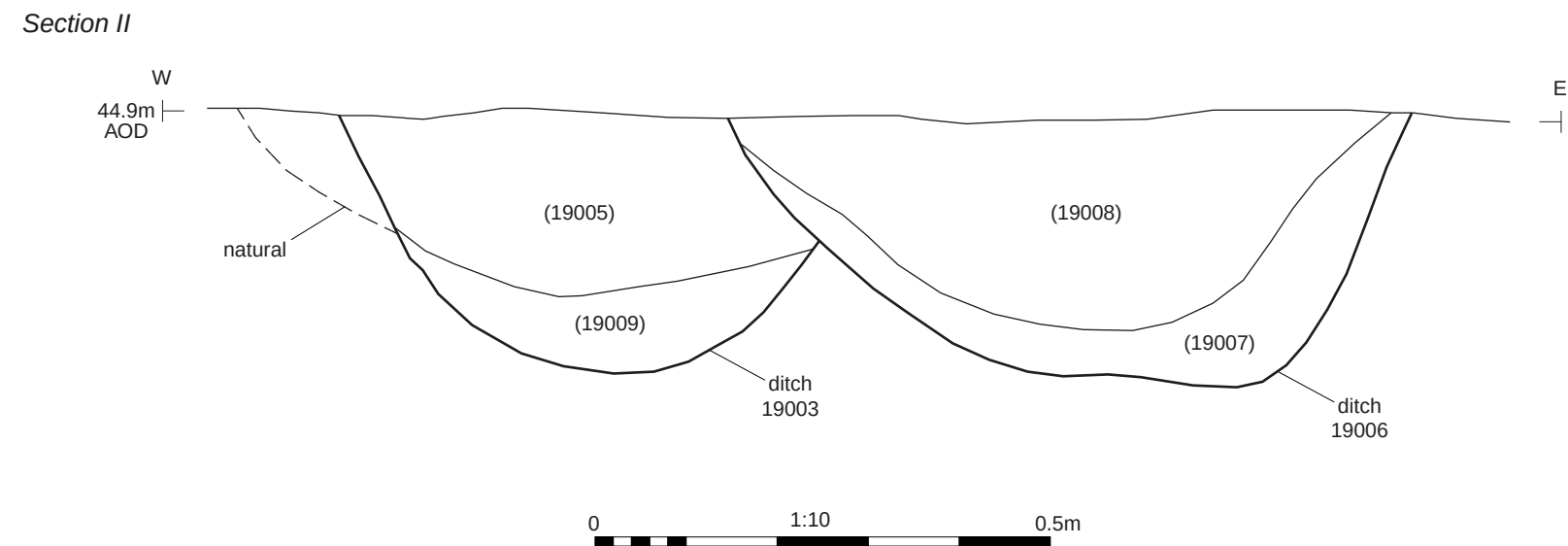
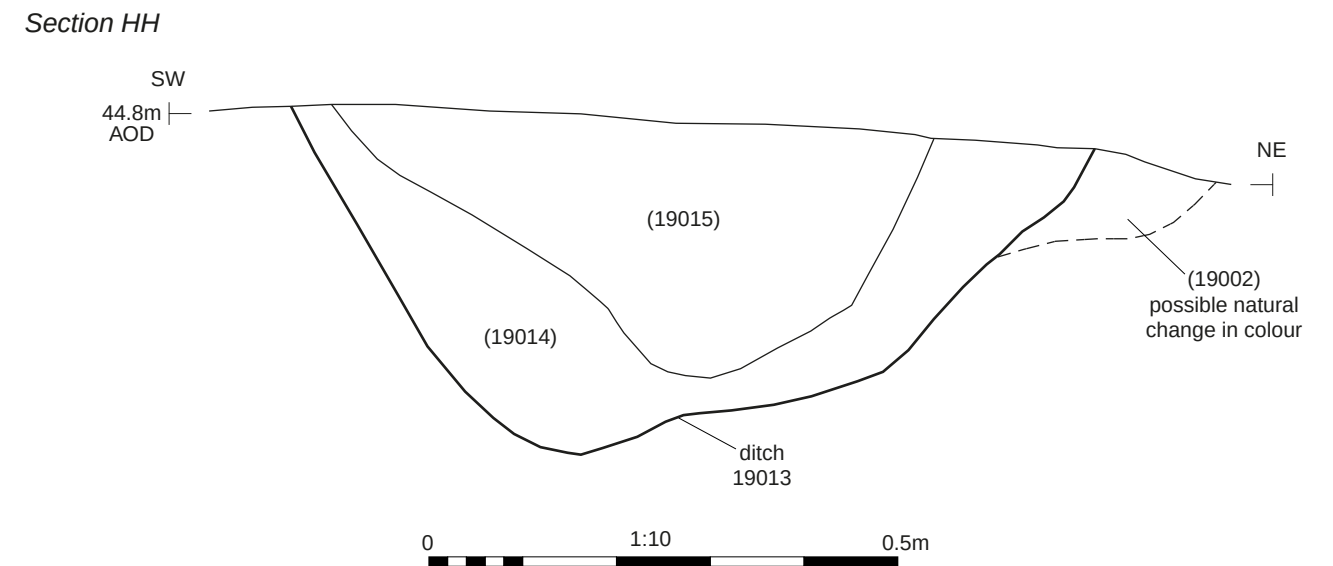
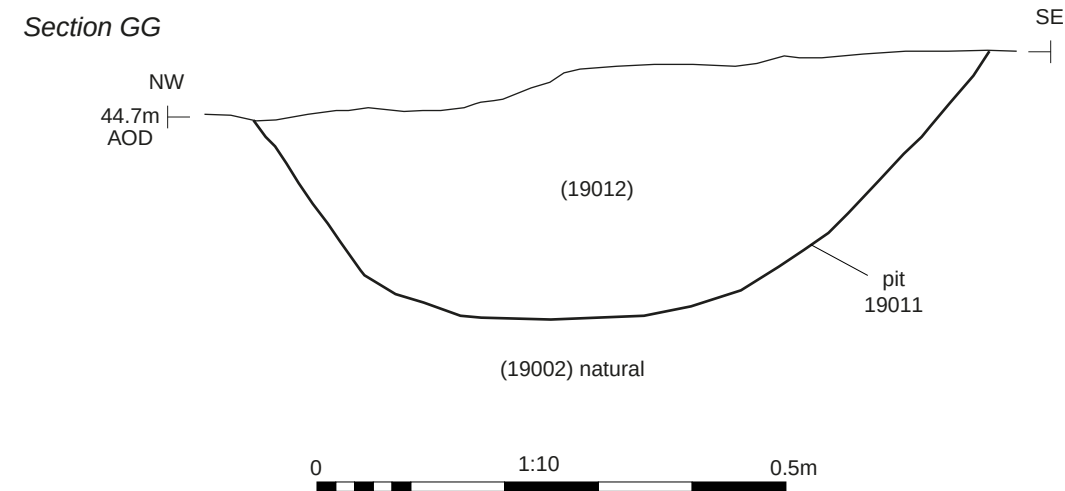
Ditch 18003 looking north east (0.5m scale)



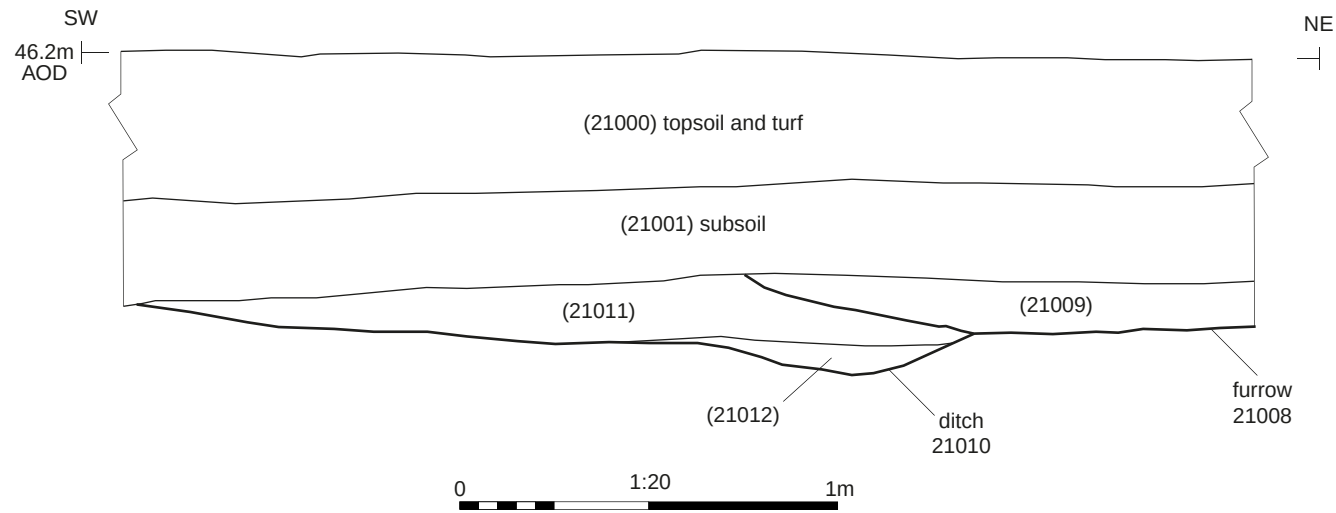
Ditches 19003 and 19006 looking north east (1m scale)



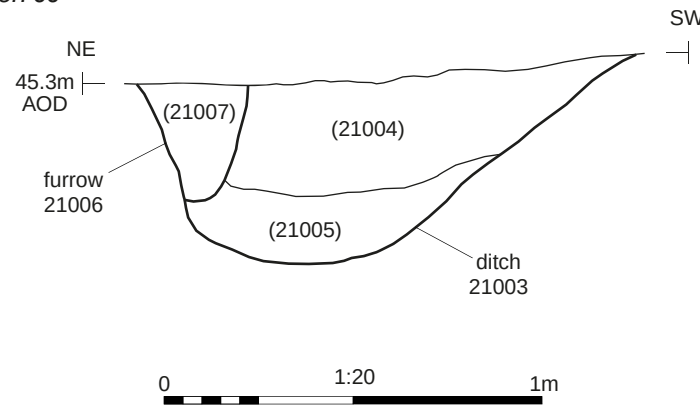
Ditch 19011 looking north east (0.5 m scale)



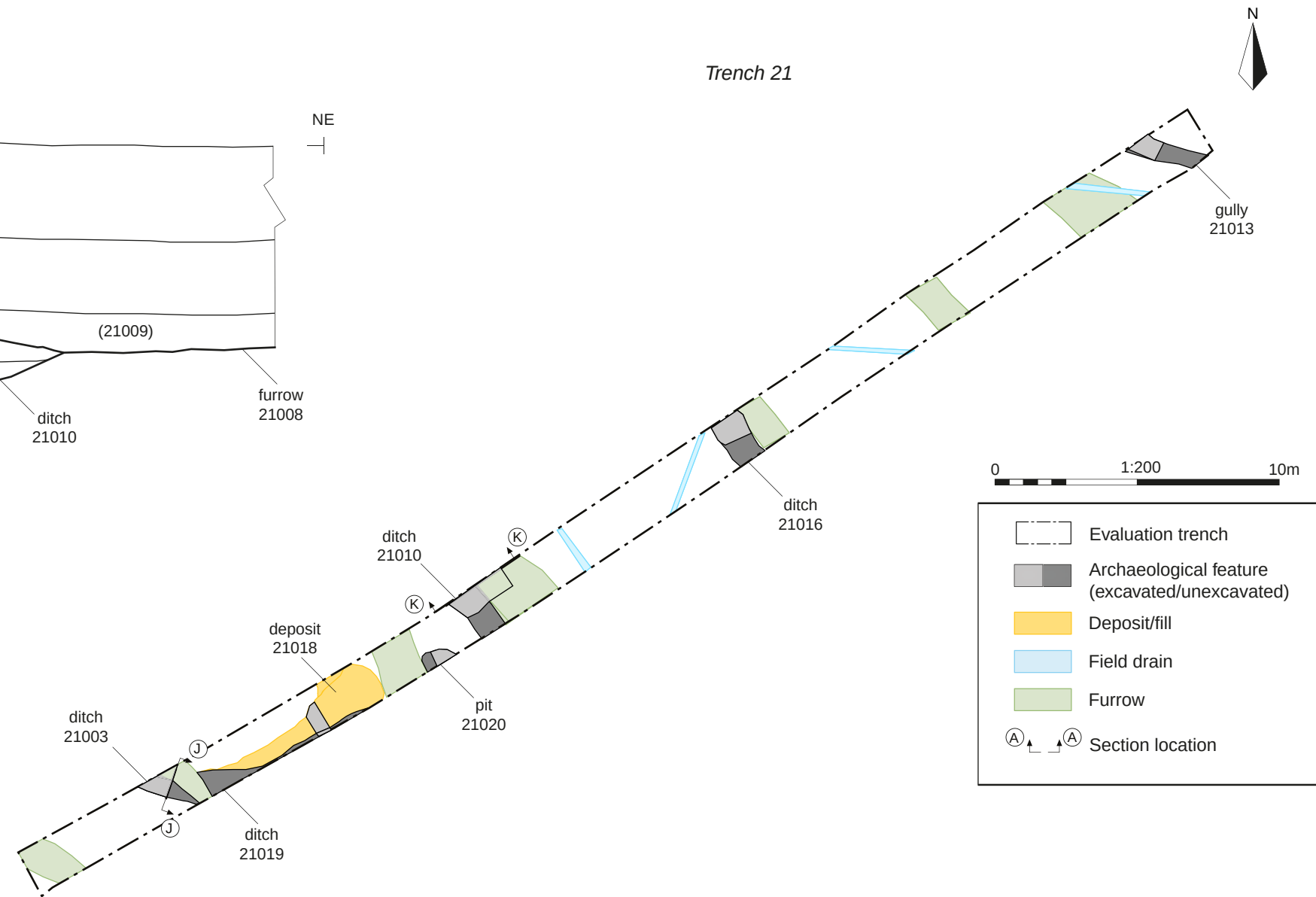
Section KK



Section JJ



Trench 21

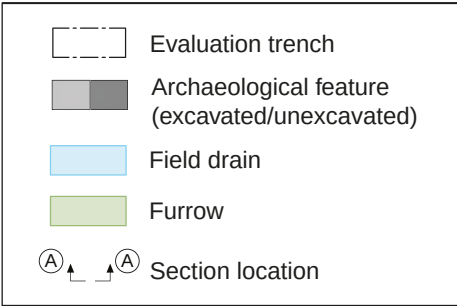
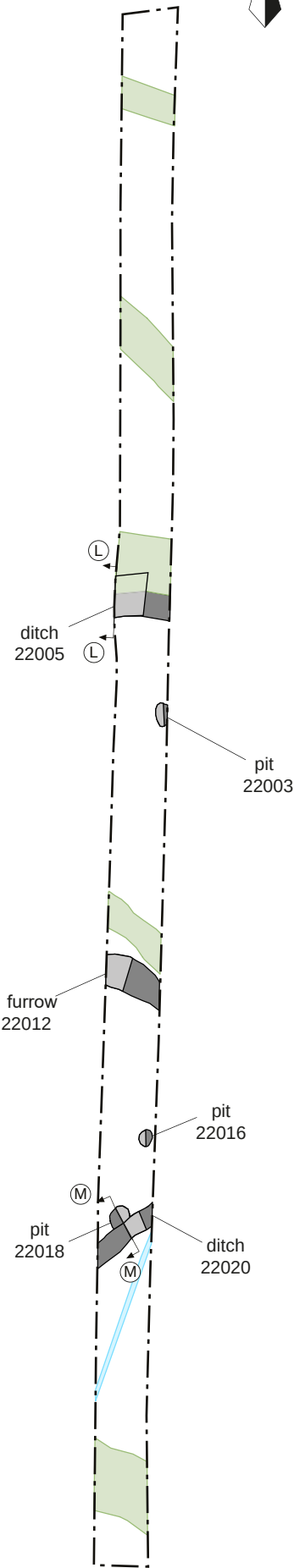


Ditch 21018 and 21019 looking north east (1m scale)

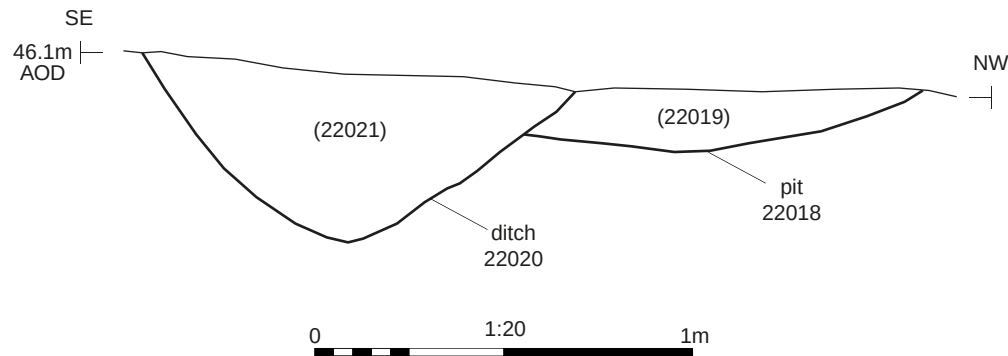


Ditch 21003 looking north west (1m scale)

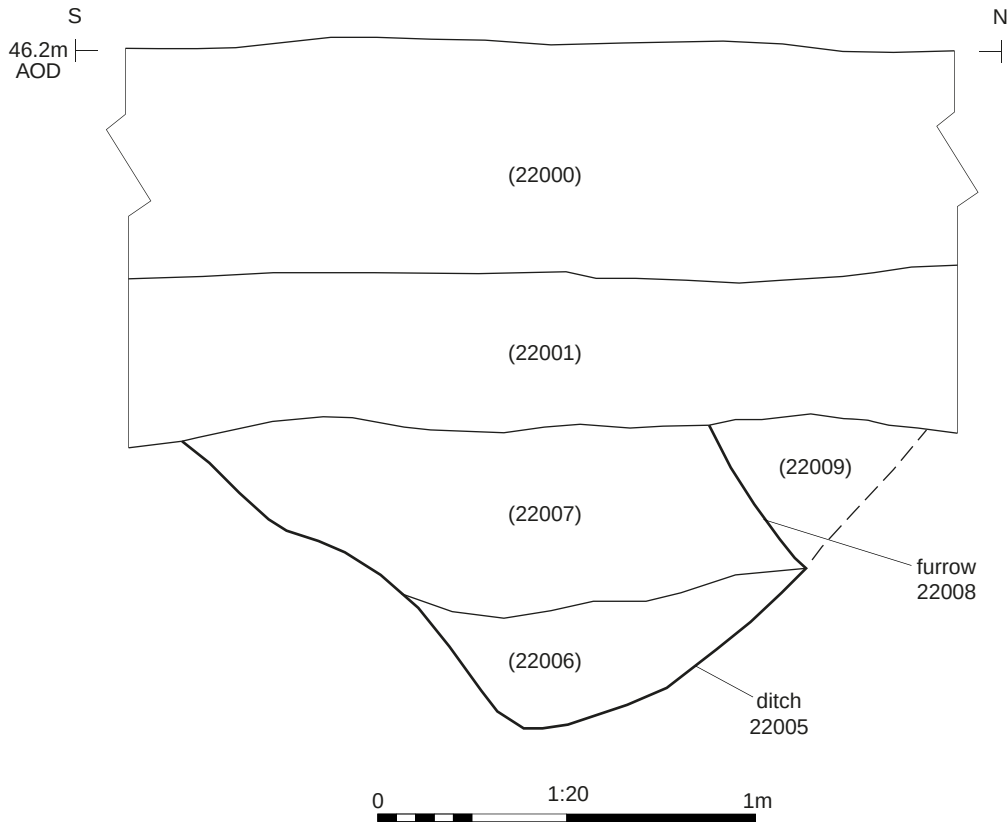
Trench 22



Section MM



Section LL



Ditch 22005 looking west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE
Land at North Bradley, Trowbridge,
Wiltshire
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 22: plan, sections and
photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/05/21	14
APPROVED BY	ADT	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

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