



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP & RECORD
EXCAVATION
AT
PLOT 200, SOUTHPOINT BUSINESS PARK
PATTERDOWN ROAD
CHIPPENHAM**

NOVEMBER 2025

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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Plot 200, Southpoint, Chippenham, Wiltshire (NGR ST 907 711 centred). The site bordered the southern and eastern sides of a previous excavation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT) in 1999, during which was found two Bronze Age round houses, evidence of Late Iron Age activity and a more formally laid out Roman rural agricultural site. A subsequent stage of geophysical work was undertaken which demonstrated the continuation of some of the features observed during the CAT excavation. The current phase of work positively identified the continuation of the previously investigated Late Iron Age to Roman site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site lies to the south of Chippenham, immediately east of the main railway line, with the A350 (West Cepen Way) on the south boundary and the B4528 running from that, northwards to Chippenham forming the eastern and northern boundaries (ST 907711 centred).

The underlying geology across the southern half of the site is mapped as Cornbrash, with Kellaway Clay to the north (British Geological Survey 1990). Topographically, the ground level slopes very gently towards the A350 to the east, with the exception of the north-eastern part of the site which lies on a gentle rise at approximately 54-55m AOD. The site is partly in agricultural use and partly under pasture.

1.2 Planning Background

Outline planning permission has been granted by Wiltshire Council for Employment Development comprising 50,000sqm incorporating Class B1(b), Class B1(c), B2 With Ancillary B1(a), B8 & Ancillary B1(a) Uses Including Means of Access, Car Parking, Servicing, Associated Landscaping & Works (N/13/00308/OUT). Due to the potential of the site to contain archaeological remains a condition has been attached:

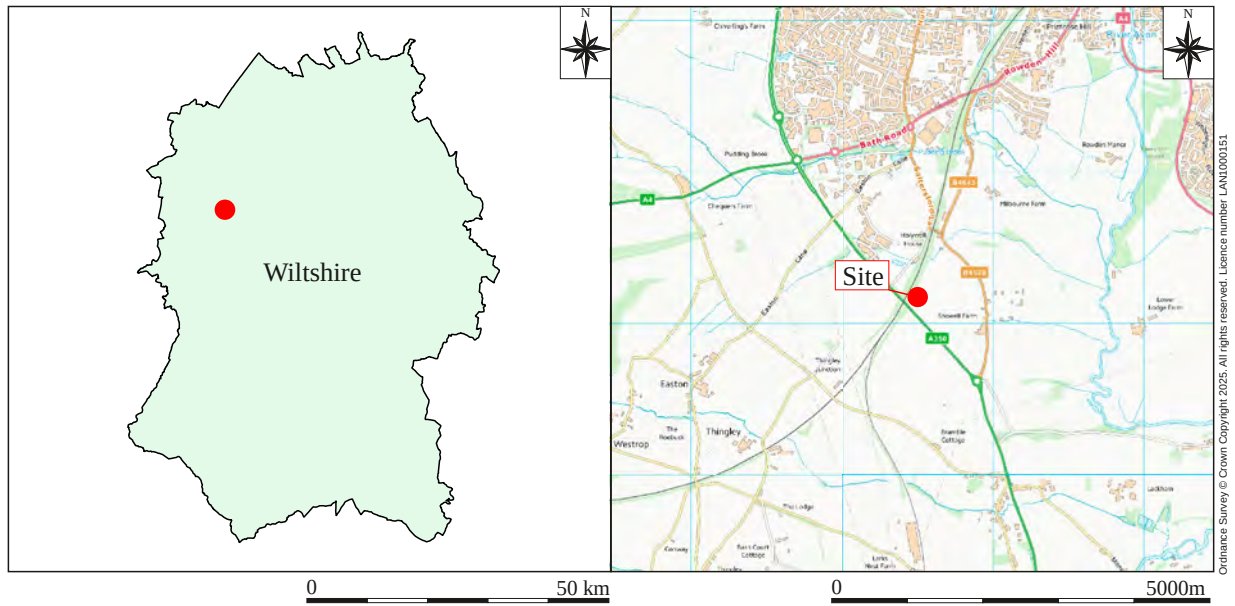
5. No development shall commence within the site until:

a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.

An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS 2019, 2024a) has been agreed with Wiltshire Council in relation to the above condition. A Detailed Method Statement for Stage 3 monitoring and recording prior to and during work for Plots 100 and 200 (JMHS 2024b) has been agreed with the Assistant County Archaeologist.



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Key Site boundary Excavated area Archaeological features
 Probable archaeology Possible archaeology Uncertain origin
 Natural Magnetic disturbance Agriculture (Ridge and furrow)

Figure 1: Site location

1.3 Archaeological Background

The following summary of the previous work undertaken on the site is taken from Young and Hancock's *Early Bronze Age ring ditches and Romano British agriculture at Showell Farm, Chippenham: Excavations in 1999*, which provides a detailed analysis and interpretation of the archaeology encountered (Young and Hancock 2006, p.10- 50).

Several phases of archaeological investigation had been carried out since 1998, the first being an archaeological desk-based assessment that accompanied the initial planning application (N/98/02692/OUT) This document (Young and Hancock 2006, p.10) identified that there was potential for archaeological remains to be located within the site, based on the known archaeology of the wider area. Following this report, a 30 trenches evaluation was completed in order to further establish the archaeological potential of the site. The evaluation demonstrated that there were two areas of interest; Area A, located in the centre of the site, and Area B, located in the north-west; four trenches in the north-east of the site, located beyond the current site boundary, were excavated at a later date due to access problems. This became Area C (Young and Hancock 2006, p.12).

Area A

A grid of 28 test pits, each 25m apart, was excavated over an area measuring 120m in length by 80m in width in order to determine the nature of two flint scatters recorded during the evaluation.

Each test pit was excavated down to the underlying geology, typically a depth of c.0.25m, and 20% of the excavated material from each test pit was sieved. A total of 37 worked flints were recovered as a result of the sieving, though no archaeological features or deposits were recorded. The majority of the flint dated to the Mesolithic and, given the lack of any associated features, is considered to be evidence of a short term hunting camp (Young and Hancock 2006, p.12).

Area B

An area of c.8100 m² was subject to excavation. Topsoil and colluvium had resulted in a higher level of preservation in the north-west of the trench, where 0.5m of overburden was present above the archaeology; this dropped to 0.25m towards the south-east, where the site lay on a slight rise. The prior evaluation had established that archaeological features only survived where they had been cut into the natural geology.

Activity dating to the Early Bronze Age (2460–2030 BC) and the Early Roman (Mid-1st century to Late 2nd-Early 3rd century) periods was recorded (Young and Hancock 2006, p.12).

Phase 1: Early Bronze Age (2460-2030 BC)

Two ring ditches 1 and 2, were recorded. Of these, ring ditch 1 was the best preserved; this was sub-circular, with an internal diameter of c.10.5m and a north-east facing entrance 1.3m in width. The ditches were U-shaped and measured c.0.4m in width by 0.1m in depth. Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, a Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead and a human heel bone were recovered from the primary fill of the ditch;

two separate radiocarbon dates were obtained, giving dates of WK-15448: 2460-2140 cal BC and WK-15449: 2300-2030 cal BC. Ring ditch 2 was undated, though it had been truncated by later features. This had an internal diameter of c.7m; the ditches, c.0.3m in width and 0.2 to 0.04m in depth, had a steeper profile than those of ring ditch 1 and showed evidence of at least one recut (Young and Hancocks 2006, pp 12-14).

Initially interpreted as roundhouses, these features have subsequently been interpreted as ritual or funerary monuments due to the assemblage recovered from the fill of ring ditch 1; the location of the monuments and lack of domestic activity perhaps lends support to this (CAT 1999, Young and Hancocks 2006, p.45).

Phase 2: Early Roman

There was significantly more evidence for Early Roman activity within the excavated area; this was sub-divided into five phases on the basis of stratigraphic relationships, fill characteristics, form and artefactual analysis (Young and Hancocks 2006, p.15). Artefactual evidence, supported by radiocarbon dating, indicates activity commenced in c.50 to 100 AD, continuing until the site was abandoned in the Early 3rd century. The ceramic assemblage was relatively low status, while the concentration of ceramic building material across the area of excavation perhaps indicates that the focus of the settlement was located beyond the site boundary to the north-west; the excavated remains therefore appear to represent the organised agricultural landscape associated with such a settlement. Evidence of both stock management and cereal processing was recorded, demonstrating a mixed economy (Young and Hancocks 2006, p.46).

Phase 2a

This phase, dated to c.50-140/150 AD, comprised a series of shallow gullies on a north-west to south-east alignment. These were up to 1m in width and had shallow U-shaped profiles; their function is unclear; however, the semi-regular layout perhaps indicates that they were boundary markers separating small agricultural plots. Several of these gullies extended out of the area of excavation to the north, east and west. Associated features included small, less regular gullies, pits and a crouched inhumation. An AMS date from the burial provided a Late Iron Age to Early Roman date of WK-15450: 170 cal BC to 60 cal AD (Young and Hancocks 2006, p.15).

Phase 2b

An alignment of three linear gullies truncated several gullies of Phase 2a; these linear gullies had a slightly different alignment and form to those of the earlier phase. The interpretation of this phase is uncertain; however, it is evident from the alignment of the features that this was not part of the earlier field system (Young and Hancocks 2006, p.15-17).

Phase 2c

This phase dated between 140/150 and 200/210 AD. A ditch truncated three gullies belonging to Phase 2a and the later gullies of Phase 2b; this ditch had a maximum width of 2.3m and was aligned north-east to south-west, extending beyond the area of excavation to the north-east. Associated with the ditch were a series of pits and postholes that extended to the north-west from its northern side. Charred plant remains recovered from one of these contained a high concentration of chaff and *weed seeds relative to the number of cereal grains, indicating the presence of cereal*

processing waste. The layout of these features was thought to indicate activity occurring within an enclosure, the southern boundary of which was demarcated by the ditch (Young and Hancocks 2006, p.17-20).

Phase 2d

This phase is represented by the creation of a field system and trackway defined by ditches more substantial and regular in form than those encountered previously. This phase could not be separated from Phase 2c on the basis of artefactual evidence; however, there is a clear stratigraphic definition. Spatially the most notable aspect of this phase was a ditched trackway that ran on an east-west alignment across the area of excavation; this trackway was defined by two ditches c. 8m apart that were up to 2.5m wide and 0.8m in depth. Ditches extended perpendicular to the trackway from both its north and south side and further ditches ran perpendicular to these, parallel to the trackway. As such, the land on either side of the trackway had been divided into a series of rectilinear enclosures. The ditches of the trackway and field system extended beyond the limit of the excavation on all sides. Within these enclosures, several discrete features were identified, including gullies, shallow pits, a well and a drying oven. An inhumation and two cremations were also found; however, these were undated and thus may have belonged to an earlier phase (Young and Hancocks 2006, p.17-20).

Phase 2e

The last phase of activity dating to the Roman period was the addition of a second trackway, again assigned a different phase based on stratigraphic evidence; this was located on the western side of the excavated area and extended north from the earlier trackway. The trackway was formed through the use of an existing ditch and the construction of a new ditch to the west. The trackway extended beyond the area of excavation to the north. A waterhole was dug to the west of the new trackway ditch, which may have replaced the former well (Young and Hancocks 2006, p.21). The artefactual evidence recovered from the features of Phases 2c, d and e demonstrate that occupation is likely to have ended during the early 2nd century but prior to c.240 AD, due to the lack of common Late Roman wares such as Oxfordshire colour-coated wares, while two brooches recovered are likely to date to the first half of the 2nd century (Young and Hancocks 2006, p.21).

Area C

This area is located to the north-west of the current site boundary. Four evaluation trenches were opened, of which two contained archaeological features. The interpretation and phasing of these was limited by the restricted area of excavation; however, it is evident that the activity seen in Area B extends north into this area. Several gullies were recorded in Trench 1 that were similar in form to those associated with Phase 2a of Area B, perhaps suggesting that the system of boundaries associated with this phase extended north. A north-south gully recorded in the trench may belong to the field system of Phase 2d. In Trench 2 a ditch, ditch terminus and an alignment of postholes were recorded; artefactual evidence recovered from this ditch dates to the Late 2nd or Early 3rd century (Young and Hancocks 2006, p.21).

Archaeological Background: Wider Landscape

A search of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record was made with a radius of 500m from the site's boundary in order to place the archaeology previously

encountered within the site in the context of the wider landscape. The results are listed in chronological order.

Neolithic

Sherds of pottery and worked flint dating to the Late Neolithic were found in a curved ditch during an evaluation at Showell Nurseries in 1991, 600m east of the site's eastern boundary.

Bronze Age

Bronze Age roundhouses, sherds of pottery, including Beaker pottery, and worked flint were recorded during the same evaluation at Showell Nurseries.

Iron Age

A ditch and pit containing Iron Age pottery were also recorded during archaeological evaluation at Showell Nurseries. Approximately 230m northwest of the site a shallow pit containing Iron Age pottery was recorded during an evaluation in 2017.

Prehistoric

A series of eight possible ring ditches have been identified within the site from an RAF aerial photograph dating to 1949. These are clustered towards the northern end of the site near excavation Area B. Evaluation trenches excavated in this area did not record any evidence of these; in particular trench 12 which was excavated in the proposed location of three of these features. However, two ring ditches were recorded during excavation in Area B, as discussed above.

A 2017 geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation to the west of Showell Nurseries recorded a ring ditch of probable prehistoric date. Worked flint was recovered from the fill of the ditch, though a specific date could not be established. This was located adjacent to a larger undated ring ditch while the fragment of another ring ditch was located approximately 30m north. Flint fragments were found on the south-western boundary of the site during archaeological evaluation of the route of the A350; two serrated flint blades were also found approximately 250m southeast of the site.

Roman (Romano-British)

Evidence of Romano-British occupation was recorded during an evaluation at Showell Nurseries. Features recorded included ditches, gullies and pits dating to the Late 1st and Early 2nd centuries. In this area the cropmarks of an extensive rectilinear field system has been identified through aerial photography; the remains encountered are therefore likely to be part of this system. At least two phases are evident based on their differing alignment and fragments of further ditches, likely to be part of the same system, are seen to the north-west of the nursery. To the north of the field system are the cropmarks of a probable settlement. These features appear morphologically similar to those recorded within the site and share a similar alignment to the field system of Phase 2d.

Six sherds of Romano-British pottery were found approximately 250m south of the site.

Medieval

Extensive areas of ridge and furrow are visible as slight earthworks on LIDAR and aerial photographs within the site itself and to the north, to the east and west of the

site. A medieval gully was recorded through the 1991 evaluation at Showell Nurseries.

Post-Medieval

A former Post-Medieval field boundary is visible as an earthwork on LIDAR immediately south of the site. Showell Farm, located immediately south-east of the site boundary, is a partially extant 17th century farmstead; the farm buildings are laid out in a regular courtyard plan. Listed buildings associated with the farmstead include Showell Farmhouse, a barn and a granary.

Undated

Numerous undated pits, ditches and gullies were recorded during archaeological evaluation undertaken across several fields to the north of the railway line, between 100 to 600m from the site. Some of the ditches identified appeared to be on the same alignment as the extant field boundaries, suggesting a post-medieval date.

An undated ditch, gullies and postholes were recorded during a 2017 evaluation at Showell Nurseries, approximately 120m east of the site. These were found in association with three probable prehistoric ring ditches and so may be contemporary with these or the later Romano-British field system known to be present in the area.

Geophysical survey undertaken to the east of Showell Nurseries recorded a series of anomalies likely to represent ditches; due to their location these are most probably part of the Romano-British field system recorded to the west.

A series of undated linear and curvilinear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs approximately 330m south-west of the site and a possible rectangular enclosure is visible as a cropmark in fields 450m west.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To make a record of any archaeological remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.

In particular:

- To record the extension of Early Bronze Age and Early Roman features that extend outside of the already excavated Area B to add knowledge to the results of those previously investigated.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS 2024a) and Detailed Method Statement (JMHS 2024b) agreed with Timothy Havard, County Archaeologist to the Wiltshire Council.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023a, 2023b).

3.2 Methodology

The first stage of the investigation involved a site strip across the development area, carried out with a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The overall excavation area was reduced in size due to the presence of overhead cables on the western side, necessitating a 10-meter safety buffer zone. In total the not stripped was 55m in length and 30m in width. The diverse geological conditions on-site made feature identification challenging; consequently, archaeological intervention plotting relied heavily area cleaning and on data from the geophysical survey.

Excavation was conducted during a period of very dry weather, which impacted feature identification and hand-dug sampling. In two instances, in order to help mitigate this and establish the potential continuation of features to the east of the site, two machine-dug trenches were excavated with the explicit agreement of the county council archaeologist. To determine if four known linear features with an east-to-west orientation extended beyond the primary excavation area, a machine-dug trench was excavated to the east of the excavation area. None of these features were observed to continue into the trench. The termini of two of the four ditches were successfully located through hand excavation. However, the two northern most ditches were not found, leading to the conclusion that their termini were situated within a 10-meter radius. Consequently, no further investigation was deemed necessary. An additional machine-dug trench was excavated to the north to verify the continuation of a gully identified during the Cotswolds 1990s excavation. The gully was not identified in either the geophysical survey or the trench.

Where archaeological horizons were encountered, they were cleaned by hand and excavated appropriately. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced. The initial trenching, site lay out and surveying was carried out using a sub-cm RTK GNSS system. The resultant spoil from the works was visually scanned, especially for finds relating to the Iron Age and Roman periods.

4 RESULTS (Figures 2-4)

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts, numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material, while numbers in bold indicate groups.

The results obtained from the site predominantly demonstrate activity from the Late Iron Age in to Roman period, with the height of activity dated to the between the 1st and 3rd centuries A.D. This is in keeping with the earlier evidence obtained during the CAT excavation. As such the results obtained during this phase of work are able to be.

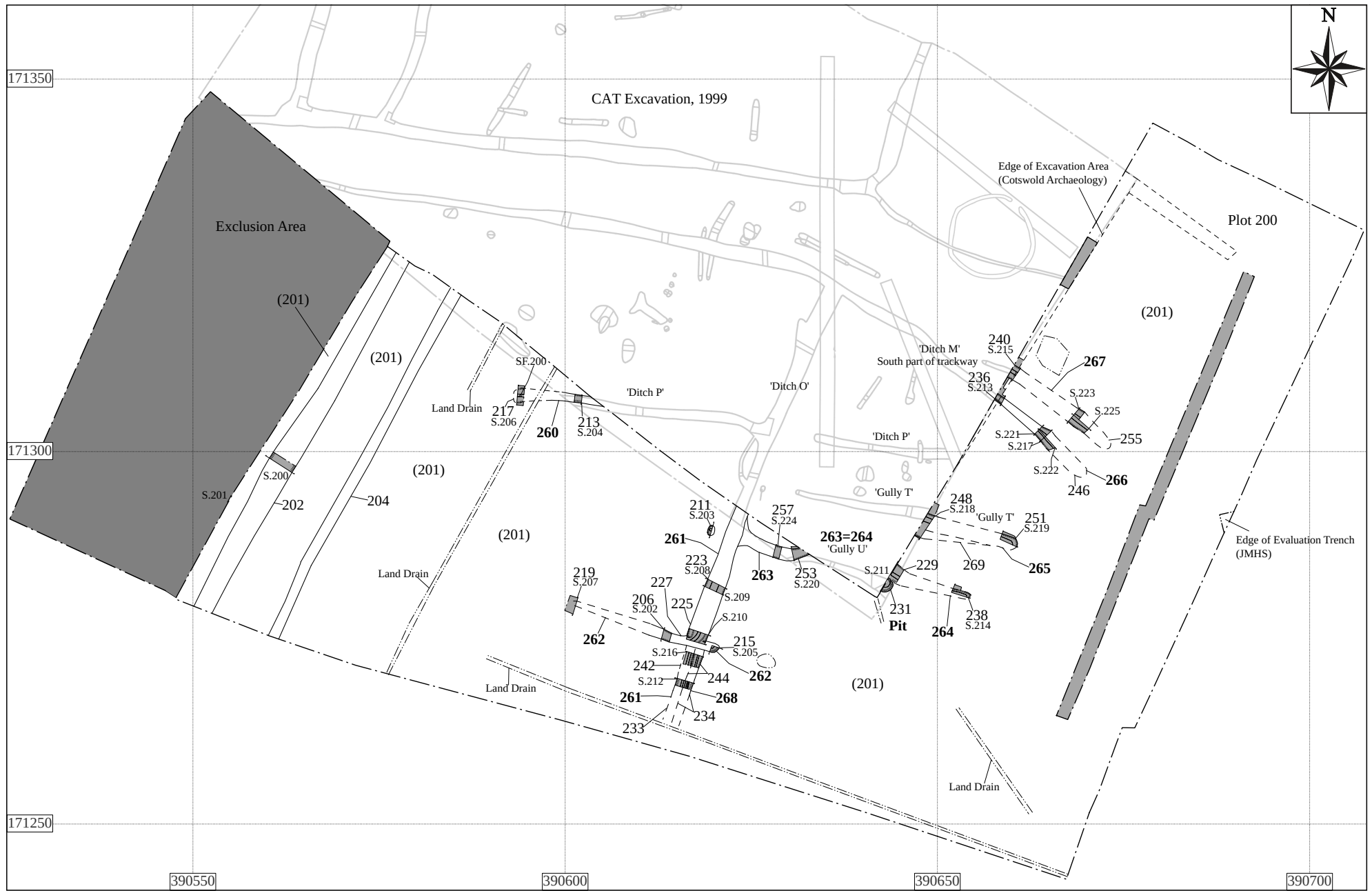


Figure 2: Site Plan

considered in relation to the phasing that was previously set out in the former excavation, and will be integrated below

General Deposits

The earliest deposit encountered across the site was the natural geology (201), a compact mid-yellowish blue natural clay with patches of gravel sand veins, observed across the excavation area to a maximum thickness of 0.01m

The uppermost deposit encountered across the site was a friable mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions and abundant grass rooting, which extended beyond the limits of excavation in all directions.



Plate 1: Site aerial photo. Looking west north-west.

4.1 Late Iron Age-Early Roman – Phase 2a/b

This period of activity can be equated with Phase 2a/b of the previous CAT excavation, which was dated to 50-140/150 A.D. During this stage of work evidence dating to the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period was limited to a single linear feature.

Ditch 268

Ditch **268** appeared to be the only feature dating to the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period (Figures 1 & 3 Sections 212 & 216. Plate 2). Although not fully identified during the geophysical survey of the area, after the investigation it was found to have a north-north-east to south-south-west orientation, and to measure between 1m and 1.25m in width and greater than 6.30m in length. Ditch **268** had a gradual break of slope top, concave to convex sides, sharp break of slope base and a concave base; its depth range between 0.36 and 0.52m.

A single deposit (235)=(245) was observed within it; it was a compact mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and thickness that ranges between c.0.36m to c.0.54m.

Although the stratigraphical relationship between ditches **268** and **262** was not clarified during excavation, it is likely that the latter truncated gully **268**, based on the dating of the materials recovered from the features.



Plate 2: Ditch 268. Section 212. Looking north-east

4.2 Roman – Phase 2c

A modest amount of features date to this period, which is assigned a date range of 140/150-200/210 A.D. It would appear that this is closely related to Phase 2d, and demonstrate a slightly earlier sub-phase to the formal settlement layout that is seen more clearly in Phase 2d.

Ditch 263=264

Ditch **263=264** was located to the south-east corner of the former CAT excavation (Figures 1 & 3 Sections 211, 214, 220 & 224. Plates 3-6). Despite having been investigated as ‘Gully U’/‘Ditch 11’ during the investigations in the 1990s, this feature was not observed during the geophysical survey. The western section of the ditch was recorded as **263**, where it was truncated by a perpendicular ditch **261**. Further east it was recorded as ditch **264** and was seen to terminate in line with a number of other ditches assigned to the succeeding phase.



Plate 3: (left) Ditch 264 Section 211, looking west north-west. Plate 4: (right) Ditch 264 Section 214, looking west

The overall orientation of ditch **263=264** was north-west to south-east. The eastern extent (ditch **263**) was visible for length of approximately 9m, while its western extent (ditch **264**) extended within the excavated area for 10.41m; the overall length of this feature was approximately 32m. The width of this feature varied between 1.44m and over 2.98m, while its depth was 0.30m at its minimum and 0.64m at its maximum. Its profile had a gradual break of slope top, concave to convex sides, gradual break of slope base and a flat to concave base.

Ditch **263=264** had a single fill (230)=(239)=(254)=(258), a compact mid-yellowish grey to a dark orangish grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. Animal bone and Roman pottery were recovered from it, along a single fragment of intrusive post-medieval redware. Ditch **264** was cut by pit 231 on it's southern side.



Plate 5: (left) Ditch 263 Section 220, looking west south-west. Plate 6: (right) Ditch 263 Section 224, looking west

Ditch 269

Further north and parallel to ditch **263=264** was linear feature 269, which appeared to be running along the same orientation as ditch **265** immediately to its north, and was truncated by it (Figures 1 & 3 Section 218. Plate 7). Albeit devoid of dating material, ditch 269 is considered very likely to be dated to the Roman period, and might represent an earlier stage of ditch **265**.

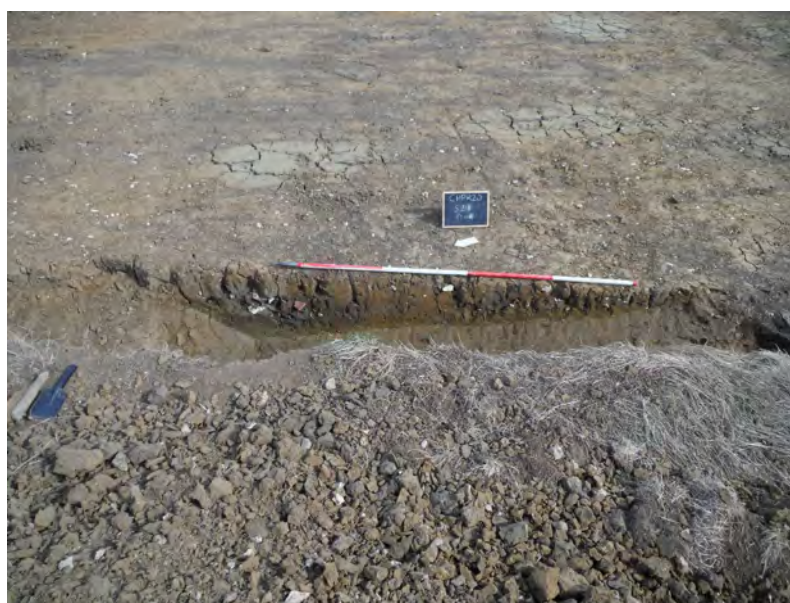
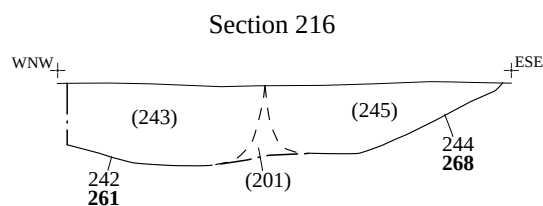
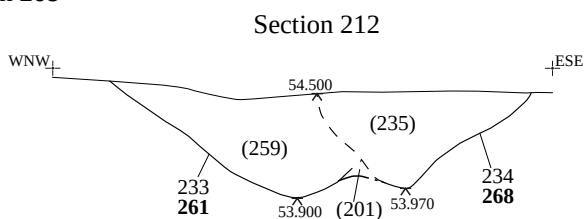


Plate 7. Ditch 269, Section 218, looking south-east.

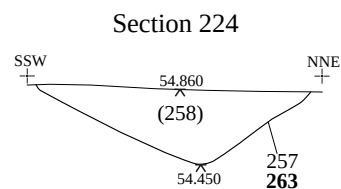
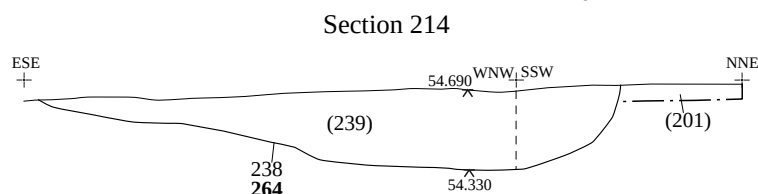
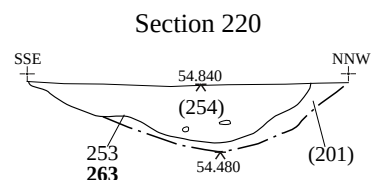
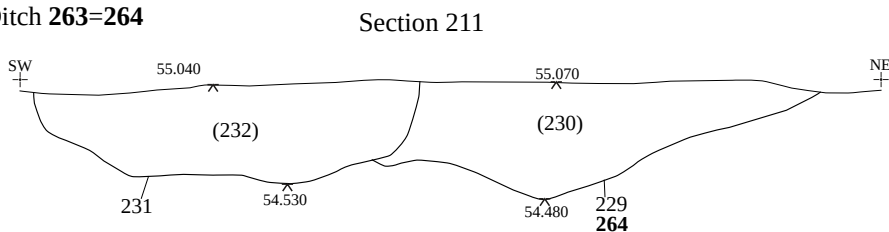
Late Iron Age-Early Roman - Phase 2a/b

Ditch 268

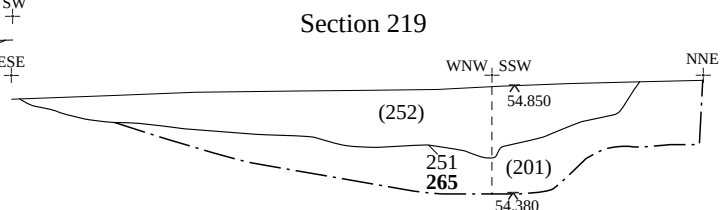
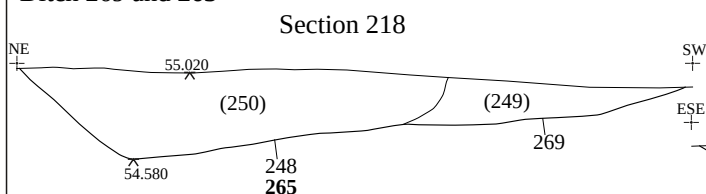


Roman - Phase 2c

Ditch 263=264

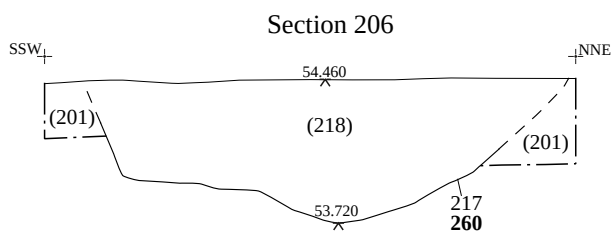
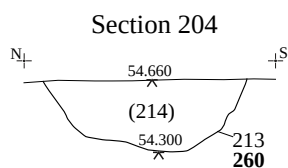


Ditch 269 and 265



Roman - Phase 2d

Ditch 260



Ditch 261

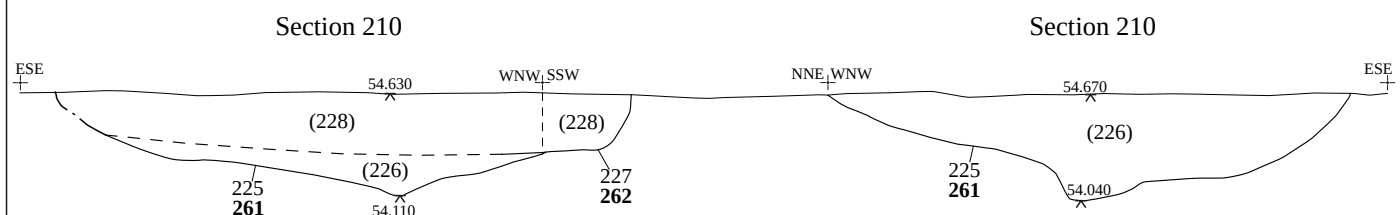
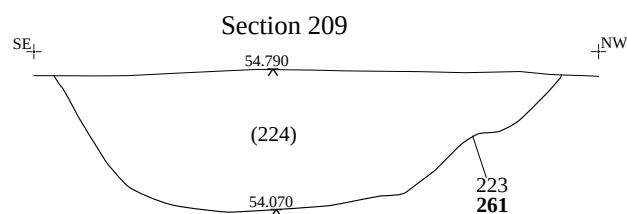
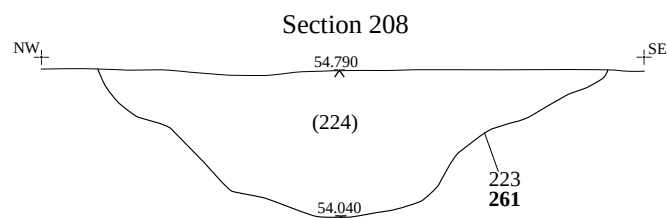


Figure 3: Sections

0 2 m

Ditch 269, orientated north-west to south-east, was not clearly detected in plan during the excavations, and was only observed in section. Its profile, 0.28m at its deepest point, had a sharp break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope base and a flat base, and measured greater than 1.4m wide and greater than 9.5m long.

A single fill (249), a compact, mid-orangish grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions was observed within it. No materials were recovered from it.

4.3 Roman – Phase 2d

This vast majority of features at the site, both in this excavation and the former CAT excavation are dated to this phase, which has been dated to 150/60-200/210 A.D.

Ditch 260

Located in the western area of the site, linear ditch **260** (Figures 1 & 3 Sections 204 & 206. Plates 8 & 9) had been identified during a geophysical survey of the area and can be seen extending out of the 1990s CAT limit of excavation, when the ditch was recorded as ‘Ditch P’ and ‘6’.

Ditch **260** was oriented north-east to south-west, and had a width ranging between c.1.08m to c.2.40m and a length greater than 10.70m. Its profile was 0.20-0.75m deep, had a sharp break of slope top, straight sides, a gradual break of slope base and a flat base.

Its single fill (214)=(218) was a compact, mid-brownish grey silty clay with rare limestone inclusions and a thickness ranging between c.0.20m to c.0.75m. A range of Roman finds were recovered from it, including animal bone, pottery, ceramic building material and fragments of a glass *unguentarium*.

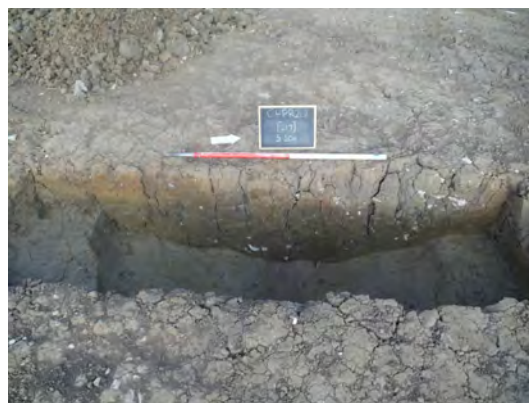


Plate 8: (left) Ditch 260, Section 204, looking east. Plate 9: (right) Ditch 260 Section 206, looking west

Ditch 261

To the south-east of ditch **260** was linear ditch **261** (Figures 1 & 3 Sections 208, 209, 210, 212 & 216. Plates 10 & 11), which had been identified during a geophysical survey of the area and was recorded as ‘Ditch O’ and ‘5’ during the 1990s CAT excavation. Ditch **261** was truncated by ditch **262**, and in turn truncated ditch **263=264**.

Oriented north-north east to south-south west, it measured between c.1.05m to c.2.80m in width and had a length greater than 27.32m; its depth was comprised between 0.45m and 0.78m. The profile had a gradual break of slope top, concave sides, a gradual break of slope base and an irregular base.

A single fill (224)=(226)=(243)=(249) was observed; it was compact mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions and a thickness ranging between c.0.45m to c.0.78m. Animal bone and Roman pottery were recovered from this feature, alongside the fragments of a copper alloy object (SF201), very likely to originate from a personal ornament.



Plate 10; (left) Ditch 261 Section 208, looking north north-east. Plate 11: (right) Ditch 261 Section 210, looking north north-east

Ditch 265

Further north-east of, and perpendicular to ditch **261** was linear feature **265** (Figures 1 & 3 Sections 218 & 219. Plate 12); it had been identified during a geophysical survey of the area and can be seen within the 1990s CAT limit of excavation recorded as 'Gully T'/'Ditch 10'. This feature had a similar alignment to ditch 269, and truncated it.

The maximum visible length of this feature was 10m, and it measured 1.16m to 2.25m wide; it had a sharp break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope base and a concave base, and a north-west to south-east orientation. Its depth was comprised between 0.43m and 0.52m.



Plate 12: (right) Ditch 265 Section 219, looking north

The only deposit present (250)=(252) was a compact, dark-purplish grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions. One 20 litre sample <201> was taken from this deposit, which demonstrated the presence of spelt and barley and was typical of crop processing debris. Materials recovered from this feature included Roman pottery, fired clay, and animal bone.

Ditch 266

Linear ditch **266** (Figures 1 & 4 Sections 213 & 217. Plates 13 & 14), located in the north-eastern portion of the site, had been investigated during the 1990s CAT excavation as 'Ditch M' and '3' and was confirmed to continue to the south-east by the geophysical survey.

Ditch 266 was oriented north-west to south-east, had a width ranging between c.1.17m and c.1.96m and a length greater than 16m. Its profile, 0.44-0.88m deep, had a sharp break of slope top, concave to straight sides, sharp break of slope base and a flat base.

The only fill observed (237)=(247) was a compact mid-reddish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions; Roman pottery, fired clay, animal bone and a residual Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint bladelet were collected from it.



Plate 13: (left) Ditch 266 Section 213, looking south-east. Plate 14: (right) Ditch 266 Section 217, looking south-east

Ditch 267

Parallel to ditch **266** and immediately to its north was linear feature **267** (Figures 1 & 4 Sections 215, 223 & 225. Plates 15 & 16), which was also identified during the geophysical survey. The continuation of the ditch westwards was observed during the CAT excavations, although it was not labelled or discussed in the publication article or post-excavation assessment.

Ditch **267** had a gradual break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope base and a concave base; it had a width of 1.22-1.30m and was observed to a maximum length of 16.50m and was 0.50m to 0.66m deep.

A compact, mid-orangish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions deposit (241)=(256) was the only fill observed within this feature which, albeit devoid of finds, is considered very likely to date to the Roman period.



Plate 15: (left) Ditch 267 Section 223, looking north-west. Plate 16: (right) Ditch 267 Section 215, looking south-east

Pit 211

Oval pit 211 (Figures 1 & 4 Section 203. Plate 17) was located immediately to the west of ditch **261**, and had been identified during the geophysical survey.

Measuring 0.88m in width, 1.35m in length, and 0.20m deep, it had a gradual break of slope top, concave to convex sides, gradual break of slope base and a concave base.

A single fill of compact mid-brownish grey silty clay (212) with frequent stone inclusions was present; Roman pottery, fired clay and animal bone were recovered from this deposit, which was 100% excavated.



Plate 17: Pit 211. Section 203, looking east

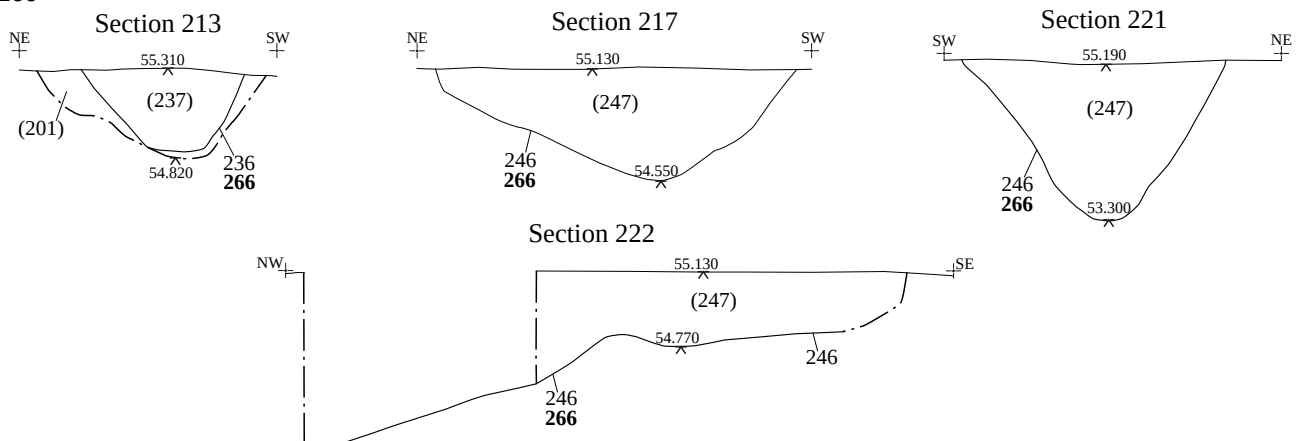
Pit 231

Sub-circular pit 231 (Figures 1 & 3 Section 211) was located immediately to the south of ditch **263=264**, which it truncated.

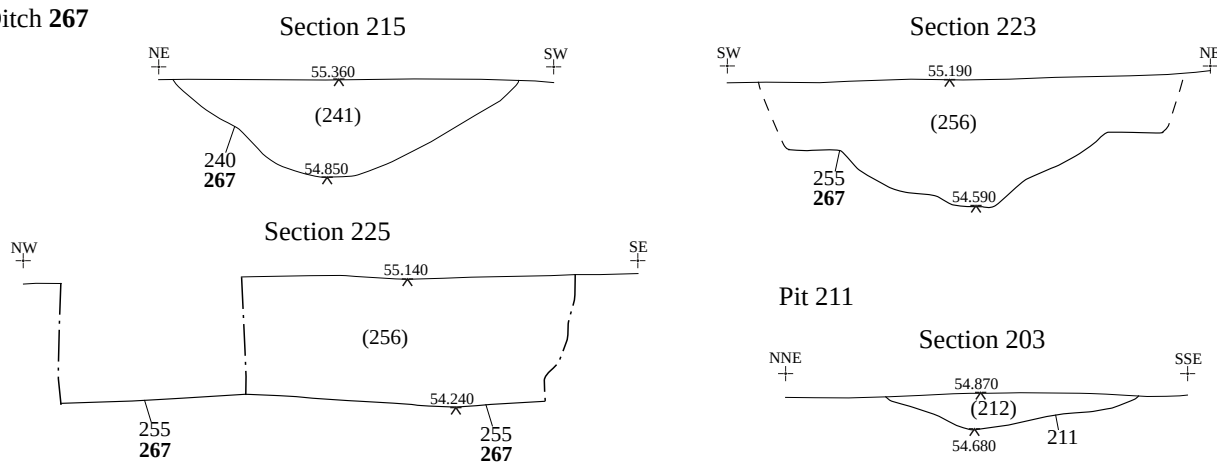
The visible width of this feature, which extended beyond the limits of excavation to the north-west, was of 0.73m; its length was 2.08m and its depth 0.43m. It had a sharp break of slope top, concave sides, a gradual break of slope base and a concave base.

Roman - Phase 2d

Ditch 266

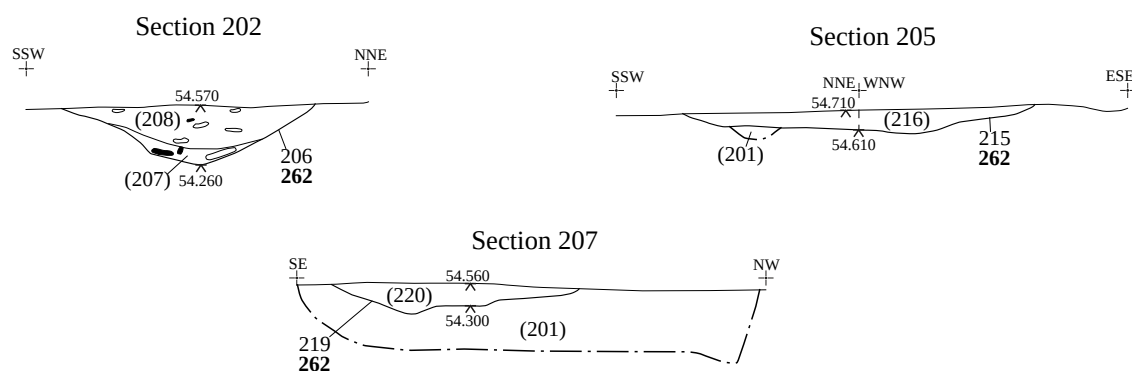


Ditch 267



Roman - Phase 2e

Ditch 262



Post-Medieval to Modern

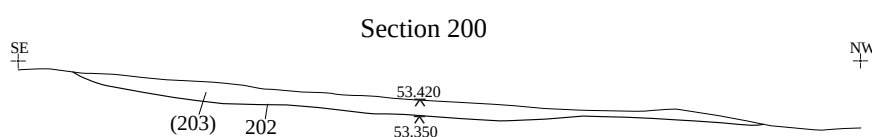


Figure 4: Sections

0 2 m

From its single fill (232), a compact, dark-purplish grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions, animal bone and Roman pottery were collected.

4.4 Roman – Phase 2e

The previous CAT excavation indicated that this phase of activity demonstrated further modifications to the site layout, notably the creation of a second trackway oriented approximately north-south ('trackway 2'/'B'). The recent results also demonstrate slight modifications to site layout in the form of a single ditch.

Ditch 262

Linear ditch **262** (Figures 1 3 & 4 Sections 202, 205, 207 & 210. Plates 18-21), identified during a geophysical survey preceding the investigations, was located to the south of ditch **263**, and was also perpendicular to ditch **261**, which it truncated. Oriented west-north-west to east-south-east, ditch **262** was visible for a maximum length of 20.60m; its eastern terminus was observed, while its western end appeared to have been disturbed by later activities. With a width comprised between 1.22m and 1.50m, it had a gradual break of slope top, concave sides, gradual break of slope base and a concave base. Its maximum depth was of 0.30m.



Plate 18: (left) Ditch 262 Section 202, looking west north-west. Plate 19: (right) Ditch 262 Section 205, looking north north-east

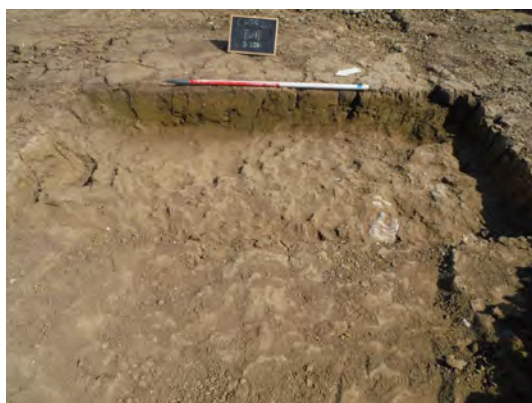


Plate 20: (left) Ditch 262 Section 207, looking east south-east. Plate 21: (right) Ditch 267 Section 210, looking north -east

A single deposit (207)=(208)=(216)=(220)=(228) was observed within it; it was a compact mid-greyish brown to light orange grey silty clay with occasional to frequent

limestone inclusions and a thickness that ranged between *c.*0.30m to *c.*1.30m. Roman metalwork, glass, building materials and pottery were recovered from it; however, the presence of a single fragment of the base of a Post-Medieval push-up bottle was observed, indicating a degree of disturbance to the feature.

4.5 Post-Medieval to Modern

In addition to a very limited number of intrusive artefacts found in Roman features, the Post-Medieval activity on site was characterised by two linear features, likely to originally function as a furrow and a boundary ditch.

Furrow 202

Furrow 202 (Figures 1 & 4 Section 200), identified during the geophysical survey of the site, had north-east to south-west orientation and was located at the westernmost end of the excavation area.

Measuring 3.70m in width, 0.10m in depth and greater than 54 in length, it had an imperceptible break of slope top, sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope base and a flat base.

One friable mid-greyish brown sandy clay deposit (203) with rare stone inclusions was observed within it; Post-Medieval pottery and glass, ceramic building material and a residual Mesolithic flint flake were recovered from it.

Ditch 204

Linear ditch 204 (Figure 1) was parallel and located to the east of ditch 202; measuring greater than 52m in length, it was approximately 1.20m in width. This feature matches up with a boundary ditch visible on an 1840's Tithe Map, and was not further investigated due to the visible Post-Medieval materials on its surface.

5 FINDS

5.1 Ceramics

Pottery by Adam Sutton

A total of 795 sherds of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery weighing 4685 and equating to 4.52 EVEs were recovered from 21 fills of nine features, in addition to unstratified finds. Two sherds of post-medieval date were also noted. The methodology of the analysis is presented in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by feature and context

			Pit 211	Pit 231	Ditch 260		Ditch 261			Ditch 262					Ditch 263=264				Ditch 265		Ditch 266		Ditch 268	U/S	Total
			(212)	(232)	(214)	(218)	(224)	(226)	(243)	(207)	(208)	(216)	(220)	(228)	(230)	(239)	(254)	(258)	(250)	(252)	(237)	(247)	(235)		
Late Iron Age/early Roman	GROG	No.	12				1	2									1					2	35	2	55
		Wt. (g)	97				14	7									5					12	377	17	529
	UNK OX	No.					3											3							6
		Wt. (g)					60											67							127
	UNK RE	No.	6																						6
		Wt. (g)	29																						29
Roman	DOR BB 1	No.								14				3							197				214
		Wt. (g)								94				19							593				706
	LEZ SA 2	No.				2				9				4					2		6				23
		Wt. (g)				14				168				40					2		6				230
	LNV CC	No.									1														1
		Wt. (g)									4														4
	SAV GT	No.	1	10	3	14	60			3					1				11	2		4			42
		Wt. (g)	12	136	10	2	36			47					2				698	47		26			1016
	UNK BW	No.				3	22								1			1				10		17	39
		Wt. (g)				9	75								4			67				12		12	125
	UNK OX	No.										2	1		8				16		37	22			85
		Wt. (g)										5	1		70				63		97	98			333
	UNK RE	No.			10		8			2							2		3			1			17
		Wt. (g)			21		186			12							12		15			11			257
	UNK SA	No.										1						2							3
		Wt. (g)										1						1							2
	UNK WS	No.					10				3														13
		Wt. (g)					26				10														36

			Pit 211	Pit 231	Ditch 260		Ditch 261			Ditch 262					Ditch 263=264				Ditch 265		Ditch 266		Ditch 268	U/S	Total
	WIL BW	No.							1							13		27	7						47
		Wt. (g)							7							88		82	14						184
	WIL OX	No.			9	3		5		51	35			19		4	6		1	47					119
		Wt. (g)			13	7		42		147	101			2		3	9		65	26					415
	WIL RE	No.			22		4	15		19	29			12		5		2		13	4				125
		Wt. (g)			73		42	56		118	191			61		9		44		81	17				692
Total		No.	19	10	35	9	54	22	1	98	68	3	1	20	10	9	22	67	60	28	244	39	35	3	795
		Wt. (g)	138	136	117	32	439	105	7	586	306	6	1	122	76	12	114	117	924	170	713	159	377	29	4685
Date			40-150	40-150	40-410	120-410	40-410	40-410	120-410	250-410	150-410	40-410	40-410	150-410	40-410	40-410	120-410	40-410	40-410	120-410	120-410	40-410	-100-70		

Late Iron Age-Early Roman. The earliest pottery recovered was dated to the 1st century BC to early 1st first century AD. Seven deposits produced pottery of this date, which was found alongside diagnostically later material in six of these cases. The exception was fill (235) of ditch **268**, which produced 35 sherds of Late Iron Age-Early Roman grog-tempered ware in isolation. These seem likely to have all derived from a single vessel. Unfortunately these sherds were undiagnostic and the vessel could not be assigned to a type, though the sherds did exhibit several post-firing holes drilled through the lower body of the vessel, likely in an effort to repair it during antiquity. Similar grog-tempered pottery was found in another five features' fills while contemporary wheelmade sandy sherds were found in two feature fills (Table 1). These latter occurrences produced much lesser quantities in any individual case and it is likely that these sherds were residual in their contexts of recovery. A limited number of diagnostic sherds were found amongst this material including rims of bead-rim jars (form 3.BEA), everted-rim medium-mouthed jars (form 3.MED), and necked jars (form 3.NCK), all being of similar dates (Table 10).

Roman. The majority of the assemblage is Roman and varies widely in date. Sherds of Savernake ware (fabric SAV GT) will date to the mid-1st to second century and suggest continuity between the pre-and post-conquest periods. Similar can be said for diagnostic sherds of form types 3.BEA, 3.NCK, and 1.RNG, all of which will be of later 1st or 2nd century dating. Overall, fills of seven features could be provided with a *terminus post quem* no later than the mid-1st century, and in the several cases amongst these where substantial groups of sherds were found it appears likely that the pottery will be of later 1st century date. It may be possible to assign much of the North Wiltshire-type coarseware assemblage to these dates based on their frequent occurrence in these fills, though North Wiltshire wares often have broad dates which can only be refined in the presence of diagnostic sherds, which were routinely lacking (Anderson, 1979).

Mid to Late Roman occupation was also well attested within the assemblage. Sherds of Lezoux samian ware will date to the 2nd century, while sherds of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Dorset BB1 will date to the mid-2nd to 4th centuries. Forms allow more precise dating in some cases. Form 3.BBJ2 will date to the mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries, while some similar rims classified as form 3.BBJ2/3 may date to the later third or 4th century (Seager Smith and Davies, 1993, type 2). A single example of form 5.DFL from fill (207) of ditch **262** provides the *terminus post quem* for a group otherwise varied in date between the late 1st-early 2nd and later 3rd centuries. Overall there is scant ceramic evidence for activity post-dating the later 3rd century, and the profile of fabrics and forms present suggests an emphasis on the 1st and 2nd centuries.

Post-Medieval. One glazed stoneware of post-medieval date was found alongside a small Roman assemblage in fill (230) of Ditch **264**. Additionally, a single fragment of similar fabric was found in deposit (203), fill of linear feature 202.

Fired Clay by Adam Sutton

A total of 20 pieces of fired clay weighing 43g were recovered from three fills of as many features. Fifteen of the pieces (plus innumerable small crumbs) weighing 30g came from fill (250) of ditch **265**. Fill (212) of pit 211 produced one further fragment (4g) and fill (237) of ditch **266** produced four fragments (9g).

All of the fragments were in a similar silty fabric generally orange-brown in colour but often with slightly greyer surfaces. Inclusions visible at x10 magnification included abundant fine quartz silt, common angular-subangular grog/clay pellets, grey/black flint up to 2mm, and rounded polished black grains up to 0.3mm, the latter two both sparse. Fragments were exclusively amorphous and lacking obvious surfaces. Little can be said about their origins based on their shapes, it being possible that they derive from wattle-and-daub walling (though no wattle impressions were noted), or potentially from the linings or structures of pyrotechnic emplacements such as kilns, ovens, or hearths.

This small body of material is of low informational value and correspondingly low research potential. No further work is needed.

Ceramic Building Materials by Simona Denis

A small group of seven fragments of ceramic building material (Table 2), weighing 299.94g in total, was recovered during the investigation.

The material is in a fair state of preservation, albeit extremely fragmentary; none of the objects was complete, and only two examples retained some diagnostic features.

Table 2: Ceramic Building Material occurrence by context and type

Feature	Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Date Range
202	203	?Ridge tile	1	134	?Post-medieval
204	205	Undetermined	1	3.4	Undetermined
262	207	?Tegula	1	123.20	?Roman
		?Brick	3	9.69	
260	218	Undetermined	1	29.65	Undetermined
Total			7	299.94	

The ceramic building material assemblage is not recommended for retention, due to its limited potential for further analysis.

5.2 Faunal Remains

Animal Remains by Rebecca Gordon

A total of 361 animal bone fragments were recovered from 18 contexts. Seven burnt fragments were also retrieved from sample <201>. The pottery from previous investigations indicates that features on site date from the prehistoric to Roman period. Most of the animal remains derived from ditch fills, with only a small quantity recovered from a furrow and pit fills. Although the quantity of identifiable bone was small, the range of domestic species present (cattle, sheep/goat, equid, pig and domestic fowl) suggests that the assemblage was domestic in origin.

The animal bones were identified using the author's reference collection and were recorded using an 'all fragments' method. Bones that could not be identified to species were recorded to their nearest size category (i.e. large or medium), while those not defined to either category were recorded as unidentifiable. Fragments from the same specimen and element were recorded as one bone fragment.

Due to the morphological similarities between sheep and goats, the term ‘sheep/goat’ was used except when differentiation between the two species possible following Boessneck’s (1969) methods was. Epiphyseal fusion, as well as the eruption and wear of mandibular teeth, were recorded for cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Mandibular wear stages were recorded using Grant (1982) for cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Tooth wear data were converted into age categories following Hambleton (1999).

Gnawing and butchery were recorded only on identifiable bones. Bone preservation was recorded for identifiable post-cranial bones using Harland et al. (2003), and measurements were taken following von den Driesch (1976).

The assemblage was generally well preserved. Carnivore gnawing was recorded on five bones: three cattle, one sheep/goat and one pig, indicating that the remains were exposed for a period before burial. No butchery was observed on the assemblage. Small unidentifiable burnt bone fragments were recovered from sample <201>. Fresh breaks were recorded on nine bones, suggesting post-depositional movement and moderate levels of fragmentation. Only loose teeth were present, with none retained in mandibles, which is consistent with disturbance and fragmentation after deposition.

**Table 3: Species representation (NISP) of hand collected bones
Unstratified fragments removed from counts**

Taxa	Total
Cattle	19
Sheep/goat	16
Pig	2
Horse/donkey	12
Domestic fowl	1
Unidentified large mammal	271
Unidentified medium mammal	40
Total	361

Identifiable remains comprised cattle (n=19), sheep/goat (n=16), equid (n=12), pig (n=2) and domestic fowl (n=1) (Table 3). Most of the animal bone was recovered from ditch fills, with smaller quantities from a furrow and pit fills (Table 4).

Table 4: Number of specimens by context type

Taxa	Type of deposit			
	Ditch	Furrow	Pit	Other
Cattle	17	1	1	
Sheep/goat	16			
Pig	2			
Horse/donkey	11			1
Domestic fowl	1			
Unidentified large mammal	270		1	3
Unidentified medium mammal	35		5	
Total	352	1	7	4

All major anatomical regions were represented for cattle, including elements from the head (loose teeth), vertebrae (thoracic), forelimb (scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, carpal, metacarpal) and hindlimb (femur, tibia, calcaneum, metatarsal, metapodial). Sheep/goat was represented by elements from the head (loose teeth), forelimb (scapula, humerus, radius), vertebrae (lumbar) and lower limb (tibia, metapodial, first phalanx). Pig was represented by a femur and astragalus. Equid remains comprised a metacarpal and loose teeth. Domestic fowl was represented by a single femur.

Fusion data indicated that most bones belonged to skeletally mature animals. Fused elements included cattle tibia, radius and humerus, equid metacarpal, and sheep/goat first phalanx. The only unfused element was a sheep/goat lumbar vertebra.

Tooth wear data were limited to four loose teeth: one cattle tooth aged 30–36 months and three sheep/goat teeth aged approximately 1–2, 3–4 and 4–6 years. These data indicate the presence of young adult and adult animals.

The assemblage was small, producing fewer than 100 identifiable fragments, which restricted interpretation. However, the range of domestic species suggests a domestic origin for the material. The presence of gnawing and fresh breaks indicates that the bones were exposed before burial and may represent secondary infilling of features rather than primary depositional events.

This small assemblage has limited interpretative potential as an isolated group, but it should be retained and incorporated into future analyses if further mitigation work extends the dataset.

Fossil by Simona Denis

A small group of 10 fossilised shells, weighing 101.95g in total (Table 5), was recovered from two deposits. The specimen were largely incomplete, and were only tentatively identified as bivalves and brachiopods of undetermined species.

Table 5: Fossils occurrence by context and type

Feature	Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)
262	207	?Brachiopod	1	17.04
		Undetermined	1	4.21
261	224	?Brachiopod	1	19.27
		?Bivalve	4	41.54
		Undetermined	3	19.89
Total			10	101.95

The fossils are not recommended for retention, due to their very limited potential for further analysis.

5.3 Lithics

Flint by Rebecca Devaney

Just two pieces of worked flint were recovered during archaeological investigations at Plot 200 (Table 6). The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type (as published by Butler 2005) with information recorded regarding

burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology (as published by Inizan 1999).

The flake, from context (203), the fill of linear feature 202, is a tertiary removal with a distal break. It has slight post-depositional damage and light cortication. The bladelet, from context (237), fill of ditch **266**, is a tertiary removal with dorsal blade scars truncated by a proximal break. Blade scars suggest removal from a planned blade core, a practice usually associated with Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic industries. The bladelet remains unaffected by post-depositional damage or surface alteration.

Table 6: Summary of worked flint by context

Flint category	203	237	Total
Flake	1		1
Bladelet		1	1
Total	1	1	2
Total weight (g)	1	1	2

The small size of the worked flint assemblage limits its interpretative value, however, the bladelet with dorsal blade scars suggests activity during the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic. Further work is not recommended. All worked flint should be kept and archived according to standard local practice.

Stone by Simona Denis

A small assemblage of six stone fragments, of a combined weight of 446.2g, was hand-recovered during the archaeological investigations (Table 7). One additional, small fragment weighing 0.9g was found in the heavy residue of soil sample <201>, collected from deposit (250) within ditch **265**.

With the exception of two fragments sandstone tile, all of the stone was positively identified as naturally occurring fragments of cornbrash. One of the items from deposit (224) within ditch **261** appeared to be heat-affected.

Table 7: Worked stone occurrence by context and type

Context	Type	No. of Items	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
208	Tile	1	12	59.8	Sandstone
228	Tile	1	14	57.9	Sandstone
Total		2		117.7	

The two fragments of worked sandstone, albeit largely incomplete, are considered very likely to have originated from Roman roof tiles.

The unworked stone fragments are not recommended for retention.

5.4 Metalwork by Simona Denis

Copper (Plate 22)

Four fragments of copper alloy (SF201) of a combined weight of 0.34g and very likely originating from a single object, were collected from deposit (224), fill of ditch **261**. The items, affected by *verdigris*, consisted of copper wire measuring c2mm in diameter; one of the examples was wound to form a spiral, while the remaining fragment were curved.

Although the original form of the object remains undetermined, it is very likely that the fragment originated from a personal ornament.

The copper alloy fragments are recommended for retention.



Plate 22. Copper alloy object SF201

Iron

Only two iron objects were found during the archaeological investigation. The state of preservation of the items is quite poor, fragmentary, and severely affected by oxidation.

The item from deposit (203), the fill of linear feature 202, was a flat strip, measuring 52mm in length, 11mm in width, and 4mm in thickness and weighing 10.67g. The poor state of preservation prevented a positive identification of the original function of the object.

One fragmentary nail weighing 4.45g was found in fill (207) of ditch **262**. It was 31mm in length, had a square cross-section 5mm wide and a sub-circular head, measuring 17xx by 12mm. The point was missing. The item could only be broadly dated to the pre-modern period.

Due to the poor state of preservation of the items and the limited potential for further analysis, the iron objects are not recommended for retention.

Slag

A single fragment of slag, weighing 7.78g, was collected from deposit (207), a fill within ditch **262**, and tentatively identified as an iron smelting slag.

The slag is recommended for retention due to its limited potential for further analysis.

5.5 Glass by Simona Denis

Six fragments of glass, weighing 130.26g in total, were hand-collected during the investigations (Table 8). The state of preservation of the items varies from fair, albeit fragmentary for the examples dated to the Roman period, to mediocre for the post-medieval material, which appeared very degraded.

Table 8: Glass occurrence by context and type

Feature	Context	Type	No. of Items	Weight (g)	Date Range
202	203	Bottle push-up base	1	22.78	Post-medieval
		Bottle body sherd	1	25.79	
260	218	<i>Unguentarium</i>	2	3.00	Roman
262	207	?Window pane	1	4.19	Roman
	220	Bottle push-up base	1	74.50	Post-medieval
Total			6	130.26	

The fragment of window glass found in deposit (207) was of the ‘matt-glossy’ type, which was produced in Britain between the mid-1st and 3rd centuries and was characterised by having one matt face and one glossy surface.

Deposit (218) contained two conjoining fragments of the tubular neck and spread rim of a free-blown *unguentarium*, brown in colour and with white decorations.

The post-medieval fragments all originated from dark green bottles; the push-up base found in deposit (220) was extremely degraded and is considered likely to be intrusive, due to disturbance of the Roman feature from which it was collected.

It is recommended to retain the Roman glass fragments, while the post-medieval examples are not recommended for retention.



Plate 23. Window pane fragment from context (207)



Plate 24. Unguentarium fragment.

5.6 Environmental Remains by Ed Treasure

A single soil sample <201> was collected from the upper fill (250) of ditch **265**. The methodology of the analysis is presented in Appendix 2.

The sample produced a small flot which contains frequent charred plant remains (Table 9), including cereal grains, cereal chaff and remains of wild taxa. Spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum distichon/vulgare*) are present amongst the cereal remains. The wild taxa recorded include vetches/wild peas (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and grasses (*Poaceae*). Charcoal is present in trace quantities.

Table 9: Environmental assessment results

Key: A*** = >500 ('Abundant'), A** = 100–500 ('Common'), A* = 30–100 ('Frequent'), A = 10–30 ('Occasional'), B = 5–10 ('Rare'), C = <5 ('Trace')

Sample	Feature	Context	Sample vol (l)	Flot vol (ml) [% rootlets]	Notes	Analysis potential
<201>	265	250	20	10 [50% rootlets]	Flecks of wood charcoal, charred plant remains frequent, including cereal grain (A*) and chaff (A) - <i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i> and <i>Triticum spelta</i> ; Occasional other charred plant remains (A) - <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., <i>Poaceae</i> (inc. twisted awns)	Low

The upper fill of the ditch is likely to contain an accumulation of crop-processing debris, and the evidence recovered would be consistent with a later prehistoric or Romano-British date. Spelt wheat and barley were the main crops cultivated across southern England in these periods (Lodwick 2017).

There is low potential to undertake further analysis of the charred plant remains as this would not significantly add to the current information. It is recommended that the

flot (and extracted remains) are discarded following completion of the project as they have limited further research potential.

6 DISCUSSION

The principal aim of the excavation was to identify, record, and interpret archaeological remains within Plot 200, Southpoint, Chippenham, to determine their extent, character, and date, and to assess their relationship to the remains previously recorded by Cotswold Archaeology (CAT) at Showell Farm immediately to the north (Young & Hancocks 2006). The investigation has successfully achieved these aims. Although no Bronze Age features were identified within the current site, the excavation demonstrated that the organised agricultural landscape of later Iron Age and Roman date documented by CAT extended southwards and slightly eastwards into Plot 200. The results therefore refine the spatial and chronological definition of this site and provide a coherent addition to the archaeological record.

No features of Bronze Age date were encountered. This absence is significant in light of the adjacent excavation at Showell Farm, where two Early Bronze Age ring ditches containing Beaker pottery, cremated bone, and associated lithics were revealed (Young & Hancocks 2006, 15–16). Furthermore, recent excavations to the north-east at Showell Nurseries, have identified the presence of further Bronze Age barrows across the landscape (Cotswold Archaeology, forthcoming; Holmes 2018). The results from Plot 200, alongside other recent investigations at the Southpoint site indicate that the funerary and ceremonial focus of this period was spatially restricted in this area and did not extend across the entire site (JMHS 2025a, 2025b, 2025c). Nevertheless, the recovery of residual Mesolithic–Neolithic flint artefacts during this stage of work indicates earlier prehistoric activity in the area.

The earliest securely dated feature within this excavation, Ditch 268, contained Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, representing the initial structuring of the landscape during the late first century BC or early first century AD. This phase corresponds closely with the earliest field boundaries and gullies recorded in the former adjacent excavation (Phases 2a–2b; Young & Hancocks 2006, 17–18), which defined small rectilinear plots and may have been associated with stock management or cultivation. Together, these findings demonstrate that the establishment of field boundaries and enclosures pre-dated or coincided with the Roman conquest and reflect a gradual transition from indigenous to Romanised systems of land tenure and agricultural organisation. Nearby, a recent phase of archaeological investigation has demonstrated the presence of a Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure, containing a ring-gully for a roundhouse and a four-post structure (JMHS, 2025c). Evidence of Late Prehistoric activity is also seen further north of the site at the Rowden Park excavations (Howard, 2021).

The main phase of activity within Plot 200 belongs to the mid- to later Roman period, broadly dated to the second and early third centuries AD. A series of ditches, together with associated pits and gullies, formed part of a rectilinear field system directly continuous with that excavated at Showell Farm (Young & Hancocks 2006, 20–21). The alignment and spacing of these features indicate their integration within a single planned agricultural framework. The regularity and extent of this field system are characteristic of the well-structured rural landscapes established across lowland

Wiltshire during the second century AD, reflecting a wider regional pattern of agricultural intensification and land reorganisation observed in comparable sites in the immediate vicinity and further along the Avon and its tributaries (Howard 2021; Timby 2000). Traces of this may also be seen in the form of cropmarks located to the north, north-east and southwest of the site.

The artefactual assemblage recovered from Plot 200 reinforces this interpretation. Pottery is dominated by local coarsewares and utilitarian forms of first- and second-century date, with no evidence for later Roman wares such as Oxfordshire colour-coated products. This pattern suggests that activity declined before the mid-third century AD, corresponding closely with the sequence previously identified at the site, where occupation appears to have ended by around AD 240 (Young & Hancocks 2006, 21). The modest assemblage of coarse ceramics, animal bone, iron fittings, copper-alloy fragments, and occasional glass and slag is typical of a rural, agrarian settlement with associated domestic activity rather than higher-status or industrial functions.

Environmental and zooarchaeological analyses support an interpretation of mixed farming, focused on cereal cultivation and stock rearing. Charred plant remains, dominated by spelt wheat and barley with associated arable weed taxa, indicate local crop production and small-scale processing, comparable to the assemblages recorded in the CAT excavation (Carruthers in Young & Hancocks 2006, 20). The faunal remains, dominated by cattle and sheep/goat with smaller quantities of pig and horse, suggest a general-purpose husbandry regime typical of Romano-British farmsteads across north Wiltshire.

Building materials including stone tile, tegula and brick were recovered from Roman features, much in keeping with the results of the previous excavation. However, the absence of substantial structural remains or dense artefact concentrations suggests that the main domestic focus of the settlement lay beyond the present excavation area. Plot 200 therefore represents a peripheral but integral part of the wider agricultural landscape. The continuation and shared orientation of boundaries across both excavation areas confirms the operation of a single, coherent agricultural system that extended across this part of the site. This consistency in field layout and orientation supports the interpretation of sustained and deliberate land management during the Roman period. Current evidence from other archaeological investigations at this site would indicate that this complex of features or field system do not continue any further eastwards from the excavation area (JMHS 2025a, 2025b).

Later activity within the site is represented by a broad boundary ditch and furrows of Post-Medieval date, one of which corresponds with a field boundary depicted on the 19th-century Tithe Map. The persistence of alignment between Roman and later features demonstrates a notable continuity of land division, reflecting the endurance of earlier landscape frameworks into the modern period.

In summary, the excavation results integrate closely with the established archaeological sequence for Showell Farm and the wider Chippenham area. The evidence confirms that Bronze Age activity in this locality was confined to a discrete area within the former CAT excavation, that agricultural organisation was initiated during the Late Iron Age and continued seamlessly into the early Roman period, and

that the field system of the second to third centuries AD represents a sustained phase of agricultural exploitation that contracted before the later Roman period.

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

<u>Paper record</u>	<u>Physical record</u>	<u>Digital record</u>
Project Brief	Finds	Digitised primary records
Written Scheme of Investigation	Environmental remains	Digitised drawings
Project Report		Synthesised registers
Primary Site Records		QGIS files
		Digital photographs
		Report text files

The documentary and material archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the Chippenham Museum with accession number CHIYH:01-2021. The digital archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service in due course.

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Appendix 1. Pottery Assessment Methodology *by Adam Sutton*

The pottery assemblage was recorded in accordance with the minimum standards for pottery analysis, to the level of a 'Basic Record' (Barclay *et al.*, 2016, 16-17; CIfA, 2024).

Sherds from each context were sorted according to fabric, these groups being further subdivided where sherds could be deemed to have derived from the same vessel. Each resulting group was systematically recorded using the fabric and form codes described in Tables 10 and 11.

Table 10: Description and quantification of pottery fabrics

Fabric	Description	No.	No. %	Wt.(g)	Wt.(g) %
Late Iron Age- Early Roman		67	8.4%	685	14.6%
Grog-tempered ware		55	6.9%	529	11.3%
GROG	Late Iron Age/early Roman wheelmade grog-tempered ware	55	6.9%	529	11.3%
Wheelmade sandy		12	1.5%	156	3.3%
UNK OX	Wheelmade sandy oxidised ware	6	0.8%	127	2.7%
UNK RE	Wheelmade sandy reduced ware	6	0.8%	29	0.6%
Roman		728	91.5%	4000	85.3%
Black-burnished ware		214	26.9%	706	15.1%
DOR BB 1	Dorset BB1	214	26.9%	706	15.1%
Colour-coated ware		14	1.8%	40	0.9%
LVN CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
UNK WS	Miscellaneous unsourced white- slipped wares	13	1.6%	36	0.8%
Greyware		270	33.9%	2274	48.5%
SAV GT	Savernake grog-tempered greyware	42	5.3%	1016	21.7%
UNK BW	Miscellaneous unsourced black wares	39	4.9%	125	2.7%
UNK RE	Miscellaneous unsourced greywares	17	2.1%	257	5.5%
WIL BW	North Wiltshire black ware	47	5.9%	184	3.9%
WIL RE	North Wiltshire greyware	125	15.7%	692	14.8%
Oxidised ware		204	25.6%	748	16.0%
UNK OX	Miscellaneous unsourced oxidised wares	85	10.7%	333	7.1%
WIL OX	North Wiltshire oxidised ware	119	14.9%	415	8.9%
Samian		26	3.3%	232	4.9%
LEZ SA 2	Lezoux samian ware, fabric 2	23	2.9%	230	4.9%
UNK SA	Unsourced samian ware	3	0.4%	2	0.0%
Post-medieval		1	0.1%	4	0.1%
PM	Misc. post-medieval wares. Red- brown glazed stoneware	2	0.1%	25	0.1%
Grand Total		798	100.0%	4711	100.0%

Fabric codes were derived from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection where possible (Tomber and Dore, 1998). Details of use-wear, stamps, decoration, firing faults, etc. were also recorded systematically. Pottery was quantified using sherd count, weight (to the nearest whole gram) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) by summation of surviving rim circumference. Pottery data were

recorded in an MS Excel spreadsheet which has been provided to project management for inclusion in the project archive. Summary information, including spot-dates, can be found in Table 1 in text.

Table 11: Description and quantification of pottery forms

Form	Description	EVE	EVE%
Late Iron Age/early Roman		0.28	6.2%
Jar		0.28	6.2%
3.BEA	Bead-rimmed jar	0.1	2.2%
3.MED	Misc. medium-mouthed everted-rim jars	0.08	1.8%
3.NCK	Necked jar	0.1	2.2%
Roman		4.24	93.8%
Flagon		1	22.1%
1	Misc. flagon, otherwise unclassifiable	+	+
1.RNG	Ring-necked flagon	1	22.1%
Beaker		+	+
2	Misc. beaker, otherwise unclassifiable	+	+
Jar		1.96	43.4%
3.BBJ2	Black-burnished-type everted-rim jar, Seager Smith and Davies (1993) form 2	0.66	14.6%
3.BBJ2/3	Black-burnished-type everted-rim jar, indeterminate between Seager Smith and Davies (1993) forms 2 and 3	0.23	5.1%
3.BEA	Bead-rimmed jar	0.15	3.3%
3.MED	Misc. medium-mouthed everted-rim jars	0.74	16.4%
3.NCK	Necked jar	0.18	4.0%
Bowl		0.32	7.1%
5.DFL	Black-burnished-type straight-sided bead-and-flange bowl. Seager Smith and Davies (1993) type 25	+	+
5.DRAG31	Samian Drag.31 bowl	0.21	4.6%
5.RDO	Reeded-rim bowl, ovoid profile	0.11	2.4%
Dish		0.27	6.0%
6.DOG	Black-burnished-type plain-rimmed 'dog dish'	0.12	2.7%
6.MSC	Miscellaneous bowls, unique or unusual	0.15	3.3%
Beaker or jar		0.18	4.0%
2/3	Misc. beaker or jar, otherwise unclassifiable	0.18	4.0%
Jar or bowl		0.08	1.8%
3/5	Misc. jar or bowl, otherwise unclassifiable	0.08	1.8%
Storage jar		0.06	1.3%
4.EVT	Everted-rim storage jar	0.06	1.3%
Grand Total		4.52	100.0%

Appendix 2. Environmental Assessment Methodology *by Ed Treasure*

This environmental assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods*, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation (English Heritage 2011).

The overall aims of the environmental assessment were to:

Determine the preservation and concentration of charred plant remains, charcoal and any other environmental material in the sample;

Assess the nature and significance of the environmental remains within local, regional, and national contexts, and;

Provide suitable proposals for further investigation of the environmental remains at the site, if appropriate.

Sample processing was undertaken by JMHS. The sample was processed by flotation using a 0.5 mm mesh for the flot ('light fraction'), and a 1 mm mesh for the residue ('heavy fraction'). The heavy fraction was subsequently manually sorted with the aid of tweezers and a magnifying glass, to maximise recovery of materials. Extracted material (e.g., charcoal) was placed in a separate bag, and the residue was discarded following sorting. The flot was submitted for environmental assessment, together with extracted material from the residue.

The flot was rapidly scanned using a stereomicroscope at up to 40x magnification for charred plant remains and charcoal, as well as other environmental material (e.g., terrestrial molluscs, marine shell, fish bone, etc.). Plant remains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (Cappers et al. 2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (2019) for wild taxa and Zohary et al. (2012) for cereals, using traditional names. All remains were recorded on an abundance scale.



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**PLOTS 100 & 200
SOUTHPOINT BUSINESS PARK
PATTERDOWN ROAD
CHIPPENHAM**

STAGED PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN AND SELECTION STRATEGY

JUNE 2024

Document Information	
Title	Data Management Plan and Selection Strategy
Author	Simona Denis
Description	This document describes the type of data that was acquired and generated during the archaeological project, the way the data will be selected, managed and stored, and the mechanisms to preserve and share the data; it also describes the criteria for the selection of the data, documents and materials to be included in the final project archive

Document History				
Version	Status	Date	Author	Changes from the previous version
1	Final	23/08/2023	Simona Denis	Not applicable
2	Draft	24/06/2024	Simona Denis	Project-specific edits

Document Control Grid					
Revision	Status	Date	Author	Checked by	Reason for revision
1.1	Final	30/08/2023	Simona Denis		Edits to table formatting
2.1	Final	03/01/2024	Simona Denis		Data acquisition standards update Selection criteria revision Bibliography
2.2	Draft	11/08/2025	Simona Denis		Edits to reflect fieldwork results
2.3	Draft	12/11/2025	Simona Denis		Edits to reflect further fieldwork results

Section 1 – Administrative Data		
Data Set ID	Site Code	CHPR 20
	JMHS Project No.	5064
	OASIS ID	johnmoor1-511674
	ADS ID	TBC
	Accession No.	CH1YH:01-2021
Project Name	Chippenham, Patterdown Road, Southpoint Business Park	
Data Set Description	Nature of Project	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
	Aims of Investigation	To record the extension of Early Bronze Age and Early Roman features that extend outside of the already excavated Area B to add knowledge to the results of those previously investigated and to date the rectilinear enclosure known to exist in Plot 100 and to examine the features in order to understand the enclosure's function, development and status
	Investigation Techniques	The first stage of the investigations comprised four evaluation trenches placed across the development area, excavated with a 360° mechanical excavator under continuous archaeological supervision. This allowed for the verification of the geophysical survey results and an initial assessment of the density of archaeological remains. Following the initial trenching, the excavation area was stripped down to the archaeological horizon using the same methods and supervision. The excavation area had to be extended along the south-west edge to fully encompass the enclosure ditch. There was some restriction to the excavation in the south-west corner of the site due to overhead cables. The first stage of the investigation involved a site strip across the development area, carried out with a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The overall excavation area was reduced in size due to the presence of overhead cables on the western side, necessitating a 10-meter safety buffer zone. In total the not stripped was 55m in length and 30m in width. The diverse geological conditions on-site made feature identification challenging; consequently, archaeological intervention plotting relied heavily on area cleaning and on data from the geophysical survey. Excavation was conducted during a period of very dry weather, which impacted feature identification and hand-dug sampling. In two instances, in order to help mitigate this and establish the potential continuation of features to the east of the site, two machine-dug trenches were excavated with the explicit agreement of the county council archaeologist. To determine if four known linear features with an east-to-west orientation extended beyond the primary excavation area, a machine-dug trench was excavated to the east of the excavation area. None of these features were observed to continue into the trench. The termini of two of the four ditches were successfully located through hand excavation. However, the two northern most ditches were not found, leading to the conclusion that their termini were situated within a 10-meter radius. Consequently, no further investigation was deemed necessary. An additional machine-dug trench was excavated to the north to verify the continuation of a gully identified during the Cotswolds 1990s excavation. The gully was not identified in either the geophysical survey or the trench.
	Purpose	Employment Development Comprising 50,000sqm incorporating Class B1(b), Class B1(c), B2 With Ancillary B1(a), B8 & Ancillary B1(a) Uses Including Means of Access, Car Parking, Servicing, Associated Landscaping & Works
Project Funder	Baylis Estates LTD	
Project Manager	John Moore	Director, John Moore Heritage Services
	Alessandro Guaggenti	Fieldwork Manager, John Moore Heritage Services
Principal Investigator	Aimee Skillen-Thompson	Project Officer, John Moore Heritage Services
Data Contact Person	Simona Denis	Archive Manager, John Moore Heritage Services
Data Management Policies and Guidance	Archaeology Data Service, 2022 <i>Instructions for Depositors</i> Australian Research Data Commons, 2022 <i>Data Management Plans</i> Barnett, M., 2019 <i>Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives</i>. Chippenham Town Council Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Historic England, 2019 <i>Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives</i> Digital Curation Centre, 2013 <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan</i> v.4.0 Edinburgh Digital Preservation Coalition, 2015 <i>Digital Preservation Handbook</i>, 2nd Edition. Technical Solutions and Tools Duranti, L., Suderman, J. and Todd, M., 2005 <i>A Framework of Principles for the Development of Policies, Strategies and Standards for the Long-term Preservation of Digital Records</i>. The InterPARES 2 Project Foster, M., 2019 <i>Work digital/think archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations</i>. DigVentures Historic England, 2018 <i>Historic England Excavation Recording Manual</i> Historic England, 2019 <i>ADAPT: The Archaeological Digital Archiving Protocol Toolkit</i> International Standards Organization, 2003 standards: <i>Reference Model (ISO 14721:2003)</i> John Moore Heritage Services, 2023 <i>POL0006: Quality Control Policy Statement</i>	

	John Moore Heritage Services, 2025 POL0010: <i>Digital Archives Preservation Policy Statement</i> John Moore Heritage Services, 2023 POL0014: <i>Data Protection Policy Statement</i> John Moore Heritage Services, 2025 <i>Archive Guidelines</i> John Moore Heritage Services, 2024 N/13/00308/OUT – <i>Land at Showell Farm, Patterdown Road, Chippenham Staged Programme of Archaeological Investigation. Updated Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation</i> The National Archives, 2011 <i>Digital Preservation Policies: Guidance for archives</i> Thomas, S., 2009 <i>A Guide to Archival and Related Standards</i>. Society of Archivists Data Standard Group Whyte, A., Wilson, A., 2010 <i>How to Appraise and Select Research Data for Curation</i>. DCC How-to Guides. Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre
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Section 2 – Data Collection

Section 2 – Data Collection				
Assessment of Existing Data	Existing quantitative and qualitative data provided by third parties as well as non-proprietary data were accessed, re-used and re-evaluated, and the generated information supplemented the data collected during the project. Selected generated data was incorporated in the final report text included in the project archive			
Data Collection Standards and Methodologies	Analogue data sets acquisition standards	Mitchell, P. D., and Brickley, M. (eds), 2017, <i>Updated Guidelines to the Standard for Recording Human Remains</i> . Chartered Institute for Archaeologists/British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. Reading Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 <i>Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> English Heritage, 2011 <i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation</i> . 2 nd Edition English Heritage, 2015 <i>Digital Image Capture and File Storage</i> John Moore Heritage Services, 2022 <i>Field Handbook</i> . Draft Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994 <i>Archaeological Site Manual</i> . Third Edition		
	Digitised data sets acquisition standards	The National Archives, 2016 <i>Digitisation at The National Archives</i> Thomas, S., 2009 <i>A Guide to Archival and Related Standards</i> . Society of Archivists Data Standard Group		
	Born-Digital data creation standards	Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity, 2011 <i>Guides to Good Practice</i> Cole, S., 2015 <i>Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guidelines for Best Practice</i> . English Heritage		
	External specialists were required to include data standards and metadata with individual reports			
Created Data	This table summarises the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for this project			
	File		Data Archive Estimated Volume	
	Type	Format	No. of Files	No. of Bytes
	Text	.odt	None	
		.doc	None	
		.docx	2	25,000,000
		.pdf	4	6,500,000
	Spreadsheet	.xlsx	None	
		.ods	1	100,000
	Raster Image	.jpg	120	600,000,000
	Vector Graphic	.svg	4	9,500,00
		.dxf	None	
	Photogrammetry	.obj/.mtl/.jpg	None	
	Geospatial Vector Data	shp/.shx/.dbf	6	86,000
		.qgz	1	405,000
Data Storage and File Naming System	The working project archive is stored in a dedicated project folder in the ‘Projects’ partition of JMHS's server. All files were: - renamed following JMHS's file naming format, based on ADS standard and including version control, as laid out in JMHS’ <i>Archive Guidelines</i> - organised following JMHS's project folder structure laid out in JMHS’ <i>Archive Guidelines</i> All files included in the working project archive indicate: - Company’s project identifier or Site Code - File descriptor - Version number			
Quality Control	- All mechanical and electronic equipment used in the collection of data was calibrated prior to use - All collected data was checked during project delivery			

Section 3 – Documentation and Metadata

Data Documentation	Data documentation will be compliant with the Written Scheme of Investigation, Chippenham Museum and ADS requirements and will be provided via: - Collection-level metadata providing a detailed overview of the collection - File-level metadata providing details of each data group and individual files All data included in the final project archive will be migrated to: - widely supported international standards - most recent format version	
Metadata	All metadata will be created in compliance with relevant ADS standards	
	Metadata for all files include	File name File format Language Creation/conversion software and version
	Text Metadata for text files include	Title Abstract Name of creator(s) and/or contributor(s) Page count Publishing details
	Metadata for spreadsheet files include	Title Description Name of the creator(s) and/or contributor(s) Copyright holder Period of creation Worksheet name Worksheet description Number of rows in each worksheet Field name Description of field contents
	Metadata for raster image files include	Caption Subject keywords Period Terms Period Dates Name of creator(s) Copyright holder details Location Date of the capture of the image
	Metadata for vector graphic files include	Caption Description Conventions used in the illustration Name of the illustrator(s) Copyright holder Period of creation Location
	Metadata for geospatial vector data files include	Description Name of the creator(s) and/or contributor(s) Copyright holder Period of creation Location Scale of data capture Scale of data storage Assessment of data quality Method of data capture Purpose of data creation Coordinate system used Data type Source Hardware Supporting documentation

Section 4 – Ethics and Intellectual Property

Legal and Regulatory Framework	Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 Data Protection Act (DPA) 1998 General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) 2019 The Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003 Current best practice
Collected Personal Data	Donor - Name - Address Project Team Members - Name External Specialists - Name

Personal Data Management	Management of personal data is carried out in compliance with JMHS' Data Protection Policy Statement (available upon request). Written consent to process and share with the repository personal data will be secured for the use specified below: • Donor: Name and address will be included in the transfer of title documentation • Project Team Members: Names are included in the project archive • External Specialists: Names are included in the project archive and in the licence of copyright documentation Files containing personal data are: • Securely stored on a server partition with restricted access • Kept only as long as necessary for the relevant, valid purposes
Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)	• Copyright Holder: JMHS is the copyright holder of any collected and created data included in the project archive in all forms of records and media • Permission to Reuse Third-Party Data: formal consent to include, reuse and share data generated by external specialists was secured • Licence of Copyright: JMHS will grant to the Chippenham Museum and ADS perpetual and royalty-free licence throughout the world to: ○ reproduce all or any part of the project archive for the purposes of research, study, conservation or publicity relating to the Chippenham Museum and ADS ○ display copies of all or part of the project archive in any medium ○ publish any part of the project archive in any form or medium ○ permit third parties to do any of the above

Section 5 – Storage and Backup	
Storage System Details	Long-term preservation of electronic records is ensured by storage on magnetic media on a Synology NAS server device with a storage capacity of 5.4TB • The device is part of a network based on the client-server model with servers situated in separate geographical locations (JMHS's main office in Wheatley and the Director's office in Launton, Bicester) • The system is managed via Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) • The system is set as a Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) and failover
Security Copies	• Back-up of raw digital data generated during fieldwork was provided by secure remote access to JMHS's server • Digital copies of the primary records were made immediately on completion of fieldwork and stored on JMHS's server • Security copies of all archive records and born-digital files were made in digital format and stored on JMHS's server
Data Storage and Access	Data storage • Main and secondary servers are set up to constantly synchronise, effectively creating two copies of each file at any time • Two additional copies of all files are created via backups: ○ The main server backs up to the Synology C2 Cloud Backup Server daily, starting at 17:30 ○ The secondary server backs up to a local drive daily, starting at 17:30 • Versioning of files and backups is available for 30 days • Multiple recovery methods are used, depending on the nature of the failure Data access • JMHS's server is accessible through a secure log-in by authorised staff on and off-site, via any web browser • Secure access to the server is granted by a two-factor authentication method. Access to server's partitions containing sensitive data is restricted to authorised users through role-based access control

Section 6 – Selection and Preservation	
Appraisal and Selection of Data	All data generated by all stages of the project is stored on JMHS's server. An appraisal of the digital data will be carried out prior to the completion of the project, in order to select data for long-term curation. The assessment of each dataset's value will be carried out by the Post-Excavation Team and will be based on the following criteria: • Relevance • Scientific and/or historic value • Uniqueness • Non-replicability • Potential for redistribution • Economic case The selection of data will be agreed with all relevant stakeholders
Data Reuse	The project results are provide new research data regarding the Later Iron Age to Early Roman occupation in the area. The results might be: • included in the Historic Environment Record • reused to conduct new studies • used to validate research findings • used to aid the future management of the archaeological site
Selection Review Points	Data Management Plan and Selection Strategy are revised in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and updated at the following stages:

	• Project Design • Project Reporting • Archive Preparation Prior to the transfer, Data Management Plan and Selection Strategy will be finalised in agreement with all stakeholders
Selected Data Preparation	Selected data will be normalised and organised in standardised folders, to guarantee consistency and retrievability, and to prevent data loss. Normalisation will include: • Format migration to widely supported international standards • Version migration to most recent format version • File naming normalisation to ADS standards • Organisation in the predefined file structure Metadata compliant with ADS standards will be generated for all selected data
Long-Term Preservation of Selected Data	• Physical archive: documentary and material project archives will be transferred to the Chippenham Museum • Digital data: selected data will be prepared for long-term curation and transferred to the CoreTrustSeal certified ADS, via ADS-Easy. A further copy of the full digital archive will be maintained on JMHS's servers; additionally, selected digital archives will be made publicly available upon direct request Contact was made with the repository regarding the deposition of the project archive
Long-Term Preservation of Deselected Data	• Long-term preservation of electronic records will be ensured by storage on magnetic media on a server device. The device is part of a network based on the client-server model, available online and securely accessible remotely via any web browser • The digital archives preservation strategy ensures that two copies of all born-digital items as well as digital surrogates of primary records are made available on two different server devices (server and backup) situated in separate locations (JMHS's main office in Wheatley and the Director's office in Launton, Bicester)

Section 7 – Data Sharing	
Data Accessibility	Final Results will be made available within 12 months from the completion of fieldwork • Project final results will be made publicly available in digital format via the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigations • Summaries will be made publicly available via submission to relevant local, regional or period journals, to be included in the 'round-up' sections Primary and Digital Data will be made available after the completion of the documentation process • All selected data will be made available upon direct request for reuse, re-analysis, re-interpretation, and re-publication by secondary researchers
Intellectual Property	JMHS holds the copyright of any collected and created data included in the project archive in all forms of records and media • Digital elements of the project archive disseminated via ADS will be licenced under a creative commons licence • A data sharing agreement will regulate the access and use of data by secondary researchers as appropriate
Long-Term Access	Long-term access to data will be granted via deposition with the Chippenham Museum and ADS; additionally, selected digital data will be made accessible to the public via JMHS's website or upon direct request

Section 8 – Responsibilities and Resources		
Responsibilities	Fieldwork Project Team Members	Collection and storage of analogue data sets
	Post-Excavation Project Team Members	Storage and backup of analogue data sets, creation of digitised and born-digital data sets, data quality, data archiving and metadata production for all data sets
	Oxford Mac Solutions Ltd	Data storage and backup management
	Post-Excavation Manager	Implementation of relevant policies, implementation, review and revision of the DMP, supervision of collection, production, storage, backup and management of all data sets, management of data selection, archiving and metadata production for all data sets, data sharing, project archive transfer
Stakeholders	Project Manager	John Moore, John Moore Heritage Services
	Archive Manager	Simona Denis, John Moore Heritage Services
	Collecting Institutions	Chippenham Museum Archaeology Data Service
	County Archaeological Services	Wiltshire Council
	Project Funder	Baylis Estates LTD
	Specialists	Jane Timby Adam Sutton Rebecca Gordon Jessica Waterworth Rebecca Devaney

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Resources	Resources required to prepare selected data and implement the DMP were covered by standard John Moore Heritage Services resources and project budget; No unusual resources were required in addition to JMHS normal operating equipment and staff. - Repository charges were estimated using the Chippenham Museum charges list and included in the project budget. - Digital Repository charges were estimated using the ADS Costing Calculator and included in the project budget

Section 9 – Digital Data Selection Strategy				
Selected Digital Data	Digital files will be reviewed following the approval of the final report by Wiltshire Council and only the most recent versions will be retained. Files will be made available to the public upon request (to admin@jmheritageservices.co.uk) and via deposition with Archaeology Data Service. Security copies of all primary records were made in digital format and stored on the Company's server, together with final versions of all born-digital files. The procedure is outlined in the DMP Section 6 and JMHS POL0010 Digital Archives (available upon request)			
De-Selected Digital Data	The procedure is outlined in Section 6 and in the JMHS POL0010 Digital Archives (available upon request)			
Amendments	Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
	11/08/2025	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	JMHS Archaeology Data Service
	12/11/2025	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	JMHS Archaeology Data Service

Section 10 – Documents Selection Strategy				
Selected Documents	All primary records with the exception of superseded documents were selected for inclusion in the final project archive			
De-Selected Documents	Superseded documents were scanned and preserved in digital copy. After completion of the project, the files will be revised and de-selected files will be managed according to the procedure as outlined in Section 6 and in the JMHS POL0010 Digital Archives (available upon request)			
Amendments	Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
	11/08/2025	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	JMHS Chippenham Museum
	12/11/2025	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	JMHS Archaeology Data Service

Section 11 – Bulk Finds Selection Strategy				
Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation, Method Statement, South-West Archaeological Research Framework, the Chippenham Museum and material-specific guidance				
Uncollected Materials	Modern materials were noted on the primary records and not collected			
Selected Materials	- All materials recovered during fieldwork were returned to JMHS offices for cleaning and assessment. - The material archive will be reviewed and selected based on the results and recommendations of the specialists, the Chippenham Museum collection policy and the South-West Archaeological Research Framework recommendations. The selection will take place during the archive completion - Materials recommended for retention in the final archive include: - Pottery - Flint			
De-Selected Materials	- All bulk finds were assessed and recorded to appropriate standards - Materials not selected for retention will be returned to the landowner, retained for reference purposes and/or reburied in a geo-located position to prevent re-entering the archaeological record - Materials not proposed for retention in the final archive include: - Fired Clay - Animal Bone			
Amendments	Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
	11/08/2025	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final	JMHS Chippenham Museum

			report	Wiltshire Council
	12/11/2025	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	JMHS Archaeology Data Service

Section 12 – Environmental Remains Selection Strategy				
Selected Materials	Remains extracted from the processed samples were sent to the relevant specialist for assessment			
De-Selected Materials	- The environmental remains are not proposed for retention - The material will be reburied in a geo-located position to prevent re-entering the archaeological record			
Amendments	Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
	11/08/2025	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	JMHS Chippenham Museum Wiltshire Council
	12/11/2025	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	JMHS Archaeology Data Service

OASIS Summary for johnmoor1-511674

OASIS ID (UID)	johnmoor1-511674
Project Name	Southpoint, Patterdown Road, Chippenham
Sitename	Southpoint, Patterdown Road, Chippenham
Sitecode	CHPR 20
Project Identifier(s)	4197, CHPR 20, CHIYH:01-2021, 5064, 5068, 5233, 5306
Activity type	Watching Brief, Strip Map And Sample, Evaluation
Planning Id	N/13/00308/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	John Moore Heritage Services
Project Dates	12-Apr-2022 - 01-Sep-2025
Location	Southpoint, Patterdown Road, Chippenham NGR : ST 90170 71422 LL : 51.4417035247129, -2.14282211642465 12 Fig : 390170,171422
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Wiltshire Local Authority District : Wiltshire Parish : Chippenham

Project Methodology

April 2022: A total of six evaluation trenches, of varying lengths, were excavated across the proposed site at the Land at Showell Farm. Trench 1 measured 30m by 1.65m and reached a maximum depth of 1.01m. Trench 2 and 3 measured 15m by 1.65m. Trench 2 reached a maximum depth of 0.86m and Trench 3 reached a maximum depth of 0.43m. Trench 4 measured 35m by 1.65m with a maximum depth of 0.78m. Trench 5 measured 25m by 1.65m and reached a maximum depth of 0.48m. Trench 6 measured 35m by 1.65m and reached a maximum depth of 0.40m.

Two areas of potential flint scatters were identified during evaluation trenching that took place in 1999. These areas will be subsequently identified as Square 1 and Square 2. Both areas were situated in the south-eastern extent of the site. Square 1 was the south-western-most area which measured 36m by 30m. It was orientated north to south. The existing grass and roots was initially removed via careful machine stripping to expose the ploughsoil deposit below. A total of 27, 2m by 2m test pits were chosen at random throughout the Square 1 area and were excavated down to the natural geology. The total thickness of the ploughsoil deposit was up to 0.35m and the natural geology layer was observed to exceed 0.05m in depth.

Square 2 was situated 32m to the north-east of Square 1. Square 2 measured 24m by 32m and was orientated north-west by south-east. It was treated through the same methods as Square 1, whereby the grass and root horizon was carefully removed to expose the underlying ploughsoil. A total of 19, 2m by 2m test pits were excavated into the ploughsoil, down to the natural geology. Within Square 2, the maximum depth of the ploughsoil was 0.40m and the geology layer exceeded 0.05m also.

A total of 20% of each test pit was sieved using a 5mm sieve in order to recover lithics. The remaining 80%, although not sieved, was carefully excavated by hand, and hand sorted, to retrieve additional lithics.

June-September: 2022 The groundworks undertaken included the removal of topsoil, subsoil, and made-up ground, down to the archaeological or natural horizon in three areas: the compound, the roundabout and one area to the south of the existing A350 road. Within the stripped compound area several anomalies were identified; the compound area was then extended to the south. Work progressed to the southwest, to the area of the proposed roundabout. The stripping of a curved east to west pathway connecting the compound area to the roundabout area was also monitored. The area to the south-west of the existing A350 road was the final area being watched starting from the southeast and working towards northwest. In areas where overburden was known to be of significant depth, topsoil over laying patches of made-up ground and natural were partially stripped over night with no archaeological monitoring. Test pits to establish the depth of the final strip were excavated, two of these in the south-eastern part of this area were dug at night without notice to John Moore Heritage Services. This was later rectified and the two open test pits were recorded in full and the remaining test pits were dug with an archaeologist present. During the final part of the strip a modern concrete platform was also exposed as well as modern cables, a drain and a man hole, which had extensively truncated the area.

October-December 2024: The first phase was the excavation of a new underground electric cable to replace the overhead line which ran across the entire site. This was excavated west to east, during quite wet weather. When the cable trench reached the eastern side of site the terrain dropped down to an area near a stream. Here the trenches were being pulled and immediately filled with water. It was here in this east area that an existing old concrete farm yard surface was also partly excavated to contact the water services. An area to the west of the new north-east to south-west spine road was stripped for the setup of a new site compound and haul road. The next stage of works involved the excavation of the new north-east to south-west spine road which included a new roundabout. The southern part of the spine road and roundabout was excavated in piecemeal sections and small amount of the spine road and the roundabout was not monitored by an archaeologist as JMHS were not notified of the works. The excavations

at the southernmost part of the new spine road had already been truncated by the existing site access road and where the site joins the main roundabout and was not monitored due to this. As the road goes to the north the strip was jumped to avoid the live overhead cables then carried on as a complete strip to the roundabout on the other side of the site. The section that had to be jumped was excavated once the overhead cables had been disconnected. Subsequently, groundworks associated with the development of plots 400/500 to the east of the new north-east to south-west spine road were monitored (Figure x). This included three areas of excavation: a large area to the south, an area for a pond to the east, and an area along the northern boundary of the plot. Initially the monitoring area included the southernmost portion of plot 500, however upon consideration, pre-existing extensive truncation of the area due to earlier groundworks precluded the need for monitoring in this area and was agreed with the county archaeologist. An intermittent watching brief was agreed with the county archaeologist for plot 400/500. This included intermittent monitoring of topsoil removal. Removal of subsoil onto superficial geology within the three areas was constantly monitored by an archaeologist. All groundworks monitored were completed by an excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket.

December 2024- February 2025: The groundworks were monitored in four stages, and measured a combined total of an area 193m long by approximately 215m wide. All monitored groundworks were undertaken using an excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Upon consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist, the final area to the north was no longer considered necessary to monitor given the paucity of archaeological remains observed across this part site that was being monitored.

May-June 2025: The first stage of the investigation involved a site strip across the development area, carried out with a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The overall excavation area was reduced in size due to the presence of overhead cables on the western side, necessitating a 10-meter safety buffer zone. In total the not stripped was 55m in length and 30m in width. The diverse geological conditions on-site made feature identification challenging; consequently, archaeological intervention plotting relied heavily area cleaning and on data from the geophysical survey.

Excavation was conducted during a period of very dry weather, which impacted feature identification and hand-dug sampling. In two instances, in order to help mitigate this and establish the potential continuation of features to the east of the site, two machine-dug trenches were excavated with the explicit agreement of the county council archaeologist. To determine if four known linear features with an east-to-west orientation extended beyond the primary excavation area, a machine-dug trench was excavated to the east of the excavation area. None of these features were observed to continue into the trench. The termini of two of the four ditches were successfully located through hand excavation. However, the two northern most ditches were not found, leading to the conclusion that their termini were situated within a 10-meter radius. Consequently, no further investigation was deemed necessary. An additional machine-dug trench was excavated to the north to verify the continuation of a gully identified during the Cotswolds 1990s excavation. The gully was not identified in either the geophysical survey or the trench.

Project Results	June-September 2022: Despite good evidence of Prehistoric, Bronze Age and Roman activity revealed during previous archaeological investigations carried out to the north of the monitored area, no additional remains were uncovered during the archaeological evaluation carried out in 2020. The picture of the historic environment as revealed by the results of the evaluation was confirmed during the watching brief stage of works. A single archaeological feature was revealed in the northeast area of the development site, within what became the compound area. Here, one north-south ditch 08=12 was uncovered. The function and date of the ditch could not be determined, due to the lack of artefactual evidence and an absence of other features nearby to offer comparative insight. No remains of ditch 08=12 were observed on the southern side of the A350; this could be due to the fact the ditch had already been truncated when the existing A350 was constructed, or that the ditch terminated or run outside of the monitored area. It is of importance to note that the archaeological monitoring which took place during the construction of the A350 failed to identify a ditch in this area. Heavy truncation was observed throughout the southern side of the A350, most likely as a consequence of the construction of the existing A350 itself; multiple made-up ground and levelling layers having been identified along with a concrete platform and modern services. This could potentially explain the absence of archaeology in this area; however, during the investigations immediately north of the road, little modern truncation seems to have occurred. A series of natural deposits were observed across the development area, demonstrating the geological processes which formed the landscape; additionally, several anomalies proved to be natural features were also identified. October-December 2024: The archaeological monitoring of the enabling works, which included the new underground electric cable, compound area, new spine and access road and ponds failed to reveal any archaeological feature or deposit. Groundworks for Plots 300A, 400 and 500 were also monitored. A single possible ditch was recorded as a result of monitoring. The density of archaeological remains is therefore very low, particularly when compared to areas of archaeology noted to the west and northwest of the site. This may be partly due to the low-lying central area within the site being prone to waterlogging, which may have precluded archaeological activity. It is possible that the amorphous northern edge of ditch 105 was a result of bioturbation linked with its possible use as a hedgerow boundary. This would be in keeping with the known agricultural use of the site. Additionally, geophysics conducted in the site area revealed a modern boundary ditch with a similar orientation. This was visible during the monitoring works. A possible archaeological anomaly noted in the geophysics report in the northern area of the site matches the change in naturals seen across the site. May-June 2025: The archaeological investigation at Plot 100, Chippenham, significantly expanded upon the knowledge gained from earlier excavations conducted just north of the site. This development area, historically part of Showell Farm, was previously investigated by Cotswold Archaeology in the late 1990s. Their work uncovered a multiphase site with activity spanning from the Mesolithic era to the Roman period. Crucially, the earlier excavations revealed two Bronze Age ring ditches containing pottery and human bone, with evidence strongly associated with funerary rites, which is particularly relevant to the findings at Plot 100. Additionally, they identified numerous gullies, boundary markers, and enclosure ditches dating to the Roman period. The excavation at Plot 100 revealed clear evidence of a small Late Iron Age to Early Roman farmstead. A prominent feature was a four meter wide, c.0.60m deep enclosure ditch with an entrance facing south-east. Inside the enclosure was a ring gully, most likely the drip-gully of a roundhouse, which contained evidence heat affected stone suggesting the presence of a central hearth. This ring gully also possessed an eastern entrance, and the remains of a possible cremation in urn were located at its southern terminus. To the north, within the enclosure, a four-post structure, likely an elevated grain store, was also discovered. The artefactual assemblage from Plot 100, though limited in quantity,
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yielded several significant items that provided crucial insights into the site's past activities. Notably, samian and amphora fragments suggest the occupants possessed considerable status, as evidenced by their access to high-status imported goods. While most of the other pottery fragments dated to the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman periods, the base of a potential cremation urn may date to the Bronze Age. This is particularly relevant given the recovery of Bronze Age pottery from roundhouses investigated in the 1990s. Additionally, two small pieces of worked flint, dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods, were recovered from the enclosure ditch. Although these are clearly residual, found in contexts containing Later Iron Age to Early Roman material, it is pertinent to note the discovery of Mesolithic worked flint during the 1990s excavation as well.

Across the site, evidence of post-medieval stone land drains and two post-medieval to modern ditches was noted. Interestingly, despite the enclosure ditch's good preservation, the ring gully and cremation were discovered at a very shallow depth, their poor condition likely a result of extensive agricultural activity such as ploughing.

The archaeological investigation at Plot 100 successfully achieved its stated aims; the Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity was evident on the site, most likely forming part of the wider activity seen in Area B of the Cotswold Archaeology excavation. Crucially, the enclosure ditch, identified on the geophysical survey, has now been successfully dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period.

The principal aim of the excavation was to identify, record, and interpret archaeological remains within Plot 200, Southpoint, Chippenham, to determine their extent, character, and date, and to assess their relationship to the remains previously recorded by Cotswold Archaeology (CAT) at Showell Farm immediately to the north. The investigation has successfully achieved these aims. Although no Bronze Age features were identified within the current site, the excavation demonstrated that the organised agricultural landscape of later Iron Age and Roman date documented by CAT extended southwards and slightly eastwards into Plot 200. The results therefore refine the spatial and chronological definition of this site and provide a coherent addition to the archaeological record.

No features of Bronze Age date were encountered. This absence is significant in light of the adjacent excavation at Showell Farm, where two Early Bronze Age ring ditches containing Beaker pottery, cremated bone, and associated lithics were revealed. Furthermore, recent excavations to the north-east at Showell Nurseries, have identified the presence of further Bronze Age barrows across the landscape. The results from Plot 200, alongside other recent investigations at the Southpoint site indicate that the funerary and ceremonial focus of this period was spatially restricted in this area and did not extend across the entire site. Nevertheless, the recovery of residual Mesolithic–Neolithic flint artefacts during this stage of work indicates earlier prehistoric activity in the area.

The earliest securely dated feature within this excavation, Ditch 268, contained Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, representing the initial structuring of the landscape during the late first century BC or early first century AD. This phase corresponds closely with the earliest field boundaries and gullies recorded in the former adjacent excavation (Phases 2a–2b), which defined small rectilinear plots and may have been associated with stock management or cultivation. Together, these findings demonstrate that the establishment of field boundaries and enclosures pre-dated or coincided with the Roman conquest and reflect a gradual transition from indigenous to Romanised systems of land tenure and agricultural organisation. Nearby, a recent phase of archaeological investigation has demonstrated the presence of a Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure, containing a ring-gully for a roundhouse and a four-post structure. Evidence of Late Prehistoric activity is also seen further north of the site at the Rowden Park excavations.

The main phase of activity within Plot 200 belongs to the mid- to later Roman period, broadly dated to the second and early third centuries AD. A series of ditches, together with associated pits and gullies,

formed part of a rectilinear field system directly continuous with that excavated at Showell Farm. The alignment and spacing of these features indicate their integration within a single planned agricultural framework. The regularity and extent of this field system are characteristic of the well-structured rural landscapes established across lowland Wiltshire during the second century AD, reflecting a wider regional pattern of agricultural intensification and land reorganisation observed in comparable sites in the immediate vicinity and further along the Avon and its tributaries. Traces of this may also be seen in the form of cropmarks located to the north, north-east and southwest of the site. The artefactual assemblage recovered from Plot 200 reinforces this interpretation. Pottery is dominated by local coarsewares and utilitarian forms of first- and second-century date, with no evidence for later Roman wares such as Oxfordshire colour-coated products. This pattern suggests that activity declined before the mid-third century AD, corresponding closely with the sequence previously identified at the site, where occupation appears to have ended by around AD 240. The modest assemblage of coarse ceramics, animal bone, iron fittings, copper-alloy fragments, and occasional glass and slag is typical of a rural, agrarian settlement with associated domestic activity rather than higher-status or industrial functions.

Environmental and zooarchaeological analyses support an interpretation of mixed farming, focused on cereal cultivation and stock rearing. Charred plant remains, dominated by spelt wheat and barley with associated arable weed taxa, indicate local crop production and small-scale processing, comparable to the assemblages recorded in the CAT excavation. The faunal remains, dominated by cattle and sheep/goat with smaller quantities of pig and horse, suggest a general-purpose husbandry regime typical of Romano-British farmsteads across north Wiltshire.

Building materials including stone tile, tegula and brick were recovered from Roman features, much in keeping with the results of the previous excavation. However, the absence of substantial structural remains or dense artefact concentrations suggests that the main domestic focus of the settlement lay beyond the present excavation area. Plot 200 therefore represents a peripheral but integral part of the wider agricultural landscape. The continuation and shared orientation of boundaries across both excavation areas confirms the operation of a single, coherent agricultural system that extended across this part of the site. This consistency in field layout and orientation supports the interpretation of sustained and deliberate land management during the Roman period. Current evidence from other archaeological investigations at this site would indicate that this complex of features or field system do not continue any further eastwards from the excavation area.

Later activity within the site is represented by a broad boundary ditch and furrows of Post-Medieval date, one of which corresponds with a field boundary depicted on the 19th-century Tithe Map. The persistence of alignment between Roman and later features demonstrates a notable continuity of land division, reflecting the endurance of earlier landscape frameworks into the modern period.

In summary, the excavation results integrate closely with the established archaeological sequence for Showell Farm and the wider Chippenham area. The evidence confirms that Bronze Age activity in this locality was confined to a discrete area within the former CAT excavation, that agricultural organisation was initiated during the Late Iron Age and continued seamlessly into the early Roman period, and that the field system of the second to third centuries AD represents a sustained phase of agricultural exploitation that contracted before the later Roman period.

Keywords	Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Enclosure - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Gully - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Built Structure - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Window Glass - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private or public corporation Rider Levett Bucknall UK Limited,Private or public corporation Baylis Estates LTD
HER	Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	J Moore
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Chippenham Museum & Heritage Centre;