

**PENN HILL FARM,
CALNE,
WILTSHIRE.**

NGR: 400800 172016

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

August 2025

Report No. 1711

A. Hood BSc MCifA



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SUMMARY

Between 10th March and 7th April 2025 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire (NGR: 400800 172016). The project was commissioned by Turley Associates Limited.

The works comprised the excavation of 48 trenches within an area of proposed development.

The evaluation, in conjunction with a previous geophysical survey, identified the presence of significant archaeological remains.

A scatter of possible struck flints attested to earlier Prehistoric activity within the site.

Archaeological evaluation features, which included numerous ditches, some of which formed extensive areas of artefact-rich ditch fills, as well as pits and a spread of stones, were mainly concentrated on the land to the south and southwest of Penn Hill Farm, with other generally dispersed ditches and pits probably representing roughly contemporary outliers. When combined with the results of the previous geophysical survey, with which there were clear interpretative issues, it was possible to discern numerous boundary/enclosure ditches, possible trackways and other features. The recovered finds assemblage suggested occupation in the Early Iron Age, the Early Roman and possibly later Roman period.

The results of the evaluation supported the postulated presence of an interrupted curvilinear ditch on the high ground to the south of the farm; however, it was not possible to either confirm or disprove the hypothesis that this was representative of a Prehistoric round barrow ditch.

The final version of this evaluation report will include appropriate specialist analysis of the recovered animal bones and possible struck flints, as well as photographic illustrations of the recovered Small Finds and representative sherds of Early Iron Age pottery.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms, this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (aOD above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub-divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,000 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,000 BC to c. 2,500 BC; *Copper Age (Chalcolithic)* – c. 2,500 BC to c. 2,200 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,200 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon (Early Medieval)

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This interim report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between 10th March and 7th April 2025 on land at Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire (NGR: 400800 172016). The project was commissioned by Turley Associates Limited.
- 1.2 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with an approved Project Design (2024), *Standards for Field Evaluation and Assessment in Wiltshire* (1995) and the following regulations, standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA):
- *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (December 2023);
 - *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (December 2023);
 - *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (October 2020);
 - *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (October 2020).
- 1.3 The CIfA code of conduct was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning permission is currently being sought for a development of residential dwellings and employment land at Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire. In order to help inform this application, there was a requirement for a programme of archaeological evaluation across the proposed development area.
- 2.2 The study area is situated approximately 1km northeast of central Calne (Figure 1). The site is located within agricultural fields around Penn Hill Farmyard, at the east end of Sycamore Drive, and to the northeast of Sandpit Road. The evaluated site area comprises an irregularly shaped parcel of land, which encompasses approximately 12.5ha. At the time of the evaluation the fields were given over to pasture, although satellite imagery shows arable cultivation in previous years. The site straddles the southwest part of Penn Hill, a ridge which rises to a height of 105m aOD within the site area (Figure 2). The underlying geology across the majority of the site is recorded as *Kimmeridge Clay Formation* – mudstone (157 and 152 million years old), with an overlying band of *Lower Greensand Group* – sandstone (126 and 100 million years old), on the high ground around the farmyard and a short distance to the southwest (British Geological Survey Online Viewer). The Abberd Brook (a tributary of the River Marden) is located approximately 320m to the southeast, at a height of approximately 75m aOD.
- 2.3 A Heritage Impact Assessment for the site was undertaken by Foundations Heritage in 2021. The historic background within the assessment report is summarized thus:

- 2.3.1 **Prehistoric:** *There is a single Iron Age record on the HER in the form of an Iron Age coin (MWI9182) found at Page Court in Calne, approximately 645m to the south-southwest of the site area.*
- 2.3.2 **Roman:** *There are two records relating to Roman activity on the HER; a Roman ditch (MWI9193) located approximately 550m to the northwest of the site and Roman pottery (MWI9195), which was recovered from evaluation trenches across a Medieval holloway, approximately 395m to the northwest, in quantities sufficient to suggest the presence of a settlement in the vicinity.*
- 2.3.3 **Early Medieval/Saxon:** *Calne is recorded on the HER as a Saxon settlement (MWI5188), although this lies to the west-southwest of the site, outside the study area. The earliest mention of the town is in AD 955 as a hamlet belonging to the Crown. The EUS notes that Wulfstan, writing in the first years of the 11th century states that, around AD 850, Calne was the home of the king's representative for the Hundred. The Witan (the King's Council) met in Calne in AD 978 and again in AD 997.*
- 2.3.4 **Medieval:** *Calne is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of AD1086, at which time it is recorded as a borough, with 70 burgesses and nine mills. The northern part of the site area is located on the ridge to the northeast. This was previously known as "The Penn" and comprised an extensive area of common pasture, probably shared with Cherhill and Compton Bassett. The southern part of the site area is likely to have fallen within Calne Marsh, which comprised an area of meadow controlled, at least from the 16th century, by the burgesses of Calne.*
- 2.3.5 *There is a single record of this period on the HER in the form of a single field of ridge-and-furrow (MWI72998) recorded from aerial photographs, although this may be of early Post-medieval date. It is possible that the 'ridge and furrow' instead relates to the linear feature(s) identified during the site visit and shown on LiDAR, although aerial photographs suggest that slight traces of ridge-and-furrow are also present in other fields around the farmhouse. More extensive ridge-and-furrow, including a single field of earthworks and a small enclosure (MWI72996) has been recorded to the south side of Spitfire Road and extending to the southwest as far as Tern Close, although this may also be of Post-medieval date. At its closest this ridge-and-furrow lies approximately 165m to the southeast of the site boundary. A linear boundary aligned northeast to southwest (MWI31394) extends from close to Abberd Lane in the south to Sandpit Lane in the north, approximately 15m to the south of the site. A further field of ridge-and-furrow (MWI72999) is known from approximately 610m northeast of the site.*
- 2.3.6 *The extent of the Medieval town of Calne is estimated in the EUS, with the closest boundary to the site area being approximately 960m to the southwest.*
- 2.3.7 *A Medieval settlement is known at Beversbrook (MWI9198/DWI13278), approximately 575m to the northwest of the site. The settlement includes well preserved village and ridge-and-furrow earthworks and is protected as a*

scheduled monument (UID1018392). Further ridge-and-furrow associated with this settlement is present in several blocks (MWI76311, MWI76801, MWI73000), the closest block being approximately 255m north-northwest of the site; a sherd of Medieval pottery (MWI9210) is recorded approximately 550m northwest of the site. A holloway (MWI9214) associated with the settlement is present approximately 775m northwest of the site area.

- 2.3.8 **Post-medieval:** *Calne continued to expand during this period; the EUS details several blocks of expansion, but the site remained rural throughout.*
- 2.3.9 *Two ditches (MWI31349) have been excavated immediately to the west of the site area in land currently being developed for housing; these were part of a wider spread of possible features identified during a geophysical survey. A block of Post-medieval ridge-and-furrow (MWI72997) is also known from approximately 434m to the southeast of the site.*
- 2.3.10 *The remaining records all relate to 19th century activity. Penn Hill Farm itself (MWI66715) is recorded as a partially extant 19th century farmstead and is surrounded on all sides by the proposed development. The 'skilling' identified within the northeast corner of the site on the tithe map is recorded as an outfarm (MWI99717) and may be connected to an unnamed farm that burnt down in 1728 as mentioned in VCH.*
- 2.3.11 *There are two other farms, High Penn Farm (MWI66721) approximately 560m to the north and Newcourt Farm (MWI66703) approximately 690m to the west-southwest. There are four farmsteads (MWI66711, MWI66712, MWI66713, MWI71399) to the south of the site, the closest being 320m from the site boundary, with a further farmstead (MWI66789) located approximately 243m to the west. Of these, only High Penn Farm survives as an above ground building.*
- 2.3.12 *The HER also records the sites of 19 outfarms around the site area, characteristic of a rural and formerly rural landscape.*
- 2.3.13 **Modern:** *In the last 50 years Calne has seen a significant expansion, which has brought residential development close to the site area, with housing to the south and west. There are two HER entries relating to this period in the form of High Penn Sand Pit (MWI77282), approximately 690m to the northeast and RAF Compton Bassett (MWI9219), the western end of which extends into the study area.*
- 2.3.14 **Undated:** *There are seven undated records on the HER within the study area. These include a posthole (MWI31395) and a ditch (MWI31396) to the south of Calne Marsh, located approximately 276m and 223m south of the site respectively. A series of pits (MWI74577) have been recorded east of Oxford Road, along with a field boundary (MWI74578), immediately to the west of the site area. A kiln (MWI74708) is recorded 77m to the south of the site, with a series of pits (MWI74709) to the south and west of Sandpit Road, south of the*

site, while the final entry consists of further pits at Hucclecote Field Barn (MW174336) approximately 600m to the south of the site.

- 2.4 An evaluation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology in 2023 in the fields immediately east of the study area. The work identified a localised focus of Roman archaeology in the southwest corner of the site, which appeared to continue to the northwest, and therefore into the current study area. The evaluation revealed a possible trackway junction, or corner of an enclosure system extending to the northwest, and it was thought to represent the eastern edge of a rural settlement located on the top of Penn Hill. Artefactual evidence suggested an early to mid-Roman date for this activity. The rest of the site had a low archaeological potential, however a single fragment of human jawbone, from either an adult or adolescent, was recovered from the secondary fill of a field boundary ditch.
- 2.5 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys Ltd in August 2024. The survey located a concentration of archaeological features situated on the higher ground, predominantly southwest of the Modern farmyard. It was thought that these may have been related to a Roman settlement, with associated field enclosures extending downslope. The concentration of anomalies indicated several phases of construction, with some potential structures and surfaces towards the northwest corner of the settlement. A complex of rectilinear enclosures with a number of trackways could be seen, along with evidence for strongly magnetic anomalies indicative of intense burning. A fragmented curvilinear anomaly was thought to have been related to an earlier circular feature, which had been truncated by the subsequent Roman activity.
 - 2.5.1 Due to the potential for *in-situ* structures, the archaeological advisor to Wiltshire Council required an earth resistance survey across the areas of highest potential in advance of an evaluation. This was carried out in January 2025 by Archaeological Surveys Ltd (no report). The survey targeted the main concentration of magnetic anomalies in order to identify if there were clearly defined structural remains within the site. The results of the resistivity survey revealed high resistance responses, but there was a lack of clearly defined features, and the anomalies may have been related to spreads of high resistance material, such as stone or sand. Low resistance anomalies corresponded with ditches and pits seen within the magnetometry results. However, there was less definition to the resistance anomalies, and it was not possible to determine if there were masonry structures within the site.
- 2.6 The site therefore contained the potential for significant archaeological features and deposits, predominantly dating from the Roman period. This did not prejudice the works against recording evidence relating to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits, in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works, if necessary. In turn, this would allow reasonable planning/mitigation decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
 - ii) to attempt to characterize the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;
 - iii) where possible to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
 - iv) to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to allow an assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed development;
 - v) to inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
 - vi) Should significant archaeology be identified, the results (where possible) will refer to the relevant local and regional research frameworks. This will likely (but not exclusively) include Chapters 7 & 8 of The Archaeology of South West England. South West Archaeological Research Framework (Somerset County Council 2007).

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The Project Design required the excavation of 47 trenches within the proposed development area. However, due to on-site constraints, it was not possible to excavate Trench 15. During the course of the fieldwork, it was agreed that a further two trenches would be excavated to the southwest of the farmyard, in order to investigate geophysical anomalies. Due to the occurrence of overhead power lines, as well as localised areas of severe flooding, it was also necessary to relocate and, in some cases, shorten/curtail the excavation of some trenches. The final trench locations, as dug, are shown in Figure 3. All amendments to the approved trenching scheme were agreed with the archaeological advisor to Wiltshire Council. As far as practically possible, the trenches were located in

order to investigate geophysical anomalies, as well as to provide a representative sample of the investigation area. A total of 48 trenches were excavated.

- 4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains, or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through use of a 360° mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Features and spoil tips were visually scanned for finds and they were subject to a metal detector survey.
- 4.3 Where potential archaeological features were present, these were subject to appropriate levels of investigation. All excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with the approved Project Design and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.
- 4.3.1 A small number of features were recorded in plan only, whilst some features were only partially excavated, due to the presence of water-filled land drains, along with other flooding. All amendments to the approved excavation scheme were agreed with the archaeological advisor to Wiltshire Council during multiple site visits.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the fieldwork is presented in Appendix 1. Specialist reports on the recovered ceramics and small finds are presented in Appendices 2 and 3, and a miscellaneous finds list is shown in Appendix 4. A summary of the results of the evaluation is given below.
- 5.2 The natural substrates, which mostly consisted of variable firm clay sand, with localised deposits of loose sand on the high ground, were present at variable depths, which ranged from 0.18m to 1.30m below the Modern ground surface. The soil overburden was highly variable across the site, with some trenches containing only thin topsoil deposits, whilst others also contained variable depths of subsoil and colluvium, as summarized in Table 1. Archaeological features were present cut into the top of the natural substrates, and they were generally sealed beneath the subsoil/colluvium, where present. Given the site's location on top of a relatively steep hill, the on-site flooding was somewhat of a surprise. It is possible that the unusual water retention within the site area was related to the occurrence of natural sand over impervious clay substrates.

topsoil - natural - Trench: 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 26, 29, 30, 37, 39
topsoil - subsoil - natural - Trench: 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25?, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47
topsoil - subsoil/colluvium - natural - Trench: 8, 20, 21, 22, 34, 36, 38, 42, 48, 49

Table 1: summary of soil overburden by trench

- 5.3 **Trench 1:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.28m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (102), average 0.16m thick, and topsoil (101), average 0.12m thick. The trench contained a cut feature [104], which was possibly a wide ditch or pit, as well as a ditch [108]. Feature [104] contained fills (105-7), which consisted of variable sand silt and clay. Finds recovered from feature [104] consisted of 13 sherds of Roman pottery, along with small piece of possible industrial waste. Ditch [108] contained silt clay fill (109), which yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery.
- 5.3.1 Feature [104] did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly. Ditch [108] was located across a positive linear anomaly (3), but it was on a different alignment and, as such, it was unclear if the two features were related. The same anomaly shown crossing the trench to the east was not present as a feature.
- 5.4 **Trench 2:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.36m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (202), average 0.24m thick, and topsoil (201), average 0.12m thick. The trench contained ditch [203] and ditch [205]. Ditch [203] contained silt sand fill (204), which was devoid of finds and remained undated. Ditch [205] contained clay silt fill (206), which was associated with three sherds of Roman pottery.
- 5.4.1 Neither ditch [203] nor [205] corresponded with any geophysical anomaly.
- 5.5 **Trench 3:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.30m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (302), average 0.21m thick, and topsoil (301), average 0.09m thick. The trench contained ditch [303], which contained silt clay fills (304) and (305). Finds from ditch [303] consisted of 22 fragments of animal bone. The topsoil (301) yielded two possible Prehistoric struck flints.
- 5.5.1 It is likely that ditch [303] corresponded with a similarly aligned positive linear anomaly (3) shown on the geophysical survey.
- 5.6 **Trench 4:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.24m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (401), average 0.24m thick. The trench contained the terminus of a ditch [404]. The ditch was filled by silt clay (405), which was devoid of finds and remained undated.
- 5.6.1 Ditch [404] did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly.
- 5.7 **Trench 5:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.30m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (502), average 0.23m thick, and topsoil (501), average 0.15m thick. The trench contained a single possible ditch (503), which consisted of a linear deposit of clay silt. The feature was devoid of finds and remained undated.
- 5.7.1 It is likely that ditch (503) correlated with a similarly aligned positive linear anomaly (3) shown on the geophysical survey.

- 5.8 **Trench 6:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.24m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (601), average 0.24m thick. The trench contained a single ditch [603]. The ditch contained silt clay fill (604), which was devoid of finds and remained undated. A probable Roman coin (Small Find 1) was recovered from topsoil (601).
- 5.8.1 Ditch [603] did not correspond to any geophysical anomaly, whilst positive linear anomalies (6) shown at the southeast end of the trench were not present as features.
- 5.9 **Trench 7:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.28m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (701), average 0.28m thick. The trench was devoid of archaeological features. Finds recovered as unstratified material included a small amount of Early Iron Age and Roman pottery, animal bone fragments and possible Prehistoric struck flints.
- 5.9.1 No predicted features were shown on the geophysical survey, although, the majority of the trench was located within an area of magnetic disturbance, which may have had a masking effect.
- 5.10 **Trench 8:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.48m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (805), average 0.23m thick, subsoil (802), average 0.13m thick and topsoil (801), average 0.12m thick. The trench contained a single pit [803]. The pit contained sand silt clay fill (804), which was devoid of finds and was undated.
- 5.10.1 Pit [803] did not correspond with any geophysical survey anomaly, and positive linear anomalies (4) shown crossing the trench were not present as features.
- 5.11 **Trench 9:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.55m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (902), average 0.40m thick, and topsoil (901), average 0.15m thick. The trench contained intercut ditches [903/6/8/10/12/14]. Ditch [903] contained silt sand fills (904) and (905), ditch [906] contained clay sand fill (907), ditch [908] contained silt clay sand fill (909), ditch [910] contained silt clay sand fill (911), ditch [912] contained silt clay sand fill (913) and ditch [914] contained sand silt clay fill (915). Finds from the ditch fills included 26 sherds of Roman pottery, three fragments of fired clay/CBM, 27 animal bone fragments, two possible Prehistoric struck flints and a fragment of possible quern stone.
- 5.11.1 Intercut ditches [903/6/8/10/12/14] correlated with a similarly aligned positive geophysical anomaly (1), which appeared to be part of a complex of enclosure ditches to the northwest of the trench.
- 5.12 **Trenches 10 to 16** were devoid of archaeological features. However, a total of 16 pieces of possible Prehistoric struck flint were recovered from Trench 11 as unstratified material. In Trench 10 natural clay sand substrates were present 0.20m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (1002), average 0.08m thick, and topsoil (1001), average 0.12m thick. In Trench 11

natural clay sand substrates were present 0.18m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (1101), average 0.18m thick. In Trench 12 natural clay sand substrates were present 0.43m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (1202), average 0.13m thick, and topsoil (1201), average 0.30m thick. In Trench 13 natural clay sand substrates were present 0.23m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (1301), average 0.23m thick. In Trench 14 natural clay sand substrates were present 0.25m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (1401), average 0.25m thick. In Trench 16 natural clay sand substrates were present 0.27m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (1602), average 0.09m thick, and topsoil (1601), average 0.18m thick.

5.12.1 Generally short geophysical positive linear anomalies (8) were not present as features within these trenches.

5.13 **Trench 17:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.39m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (1702), average 0.23m thick, and topsoil (1701), average 0.16m thick. The trench contained a single ditch [1703]. The ditch contained silt clay fill (1704), which was devoid of finds and remained undated.

5.13.1 Ditch [1703] did not convincingly correspond with any geophysical survey anomaly, whilst anomalies (12?) shown within the trench to the northwest were not present as features.

5.14 **Trench 18:** Natural sand clay substrates were present 0.56m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (1802), average 0.40m thick, and topsoil (1801), average 0.16m thick. The trench contained the terminus of a ditch [1804], which contained silt sand fill (1805). Fill (1805) yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery.

5.14.1 It is possible that ditch [1804] was related to a similarly aligned positive linear anomaly to the southeast, although, the two features were separated by a distance of approximately 3.5m.

5.15 **Trench 19:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.50m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (1902), average 0.30m thick, and topsoil (1901), average 0.20m thick. The trench contained intercut ditches [1903/5]. Ditch [1903] contained silt fill (1904) and ditch [1905] contained clay silt fill (1906). Both ditches were devoid of finds and were undated.

5.15.1 Ditches [1903/5] correlated with positive linear anomaly (12), which was shown on the geophysical survey as part of a possible enclosure ditch. It is likely that ditches [1903/5] were related to ditches [2003/6] to the northwest.

5.16 **Trench 20:** Natural sand substrates were present 0.63m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (2002), average 0.52m thick, and topsoil (2001), average 0.11m thick. The trench contained intercut ditches [2003/6]. Ditch [2003] contained silt sand fill (2004)

and silt sand clay fill (2005), whilst ditch [2006] contained silt sand fill (2007) and clay sand fill (2008). Finds from the ditch fills consisted of 18 sherds of Roman pottery. A Roman metal crossbow brooch (Small Find 3) was recovered from subsoil (2002).

- 5.16.1 Ditches [2003/6] correlated with positive linear anomaly (12), which was shown on the geophysical survey as part of a possible enclosure ditch. It is likely that these ditches were a continuation of ditches [1903/5] to the southeast. Further anomalies shown crossing the trench to the west were not present as features.
- 5.17 **Trenches 21 and 22** were devoid of archaeological features or finds. In Trench 21 natural sand clay substrates were present 0.88m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (2102), average 0.66m thick, and topsoil (2101), average 0.22m thick. In Trench 22 natural sand clay substrates were present 0.90m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (2202), average 0.70m thick, and topsoil (2201), average 0.20m thick.
- 5.17.1 Geophysical magnetic anomalies (17), possibly indicating areas of burnt material, were not present as features or visible deposits within Trench 21, whilst multiple anomalies (13) shown within Trench 22 were also not present as features.
- 5.18 **Trench 23:** Natural sand clay substrates were present 0.42m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (2302), average 0.27m thick, and topsoil (2301), average 0.15m thick. The trench contained seven ditches [2303/05/07/09/12/14/16] on various alignments. Of these, ditches [2305] and [2307] were proximate, parallel and probably related, whilst ditches [2309], [2312] and [2314] appeared to be intercut and probably represented multiple phases of activity. Ditch [2303] contained silt fill (2304), which was associated with frequent charcoal flecks, ditch [2305] contained sand silt fill (2306), ditch [2307] contained sand silt fill (2308), ditch [2309] contained silt sand clay fill (2310) and silt clay fill (2311), ditch [2312] contained silt sand clay fill (2313), ditch [2314] contained silt clay fill (2315) and ditch [2316] contained sand silt fill (2317). Finds from the fills of parallel ditches [2305/07] comprised 25 sherds of Roman pottery and two fragments of animal bone, whilst finds from intercut ditches [2309/12/14] included a small piece of probable Iron Age fired clay, nine sherds of Roman pottery, five animal bone fragments and three possible Prehistoric struck flints. Ditch [2316] yielded 17 sherds of Roman pottery, five animal bone fragments and a small fragment of possible industrial waste.
- 5.18.1 Parallel ditches [2305/07] correlated with similarly aligned parallel positive linear anomalies, which were shown on the geophysical survey as part of a possible enclosure. The other ditches within Trench 23 were not depicted on the geophysical survey.
- 5.19 **Trenches 24 to 26** were devoid of archaeological features. However, a single possible Prehistoric struck flint was recovered as unstratified material from

Trench 24. In Trench 24 natural sand clay substrates were present 0.52m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (2402), average 0.32m thick, and topsoil (2401), average 0.20m thick. In Trench 25, which was excavated to a depth of 0.45m below the Modern ground surface, subsoil (2502), average 0.25m thick was overlain by topsoil (2501), average 0.20m thick. In Trench 26 natural clay sand substrates were present 0.31m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (2601), average 0.31m thick.

5.19.1 A small number of positive linear anomalies shown on the geophysical survey crossing Trenches 24 and 25 were not present as features.

5.20 **Trench 27:** Natural loose sand substrates were present 0.57m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (2702), average 0.40m thick, and topsoil (2701), average 0.17m thick. The trench contained four ditches [2703]/[2705]/(2710) and (2716), a possible stone drain [2719], three pits (2712), (2714) and (2718), as well as a further ditch or pit (2708). Ditch [2703] contained silt clay sand fill (2704) and possibly sand silt fill (2721), ditch [2705] contained silt clay sand fill (2706), ditch (2710) comprised a linear deposit of silt clay sand and ditch (2716) consisted of a linear deposit of silt clay sand. Stone drain [2719] was filled by a silt clay sand fill (2720), which contained frequent large stones. Pit (2712) comprised a discrete deposit of visually distinctive dark brown black silt clay, Pit (2714) was a discrete deposit of silt sand, which contained occasional fragments of possibly burnt stone and pit (2718) consisted of a discrete deposit of silt clay sand. Ditch or pit (2708) was a deposit of silt sand, which contained frequent large stones. Ditches [2703] and [2705] were devoid of datable finds and remain undated; although, a total of four animal bone fragments were recovered from the fill of ditch [2703]. Pit or ditch (2708) contained a single sherd of Roman pottery, as well as a possible Prehistoric struck flint. Ditch (2710) was devoid of finds and was consequently undated. Pit (2712) yielded two sherds of Roman pottery and pit (2714) contained four sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch (2716) was devoid of finds and remained undated. Pit (2718) contained a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, as well as two fragments of animal bone and two possible Prehistoric struck flints. Possible stone drain [2719] was associated with one sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, six sherds of Roman pottery, a small fragment of fired clay or CBM, eight possible Prehistoric struck flints and small metal object.

5.20.1 Finds from the subsoil (2702) in Trench 27 included nine sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, 14 sherds of Roman pottery, 12 animal bone fragments, three possible Prehistoric struck flints, two pieces of possible industrial waste and a fragment of Post-medieval or Modern brick.

5.20.2 Ditch [2703] broadly correlated with a similarly aligned positive linear anomaly, which was shown on the geophysical survey as part of an enclosure ditch. Ditch (2716) and/or pit (2718) were possibly related to a discrete linear anomaly, which was situated on a similar alignment to the ditch. Ditch [2705] and feature (2708) appeared to relate to interrupted curvilinear anomalies (16), which were thought to potentially be the remains of a circular enclosure, or a

Prehistoric round barrow ditch. Ditch (2710) corresponded with a similarly aligned positive linear anomaly, which appeared to form part of an enclosure ditch. Possible drain [2719], as well as pits (2712) and (2714) did not relate to any geophysical survey anomalies. A discrete linear anomaly shown crossing the trench between features [2705] and (2714) was not present as a feature.

- 5.21 **Trench 28:** Natural sand clay substrates were present 0.53m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (2802), average 0.28m thick, and topsoil (2801), average 0.25m thick. The trench contained a single ditch [2803], as well as a very shallow probable natural feature [2805]. Ditch [2803] contained clay fill (2804) and feature [2805] was associated with sand (2806). Finds from the fill of ditch [2803] consisted of a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery and three sherds of Roman pottery. Feature [2805] was devoid of finds or other anthropogenic indicators.
 - 5.21.1 Ditch [2803] was not depicted on the geophysical survey. A positive linear anomaly at the north of Trench 28, which was shown on the geophysical survey as part of an enclosure ditch, was not present as a convincing feature within the evaluation trench.
- 5.22 **Trench 29:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.32m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (2901), average 0.32m thick. The trench contained part of a possible root hole or animal burrow [2903], which contained silt clay (2904). The feature was devoid of finds.
 - 5.22.1 Feature [2903] was not depicted on the geophysical survey as it was located in an area of magnetic debris, which is likely to have had a masking effect.
- 5.23 **Trench 30:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.22m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (3001), average 0.22m thick. The trench contained possible intercut ditches [3003/5]. Ditch [3003] contained silt clay fill (3004) and ditch [3005] contained silt clay fill (3006). Both of these features were devoid of finds and they thus remained undated.
 - 5.23.1 Ditches [3003/5] probably correlated with a similarly aligned positive linear anomaly, which was shown crossing the trench on the geophysical survey. Two further similar anomalies to the east were not present as features within the trench. It is possible, although far from certain, that ditches [3003/5] represented a continuation of a linear anomaly shown on a similar alignment approximately 12m to the north of the trench.
- 5.24 **Trench 31:** Natural sand clay substrates were present 0.50m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (3102), average 0.30m thick, and topsoil (3101), average 0.20m thick. The trench contained three ditches [3103], [3108] and possibly [3116], a possible cut feature [3106] and a pit-like feature [3110/12/14]. Ditch [3103] contained clay fill (3104) and sand silt fill (3105), ditch [3108] contained sand silt fill (3109) and ditch [3116] contained silt clay fill (3117), as well as clay sand fill (3118). Cut feature [3106] contained sand silt fill (3107), pit-like feature [3110/12/14] contained silt clay sand fill (3111),

silt sand clay fill (3113) and silt sand clay fill (3115). Ditch [3103] contained a total of ten sherds of Roman pottery, a possible Prehistoric struck flint and a small piece of possible industrial waste. Cut feature [3106] yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery. Ditch [3108] contained 19 sherds of Roman pottery, along with a single possible Prehistoric struck flint. Ditch [3116] contained 15 sherds of Roman pottery and two fragments of animal bone. Pit-like feature [3110/12/14] was devoid of finds and remained undated.

- 5.24.1 The majority of the features within Trench 31 were not depicted on the geophysical survey; nearby magnetic debris is likely to have had a masking effect. However, it is possible that ditch [3108] was related to a positive linear anomaly (11) shown to the west of the trench.

- 5.25 **Trench 32:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.47m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (3202), average 0.22m thick, and topsoil (3201), average 0.25m thick. The trench contained intercut ditches [3203/4] and possible ditch [3217]. Ditch [3203] contained fills (3205-8), (3210-14) and (3218-19), which consisted of variable silt, clay and sand. Ditch [3204] contained silt fill (3209). Possible ditch [3217] contained sand fill (3215). Finds from the fills of intercut ditches [3203/4] included 118 sherds of Roman pottery, five fragments of fired clay or CBM and 111 fragments of animal bone. Ditch [3217] was devoid of finds and was undated.

- 5.25.1 Unstratified finds from Trench 32 consisted of five sherds of Roman pottery, 38 fragments of animal bone and one possible Prehistoric struck flint.

- 5.25.2 Intercut ditches [3203/04] appeared to broadly correlate with two positive linear anomalies (11) shown on the geophysical survey as parts of two possible enclosures. Ditch [3217] was not depicted on the geophysical survey.

- 5.26 **Trench 33:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.43m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (3302), average 0.25m thick, and topsoil (3301), average 0.18m thick. The trench contained two groups of intercut ditches [3303/05/07] and [3309]/[3312/16/18/22], the latter of which was associated with a possible stone consolidation layer (3325). A single ditch [3326] on a perpendicular alignment was also present in the north of the trench. Ditches [3303/05/07] contained fills (3304/6/8), which consisted of variable sand silt and clay. Ditches [3309]/[3312/16/18/22] contained fills (3310-11), (3313-14), (3317), (3319-21) and (3323-4), which consisted of variable silt, clay and sand. Stone consolidation layer (3325) comprised a deposit of loosely clustered sub-angular stones. Ditch [3326] contained sand silt fill (3327), which was associated with frequent charcoal flecks. Intercut ditches [3303/05/07] were associated with two sherds of Roman pottery. Intercut ditches [3309]/[3312/16/18/22] contained a total of five sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, 149 sherds of Roman pottery, 12 fragments of fired clay or CBM, 56 fragments of animal bone, one possible Prehistoric struck flint, one small metal object and a fragment of possible quern stone. Ditch [3326] yielded a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, 45 sherds of Roman pottery, 13 pieces of fired clay or CBM, a single animal bone fragment and 13 fragments of possible loom

weight. Possible stone consolidation layer was associated with five sherds of Roman pottery and 11 fragments of animal bone.

- 5.26.1 Intercut ditches [3009]/[3312/16/18/22] broadly correlated with two approximately parallel positive linear anomalies (15), which were shown on the geophysical survey as parts of enclosure ditches and/or trackways; it is possible, although far from certain, that possible stone consolidation layer (3325) was related to the latter. Intercut ditches [3303/05/07] were not convincingly depicted on the geophysical survey; although, nearby magnetic debris may have had a masking effect. Ditch [3326] appeared to be related to a discrete positive linear anomaly, which extended a short distance beyond the northwest of the trench.
- 5.27 **Trench 34:** Natural sand clay substrates were present 0.82m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (3403), average 0.40m thick, subsoil (3402), average 0.17m thick and topsoil (3401), average 0.25m thick. The trench contained a ditch, or intercut ditches [3406], as well as two pits [3404] and [3417]. Ditch [3406] contained fills (3407-12), which comprised variable silt and clay. Pit [3404] contained silt sand clay fill (3405) and pit [3417] contained silt clay fill (3418). The finds from ditch [3406] comprised a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, 60 sherds of Roman pottery, nine fragments of fired clay or CBM, 75 fragments of animal bone and three pieces of possible Prehistoric struck flint. Pit [3404] contained one sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, two sherds of Roman pottery and one sherd of Post-medieval pottery. The pit was recorded as being sealed by the subsoil and, as such, it is considered most likely that the sherd of Post-medieval pottery was intrusive material within an earlier fill of probable Roman date. The fill of pit [3417] yielded nine sherds of Roman pottery, three fragments of animal bone and two small pieces of possible industrial waste.
- 5.27.1 Ditch or intercut ditches [3406] broadly correlated with a similarly aligned positive linear anomaly, which was shown on the geophysical survey as a long boundary ditch. It is possible that feature [3406] was related to ditches [4004/07/09/12] to the southwest. Pits [3404] and [3417] were not depicted on the geophysical survey, although, they were located within an area of magnetic enhancement.
- 5.28 **Trenches 35, 36 and 37** were devoid of archaeological features or finds. In Trench 35 natural sand clay substrates were present 0.40m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (3502), average 0.22m thick, and topsoil (3501), average 0.18m thick. In trench 36 natural sand clay substrates were present 0.70m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (3603), average 0.34m thick, subsoil (3602), average 0.20m thick and topsoil (3601), average 0.16m thick. In Trench 37 natural clay sand substrates were present 0.19m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (3701), average 0.19m thick.
- 5.28.1 Positive anomalies shown on the geophysical survey occurring within Trenches 35 and 36 were not present as features.

- 5.29 **Trench 38:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.74m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (3803), average 0.40m thick, subsoil (3802), average 0.17m thick and topsoil (3801), average 0.17m thick. The trench contained a possible pit or ditch terminus [3804], as well as a ditch [3806]. Feature [3804] contained silt clay fill (3805) and ditch [3806] contained silt clay sand fill (3807). Both of these features were devoid of finds and they were undated.
- 5.29.1 Pit or ditch terminus [3804] was not shown on the geophysical survey. Ditch [3806] correlated with a similarly aligned positive linear anomaly. Two further positive linear anomalies shown crossing the trench to the northwest were not present as features.
- 5.30 **Trench 39:** Natural sand clay substrates were present 0.18m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by topsoil (3901), average 0.18m thick. The trench was devoid of archaeological features or finds, which corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey.
- 5.31 **Trench 40:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.35m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (4002), average 0.12m thick and topsoil (4001), average 0.23m thick. The trench contained two intercut ditches [4004/09] and [4014/17]. Ditches [4004/09] contained fills (4005-6) and (4010-11), which consisted of variable sand silt and clay. Ditches [4014/17] contained fills (4015-16) and (4018-19), which comprised variable clay, silt and sand. The fills of ditches [4004/09] contained a total of 75 sherds of Roman pottery, four fragments of fired clay or CBM, 18 fragments of animal bone and three possible Prehistoric struck flints. Ditches [4014/17] contained a total of seven sherds of Roman pottery.
- 5.31.1 Ditches [4004/09] appeared to be related to two approximately parallel positive linear anomalies, which were shown on the geophysical survey as part of a possible enclosure ditch and a boundary ditch. Furthermore, it is possible that these ditches were, at least in part, continuation of ditch [3406] to the northeast. Ditch [4014/17] was not depicted on the geophysical survey.
- 5.32 **Trench 41:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.31m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (4102), average 0.11m thick and topsoil (4101), average 0.20m thick. The trench contained a ditch [4104] and a pit [4106]. Ditch [4104] contained silt clay fill (4105), and pit [4106] contained fills (4107-9), which consisted of variable silt and clay. Ditch [4104] contained a single sherd of Roman pottery, as well as a fragment of clay tobacco smoking pipe. The ditch was stratigraphically later than the subsoil and, therefore, the clay pipe can be considered to provide a reliable Post-medieval *terminus post quem* for the in-filling of the ditch. Pit [4106] yielded a total of two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, 41 sherds of Roman pottery and 11 fragments of animal bone.

- 5.32.1 Neither ditch [4104] nor pit [4106] were depicted on the geophysical survey. A positive curvilinear anomaly shown crossing the trench was not present as a feature.
- 5.33 **Trench 42:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.63m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (4203), average 0.41m thick, subsoil (4202), average 0.10m thick and topsoil (4201), average 0.12m thick. The trench contained a single pit [4204], which contained silt clay sand fill (4205). The feature was devoid of finds and remained undated.
- 5.33.1 Pit [4204] was shown on the geophysical survey as a small discrete anomaly. Two positive linear anomalies shown crossing the trench were not present as features.
- 5.34 **Trench 43:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.36m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (4302), average 0.21m thick and topsoil (4301), average 0.15m thick. The trench contained a single ditch [4303], which contained silt clay fill (4304) and silt clay fill (4305). Finds from the ditch comprised six sherds of Roman pottery and five fragments of animal bone.
- 5.34.1 Ditch [4303] corresponded with a similarly aligned positive linear anomaly (11), which was shown on the geophysical survey as being part of an enclosure ditch. Two further positive linear anomalies shown possibly extending into the trench to the southeast were not present as features.
- 5.35 **Trench 44:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.44m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (4402), average 0.25m thick and topsoil (4201), average 0.19m thick. The trench contained a possible cut feature [4403] of uncertain function, which contained silt sand fill (4404) and silt sand clay fill (4405). The feature was devoid of finds and it remained undated.
- 5.35.1 Feature [4403] was not convincingly depicted on the geophysical survey.
- 5.36 **Trench 45:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.37m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (4502), average 0.22m thick and topsoil (4501), average 0.15m thick. The trench contained two parallel ditches [4503] and [4505], which were possibly related. Ditch [4503] contained silt sand clay fill (4504) and ditch [4505] contained silt sand clay fill (4506). Ditch [4505] contained three sherds of Roman pottery. A Late Roman coin (Small Find 2) was recovered from subsoil (4502).
- 5.36.1 Neither ditch [4503] nor [4505] were depicted on the geophysical survey. A positive linear anomaly shown possibly entering the trench to the east was not present as a feature.
- 5.37 **Trench 46:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.49m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (4602), average 0.27m thick and topsoil (4601), average 0.22m thick. The trench contained two groups of intercut ditches [4603/04/05/06] and [4607/08/09/17], as well as an isolated

ditch [4623]. Ditches [4603/04/05/06] contained fills (4610), (4611), (4612-13) and (4614-16), which consisted of variable silt and clay. Ditches [4607/08/09/17] contained fills (4618), (4619), (4620) and (4621-2), which comprised variable silt and sand. Ditch [4623] contained sand silt fill (4624). Ditches [4603/04/05/06] contained an abundance of finds, which included 217 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, four sherds of Roman pottery, five fragments of fired clay or CBM, 452 fragments of animal bone, 17 possible Prehistoric struck flints, two pieces of possible industrial waste and a bone dress pin or needle (Small Find 4). The fills of ditches [4607/08/09/17] yielded 53 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, one sherd of Roman pottery, one fragment of fired clay or CBM, 137 animal bone fragments, 18 possible Prehistoric flints and one small metal object. Ditch [4623] contained three sherds of Early Iron Age pottery.

- 5.37.1 Both intercut ditch groups [4603/04/05/06] and [4607/08/09/17] broadly corresponded with similarly aligned positive linear anomalies, which were shown on the geophysical survey as parts of possible ditches. Ditch [4623] was not directly relatable to an anomaly, however, it may have been a continuation of a linear feature shown a short distance to the southeast of the trench.

- 5.38 **Trench 47:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 0.52m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil (4702), average 0.35m thick and topsoil (4701), average 0.17m thick. The trench was devoid of archaeological features or finds.

- 5.38.1 A positive linear anomaly shown crossing the trench on the geophysical survey was not present as a feature.

- 5.39 **Trench 48:** Natural sand substrates were present 0.86m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (4802), average 0.60m thick and topsoil (4801), average 0.26m thick. The trench contained a single ditch [4803], which contained sand fill (4804). Finds from the ditch consisted of a fragment of fired clay or CBM, as well as a possible Prehistoric struck flint.

- 5.39.1 The ditch broadly correlated with a positive linear anomaly (14), which was depicted on the geophysical survey as being part of a rectilinear enclosure. Other anomalies shown within the north and south parts of the trench were not present as features.

- 5.40 **Trench 49:** Natural clay sand substrates were present 1.30m below the Modern ground surface. They were overlain by subsoil/colluvium (4902), average 1.00m thick and topsoil (4901), average 0.30m thick. The trench contained a single possible ditch (4904), which consisted of a linear deposit of silt. The feature was devoid of finds and remained undated.

- 5.40.1 Ditch (4904) corresponded with a positive linear anomaly (14), which was depicted on the geophysical survey as being part of a rectilinear enclosure and/or

boundary ditch. Numerous other anomalies shown within the trench were not present as features.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The earliest discernible evidence for activity within the site consisted of a total of 89 possible Prehistoric struck flints. Some of these were recovered from the land to the north of the farm (Trenches 3, 7, 9 and 11), with the majority recovered from the generally higher ground to the south (Trenches 23, 24, 27, 31-34, 40, 46 and 48). The flints were mostly present as residual material, or they were recovered from unsecure or unstratified contexts. They generally occurred in relatively low numbers, although 16 pieces were recovered as unstratified material from Trench 11, whilst a total of 35 pieces were recovered as presumed residual material from probable later ditch fills in Trench 46. At present the possible struck flints represent limited, but potentially significant evidence for Prehistoric activity within the site. Analysis of the flint assemblage by an appropriate specialist is likely to provide a clearer understanding of the date and potential longevity of this activity.
- 6.2 The evaluation, in conjunction with the previous geophysical survey, has demonstrated the presence of archaeological features and finds across extensive areas of the site. The revealed evaluation features were dominated by ditches, many of which showed evidence for re-cuts, but other features including pits, as well as a spread of stones were also recorded. Trenches 32, 33, 34 and 40, which were located on the land to the south of the farm, contained extensive areas of relatively artefact-rich ditch fills, whilst further artefact-rich ditch fills were present within Trench 46 to the southwest. No obvious structural remains were present.
- 6.3 Due to the limited nature of the investigation, the interpretation of the revealed features is heavily dependant upon the results of the geophysical survey, which suggested that the ditches were mostly related to a complex of land boundaries, enclosures and possible trackways, the focus of which was located to the south and west of the farm. However, the correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and the evaluation was highly inconsistent, with revealed features sometimes not shown on the geophysical survey, or conversely, predicted anomalies often not occurring as visible features within trenches. The latter issue was especially problematic in the area around Trenches 20, 22, 48 and 49, which was predicted to contain a dense cluster of enclosure ditches, with internal features including areas of burning and possible surfaces and/or structures. However, the careful excavation of these evaluation trenches through thick subsoil/colluvium, onto the natural substrates revealed a total of three ditches ([2003/6], [4803] and (4904)) at the level of the natural, all of which correlated with positive linear anomalies. Despite hand cleaning (Figure 21, photograph 2), no features were visible in section cut through the subsoil/colluvium, and it was notable, and probably significant, that the thick soil overburden in these four trenches yielded only a single find; a Roman metal brooch (Small Find 3). The cause of the discrepancy between the geophysical

survey and evaluation results is currently unclear, but it seems plausible that the variable geology, the highly variable depths of the soil overburden and frequent flooding are likely to have had an impact upon the geophysical survey.

- 6.4 In relation to the land to the south and southwest of the farm, the evaluation has broadly confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, and it appears that this area was the focus of relatively intense archaeological activity, which was predominately associated with boundary/enclosure ditches, possible trackways and other features. Two features ([2705] and (2708)) in Trench 27 were possibly related to interrupted curvilinear anomalies (16); although, due to the limited nature of the investigation, it was not possible to either confirm or disprove the hypothesis that these anomalies were representative of a Prehistoric round barrow ditch. The evaluation has, however, cast significant doubt on the geophysical survey results to the west of the farm (the area around Trenches 20, 22, 48 and 49), where a relative paucity of features and finds suggested that this area did not form any particular or extensive focus of activity. Features elsewhere in the site were generally isolated or dispersed, and they probably represented roughly contemporary outliers to the main focus of activity to the south of the farm.
- 6.5 The dating of the revealed features is largely dependent upon the recovered pottery, which suggested occupation in the Early Iron Age, the Early Roman and possibly later Roman period. The recovery of two Roman coins and a Roman metal brooch was consistent with this general chronology. The majority of Early Iron Age pottery appeared to be present as residual material in subsequent Roman fills. However, a large amount of Early Iron Age pottery, along with low amounts of Roman pottery, from Trench 46 may reflect a focus of activity in the Early Iron Age in the area around this trench. The Early Iron Age pottery assemblage was of some interest, as it included both a fine-ware and coarse-ware component. The Roman pottery was slightly more widely dispersed, with greater concentrations within the trenches to the south of the farm. The recovered Roman pottery assemblage mostly dated to the Early Roman period, with some later wares indicating activity into the Late Roman period. The pottery mostly comprised local wares, which suggested a site of low economic, possibly rural status. There was no dating evidence that suggested any significant post-Roman activity within the site.
- 6.6 The evaluation has indicated the presence of the following archaeological artefact types within the site area: possible Prehistoric struck flint, Early Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery, Post-medieval pottery, fired clay possibly including loom weights and/or oven furniture fragments, animal bone, a bone artefact, metal artefacts including Roman coins and a Roman brooch, possible industrial waste and possible quern stone. Bulk soil samples were collected from selected feature fills, as shown in Appendix 5.
- 6.7 *A note on the feature fills:* Due to the nature of the clay/sand natural substrates many of the excavated features contained relatively homogeneous fills/fill sequences, which were difficult to interpret when viewed in section. There were no obvious and convincing silting or weathering layers or laminations, and most

observed fills appeared to be the result of deliberate in-filling. Ditch re-cuts were often inferable from undulating feature profiles, but they were only rarely convincing as sharp colour changes within observed section. Many of the fills were described as 'mottled', which suggested that features had been water-logged for potentially long periods of time. It was notable that the vast majority of fills were either devoid of charcoal, or they only contained rare to occasional flecks; only two fills (2304)/(3327) were described as containing 'frequent' charcoal flecks.

- 6.8 The site clearly contains significant archaeological remains, with evidence for a potential focus of settlement activity in the Early Iron Age and Roman periods. As a minimum, the site has a potential to contribute to the research aims set out in the Southwest Archaeological Research Framework (Somerset County Council 2007), specifically the following:

- 6.8.1 Dating; the site has a potential to provide radiocarbon dates relating to Early Iron Age and Roman settlement.

<https://researchframeworks.org/swarf/a-research-agenda-for-archaeology-in-south-west-england/#section-87>

- 6.8.2 Non-villa Roman rural settlement; the site has a potential to provide environmental and economic data which may elucidate the agricultural base in this locale (Research Aim 29).

<https://researchframeworks.org/swarf/a-research-agenda-for-archaeology-in-south-west-england/#section-146>

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The evaluation, in conjunction with the previous geophysical survey, has identified the presence of significant archaeological remains.

- 7.2 A scatter of possible struck flints attested to earlier Prehistoric activity within the site.

- 7.3 Archaeological evaluation features, which included numerous ditches, some of which formed extensive areas of artefact-rich ditch fills, as well as pits and a spread of stones, were mainly concentrated on the land to the south and southwest of Penn Hill Farm, with other generally dispersed ditches and pits probably representing roughly contemporary outliers. When combined with the results of the previous geophysical survey, with which there were clear interpretative issues, it was possible to discern numerous boundary/enclosure ditches, possible trackways and other features. The recovered finds assemblage suggested occupation in the Early Iron Age, the Early Roman and possibly later Roman period.

- 7.4 The results of the evaluation supported the postulated presence of an interrupted curvilinear ditch on the high ground to the south of the farm; however, it was

not possible to either confirm or disprove the hypothesis that this was representative of a Prehistoric round barrow ditch.

- 7.5 The final version of this evaluation report will include appropriate specialist analysis of the recovered animal bones and possible struck flints, as well as photographic illustrations of the recovered Small Finds and representative sherds of Early Iron Age pottery.
- 7.6 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited with the Wiltshire Museum, under Accession Code DZSWS: 41-2024. A digital report/archive will also be submitted to OASIS/ADS. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal.

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9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 1: 50.1m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige yellow green clay sand. Present at average 99.46m aOD.		
101	n/a	n/a	0.12	Topsoil: dark brown sand silt clay.	102	n/a
102	n/a	n/a	0.16	Subsoil: mottled grey brown sand silt clay.	natural	101
103				Void.		
[104]	1.95	4.80	0.64	Cut feature, possibly a ditch or pit with a wide, relatively shallow rounded profile. Contained 105-7.	natural	105
105	?	2.37	0.28	Fill of [104]: yellow brown sand silt clay, which contained rare stones.	[104]	106
106	?	3.82	0.27	Fill of [104]: mottled blue yellow silt clay.	105	107
107	?	4.80	0.45	Fill of [104]: yellow brown sand silt clay, which contained rare stones.	106	102
[108]	1.75	0.66	0.41	North – south aligned probable ditch with a steep rounded profile. Contained 109.	natural	109
109	?	0.66	0.41	Fill of [108]: grey brown silt clay.	[108]	102
				TRENCH 2: 48.4m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = orange brown grey clay sand. Present at average 94.04m aOD.		
201	n/a	n/a	0.12	Topsoil: dark brown grey clay silt.	202	n/a
202	n/a	n/a	0.24	Subsoil: grey brown clay silt.	natural	201
[203]	1.87	0.35	0.06	Northwest – southeast aligned slightly sinuous possible ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 204.	natural	204
204	1.87	0.35	0.06	Fill of [203]: orange grey silt sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[203]	202
[205]	2.40	1.03	0.14	East – west aligned possible ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 206.	natural	206
206	2.40	1.03	0.14	Fill of [205]: beige brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[205]	202
				TRENCH 3: 49.8m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown grey clay sand. Present at average 101.27m aOD.		
301	n/a	n/a	0.09	Topsoil: dark brown grey clay silt.	302	n/a
302	n/a	n/a	0.21	Subsoil: brown grey clay silt.	natural	301
[303]	2.65	1.32	0.54	Northwest – southeast aligned probable ditch with a steep rounded profile. Contained 304 and 305.	natural	304
304	?	1.08	0.30	Fill of [303]: light brown grey silt clay.	[303]	305

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
305	?	1.32	0.25	Fill of [303]: brown grey silt clay, which contained rare small stones.	304	302
				TRENCH 4: 50m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange clay sand. Present at average 103.49m aOD.		
401	n/a	n/a	0.24	Topsoil: dark brown sand clay.	natural	n/a
402-3				Void.		
[404]	3.25	0.65	0.13	Northeast – southwest aligned possible ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Terminated at the northeast. Contained 405.	natural	405
405	3.25	0.65	0.13	Fill of [404]: brown grey silt clay, which contained rare small pieces of chalk and rare charcoal flecks.	[404]	401
				TRENCH 5: 47.9m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige clay sand. Present at average 98.28m aOD.		
501	n/a	n/a	0.15	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	502	n/a
502	n/a	n/a	0.23	Subsoil: light brown clay silt.	natural	501
503	2.65	2.0	?	North – south aligned possible ditch. Linear deposit of grey brown clay silt. Recorded in plan only.	natural	502
				TRENCH 6: 48.6m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige clay sand. Present at average 102.14m aOD.		
601	n/a	n/a	0.24	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	natural	n/a
602				Void.		
[603]	4.13	0.48	0.06	Northwest – southeast aligned possible ditch with a very shallow rounded profile. Contained 604.	natural	604
604	4.13	0.48	0.06	Fill of [603]: grey brown silt clay.	[603]	601
				TRENCH 7: 49m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange brown clay sand. Present at average 100.10m aOD.		
701	n/a	n/a	0.28	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay silt.	natural	n/a
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 8: 47.9m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange clay sand. Present at average 92.78m aOD.		
801	n/a	n/a	0.12	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	802	n/a
802	n/a	n/a	0.13	Subsoil: grey clay silt.	805	801
[803]	0.40	1.14	0.13	Southeast edge of a possible pit with a shallow flat to slightly uneven profile. Contained 804.	natural	804

Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
804	0.40	1.14	0.13	Fill of [803]: dark grey brown blue sand silt clay, which contained rare to occasional charcoal flecks.	[803]	805
805	n/a	n/a	0.23	Subsoil/colluvium: mottled brown orange clay silt.	natural, 804	802
				TRENCH 9: 47.7m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange brown clay sand. Present at average 98.64m aOD.		
901	n/a	n/a	0.15	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	502	n/a
902	n/a	n/a	0.40	Subsoil: brown clay sand.	natural	901
[903]	1.75	0.58	0.41	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a steep rounded profile. Contained 904 and 905.	907	904
904	?	0.44	0.16	Fill of [903]: grey brown silt sand.	[903]	905
905	?	0.59	0.27	Fill of [903]: light grey sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	904	902
[906]	0.95	0.36	0.28	Probable ditch with a sloping to rounded profile. Contained 907.	natural	907
907	?	0.36	0.28	Fill of [906]: mottled blue grey orange silt clay sand.	[906]	[903], [908]
[908]	0.95	0.83	0.36	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a steep rounded profile. Contained 909.	907, 911	909
909	?	0.83	0.36	Fill of [908]: brown blue grey silt clay sand.	[908]	902
[910]	0.95	1.28	0.36	Probable ditch with a flat profile. Contained 911.	natural	911
911	?	1.28	0.36	Fill of [910]: mottled blue grey orange silt clay sand.	[910]	[908], [912]
[912]	0.90	1.47	0.66	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a steep rounded to 'V' shaped profile. Contained 913.	911, 915	913
913	?	1.47	0.66	Fill of [912]: mottled dark blue grey orange silt clay sand.	[912]	902
[914]	1.82	1.53	0.54	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a rounded to undulating profile. Contained 915.	natural	915
915	?	1.53	0.54	Fill of [914]: light grey blue sand silt clay.	[914]	[912]
				TRENCH 10: 40.4m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = brown orange clay sand. Present at average 103.14m aOD.		
1001	n/a	n/a	0.12	Topsoil: dark brown silt clay.	1002	n/a
1002	n/a	n/a	0.08	Subsoil: mottled light brown clay silt.	natural	1001
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 11: 47.7m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown orange clay sand. Present at average 100.73m aOD.		
1101	n/a	n/a	0.18	Topsoil: dark brown silt clay.	natural	n/a
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 12: 39.1m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = grey brown clay sand. Present at average 102.18m aOD.		
1201	n/a	n/a	0.30	Topsoil: dark grey brown silt clay.	1202	n/a
1202	n/a	n/a	0.13	Subsoil: mottled red grey silt clay.	natural	1201
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 13: 50.5m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown clay sand. Present at average 96.85m aOD.		
1301	n/a	n/a	0.23	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay silt.	natural	n/a
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 14: 48.5m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown clay sand. Present at average 96.08m aOD.		
1401	n/a	n/a	0.25	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay silt.	natural	n/a
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 15: not excavated due to presence of overhead cables and felled trees.		
				TRENCH 16: 48m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = mottled beige grey brown clay sand. Present at average 93.33m aOD.		
1601	n/a	n/a	0.18	Topsoil: dark brown silt clay.	1602	n/a
1602	n/a	n/a	0.09	Subsoil: grey silt clay.	natural	1601
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 17: 31.6m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange clay sand. Present at average 100.43m aOD.		
1701	n/a	n/a	0.16	Topsoil: dark brown silt clay.	1702	n/a
1702	n/a	n/a	0.23	Subsoil: orange brown silt sand clay.	natural	1701
[1703]	6.25	1.10	0.17	Northwest – southeast aligned slightly sinuous possible ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 1704.	natural	1704

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1704	6.25	1.10	0.17	Fill of [1703]: brown grey silt clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[1703]	1702
				TRENCH 18: 40.6m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = orange grey brown sand clay. Present at average 92.60m aOD.		
1801	n/a	n/a	0.16	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt clay.	1802	n/a
1802	n/a	n/a	0.40	Subsoil: orange brown silt sand.	natural	1801
1803				Void.		
[1804]	5.60	0.42	0.17	Northeast – southwest aligned possible ditch with an irregular steep rounded profile. Terminated at the northeast. Contained 1805.	natural	1805
1805	5.60	0.42	0.17	Fill of [1804]: light brown silt sand.	[1804]	1802
				TRENCH 19: 47.9m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange brown clay sand. Present at average 101.92m aOD.		
1901	n/a	n/a	0.20	Topsoil: dark grey brown clay silt.	1902	n/a
1902	n/a	n/a	0.30	Subsoil: grey brown silt sand clay.	natural	1901
[1903]	1.92	1.02	0.25	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a shallow rounded to uneven profile. Contained 1904.	natural	1904
1904	?	1.02	0.25	Fill of [1903]: light grey silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[1903]	[1905]
[1905]	1.83	0.84	0.26	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a steep sloping to 'V' shaped profile. Contained 1906.	1904	1906
1906	?	0.84	0.26	Fill of [1905]: dark grey clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[1905]	1902
				TRENCH 20: 13m/25.5m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown sand. Present at average 98.25m aOD.		
2001	n/a	n/a	0.11	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt.	2002	n/a
2002	n/a	n/a	0.52	Subsoil/colluvium: grey brown silt sand clay.	natural	2001
[2003]	2.40	1.14	0.50	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a wide rounded profile. Contained 2004 and 2005.	2009	2004
2004	?	0.43	0.50	Fill of [2003]: light blue grey silt sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[2003]	2005
2005	?	0.97	0.50	Fill of [2003]: dark blue grey silt sand clay, which contained rare small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	2004	[2006]
[2006]	2.50	0.72	0.25	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with sloping sides and a flat base. Contained 2007 and 2008.	2005	2007
2007	?	0.18	0.04	Fill of [2006]: light blue grey silt sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[2006]	2008

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
2008	?	0.72	0.25	Fill of [2006]: dark blue grey silt clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	2007	2002
2009	?	?	0.45	Probable natural: light brown grey silt sand.	?	[2003]
				TRENCH 21: 48.5m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = orange beige sand clay. Present at average 95.77m aOD.		
2101	n/a	n/a	0.22	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt.	2102	n/a
2102	n/a	n/a	0.66	Subsoil/colluvium: dark grey silt sand.	natural	2101
				Note: due to flooding and the presence soft collapsing sections, it was not possible to fully penetrate the subsoil/colluvium at the southwest end of the trench. Maximum depth of excavation at southwest = 0.77m below the Modern ground surface.		
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 22: 49.4m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = orange beige sand clay. Present at average 100.16m aOD.		
2201	n/a	n/a	0.20	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt clay.	2202	n/a
2202	n/a	n/a	0.70	Subsoil/colluvium: grey brown silt sand clay.	natural	2201
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 23: 49.5m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = orange beige brown sand clay. Present at average 101.49m aOD.		
2301	n/a	n/a	0.15	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt clay.	2302	n/a
2302	n/a	n/a	0.27	Subsoil: grey brown silt sand clay.	natural	2301
[2303]	2.10	0.80	0.22	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 2304.	natural	2304
2304	2.10	0.80	0.22	Fill of [2303]: dark orange grey silt, which contained rare stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	[2303]	2302
[2305]	3.0	0.70	0.29	North – south aligned ditch with a steep rounded profile. Parallel with and probably related to [2307]. Contained 2306.	natural	2306
2306	3.0	0.70	0.29	Fill of [2305]: mottled grey brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[2305]	2302
[2307]	2.85	0.71	0.25	North – south aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Parallel with and probably related to [2305]. Contained 2308.	natural	2308
2308	2.85	0.71	0.25	Fill of [2307]: mottled grey brown sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[2307]	2302
[2309]	5.70	2.02	0.46	East – west aligned possible ditch with a wide shallow rounded profile. Contained 2310 and 2311. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with [2312].	natural	2310
2310	?	2.02	0.46	Fill of [2309]: mottled blue grey yellow silt sand clay.	[2309]	2311, [2314]

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
2311	?	0.87	0.25	Fill of [2309]: beige brown silt clay.	2310	2302
[2312]	1.35	0.85	0.29	Northwest – southeast aligned possible ditch with a stepped rounded to undulating profile. Contained 2313. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with [2309] and [2314].	natural	2313
2313	1.35	0.85	0.29	Fill of [2312]: mottled grey brown silt sand clay.	[2312]	2302
[2314]	1.75	0.40	0.28	Northeast – southwest aligned possible ditch with a steep narrow rounded profile. Contained 2315. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with [2312].	2310	2315
2315	1.75	0.40	0.28	Fill of [2314]: mottled grey blue red silt clay.	[2314]	2302
[2316]	2.85	0.90	0.27	Northwest – southeast aligned possible ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 2317.	natural	2317
2317	2.85	0.90	0.27	Fill of [2316]: mottled brown grey sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[2316]	2302
				TRENCH 24: 48.9m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown sand clay. Present at average 92.90m aOD.		
2401	n/a	n/a	0.20	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt.	2402	n/a
2402	n/a	n/a	0.32	Subsoil: grey brown silt sand clay.	natural	2401
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 25: 48.2m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = not revealed. Base of trench present at average 92.15m aOD.		
2501	n/a	n/a	0.20	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt.	2502	n/a
2502	n/a	n/a	0.25	Subsoil: grey brown silt sand.	?	2501
				Note: due to flooding, it was not possible to fully penetrate the subsoil. Maximum depth of excavation = 0.45m below the Modern ground surface.		
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 26: 48.7m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige clay sand. Present at average 96.20m aOD.		
2601	n/a	n/a	0.31	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt.	natural	n/a
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 27: 48.7m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = brown orange beige loose sand. Present at average 104.03m aOD.		
2701	n/a	n/a	0.17	Topsoil: dark brown grey sand silt.	2702	n/a
2702	n/a	n/a	0.40	Subsoil: grey brown silt sand.	natural	2701

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[2703]	2.85	5.70	0.48	North – south aligned probable ditch with a wide shallow flat profile. Contained 2704 and possibly 2721.	natural	2704
2704	?	3.25	0.48	Fill of [2703]: dark brown black silt clay sand, which contained occasional large stones and rare charcoal flecks.	[2703]	2721
[2705]	2.75	0.87	0.25	Northwest – southeast aligned slightly sinuous probable ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 2706.	natural	2706
2706	2.75	0.87	0.25	Fill of [2705]: grey brown to beige silt clay sand, which contained rare small stones.	[2705]	2702
2707				Void.		
2708	1.05	1.25	?	Possible part of pit or ditch terminus: deposit of brown silt sand, which contained frequent large stones. Recorded in plan only.	natural	2702
2709				Void.		
2710	2.50	1.25	?	Northeast – southwest aligned probable ditch: linear deposit of brown silt clay sand. Recorded in plan only.	natural	2702
2711				Void.		
2712	1.27	1.03	?	Possible pit: sub-oval deposit of dark brown black silt clay, which contained rare stones.	natural	2702
2713				Void.		
2714	1.40	1.24	?	Possible part of pit or similar feature: deposit of light brown silt sand, which contained occasional fragments of possibly burnt stone. Recorded in plan only.	natural	2702
2715				Void.		
2716	3.10	2.05	?	Northeast – southwest aligned possible ditch: linear deposit of brown silt clay sand. Recorded in plan only. Appeared to be earlier than possible pit 2718: relationship not tested.	natural	2718?
2717				Void.		
2718	1.45	1.25	?	Possible pit: sub-oval deposit of dark brown silt clay sand, which contained rare stones.	2716?	2702
[2719]	1.75	0.76	0.18	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch or gully with steep sloping sides. Partially excavated. Contained 2720. Possible drain?	natural	2720
2720	1.75	0.76	0.18	Fill of [2719]: brown silt clay sand, which contained frequent large stones.	[2719]	2702
2721	?	2.40	0.30	Possible fill of [2703]: dark grey brown sand silt, which contained occasional large stones and rare charcoal flecks. The fill possibly extended beyond the west edge of the ditch; possibly as a result of plough drag.	2704	2702
				TRENCH 28: 52.3m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown sand clay. Present at average 100.94m aOD.		
2801	n/a	n/a	0.25	Topsoil: dark brown grey sand clay silt.	2802	n/a
2802	n/a	n/a	0.28	Subsoil: beige grey silt clay.	natural	2801

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[2803]	1.95	1.34	0.18	East – west aligned ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 2804.	natural	2804
2804	1.95	1.34	0.18	Fill of [2803]: light brown clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[2803]	2802
[2805]	5.20	1.80	0.15	Amorphous feature with a shallow flat profile; probable natural feature. Contained 2806.	natural	2806
2806	5.20	180	0.15	Fill of [2805]: dark grey brown sand.	[2805]	2802
				TRENCH 29: 48.7m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige clay sand. Present at average 97.00m aOD.		
2901	n/a	n/a	0.32	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt.	natural	n/a
2902				Void.		
[2903]	2.70	1.37	0.57	Curvilinear feature with a rounded to uneven and irregular profile. Possible natural feature, such as a root hole or animal burrow. Contained 2904.	natural	2904
2904	2.70	1.37	0.57	Fill of [2903]: dark brown grey silt clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[2903]	2901
				TRENCH 30: 47.9m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown clay sand. Present at average 93.55m aOD.		
3001	n/a	n/a	0.22	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt.	natural	n/a
3002				Void.		
[3003]	1.75	2.65	0.70	North – south aligned ditch with a wide steep rounded profile. Contained 3004.	natural	3004
3004	1.75	2.65	0.70	Fill of [3003]: beige grey silt clay, which contained rare stones and rare charcoal flecks.	[3003]	[3005]
[3005]	?	1.36	0.51	North – south aligned possible ditch with a rounded profile. Contained 3006.	3004	3006
3006	?	1.36	0.51	Fill of [3005]: dark brown grey silt clay, which contained rare stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	[3005]	3001
				TRENCH 31: 45.3m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown orange sand clay. Present at average 103.27m aOD.		
3101	n/a	n/a	0.20	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt clay.	3102	n/a
3102	n/a	n/a	0.30	Subsoil: dark grey brown silt sand clay. Occurred intermittently within the trench.	natural	3101
[3103]	1.70	1.77	0.51	East – west aligned ditch with a wide rounded profile. Contained 3104 and 3105.	natural	3104
3104	?	1.30	0.12	Fill of [3103]: mottled brown beige clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[3103]	3105
3105	?	1.46	0.45	Fill of [3103]: mottled dark brown grey sand silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	3104	3102

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[3106]	0.85	0.59	0.22	Possible cut feature with a sloping west edge. Contained 3107.	natural	3107
3107	0.85	0.59	0.22	Fill of [3106]: mottled grey brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[3106]	3102
[3108]	1.80	0.74	0.22	East – west aligned possible ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 3109.	natural	3109
3109	1.80	0.74	0.22	Fill of [3108]: mottled grey brown sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[3108]	3102
[3110]	1.85	1.14	0.38	Cut feature with a rounded to uneven profile. Contained 3111. Related/equivalent to [3112] and [3114].	natural	3111
3111	1.85	1.14	0.38	Fill of [3110]: mottled blue beige grey silt clay sand, contained rare charcoal flecks.	[3110]	[3112]
[3112]	1.85	0.59	0.35	Cut feature with a steep rounded profile. Contained 3113. Related/equivalent to [3110] and [3114].	3111	3113
3113	1.85	0.59	0.35	Fill of [3112]: mottled blue beige grey silt sand clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[3112]	[3114]
[3114]	1.85	0.99	0.22	Cut feature with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 3115. Related/equivalent to [3110] and [3112].	3113	3115
3115	1.85	0.99	0.22	Fill of [3114]: dark grey brown silt sand clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[3114]	3102
[3116]	2.50	2.90	0.39	Linear to slightly sinuous cut feature with a wide rounded profile. Contained 3117 and 3118.	natural	3117
3117	?	1.19	0.19	Fill of [3116]: mottled blue grey brown silt clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[3116]	3118
3118	?	1.55	0.21	Fill of [3116]: brown grey clay sand.	3117	3101
				TRENCH 32: 48.9m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = variable beige clay sand to grey brown sand clay. Present at average 103.12m aOD.		
3201	n/a	n/a	0.25	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt clay.	3202	n/a
3202	n/a	n/a	0.22	Subsoil: dark brown orange grey silt sand clay.	natural	3201
[3203]	1.80	7.0	0.60	North – south aligned ditch or multiple ditch cuts with shallow rounded profiles. Contained 3205-8, 3210-14, 3218-19.	3216, natural	3208, 3210, 3212, 3214
[3204]	?	1.07	0.29	Possible ditch cut with a sloping to rounded profile. Contained 3209.	3213, 3211	3209
3205	?	2.40	0.27	Fill of [3203]: green beige grey silt clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	3208	3206
3206	?	2.76	0.33	Fill of [3203]: brown grey silt, which contained rare stones and rare charcoal flecks.	3205	3207, 3219
3207	?	2.17	0.34	Fill of [3203]: beige brown silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	3206	3202
3208	?	0.83	0.09	Fill of [3203]: grey sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[3203]	3205

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
3209	?	1.07	0.29	Fill of [3204]: dark grey silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[3204]	3202
3210	?	0.97	0.14	Fill of [3203]: grey beige sand.	[3203]	3211
3211	?	1.47	0.27	Fill of [3203]: beige white sand.	3210	[3204], 3218
3212	?	0.39	0.08	Fill of [3203]: grey sand.	[3203]	3213
3213	?	0.59	0.13	Fill of [3203]: beige white sand.	3212	[3204], 3219
3214	?	0.72	0.12	Fill of [3203]: grey silt. Extended beyond the apparent west edge of the feature, possibly as a result of plough drag.	[3203]	3218
3215	1.80	0.83	0.17	Fill of [3217]: beige sand.	[3217]	3202
3216	?	0.66	0.35	Deposit of beige sand. Probable natural.	natural	[3203]
[3217]	1.80	0.83	0.17	North – south aligned possible ditch with a shallow flat profile. Contained 3215.	natural	3215
3218	?	0.55	0.24	Fill of [3203]: dark brown sand silt.	3211, 3214	3202
3219	?	0.85	0.17	Fill of [3203]: dark grey sand silt.	3206, 3213	3202
				TRENCH 33: 49.8m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = variable beige clay sand to grey brown sand clay. Present at average 103.47m aOD.		
3301	n/a	n/a	0.18	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt clay.	3302	n/a
3302	n/a	n/a	0.25	Subsoil: dark brown orange grey silt sand clay.	natural	3301
[3303]	1.95	0.85	0.19	Northeast – southwest aligned ditch with a wide shallow rounded profile. Contained 3304.	natural	3304
3304	?	0.85	0.19	Fill of [3303]: mottled blue grey brown silt clay.	[3303]	3308
[3305]	1.95	1.08	0.27	Northeast – southwest aligned ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 3306.	natural	3306
3306	?	1.08	0.27	Fill of [3305]: mottled blue grey brown silt clay.	[3305]	3308
[3307]	1.90	1.02	0.11	Northeast – southwest aligned ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 3308.	natural	3308
3308	?	>5.0	0.21	Layer of blue grey silt sand clay, which formed the fill of ditch [3307] and extended across the vicinity of ditches [3303/5/7]. Possible plough drag.	3304, 3306, [3307]	3302
[3309]	1.95	>2.06	0.53	Northeast – southwest aligned probable ditch with a steep sloping northwest edge and a flat base. Contained 3310 and 3311. Possibly related to 3325 and [3312/16/18/22].	natural	3310
3310	?	1.93	0.23	Fill of [3309]: orange grey beige silt clay, which contained occasional stones and rare charcoal flecks.	[3309]	3311

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
3311	?	2.06	0.37	Fill of [3309]: mottled grey blue brown sand silt, which contained occasional stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	3310	3302
[3312]	2.25	1.94	0.52	Northeast – southwest aligned ditch with a wide steep rounded profile. Contained 3313 and 3314.	3317	3313
3313	?	1.83	0.31	Fill of [3312]: blue grey sand silt clay.	[3312]	3314
3314	?	1.94	0.23	Fill of [3312]: grey blue sand silt clay.	3313	3315
3315	?	>2.80	0.23	Layer of light blue grey silt sand, which extended across and beyond the southern part of ditches [3312/16/18/22]. Possible plough drag.	3314	3302
[3316]	2.20	1.53	0.52	Northeast – southwest aligned probable ditch with a sloping northwest edge and a flat base. Contained 3317.	3321	3317
3317	?	1.53	0.52	Fill of [3316]: blue grey silt sand clay.	[3316]	[3312]
[3318]	2.20	1.07	0.85	Northeast – southwest aligned ditch with a steep rounded profile. Contained 3319-21.	3323	3319
3319	?	0.57	0.08	Fill of [3318]: blue grey silt clay.	[3318]	3320
3320	?	0.99	0.45	Fill of [3318]: blue grey sand silt clay, which contained rare stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	3319	3321
3321	?	0.70	0.32	Fill of [3318]: brown grey silt clay.	3320	[3316]
[3322]	?	0.85	0.57	Probable ditch with a flat base. Contained 3323 and 3324.	natural	3323
3323	?	0.85	0.57	Fill of [3322]: blue grey silt clay, which contained occasional stones.	[3322]	3324
3324	?	0.76	0.25	Fill of [3322]: mottled blue brown silt clay.	3323	3302
3325	2.0	1.10	?	East – west aligned linear deposit of loosely clustered sub-angular stones, which were situated on top of the fills associated with nearby ditches [3309] and/or [3312/16/18/22]. The stones appeared to be a consolidation layer on top of the ditch fills, rather than a surface or part of a former structure.	Ditch fills.	3302
[3326]	6.35	0.65	0.24	Northwest – southeast aligned sinuous ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 3327.	3329	3327
3327	6.35	0.65	0.24	Fill of [3326]: mottled grey brown sand silt, which contained occasional stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	[3326]	3328
3328	?	0.39	0.09	Layer of light grey orange silt. Partly obscured ditch [3326].	3327	3302
3329	?	0.08	0.05	Deposit of brown sand silt. Probable natural.	natural	[3326]
				TRENCH 34: 49m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = orange brown sand clay. Present at average 99.10m aOD.		
3401	n/a	n/a	0.25	Topsoil: dark brown sand silt.	3402	n/a
3402	n/a	n/a	0.17	Subsoil: light brown mottled sand silt.	3403	3401

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
3403	?	18.00	0.40	Subsoil/colluvium: light brown sand silt. Occurred in the southeast (downslope) part of the trench.	natural	3402
[3404]	2.0	1.20	0.15	Amorphous pit with a shallow flat to slightly irregular profile. Contained 3405.	natural	3405
3405	2.0	1.20	0.15	Fill of [3404]: mottled grey brown silt sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[3404]	3402
[3406]	1.80	9.60	0.61	Northeast – southwest aligned ditch or multiple ditch cuts with shallow rounded to flat profiles. Contained 3407-12.	natural	3407, 3408
3407	?	1.20	0.25	Fill of [3406]: mottled grey beige silt clay.	[3406]	3409
3408	?	1.33	0.40	Fill of [3406]: blue grey silt clay.	[3406]	3409
3409	?	3.98	0.39	Fill of [3406]: variable blue grey beige silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	3407, 3408	3410
3410	?	4.60	0.09	Fill of [3406]: dark red brown silt clay.	3409	3411
3411	?	4.85	0.22	Fill of [3406]: mottled beige brown silt clay.	3410	3412
3412	?	1.13	0.19	Fill of [3406]: grey beige silt clay, which contained occasional stones.	3411	3402
[3413]				Modern land drain trench.		
3414				Fill of [3413]		
[3415]				Modern land drain trench.		
3416				Fill of [3415]		
[3417]	1.39	0.95	0.25	Sub-oval pit with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 3418.	natural	3418
3418	1.39	0.95	0.25	Fill of [3417]: grey brown beige silt clay.	[3417]	3402
				TRENCH 35: 49.9m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = grey brown sand clay. Present at average 94.03m aOD.		
3501	n/a	n/a	0.18	Topsoil: dark brown silt clay.	3502	n/a
3502	n/a	n/a	0.22	Subsoil: grey beige brown silt clay.	natural	3501
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 36: 50m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = orange grey brown sand clay. Present at average 90.98m aOD.		
3601	n/a	n/a	0.16	Topsoil: dark brown silt clay.	3602	n/a
3602	n/a	n/a	0.20	Subsoil: grey silt clay.	3603	3601
3603	n/a	n/a	0.34	Subsoil/colluvium: beige brown silt.	natural	3602
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 37: 50m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange clay sand. Present at average 86.96m aOD.		
3701	n/a	n/a	0.19	Topsoil: brown silt clay.	natural	n/a
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 38: 49.2m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange brown clay sand. Present at average 97.48m aOD.		
3801	n/a	n/a	0.17	Topsoil: dark brown sand silt.	3802	n/a
3802	n/a	n/a	0.17	Subsoil: light brown sand silt.	3803	3801
3803	?	27.00	0.40	Subsoil/colluvium: light brown sand silt. Occurred in the southeast (downslope) part of the trench.	natural	3802
				Note: due to flooding, it was not possible to fully penetrate the subsoil/colluvium at the southeast end of the trench. Maximum depth of excavation at southeast = 0.77m below the Modern ground surface.		
[3804]	0.54	0.50	0.09	Possible pit or ditch terminus with a shallow flat profile. Contained 3805.	natural	3805
3805	0.54	0.50	0.09	Fill of [3804]: mottled grey brown silt clay.	[3804]	3802
[3806]	5.00	1.12	0.19	Northwest – southeast aligned sinuous ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 3807.	natural	3807
3807	5.00	1.12	0.19	Fill of [3806]: light grey brown silt clay sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[3806]	3803
				TRENCH 39: 22.9m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange brown clay sand. Present at average 89.08m aOD.		
3901	n/a	n/a	0.18	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt clay.	natural	n/a
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		
				TRENCH 40: 49.6m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown clay sand. Present at average 100.63m aOD.		
4001	n/a	n/a	0.23	Topsoil: dark brown sand silt.	4002	n/a
4002	n/a	n/a	0.12	Subsoil: light brown silt clay.	natural	4001
4003				Void.		
[4004]	1.80	1.37	0.35	Northeast – southwest aligned probable ditch with a wide rounded to uneven profile. Contained 4005 and 4006.	natural	4005
4005	?	1.38	0.20	Fill of [4004]: mottled brown grey sand silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[4004]	4006
4006	?	0.55	0.20	Fill of [4004]: mottled dark brown grey sand silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	4005	[4009], [4012]
[4007]	?	0.40	0.24	Sub-circular feature, which undercut the natural clay; probable animal burrow. Contained 4008.	natural	4008
4008	?	0.40	0.24	Fill of [4007]: light grey sand.	[4007]	[4009]?
[4009]	1.80	2.11	0.38	Northeast – southwest aligned probable ditch with a wide rounded to uneven profile. Contained 4010 and 4011.	4006, 4008?	4010

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
4010	?	1.06	0.08	Fill of [4009]: mottled light brown grey silt sand clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[4009]	4011
4011	?	2.11	0.33	Fill of [4009]: mottled dark brown grey silt sand clay.	4010	4002
[4012]	?	0.26	0.17	Possible cut feature with a steep rounded profile. Not visible in plan; uncertain. Contained 4013.	4006	4013
4013	?	0.26	0.17	Fill of [4012]: mottled light brown grey silt clay.	[4012]	4002
[4014]	2.15	1.06	0.34	Northeast – southwest aligned possible ditch with a sloping to rounded southeast edge. Contained 4015 and 4016.	natural	4015
4015	?	1.0	0.21	Fill of [4014]: variable beige grey orange clay sand.	[4014]	4016
4016	?	0.38	0.06	Fill of [4014]: light brown grey clay silt sand.	4015	[4017]
[4017]	?	1.22	0.30	Northeast – southwest aligned possible ditch with a sloping southeast edge. Contained 4018 and 4019.	4016	4018
4018	?	0.32	0.15	Fill of [4017]: dark grey sand silt, which contained frequent stones.	[4017]	4019
4019	?	1.25	0.30	Fill of [4017]: mottled grey brown silt sand.	4018	4002
4020	1.80	5.00	?	Deposit of variable orange brown sand silt visible in plan. Possible fill associated with ditch [4009], or similar feature.	?	4002
				TRENCH 41: 48.5m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige dark brown orange clay sand. Present at average 99.64m aOD.		
4101	n/a	n/a	0.20	Topsoil: dark brown silt clay.	4102	n/a
4102	n/a	n/a	0.11	Subsoil: mottled brown orange silt clay.	natural	4101
4103				Void.		
[4104]	2.15	0.90	0.14	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 4105.	4102	4105
4105	2.15	0.90	0.14	Fill of [4104]: mottled light brown grey silt clay.	[4104]	4101
[4106]	2.60	1.50	1.09	Probable sub-circular pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Contained 4107-9.	natural	4107
4107	0.51	0.84	0.40	Fill of [4106]: grey beige blue clay, which contained rare stones and rare charcoal flecks.	[4106]	4108
4108	0.67	0.93	0.21	Fill of [4106]: beige brown silt clay, which contained rare stones and rare charcoal flecks.	4107	4109
4109	1.50	1.35	0.60	Fill of [4106]: mottled brown grey silt, which contained rare small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	4108	4102
				TRENCH 42: 48.6m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = orange grey clay sand. Present at average 95.02m aOD.		
4201	n/a	n/a	0.12	Topsoil: dark brown silt clay.	4202	n/a
4202	n/a	n/a	0.10	Subsoil: grey brown silt clay sand.	4203	4201
4203	n/a	n/a	0.41	Subsoil/colluvium: brown silt clay sand.	natural	4202

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[4204]	1.80	1.55	0.15	Possible pit or ditch terminus with a shallow flat profile. Contained 4205.	natural	4205
4205	1.80	1.55	0.15	Fill of [4204]: variable brown to dark brown silt clay sand, which contained possibly burnt stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	[4204]	4203
				TRENCH 43: 48.5m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown orange clay sand. Present at average 96.81m aOD.		
4301	n/a	n/a	0.15	Topsoil: dark brown sand silt clay.	4302	n/a
4302	n/a	n/a	0.21	Subsoil: light brown sand silt clay.	natural	4301
[4303]	1.82	2.91	0.65	Northeast – southwest aligned ditch with sloping sides and a flat base. Contained 4304 and 4305.	natural	4304
4304	?	1.99	0.34	Fill of [4303]: variable beige blue grey silt clay, which contained rare small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	[4303]	4305
4305	?	2.91	0.38	Fill of [4303]: dark blue grey silt clay, which contained rare small stones and rare charcoal flecks.	4304	4302
				TRENCH 44: 49.3m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange clay sand. Present at average 88.65m aOD.		
4401	n/a	n/a	0.19	Topsoil: dark brown silt clay.	4402	n/a
4402	n/a	n/a	0.25	Subsoil: grey brown silt sand clay.	natural	4401
[4403]	9.20	0.85	0.47	Possible cut feature, of uncertain function, with a steep sloping southwest edge. Contained 4404 and 4405.	natural	4404
4404	?	0.30	0.18	Fill of [4403]: mottled light grey brown silt sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[4403]	4405
4405	?	0.50	0.29	Fill of [4403]: grey brown silt sand clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	4404	4402
				TRENCH 45: 49.2m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange clay sand. Present at average 89.19m aOD.		
4501	n/a	n/a	0.15	Topsoil: dark grey brown silt clay.	4502	n/a
4502	n/a	n/a	0.22	Subsoil: brown grey silt sand clay.	natural	4501
[4503]	2.80	0.60	0.18	Northeast – southwest aligned sinuous ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 4504. Parallel with and possibly related to [4505].	natural	4504
4504	2.80	0.60	0.18	Fill of [4503]: light grey silt sand clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[4503]	4502
[4505]	2.65	1.21	0.32	Northeast – southwest aligned sinuous ditch with a wide shallow rounded profile. Contained 4506. Parallel with and possibly related to [4503].	natural	4506
4506	2.65	1.21	0.32	Fill of [4505]: blue grey silt sand clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[4505]	4502
				TRENCH 46: 49.4m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige orange clay sand. Present at average 97.17m aOD.		
4601	n/a	n/a	0.22	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt.	4602	n/a
4602	n/a	n/a	0.27	Subsoil: mottled brown grey silt sand.	natural	4601
[4603]	?	0.40	0.18	Probable ditch cut with a flat base. Contained 4610.	natural	4610

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[4604]	1.82	1.05	0.14	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a shallow flat profile. Contained 4611.	4610	4611
[4605]	1.80	2.66	0.45	Northwest - southeast aligned ditch with a wide, relatively shallow rounded profile. Contained 4612 and 4613.	4610	4612
[4606]	2.88	3.98	0.67	Northwest - southeast aligned ditch with a wide, relatively shallow rounded profile. Contained 4614-16.	4613	4614
[4607]	?	1.13	0.11	Probable ditch cut with a flat base. Contained 4618.	natural	4618
[4608]	2.10	1.70	0.29	Northwest – southeast aligned slightly curvilinear ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 4619.	4618	4619
[4609]	1.90	1.20	0.29	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a shallow sloping profile. Contained 4620.	natural	4620
4610	?	0.40	0.18	Fill of [4603]: beige grey silt clay, which contained rare stones.	[4603]	[4604], [4605]
4611	?	1.05	0.14	Fill of [4604]: variable grey blue brown silt clay.	[4604]	4602
4612	?	2.52	0.17	Fill of [4605]: variable dark grey blue silt clay, which contained rare small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	[4605]	4613
4613	?	2.33	0.27	Fill of [4605]: dark blue grey silt clay, which contained rare stones and rare charcoal flecks.	4612	[4606]
4614	?	2.67	0.08	Fill of [4606]: dark blue grey silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[4606]	4615
4615	?	3.98	0.35	Fill of [4606]: mottled green grey silt clay, which contained rare stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	4614	4616
4616	?	3.24	0.23	Fill of [4606]: dark blue grey silt clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	4615	4602
[4617]	?	1.01	0.48	Northwest – southeast aligned probable ditch cut with a steep rounded profile. Contained 4621-2.	4619, 4620	4621
4618	?	1.13	0.11	Fill of [4607]: light grey silt sand.	[4607]	[4608]
4619	?	1.70	0.29	Fill of [4608]: dark grey brown silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[4608]	[4617]
4620	?	1.20	0.29	Fill of [4609]: dark grey brown silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[4609]	[4617]
4621	?	0.41	0.12	Fill of [4617]: light grey brown silt sand.	[4617]	4622
4622	?	1.01	0.37	Fill of [4617]: dark grey brown silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	4621	4602
[4623]	2.70	0.74	0.07	East – west aligned ditch with a very shallow rounded profile. Contained 4624.	natural	4624
4624	2.70	0.74	0.07	Fill of [4623]: light brown grey sand silt, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[4623]	4602
				TRENCH 47: 49.4m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = beige brown grey clay sand. Present at average 91.59m aOD.		
4701	n/a	n/a	0.17	Topsoil: dark brown grey silt.	4702	n/a
4702	n/a	n/a	0.35	Subsoil: brown grey clay silt.	natural	4701
				<i>No archaeological features were present within the trench.</i>		

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 48: 15.4m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = orange sand. Present at average 98.72m aOD.		
4801	n/a	n/a	0.26	Topsoil: dark brown silt.	4802	n/a
4802	n/a	n/a	0.60	Subsoil/colluvium: grey brown sand.	natural	4801
[4803]	1.75	1.49	0.22	Northwest – southeast aligned ditch with a shallow rounded profile. Contained 4804.	natural	4804
4804	1.75	1.49	0.22	Fill of [4803]: dark grey brown sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[4803]	4802
				TRENCH 49: 39.4m long by 1.8m wide. Natural = variable beige brown orange clay sand. Present at average 98.62m aOD.		
4901	n/a	n/a	0.30	Topsoil: dark brown silt.	4902, 4903	n/a
4902	n/a	24.00	1.00	Subsoil/colluvium: grey brown sand. Occurred in the west (downslope) part of the trench.	natural	4901
4903	n/a	15.00	0.30	Subsoil: brown clay silt. Occurred in the east (upslope) part of the trench. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 4902.	natural	4901
4904	1.80	1.22	?	Northeast – southwest aligned possible ditch. Linear deposit of dark grey brown silt. Recorded in plan only, due to flooding.	natural	4902

APPENDIX 2: The Ceramics

By Jane Timby

Introduction and methodology

The archaeological evaluation at Calne resulted in the recovery of 1023 sherds of pottery weighing 10.46kg largely dating to the Early Iron Age and Roman periods. Accompanying the pottery were 57 fragments of fired clay and one ceramic clay pipe stem.

Pottery was recovered from 81 contexts with the quantities ranging from single pieces up to a maximum of 83 sherds from cxt (3320). In general terms the Prehistoric sherds are in quite good condition with an average sherd weight of 9.2g; in so far as the sherds have moderately good surfaces and breaks. By contrast, the Roman wares show a more variable level of preservation with some larger pieces, but also a number of well-fragmented pieces with leached surfaces and abraded edge fractures. The average sherd weight for the latter is approximately 10.5g.

The assemblage was analysed following recommendations in Barclay *et al.* (2016). Sherds were sorted macroscopically into fabrics based on the principal inclusions present in the clay, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. The approach used for the handmade wares follows that recommended by the PCRG guidelines (1997), where the principal inclusions are denoted by the first two letters (i.e. GR – grog; FL - flint). For Roman wares, named or known regional or continental types are classified using the National Roman fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) (codes in brackets). Unknown Roman wares are labeled according to firing colour and the main fabric constituent(s), along with grade and frequency. The entire sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces. In addition, rims were measured for diameter and percentage present for the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE). and broadly coded to form type. Any evidence of use of the vessels in the form of sooting or calcareous deposits or any vessel modifications was also noted.

The data was entered onto an MS Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which is deposited with the site archive. The results have been summarized in Table 1, along with provisional spot dates.

Description of the Prehistoric fabrics and forms

Approximately 304 sherds, 30% of the assemblage by count, dates to the Early Iron Age. A variety of fabrics are present which can be broadly split into shelly, calcareous and sandy. The sandy wares include both coarse and fineware vessels. Other fabric types are rare but include two flint-tempered sherds and three sandy wares with grog/clay pellets.

The shelly ware (SH1), a coarse-ware, contains sparse large fragments of fossil shell and is largely confined to larger jars, with at least three examples showing an applied,

finger-tipped cordon. At least two jars have finger tipped or knicked rims. This ware accounts for 40% (count) of the Prehistoric assemblage.

The calcareous wares are more limited in number and have a sandy fabric with sparse chalky calcareous inclusions or limestone, often with iron-rich clay. Slightly more frequent are sandy wares containing ill-sorted rounded quartz in an iron-rich clay matrix. One isolated sherd from cxt (4611) contains inclusions of oolitic iron. Included in this ware group are coarse-ware jars and examples of carinated, furrowed bowls including two with a haematite slip. Overall, there are nine haematite-coated sherds, at least three sherds of which are in a glauconitic sandy ware.

Further examples of carinated, furrowed or grooved bowls occur in the plain sandy wares. The term grooving is used for the sharper grooved vessels as opposed to the shallow furrowed examples both of which are present. Several of the sandy ware bodysherds also show some form of decoration including incised chevrons, finger-nail and finger-tipped depressions.

Other vessels of note include a fairly crudely made ovoid jar in a sandy ware with sparse shell inclusions from cxt (2714).

The assemblage from Calne can be closely paralleled with material from Longbridge Deverill Cow Down (Hawkes and Hawkes 2012), an occupation site dated to the Early Iron Age.

Description of Roman wares

The Roman assemblage appears to largely date to the Early Roman period, with a small number of wares intimating continued use of the site through to the Late Roman period.

Many of the wares come from local sources, in particular the North Wiltshire industries (Anderson 1979) and Savernake ware which broadly account for at least 47% and 13.5% (count) respectively of the Roman assemblage. Included in this are the South-west oxidised, reduced and white-slipped wares (SOW WS), the latter including two mortaria, also considered to have a local source.

Regional and continental imports are moderately sparse. Amongst the continental wares are 13 sherds samian with examples of South and Central Gaulish wares (LGF SA, LEZ SA2 and LMV SA) and one possible sherd of amphora. The sherds are very scrappy suggesting several may be residual. Regional wares include Dorset black burnished wares (DOR BB1); Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXF RS) and white ware (OXF WH) and New Forest colour-coated wares (NFO RS/CC). The Oxfordshire white ware is represented by an example of a Young (1977) type M22 mortaria dating to the Late Roman period.

The form repertoire is quite limited with many of the coarse-ware rims coming from jars. The samian is represented by a cup, Dragendorff type 33 and probably a dish, but other pieces are too poorly preserved to determine form. Of note is a single ring-necked flagon (later 1st - early 2nd century); a white-slipped flagon from (4005) and local

oxidised copies of samian bowls Dragendorff type 38. A single Late Roman handled bifid rim jug came from (3320).

A single sherd of Savernake ware from Trench 33 (unstratified) may have been roughly shaped into a disk (67 x 57 mm) and one sherd of samian (3325) had a smoothed curvilinear break, but this may be fortuitous as the material is so abraded.

Post-Roman

A single sherd of Post-medieval china was recovered from (3405) and a clay pipe stem from (4105). A fragment of ceramic building material from (2702) is probably Modern brick.

Fired clay / CBM

Fifty-seven fragments of fired clay weighing 598g were recovered from the site. For the most part the material was extremely degraded and difficult to determine if fired clay or degraded CBM. Thirteen fragments of fired clay from (3327) weighing 210g are from a perforated triangular form, traditionally interpreted as loom or thatch weight, but also found as oven furniture. A fragment from (2310) may also be from a perforated weight of cylindrical form but is poorly preserved. A large corner fragment came from (3317), but otherwise no other discernible form or function could be attributed to this material.

Potential and further work

This is a moderately small assemblage of pottery, which reflects two main phases of activity dating to the Early Iron Age and Roman periods. The Early Iron Age assemblage, although quite modest in size, is of some interest with both a fine-ware and coarse-ware component and further research has a potential to place this into a local and regional context. Approximately 14 Early Iron Age sherds would warrant photographs and/or illustration, dependent upon whether the site is envisaged for publication.

The Roman assemblage is less remarkable but suggests on-going but perhaps declining activity at the site from the later 1st - early 2nd century though into the 4th century. Many of the groups are very small or undistinguished making close dating tentative. The occurrence of odd Roman sherds in larger Early Iron Age groups suggests possible contamination/intrusion. The low level of imports suggests a site of low economic status.

Ideally it is recommended that the site assemblage is retained in its entirety, but priority should be given to the Prehistoric assemblage. The condition of the material is stable.

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Table 1: summary of ceramics from Penn Hill, Calne evaluation

Cxt	SH	SA	Preh other	samian	Nwils	SOW	SAVG T	BB1	Other Ro	Pm	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date	FC/cbm no	wt
105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	Roman		
107	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	7	17.5	C2		
109	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	C2+		
206	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	5	lc2+		
905	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	C2+		
907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	8	Roman		
911	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	7	29	eC2+		
913	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	2	0	9	122.5	C2		
915	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	C2	3	9.5
1805	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	C2		
2005	0	0	0	1	1	1	12	0	1	0	16	140	C3		
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	10.5	Roman		
2306	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	2	0	9	67.5	e-mC2+		
2308	0	0	0	0	3	8	1	0	4	0	16	70.5	mC2+		
2310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IA	1	28
2311	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	C2		
2313	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	18	C2		
2317	0	0	0	0	3	9	1	0	4	0	17	133	mC2+		
2702	5	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	23	226	Preh/Ro/pm	1	12.5
2708	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8.5	eC2		
2712	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	5.5	eC2		

Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Cxt	SH	SA	Preh other	samian	Nwilts	SOW	SAVG T	BB1	Other Ro	Pm	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date	FC/cbm no	wt
2714	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	199	EIA		
2718	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	EIA		
2720	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	45	Preh/ero	1	21
2804	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	50	eC2+		
3104	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	38	eC2		
3105	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	6	34	IC1-eC2		
3107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	Roman		
3109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	161	ero?		
3117	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	81.5	IC1-eC2		
3205	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	23	0	36	259	C2+		
3206	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	13	0	18	285.5	IC1-eC2		
3207	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	96	eC2		
3209	0	0	0	0	20	0	4	0	0	0	24	363	C2	3	5.5
3214	0	0	0	1	26	2	3	0	4	0	36	245.5	C2	2	12.5
3306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	24	IC3-C4		
3308	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	16	C1-C2		
3311	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	2	0	0	10	183.5	C2+		
3314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	553	C2+		
3317	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	90.5	C1-C2	4	157
3319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	16.5	Roman		
3320	0	0	0	1	27	8	2	9	36	0	83	1205.5	C4	5	31

Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Cxt	SH	SA	Preh other	samian	Nwilts	SOW	SAVG T	BB1	Other Ro	Pm	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date	FC/cbm no	wt
3321	0	0	0	0	8	9	1	2	4	0	24	269.5	C4	2	7.5
3324	0	5	0	0	9	1	0	1	4	0	20	246.5	C3+	1	6
3325	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	132	C2		
3327	0	0	1	0	2	0	16	0	27	0	46	569	IC1-eC2	13	210
3405	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	21.5	Ro/Pmed		
3407	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	21.5	IC1-C2		
3408	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	161.5	C2		
3409	1	0	0	1	2	6	3	0	3	0	16	82	C2	2	6
3410	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	12	60	C2	1	1
3411	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	3	0	24	144	C2	6	21
3418	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	9	37.5	C2		
4005	0	0	0	0	8	2	10	6	3	0	29	166	IC2+	3	14
4006	0	0	0	1	4	6	5	0	4	0	20	139.5	IC2+		
4010	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	6	22	C2	1	3
4011	0	0	0	1	6	6	5	1	1	0	20	110.5	c3+		
4015	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3.5	c2		
4019	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	6	34	IC2+		
4105	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	38.5	PM cpipe		
4107	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10.5	C2		
4108	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	26	0	36	235.5	IC1-C2		
4109	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	69.5	IC1-C2		

Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Cxt	SH	SA	Preh other	samian	Nwilts	SOW	SAVG T	BB1	Other Ro	Pm	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date	FC/cbm no	wt
4305	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	6	157	IC2+		
4506	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	43	C2		
4610	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	90.5	EIA		
4611	18	11	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	43	335	EIA (Ro)	2	9
4612	12	10	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	200	EIA (Ro)		
4613	19	47	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	444.5	EIA	3	35
4615	24	19	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	602	EIA		
4616	3	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	15	521.5	EIA (Ro)		
4618	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	98	EIA		
4619	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.5	EIA		
4620	7	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	153	EIA (Ro)		
4621	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	86.5	EIA		
4622	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	71	EIA	1	3.5
4624	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	EIA		
4804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no date	1	1.5

Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Cxt	SH	SA	Preh other	samian	Nwilts	SOW	SAVG T	BB1	Other Ro	Pm	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date	FC/cbm no	wt
Tr 7 u/s	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	61	EIA/Ro		
Tr 32 u/s	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.5	C2+	1	3.5
Tr 32 u/s	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9.5	C2		
Tr 33 u/s	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	107.5	C2+	57	598
TOTAL	122	128	54	13	233	105	97	22	248	1	1023	10464.5		57	598

APPENDIX 3: The Small Finds

By Chris Smith

Introduction

A small finds assemblage consisting of four items was recovered during an archaeological evaluation on land at Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire, by Foundations Archaeology in 2025 (PHF24). Of the four items forming the assemblage, all were recorded as small finds.

This finds assessment was undertaken in accordance with the procedures of assessment as set out in MAP 2 (English Heritage 1991). Artefactual terminology is guided by FISH Terminologies (2020) and dating adheres to Historic England's period list wherever possible. All finds are discussed below. The overall significance of the assemblage is then discussed with provisional dating and any recommendations. A catalogue of the finds is presented in Table 1 which should be read in conjunction with this report.

Copper Alloy

Coins

Two copper alloy coins were contained within the small finds assemblage. Small Find (SF) 1 was recovered from topsoil (601). This is very worn, sub-circular in shape and with a green patina. No details remain on the obverse or reverse faces, both of which are heavily corroded. The roughly sub-circular shape suggests a Roman rather than later date. SF1 is a likely, but not certain, Roman Ae4 coin.

SF2 is a reduced Ae Follis of Crispus as Caesar recovered from subsoil (4502). The obverse shows a laureate bust, facing right. The outer legend reads IVL CRISPVS NOB C (translated as Flavius Iulius Crispus Nobilissimus Caesar). The reverse shows VOT X in a wreath (Votis Decennalibus - prayers for 10 years of rule). The outer legend reads CAESARVM NOSTRORVM (Our Caesars). The mintmark is shown as PLON and crescent in exergue (London). This coin was minted between the years AD323-4 (Reece period 16, RIC, Vol. VII, p. 115, no. 291). The Portable Antiquities Scheme database currently has 50 Crispus/VOT X coins recorded from Wiltshire, though only five were minted in London. The London mint was primarily in operation from AD296-326 and coins of this period occur very widely, but always in small numbers (Reece, 2002).

Brooch

SF3 is a Keller Type 2 Crossbow brooch recovered from subsoil (2002). The brooch is in very good condition and is only missing two small areas of catchplate and the pin, a small section of which remains attached beneath the arms. A small area of damage to the base of the foot is also present. The brooch has a P shaped profile. The shoulders of the bow are decoratively stepped. It has three onion shaped terminal knops with small central projections. Each knop has a decorative collar located beneath it. The outer facing foot of the bow is decorated with five pairs of punched dots located either side of three longitudinally incised lines. Two pairs of the punched dots are separated from

the other three by a blank gap on the foot which has angled, chamfered faces and edges. Keller (1971) dates these type 2 crossbow brooches to between AD310-50. An almost exact parallel for this example is illustrated in Mackreth (2011) (Illustration 10438 - Plate 138, 3.2b). A similarly decorated example with five pairs of punched dots separated by a chamfered blank space, though without the central knop, is illustrated in Bayley and Butcher (2004) – illustration 320, p117. The date of this example is given as AD400+. The PAS database currently records no Keller type brooches from Wiltshire.

Worked Bone

SF4 is an incomplete worked bone dress pin or needle. This has a plainly shaped, expanded end forming the head with cancellous material visible on one face. It has a central perforation and is polished through use. The perforation in the head has been bored from either side, the hole narrowing in the middle. Only the head and a small section of the shaft, roughly round in profile, survives. Unlike decorated, and thus diagnostic examples, plain and functional bone dress pins and needles vary comparatively little so assigning a specific date is problematic. It was recovered from an Iron Age/Roman context, (4615), so this broad date is applied.

Discussion and Recommendations

The small finds assemblage from PHF24 is seemingly Iron Age to Roman in date and, with the exception of bone pin SF4, appears to mostly represent chance loss items. Those items to which a narrow date range can be applied (SF2 and SF3) are early to mid-4th century in date. Unfortunately, none of the contexts from which SFs 1-3 were recovered were secure, all coming from top/subsoil horizons.

Roman coins, particularly those of the later Empire in Britain, are common finds. Generally, little other than a Roman presence within the area can be inferred when these are recovered in low numbers and from non-secure contexts.

Large Crossbow brooches such as SF3 have been interpreted as an outward display of authority by the wearer. This is perhaps unsurprising given their size. A few crossbow brooches of solid gold or silver are known, and their high status is confirmed by monuments of the late fourth and early fifth centuries showing important personages wearing ornate crossbow brooches (van Buchem 1966; see also Kent and Painter 1977; and Swift 2000 *cited in* Bayley and Butcher, 2004). Some others were gilded, usually by the mercury process; these were all low in lead and high in copper though otherwise of variable composition, and it is likely that many other of the unleaded examples were originally gilded. No trace of surviving gilding can be identified on SF3. SF3 is surprisingly unabraded given its recovery from a subsoil deposit which may indicate little ploughing activity in the area.

Bone needle SF4 was recovered from a fill (4615) containing exclusively Prehistoric material and an Early Iron Age date seems most likely; although, on the basis of later finds in earlier fills within the excavated section, a Roman date cannot be entirely ruled out.

As this assemblage is small, with only one find from a secure context, further analysis is not considered necessary.

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Swift, E. 2000. *The End of the Western Roman Empire*. Tempus Publishing, Stroud

Table 1: small finds catalogue from Penn Hill, Calne

ARTEFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	DEPTH (mm)	DIA (mm)	WT (g)	Photograph	Notes
Coin	Copper alloy coin. Very worn, sub-circular in shape. No details remain on the obverse or reverse faces, both of which are heavily corroded. Shape suggests a Roman rather than later date. A possible, but not certain, Roman Ae4 coin.			<1	15.5	<1	yes	
Coin	Reduced Ae Follis of Crispus as Caesar. Obverse shows a laureate bust, facing right. The outer legend reads IVL CRISPVS NOB C (Flavius Iulius Crispus Nobilissimus Caesar). The reverse shows VOT X in a wreath (Votis Decennialibus - prayers for 10 years of rule). The outer legend reads CAESARVM NOSTRORVM (Our Caesars). The mintmark is shown as PLON and crescent in exergue (London).			1	19	2	yes	RIC, Vol. VII, p. 115, no. 291 Reece Period 16
Brooch	Keller Type 2 Crossbow brooch. The brooch is in very good condition and is only missing two small areas of catchplate and the pin, a small section of which remains attached beneath the arms. A small area of damage to the base of the foot is also present. The shoulders of the bow are decoratively stepped. It has three onion shaped terminal knops with small central projections. Each knop has a decorative collar located beneath it. The outer facing foot of the bow is decorated with five pairs of punched dots located either side of three longitudinally incised lines. Two pairs of the punched dots are separated from the other three by a blank gap on the foot which has angled, chamfered faces and edges. An almost exact parallel for this example is illustrated in Mackreth (2011) (Illustration 10438 - Plate 138, 3.2b).	71	42	28		28	yes	

ARTEFACT TYPE	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	DEPTH (mm)	DIA (mm)	WT (g)	Photograph	Notes
Needle	An incomplete worked bone dress pin or needle. This has a plainly shaped, expanded end forming the head with cancellous material visible on one face. It has a central perforation and is polished through use. The perforation in the head has been bored from either side, the hole narrowing in the middle. Only the head and a small section of the shaft, roughly round in profile, survives. Plain, functional bone dress pins and needles vary comparatively little so assigning a date to this item is problematic. It was recovered from context (4615) therefore an Early Iron Age date seems most likely but a Roman date cannot be ruled out.	27	6	2		<1	yes	

APPENDIX 4: Miscellaneous Finds List

Context	Animal bone frag	Wt(g)	Preh flint?	Wt(g)	Metal obj	Wt(g)	Poss industrial waste	Wt(g)	Poss loom weight frag	Wt(g)	Poss quern stone frag	Wt(g)
107							1	4				
301			2	2								
304	22	249										
Tr7 u/s	3	45	5	83								
905			2	22								
913	27	92										
915											1	1217
Tr11 u/s			16	185								
2306	2	14										
2310	2	15	1	9								
2311	1	2	1	1								
2313	2	1	1	6								
2317	5	6					1	5				
Tr24 u/s			1	28								
2702	12	158	3	8			2	45				
2704	4	34										
2708			1	5								
2718	2	7	2	19								
2720			8	89	1	5						

Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

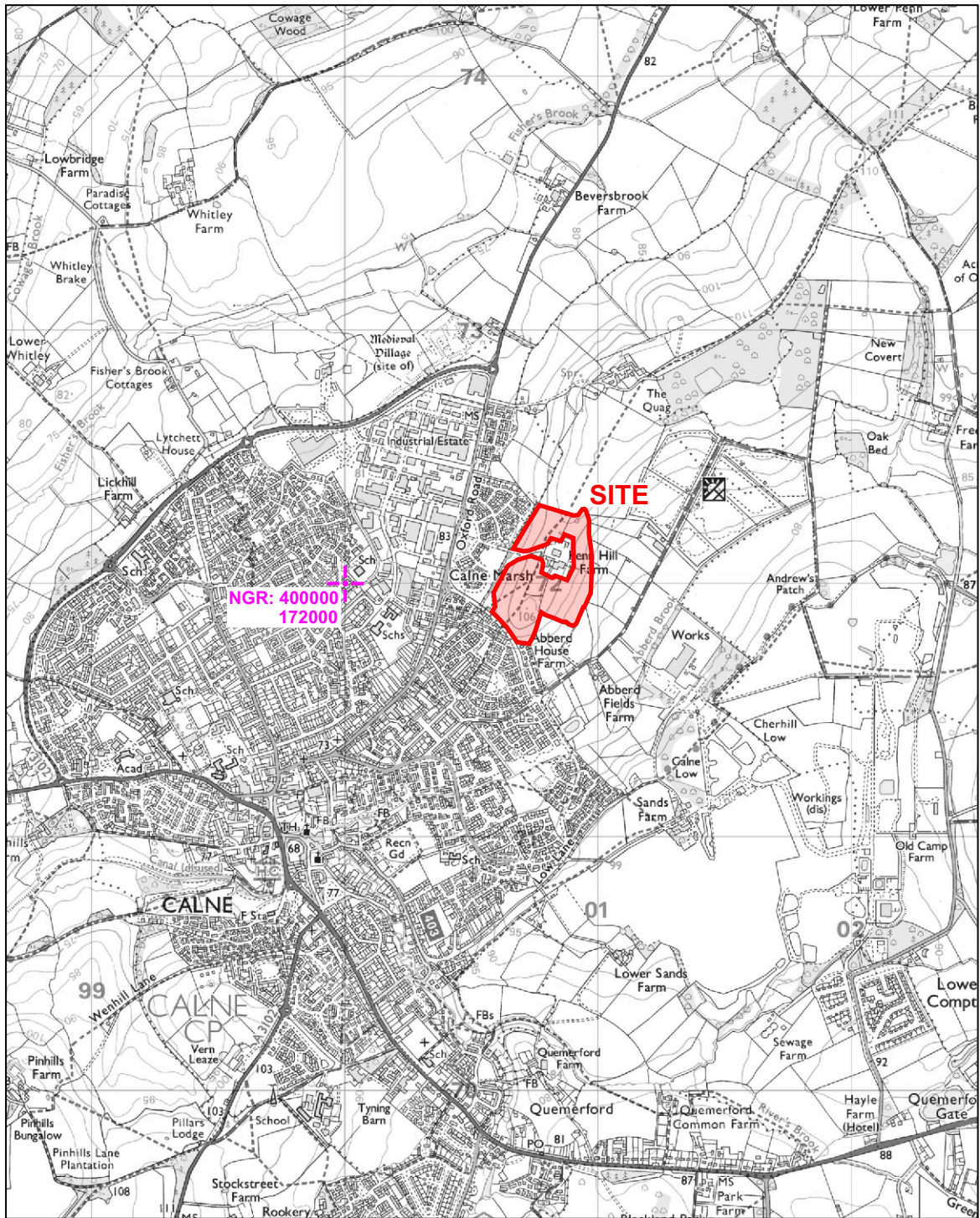
Context	Animal bone frag	Wt(g)	Preh flint?	Wt(g)	Metal obj	Wt(g)	Poss industrial waste	Wt(g)	Poss loom weight frag	Wt(g)	Poss quern stone frag	Wt(g)
3105			1	1			1	3				
3109			1	11								
3117	2	7										
3206	104	380										
3209	7	9										
Tr32 u/s	38	363	1	531								
3314	5	4										
3315			1	19								
3317	9	75										
3319	4	20									1	697
3320	27	115										
3321	2	4										
3324	9	29			1	22						
3325	11	182										
3327	1	1							13	212		
3407	3	2										
3408	8	17										
3409	22	56	1	26								
3410	42	188	1	11								
3411			1	13								

Penn Hill Farm, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Context	Animal bone frag	Wt(g)	Preh flint?	Wt(g)	Metal obj	Wt(g)	Poss industrial waste	Wt(g)	Poss loom weight frag	Wt(g)	Poss quern stone frag	Wt(g)
3418	3	3					2	5				
4005	3	5										
4006	11	9	3	29								
4010	4	30										
4107	9	46										
4109	2	16										
4305	5	53										
4611	27	270	4	40								
4612	17	161										
4613	103	595	4	54			1	17				
4615	245	2330	7	78			1	8				
4616	60	543	2	117								
4618	13	85	3	24								
4619	8	139	1	6								
4620	56	797	12	111								
4621	17	405	1	65								
4622	43	486	1	6	1	15						
4804			1	15								

APPENDIX 5: List of Bulk Soil Samples

Sample No	Fill	Feature	Description
1	4107	[4106]	Fill of pit.
2	4109	[4106]	Fill of pit.
3	3206	[3203]	Fill of ditch.
4	913	[912]	Fill of ditch.
5	2706	[2705]	Fill of ditch.
6	2704	[2703]	Fill of ditch.
7	2804	[2803]	Fill of ditch.
8	2313	[2312]	Fill of ditch.
9	3323	[3322]	Fill of ditch.
10	3313	[3312]	Fill of ditch.
11	3311	[3309]	Fill of ditch.
12	4610	[4603]	Fill of ditch.
13	4611	[4604]	Fill of ditch.
14	4614	[4606]	Fill of ditch.
15	4615	[4606]	Fill of ditch.
16	4616	[4606]	Fill of ditch.
17	4620	[4609]	Fill of ditch.
18	4622	[4617]	Fill of ditch.
19	4619	[4608]	Fill of ditch.



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Site Code: PHF24

Accession Code: DZSWS: 41-2024

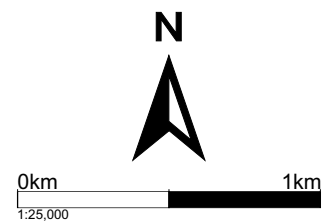
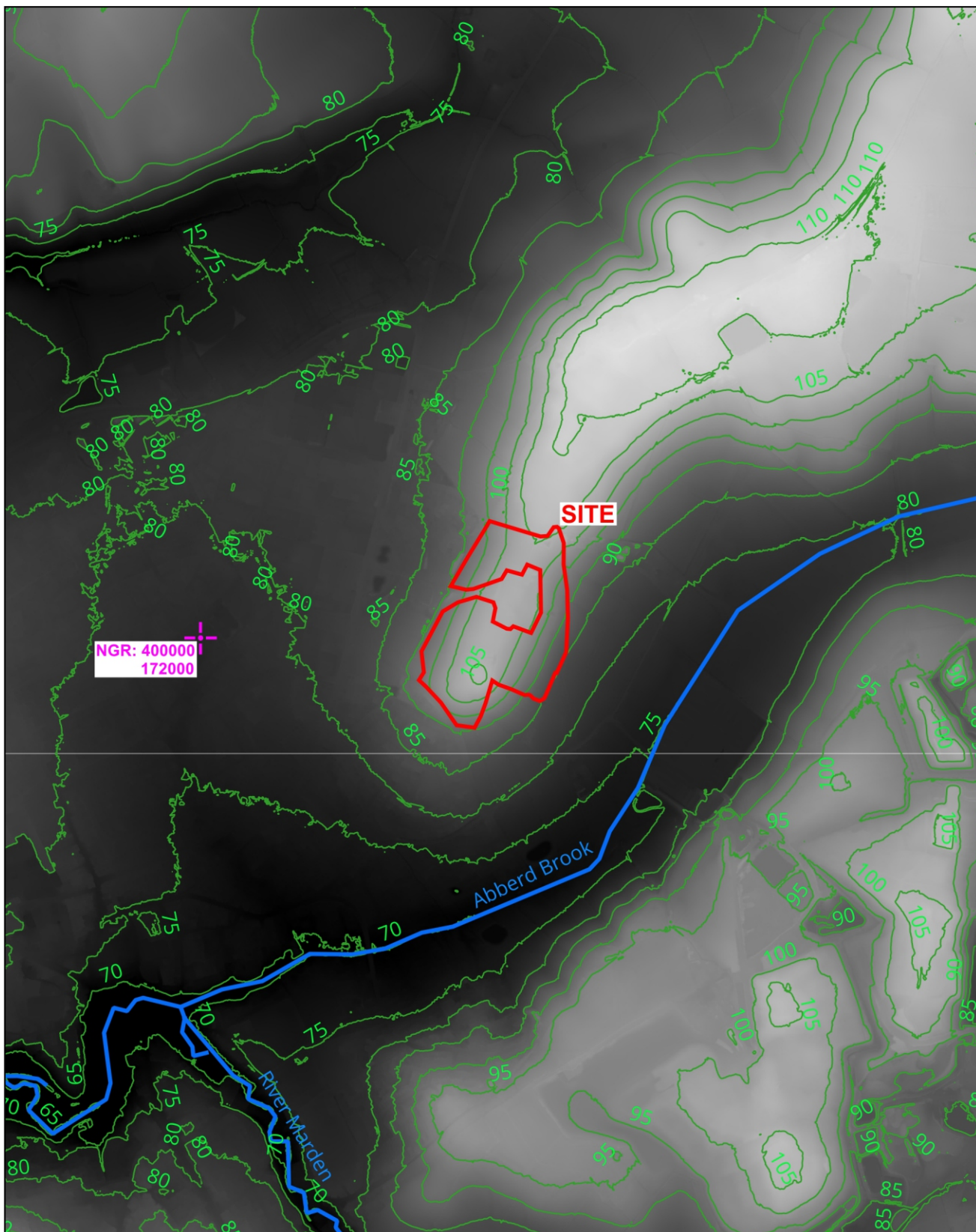
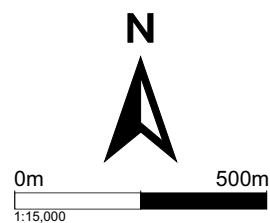


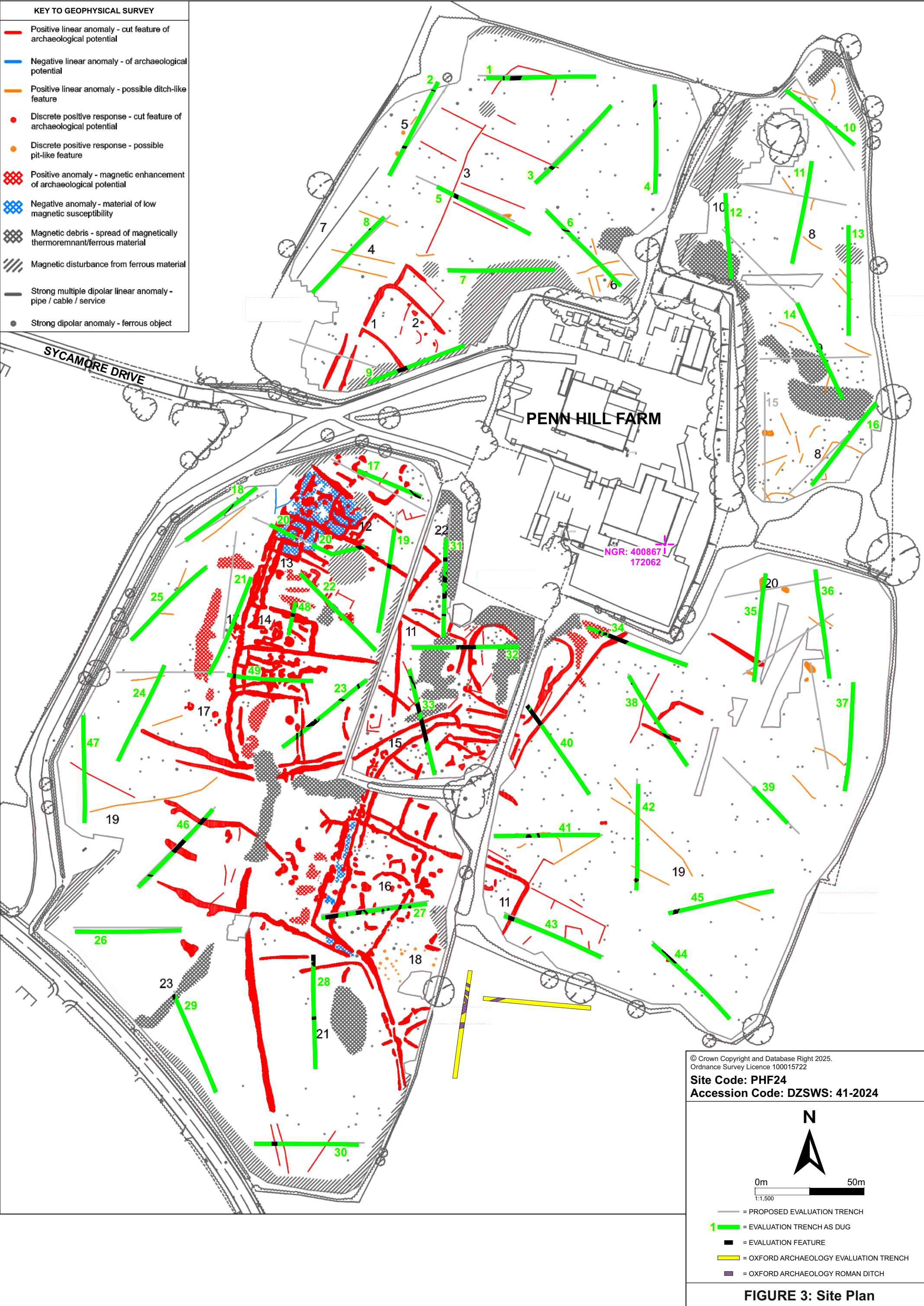
FIGURE 1: Site Location

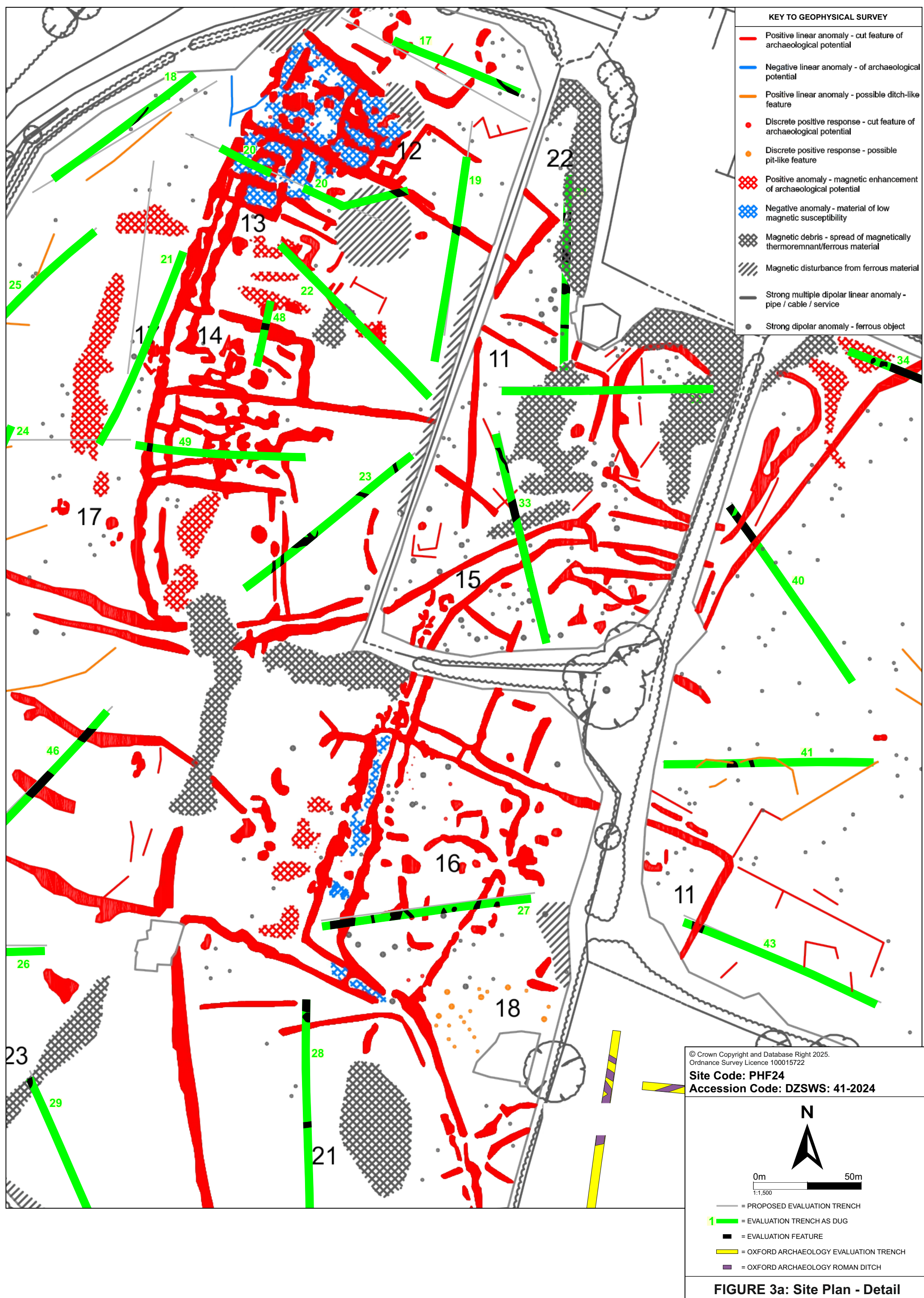


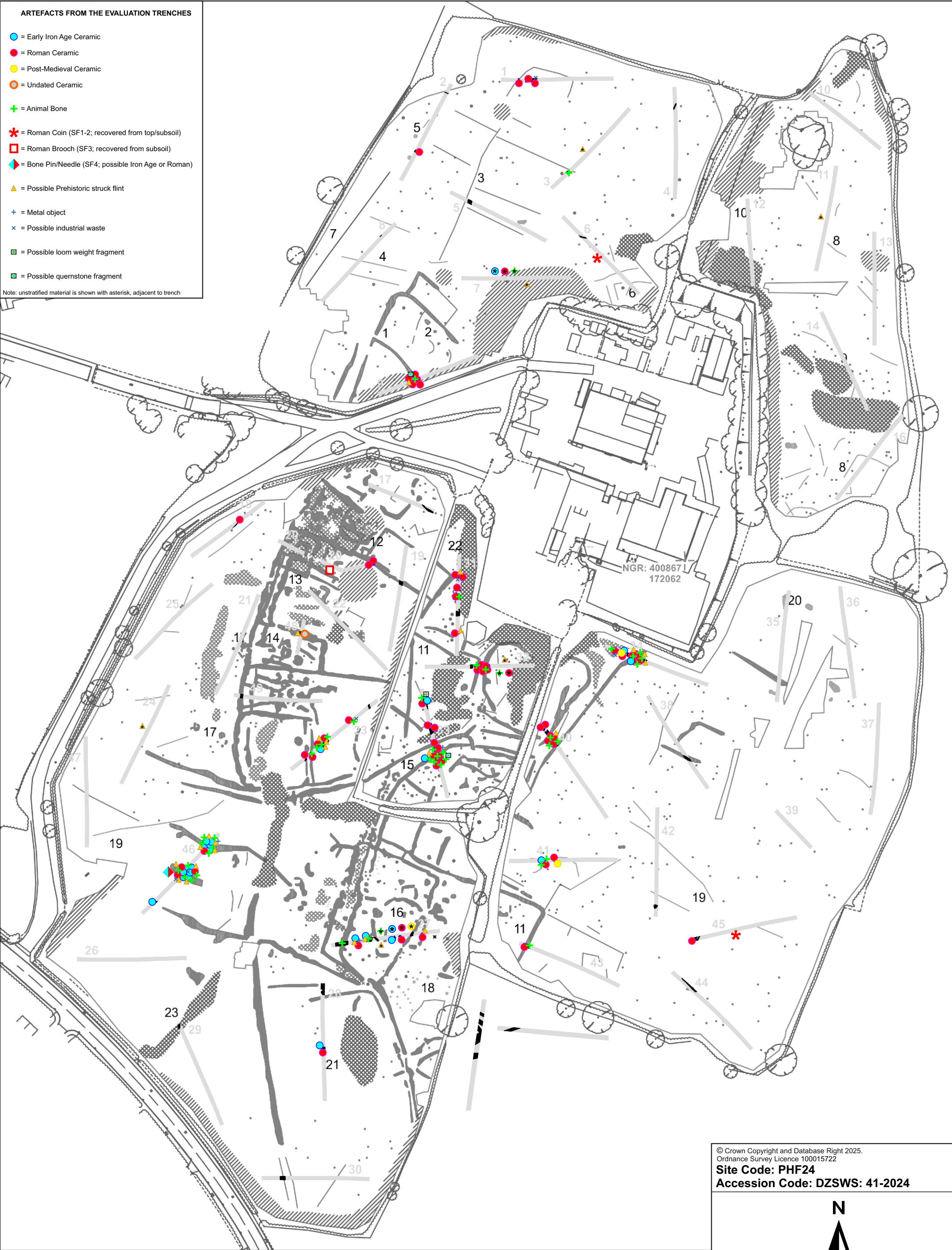
Site Code: PHF24
Accession Code: DZSWS: 41-2024



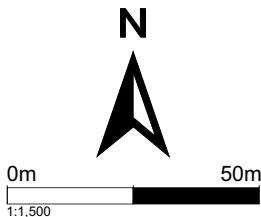
**FIGURE 2: Site Relative to
Topography**



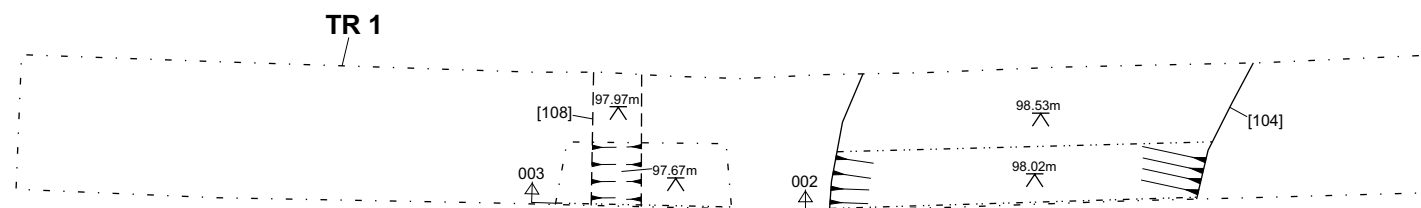




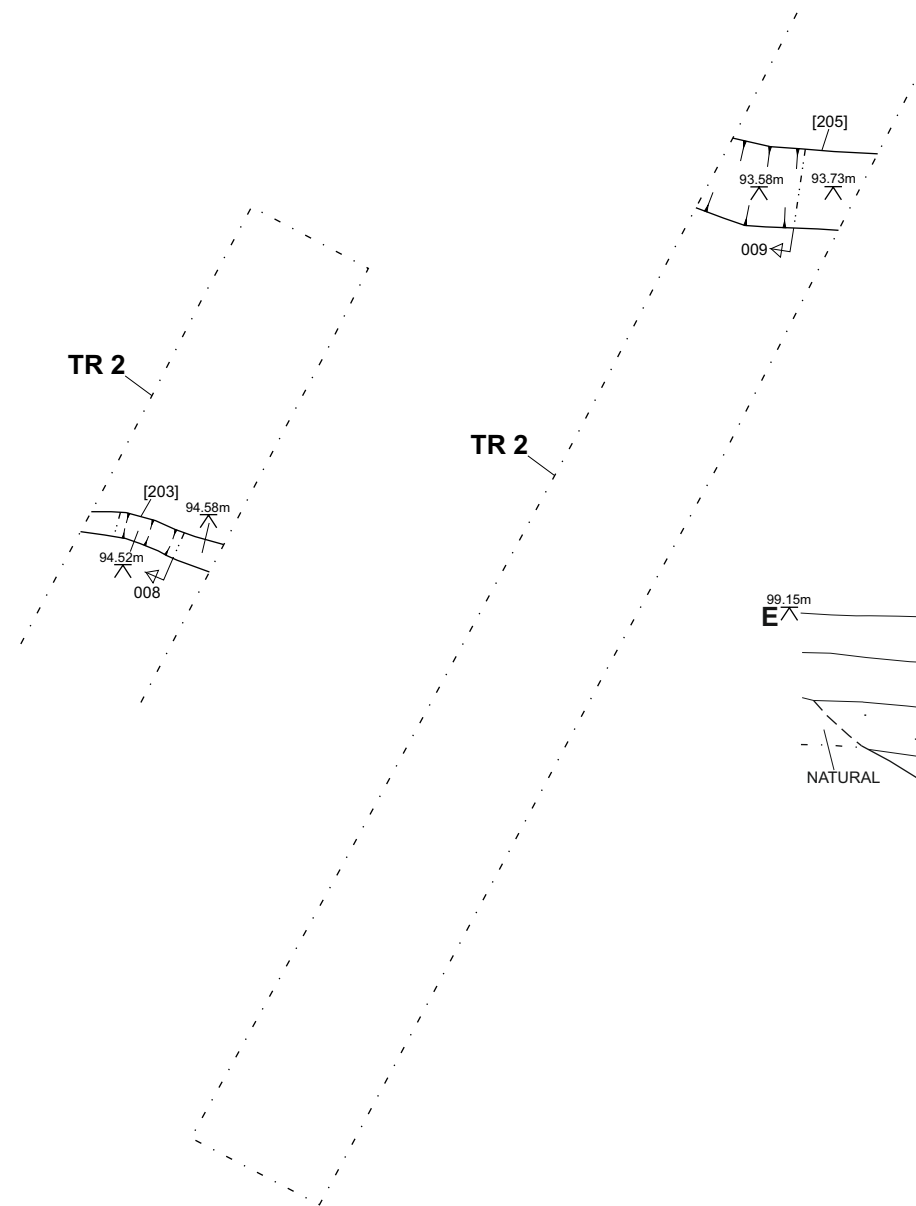
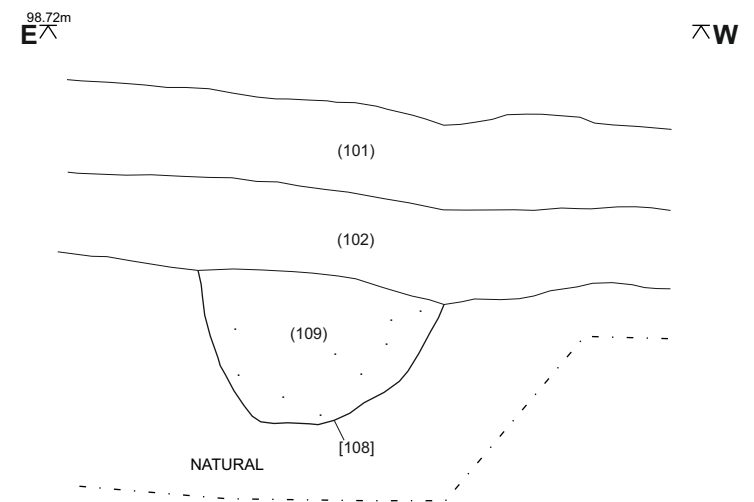
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Site Code: PHF24
Accession Code: DZSWS: 41-2024



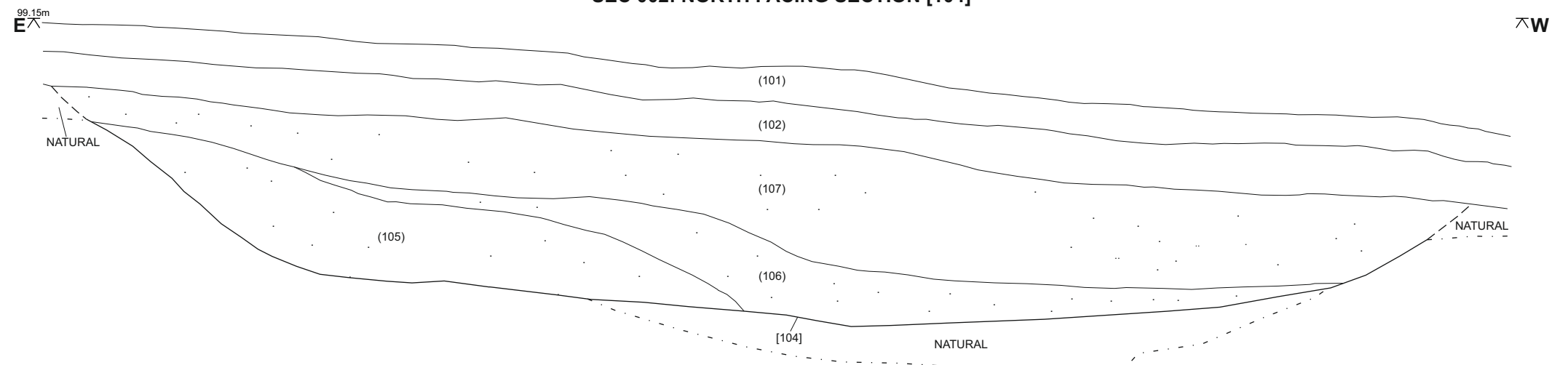
**FIGURE 4: Artefact Distribution
(occurrence by context)**



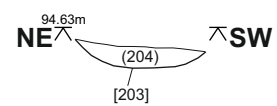
SEC 003: NORTH FACING SECTION [108]



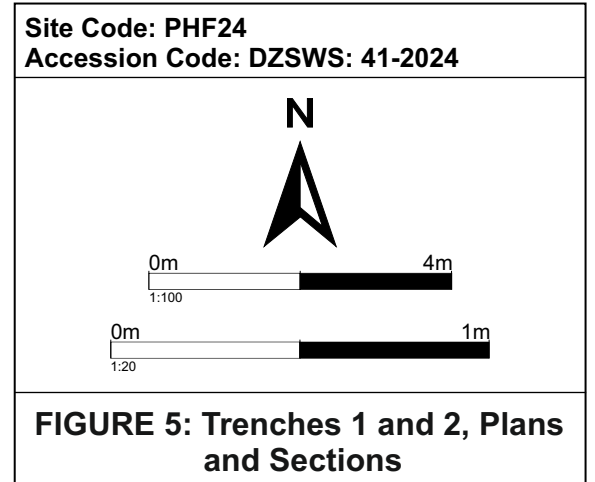
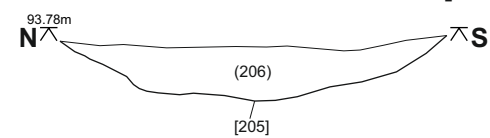
SEC 002: NORTH FACING SECTION [104]

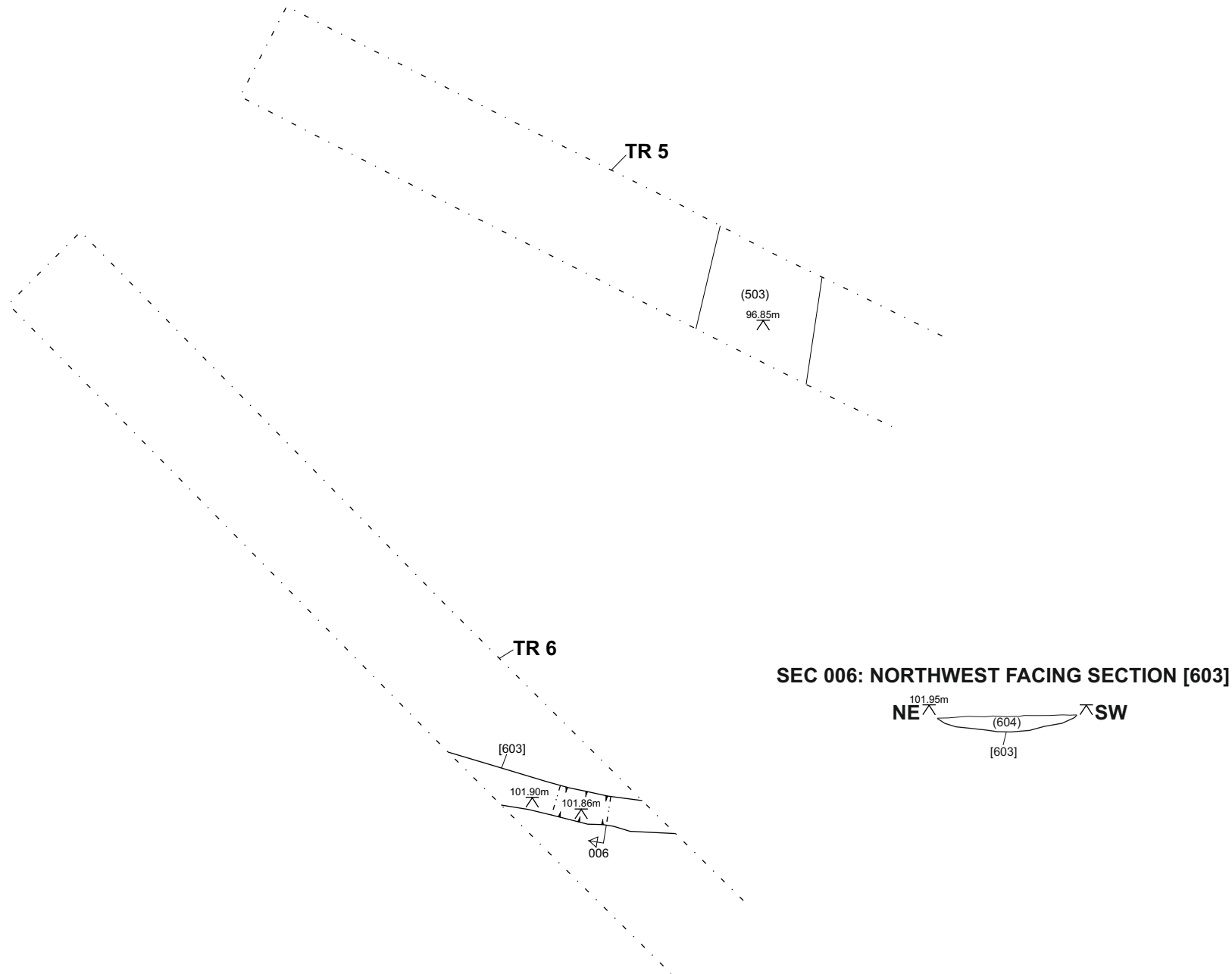
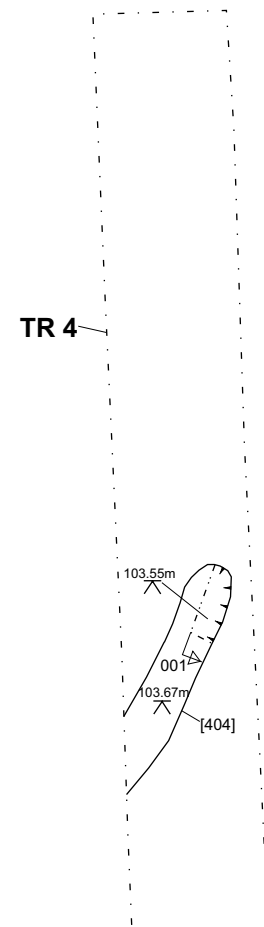
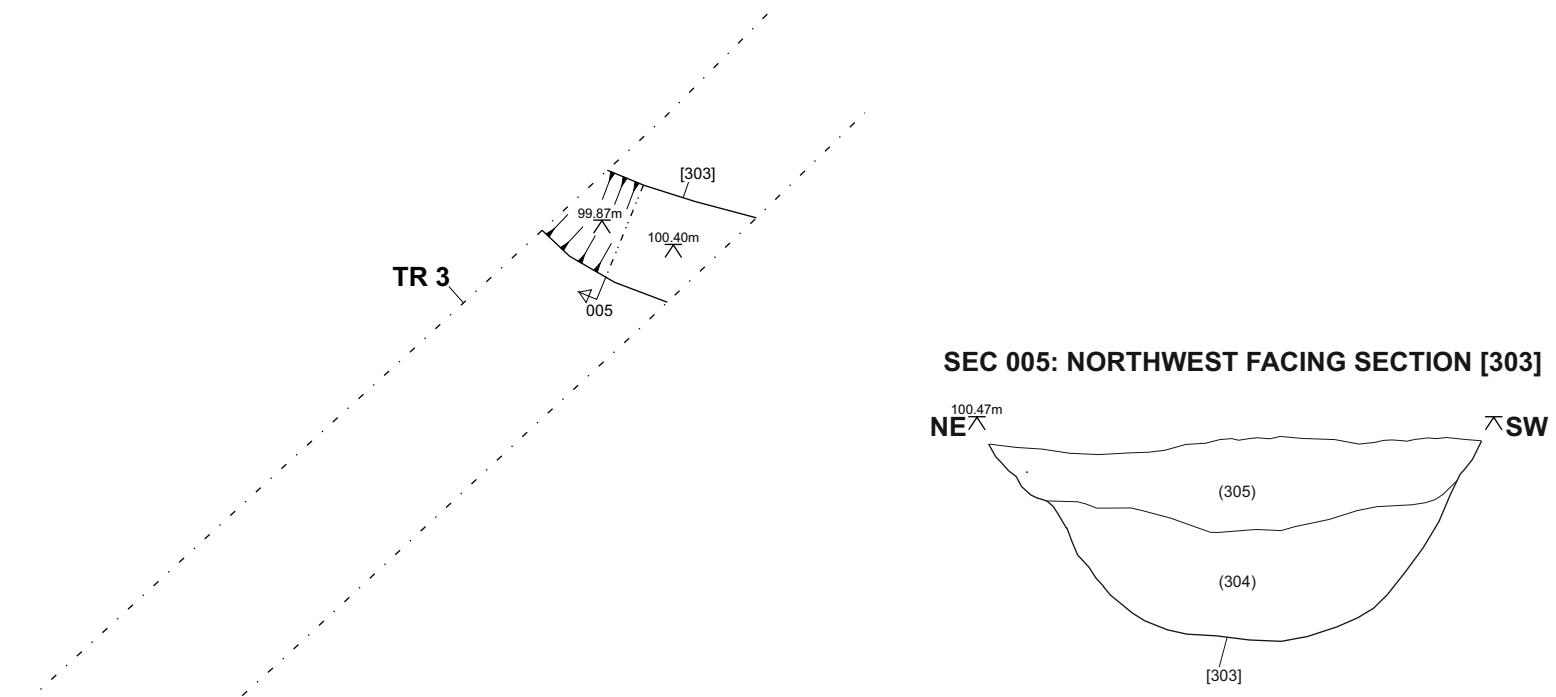


SEC 008: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [203]



SEC 009: WEST FACING SECTION [205]





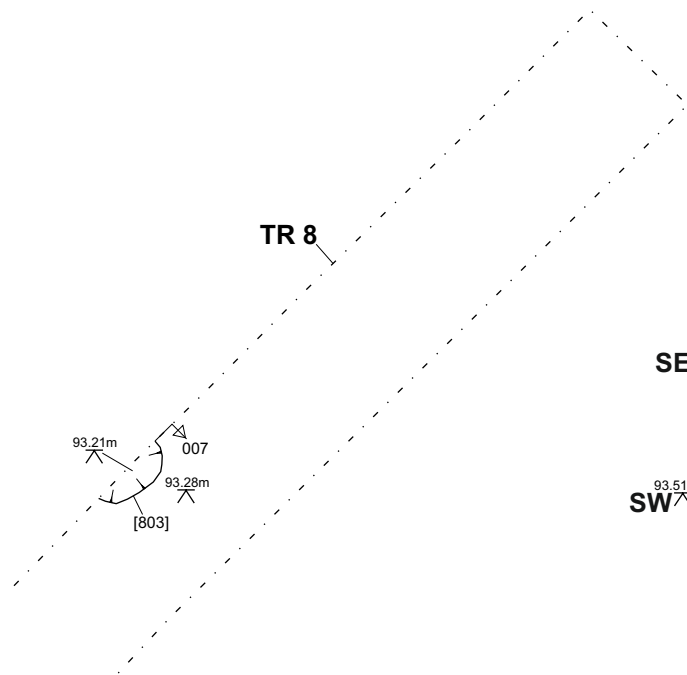
Site Code: PHF24
Accession Code: DZSWS: 41-2024

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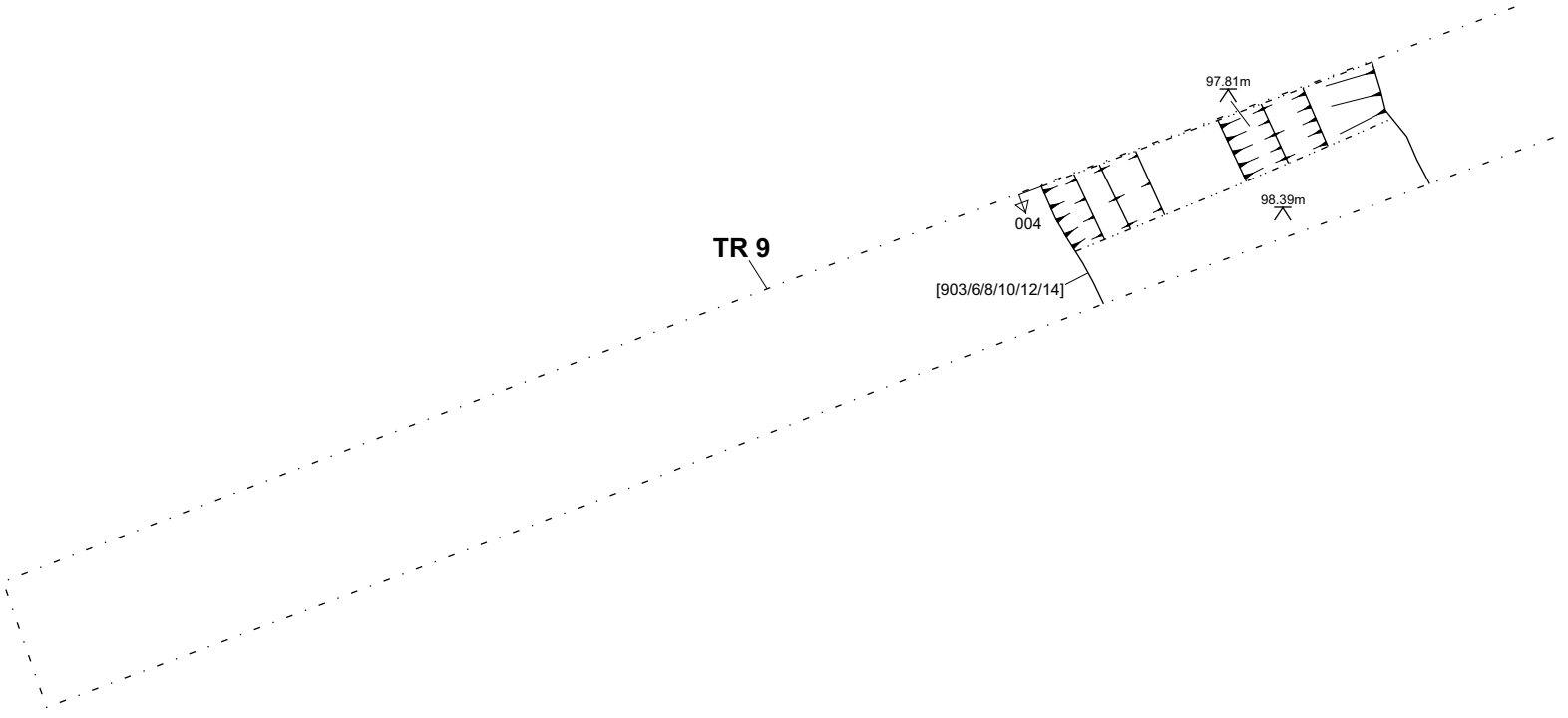
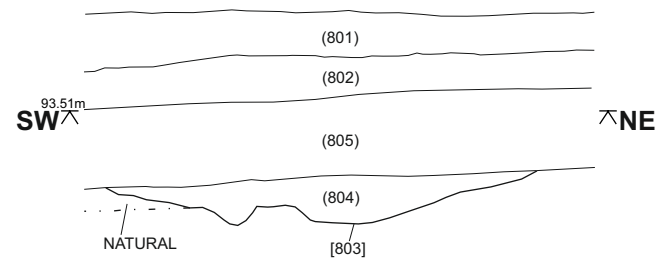
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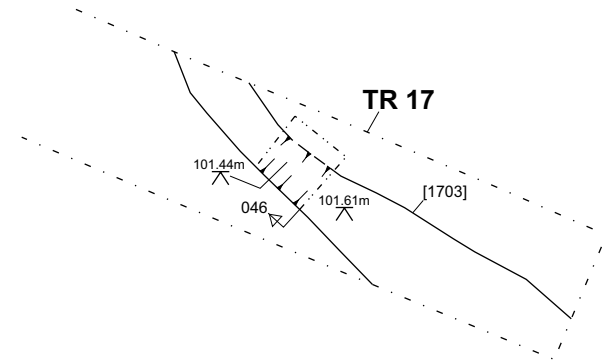
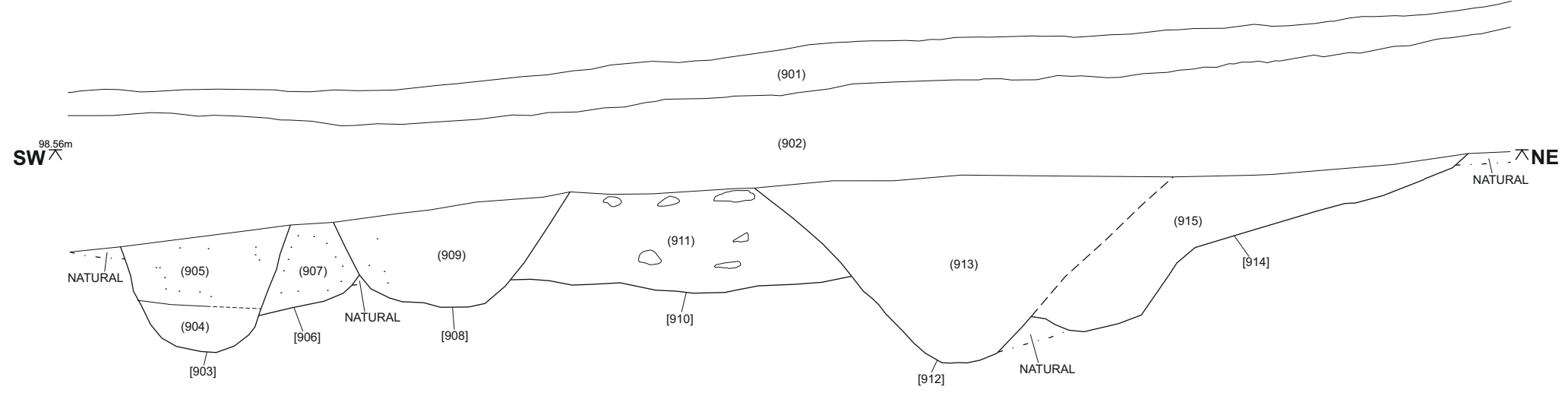
FIGURE 6: Trenches 3 to 6, Plans and Sections



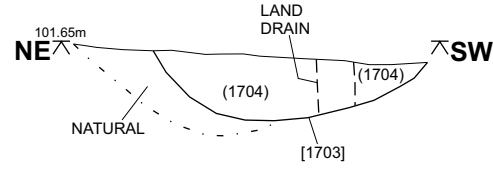
SEC 007: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [803]



SEC 004: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [903], [906], [908], [910], [912] and [914]



SEC 046: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [1703]



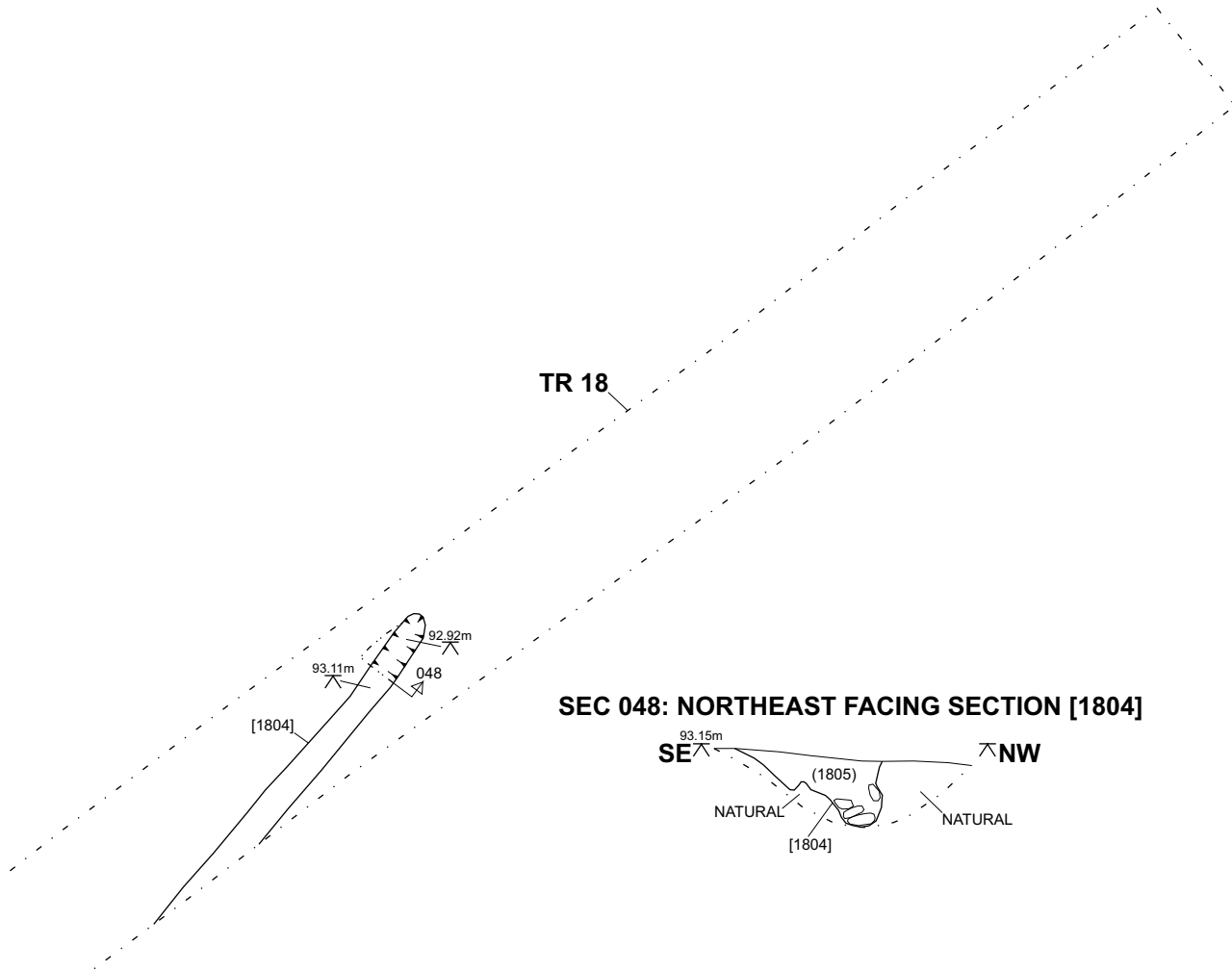
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Accession Code: DZSWS: 41-2024

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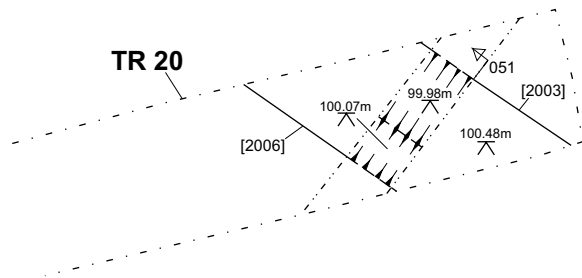
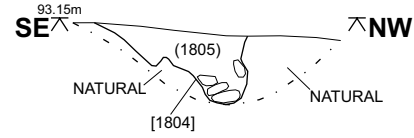
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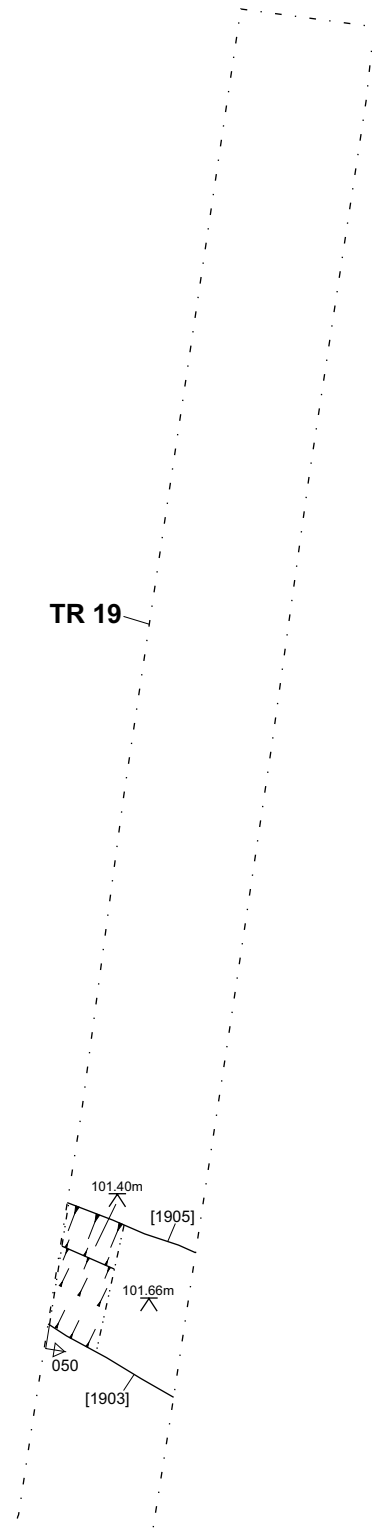
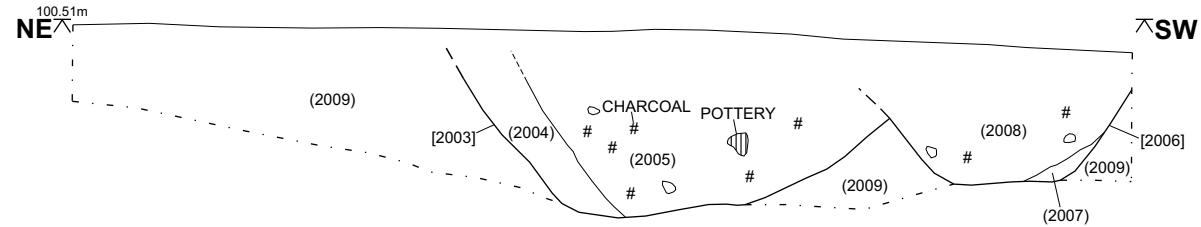
FIGURE 7: Trenches 8, 9 and 17, Plans and Sections



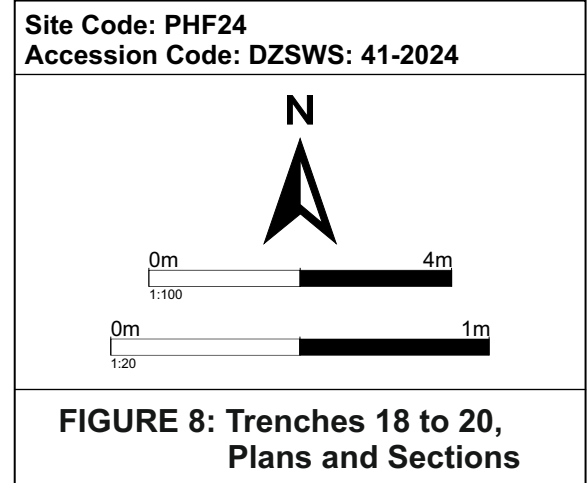
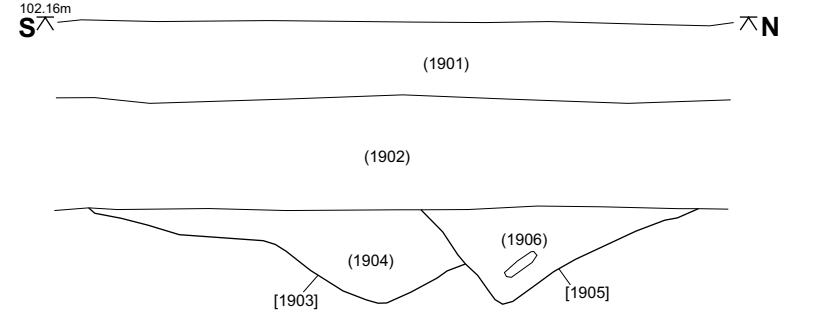
SEC 048: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [1804]

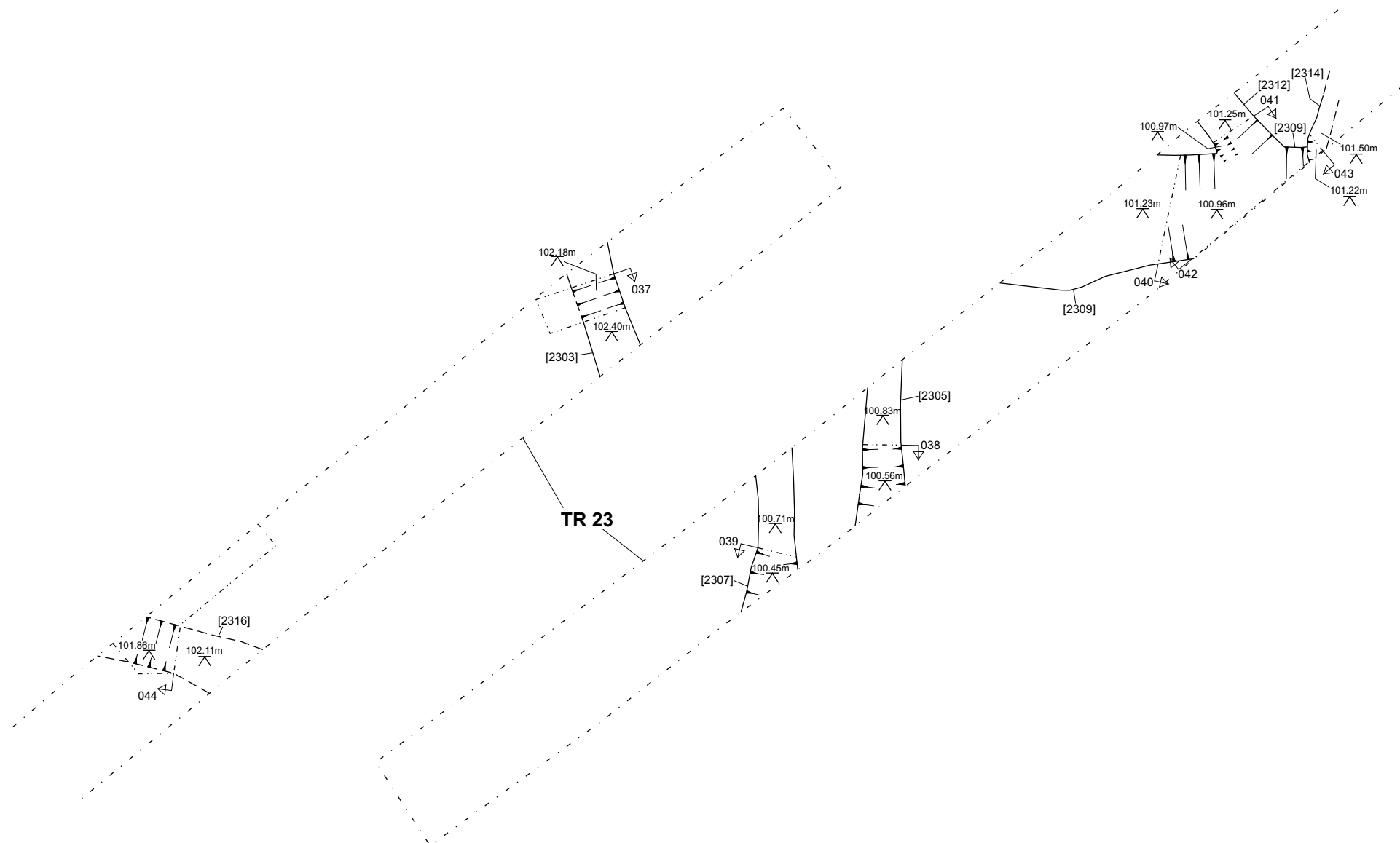


SEC 051: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [2003] and [2006]

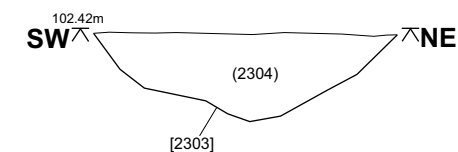


SEC 050: EAST FACING SECTION [1903] and [1905]

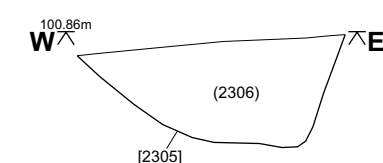




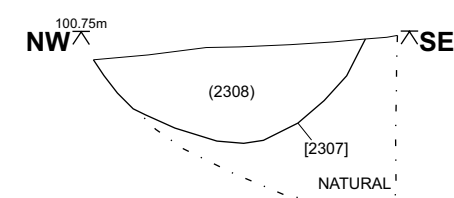
SEC 037: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [2303]



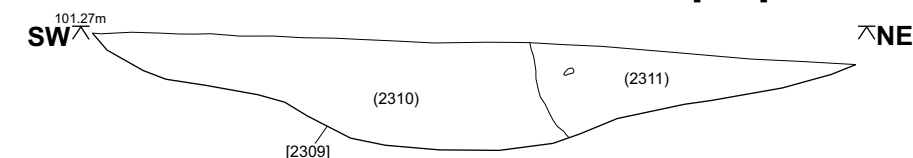
SEC 038: SOUTH FACING SECTION [2305]



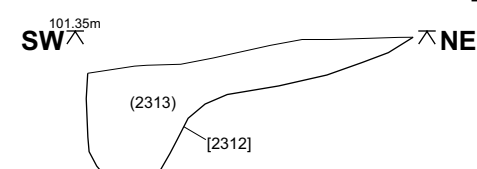
SEC 039: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [2307]



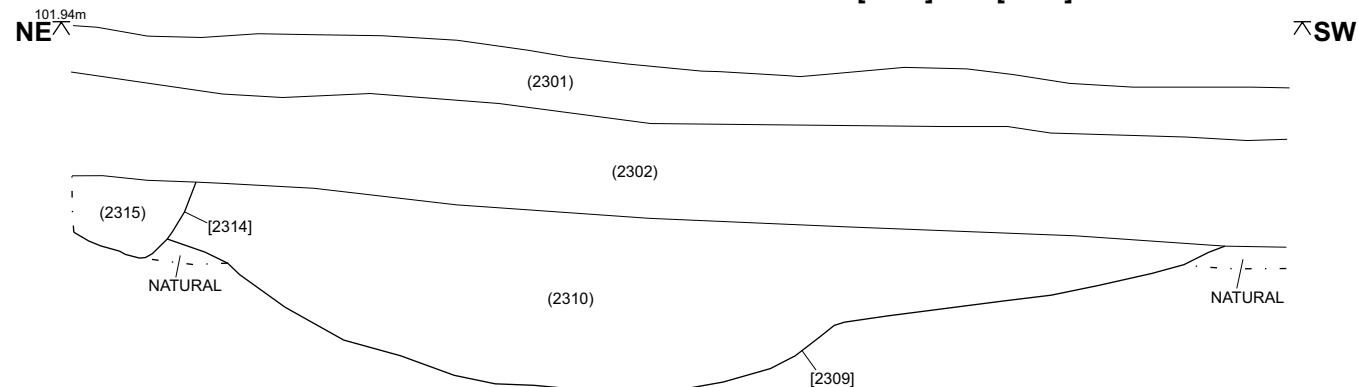
SEC 040: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [2309]



SEC 041: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [2312]



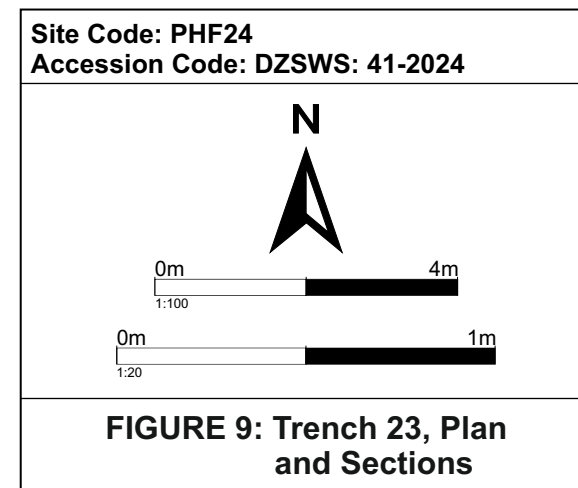
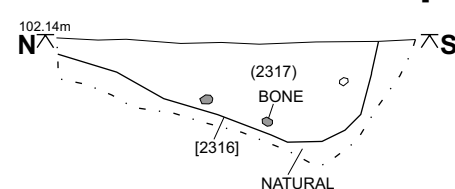
SEC 042: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [2309] and [2314]

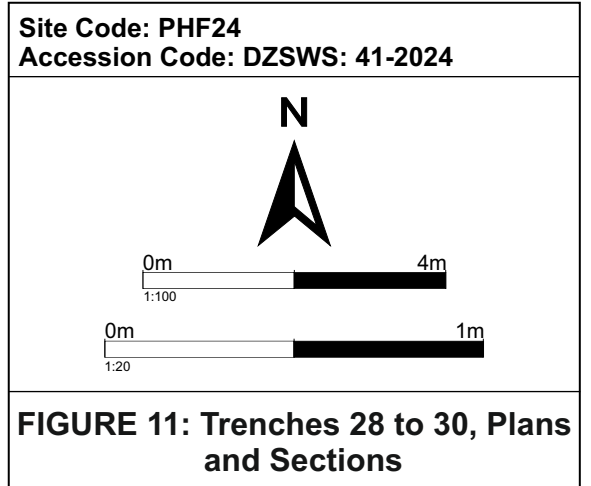
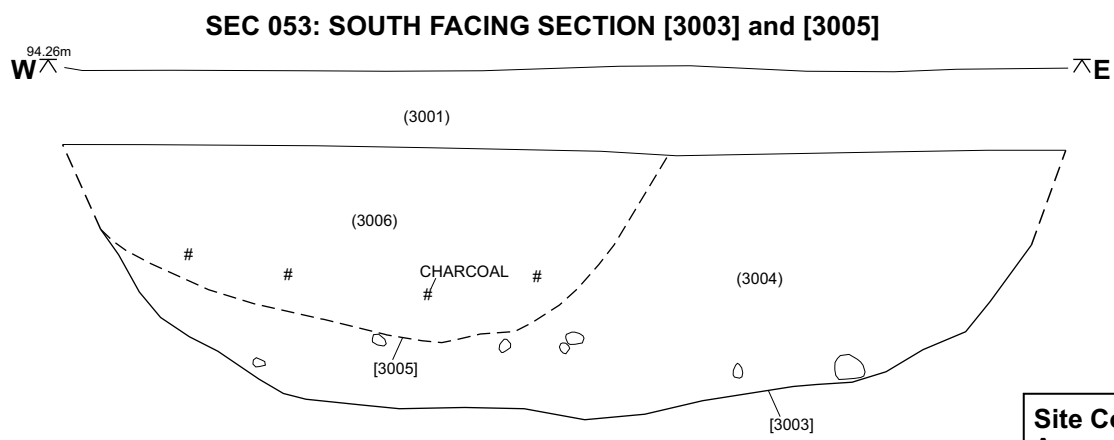
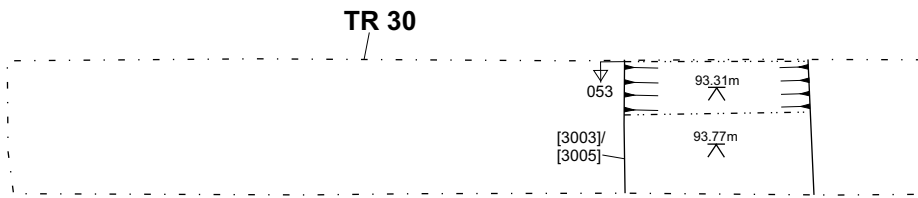
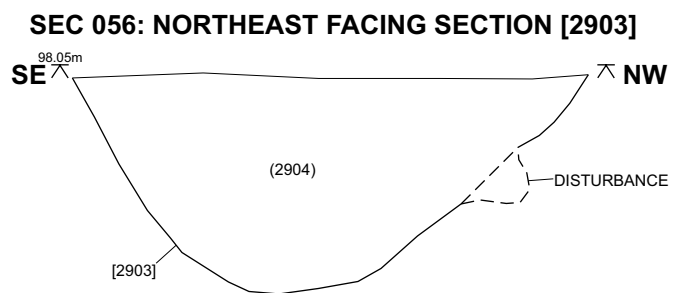
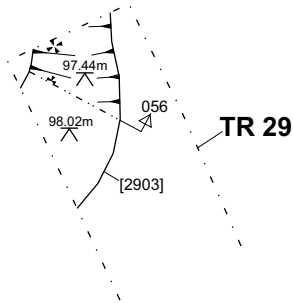
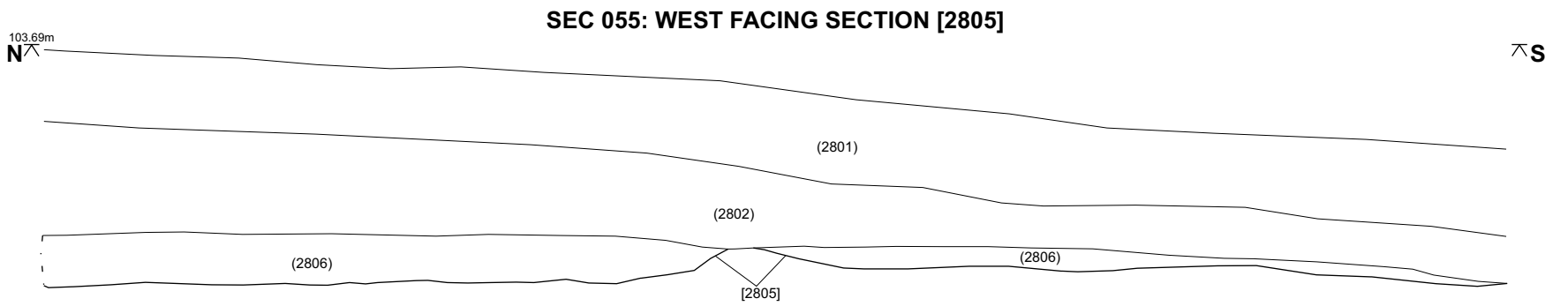
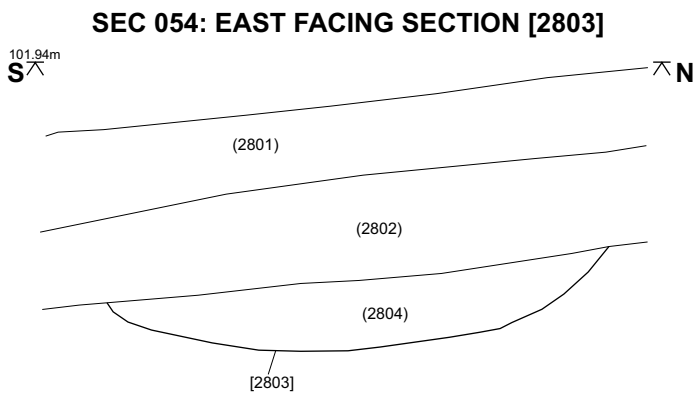
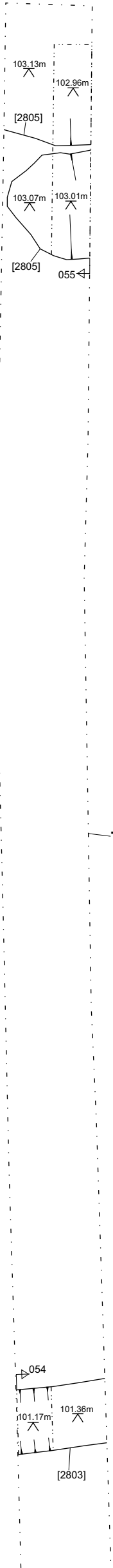


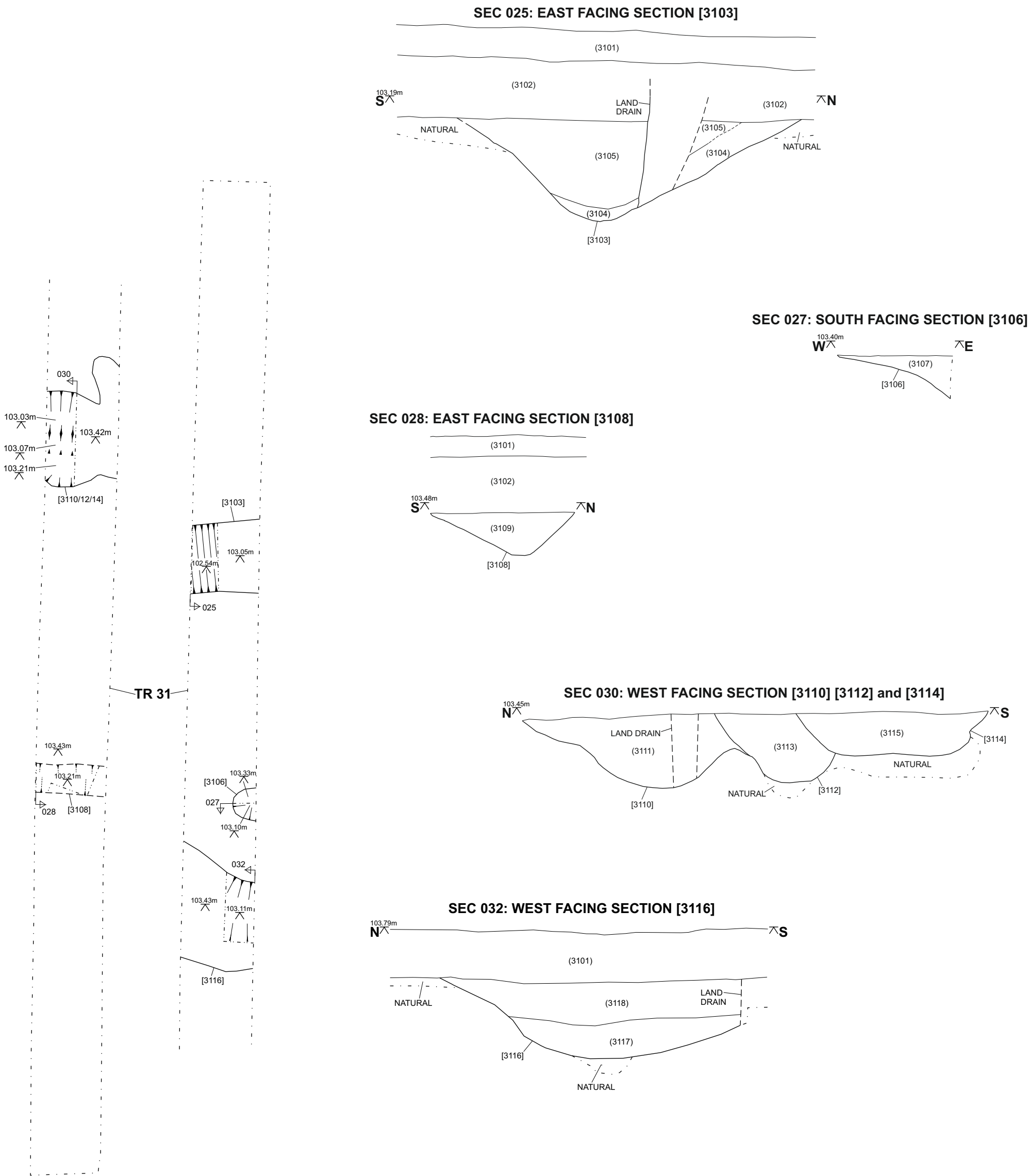
SEC 043: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [2314]



SEC 044: WEST FACING SECTION [2316]







Site Code: PHF24
Accession Code: DZSWS: 41-2024

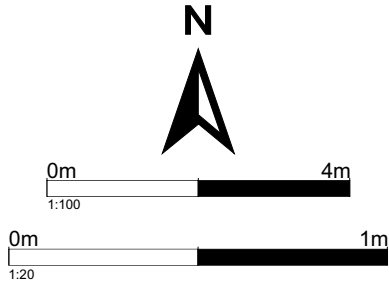
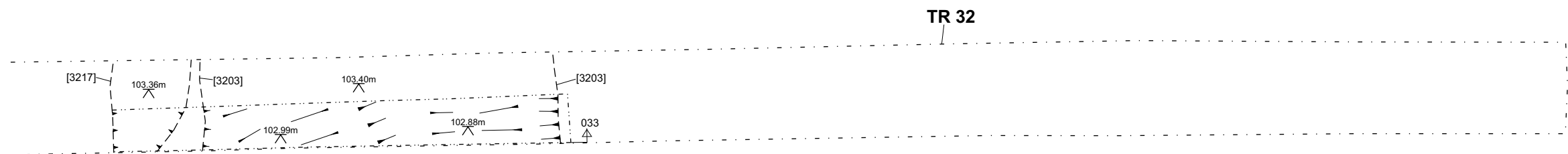
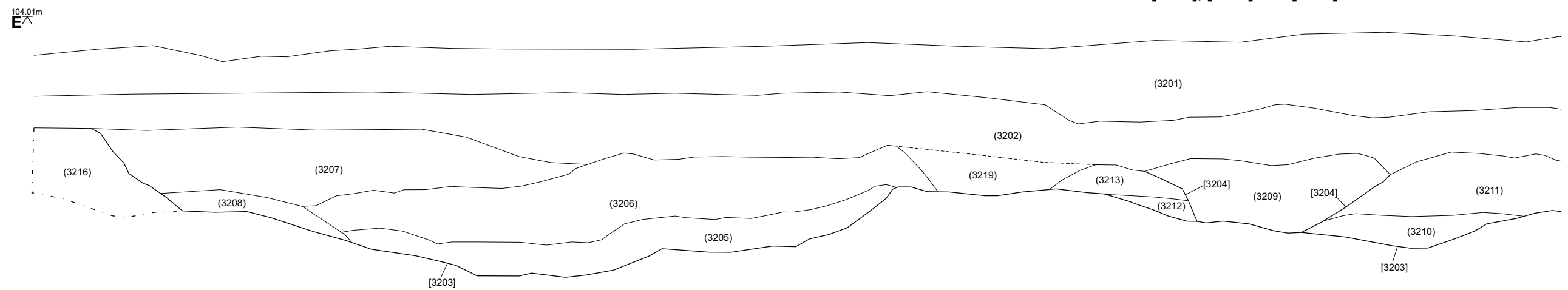


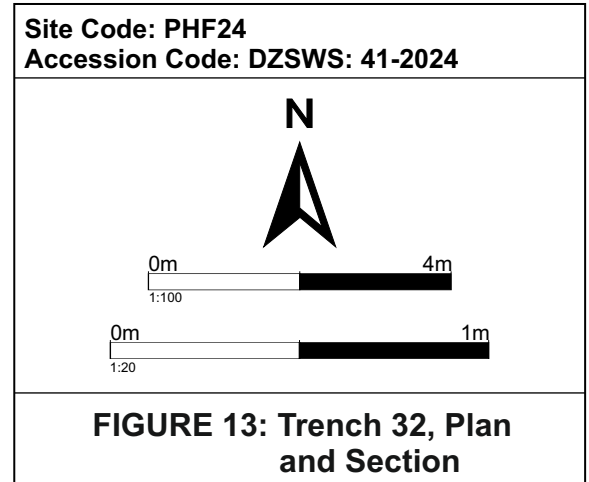
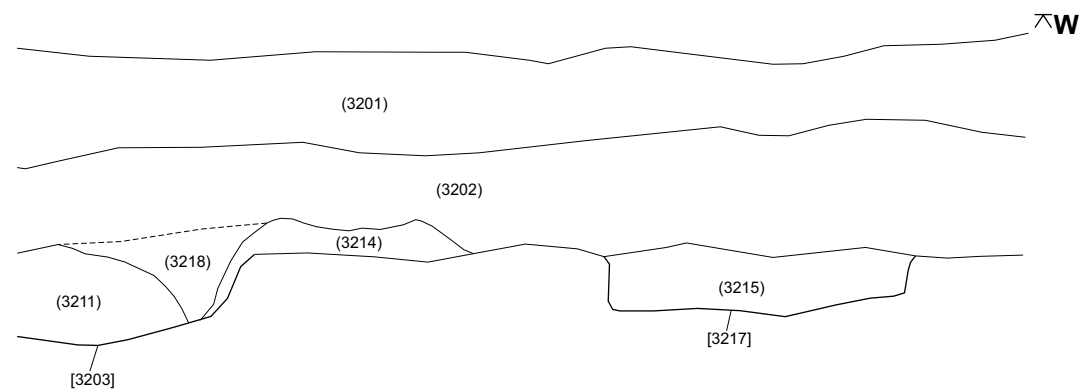
FIGURE 12: Trench 31, Plan and Sections

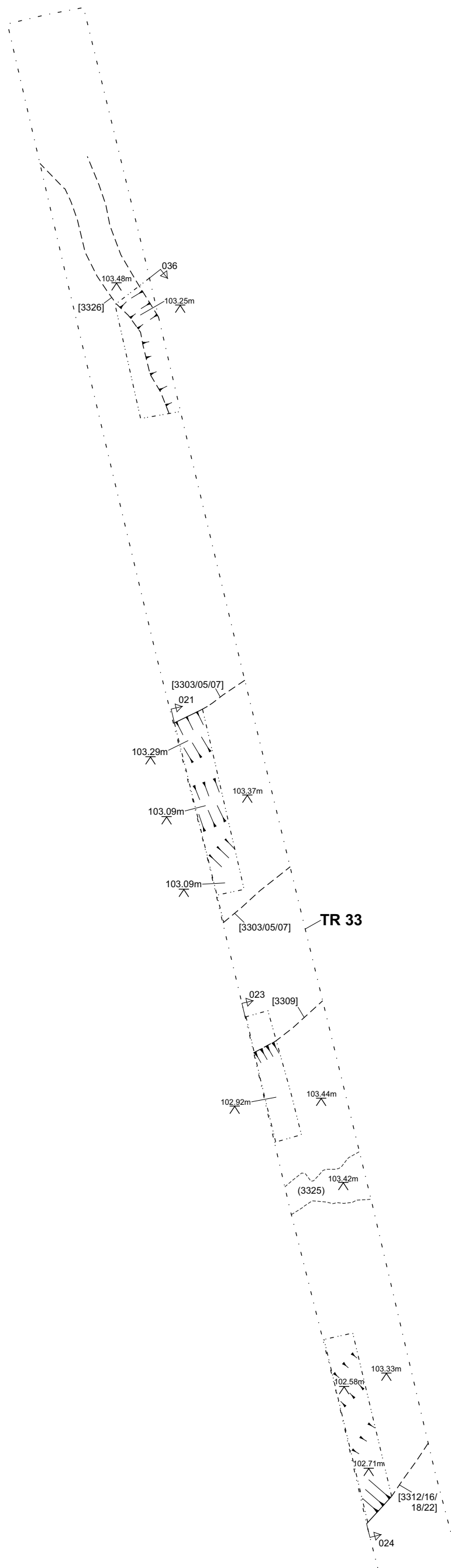


SEC 033: NORTH FACING SECTION [3203], [3204] and [3217]



SEC 033: CONTINUED





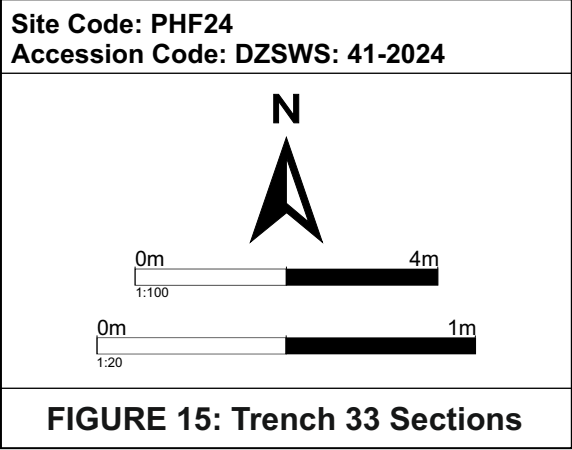
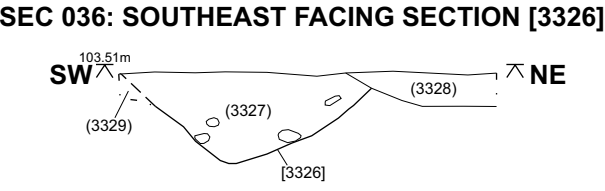
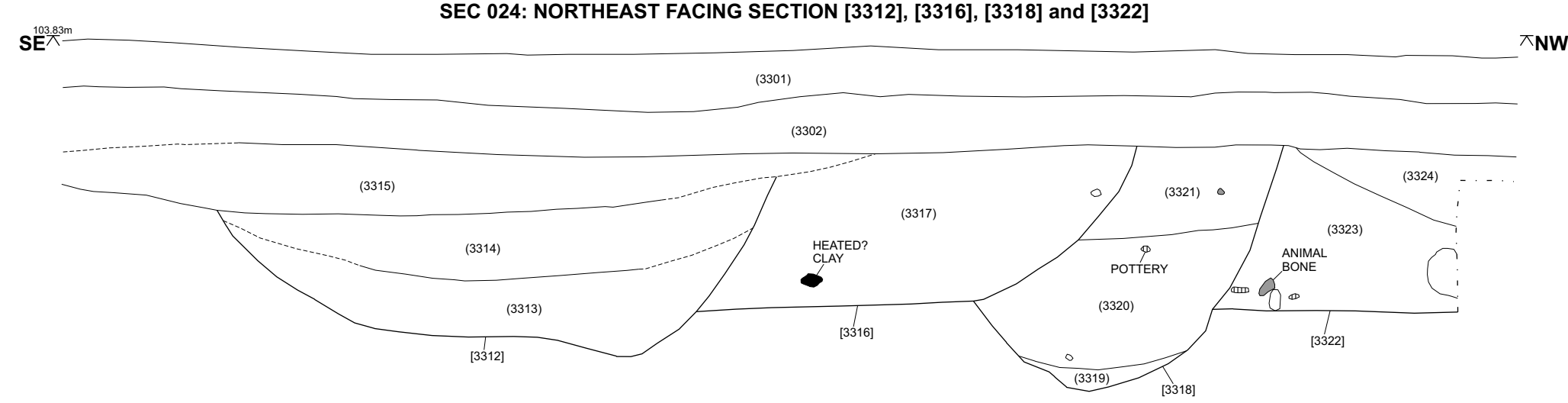
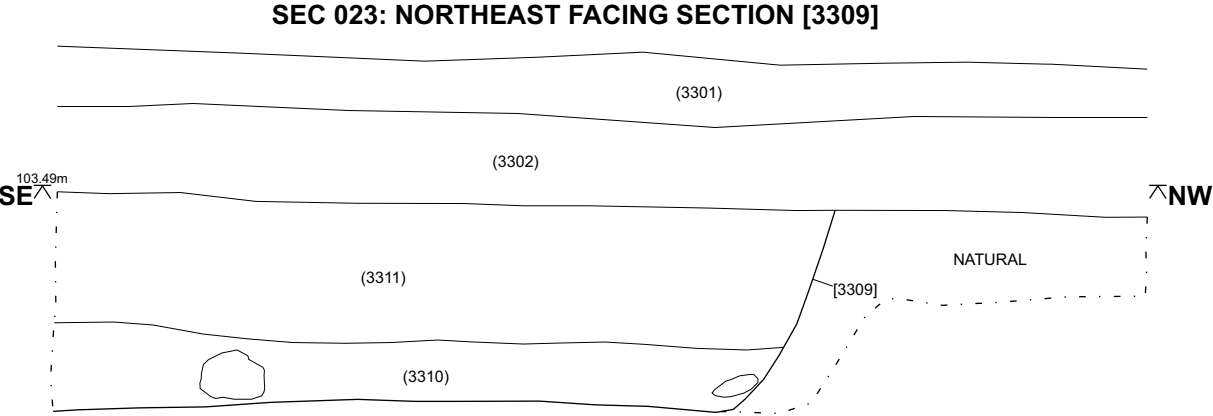
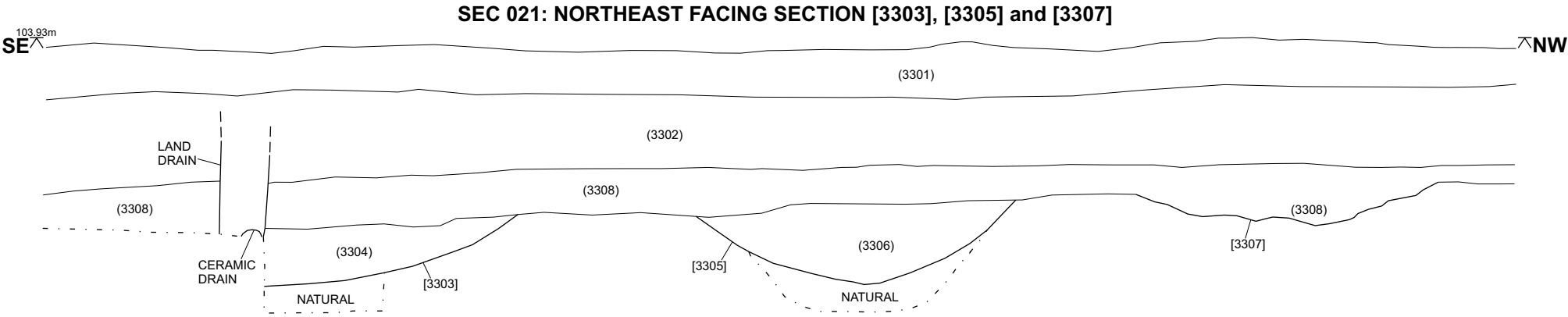
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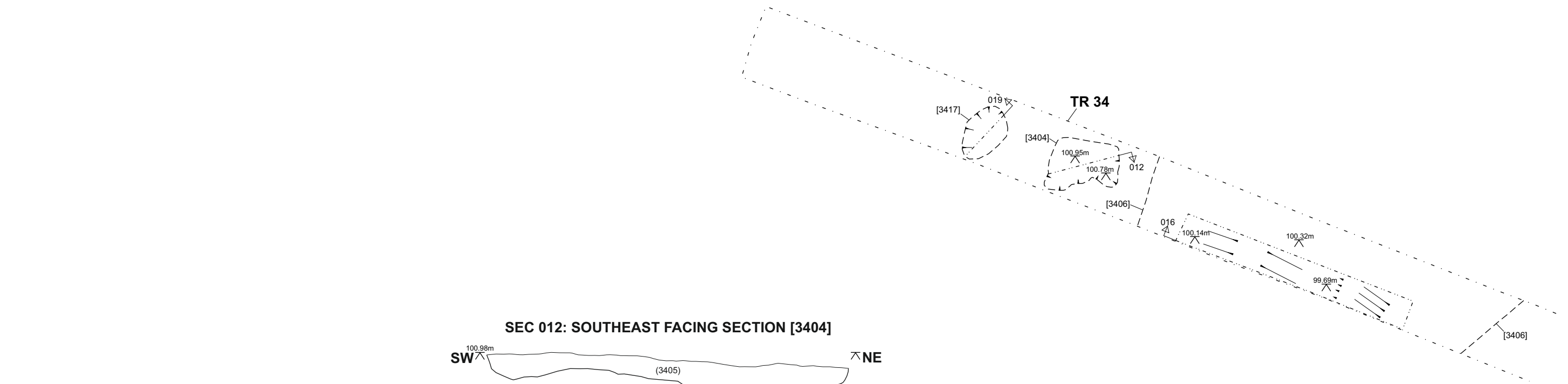
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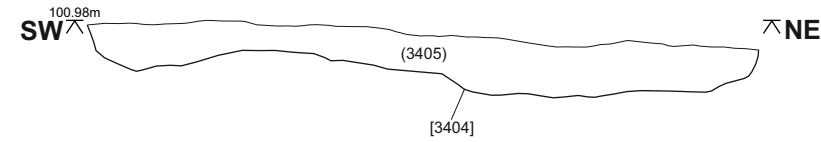
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FIGURE 14: Trench 33 Plan

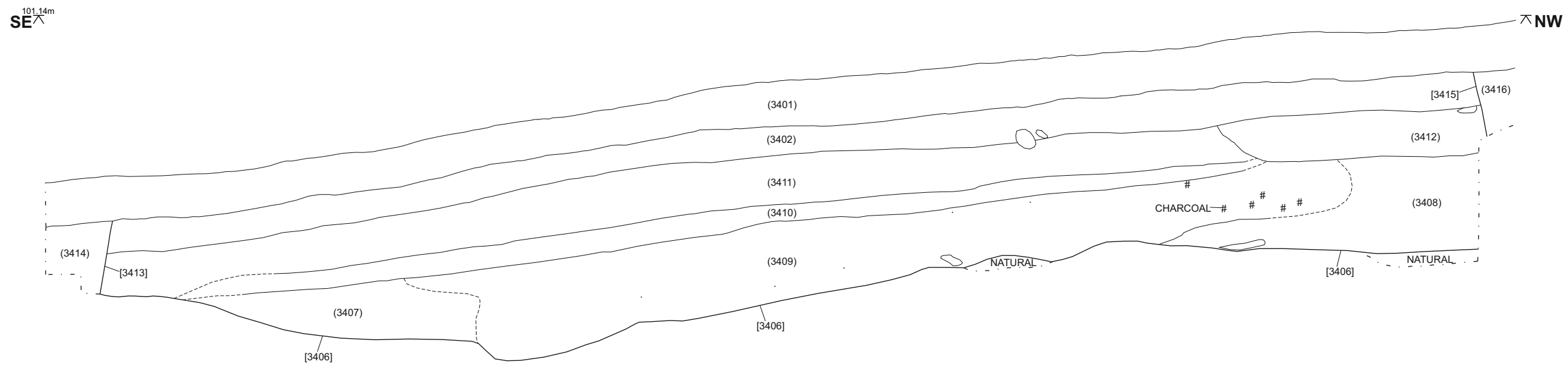




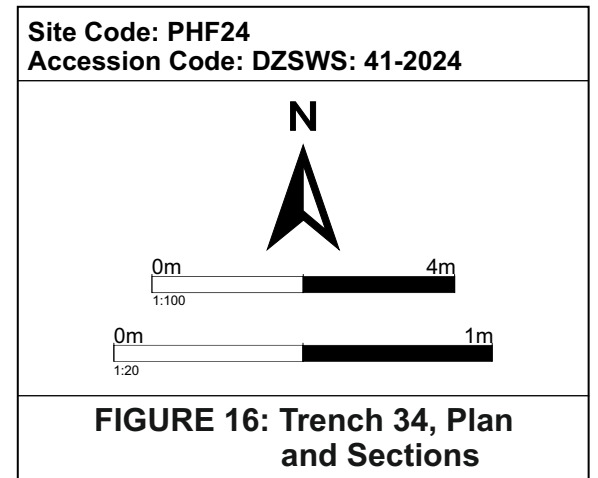
SEC 012: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [3404]



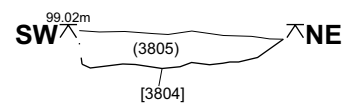
SEC 016: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [3406], [3413] and [3415]



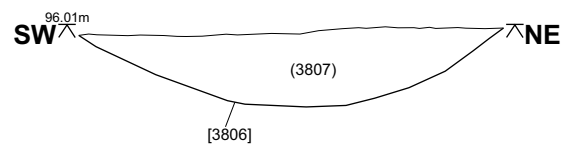
SEC 019: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [3417]



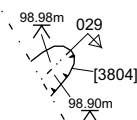
SEC 029: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [3804]



SEC 031: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [3806]



TR 38



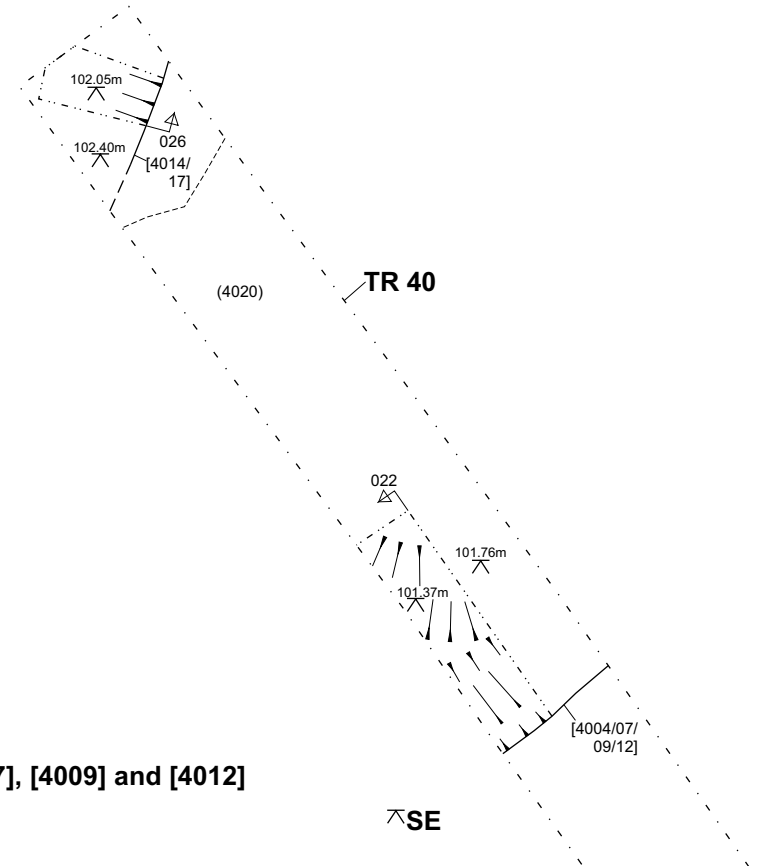
SEC 022: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [4004], [4007], [4009] and [4012]



SEC 026: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [4014] and [4017]



TR 40



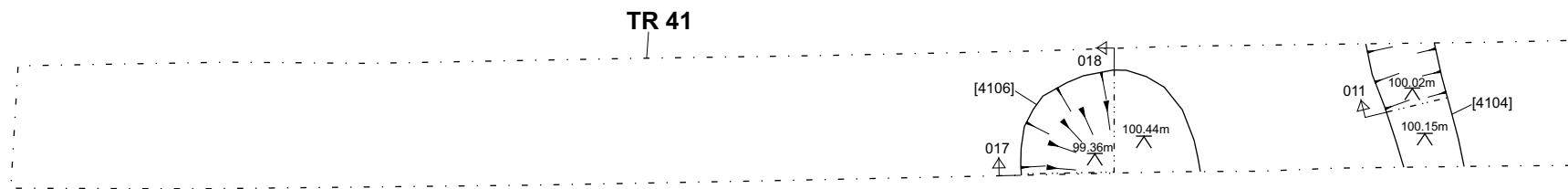
Site Code: PHF24
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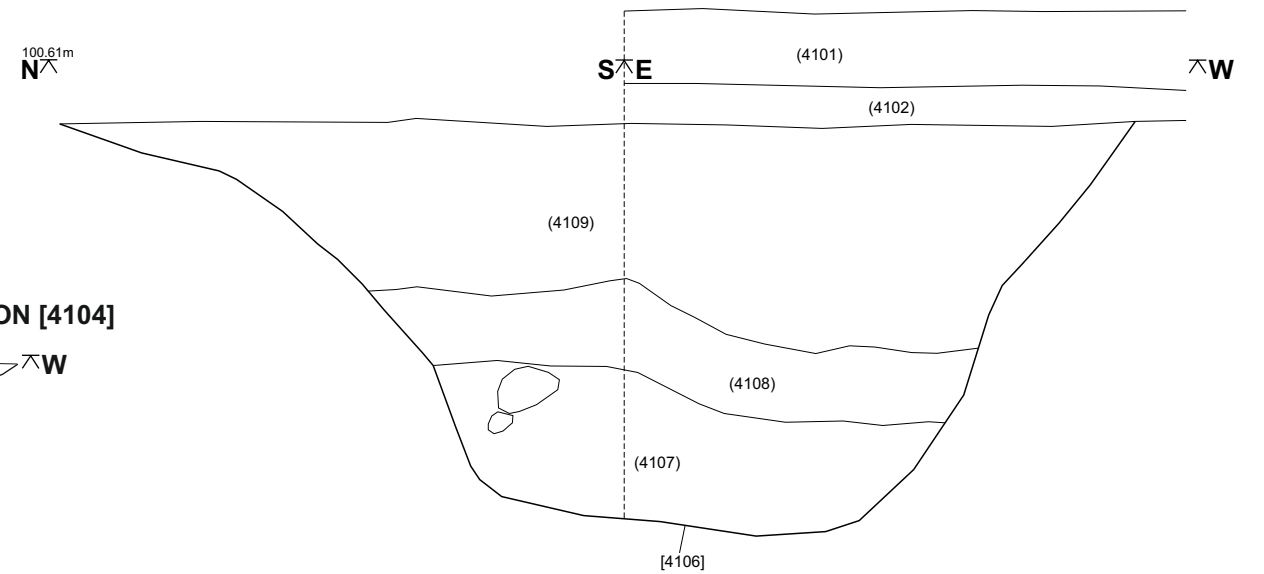
0m 4m
1:100

0m 1m
1:20

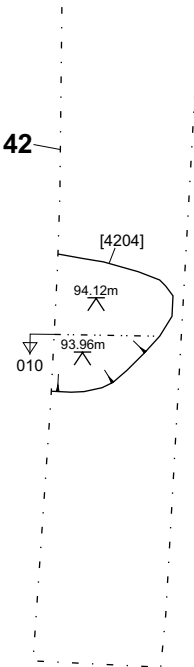
FIGURE 17: Trenches 38 and 40, Plans and Sections



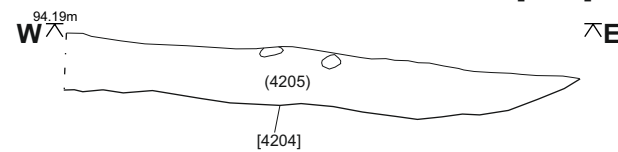
SEC 017/018 NORTH/WEST FACING SECTION [4106]



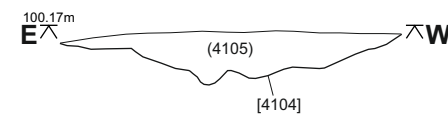
TR 42



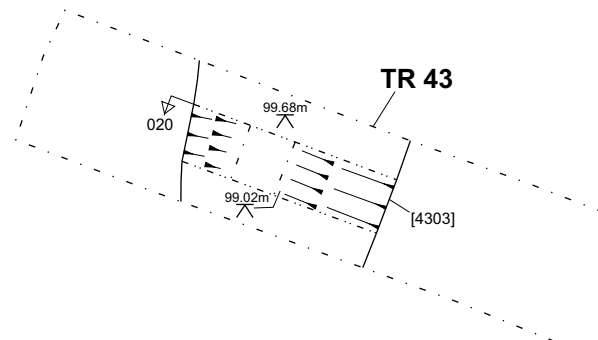
SEC 010: SOUTH FACING SECTION [4204]



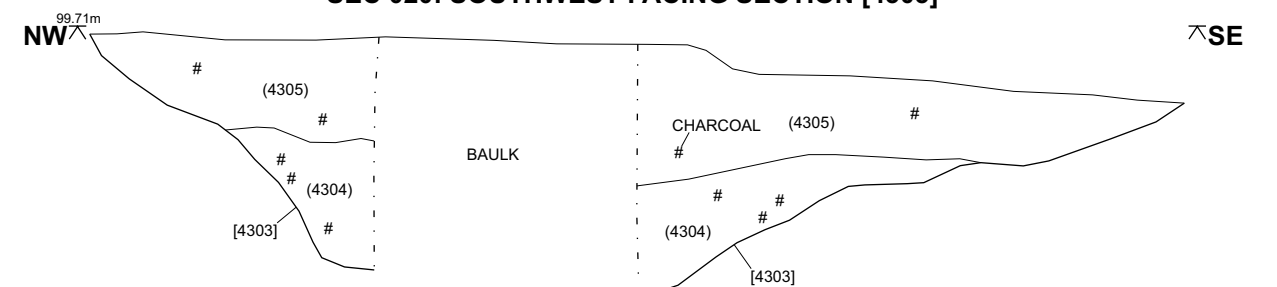
SEC 011: NORTH FACING SECTION [4104]



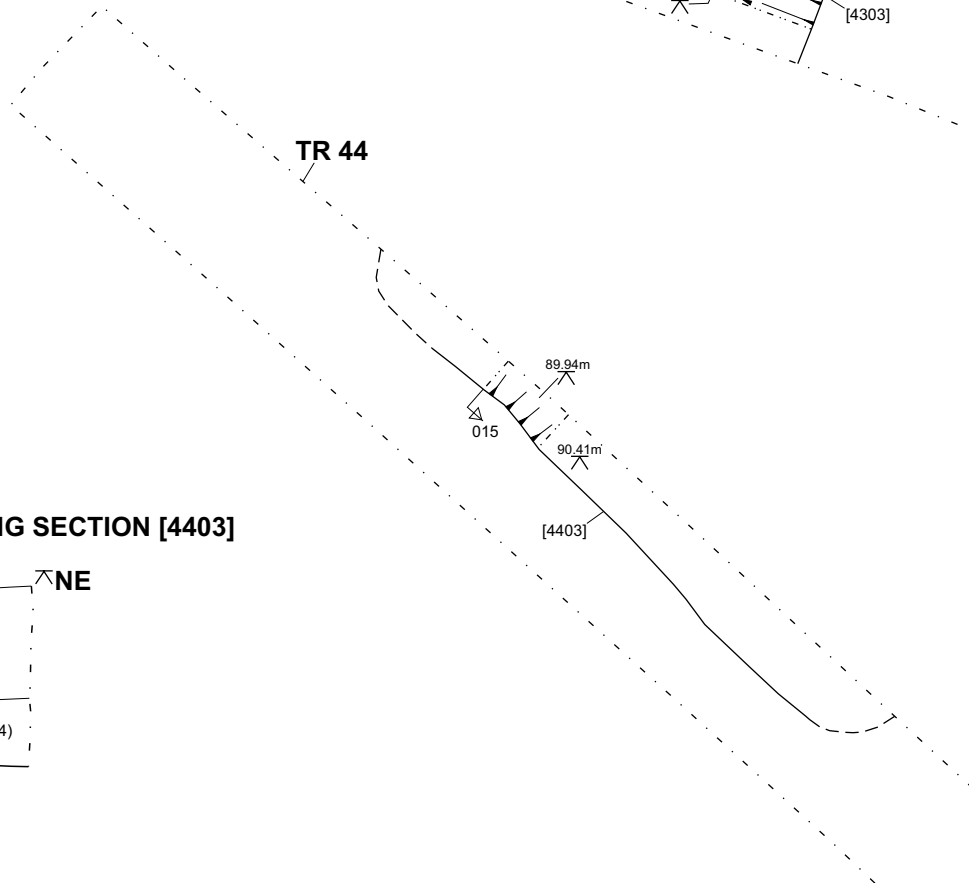
TR 43



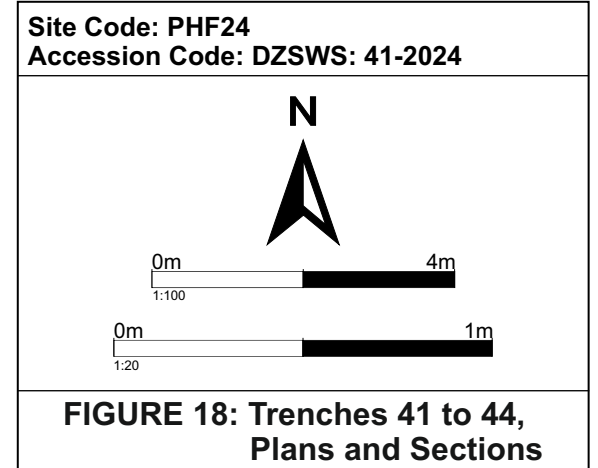
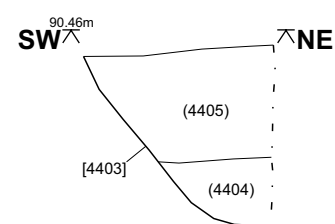
SEC 020: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [4303]

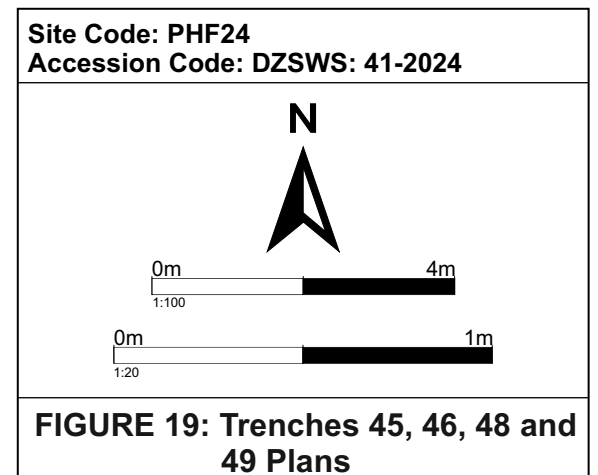
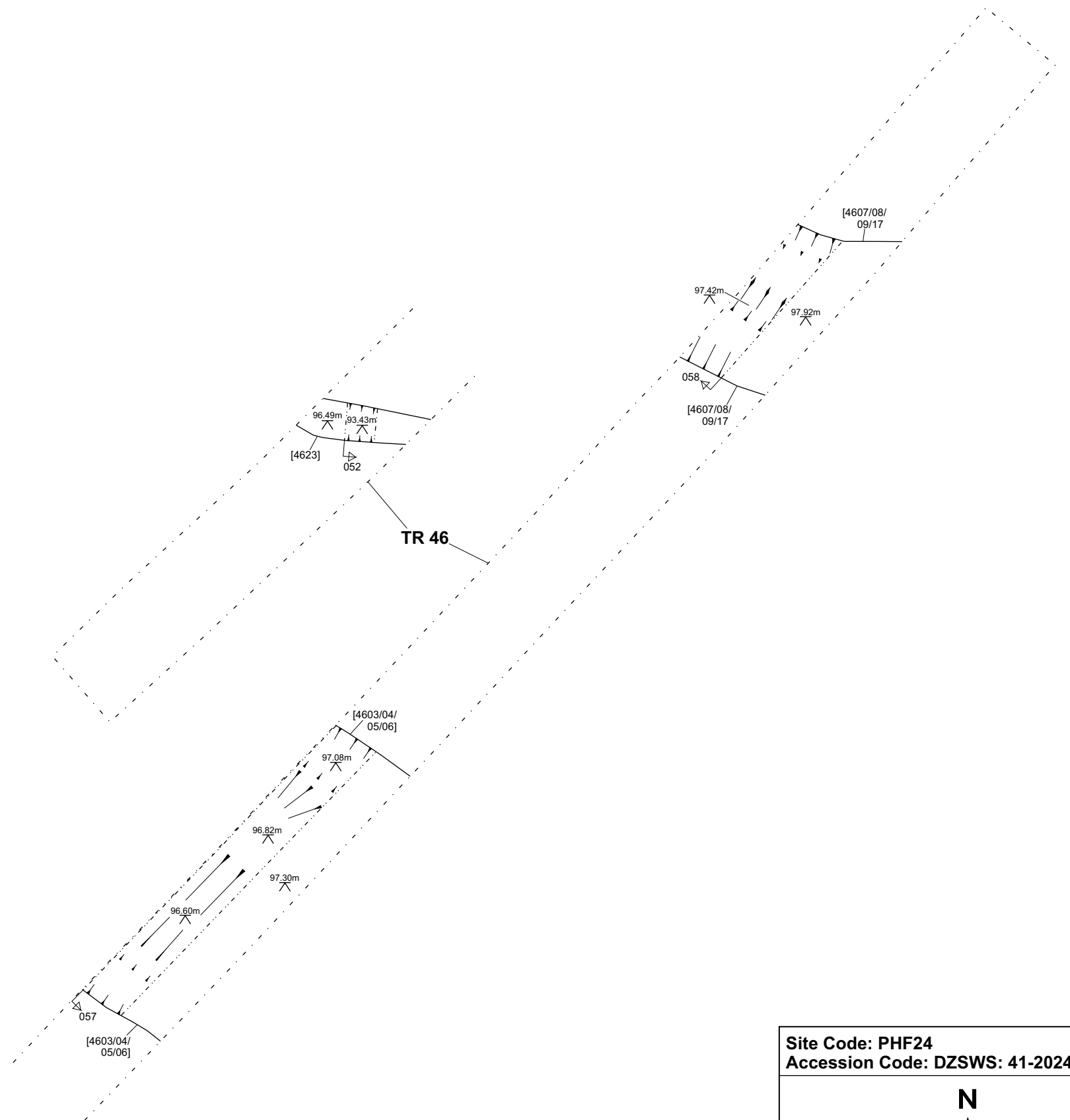
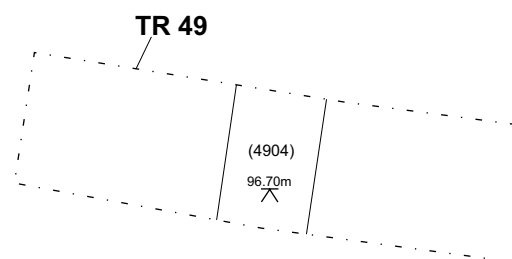
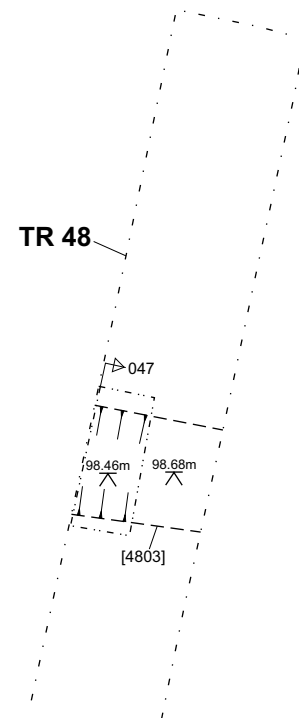
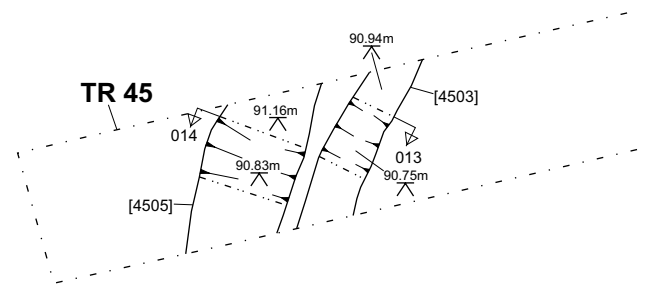


TR 44

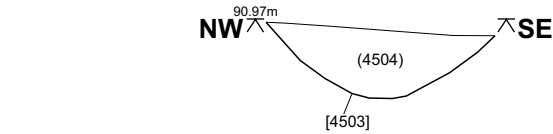


SEC 015: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [4403]





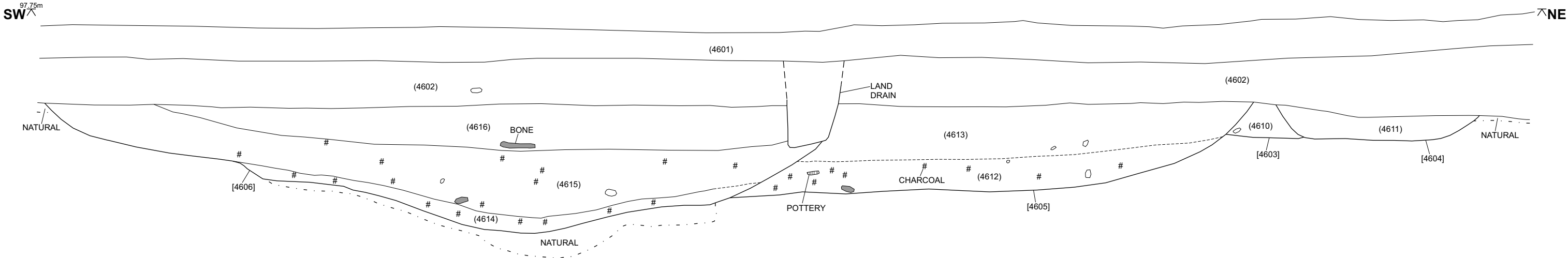
SEC 013: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [4503]



SEC 014: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [4505]



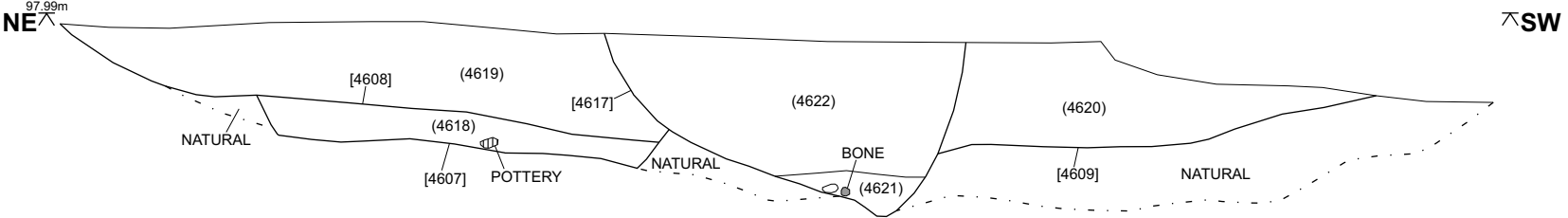
SEC 057: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [4603], [4604], [4605] and [4606]



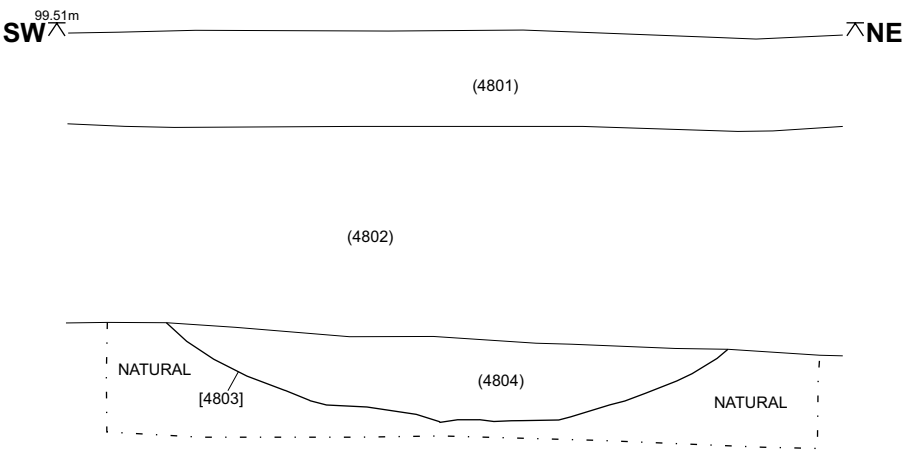
SEC 052: EAST FACING SECTION [4623]



SEC 058: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION [4607], [4608], [4609] and [4617]



SEC 047: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [4803]



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N

0m

4m

1:100

0m

1m

1:20

FIGURE 20: Trenches 45, 46 and 48, Sections



PHOTOGRAPH 1: SHALLOW EVALUATION TRENCH



PHOTOGRAPH 2: DEEP EVALUATION TRENCH SHOWING THICK SUBSOIL/COLLUVIUM (TRENCH 49)



PHOTOGRAPH 3: PARTLY FLOODED EVALUATION TRENCH



PHOTOGRAPH 4: DITCHES/FEATURES PRESENT UNDER RELATIVELY THICK SUBSOIL
(Trench 9, Section 004)



PHOTOGRAPH 5: PIT [4106] PRESENT AT RELATIVELY SHALLOW DEPTH



PHOTOGRAPH 6: STONES (3325)