

SANDLAND EXTENSION, BRICKWORTH QUARRY, HARESTOCK, WHITEPARISH, WILTSHIRE

(Centred on NGR SU 2262 2336)

Results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation

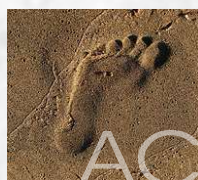
Prepared by:
Daniel Brace

With contributions from:
Naomi Payne and Charlotte Coles

On behalf of:
Raymond Brown Quarry Products

Report No: ACA0427/2/0

Date: January 2026



archaeology

SANDLAND EXTENSION, BRICKWORTH QUARRY, HARESTOCK, WHITEPARISH, WILTSHIRE

(Centred on NGR SU 2262 2336)

Results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation

Client	Raymond Brown Quarry Products
Report Number	ACA0427/2/0
Date	9 January 2026
Status	Version 1
Report Authors	Daniel Brace
Contributions	Naomi Payne and Charlotte Coles
Checked by	Simon Hughes
Approved by	Simon Hughes

Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Terrain Archaeology on behalf of Raymond Brown Quarry Products and managed for AC archaeology by Simon Hughes. The site works were carried out by Daniel Brace, Mike Trevarthen and Robert Cooke. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Leon Cauchois. The advice of Roland Smith, the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist is gratefully acknowledged.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Copyright

AC archaeology Ltd. shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be freely copied for planning, development control, education and research purposes without recourse to the Copyright owner subject to all due and appropriate acknowledgements being provided.

CONTENTS

	<i>Summary</i>	
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Archaeological background	2
3.	Aims	2
4.	Methodology	3
5.	Results	3
6.	The finds	9
7.	Discussion	12
8.	Conclusions	13
9.	Archive and OASIS	14
10.	Sources consulted	14

List of figures

Fig. 1:	Location of site and trenches showing archaeological features in relation to the geophysical survey interpretation
Fig. 2:	Trench 2, plan and sections
Fig. 3:	Trench 3, plan and sections
Fig. 4:	Trench 4, plan and sections
Fig. 5:	Trench 5, plan and sections
Fig. 6:	Trench 6, plan and sections
Fig. 7:	Trench 7, plan and sections
Fig. 8:	Trench 8, plan and sections

List of plates

Plate 1:	Trench 1, view to northeast
Plate 2:	Trench 2, hollow F209. View to southeast
Plate 3:	Trench 3, hollow F302 with chalk deposit (311). View to northwest
Plate 4:	Trench 3, pit F312. View to east
Plate 5:	Trench 4, pit F405. View to the west
Plate 6:	Trench 5, with hollow F504 in foreground. View to west
Plate 7:	Trench 5, posthole F502. View to west
Plate 8:	Trench 6, ditch F602. View to north
Plate 9:	Trench 6, ditch F607 and mix-excavation of post pit F609. View to the northeast
Plate 10:	Trench 6, Romano-British beaker within pit F620
Plate 11:	Trench 7, pit F706. View to southwest
Plate 12:	Trench 7, post-hole F710 and ditch F712. View to northeast
Plate 13:	Trench 8, ditch F803. View to the south
Plate 14:	Trench 8, ditch F803 and pits F804 and F805. View to northwest

List of tables

Table 1:	Summary of Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric
----------	---

Appendices

Appendix 1:	Tabulated context descriptions by trench
Appendix 2:	Finds quantification tables

Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken by AC archaeology during October and November 2025 on land at Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SU 2262 2336). The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of nine trenches totalling approximately 217m in length with each trench 2.2m wide. Trenches were positioned to target anomalies interpreted from a previous geophysical survey. The interpreted anomalies included a potential sub-squared enclosure as well as a some further linear anomalies.

The evaluation exposed corresponding archaeological features in most of the trenches demonstrating that the interpreted results from the geophysical survey where targeted were generally effective. The results provided evidence for two main phases of activity dating to the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British and later Romano-British periods. Evidence for activity was exposed in seven of the nine trenches excavated.

Late Iron Age to early Romano-British activity was shown be focused on an approximately 35m diameter sub-squared ditched enclosure, which corresponded with the one identified during the previous geophysical survey. Although investigation of the interior of the enclosure was limited due to overhead electricity cables that currently bisect the site, some pits and postholes and a ditch were exposed, while further pits and a hollow were recorded in the wider area. An assemblage of finds recovered from the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British features comprised pottery and animal bone as well as a single disarticulated human bone.

Later Roman activity comprised ditches, pits, postholes and hollows. These were not particularly well-defined from the geophysical survey and trial trenching results. Nevertheless, the activity demonstrated likely domestic occupation that dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Finds recovered from this phase of activity comprised pottery, animal bone, coins, iron objects, ceramic tile, and worked stone rubbers.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken by AC archaeology during October and November 2025 to provide supporting information for a forthcoming planning application for sand extraction comprising the 'Sandland' extension to Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SU 2262 2336). The work was required following consultation with the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist (hereafter WACA).
- 1.2 Brickworth quarry is situated approximately 2km to the southwest of Whiteparish on land to the southeast of the A36 and the A27 Brickworth Corner junction (Fig. 1). The proposed quarry extension lies to the north of existing areas of sand extraction and northwest of the associated compound and processing plant. It comprises what is currently an approximately 3-hectare arable plot bounded by the existing quarry access road to the northeast and tree-lined boundaries to the south and west. The site is situated on ground that is situated at c. 77m OD at its southern extent, which rises to a central plateau at around 95m OD from which it slopes down to c. 86m OD at its northern extent. The underlying geology of the majority of the site comprises sand of the Reading Formation, while the northern extent consists of chalk of the Portsdown Chalk Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded on the site (British Geological Survey 2026).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The archaeological background to the site was set out in with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Terrain Archaeology (Bellamy 2025). This set out the following:

There are no heritage assets currently recorded by the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record within the Sandland extension area. In addition, there are no Listed Buildings on the site or within 100m, and no Scheduled Monuments on or in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The site lies within the ancient parish of Whiteparish, an ecclesiastical organisation of lands which comprised several estates prior to the Conquest. The area had been substantially wooded but was cleared during the Saxon period. The settlements in this area appear to have grown from two original Saxon settlements at Frustfield (now Whiteparish) and Cowesfield. By the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, there were five separate land holdings for Frustfield, with the largest settlement at Whelpley. A church was built by around 1190 and subsequently the name of the settlement changed to Whitechurch (first recorded in 1278). The name was changed again to Whiteparish by 1301. During the thirteenth and fourteenth century there was much clearing and enclosing of the forest and new settlements and farms were established.

By the mid sixteenth century most of the population of the parish was concentrated in Whiteparish village. The seventeenth century saw the gradual enclosure of the open fields and the erection of substantial farmhouses. In 1756 the Salisbury to Romsey road was turnpiked.

Sandland Copse, Goose Eye Copse and Lowdens Copse are all marked on the 1773 Andrews' & Dury's Map of Wiltshire indicating they were already in existence by that date. The Ordnance Survey First series map of 1811 shows these woodland areas, while the Whiteparish tithe map of 1840 shows the site in more detail and comprising three plots. The 1885 Ordnance Survey map shows that the internal boundaries and the woodland have been removed to form a single large plot. Two small chalk pits are also shown within the site on the 25-inch map. Subsequent maps show few further changes within the site or its immediate environs.

A geophysical survey was undertaken within the site (GeoFlo 2025). The survey identified magnetic anomalies that have been interpreted as a probable enclosure, and other possibly associated linear features, within the southern part of the site. Further irregular anomalies, of uncertain origin have been recorded.

There have been at least four previous episodes of archaeological fieldwork elsewhere in Brickworth Quarry since 2006. These investigations broadly comprise phases of watching brief and limited excavation (see Terrain Archaeology 2025; Trevarthen 2010, 2016 & 2018). An intermittent watching brief maintained during topsoil stripping by the Wiltshire County Archaeology Service from 2003–2007 revealed a small quantity of prehistoric, Roman and later finds. A concentration of Roman pottery was also found to the north of Church Copse.

3. AIMS

- 3.1** The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character, date and significance of any archaeological features, deposits and finds within the site, with particular reference to the anomalies identified from the

results of the geophysical survey. The results of the work will be reviewed and used by the WACA to inform any subsequent mitigation should planning consent be obtained.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1** The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design prepared by Terrain Archaeology (2025) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' 2023 documents, *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2023a) and *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2023b). It comprised the machine excavation of nine trenches totalling c. 217m in length, with each trench 2.2m wide. Trench locations are shown on Fig. 1 and were positioned to target anomalies identified from the geophysical survey, as well as avoiding an 11kV overhead cable which bisected the site.
- 4.2** All trenches were located with a Leica Net rover GPS accurate to 10mm. The removal of soils within the trenches was undertaken in 20cm spits (maximum) under the control and direction of the site archaeologist. Stripping by mechanical excavator ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits or natural subsoil was exposed.
- 4.3** All features and deposits revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology *pro forma* recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (revised August 2012). Detailed sections were produced at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, while all site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction (Plan Fig. 1)

All trenches exposed natural subsoil, which was generally yellowish-brown coarse sand but also comprised patches of clay, silty clay, silty sand and sandy gravels. The natural subsoil was present at a depth of between 0.25m and 0.8m below the existing ground surface. This was generally overlain by agricultural topsoil, with evidence for colluvial accumulation or subsoil within the more low-lying trenches in the central and southwest part of the site. Archaeological features were present in seven of the nine trenches and are described in detail below. Tabulated context descriptions for all trenches, including the negative trenches, are provided in Appendix 1. Context numbers are prefixed by the relevant trench number (e.g. 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc.).

5.2 Trench 1 (Plan Fig. 1; Plate 1)

Trench 1 was located on a plateau in the northern part of the site, was 21.5m long and aligned north-south. It was positioned to target two northeast-southwest aligned linear anomalies interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. Natural subsoil (context 101) was present at a depth of 0.25m below ground surface and was overlain by topsoil (100). The targeted geophysical anomalies corresponded with geological variation, while a feature (102), was investigated and found to be also of likely natural origin.

5.3 Trench 2 (Detailed plan Fig. 2a, sections Fig. 2b-e; Plate 2)

Trench 2 was located in the northwestern part of the site, was 31m long and aligned northeast-southwest. The trench was positioned to target two linear anomalies as interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey. Natural subsoil (202) was present at a depth of 0.53m below ground surface and was overlain by subsoil (201)

and topsoil (200). At the southwest end of the trench was a large hollow (F209), while towards the northeast were two ditches (F210 and F211), of which one broadly corresponded with one of the targeted linear anomalies.

5.4 Hollow F209

Hollow F209 was in the southwest end of the trench, with the partially exposed portion measuring 13m across. It had a gradually sloping northeast edge and a flattish base. The hollow contained a mid-greyish-brown loamy sand (204/206/208) that had rare pebble inclusions. Artefacts recovered comprised 321 sherds (3.77kg) of Roman pottery, two pieces of ceramic tile (36g), a fragment of glass (1g) a piece of animal bone (3g), part of an iron knife, two Roman coins, two hobnails and eleven iron nails. Also recovered were 16 pieces of prehistoric worked flint, which were residual.

5.5 Ditches F210 and F211

These two east-west aligned features were intercutting with ditch F210 stratigraphically the earlier of the two. Ditch F210 measured 0.3m wide by 0.07m deep with a shallow rounded profile. It contained a single fill (213) comprising a light greyish-brown silty loam. No finds were recovered.

- 5.6** Ditch F211 measured up to 2.5m wide by 0.27m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a rounded base to the north, and a shallow, flatter profile to the south. It contained a single fill (212) comprising a sandy silt. Artefacts recovered consisted of six sherds (51g) of Iron Age pottery and five sherds (139g) of Roman pottery.

5.7 Trench 3 (Detailed plan Fig. 3a, section Figs 3b-c; Plates 3-4)

Trench 3 was in the central part of the site, was 20.5m long and aligned north-south. The trench was positioned to target two east-west aligned linear anomalies, of which one comprised the north portion of the interpreted sub-square enclosure. Natural subsoil (301) was present at a variable depth of between 0.25m and 0.8m below existing levels. It was overlain by a sequence of soils comprising a subsoil (303) and buried land surface/topsoil (310), which were sealed by a further subsoil (309) and topsoil (300). An assemblage of finds comprising 12 sherds (278g) of Iron Age pottery, 111 sherds (3.8kg) of Roman pottery, a piece of fired clay (11g), four pieces of prehistoric worked flint (539g), a piece of animal bone (1g) and part of a worked rubber stone (863g) were recovered from layer (303). Two further worked stone rubbers were recovered from the topsoil (300).

- 5.8** The trench contained a likely hollow (F302) and three pits (306, F307 and F312), of which two, F307 and F312, were investigated. Eight sherds (39g) of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of unexcavated pit F306. In the south of the trench a corresponding ditch to the targeted enclosure was exposed (305). This was also targeted by Trenches 6-8 and investigated in Trenches 6 and 8. Three sherds (33g) of Iron Age pottery, three sherds (31g) Roman pottery and two pieces of ceramic tile (61g) were recovered from the surface of ditch (305).

5.9 Hollow F302

In plan hollow F302 appeared as a slightly irregular sub-rectilinear feature in the north part of the trench. With slightly diffuse edges, it measured c.7m wide by 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides onto a broad, irregular base. It had two fills (304 and 311), of which lower fill (311) comprised localised patches of dumped redeposited chalk; comparable to a similar deposit (506) recorded in Trench 5. The main fill (304) comprised a loamy sand from which 13 sherds (323g) of Roman pottery, 11 fragments of animal bone (22g) and a residual piece of prehistoric worked flint (1g) were recovered. This feature appears to be cut by pits F307 and F312

5.10 Pits F307 and F312

Pits F307 and F312 cut through fill (304) of hollow F302. They measured between 0.9m and 1.3m across, with a maximum depth of 0.4m. Both pits contained similar fills (308 and 313) comprising dark grey and brown sandy loams. Seven sherds (67g) of Early Roman pottery, a piece of worked stone (296g) and two pieces of burnt stone (131g) were recovered from F307. Two sherds (110g) of Roman pottery, three fragments of fired clay (79g) and two pieces of animal bone (4g) were recovered from pit F312.

5.11 Trench 4 (Detailed plan Fig. 4a, sections Figs 4b-c; Plate 5)

Trench 4 was in the central eastern part of the site, 15m long and aligned northwest-southeast. The trench was not positioned to target any geophysical anomalies identified from the survey. Natural subsoil (402) was present at a variable depth of between 0.5m and 0.7m below ground surface and was overlain by subsoil (401) and topsoil (400). The trench contained a large pit (F405) and a posthole (F406) that were both cut into the natural subsoil.

5.12 Pit F405

Sub-circular pit F405 was 1.47m wide, 1.1m deep and continued partially beyond the trench extents to the west. It had very steep, near vertical sides, slightly stepped to the north and an undulating base. The pit contained two fills (403 and 404) comprising silty sands and sandy loams. The lower fill (403) contained 13 sherds (161g) of Roman pottery, one piece of prehistoric worked flint (6g) and a single fragment of fired clay (3g). Five sherds (61g) of Roman pottery and three pieces of prehistoric worked flint (152g) were recovered from the upper fill (404). The upper fill also contained rare heat affected flint and charcoal inclusions.

5.13 Posthole F406

Sub-circular posthole F406 was located immediately to the southeast of pit F405. It was 0.3m across and 0.17m deep with fairly steep sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill (407) comprised a coarse sand with silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

5.14 Trench 5 (Detailed plan Fig. 5a, section Figs 5b-e; Plates 6-7)

Trench 5 was in the central western part of the site, was 16m long and aligned east-west. It was positioned to target a linear anomaly towards its mid-point. Natural subsoil (501) was present at a depth of 0.4m to 0.5m below existing levels. It was overlain by an intermittent lower subsoil (511), subsoil (510) and topsoil (500). A fragment from an Iron Age/early Roman copper alloy brooch (1g) was recovered from the topsoil (500). The trench contained a posthole (F502), a hollow (F504) and two pits (F512 and F514). Two parallel northeast-southwest aligned ditches (508 and 509) were also present, which broadly corresponded with the targeted linear anomaly. These were also exposed in Trench 6 (F607 and F614) where they were investigated.

5.15 Posthole F502

Sub-circular posthole F502 was in the southeast of the trench. It had a diameter of 0.3m and depth of 0.2m with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. Five sherds (492g) of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and nine sherds (65g) of Roman pottery were recovered from its mottled, grey-brown sandy loam fill (503).

5.16 Hollow F504

In plan F504 appeared as a partially exposed amorphous feature or spread located towards the eastern part of the trench. With diffuse edges, it was at least 7m wide by 0.38m deep, having gently sloping and an irregular base. It had a basal deposit of patches of dumped and redeposited chalk (506) comparable to deposit (311) in Trench

3. This was overlain by a main fill comprised of dark greyish-brown sandy loam. A total of 146 sherds (2.95kg) of Roman pottery, three fragments of iron (29g), a piece of slag (41g), a piece of glass (1g) and a fragment of ceramic tile (339g) were recovered from the hollow.

5.17 Pit F512

Pit F512 was a slightly irregular crescent shaped feature measuring 1.89m long, 0.63m wide and 0.12m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base with a fill (513) comprising a very dark grey-brown silty sandy loam containing common highly heat-affected flint and charcoal fleck inclusions.

5.18 Pit F514

Small pit F514 was located adjacent to posthole F502 in the west of the trench. The pit, which was partially exposed, cut through subsoil (511) and measured 0.72m wide by 0.24m deep. It contained a very dark greyish-brown sandy loam with occasional heat-affected flint and rare charcoal fleck inclusions (515). Two sherds (16g) of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered.

5.19 Trench 6 (Detailed plan Fig. 6a, section Figs 6b-e; Plates 8-10)

Trench 6 was located in the central western part of the site, was 23m long and aligned east-west. The trench was positioned to target two northeast-southwest aligned linear anomalies, including the western extent of the suspected sub-squared enclosure also targeted by Trenches 3, 7 and 8. The other anomaly to the west comprised a continuation of the linear anomaly also targeted by Trench 5 and recorded as ditches 508 and 509. Natural subsoil (601) was present at a depth of between 0.35m and 0.5m below existing levels. The natural subsoil in the western portion of the trench was overlain by a subsoil (613), which was in turn beneath topsoil (600). Subsoil layer (613) was comparable to deposit (511) in Trench 5. The trench contained three ditches (F602, F607 and F614) that corresponded with the targeted anomalies. Other features consisted of a post pit (F609), and two other pits (F616 and F620).

5.20 Ditch F602

Ditch F602 was north-south aligned and located towards the east end of the trench. This corresponded with the western arm of the sub-squared enclosure as depicted on the geophysical survey interpretation. The ditch measured 2.6m wide by 0.9m deep, with straight steep sides and a rounded base. Its upper western side flared out suggesting a potential later re-cut. It contained four fills (603-606) comprising sandy loams and silty sand. Artefacts recovered consisted of 13 sherds (133g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery, a single piece of prehistoric worked flint (11g) and six fragments of animal bone (134g).

5.21 Ditches F607 and F614

Parallel linear ditches F607 and F614 were northeast-southwest aligned and both cut through subsoil (613). These approximately matched the location of the targeted linear anomaly in the west of the trench. Ditch F607, which cut post-pit F609, was 1m wide and 0.44m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single, sandy loam fill (608) with common heat affected flint and moderate charcoal fleck inclusions. A total of 33 sherds (751g) of Roman pottery and two fragments of animal bone (37g) were recovered. Ditch F614 to the east was cut by pit F616. It was 1.5m wide and 0.66m deep, with moderately steep sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single, sandy loam fill (615) with moderately common heat-affected flint and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Four sherds (33g) of Iron Age pottery, 13 sherds (165g) of Roman pottery and a single fragment of ceramic tile (79g) were recovered.

5.22 Post pit F609

Post pit F609 was subcircular in plan, measuring approximately 0.7m across and 0.5m deep with steep to vertical sides and a flat base. It contained two fills consisting of a firm, silty clay with abundant chalk fragments (610) and a sandy loam (623), which represented packing material around a former post represented by a post pipe (612). The post pipe material comprised a very dark, grey loamy sand with rare charcoal inclusions and from which a sherd (3g) of Roman pottery was recovered.

5.23 Pits F616 and F620

Pit F616 was cut into ditch F614. It was subcircular in plan, with a diameter of 0.9m and a depth of 0.3m with moderately steep sloping sides and a rounded base. A singular fill (617) comprising a mid-brown sandy loam contained several large (>0.2m), broken flint nodules and smaller highly heat-affected flint. A sherd (5g) of Roman pottery was recovered. Smaller pit F620 was located towards the mid-point of the trench and was partially exposed. The pit, which also cut through subsoil (613), was sub-oval in plan, measuring 0.7m+ long, 0.55m wide and 0.33m deep. It contained a very dark greyish brown sandy loam fill (621), which had common heat-affected flint and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. A sherd (4g) of Iron Age pottery, seven sherds (90g) of Roman pottery including part of a beaker (Plate 10), two pieces of fired clay (36g), and a piece of prehistoric worked flint (8g) were recovered.

5.24 Trench 7 (Detailed plan Fig. 7a, sections Figs 7b-d; Plates 11-12)

Trench 7 was located in the southwestern part of the site, was 41m long and aligned northeast-southwest. The trench was positioned to target the southern side of the sub-squared enclosure interpreted from the geophysical survey and also investigated in Trenches 3, 6 and 8. It also bisected an area of ferrous magnetic activity. Natural subsoil (701) was present at a depth of 0.5m below ground surface and was overlain by topsoil (700). The trench contained a hollow (F702), three ditches (F704, F712 and 714), a pit or ditch terminus (F706), and a pit or posthole (F710). Ditch (714), which measured 1.7m wide, was not investigated in this location but corresponded with the targeted sub-squared enclosure and included a possible additional feature extending to the east. A total of 13 sherds (186g) of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and a single piece of animal bone (1g) were recovered from the surface of the unexcavated ditch.

5.25 Hollow F702

Hollow F702 broadly corresponded with the area of ferrous magnetic activity interpreted from the geophysical survey. It was 4.3m wide and a maximum of 0.35m deep with a gently sloping east side and a flat base. It contained a single fill (703) comprising a mid-brown sandy loam with rare heat-affected flint inclusions, from which 12 sherds (128g) of Roman pottery and a piece of CBM (177g) were recovered.

5.26 Pit or ditch terminus F706

Partially exposed pit or ditch terminus (F706) lay at the southwest end of the trench. It measured 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep with very steep sides rounding onto a flat base. The feature contained three fills (707-709) consisting of sandy loams, with a distinct secondary fill (708) comprising a probably dumped dark greyish-brown deposit with flecks of chalk and charcoal. The lower two fills (707, 708) contained five sherds (251g) of Late Iron Age pottery and three fragments of animal bone (46g). The upper fill (709) contained 13 sherds (52g) of Iron Age pottery, 15 sherds (186g) of Roman pottery, a fragment of fired clay (21g), a fragment of CBM (487g) and six pieces of animal bone (28g). In addition, a disarticulated left human clavicle (5g) from a juvenile was also recovered from this upper fill.

5.27 Ditches F704 and F712

Ditch F704 was located at the mid-point in the trench and was northwest-southeast aligned. It measured 0.83m wide by 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides rounding onto an undulating base. The ditch contained a single fill (705) composed of a mottled, mid-brown silty sand with rare highly heat affected flint inclusions. A sherd (5g) of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of this feature. It was not depicted on the geophysical survey. Northeast-southwest aligned ditch (F712) was investigated at the northeast end of the trench. The ditch was located within the interior of the sub-squared enclosure and adjacent to posthole F710. It terminated to the northeast and was 0.23m wide by 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill (713) comprised a mid-greyish-brown silty sand and from which no finds were recovered.

5.28 Posthole F710

Sub-circular posthole F710 had a diameter of 0.5m and was 0.18m deep. It had fairly steep sloping sides and a rounded base with a fill (711) comprising a sandy silty loam with patches of redeposited clay and sand. No finds were recovered.

5.29 Trench 8 (Plan Fig. 8a, sections Figs 8b-c Plates 13-14)

Trench 8 was located in the southeastern part of the site, was 29m long and aligned east-west. Its west end targeted the eastern side of the sub-squared enclosure interpreted from the geophysical survey and also exposed in Trenches 3, 5 and 7. The trench also bisected a discrete anomaly to the east. Natural subsoil (802) was present at a depth of 0.45m beneath subsoil (801) and topsoil (800). The trench contained a corresponding ditch (F803) to the targeted enclosure as well as a pit or ditch terminal (F804), a pit (F805), and a pit or posthole (F802). A broad possible hollow which corresponded with the discrete geophysical anomaly (814), and two possible narrow ditches or natural features (815 and 816) were also present. These were not investigated.

5.30 Ditch F803 and pit or ditch terminal F804

Ditch F803 was north-south aligned and located at the west end of the trench. It cut across F804, which represented either an earlier phase of the ditch comprising a terminal or a heavily cut pit. The ditch measured 1.8m wide by 0.95m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained four fills (808-811) comprising sandy clay, silty sand and a silty loam. Artefacts were recovered from fills (809) and (811) and consisted of 83 sherds (c. 1.7kg) of Late Iron Age pottery, six sherds (43g) of Roman pottery, three fragments of fired clay (24g), an iron nail (8g) and ten pieces of animal bone (3g). Pit or ditch terminal F804 was 0.7m wide and a further 0.3m in depth below the base ditch F803. It had very steep sloping sides that were undercutting to the west, and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (807) composed of a sandy-clay loam. A total of 52 sherds (387g) of Late Iron Age pottery and a fragment of fired clay (4g) was recovered from F804.

5.31 Pit F805

Pit F805 was located adjacent to ditch F803 and was slightly irregular/amorphous in plan. It had a diameter of 1.5m and was a maximum of 0.3m deep with indistinct, gently sloping edges and an undulating base. The pit contained a comprised a mottled yellow-brown sandy loam fill (806) from which six sherds (67g) of Late Iron Age pottery, three pieces of prehistoric worked flint (39g) and an iron nail (9g) were recovered.

5.32 Posthole or pit F812

Sub-circular posthole or pit F812 was located in the middle of the trench and had a length of 0.73m, a width of 0.55m and was 0.12m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base with a mid-greyish-brown silty loam fill (813) with patches of redeposited sandy clay. A sherd (19g) of Roman pottery was recovered.

6. THE FINDS *by Naomi Payne and Charlotte Coles*

6.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site during the evaluation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The collection of finds is summarised in Appendix 2. Finds were hand-excavated from seven of the nine evaluation trenches. This is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Level 1 type (descriptive) report as per their online guidance *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* which will describe the finds and assess their dating.

6.2 Lithics *by Naomi Payne*

A total of 30 lithics weighing 1104g were recovered from nine contexts in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8. All of the lithics were recovered from archaeological features (four ditches/hollows, three pits and a layer) dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age or Roman period, indicating that they are all present residually. Raw material is exclusively flint and, where it is present (17 examples) cortex is nodule cortex. Forms comprise:

- Core (flake): 3
- Flake (complete): 12
- Flake (broken): 10
- Scraper: 1
- Notched flake: 1
- Chip: 3

6.3 There are no closely dated forms within the assemblage, although the prevalence of flake as opposed to blade technology suggests a broadly later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

6.4 Iron Age and Roman pottery *by Naomi Payne*

In total, 983 sherds of Iron Age to Roman pottery were recovered from 38 contexts in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. This total can be divided broadly into Middle to Late Iron Age (230 sherds weighing 3810g) and Roman (753 sherds weighing 13318g). The pottery has been subject to rapid assessment and the quantities/weights of each fabric as listed below might change slightly as a result of detailed analysis. The pottery was recorded on a spreadsheet by broad fabric group, noting identifiable forms, and each context was allocated a spot date based on this information. This information is summarised in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Summary of Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric

Fabric	Sherd count	Forms
Iron Age Sandy	172	Bead rim jar, storage jar with upright/slightly rolled rim, other storage jar, lid with thickened edge, carinated jar/bowl with upright rim
Calcareous inclusions	5	Globular bowl with simple upright rim
Coarse shelly	1	Storage jar
Flint-tempered	58	Storage jar with slightly rolled rim, other storage jar, globular jar with plain squared rim
Grog-tempered	148	Storage jar with squared everted rim, other storage jar, everted rim jar, bead rim jar/bowl
Early Roman Black Sandy	28	Bead rim jar/bowl
Black-burnished 1	99	Bead rim jar/bowl, storage jar
Amphora	1	
New Forest Colour Coat	10	Beaker, indented beaker
New Forest Parchment ware	15	Type 89 bowl with internal flange, Type 105 mortarium, Type 106 mortarium
Oxfordshire red/brown slipped ware	13	C55 bowl
Roman grey wares	411	Everted rim jar, storage jar, flagon, plain-rimmed dish, beaker, conical flanged bowl, lid with flat cylindrical knob, colander, dish with flanged rim
Miscellaneous oxidised	22	
Total	983	

6.5 Roman fine wares

No samian ware or other fine wares typical of the earlier Roman period were recovered. The small quantity of later 3rd and 4th century fine ware comprised regional imports from Oxfordshire and the New Forest. There are several Oxfordshire red/brown slipped ware vessels (various bowl forms, possibly a flagon), New Forest colour coat beakers (mostly indented) and New Forest Parchment ware mortaria and a bowl with internal flange.

6.6 Amphora

A single amphora sherd was recovered. This is a body sherd from the narrow neck of an amphora in a moderately coarse oxidised fabric. The form and fabric are not appropriate for Dressel 20 (the Spanish olive *amphorae* in BAT AM fabrics which are typically the main type of amphora found on rural sites in southern Britain). It is coarser/thicker than Gauloise flat-based wine *amphorae* in GAL AM 1 fabric and the form is not consistent with this type. As an undiagnostic body sherd, it is not possible to identify this amphora to form, but it is notable that this site may have produced an amphora form which would usually only be found on urban or military sites.

6.7 Mortaria

There are no *mortarium* sherds from early Roman contexts, but as has been noted above there are at least two New Forest Parchment Ware *mortaria* (a Type 105 with incised wavy line around the flange and a Type 106 with stabbing around the flange; see Fulford 2000 for forms).

6.8 Coarse wares

The coarse wares are mainly diverse grey wares, most of which will have been locally made. There is a reasonably small group of South East Dorset Black-burnished 1 (DOR BB 1), much of which appears to be later Roman to judge by the identifiable forms. There are also flint-tempered wares (mainly storage jars) and grog-tempered wares, some of which appear to be of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date, but the majority (which are in late Roman contexts) are Late Roman Grog-tempered fabrics (HAM GT). Three sherds classified as grey ware from fill 503 of Late Iron Age/Early Roman posthole F502 are highly vitrified and possibly represent a crucible or crucibles.

6.9 Chronology

The pottery reflects two main periods of occupation. Although the Iron Age sandy wares could date from the Middle or Late Iron Age, the forms present suggest that the earlier period of activity was concentrated on the Later Iron Age into the first century. The second period of occupation was in the later Roman period, beginning around the middle of the third century and into the fourth. This is supported by the two coins recovered from Trench 2, which are both early 4th century in date. Late Roman activity was uncovered in Trenches 2, 5, 6 and 7. There are no forms or fabrics strongly associated with the second century, which could indicate a total break in settlement.

6.10 Metalwork by Naomi Payne

The assemblage of metal finds comprises four copper alloy items (5.4g), one lead object (25g) and 20 pieces of iron (191g).

6.11 The copper alloy includes two Roman coins (both from deposit (204) of hollow F209), an unidentified rod fragment with a central twist from the same deposit and an incomplete late Iron Age/early Roman Colchester one-piece brooch from the topsoil in Trench 5. The Roman coins are both issues of the House of Constantine dating from the early 4th century. The lead object is a pot mend which was recovered from unexcavated early Roman ditch F508.

6.12 The iron assemblage, which derives exclusively from Late Iron Age and Roman-dated contexts, comprises 17 nails and nail fragments, two hobnails and a knife. The knife, from occupation layer (209), has a horizontally flattened handle with an expanded terminal. It therefore seems to fit best as Manning's Type 9 (1985, 113) although at 125mm, it is shorter than specified; it is possible that the blade is very worn. This type is very rare outside London and probably early Roman in date.

6.13 Metallurgical residues by Naomi Payne

A single piece of slag (41g) was recovered from fill (507) of late Roman hollow F504. This is a piece of undiagnostic iron-working slag.

6.14 Fired Clay by Naomi Payne

Twelve pieces (178g) of fired clay were recovered from seven Iron Age or Roman-dated deposits. All of the fired clay is amorphous and featureless.

6.15 Worked Stone by Naomi Payne

In total, five pieces (11022g) of worked stone were recovered from four contexts in Trenches 3 and 7. Two pieces (131g) of unworked burnt stone were also recovered from fill (308) of Early Roman pit F307. The worked stone comprises the following:

- 1 x hammerstone (flint) – fill (308) of Early Roman pit F307.
- 3 x rubber fragments (coarse-grained sandstone) – Trench 3 topsoil and early Roman layer (303).

- 1 x mortar fragment – Trench 7 topsoil (medium-grained sandstone).
- 6.16** Although only two of these objects were stratified, all the worked stone is very likely to be of Iron Age or Early Roman date.
- 6.17** **Glass** *by Charlotte Coles*
A single shard (1g) of Roman glass was recovered from fill (505) of late Roman hollow F504. This is a small shard of blue/green glass which is not identifiable to form. The only other piece of glass is a dark green post-medieval shard (1g) which is from context fill (204) of hollow F209. This context has been dated to the late Roman period, and the glass is therefore likely to be intrusive.
- 6.18** **Ceramic building material** *by Naomi Payne*
A total of eight pieces (1179g) of CBM was recovered from eight Roman-dated contexts. The assemblage comprises two pieces of flat brick (possibly *bessales*), two pieces of flat but otherwise undiagnostic tile, three undiagnostic fragments and a small cuboid-shaped brick. The latter object, from fill (709) of Early Roman pit or ditch terminus F706, measures 96 by 55 by 54mm. It is possibly an oven or kiln brick.
- 6.19** **Human Remains** *by Charlotte Coles*
A single piece (5g) of human bone was found in upper fill (709) of pit or ditch terminus F706. This is a left clavicle from a child aged one to three years old. There is slight damage to the medial and lateral ends of the bone, but the cortical bone is in good condition. No pathology is present. The pottery from this context suggests an early Roman date.
- 6.20** **Animal bone** *by Charlotte Coles*
A total of 43 pieces of animal bones (279g) were found from 11 contexts. The bone is in poor condition and very fragmentary. Only 10 of pieces are identifiable to species. Seven of the bones are cattle, consisting of four loose teeth and two pieces of horncore. Two of the bones are a pig ulna and a pig radius. The only other identifiable bone is a horse molar.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1** The trial trench evaluation has demonstrated that the interpreted results of the geophysical survey were generally accurate with corresponding archaeological or natural features exposed in most targeted locations. Some additional features were also present, although these largely comprised shallow hollows or small discrete features that were perhaps unlikely to be visible on the survey results.
- 7.2** The natural subsoil was exposed at varying depths across the site, with this ranging between approximately 0.25m and 0.8m below existing levels. The slightly lower-lying central and southwest portions of the site contained deeper subsoils and potential occupation layers, which accounted for the greater depths recorded. Archaeological features were shown to be cut from the level of the natural subsoil or an overlying lower subsoil where present.
- 7.3** The results have provided evidence for prehistoric, Iron Age to early Roman occupation and later Roman activity. These periods are discussed in chronological order below.

7.4 Prehistoric

Evidence for early activity was represented by a small assemblage of finds totaling 30 worked flint items (1104g). These all comprised residual material recovered from later contexts. Most of the assemblage relates to flake technology, both whole and broken flakes with a possible later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. As such, these finds may provide some evidence for occupation of this period on or in the vicinity of the site.

7.5 Late Iron Age to early Roman

Prior to commencement, the main archaeological interest in the site was the potential sub-squared enclosure identified from the geophysical survey. Targeted by Trenches 3, 6, 7 and 8, this was confirmed as representing a ditched enclosure. Due to the overhead cable buffer zone that bisected this part of the site only limited investigation of the interior was possible. Nevertheless, an assemblage of finds recovered from the enclosure ditch have provided a likely Late Iron Age to early Roman date for its use.

7.6 The overall extent of the rectilinear enclosure measured internally c. 33m east to west and c. 36m north to south. Where exposed in Trenches 3, 6, 7 and 8 and investigated in Trenches 6 (F602) and 8 (F805) it was up to 2.6m wide and around 1m deep. There was no evidence for surviving associated bank deposits. Although not particularly well defined on the survey in places, the arrangement of the enclosure may include an c. 10m wide entrance causeway to the south and an approximate north to south aligned internal division.

7.7 As stated above, due to the overhead cable buffer only very limited investigation of the enclosure interior was possible. As such, there were relatively few features other than the perimeter ditch recorded. Nevertheless, the presence of two pits, a posthole and a ditch recorded in Trenches 3, 7 and 8 demonstrate the presence of internal activity, which based more broadly on the assemblage of finds recovered from all features of this period is likely to reflect domestic settlement activity.

7.8 The presence of a disarticulated human bone recovered from Trench 7 pit F706, situated outside of the enclosure, highlights the potential for external activity including burial to be a factor in the activity represented. Evidence for further activity outside of the enclosure was represented by Trench 3 hollow F302, Trench 4 pit F405, and Trench 5 pit F514.

7.9 Later Romano-British

Later Romano-British activity was recorded in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 and was represented by hollows F209 and F504 in Trenches 2 and 5, parallel ditches in Trenches 5 and 6 and a number of pits and postholes elsewhere. The activity was not well-defined, but the inclusion of potential structural elements and ditched divisions coupled with a fairly broad finds assemblage that included pottery, animal bone, coins, iron objects, ceramic tile and worked stone rubbers provide evidence for likely later domestic settlement on the site, with this during the 3rd to 4th century AD. As indicated in the finds section above, a split in dating evident from the assemblage may represent a break in occupation following the Late Iron Age to early Roman period.

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The evaluation exposed corresponding archaeological features in most of the trenches demonstrated that the interpreted results from the geophysical survey where targeted were generally effective. The results provided evidence for two main phases of activity dating to the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British and the later Romano-British periods. Evidence for this was exposed in seven of the nine trenches excavated.

- 8.2** Late Iron Age to early Romano-British activity was shown be focused on a sub-squared ditched enclosure. This was identified during the previous geophysical survey and confirmed during the trial trenching. Investigation of the interior of the enclosure was limited due to overhead electricity cables that currently bisect the site. Nevertheless, although no clear structures were exposed, the presence of pits and some postholes alongside an assemblage of finds comprising pottery and animal bone as well as a single disarticulated human bone, provides an overall indication of likely enclosure rural settlement on the site.
- 8.3** Later Roman activity comprised ditches, pits, postholes and hollows, which although did not present well-defined activity from the geophysical survey and trial trenching results, demonstrated likely domestic occupation during the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. An assemblage of finds comprising pottery, animal bone, coins, iron objects, ceramic tile and worked stone rubbers were recovered from features dated from this period. The dating of these suggested that there may have been a hiatus of occupation following the use of the Late Iron Age to early Roman enclosure.

9. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 9.1** The finds, paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 2-4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ. It will be stored under the unique project code of **ACA0427** and an accession number issued from the Salisbury Museum, Wiltshire and will be held until it is known if any further archaeological work on the site is required.
- 9.2** An online OASIS entry has been completed using the unique identifier **539698**, which will include a digital copy of the approved version of this report.

10. SOURCES CONSULTED

- AC archaeology. 2014. *General site recording manual version 2*.
- British Geological Survey Online Viewer. accessed January 2026. www.bgs.ac.uk.
- British Museum, Manning, W.H. and British Museum (eds.). 1985. *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum*. London: Published for the Trustees of the British Museum by British Museum Publications.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2023a. *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2023b. *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. accessed August 2025. www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit/using-the-advisory-checklist.
- Fulford, M. 2000. *New Forest Roman pottery: manufactures and distribution, with a corpus of pottery types*. New ed. Oxford: Archaeopress (BAR, 17).
- Geoflo. 2025. *Sandland, Brickworth Quarry Gradiometry Survey, June 2025*, GeoFlo report No. G F1102.
- Terrain archaeology. 2025. *Sandland Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Project Design for an Archaeological Field Evaluation of Potential Enclosure*. Unpublished Doc. No. 3631/0/1.
- Terrain Archaeology. Forthcoming a. *Round Copse North Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological Investigations, 2015-2025*. Terrain Archaeology report 53324/3/2.

- Terrain Archaeology. Forthcoming b. Extension Areas A and B, *Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological Investigations, May-December 2012*. Terrain Archaeology report 53455/3/1.
- Trevarthen, M. 2010. *Round Copse North Extension (Phase 1), Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological observations and recording*. Terrain Archaeology report 53324/3/1, December 2010.
- Trevarthen, M. 2016. *Lowdens Copse Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological Observations and Recording*. Terrain Archaeology report 53448/3/1.
- Trevarthen, M. 2018. *Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological observations and recording during stripping of Extension Area A, Phase 1, September-October 2017*, Terrain Archaeology report 53455/3/1.

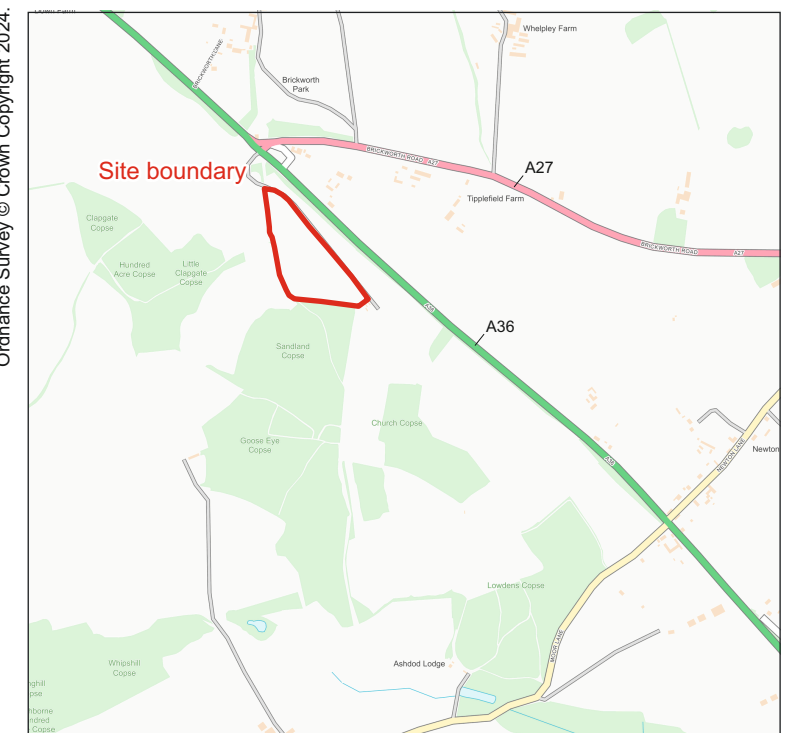
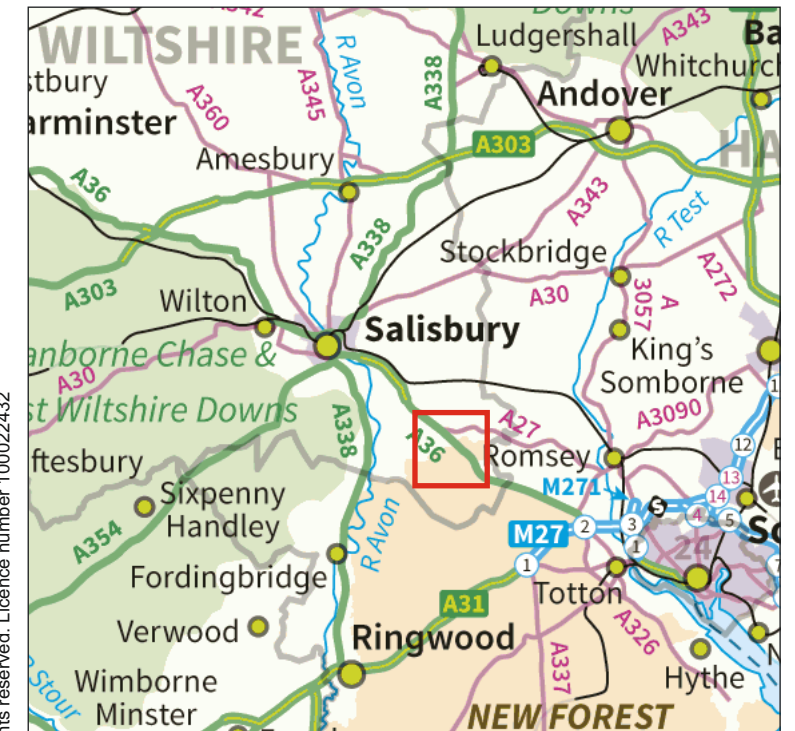
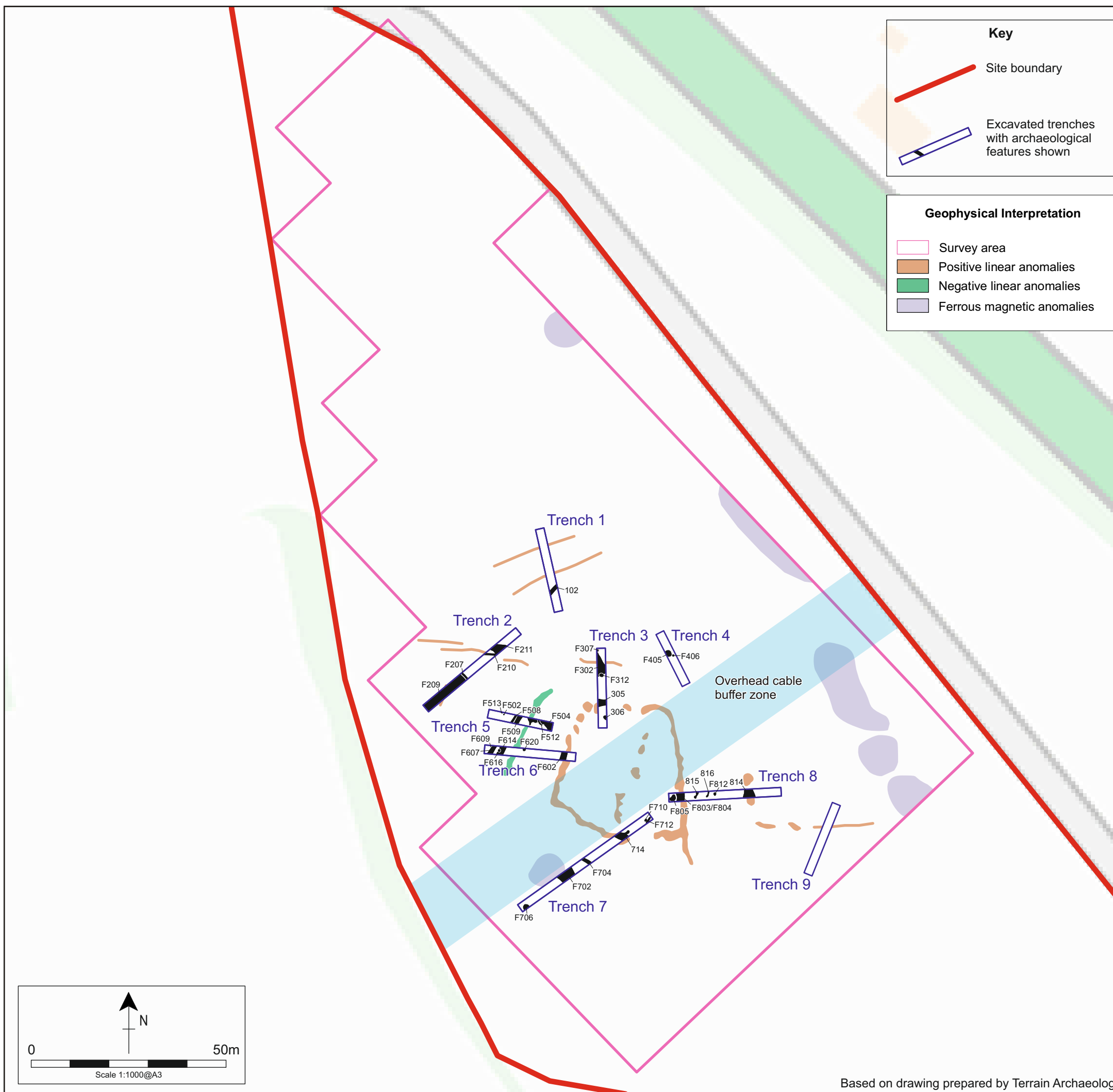


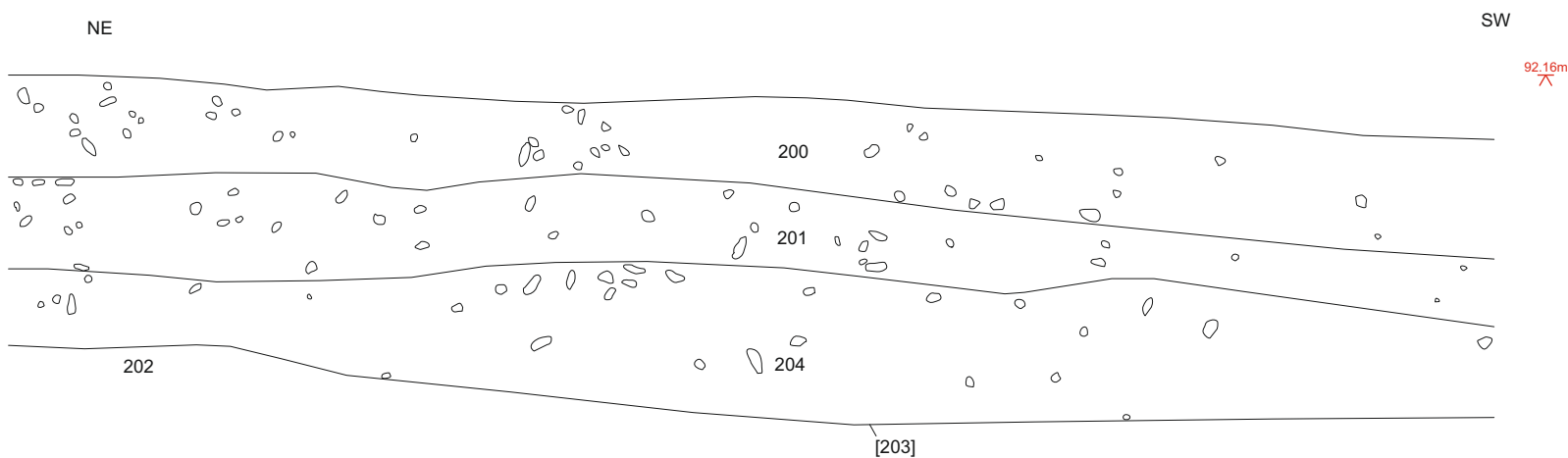
Fig. 1: Location of site and trenches, showing archaeological features in relation to the geophysical survey interpretation



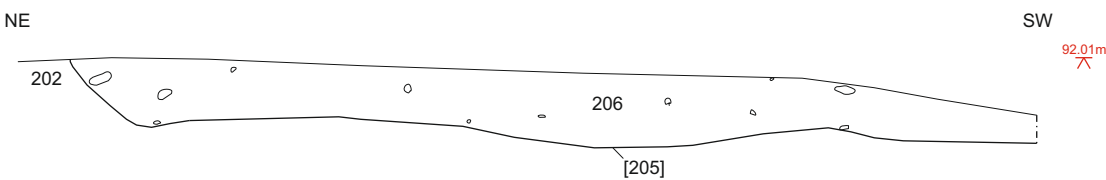
a) Plan of Trench 2



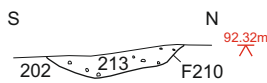
b) Section of hollow F209, segment [203]



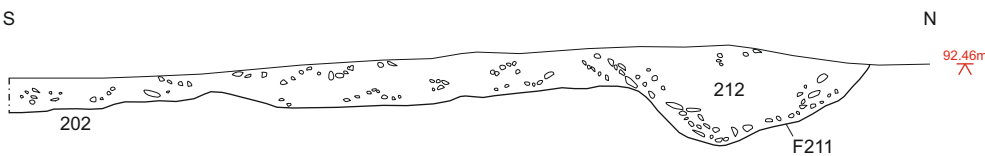
d) Section of hollow F209, segment [205]



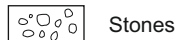
d) Section of ditch F210



b) Section of ditch F211



Key to all sections



Stones



Charcoal



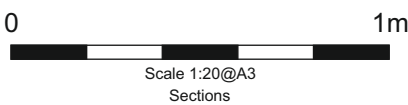
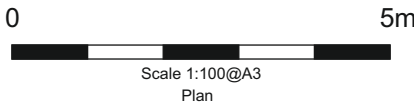
Clay



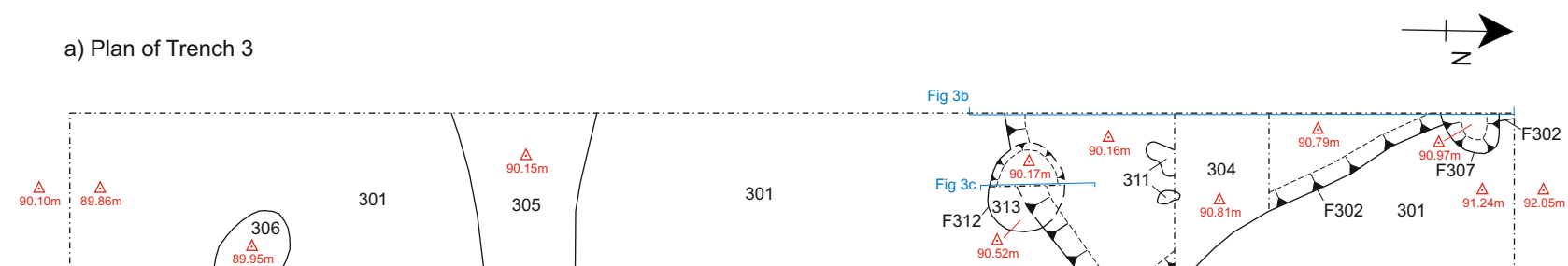
Pottery

PROJECT
Sandland extension, Brickworth
Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish,
Wiltshire

TITLE
Fig. 2: Trench 2, plan and
sections

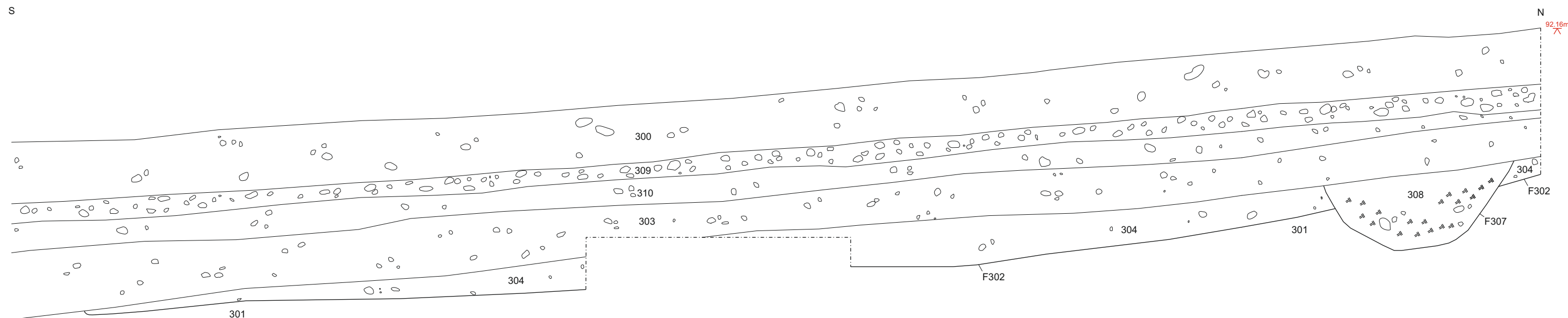


a) Plan of Trench 3

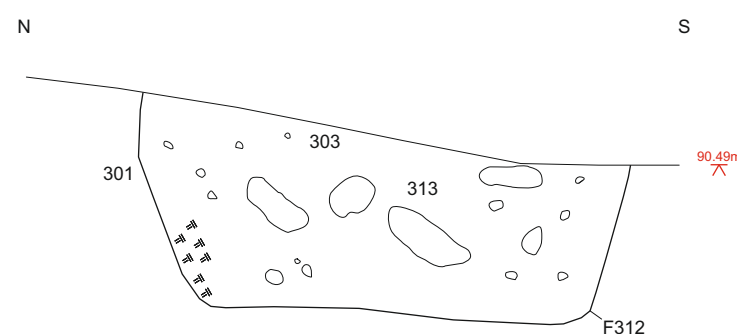


b) Section of hollow F302, pit F307 and overlying soils

S



c) Section of pit F312

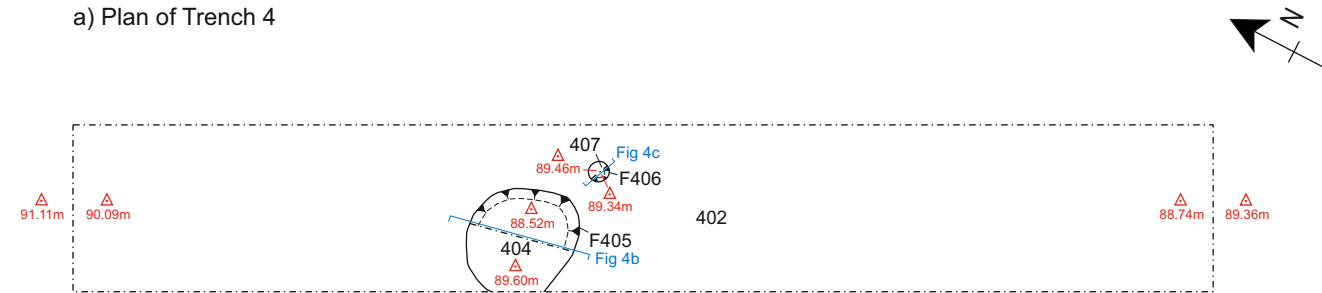


0 5m
Scale 1:100@A3
Plan

0 1m
Scale 1:20@A3
Sections

PROJECT
Sandland extension, Brickworth
Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish,
Wiltshire
TITLE
Fig. 3: Trench 3, plan and
sections

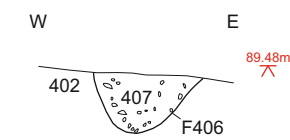
a) Plan of Trench 4



b) Section of pit F405



c) Section of posthole F406

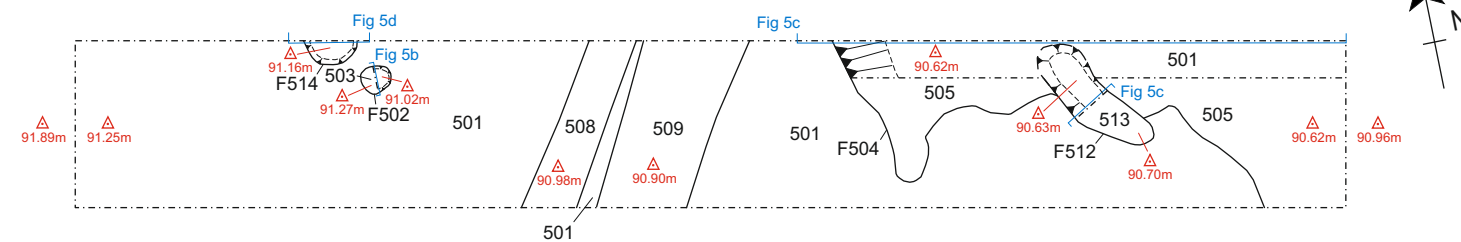


0 5m
Scale 1:100@A3
Plan

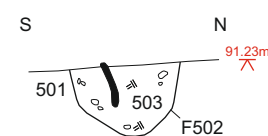
0 1m
Scale 1:20@A3
Sections

PROJECT
Sandland extension, Brickworth
Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish,
Wiltshire
TITLE
Fig. 4: Trench 4, plan and
sections

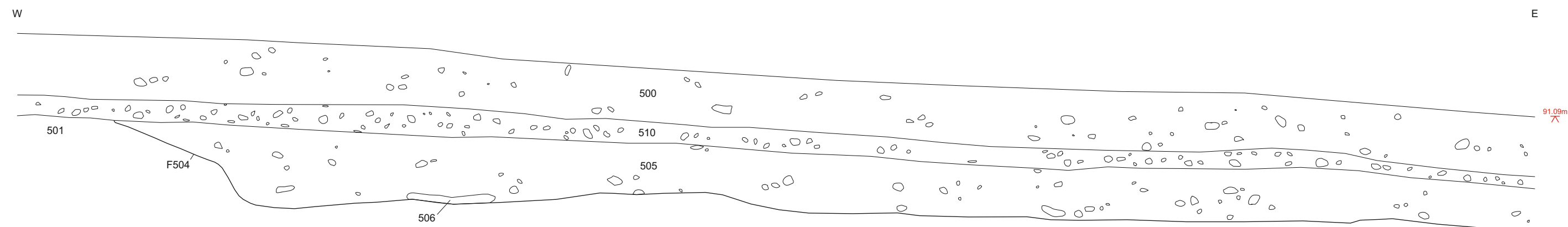
a) Plan of Trench 5



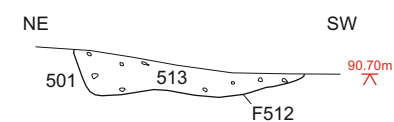
b) Section of posthole F502



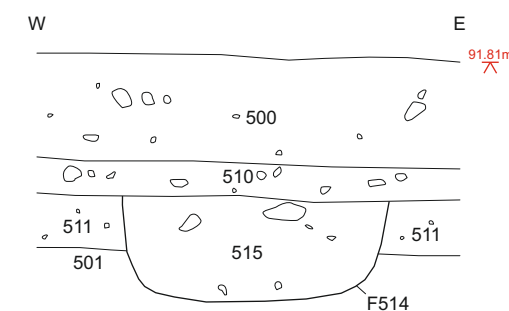
c) Section of hollow F504



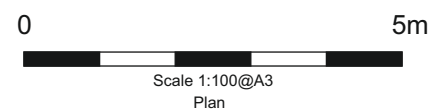
d) Section of pit F512



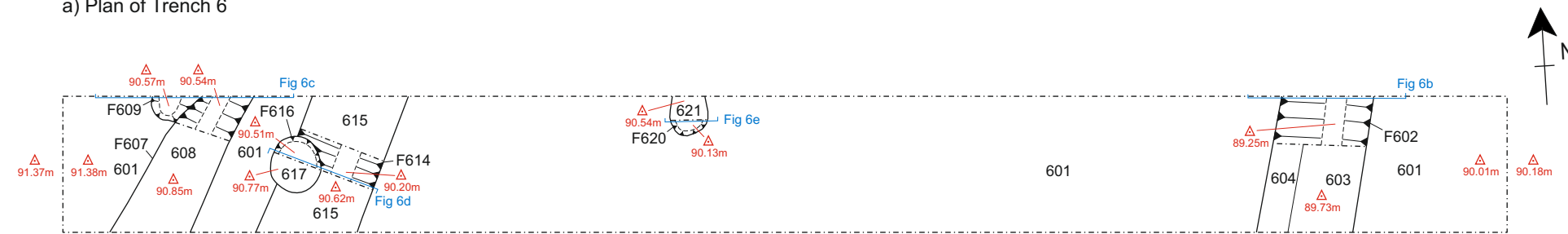
e) Section of pit F514



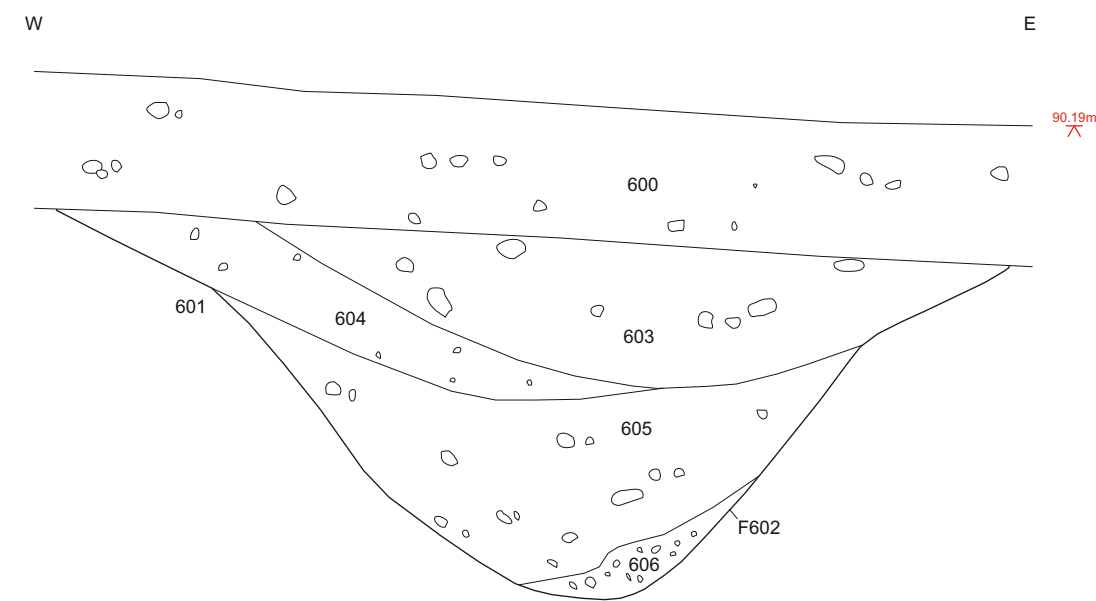
PROJECT
Sandland extension, Brickworth
Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish,
Wiltshire
TITLE
Fig. 5: Trench 5, plan and
sections



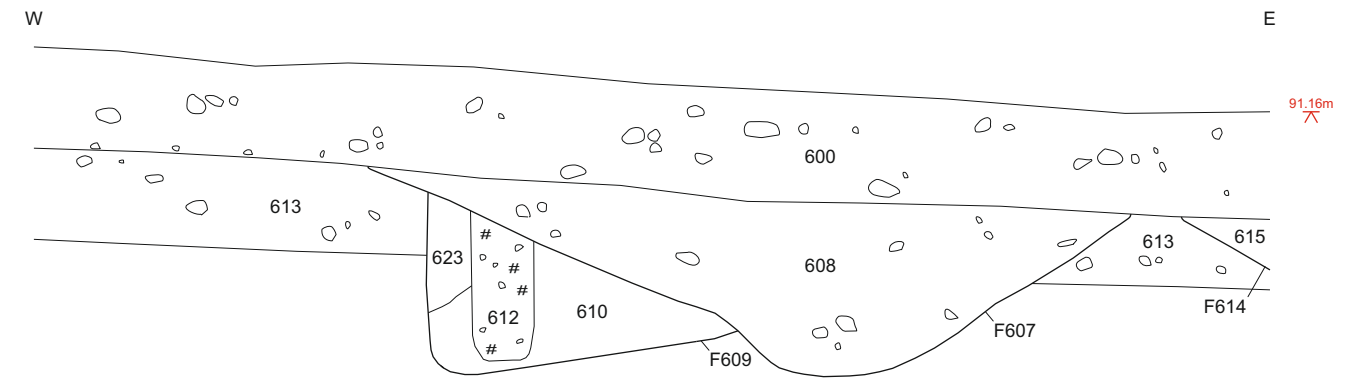
a) Plan of Trench 6



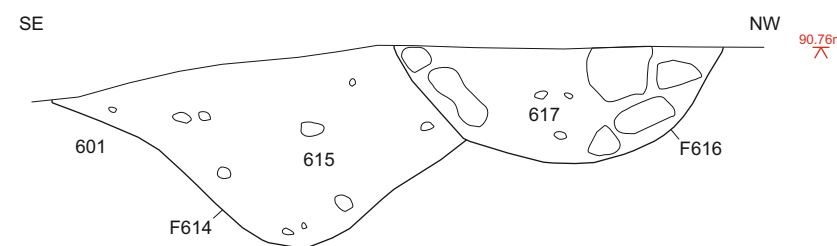
b) Section of ditch F602



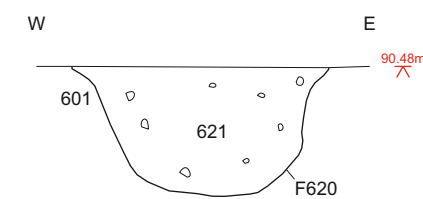
c) Section of ditches F607 and F614, and post-pit F609



d) Section of ditch F614 and pit F616



e) Section of pit F620

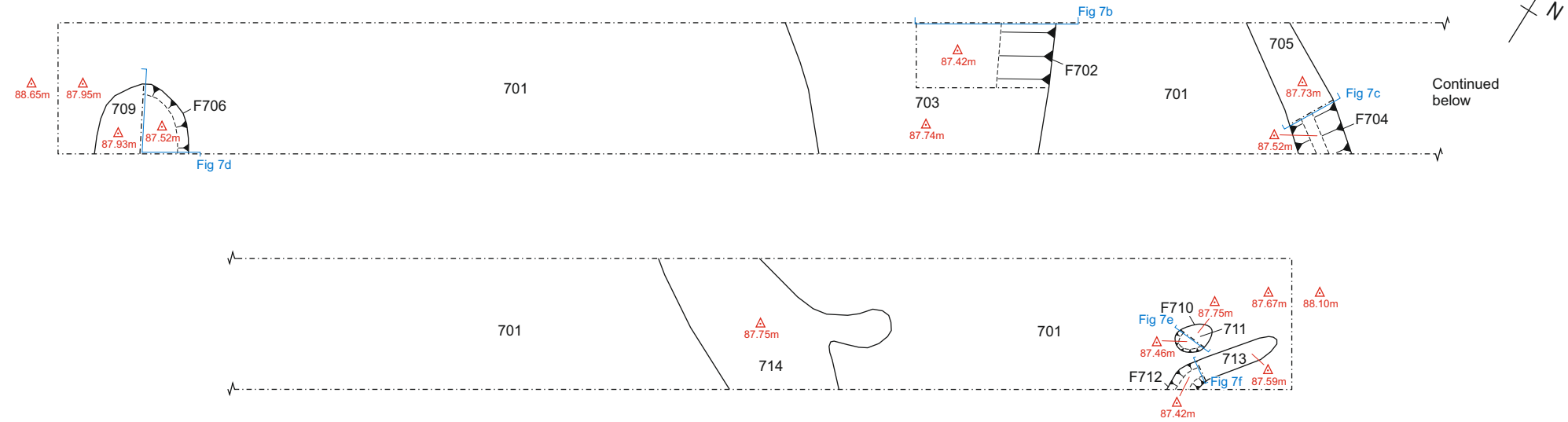


PROJECT
Sandland extension, Brickworth
Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish,
Wiltshire
TITLE
Fig. 6: Trench 6, plan and
sections

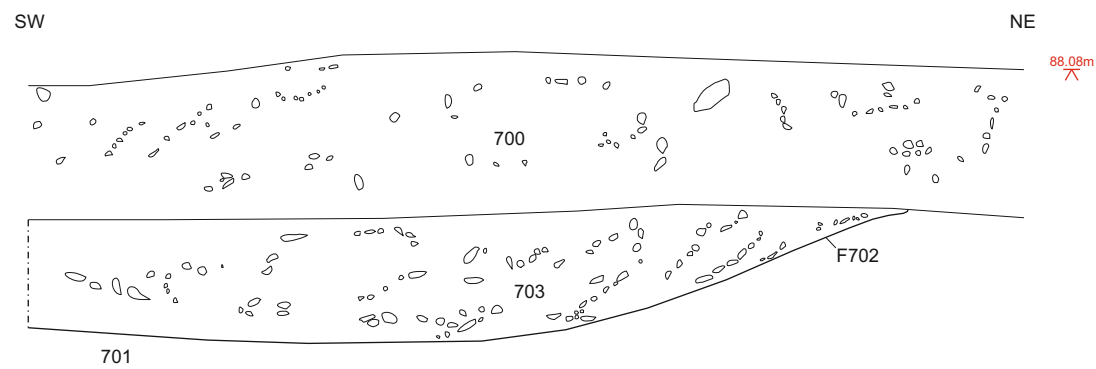
0 5m
Scale 1:100@A3
Plan

0 1m
Scale 1:20@A3
Sections

a) Plan of Trench 7



b) Section of hollow F702



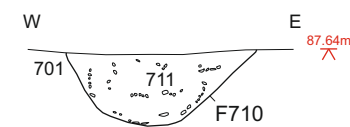
c) Section of ditch F704



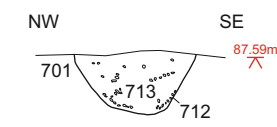
d) Section of pit or ditch terminal F706



e) Section of posthole F710

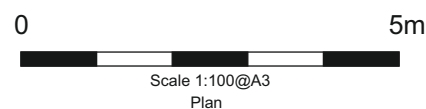


f) Section of ditch F712

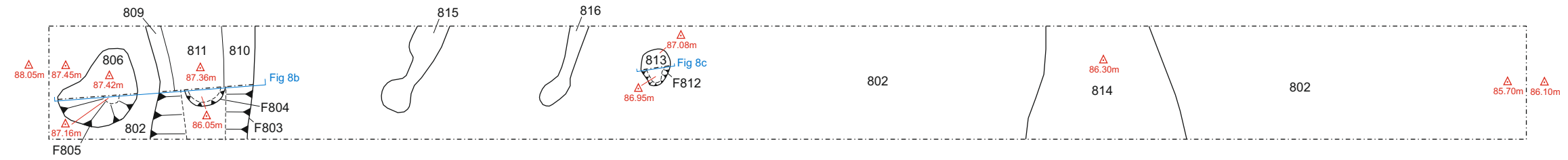


PROJECT
Sandland extension, Brickworth
Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish,
Wiltshire

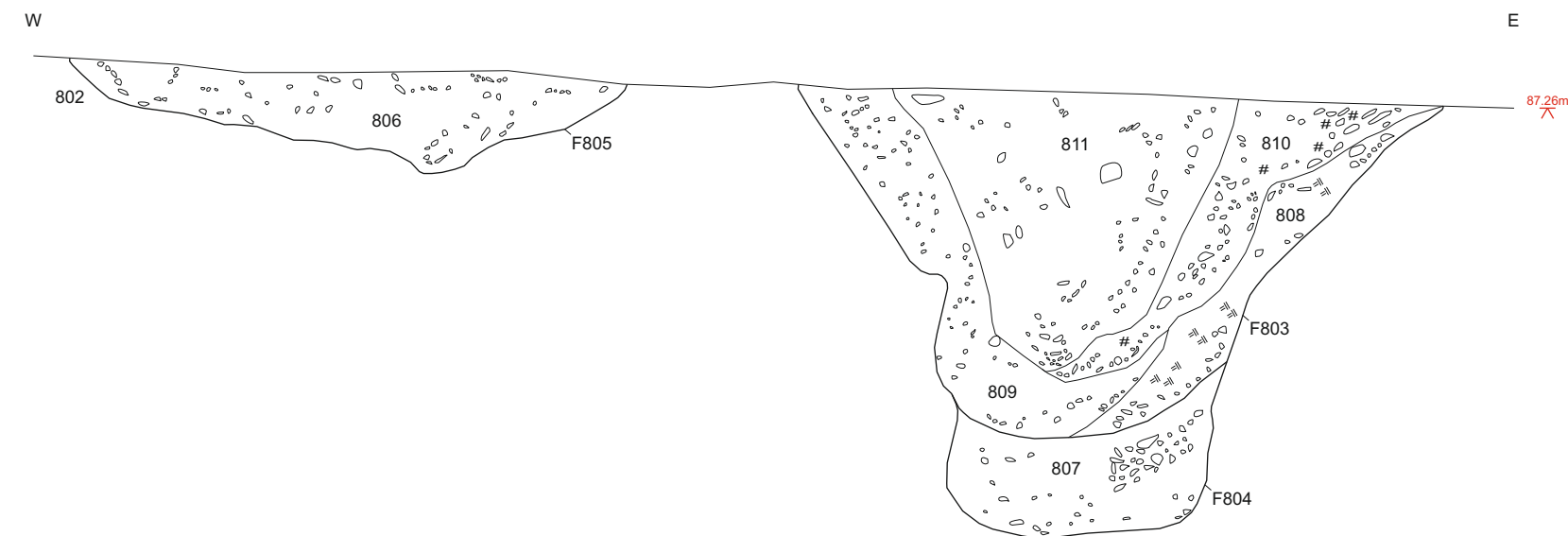
TITLE
Fig. 7: Trench 7, plan and
sections



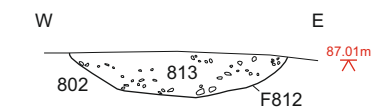
a) Plan of Trench 8



b) Section of ditch F803, pit or ditch terminal F804 and pit F805



c) Section of pit or posthole F812



0 5m
Scale 1:100@A3
Plan

0 1m
Scale 1:20@A3
Sections

PROJECT
Sandland extension, Brickworth
Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish,
Wiltshire
TITLE
Fig. 8: Trench 8, plan and
sections



Plate 1: Trench 1, view to northeast
(Scale 2 x 1m)



Plate 2: Trench 2, hollow F209.
View to southeast (Scale 1m x 0.5m)



Plate 3: Trench 3, hollow F302 with
chalk deposit (311). View to northwest
(Scale 1m)



Plate 4: Trench 3, pit F312.
View to east (Scale 0.3m)



Plate 5: Trench 4, pit F405.
View to the west (Scale 1m)



Plate 6: Trench 5, with hollow F504 in
foreground. View to west (Scale 1m)



Plate 7: Trench 5, posthole F502.
View to west (Scale 0.3m)



Plate 8: Trench 6, ditch F602. View to
north (Scale 1m)



Plate 9: Trench 6, ditch F607 and
mix-excavation of post pit F609.
View to the northeast (Scale 1m)



Plate 10: Trench 6, Romano-British beaker within pit F620 (Scale 0.3m)



Plate 11: Trench 7, pit F706. View to southwest (Scale 1m)



Plate 12: Trench 7, post-hole F710 and ditch F712. View to northeast (Scale 0.4m)



Plate 13: Trench 8, ditch F803. View to the south (Scale 2 x 1m)



Plate 14: Trench 8, ditch F803 and pit or ditch terminal F804 and pit F805. View to northwest (Scale 2 x 1m)

Appendix 1

Tabulated context descriptions by trench

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 1		Length 21.5m	Width 2.2m	Alignment N-S
Context	Description	Depth b.g.s	Interpretation	
100	Greyish-brown silty sand. Soft and loose with common rounded pebbles	0-0.25m	Topsoil	
101	Light yellowish-brown coarse sand (N) and light greyish-brown and yellowish-brown sandy silt gravels with abundant rounded pebbles (S)	0.25m+	Natural subsoil	
102	Linear feature aligned NE-SW, 0.9m wide and comprised of mid grey loamy sand with abundant flint pebbles	0.25-0.55m	Natural gravel banding	

Trench 2		Length 31m	Width 2.2m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth b.g.s	Interpretation	
200	Mid brown loamy sand with rare pebbles	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
201	Mid reddish-brown loamy sand with rare pebbles	0.30-0.53m	Subsoil	
202	Yellowish-brown coarse sand with occasional clay patches	0.53m+	Natural subsoil	
[203]	Flat base	0.5m – 0.79m	Segment of hollow F209	
204	Mid greyish-brown loamy sand with rare pebbles	0.5m – 0.79m	Fill of hollow F209, segment [203]	
[205]	Gradually sloping sides and flat base	0.5m – 0.71m	Segment of hollow F209	
206	Mid greyish-brown loamy sand with rare pebbles	0.5m – 0.71m	Fill of hollow F209, segment [205]	
208	Mid greyish-brown loamy sand with rare pebbles (same as 206)	0.5m – 0.79m	Fill of hollow F209	
F209	Partially exposed feature measuring 13m+ across and up to 0.41m deep with gradually sloping sides and flattish base	0.5m – 0.79m	Cut of hollow	
F210	Linear feature aligned E-W, 0.3m wide and 0.07m deep with shallow sloping sides and a rounded base	0.53m-0.6m	Cut of ditch	
F211	Linear feature aligned E-W, up to 2.5m wide and 0.27m deep with fairly steep sloping sides and a rounded base (to N) and flat/undulating base (to S)	0.53m-0.8m	Cut of ditch	
212	Mottled yellowish-brown and greyish-brown silty sand with rare small stones and pebbles and rare heat affected flint	0.53m-0.8m	Fill of ditch F211	
213	Light greyish-brown silty loam with rare small stones and pebbles	0.53m-0.6m	Fill of ditch F210	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 3		Length 20.5m	Width 2.2m	Alignment N-S
Context	Description	Depth b.g.s	Interpretation	
300	Mid greyish-brown loamy sand with rare stones	0-0.28m	Topsoil	
301	Mid yellow coarse sand.	0.80m+	Natural subsoil	
F302	Large irregular shaped feature with gently sloping sides to a broad irregular base. At least 7m wide and 0.25m deep	0.68m-0.9m	Cut of hollow	
303	Mid-dark brown sandy loam with occasional local ironstone fragments and brecciated flint (some heat-affected). Visible in section for at least 8m along trench	0.48m-0.68m	Subsoil	
304	Light-mid brown loamy sand with rare small stones and burnt flint. At least 7m in width	0.68m-0.9m	Fill of hollow F302	
305	Linear ditch, E-W aligned and 1.8m wide	0.8m+	Unexcavated ditch	
306	Sub-circular pit at southern end of trench, with a width of 0.9m. Continues beyond the trench to the east	0.8m+	Unexcavated probable pit	
F307	Sub-oval pit at northern end of trench, with a width of 0.95m, a depth of 0.4m and a u-shaped profile.	0.67-1.03m	Cut of pit	
308	Mid-dark brown sandy loam with rare small stones	0.67-1.03m	Fill of pit F307	
309	Mid yellowish-brown sandy loam with occasional pebbles. Variable depth	0.28m-0.39m	Subsoil	
310	Mid-dark yellowish-brown sandy loam with sparse small stones	0.39m-0.5m	Subsoil	
311	Localised patches of dumped off-white redeposited and fragmented chalk within F302	0.8m-0.9m	Fill of hollow F302	
F312	Sub-circular pit with a diameter of 1.3m and a depth of 0.4m, with very steep sides and flat base	0.8m-1.26m	Cut of pit	
313	Mottled dark grey and greyish-brown sandy loam with occasional patches of silty clay and redeposited chalk, burnt flint, flint pebbles, charcoal and a large slab of ironstone and concreted conglomerate	0.8m-1.26m	Fill of pit F312	

Trench 4		Length 15m	Width 2.2m	Alignment NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth b.g.s	Interpretation	
400	Dark greyish-brown silty loam. Soft and loose with rare stones and pebbles	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
401	Mid brown silty loam with occasional small stones and pebbles. Deeper to the SE	0.30-0.75m	Subsoil	
402	Light yellowish-brown and light grey coarse sand	0.75m+	Natural subsoil	
403	Mottled light greyish-brown silty sand with rare stones and pebbles	1.5m-1.85m	Fill of pit F405	
404	Dark grey-brown silt/sandy loam with occasional small stones, rare heat-affected flint and charcoal flecks	0.75m-1.5m	Fill of pit F405	
F405	Sub-circular pit with a diameter of 1.47m and a depth of 1.07m, with very steep sloping sides onto an undulating base	0.75m-1.85m	Cut of pit	
F406	Sub-circular feature with a diameter of 0.3m and a depth of 0.17m, with fairly steep sloping sides and a rounded base	0.75m-0.92m	Cut of posthole	
407	Mottled light greyish-brown sand with silt with very rare small stones and flints	0.75m-0.92m	Fill of posthole F406	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 5		Length 16m	Width 2.2m	Alignment E-W
Context	Description	Depth b.g.s	Interpretation	
500	Dark greyish-brown sandy loam with rare flint pebbles	0-0.28m	Topsoil	
501	Light yellow and yellowish-brown sand and silty sand with occasional localised silty clay patches	0.38m+	Natural subsoil	
F502	Sub-circular feature with a diameter of 0.3m and a depth of 0.2m, with steep sides and a concave base	0.38m-0.68m	Cut of posthole	
503	Mid-dark greyish-brown sandy loam with rare small stones	0.38m-0.68m	Fill of posthole F502	
F504	Large amorphous shaped feature at least 7m in width and 0.38m deep, with gently sloping edges to the NW and a broad, irregular base	0.4m-0.76m	Cut of hollow	
505	Dark greyish-brown sandy loam with occasional calcined flint, stone and charcoal flecks	0.4m-0.76m	Fill of hollow F504	
506	Mid brown silty clay with abundant off-white redeposited chalk	0.73m-0.76m	Fill of F504. Like (311) in Tr.3	
507	Dark greyish-brown sandy loam with occasional calcined flint, stone and charcoal flecks	0.4m-0.76m	Same as 505	
F508	Linear feature parallel to F509 and aligned NE-SW. 0.67m wide with upper fill comprised of very dark brown-grey sandy loam	-	Unexcavated ditch. As F607	
F509	Linear feature parallel to F508 and aligned NE-SW. 1.37m wide with upper fill comprised of dark brown sandy loam	-	Unexcavated ditch. As F614	
510	Mid yellowish-brown sandy loam with occasional stones and rare chalk flecks	0.28m-0.4m	Subsoil	
511	Mid brown sandy loam with occasional stones and pebbles. Present at west end of trench only	0.36m-0.5m	Subsoil	
F512	Irregular, crescent shaped feature, 1.89m in length and 0.63m wide, with steep sides and an irregular concave base	0.4m-0.52m	Cut of pit	
513	Very dark greyish-brown silty, sandy loam with common charcoal flecks, occasional pebbles and flint (some burnt)	0.4m-0.52m	Fill of pit F512	
F514	Sub-oval pit, 0.72m wide with moderately sloping sides and broadly flat base. Continues to the north	0.36m-0.62m	Cut of pit	
515	Very dark grey-brown sandy loam with occasional calcined flint, small stones and rare charcoal	0.36m-0.62m	Fill of F514	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 6		Length 23m	Width 2.2m	Alignment E-W
Context	Description	Depth b.g.s	Interpretation	
600	Dark greyish-brown sandy loam with rare flint pebbles	0-0.30m	Topsoil	
601	Light yellow and yellowish-brown sand and silty sand with occasional localised silty clay patches	0.48m+	Natural subsoil	
F602	Linear ditch aligned NE-SW, 1.8m wide and 1m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave, rounded base	0.34m-1.24m	Cut of ditch	
603	Mottled mid-dark brown sandy loam with common calcined flint, occasional charcoal and rare small pebbles	0.34m-0.7m	Fill of F602	
604	Mid brown sandy loam with rare stones and calcined flint	0.34m-0.76m	Fill of F602	
605	Pale yellowish-brown and mid grey-brown sandy loam with occasional stones. Firm	0.76m-1.24m	Fill of F602	
606	Light-mid greyish-brown slightly silty sand	1.11m-1.24m	Fill of F602	
F607	Linear ditch parallel to F614 and aligned NE-SW. It is 1m wide, 0.44 deep with moderately sloping sides and a rounded, concave base	0.28m-0.72m	Cut of ditch	
608	Very dark greyish-brown sandy loam with common calcined flint and stones, occasional charcoal and rare flint nodules	0.28m-0.72m	Fill of F607	
F609	Irregular, sub-circular feature, 0.70m x 0.35m in plan. Initial cut for post-setting. Only partially excavated and continues to the north of trench. Truncated by later ditch F607	0.23m-0.8m	Cut of post-pit	
610	Mid brown silty clay. Firm with abundant chalk fragments	0.23m-0.8m	Fill of post pit F609	
612	Very dark grey loamy sand with occasional small stones and rare charcoal	0.23m-0.74m	Fill of post pit F609	
613	Mid brown sandy loam with occasional stones and pebbles. Layer at west end of trench, 3.3m+ width. Pre-dates cut features	0.24m-0.48m	Subsoil	
F614	Linear parallel to F607 and aligned NE-SW. It is 1.5m wide, 0.66m deep with moderately steep sloping sides to a concave, rounded base	0.24m-0.9m	Cut of ditch	
615	Mid brown sandy loam with moderate stones, burnt flint and rare charcoal flecks	0.24m-0.9m	Fill of F614	
F616	Sub-circular feature with a diameter of 0.9m, a depth of 0.3m with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave, rounded base. Later than ditch F614	0.48m-0.78m	Cut of pit	
617	Mid brown and mottled pale yellow-brown sandy loam with occasional small stones and rare broken flint nodules up to 0.2m in size	0.48m-0.78m	Fill of pit F616	
F620	Oval feature, 0.7m long, 0.55m wide and 0.33m deep, with steep sloping sides and a flat base	0.48m-0.81m	Cut of pit	
621	Very dark grey and dark brown sandy loam/loamy sand with common calcined flint, stones and occasional charcoal flecks	0.48m-0.81m	Fill of F620	
623	Mid brown sandy loam with rare small stones	0.33m-0.63m	Fill of F609	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 7		Length 41m	Width 2.2m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth b.g.s	Interpretation	
700	Mid brown sandy loam with rare small stones	0-0.5m	Topsoil	
701	Yellowish-brown coarse sand. Loose	0.5m+	Natural subsoil	
F702	Part of sub-circular pit or hollow, 4.3m wide, 0.35m deep with gently sloping sides (to NE) and a flat base	0.4m-75m	Cut of hollow	
703	Mid brown and yellowish-brown sandy loam with rare small pebbles and flint (some cracked)	0.4m-75m	Fill of hollow F702	
F704	Linear aligned NW-SE, 0.83m wide and 0.16m deep with moderate sloping sides and an undulating base	0.5m-0.66m	Cut of ditch	
705	Mottled light-mid brown and yellow-brown silty sand with rare stones and flint (some cracked)	0.5m-0.66m	Fill of ditch F704	
F706	Sub-circular pit or terminus, 1.6m wide and 0.48m deep with very steep sides and a flat base	0.5m-1m	Cut of pit or ditch terminus.	
707	Mottled light brown and light greyish-yellow silty sand with occasional flecks/frags of marl/chalk	0.5m-0.72m	Fill of pit or ditch terminus F706	
708	Dark greyish-brown sandy loam with rare flecks/frags of marl/chalk and charcoal	0.72m-0.86m	Fill of pit of ditch terminus F706	
709	Mid greyish-brown and yellow-brown sandy loam with occasional cracked flint, rare small pebbles, chalk and charcoal flecks	0.86m-1m	Fill of pit or ditch terminus F706	
F710	Subcircular with a diameter of 0.50m and a depth of 0.18m, with steep sloping sides and a rounded base	0.4m-0.58m	Cut of posthole	
711	Mottled light greyish-brown and yellowish-brown sandy silt loam with very rare small stones and flint	0.4m-0.58m	Fill of posthole F710	
F712	Linear aligned NE-SW, 0.23m wide and 0.16m deep with a u-shaped profile	0.4m-0.56m	Cut of ditch	
713	Mid greyish-brown and yellowish-brown silty sand and clay-sand with rare small pebbles	0.4m-0.56m	Fill of ditch F712	
714	Linear, aligned NW-SE and 1.7m wide with an upper fill of dark grey-brown sandy silt	0.4m+	Unexcavated ditch	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Trench 8		Length 29m	Width 2.2m	Alignment E-W
Context	Description	Depth b.g.s	Interpretation	
800	Dark brown silty loam with occasional pebbles	0-0.3m	Topsoil	
801	Dark yellowish-brown sandy loam	0.3m-0.45m	Subsoil	
802	Mottled yellowish-brown coarse sand with clay patches	0.45m+	Natural subsoil	
F803	Linear aligned N-S, 1.8m wide and 0.95m deep with steep sloping sides and a rounded base	0.45m-1.4m	Cut of ditch	
F804	Rounded feature, 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep with very steep sides and a rounded base	1.45m-1.73m	Cut of pit or ditch terminus	
F805	Irregular shaped feature, 1.54m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and an undulating base	0.45m-0.75m	Cut of pit	
806	Light yellowish-brown and brown sandy loam with rare small pebbles and flint	0.45m-0.75m	Fill of pit F805	
807	Light yellowish-brown and light brown sandy clay loam with very rare stone gravels and flint	1.45m-1.73m	Fill of pit or ditch terminus F804	
808	Mottled light yellowish-brown and light greyish-brown sandy clay with rare small pebbles and flint (some cracked/burnt)	0.45m-1.4m	Fill of ditch F803	
809	Light yellowish-brown-grey silty sand with rare small stones and flint	0.45m-1.4m	Fill of ditch F803	
810	Dark greyish-brown and dark grey silty clay loam with occasional stones and flint (some burnt), rare stone gravels and charcoal flecks	0.45m-1.22m	Fill of ditch F803	
811	Light greyish-brown and light brown silty loam with occasional small stones, pebbles and rare flint (some burnt)	0.45m-1.2m	Fill of ditch F803	
F812	Oval features with a length of 0.73m, a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.12m, with moderately steep sloping sides and a flat base	0.45m-0.57m	Cut of posthole or pit	
813	Mid greyish-brown silty loam with rare stones and pebbles and occasional lumps of redeposited natural (sandy clay)	0.45m-0.57m	Fill of posthole or pit F812	
F814	Irregular spread or potential N-S aligned linear feature, up to 3.5m wide with an upper fill of mottled mid yellow-brown and dark greyish-brown silty loam	0.45m+	Unexcavated possible hollow	
815	Irregular NE-SW aligned linear feature, 0.6m wide and composed of dark greyish-brown silty loam	0.45m+	Unexcavated possible ditch or natural feature	
816	Irregular NE-SW aligned linear feature, 0.5m wide and composed of dark greyish-brown silty loam	0.45m+	Unexcavated possible ditch or natural feature	

Trench 9		Length 19.5m	Width 2.2m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth b.g.s	Interpretation	
900	Mid brown silty loam with rare stones, pebbles and flints	0-0.4m	Topsoil	
901	Mottled yellowish-brown coarse sand with very rare stones	0.40m+	Natural subsoil	

b.g.s = below ground surface

Appendix 2

Finds quantification tables

APPENDIX 2: FINDS QUANTIFICATION TABLES

Table 1. Summary of finds by context (weights in grams) – part 1: pottery, metalwork, slag

[illegible]

APPENDIX 2: FINDS QUANTIFICATION TABLES

Context	Context description	Lithics		Iron Age pottery		Roman pottery		Copper alloy		Lead		Iron		Slag	
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
604	Fill of ditch F602			2	22										
605	Fill of ditch F602			1	5										
608	Fill of ditch F607					33	751								
612	Fill of post pit F609					1	3								
615	Fill of ditch F614			4	33	13	165								
617	Fill of pit F616					1	5								
621	Fill of pit F620	1	8	1	4	7	90								
<i>Trench 7</i>															
703	Fill of pit F702					12	128								
705	Fill of ditch F704					1	5								
707	Fill of pit or ditch terminus F706			1	39										
708	Fill of pit or ditch terminus F706			4	212										
709	Fill of pit or ditch terminus F706			13	52	15	186								
714	Unexcavated ditch			13	186										
<i>Trench 8</i>															
806	Fill of pit F805	3	39	6	67							1	9		
807	Fill of pit F804			52	387										
809	Fill of ditch F803			29	441										
811	Upper fill of ditch F803			54	1293	6	43					1	8		
813	Fill of pit or posthole F812					1	19								
814	Unexcavated possible hollow			3	43										
Total		30	1104	230	3810	753	13318	4	5.3	1	25	20	191	1	41

APPENDIX 2: FINDS QUANTIFICATION TABLES

Table 2. Summary of finds by context (weights in grams) – part 2: fired clay, stone, glass, CBM, bone

Context	Context description	Fired clay		Worked stone		Burnt stone		Glass		CBM		Human bone		Animal bone	
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
<i>Trench 2</i>															
204	Fill of hollow F203							1	1	2	36			1	3
<i>Trench 3</i>															
300	Trench 3 topsoil			2	9421										
303	Trench 3 subsoil	1	11	1	863									1	1
304	Fill of hollow F302													11	22
305	Unexcavated ditch									2	61				
308	Fill of pit F307			1	296	2	131								
313	Fill of pit F312	3	79											2	4
<i>Trench 4</i>															
403	Fill of pit F405	1	3												
<i>Trench 5</i>															
505	Fill of hollow F504							1	1	1	339				
<i>Trench 6</i>															
603	Fill of ditch F602													5	91
604	Fill of ditch F602													1	43
608	Fill of ditch F607													2	37
615	Fill of ditch F614									1	79				
621	Fill of pit F620	2	36												
<i>Trench 7</i>															
700	Trench 7 topsoil			1	442										
703	Fill of pit F702									1	177				
708	Fill of pit or ditch terminus F706													3	46
709	Fill of pit or ditch terminus F706	1	21							1	487	1	5	6	28
714	Unexcavated ditch													1	1
<i>Trench 8</i>															

APPENDIX 2: FINDS QUANTIFICATION TABLES

Context	Context description	Fired clay		Worked stone		Burnt stone		Glass		CBM		Human bone		Animal bone	
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
807	Fill of pit F804	1	4												
809	Fill of ditch F803													10	3
811	Upper fill of ditch F803	3	24												
Total		12	178	5	11022	2	131	2	2	8	1179	1	5	43	279

AC archaeology Ltd
2-4 Halthaies Workshops
Bradninch
Exeter
Devon
EX5 4LQ

Telephone: 01392 882410

www.acarchaeology.co.uk