

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Land North of Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire (Phase 4)

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Land North of Whychurch Farm (Phase 4) Malmesbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by RPS Group on behalf of Gleeson Land to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed development on land north of Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. The work comprised the excavation of 36 trenches and was carried out between 6th and 23rd January 2025.

The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for a small nucleated settlement of medieval date (12th–13th century) within the north-western portion of the site. The activity was focussed on the remains of several stone structures, recorded in trenches 21, 36 and 31. Based on the accompanying assemblage of pottery and faunal remains the structures are probably part of a domestic settlement. These buildings are contemporary with and are probably related to a large structure recorded c 70m to the north-east, during an earlier phase of evaluation work (Phase 3). A number of shallow ditches and possible extraction pits were also found to the south of these structures, which may be evidence for contemporary activity in the wider area.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Mark Dodd. The fieldwork was directed by Dan Sykes and Will Baker, who were supported by Jessica Andrews, James Cross, Florence Farkas, Emma Moody and Lee Sparks. Survey and digitising was carried out by Caroline Souday 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 RPS Group, on behalf of Gleeson Land, to undertake a trial trench evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development on land north of Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. This document outlines how OA implemented the works and also presents the results of the investigation.

1.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the relevant *Standard* and *Universal Guidance* (CIfA 2023a, 2023b), as well as local and national planning policies. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) outlining the scope of the work was produced by OA (2024) and approved by Wiltshire County Council (WCC) prior to commencing the fieldwork.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the north of Whychurch Farm, north of the historic centre of the market town of Malmesbury, Wiltshire. The site is centred at NGR ST 93691 88179 (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of an agricultural (pasture) field. The site is bounded to the east by Crudwell Road and a water tower compound, to the south by Whychurch Farm and agricultural fields, to the north by Malmesbury Garden Centre and agricultural land, and further fields to the west (the site of the earlier Phase 3 evaluation). Two public footpaths transect the site.

1.2.3 The site gently undulates with a slight southern gradient but overall is generally flat at c 90m above Ordnance Datum. The nearest major watercourse is the River Avon, which lies approximately 1km south of the site. A minor tributary to the Avon also lies c 500m to the south. A further water channel lies c 400m north-east at its closest point.

1.2.4 The geology of the area is mapped as mudstone of the Kellaways Clay Member, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 164–166 million years ago in the Jurassic period (BGS 2024). No overlying superficial deposits are recorded at the site (ibid.).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in an archaeological desk-based assessment (RPS 2024) and will only be summarised here. An overview of the results of the 2020 geophysical survey of the site (MS 2020) and Phase 3 evaluation (OA 2022) is also provided below.

1.3.2 Early prehistoric worked flints were recovered during archaeological investigations carried out directly to the north-west of the site (CA 2014;

- 2017). The flintwork is residual in overburden deposits and later features, but their recovery is suggestive of a limited and perhaps transitory presence in the wider landscape during this period.
- 1.3.3 The remains of a later prehistoric occupation site were uncovered to the north-west of the site (CA 2014; 2017). The investigations revealed a series of small semi-circular post-built structures (possibly parts of roundhouses or windbreaks), pits and field boundary ditches, as well as the deposition of artefacts in a large number of tree-throw holes. The stratigraphic and dating evidence indicate that settlement and agricultural activity originated in the early Bronze Age and extended into the late Bronze Age and possibly into the Iron Age.
- 1.3.4 In the wider vicinity, evidence of middle–late Bronze Age activity has been recorded at Tetbury Hill further to the west. Iron Age postholes and ditches were found during excavations at Abbey Row, c 750m south-west of the site, while fragments of Iron Age querns were recovered during a watching brief c 650m to the south. Substantial defences of Iron Age date uncovered in the north-east of Malmesbury confirmed the presence of a hillfort, a precursor to the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement c 1km south of the site.
- 1.3.5 No evidence of middle Iron Age to late Roman date was identified during investigations immediately to the north-west of the site, suggesting that occupation of this area of the landscape ended in the earlier Iron Age until it was ploughed in the medieval/post-medieval period (CA 2017). Geophysical survey and subsequent excavation c 650m east of the site identified an extensive Roman villa site. Investigations at Tetbury Hill, c 600m west of the site, also recorded a number of rectilinear features dating from the late 1st to mid-3rd centuries AD, suggestive of a low-status Roman rural farmstead. Other evidence of Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is generally limited to isolated findspots, including a possible Roman pit and residual Roman pottery recorded during a recent evaluation c 950m south-west of the site (CA 2020).
- 1.3.6 The site is situated c 500m north of the Saxon abbey and historic core of Malmesbury, which was founded in the mid-7th century. The landscape of which the site formed a part was most likely agricultural land that belonged to the abbey and was probably worked by the abbey and its tenants throughout the medieval period. Evidence of medieval agricultural activity, in the form of plough furrows and possible field boundary ditches, was uncovered directly to the north-west of the site (CA 2014; 2017), with similar remains identified in the wider landscape.
- 1.3.7 Incorporated into the building of Whitchurch Farm immediately to the south-east of the site are the remains of the medieval chapel of St James (originally built before the conquest) and it is therefore possible that settlement evidence associated with the former chapel may be located close by.
- 1.3.8 The historic core of Malmesbury continued to develop around the abbey some distance to the south of the site. However, a settlement known as Filands (Fulinge), c 400m north-west of the site, was probably established

during the medieval period, with documentary evidence of an estate of the same name occurring in the 12th century under the ownership of the abbey.

- 1.3.9 The rural character of the site continued from the medieval period into the post-medieval period. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the lands owned by Malmesbury Abbey passed to the Crown. The site formed part of the manor of Whitchurch and (or with) Milbourne and lay within an area of common pasture known as Whitchurch Marsh. By the 18th century, the site lay within the estate of Whitchurch Manor and comprised agricultural land. Historic maps demonstrate the continued agricultural nature of the site in the 19th century, with little subsequent change to site layout and use during the modern era.

Geophysical survey and LIDAR

- 1.3.10 A magnetometer survey of the application site and a wider area was undertaken in September 2020 (MS 2020). The survey detected a small number of anomalies within Survey Areas 3 and 4, which covers the current site.
- 1.3.11 Within the Phase 4 site two concentrations of anomalies were identified. The northern concentration may be of archaeological origin and are also seen on LIDAR. They could indicate the presence of debris or rubble of unknown date. To the south-east a further concentration of anomalies was identified but these do not appear to form clear shapes. The angular and well-defined anomalies suggest an anthropogenic origin. Evidence of two former ponds may also have been identified from the survey in this part of the site.
- 1.3.12 Anomalies of potential archaeological interest have been identified on the LiDAR survey (Fig. 2). These anomalies possibly represent remains of medieval and/or post-medieval strip fields farmed prior to enclosure. However, they could represent at least in part evidence of a nucleated settlement potentially associated with the settlement identified during the recent Phase 3 archaeological evaluation.

Phase 3 evaluation

- 1.3.13 An evaluation comprising 30 trenches was undertaken in the field immediately to the north-west of the site and identified two apparently distinct foci of medieval activity (OA 2022). The first, located in the south-east of the area comprised a series of NE–SW aligned masonry wall foundations associated with gravel floor or yard surfaces. These substantial structural remains, which include the corner of a building at least 6.5m long and a possible internal subdivision, were overlain by stony demolition deposits containing iron nails, horseshoe nails, a horseshoe fragment, medieval pottery and animal bone. The medieval building or buildings had been demolished down to foundation level but appeared sufficiently well-preserved that excavation would expose their full plan. *In situ* floor or yard surfaces are clearly present underlying heavily-plough-truncated and disturbed demolition deposits.
- 1.3.14 The second focus of medieval archaeology, located along the eastern edge of the site, comprised a group of ditches and pits, which were overlain and partially infilled with stony rubble deposits, possibly from another former

masonry building. The relatively large pottery assemblages from both locations appear to have a strong 12th–13th century focus, with some possible continuation into the early 14th century.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present;
- ii. To ground truth the results of the geophysical survey and examine the features revealed by the LiDAR survey;
- iii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
- iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- v. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- vi. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;
- vii. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present;
- viii. To determine the potential of the site to provide paleoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
- ix. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to the economy, status, utility and social activity of or at the site; and
- x. To disseminate the results of the evaluation through the production of a fieldwork report.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The archaeological works comprised the initial excavation of 35 trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m. These were positioned to provide an even coverage of the site, whilst also targeting various geophysical and LiDAR anomalies and considering the locations of services and public footpaths (Fig. 2).

2.2.2 Due to a number of discrete areas of groundwater, some of the trenches needed to be repositioned from their intended locations to prevent the excavations flooding. The final positions of the trenches are presented in Figure 2.

2.2.3 Following the identification of structural remains in Trench 21, it was agreed with WCC and RPS that an additional trench should be excavated to help defined the extent of these remains. In response, Trench 36 was excavated to the north of Trench 22.

2.2.4 The trenches were excavated using a 14t mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. The

exposed surface of each trench was then sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. All archaeological remains were then excavated and recorded as specified in the WSI for the project.

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 reports appear in Appendix B, and environmental reports and data in Appendix C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform with a shallow sequence of subsoil and topsoil overlying the natural geology in the majority of the trenches. There were variations in the depth of the subsoil which correlated with the undulating topography across the field. The natural geology of was also varied in nature, with both light brown sandy gravel and blue grey clay being revealed. Trench 7 revealed a layer of modern construction debris overlying a layer of buried soil, sealed beneath the current topsoil.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were moderately good given the time of year. Although there was minimal rainfall during the project, there were areas of shallow standing water in low-lying areas and there was an ingress of groundwater in some of the trenches which required pumping before features could be investigated. 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 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36. These were predominantly field boundary or drainage ditches that were recorded across the site. There was a discernible concentration of features in the western portion of the site, where Trenches 21, 31 and 36 also revealed structural remains consisting of stone walls.

3.4 Trenches 3, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 12 (Figure 3)

- 3.4.1 In Trench 3, ditch 302 was an E–W aligned feature with a sterile silty clay fill (303). It was truncated by recut 304, which measured 1.94m wide and 0.2m deep with a single fill of silty clay (305). The ditches likely formed part of a single boundary and correspond with a field boundary recorded on 19th century historic mapping. Ditch 403 was recorded to the east on a similar alignment in Trench 4, is very likely a continuation of this boundary.
- 3.4.2 Trenches 9, 11, 12 and 6 were all targeted on linear anomalies that were detected by the geophysical survey and correspond with field boundaries recorded the 1st edition OS map. Features 903, 1107, 1105, 1103 and 1204 were recorded on a N–S alignment matching the that of the mapped field boundary. The features in Trench 11 were heavily bioturbated and contained

dumps of burnt material (Fig. 10; section 23), including some plastic and shotgun cartridges (not retained).

- 3.4.3 In Trench 12, ditch 1203 was recorded on an E–W alignment and appeared to continue eastwards as ditch 603 in Trench 6. At this location it had a shallow concave profile, 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep, with a sterile silty clay fill (604). Feature 605 was recorded immediately to the south of ditch 603 and was a pit or patch of natural silting. It had a slightly irregular shape in plan with a very shallow concave profile and sterile fill (606). To this south of this, ditch 607 was an E–W aligned feature with a broad shallow profile and a stoney, silty clay fill (608). Whilst ditch 603 appears to match the position of the geophysical anomaly at this location, it does not correlate with the mapped historic boundary which is perhaps better represented by ditch 607.

3.5 Trench 14

- 3.5.1 At the western end of Trench 14 was a shallow spread of stones (1403), each up to 0.15m in diameter (Plate 1). These appeared to have been deliberately laid down as a layer of consolidation to form a surface or trackway. Partially overlying and amongst the stones was a dark silty clay layer (1404). A post-medieval nail and an iron rod were recovered from the surface of deposit 1403.

3.6 Trenches 20, 21, 22 and 36 (Figure 4)

- 3.6.1 Trench 20 revealed a NW–SE aligned ditch (2003), with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a lower fill of silty clay (2004) which produced a small sherd of post-medieval pottery and was overlain by a similar but slightly darker deposit (2005), which produced a fragment of 19th–20th century glass. Several metres to the west of 2003 was a second ditch 2006. It was orientated on a broadly perpendicular alignment to 2003, and both features correspond to anomalies identified from the LiDAR survey.
- 3.6.2 Trench 21 revealed two perpendicular walls, 2107 and 2103. Wall 2107 was aligned NNE–SSW and comprised roughly hewn limestone blocks up to 0.5m in diameter (Plate 2). The structure was randomly coursed with faces surviving on both sides and contained several sherds of medieval pottery (dating c 1100–1250) within its fabric. It measured approximately 0.7m wide and survived to a length of at least 5.3m apparently continuing beyond the baulk to the south-west, but appearing to be truncated to the north-east, within the trench. Abutting and partially overlying the structure was a rubble layer (2108) comprising limestone fragments and brownish yellow clay, likely to have derived from collapse and truncation of the wall. Several sherds of later 12th to 13th century pottery and medieval CBM were recovered from this layer.
- 3.6.3 At the south-west end of the wall was a WNW–ESE aligned linear cut, 2104. It had a very shallow concave profile 1.1m wide and just 0.16m deep and was filled with frequent limestone blocks in a silty clay matrix (2105). This was overlain by deposit 2106, a mid-greyish brown silty clay which contained several sherds (114g) of medieval pottery (dating c 1100–1250). It also contained a fragment of 19th–20th century glass, which given the assemblage of pottery is considered intrusive. At this stage, it is unclear

- whether this was a shallow ditch which had incorporated stone from the adjacent structure, or if this was the remains of a robbed-out structure itself. Although it was on a perpendicular alignment to wall 2107, there was no observable relationship between the two features.
- 3.6.4 In the southern half of Trench 21 were the remains of a WNW–ESE aligned wall, 2103 (Plate 3). It measured 0.7m wide and comprised randomly coursed limestone blocks up to 0.27m in diameter. It is very likely that it was related to wall 2107 as it was orientated on a perpendicular alignment and had similar dimensions.
- 3.6.5 At the south-west end of Trench 36, two further walls, 3603 and 3604 were revealed (Plate 4). Both structures measured approximately 0.75m wide and were constructed in a similar manner to walls 2103 and 2107. A small sherd of medieval pottery (dating c 1100–1250?) was recovered within wall 3603 and two sherds of slight later pottery (dating c 1225/50–1400?) were recovered from structure 3604 along with a perforated copper alloy disc and a post-medieval iron nail.
- 3.6.6 Trench 22 initially revealed a spread of stones that was initially thought to be a possible structure, but on further inspection it proved to be loose rubble in the top of ditches 2205 and 2207. Ditch 2207 was the earlier of these two features, with steep sides and a concave base, 0.36m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a deposit of silty clay (2208) and was recut by ditch 2205 along its south-west edge. This later feature had a similar profile, 0.72m wide and 0.38m deep with a sterile silty clay fill (2206). At the south-east end of the trench was a large concave feature (2203), which measured 7.25m wide and 1.2m deep. Filling the feature was a mixed deposit of brown silty clay (2204) the contained fragments of barbed wire. The position of the feature correlates with a field boundary that appears on historic mapping from 1803 until at least 1921.
- 3.7 Trench 31 (Figure 5)**
- 3.7.1 At the eastern end of Trench 31 was a concentration of multiple intercutting features. Although the fills of these features were largely indistinguishable, the excavated profiles indicate that an early ditch, 3115, was recut by ditches 3121 and 3117. The area also appears to have been bioturbated by tree-throw holes 3125, 3123 and 3119. Within each of the features was a deposit of brown, sandy silt containing frequent gravel. Given the consistent nature of this deposit within each of the features, it is possible the recorded complexity was misinterpreted in the field. A single piece of iron production waste was recovered from deposit 3122, the fill of ditch 3121. No other finds were recovered from these features.
- 3.7.2 Pit 3110 was recorded at the centre of the trench and with an irregular shape in plan and an irregular profile, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.27m deep (Plate 5). Within the pit was a lower fill of yellowish-brown clay sand (3112), which produced both medieval pottery (dating c 1175–1300?), CBM and animal bone. This was overlain by a thin deposit of brown sandy clay (3111). Given the irregular nature of the feature, it appears to have been disturbed through bioturbation following deposition, and this might account for the presence of small piece of 19th–20th century glass from the lower fill, 3112. Immediately

- adjacent to the pit was a similar, but shallower feature, 3113. This has also been disturbed by rooting but contained a fill of brown clay sand (3114) and finds of medieval pottery (dating c 1100-1250) and animal bone.
- 3.7.3 In the eastern part of Trench 31, a construction trench (3103) was found. This was aligned NE–SW and truncated a thin layer of probable buried soil, 3127. The construction trench measured 1.02m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and flat base (Fig. 9; section 4). Along the north-west side of the feature a stone structure (3104) had been constructed from limestone pieces up to 0.5m in diameter (Plate 6). The main element of the structure was 0.48m wide and 0.25m tall and formed what appeared to be a narrow wall or revetment. The structure also incorporated an arrangement of stones leading away to the north-west, on a perpendicular alignment, which appeared to be a stone-lined drain. This had stones at the base which was flanked by upright stones on either side. On the south-east side of structure 3104 was a narrow gap, approximately 0.15m wide. A narrow arrangement of stones, structure 3105, was placed along the opposite side of construction trench 3103. Structure 3105 was constructed from vertically and horizontally placed stones and measured 0.2m wide and 0.23m tall. The void created between the two structures was filled with deposit 3128, which comprised mid yellowish brown clay silt with occasional charcoal, animal bone and post-medieval pottery (dating c 1600-1750?). Sealing the structure was a naturally silted deposit, 3129, and remnant layers of subsoil (3131) and topsoil (3132) which slumped into the top. The deposit was interpreted as being deliberately backfilled at the time of construction, and this seems plausible given that structure 3105 would probably have collapsed without the support of this sediment.
- 3.7.4 At the western end of the trench were two broadly NE–SW aligned ditches, 3106 and 3108. Both ditches had rounded, concave profiles and were filled with sterile, naturally accumulated deposits of yellow brown, sandy clay (3107 and 3109). Although the fills were largely indistinguishable, ditch 3106 was determined to be the earlier of the two features.
- 3.8 Trenches 23, 24, 25 and 26 (Figure 6)**
- 3.8.1 In the northern half of Trench 23, feature 2303 was investigated and recorded due to the presence of a charcoal-rich fill and evidence of *in situ* burning. It was subsequently determined to be a tree-throw hole and devoid of any artefactual evidence. In the southern half of the trench, ditch 2306 was recorded in plan on broadly E–W alignment. Two small sherds of medieval pottery (dating c 1100–1250) were recovered from the surface. The ditch could not be investigated further due to poor ground conditions.
- 3.8.2 In Trench 24 a NW–SE aligned shallow ditch (2405) was recorded at its western end, truncating a natural feature. It was filled with a sterile deposit of silty clay (2406), overlain by a brownish grey silty clay (2407), which produced fragments of clinker and animal bone. The position and alignment of the ditch matched that of the LiDAR anomaly.
- 3.8.3 Trench 25 revealed a pair of shallow parallel ditches, 2503 and 2505. They both had slightly irregular concave profiles measuring 0.14m and 0.16m deep, respectively. Filling the ditches were sterile deposits of naturally silted

- silty clay (2504 and 2506). Ditch 2505 partially truncated a shallow pit, 2507. The pit was irregular in plan with a concave base and contained a sterile fill of mid brown, silty clay (2508).
- 3.8.4 Pit 2603 was a shallow, concave and rounded feature with a sterile deposit of brownish grey clay (2612) at its base. This was overlain by fill 2612, a reddish-brown silty clay. Immediately to the east of the pit were NW–SE aligned possible ditches 2609 and 2613. Both features contained sterile deposits of naturally silted clay. These features might be natural.
- 3.9 Trenches 27, 28, 29 and 17 (Figure 7)**
- 3.9.1 Near the centre of Trench 27 was a probable tree-throw hole, 2709 which contained a small piece of animal bone in its lowest fill, 2710. This feature was truncated on its south-west side by a NW–SE aligned ditch, 2705 (Fig. 9; section 10). The ditch had a very wide concave profile, 2.2m wide and 0.34m deep, with three successive fills of clay and sandy clay (2706, 2707 and 2708). A small amount of animal bone was recovered from fill, 2707 but the other two deposits were sterile.
- 3.9.2 Feature 2703 was recorded as a shallow NNW–SSE aligned ditch, with a shallow rounded profile and a sterile fill of sandy clay, 2704. This may have been natural.
- 3.9.3 At the western end of Trench 28 was a large irregular feature, recorded as cuts 2803 (Plate 7) and 2807. It measured at least 12.2m across and up to 0.2m deep at its western edge. Filling the feature was a homogenous and sterile deposit of mid brown silty clay (2804, 2808). The purpose of this feature is uncertain, but given its scale, it could have been related to extraction of the underlying gravel geology noted at this location.
- 3.9.4 Ditch 2809 was recorded cutting across the top of the possible quarry feature, on a NW–SE alignment (Fig. 10; section 22). It had moderately steep sides and a near flat base and was filled with a sterile, naturally accumulated deposit of silty clay (2810). The position and alignment of this ditch matched that of a geophysical anomaly.
- 3.9.5 In the eastern half of the trench, ditch 2805 was recorded on a NW–SE alignment with a very broad and shallow profile. It was filled with a homogenous, silty brown deposit (2806). A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the surface of the feature prior to investigation.
- 3.9.6 Feature 2904 (Fig. 9; section 16) was a large amorphous cut similar to the probable quarry feature in Trench 28. It measured up to 0.52m deep and was filled with successive deposits of silty clay (Plate 8). The first of these was 2905, a brownish yellow, silty clay containing both medieval pottery (dating c 1100–1250) and animal bone. This was overlain by a deposit of silty clay, 2906, which also contained a small amount of animal bone, followed by deposit 2907 which comprised a distinctly greyish, clay silt which also contained medieval pottery (dating c 1175–1300?) CBM and animal bone. To the north-east was a discrete patch of sterile silty clay, 2908, then a final upper deposit of bluish grey, silty clay 2903. Within this final upper deposit was small quantity of post-medieval pottery, later medieval CBM and a moderate amount of limestone which is not present in the local geology and may have

- derived from a nearby structure or surface. Near the centre of Trench 29 was a sub-circular pit, 2909. It had a shallow concave profile and was filled by a single sterile deposit of 2909.
- 3.9.7 Recorded at the south-east end of Trench 17, ditch 1703 was a small NNW–SSE aligned linear feature with a sterile, brown sandy clay fill, 1704. At the north-west end of the trench, pit 1706 (Fig. 9; section 2) was recorded with three successive fills of sterile naturally accumulated, silty clay (1708, 1709).
- 3.10 Trenches 32, 33, 34 and 35 (Figure 8)**
- 3.10.1 Towards the centre of Trench 32, feature 3202 was recorded as a sub-circular pit. It measured 2.48m wide and 0.36m deep, with a steep western edge, and a slight concave base that rose gradually to the east (Fig. 10; section 29). Within the feature were three successive fills of naturally silted material, 3203, 3204 and 3205. The final upper fill (3205) produced pottery, bone and metalworking slag. The position of the feature coincided with a NW–SE aligned LiDAR anomaly and based on the overall profile and shape, may have been the truncated remains of a ditch rather than a discrete pit.
- 3.10.2 At the north-east end of Trench 33 were multiple intercutting features interpreted as possible extraction pits, similar to those in Trenches 28 and 29. The earliest of the features was recorded as pit 3305. This was truncated to the south-west by 3308 and to the north-east by 3306 and then 3307 (Fig. 10; section 36). They were each filled with successive deposits of grey brown, silty sand and silty clay. The fills were sterile except exception some clinker fragments noted in deposit 3315, in feature 3307, and a post-medieval nail in overlying layer 3320.
- 3.10.3 In the south-west half of the trench and corresponding with a geophysical anomaly was a large NW–SE aligned ditch, 3303. It measured almost 6m wide and was in excess of 1m deep with a mixed fill of blue grey and brown silty clay (3304). Several fragments of broken land drain were identified within the fill suggesting that it was of more recent date and had been deliberately backfilled.
- 3.10.4 Ditch 3403 was recorded on a NE–SW alignment and had moderately steep sides a concave base (Fig. 9; section 14). Filling the ditch was primary fill (3404) derived from slumping of the sides, and a naturally silted deposit of greyish brown silty clay, 3405. This later fill produced a small quantity of animal bone. At the southern end of the trench was a broadly parallel, smaller ditch 3406. This had a shallow concave profile and a sterile fill of silty clay (3407).
- 3.10.5 Trench 35 was positioned in the south-west corner of the site and revealed a NW–SE aligned ditch, 3503. It was filled with a single fill of sterile, greyish brown, silty clay (3504).
- 3.11 Finds summary**
- 3.11.1 A total of 59 sherds of pottery weighing 757g, were recovered from 15 contexts across seven trenches (Trenches 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 31 and 36). Aside from three post-medieval sherds, nearly all the pottery is medieval and locally made.

- 3.11.2 Additionally, 11 fragments of medieval ceramic roof tile were recovered from Trenches 21, 29 and 31, plus 16 fragments of fired clay from Trenches 3, 20, 21 and 14 and three fragments of post-medieval glass from Trenches 20, 21 and 31.
- 3.11.3 The evaluation also produced 121 (1469g) fragments of animal bone through hand collection and a further 10 (26g) fragments from sieved environmental residues at >10 and 10-4mm. The assemblage contained fragments of cattle, pig, goat and horse.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The trenching layout provided good coverage of the site and also enabled the geophysical and LiDAR anomalies to be investigated. Although the ground conditions were challenging due to the winter weather, the archaeological remains were easily to identify and record. Overall, the results of the investigation are considered to be a reliable indicator of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation has successfully identified a range of archaeological remains, with a number of structural features and associated boundary and drainage features recorded alongside possible extraction pits and field boundaries. The trenching layout enabled the investigation of geophysical survey anomalies and examination of the features revealed by the LiDAR survey. The LiDAR survey had revealed numerous undulations in the west of the site, and whilst not all of the undulations correlated with archaeological features, this area of the site has subsequently proven to be the main area of archaeological activity. The geophysical survey was also similarly successful in identifying broad areas of activity, such as the possible quarrying pits in Trenches 28 and 29, and the field boundaries in the eastern half of the site. Much of the medieval activity in the west of the site could not be correlated directly with the geophysical anomalies.
- 4.2.2 The combined results from the LiDAR, geophysics and evaluation have helped to determine the approximate extent of the remains. This was further facilitated by excavation of an additional trench (Trench 36), to define the structural remains seen in Trenches 21 and 22. Where present, the archaeological remains were moderately well preserved. Although the structures appear to have been demolished down to their foundations, there is little evidence for intensive ploughing activity on the site. This has inevitably helped with the preservation of the archaeology and facilitated the survival of limited vertical stratigraphy, hence the extensive undulations seen in the western part of the site. In contrast to the remains recorded during the Phase 3 evaluation (OA 2020), no *in situ* floor surfaces were identified.
- 4.2.3 Through the investigation of multiple features and deposits a modest artefact assemblage comprising various artefact types has been recovered. This material has demonstrated that the activity on site is primarily medieval in date but this continued into the post-medieval and modern periods when

activity switched to a more agricultural focus. This agricultural activity is presumably linked to the development of the adjacent Whychurch farm in the 17th century.

- 4.2.4 Although a range of faunal evidence was recovered, this was not particularly well preserved for the date of the site. This appears to be a result of seasonal waterlogging creating inconsistent conditions for preservation. Despite the evidence for settlement activity on the site, the environmental remains indicate a low potential for the survival of charred remains on the site. Given the paucity of obvious rubbish pits, this may mean that waste was disposed of into middens and not buried. The recovery of environmental remains may be improved during any future phases of work if specific dumps of domestic or industrial waste were to be found within cut features.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Despite the evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the wider area, the earliest archaeological remains recorded on the site were medieval in date. This was primarily during the 12th–13th centuries, and focussed around the structural remains in Trenches 31, 21 and 36, with contemporary material also appearing in Trenches 23, 29 and 22. A single sherd of a wheel-turned Minety ware recovered from Trench 36, may suggest this activity continued into the 13th–14th centuries.
- 4.3.2 The precise function of the walls revealed in Trenches 21 and 36 remains unclear and further investigation would be required to expose their full layout and any associated features. The form of the structures recorded in feature 3103 are more readily interpreted as part of drainage feature, perhaps associated with an adjacent building.
- 4.3.3 The finds assemblage suggest these structures were part of a domestic settlement. This is due to the dominance of storage jars, cooking vessels and the range of faunal remains, including butchered pieces. This material appears to be associated with the large building and surfaces of the same date recorded during the Phase 3 evaluation (OA 2022).
- 4.3.4 The results of the LiDAR survey had suggested that there could be a swathe of archaeological remains from the north-west into the southern and south-west portions of the site. Despite the evidence for this undulating topography, only a small number of shallow ditches were recorded through these areas, alongside possible quarrying pits in Trenches 28, 29 and 33. The interpretation of these possible extraction pits is led by the presence of multiple large intercutting features, which coincide with discrete patches of sandy gravel natural. These features were filled with relatively sterile deposits and cannot be confidently dated, beyond a likely medieval or post-medieval date.
- 4.3.5 Given the camber of the stone surface in Trench 14 it is likely that this was part of a trackway running N–S. Although not reliably dated, the character and material of the surface is different to that of the medieval structures recorded to the south-west. Combined with the very shallow layer of overlying topsoil, this was probably a more recent construction, perhaps

facilitating the movement of agricultural machinery associated with Whychurch Farm.

- 4.3.6 In the east of the site, the ditches recorded through Trenches 9, 3, 4, 11, 12 and 6 all matched the alignment and positions of field boundaries recorded on the 1803 map of the Manor of Whitchurch Cum Milbourne. They continued to appear on subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping until 1979, when an adjacent water tower is first shown. The construction of the water tower might be the cause of the modern construction debris recorded in Trench 7.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The present evaluation and Phase 3 works have clearly demonstrated the presence of a small nucleated settlement of 12th–13th century date which is concentrated in the north-western part of this site and extends northwards, into the adjacent field. The recorded settlement known as Filands is likely to have been broadly contemporary and related and is located some 400m to the north. Further investigation of this settlement and establishing how it relates to the adjacent settlement at Filands and the chapel of St James would make a significant contribution to the archaeology of the local area and the understanding of the development and decline of such medieval settlements.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil, overlying the mixed clay and gravel silt natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay.		
101	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. A mid brownish yellow silty clay subsoil		
102	Layer				Natural. A mixed natural of firm mid brownish yellow silty clay and mid orangish yellow gravelly silt.		
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists ploughsoil and subsoil, overlying the natural clay geology. Tested two land drains with brick fills.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.14	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay ploughsoil		
201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
202	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow silty clay natural with patches of mid greyish brown silty clay natural.		
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed one E-W linear ditch. Consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.2	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Blackish brown, loose. Silty clay		
301	Layer				Natural. Yellowish clay. Soft.		
302	Cut		0.6	0.1	Ditch		
303	Fill	302	0.6	0.1	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid yellowish brown, mottled fill. Silty clay.		
304	Cut		1.94	0.2	Ditch. Modern ditch. Linear E-W. Re cut of ditch [302]. 1m slot.		

305	Fill	304	1.94	0.2	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid brown, silty clay.	FC, Bone	
Trench 4							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. An E-W aligned linear ditch was recorded.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
401	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
402	Layer				Natural. Yellow/grey clay/gravel		
403	Unexcavated feature		2.5		Ditch. Dark brown silty clay.		
Trench 5							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying gravel and clay natural					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
501	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silty clay subsoil		
502	Layer				Natural. Mix of orange sandy gravel and patches of blue clay		
Trench 6							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed two E-W aligned ditches and a pit. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
601	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
602	Layer			0.15	Natural		
603	Cut		0.7	0.12	Ditch.		
604	Fill		0.7	0.12	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay.		
605	Cut		0.67	0.1	Pit		
606	Fill	605	0.67	0.1	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown, silty clay.		
607	Cut		1.18	0.1	Ditch.		

608	Fill	607	1.18	0.1	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay.		
Trench 7							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Layers of modern debris and construction waste, likely associated with the construction of the adjacent water reservoir were present as overburden in the south-east end of the trench. In the remainder of the trench the topsoil and subsoil overlay the sandy clay natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown. Silty clay. Soft.		
701	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown. Firm, silty clay.		
702	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish grey. Clay. Firm.		
703	Fill			0.1	Other Fill. Section of bulk with multiple layers at SE end of trench. Modern deposits recorded.		
Trench 8							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural yellow clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Soft dark greyish brown silty clay ploughsoil.		
801	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Compact mid yellowish brown silty clay		
802	Layer				Natural. Compact light brownish yellow silty clay		
Trench 9							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed N-S modern boundary ditch, which was investigated in TR11. Topsoil and subsoil overlay natural clay geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil		
901	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil		
902	Layer			0.38	Natural. Mid brownish yellow silty clay natural		

903	Unexcavated feature		1.6		Modern. Dark grey brown, silty clay.		
Trench 10							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench was devoid of archaeology and consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay natural					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
1001	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silty clay		
1002	Layer				Natural. Mottled yellow and blue clay natural		
Trench 11							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed two modern boundary ditches which continued into TR12. Topsoil and subsoil overlay the natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
1101	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
1102	Layer			0.36	Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay		
1103	Cut		1.14	0.12	Modern. Cut of modern feature. Irregular shape.		
1104	Fill	1103	1.14	0.12	Secondary Fill. Firm light yellowish grey silty clay		
1105	Cut		1.44	0.06	Modern. N-S linear, modern boundary.		
1106	Fill	1105	1.44	0.06	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark blackish brown silty clay		
1107	Cut		2.4	0.2	Modern. Linear N-S, widens on the N side of the trench. Continues S into TR12 in [1204]		
1108	Fill	1107	2.4	0.2	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark brownish black silty clay		
Trench 12							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay natural. A modern N-S boundary ditch was revealed which was investigated in TR11, and a NE-SW linear which was recorded in T6.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1200	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil		
1201	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. A mid yellowish brown silty clay		
1202	Layer			0.3	Natural. A light brownish yellow silty clay natural.		
1203	Unexcavated feature		1.02		Ditch. N-S boundary ditch which continues north into TR6.		
1204	Unexcavated feature		1.9		Ditch. Continuation of modern boundary ditch [1107] from TR11 to the N.		
Trench 13							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeological remains. It consisted of ploughsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil.		
1301	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
1302	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow silty clay natural with some patches of yellowish brown silty clay natural.		
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Revealed a N-S aligned trackway directly beneath the topsoil. Elsewhere in the trench, subsoil overlay clay natural					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown. Loose. Silty clay		
1401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
1402	Layer				Natural. Yellowish grey clay. Soft		
1403	Layer		3.8		Metalled Surface. Stone surface. Deliberate placement of large flattish stones to reinforce causeway. Soft dark brown silty clay between stony layer	FC, Fe, Bone	Post-medieval
1404	Layer		3.8		Other Layer. Soft, blackish brown mixed with red and lighter brown. Layer overlies (1403).	Bone	
Trench 15							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
					Length (m)	30	

Trench was devoid of archaeology and consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.2	Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
1501	Layer			0.31	Subsoil. mid yellowish brown silty clay		
1502	Layer				Natural. Yellowish grey clay		
Trench 16							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clay natural.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil		
1601	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil		
1602	Layer				Natural. mottled blue and yellow clay natural		
Trench 17							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed a pit and a N-S aligned ditch. Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil over natural clay geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.15	Topsoil		
1701	Layer			0.21	Subsoil		
1702	Layer			0.14	Natural		
1703	Cut		0.42	0.16	Ditch. Linear		
1704	Fill	1703		0.1	Secondary Fill. Lighter fill		
1705	Fill			0.07	Secondary Fill. Darker fill		
1706	Cut		1.96	0.35	Pit. Shape unseen as rest of pit is underneath bulk. Width in section taken as pit truncated by Trench boundary. Length unknown Pit has 3 fills. Quadrant section		
1707	Fill	1706	1.25	0.14	Secondary Fill. Compact, dark blackish brown. Silty clay. Width in section taken.		
1708	Fill		1.84	0.12	Secondary Fill. Compact, mid greyish brown, silty clay. Width in section taken.		
1709	Fill	1706	1.95	0.11	Secondary Fill. Compact, light greyish brown, silty clay. Width in section taken		

Trench 18								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay geology						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		1.8
						Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description		Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. A dark greyish brown silty clay			
1801	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. A mid yellowish brown silty clay			
1802	Layer			0.4	Natural. Mid brownish yellow, silty clay			
Trench 19								
General description						Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay geology.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		1.8
						Avg. depth (m)		0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description		Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay ploughsoil.			
1901	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay			
1902	Layer			0.32	Natural. A light brownish yellow clay natural			
Trench 20								
General description						Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed two ditches (one NW-SE aligned and one NE-SW aligned). Topsoil and subsoil were overlying clay natural.						Length (m)		30
						Width (m)		1.8
						Avg. depth (m)		0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description		Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown, soft, silty clay			
2001	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Compressed sub soil, dark brown, silty clay			
2002	Layer			0.22	Natural. Yellowish grey clay, firm.			
2003	Cut		0.68	0.31	Ditch. Linear ditch, NW-SE alignment. Possible boundary, possible return of rectilinear.			
2004	Fill	2003	0.44	0.15	Secondary Fill. Compact, dark brown mixed with grey, orange and green clay. Silty clay.		Pot	16-18C?
2005	Fill		0.68	0.14	Secondary Fill. Compact, dark reddish brown. Silty clay.		Glass, FC, Bone	C19th - Modern

2006	Unexcavated feature		1.06		Ditch. Dark reddish brown, silty clay.		
Trench 21							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed two stone wall foundations, one aligned NE-SW and the other on a perpendicular, NW-SE alignment. An E-W aligned ditch was also recorded. The topsoil and subsoil overlay natural clay.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown. Loose, silty clay.		
2101	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown. Silty clay. Firm		
2102	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish grey clay. Soft		
2103	Structure		0.7		Wall. Stone, roughly hewn wall. E-W alignment. Faces on both sides of the structure. Randomly coursed. No bonding.		
2104	Cut		1.1	0.16	Ditch. E-W linear ditch		
2105	Fill	2104	0.26	0.06	Tertiary Fill. Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with major stone rubble		
2106	Fill	2104	1.1	0.06	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay	Pot, Glass, FC	c1100-1250, and C19th to modern (glass)
2107	Structure		0.69		Wall. Stone wall. Roughly hewn blocks, randomly coursed. NE-SW alignment. Faces on SE and NW of structure. No bond. Pottery recovered from within wall.	Pot	c1100-1250?
2108	Layer		1		Other Layer. Rubble layer likely from wall structure 2107. Soft mid yellowish clay (natural) between stones. Large stone slabs and smaller stones. Glazed pottery in latter.	Pot, CBM	c1175-1250?
Trench 22							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed topsoil and subsoil overlying clay natural. At the western end of the trench a stone rubble deposit sealed a recut E-W aligned ditch. A large modern pit was located at the eastern end of the trench.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2201	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Dark grey clay silt		
2202	Layer				Natural		

2203	Cut		7.25	1.2	Pit. Modern waste pit/pond		
2204	Fill	2203	7.25	1.2	Secondary Fill. Mixed modern backfill, contained broken land drain and barbed wire		
2205	Cut		0.72	0.38	Ditch		
2206	Fill	2205	0.72	0.38	Secondary Fill. Soft brown grey silty clay, naturally silted fill	Pot	c1100-1250?
2207	Cut		0.36	0.24	Ditch		
2208	Fill	2207	0.36	0.24	Secondary Fill. Naturally silted, soft light brown silty clay	Pot	c1100-1250?
Trench 23							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed topsoil and subsoil overlaying clay natural. Pottery was recovered from the top of an E-W aligned ditch which was unexcavated due to water table. A probable tree throw was also investigated					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Topsoil clayey silt. Mid blackish brown, soft.		
2301	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid brown, silty clay, compact.		
2302	Layer			0.14	Natural. Light yellowish brown, gravelly clay. Compact.		
2303	Cut		1.5	0.16	Tree Throw. Sub circular with shallow sides and an irregular base		
2304	Fill	2303	1.5	0.12	Secondary Fill. Dark black/reddish clay		
2305	Fill	2303	1	0.05	Secondary Fill. Brown grey gravelly clay		
2306	Cut				Ditch. NE-SW aligned ditch, unexcavated due to flooding	Bone	
2307	Fill				Secondary Fill. Unexcavated fill. Waterlogged/soft dark grey silty clay.	Pot	c1100-1250?
Trench 24							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed a SE-NW aligned V-shaped ditch. Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying sandy gravel natural					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Soft Dark brown sandy clay		
2401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay		
2402	Layer			0.03	Natural. Compact light yellowish brown clay		
2403	Cut		0.6	0.16	Natural Feature. Sub circular natural feature truncated by gully [2405] No finds		

2404	Fill	2403	0.6	0.16	Secondary Fill. Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay		
2405	Cut		2.2	0.25	Ditch		
2406	Fill	2405	0.34	0.19	Secondary Fill. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay		
2407	Fill	2405	0.42	0.09	Secondary Fill. Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Bone	

Trench 25

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed 2 NW-SE aligned linears and a pit. Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.65

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Soft dark brown sandy clay		
2501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay		
2502	Layer				Natural. Compact light yellowish brown clay		
2503	Cut		1.06	0.16	Ditch		
2504	Fill	2503	1.06	0.16	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid yellowish brown, silty clay.		
2505	Cut		0.77	0.14	Ditch. Linear NW-SE alignment ditch. Truncates pit [2507]. 1m slot.		
2506	Fill	2505	0.77	0.14	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay.		
2507	Cut		0.76	0.22	Pit. Circular pit. Excavated width records due to truncation by ditch [2505]. Length 0.8m. Half section.		
2508	Fill	2507	0.37	0.12	Secondary Fill. Excavated width recorded. Firm, mid brown, silty clay		
2509	Fill	2507	0.5	0.22	Secondary Fill. Firm, dark reddish brown silty clay.		

Trench 26

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed a pit and a SE-NW aligned ditch. Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.43

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark brown topsoil. Looks silty clay.		
2601	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey clay. Firm.		
2602	Layer			0.8	Natural. Blueish grey clay. Firm.		

2603	Cut		0.48	0.06	Pit. Circular pit. Half section. Truncated by re cut of pit [2611]		
2604	Fill	2603	0.48	0.06	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brownish grey clay.		
2605	Cut		0.44	0.05	Natural Feature. Shape in plan unclear as feature truncated by ditch [2609] and Gully [2613]. Nat feature is below the above. 1m slot		
2606	Fill	2605	0.44	0.03	Secondary Fill. Width in section recorded due to truncation. Firm mid greyish brown silty clay.		
2607	Cut		0.54	0.14	Pit.. Shape not fully seen in plan. Possible pit. Truncated by ditch [2609].		
2608	Fill	2607	0.54	0.14	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark blackish brown, silty clay.		
2609	Cut		0.94	0.11	Ditch. Linear, NW-SE alignment. Truncates poss pit [2607] and Nat feature [2605]. 1m slot.		
2610	Fill	2609	0.94	0.11	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay.		
2611	Cut		0.9	0.14	Pit. Re cut of pit [2603]. Circular pit, half section.		
2612	Fill	2611	0.9	0.14	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid reddish brown fill mixed with Blue green clay from natural layer.		
2613	Cut		0.32	0.09	Gully. Linear, SE-NW Alignment. Truncates ditch [2609]. 1m slot.		
2614	Fill	2613	0.32	0.09	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid yellowish brown, silty clay.		

Trench 27

General description						Orientation		NE-SW	
Trench consisted of Topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. Trench revealed a N-S aligned ditch which truncated a pit and a small N-S aligned gully						Length (m)		30	
						Width (m)		1.8	
						Avg. depth (m)		0.48	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds		Date	
2700	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Soft dark brown sandy clay				
2701	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay				
2702	Layer				Natural. Compact light brownish yellow clayey gravel/sand				
2703	Cut		0.26	0.04	Gully. Narrow, shallow, u shaped, N-S linear				
2704	Fill	2703	0.26	0.04	Secondary Fill. Compact coarse mid yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel				
2705	Cut		2.2	0.34	Ditch. SE-NW ditch with U-shaped sides & sloping bottom				

2706	Fill	2705	2.2	0.11	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel		
2707	Fill	2705		0.14	Secondary Fill. Compact coarse greyish brown clay with charcoal & animal bone	Bone	
2708	Fill	2705	0.69	0.12	Secondary Fill. Compact coarse light yellowish brown sandy clay		
2709	Cut		0.8	0.22	Tree throw		
2710	Fill	2709	0.8	0.08	Secondary Fill. Compact coarse greyish yellowish brown sandy clay	Bone	
2711	Fill	2709	0.45	0.14	Secondary Fill. Compact coarse light yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel		
Trench 28							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed two linear features running SE-NW, one cutting a probable quarry pit. Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown silty topsoil		
2801	Layer			0.36	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay		
2802	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish/whitish brown sandy gravel		
2803	Cut		1.97	0.24	Quarry		
2804	Fill	2803	1.97	0.24	Secondary Fill. Firm mid brown silty clay. Excavated width only		
2805	Cut		2.12	0.22	Ditch. NW-SE aligned linear Truncated by land drain		
2806	Fill	2805	2.12	0.22	Secondary Fill. Firm mid-light brown silty clay		
2807	Cut		0.51	0.21	Quarry. Sub circular gravel extraction pit recut by ditch [2809]		
2808	Fill	2807	0.51	0.21	Secondary Fill. Friable mid greyish brown silty clay		
2809	Cut		0.94	0.32	Ditch. Linear aligned SE-NW slightly curving W. Excavated width recorded.		
2810	Fill	2809	0.94	0.32	Secondary Fill. Firm mid brown silty clay. Excavated width recorded.		
Trench 29							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay/gravel natural. Archaeologically it featured two gravel extraction pits on the N end of the trench which were sealed by spreads.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

2900	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil.		
2901	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Firm, mid orangish brown silty clay.		
2902	Layer			0.34	Natural. Mixed natural of yellow silty gravel and orangish brown silty clay.		
2903	Fill		1.92	0.18	Secondary Fill. Very firm mid blueish grey, silty clay. Major inclusions of stone. Initially thought to be robbed wall	Pot, CBM	c1600-1800?
2904	Cut		1.22	0.52	Pit. Potential extraction pit.		
2905	Fill	2904	1.22	0.16	Secondary Fill. Firm mid brownish yellow silty clay w/gravel.	Pot, Bone	c1100-1250?
2906	Layer		2.16	0.18	Other Layer. Firm, Mid greyish yellow silty clay.	Bone	
2907	Layer		2.16	0.14	Other Layer. Soft, greyish brown clayey silt.	Pot, CBM, Bone	c1175-1300?
2908	Layer		0.86	0.12	Other Layer. Firm mid brownish yellow, mottled with blue, silty clay.		
2909	Cut		1	0.22	Pit. Circular cut of gravel quarry pit		
2910	Fill	2909	1	0.22	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid brownish yellow silty clay		

Trench 30

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying sandy clay natural						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
3001	Layer			0.05	Subsoil		
3002	Layer				Natural. Clay		

Trench 31

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed multiple features, tree throws, and a stone built drain. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Loose soft dark brown clayey sand		
3101	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Compact mid brown sandy clay		
3102	Layer			0.07	Natural. Loose coarse yellowish light brown clayey sand with gravel		

3103	Cut		1.02	0.32	Construction Cut. NE-SW Linear construction cut of [3104] and [3105]		
3104	Structure		0.48	0.25	Wall. NE-SW stone structure with smaller drain feeding in from a NW-SE alignment. Runs parallel to thinner structure, [3105]. Randomly coursed with roughly hewn cobbles. No bonding.		
3105	Structure		0.2	0.23	Wall. NE-SW thin stone structure, runs parallel to [3104] which is approx. 0.1m to the NW.		
3106	Cut		1	0.2	Ditch. SW-NE linear		
3107	Fill	3106	1	0.2	Secondary Fill. Compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel		
3108	Cut		1.2	0.3	Ditch. SW-NE linear		
3109	Fill	3108	1.2	0.3	Secondary Fill. Compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel		
3110	Cut		1.2	0.27	Pit		
3111	Fill	3110	1.2	0.07	Secondary Fill. Compact fine mid brown sandy clay		
3112	Fill	3110	1.16	0.25	Secondary Fill. Compact mid yellowish brown clayey sand with bone pottery and glass	Pot, CBM, Glass, Bone	c1175-1300? and 19th to Modern
3113	Cut		1	0.16	Pit		
3114	Fill	3113	1	0.16	Secondary Fill. Compact mid greyish brown clayey sand	Pot, Bone	c1100-1250?
3115	Cut		0.35	0.4	Ditch. Linear NW-SE alignment. Heavily truncated ditch, re cut by [3117] and [3121]. 1m slot		
3116	Fill	3115	0.35	0.4	Secondary Fill. Friable. Mid brown. Sandy silt.		
3117	Cut		0.31	0.16	Ditch. Linear N-S alignment. Truncated by tree throw [3123] and truncates such [3115]. 1m slot		
3118	Fill	3117	0.31	0.16	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brown sandy silt.		
3119	Cut		0.7	0.28	Tree Throw.		
3120	Fill	3119	0.7	0.28	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brown sandy silt. Excavated width recorded.		
3121	Cut		1.14	0.42	Ditch. Linear NE-SW alignment. Re cuts ditch [3115]. 1m slot		
3122	Fill	3121	1.14	0.42	Secondary Fill. Friable, mid yellowish brown. Sandy silt.	Fe, Bone	Post medieval
3123	Cut		1.26	0.12	Tree Throw.		
3124	Fill	3123	1.26	0.12	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid brown sandy silt.		
3125	Cut		1.42	0.11	Quarry?		

3126	Fill	3125	1.42	0.11	Secondary Fill. Friable, light greyish brown. Sandy silt.		
3127	Layer		6.1	0.12	Other Layer. Loose, mid yellowish brown silty clay spread. Cut into by construction cut [3103]		
3128	Fill	3103	0.14	0.22	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with gravel.	Pot, Bone	c1600-1750?
3129	Fill	3103	0.26	0.06	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid yellowish grey clayey silt with gravel		
3130	Fill	3103	0.28	0.14	Secondary Fill. Loose, mid yellowish clayey silt with gravel		
3131	Layer		1.38	0.06	Subsoil. Loose, mid yellowish brown silty clay		
3132	Layer		0.42	0.08	Other layer. Soft, dark greyish brown silty clay.		
Trench 32							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed one pit. Excavated. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown. Silty clay. Loose.		
3201	Layer				Natural. Yellowish sandy gravel.		
3202	Cut		2.48	0.36	Pit. Oval pit		
3203	Fill	3202	1.09	0.22	Secondary Fill. Soft, mid orangish brown. Silty clay.		
3204	Fill	3202	1.24	0.15	Secondary Fill. Firm, mid orangish brown. Silty clay. Well sorted frequent inclusion of stones and gravel.		
3205	Fill	3202	2.48	0.26	Secondary Fill. Soft, dark brown silty clay.	Fe, Bone	Post-medieval
Trench 33							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. A series of probable quarry pits and a large modern truncation were recorded					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. dark brown silty clay topsoil		
3301	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil		

3302	Layer				Natural. mix of yellowish orange sandy fine gravel and whitish blue sandy clay patches		
3303	Cut		5.75	1	Ditch. Large modern feature, base not reached. Machine stopped at 1m		
3304	Fill	3303	5.35	1	Secondary Fill. Modern backfill mix of bluish clay and brown silty clay. Some broken clay land drain found within the fill.		
3305	Cut		1	0.28	Quarry. cut of quarry pit, earliest in the phase of quarry pits in section 36		
3306	Cut		0.79	0.35	Quarry. cut of sub circular quarry pit part of the intercutting quarry pits within tr.33		
3307	Cut		1	0.33	Quarry. cut of the North eastern-most pit. sub-circular pit likely for quarrying.		
3308	Cut		1.2	0.34	Quarry. subcircular in shape likely quarrying.		
3309	Cut		1		Quarry. Not in section, cut of sub-circular pit likely used for quarrying.		
3310	Cut		1		Quarry. Not in section sub circular likely quarrying		
3311	Fill	3306	0.7	0.2	Secondary Fill. Grey silty sand deposit, likely created by initial infilling of the natural edges.		
3312	Fill	3306	0.79	0.35	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown silty clay deposit, containing no finds, likely natural siltation		
3313	Fill	3305	1	0.28	Secondary Fill. mid greyish brown silty clay likely created by natural siltation		
3314	Fill	3307	0.82	0.14	Primary Fill. greyish brown silty gravel deposit potentially created during construction of the quarry pit.		
3315	Fill	3307	0.9	0.16	Secondary Fill. Grey silty sand deposit likely created by natural erosion of edges. A few fragments of clinker were found in this deposit.		
3316	Fill	3307	0.9	0.22	Secondary Fill. brown silty clay deposit likely created by natural siltation process		
3317	Fill	3308	0.32	0.04	Secondary Fill. yellowish white sandy silty gravel basal fill, likely caused by edge erosion		
3318	Fill	3308	0.68	0.12	Secondary Fill. Grey sandy clay deposit, likely created by natural siltation		
3319	Fill	3308	1.12	0.29	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown silty clay deposit likely created by natural siltation processes		
3320	Layer		4.34	0.2	Other Layer. Brownish grey silty clay deposit overlaying all of the intercutting quarry pits, potentially indicating a	Fe	Post-medieval

					capping layer or natural infilling into a hollow created by pits. Demonstrates all pits were dug at a similar time. One Fe Nail was recovered from the deposit.		
Trench 34							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Two linear features on a NE-SW alignment were recorded. Topsoil and subsoil overlay clay natural.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay topsoil		
3401	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil		
3402	Layer				Natural. Mix of orange and white silty sandy gravel And patches of blue clay		
3403	Cut			0.52	Ditch. NE-SW linear		
3404	Fill	3403		0.1	Secondary Fill. Fine brownish grey sandy gravel basal fill		
3405	Fill	3403		0.52	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay fill	Bone	
3406	Cut			0.22	Ditch. NE SW small ditch unclear function		
3407	Fill	3406		0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
Trench 35							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology. A shallow NW-SE ditch cut was recorded.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil		
3501	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil		
3502	Layer				Natural. Mix of blue clay channels and yellow and orange sandy gravel		
3503	Cut			0.08	Ditch. Small gully NW-SE no dating, likely drainage, effected by rooting and natural disturbance		
3504	Fill	3503		0.08	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown silty clay no finds likely natural siltation		
Trench 36							

General description						Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed two stone walls NE-SW and NW-SE aligned, forming the corner of a building. Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology.						Length (m)	30	
						Width (m)	1.8	
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date	
3600	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay			
3601	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Brown silty clay			
3602	Layer				Natural. Light yellow clay with infrequent gravels, more brown gravel towards East end of trench			
3603	Structure		0.72		Wall. Limestone wall, aligned NE-SW. One course seen, no bonding. Forms north corner of building with 3604	Pot,	c1100-1250?,	
3604	Structure		0.76		Wall. NW-SE limestone wall, forming north corner with 3603. One course seen, no bonding	Pot, Fe, Cu	c1225/50-1400?. Post-medieval	

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.1 The evaluation produced a total of 59 sherds pottery weighing 757g, from 15 contexts in seven trenches (Trenches 20, 21, 22, 23, 29, 31 and 36). This includes 10 sherds (weight 43g) from a sieved sample taken from context 2206. Aside from three post-medieval sherds, nearly all the pottery is medieval. The medieval assemblage consists entirely of locally made pottery containing abundant rounded inclusions of oolitic limestone. Two main limestone-tempered fabrics, or traditions, are represented here, but due to their similarity it is not always possible to distinguish them if present only as small plain body sherds. The first of these is Cotswold-type ware (Fabric OXAC), an unglazed and handmade pottery tradition produced over a wide area of Wessex including Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and north Oxfordshire. At Oxford it appears c AD 900 but is only really common c 1050-1250 (Mellor 1994, 44-52). Further west, in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, it may have continued in production as late as c 1300. The second limestone-tempered fabric is Minety ware (Fabric OXBB), produced in and around the village of that name in north Wiltshire. This may have developed out of the earlier OXAC tradition. It appears c 1100 and has a long production period lasting into the first half of the 16th century (Cotter 2017, 147; Mellor 1994, 96-100). Characteristic of Minety ware was the use of glaze, especially for large jugs/pitchers. Vessels were generally better made than OXAC but remained handmade until c 1225/50 when the use of the potter's wheel becomes more evident. The village of Minety lies only six miles north-west of Malmesbury and was almost certainly the source of much of the pottery from the present site.
- B.1.2 Both Cotswold-type ware (OXAC) and Minety ware (OXBB) are certainly present on this site, although plain, unglazed, body sherds may sometimes be difficult (or impossible) to distinguish. Nevertheless, there are strong indications that most of the medieval assemblage dates from the 12th and 13th centuries, with a few sherds indicating possible continuation into the 14th century. One context, however, contained pottery that might, typologically, be as early as c 1050-1200, although a date of c 1100-1250 has been assigned on the basis of probability (context 2107). In a few instances the presence of medieval tile (CBM) in the same contexts as pottery has been used to refine the spot-date, since medieval roof tile in England dates after c 1150/75.
- B.1.3 The condition of the material was generally good but quite fragmentary with some quite large/fresh sherds present but no complete vessel profiles.
- B.1.4 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 (in Excel). 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.).

- B.1.5 Fabric codes for the medieval wares are those of the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) and post-medieval codes are those of the Museum of London (MOLA 2024). A list of fabrics noted in the comments field is presented in Table 1.

Description

Fabric	Common Name	Fabric Date	No.
OXAC	Cotswold-type ware (from c900+)	900-1250	?
OXBB	Minety ware (Wilts)	1100-1550	?
PMR	Post-medieval red earthenwares (mainly local)	1550-1900	3
TOTAL			59

Table 1: List of pottery fabrics in broad chronological order

- B.1.6 The range of pottery types (fabrics, vessel forms etc), and context spot-dates, is described in some detail in the spreadsheet (Table 2) and therefore only summarised in the report below.

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
2004	16-18C?	1	1	Very small abraded scrap of pot in a fine sandy light orange fabric with a reduced greenish-brown glaze on int surface. Probably a post-medieval redware type (PMR) - possibly 16-18C?
2106	c1100-1250	8	114	All oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics. Probably all handmade (HM). Mostly probably unglazed examples of Minety-type ware (Oxford Fabric code OXBB, c1100-1550). Including 2 vessels (5x body sherds) from jars (or globular jugs/pitchers?) with combed decoration on shoulder/body: a thicker-walled shoulder/neck bo (bo = body sherd) with oblique combed bands; a thinner-walled vess (4 sherds) with a combed wavy band above a more extensive area of combed lattice decoration. 1x large, thick sherd from a handmade jar with ext sooting from use & a possible trace of dec in upper part - an incised wavy line or curved line? 2x small abraded undec bos. These last 3 sherds could be OXBB or Cotswold-type ware (OXAC, c900-1250)?
2107	c1100-1250?	5	196	All oolitic limestone-tempered fabrics. Thick handmade sherds in the OXAC tradition (but might be early HM Minety OXBB?). Incl 1x thickly-potted storage jar rim with an everted/rolled flanged rim with a flattened outer face & a slight downward hook (rim diam 270mm, 13%). The area under the hook/flange of the rim is reinforced with a flattish thumbled strip; shows some evidence of being finished on a turntable - or being wiped with a circular motion (?); probably sooted ext; edges abraded. The other 3 thick sherds (2 vess) are abraded - 1 is probably a rounded base or shoulder? 1x thinner-walled sagging base sherd with well-defined base angle (sooted). Context might be as early as c1050-1200 - if OXAC?

2108	c1175-1250?	5	32	4x joining sherds (incl 2 rims) from OXBB jar/cook pot with everted/flanged rim with triangular bead (or hook) in oxidised orange-brown fabric; has traces of combed dec on shoulder. HM? or turntable-finished? 1x dense flat, abraded, oolitic bo (weight 6g), possibly a basal sherd or perhaps a roof tile?? [Spot-date based on presence of medieval sandy orange roof tile c1175+. See CBM report].
2206	c1100-1250?	10	43	Sieved Sample <4>. Smallish mostly abraded sherds OXAC/OXBB. Several vess. 1x bo with thick sooting ext. 1x sagging base. 1x flat or very slightly sagging base with a straight slightly inturned wall above this - possibly from a 'West Country dish'? (see below).
2208	c1100-1250?	13	112	2x definite OXBB - thinner-walled jug/pitcher sherds (2 vess) with a thin yellow glaze ext; 1 has part of a thumbbed ?vertical strip & a vertical combed band of dec; the other glazed (v abraded) sherd is plain; both glazed sherds are in a finer, distinctive, light grey fabric (one with a light brown int surface). The other 11 sherds (probably OXAC) are generally thicker & in a coarse dark grey-brown fabric - mostly abraded. 1x thin-walled jar/cooking pot in light orange-brown fabric with a steeply flaring plain or slightly thickened rim (diam c230mm). The other OXAC sherds incl the base of a HM 'West Country dish' (diam c250mm) with flattish base & inward-leaning slightly curved wall with the broken lower part of a pre-firing circular perforation c9mm diam; the ext basal angle shows traces of sooting & the int basal angle also has traces of sooting/scorching. Other sherds incl sag base & jar shoulder/neck.
2307	c1100-1250?	2	54	Fresh HM bos - probably jars/cook pots. Coarse OXAC-type. Larger bo has trace of wavy combed dec. Smaller has ext sooting & crude HM finishing/scratching int.
2903	c1600-1800?	1	18	Bo post-medieval red earthenware (PMR) with int orange-brown glaze. Abraded.
2905	c1100-1250?	3	42	Fresh bos OXAC.
2907	c1175-1300?	3	28	1x plain flanged near-horizontal rim in OXBB/OXAC - fairly typical of OXBB jars/bowls & possibly turntable-finished? Latter has black fabric or core - with traces or orig browner surfaces. 2x bos (1 vess) OXAC. [Spot-date based on presence of medieval sandy orange roof tile c1175+ & oolitic limestone-tempered roof tile c1150/75+. See CBM report].
3112	c1175-1300?	1	6	Fairly abraded bo OXAC/OXBB. [Spot-date based on 1x tiny scrap of fresh glazed sandy orange roof tile. See CBM report].
3114	c1100-1250?	3	19	OXBB/OXAC. 2x joining frags incl Minety-style horizontal flanged & tapered cook pot or bowl rim. The other bo in v light brown fabric with most of oolitic limestone dissolved from surface - corky appearance.
3128	c1600-1750?	1	62	Flat base in fine PMR-type fabric with thin pale grey-brown matt glaze all-over int. Possibly a jar or deep bowl? Possibly Ashton-Keynes ware (Wilts)? Abraded.
3603	c1100-1250?	1	10	Fresh bo OXAC/OXBB.
3604	c1225/50-1400?	2	20	1x fresh Minety-type ware wheel-turned cooking pot with horiz flanged & tapered rim - the flat upper surface covered with a greenish glaze, oxidised orange-brown surfaces, rim diam 220mm. 1x small bo from OXAC grey jar neck - abraded.
TOTAL		59	757	

Table 2: Summary of pottery in context order

- B.1.7 The largest trench assemblages are those from Trench 22 (23 sherds, 155g) and Trench 21 (18 sherds, 342g). The five contexts from these that contain pottery have been spot-dated to c 1100–1250 and in one case to c 1175–1250 (2108). The 12th–13th century dating is suggested by the predominance of coarse, handmade vessels in Cotswold-type ware (OXAC), mainly jars/cooking pots. Alongside these, in some contexts, are sherds of Minety ware (OXBB). These include sherds from two large glazed jugs/pitchers in Minety ware (OXBB) (context 2208), together with sherds from two unglazed jars (or pitchers?) with combed decoration including one with wavy combed decoration on the neck/shoulder and combed lattice decoration on the body – all typical of Minety ware (context 2106). The handmade appearance and early-looking decoration of the OXBB sherds suggest a date before c 1250. One or two OXAC sherds (jar/cooking pots?) also show traces of incised linear decoration.
- B.1.8 The sherds from context 2107 in Trench 21 (all OXAC) include the rim of a storage jar or large cooking pot (showing sooting from use) with an everted/rolled flanged rim, reinforced under the rim with a thumbled strip. This has a quite a late Saxon-Norman appearance, or style, and – by itself – might date anywhere within the period c 1050–1200, but the presence of Minety ware in neighbouring contexts suggests it is more likely to date from c 1100–1250, like the other contexts from Trench 21 and 22.
- B.1.9 Perhaps the most interesting items – both from Trench 22 – are the bases from two distinctive ‘West Country’ dishes in OXAC (see below). The larger piece from context 2208 has a flattish or slightly sagging base (diameter c 250mm) with an acutely angled and inward-leaning wall showing a slight inward curvature towards the top. The wall retains the broken lower part of a circular perforation (c 9mm diameter) made before the vessel was fired. The base shows traces of sooting (from use) on both the inside and outside. A second, smaller, base sherd with the same inward-leaning wall, is almost certainly another example of this form – though it lacks traces of a perforation (context 2206).
- B.1.10 ‘West Country’ dishes are squat, conical, bowl-like vessels with a series of perforations through the wall. They usually have a thickened/flat-topped rim. The precise function of West Country dishes (or ‘incurved dishes’) remains unknown, but the sooting on some examples suggests some kind of specialised cooking function. They are found over a wide area of Wessex and south Wales in 12th- and 13th-century contexts and were produced by several different ceramic industries within this area (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 125).
- B.1.11 The latest medieval item (3604) is a wheel-turned Minety ware cooking pot with a typical horizontal/tapering rim covered with a greenish glaze. This probably dates to the period c 1225/50–1400(?).
- B.1.12 The latest pottery from the site – as previously mentioned – comprises three smallish, glazed sherds in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR) which probably date from the 16th or 17th century to the 18th century. These probably came from local or fairly nearby regional sources.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.13 All the pottery should be retained, for now, pending any further work that may take place on the site.

B.1 Ceramic Building Material

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

B.1.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 11 fragments (170g) was recovered from Trenches 21, 29 and 31. The CBM is later medieval in date and includes several well-preserved fragments of roof tile. The assemblage has a low mean fragment weight of 15.45g.

B.1.2 A summary of the CBM assemblage is shown in Table 3.

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Spot date	Fabric	Description
2108	1	13	Later Medieval	Orange silty sandy	Roof tile frag 10mm thick frag with a light brown glaze on one surface
2903	5	89	Later Medieval	Light brown silty sandy with grey core and frequent calcareous flecks	Roof tile fragments, similar to Oxfordshire fabric IB. 12mm thick – no glaze
2907	2	49	Later Medieval	Light brown silty sandy with grey core and frequent calcareous flecks	Roof tile fragments, similar to Oxfordshire fabric IB. 12mm thick – no glaze
2907	1	5	Later Medieval	Orange silty sandy	Roof tile frag 10mm thick frag with a light brown glaze on one surface
3112	2	14	Later Medieval	Orange silty sandy with frequent red ferruginous grits 1mm wide	Roof tile frag 10mm thick frag with a dark green glaze on one side
Total	11	170			

Table 3: Summary of the CBM assemblage

Fabrics

B.1.3 Three later medieval fabrics were recorded, and these were compared with the Oxford Archaeology fabric series for the Oxford region, as no CBM medieval fabric series is held for Wiltshire. The reference collection housed

by Oxford Archaeology has been used to describe the fabrics from several assemblages including the Westgate site in Oxford (Poole and Smith forthcoming). Two of the later medieval fabrics comprise an orange silty sandy fabric, one has few inclusions and the other another has ferruginous grits 1mm wide. These are both similar to fabric IIIB recorded in Oxfordshire which dates to the late 12th–14th century. The other fabric is a distinctive light brown with grey core and frequent calcareous flecks. This is very similar to fabric IB recorded in Oxfordshire which dates to the late 12th to early 13th century.

Medieval roof tile

- B.1.4 All of the fragments comprise later medieval roof tile. The two broad types of fabric could indicate they came from different buildings or different phases of the same building. The light brown calcareous fragments from contexts 2903 and 2907 were thicker and were unglazed. The remaining fragments of roof tile from contexts 2108, 2907 and 3112 were made from a finer orange fabric and each of these had a glaze on one surface, two fragments have a light brown glaze, and two fragments have a dark green glaze.

Conclusions

- B.1.5 The later medieval CBM is consistent in date with the pottery from the site.

Recommendations

- B.1.6 The material has the potential to inform more about how the site was related to the medieval settlement of Filands and should be retained for now, pending further work.
- B.1.7 In future and after further assessment, a selection of the material should be retained including the different types of fabric.

B.2 Fired Clay

By Kirsty Smith

- B.2.1 Sixteen fragments of fired clay were recovered from Trenches 3, 20, 21 and 14. The fragments cannot be dated in themselves beyond a prehistoric to medieval date. The assemblage has been summarised in Table 4 below.
- B.2.2 The majority of the fragments are made from an orange silty sandy clay. The fragments from context 1403 are slightly different and are made from an orange sandy fabric with occasional red ferruginous grits and thin cream laminations. It is possible that the fragments from context 1403 could be highly abraded Roman bricks fragments, but as they are highly abraded this is uncertain.
- B.2.3 The five fragments from context 2106 are the most diagnostic and have evidence of differential heating, and rounded impressions 1-2mm wide. These fragments may have originated from a fired clay oven with the impressions formed by wooden sticks used to make the walls more structurally sound.

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Fabric	Description
305	1	8	Orange silty sandy	Amorphous fragment 20mm thick
2005	1	1	Orange silty sandy	Amorphous tiny frag
2106	5	15	Orange silty sandy with grey patches	The fragments have rounded impressions - possibly thin wooden rods. May be structural - part of an oven? Dark grey on side - differential heating
1403	9	197	Orange sandy with occasional red ferruginous grits and thin cream laminations	Amorphous fragments but have hints of surfaces - possible that it could be highly abraded Roman brick but uncertain
	16	221		

Table 4: The fired clay assemblage

Recommendations

- B.2.4 The material has the potential to inform more about the medieval settlements within or close to the site. It should be retained for now, pending further work.
- B.2.5 The recovery of these fired clay fragments suggests that the further evaluation or excavation within the site may recover moderately preserved fired clay.
- B.2.6 In future and after further assessment, the diagnostic material should be retained, the indeterminate fragments can be discarded.

B.3 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.3.1 In total eight pieces of stone were retained and submitted for examination. These were examined by eye for signs of burning or use but none shows any evidence for having been shaped or used. A single fragment of limestone from context 2106 is reddened through exposure to heat but not direct burning: this weighs 60g.
- B.3.2 All the stone can be discarded.

B.4 Glass

By Rachel Tyson

Introduction

- B.4.1 Three fragments of glass were recovered from Trenches 20, 21 and 31, weighing 3.62g in total. All were small fragments: one colourless window fragment, and two olive-green body fragments. One of the olive-green fragments has been distorted and discoloured partially amber and opaque pale blue, characteristic of heat damage – such as having been in a fire. All of the glass is recorded in the table below; no further spreadsheet has been created.

The assemblage

- B.4.2 Three fragments of glass were recovered from Trenches 20, 21 and 31, weighing 3.62g in total. All were small fragments: one colourless window fragment, and two olive-green body fragments. One of the olive-green fragments has been distorted and discoloured partially amber and opaque pale blue, characteristic of heat damage – such as having been in a fire. All of the glass is recorded in the table below.
- B.4.3 A summary of the glass assemblage is shown in Table 5.

Context no.	No. fragments	Description	Spot date
2005	1	Olive green body fragment, 1.6mm thick	19th century to Modern
2106	1	Olive green body fragment, heat-damaged and discoloured partly amber and opaque blue, 1.4mm thick	19th century to Modern
3112	1	Colourless flat window fragment, 1.8mm thick	19th century to Modern

Table 5: Summary of the glass assemblage

Conclusions

- B.4.4 The three glass fragments are small and uninformative. One is likely to come from window glass and two from bottles such as wine bottles. They all date to between the 19th century and the present.

Recommendations

- B.4.5 No further recording or research is necessary and the glass can be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By *Richard Palmer*

Introduction

- C.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken during archaeological evaluation works at Land North of Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of ecofacts and the recovery of artefacts. Sampling was undertaken following national guidelines (Historic England 2011).

Method

- C.1.2 The samples were described prior to processing with soil colour description determined using a Munsell Soil Colour chart and soil texture described following published guidelines (Historic England 2015).
- C.1.3 The samples were then processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots was collected in a 250µm mesh and residues in a 500µm mesh and dried in a heated room. The residue fractions (ie the material which did not float) were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.
- C.1.4 Nomenclature for identified species follows Stace (2010). Identifications are made with reference to Jacomet (2006) for cereals and chaff and Cappers *et al* (2006) for non-cereal taxa.

Results

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature	Trench	Sot Date	Sample Vol. (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Roots %	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Molluscs	Soil Description
1	3114	3113	31	1100-1250?	40	60	99	++	+	+	7.5YR 4/3 silty clay loam
2	3205	3202	32		38	60	99	+		+	7.5YR 5/4 silty clay loam
3	3112	3110	31	1175-1300?	36	125	95	++	+	++	10YR 4/6 silty clay loam
4	2206	2205	22	100-1250?	36	10	60	++		+	2.5YR 6/4 silty clay

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+)

Table 6: Assessment of bulk samples.

- C.1.5 Sample and flot abundance data is presented in Table 6.
Trench 22
- C.1.6 Sample 4 was from fill 2206 of ditch 2205. Frequent charcoal fragments are present. Fragment of pottery and bone were recovered from the residue.
Trench 31
- C.1.7 Sample 3 was from fill 3112 of pit 3110. Frequent charcoal fragments and terrestrial molluscs were recovered along with a couple of charred wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) in poor condition. Bone was recovered from the residue.
- C.1.8 Sample 1 was from fill 3114 of pit 3113. Frequent charcoal fragments were recovered along with a single clinkered cereal grain, possibly wheat. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.
Trench 32
- C.1.9 Sample 2 was from fill 3205 of pit 3202. Charcoal fragments are present in the flot. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Discussion

- C.1.10 Overall, the samples appear to indicate a low potential for the recovery of charred material on site. The sampled deposits do not appear to correspond to significant dumps of material from occupational waste and offers limited scope for interpretation. This may not be true for the entire site however as the material does indicate activity in the area.

Recommendations for retention/disposal

- C.1.11 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete after which they can likely be discarded.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Bernice Jones

Introduction

- C.2.1 The evaluation produced 121 (1469g) fragments of animal bone through hand collection and a further 10 (26g) fragments from sieved environmental residues at >10 and 10-4mm.
- C.2.2 The assemblage has been recorded in full, with the aid of the Oxford archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zoning system for mammals (Serjeantson 1996). Conjoining recent fragments are counted as one specimen. Taphonomic and demographic information has been recorded where present. Measurements have been taken following von den Driesch (1976) and animal ages have been estimated based on fusion states as described in Habermehl (1975). The condition of the bone has been graded on a scale of 1 = excellent, to 5 = very poor, just identifiable as 'bone'.
- C.2.3 Full records will be available in the site archive.

Description

- C.2.4 Contexts containing bone have been spot-dated (by pottery) as medieval and post-medieval, but most of the assemblage is undated. Of the dated material, most is in fair condition but is also very fragmented. Two fragments show evidence of butchery but many fragments would not retain fine butchery marks due to the poor surface condition of the bone. Two fragments show evidence of dog gnawing and one fragment has been burnt.
- C.2.5 Sheep/goat is the most abundant species in the 12th–13th century contexts (Table 7) followed by cattle, equid, and pig. Two ageable sheep/goat specimens are present, a fully fused tibia, from an animal older than 3½ years, and an unfused sheep/goat femur from an animal younger than 3½ years. The previously mentioned tibia and a fragment of scapula were measurable, but no withers heights could be estimated.
- C.2.6 One cattle epiphysis retained ageing information, a fused first phalanx, which is from an animal older than 20–24 months. This is also the only measurable cattle bone. The bone has also been butchered leaving fine knife marks on the dorsal, lateral, and plantar surfaces. The cut marks are transverse or near transverse at the midpoint of the shaft and are probably the result of skinning.
- C.2.7 Both fragments of equid provide ageing information. A distal tibia is from an animal older than two years, the unworn permanent incisor is from an animal of 1.25–4.5 years (Levine 1982).
- C.2.8 An unworn lower female canine is the only pig fragment.
- C.2.9 A single fragment of cattle pelvis was recovered from the post medieval features, which has been sawn on the plantar edge of the ilium.
- C.2.10 The unphased material contained cattle, sheep/goat, and equid.

Period	Context	Sample No.	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Equid	Unident.	NISP	Total
12th–13th Century	2905						4		4
	2907						2		2
	3112		1	2	1		15	4	19
		3					1		1
	3114		2	3		1	8	6	14
		1		1		1	6	2	8
Post medieval	3128		1					1	1
Undated	305			1			1	1	2
	1403						1		1
	1404		1				1	1	2
	2005		1					1	1
	2206						3		3
		4		1				1	1
	2407			1				1	1

	2707		3				13	3	16
	2710		1			1	9	2	11
	2906		2			2	31	4	35
	3122						1		1
	3205			1			1	1	2
	3405		1	1			4	2	6
Total			13	11	1	5	101	30	131

Table 7: Summary of animal bone

Conclusions

- C.2.11 The assemblage is too small for conclusions to be drawn on the animal husbandry practices at this site. For a medieval assemblage the preservation of the bone is poor, but taphonomy and surface modifications are visible. Any further excavation at the site could produce an informative assemblage.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- C.2.12 The assemblage should be retained until the end of the project and be considered alongside any material recovered from further works.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Land North of Whychurch Farm (Phase 4) Malmesbury, Wiltshire
Site code:	MAWF24
Grid Reference	ST 93691 88179
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	6 th – 23 rd January 2025
Area of Site	6.9ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum in due course, under the following accession number: DZSWS:47-2024.

Summary of Results:

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by RPS Group on behalf of Gleeson Land to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed development on land north of Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. The work comprised the excavation of 36 trenches and was carried out between 6th and 23rd January 2025.

The archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for a small nucleated settlement of medieval date (12th–13th century) within the north-western portion of the site. The activity was focussed on the remains of several stone structures, recorded in trenches 21, 36 and 31. Based on the accompanying assemblage of pottery and faunal remains the structures are probably part of a domestic settlement. These buildings are contemporary with and are probably related to a large structure recorded c 70m to the north-east, during an earlier phase of evaluation work (Phase 3). A number of shallow ditches and possible extraction pits were also found to the south of these structures, which may be evidence for contemporary activity in the wider area.

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 Hybrid Reference Layer: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, ©
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Figure 1: Site location

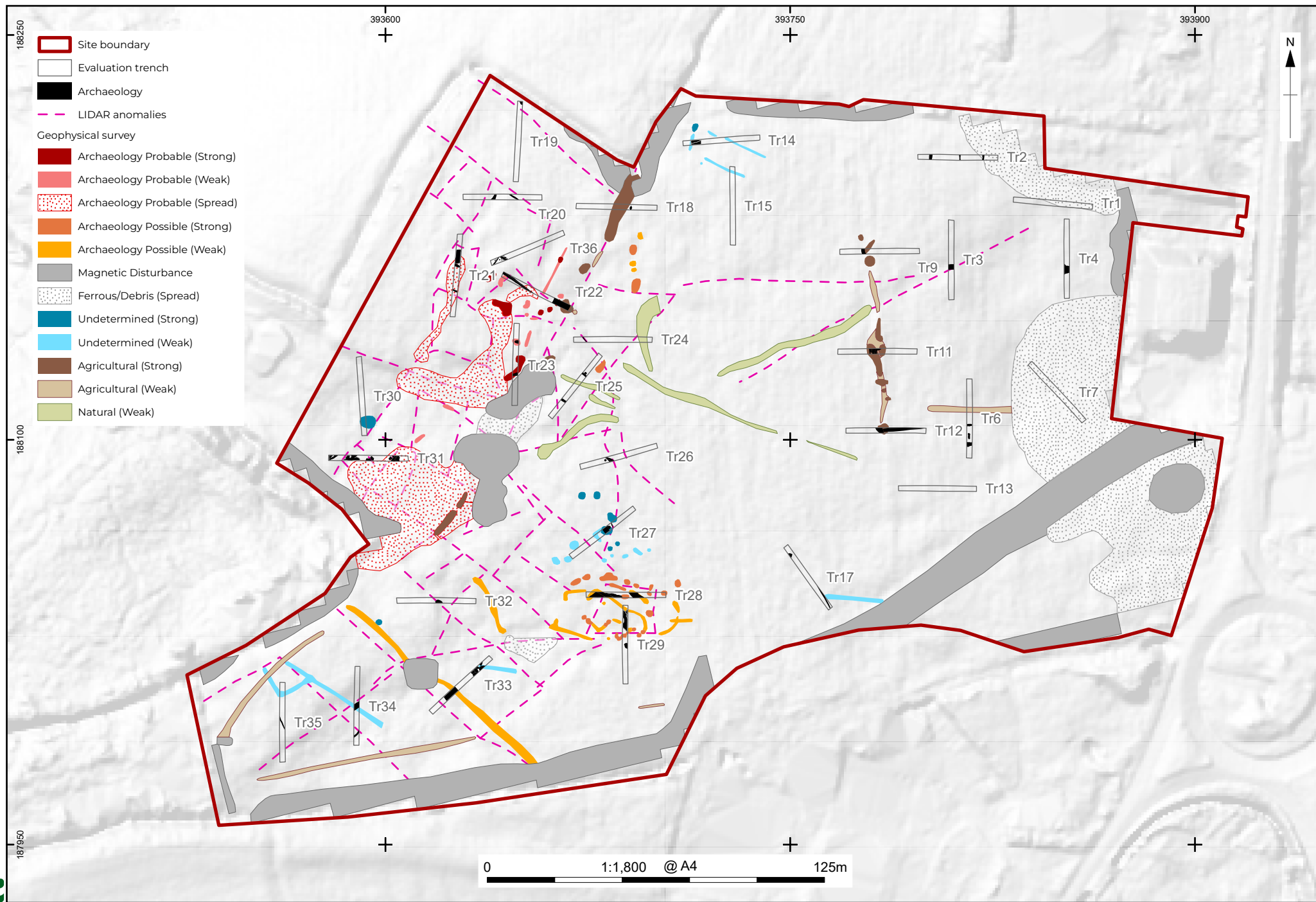


Figure 2: Trench layout overlying geophysical survey and LiDAR results

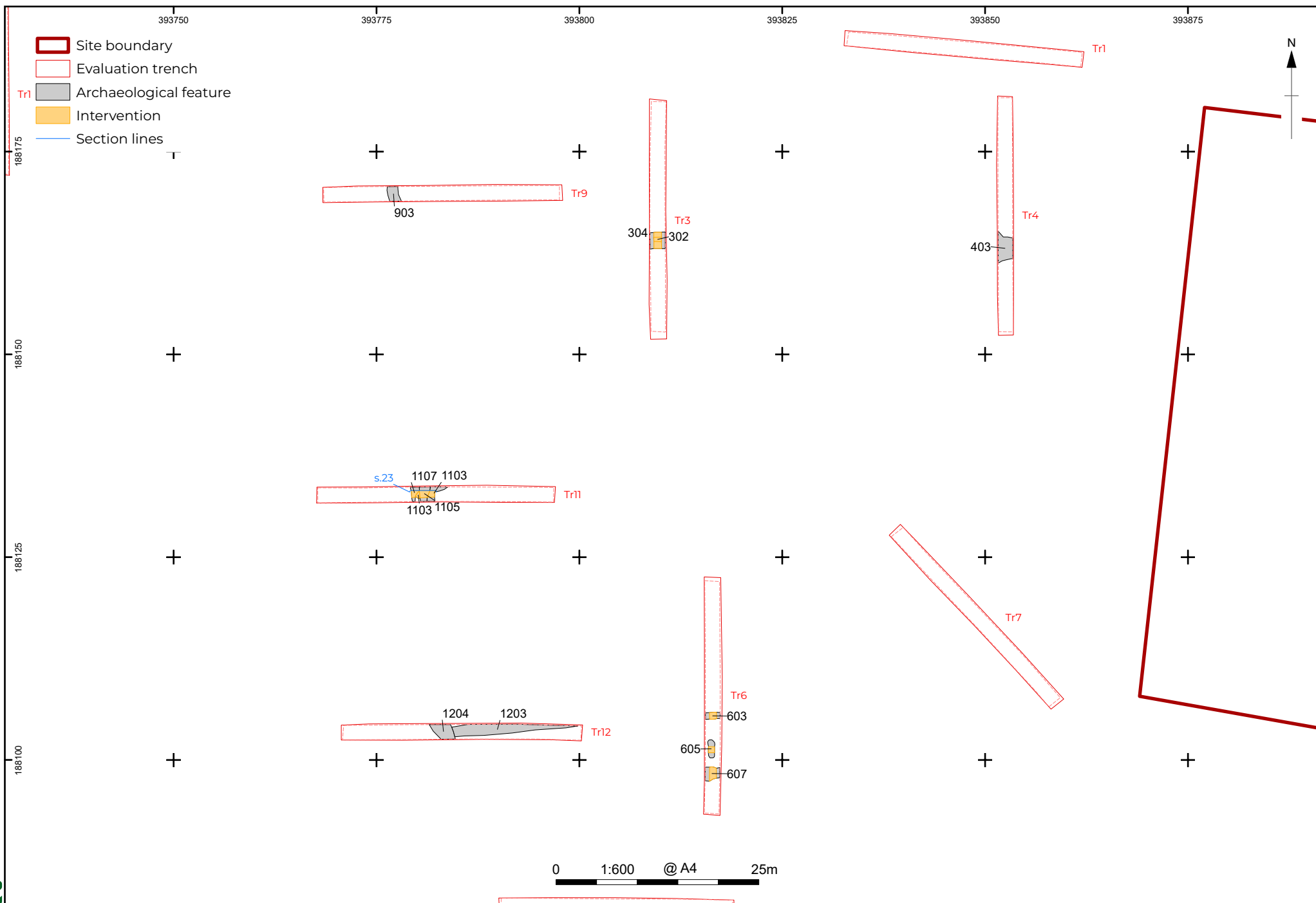


Figure 3: Plan of trenches 3, 4, 6, 9, 11 and 12

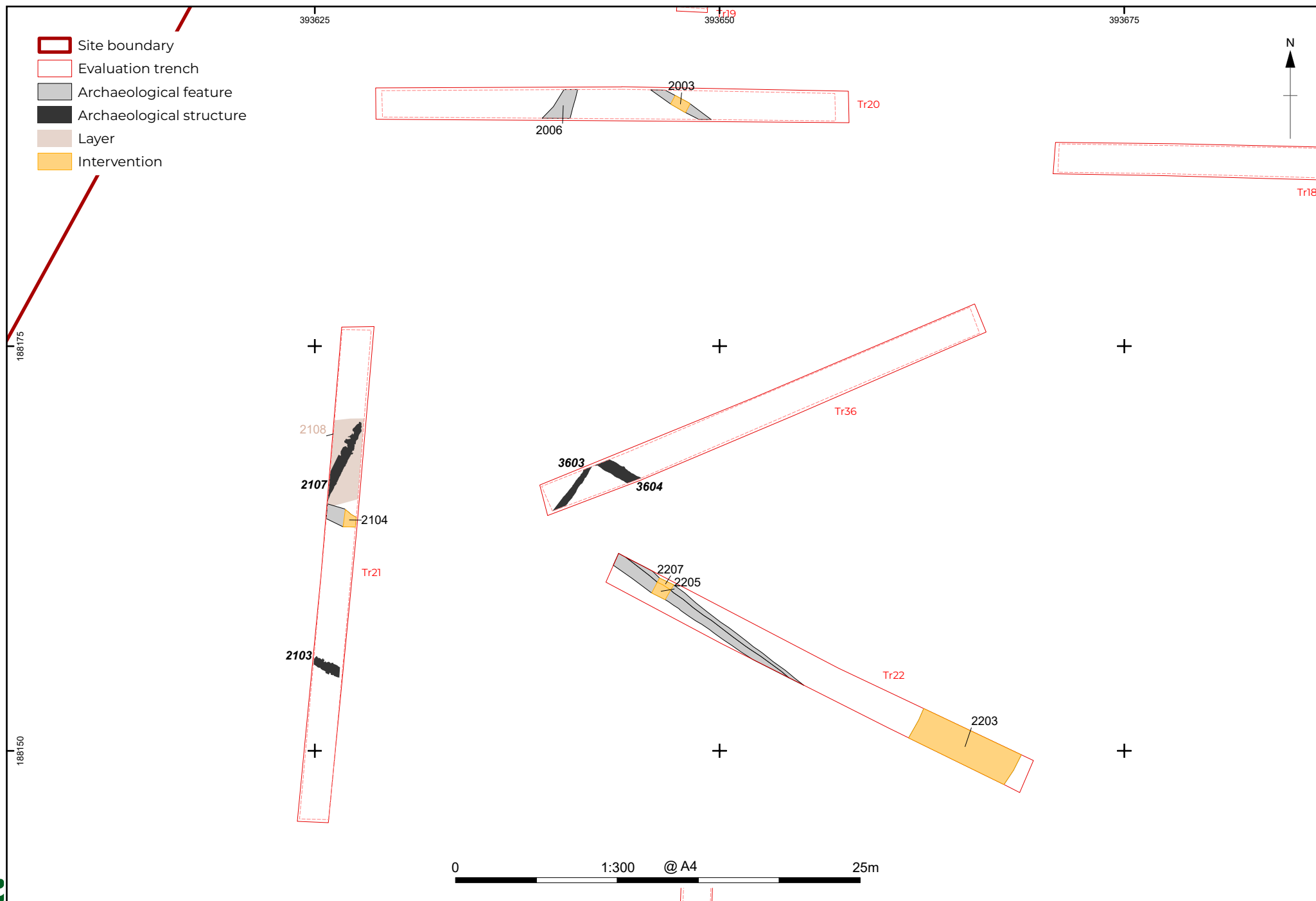
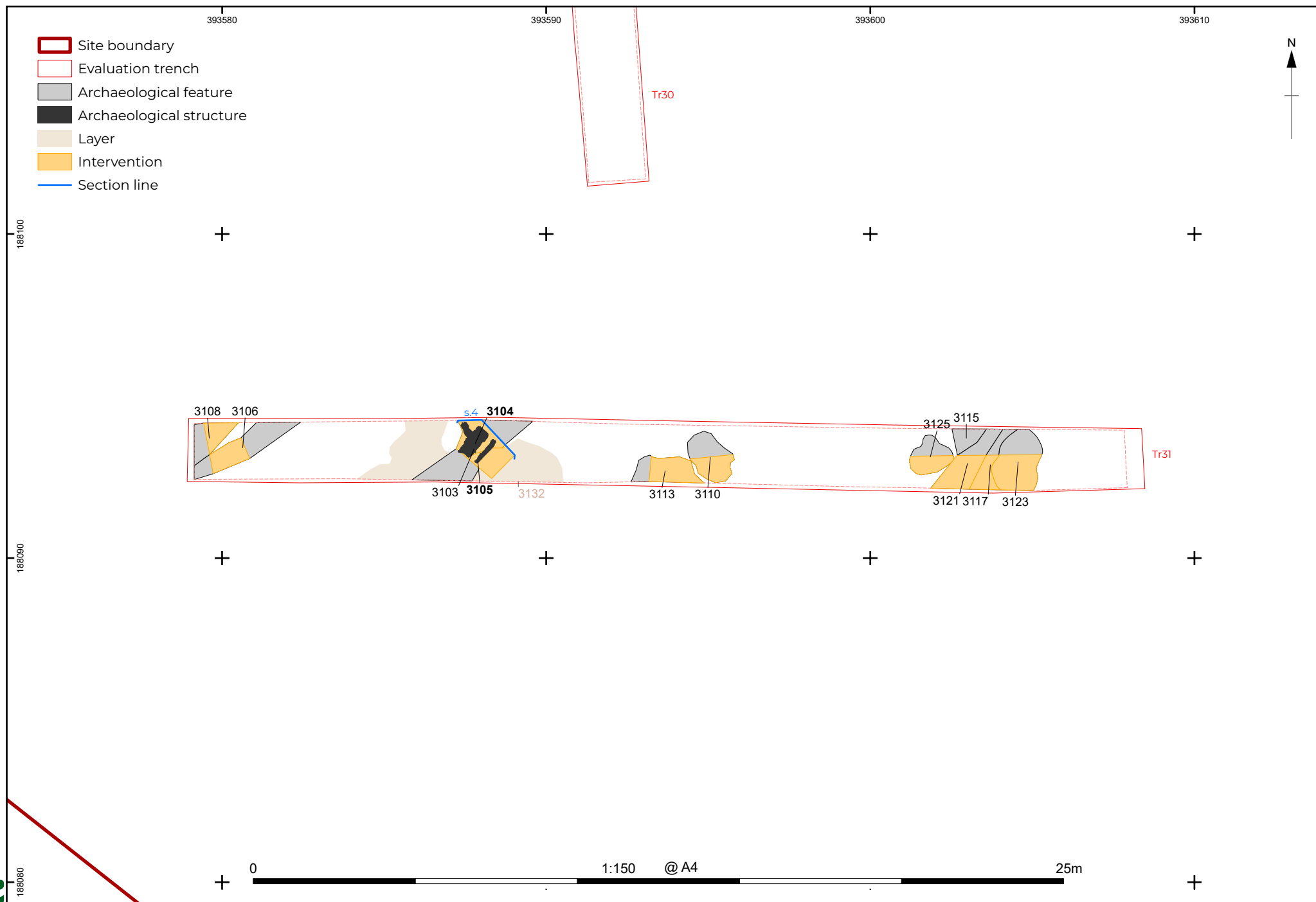


Figure 4: Plan of trenches 20, 21, 22 and 36



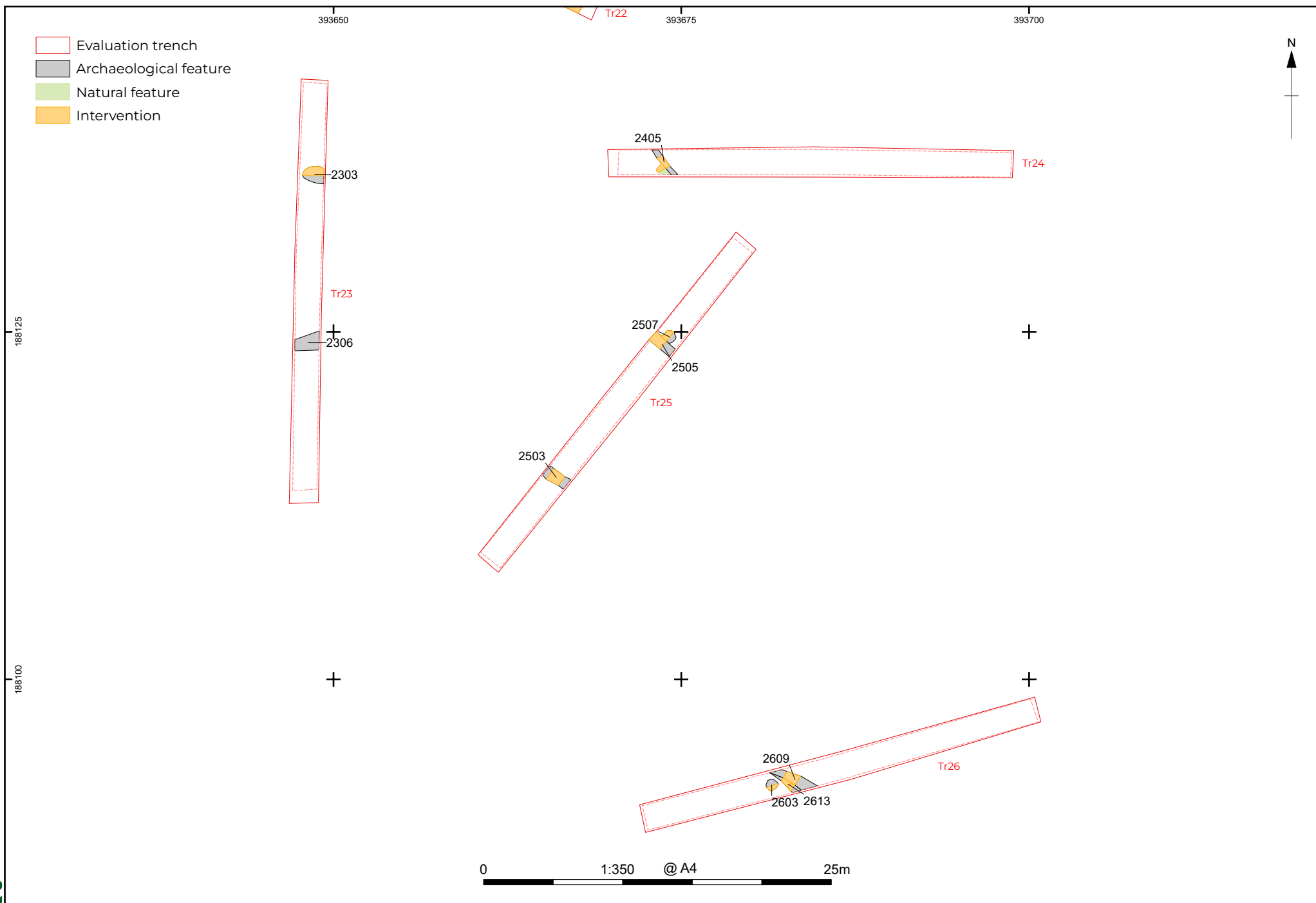


Figure 6: Plan of trenches 23, 24, 25 and 26

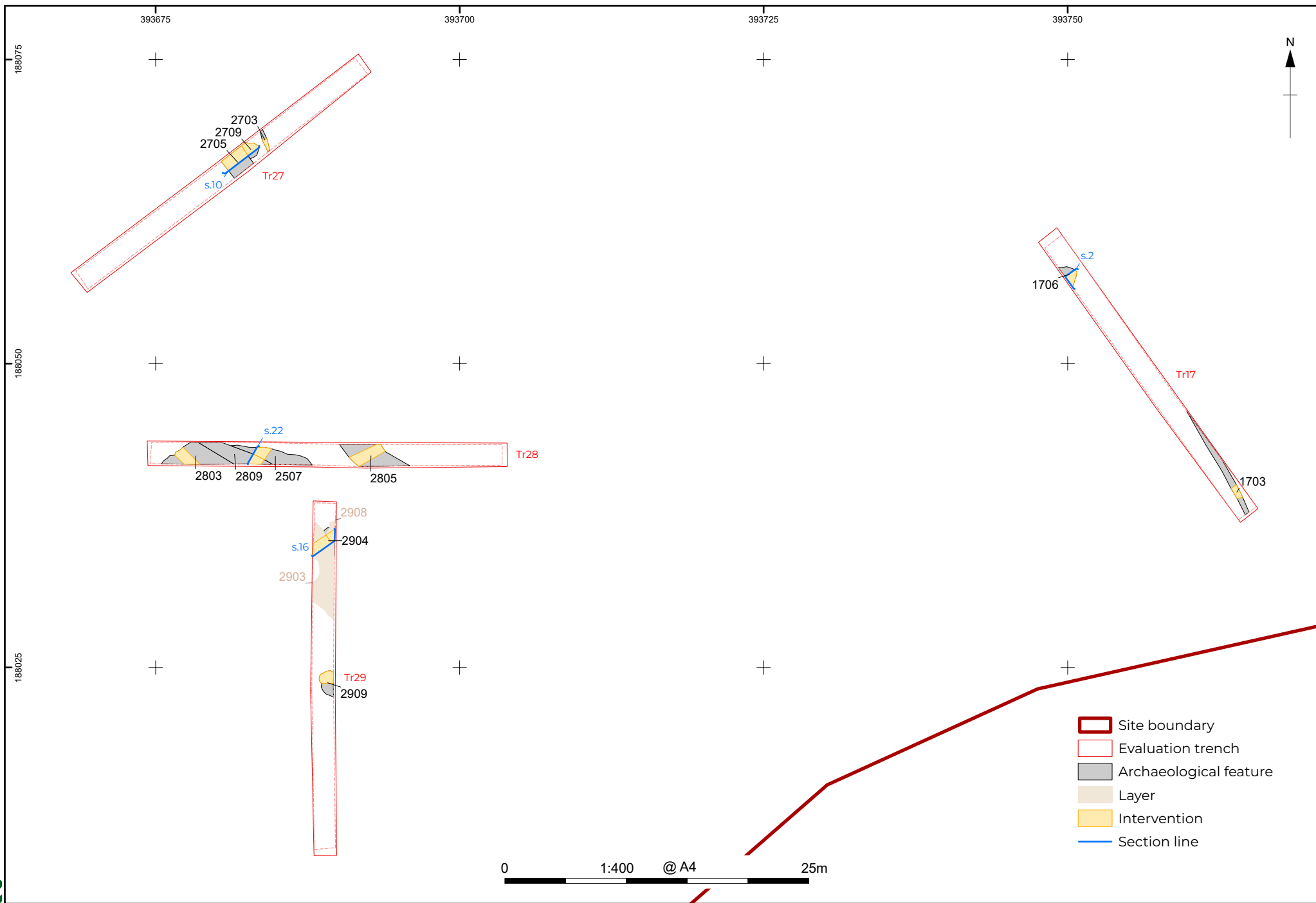


Figure 7: Plan of trenches 27, 28, 29 and 17

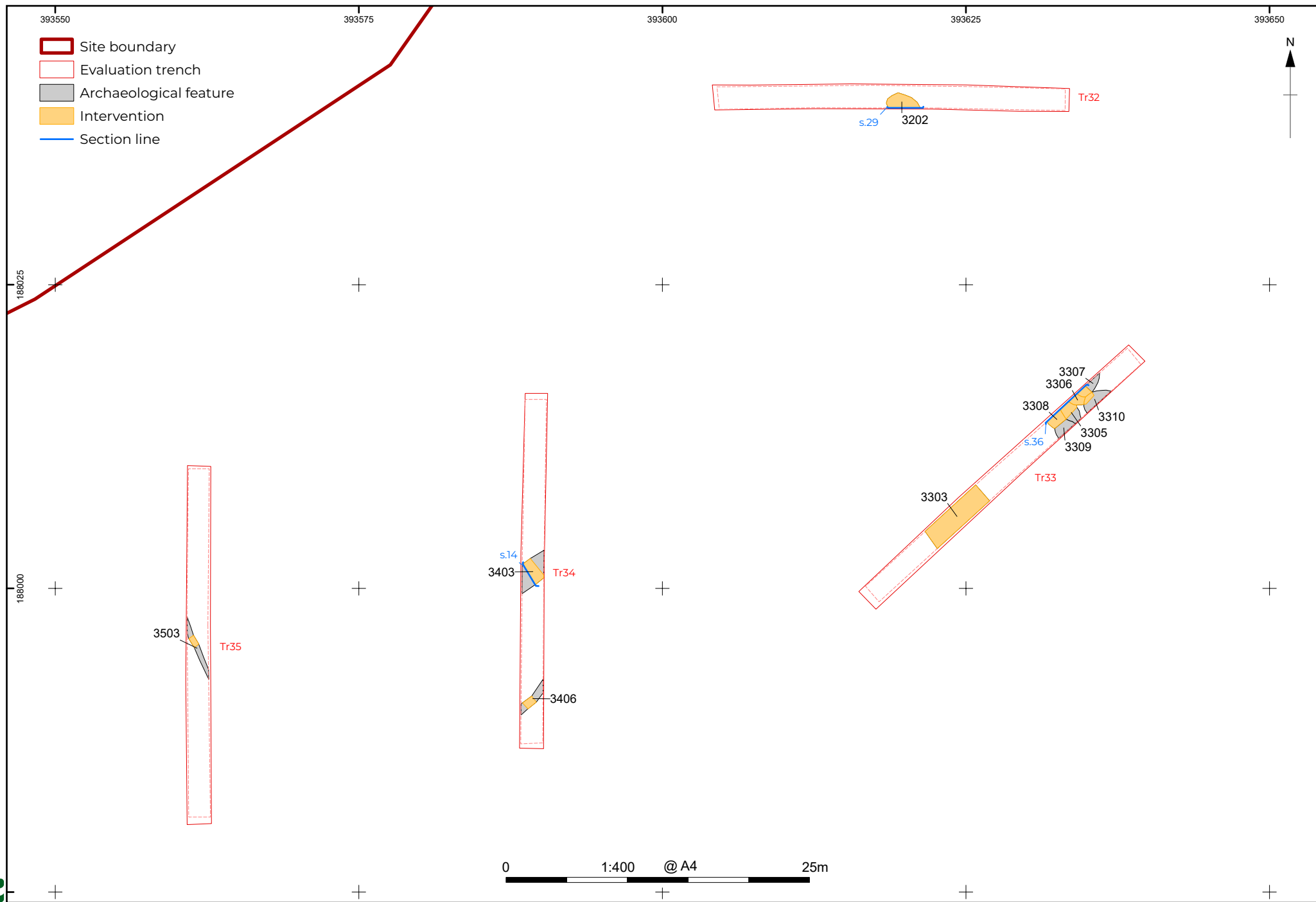


Figure 8: Plan of trenches 32, 33, 34 and 35

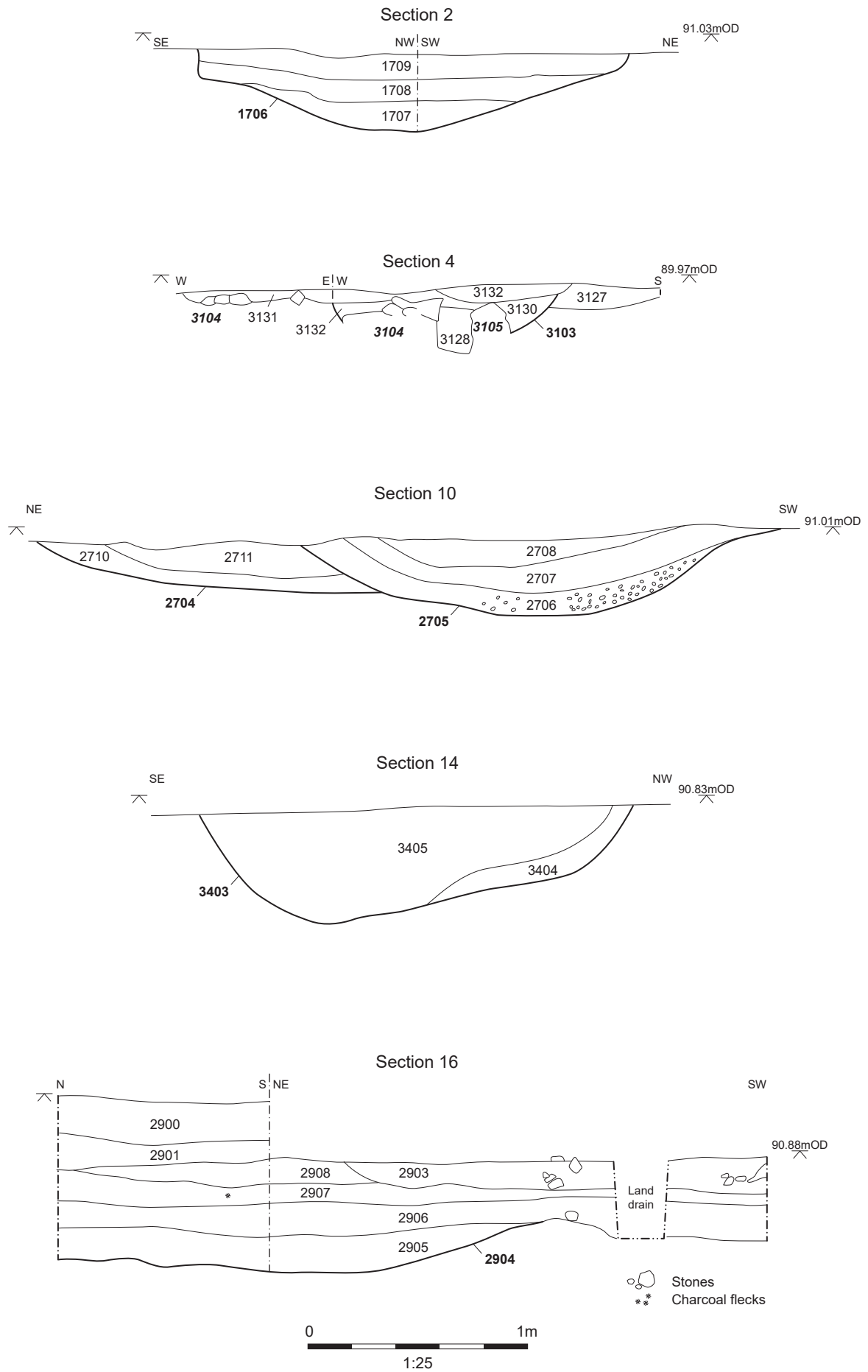


Figure 9: Sections 2, 4, 10, 14 and 16

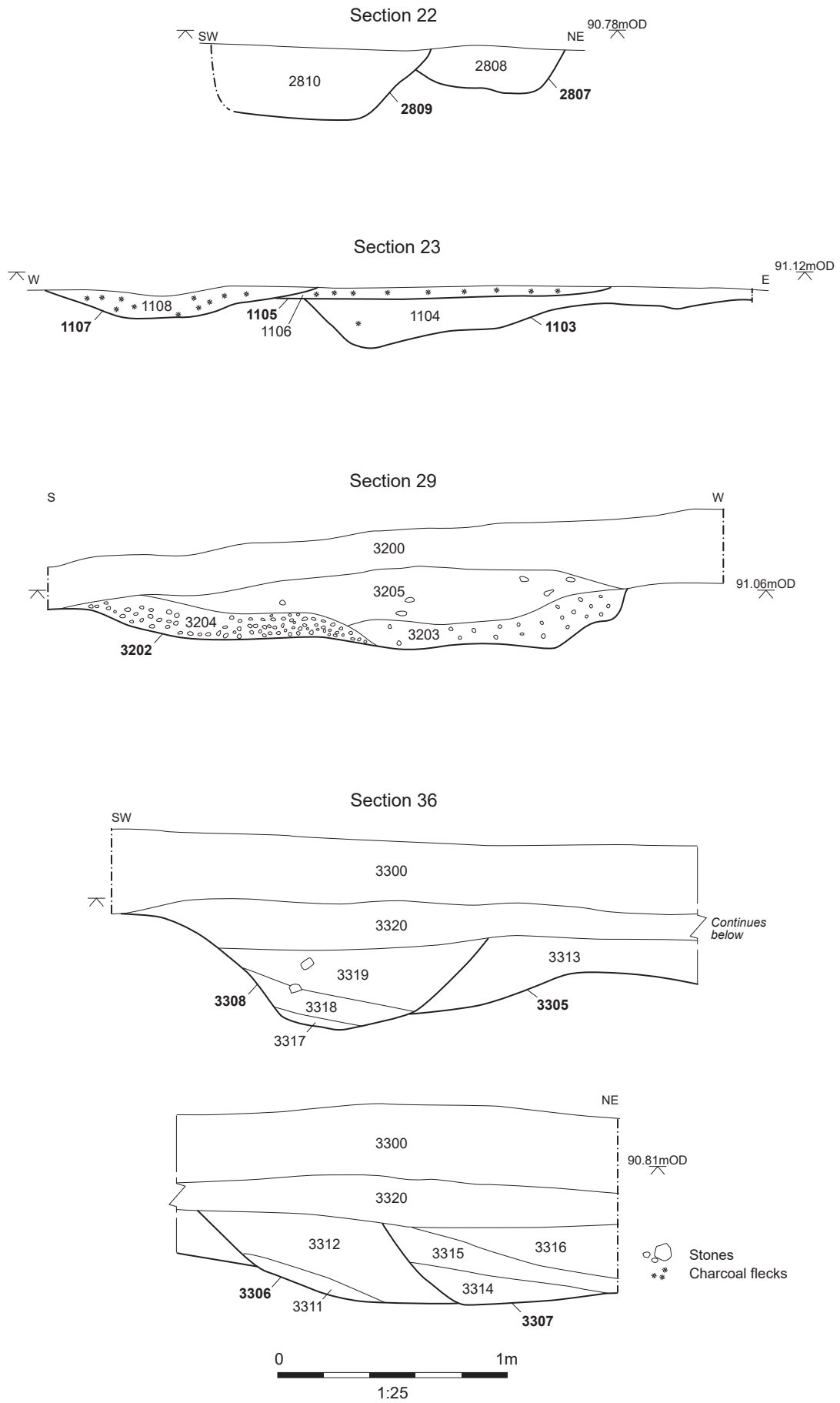


Figure 10: Sections 22, 23, 29 and 36



Plate 1: Stone surface 1403 (view to south, 2m scale)



Plate 2: Structure 2107 (view to north-west)



Plate 3: Structure 2103 (view to west, 1m scale)



Plate 4: Structure 3604 (view to north-west)



Plate 5: Pit 3110 (view to north-west, 1m scale)



Plate 6: Structures 3104 and 3105 (view to north-east, 1m scale)



Plate 7: Pit 2803 (view to north-east, 2m scale)



Plate 8: Pit 2904 (view to south-east, 2m scale)