

FLAXLANDS SOLAR FARM, NORTH OF WOOTTON BASSETT, WILTSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

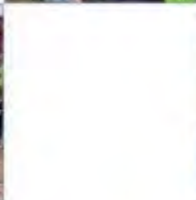
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On Behalf of:	Ampyr Solar Europe 25 Old Broad Street London EC2N 1HN
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of archaeological evaluation on behalf of Ampyr Solar Europe in advance of development of land at Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (NGR) SU 06910 85466. The archaeological work was undertaken between September and October 2025.

The evaluation at Flaxlands Solar Farm comprised the excavation of 137 pre-determination trenches located across 12 Land Parcels. Of the 137 trenches excavated, 21 yielded archaeological evidence while 116 remained negative. Preservation of archaeological features was moderate. The depth at which these features were recorded remained fairly consistent across the site, with an average of 0.17 m of subsoil and 0.17 m of topsoil overlying the archaeological horizon.

The programme of trial trenching tested the results of the geophysical survey and demonstrated limited correlation between the geophysical anomalies and the excavated features. Correlation was only identified in Trenches 36 and 37 within Land Parcel 14, Trench 55 within Land Parcel 12, and Trench 106 within Land Parcel 7.

Overall, the trenching results revealed field systems, pitting activity, and scattered postholes across the site within Land Parcels 2, 7, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 22, possibly representing agricultural activity during the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods, although later activity cannot be entirely ruled out. The only prehistoric evidence comprised three probable Middle Iron Age tempered pottery sherds recovered from a tree pit in Trench 8, within Land Parcel 22 in the southeast corner of the site. This feature may represent the reuse of an earlier prehistoric refuse or storage pit for tree planting. The presence of Middle Iron Age pottery in this trench indicates the survival of late prehistoric activity in the area, likely associated with pitting and agricultural practices.

Romano-British evidence ranging from the 2nd to the 3rd centuries was identified in the south-east corner of the site in Trench 21 (Land Parcel 16). The majority of the CBM recovered from this trench comprised fragments of Roman tegula suggesting they may have been a structure with at least a partial ceramic roof in the vicinity of the Trench 21. A ditch containing several postholes, was investigated, likely indicating the presence of posts associated with fencing or other structural activity, was investigated in Trench 84 in Land Parcel 11, located in the western part of the site. Two fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM were recovered from the ditch suggesting a Romano-British date. Additionally, Roman CBM, mainly comprising indeterminate fragments, were retrieved from Land Parcel 2 (Trench 134); Land parcel 7 (Trenches 106 and 105); Land Parcel 11 (Trenches 79A, 83, and 86); Land Parcel 12 (Trenches 43, 47 and 55); Land Parcel 14 (Trenches 32 and 38).

Further works are likely to be required during post-determination although a final decision rests with the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist at WCAS.

An OASIS form (OASIS ID: aocarcha1-533177) has been compiled and an electronic copy of all reports will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited at the end of the project.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document details the results of a 137 trial trench archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology during September and October 2025, ahead of proposed construction and operation of a solar farm at Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (Figure 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 06910 85466.
- 1.2 The Site is located within the county of Wiltshire, 1.2km north of the town of Royal Wootton Bassett and 3.2km west of Swindon (central NGR: SU 06910 85466) (see Figure 1). The Site is rural in nature, with undulating topography, and covers an area of approximately 87.5 ha composed of predominantly greenfield and agricultural land used for pasture and arable farming.
- 1.3 The Site is bounded to the west and north-west by woodland, to the north by agricultural land and to the east by agricultural land, woodland, highway, commercial and residential properties associated with the village of Hook. To the south, the Site is bounded by agricultural land, woodland and beyond, the M4 motorway.
- 1.4 The investigation revealed a low quantity of archaeological remains: some fields had no archaeological finds or features, although others were richer, with prehistoric and Roman material found.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 It is anticipated that the proposed development will comprise the construction 49.9 megawatt (MW) of solar photovoltaic (PV) arrays and a 49.9 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to allow for the creation, storage and exportation of energy to the National Grid, with associated access, landscaping and other infrastructure works within an area of approximately 87.5ha. The solar panels will be mounted on metal piles driven into the ground typically between 1m and 2m deep, depending on ground conditions.
- 2.2 Other infrastructure on-site would include inverters, transformers, an onsite substation, and cabling (largely buried services). The proposed BESS consists of 14 battery storage units set in two separate banks. The transformers and switchgear will be located between the two battery banks. A planning application (PL/2025/05830) was validated on 22/07/2025.
- 2.3 The local planning authority is Wiltshire County Council. Archaeological advice is provided by Timothy Havard, the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS). Following discussions with the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist, the project required trial trenching prior to determination. However, as there are ecological areas of interest within the red line boundary and areas with limited access (new access are to be constructed as part of the project), a reduced area for trial trenching was been agreed with the Council prior to determination and the rest of the site is expected to be trial trenched as a condition of a potential planning consent.
- 2.4 Due to the potential presence of below ground archaeological features, a predetermination archaeological field evaluation has been requested to provide a suitable level of information to establish an appropriate level of mitigation. The requirements for the predetermination trenching were outlined by the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist.
- 2.5 In order to test the character of potential below ground remains, an archaeological evaluation

was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC Archaeology 2025). The archaeological evaluation and subsequent reporting conform to the current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020a) – Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.
- Chartered Institute for Institute for Archaeologists (2020b) – Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023) – Universal Standard for an Archaeological Evaluation.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2025). Code of Conduct.
- Historic England (2015) – Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.
- Historic England (2025) – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025) – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- Museum of London (1994) – Archaeological Site Manual.
- RESCUE & ICON (2001) – First Aid for Finds.
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) – Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983) – Conservation Guidelines No.2.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) website indicates that the Site is underlain by 'Oxford Clay Formation' (mudstone), 'Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation' (sandstone, siltstone and mudstone), Stanford Formation (Limestone), Amphill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (Mudstone) and Amphill Clay Formation (Mudstone) (BGS 2026).
- 3.2 The BGS mapping shows that there is no superficial geology recorded across the majority of the Site, with gravel, sand, silt, and clay found only in the south-east portion of the Site (BGS 2026).
- 3.3 There are no recorded borehole investigations on the Site (BGS 2026).
- 3.4 The Site is situated in agricultural (pasture) fields and consists of gently sloping ground, with levels ranging from approximately 110m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the Site's south-western extents, to approximately 150mOD at the Site's northern edge, adjacent to the woodland of Frith Copse. The Site's eastern land parcel slopes gently to the south from this high point, with the south-eastern extents being located at 139mOD.
- 3.5 The nearest watercourse is a stream which rises in Frith Copse, and meanders north westwards to join the Woodbridge Brook, and on to join the Bristol Avon, just above Cowbridge to the east of Malmesbury.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The archaeological background below is drawn from a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the Site, undertaken in 2024 by AECOM (AECOM 2024). For more details regarding the assets and the plates, please refer to the DBA. Note that the fields referred to in this archaeological and historical background section are referred to as land parcels in the geophysical survey report (WA 2024) and elsewhere in this archaeological evaluation report.

Prehistoric (500,000 BCE – 800 BCE)

- 4.2 There is a single known archaeological asset that dates to the Mesolithic recorded within 1km of the site, comprising a Mesolithic flint (microlith) identified in the 1950s on land near Marsh Farm, 850m to the south of the site.
- 4.3 The Neolithic monuments of Wiltshire are among the most famous archaeological sites of Southern Britain. The artefactual records dating to this period are perhaps surprisingly small, yet are extremely significant, with assemblages relating to a number of key sites throughout the county including West Kennet long barrow, Avebury, The Sanctuary, Marden Henge and Woodhenge, located in the south of the Wiltshire.
- 4.4 Neolithic activity near the site is limited, with only two known archaeological assets that date to the period. These comprise the findspot of a Cornish greenstone axe, discovered during ploughing at Lydiard Millicent 1km to the northwest of the site, and a partial flint arrowhead found 1k to the south, north-west of Wootton Bassett.
- 4.5 Only three known Bronze Age assets are recorded within 1km of the site, all comprising findspots. The finding of a barbed and tanged arrowhead was recorded in proximity to Marsh Farm in the 1950s, while a Bronze-Age antler cheekpiece is recorded as having been found at Hook Cemetery, 1km to the east, in the early 1990s. It is unclear whether it was found during the excavation of the cemetery itself (or a grave within it) or whether the location is approximate. At Flaxlands Cottage, 250m to the south of the site boundary, the findspot of a complete rapier (sword) was recorded in 2003.

Iron Age (800 BCE – 43 AD)

- 4.6 Hillfort settlements characterise Iron Age activity in the area. The closest hillfort to the Site comprises the scheduled monument of Ringsbury Camp (NHLE 1018124), a small, multivallate hillfort of Iron Age date. The fort is located approximately 1.2km northeast of the Site, on an outcrop of Corallian stone overlooking Braydon Forest, to the west, and with commanding views to the south and north; there is a more limited incline towards the east. The monument is 3.4ha in size and the surrounding earthworks survive well – it is defined by an inner bank up to 5m high and surrounded by a ditch 3m deep. The ditch is in turn surrounded by 2m high outer bank. There is a single entrance to the east, widened by use as a cart track (Historic England 2024). The interior of the fort is flat without any visible earthworks, although this area was ploughed during the Second World War (WWII) with the tell-tale stripes of plough furrows clearly visible on 1945 Royal Air Force (RAF) aerial imagery.
- 4.7 There are two archaeological assets dating to the Iron Age located within 1km of the site, both of which are located within proximity to Marsh Farm to the south of the Site, on the opposing side of the M4 motorway. Evidence of Iron Age settlement in the area surrounding the Site was

uncovered during excavation of the site of the Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Hub, approximately 650m to the south of the site, in 2015. The excavation uncovered what is believed to be an Iron Age and later Romano-British settlement, with a 9m diameter roundhouse (MWI75178) and a major field boundary (MWI75179) being identified on the site. The field boundary ditch contained a number of Iron Age pottery sherds, indicating that the square shaped field system which continued in use during the Romano-British period, was originally established during the Iron Age settlement of the site.

Romano-British (43 AD – 410 AD)

- 4.8 Excavations carried out on land at Marsh Farm, which is now covered by the sports pitches of the Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Hub, located immediately south of the M4, uncovered extensive settlement activity. During archaeological evaluation undertaken at Marsh Farm by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd in 2015, 118 trenches were excavated, with 31% proving to contain archaeology. The evaluation of this archaeology identified a Roman enclosure containing possible sub-divisions, located in the northwestern extent of the site, as well as a large amount of primarily Romano-British pottery, representing 84.9% of finds on the site. The pottery at the site was also found to have been imported from the continental empire, including sherds of Central Gaulish Samian ware (ibid.).
- 4.9 Excavations undertaken on the site of the Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Hub also found evidence of Roman habitation. The excavations uncovered clear evidence of Roman habitation including several structures that were dated to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Century AD, as well as a wells and a grave. The grave comprised a single inhumation (of a newborn child) in a rubbish pit. The structural evidence from the period took the form of rectangular, post-built structures and were located in close proximity to the Iron Age roundhouse and a small amount of 1st century Romano-British artefacts were also uncovered. This may indicate that the site was inhabited continuously throughout the Iron Age and Romano-British period (Passmore and Rainbird 2016). The site also contained evidence of Romano-British quarrying, with a large number of intercutting quarry pits being uncovered. Within the fill of these quarry pits an array of Romano-British pottery, iron slag, ceramic tile, fired pottery, nails, shell and residual flint dating to the 2nd century was uncovered. The dates of the finds indicates that the quarrying on the site ceased at some point during the 2nd century AD (Passmore and Rainbird 2016). A Roman Field Boundary, representing continued management of the earlier Iron Age field system was also recorded.
- 4.10 Works associated with the construction of the M4 motorway in 1969, immediately north of the Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Hub site, identified an Intensive scatter of 1st-4th century Romano-British pottery sherds and a well containing further pottery sherds. These may well be associated with the settlement identified to the south, with further evidence of Roman settlement now lost under the motorway.

Early Medieval (410 AD – 1066 AD)

- 4.11 The Site sat within the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Wessex, with the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle detailing how in 519 Cerdic and Cynric 'obtained of the West Saxons the kingdom', which at the time likely comprised the Roman sub-regional capital of Winchester (modern Hampshire) and environs. The area in proximity to the Site likely remained in dispute until later in the 6th century, when in 556 Cynric went on to defeat another British force at the Battle of Beranburgh at Barbury Castle Iron Age hillfort (NHLE 1014557), 10km to the south-west of the Site (Leeds

1954). In 560 his son Ceawlin 'succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex', as the Chronicle refers to it for the first time, and he subsequently extended the kingdom eastward into Surrey and then northwards in 577, defeating a British force at Dyrham near Bath, a few miles north-west of the modern Wiltshire border (ibid.). This battle enabled him to take the decayed (although strategic) Roman towns of Gloucester, Cirencester and Bath.

- 4.12 Wootton Bassett, at the southern extent of the study area, is of Saxon foundation, with documented evidence of the settlement starting in 681, in which year the estate was granted to the Abbot of Malmesbury Abbey. The charter names the village as 'Wodeton', Old English for 'Wood farm/settlement' (Elkwall 1960, 533).
- 4.13 There is only one known early medieval archaeological asset located within the study area. This comprises a pit of possible Saxon date, identified during 2020 excavation works at Marsh Farm (EWI9754), towards the southern extents of the study area. The pit, which contained a sherd of Saxon pottery and animal bone, was cut by a later medieval enclosure ditch.

Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)

- 4.14 Known medieval archaeological assets contained within 1km of the site include postholes recorded during the 2020 excavation works at Marsh Farm (EWI9754). There are three other assets located within the Marsh Farm medieval agricultural site, including a field boundary, linear system and enclosure.
- 4.15 There are two records of medieval settlements located within the 1km study area. The first is the medieval settlement at Ballard's Ash, which is not referenced in the Domesday Book, indicating that the settlement was either not founded or of great enough size to be surveyed. A 1939 reference within Gower's *The Place Names of Wiltshire* (page 273) associates the settlement with a John Baylard in 1332. The settlement survives today as a small collection of residential and industrial/agricultural properties located either side of Brinkworth Road. The second recorded medieval settlement is at Hook, located 190m east of the Site. Gower again records the settlement, which occupies the centre of the current village, as being of medieval foundation (page 275) and first recorded as La Hok(e) in 1238, although Hook is again not referenced in the Domesday Book. No medieval building evidence survives within the village today.
- 4.16 The medieval moated grange (an outlying farm with tithe barns belonging to an ecclesiastical site) of Midge Hall, is recorded at the south-eastern extent of the study area. The grange was attached to Stanley Abbey, an abbey of 12th century foundation located to the east of Chippenham, some 16km to the south-west. The site is still occupied by Midge Hall Farm, with the current farmhouse being of 18th century date and Grade II listed (NHLE 1283141).
- 4.17 Also located within the 1km study area is the deer park, known as Vastern Great Park, which is located 550m south of the Site, south of the current M4 motorway. The large deer park 'under his manor of La FASTERNE', was created by the Bassett family (for which Wootton Bassett is named) c. 1230. Any deer parks that existed before the Norman invasion were seized by the crown and no reference to a deer park located in the area is made in the Domesday book, the survey of which encompassed both residential buildings and commercial resources, so it is assumed that no previous emparkment had occurred prior to the 13th century.
- 4.18 The Site likely sat within the rural hinterland of Wootton Bassett during the medieval period, with the agricultural settlements of Ballard's Ash to the south-west and Hook to the east. The

western part of the Site may have been wooded, with the Site sitting within the extents of the Forest of Braydon, a historic royal hunting forest that was established in the 7th Century and believed to have covered an estimated 30,000 acres at its height in the medieval period. Flaxlands Wood, at the Site's western extents, may be a survival of the formerly much-wider forested area. The Wiltshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (Section 4.14 – 4.19; Figure 5) records the east of the Site as part of the former Hook Common, which would have been used as grazing land during the medieval period. Post-medieval; tithe mapping shows 'Hasell Hill Common' to the immediate north-east of the Site boundary, and 'Flaxlands Common' to the south of Flaxlands Lane, bounding the Site, and this land usage was likely a continuation of medieval practices. Three records of medieval cultivation activity in the form of ridge and furrow are contained in the study area (including one within the bounds of the medieval grange at Midge Hall) although the use of the system continued into the post-medieval period and the features have not been securely dated and could therefore be of later origin.

- 4.19 In the south-east of the Site's eastern land parcel (Field 20) visible earthworks typical of ridge and furrow cultivation were observed during the walkover survey (A3 on Plate 1; Plate 7). The earthworks respect the sinuous field boundaries, which are recorded on 1836 tithe mapping, and curve (as is typical of oxen-drawn ploughs as they approached the bank or headland) towards the field's northern end. Two animal tracks cross the field on a roughly east-west orientation and look to be on top of the ridge and furrow, and therefore later in date. The ridge and furrow here may either have a medieval or later postmedieval origin, with the technique in use throughout these periods.

Post-Medieval Evidence (1540 AD – 1900 AD)

- 4.20 The post-medieval use of the north Wiltshire's landscape was dominated by pastoral farming, with a number of towns such as Malmesbury and Wootton Bassett becoming prosperous on the revenue and grazing afforded by the rich, fertile lands of the Upper Thames Vales. This prosperity was further increased through the construction of large infrastructure, including canals, which improved the connectivity of the area to the rest of Britain, improving trade. The introduction of the railway was a massive boost in revenue to the area surrounding the Site. Swindon became the site of the Swindon Works, the principal railway constructor and maintenance centre in Britain. At its height of production, the Swindon railway works employed over 14,000 people. The Site was located within the parish of Lydiard Tregoze during this period, with the Viscounts Bolingbroke, based at the Palladian house at Lydiard Park (NHLE 1001238), 2.5km to the east of the Site, the main landowner within the Site.
- 4.21 There are 28 known post-medieval archaeological assets contained within the study area. A total of 22 of these assets are associated with farms, which highlights the dominance that agriculture had on the post medieval landscape of the study area. Many of these outfarms and farm buildings date to the 19th century, highlight the shift in both farming practices and population density brought about by the advent of high intensity industrialised agriculture. A post-medieval field boundary is also located within the study area.
- 4.22 The site of an outfarm, north-east of Bayard's Ash Farm is recorded immediately adjacent to the Site boundary, at the southern edge of Field 20. The asset appears to survive as a low earthwork, or at least as patch of disturbed ground, not incorporated into the adjacent field to the south. Access to the asset was not possible during the walkover survey as it was outside the Site boundary and not accessible through a thick hedge.

- 4.23 Five of these post-medieval assets are not related to the area's agricultural history. The planned post-medieval landscape, including a number of buildings is contained within Lydiard Park (NHLE 1001238). Also contained within the study area was a cottage that dates to the early 17th to late 18th century, as well as a ditch, pit and quarry, located at Marsh Farm and identified during the 2020 excavation works.
- 4.24 The pits identified during archaeological monitoring and recording work at The Gables, 740m to the south-west of the Site, cannot be definitively dated to just the post-medieval period and could also have modern origins.
- 4.25 At the northern extent of the study area, the possible site of post medieval and modern brickworks, or the dump from brickwork kilns of the same period recorded slightly further north, has been identified in the form of an earthworks likely associated with clay extraction, with brick dust and fragments visible within the embankment adjacent.
- 4.26 In the north-eastern corner of Field 16, immediately south of Flaxlands Lane (and adjacent to the likely continuation of a WWII anti-tank ditch), a linear feature comprising a low earthwork was observed during the walkover survey. The feature was orientated roughly north-east – south-west and appears to follow the line of a footpath marked on 1900 2nd edition OS mapping.
- 4.27 As detailed in the medieval section above, an area of ridge and furrow cultivation was identified during the walkover survey within Field 22 in the south-east of the Site's eastern parcel. The cultivation technique remained in use into the post-medieval period and as such the dating of the activity, which respects the sinuous field boundaries first recorded on 1836 tithe mapping, is uncertain.
- 4.28 In the Site's most south-easterly field (Field 22), surviving elements of a former field boundary marked by mature trees were observed during the walkover survey (Plate 8). The boundary is shown on 1st and 2nd edition OS mapping but was removed (likely to enable machine cultivation) in the early 20th century. An extant pond is located in the northern half of the field, also visible on 1st edition OS mapping.

Modern (AD 1900 - Present)

- 4.29 A concentration of 18 WWII anti-invasion infrastructure is recorded between Ballards Ash, to the south-west of the Site on the opposing side of the M4 motorway and Hook Street, on the eastern edge of the 1km study area. 17 of these recorded assets comprise anti-tank ditches that were constructed in the open farmland or along the woodland edge surrounding the Site, and one comprise 'Dragon's Teeth'. These are detailed as follows:
- WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Godwins Farm
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, East of Greatfield
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Greatfield
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Frith Copse
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Frith Copse
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Frith Copse
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Morris's Copse
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Flaxlands Farm
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Flaxlands Farm
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Flaxlands Farm

- WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, East of Flaxlands Cottage
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, South of Midgehall Copse
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Ballards Ash
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, South of Ballards Ash
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Southwest of Ballards Ash
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Southwest of Ballards Ash
 - WWII Anti-Tank Ditch, Southwest of Ballards Ash and
 - WWII Anti-Tank Dragon's Teeth at Hook Street
- 4.30 The recorded HER location (point) of one of the WWII anti-tank ditches, Frith Copse is outside of the Site boundary, immediately to the north of Field 16 of the Site on the opposite side of Flaxlands Lane. The walkover survey ascertained that the asset survives as a low earthwork, appearing to take a zig-zag form, with its alignment mirrored by later post and rail paddock fencing
- 4.31 Within the Site, a linear earthwork feature is visible at the northern extent of Field 16, to the south of Flaxlands Lane. Comprising a visible depression, the earthwork looks to follow the alignment of the WWII anti-tank defences and is visible as a linear cropmark on Google Earth imagery from 2023 (not reproduced). The feature is not recorded as a trackway or boundary on historic OS mapping, and therefore likely forms the unrecorded continuation of the anti-tank ditch documented to the north-east.
- 4.32 The recorded HER location (point) of WWII anti-tank ditch, Morris Copse sits at the northern extent of the Site boundary in Field 17. The feature is not clearly visible in the woodland to the north of the Site, although the feature remains extant as a low linear earthwork clearly within the Site boundary, running roughly north-north-east – south-south-west across the north-western edge of Field 17, from Morris Copse towards Flaxlands Farm. West of Flaxlands Farm, the linear feature leaves the Site boundary but looks to survive as a shallow ditch and adjacent banked hedge boundary.

Undated Remains

- 4.33 Undated earthworks, possibly comprising a holloway, have been identified from aerial photo analysis in fields south of Midge Hall, at the south-eastern extent of the study area. These are located adjacent to mapped areas of ridge and furrow and may form part of the medieval landscape although could also be of later origin. A similarly undated circular enclosure, south of Midge Hall, was also identified through aerial photograph analysis. An undated field system is recorded at Lydiard Green at the north-eastern extent of the study area, identified through aerial photograph analysis and subsequent 2017 geophysical survey.
- 4.34 A geophysical survey at Marsh Farm identified an undated building, ditches, a field boundary and enclosures.
- 4.35 A geophysical survey on land at the Gables identified ditches of an unknown date (MWI78248), 740m to the south-west of the Site.
- 4.36 Evidence of agricultural drainage systems are recorded south of Hook Street, Lydiard Tregoze, in the east of the study area. These were identified through geophysical survey works in 2011 and are likely post-medieval or modern in origin. The works also identified undated linear features and possible ditches, pits and enclosures.

Designated Assets

- 4.37 There are a total of eight listed buildings with the Study area:
- Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 119833).
 - Lower Hook Farmhouse (NHLE 1022665)
 - School House Restaurant (NHLE 1199847)
 - The Marsh (NHLE 1363676)
 - Midge Hall (NHLE 1283141)
 - Number 38 Old Purton Road (NHLE 1022666)
 - Baynards Ash Farmhouse (NHLE 1200323)
 - Lydiard Tregoze War Memorial (NHLE 1438134)
- 4.38 All the above listed building are classified as Grade II and date from the 17th to the 18th century AD. More details can be found in the DBA (AECOM 2024).
- 4.39 Lydiard Park is a Grade II registered park and garden (NHLE 1001238), located approximately 1km east of the Site's eastern parcel.

Previous Investigations

- 4.40 A total of 17 previous archaeological investigations are recorded within the study area, one of which comprises a geophysical survey carried out within the Site. A summary of these is presented below.
- 4.41 Many of the archaeological investigations that have taken place within the study area have consisted of non-intrusive methods such as fieldwalking, geophysical surveys and desk-based assessments, with only six of the 17 previous archaeological investigations being intrusive in nature. Two being excavations carried out at Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Hub and at Marsh Farm, three comprising trenched evaluations and the final being a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief) at The Gables.
- 4.42 The most recent archaeological work undertaken within the Site was a geophysical survey carried out between November and December 2024 (WA 2024). Please note that the figures referred to below relate to the figures in the geophysical survey (WA 2024). The gradiometer survey identified anomalies of possible archaeological origin and evidence of historic and modern cultivation practices, drainage, extraction, modern services and variation in geology (Ibid., ii). Possible archaeological activity is exemplified by three ring features, a spread of linear features across the site, and three sets of possible pit alignments (Ibid.). A strong positive partial ring anomaly was recorded in the west of the Site (Ibid., Figures 5 and 7, anomaly 4000), a similar positive partial ring anomaly was recorded in the eastern portion of the Site (Ibid., Figures 11, 13 and 15, anomaly 4001) and another weak positive ring anomaly was recorded in the eastern portion of the Site (Ibid., Figures 13 and 15, anomaly 4002). These anomalies were interpreted as either Romano-British roundhouse gullies or possible barrow ditches (Ibid., ii).
- 4.43 A group of linear and sinuous positive anomalies, which were identified in the western portion of the Site, have been interpreted as likely boundary ditches of unknown origin that could represent an extension the Romano British field systems recorded to the south of the Site, although due the fragmented nature of the feature sit has been suggested that they represent later drainage ditches or a variation in the natural geological drainage (Ibid., 5; Figures 5 and

- 7, anomalies 4003 and 4007). Further linear and sinuous positive and negative anomalies recorded across the Site have been interpreted as possible archaeological ditch features, likely potential boundary ditches of an uncertain origin (Ibid., 5; Figures 5, 7, 9, 11 and 15, anomalies 4008-4015). Three sets of positive discrete anomalies arranged linearly were identified in the western portion of the Site (Ibid., Figures 5 and 7, anomalies 4016-4016). These anomalies were interpreted as possible prehistoric pits, although they seem to be parallel to field boundaries and as such, they may be associated with drainage works (Ibid., 5).
- 4.44 The geophysical survey identified a number of areas characterised by positive and negative linear or curving parallel anomalies across the Site which have been interpreted as possible ridge and furrow (Ibid., 5; Figures 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, anomalies 4019-4027). A number of circular or oval, strong and positive anomalies recorded across the Site have been interpreted as evidence of possible extraction activity, such as quarrying which is known in the local landscape (Ibid., 5; Figures 5, 9, 11, 13 and 15, anomalies 4028, 4054). Modern activity recorded across the Site includes drainage, ploughing, trackways, overhead power lines, and modern services (Ibid., ii).
- 4.45 Two excavations and the associated trenched evaluations have contributed significantly to the archaeological record within the study area. The 2014 excavation at Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Hub 650m to the south of the Site (undertaken by AC Archaeology) revealed settlement features of probable Iron Age and Romano-British date which comprised of an Iron Age roundhouse and a pair of rectangular Roman period buildings, with nearby wells and an inhumation burial of a newborn child from the same period. Evidence of earlier occupation on the Site included a field boundary of probable Iron Age origin which was reused in the Romano-British period when it was found to have post-dated shallow limestone quarry pits, also of Romano-British date. The material evidence, including coins, a brooch, pottery, and animal bones indicate a low status rural settlement of late 1st-/early 2nd- to 3rd-century AD date, with limited continuation into the mid-4th century (ibid.).
- 4.46 To the north of the Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Club Site, an evaluation on the land immediately south of the M4 (and now occupied by sports pitches), was undertaken in 2015. The evaluation covered 21ha and confirmed the presence of a Roman enclosure with possible internal subdivisions in the north-west of the site. A concentration of medieval and post medieval features was recorded in the south-east, with a single flint flake (broadly dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age) was the only earlier evidence.
- 4.47 The 2020 excavation at Marsh Farm was undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services at the southern extent of the study area, to the south-east of the Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Hub site. The excavation revealed a complex of paddocks and other features spanning the medieval period with early post-medieval re-use of several boundaries. The site is considered to be part of an agricultural settlement, centred on the historic site of Marsh Farm itself, and as was the case for many later medieval sites, there appears to be a break in development broadly corresponding with the time of the Black Death, which arrived in Britain in 1348 (ibid.). Unusually however, the redefinition of existing boundaries during the early post-medieval period suggests a degree of continuity which is usually absent for most farmsteads abandoned subsequent to Black Death (ibid.). A possible Saxon pit was also identified during the works, along with later medieval ditches, postholes and enclosures.
- 4.48 Of the further trenched evaluations, one comprised the 1994 excavation of two trenches ahead

of a proposed (although unbuilt) motorway service area immediately north of the M4 motorway, on the opposing side from the Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Hub site. The site was located adjacent to the recorded location of Roman pottery sherds and a Roman well identified during the M4 construction works in 1969, although no features or artefacts were recovered from the evaluation trenches. Some Late Iron Age/early Romano-British and Roman pottery sherds, animal bone, fired clay and ceramic building material (likely associated with the Iron Age – Romano British settlement later excavated to the south) were recovered from topsoil.

- 4.49 The watching brief at The Gables, 740m to the south-west of the Site, was undertaken in 2023 during groundworks associated with commercial development and identified plough furrows, two pits and a made-ground deposit dated to the post-medieval to modern period.
- 4.50 Of the 10 non-intrusive archaeological investigations that were previously carried out in the study area, two consisted of fieldwalking, five of geophysical surveys, one desk-based assessment, one earthwork survey and one landscape case study.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 5.1 The aims of the investigation were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2025), and were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the Site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeological advisors to the Wiltshire Council to make an informed decision on the status of the application, and any possible requirement for further work.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

- 5.2 The specific aims of the investigation were defined as being:

- To test the result of the geophysical survey
- To determine if results of the evaluation can contribute to the South West England Archaeological Research Framework (Research Frameworks 2025).
- To determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date that will assist in understanding the prehistoric context of the area (Mesolithic-Bronze Age).
- To determine any archaeological remains linked with the Iron Age settlement that is located at the opposing side of the M4 motorway.
- To determine any archaeological remains that support the evidence that quarrying activities took place during the Romano-British period.
- To determine any evidence that will support the dating of the undated building at Marsh Farm

- To determine if the earthwork features that are visible within the site are the continuation of the WWII ant-tank ditches.

5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The methodology followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2025), please refer to this document for the full detailed methodology.

6.2 The work was undertaken between the September and October 2025 and were supervised by Kari Bower, who was assisted by Gethyn Phillips and Les Capon. The project was managed by Catherine Edwards, AOC Operations Manager. The works were monitored by Timothy Havard, the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist at WCAS.

6.3 The overall site boundary measures 87.28ha. The pre-determination area of the site was divided into 12 Land Parcels, measuring a total of 18.38ha. A 2% of the pre-determination area required a total of 139 trial trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m (Figure 2). Trenches were placed to provide coverage across areas of investigation as well as target anomalies detected during the geophysical survey (WA 2024). Further trial trenching is likely to be decided during determination across Land Parcel 15, Land Parcel 17, Land Parcel 18, and Land Parcel 20 (Figure 2.1).

6.4 Pre-determination trenches were distributed across 12 land parcels as follows (note that the land parcel numbers are not sequential, as they correspond to those previously assigned during the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey):

- Land Parcel 2 measured 1.15ha and had six trenches, numbered 134-139
- Land Parcel 3 measured 1.4ha and had six trenches, 128-133
- Land Parcel 4 measured 1.90ha and had seven trenches, numbered 121-127
- Land Parcel 5 measured 2.75ha and had eight trenches, numbered 87-94
- Land Parcel 6 measured 2.35ha and had nine trenches, numbered 112-120
- Land Parcel 7 measured 2.66ha and had 12 trenches, numbered 101-112
- Land Parcel 8 measured 1.59ha and had six trenches, numbered 95-100
- Land Parcel 11 measured 6.4ha and had 17 trenches, numbered 70-86
- Land Parcel 12 measured 6.03ha and had 26 trenches, numbered 43-68
- Land Parcel 14 measured 2.58ha and had 11 trenches, numbered 32-42
- Land Parcel 16 measured 2.58ha and had 18 trenches, numbered 13-31
- Land Parcel 22 measured 5.42ha and had 12 trenches, numbered 1-12

6.5 Provision was allowed for an additional 2% trenching to address any points of detail and determine extent of suitable features. This provision was not used during pre-determination.

6.6 Three of the proposed trenches (Trenches 60, 66 and 69) outlined in the WSI were not excavated due to landowner concerns about underground springs. In order to define the limit

of Roman deposits Trench 21 was extended by an additional 20m at its eastern end. At the western end, it was further extended 5m to the south, while in the eastern portion it was extended approximately 15m southward. The three westernmost features in Trench 21 were recorded in plan and not excavated following discussions with the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist at WCAS, who will likely recommend further mitigation. Additionally, Trench 79 was split into two smaller trenches due to the presence of a fence: Trench 79A measuring 20m by 1.8m and Trench 79B measuring 12m by 1.8m. As a result, a total of 137 trenches were excavated.

- 6.7 All trenches were located by GPS and CAT scanned prior to any ground works. A 13-tonne wheeled excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket was utilised for the removal of deposits down to either natural or the uppermost archaeological horizon.
- 6.8 On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trenches that required examination, or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- 6.9 Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, consisted of:
- Hand cleaning of archaeological sections, surfaces and structures sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed and to enable interpretation, recording and phasing.
 - The planning of all exposed archaeological features and horizons (including boundaries of natural) at an appropriate scale.
 - The retrieval of artefacts for dating and spatial distribution analysis.
 - The creation of a scaled photographic record of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
 - A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits.
- 6.10 Records were produced using either pro-forma context or trench record sheets and by the single context planning method, compatible with recording guidelines published by the Museum of London (MoL 1994). Plans and sections of features were drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20.
- 6.11 All identified finds and artefacts were collected and retained; finds were scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition, the artefacts were used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds, should further archaeological work be necessary.
- 6.12 All finds and samples were treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds were to be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2 (UKIC 1983).
- 6.13 Upon completion of the project the landowner and the relevant museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds. The site will be archived under the unique site code DZSWS:41-2025.

7 RESULTS

Introduction

- 7.1 The results are presented by land parcel, and comprise Land Parcel 2, Land Parcel 3, Land Parcel 4, Land Parcel 5, Land Parcel 6, Land Parcel 7, Land Parcel 8, Land Parcel 11, Land Parcel 12, Land Parcel 14, Land Parcel 16 and Land Parcel 22 (Figures 1-69). The land parcel numbers are not sequential, as they correspond to those previously assigned during the desk-based assessment (AECOM 2024) and geophysical survey (WA 2024). The trenches were located as close as practical to their proposed locations in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2025).
- 7.2 A range of confirmed and potential archaeological features were encountered in seven of the 12 land parcels (Land Parcel 2, 7, 11, 12, 14, 16 & 22) and 21 trenches during the trial trench evaluation (Trenches 8, 21, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 43, 46, 47, 55, 58, 62, 78, 79, 83, 84, 86, 105, 106 & 134). The results of each land parcel are discussed in turn, with those trenches containing archaeological features described in full. A full list of contexts is provided in Appendix A. Deposits are enclosed in (parentheses) and cut features in [square brackets]. Levels are provided in metres above Ordnance Datum (mOD).
- 7.3 The majority of trenches were excavated at the standard dimension of 30m length by 1.8m width, and as such dimensions are not listed below unless they deviate from this standard measurement. An area overview and detailed trench plans are illustrated (Figures 2-8), along with associated section drawings of features and representative trench sections (Figures 70-72). Please note that positive trenches illustrated on the figures include trenches containing non-archaeological features such as tree pits.

Land Parcel 2

Trenches 134-139 (Figures 2, 5, 6, 8, 37 & 69)

Table of stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 137)

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
13701	0.15m	109.49	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
13702	0.15m	109.34	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil
13703	NFE	109.19	Mid brownish grey silty clay - Natural

- 7.4 The six trenches on Land Parcel 2 were spread evenly across the field, with three trenches located across a curvilinear geophysical anomaly which was not confirmed as an archaeological feature during excavations (Trenches 134-136). One ditch and one pit were present in the field, in Trench 134. This trench is discussed individually after an overview of the field.
- 7.5 The lowest, naturally lain deposit in the field was generally hard and dry dark greyish brown silty clay, lying at a maximum height of 110.56mOD in the northeast of the field, in Trench 139, dropping to 108.55mOD at the base of Trench 136 in the west; this is a fall of c.1:70.
- 7.6 The natural silty clay was overlain by greyish brown silty clay subsoil which varied in thickness from 0.10m to 0.22m, and the top deposit in each trench was 0.12m to 0.16m thickness of dark

greyish brown silty clay topsoil.

Trench 134 (Figures 69 & 71)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
134001	0.15m	109.49	Dark greyish brown silty clay – Topsoil
134002	0.16m	109.34	Mid greyish brown silty clay – Subsoil
134003	NFE	109.19	Mid brownish grey silty clay – Natural

- 7.7 Trench 134 measured 30m by 1.80m at base and was oriented east-west at the south end of the field. The natural deposit comprised dark brownish grey silty clay (134003) lying at 110.26mOD at the east end of the trench, dropping to 109.46mOD at the west end. This is localised steeper gradient compared to the remainder of the field. Two features were present in the trench.
- 7.8 The larger feature was a ditch on a north-south alignment [134007], just west of centre in the trench (Plate 1). This ditch was 1.5m wide and 0.23m deep, with sides sloping down at 60° to a flat base. A single fill in the ditch was greyish yellow silty clay (134006) with occasional inclusions of chalk. No finds were present that might have indicated the date of the ditch.



Plate 1: Ditch [13407], looking north

- 7.9 West of the ditch, a small oval pit [134005] measured 0.56m by 0.46m and had a concave profile. It was 0.14m deep (Plate 2). The fill was dark greyish brown silty clay (134004) with seven pieces of oak charcoal and three small fragments of Roman CBM (Appendix B). Despite

strongly resembling a posthole, this was most likely a burnt-out root system from a small tree.

- 7.10 The features and underlying clay were overlain by a 0.12m thick greyish brown silty clay subsoil (134002). This in turn was overlain by a 0.15m thick dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (134001), lying at 110.46mOD at the east end of the trench, down to 109.75mOD at the west.

Land Parcel 3

Trenches 128-133 (Figures 2, 5, 6, 8, 31 & 36)

Table of stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 131)

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
13101	0.08m	108.62	Dark greyish brown silty clay – Topsoil
13102	0.15m	117.49	Mid greyish brown silty clay – Subsoil
13103	NFE	117.34	Mid brownish grey silty clay – Natural

- 7.11 The six trenches in Land Parcel 3 were spread evenly across the field. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were present in any of the trenches. Trench 130 was positioned to investigate a partial circular geophysical anomaly, although trench excavation did not confirm the presence of an archaeological feature. The lowest deposits in the field were very hard and dry brownish grey silty clay, lying at 109.91mOD at the northwest corner of the field (Trench 133), where the deposit was particularly dark brown. The natural deposit sloped gently down to 107.21mOD at the southwest corner of the field, becoming lighter, to brownish grey (Trench 129). This slope equates to 1:60. The natural deposit was overlain by a 0.09m-0.15m thick subsoil of greyish brown silty clay and then a 0.07m-0.15m thick topsoil of dark greyish brown silty clay. The surface topography of the field showed the same slope as the underlying geology, dropping from 110.73mOD in the northeast corner of the field to 107.34mOD in the southwest.

Land Parcel 4

Trenches 121-127 (Figures 2, 5, 6, 8, 34 & 35)

Table of stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 123)

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
12301	0.12m	108.36	Mid greyish brown sandy silt - Topsoil
12302	0.08m	108.24	Light greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil
12303	NFE	108.16	Mid yellowish brown silty clay – Natural

- 7.12 The seven trenches in Land Parcel 4 were spread evenly across the field. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were present in any of the trenches. Trenches 125 and 127 were positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly, although trench excavation did not confirm the presence of an archaeological feature. The naturally lain deposits in Land Parcel 4 consisted of mid yellowish brown silty clay, lying between 106.66mOD in the southwest portion

on the land parcel and 109.15mOD in the northeast. The natural deposit was overlain by a 0.08m-0.15m thick greyish brown silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil, varying in thickness from 0.11m-0.20m. The surface topography of the field was undulating with recorded between 106.89mOD in the northwest portion of the land parcel and 109.38mOD in the northeast.

Land Parcel 5

Trenches 87 to 94 (Figures 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 27, 28, 29, 35, 63, 64 & 65)

Table of stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 90)

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
9001	0.17m	117.66	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil
9002	0.15m	117.49	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil
9003	NFE	117.34	Light greyish brown silty clay - Natural

- 7.13 The eight trenches in Land Parcel 5 were spread evenly across the field. No archaeological features were present, although five areas of root disturbance from past trees or pits were identified and investigated. These were in Trenches 90, 92, 93 and 94, and none had archaeological origin. Two fragments of oak charcoal were retrieved from tree pit [90004] (Appendix B). One fragment of indeterminate mammal animal bone and two undated fragments of uncorticated flint flake were retrieved from tree pit [90007]. Five small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM and 10 fragments of oak charcoal were recovered from tree pit [92005].
- 7.14 Each trench showed the same sequence of deposits, with the lowest horizon being naturally lain light greyish brown silty clay. This deposit was notably hard and dry at the time of evaluation, despite this field being one of the lower parts of the site. The overall topography was revealed as a gentle slope to the northeast from a high point of 124.06mOD at the southeast corner of the field (Trench 87), to 111.97mOD at the northwest end of Trench 94, in the northwest of the field. This shows an overall downhill gradient of 1:16.
- 7.15 The natural deposit was overlain by a layer of greyish brown silty clay subsoil, varying in thickness from 0.03m-0.16m, with the thicker deposits downslope, in Trenches 90, 91 and 94.
- 7.16 Topsoil in the trenches was dark greyish brown silt, averaging 0.17m thickness, generally thicker to the southwest than the northeast. The topography of the topsoil followed the same downhill fall to the northwest as the underlying geology, falling from 124.30m OD in Trench 87, to 112.15mOD in Trench 94.

Land Parcel 6**Trenches 113 to 120 (Figures 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 26, 28, 33, 37 & 68)***Table of the stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 117)*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
117001	0.23m	116.10	Brown silt - Topsoil
117002	0.05m	115.87	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil
117003	NFE	115.82	Orangish brown clay - Natural

- 7.17 The eight trenches in Land Parcel 6 were spread evenly across the field. No archaeological features were present, although sub-circular tree pit [113005] was recorded in Trench 113. This feature cut the naturally lain deposits which comprised mid yellowish grey clay (113003) and lay at a height of 117.08mOD.
- 7.18 Each trench showed the same sequence of deposits, with the lowest horizon being natural clays ranging in colour from yellowish grey, mottled orange grey, greyish brown-green to orangish brown. The overall topography was revealed sloping upwards from west to east and from south to north with the lowest height at 12.63mOD in the southwest corner of the land parcel (Trench 114) and the highest height at 121.73mOD in the northeast of the land parcel (Trench 119). The naturally lain deposits were overlain by silty clay subsoil ranging in colour from brownish grey, brown, greyish brown and yellowish brown to greenish brown, varying in thickness from 0.05m to 0.13m. The topsoil ranged from brown silt, dark greyish brown silty clay and mid greyish brown clayey silt to mid brownish black clayey silt, varying in depth from 0.15m to 0.25m. Overall, the topography in Land Parcel 6 slopes from 12.77mOD in the southwest and 13.37m in the northwest to 17.76mOD in the southeast and 122.17mOD in the northeast.

Land Parcel 7 (Figure 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 30, 31, 32, 36, 66 & 67)**Trenches 101 to 112***Table of the stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 108)*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
108001	0.21m	115.15	Dark brownish grey silty clay – Topsoil
108002	0.05m	114.94	Mid greyish brown silty clay – Subsoil
108003	NFE	14.89	Mid orangish brown clay - Natural

- 7.19 The 12 trenches in Land Parcel 7 were again spread evenly across the field, with eight trenches located across a geophysical anomaly (Trenches 102-104, 105-107, 111 and 112), although archaeological features were only present in two fields, comprising one pit in Trench 105 and two ditches in Trench 106. These trenches are discussed individually after an overview of the land parcel.
- 7.20 The naturally lain deposits in Land Parcel 7 comprised clays ranging in colour from brownish yellow, yellowish clay, mottled brown, orangish brown, and greenish brown and blue to

brownish green and orange. The overall topography was revealed to be undulating with the lowest level recorded at a height of 111.34mOD (Trench 109) in the southwest and the highest level recorded at a height of 120.57mOD in the southeast (Trench 102). The naturally lain deposits were overlain by subsoil generally comprising light brown silty clay, varying in thickness from 0.10m to 0.14m. Overall, the topsoil consisted of brown silty clay, varying in thickness from 0.10m to 0.26m.

Trenches 105 (Figures 32, 66 & 72)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
105001	0.22m	119.21	Brown silt - Topsoil
105002	0.10m	118.99	Light brown clayey silt - Subsoil
105003	NFE	118.89	Brownish yellow clay - Natural

- 7.21 Trench 105 was aligned southwest-northeast and located along the eastern edge of Land Parcel 7.
- 7.22 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (105003), a firm brownish-yellow clay lying at a level of 118.89mOD
- 7.23 Cutting the natural geology was pit [105005], which was located in the southwest of the trench and was rectangular/oval in plan (Plate 2). It had an abrupt break of slope at the top, very steep concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a slightly uneven flat base. Its single fill (105004) was a greyish-brown clay with rare chalk fragments and two small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM (Appendix B). Pit [105005] aligned with a southwest-northeast linear a geophysical anomaly which continued beyond the extent of the trench into Trench 106. This feature is thought to be a tree pit that contained CBM.
- 7.24 Overlying fill (105004) was 0.10m thick firm brownish-yellow clay subsoil (105003) which in turn is overlain by 0.22m thick topsoil comprising soft brown silt (105001).



Plate 2: Pit [10505], looking southeast

Trenches 106 (Figures 32, 67 & 72)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
106001	0.28m	119.54	Dark brown clayey silt - Topsoil
106002	0.14m	119.26	Brown silty clay - Subsoil
106003	NFE	119.12	Mottled brown and grey clay – Natural

- 7.25 Trench 106 was aligned east-west and located in the east of Land Parcel 7.
- 7.26 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (106003), a layer consisting of firm mixed patches of brownish-grey clay lying at a level of 119.12mOD. The natural geology was cut by two ditches: [106005] and [106007].
- 7.27 Ditch [106005] was a north-south oriented linear feature that continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 3). This linear feature measured over 1.80m long, 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep. It had very steep concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (106004) was a yellowish-blue clay containing 31 unidentified terrestrial shells, four *cepaea hortensis* shells and 13 small fragments of Roman indeterminate CBM (Appendix B).
- 7.28 Ditch [106007] was northwest-southeast orientated and continued beyond the extent of the trench. It measured over 1.80m long, 0.80m wide and 0.22m deep (Plate 4). It had an abrupt break of slope at the top, moderately steep concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a flat base with a slight dip in the centre. Its single fill (106006) was a greyish-blueish-brown

silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.



Plate 3: Ditch [106005], looking southeast



Plate 4: Ditch [106007], looking northwest

- 7.29 The features in this trench were overlain by 0.14m thick brown silty clay subsoil (106002) which in turn was overlain by the 0.28m thick soft dark brown clayey silt topsoil (106001).

Land Parcel 8**Trenches 95 to 100 (Figures 2, 5, 5, 6, 8, 30, 31 & 35)***Table of the stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 98)*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
98001	0.18m	112.50m	Dark brownish grey silty clay – Topsoil
98002	0.07m	112.32m	Mid greyish brown silty clay – Subsoil
98003	NFE	112.25m	Mid orangish brown clay - Natural

7.30 The six trenches on Land Parcel 8 were spread evenly across the field, targeting geophysical anomalies although archaeological features were not present in this field.

7.31 The naturally occurring deposits within Land Parcel 8 comprised clays ranging in colour from brown and blue to yellow and orange. The overall topography was revealed to be sloping uphill from a height of 109.56mOD in the west portion of the land parcel to a height of 119.34mOD in the east portion. The naturally lain deposits were overlain by subsoil generally comprising greyish brown silty clay, varying in thickness from 0.05m to 0.20m. Overall, the topsoil consisted of brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.13m to 0.25m.

Land Parcel 11 (Figures 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 58, 59, 60, 61 & 62)**Trenches 70-86***Table of stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 81)*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
81001	0.20m	132.47	Brown silt – Topsoil
81002	0.18m	132.27	Light brown clayey silt - Subsoil
37003	NFE	132.09	Mottled clay with chalk inclusions – Natural

7.32 A total of 18 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel 11 spread evenly across the field. Trench 80 was positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly, although no archaeological feature was present. Archaeological features were found in Trenches 78, 79A, 83, 84, and 86. These trenches are discussed individually after an overview of the field.

7.33 The naturally lain deposits in this land parcel generally comprised clays with chalk inclusions ranging in colour from brownish yellow, yellowish brown, and greyish brown to orangish brown. The topography generally sloped uphill from west to east and south to north with minimum heights at 123.23mOD in the southwest corner and 132.34mOD in the southeast corner and the maximum heights at 131.18mOD in the northwest corner and 133.47mOD in the northeast corner. The naturally lain deposits were overlain by brown subsoil ranging from silty clay to clayey silt, varying in depth from 0.07m to 0.14m. The stratigraphic sequence in this land parcel was capped by topsoil comprising a range of silts and silty clays generally brown in colour, varying in depth from 0.11m to 0.25m.

Trench 78 (Figures 24, 57, 72)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
78001	0.22m	130.16	Brown silt – Topsoil
78002	0.20m	129.94	Light brown clayey silt – Subsoil
78003	NFE	129.74	Light brownish yellow clay with chalk inclusions – Natural

- 7.34 Trench 78 was aligned east-west and located along the west edge of the south portion of Land Parcel 11. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (78003), a light brownish-yellow clay with frequent chalk lying at a level of 130.16mOD.
- 7.35 Cutting into the natural geology was ditch [78005], which was northwest-southeast oriented and continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 5). This feature, which measured over 1.80m in length and 0.90m wide, had an abrupt break of slope at the top, concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a pointed base. The ditch had a single fill (78004) was a greyish-bluish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and occasional medium-large stones.



Plate 5: Ditch [78005], looking northwest

- 7.36 The ditch in Trench 78 was overlain by 0.20m thick light brown clayey silt subsoil (78002), which in turn was overlain by 0.22m thick topsoil comprising brown silt (78001).

Trench 79A (Figures 25, 58 & 72)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
79001A	0.20m	128.35	Soft brown silt – Topsoil
79002A	0.10m	128.15	Light brown firm silty clay - Subsoil
79003A	NFE	128.05	Firm patches of light brown clay with chalk gravels – Natural

- 7.37 Trench 79, which was located in the northwest corner of Land Parcel 11, was split into two smaller trenches: Trench 79A measuring 20m by 1.8m and Trench 79B measuring 12m by 1.8m. Of these, Trench 79A only contained archaeological features which are further discussed below.
- 7.38 The earliest deposit encountered in southwest-northeast orientated Trench 79A was naturally lain deposits comprising patches of light brown clays and chalk gravels (79003A) which lay at a height of 128.05mOD. The natural geology was directly cut by ditch [79005A] and tree pit [79007A] which fill consisted of yellowish-brown silty clay (796006A) containing moderate medium-large stones, one undated uncorticated flint flake, 15 unidentified terrestrial shells, charcoal flecks and four small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM (Appendix B).
- 7.39 Northwest-southeast orientated ditch [79005A] which continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 6). This linear feature had an abrupt break of slope at the top, a gradually sloping northeast side, a steeply sloping southwest side, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a relative flat base. Its single fill was a yellowish-brown silty clay (79004A) containing seven small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM (Appendix B).
- 7.40 Overlying both features was 0.10m thick light brown firm silty clay subsoil (79002A), which in turn was overlain by 0.20m thick topsoil consisting of soft brown silt (79001A).



Plate 6: Ditch [79005A], looking northwest

Trench 83 (Figures 26, 59 & 72)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
83001	0.19m	126.85	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
83002	0.14m	126.66	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil
83003	NFE	126.52	Mid yellowish brown clay with chalk inclusions - Natural

- 7.41 Trench 83 was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, located along the western edge on the north portion of Land Parcel 11.
- 7.42 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (83003), a yellowish-brown clay with frequent chalk lying at a level of 12.52mOD
- 7.43 The naturally lain deposits were cut by sub-circular pit [83005] which was in the eastern portion of the trench (Plate 7). Pit [83005] measured 0.64m long, 0.58m wide and 0.10m deep. The feature had an abrupt break of slope at the top, steep concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base and a flat base. The pit had a single fill comprising dark greyish-brown silty clay (83004) with occasional charcoal flecks, one modern buckshot sphere and tiny sphaerules of natural iron (Appendix B). The eastern side of pit [83005] was cut by oval tree pit [83007].
- 7.44 Overlying both features was a 0.14m thick yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (83002), which in turn was overlain by a 0.19m thick subsoil comprising greyish-brown silty clay (83001).



Plate 7: Pit [83005] and Tree Pit [83007], looking northwest

Trench 84 (Figures 26, 60, 61, & 71)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
84001	0.14m	133.63	Dark brownish black clayey silt – Topsoil
84002	0.11m	133.49	Mid brownish black clayey silt – Subsoil
84003	NFE	133.38	Light yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent stones - Natural

- 7.45 Trench 84 was aligned southeast-northwest and located along the eastern edge of the northern portion of Land Parcel 11.
- 7.46 The earliest deposit encountered was the naturally lain deposits (84003), a light yellowish-brown clayey silt with frequent stones recorded at 133.63mOD. The naturally lain deposits were cut by ditches [84013] and [84015] as well as [84005] and [84007].
- 7.47 In the centre of the trench was northeast-southwest orientated ditch [84015] which continued beyond the extent of the trench and measured 1.80m+ long, 3.80m wide and 0.36m deep (Plate 8). This linear feature had a sharp break of slope at the top, steep sides, a gradual break of slope at its base, and a flat base. Its single fill (84014) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay containing animal bone, one iron nail fragment, one undated fragment of uncorticated flint flake one fragment of fired clay(Appendix B).



Plate 8: Ditch [84015], looking southwest

- 7.48 The north-westernmost features in the trench were circular postholes [84005] and [84007]. Posthole [84005] measured 0.16m in diameter and was 0.06m deep. It had an abrupt break of slope at the top, moderately steep concave side, a gradual break of slope at its base, and a 'U'-shaped base. Its single fill (84004) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small-medium stones.



Plate 9: Posthole [84007], looking northeast

- 7.49 Posthole [84007] measured 0.12m in diameter and was 0.04m deep (Plate 9). It had an abrupt break of slope at the top, gradual concave sides, a gradual break of slope at its base, and a 'U'-shaped base. Its single fill (84006) was a dark greyish-brown and black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and rare small stones.
- 7.50 Immediately to the south of postholes [84005] and [84007] was northeast-southwest aligned ditch [84013] which continued beyond the extent of the trench and measured over 2m long, 0.38m wide and 0.07m deep (Plate 10). This feature had a sharp break of slope at the top and base, concave sloping sides and a flat sloping base. Its single fill (84012) was a brownish-grey clayey silt with five fragments of *malloideae* charcoal, small limestone pebbles and two small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM (Appendix B).



Plate 10: Ditch [84013], looking southwest

- 7.51 Ditch [84013] was truncated by five postholes: [84009], [84011], [84017], [84019], and [84021].
- 7.52 Posthole [84009] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.18m long, 0.15m wide and 0.06m deep. It had an abrupt break of slope at the top, steep concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a flat base. Its single fill (84008) was a dark greyish-brown and black silty clay with frequent charcoal.
- 7.53 Posthole [84011] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.10m long, 0.08m wide and 0.03m deep. It had an abrupt break of slope at the top, gradual concave sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a 'U'-shaped base. Its single fill (84010) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay with two indeterminate terrestrial shells (Appendix B).
- 7.54 Posthole [84017] was circular in plan and measured 0.31m in diameter and 0.12m deep. It had vertical sides, a gradual break of slope at its base, and a rounded base. Its single fill (84016) was a dark brown and black clayey silt five fragments of *malloideae* charcoal and small limestone inclusions (Appendix B)

- 7.55 Posthole [84019] was circular in plan and measured 0.20m in diameter and 0.10m deep. It had sloping sides with a gradual break of slope at the base, and a rounded base. Its single fill (84018) was a brown and black clayey silt with one fragment of oak charcoal (Appendix B).
- 7.56 Posthole [84021] was circular in plan and measured 0.19m in diameter and 0.20m deep. It had sloping side, a gradual break of slope at its base, and a pointed base. Its single fill (84020) was a dark brown and black clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions.
- 7.57 The presence of postholes in ditch [84013] indicates the likely presence of posts probably used for fencing or other construction purposes.
- 7.58 The features in this trench were overlain by a 0.11m thick very dark brown clayey silt subsoil layer (84002), which in turn was overlain by a 0.14m thick topsoil consisting of very dark brown clayey silt (84001).

Trench 86 (Figures 26, 62, 71 & 72)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
86001	0.10m	133.78	Dark brownish black sandy silt - Topsoil
86002	0.12m	133.68	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt - Subsoil
86003	NFE	133.56	Light brownish yellow silty sand with chalk inclusions - Natural

- 7.59 Trench 86 was aligned southwest-northeast and located along the eastern edge of the northern portion of Land Parcel 11.
- 7.60 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (86003), a light brownish-yellow silty sand and chalk layer recorded at 133.56mOD. The natural geology was cut by linear features [86005] and [86009] as well as tree pits [86007] and [8611]. Three *pomatias elegans* shells, two *discus rotundatus* shells and two indeterminate terrestrial shells were retrieved from tree pit [86011] (Appendix B).



Plate 11: Gully [86005], looking east

- 7.61 Southeast-northwest orientated gully [86005] was located along the southwestern edge of the trench and extended beyond its limits (Plate 11). This linear feature measured over 1.80m long, 0.36m wide and 0.49m deep. This feature was half-sectioned on the northeast side, and the visible side was steeply sloping. Its single fill (86004) was a brown silty clay with four small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM, one *cornu aspersum* shell, natural iron-rich soil concretions and charcoal inclusions (Appendix B).



Plate 12: Ditch [86009], looking east

- 7.62 Immediately to the northeast was east-west orientated ditch [86009] which continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 12). This linear feature measured over 1.80m long, 4.10m wide and 0.20m deep, and it had a gradual break of slope at the top and base, gradual sides, and a rounded base. Its single fill (86008) was a greyish-brown silty clay containing two fragments of equid bone, three fragments of pig bone, two fragments of medium mammal bone and 15 fragments of indeterminate animal bone (Appendix B).
- 7.63 The features in Trench 86 were all overlain by a 0.12m thick yellowish-brown sandy silt subsoil (86002), which in turn was overlain by a 0.10m thick topsoil consisting of very dark brown sandy silt (86001).

Land Parcel 12

Trenches 43-68 (Figures 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 & 56)

Table of stratigraphic sequence, centre of Field (Trench 56)

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
56001	0.22m	132.91m	Brown silt - Topsoil
56002	0.08m	132.69m	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil
56003	NFE	132.61m	Brownish orange clay with chalk inclusions - Natural

- 7.64 A total of 26 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel 12 spread evenly across the field. Five trenches targeted geophysical anomalies (Trenches 47, 50, 53, 54 and 55). Archaeological features were found in Trenches 43, 46, 47, 55, 58 and 62. These trenches are discussed

individually after an overview of the field. Tree pit [67006] which did not have an archaeological origin was investigated in Trench 67. The following evidence was retrieved from tree pit [67006]; one incomplete post-medieval clay tobacco pipe bowl; 59 *pomatias elegans* shells; 12 *cornu aspersum* shells; 43 indeterminate terrestrial shells; one *clausiliidae* Sp. shell; two *ostrea edulis* shells; two indeterminate marine shells; 42 *discus roundatus* shells; five *cepaia hortensis* shells; and six fragments of vitrified charcoal (Appendix B). It is probable that the clay tobacco pipe is residual or that a tree was planted within an earlier refusal or storage pit.

- 7.65 The naturally lain deposits in this land parcel generally comprised clays ranging in colour from mid blueish orange, mid reddish orange, greyish yellow, greyish brown to bluish orange. The topography generally sloped uphill from west to east and north to south with the minimum heights recorded at 117.92mOD in the northwest of the land parcel and 130.74mOD in the southwest, and the maximum heights recorded at 142.34mOD in the northeast and 155.86mOD in the southeast. The naturally lain deposits were overlain by subsoil generally comprising brown silty clay, varying in thickness from 0.05m to 0.18m. The stratigraphic sequence in this land parcel was capped by brown silty topsoil, varying in thickness from 0.06m to 0.28m.

Trench 43 (Figures 18, 50 & 70)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
43001	0.13m	144.51	Mid yellowish brown silt with grey patches - Topsoil
43002	0.07m	144.38	Mid greyish yellow silty clay - Subsoil
43003	NFE	144.31	Mid bluish orange clay - Natural

- 7.66 Trench 43 was aligned northwest-southeast and located in the southeastern corner of Land Parcel 12. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (43003), a bluish-yellowish-brown clay with infrequent chalk recorded at a height of 144.31mOD.
- 7.67 Cutting the natural geology in the southwestern portion of the trench was northeast-southwest aligned ditch [43005], which continued beyond the extent of the trench and measured over 1.80m long, 2.40m wide and 0.17m deep (Plate 13). This linear feature had a sharp break of slope at the top, steep sloping sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and an undulating base. Its single fill (43004) was a light yellowish-brown silty clay with five small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM fragments and charcoal flecks (Appendix B).
- 7.68 Ditch [43005] was overlain by a 0.07m thick greyish-yellow silty clay (43002), which in turn was overlain by a 0.13m thick topsoil consisting of yellowish-brown silty clay mottled with grey (43001).



Plate 13: Ditch [43005] looking south

Trench 46 (Figure 18, 51 & 70)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
46001	0.06m	141.58	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones – Topsoil
46002	0.13m	141.52	Mid greyish brown silty clay – Subsoil
46003	NFE	141.39	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions – Natural

- 7.69 Trench 46 was aligned southeast-northwest and located in the southeastern portion of Land Parcel 12.
- 7.70 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (46003), a greyish-brown silty clay recorded at a height 141.39mOD.
- 7.71 Cutting the naturally lain deposits was east-west orientated ditch [46005], which continued beyond the extent of the trench and measured over 1.80m long, 1.51m wide and 0.29m deep. It had an abrupt break of slope at the top, a gradually sloping north side, a stepped south side, a gradual break of slope at the base and a flat base (Plate 14). Its single fill (46004) was a greyish-brown silty clay which contained indeterminate charcoal fragments (Appendix B).
- 7.72 Overlying ditch [46005] was 0.13m thick greyish-brown silty clay subsoil (46002), which in turn was overlain by 0.08m thick topsoil consisting of dark-greyish brown silty clay (46001). This was a 0.13m thick greyish-brown silty clay.



Plate 14: Ditch [46005] looking east

Trench 47 (Figures 18, 19 52 & 70)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
47001	0.08m	142.49	Dark greyish brown silty clay – Topsoil
47002	0.12m	142.41	Mid brown silty clay – Subsoil
47003	NFE	142.29	Light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions – Natural

- 7.73 Trench 47 was aligned southwest-northeast and located in the northwestern corner of Land Parcel 12. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (47003), a light yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk recorded at a height of 142.29mOD.
- 7.74 Cutting the natural geology was northwest-southeast orientated ditch [47005] which continued beyond the extent of Trench 47 (Plate 15). This linear feature measured over 1.80m long, 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep and had a sharp break of slope at the top and base, vertical sides, and a flat base. Its single fill (47004) was a brown silty clay containing one fragment of indeterminate mammal animal bone and eight small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM fragments (Appendix B).
- 7.75 Overlying (47004) was 0.12m thick brown silty clay subsoil (47002), which in turn was overlain by 0.08m thick topsoil comprising a dark greyish-brown silty clay (47001).



Plate 15: Ditch [47005] looking southeast

Trench 55 (Figures 20, 53 & 70)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
55001	0.16m	133.55	Brown silt – Topsoil
55002	0.11m	133.39	Orangish brown silty clay - Subsoil
55003	NFE	133.28	Light brown silty clay – Natural

- 7.76 Trench 55 was aligned south-south-west to north-northeast and located in the centre of Land Parcel 12.
- 7.77 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (55003), a light brown silty clay with gravels recorded at a height of 133.28mOD.
- 7.78 The natural geology was cut by ditch [55008], which aligned with southwest-northeast orientated linear geophysical anomaly which continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 16). This linear feature measured over 1.80m long, 5.10m wide and at least 1.20m deep, although it was not excavated fully due to health and safety constraints. This ditch had vertical sides and was east-west oriented. Its single fill (55007) was a yellowish-grey silty clay.
- 7.79 Ditches [55006] and [55009] cut ditch [55008]. Both ditches followed a similar route to ditch [55008] and continued beyond the extent of the trench.
- 7.80 Ditch [55006] was over 1.80m long, 1.60m wide and 0.26m deep. Its single fill (55004) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay containing one small fragment of vitrified charcoal and two small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM fragments (Appendix B). Ditch [55009] was at least 1.80m long, 1.40m wide and 0.48m deep. Its single fill (55005) was a greenish-grey silty clay.

- 7.81 Overlying the ditches in this trench was the 0.11m thick yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (55002), which in turn was overlain by topsoil which comprised 0.16m thick soft brown silt (55001).



Plate 16: Ditch [55008], looking west

Trench 58 (Figures 21, 54 & 71)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
58001	0.20m	124.41	Brownish grey silt - Topsoil
58002	0.20m	124.21	Grey and yellow mottled silty clay - Subsoil
58003	NFE	124.01	Yellowish blue clay - Natural

- 7.82 Trench 58 was aligned south-south-west to north-north-east and located along the northern edge of Land Parcel 12. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (58003), a yellow and blue clay recorded at 124.01mOD.
- 7.83 The naturally lain deposits were cut by sub circular pit [58008] which continued beyond the southeastern extent of Trench 58. This feature measured 0.80m in diameter and 0.41m deep, and it had an abrupt break of slope at the top and base, steep concave sides, and a flat base. Its single fill (58007) was a light green-grey clay very similar in appearance to the natural (58003).
- 7.84 Cutting the south side of pit [58008] was oval pit [58006] which continued beyond the southwestern extent of the trench. This feature measured 0.80m in diameter and 0.41m deep, and it had an abrupt break of slope at the top and base, steep concave sides, and a flat base.

This pit had two fills: a primary fill comprising a 0.75m thick light greyish-brown silty clay (58005) with frequent charcoal fleck; and a 0.80m thick uppermost fill consisting of dark grey silty clay (58004) with frequent charcoal inclusions.

- 7.85 Next in the stratigraphic sequence was 0.20m thick grey and yellow silty clay subsoil (58002), which in turn was overlain by 0.20m thick, soft brownish-grey silt topsoil (58001).

Trench 62 (Figures 21, 55 & 71)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
62001	0.20m	121.82	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
62002	0.10m	121.62	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil
62003	NFE	121.52	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural

- 7.86 Trench 62 was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and located in along the northern edge of the southwestern portion of Land Parcel 12.
- 7.87 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (62003), a light greyish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk recorded at a height of 121.52mOD.
- 7.88 Cutting the natural geology was an irregular sub-circular pit [62005], which continued beyond the northern extent of the trench and measured over 3.30m in diameter and 0.16m deep (Plate 17). This feature had a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual sides, a gradual break of slope at the base, and a flat base. Its single fill (62004) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare chalk and gravel as well as three *pomatias elegans* shells, seven *cornu aspersum* shells, 13 indeterminate terrestrial shells and one *discus rotundatus* shell (Appendix B). This feature was probably a tree pit.
- 7.89 Overlying pit [62005] was 0.10m thick yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (62002), which in turn was overlain by 0.20m thick dark greyish-brown silty clay topsoil (62001).



Plate 17: Pit [62005], looking east

Land Parcel 14 (Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 & 49)**Trenches 32-42***Table of stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 37)*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
3701	0.15m	143.32	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
3702	0.05m	143.17	Mid orangish brown silty clay - Subsoil
3703	NFE	143.12	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural

- 7.90 Eleven trenches were excavated in Land Parcel 14 spread evenly across the field. Trenches 32, 33, 36 and 37 were positioned to target linear geophysical anomalies. Archaeological features were found in Trenches 32, 34, 36, 37 and 38. These trenches are discussed individually following an overview of the field.
- 7.91 The naturally lain deposits in this land parcel generally comprised greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions, lying at a maximum height of 144.64mOD in the northeast corner and at minimum height of 142.34mOD in the southwest corner. The topography slopes downwards from east to west. The natural silty clay was overlain by a subsoil consisting of brown silty clays which varied in thickness from 0.04m to 0.12m. The stratigraphic sequence in this land parcel was capped by dark greyish brown silty clay, varying in thickness from 0.15m to 0.20m

Trench 32 (Figures 16, 44 & 70)

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
32001	0.20m	142.82	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
32002	0.05m	142.62	Mid brownish orange silty clay - Subsoil
32003	NFE	142.57	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural

- 7.92 Trench 32 was aligned northeast to southwest and was located in the southeastern corner of Land Parcel 14. This trench was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly, which was not identified during excavation. The naturally lain deposits comprised light greyish-brown clay with frequent large chalk pieces (32003), which lay at a height of 142.57mOD.
- 7.93 Cutting the naturally lain deposits was post-hole [32005] which measured 0.40m long, 0.25m wide and 0.19m deep (Plate 18). It had sharp breaks of slope at the top and bottom, very steep sides, and a flat base. Its single fill (32004) was a dark greyish-brown silty clay with one fragment of oak charcoal, one hazel nutshell, 23 fragments of heat affected stone and two small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM (Appendix B).
- 7.94 Overlying post-hole [32005] was subsoil comprising 0.05m thick mid brownish orange silty clay (32003), which in turn was overlain by 0.20m thick dark greyish-brown silty clay topsoil (32001).



Plate 18: Posthole [32005], looking north

Trench 34 (Figures 16, 45 & 70)

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
34001	0.16m	142.60	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
34002	0.04m	142.44	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil
34003	NFE	142.40	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural

- 7.95 Trench 34 was aligned northeast to southwest and was located in the southern half of Land Parcel 14. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (34003) lying at a height of 142.40mOD comprising a light greyish-brown silty clay with frequent large chalk inclusions.
- 7.96 The naturally lain deposits in Trench 34 were cut by a gully [34005] aligned north-south (Plate 19). It measured at least 1.80m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.15m in depth. The breaks of slope at the top and base were gradual, the sides were gently sloping and the base was flat. Its single fill (34004) was a light yellowish-brown silty clay.
- 7.97 Overlying fill (34004) was 0.04m thick subsoil comprising greyish-brown silty clay (34002) which in turn was overlain by 0.16m thick dark greyish-brown silty clay (34001).



Plate 19: Posthole [34005], looking north

Trench 36 (Figures 17, 46 & 70)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
36001	0.15m	142.37	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
36002	0.05m	142.22	Mid orangish brown silty clay - Subsoil
36003	NFE	142.66	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions – Natural

- 7.98 Trench 36 was aligned north-south and located along the west edge of Land Parcel 14.
- 7.99 The naturally lain deposits comprised light greyish brown silty clay (36003) lying at a height of 142.66mOD. The naturally lain deposits were cut by ditch [36005] and pit [36009].
- 7.100 The northernmost feature in Trench 36 was roughly east-west oriented ditch [36005], which continued beyond the extent of the trench and measured over 1.80m long, 1m wide and 0.36m deep (Plate 20). It had sharp breaks of slope at the top and bottom, with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (36004) was a yellowish-brown clayey silt.
- 7.101 To the south was pit [36009] measuring over 0.35m long, 0.20m wide and at least 0.72m deep (Plate 22). It had a sharp break of slope at the top and very steep sides. It was not fully excavated due to the depth being more than 1.20m below ground surface level. Its single fill (36008) was a grey silty clay with indeterminate charcoal fragments (Appendix B).



Plate 20: Ditch [36005], looking west



Plate 21: Pit [34008] and Ditch [36007], looking southwest

- 7.102 The pit was cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [36007] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and aligned with ditch [37012] in Trench 37 further to the northeast (Plate 21). Ditch [36007] measured over 1.80m long, 1.25m wide and 0.55m deep. It had a sharp break of slope at the top and base, near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (36006) was a yellowish-grey silty clay containing one indeterminate cereal grain (Appendix B).
- 7.103 Next in the stratigraphic sequence was subsoil layer (36002) consisting of 0.05m thick mid orangish brown silty clay which in turn was overlain by a 0.15m of topsoil consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay (36001).

Trench 37 (Figures 17, 47 & 70)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
37001	0.15m	143.32	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
37002	0.05m	143.17	Mid orangish brown silty clay - Subsoil
37003	NFE	143.12	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural

- 7.104 Trench 37 was aligned northwest-southeast and located in the centre of Land Parcel 14. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (37003) which was a light greyish-brown silty clay lying 143.12mOD. The naturally lain deposits were cut by ditches [37005], [37007] and [37012].
- 7.105 The north-westernmost feature was northwest-southeast orientated ditch [37005] which continued beyond the northern extent of the trench to the southeast and had a rounded terminus to the northwest (Plate 22). It has a sharp break of slope at the top, gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It measured over 2.40m long, 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep. Its single fill

(37004) was a brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and 42 tiny modern buckshot spheres (Appendix B).



Plate 22: Ditch [37005], looking east

- 7.106 Almost immediately to the southeast was another linear feature [37007] (Plate 23). It was east-west orientated and continued beyond the extent of the trench. It was over 3.70m long, 0.50m wide and 0.17m deep. It had a sharp break of slope at the top, steep sloping sides, and a gradual break of slope at its rounded base. Its single fill (37006) was a greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.



Plate 23: Ditch [37007], looking west



Plate 24: Ditches [37009] and [37012], looking north

To the southeast was northeast to southwest orientated ditch [37012] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and aligned with ditch [36007] in Trench 36 (Plate 24). It was over 1.80m long, 2m wide and at least 1.20m deep. It had a gradual break of slope at the top, sides that started off gradually sloping and then became almost vertical. The depth was not fully excavated due to health and safety considerations. It

had a single fill (37011) which was a light greyish-brown silty clay.

Ditch [37012] was cut by ditch recut [37009] (Plate 25). It was on the same alignment as [37012], and was at least 1.80m long, 0.60m wide and at least 1.06m deep. It had a very sharp break of slope at the top, and very steep sides. Its single fill (37010) comprised firm dark greyish brown silty clay containing no finds. Deposit (37008) comprising dark brown silty clay was interpreted as the secondary fill of ditch recut [37009]. However, it is more likely that this deposit corresponds to subsoil (37002) which has sunk into the primary fill of the ditch as both deposits are similar in colour and composition. Neither ditch cuts [37012] nor [37009] were excavated fully as both extended beyond 1.20m below the ground surface.

- 7.107 Overlying all the features in Trench 37 was the subsoil layer (37002), a 0.05m thick reddish-brown silty clay with occasional chalk. Overlying the subsoil was the topsoil layer (37001), a 0.15m thick dark greyish-brown silty clay with occasional chalk.

Trench 38 (Figures 17, 48, 49 & 70)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
38001	0.19m	142.30	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
38002	0.04m	142.11	Mid orangish brown silty clay - Subsoil
38003	NFE	142.07	Light greyish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk - Natural

- 7.108 Trench 38 was aligned northwest-southeast and located in the northwest portion of Land Parcel 14. The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology (38003), a light greyish-brown silty clay with frequent chalk lying at 142.07mOD. Cutting the natural geology were gully [38005] and ditch [38007].
- 7.109 The south-westernmost feature in Trench 38 was ditch [38007], which was northeast-southwest orientated and continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 25). This linear feature measured over 1.80m long, 2.20m wide and 0.88m deep. It had a sharp break of slope at the top and base, steep sides, and a pointed base. Its single fill (38006) was a light bluish-grey silty clay with seven small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM, one fragment of identifiable mammal animal bone (Appendix B).
- 7.110 To the northwest was gully [38005] which continued beyond the extent of the trench to the northeast and had a rounded terminus to the southwest (Plate 26). This linear feature was northeast-southwest orientated, measuring over 2.70m long, 1.20m wide and 0.07m deep. It had irregular sides and base, and a gradual break of slope at the base. Its single fill (38004) was a yellowish-brown silty clay containing three fragments of vitrified charcoal and four fragments of unmodified natural coal (Appendix B).
- 7.111 Overlying both features was subsoil layer (38002), a 0.04m thick yellowish-brown silty clay. In turn the subsoil was overlain by topsoil (38001) consisting of a 0.19m thick dark greyish-brown silty clay.



Plate 25: Ditch [38007] , looking northeast



Plate 26: Gully [38005], looking northeast

Land Parcel 16 (Figures 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 40 41, 42 & 43)**Trenches 13-31***Table of stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 24)*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
2401	0.16m	152.80	Light brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil
2402	0.10m	152.64	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil
2403	NFE	152.54	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate stones - Natural

7.112 Eighteen trenches were excavated in Land Parcel 16 spread evenly across the field. A range of archaeological features were found in Trenches 21, 26 and 31. These trenches are discussed individually after an overview of the field. Tree pits [26006] and [26008] investigated within Trench 26 and tree pits [31005], and [31007] [31009] and [31011] investigated within Trench 31 were determined to be non-archaeological in origin. A total of 20 fragments of oak charcoal and five fragments of hazel nutshell were recovered from tree pit [26006] (Appendix B). A total of 20 fragments of oak charcoal were retrieved from tree pit [26008]. Three fragments of Roman flat *tegula* were recovered from topsoil (27001) in Trench 27. Additionally, two indeterminate fragments of charcoal were retrieved from pit [31005].

7.113 The naturally lain deposits in this land parcel were generally clays with moderate stones, varying from light yellowish brown clay to light greyish orange clay, lying at a maximum height of 151.61mOD in the southeast corner and at 147.73mOD in the northeast corner. The natural sandy clay was overlain by a light greyish brown sandy silt subsoil which varied in thickness from 0.05m to 0.65m. The stratigraphic sequence in this land parcel was capped by light brownish sandy silt, varying in thickness from 0.13m to 0.25m.

Trench 21 (Figure 14, 40 & 72)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
21001	0.15m	152.06	Light greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil
21002	0 0.5m	151.91	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil
21012	0.09m	152.45m	grey sandy silt layer with yellow mottling
21009	0.19m	151.98m	Reddish-brown silty clay
21003	NFE	151.86	Ligh yellowish brown sandy clay - Natural

7.114 Trench 21 was aligned northwest-southeast and was located near the western edge of Land Parcel 16. It measured 30m by 1.80m in plan at its base on excavation initially. The trench was extended by an additional 20m at its eastern end. At the western end, it was further extended

5m to the south, while in the eastern portion it was extended approximately 15m southward. The naturally-deposits in Trench 21 comprised light yellowish brown sandy clay (21003) which lay at a height of 151.86mOD.

- 7.115 The naturally lain deposits were cut by ditches [21005], [21014] and [21016] as well as pit [21018]. Ditch [21005] was located in the western portion of the trench, continued beyond the limits of excavation, and measured at least 2m in length, 1.60m in width and 0.28m in depth (Plate 27). It had a sharp break of slope at the top and the base, steep sides, and a flat base. It contained two fills: a primary fill (21008) consisting of light bluish-grey silty clay with yellowish-red mottling, which was 0.20m thick and contained 23 fragments of indeterminate mammal animal bone, six small fragments of Roman indeterminate CBM, charcoal as well as six small fragments of unclassified slag and 77 Roman pottery sherds dating to the mid-2nd century AD (Appendix B). The upper fill (21004) comprising a 0.21m thick bluish-black silty clay, which contained 10 fragments of oak charcoal, one flanged fragment and 68 flat fragments of Roman *tegula*, likely from a single *tegula* tile, 453 Romano pottery sherds dating to the mid-2nd century AD, three indeterminate mammal animal bone fragments, 15 plano-convex slag cake fragments, and natural unmodified coal (Appendix B). Most of the pottery sherds recovered from fill (21004) consisted of greyware although black burnished ware, *Samian* ware, oxidised sandy ware was also present. The form types were represented by jars, although dishes and bowls were also present. Fill (21004) also contained a single large amorphous lump of iron-rich material, possibly a bloom and likely industrial in origin, one complete shorth iron nail (RF 41a), one fragment of iron nail shank (RF 41b) and amorphous lumps and prills of hearth rake-out material representing an amalgamation of fuel-ash slag from the hearth along with some vitrified ceramic attached, and unclassified iron slags.



Plate 27: Ditch [21005], looking north

- 7.116 As discussed in the methodology section, the three westernmost features in Trench 21 were recorded in plan and not excavated following discussions with the Wiltshire Council

Archaeologist at WCAS. These features consisted of sub-rectangular pit [21018] measuring 1.3m by 1.06m; irregular shaped ditch [21014] measuring over 3m long by 0.90m wide; and irregular shaped ditch [21016] measuring over 3.70m long by 0.80m wide. These features continued beyond the extent of the trench and were filled by deposits comprising mid dark patchy silts which was overlain by layer (21009) which contained four fragments of Roman *tegula*. Based on the finds recovered from the surface of the features a Romano-British date has been suggested. Deposit (21013), which filled ditch [21014], contained five small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM, 19 Roman pottery sherds dating to the mid-2nd century AD, one amorphous fragment of unclassified slag and one whetstone (Appendix B).

- 7.117 Next in the stratigraphic sequence were two layers: a 0.19m thick reddish-brown silty clay (21009) which covered much of the western half of the trench at a height of 151.98mOD and contained one fragment of indeterminate mammal animal bone, four flat fragments of Roman CBM, charcoal, 16 plano convex slag cake fragments, 53 amorphous fragments of unclassified iron slag and 33 fragments of Roman dating to the mid-3rd century AD (Appendix B); and a 0.09m thick grey sandy silt layer with yellow mottling (21012) which covered much of the eastern half of the trench at a height of 152.45mOD and contained likely worked flint, CBM, eight fragments of oak charcoal, glass fragments and three Roman pottery sherds provisionally dating to the mid-2nd century (Appendix B).
- 7.118 Layer (21012) was cut by an oval-shaped pit [21007] which measured 1.19m in diameter and was 0.19m deep (Plate 29). It had an abrupt break of slope at the top, then a more gradual break of slope at the base. It had gradually sloping sides, and a flat base that sloped gradually downwards towards the west. It had a single fill (21006) which was a dark grey clay with black patches and small lumps of iron-rich soil concretions. It contained one fragment of indeterminate mammal animal bone, one fragment of blackthorn charcoal, one fragment of burnt flint, burnt stone, 23 fragments of flat Roman *tegula* and 148 Roman pottery sherds dating to the mid-3rd century AD (Appendix B). The sherds consisted of a mix of grayware, black burnished ware, oxidised sand ware and Oxfordshire colour-coated ware, with the form type represented by jars, bowls, and dishes.



Plate 28: Pit [21007] and Ditch [21011], looking south

- 7.119 The west edge of pit [21007] was cut by northwest-southeast orientated ditch [21011] that had a maximum width of 1.44m, was over 1.30m long and 0.29m deep (Plate 28). It had an abrupt break of slope at the top, moderately steep concave sides, and abrupt break of slope at the base, and a mostly flat base that was stepped down from the east to the west. It had a single fill (21010) which was a dark grey clay with patches of black and yellow. The fill contained three fragments of Romano-British glass, 89 Roman pottery sherds dating to the mid-2nd century AD, five fragments of oak charcoal, 22 small fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM, glass and slag (Appendix B). The pottery assemblage comprised grey ware, black burnished ware type, oxidised sandy, *Samian* ware and Savernake body sherds.
- 7.120 Overlying the features was 0.05m thick subsoil (21002) comprising comprised light greyish brown sandy silt containing 27 flat fragments of Roman *tegula*, two fragments of oak charcoal, iron nails, two fragments of unclassified slag, one Romano-British glass fragment, one whetstone fragment, five fragments of iron nail shanks and 426 pottery sherds dating to the mid-3rd century AD (Appendix B). Most of the pottery recovered from the subsoil comprised greyware, although the assemblage also included *Samian* ware, Oxfordshire white ware, and black burnished ware. The predominant vessel forms were jars, with other forms including bowls, beakers, dishes, and *mortaria*.
- 7.121 The subsoil was in turn overlain by light greyish brown silty clay topsoil (21001) which contained six fragments of natural iron panning, four flat fragments of Roman *tegula*, three fragments of iron nail shanks, one small square hobnail or tack (RF 41a) and 51 Roman pottery sherds dating to the mid-2nd century AD (Appendix B). The pottery sherds recovered from the topsoil included greyware, black burnished ware and *Samian* ware and comprised jars, dishes and bowls.
- 7.122 A total of 1299 Roman pottery sherds dating mid-2nd to the mid-3rd centuries AD were recovered from Trench 21, dominated by sand-tempered grey wares, with a small proportion of

oxidised sandy wares, most likely derived from industries in the Swindon/North Wiltshire area (Appendix B). Vessel forms comprise everted rim 'cooking' jars, small jars or beakers with a short, everted rim, shallow, straight-sided dishes, and flat- and dropped-flanged bowls/dishes. Imported fine ware types comprise a small quantity of small, abraded sherds of *Samian* ware. Overall, the assemblage represents exemplifies domestic waste and it is consistent with that derived from nearby settlement activity.

- 7.123 The industrial material recovered from ditch [21005] has been interpreted as likely representing a dump of smithing hearth waste deposited within the ditch rather than *in situ* iron working (Appendix B).
- 7.124 The two complete iron nails, one retrieved from ditch [21005] and the other from topsoil (21001), correspond with Roman nail types (Appendix B). On the basis of the typology of the complete nails, together with the dating of the pottery recovered within Trench 21, it is likely that the remaining nail fragments from this trench are also of Romano-British date.

Land Parcel 16 (Figures 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 38 & 39)

Trenches 1 to 12

Table of the stratigraphic sequence, centre of field (Trench 10)

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
10001	0.15	146.47	Brown silt - Topsoil
10002	0.10	146.32	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil
10003	NFE	146.22	Brownish yellow clay - Natural

- 7.125 The 12 trenches in Land Parcel 22 were spread evenly across the field. One pit and one ditch were present in the field, in Trench 8. This trench is discussed individually after an overview of the field.
- 7.126 Each trench showed the same sequence of deposits, with the lowest horizon being naturally lain brownish yellow clay. The overall topography sloped from a high point of 153.16mOD at the northwest corner of the land parcel (Trench 87), to 139.64mOD in the southeast corner of the land parcel. The natural deposit was overlain by a layer of light brown silty clay subsoil, varying in thickness from 0.10m to 0.35m. Topsoil in the trenches was brown silt, varying in thickness from 0.10m to 0.30m. The topography of the topsoil followed the same downhill fall as the underlying geology, falling from 14.38mOD in the northwest corner of the land parcel to 139.82mOD in the southeast corner of the land parcel.

Trench 8 (Figures 3, 8, 10, 38, 39 & 72)*Table of the stratigraphic sequence*

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (m OD)	Description/ Interpretation
8001	0.18	151.91	Brown silt - Topsoil
8002	0.35	151.73	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil
8003	NFE	151.38	Brownish yellow clay - Natural

- 7.127 Trench 8 was orientated north-south along the eastern edge of Land Parcel 22. The naturally lain deposits consisted of brownish yellow clay (8003) which lay at a height of 151.38mOD. The natural clay was cut by postholes [8005] and [8007] and tree pit [8009], which had a single fill (8008) comprising greyish-brown clayey silt containing one fragment of cattle bone and charcoal as well as three tempered pottery sherds dating to the Middle Iron Age (Appendix B). It is possible that a prehistoric refuse or storage pit was later reused for planting a tree. The presence of Middle Iron Age pottery in this trench suggests the survival of late prehistoric activity in the area.
- 7.128 Sub-circular posthole [8005] measured 0.16m long, 0.14m wide and 0.06m deep. It had a single fill (8004) which was a firm silty clay with one fragment of *maloidae* charcoal (Appendix B).
- 7.129 To the southeast was circular post-hole [8007] which had concave sides, and was 0.50m long, 0.49m wide and 0.10m deep. It had a single fill (8006) consisting of firm silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks.
- 7.130 Overlying the features was a 0.35m thick brown silty clay subsoil layer (8002). The uppermost layer in the trench was a 0.18m thick soft brown silt topsoil layer (8001).

8 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

- 8.1 The finds have been assessed by respective specialists in their class, and the CfA Level 1 specialist reports are included in Appendix B. The main findings of these reports are summarised below. Each specialist has provided recommendations for further work to be done on the material, as well as recommendations for discard of material of low significance. Following acceptance of the report, discard of finds will be carried out as per the specialists' recommendations with the agreement of the LPA's Lead Planning Archaeologist.

The Animal Bone Assemblage

- 8.2 A total of 54 fragments (210.8g) were recovered by hand and from bulk samples. The assemblage was collected from six trenches from a range of deposits, ditches, gullies, pits and treebowls. The preservation of the assemblage was universally poor.
- 8.3 Only two features across the site produced identifiable to species fragments of bone. There was a single cattle deciduous premolar in treebowl [8009] which was of little archaeological note as it had been redeposited within this feature. The animal bone in ditch [86009] includes the semi-articulated remains of foot bones from one equid and one pig. Both individuals were adult in age. The fragments in this ditch have likely accumulated from deliberate deposition of

refuse which may have included some butchery waste.

- 8.4 The rest of the assemblage has mostly derived from the accidental reworking of refuse and is of little archaeological note in contributing further to understanding the role of animals at this site.
- 8.5 Due to the small size and largely poor preservation of the bone assemblage, it is not possible to provide any further detailed interpretation regarding the dietary and economic role of the animals present. Nor is it possible to identify any changes to the animal husbandry practised at this site and if this changed over time.

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery Assemblage

- 8.6 A small assemblage of 1302 sherds (8519g) recovered from across 10 excavated contexts, dates primarily to the 2nd century AD and later. Within this material is a small quantity of sherds recovered from the processing of samples taken for environmental material (103 sherds, 178g). The assemblage generally comprises small, abraded sherds, with an average sherd weight of just 7g (excluding sherds from samples) with poor preservation of surface finish.
- 8.7 Two sherds, from fill (8008) of tree bowl [8009], in a calcareous fabric, are of likely Middle Iron Age date (Mephram 2001, 38, figure 14). The remainder of the assemblage is of Roman date, dominated by sand-tempered grey wares, with a small proportion of oxidised sandy wares, most likely derived from industries in the Swindon/North Wiltshire area (Anderson 1979).
- 8.8 Overall, the assemblage is consistent with that derived from nearby settlement activity and fits suitably within the local picture, being comparable to that from the nearby site at Royal Wotton Bassett Sports Hub (Passmore & Rainbird 2016) and Wanborough small town (Seager Smith 2001). Given its modest size, the assemblage is of limited local significance but indicates the potential for a larger assemblage to be recovered in the event of further mitigation work.

The Ceramic Building Material Assemblage

- 8.9 Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 227 fragments (4019g) of Roman CBM, as well as 16 fragments (288g) of modern concrete as un-stratified material. The Roman CBM is highly fragmented with a distribution focused on Trench 21, while the remaining CBM is limited to a very sparse scatter of small indeterminate fragments scattered in Trenches 27, 32, 38, 43, 47, 55, 79A, 84, 86, 92, 105, 106 and 134.
- 8.10 A total of 160 fragments (3799g) were recovered from Trench 21, including 75 partly cross-joining fragments (1745g), likely from a single tegula roof tile and including a flanged edge in ditch [21005]. Further substantive flat body fragments of tegula roof tile were present in pit [21007] and (21009), as well as topsoil (21001) and subsoil (21002), suggesting they may be in the vicinity of a structure with at least a partial ceramic roof.

The Struck Flint Assemblage

- 8.11 A total of four small flakes (4g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition, and a single piece (5g) of burnt flint. Collectively, these flakes may be the bi-product of the systematic reduction of a blade cores in the Neolithic period, most likely the trimming and preparation of carefully maintained platforms in the early Neolithic, although given their paucity, they likely represent a background of prehistoric activity in the local landscape rather than the presence of knapping in the close vicinity.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe Assemblage

- 8.12 A single clay tobacco pipe fragment (9g) was recovered from an environmental sample during off site processing of samples. The incomplete pipe bowl fragment was recovered from pit [67006]. Only the base and heel of the bowl are present and as such, the bowl type and date cannot be attributed. The base of the heel is stamp marked with the initials "TH". A total of four small flakes (4g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition, and a single piece (5g) of burnt flint.
- The clay tobacco pipe assemblage consists of a single bowl and provides little archaeological value beyond dating evidence.

The Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal Assemblage

- 8.13 Samples were taken from a series of ditch features and from a number of pit and postholes across the investigated trenches. Small concentrations of charcoal were present in some of the ditches in Trenches 21 and 84, probably reflecting nearby burning activity. Larger deposits of charcoal were recovered from a series of pit features in trenches 26, 92 and 134 suggesting focal areas for burning. The pit features were possibly fire pits or being used for waste disposal.
- 8.14 The samples produced discrete concentrations of charcoal primarily located in the pit features in Trenches 26, 92 and 134 suggesting these were probably used as fire pits or for refuse disposal. The charcoal in pits [26005], [26006], [26008], [92005] and [134005] was all found to be oak, together with a few fragments of hazel nutshell in pit [26006] suggesting these may have been locations for sporadic episodes of prehistoric burning activity. Ditches in Trench 21 also produced finds of oak charcoal, perhaps fuel waste deposits or sweepings. Ditch and posthole features in trench 84 contained small deposits of Maloideae type charcoal possibly representing fuel waste or remains from scrub clearance burning.
- 8.15 Further excavation work has a good potential to continue to produce carbonised remains from burning activity taking place in the vicinity of Trenches 21, 26, 84, 92 and 134 with fewer remains likely to be recovered elsewhere.

The Shell Assemblage

- 8.16 A small assemblage of preserved shell and molluscs were recovered as retent (250 fragments, weighing 23.73g) during archaeological evaluation at Flaxlands Solar Farm.
- 8.17 In total, 141 identifiable shell and mollusc fragments were recovered from 5 contexts on site. The assemblage comprised round mouthed snail (46.1% of the assemblage by count), discus snail (31.91%), common garden snail (14.19%), white lipped snail (6.38%), and oyster shell (1.42%).
- 8.18 The assemblage is not of particular significance, although the shell should be retained.

The Glass Assemblage

- 8.19 A small glass assemblage (Mass: 2.9g) comprising four fragments was examined. Two small fragments of Romano-British glass (Bulk 21002, Bulk 21010), one recently broken into three joining shards (Bulk 21010), were recovered from Trench 21, one from the subsoil (21002), and the other from the single fill (21010) of ditch [21011].
- 8.20 Both shards are largely non-diagnostic, though may derive from utilitarian vessels, and are characteristically Romano-British both in colour and fabric. While neither can be attributed to a specific vessel type, they are indicative of Romano-British activity in the area.

The Industrial Material Assemblage

- 8.21 A small assemblage of industrial materials (Mass: 3.56kg) was recovered.
- 8.22 Ironworking waste is represented by small quantities of plano-convex slag cakes (PCSC) and unclassified iron slags (UIS)- some of which may represent PCSC fragments, along with likely smithing hearth rake-out material comprising a mix of small fragments of UIS, fuel-ash slag, and vitrified ceramic hearth lining. No in situ ironworking features or working areas were identified, with all of the ironworking evidence recovered from Trench 21.
- 8.23 Other materials recovered comprise quantities of coal and vitrified charcoal which may be naturally occurring within the various ditch, gully, and tree pit fills (21004, 38004, 55004, 67005) from which they were retrieved, along with quantities of naturally occurring iron-rich soil concretions and a tiny quantity of magnetised gravel or iron spherules.

The Metal Assemblage

- 8.24 A total of 60 fragmentary iron and lead objects made up this small assemblage, at least 17 of which come from nails and/or bolts. Most of the iron objects are incomplete. 43 of the items are spheres of modern lead buckshot, weighing 2.86g. The total mass of the items amounted to 163.06g. Fifteen of the objects are fragments of square-sectioned nails, one is a hobnail, and one represents an amorphous lump of iron.
- 8.25 All 15 of the construction nail fragments have square sections, or slightly rectangular. This confirms them as hand forged and could be indicative of dates from the Iron Age through to well into the medieval period
- 8.26 The first identifiable item is a single used hobnail, (21001) from the topsoil of Trench 2. Hobnails of this shape are of Roman type. The slightly hooked end shows it has been used and lost from a shoe (Manning 1985,133-134; Fig 32, image 10).
- 8.27 Nail RF 41b is the second of the two complete items retrieved. It is a short nail with wide, slightly domed, round head. The shank has a square cross section, and it is hand forged. It corresponds well to Manning's Type 7 (ibid; Fig 32, image 7). It is of a type that Manning associates primarily with uses such as furniture and cabinetry, and so may have come from a chest or bench. It came from the upper fill of ditch [21005].
- 8.28 Given the survey has already identified Iron Age and Romano-British features in the surrounding landscape and immediately abutting the site, and the good correspondence with Roman nail types seen in the two complete objects, there is a strong possibility that all the nail and nail fragment finds from this evaluation are Romano-British in date

The Stone Assemblage

- 8.29 A small stone assemblage (Mass: 640.5g) comprises a group of 23 heat shattered flint fragments, two natural pieces of sandstone and two whetstones; one a fragment and the other complete with only superficial post-depositional damage.
- 8.30 A small fragment of a beige-grey whetstone measuring 30x18x19mm and weighing 28.8g was retrieved from the subsoil in trench 21. Four 'sides' are made up of fractured surfaces where the stone was broken.
- 8.31 A single complete whetstone was retrieved as a bulk find from ditch [21014].
- 8.32 Both Bulk 21013 and Bulk 21002b come from undated contexts. Whetstones are ubiquitous

later prehistoric and early medieval finds, and represent stones used for stropping and sharpening metallic items such as knives or arrowheads.

Conservation Report

- 8.33 A summary of the different artefacts is provided in Appendix B – Specialist Reports below.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND INTERPRETATION

Summary of Results

- 9.1 The evaluation at Flaxlands comprised the excavation of 137 trenches. Of the 137 trenches excavated, 21 yielded archaeological evidence while 116 remained negative. The depth the archaeological features were recorded as being fairly consistent, with on average of 0.17m of subsoil and 0.17m of topsoil overlaying the activity.
- 9.2 Overall, the trenching results revealed field systems, pitting activity, and scattered postholes across the site within Land Parcels 2, 7, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 22, possibly representing agricultural activity during the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods, although later activity cannot be entirely ruled out.
- 9.3 The only prehistoric evidence comprised three probable Middle Iron Age tempered pottery sherds recovered from a tree pit in Trench 8, within Land Parcel 22 in the southeast corner of the site. This feature may represent the reuse of an earlier prehistoric refuse or storage pit for tree planting. Two post holes were also recorded in this Trench, although they did not contain datable evidence. The presence of Middle Iron Age pottery in this trench indicates the survival of late prehistoric activity in the area, likely associated with pitting and agricultural practices.
- 9.4 Romano-British evidence ranging from the 2nd to the 3rd centuries was identified in the south-east corner of the site in Trench 21 (Land Parcel 16). The activity in this area was exemplified by several ditches and pits. Three of these features, which comprised a pit and two irregular linear features, were uncovered although they were not further investigated after discussions with the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist at WCAS, who will likely recommend further mitigation, either preservation *in situ*, by design change, or strip map and record to record the archaeology pre-development. Overall, the pottery assemblage retrieved from this trench represents domestic waste and it is consistent with that derived from nearby settlement activity. The majority of the pottery is Romano-British mainly locally and regionally produced, with very limited evidence of imported fine ware exemplified by a small quantity of sherds of *Samian ware*. The industrial material recovered from ditch [21005] has been interpreted as likely representing a dump of smithing hearth waste deposited within the ditch rather than *in situ* iron working. Also, the majority of the CBM recovered from this trench comprised fragments of Roman *tegula* suggesting they may have been a structure with at least a partial ceramic roof in the vicinity of the Trench 21.
- 9.5 A ditch containing several postholes, likely indicating the presence of posts associated with fencing or other structural activity, was investigated in Trench 84 in Land Parcel 11, located in the western part of the site. Two fragments of indeterminate Roman CBM were recovered from the ditch suggesting a Romano-British date.
- 9.6 Additionally, Roman CBM, mainly comprising indeterminate fragments, were retrieved from Land Parcel 2 (a tree bowl in Trench 134); Land Parcel 7 (ditches in Trench 106 and a pit thought to be a tree bowl in Trench 105); Land Parcel 11 (ditches in Trenches 79A, 84 and 86)

and a pit and tree pit in Trench 83); Land Parcel 12 (ditches in Trenches 43, 47 and 55); Land Parcel 14 (posthole in Trench 32 and gully and ditch from Trench 38);

- 9.7 An incomplete post-medieval clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered from a tree-bowl in Trench 67 within Land Parcel 12 located along the northern edge of the site. It is probable that the clay tobacco pipe is residual or that a tree was planted within an earlier refusal or storage pit.
- 9.8 The programme of trenching tested the results of the geophysical survey and demonstrated limited correlation between the geophysical anomalies and the excavated features. Correlation was only identified in Trenches 36 and 37 within Land Parcel 14, Trench 55 within Land Parcel 12, and Trench 106 within Land Parcel 7.
- 9.9 Further works are likely to be required post-determination although a final decision will rest with the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist at WCAS.

Realisation of the Research Aims

- 9.10 The aims of the investigation were defined as being:

- *To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the Site;*
A total of 137 trenches were excavated to either natural deposits or the archaeological horizon, whenever was encountered first. Of the 137 trenches excavated, 21 yielded archaeological evidence.
- *To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality, and date of any archaeological remains encountered;*

The evaluation has successfully investigated, characterised and dated archaeological features across the site. The archaeology evidence was located specifically within Land Parcels 2, 7, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 22, ranging from field systems to pitting activity. Modern truncations in the form of field drains were indicative of agricultural practices on the site.

Trenches 21 in Land Parcel 16, Trench 32 and 38 in Land Parcel 14, Trenches 43, 47 and 55 in Land Parcel 12, Trenches 79 A, 84 and 86 in Land Parcel 11, Trenches 105 and 106 in Land Parcel 7 contained find dating to the Romano-British period. These finds were retrieved from ditches and pits. The ditch cut by postholes in Trench 84 may represent a fenced-ditch or another type of structure. Additionally, Middle Iron Age was recovered from a tree pit in Trench 8 in Land Parcel 22.

- *To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered;*
The deposit sequence of each trench was recorded on *pro-forma* record sheets, and located using GPS. Digital photographs were taken of each trench in plan view and section, and detailed shots of each significant feature were taken. Archaeological features were excavated, although two ditches and one pit in Trench 21 were not further excavated, with the recognition that they would be better left *in-situ*; to be re-examined were a programme of mitigation work be necessary.
- *To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits;*

Soil samples were taken from archaeological features to determine the existence of finds and environmental data. In trenches where head deposits were identified, the strata were

examined to determine the presence of buried soil horizons or evidence for occupation, but none was present.

- *To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits;*
Modern truncations in the form of field drains were indicative of agricultural practices on the site, however generally, preservation of archaeological features was moderate.
- *To enable the archaeological advisors to the Wiltshire Council to make an informed decision on the status of the application, and any possible requirement for further work. To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.*

The client and archaeological advisor were appraised of the ongoing results of the project during the fieldwork, with the Wiltshire Council archaeologist visiting in various occasions. The archaeological results will be uploaded to the ADS website.

9.11 Additionally, the data presented in this report will enable the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist to make an informed decision regarding any further mitigation, which is likely to be addressed post-determination. The specific aims of the investigation were defined as being:

- *To test the result of the geophysical survey*
This programme of works was carried out as defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2025), to test the results compare to the geophysical survey. Not all targeted anomalies were present and, in many cases, archaeology was present that was not noted on the survey.
- *To determine if results of the evaluation can contribute to the South West England Archaeological Research Framework (Research Frameworks 2025).*

The evaluation and specialist report indicated indicates the survival of late prehistoric activity and Romano-British activity in the area, likely associated with pitting and agricultural practices.

- *To determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date that will assist in understanding the prehistoric context of the area (Mesolithic-Bronze Age).*

While no dating evidence dating from the Mesolithic period to the Bronze Age was present on the site, three pottery sherds dating to the Middle Iron Age recovered from a tree pit in Trench 8 within Land Parcel 22 indicates the survival of late prehistoric activity in the area, likely associated with pitting and agricultural practices.

- *To determine any archaeological remains linked with the Iron Age settlement that is located at the opposing side of the M4 motorway.*

The only prehistoric evidence comprised three probable Middle Iron Age tempered pottery sherds recovered from a tree pit in Trench 8. This feature may represent the reuse of an earlier prehistoric refuse or storage pit for tree, and it may be associated the Iron Age settlement located in the vicinity of the site at the opposing side of the M4 motorway.

- *To determine any archaeological remains that support the evidence that quarrying activities took place during the Romano-British period.*

Several linear features and pits dating to the Romano-British period were uncovered in Trench 21 in Land Parcel 16, Trench 32 and 38 in Land Parcel 14, Trenches 43, 47 and

55 in Land Parcel 12, Trenches 79 A, 84 and 86 in Land Parcel 11, Trenches 105 and 106 in Land Parcel 7, although no evidence of quarrying was present.

- *To determine any evidence that will support the dating of the undated building at Marsh Farm*

No evidence supporting the dating of the undated building at Marsh Farm was encountered

9.12 The records made on site and finds collected inform this site narrative, which will enable the archaeological advisors to the Wiltshire Council to have an informed opinion on the necessity of further work on this site.

9.13 Should a second phase of works in the form of archaeological mitigation be required, an addendum to the WSI or a new WSI detailing further archaeological excavation or watching brief (mitigation) may be required.

10 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value, but they are an important source of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that all finds that are not recommended for discard by the relevant finds specialists are made publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.

10.2 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, ecofacts and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value, but they are an important source of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA 2014e) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993, 1995) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.

10.3 The archive will be retained at AOC Archaeology until a suitable repository becomes available. A digital security copy will be deposited with the ADS (Archaeological Data Service). Following completion of each stage or the full extent of the fieldwork (as appropriate) the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the local receiving archaeological archive storage facility.

10.4 Landowner consent would usually be required to allow transfer of any finds to local receiving archaeological archive storage facility. A Deed of Transfer would also be drawn up by the local receiving archaeological archive storage facility for signing by the landowner.

10.5 A copy of this report will be made available through the OASIS ADS website (OASIS ID aocarcha1-533177).

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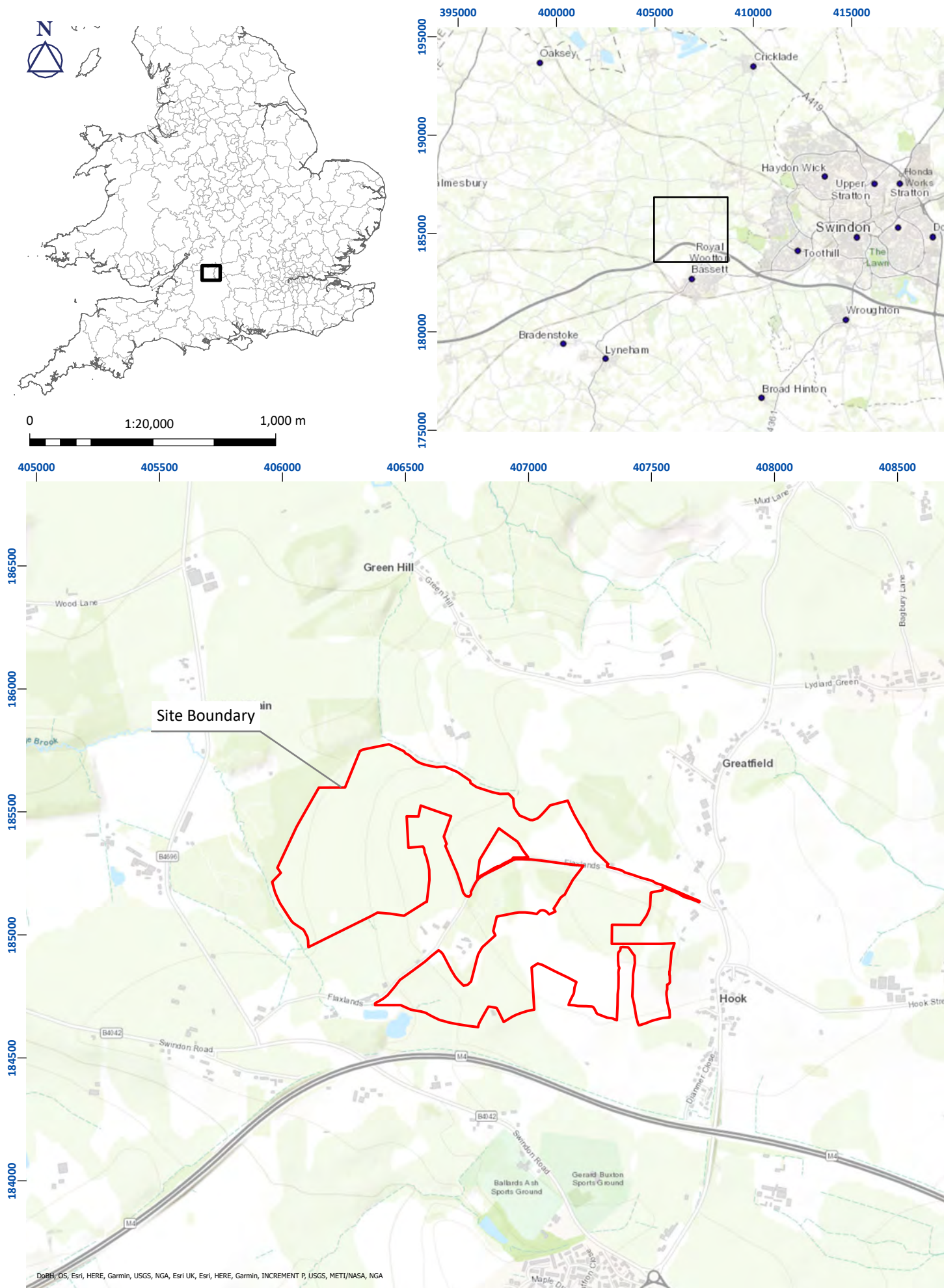


Figure 1: Site location plan

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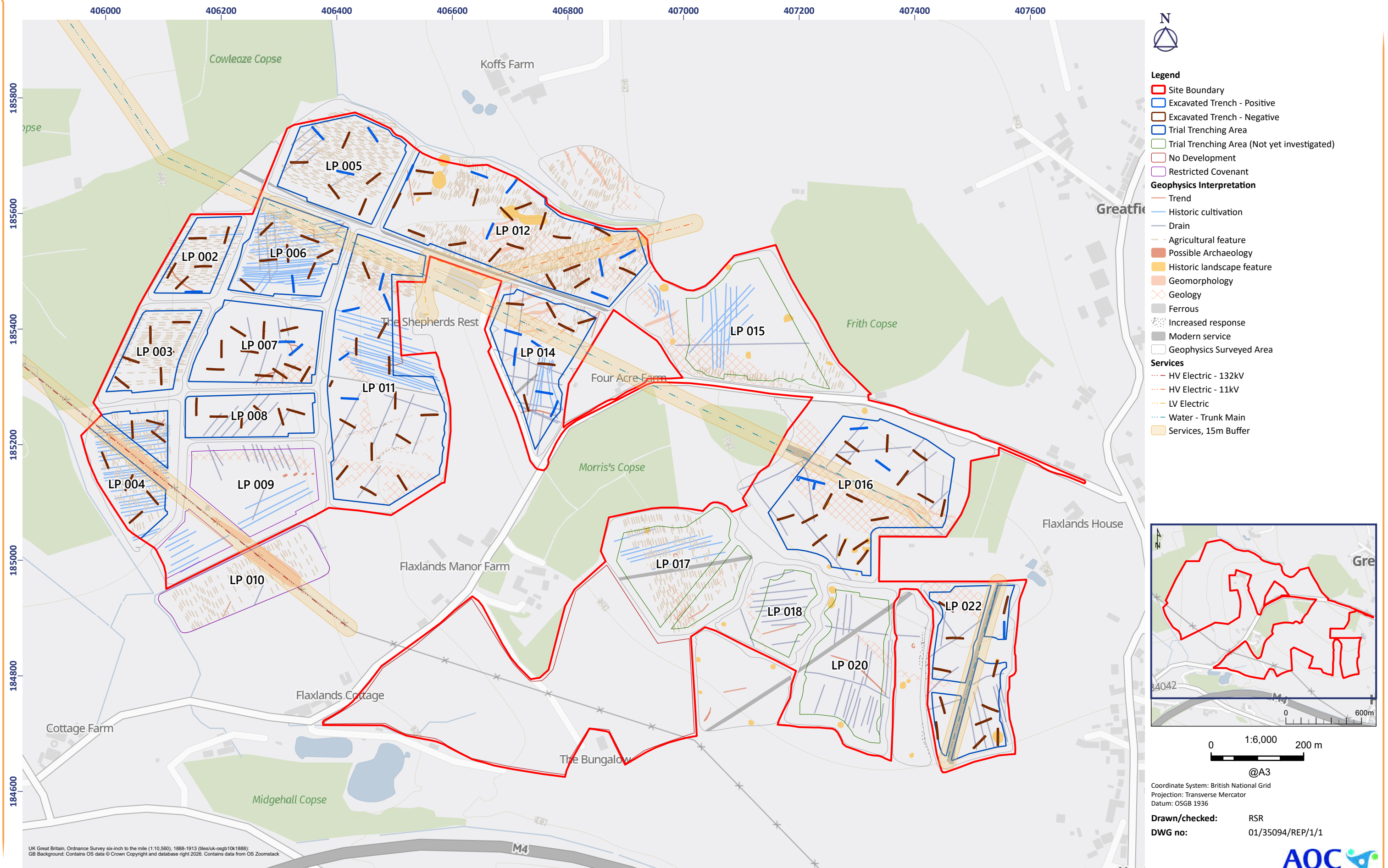


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

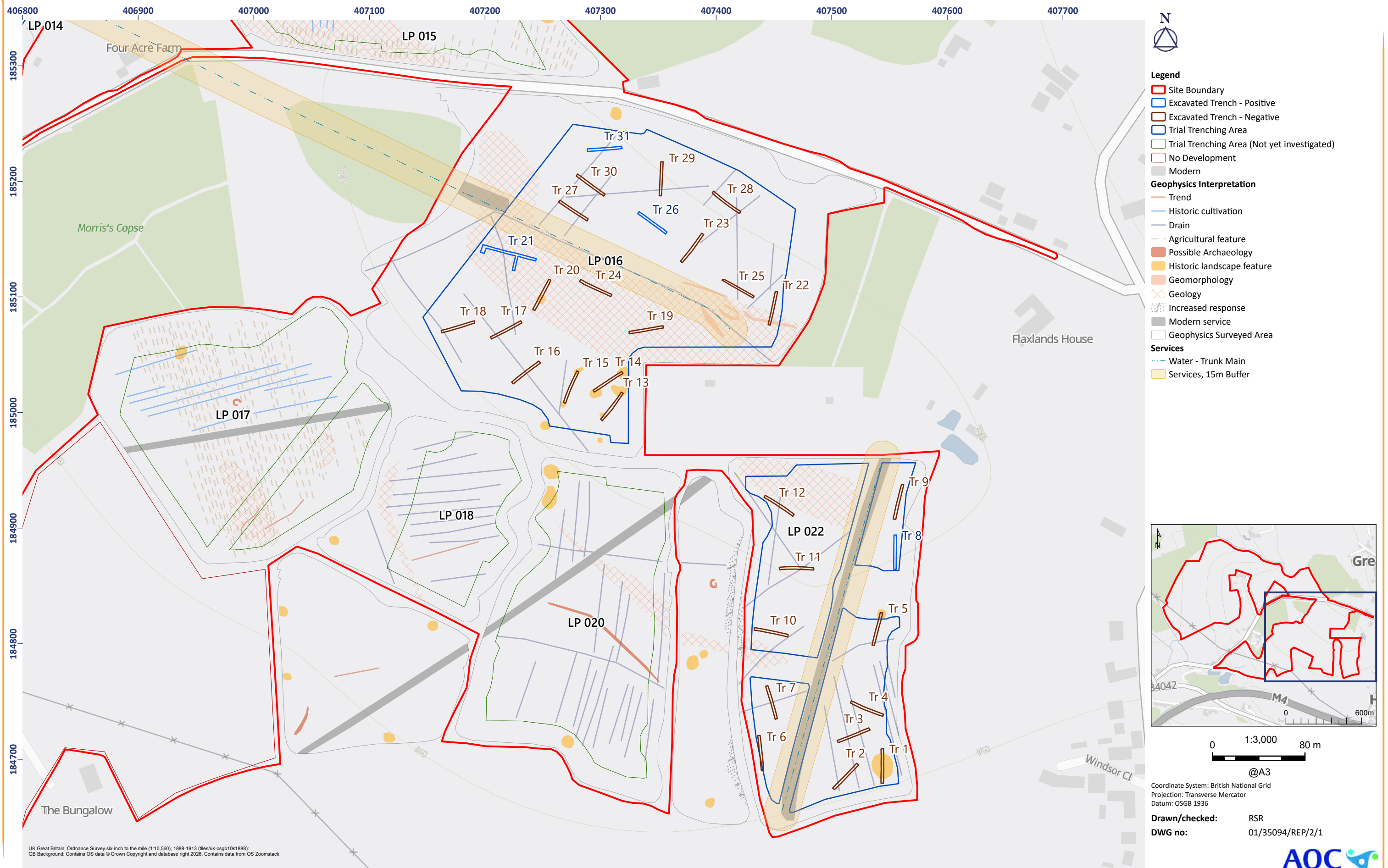


Figure 3: Excavated Trench Overview

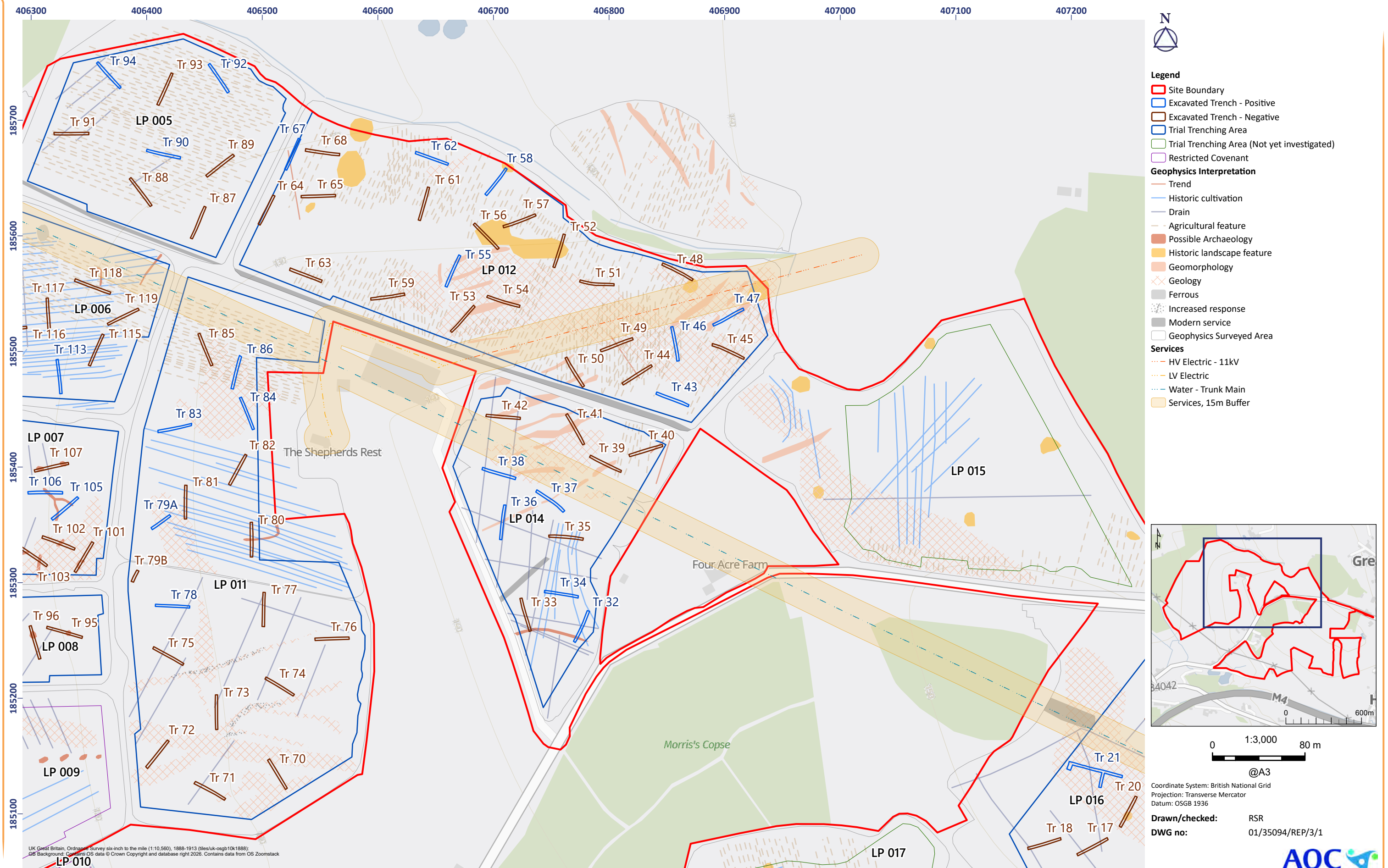


Figure 4: Excavated Trench Overview

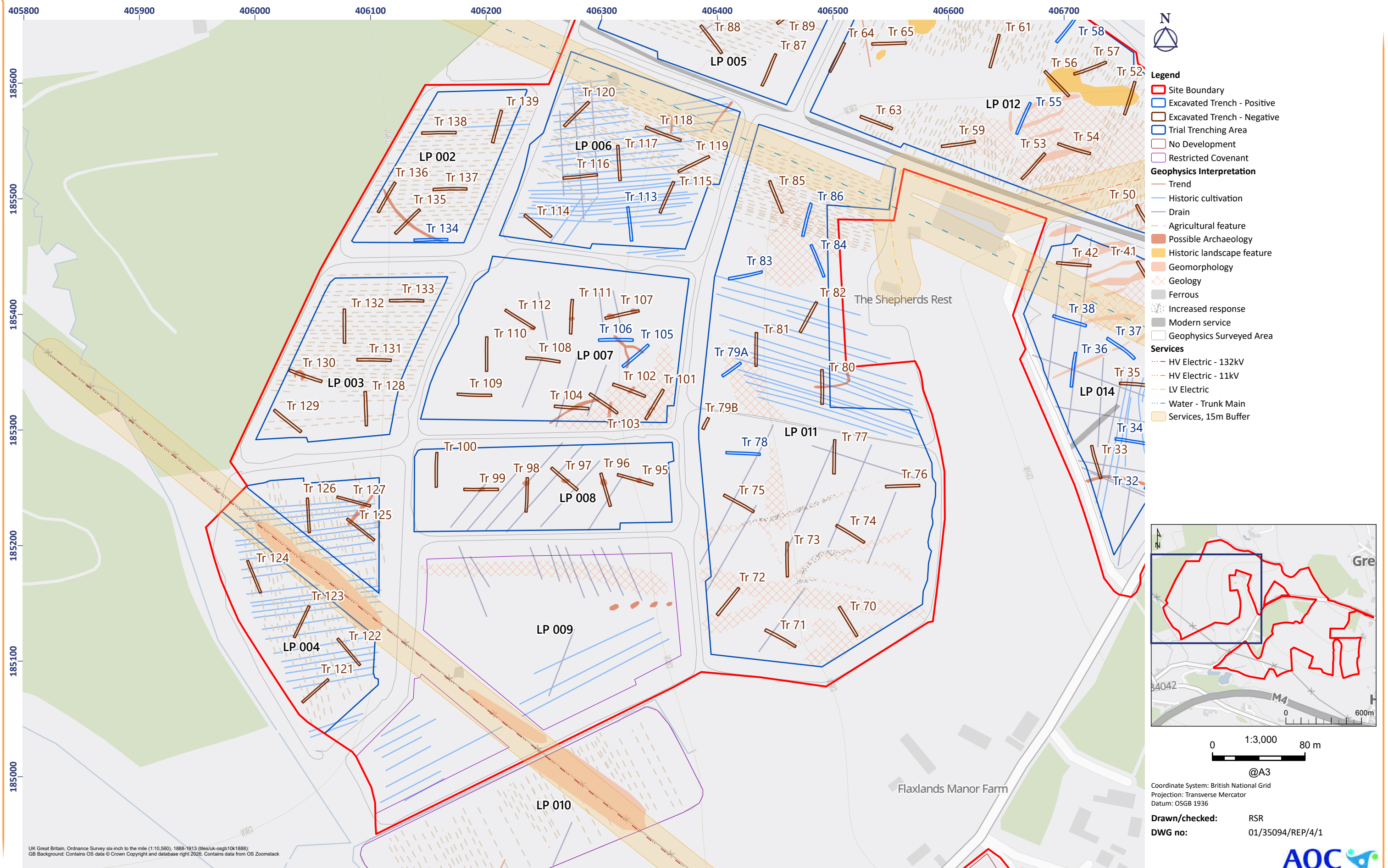


Figure 5: Excavated Trench Overview

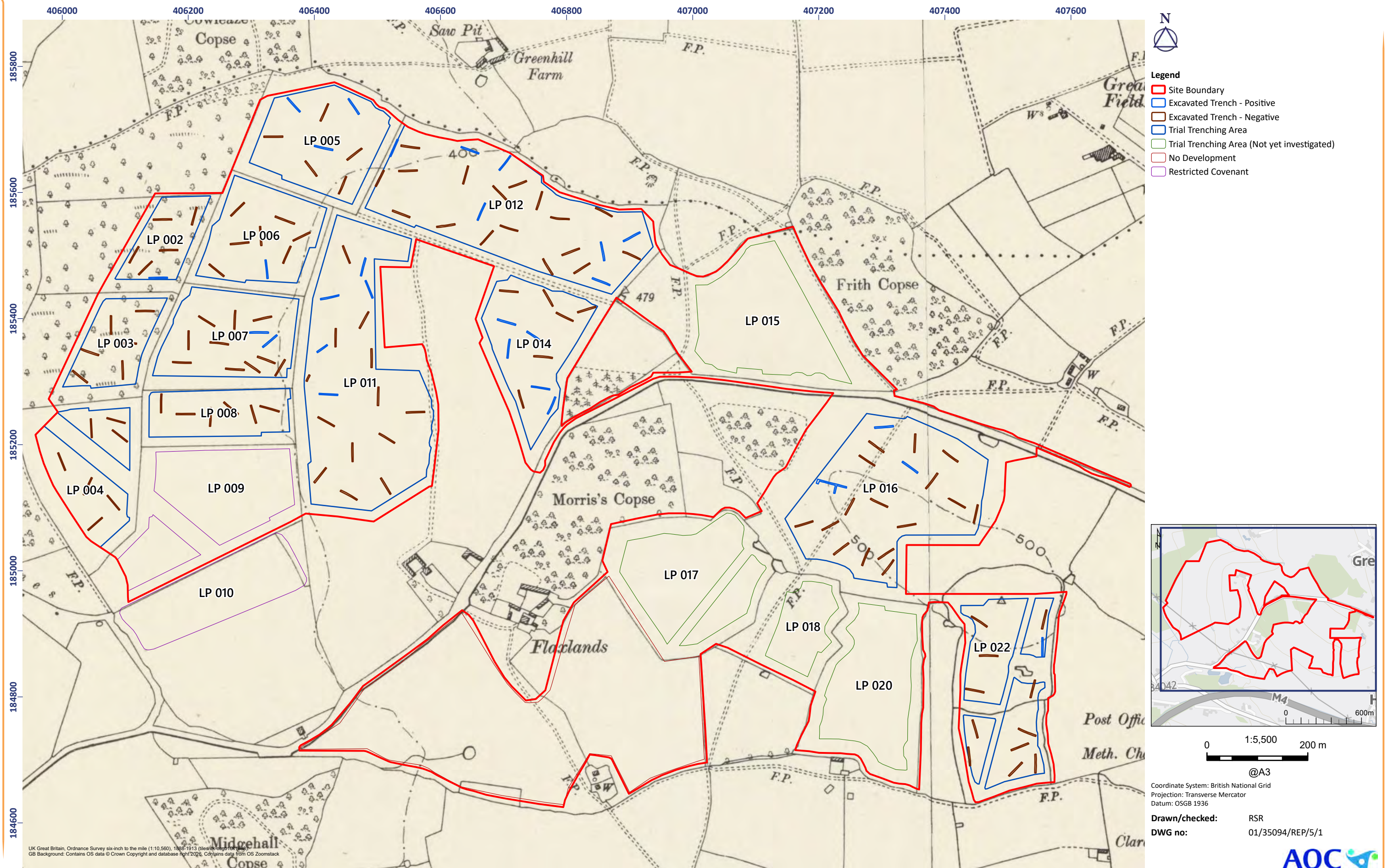


Figure 6: Trench Location Plan on 19th Century OS Historic Map

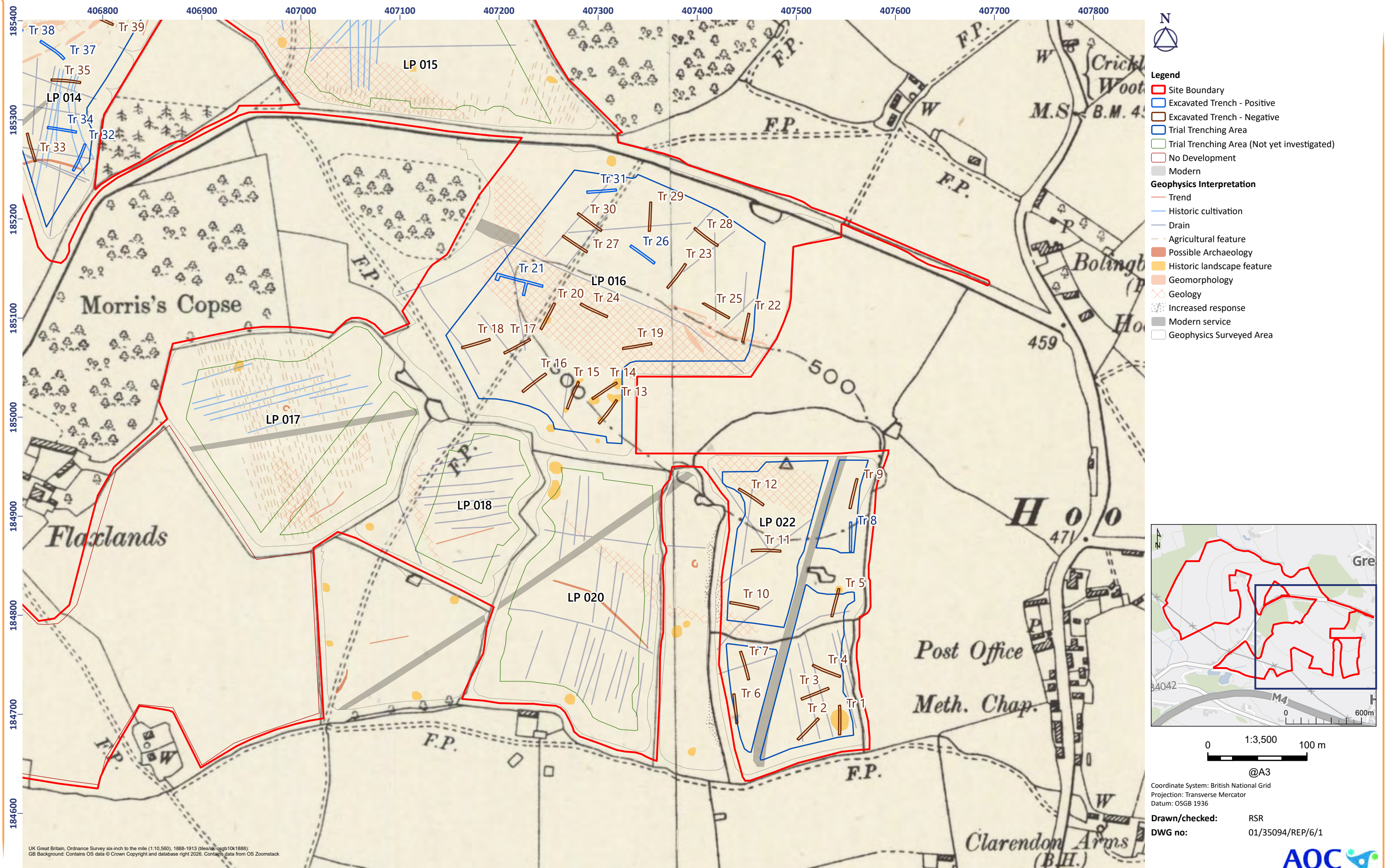


Figure 7: Excavated Trench Overview on 19th Century OS Historic Map

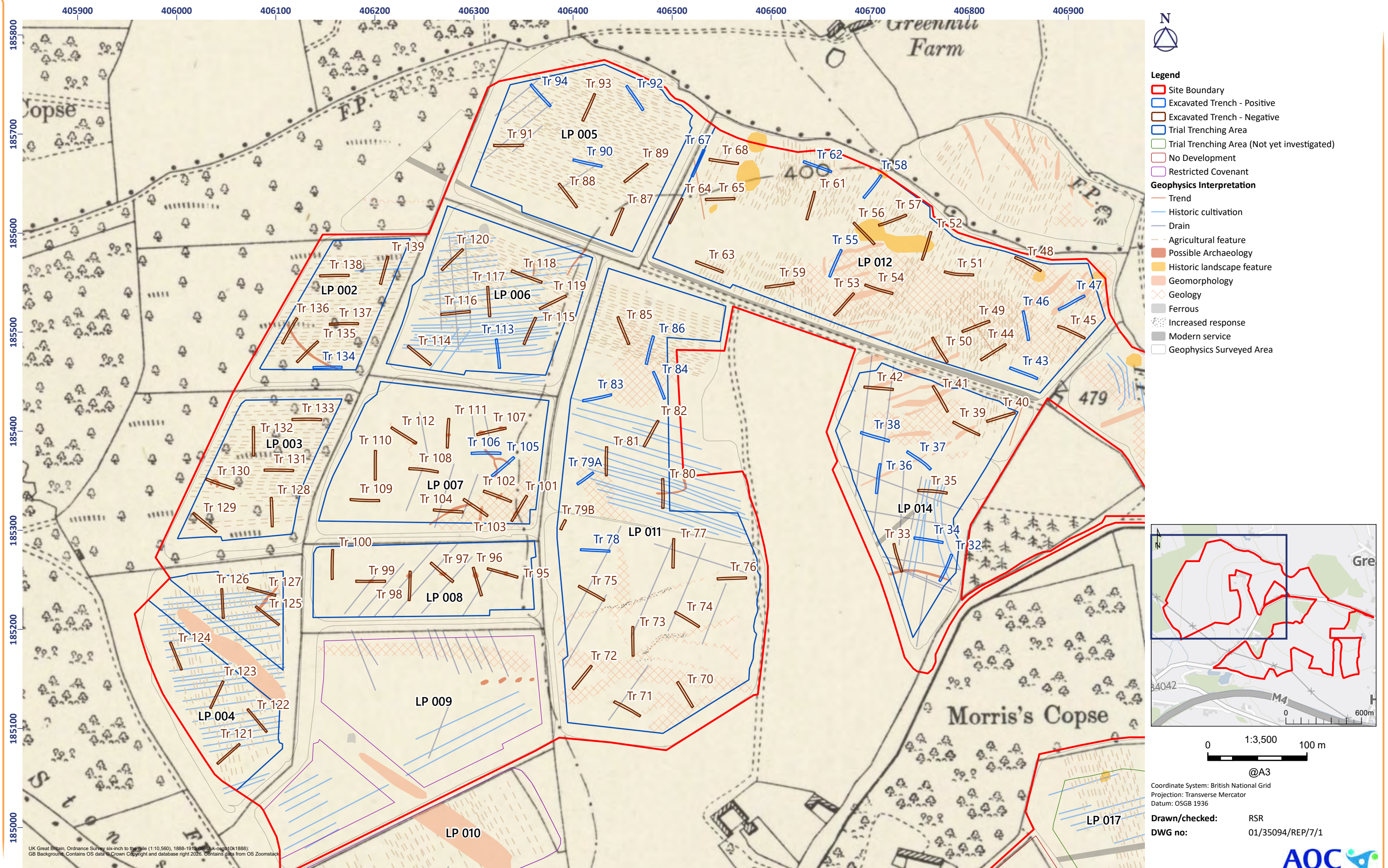


Figure 8: Excavated Trench Overview on 19th Century OS Historic Map

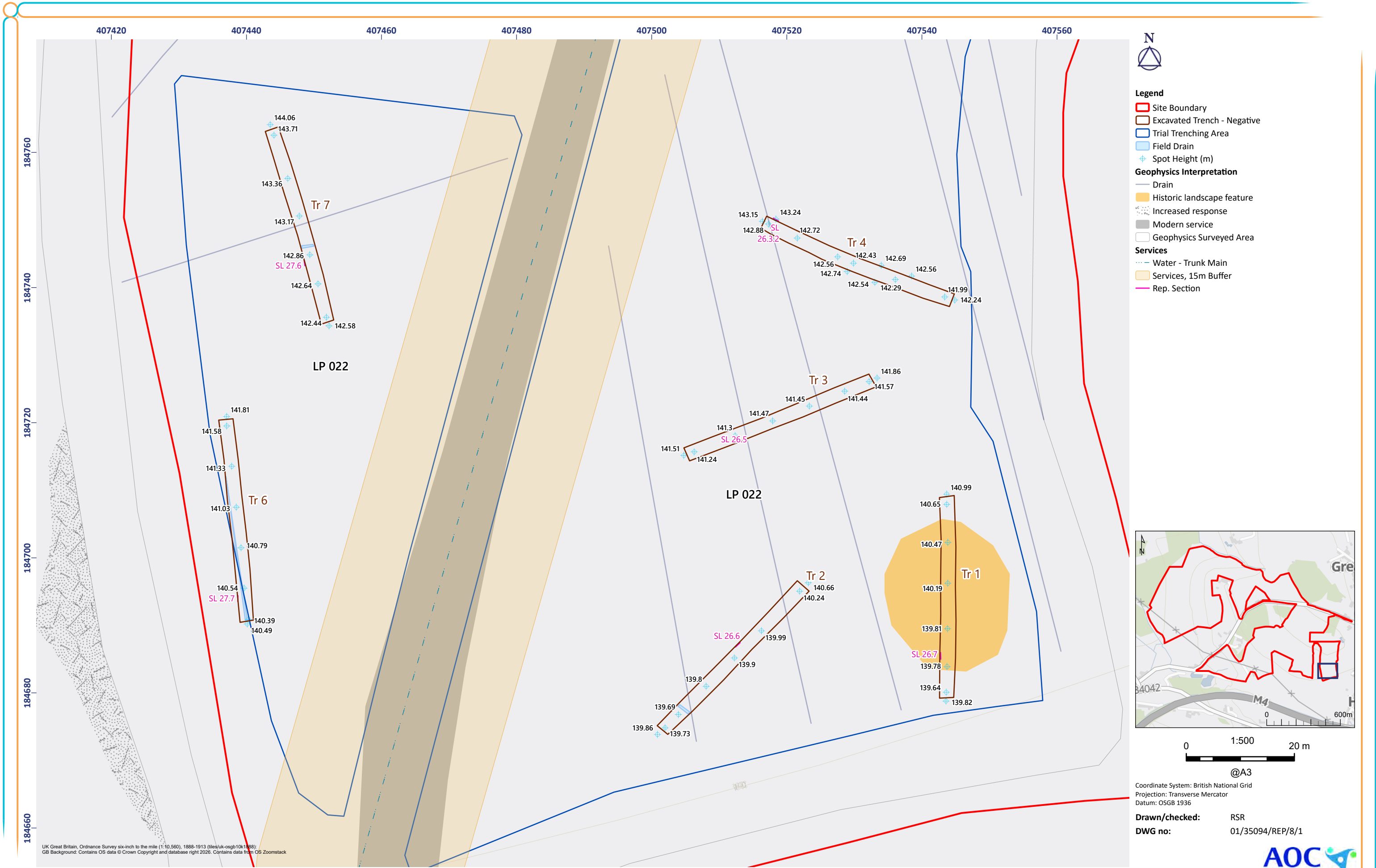
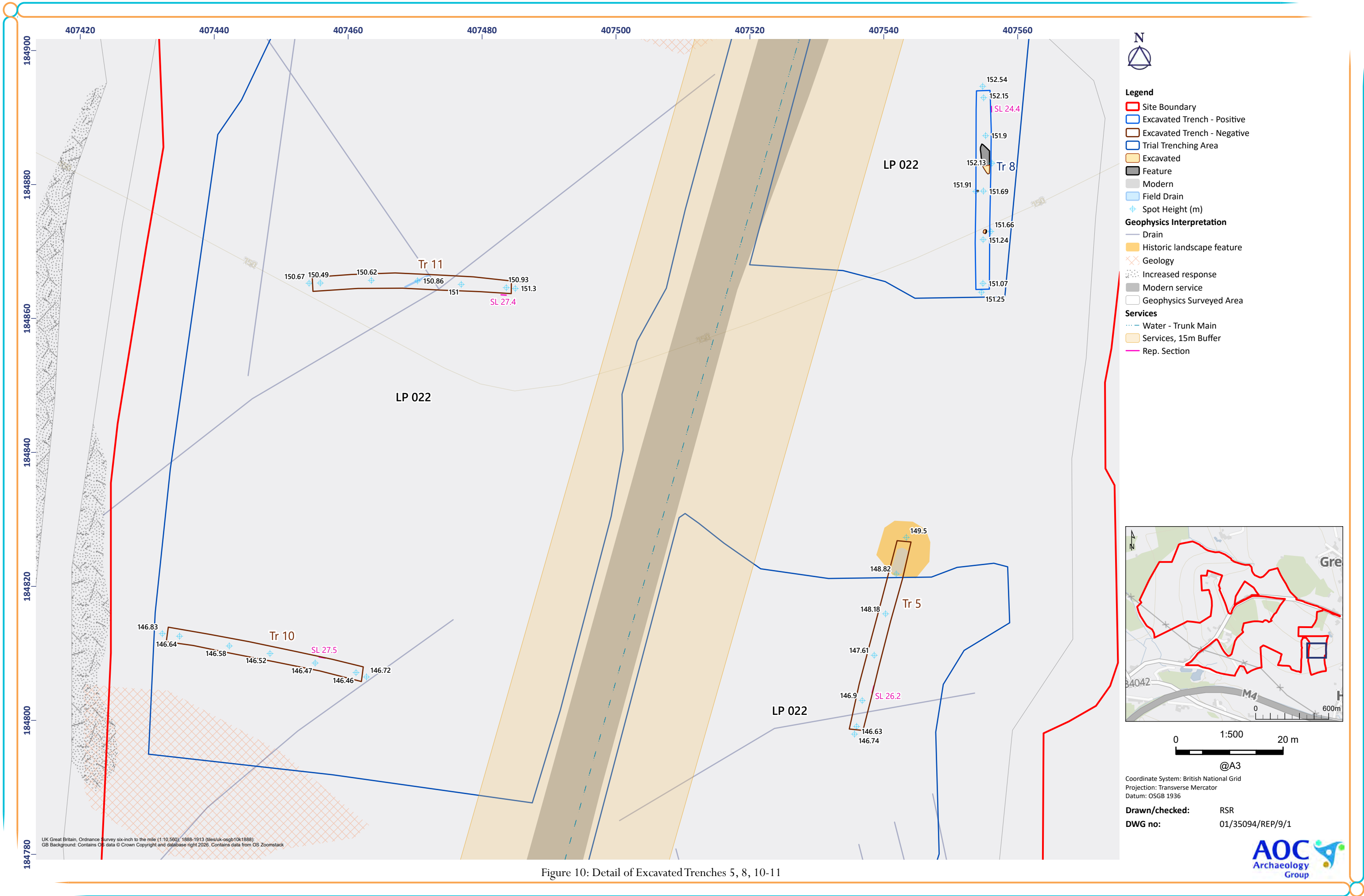


Figure 9: Detail of Excavated Trenches 1-4, 6-7



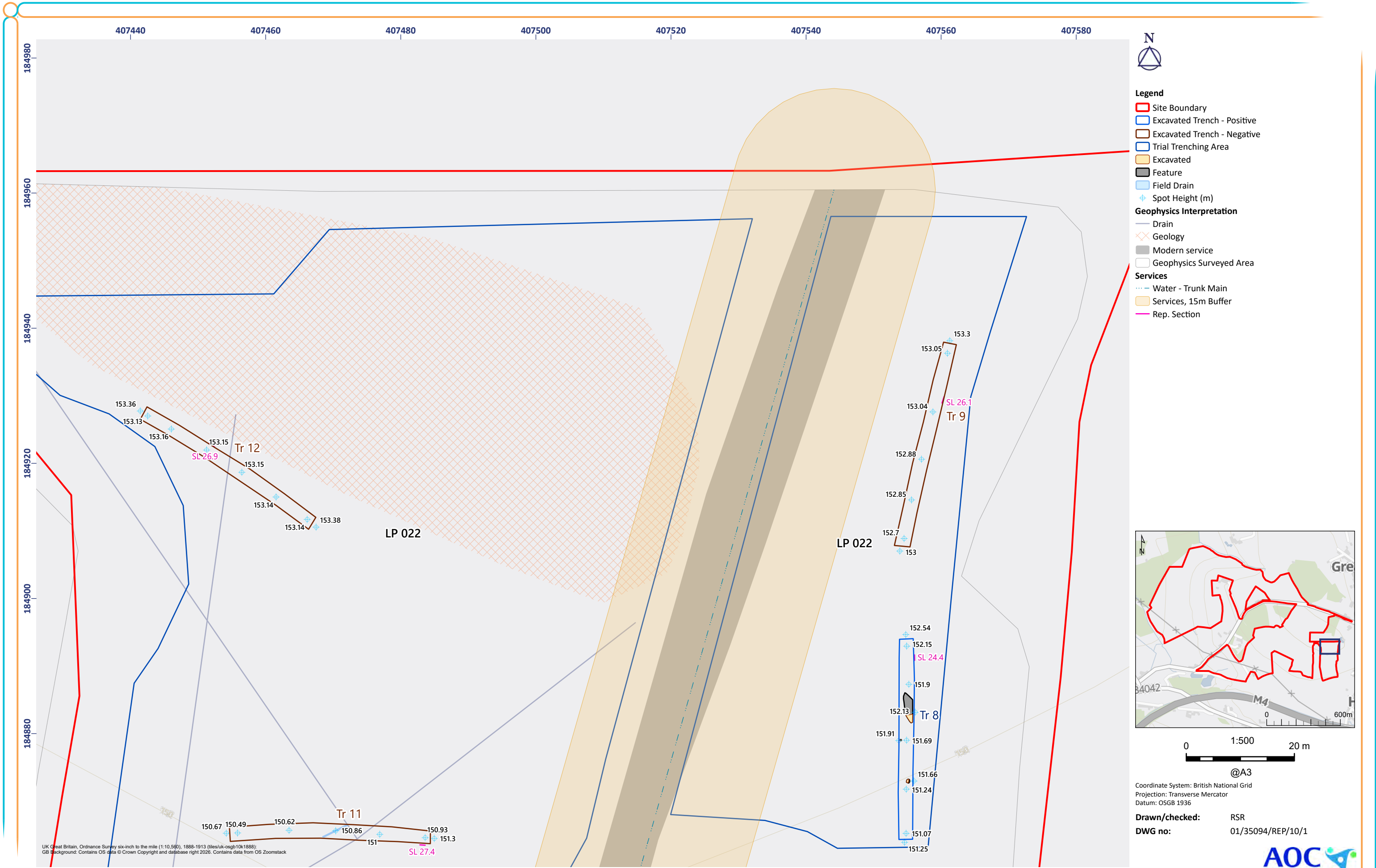


Figure 11: Detail of Excavated Trenches 8-9, 11-12

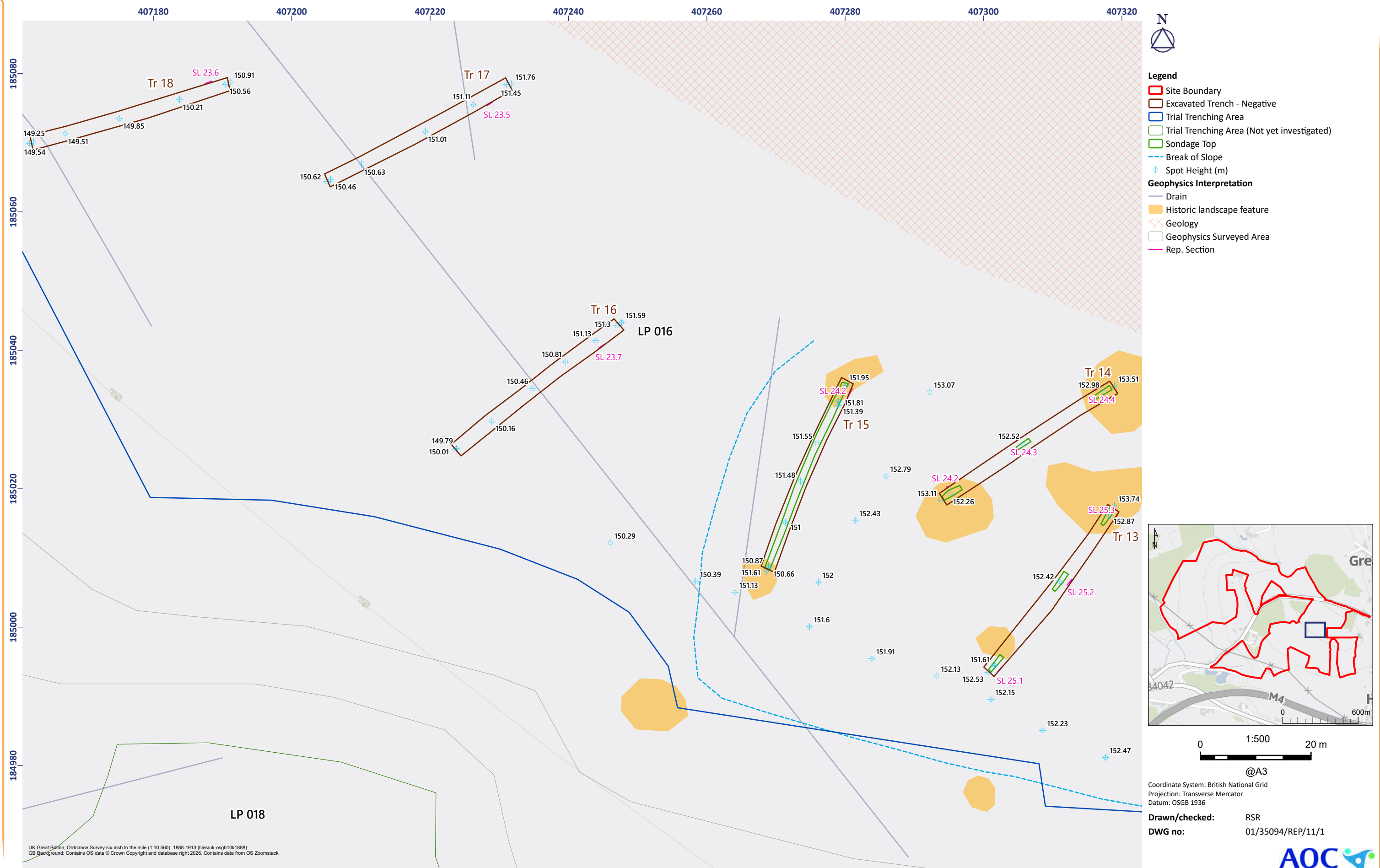
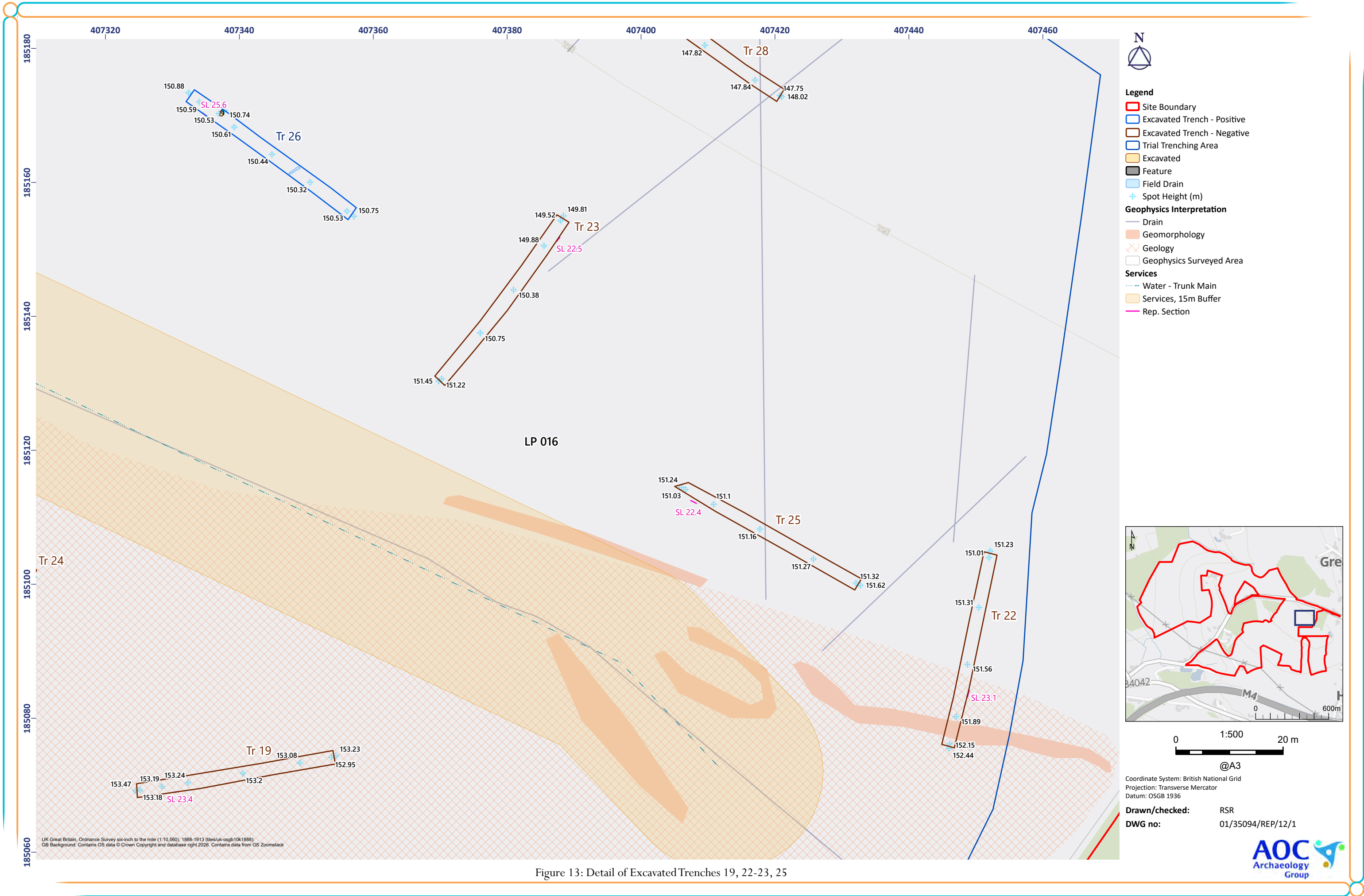


Figure 12: Detail of Excavated Trenches 14-18, 24



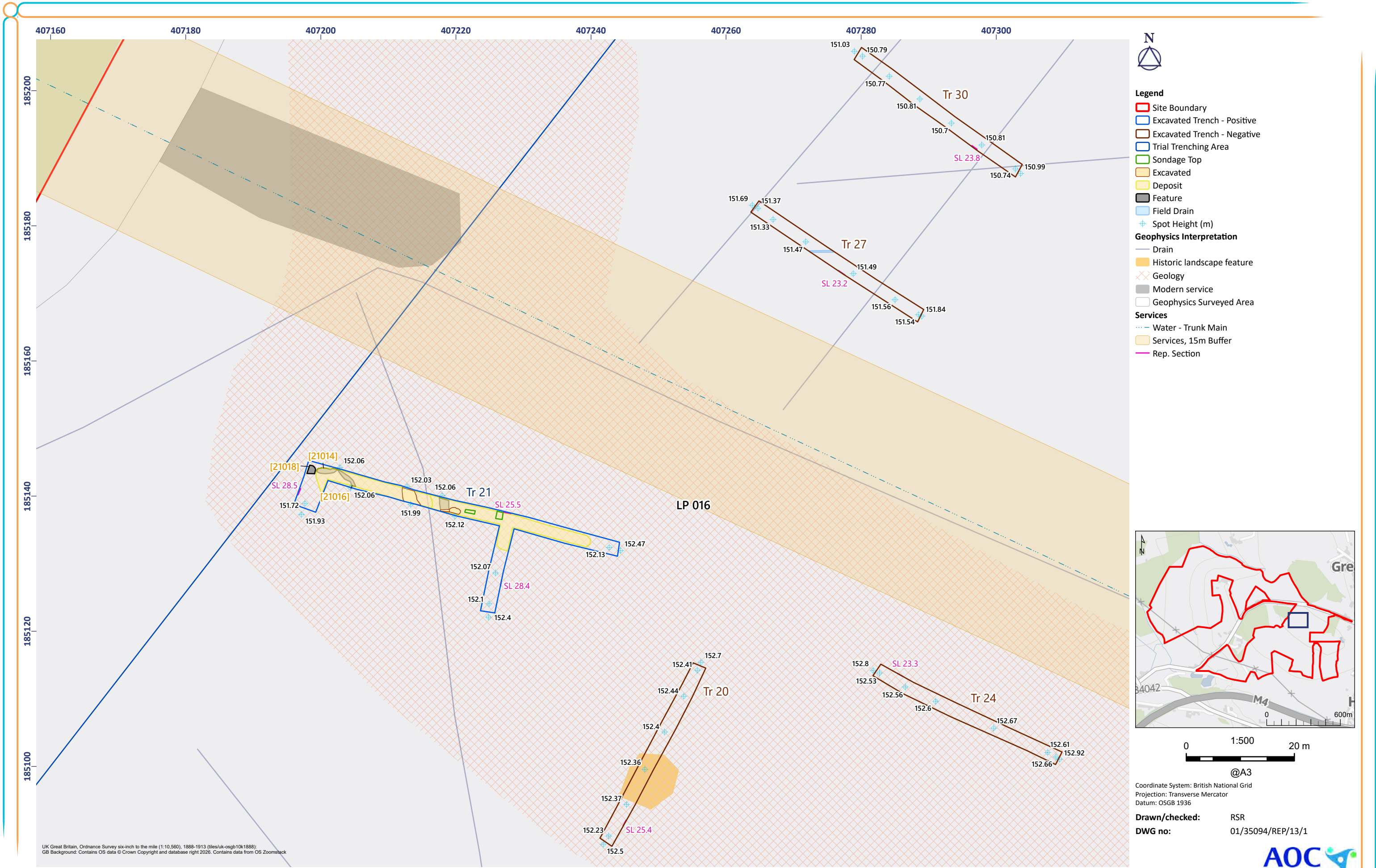


Figure 14: Detail of Excavated Trenches 21, 24, 27

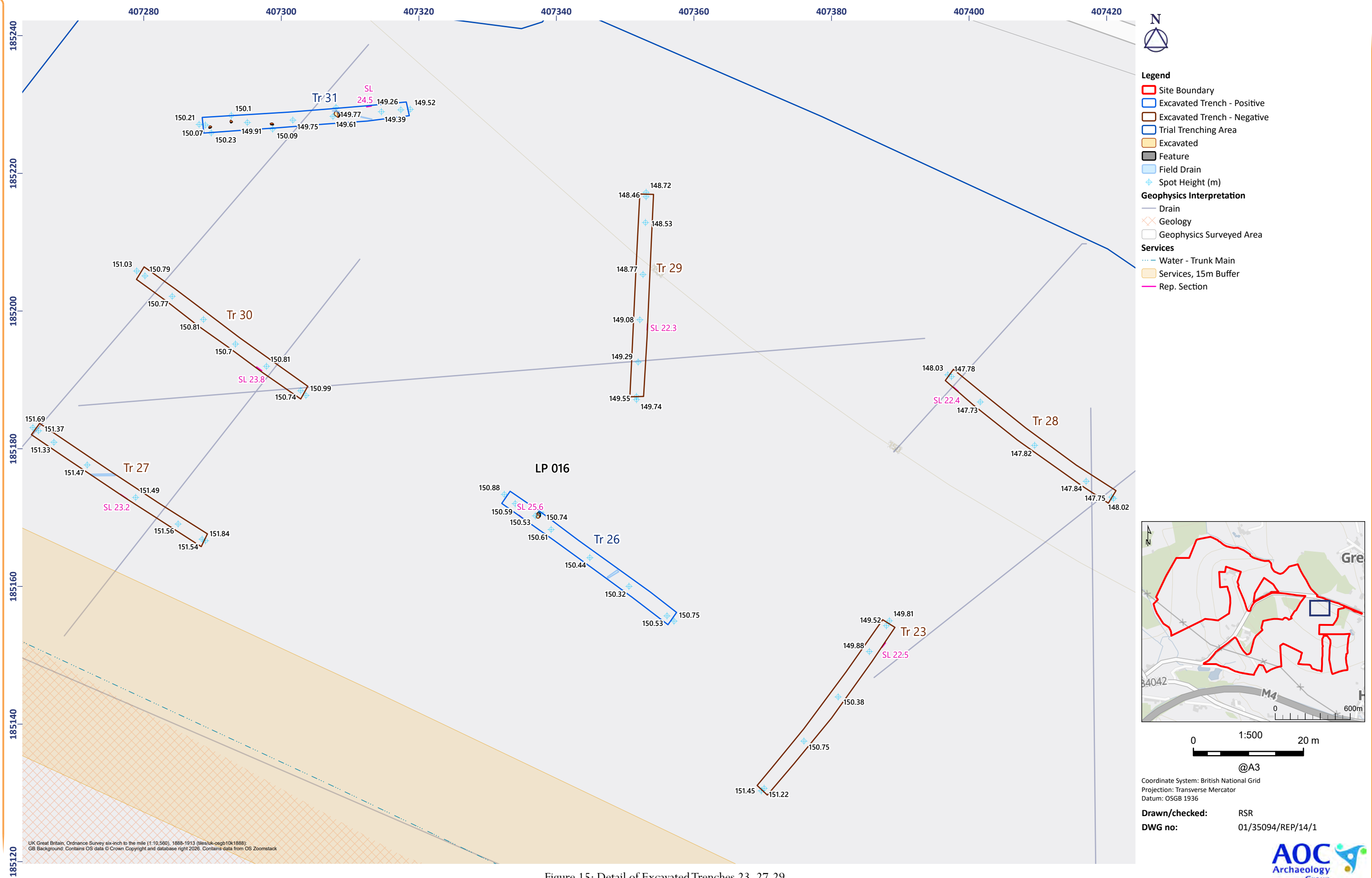


Figure 15: Detail of Excavated Trenches 23, 27-29

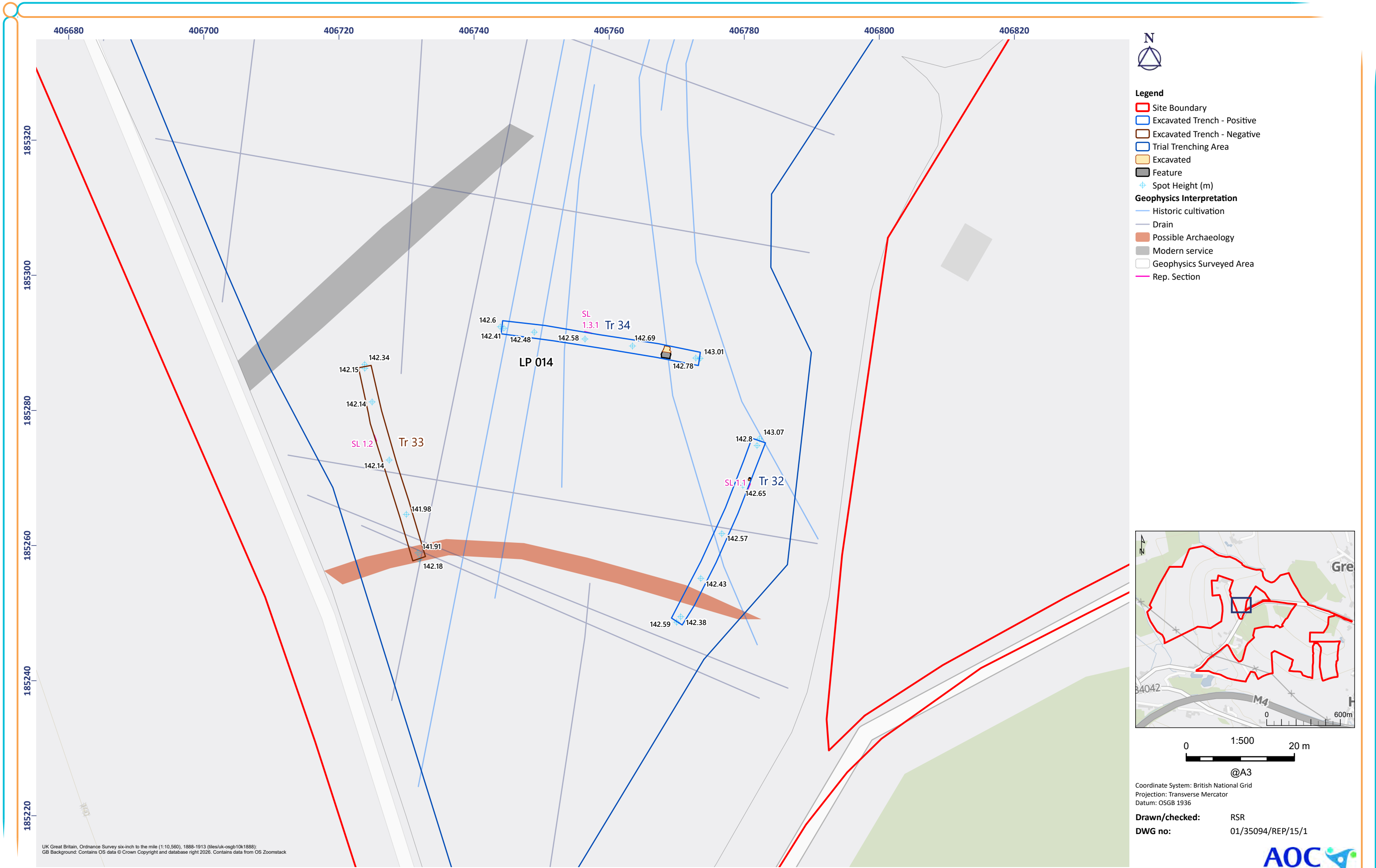


Figure 16: Detail of Excavated Trenches 32-34

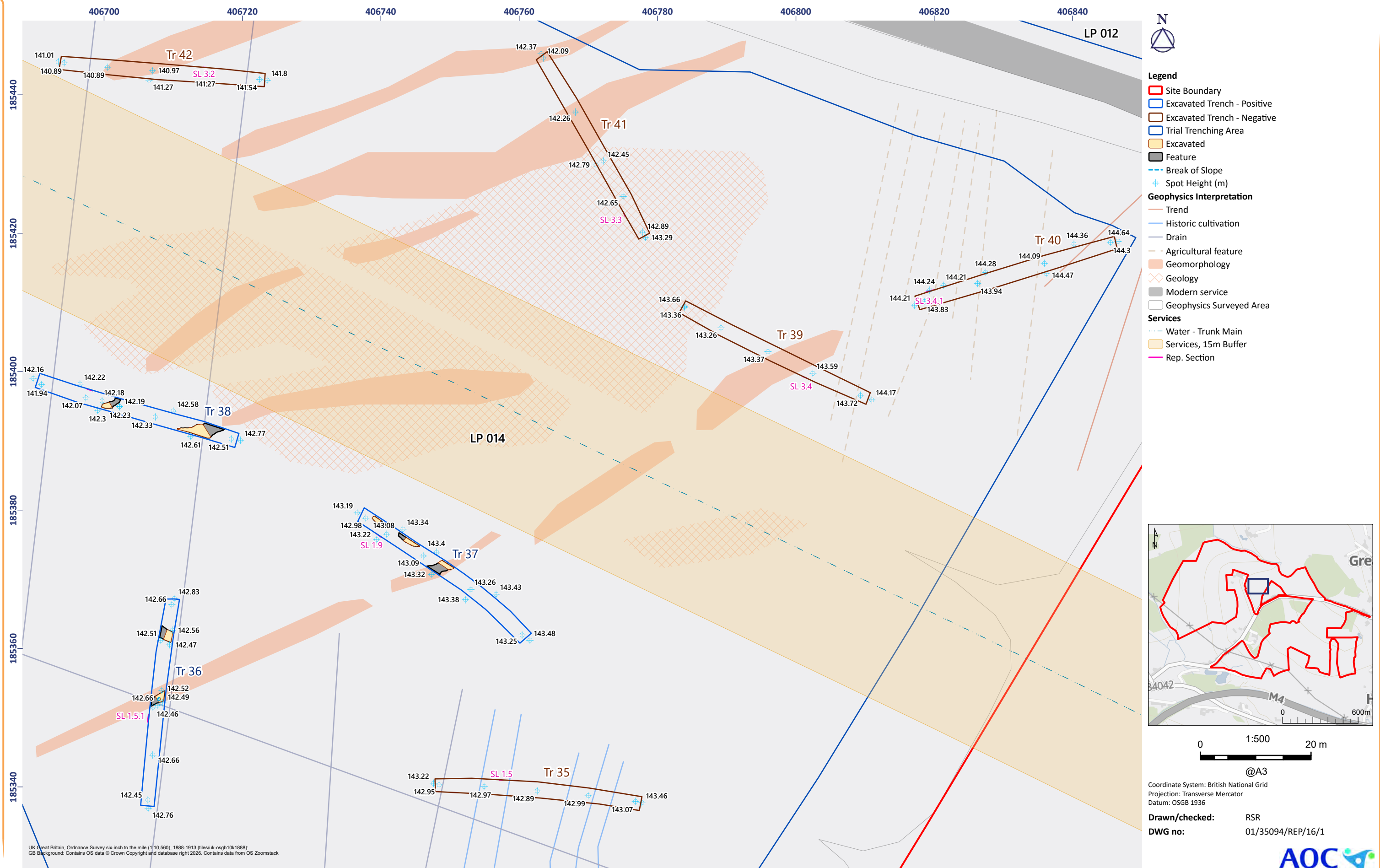


Figure 17: Detail of Excavated Trenches 35-42

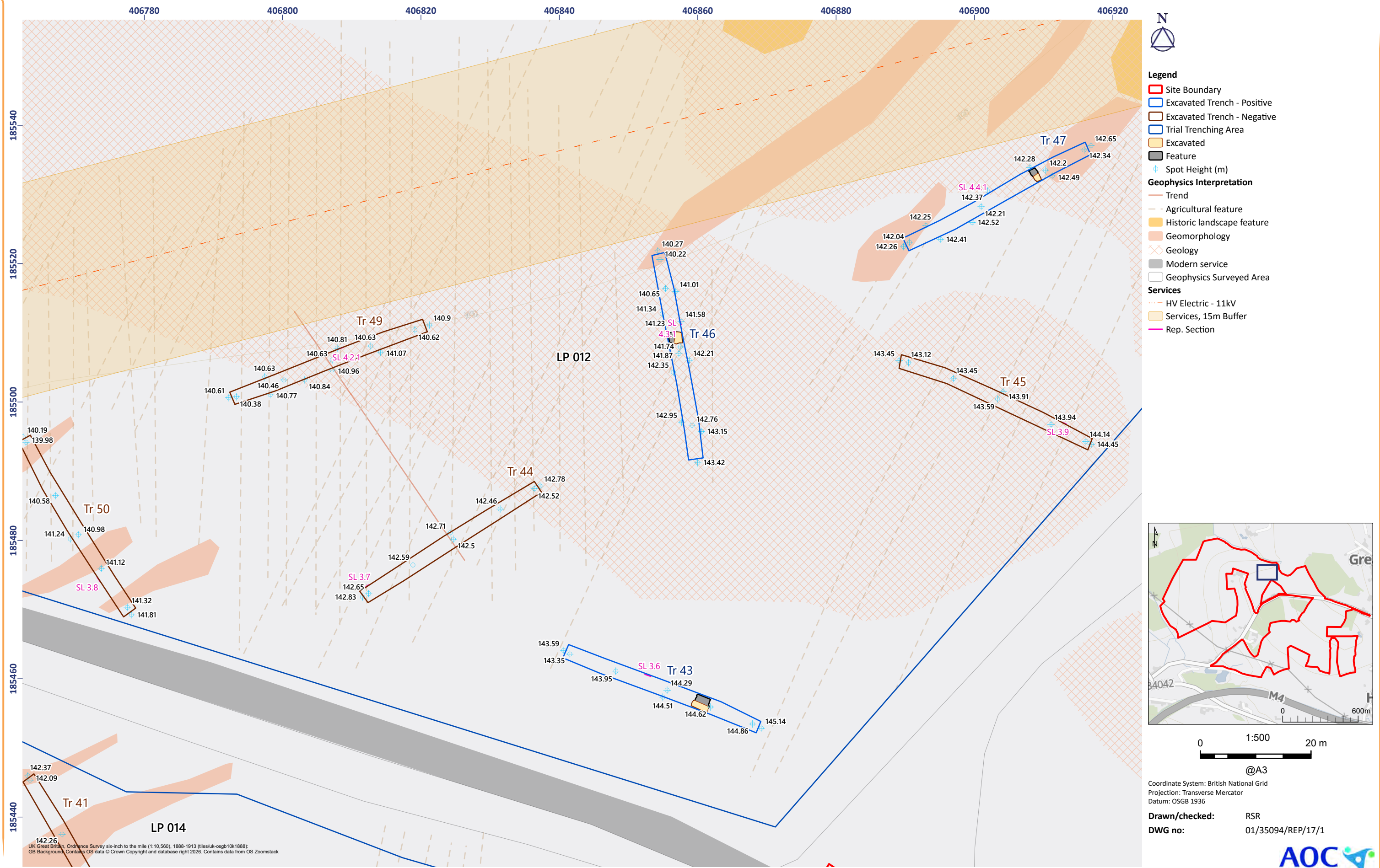


Figure 18: Detail of Excavated Trenches 43-50

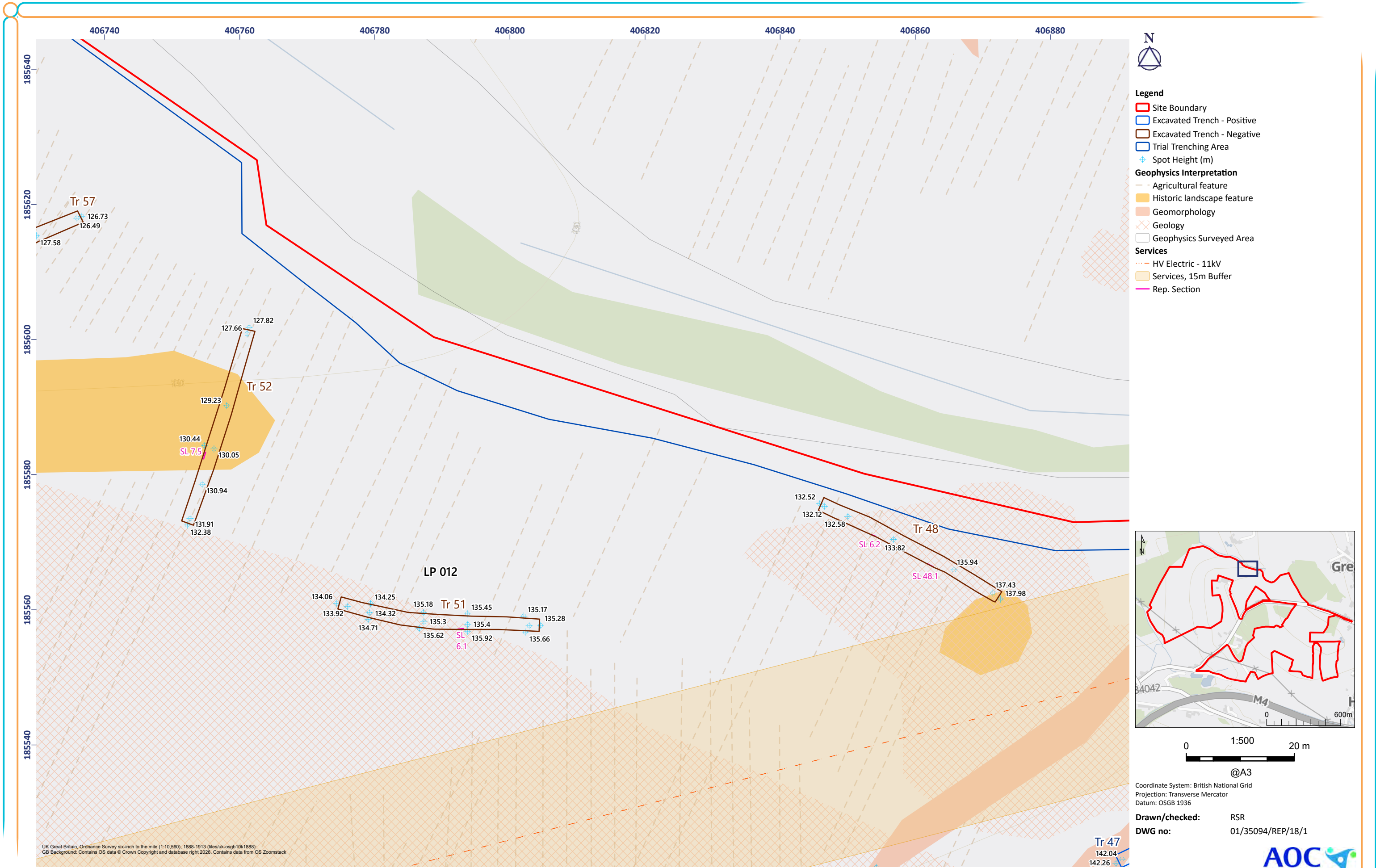


Figure 19: Detail of Excavated Trenches 48 & 51-52

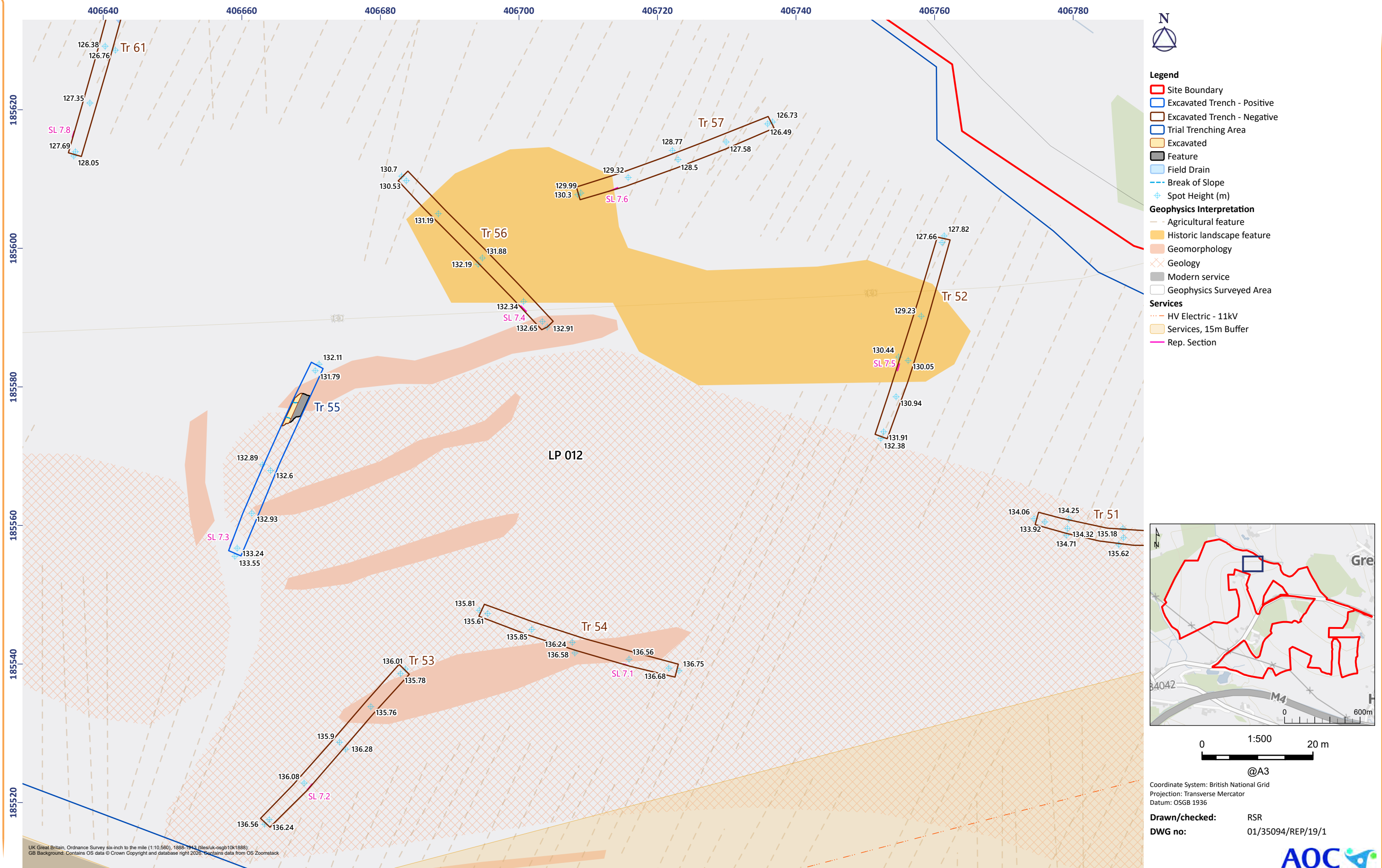


Figure 20: Detail of Excavated Trenches 52-57

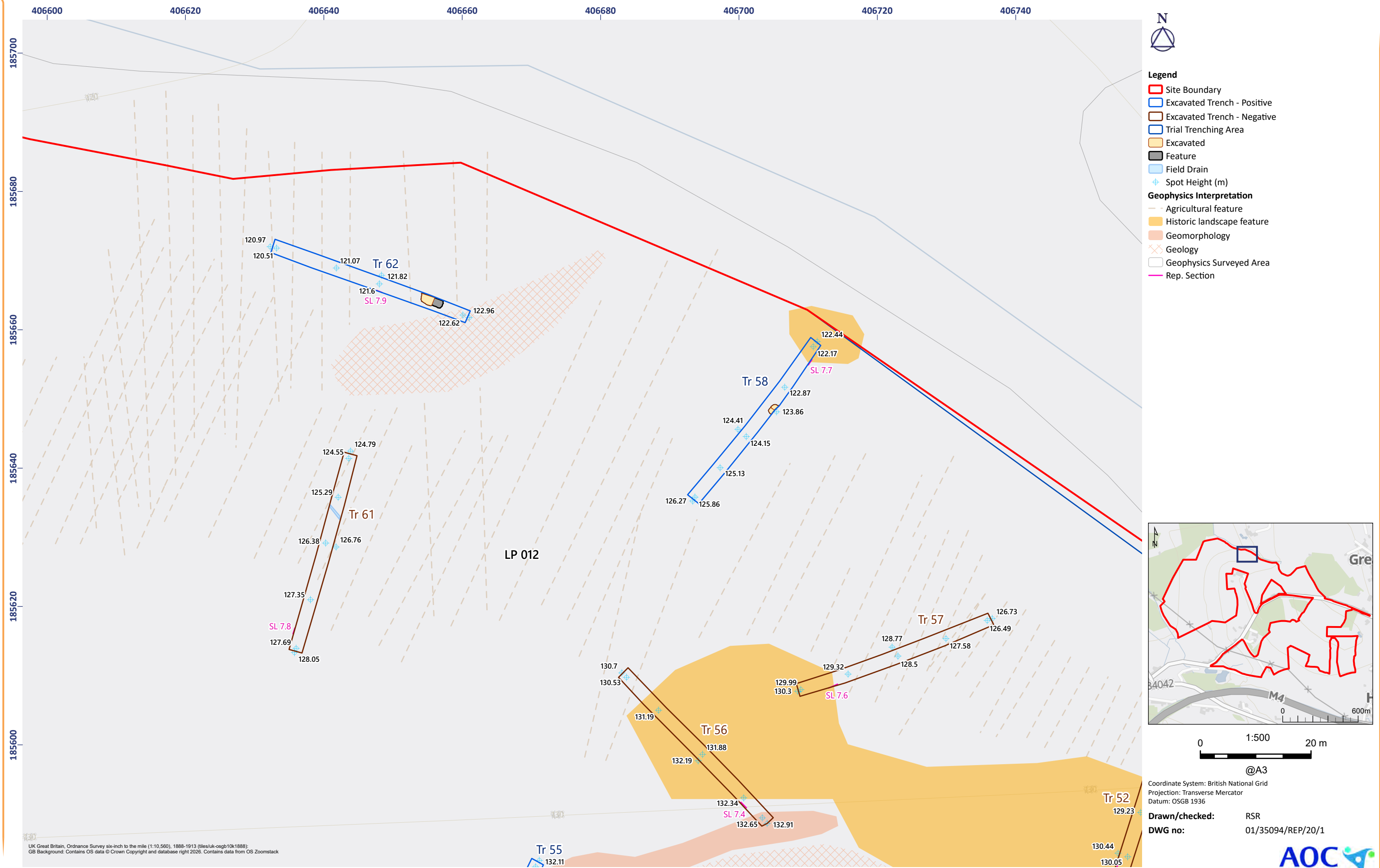


Figure 21: Detail of Excavated Trenches 56-58 & 61-62

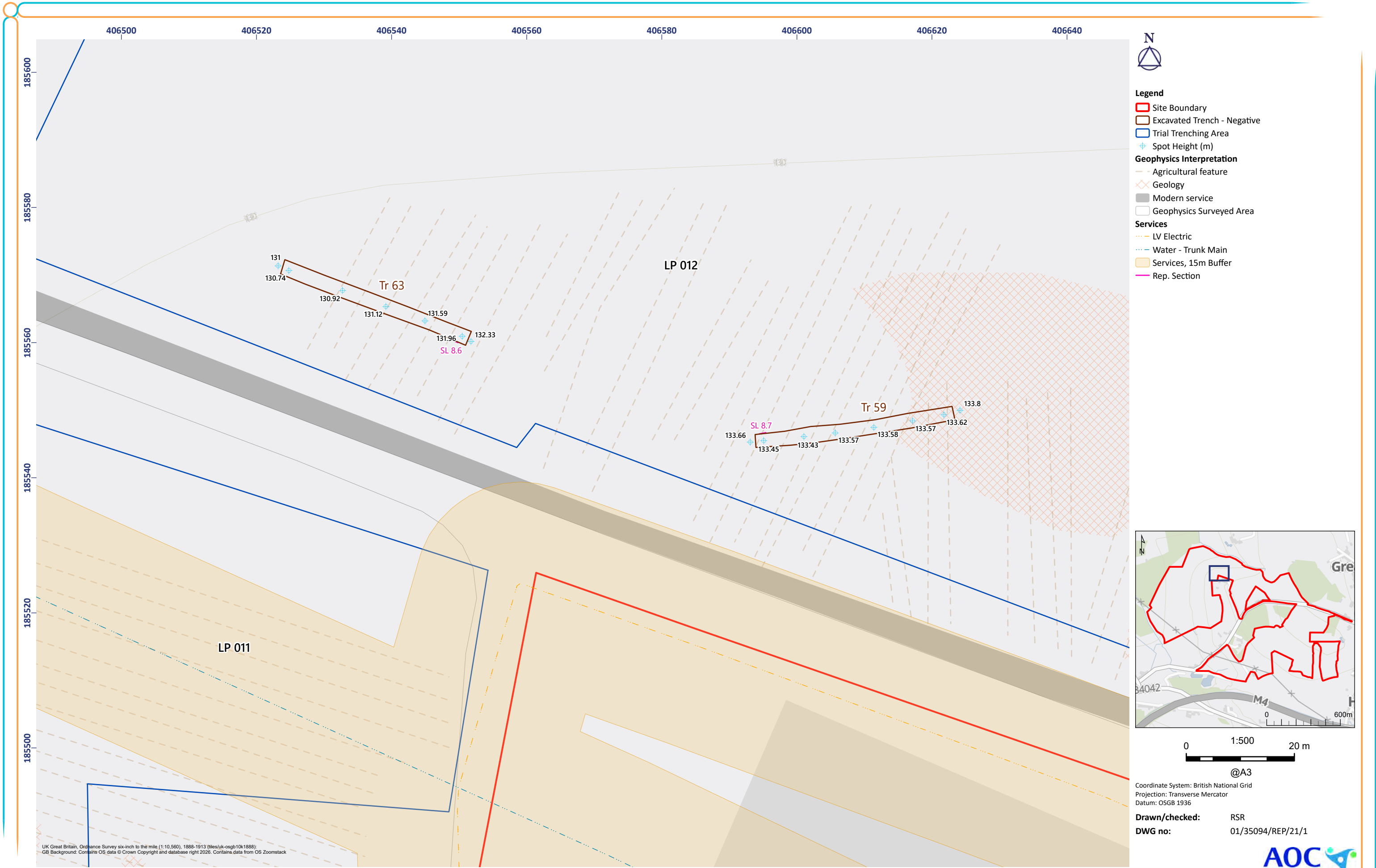


Figure 22: Detail of Excavated Trenches 59 & 63,

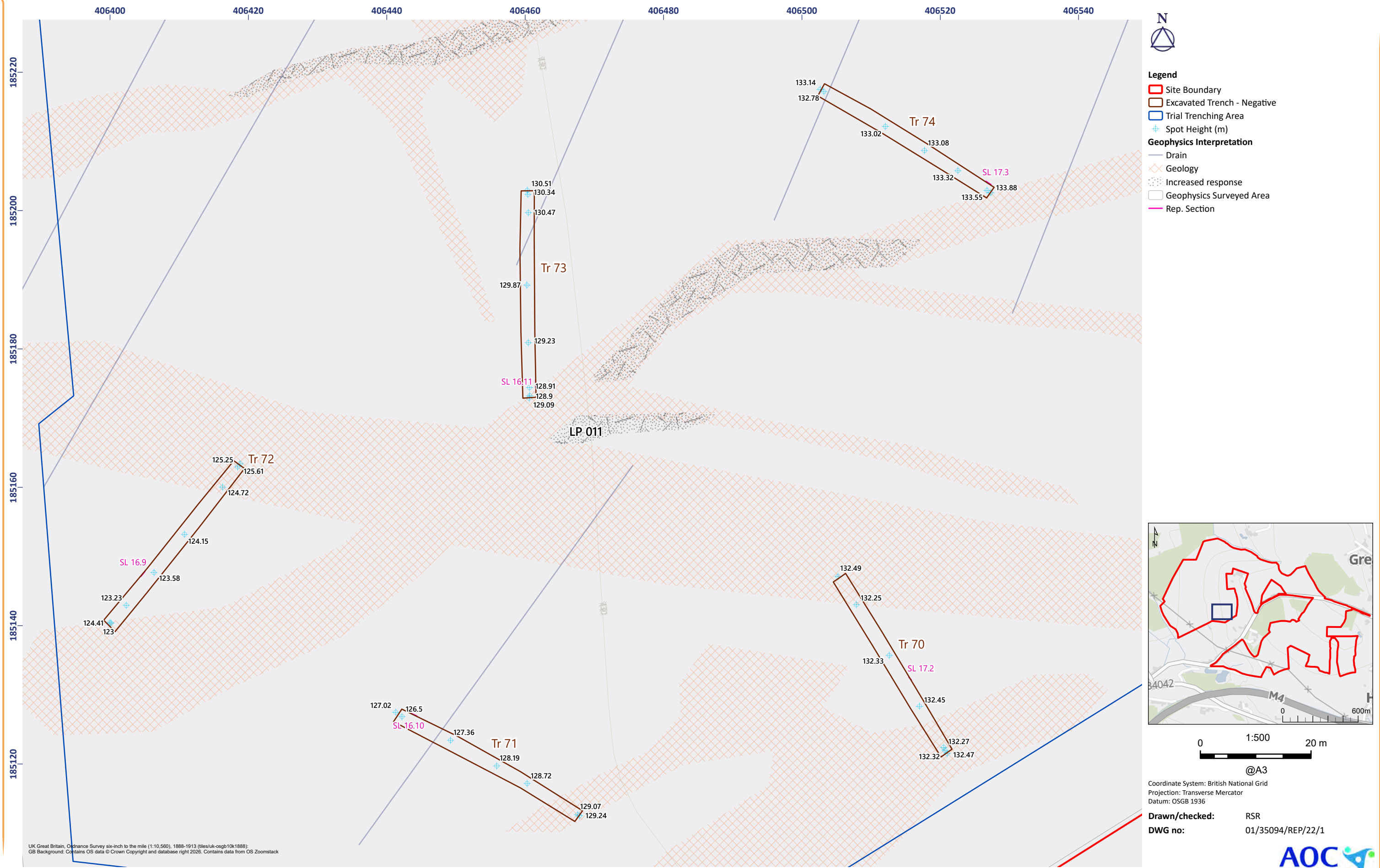


Figure 23: Detail of Excavated Trenches 70-74

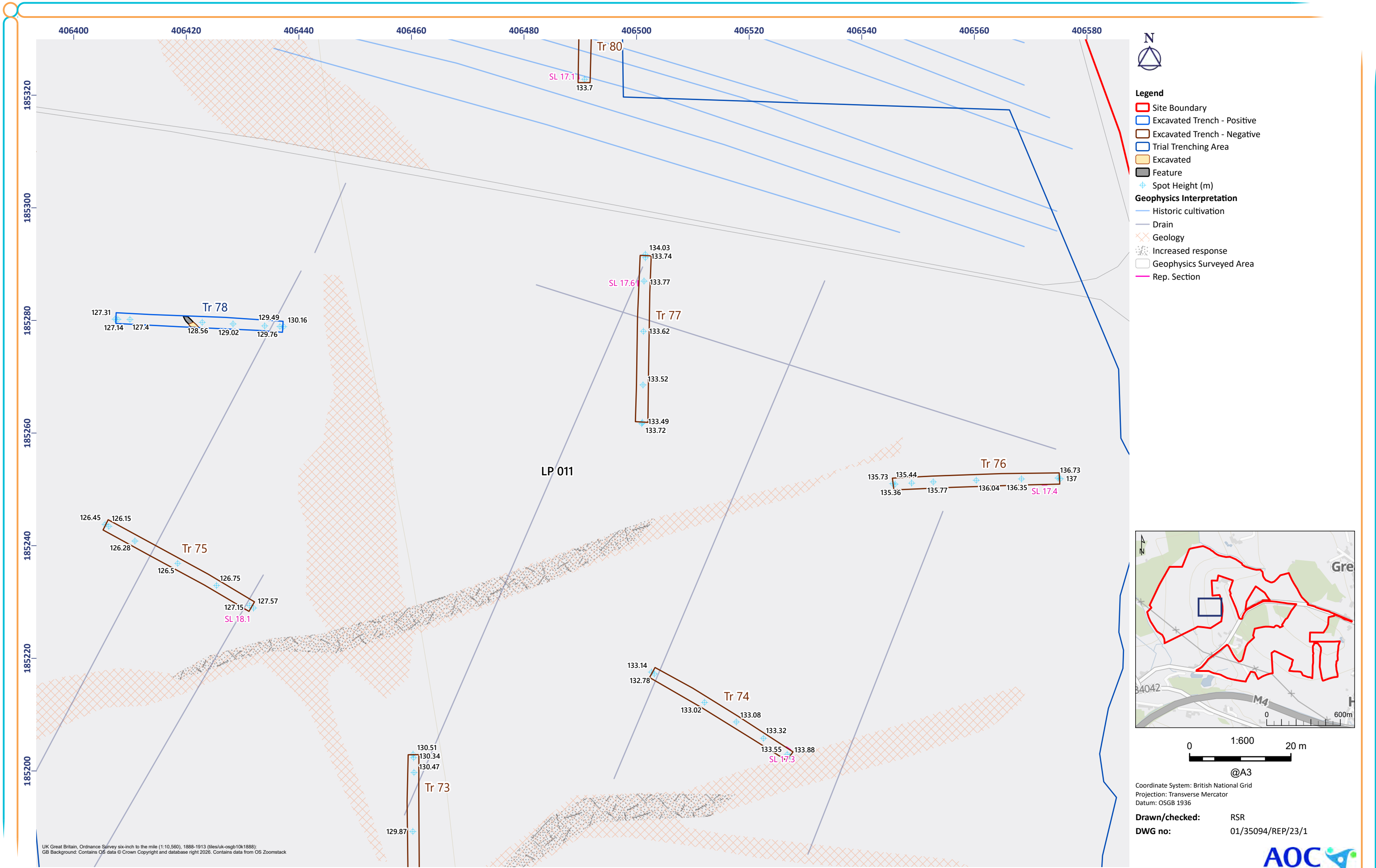


Figure 24: Detail of Excavated Trenches 74-78

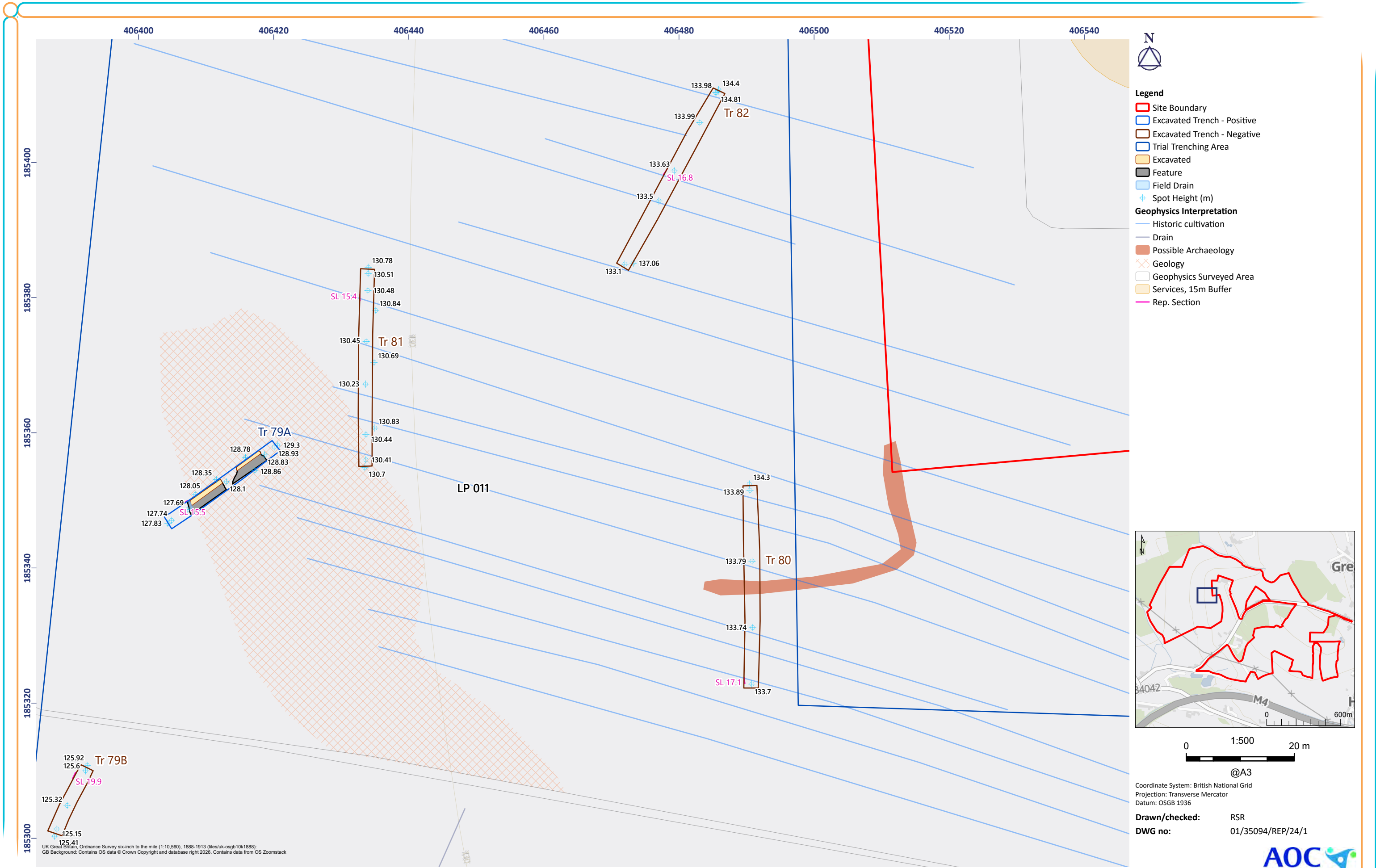


Figure 25: Detail of Excavated Trenches 79-82

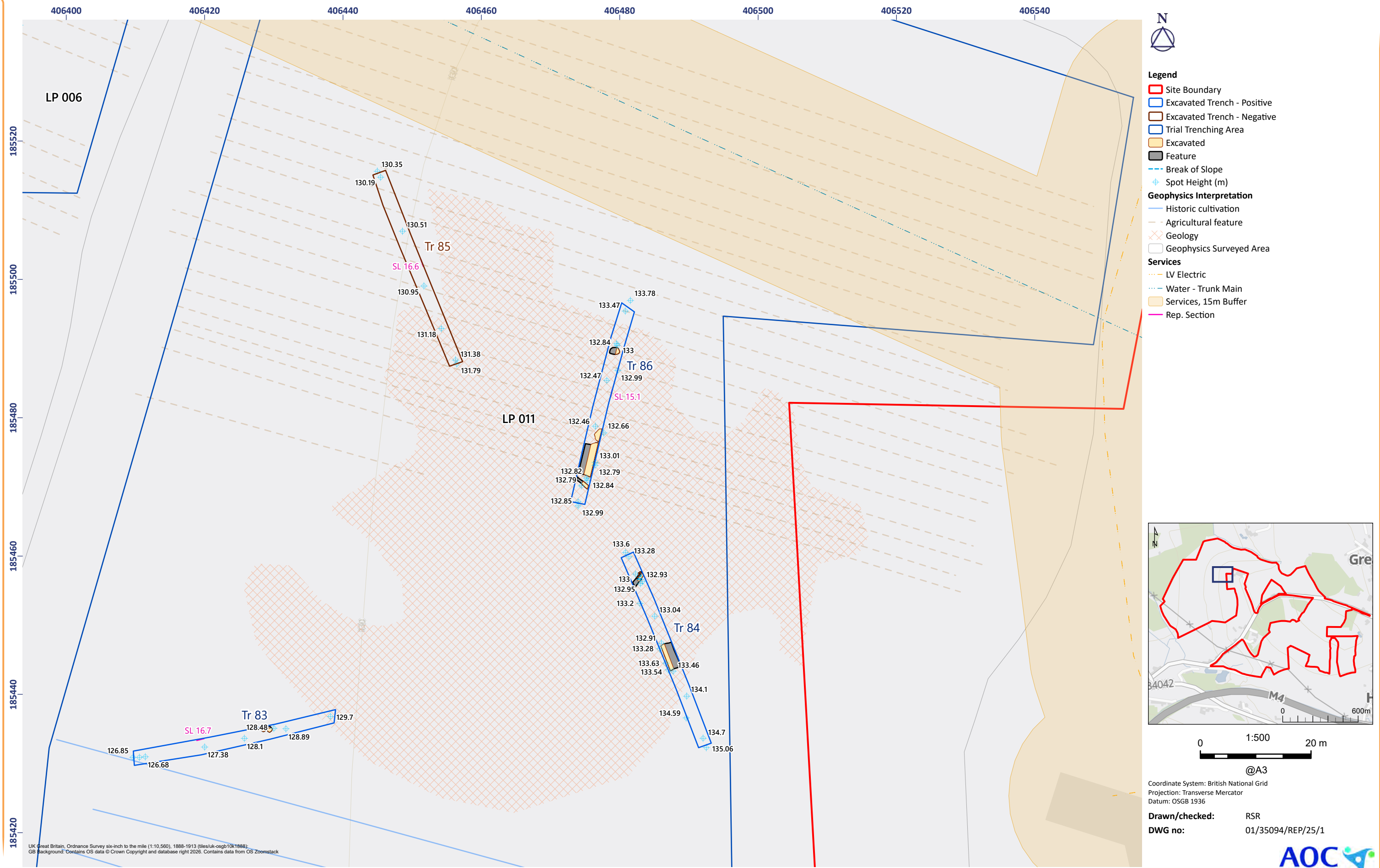


Figure 26: Detail of Excavated Trenches 83-86

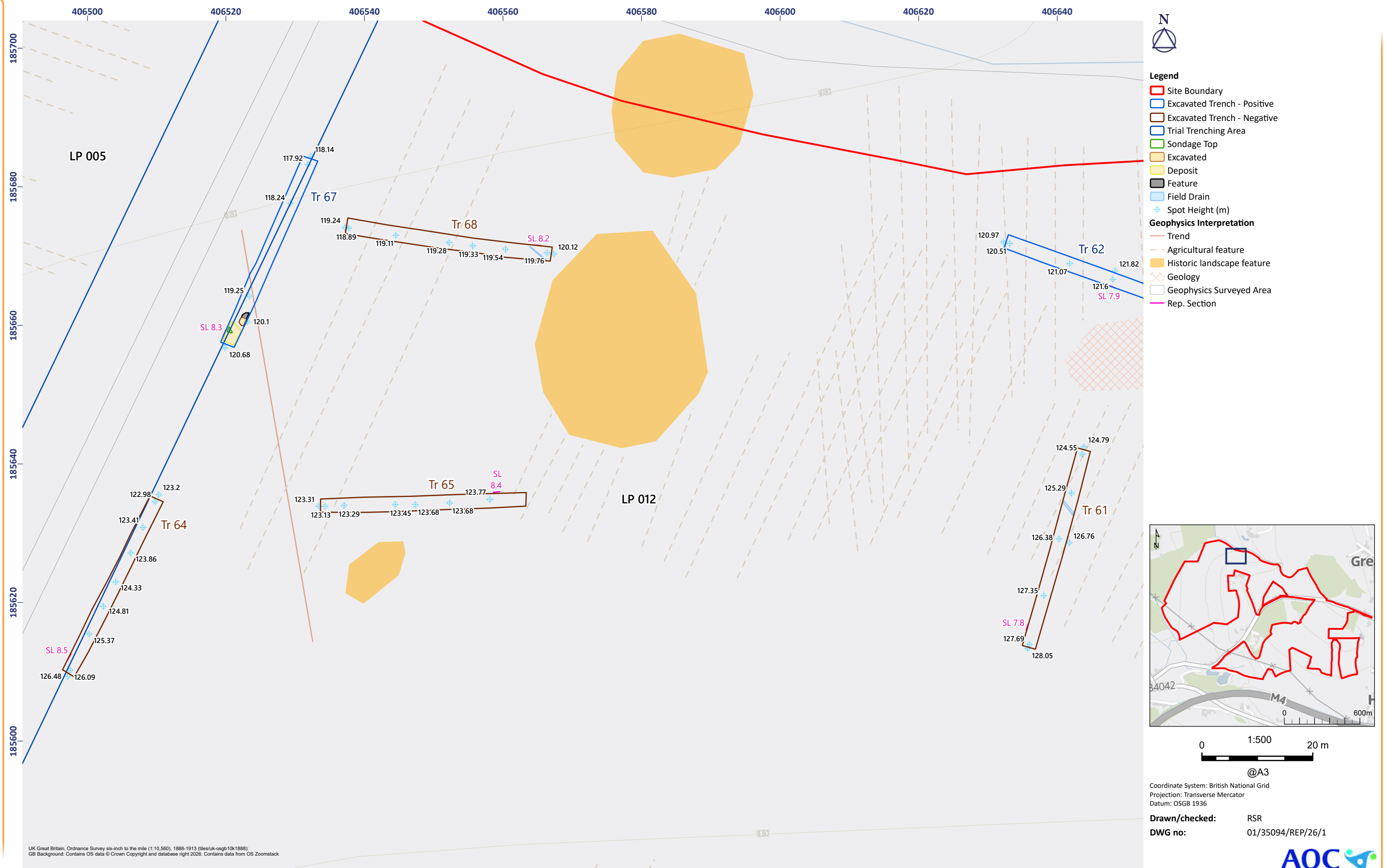


Figure 27: Detail of Excavated Trenches 61-62, 64-65, 67-68

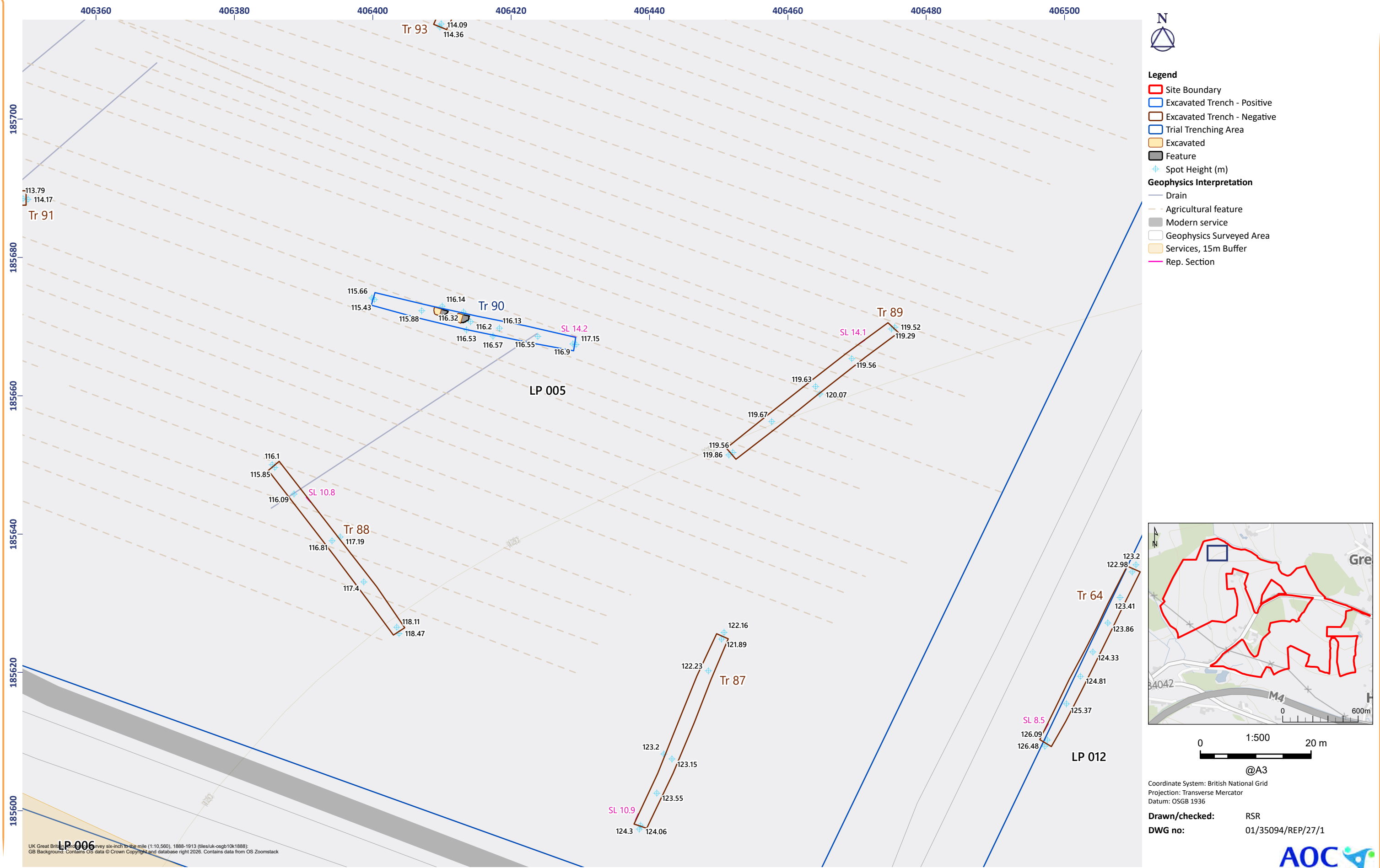


Figure 28: Detail of Excavated Trenches 87-90

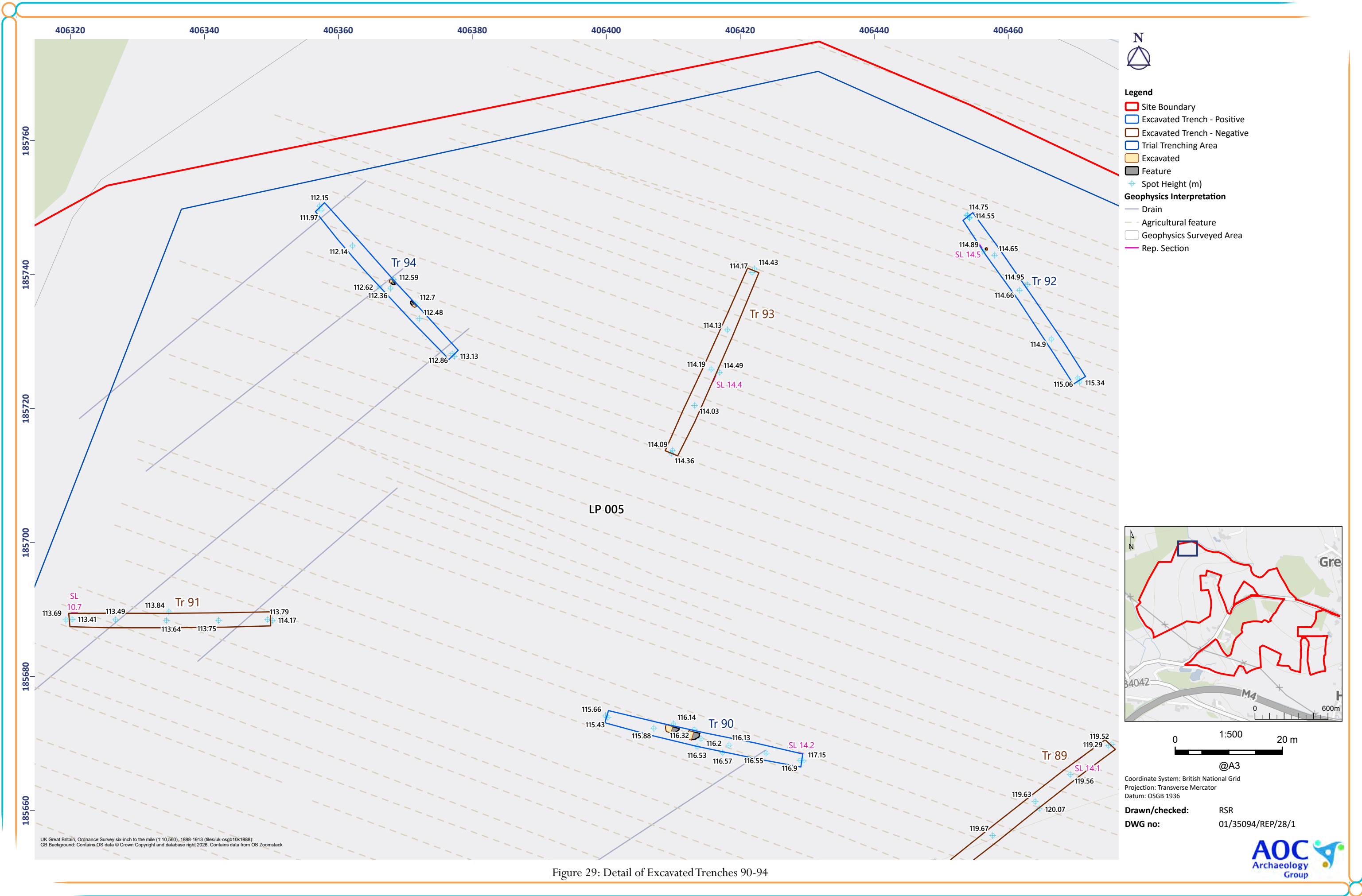


Figure 29: Detail of Excavated Trenches 90-94

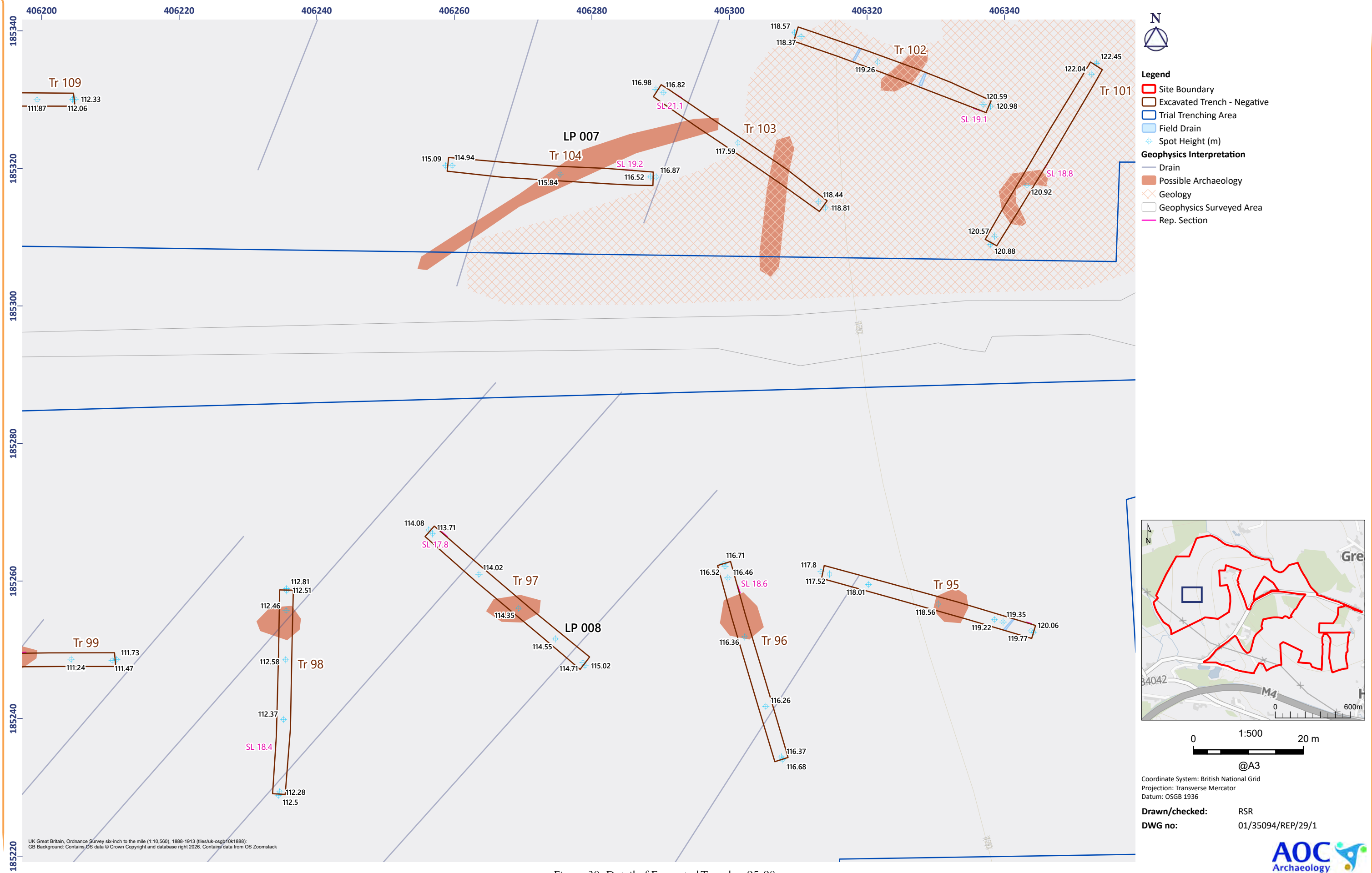
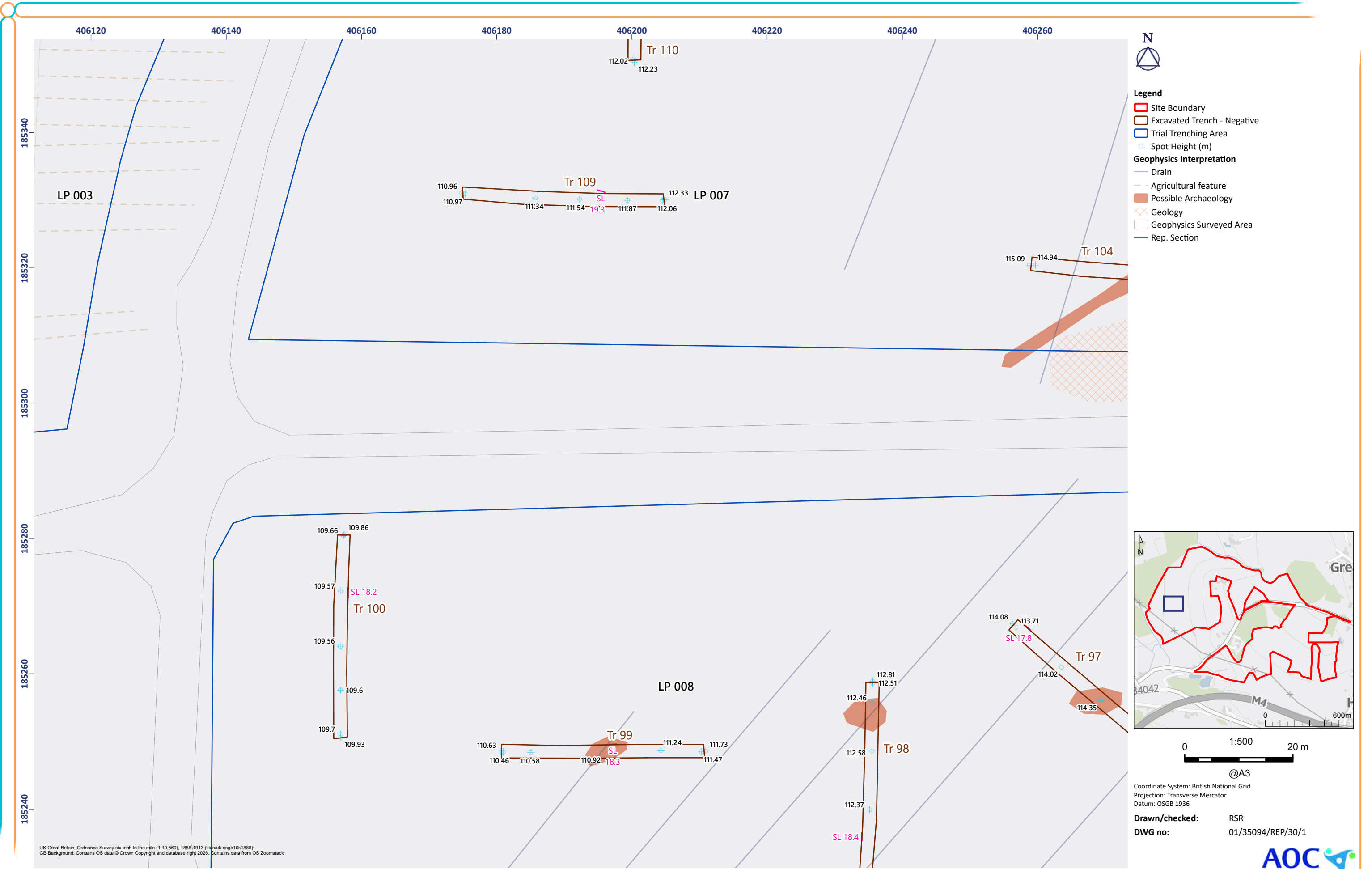


Figure 30: Detail of Excavated Trenches 95-98



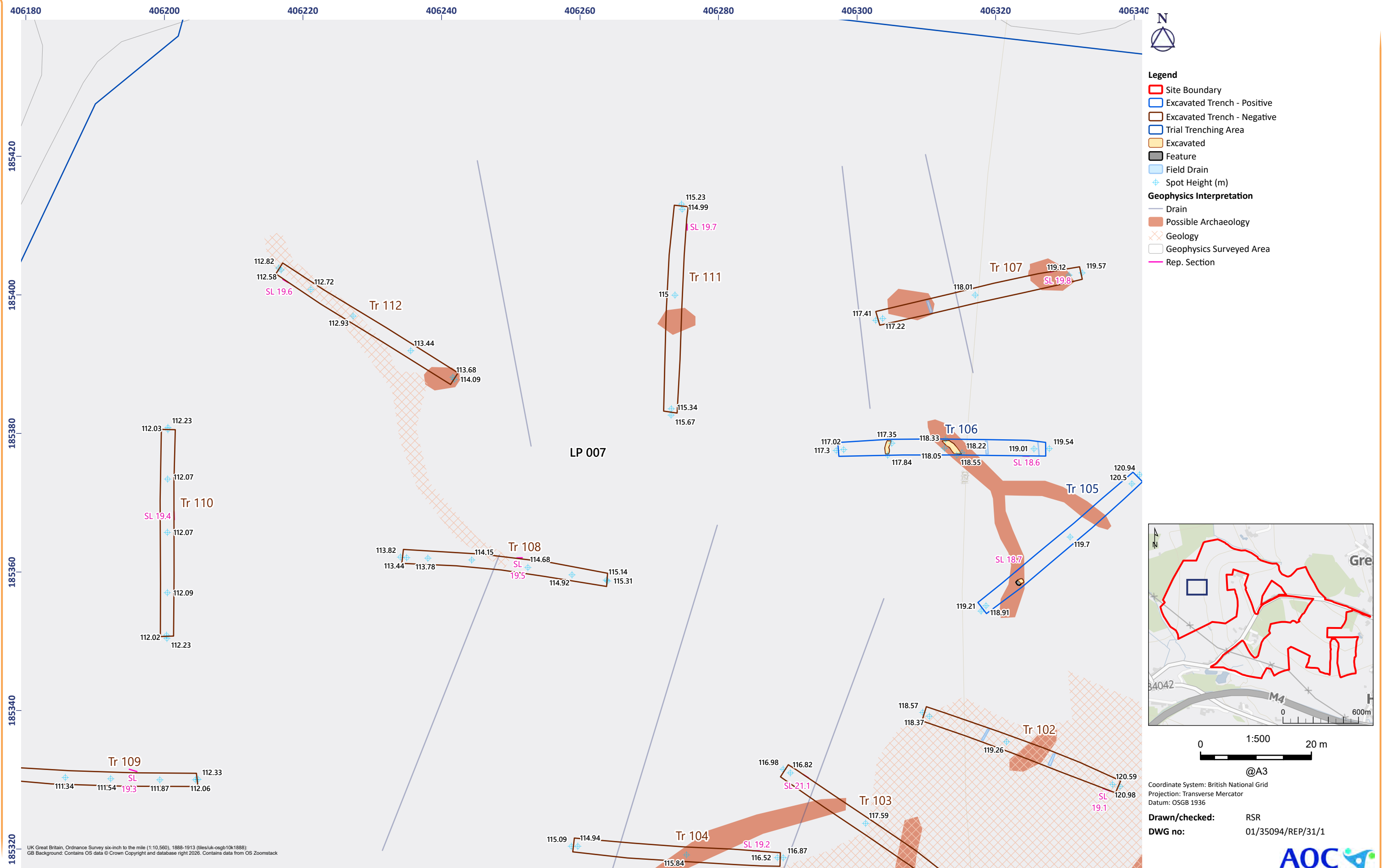


Figure 32: Detail of Excavated Trenches 108-112

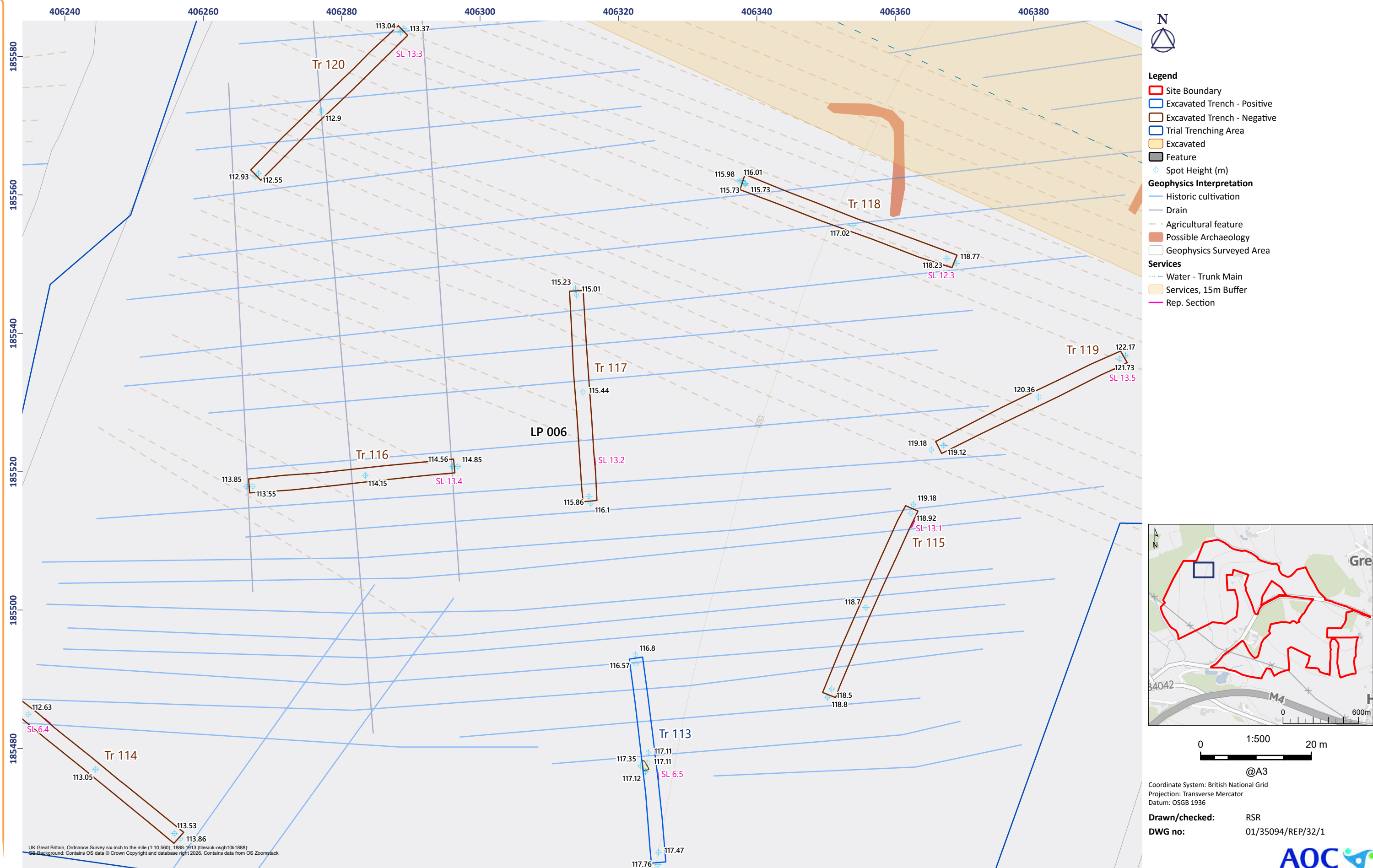


Figure 33: Detail of Excavated Trenches 113-120

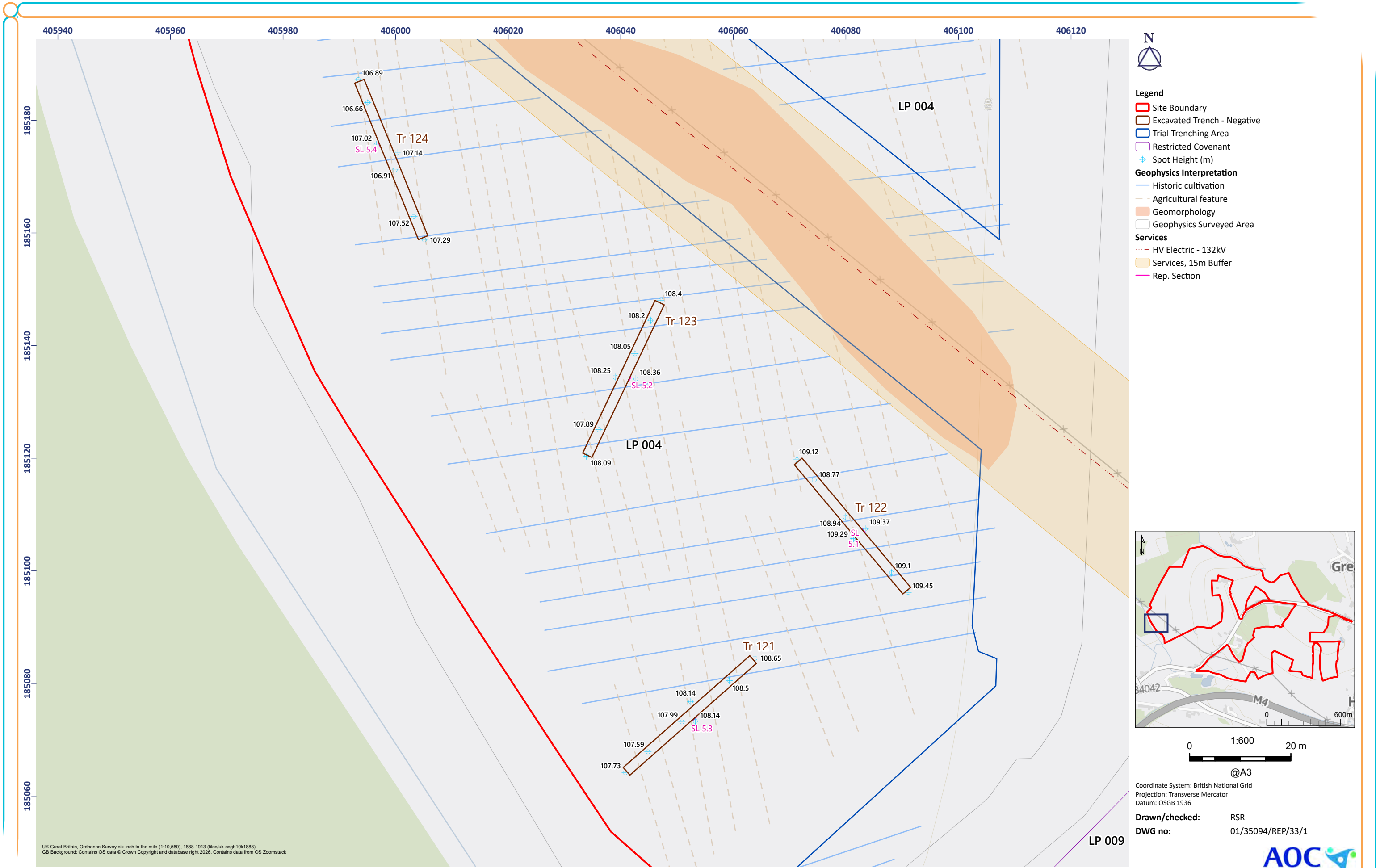


Figure 34: Detail of Excavated Trenches 121-123

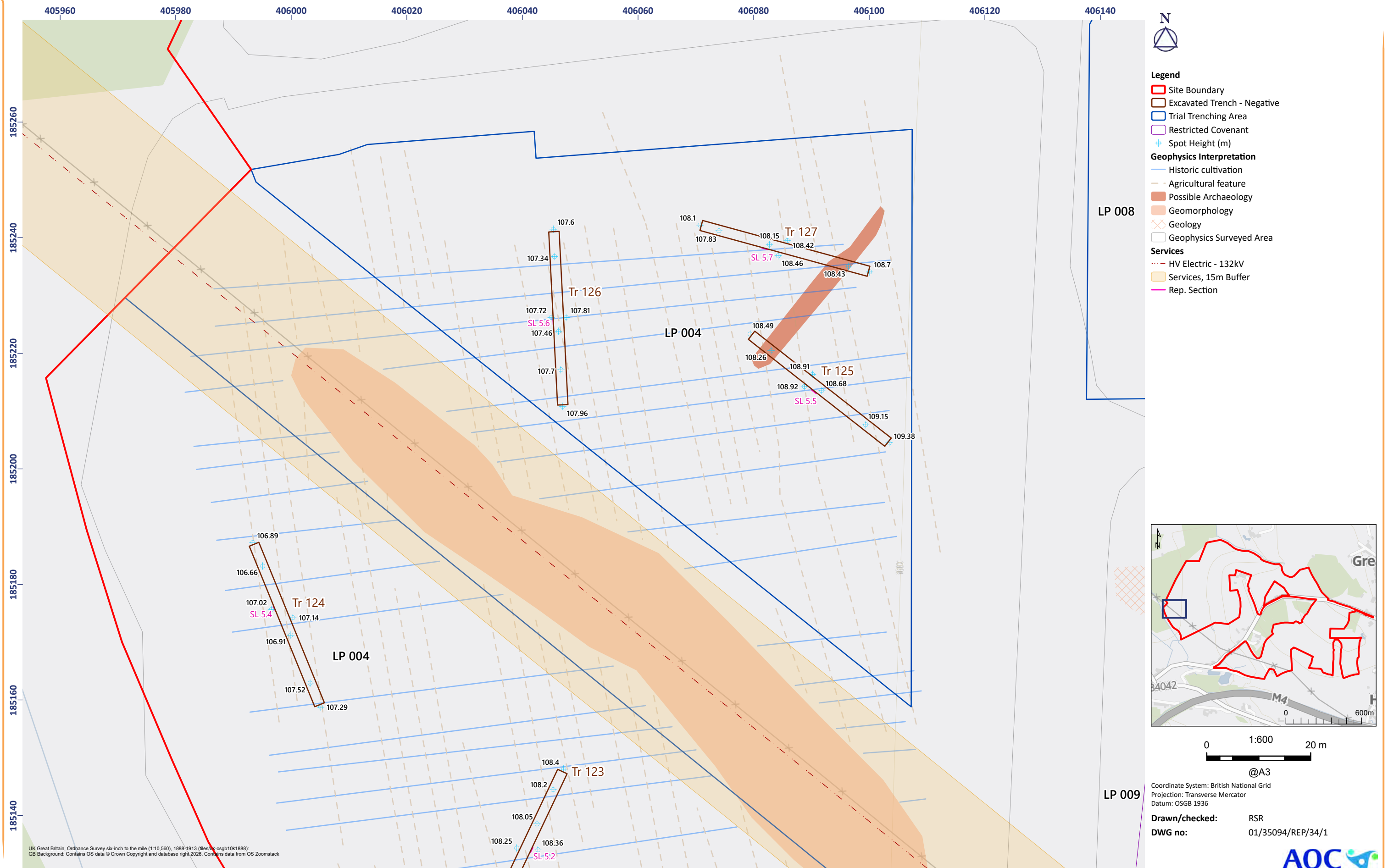


Figure 35: Detail of Excavated Trenches 124-127

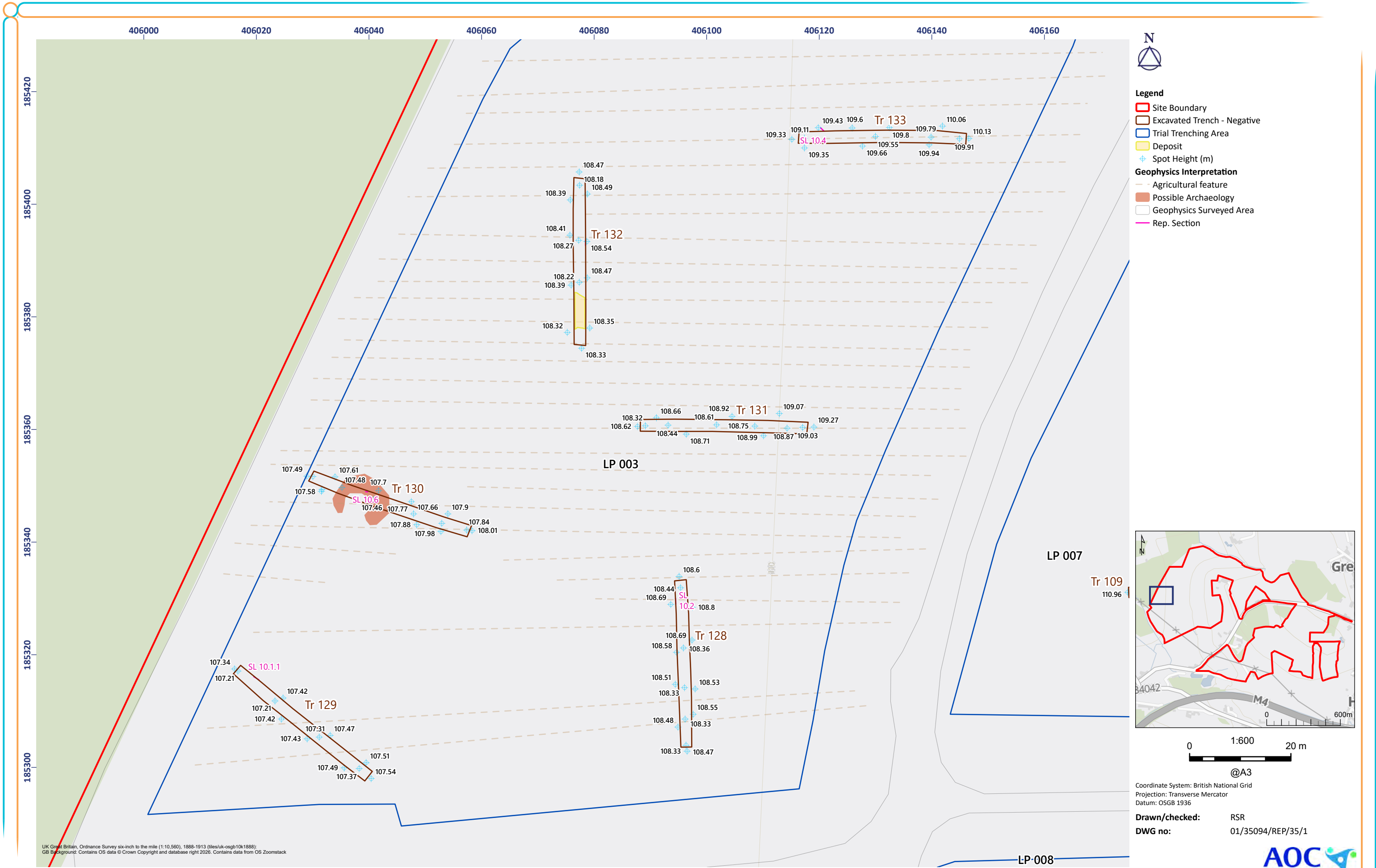


Figure 36: Detail of Excavated Trenches 128-133

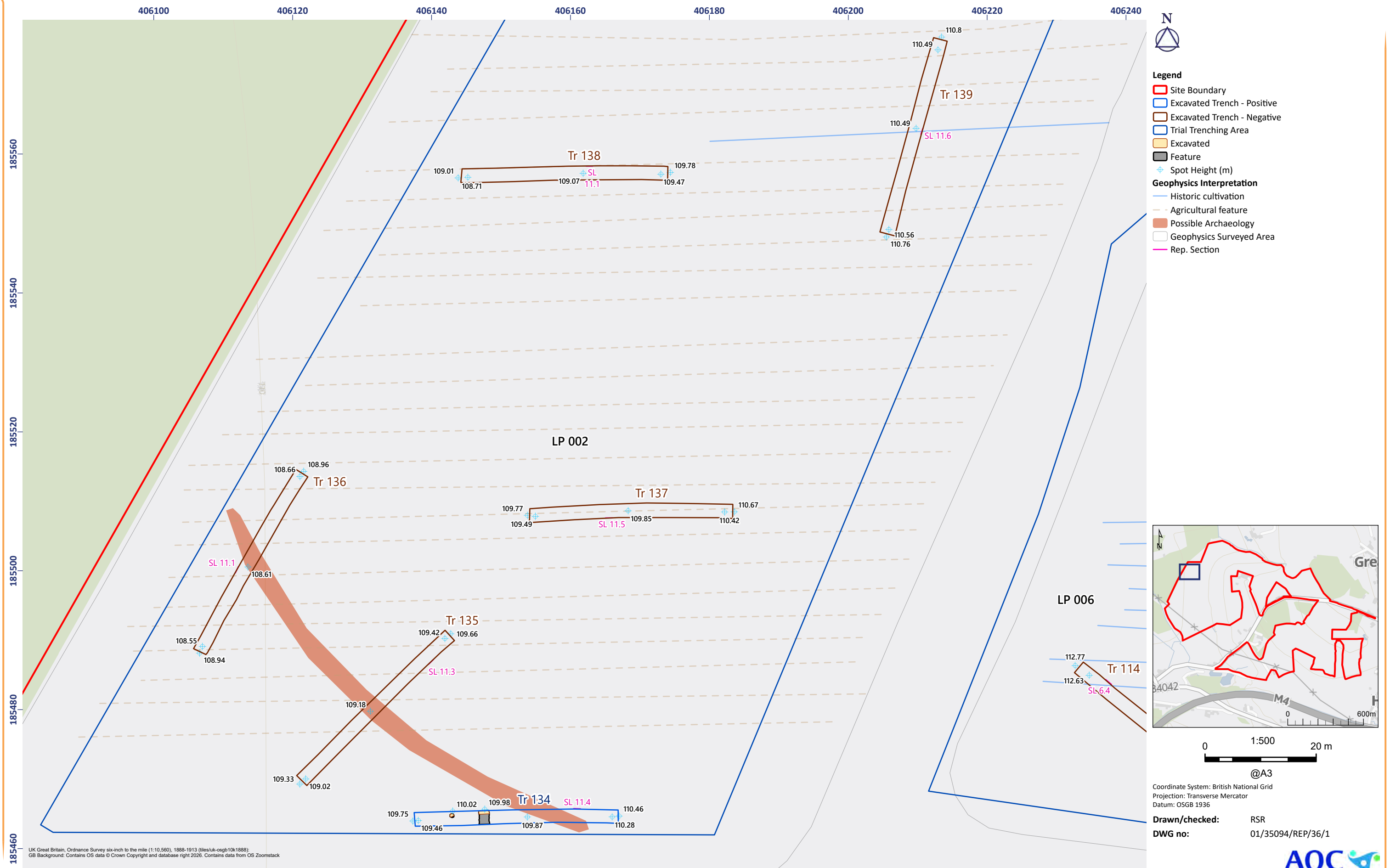


Figure 37: Detail of Excavated Trenches 134-139

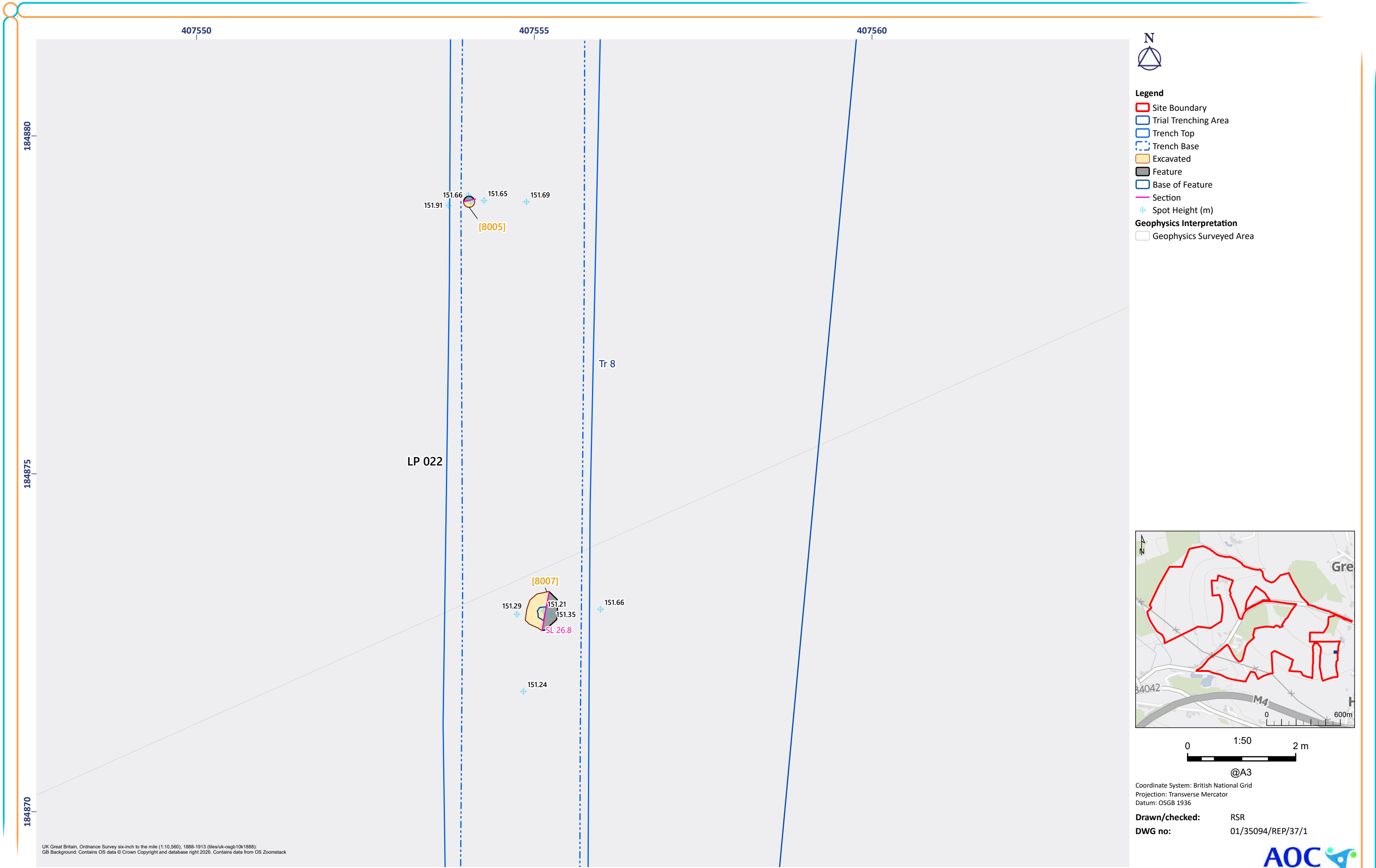


Figure 38: Trench 8 - Detail of Excavated Features

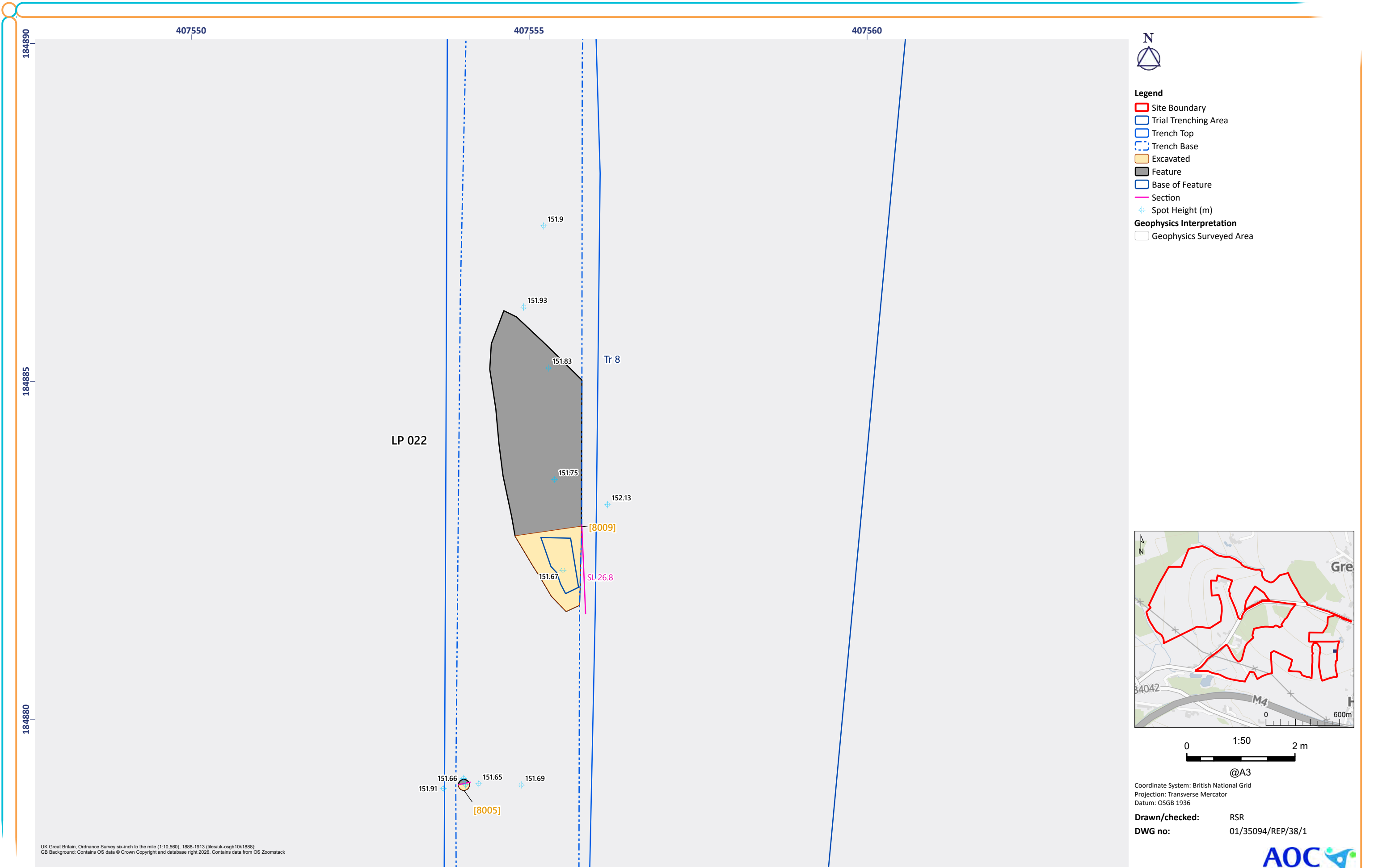


Figure 39: Trench 8 - Detail of Excavated Features



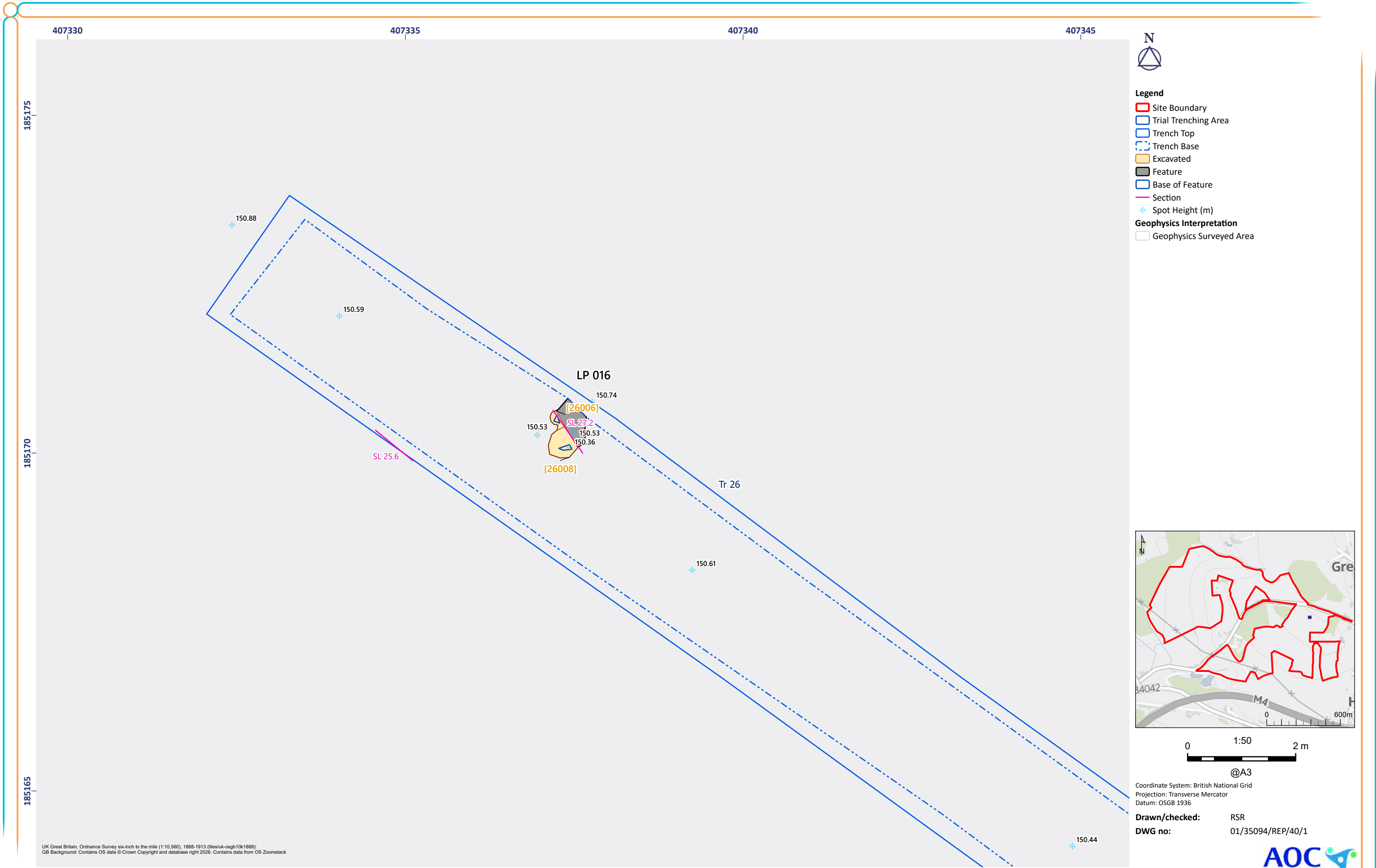


Figure 41: Trench 26 - Detail of Excavated Features

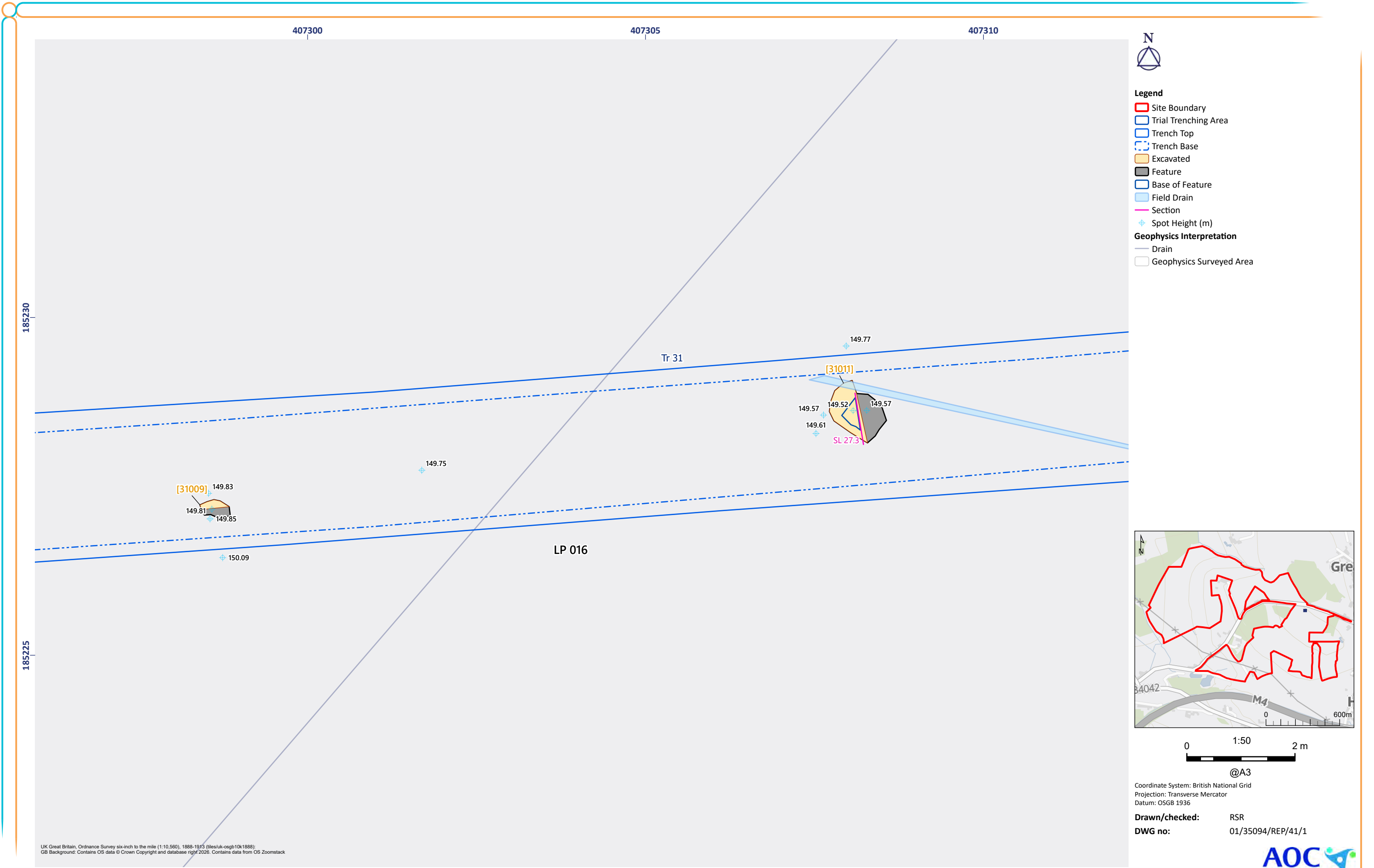


Figure 42: Trench 31 - Detail of Excavated Features

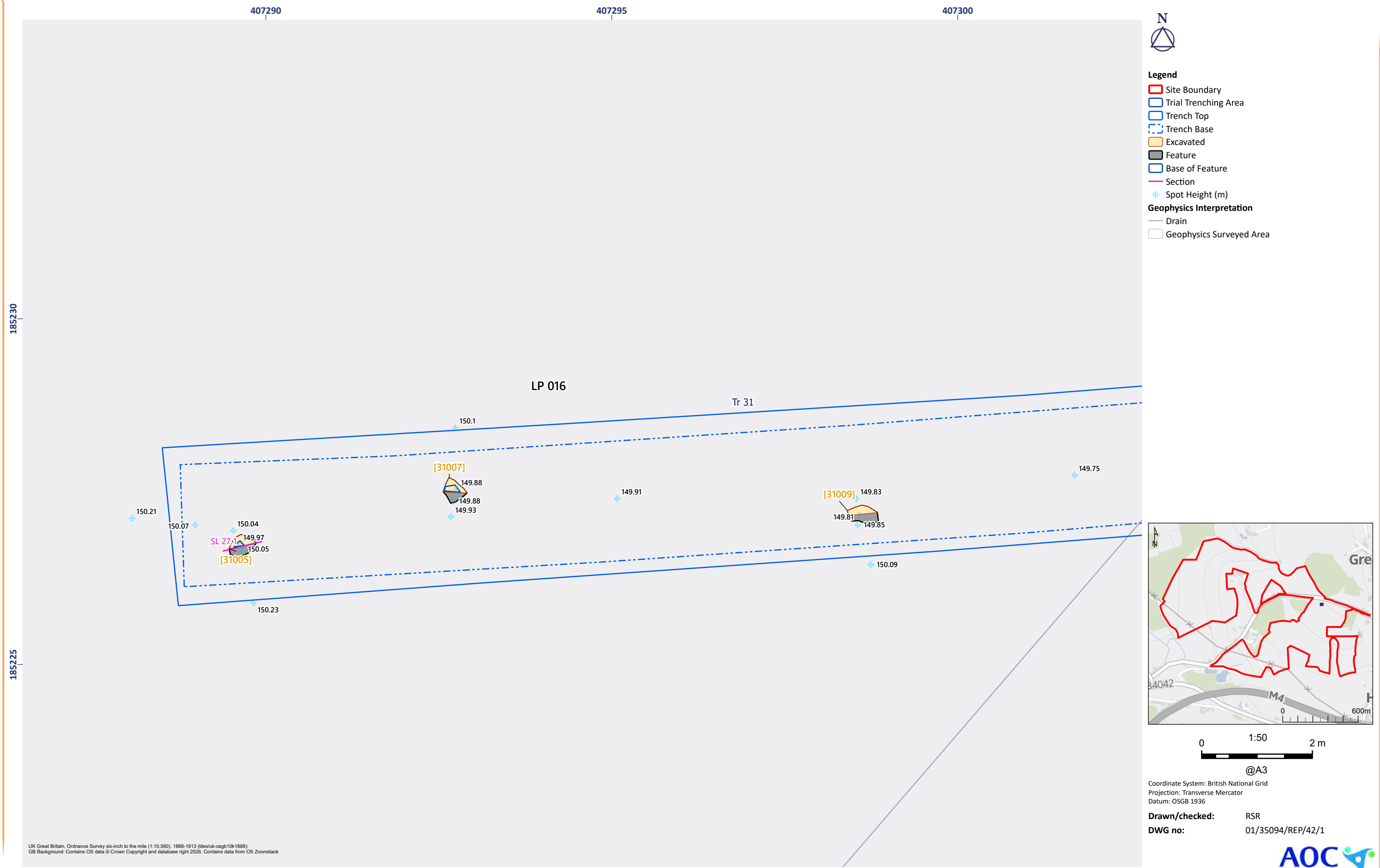
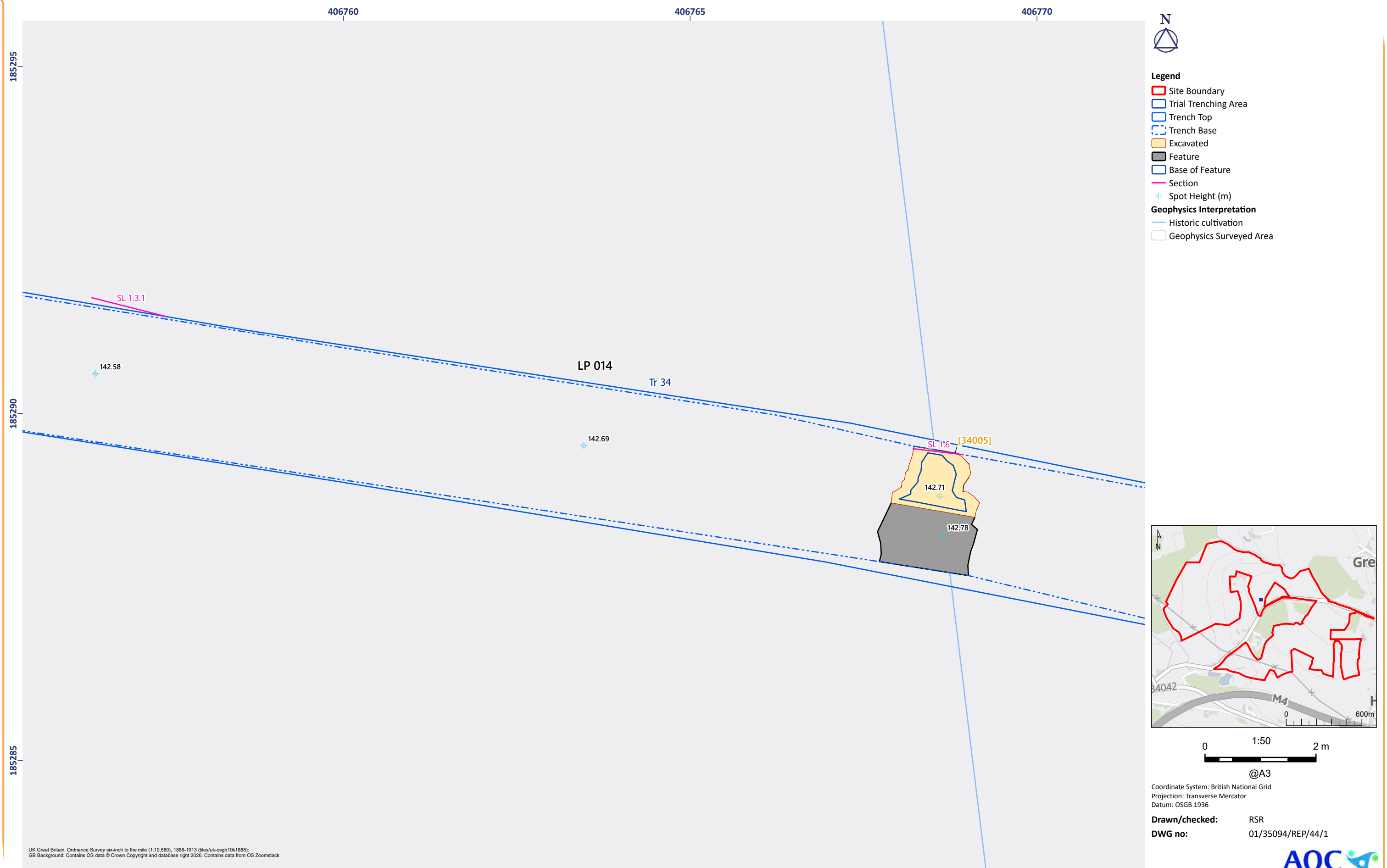


Figure 43: Trench 31 - Detail of Excavated Features

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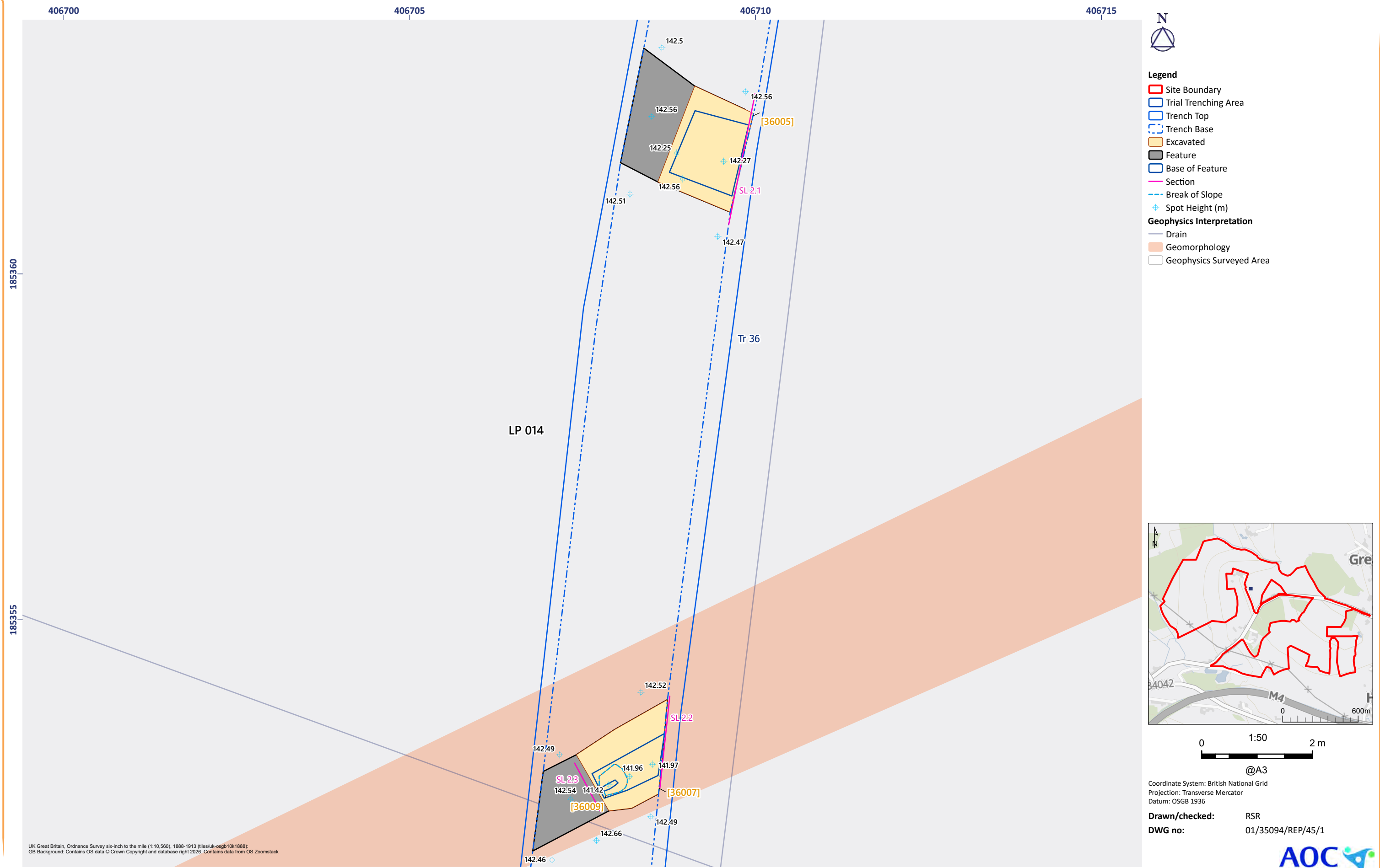


Figure 46: Trench 36 - Detail of Excavated Features

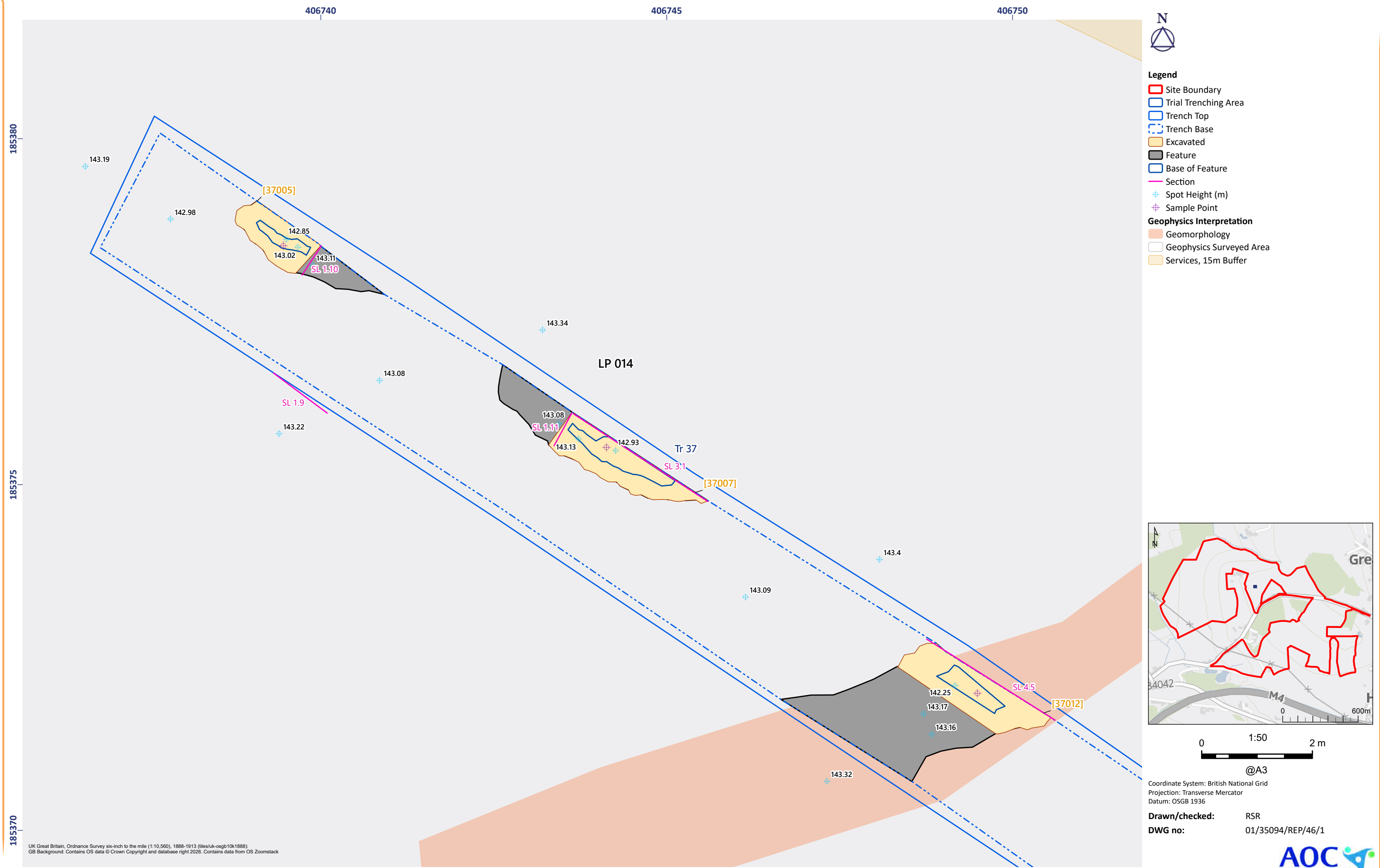


Figure 47: Trench 37 - Detail of Excavated Features

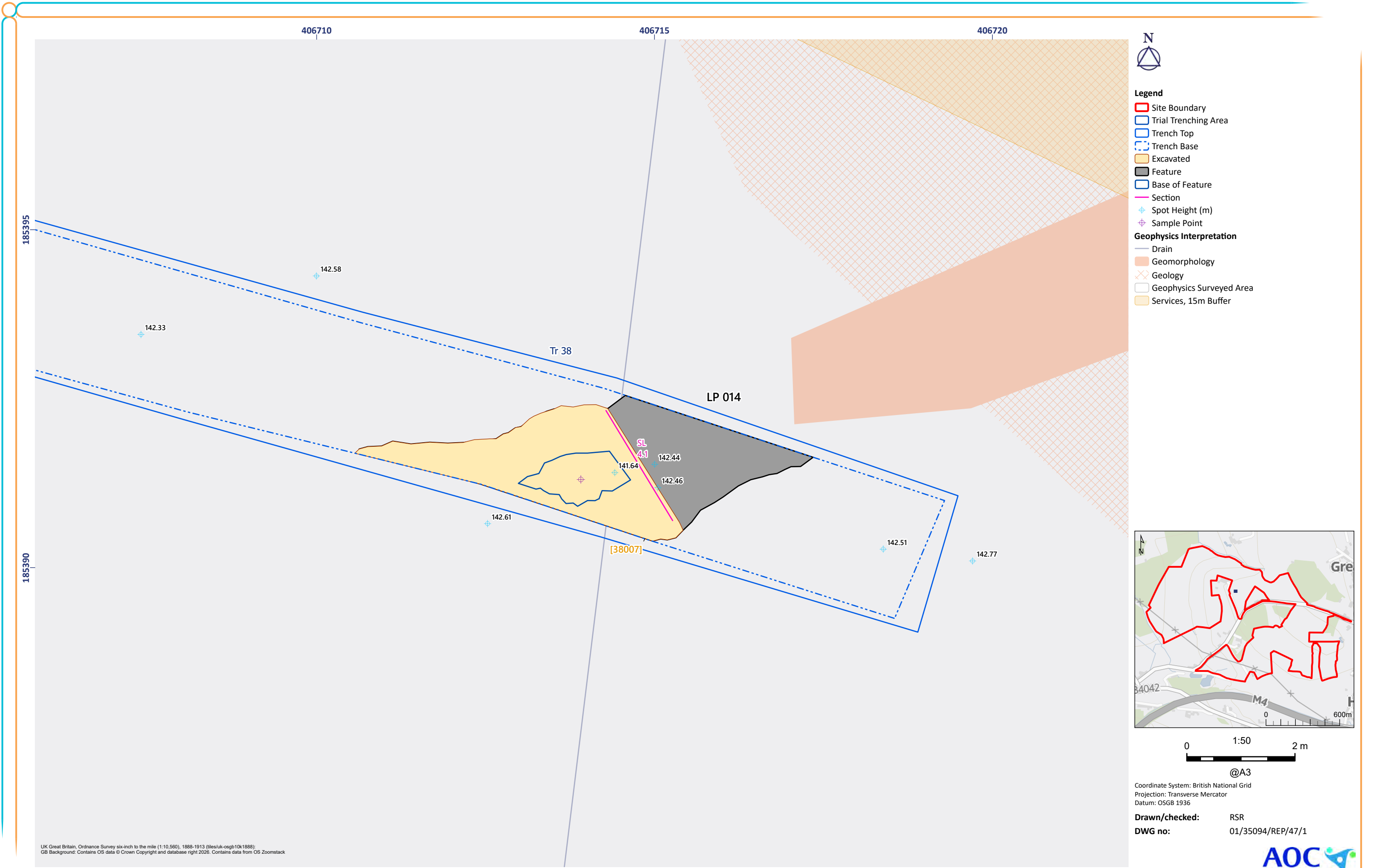


Figure 48: Trench 38 - Detail of Excavated Features

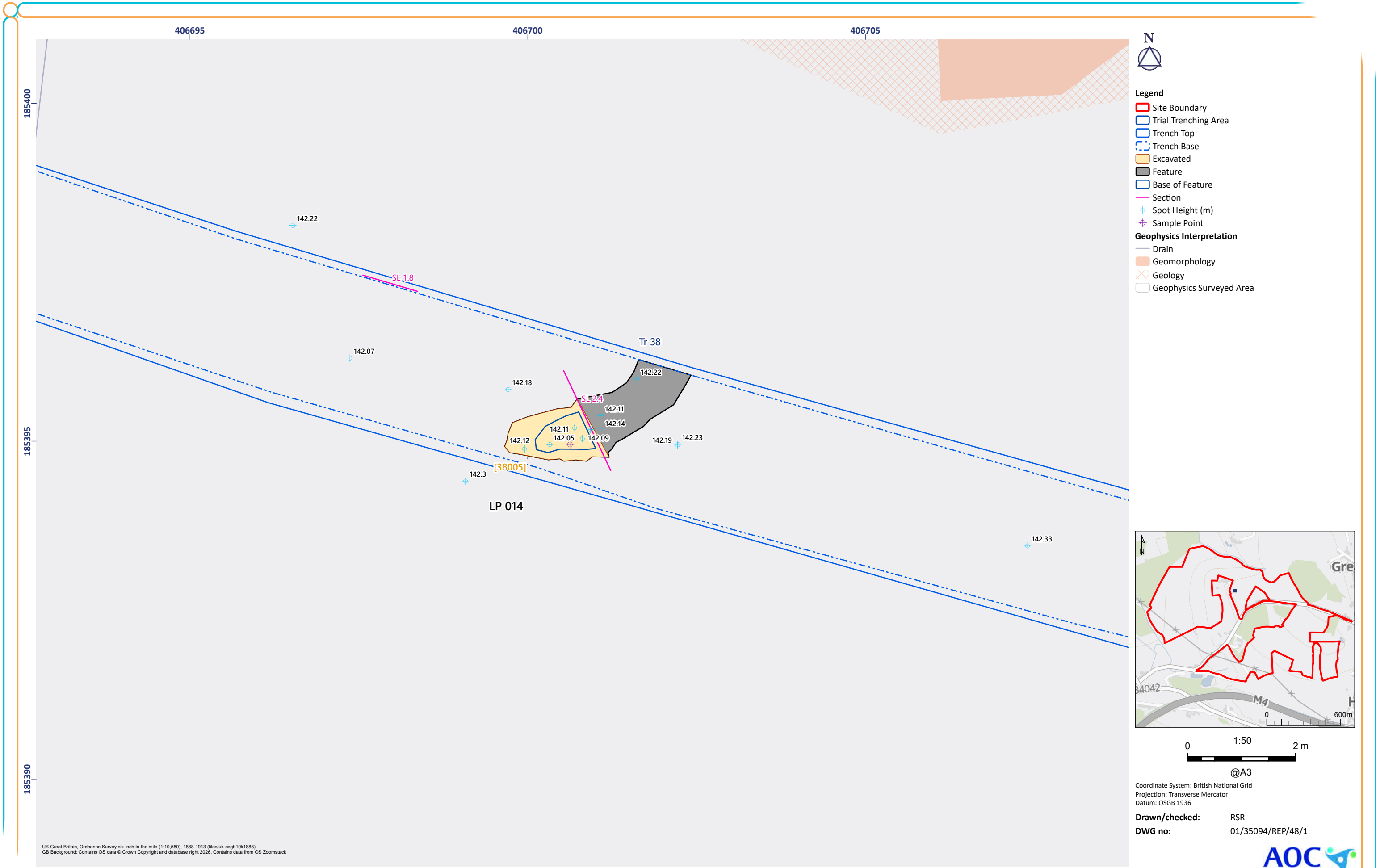
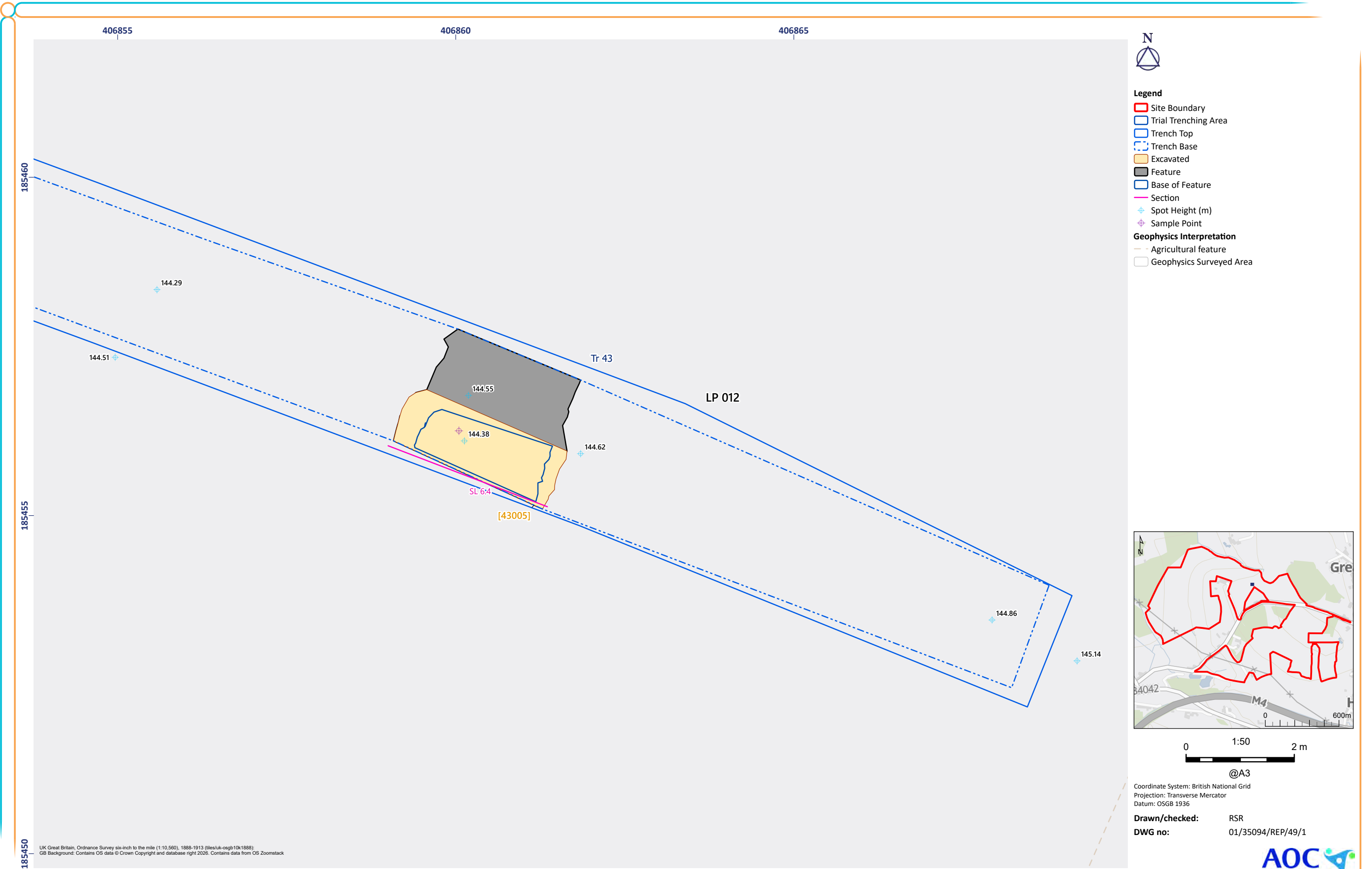


Figure 49: Trench 38 - Detail of Excavated Features



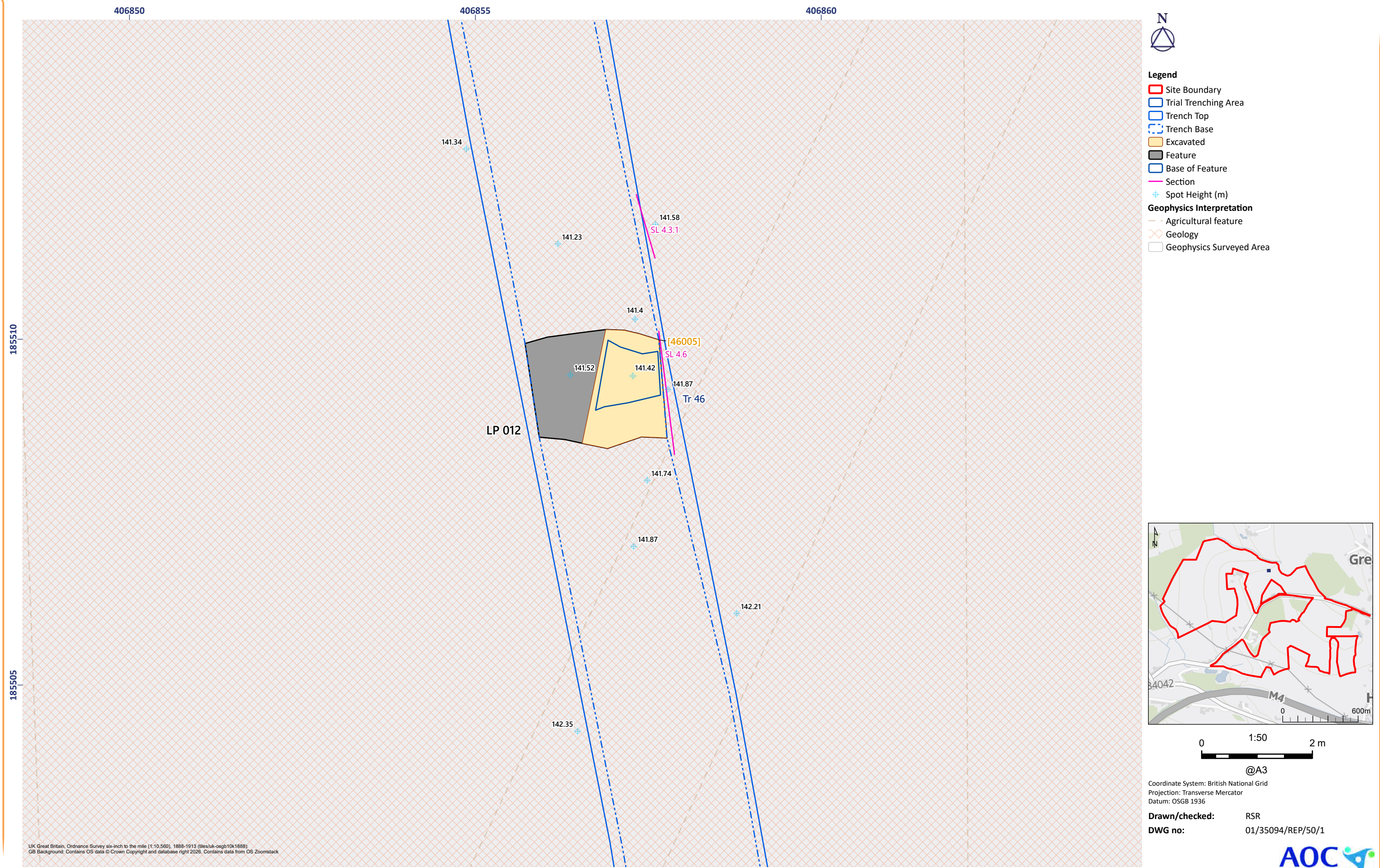


Figure 51: Trench 46 - Detail of Excavated Features

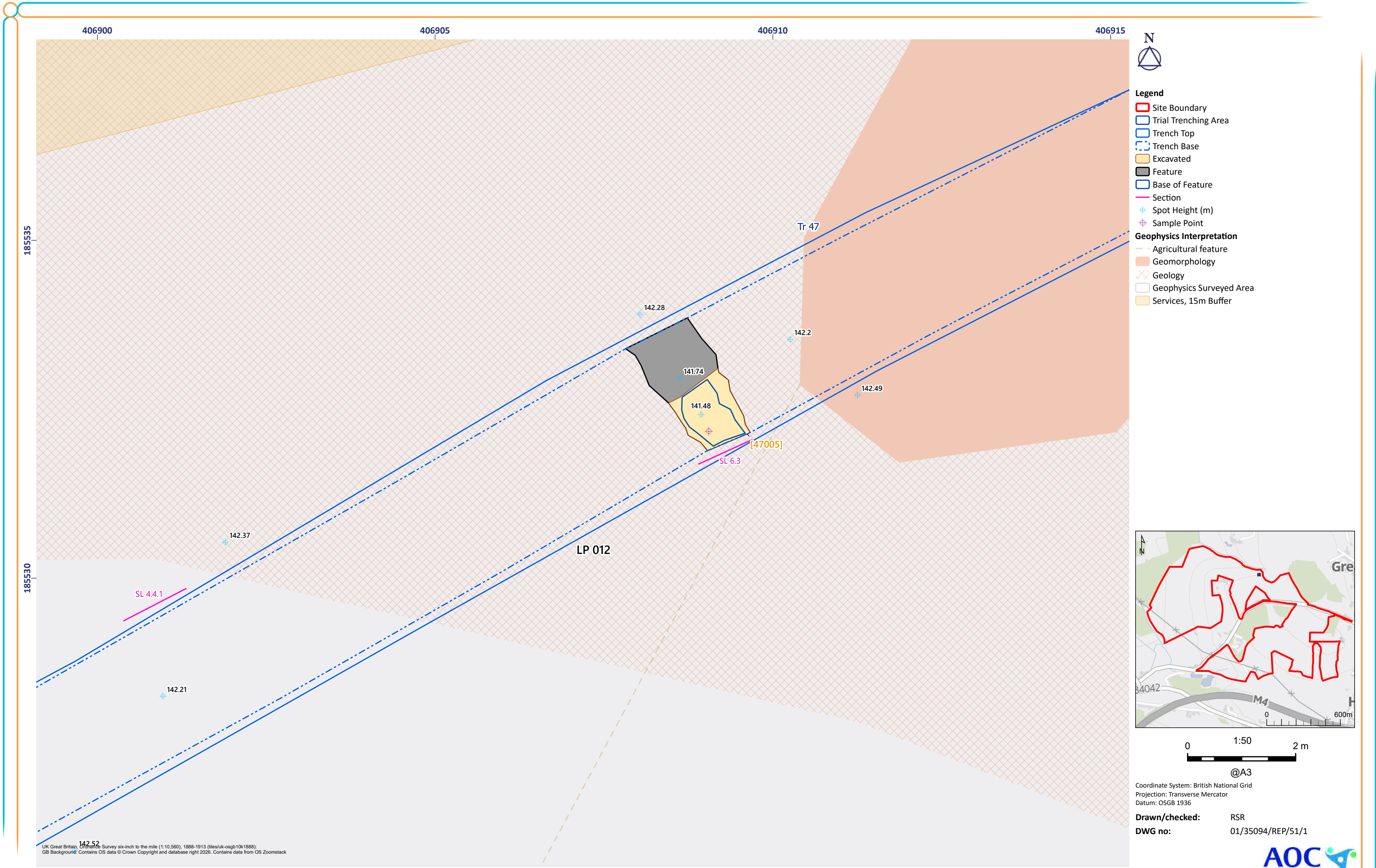
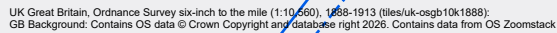


Figure 52: Trench 47 - Detail of Excavated Features





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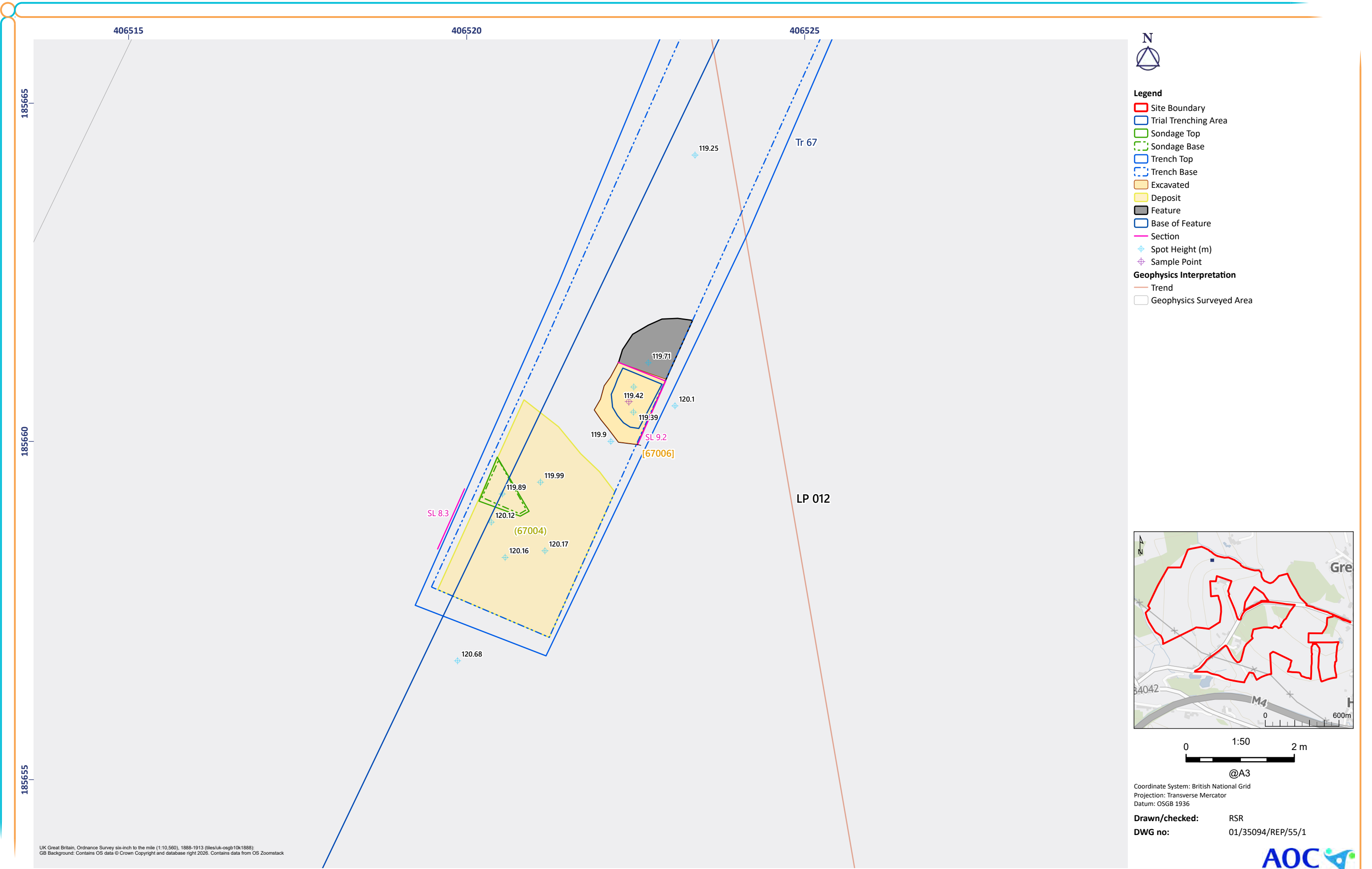


Figure 56: Trench 67 - Detail of Excavated Features

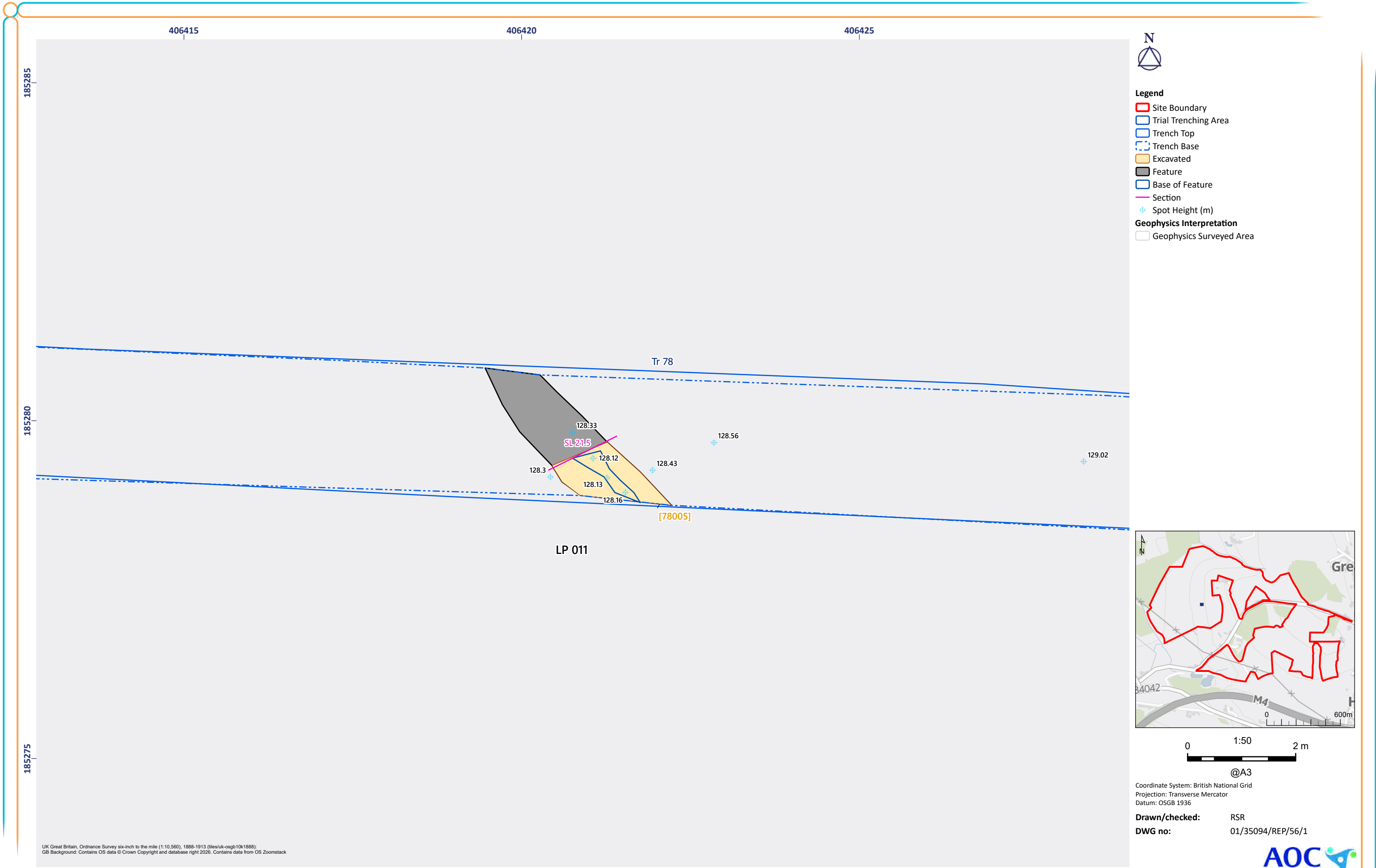


Figure 57: Trench 78 - Detail of Excavated Features

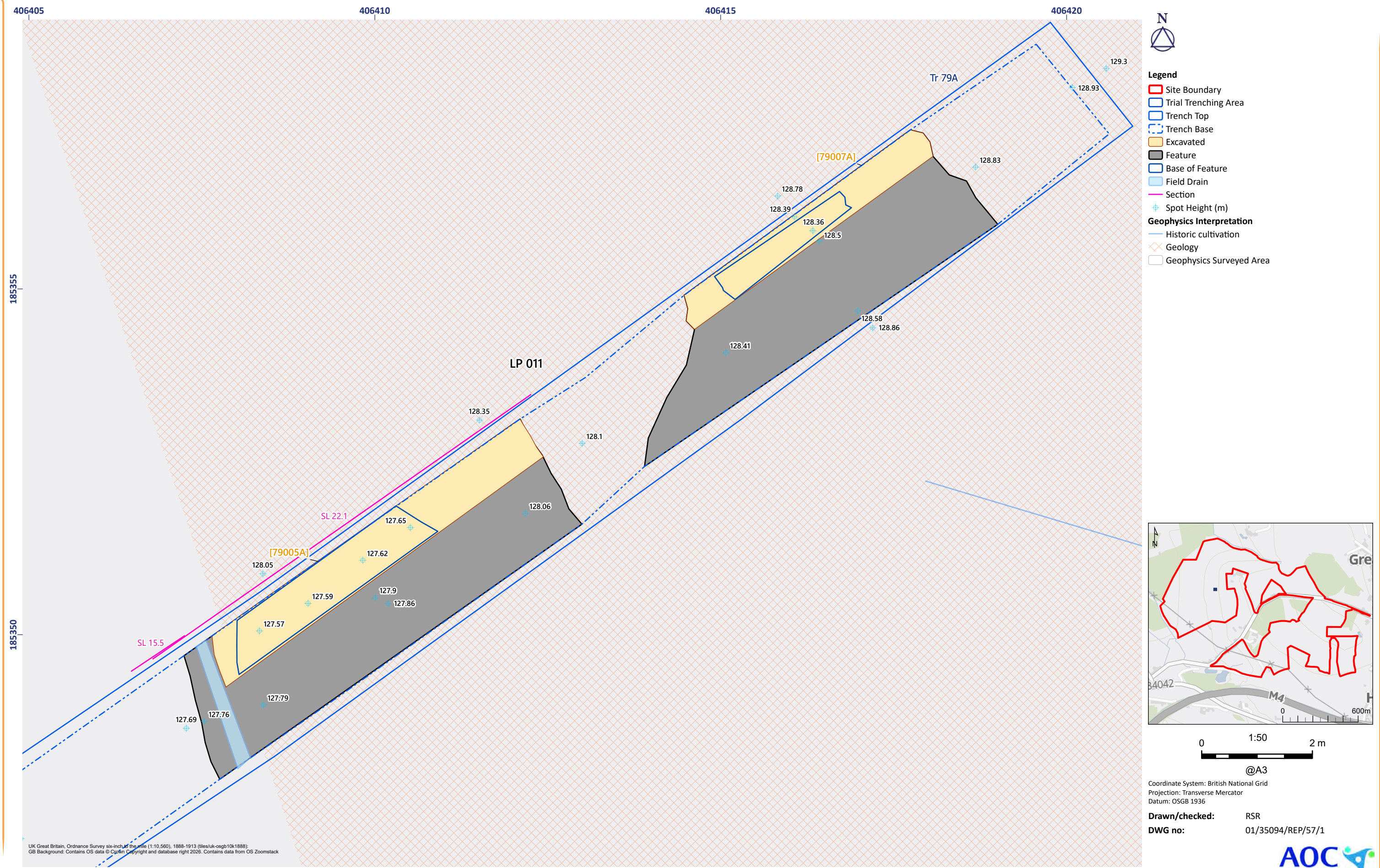


Figure 58: Trench 79 - Detail of Excavated Features

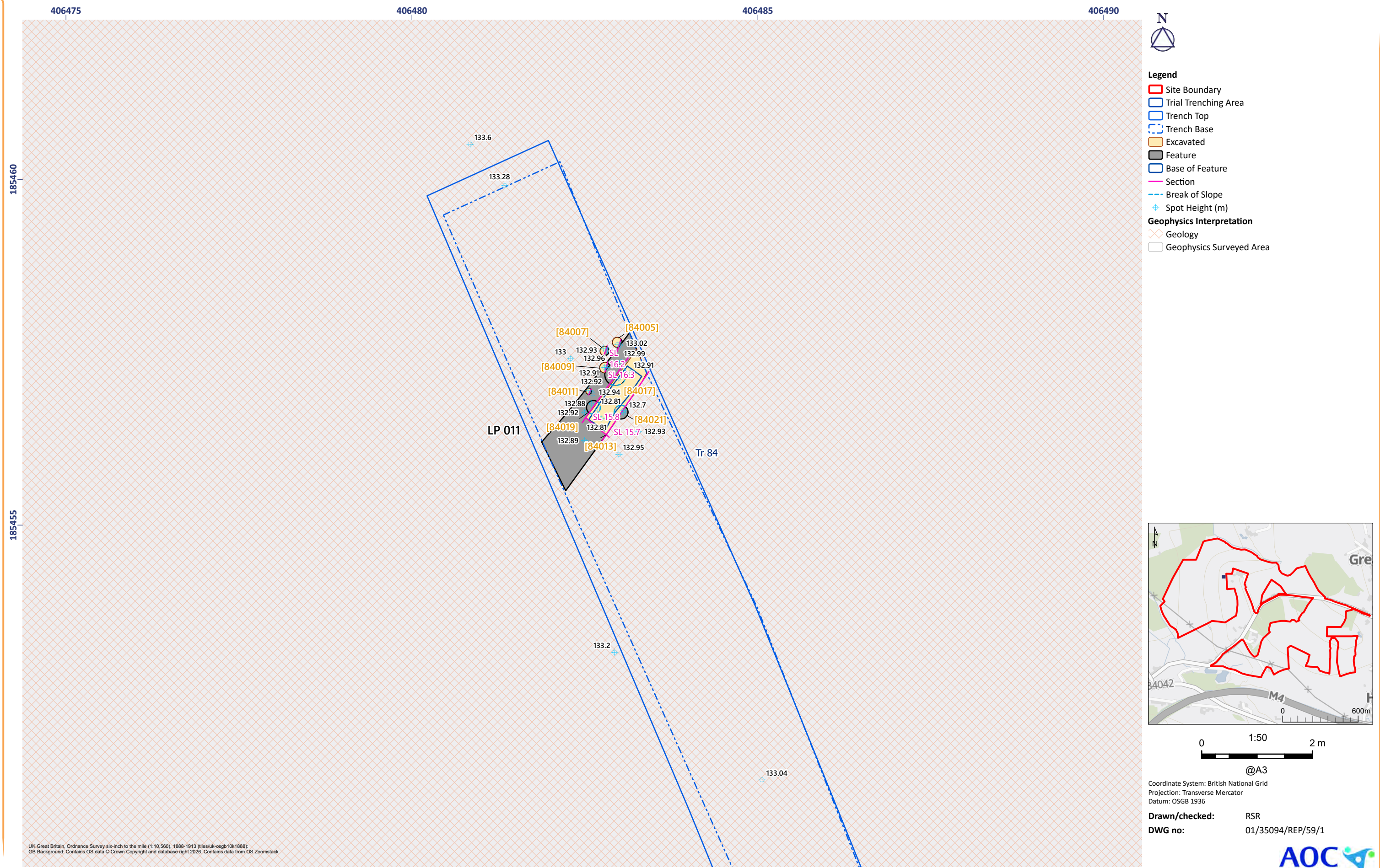
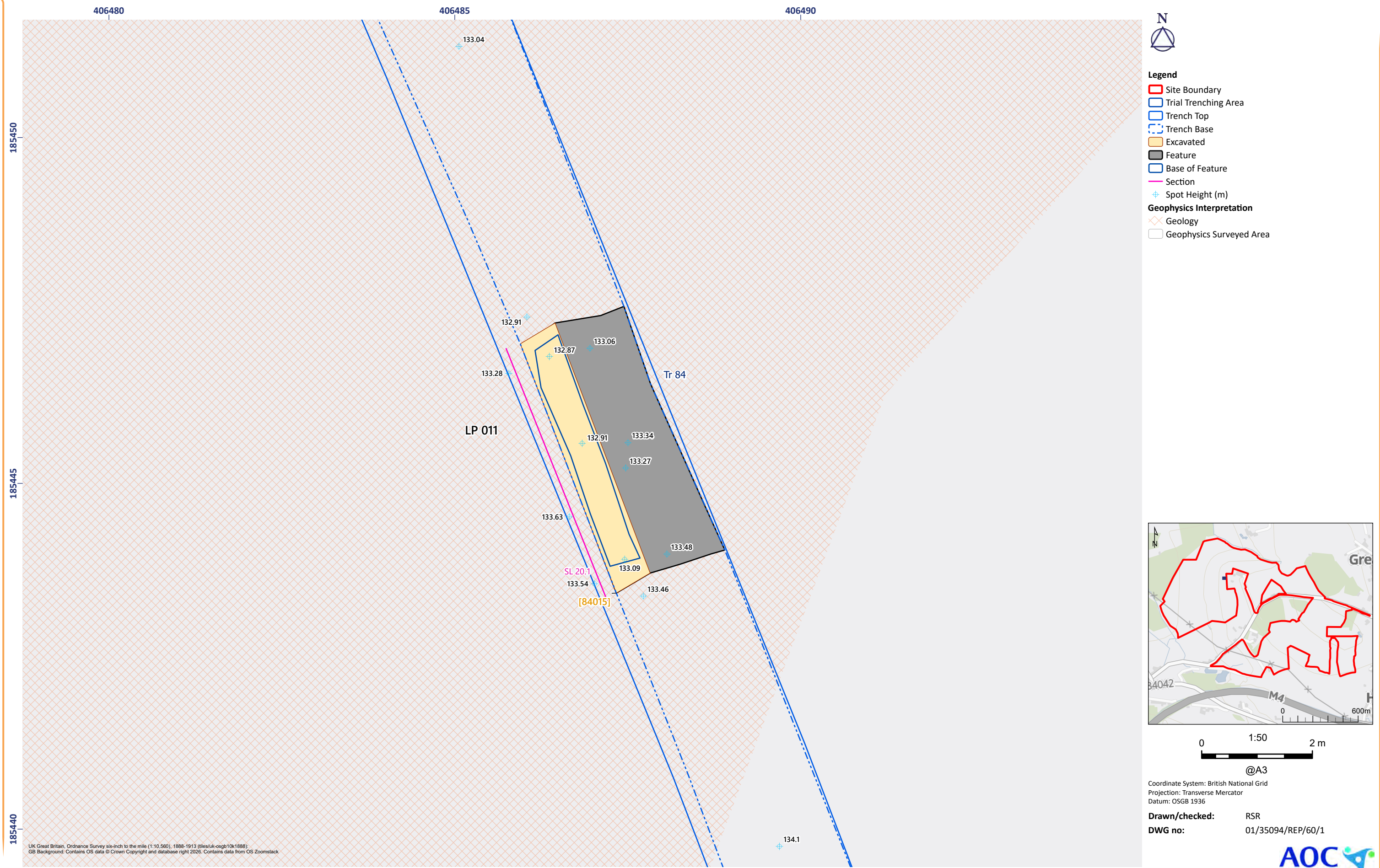
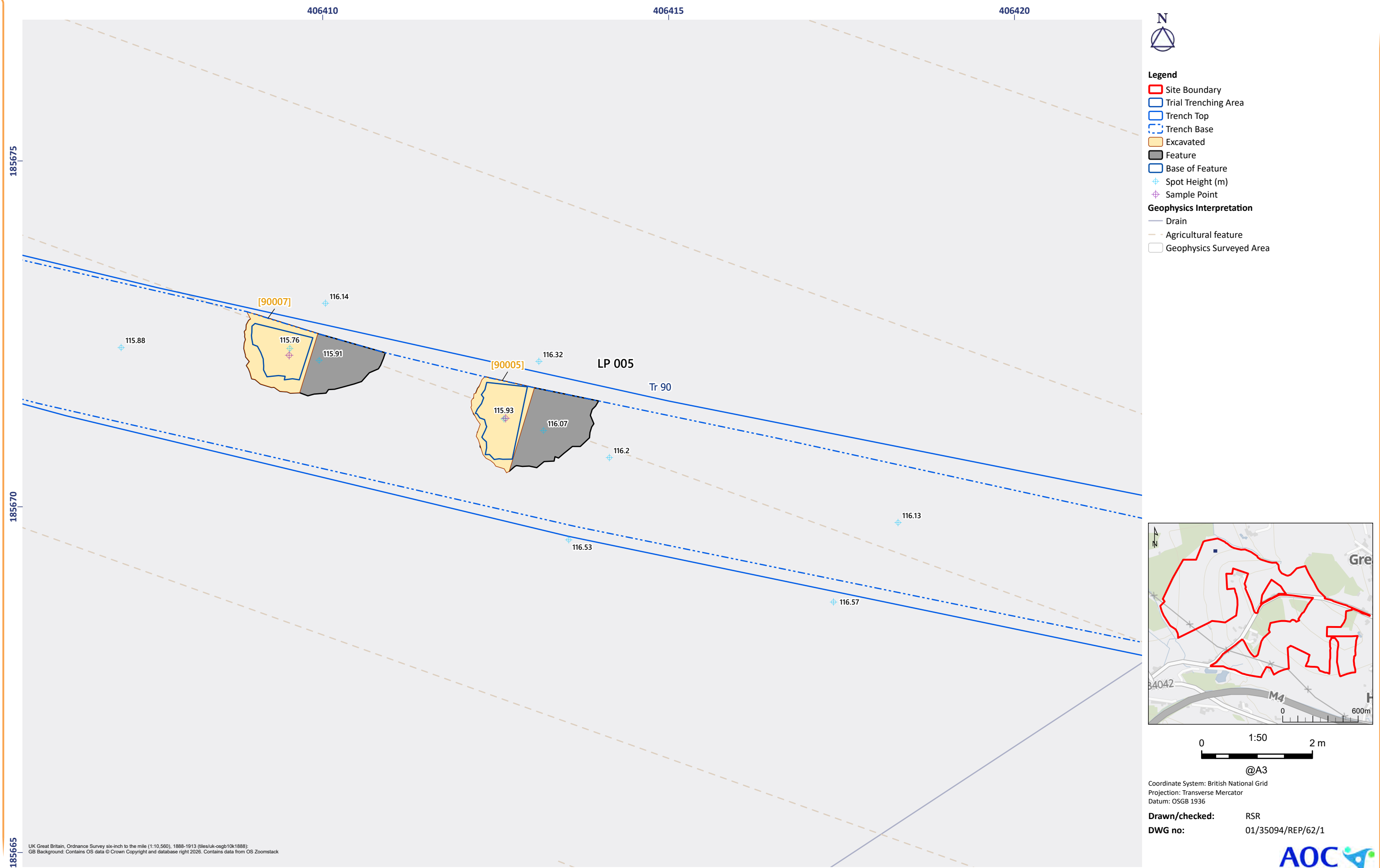


Figure 60: Trench 84 - Detail of Excavated Features







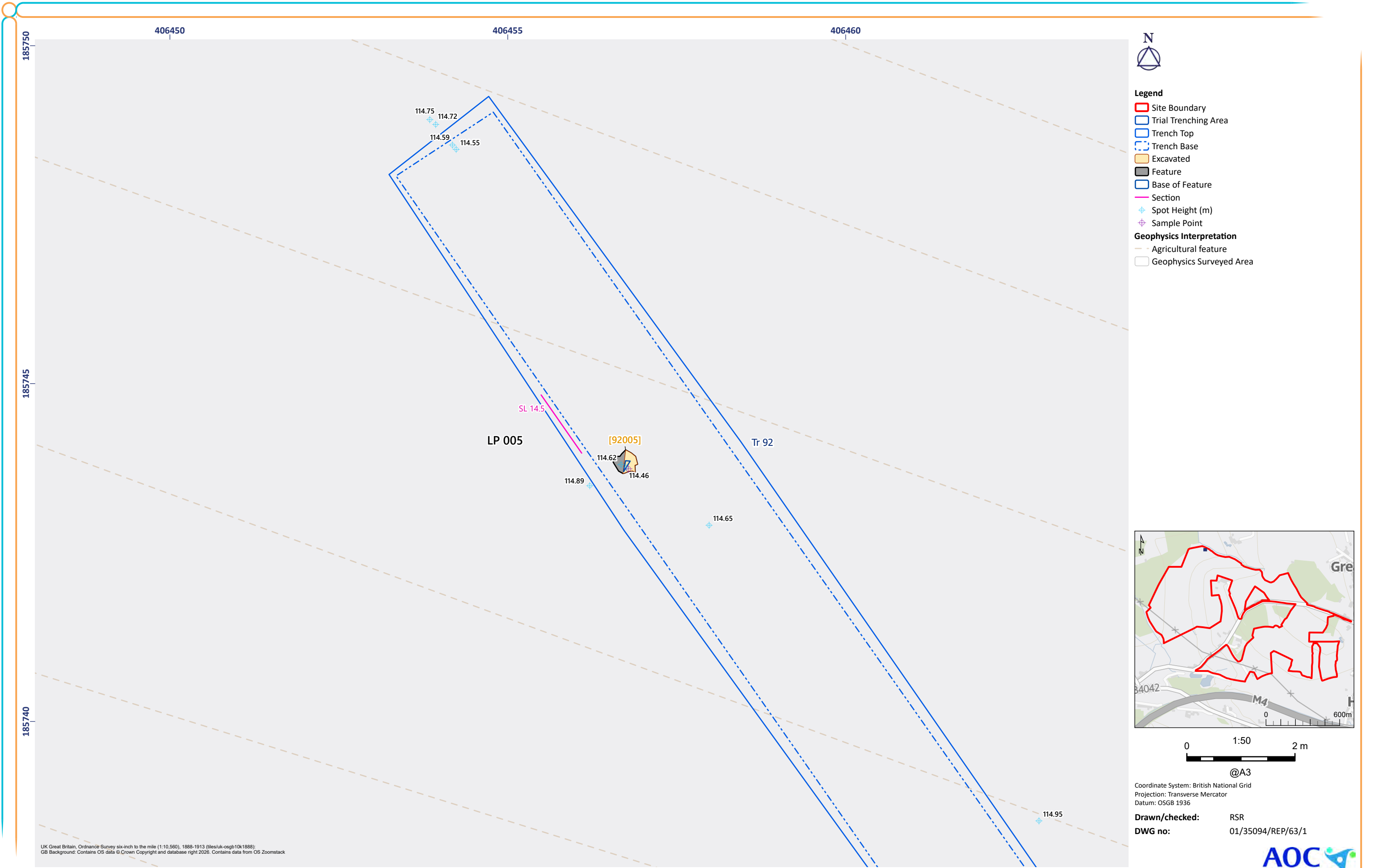


Figure 64: Trench 92 - Detail of Excavated Features

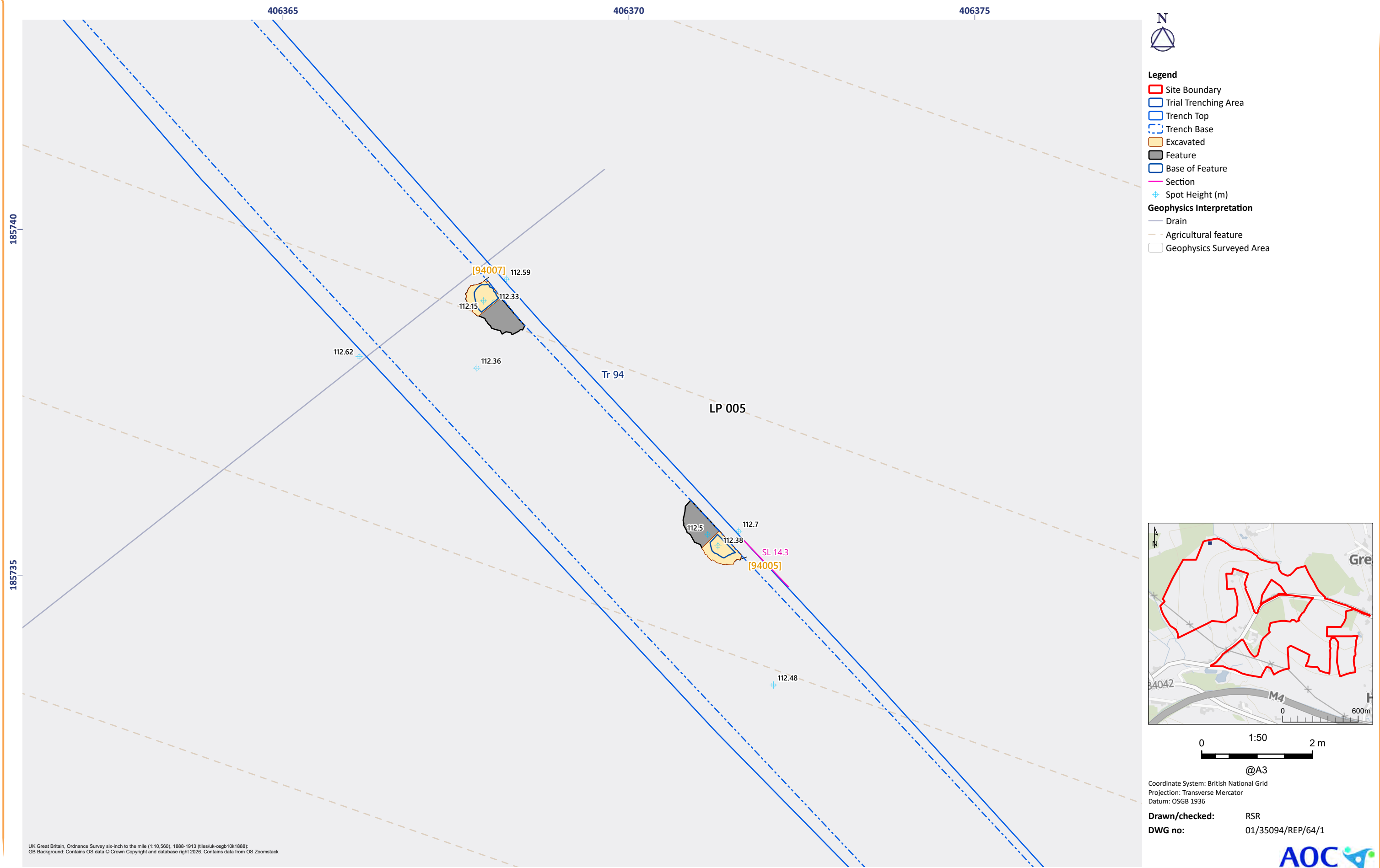


Figure 65: Trench 94 - Detail of Excavated Features

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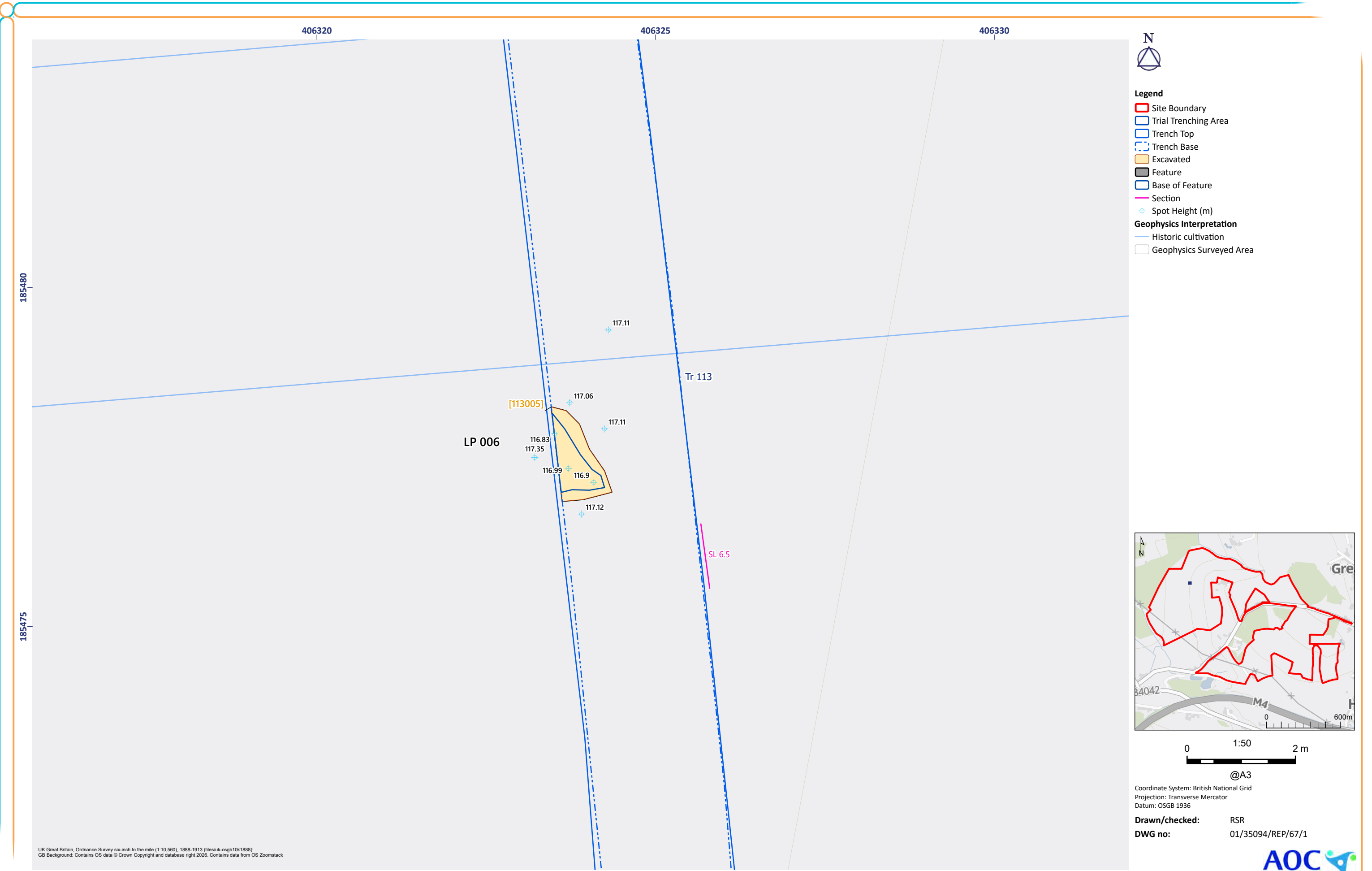


Figure 68: Trench 113 - Detail of Excavated Features

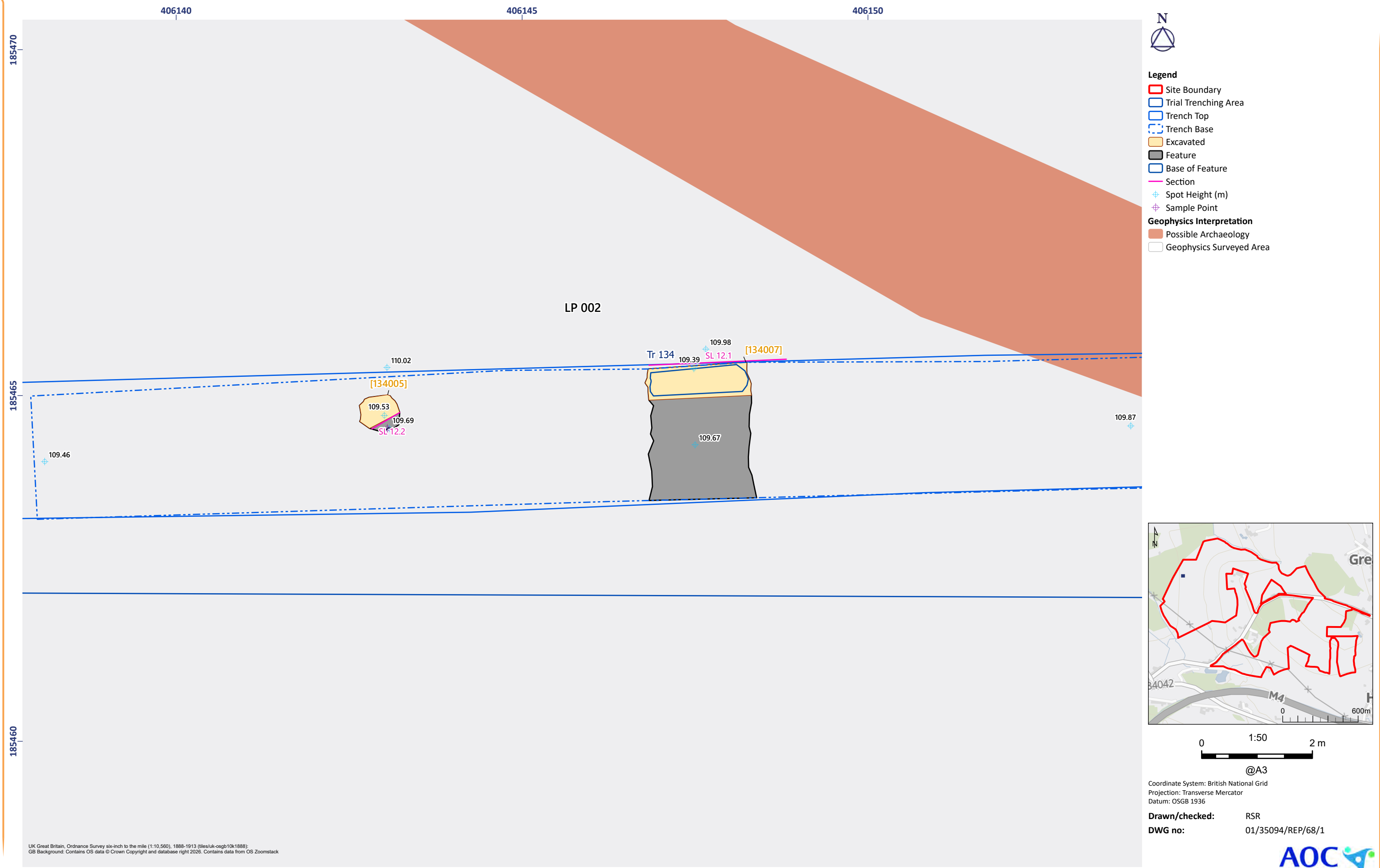


Figure 69: Trench 134 - Detail of Excavated Features

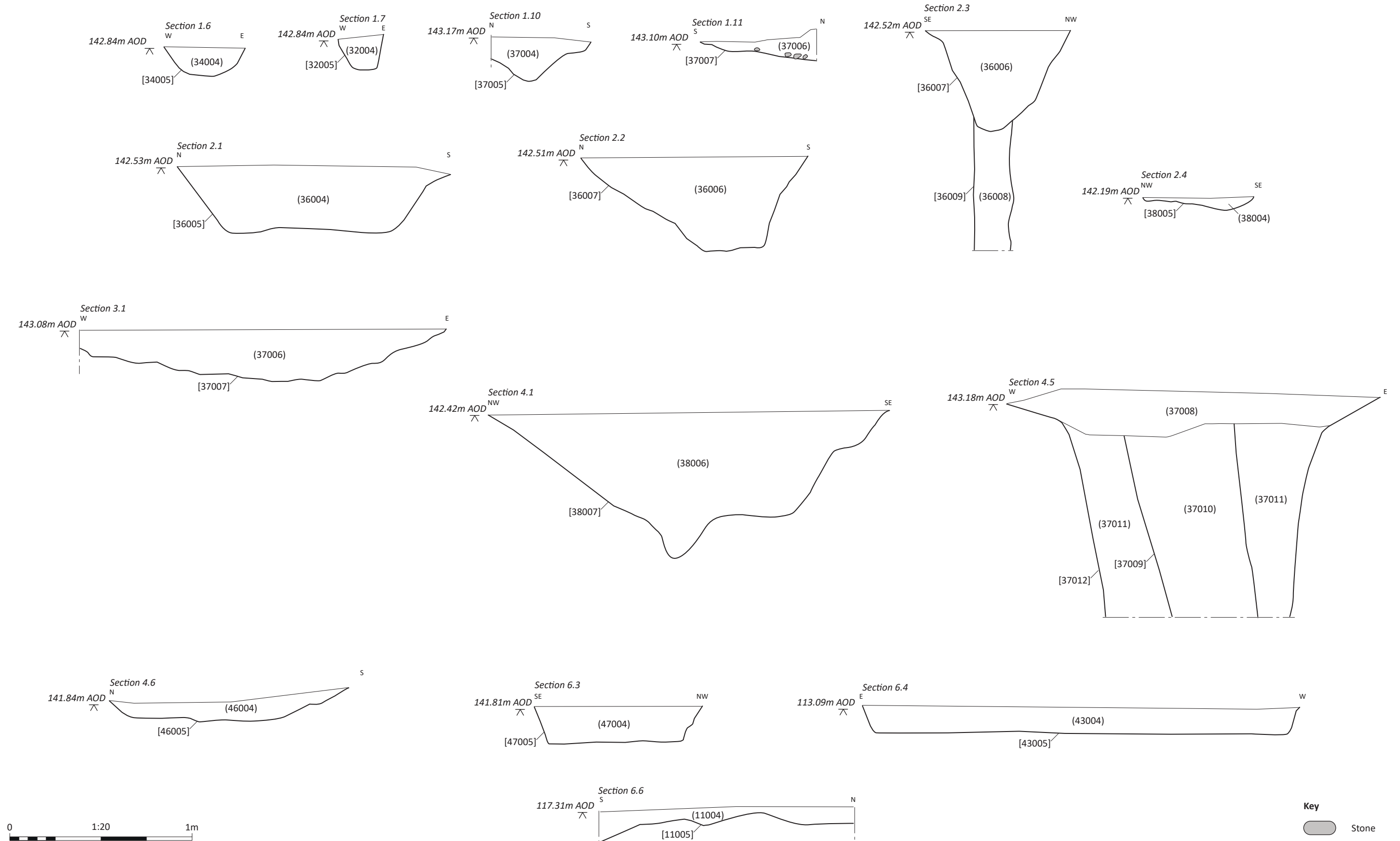


Figure 70: Sections

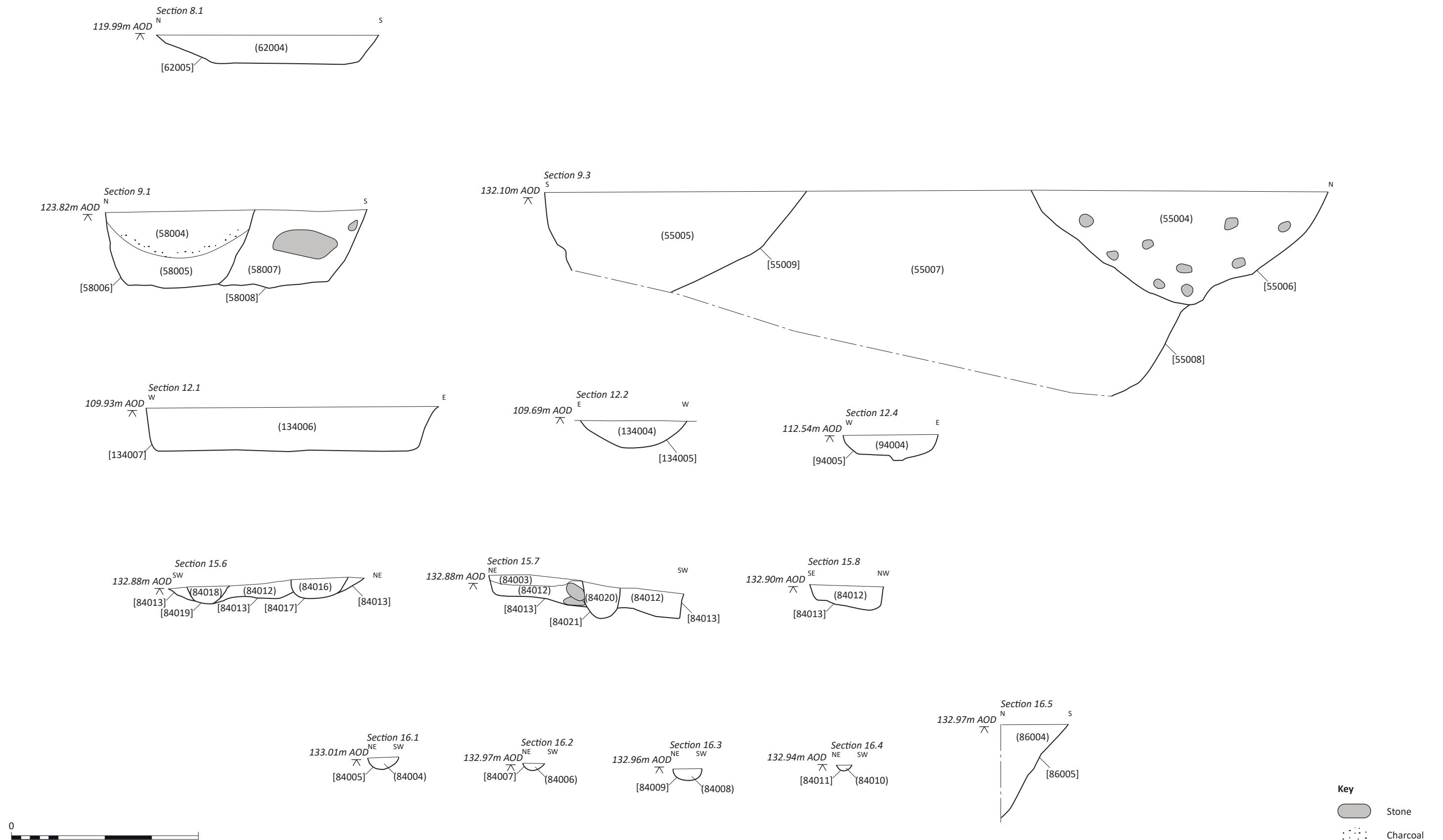


Figure 71: Sections

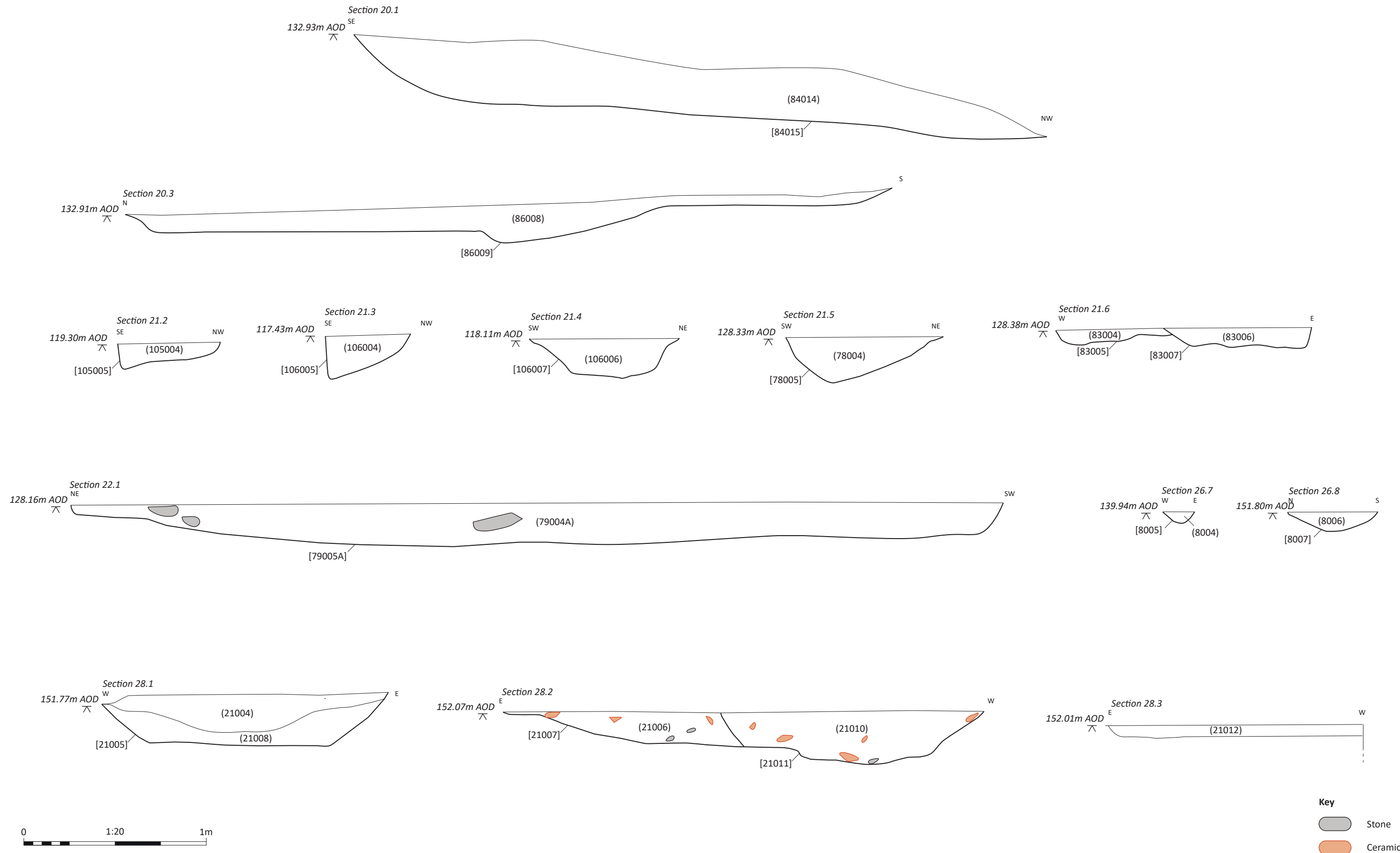


Figure 72: Sections

Appendices

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
1001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
1002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
1003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
2001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
2002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
2003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
3001	No trench/context sheet	30.00m	1.80m	0.30m
3002	No trench/context sheet	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
4001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
4002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
4003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
5001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
5002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
5003	Light brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
5004	Dark brown silt with modern materials - Modern burning deposit	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
6001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
6002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
6003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
7001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
7002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.11m
7003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
8001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
8002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.35m
8003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
8004	Mixed silty clay with frequent charcoal - F/O post hole	0.16m	0.14m	0.06m
8005	Subcircular small cut - C/O post hole	0.16	0.14	0.06
8006	Mixed silty clay with frequent charcoal - F/O post hole	0.51	0.49	0.1
8007	Round cut with concave sides - C/O post hole	0.51	0.49	0.1
8008	Greyish brown clayey silt - F/O tree pit	4.54	1.20	0.08
8009	Irregular cut - C/O tree pit	4.54	1.20	0.08

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
9001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
9002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
9003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
10001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
10002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
10003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
11001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
11002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
11003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
12001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
12002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
12003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
13001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
13002	Mixed patches of silty clay - Subsoil, redeposited and natural makeup	30.00m	1.80m	0.65m
13003	Bright yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
14001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
14002	Mixed patches of silty clay - Made ground	30.00m	1.80m	0.70m
14003	Bright yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.30m
15001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.25m
15002	Mixed blue and yellow patches of clay	30.00m	1.80m	0.35m
15003	Bright yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.24m
16001	Mid brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
16002	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
16003	Ligh yellowish brown sandy silt - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
17001	Light brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.17m
17002	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent stones - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
17003	Ligh yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
18001	Light brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
18002	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
18003	Ligh yellowish brown sandy clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.11m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
19001	Light brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
19002	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
19003	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
20001	Light brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
20002	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
20003	Light yellowish brown sandy clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
21001	Light greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
21002	Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
21003	Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
21004	Mid bluish black silty clay - Upper F/O ditch	30.00m	1.80m	0.21m
21005	C/O ditch	30.00m	1.80m	0.28m
21006	Dark grey clay with black mottling - F/O pit	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
21007	C/O pit	30.00m	1.80m	0.19m
21008	Light bluish grey silty clay with orange mottling - Lower F/O ditch	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
21009	Mid reddish brown silty clay	30.00m	1.80m	0.19m
21010	Dark grey clay with black and yellow mottling - F/O ditch	30.00m	1.80m	0.29m
21011	C/O ditch	30.00m	1.80m	0.29m
21012	Mid grey sandy silt with mid yellow mottling	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
21013	Mid-dark patchy silt - F/O ditch	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
21014	Irregular linear cut - C/O ditch	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
21015	Mid-dark patchy silt - F/O ditch	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
21016	Irregular linear cut - C/O ditch	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
21017	Mid dark patchy silts which layer – F/O pit	30	1.8	NFE
21018	Irregular cut – C/O Pit	30	1.8	NFE
22001	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
22002	Light greyish silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
22003	Light yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
23001	Light grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
23002	Light yellowish grey sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
23003	Light greyish orange sandy clay with frequent	30.00m	1.80m	0.11m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
	stones - Natural			
24001	Light brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
24002	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
24003	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
25001	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
25002	Light greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
25003	Light yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
26001	Light brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
26002	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
26003	Light greyish yellow sandy clay with moderate stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
26004	Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal - Capping Fill	0.64m	0.58m	0.02m
26005	Light greyish yellow silty clay - F/O tree root	0.41m	0.20m	0.12m
26006	Irregular cut - C/O tree root	0.41m	0.20m	NFE
26007	Mid greyish yellow silty clay - F/O tree root	0.52m	0.18m	0.18m
26008	Irregular cut - C/O tree root	0.52m	0.18m	NFE
27001	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
27002	Mid brownish yellow silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
27003	Light yellowish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
28001	Mid grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.25m
28002	Light yellowish grey sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
28003	Light greyish orange sandy clay with frequent stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
29001	Light brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.26m
29002	Light yellowish grey sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
29003	Light greyish orange sandy clay with frequent stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
30001	Light brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
30002	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
30003	Light yellowish brown clay with frequent stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
31001	Mid brownish grey sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
31002	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
31003	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with moderate stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
31004	Dark greyish brown silty sand - F/O tree pit	0.25m	0.25m	0.07m
31005	Irregular and circular cut - C/O tree pit	0.25m	0.25m	0.07m
31006	F/O tree pit	0.20m	0.20m	0.02m
31007	C/O tree pit	0.20m	0.20m	0.02m
31008	F/O tree pit	0.40m	0.30m	0.04m
31009	C/O tree pit	0.40m	0.30m	0.04m
31010	Light greyish yellow silty clay - F/O tree root	0.40m	0.40m	0.02m
31011	Irregular cut - C/O tree root	0.40m	0.40m	0.02m
32001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
32002	Mid brownish orange silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
32003	Light greyish brown clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
32004	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal - F/O post hole	0.40m	0.25m	0.19m
32005	Ovate cut - C/O post hole	0.40m	0.25m	0.19m
33001	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.26m
33002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.04m
33003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
34001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
34002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.04m
34003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
34004	Light yellowish brown silty clay - F/O gully	1.00m	0.45m	0.15m
34005	C/O gully	1.00m	0.45m	0.15m
35001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
35002	Light orangish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
35003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	25.00m	1.80m	NFE
35004	Mid reddish brown silty clay - Natural	5.00m	1.80m	NFE
36001	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones -	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
	Topsoil			
36002	Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
36003	Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
36004	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt- F/O ditch	1.50m	1.00m	0.36m
36005	C/O ditch	1.50m	1.00m	0.36m
36006	Mid orangish grey silty clay - F/O ditch	1.80m	1.25m	0.55m
36007	C/O ditch	1.80m	1.25m	0.55m
36008	Mid grey silty clay - F/O pit	0.36m	0.20m	0.72m
36009	Ovate cut - C/O pit	0.36m	0.20m	0.72m
37001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
37002	Mid orangish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
37003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
37004	Mid brown silty clay - F/O ditch	2.40m	0.64m	0.24m
37005	Ovate cut - C/O ditch	2.40m	0.64m	0.24m
37006	Mid brown silty clay - F/O ditch	3.10m	0.50m	0.17m
37007	Ovate cut - C/O ditch	3.10m	0.50m	0.17m
37008	Dark brown silty clay - possible layer	2.00m	1.80m	0.24m
37009	C/O ditch	1.80m	0.60m	1.06m
37010	Dark greyish brown silty clay - F/O ditch	1.80m	0.60m	1.06m
37011	Light greyish brown silty clay- F/O ditch	1.80m	1.40m	1.04m
37012	C/O ditch	2.00m	1.80m	1.20m
38001	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.19m
38002	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.04m
38003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
38004	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - F/O gully [38005]	2.70m	1.20m	0.07m
38005	Gully	2.70m	1.20m	0.07m
38006	Light bluish grey silty clay - F/O ditch	2.20m	1.80m	0.88m
38007	Ditch	2.20m	1.80m	0.88m
39001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
39002	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
39003	Mid yellowish grey silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
40001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.17m
40002	Mid greyish yellow silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
40003	Mid orangish blue clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
41001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
41002	Dark yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
41003	Mid orangish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
42001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.19m
42002	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.04m
42003	Mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
43001	Mid yellowish brown silt with grey patches - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
43002	Mid greyish yellow silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
43003	Mid bluish orange clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
43004	Light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent stones - F/O ditch [43005]	2.40m	1.80m	0.14m
43005	Ditch	2.40m	1.80m	0.17m
44001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
44002	Mid brownish yellow silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
44003	Mid reddish orange silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
45001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
45002	Light yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
45003	Light greyish yellow silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
46001	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
46002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
46003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
46004	Mid greyish brown silty clay - F/O ditch [46005]	1.80m	1.51m	0.29m
46005	C/O ditch	1.80m	1.51m	0.29m
47001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
47002	Mid brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
47003	Light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
47004	Mid brown silty clay - F/O ditch [47005]	1.80m	0.93m	0.20m
47005	Ditch	1.80m	0.93m	0.20m
48001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
48002	Mid brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
48003	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
49001	No trench/context sheet	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
49002	No trench/context sheet	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
49003	No trench/context sheet	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
50001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
50002	Dark greyish yellow silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
50003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
51001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
51002	Light yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
51003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
52001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.26m
52002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
52003	Light brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
53001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.17m
53002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.11m
53003	Light brown sandy clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
54001	Mid brown silt with chalk inclusions - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
54002	Reddish brown clayey silt with chalk inclusions - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.50m
54003	Brownish orange silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
55001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
55002	Orangish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.11m
55003	Light brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
55004	Dark greyish brown silty clay - F/O ditch	1.80m	1.60m	0.50m
55005	Mid greenish grey silty clay - F/O ditch	1.00m	1.40m	0.48m
55006	Recut - C/O ditch	1.80m	1.60m	0.50m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
55007	Mid yellowish grey silty clay - F/O ditch	1.80m	1.60m	1.04m
55008	Linear cut - C/O ditch	5.10m	1.80m	1.20m
55009	Recut - C/O ditch	1.80m	1.40m	0.48m
56001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
56002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
56003	Brownish orange clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
57001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
57002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
57003	Light yellowish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
58001	Brownish grey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
58002	Grey and yellow mottled silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
58003	Yellowish blue clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
58004	Dark grey silty clay - F/O pit	0.80m	0.40m	0.25m
58005	Light greyish brown silty clay - F/O pit []	0.75m	0.37m	0.36m
58006	Recut pit	0.80m	0.40m	0.41m
58007	Light greyish green clay - F/O pit [58008]	0.80m	0.40m	0.41m
58008	Pit	0.80m	0.40m	0.41m
59001	Light brown clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
59002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
59003	Brownish yellow clay with limestone inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
61001	Mid brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.28m
61002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
61003	Bluish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
62001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
62002	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
62003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
62004	Dark greyish brown silty clay - F/O pit [62004]	3.30m	1.20m	0.16m
62005	Irregular pit	3.30m	1.20m	0.16m
63001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.23m
63002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
63003	Light brownish grey sandy clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
64001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.21m
64002	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
64003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
65001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.23m
65002	Brownish yellow silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
65003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
67001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
67002	Brownish grey clayey silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
67003	Firm clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.03m
67004	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Natural deposit	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
67005	Light bluish grey silty clay with orange mottling - F/O tree pit [67006]	0.96m	0.79m	0.38m
67006	Irregular tree pit	0.96m	0.79m	0.38m
68001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.25m
68002	Yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
68003	Blue and orange mottled clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
70001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
70002	Light brown clayey silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
70003	Brownish yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
71001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
71002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
71003	Light yellowish brown clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
72001	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.19m
72002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
72003	Mid yellowish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.17m
73001	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.11m
73002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
73003	Mid yellowish brown clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
74001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.25m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
74002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
74003	Brownish yellow clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.01m
75001	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.21m
75002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
75003	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
76001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
76002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
76003	Brownish grey clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
77001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.24m
77002	Light brown clayey silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
77003	Brownish yellow clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
78001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
78002	Light brown clayey silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
78003	Light brownish yellow clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
78004	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - F/O ditch [78005]	1.00m	0.90m	0.25m
78005	Linear ditch	1.00m	0.90m	0.25m
80001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.25m
80002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
80003	Light greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.02m
81001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
81002	Light brown clayey silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
81003	Mottled clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
82001	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
82002	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.11m
82003	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
83001	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.19m
83002	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
83003	Mid yellowish brown clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
83004	Dark greyish brown silty clay - F/O pit [83005]	0.64m	0.58m	0.10m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
83005	Circular pit	0.64m	0.58m	0.10m
83006	Dark greyish brown silty clay - F/O tree pit [83007]	0.84m	0.76m	0.11m
83007	Subcircular tree pit	0.84m	0.76m	0.11m
84001	Dark brownish black clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
84002	Mid brownish black clayey silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.11m
84003	Light yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent stones - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
84004	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal - F/O post hole [84005]	0.17m	0.16m	0.06m
84005	Circular post hole	0.17m	0.16m	0.06m
84006	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal - F/O post hole [84007]	0.13m	0.12m	0.04m
84007	Circular post hole	0.13m	0.12m	0.04m
84008	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal - F/O post hole [84009]	0.18m	0.15m	0.06m
84009	Circular post hole	0.18m	0.15m	0.06m
84010	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal - F/O post hole [84011]	0.10m	0.08m	0.03m
84011	Circular post hole	0.10m	0.08m	0.03m
84012	Mid brownish grey clayey silt - F/O ditch [84013]	1.00m	0.38m	0.07m
84013	Linear ditch	1.00m	0.38m	0.07m
84014	Dark greyish brown silty clay - F/O ditch [84015]	3.80m	1.80m	0.36m
84015	Linear ditch	3.80m	1.80m	0.36m
84016	Dark brownish black clayey silt - F/O post hole [84017]	0.31m	0.31m	0.12m
84017	Circular post hole	0.31m	0.31m	0.12m
84018	Mid brownish black clayey silt - F/O post hole [84019]	0.20m	0.20m	0.10m
84019	Circular post hole	0.20m	0.20m	0.10m
84020	Dark brownish black clayey silt - F/O post hole [84021]	0.19m	0.19m	0.20m
84021	Circular post hole	0.19m	0.19m	0.20m
85001	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.17m
85002	Light yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
85003	Light orangish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
	- Natural			
86001	Dark brownish black sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
86002	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
86003	Light brownish yellow silty sand with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
86004	Dark brown silty clay - F/O gully [86005]	1.80m	0.36m	0.50m
86005	Linear gully	1.80m	0.36m	0.50m
86006	Light greyish brown silty clay - F/O tree pit [86006]	1.80m	0.80m	0.06m
86007	Ovate tree pit	1.80m	0.80m	0.06m
86008	Greyish brown silty clay - F/O ditch [86009]	4.10m	1.80m	0.20m
86009	Linear ditch	4.10m	1.80m	0.20m
86010	Mid brown clayey silt with limestone inclusions - F/O tree pit [86011]	1.01m	0.44m	0.14m
86011	Circular Tree pit	1.01m	0.44m	0.14m
87001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
87002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
87003	Mid greyish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
88001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.26m
88002	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
88003	Greyish blue clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
89001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
89002	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.03m
89003	Light bluish grey clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
90001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.17m
90002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
90003	Light greyish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
90004	Dark greyish brown silty clay - F/O tree pit [90005]	1.50m	1.13m	0.12m
90005	Subcircular Tree pit	1.50m	1.13m	0.12m
90006	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal - F/O tree pit [90007]	1.80m	0.90m	0.10m
90007	Subcircular Tree pit	1.80m	0.90m	0.10m
91001	Greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.19m
91002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
91003	Dark greyish green clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
92001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
92002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
92003	Mid greenish grey clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
92004	Dark greyish brown silty clay - F/O tree pit [92005]	0.30m	0.30m	0.12m
92005	Circular Tree pit	0.30m	0.30m	0.12m
93001	Dark greyish brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
93002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
93003	Mid greenish grey clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
94001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
94002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
94003	Light greyish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
94004	Mid yellowish grey clay - F/O tree pit [94005]	0.49m	0.33m	0.16m
94005	Oval tree pit	0.49m	0.33m	0.16m
94006	Mid yellowish grey clay - F/O tree pit [94007]	0.41m	0.28m	0.18m
94007	Tree pit	0.41m	0.28m	0.18m
95001	Dark brown clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
95002	Brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
95003	Orangish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
96001	Dark brown clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
96002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
96003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
97001	Dark brown clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.25m
97002	Greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
97003	Mottled orange and blue clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.03m
98001	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
98002	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
98003	Mid yellowish grey clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
99001	Mid brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.23m
99002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
99003	Mid yellowish grey clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.04m
100001	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
100002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
100003	Dark greyish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
101001	Dark brown clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.26m
101002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
101003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
102001	Dark brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
102002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
102003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
103001	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
103002	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
103003	Dark yellowish grey clay with chalk inclusions - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
104001	Dark brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
104002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
104003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
105001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
105002	Light brown clayey silt - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
105003	Brownish yellow clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
105004	Mid greyish brown clay - F/O pit [105005]	1.02m	0.56m	0.14m
105005	Oval pit	1.02m	0.56m	0.14m
106001	Dark brown clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.28m
106002	Brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.14m
106003	Mottled brown and grey clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
106004	Mid yellowish blue clay - F/O ditch [106005]	1.00m	0.45m	0.20m
106005	Linear ditch	1.00m	0.45m	0.20m
106006	Mid greyish blue-brown silty clay - F/O ditch [106007]	0.81m	0.40m	0.22m
106007	Linear ditch	0.81m	0.40m	0.22m
107001	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.19m
107002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
107003	Mid orangish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
108001	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.21m
108002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
108003	Mid orangish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
109001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
109002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
109003	Brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
110001	Dark brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
110002	Brownish green clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
110003	Greenish brown-blue clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
111001	Dark brown clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
111002	Brown clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
111003	Brownish green-orange clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
112001	Dark brown clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
112002	Brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
112003	Greenish and yellowish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
113001	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
113002	Mid brownish grey silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
113003	Mid yellowish grey clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
113004	Dark greyish black silty clay - F/O tree pit [113005][	1.40m	0.73m	0.15m
113005	Subcircular tree pit	1.40m	0.73m	0.15m
114001	Mid brownish black clayey silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.21m
114002	Mid brownish grey silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
114003	Mid yellowish grey clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.06m
115001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.25m
115002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
115003	Orange clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
116001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
116002	Light greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
116003	Mottled orange and blue silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
117001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.23m
117002	Light brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
117003	Orangish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
118001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
118002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
118003	Mid yellowish grey silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
119001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
119002	Light yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
119003	Light orangish brown clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
120001	Brown silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.25m
120002	Mid greenish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
120003	Greyish brown-green clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.02m
121001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.11m
121002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.04m
121003	Mid yellowish grey silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
122001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.20m
122002	Mid yellowish grey silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
122003	Mid yellowish grey silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
123001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
123002	Light greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
123003	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	0.05m
124001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
124002	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
124003	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
125001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
125002	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
125003	Mid brownish yellow silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
126001	Light greyish brown sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
126002	Light greyish yellow silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
126003	Light greyish yellow silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
127001	Mid greyish brown sandy silt - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
127002	Dark greyish yellow silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
127003	Dark greyish yellow silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
128001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.07m
128002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
128003	Mid brownish grey silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
129001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
129002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
129003	Mid brownish grey silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
130001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
130002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.09m
130003	Mid brownish grey silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
131001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
131002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
131003	Mid brownish grey silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
132001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.08m
132002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
132003	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
133001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.13m
133002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
133003	Dark brownish grey silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
134001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
134002	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
134003	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
134004	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal - F/O tree pit [134004]	0.56m	0.46m	0.14m
134005	Tree pit	0.56m	0.46m	0.14m
134006	Light greyish yellow silty clay - F/O ditch [134007]	1.80m	1.50m	0.23m
134007	Curvilinear Ditch	1.80m	1.50m	0.23m
135001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
135002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.22m
135003	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
136001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.16m
136002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m
136003	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
137001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
137002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
137003	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
138001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.15m
138002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.18m
138003	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE
139001	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Topsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.12m
139002	Mid greyish brown silty clay - Subsoil	30.00m	1.80m	0.10m

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Thickness
139003	Dark greyish brown silty clay - Natural	30.00m	1.80m	NFE

APPENDIX B: SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Animal Bone Assemblage

Meghan Tolfts (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

The animal bone from Flaxlands Solar Farm, Wiltshire was submitted for assessment in March 2026. The assemblage was collected from six trenches from a range of deposits, ditches, gullies, pits and treebowls. The aim of this report is to provide species identifications, recommendations for radiocarbon dating and further work if needed.

Methodology

The animal bone assemblage was identified to element and to as low a taxonomic level as possible with the aid of published and online identification guides (Cohen & Serjeantson 2015; Hillson 2003; OsteoID 2025; Rochester 2025; Schmid 1972). The hand retrieved bone from both trenches were fully identified. The full results are stored in catalogue 1 in the site archive. This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; Campbell et al. 2011; ClfA 2014; 2021).

Fragments of bones that could not be identified to species were grouped as far as possible at class level e.g. large mammal (horse/cattle/deer), medium mammal (sheep/goat/pig), small mammal (dog/cat/rodent) or indeterminate mammal. Sheep (*Ovis aries*) and goat (*Capra hircus*) and equid (*Equus* sp. horse/donkey/mule) distinctions were also not considered due to very poor levels of preservation noted in the assemblage. All fragments were refitted where possible.

When analysing the assemblage, the following criteria were recorded: element, species, side, fusion, age, fragmentation, size and evidence of staining on the bone surface. The assemblage was inspected for butchery marks, pathologies, burning, bone working and carnivore gnawing. Only those bones found to be intact were measured following von den Driesch (1976).

Epiphyseal fusion, tooth eruption and wear were assessed to establish the age of the individual (Grant 1982; Payne 1985; 1987; 1973; Silver 1969). The proximal, distal and shaft areas of each fragment were recorded to determine the level of fragmentation within the assemblage (Dobney et al. 1988). Assessing the level of staining used the following method: no staining was rated “0”; some staining affecting less than 25% of the bone surface was designated as “1”; 25-50% surface staining was “2”; while 50 – 75% was described as 3” and greater than 75% was rated as “4”. A four-point system was used to assess preservation with excellent, good, adequate and poor recorded where appropriate.

The Assemblage

A total of 54 fragments (210.8g) were recovered by hand and from bulk samples. The mammal bone was identified as domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), equid (*Equus* sp.), and domestic pig (*Sus domesticus*). The number of identified specimens (NISP) was domestic cattle (1), equid (2), pig (3), M/M (2), and I/M (46) (Table 1).

The preservation of the assemblage was universally poor. Preservation was affected by several taphonomic factors such as prolonged exposure to the elements prior to deposition, recent damage caused during excavation and poor soil composition. The very high levels of fragmentation meant that none of the skeletal elements were suitable to be measured. The poor preservation of the assemblage

meant it was not possible to identify any surviving evidence of butchery marks, pathologies and animal gnawing.

Trench	Sample	Context	Cattle	Equid	Pig	M/M	I/M
8	HC	8008	1	0	0	0	0
21	41	21004	0	0	0	0	3
	49	21007	0	0	0	0	1
	47	21008	0	0	0	0	19
	HC	21008	0	0	0	0	4
	48	21009	0	0	0	0	1
38	7	38004	0	0	0	0	1
47	11	47004	0	0	0	0	1
86	HC	86008	0	2	3	2	15
90	22	90006	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL			1	2	3	2	46

Table 1 Summary of Animal Bone from Flaxlands Solar Farm, Wiltshire. HC = Hand Collected.

Summary of the Assemblage by trench and feature

A total of 54 fragments (210.8g) were recovered by hand and from bulk samples. The mammal bone was identified as domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), equid (*Equus* sp.), and domestic pig (*Sus domesticus*). The number of identified specimens (NISP) was domestic cattle (1), equid (2), pig (3), M/M (2), and I/M (46) (Table 1).

Trench 8

Treebowl [8009] Context (8008)

There was one deciduous cattle premolar (3.1g) This individual probably lost this tooth when the cows' permanent dentition erupted which normally occurs at between 28-36 months. This fragment is likely intrusive and has been deposited from ground/rooting disturbance.

Trench 21

Ditch [21005] Contexts (21004) & (21008)

The 26 fragments (7.1g) recovered from ditch [21005], were all unidentifiable to species and recorded as I/M. There were two fragments from (21008) that were recorded as tooth fragments (<0.1g). A total of six fragments had been burnt and were completely calcified. These fragments are likely debris and cooking refuse reworked into the ditch.

Pit [21007] Context (21006)

A single poorly preserved I/M tooth fragment (<0.1g) was recovered but was not identifiable to species. This fragment was likely reworked into the pit and is of little archaeological note.

Deposit (21009)

There was one I/M bone fragment (<0.1g) that was probably reworked into this deposit and is of little interest.

Trench 38

Gully [38005] Context (38004)

There was one fragment of bone I/M (<0.1g) but was not identifiable to species or element. This fragment is refuse reworked into the gully.

Trench 47

Ditch [47005] Context (47004)

A single I/M bone fragment (<0.1g) was recovered but it was not identifiable to element. This fragment was likely reworked into the ditch rather than an indication of deliberate deposition.

Trench 86

Ditch [86009] Context (86008)

The largest assemblage of bone came from ditch [86009] with a total of 22 fragments (200.6g). There were two equid skeletal elements in the form of a metacarpal and phalanx which articulate together. Both elements were fully fused and indicate that this individual was older than 13 months. There were also two pig metatarsus (3rd and 5th) and one phalanx. The two metatarsi were distally fused indicating the individual was older than 27 months old at death. A further two fragments classed as M/M were identified as 2nd and 3rd phalanxes. These are likely pig; however, the preservation was too poor to securely identify them to species. The remaining 15 fragments were recorded as I/M and were unidentifiable to element or species. Unlike most other features onsite, this assemblage composition indicates that there was an element of semi-deliberate deposition. If the horse and pig foot, were articulated on deposition this could indicate deposition of small-scale processing or butchery waste.

Trench 90

Treebowl [90007] Context (90006)

A single I/M burnt bone fragment (<0.1g) was recovered but was not identifiable to species or element. This fragment is intrusive and has been deposited from ground/rooting disturbance.

Discussion and statement of significance

The animal bone from Flaxlands Solar Farm, Wiltshire has been fully assessed, and no further species identifications are needed.

Only two features across the site produced identifiable to species fragments of bone. There was a single cattle deciduous premolar in treebowl [8009] which was of little archaeological note as it had been redeposited within this feature. The animal bone in ditch [86009] includes the semi-articulated remains of foot bones from one equid and one pig. Both individuals were adult in age. The fragments in this ditch have likely accumulated from deliberate deposition of refuse which may have included some butchery waste.

The rest of the assemblage has mostly derived from the accidental reworking of refuse and is of little archaeological note in contributing further to understanding the role of animals at this site.

Assessing age of death within the assemblage was limited and only one equid was found to be older than 13 months and the pig was older than 27 months at time of death. Equids are a valuable resource and were typically used for transport so it is doubtful this animal would have been slaughtered while it was still useful. Pigs unlike the other domesticated livestock have no secondary products to exploit so these animals tend to be slaughtered while still relatively young. Therefore, the individual at this site may have been kept for longer for breeding purposes or was being deliberately fattened up until it had reached its maximum weight size.

Due to the small size and largely poor preservation of the bone assemblage, it is not possible to provide any further detailed interpretation regarding the dietary and economic role of the animals present. Nor is it possible to identify any changes to the animal husbandry practised at this site and if this changed over time.

Recommended further work

The animal assemblage from Flaxlands Solar Farm, Wiltshire has been fully assessed, and no further identifications are required. The assemblage was poorly preserved, small and highly fragmented.

The fragments are of little archaeological significance, so further analysis is not recommended. If future excavation work uncovers additional bone, then the existing assessment report and catalogue should be updated. No fragments are particularly suitable for radiocarbon dating, but if needed then it is recommended that the equid and pig fragments from context (86008) are used.

The assemblage is currently stored at AOC Archaeology Group in a dry and stable condition. Due to demands for space in long-term archiving, the assemblage has been assessed based on its potential to inform future research, contribute to further analysis and use in educational activities. This assemblage has been fully recorded and is of low priority for retention. Once all work is completed at this site this material is recommend for discard.

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The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery Assemblage

Kayt Hawkins

Introduction

A small assemblage of 1302 sherds (8519g) recovered from across 10 excavated contexts, dates primarily to the 2nd century AD and later. Within this material is a small quantity of sherds recovered from the processing of samples taken for environmental material (103 sherds, 178g). The assemblage generally comprises small, abraded sherds, with an average sherd weight of just 7g (excluding sherds from samples) with poor preservation of surface finish.

Methodology

The assemblage was recorded following nationally recognised standards (CIFA 2021; 2024). Fabrics were examined with a x20 microscope and assigned broad ware groups, correlated with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) where possible (Table 2). Vessel forms were likewise broadly described with additional reference to published typologies (e.g. Seager Smith & Davies 1993; Young 1977). Quantification of the assemblage is by sherd count, weight (g), and estimated vessel equivalent (EVEs). The assemblage has been recorded on paper pro forma and subsequently an Excel spreadsheet, with all resulting data deposited within the project archive. The assemblage is summarised by context group in Table 3.

Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	EVEs	% Count	% Weight	% EVE
Black Burnished Ware (DOR BB1)	268	1491	1.25	20.6	17.5	15.5
Calcareous fabric	3	9		0.2	0.1	0.0
New Forest colour-coat (NFO RS)	1	2		0.1	0.0	0.0
Oxfordshire colour-coat (OXF RS)	3	8	0.06	0.2	0.1	0.7
Oxfordshire white ware (OXF WH)	2	58		0.2	0.7	0.0
Oxidised sandy ware	115	471	1.62	8.8	5.5	20.1
Reduced sandy grey ware	764	4729	4.04	58.7	55.5	50.1
Samian	44	157	0.29	3.4	1.8	3.6
Savernake Ware (SAV GT)	38	1064	0.62	2.9	12.5	7.7
Savernake-type ware	49	468		3.8	5.5	
Unsourced colour-coat	15	62	0.18	1.2	0.7	2.2
Total	1302	8519	8.06	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2 Quantification of the assemblage by fabric/ware type (with National Roman Fabric Reference Collection code (Tomber and Dore 1998) in parenthesis)

The assemblage

Two sherds, from fill (8008) of tree bowl [8009], in a calcareous fabric, are of likely Middle Iron Age date (Mephram 2001, 38, figure 14). The remainder of the assemblage is of Roman date, dominated by sand-tempered grey wares, with a small proportion of oxidised sandy wares, most likely derived from industries in the Swindon/North Wiltshire area (Anderson 1979). Grey ware forms are restricted to necked jars, occasionally with a cordon, single straight-sided, plain rim dish/bowls and a single lid handle. Oxidised sandy wares comprise a single-handled flagon, the rim of a narrow-necked jar, and two bowl rim fragments. Savernake and Savernake-type wares, produced in the Marlborough area are relatively well represented within the assemblage, with jars again the only diagnostic form present. Black Burnished Ware (Farrar 1973) is the only coarse ware from outside the region, and present in eight out of the ten contexts that contained pottery. Vessel forms comprise everted rim 'cooking' jars

(Seager Smith and Davies 1993, types 1, 2 and 3), small jars or beakers with a short, everted rim (ibid., type 10), shallow, straight-sided dishes (ibid., type 20), and flat- and dropped-flanged bowls/dishes (ibid., types 22 and 25). Whilst type 1 and type 10 probably cease production by the end of the 2nd century, type 2 and type 22 indicate activity throughout the 2nd century, with type 3 and 25 indicative of mid – late 3rd century AD dating.

Imported fine ware types comprise a small quantity of small, abraded sherds of samian ware, with an average sherd weight of less than 4g. Three vessel forms were represented by rim sherds, a Dr. 33 cup, Dr. 35/36 cup/bowl, and a Dr 18/31 bowl rim. A number of colour-coated sherds are again likely to be produced in North Wiltshire, and included rusticated body sherds from a beaker, and four thin-walled sherds with distinctive fine wavy comb decoration, paralleled at Wanborough (Seager Smith 2001, fabric 25, 240-1, figure 103), thought to be local copies of continental prototypes, again dating the 2nd century AD. Later fine wares are restricted to a single sherd of New Forest colour-coated ware and Oxfordshire colour-coated sherds, these latter sherds again providing evidence of mid-3rd century activity. The only mortaria identified is that of an Oxfordshire white ware mortaria (Young 1977).

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comment	Date
8008	3	9	Tempered sherds	MIA
21001	51	358	Grey ware necked jars. Black burnished Ware types 1, 10 and 20. Oxidised sandy body sherd. Savernake type. Samian Dr.33, Dr.18/31.	Mid-2nd century AD+
21002	426	4108	Grey ware necked jars. Black burnished Ware types 2, 10, 20 and 25. Oxidised sandy flagon handle, bowl rim. Savernake necked jars. Samian Dr.35/36. New forest, unsourced and Oxfordshire colour-coat, Oxfordshire white ware mortaria.	Mid-3rd century AD+
21004	453	2628	Grey ware jars, straight-sided bowls, lid. Black Burnished Ware types 1, 2, 10 & 20. Oxidised sandy jar, bowl and flagon. Savernake jar. Samian body sherds. Unsourced/North Wilts colour-coat	Mid-2nd century AD+
21006	148	594	Grey ware jars. Black Burnished Ware types 20 & 25. Oxidised sandy, Savernake and Savernake types. Samian Dr.35/36, Unsourced/North Wilts & Oxfordshire colour-coat.	Mid 3rd century AD+
21008	77	213	Grey ware jars. Black Burnished Ware body, oxidised sandy, Savernake & Savernake type body sherds.	Mid-2nd century AD+
21009	33	197	Grey ware jar, Black Burnished Ware type 25, oxidised sandy & Savernake body sherds.	Mid-3rd century AD+
21010	89	292	Grey ware, Black Burnished Ware type 1/2, oxidised sandy, samian & Savernake body sherds	Mid-2nd century AD+
21012	3	33	Grey ware & Savernake body sherds, unsourced colour-coat bowl.	Mid-2nd century AD+
21013	19	87	Grey ware. Black Burnished Ware type 20.	Mid-2nd century AD+
Total	1302	8519		

Table 3 Summary of prehistoric and Roman pottery by context

Significance, potential and further work

Overall, the assemblage is consistent with that derived from nearby settlement activity and fits suitably within the local picture, being comparable to that from the nearby site at Royal Wootton Bassett Sports Hub (Passmore & Rainbird 2016) and Wanborough small town (Seager Smith 2001). Given its modest size, the assemblage is of limited local significance but indicates the potential for a larger assemblage to be recovered in the event of further mitigation work. No further analysis work is recommended at present but the pottery should be retained and fully integrated and considered with any future assemblage recovered from the site.

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The Ceramic Building Material Assemblage

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 227 fragments (4019g) of Roman CBM, as well as 16 fragments (288g) of modern concrete as un-stratified material (Table 4). The Roman CBM is highly fragmented with a distribution focused on Trench 21, including a tegula roof tile in ditch [21005], while the remaining CBM is limited to a very sparse scatter of small indeterminate fragments scattered in Trenches 27, 32, 38, 43, 47, 55, 79A, 84, 86, 92, 105, 106 and 134. The CBM was recorded by fragment count and weight (g) per context with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, and all technological traits classified or measured. All data has been entered into an MS Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Period	Form type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Roman	Tegula – flanged fragment	1	33
	Tegula – flat body fragment	129	3756
	Misc. small fragment	97	130
Modern	Concrete	16	288
<i>Total</i>		243	4307

Table 4 Quantification of CBM

The Roman CBM was manufactured in a homogenous fabric with pale to mid orange surfaces over a redder or mid grey core; inclusions of common fine quartz (<0.25mm), sparse red iron-rich grains and occasional white clay pellets/chalk (both 0.5-2mm). A total of 160 fragments (3799g) were recovered from Trench 21, including 75 partly cross-joining fragments (1745g), likely from a single tegula roof tile and including a flanged edge in ditch [21005]. Further substantive flat body fragments of tegula roof tile were present in pit [21007] and (21009), as well as topsoil (21001) and subsoil (21002), suggesting they may be in the vicinity of a structure with at least a partial ceramic roof. The very sparse scatter of very small CBM fragments in other trenches is of negligible consequence.

The Struck Flint Assemblage

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of four small flakes (4g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition, and a single piece (5g) of burnt flint. A catalogue of the struck and burnt flint has been entered into an MS Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

The struck flint comprised very small un-corticated, blade-like flakes of dark grey flint, including a debitage flake in ditch [84015], and very small flakes that might be considered bladelets in treebowls [79007A] and [90007]. Collectively, these flakes may be the bi-product of the systematic reduction of a blade cores in the Neolithic period, most likely the trimming and preparation of carefully maintained platforms in the early Neolithic, although given their paucity, they likely represent a background of prehistoric activity in the local landscape rather than the presence of knapping in the close vicinity.

A single small fragment (5g) of burnt flint was contained in pit [21007], and comprises a spall of cortex, which may or may not be the product of human agency.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe Assemblage

Kylie McDermott (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction and Methodology

A single clay tobacco pipe fragment (9g) was recovered from an environmental samples during off site processing of samples from Flaxlands Solar Farm, Wiltshire (DZSWS:41-2025).

The clay tobacco pipe fragment has been recorded in line with the Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects (Higgins 2017). The clay tobacco pipe fragments have been quantified by fragment count, type (i.e. stem, bowl), and weight (grams). All data has been recorded on an excel spreadsheet, to be included with the site archive.

The Bowl

The incomplete pipe bowl fragment was recovered from environmental sample <17>; the fill (67005) of a pit [67006]. Only the base and heel of the bowl are present and as such, the bowl type and date cannot be attributed. The base of the heel is stamp marked with the initials "TH".

Concluding Remarks

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage consists of a single bowl and provides little archaeological value beyond dating evidence.

No further work is recommended on the clay tobacco pipe assemblage as it stands. However, the assemblage should be considered alongside any additional material recovered from the site in the event of further fieldwork being undertaken.

References

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http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/pdfs/howto/Guidelines%20Ver%201_2%20030917.pdf

[Accessed 16/02/2026]

The Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal Assemblage

Diane Alldritt

Introduction

In total fifty-four environmental sample flots taken during evaluation work on land at Flaxlands Solar (DZSWS:41.2025) were assessed for carbonised plant remains and charcoal. Charred material sorted from a single hand retrieved charcoal sample as well as from the sample retents was also examined. Samples were taken from a series of ditch features and from a number of pit and postholes across the investigated trenches. Small concentrations of charcoal were present in some of the ditches in trenches 21 and 84, probably reflecting nearby burning activity. Larger deposits of charcoal were recovered from a series of pit features in trenches 26, 92 and 134 suggesting focal areas for burning. The pit features were possibly fire pits or being used for waste disposal.

Methodology

The bulk environmental samples were processed using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were 0.5litres up to 40litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

The environmental samples produced small to moderate amounts of carbonised plant remains <2.5ml up to 600ml in volume with the majority of recovery at the lower end. The carbonised remains consist mainly of charcoal fragments <5mm to 25mm in size. Other finds include a few fragments of hazel nutshell and a single degraded cereal grain, in amongst crushed charred detritus below the level of identification. Modern material was present <2.5ml to 500ml, mostly root detritus and modern straw together with scarce modern seeds and earthworm egg capsules indicating bioturbation and plough disturbance was taking place. Snail shell including both burrowing and non-burrowing types was also present in nine samples and likely to be a further source of mixing and disturbance.

Results are given in Table 5 discussed below.

Discussion

Trench 8

Posthole [8007] fill 8006 had a small amount of Maloideae (apple / hawthorn / whitebeams) type charcoal present, perhaps fuel waste sweepings or residual. Posthole [8005] fill 8004 and tree bowl [8009] fill 8008 contained trace charred detritus with nothing identifiable mixed with modern straw suggesting plough mixed residual remains.

Trench 21

Small amounts of charcoal were recovered from a few of the ditch and pit features in trench 21 suggesting low levels of burning activity taking place in the vicinity. Ditches [21005] fill 21004 and [21011] fill 21010 both contained discrete concentrations of Quercus (oak) charcoal, perhaps fuel waste

sweepings or deposits from nearby burning activity. Deposits 21002 and 21012 also contained trace finds of heavily iron pan damaged oak charcoal suggesting this was probably plough mixed or bioturbated material in the subsoil. Pit [21007] fill 21006 contained *Prunus spinosa* (blackthorn) charcoal possibly waste from scrub clearance burning.

Ditch [21005] fill 21008 and deposit 21009 contained crushed charred detritus with nothing identifiable.

Trench 26

A series of pit features in trench 26 were possibly large fire pits or areas used for refuse disposal, perhaps from prehistoric burning activity. Pits [26005] fill 26004, [26006] fill 26005 and [26008] fill 26007 all produced significant concentrations of oak charcoal. Pit [26006] also contained a few degraded fragments of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nutshell, possibly food waste from processing hazel nuts or perhaps residual remains.

Trench 31

Pit [31005] fill 31004 contained indeterminate charcoal fragments likely to be root material and this feature may have been a tree bowl. Pit [31011] fill 31010 had crushed charred detritus with nothing identifiable likely to be residual remains.

Trench 32

Posthole [32005] fill 32004 contained a single well-preserved 5mm fragment of hazel nutshell along with a small amount of oak charcoal, possibly waste sweepings from an internal hearth place.

Trench 36

Ditch [36007] fill 36006 contained a single degraded indeterminate cereal grain, possibly barley, likely to be residual in the deposit. Pit [36009] fill 36008 had trace charred detritus and ditch [36005] fill 36004 was sterile suggesting little of interest in this trench.

Trench 37

Pits [37005] fill 37004, [37007] fill 37006 and ditch [37010] fill 37008 were sterile. Fill 37006 contained clinker fragments whilst fill 37004 had a small fragment of modern rubber, indicating recent activity or disturbance.

Trench 38

Ditches [38005] fill 38004, [38007] fill 38006 were sterile.

Trench 43

Ditch [43005] fill 43004 was sterile.

Trench 46

Ditch [46005] fill 46004 contained trace charred remains with nothing identifiable.

Trench 47

Ditch [47005] fill 47004 had a small deposit of modern twig fragments and geological remains, suggesting this fill is probably natural sedimentation.

Trench 55

Ditch [55006] fill 55004 was sterile with only coal and other geological remains present.

Trench 58

Pit [58006] fill 58005 was sterile.

Trench 62

Pit [62005] fill 62004 was sterile.

Trench 67

Pit [67006] fill 67005 contained trace charred remains, coal and snail shell indicating mixing and disturbance.

Trench 78

Ditch [78005] fill 78004 was sterile.

Trench 79

Ditch [79005A] fill 79004A and pit [79007A] fill 79006A contained trace charred detritus mixed with snail shell.

Trench 83

Pit [83005] fill 83004 was sterile.

Trench 84

The samples from trench 84 produced discrete concentrations of charcoal suggesting localised areas of burning activity. Ditch [84013] fill 84012 contained a deposit of degraded Maloideae type charcoal, possibly fuel waste from nearby burning or perhaps burnt waste from scrub clearance work. Posthole [84017] fill 84016 also had Maloideae charcoal whilst posthole [84019] fill 84018 had a small amount of oak, perhaps fuel waste accumulations from an internal hearth. The remaining postholes in trench 84, [84005] fill 84004, [84007] fill 84006, [84009] fill 84008, [84011] fill 84010, [84019] fill 84018 contained crushed charred remains, probably trample or hearth sweepings.

Trench 86

Ditch [86005] fill 86004 contained trace charred remains and geological material. Pits [86007] fill 86006, [86011] fill 86010 and ditch [86009] fill 86008 were sterile.

Trench 90

Pit [90005] fill 90004 contained a few fragments of oak charcoal. Pit [90007] fill 90006 had crushed charred remains with nothing identifiable.

Trench 92

Pit [92005] fill 92004 contained a small concentration of crushed oak charcoal fragments and was possibly a fire pit or used for refuse disposal.

Trench 106

Ditches [106005] fill 106004, [106007] fill 106006 were sterile.

Trench 113

Pit [113005] fill 113004 had trace crushed charred remains with nothing identifiable.

Trench 134

Pit [134005] fill 134004 contained a small concentration of oak charcoal and was probably an isolated fire or refuse pit.

Conclusion

The samples produced discrete concentrations of charcoal primarily located in the pit features in trenches 26, 92 and 134 suggesting these were probably used as fire pits or for refuse disposal. The charcoal in pits [26005], [26006], [26008], [92005] and [134005] was all found to be oak, together with a few fragments of hazel nutshell in pit [26006] suggesting these may have been locations for sporadic episodes of prehistoric burning activity. Ditches in trench 21 also produced finds of oak charcoal, perhaps fuel waste deposits or sweepings. Ditch and posthole features in trench 84 contained small deposits of Maloideae type charcoal possibly representing fuel waste or remains from scrub clearance burning.

No further identification work is recommended on the samples. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is noted in the table. Further excavation work has a good potential to continue to produce carbonised remains from burning activity taking place in the vicinity of trenches 21, 26, 84, 92 and 134 with fewer remains likely to be recovered elsewhere.

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Context	Feature	Cut	Method	Taxon	Common Name	plant part	Find Count	Radiocarbon Y/N	Further Analysis Y/N
8004	PH	[8005]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
8006	PH	[8007]	Flotation	Maloideae	apple/hawthorn/whitebeams	charcoal	1 (0.26g)	Y	N
8008	treebo wl	[8009]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
21002	deposit		Hand retrieved	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	2 (0.66g)	N	N
21004	ditch	[21005]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	10 (1.85g)	N	N
21006	pit	[21007]	Flotation	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	blackthorn	charcoal	1 (0.87g)	Y	N
21008	ditch	[21005]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
21009	deposit		Flotation	No Id				N	N
21010	ditch	[21011]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	5 (1.13g)	N	N
21012	deposit		Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	3 (1.12g)	N	N
21012	deposit		Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	5 (1.74g)	N	N
26004	pit	[26005]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	20 (5.18g)	N	N
26005	pit	[26006]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	20 (10.56g)	N	N
26005	pit	[26006]	Flotation	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	nutshell	5 (0.14g)	Y	N
26007	pit	[26008]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	20 (19.96g)	N	N
31004	pit	[31005]	Flotation	Indeterminate	not id	charcoal	2 (0.49g)	N	N
31010	pit	[31011]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
32004	PH	[32005]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	1 (0.09g)	N	N
32004	PH	[32005]	Flotation	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	nutshell	1 (0.03g)	Y	N

Context	Feature	Cut	Method	Taxon	Common Name	plant part	Find Count	Radiocarbon Y/N	Further Analysis Y/N
36004	ditch	[36005]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
36006	ditch	[36007]	Flotation	Indeterminate	not id	cereal grain	1	N	N
36008	pit	[36009]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
37004	pit	[37005]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
37006	pit	[37007]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
37008	ditch	[37010]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
38004	ditch	[38005]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
38006	ditch	[38007]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
43004	ditch	[43005]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
46004	ditch	[46005]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
47004	ditch	[47005]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
55004	ditch	[55006]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
58005	pit	[58006]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
62004	pit	[62005]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
67005	pit	[67006]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
78004	ditch	[78005]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
79004 A	ditch	[79005 A]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
79006 A	pit	[79007 A]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
83004	pit	[83005]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
84004	PH	[84005]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
84006	PH	[84007]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
84008	PH	[84009]	Flotation	No Id				N	N

Context	Feature	Cut	Method	Taxon	Common Name	plant part	Find Count	Radiocarbon Y/N	Further Analysis Y/N
84010	PH	[84011]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
84012	ditch	[84013]	Flotation	Maloideae	apple/hawthorn/whitebeams	charcoal	5 (1.30g)	Y	N
84016	PH	[84017]	Flotation	Maloideae	apple/hawthorn/whitebeams	charcoal	5 (1.29g)	Y	N
84018	PH	[84019]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
84018	PH	[84019]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	1 (0.32g)	N	N
86004	ditch	[86005]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
86006	pit	[86007]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
86008	ditch	[86009]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
86010	pit	[86011]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
90004	pit	[90005]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	2 (0.20g)	N	N
90006	pit	[90007]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
92004	pit	[92005]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	10 (0.48g)	N	N
106004	ditch	[106005]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
106006	ditch	[106007]	Flotation	Sterile				N	N
113004	pit	[113005]	Flotation	No Id				N	N
134004	pit	[134005]	Flotation	<i>Quercus</i>	oak	charcoal	10 (1.88g)	N	N

Table 5 Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

The Shell Assemblage

Joshua Toulson

Introduction

A small assemblage of preserved shell and molluscs were recovered as retent (250 fragments, weighing 23.73g) during archaeological evaluation at Flaxlands Solar Farm, Wiltshire by AOC Archaeology. This assessment includes quantification of the assemblage, identification when possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation(s) for any further work.

Methods

Shell and mollusc remains were identified to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the Author's reference collection and published and online identification guides. A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of cut and chop marks and surface preservation. Any other surface modifications of note were also recorded. Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel (Table 6).

Results

In total, 141 identifiable shell and mollusc fragments were recovered from 5 contexts on site as seen in Table 1. The assemblage comprised round mouthed snail (46.1% of the assemblage by count), discus snail (31.91%), common garden snail (14.19%), white lipped snail (6.38%), and oyster shell (1.42%).

The average surface preservation for the shell was rated two on a one to five scale reflecting overall quality and fragmentation.

Discussion and conclusion

The most commonly identified species, the round mouthed snail, is a burrowing species that is most commonly found in areas of broken or turned ground allowing better burrowing (Law 2017). The density of their presence in the fill of pit 67006 particularly reflects broken ground and may indicate that clearance of woodland had occurred at the time of deposition.

The discus snail were also found in relatively high quantities in the fill of pit 67006. Discus snails are generally a shade loving species and also thrive in leaf litter (Wyles 2008). This, in conjunction with the round mouthed snails, indicates that if woodland clearance was occurring then the detritus was not being removed from the immediate area.

Smaller numbers of white lipped and garden snails were present in the assemblage, though not at numbers indicative of any particularly ecological niche. Land snails are commonly recovered in environmental retent and are reflective of the paleoenvironment at the formation of the archaeological features.

A very small quantity of oyster shell comprised the identifiable marine assemblage, given the small quantity it is likely that oyster played no major role in food consumption on site and is either intrusive or a subsidiary foodstuff.

Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination

The assemblage is not of particular significance, and no further work is required. The shell should be retained. This assessment should be integrated into any site wide grey literature or publication reporting.

References

- Law, M 2017 'Appendix 4: Molluscs' in Roberts D et al *Recent Investigations at Two Long Barrows and Reflections on their Context in the Stonehenge World Heritage Site and Environs. Internet Archaeology*
- Wyles, SF 2008 'Appendix 3: Molluscs' in Leivers, M and Moore, C *Archaeology on the A303 Stonehenge Improvement. Wessex Archaeology*

Site Code	Context	Species	No.	Weight (g)	MNI	Surface Preservation 1-5	Retrieval method	Sample Number
Flaxlands solar farm	62004	Pomatias elegans	3	0.1	2	4	Sample	13
Flaxlands solar farm	62004	Cornu aspersum	7	0.15	5	4	Sample	13
Flaxlands solar farm	62004	Misc. Terrestrial shell	13	0.3	8	5	Sample	13
Flaxlands solar farm	62004	Discus rotundatus	1	0.03	1	1	Sample	13
Flaxlands solar farm	67005	Pomatias elegans	59	2.15	55	2	Sample	17
Flaxlands solar farm	67005	Cornu aspersum	12	3.27	10	2	Sample	17
Flaxlands solar farm	67005	Misc. Terrestrial shell	43	2.35	25	4	Sample	17
Flaxlands solar farm	67005	Clausiliidae Sp.?	1	0.1	1	5	Sample	17
Flaxlands solar farm	84010	Misc. Terrestrial shell	2	0.02	1	4	Sample	27
Flaxlands solar farm	86004	Cornu aspersum	1	0.02	1	2	Sample	28
Flaxlands solar farm	86010	Pomatias elegans	3	0.27	3	2	Sample	36
Flaxlands solar farm	86010	Discus rotundatus	2	0.02	3	1	Sample	36
Flaxlands solar farm	86010	Misc. Terrestrial shell	2	0.01	5	5	Sample	36
Flaxlands solar farm	106004	Cepaea hortensis	4	0.4	4	3	Sample	34
Flaxlands solar farm	106004	Misc. Terrestrial shell	31	0.3	5	5	Sample	34
Flaxfields solar farm	67005	Ostrea edulis	2	4	1	4	Sample	17
Flaxfields solar farm	67005	Misc. Marine shell	2	1	1	3	Sample	17
Flaxfields solar farm	67005	Discus rotundatus	42	1.14	40	3	Sample	17
Flaxfields solar farm	67005	Cepaea hortensis	5	8	2	2	Sample	17
Flaxfields solar farm	79006A	Misc. Terrestrial shell	15	0.1	5	5	Sample	34

Table 6 Quantification of shell from Flaxfields Solar Farm

The Glass Assemblage

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small glass assemblage (Mass: 2.9g) comprising four fragments was examined in February 2026 following an archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken ahead of the proposed development of Flaxlands Solar Farm, located north of Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire. The glass was hand-retrieved in the field as bulk finds, and is identified by 'Bulk' followed by the context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 21010). Finds were examined macroscopically with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. A summary table of the finds by trench and context has been included as Appendix A (Table 7).

Two small fragments of Romano-British glass (Bulk 21002, Bulk 21010), one recently broken into three joining shards (Bulk 21010), were recovered from Trench 21, one from the subsoil (21002), and the other from the single fill (21010) of ditch [21011]. The shards are all in a light blue aqua fabric, and comprise a thin, slightly curved body shard (Bulk 21002) and a slightly thicker, flat-paneled body shard (Bulk 21010). Both shards are largely non-diagnostic, though may derive from utilitarian vessels, and are characteristically Romano-British both in colour and fabric. While neither can be attributed to a specific vessel type, they are indicative of Romano-British activity in the area.

Recommendations

The glass (Bulk 21002, Bulk 21010) is recommended for retention due to its association with Romano-British activity in the area.

Context #	Context description	Bulk #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/ century:
<i>Trench 21</i>										
21002	Subsoil	Bulk 21002	Glass	Non-classifiable	Vessel	Light blue aqua curved body shard, Light corrosion and abrasion	N	1	0.5	Romano-British
21010	Single fill of ditch [21011]	Bulk 21010	Glass	Non-classifiable	Vessel	Light blue aqua flat panel body shard. Light corrosion and abrasion with a fresh break into three joining fragments	N	3	2.4	Romano-British

Table 7 The glass from Flaxlands by trench and context

The Industrial Material Assemblage

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small assemblage of industrial materials (Mass: 3.56kg) was examined in February 2026 following an archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken ahead of the proposed development of Flaxlands Solar Farm, located north of Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire. The finds were examined macroscopically with the aid of a binocular microscope and were identified using relevant literature and comparanda (e.g., McDonnell 1994, Starley 2000, Bayley et al 2001). The finds were recovered both in the field as bulk finds and during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent, with bulk finds identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 21002), and retent finds identified by their sample number (e.g., <41>). Where more than one classification was identified under the same bulk finds or retent number, these have been subdivided by the addition of a decimal number for the purpose of differentiation within this report (e.g., Bulk 21002.1, Bulk 21002.2, <40>.1, <40>.2). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. The classifications of materials recovered with their associated material abbreviations, along with their weight, are summarised below (Table 8), and a summary table of the material by sub-area, trench, and context has been included as Appendix A (Table 9).

Process	Material type	Weight (g)
Indicative of ironworking	Plano-convex slag cake (PCSC)	2,259.9
	Unclassified iron slag (UIS)	51.4
	UIS (possible PCSC)	578.4
	Hearth rake-out material (UIS, fuel-ash slag, vitrified ceramic)	445.9
Other	Vitrified charcoal/ coal	74.9
	Iron-rich soil concretions	157.6
	Magnetised gravel/ iron spherules	0.2
Total		3,568.3

Table 8 Total quantities of slags and other materials (weight g)

Ironworking waste is represented by small quantities of plano-convex slag cakes (PCSC) and unclassified iron slags (UIS)- some of which may represent PCSC fragments, along with likely smithing hearth rake-out material comprising a mix of small fragments of UIS, fuel-ash slag, and vitrified ceramic hearth lining. No in situ ironworking features or working areas were identified, with all of the ironworking evidence recovered from Trench 21. The vast majority was associated with Ditch [21005], including a small quantity of UIS (6.7g) from the lower fill (21008), fragments of PCSC (1,184.5g) and hearth rake-out material (445.9g) from the upper fill (21004), and PCSC fragments (1,075.4g) and UIS or possible PCSC fragments (478.5g) from the deposit (21009) overlying the ditch's upper fill (21004) in the western half of the trench. Additional ironworking remains were also identified within the fill (21013) of linear ditch [21014] comprising a UIS or possible PCSC fragment (99.9g), and two fragments of UIS (44.7g) from the topsoil.

Plano-convex slag cakes (PCSC) are dense, plano-convex accumulations of slag that have formed at the base of a furnace or hearth, and can come in a broad range of different sizes. It can be difficult to distinguish between slag cakes produced during the smithing process (hearth bottoms) and those produced during the smelting process (furnace bottoms) without the aid of chemical analysis, however, criteria such as size, weight, texture, visible inclusions, and magnetic response can be used to help distinguish between the two (McDonnell 1994, 200, 219, 230; Starley 2000, 338). Smelting furnace bottoms are often larger, heavier, bowl-shaped accumulations that tend to be non-magnetic, with a more runned appearance and large charcoal inclusions or impressions within their fabric, while smithing

hearth bottoms tend to be lower in density and weight for their size than comparable smelting slag cakes, with their surfaces often responding to a magnet; these are formed as the result of a high temperature reaction between the iron, hammer scale, and hearth lining, which forms a plano-convex accumulation of material at the base of the hearth and often have a dished upper surface resulting from downward pressure imposed by the air from the bellows (McDonnell 1994, 230; Dungworth & McLaren 2021, 145).

Unclassified iron slags (UIS) are usually interpreted as rake-out material from either a smithing hearth or smelting furnace, and while they are indicative of ironworking, in the absence of scientific analysis, are not diagnostic of smithing or smelting (McLaren and Heald 2006, 156). The fragments of UIS (<41>.1) identified within the upper ditch fill (21004) were mixed with small fragments of fuel-ash slag (FAS), which is the product of the fusing of materials such as sand, stone, ash, and clay due to high temperatures, as found, for instance, within a domestic hearth (Bayley 1985, 41), and fragments of vitrified ceramic hearth lining, all likely representing a dump of smithing hearth waste deposited within the ditch. One largely intact, small circular cake (Bulk 21009) with remnants of the vitrified ceramic hearth lining also likely relates to blacksmithing activity based on its overall size, morphology, and magnetic response, and it is most likely that the remainder of the PCSC, UIS, and hearth rake-out materials recovered from Trench 21 also derive from smithing activities taking place in the immediate area.

Other materials recovered comprise quantities of coal and vitrified charcoal which may be naturally occurring within the various ditch, gully, and tree pit fills (21004, 38004, 55004, 67005) from which they were retrieved, along with quantities of naturally occurring iron-rich soil concretions and a tiny quantity of magnetised gravel or iron spherules.

Recommendations

The finds relating to ironworking activities merit retention, while the fragments of coal (<7>.2, <41>.2), vitrified charcoal (Bulk 55004, <7>.1, <17>), iron-rich soil concretions (Bulk 21001, Bulk 21002.2, <28>, <49>), and magnetised gravel/ iron spherules (<40>) are recommended for eventual discard.

References

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- Bayley, J., Dungworth, D., and Paynter, S., (2001). Archaeometallurgy. English Heritage (CBA Guideline 2001: 01).
- Dungworth, D. and McLaren, D., (2021). The Manufacture of Iron at Culduthul: ferrous metalworking debris and iron metallurgy. In: C. Hatherley and R. Murray, eds. *Culduthel: An Iron Age Craft Centre in North-East Scotland*. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, pp. 142-166.
- McDonnell, G., (1994). The Slag Report. In: B. Ballin-Smith, ed. *Howe: Four Millennia of Orkney Prehistory*. Excavations 1978-82. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Monograph Series 9. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries, pp. 228-234.

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Feature	Context #	Context description	Bulk #	Sample #	Classification	Short description	Full description	Quantity	Magnetic? Y/N	Mass: (g)
Trench 21										
Topsoil	21001	Topsoil	Bulk 21001		Natural	Iron panning/ soil concretions	Natural fragments of iron panning and iron-rich soil concretions	6	Y/N	132.7
Subsoil	21002	Subsoil	Bulk 21002.1		Ironworking	UIS	Unclassified iron slag fragments. One more runned and non-magnetic, one dense dark grey and magnetic	2	Y/N	44.7
			Bulk 21002.2		Natural	Stone/ iron concretions	Fragments of natural stone and iron concretions	4	N	15.1
Ditch [21005]	21004	Upper fill of ditch [21005]	Bulk 21004		Ironworking	PCSC	Plano-convex slag cake fragments. Friable dull grey to reddish brown vesicular structure, some fragments friable, joining. Dished bases and more prilled, molten-looking upper surfaces. Some with reddish brown to buff vitrified ceramic adhered, some slightly curved edge and some straight.	15	Y	1184.5
				<41>.1	Ironworking	UIS/ FAS/ VC	Amorphous lumps and prills of hearth rake-out material representing an amalgamation of fuel-ash slag from the hearth along with some vitrified ceramic attached, and unclassified iron slags. Charcoal within the soil adhered.	-	Y/N	445.9
				<41>.2	Natural	Coal	Natural, unmodified coal		N	70.2
	21008	Lower fill of ditch [21005]		<47>	Ironworking	UIS	Small, friable and degraded fragments of unclassified iron slag. Dark grey with a vesicular structure	6	Y	6.7
Pit [21007]	21006	Single fill of ovoid pit [21007]		<49>	Natural	Iron-rich soil concretions	Small lumps of iron-rich soil concretions	4	N	9.0
Deposit (21009)	21009	Silty clay deposit overlying (21004), western half of trench	Bulk 21009		Ironworking	PCSC	Plano convex slag cake fragments. Including one largely intact roughly circular cake with an offset triangular base and a slightly dished face. Remnants of vitrified ceramic and a dark grey vesicular structure. Some with vitrified ceramic along a straight edge	16	Y	1075.4
				<48>	Ironworking	UIS	Amorphous fragments of unclassified iron slag most likely representing fragments of PCSC. Dark grey brown dense to more vesicular structure, some with dished surfaces	53	Y/N	478.5
Ditch [21014]	21013	Fill of linear ditch [21014]	Bulk 21013		Ironworking	UIS	Amorphous fragment of unclassified iron slag most likely representing PCSC. Dark grey brown dense to more vesicular structure, with a possible slightly rounded base	1	Y (light)	99.9
Trench 38										

Feature	Context #	Context description	Bulk #	Sample #	Classification	Short description	Full description	Quantity	Magnetic? Y/N	Mass: (g)
Gully [38005]	38004	Single fill of gully [38005]		<7>.1	Other	Vitrified charcoal	Small fragment of vitrified charcoal or coal	3	N	0.6
				<7>.2	Other	Coal	Natural, unmodified coal fragments	4	N	0.2
Trench 55										
Ditch [55006]	55004	Fill of ditch recut [55006]	Bulk 55004		Other	Vitrified charcoal	Small fragment of vitrified charcoal or coal	1	N	3.7
Trench 67										
Tree pit [67006]	67005	Single fill of tree pit [67006]		<17>	Other	Vitrified charcoal	tiny flecks of vitrified charcoal or coal	6	N	0.2
Trench 83										
Pit [83005]	83004	Single fill of sub-circular pit [83005]		<40>	Other	Mag ST/ Fe	Magnetised gravel/ tiny spherules of natural iron		Y	0.2
Trench 86										
Gully [86005]	86004	Fill of gully [86005]		<28>	Other	Soil concretions	Natural iron-rich soil concretions	3	N	0.8

Table 9 The industrial material assemblage from Flaxlands by trench, feature, and context

The Metal Assemblage

Dr Orlene McIlfatrick (AOC Archaeology Group)

A total of 60 fragmentary iron and lead objects made up this small assemblage, at least 17 of which come from nails and/or bolts. Most of the iron objects are incomplete. 43 of the items are spheres of modern lead buckshot, weighing 2.86g. The total mass of the items amounted to 163.06g. Fifteen of the objects are fragments of square-sectioned nails, one is a hobnail, and one represents an amorphous lump of iron.

The finds were examined macroscopically and with the aid of x-rays, with the aim of identifying any signs of modification, and object type, function, and date. Hand-retrieved registered finds are identified by 'RF' followed by their finds number (e.g., RF 1), hand-retrieved bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 900), and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <1>). Where more than one object type was present under the same bulk finds or sample number, these have been differentiated by the addition of a letter (e.g., Bulk 904a, Bulk 904b). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and measured with sliding steel callipers accurate to 0.5mm. A full catalogue of the finds is available as Table 10.

Two contexts yielded modern lead buckshot, (37004), the fill of ditch [37005], and (83004), fill of pit [83005]. The grade of shot is termed 'bird shot' with a diameter of 2mm per sphere. On farmland such can be expected to be found either as precipitate from a shot bird/animal which was unretrieved and subsequently scavenged and/or buried, or as the remains of decomposed cardboard shotgun shells from the pre-plastic era. They may be churned or washed into fills by natural or agricultural processes. Four contexts were represented by non-modern finds (21001, 21002, 21004 and 84014). Of these two are topsoil (21001) and subsoil (21002) respectively. (21004) is the upper fill of an as yet undated ditch, as is (84014) of another undated ditch (see Appendix A). All 15 of the construction nail fragments have square sections, or slightly rectangular. This confirms them as hand forged and could be indicative of dates from the Iron Age through to well into the medieval period.

The first identifiable item is a single used hobnail, (21001)c, unfortunately from the topsoil of Trench 2. Hobnails of this shape are of Roman type. The slightly hooked end shows it has been used and lost from a shoe (Manning 1985, 133-134; Fig 32, image 10). Nail RF 41a is the second of the two complete items retrieved. It is a short nail with wide, slightly domed, round head. The shank has a square cross section, and it is hand forged. It corresponds well to Manning's Type 7 (ibid; Fig 32, image 7). It is of a type that Manning associates primarily with uses such as furniture and cabinetry, and so may have come from a chest or bench. It came from the upper fill of ditch [21005]. From this same fill came a small lump of amorphous iron-rich material, (21004)a. It is heavy for its size and could be a piece of bloom. It could be indicative of ironworking taking place at the site, the scale of which cannot be extrapolated from a single piece.

Recommendations

Given the survey has already identified Iron Age and Romano-British features in the surrounding landscape and immediately abutting the site, and the good correspondence with Roman nail types seen in the two complete objects, there is a strong possibility that all the nail and nail fragment finds from this evaluation are Romano-British in date. It is advised that the complete examples RF 41c and the bulk find 'c' from (21001) be retained alongside the bloom (21004)a and that these are assessed by a conservator for stabilisation for long-term curation. The buckshot may be discarded.

References

Manning, W.H., (1985). *Catalogue of the Romano-British Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum*. London: British Museum Press.

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Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material	Classification	Object	Description	L mm	W mm	T mm	Mass (g)	Quantity
8414	Topsoil (Trench 2)	bulk			nail	nail	fragment of nail shank. Pronounced rectangular section shape, slight 'lipping' on one end may once have been part of the head, but almost everything has corroded away. Shank is curved, so may have been pulled from timber.	48	7	5	9.1	1
8414	Topsoil (Trench 2)		41b		nail	nail	fragment of nail shank, no head, includes point. Section shape not determinable due to the extent of the corrosion	29	5	5	4	1
21001	Topsoil (Trench 2)	21001a			nail	nail	fragment of nail shank. Square section shape	42	5	5	3	1
21001	Topsoil (Trench 2)	21001b			nail	nail	fragment of nail shank. Square section shape. Fresh break refits to 21001d	29	4	4	2	1
21001	Topsoil (Trench 2)	21001c			hobnail	hobnail	small, domed, square headed hobnail or tack, shank is curved and square in section	10	head=9 ; shank undetermined	3	1.4	1
21001	Subsoil (Trench 2)	21001d			nail	nail	fragment of nail shank. Square section shape. Fresh break refits to 21001b	18	4	4	1.9	1
21002	Subsoil (Trench 2)	21002a			amorphous	amorphous	three small amorphous lumps of corrosion, x ray does not clarify object within, if any. Likely small parts of nail shanks	22; 19; 13	14; 12; 7	11; 10; 7	10	3
21002	Subsoil (Trench 2)	21002b			nail	nail	flattened, rectangular sectioned shank of nail with a wedge-like point	38	9	7	6.1	1

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material	Classification	Object	Description	L mm	W mm	T mm	Mass (g)	Quantity
21002	Subsoil (Trench 2)	21002c			nail	nail	fragment of nail shank. Squarish section shape	29	7	6	2.4	1
21002	Subsoil (Trench 2)	21002d			nail	nail	fragment of nail shank. Square section shape, slightly bent	47	8	7	10.7	1
21002	Subsoil (Trench 2)	21002e			nail	nail	fragment of nail shank. Square section shape	81	8	8	20.7	1
21002	upper fill of ditch [21005]	21002f			nail	nail	fragment of nail shank. Square section shape . From quite a large original nail.	50	9	9	19.7	1
21004	upper fill of ditch [21005]	bulk 21004a			amorphous	amorphous	a single large amorphous lump of iron-rich material, possibly bloom. May be industrial in origin. No detail appears in x ray to indicate an object within the mass.	53	32	24	58.1	1
21004	upper fill of ditch [21005]	bulk 21004b			nail	nail	fragment of nail shank. Square section shape	28	7	6	3	1
21004	upper fill of ditch [21005]		41a		nail	nail	complete, short nail, flat and appears ovoid or circular, with a shank length of c.14mm. Shank appears square in section	28	20	Shank= 5mm	8.1	1
37004	fill of ditch [37005]		5		buckshot	buckshot	20 tiny buckshot spheres. Modern	2	2	2	2.8	2
83004	fill of pit [83005]		40		buckshot	buckshot	1 buckshot sphere. Modern	2	2	2	0.06	2
Total											163.06	60

Table 10 The metal Assemblage

The Stone Assemblage

Dr Orlene McIlfatrick (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small stone assemblage (Mass: 640.5g) comprises a group of 23 heat shattered flint fragments, two natural pieces of sandstone and two whetstones; one a fragment and the other complete with only superficial post-depositional damage.

The finds were examined macroscopically, with the aim of identifying any signs of modification, and object type, function, and date. Hand-retrieved registered finds are identified by 'RF' followed by their finds number (e.g., RF 1), hand-retrieved bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 904), and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <1>). Where more than one object type was present under the same bulk finds or sample number, these have been differentiated by the addition of a letter (e.g., Bulk 904a, Bulk 904b). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and measured with sliding steel calipers accurate to 0.5mm. A full catalogue of the finds is available as Table 11.

Two natural stones, Bulk 21002a, were retrieved as bulk finds from the subsoil, and require no discussion. Along with the natural stone pieces, Bulk 21002 b was collected. This is small fragment of a beige-grey whetstone measuring 30x18x19mm and weighing 28.8g. Four 'sides' are made up of fractured surfaces where the stone was broken. The polished surface must constitute one of the original faces of the whetstone, the extent of which extends beyond the breaks in all directions. The opposite face is smooth but not to the same high degree and may or may not have been a used surface.

A single complete whetstone was retrieved as a bulk find from context (21013), the fill of ditch [21014]. It is a curvaceous-diamond-shaped, flat piece of fine-grained red and grey sandstone. It weighs 295.5g and measures 135 x 68mm, with a sloping thickness of 17-24mm. Some brownish staining on both faces and polish on one of the outer curved edges by metal objects is observed. One long curving 'S' edge retains the natural fracture, while the other long curved edge appears to have been stropped. Both faces show areas of high, linear, patchy bands of polish.

The group of 23 flint shatter fragments weighing 45.3g was collected from (32004) soil sample retent as sample <1> from soils taken from a treebowl. The group of fragments are of heat shattered flint or chert. The material has been discoloured into tones of red and grey-pink. The edges of the splinters remain sharp.

Both Bulk 21013 and Bulk 21002b come from undated contexts. Whetstones are ubiquitous later prehistoric and early medieval finds, and represent stones used for stropping and sharpening metallic items such as knives or arrowheads. The high degree of polish, particularly on Bulk 21002b shows repeated, intensive use prior to breakage and discard. The types of anomalies uncovered by the survey indicate numerous Iron Age and Romano British settlement and agricultural features, which would concur with the use of metal tools requiring maintenance.

Recommendations

The two whetstones (Bulk 21013 and Bulk 21002b) are recommended for retention, while the natural pieces and heat shattered fragments of stone may be discarded.

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material	Classification	Object	Description	L mm	W mm	T mm	Quantity	Mass (g)
32004	fill of a treebowl		1	stone	heat affected stone		23 fragments of heat shattered flint or chert. Has been discoloured into tones of red and grey-pink. Edges of the splinters remain sharp	various	various	various	23	45.3
21013	fill of ditch [21014]	bulk				whetstone	curvaceous diamond-shaped, flat, piece of fine-grained red and grey stone. Some brownish staining on both faces and possible stropping on one of the outer curved edges. One long curving edge retains the natural fracture. Both faces show areas of high, linear polish.	135	68	17-24mm	1	270.9
21002 A	subsoil	bulk			natural		two pieces of flat, fractured , beige sandstone which are natural and unmodified	65; 81	68; 60	20; 16	2	295.5
21002 B	subsoil	bulk				whetstone fragment	small fragment from a beige-grey whetstone, neither face, nor three of the edges have any sign of use, only one of the sides shows a high degree of polish, which extends beyond the broken edges.	30	19	18	1	28.8
Total											27	640.5

Table 11 The stone Assemblage

Conservation Report on Finds from Flaxlands Solar Farm

Emma Griffiths (AOC Archaeology Group)

Summary

This ClfA type 1 report considers an assemblage of finds recovered during archaeological trial trench evaluation at Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (henceforth 'the Site') ahead of a proposed solar development. The assemblage was comprised of a number of ferrous metal finds, two glass finds, and several stone finds, including two whetstones.

Following assessment by AOC's in-house finds specialists, recommendations were made for the purpose of stabilisation with the view to archive. This report discusses the condition and conservation of those finds that were recommended for retention, including several ferrous metals finds, both of the glass finds, and the two whetstones. The remainder of the assemblage has been recommended for eventual discard upon completion of the project and will therefore not be further discussed in this report.

Description

Ferrous metals

The ferrous metal finds recommended for retention include a single hobnail, (Bulk 21001), likely Romano-British, and a short, hand-forged nail (<41>a) with a wide, slightly domed, round head and a shank with a square cross section, which corresponds well to Manning's Type 7 (McIlpatrick, 2026). Also recommended for retention is a small lump of amorphous iron-rich material, (Bulk 21004a), thought to be a piece of bloom, which could be indicative of ironworking having taken place on the site (McIlpatrick, 2026).

Glass finds

The glass finds include a thin, slightly curved body shard (Bulk 21002) and a slightly thicker, flat-paneled body shard (Bulk 21010); both shards are light aqua blue in colour, and, while largely undiagnostic, are characteristically Romano-British (Morrison, 2026).

Stone finds

The stone finds include a complete whetstone (Bulk 21013), made from fine-grained red and grey sandstone, and a small fragment of a beige-grey whetstone (Bulk 21002b) with one highly polished, likely original surface, and four fractured surfaces (McIlpatrick, 2026).

Context #	RF no./Bulk Find	Sample no	Material	Object
21004	Bulk		Fe	Amorphous
21004		<41>a	Fe	Nail
21002	Bulk		Glass	Vessel shard
21010	Bulk		Glass	Vessel shard

Table 12 List of Objects Selected for Conservation

Condition

Ferrous metals

Prior to conservation, the iron finds were heavily soiled, some with organic debris and possible carbonized wood embedded in the surfaces. All three finds were also heavily corroded, corrosion accretions obscuring most surfaces: Bulk 21004 and <41>a showed signs of possible active corrosion erupting through the surfaces.

Following conservation, those finds showing signs of active corrosion have had corrosion and soiling reduced, and all finds have been passively stabilised in a desiccated environment.

Glass finds

Prior to conservation, the glass finds were stable, with minimal soiling but heavily worn surfaces; neither of the finds were exhibiting corrosion or iridescence; Bulk 21010 had fractured into three refitting fragments. Following conservation, the finds remain stable and the soiling has been reduced.

Stone finds

The stone finds are minimally soiled, with worn surfaces but structurally stable with no friability; as neither of the finds underwent conservation intervention, they remain in the same condition.

Conservation Summary

The following treatments were carried out for the purpose of stabilisation; finds that have undergone conservation were photographed before and after treatment.

Ferrous metals:

- Soiling and active corrosion removed under magnification using small hand tools, and air abrasion with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder.
- Packed in appropriate storage with silica gel to control relative humidity.

Glass finds:

- Soiling reduced using swabs of industrial methylated spirits (IMS).

Stone finds:

- No conservation intervention.

Handling Requirements

The following treatments were carried out for the purpose of stabilisation; finds that have undergone conservation were photographed before and after treatment.

The following handling requirements apply at all times:

- *Clean nitrile gloves should always be worn for object handling to prevent contaminating objects surface*
- *No food or drink should be consumed around the objects.*
- *Objects should be examined on a smooth padded surface and should be kept in the individual packaging provided when not being examined as the objects are not individually marked.*

Storage Requirements

The following treatments were carried out for the purpose of stabilisation; finds that have undergone conservation were photographed before and after treatment.

Metal is susceptible to rapid corrosion in the presence of air and moisture. Keep metal objects in an airtight container with silica gel, and an indicator strip. If the RH goes above 40% replace the silica gel with a dry batch. Any alteration in the surface of the object – splits, cracks or beads of moisture/corrosion should be reported to a conservator. Temperature should stay at 15 – 21°C and within $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{day}$.

AOC 35094; Flaxlands Solar Farm; X-radiograph Catalogue							
X-ray plate	kV	Mins	Find no. Δ	Sample no. ◇	Context ()	Material	Description
1a	50	3	Bulk		21001	Fe	
1a	50	3	Bulk		21001	Fe	
1a	50	3	Bulk		21004	Fe	
1a	50	3	Bulk		21002	Fe	1 of 3
1b	95	3	Bulk		21004	Fe	1 of 3
1c	95	3	Bulk		21004	Fe	2 of 3
1d	65	3	Bulk		84104	Fe	
1d	65	3		41	21004	Fe	
1d	65	3	Bulk		21002	Fe	2 of 3
1e	80	3	Bulk		21004	Fe	3 of 3
1e	80	3	Bulk		21002	Fe	3 of 3

Table 13 X- Ray Catalogue

Context #	RF no./Bulk Find	Sample no	Material	Object
21001	Bulk		Fe	Hobnail
21004	Bulk		Fe	Amorphous
21004		<41>a	Fe	Nail
21002	Bulk		Glass	Vessel shard
21010	Bulk		Glass	Vessel shard
21002b	Bulk		Stone	Whetstone fragment
21013	Bulk		Stone	Whetstone

Table 14 List of Finds Included for Assessment

References

McIlpatrick, O (2026). *The Stone Finds from Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire* (Site Code: DZSWS:41-2025). AOC Archaeology unpublished report.

McIlpatrick, O (2026). *The Metal Finds from Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire* (Site Code: DZSWS:41-2025). AOC Archaeology unpublished report.

Morrison, A (2026). *The Glass from Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire* (AOC: DZSWS:41-2025). AOC Archaeology unpublished report.

APPENDIX C: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-533177
Project Name	Evaluation at Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire
Sitename	Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire
Sitecode	DZSWS:41-2025
Project Identifier(s)	Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	
Project Dates	
Location	Flaxlands Solar Farm, North of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire NGR: SU 06910 85466 LL: 51.568025899136344, -1.901699465362496 12 Fig: 406910,185466
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Wiltshire Local Authority District: Wiltshire Parish: Lydiard Tregoze
Project Methodology	The methodology followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2025), please refer to this document for the full detailed methodology. The work was undertaken between the September and October 2025 and were supervised by Kari Bower, who was assisted by Gethyn and Les Capon. The project was managed by Catherine Edwards, AOC Operations Manager. The works were monitored by the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist at WCAS. 6.6 Three of the proposed trenches (Trenches 60, 66 and 69) outlined in the WSI were not excavated due to landowner concerns about underground springs. In order to define the limit of Roman deposits Trench 21 was extended 20m in length at its southeast end, approximately 5m by 5m perpendicularly at its northwest end, and approximately 15m x 1.80m perpendicularly at the original southeast end (30m from the northwest end). Additionally, Trench 79 was split into two smaller trenches due to the presence of a fence: Trench 79A measuring 20m by 1.8m and 79B measuring 12m by 1.8m. As a result, a total of 137 trenches were excavated. A total of 137 trenches were excavated across 12 Land Parcels. All trenches were located by GPS and CAT scanned prior to any ground works. A 13-tonne wheeled excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket was utilised for the removal of deposits down to either natural or the uppermost archaeological horizon. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trenches that required examination, or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Archaeological recording, where not precluded by Health & Safety considerations, consisted of: • Hand cleaning of archaeological sections, surfaces and structures

	sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed and to enable interpretation, recording and phasing. • The planning of all exposed archaeological features and horizons (including boundaries of natural) at an appropriate scale. • The retrieval of artefacts for dating and spatial distribution analysis. • The creation of a scaled photographic record of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks. • A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits. Records were produced using either pro-forma context or trench record sheets and by the single context planning method, compatible with recording guidelines published by the Museum of London (MoL 1994). Plans and sections of features were drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20. 6.11 All identified finds and artefacts were collected and retained; finds were scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition, the artefacts were used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds, should further archaeological work be necessary. All finds and samples were treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds were to be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2 (UKIC 1983). Upon completion of the project the landowner and the relevant museum will be contacted regarding the preparation, ownership and deposition of the archive and finds. The site will be archived under the unique site code DZSWS:41-2025
Project Results	The evaluation at Haddenham comprised the excavation of 137 pre-determination trenches located across 12 Land Parcels. Of the 137 trenches excavated, 21 yielded archaeological evidence while 116 remained negative. Preservation of archaeological features was moderate, with the depth the archaeological features were recorded as being fairly consistent, with on average of 0.17m of subsoil and 0.17m of topsoil overlaying the activity. The programme of trenching tested the results of the geophysical survey and demonstrated limited correlation between the geophysical anomalies and the excavated features. Correlation was only identified in Trenches 36 and 37 within Land Parcel 14, Trench 55 within Land Parcel 12, and Trench 106 within Land Parcel 7. Overall, the trenching results revealed field systems, pitting activity, and scattered postholes across the site within Land Parcels 2, 7, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 22, possibly representing agricultural activity during the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods, although later activity cannot be entirely ruled out. Evidence ranging from the Iron Age to the Romano-British period was identified in the south-east corner of the site in Trench 21 (Land Parcel 16) and Trench 8 (Land Parcel 22). Three features comprising a pit and two irregular linear features were uncovered although they were not further investigated in order to preserve them in situ. Additionally, pottery sherds recovered from Trench 84 in Land Parcel 11, located in the western part of the site, were also provisionally dated to the same period range. Within this trench, a ditch containing several postholes was investigated, likely indicating the presence of posts associated with fencing or other structural activity. Further works are likely to be required during post-determination, although final decision rest with the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist at WCAS. Processing of finds and environmental samples recovered during the archaeological evaluation is ongoing. Specialist assessment will then be undertaken with the results

	incorporated into a final evaluation report.
Keywords	
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HER	Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



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