

Land North of Swindon Road, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire - Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Executive summary

Cura Terrae were commissioned by Tor&Co on behalf of Gleeson Land Limited (the Client) to undertake a programme of archaeological trench evaluation to inform a development at Land North of Swindon Road, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (referred as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinate 408122, 183193.

The archaeological trench evaluation comprised a total of 43 trenches; measuring 30 m long and 1.8 m wide. This equates to a 4% sample of overall development areas which measures c.5.5 ha. The work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (Cura Terrae 2025). The work was undertaken to investigate anomalies noted in a geophysical survey (Sumo 2025) and in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Cura Terrae 2025) that was approved by the local planning authority, Wiltshire Council.

A scheduled post mill is located in the north west corner of the site. No evidence for it was encountered in the evaluation.

A small quantity of residual material datable to the Romano-British period was recovered. However, the bulk of the archaeologically significant features dated from the 11th and 12th centuries, possibly extending into the 13th century in some cases. These features were concentrated at the east end of the Site, and may have been associated with a short-lived settlement. A possible sunken featured building was found in trenches 38/43.

A few features were associated with post-medieval field boundaries.

The results of the evaluation conformed with the expected archaeological potential of the Site derived from the Archaeological and Heritage Note (Tor & Co 2023), though the correspondence with the geophysical survey (Sumo 2025) was poor.

The archive is currently stored at Cura Terrae's Basingstoke office under project 25575.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Cura Terrae were commissioned by Tor&Co on behalf of Gleeson Land Limited (the Client) to undertake a programme of archaeological trench evaluation to inform a development at Land North of Swindon Road, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (referred as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinate 408122, 183193 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Cura Terrae prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that presented the proposed methodology and standards for the archaeological evaluation due to be undertaken at the Site (Cura Terrae 2025). The WSI was agreed and approved by the LPA Archaeologist (Wiltshire Council).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological trench evaluation comprised a total of 43 trenches; measuring 30 m long and 1.8 m wide. This equates to a 4% sample of overall development areas which measures c.5.5 ha. The work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (Cura Terrae 2025).
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken between 1st and 12th of September 2025.
- 1.1.5 This report presents a digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review and will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further action, including mitigation if required by the LPA. This report will also aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required. The results of the evaluation will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and used to inform the need for and scope of any further archaeological investigation.

1.2 Site Description

Location

- 1.2.1 The Site is c. 5.75 ha in size and comprises of one agricultural field located immediately north of Swindon Road (A3102) and north east of the market town of Royal Wootton Bassett. The development area is c. 5.5 ha due to a Scheduled Monument located within the Site to the north.
- 1.2.2 The Site is bounded by a large residential property to the west, agricultural fields to the north and north east, a pub/restaurant to the south east, and on the other side of Swindon Road is a narrow strip of a community nature reserve followed by residential dwellings.

Topography

- 1.2.3 There is a slight slope on the Site from c. 137 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to c.126 aOD, with the highest point to the north west and the lowest to the south east.

Geology

- 1.2.4 There are three underlying geologies of the Site that have been mapped by British Geological Survey. The centre and majority of the Site is mapped as Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Mudstone. A sedimentary bedrock formed between 157 and 152 million years ago during the Jurassic period (British Geological Survey 2025).
- 1.2.5 The east and western ends of the Site are mapped as Ampthill Clay Formation – Mudstone. A sedimentary bedrock formed between 163 and 157 million years ago during the Jurassic period. A small portion of the Site to the north is mapped as Kimmeridge Clay Formation – Limestone. A sedimentary bedrock formed between 157 and 152 million years ago during the Jurassic period (British Geological Survey 2025).

2. Archaeological and historical background

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following is summarised from an Archaeological and Heritage Note produced by Tor&Co (2022) that was utilised by SUMO GeoSurveys for their geophysical report (2025). The Archaeological and Heritage Note utilised a 1 km search of the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER). Numbers in brackets indicate the WSHER record number.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 2.2.1 A geophysical survey of the Site (SUMO GeoSurveys 2025) was undertaken and identified a number of anomalies and trends. Whilst archaeological origins for the anomalies cannot be discounted, the majority are probably due to natural variations or agricultural processes. Some responses located to the north of the Site are associated with the scheduled post mill (SM 1018126). Former field boundaries and relatively modern ploughing/cultivation have also been recorded in the survey.

2.3 Historic Context

Prehistoric

- 2.3.1 There is no record of known prehistoric activity within the Site or within the 1 km search area.

Romano-British

- 2.3.2 There is limited evidence for Romano-British activity within close proximity to the Site. The WSHER records indicate a Romano-British findspots for a Coin (SU08SE300) c. 440 m to the north west of the Site and pottery fragments (SU09SE306) c. 320 m to the south east of the Site.

Medieval

- 2.3.3 A Scheduled Monument (SM) is located within the northern corner of the Site (Figure 2) and is represented by a post mill (SM 1018126). Post mills were a form of windmill dating to the medieval period in which the wooden superstructure rotated about a central vertical post. The central post was mounted on cross timbers which were stabilised by being set into a mound, which is the only remaining noticeable feature on the Site at present.
- 2.3.4 Historically, there are two former centres of settlement within the 1 km study area. The WSHER records a possible deserted medieval village (DMV), located c.117m east of the site (MWI31620). The DMV has associated ridge and furrow agricultural activity, extending to the immediate north and east of the site boundary (MWI31621), but does not appear, from an assessment of the LiDAR and other aerial mapping, to extend into the site boundary. The Medieval Settlement Research Group recorded

the existence of this DMV in their 1983 annual report based on cropmarks identified on aerial photography. However, as far as it is possible to ascertain, this DMV has never undergone any other form of archaeological investigation.

- 2.3.5 The earliest history of Royal Wootton Bassett is evidenced in the Malmesbury Abbey Charter in AD 681, of which the settlement was originally reference as Wodeton. (DLP Planning 2025). 'Wootton Bassett' is also mentioned in the Domesday Book with a population of 30 households (Palmer & Powell-Smith 2016).

Post-medieval

- 2.3.6 Online historical mapping demonstrates that the Site remains as agricultural fields from as early as 1883 to the present day. The historical maps show that the Site is portioned into three separate fields, with the field boundaries dividing the Site from north to south. These former field boundaries were clearly identified on the geophysical survey.
- 2.3.7 The WSHR shows the location of Coped Hall Farm, a demolished 19th century farmstead c. 250 m north west of the Site. The farmstead had a regular L-shaped courtyard plan with a detached house. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost.
- 2.3.8 Royal Wootton Bassett has retained much of its heritage, with notable Georgian Buildings lining the High Street, with the Town Hall as a significant landmark. These buildings have been sympathetically re-used for modern uses such as shops. The Public House, the Waggon and Horses, claims to date from 1612, while the Cross Keys Inn dates from 1742 (DLP Planning 2025).

Modern

- 2.3.9 The Site remains as agricultural fields throughout the 20th century, with the change from three separate fields into one large field likely happening at the end of the 20th century. Historical mapping from 1969 shows that a barn is built in the central field, near the Site access from Swindon Road. This structure appears to still stand today.
- 2.3.10 Royal Wootton Bassett was granted royal patronage in March 2011 by Queen Elizabeth II due to the town's role in 21st Century military funeral repatriations. This was the first royal patronage conferred upon a town since 1909. Royal Wootton Bassett is the third Royal town in England after Royal Tunbridge Wells and Royal Leamington Spa (DLP Planning 2025).

Undated

- 2.3.11 Approximately, 474m to the north-west of the site the WSHR records a cluster of undated linear features, which would appear to represent elements of a remnant field system associated with the settlement at Midge Hall, which itself was formally a medieval moated site (MWI9344). The undated linear anomalies likely represent a medieval landscape, and aerial photography shows a possible

holloway within the ridge and furrow cultivation marks (MWI9375 & MWI9385). Some of the earthworks are recorded extending into the survey area (MWI9375).

2.4 Previous Disturbance

- 2.4.1 The Site has likely experienced very limited disturbance as historical mapping demonstrates the Site as being used as agricultural fields. Any disturbance likely relates to mostly post-medieval and modern agricultural activities.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to:

- Identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- Investigate and characterise the features identified in the geophysical survey (Sumo GeoSurveys 2025);
- Determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- Recover artefacts and dating evidence from any archaeological feature encountered;
- Accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas and establish the sequence of archaeological remains and natural deposits present on the Site;
- To retrieve any environmental archaeological evidence relating to past environments and economy of the Site;
- Prepare a comprehensive record;
- Interpret the archaeological features and finds within the context of the known archaeology of the Site and the surrounding area; and
- Identify mitigation strategies (design and/or fieldwork) to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the Site.

3.1.2 The objectives of the project are:

- Investigate if any archaeological remains survive near to the Scheduled Monument on Site; and
- To produce a record of the archaeological works sufficient to help inform the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological works that the LPA Archaeologist might recommend.

3.1.3 Whilst the specific aims and objectives outlined above were utilised, they were also subject to change and addition as the work progressed. Any changes would have been conveyed to the Client and the LPA Archaeologist.

3.1.4 This evaluation report will present a digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review and this report will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further action. The evaluation will also aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

3.1.5 The results will be considered in relation to the regional research agenda as laid out within the South West England Archaeological Research Framework if appropriate.

4. Methodology for Archaeological Evaluation

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section sets out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the WSI (Cura Terrae 2025b).
- 4.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken by Cura Terrae, a ClfA Registered Organisation. All work was undertaken by experienced staff who are corporate members of ClfA, or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork.

4.2 Standards and Guidelines

- 4.2.1 The project conforms to the current national and regional guidance as set out by Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) and Historic England:
- *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020a);
 - *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2020b);
 - *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2022);
 - *Standard for Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2023a) and *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2023b);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b); and
 - Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2011).
- 4.2.2 Any changes to the methodology would have been agreed with the LPA Archaeologist in advance of the work being undertaken.

4.3 Purpose of Evaluation Standards

- 4.3.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation standards is to provide information on the character and significance of remains present. The results of the archaeological evaluation will be used to determine the need for and scope of any further archaeological works. The requirement for any further work would be decided by the LPA Archaeologist.

4.4 Trench Location

- 4.4.1 A trenching plan has been devised to test the archaeological preservation across the site, maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the significance of the archaeological resource is understood to a level of detail proportionate to its importance. The trenches may be adjusted to target any anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and to test any blank areas in that survey.
- 4.4.2 The archaeological evaluation as undertaken comprised 43 trenches measuring 30 m long and 1.8 m wide; equating to c. 4% sample of the 5.5 ha development area. Trenches were excavated to the top of archaeologically significant remains or the natural geology, whichever was higher.
- 4.4.3 The trenches were located to test anomalies shown in the geophysical survey and were designed to test whether the interpretation of possible archaeologically significant features is correct and to confirm that those interpreted as being natural do not have archaeological significance. Trenches placed in blank areas were to confirm that the geophysical survey did not miss features in these areas. The trench plan was agreed with the LPA Archaeologist.
- 4.4.4 Trenches 42 and 43 were added during the evaluation as part of a contingency. Trench 42 was placed north of Trench 38, in the location of a geophysical anomaly. Trench 43 was a perpendicular extension from Trench 38, in order to follow the extent of a dark deposit identified in Trench 38.
- 4.4.5 The evaluation trenches have been located to avoid working within a 10 m buffer zone of the extant electricity pylons.
- 4.4.6 The centre point of each end of the trench was located on the ground using differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) technology.
- 4.4.7 Each trench was scanned with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to excavation and if necessary rescanned at subsequent intervals during excavation.

4.5 Trench Excavation Methodology

- 4.5.1 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine work was carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 4.5.2 All topsoil and recent overburden was removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever is encountered first, in successive level spits.
- 4.5.3 Excavated topsoil, subsoil, and other deposits were stored separately, set back at least 1 m from the edges of the excavated trenches.

- 4.5.4 Both ends of the trenches were ramped to allow safe ingress and egress. Plant was not allowed to track within excavated trenches prior to reinstatement.
- 4.5.5 The stratigraphy of all trenches was recorded. Spoil heaps were monitored to allow analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 4.5.6 Any revealed archaeological features or deposits were cleaned by hand prior to excavation. The aim of this was to record all significant archaeological features within each trench, and to undertake sufficient intrusive excavation to enable the date, character, form, and stratigraphic relationship to be understood.
- 4.5.7 The following strategy was employed as a typical sample level for hand excavated features:
- o 100% of features of a ritual and ceremonial nature;
 - o 20-50% sample (minimum 1 m length) of domestic and settlement related linear features, depending on their nature and significance;
 - o 50% of discrete features (such as pits and postholes) as a minimum, though some will be 100% excavated to confirm function or for ease of excavation (in the case of small features);
 - o 10-20% sample (minimum 1 m length) of the overall length of non-settlement related linear features, such as medieval or earlier field boundaries, depending on their nature and significance;
 - o 5% sample (minimum 1 m length) of the overall length of linear features of lesser archaeological significance such as post-medieval or later boundary ditches;
 - o 100% of ditch terminals; and
 - o All intersections between features will be investigated unless they are identified as being of a sufficient complexity to warrant further investigation.
- 4.5.8 All archaeological features were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them, as full excavation of features is not undertaken at this stage so as not to compromise the stratigraphic integrity of the archaeological resource.
- 4.5.9 All work was undertaken with the view to avoid damage to any surviving archaeological remains which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ. If such remains were identified this would have been discussed with both the Client and LPA Archaeologist.
- 4.5.10 Trench backfilling only took place under appropriate conditions and with archaeological supervision, following approval by the LPA Archaeologist. Arisings were returned to each trench in the correct order.

4.6 Recording Methodology

- 4.6.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded using a continuous numbered context system on a proforma recording system in accordance with industry standards. The written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully describes the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Written recording was undertaken in a digital format using the Diggit application (<https://www.diggitarchaeology.com>).
- 4.6.2 The trenches as excavated and all archaeological features were surveyed by means of a differential Global Positioning System (dGPS). Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 4.6.3 A photographic record of the Site was taken using digital photography at a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Output was in TIFF/JPEG format. All digital photography was undertaken in accordance with national guidance (Historic England 2015a).

4.7 Finds

- 4.7.1 Finds were treated and cleaned in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020a) and Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023a and b).
- 4.7.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained and recorded by context. All finds were exposed, lifted, processed, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 2001).
- 4.7.3 Detailed finds assessment report are provided as appendices to the current document (Appendices B-D).

4.8 Environmental Sampling

- 4.8.1 Eight archaeological features were suitable for environmental sampling and was sampled for their environmental potential.
- 4.8.2 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro-fossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples were in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell et al. 2011).

- 4.8.3 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples were recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 20l in volume were taken for processing by flotation. All samples were floated on a 250–300 mm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5–1 mm mesh. The heavy residues were scanned with a magnet to recover microslags. A statement on the environmental potential of excavated deposits has been appended to the final report. Any samples identified for further analysis will be fully processed.
- 4.8.4 An environmental assessment report is provided in Appendix E.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section presents the results of the archaeological evaluation. Further detailed information on each context can be found in Appendix A.

5.1.2 The evaluation consisted of 43 mechanically excavated trenches. The trench results are shown in Figure 2 which is compared to the geophysical survey.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 A summary description of each trench follows in Appendix A and a summary of trench levels in m above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) in Table 1.

Table 1: Trench level summary

Trench	Base		Top	
Trench 1	Min 135.737 S	Max 136.711 N	Min 135.944 S	Max 136.984 N
Trench 2	Min 135.269 SE	Max 135.667 NW	Min 135.507 SE	Max 135.971 NW
Trench 3	Min 134.344 SE	Max 135.084 NW	Min 134.612 SE	Max 135.34 NW
Trench 4	Min 133.005 SE	Max 133.507 NW	Min 133.304 SE	Max 133.986 NW
Trench 5	Min 134.042 W	Max 134.831 E	Min 134.352 W	Max 135.273 E
Trench 6	Min 131.753 S	Max 132.988 N	Min 131.913 S	Max 133.408 N
Trench 7	Min 132.746 NW	Max 133.661 SE	Min 132.966 NW	Max 133.912 SE
Trench 8	Min 133.425 SE	Max 134.195 NW	Min 133.71 SE	Max 134.44 NW
Trench 9	Min 132.649 NW	Max 133.305 SE	Min 132.964 NW	Max 133.574 SE
Trench 10	Min 132.274 S	Max 133.425 N	Min 132.516 S	Max 133.682 N
Trench 11	Min 131.473 NW	Max 131.933 SE	Min 131.758 NW	Max 132.175 SE
Trench 12	Min 137.156 SW	Max 137.329 NE	Min 137.502 SW	Max 137.591 NE
Trench 13	Min 136.929 SE	Max 137.077 NW	Min 137.098 SE	Max 137.421 NW
Trench 14	Min 136.109 S	Max 136.763 N	Min 136.306 S	Max 136.988 N
Trench 15	Min 135.228 E	Max 136.085 W	Min 135.481 E	Max 136.352 W
Trench 16	Min 135.064 SE	Max 135.87 NW	Min 135.368 SE	Max 136.126 NW
Trench 17	Min 134.617 SW	Max 135.002 NE	Min 134.844 SW	Max 135.209 NE
Trench 18	Min 134.239 S	Max 134.677 N	Min 134.436 S	Max 134.932 N
Trench 19	Min 132.974 E	Max 134.055 W	Min 133.323 E	Max 134.322 W
Trench 20	Min 133.232 NE	Max 133.836 SW	Min 133.543 NE	Max 134.061 SW

Trench	Base		Top	
Trench 21	Min 133.583 SE	Max 134.133 NW	Min 133.759 SE	Max 134.393 NW
Trench 22	Min 131.874 SE	Max 132.949 NW	Min 132.092 SE	Max 133.325 NW
Trench 23	Min 131.147 SE	Max 132.126 NW	Min 131.377 SE	Max 132.459 NW
Trench 24	Min 130.489 S	Max 131.064 N	Min 130.664 S	Max 131.312 N
Trench 25	Min 132.396 SE	Max 133.729 NW	Min 132.511 SE	Max 133.993 NW
Trench 26	Min 133.05 NE	Max 133.944 SW	Min 133.29 NE	Max 134.192 SW
Trench 27	Min 131.752 S	Max 132.598 N	Min 132.036 S	Max 132.895 N
Trench 28	Min 130.468 SE	Max 132.233 NW	Min 130.64 SE	Max 132.599 NW
Trench 29	Min 127.92 SE	Max 129.153 NW	Min 128.162 SE	Max 129.519 NW
Trench 30	Min 128.571 E	Max 130.486 W	Min 128.755 E	Max 130.489 W
Trench 31	Min 129.982 SE	Max 131.359 NW	Min 130.268 SE	Max 131.558 NW
Trench 32	Min 129.635 S	Max 129.977 N	Min 129.894 S	Max 130.284 N
Trench 33	Min 127.592 SE	Max 129.257 NW	Min 127.831 SE	Max 129.525 NW
Trench 34	Min 127.153 SE	Max 128.292 NW	Min 127.461 SE	Max 128.599 NW
Trench 35	Min 126.94 S	Max 127.311 N	Min 127.122 S	Max 127.528 N
Trench 36	Min 124.483 SE	Max 126.304 NW	Min 124.874 SE	Max 126.604 NW
Trench 37	Min 124.097 NE	Max 125.645 SW	Min 124.334 NE	Max 125.997 SW
Trench 38	Min 125.406 SE	Max 126.19 NW	Min 125.657 SE	Max 126.428 NW
Trench 39	Min 126.2 SE	Max 127.619 NW	Min 126.465 SE	Max 127.903 NW
Trench 40	Min 127.642 SE	Max 128.766 NW	Min 127.922 SE	Max 129.083 NW
Trench 41	Min 125.376 NE	Max 126.781 SW	Min 125.623 NE	Max 127.154 SW
Trench 42	Min 125.033 E	Max 126.49 W	Min 125.36 E	Max 126.705 W
Trench 43	Min 125.482 NE	Max 126.076 SW	Min 125.929 NE	Max 126.518 SW

5.3 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 5.3.1 The stratigraphic sequence was consistent among all of the trenches. All trenches contained a topsoil and twenty-three trenches contained a subsoil, both of which resided over the natural geology. These matched with the expected natural geology outlined in the Geology Viewer for the British Geological Survey (BGS 2025).
- 5.3.2 The natural geology was consistent across the Site and comprised a mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare small to large sub-angular stones.
- 5.3.3 The subsoil was present in trenches 3, 4, 6, 8 to 11, 15, 17, 23, 26, 28 to 32, 34, 35, 37 to 40, 42, and 43. It comprised a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to large sub-angular stone inclusions. The subsoil ranged from 0.09 to 0.22 m in thickness across all trenches it was present.

- 5.3.4 The topsoil was consistent within every trench. It comprised a dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small to large sub-angular stone inclusions. The topsoil ranged from 0.08 to 0.43 m in thickness across all trenches.

5.4 Archaeological Results

Introduction

- 5.4.1 Of the forty-three trenches excavated, archaeological features were observed in seventeen trenches across the Site, with the more archaeological significant features being located to the south-eastern part of the Site.
- 5.4.2 In eight of archaeological trenches (2, 4, 6, 13, 16, 22, 25, and 26) the features were evidence for post-medieval to modern agricultural activity, and mostly corresponded to the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and historical mapping.
- 5.4.3 The remaining features were located within the eastern part of the Site, and demonstrate evidence for activity of the Site during the medieval period. This activity is centred around Trenches 35, 38, 42, and 43.
- 5.4.4 The results of the evaluation were relatively consistent with the geophysical survey results for post-medieval/modern features, but only identified one large feature of medieval date that was observed at the eastern end of the Site (Trenches 38 and 42).
- 5.4.5 Trenches 1, 3, 5, 7-12, 14-15, 17-21, 23-24, 27-33 did not contain any archaeological features or deposits and will not be discussed further. Summary descriptions of the deposits in these trenches is provided in Appendix A.

Trench Results

Trench 2

- 5.4.6 Trench 2 was located in the northern part of the Site and was orientated from northwest to southeast. The trench contained one linear that was close to an anomaly on the geophysical survey for a former field boundary.
- 5.4.7 The natural geology 201 was found at a maximum depth of 0.28 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.8 Ditch 202 was located in the southern part of the trench and matched with geophysical survey results and historical mapping for a former field boundary. It measured 1 m wide, with an unknown depth due to being unexcavated here. Ditch 202 contained at least one fill (203) which is a dark blackish brown silty clay deliberate backfill. A fragment of an undated flint possible blade was recovered from it. The depth of the fill is unknown here but the same former field boundary was investigated in trench 13.

Trench 4

- 5.4.9 Trench 4 was located in the western part of the Site and was orientated from northwest to southeast. The trench contained three linear features that did not match with any results from the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.10 The natural geology 402 was found at a maximum depth of 0.26 m below the ground surface. Two sherds of pottery dated to the 12th century were recovered from the subsoil 401.
- 5.4.11 Ditch 403 was located at the southern part of the trench. It measured 0.51 m wide and 0.13 m in depth and continued east and west beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 403 contained one secondary fill (404) that comprised a dark yellowish grey clay. Two sherds of 16th century pottery were recovered from the fill.
- 5.4.12 Ditch 405 was located in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.73 m wide and 0.25 m in depth and continued east and west beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 405 contained two fills, the lower fill (406) comprised a mid grey silty clay secondary fill and the upper fill (407) comprised a mid yellowish brown silty clay deliberate backfill. One sherd of 16th century pottery was recovered from the lower fill (406).
- 5.4.13 Ditch 408 was located in the northern end of the trench. It measured at least 0.91 m wide and 0.13 m in depth, and continued east and west beyond the limits of the trench, with the width of the ditch continuing north beyond the trench. Ditch 408 contained one secondary fill (409) that comprised a dark greyish brown silty clay. Fragments of 12th century pottery and four fragments of medium mammal animal bone were recovered from the fill.

Trench 6

- 5.4.14 Trench 6 was located in the western part of the Site and was orientated from north to south. The trench contained one linear feature that did not match with any results from the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.15 The natural geology 602 was found at a maximum depth of 0.38 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.16 Ditch 603 was located in the northern part of the trench. It measured 0.50 m wide, with an unknown depth due to being unexcavated. The ditch continued east and west beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 603 is on the same alignment as Ditch 403 and they are considered to be the same linear. Ditch 603 contained one unexcavated fill (604) that comprised a dark yellowish grey clay.

Trench 13

- 5.4.17 Trench 13 was located in the northern part of the Site, to the immediate west of the Scheduled Monument, and was orientated from northwest to southeast. The trench contained one linear feature that was close to an anomaly on the geophysical survey for a former field boundary.

- 5.4.18 The natural geology 1301 was found at a maximum depth of 0.28 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.19 Ditch 1302 was located in the northern part of the trench. It measured 1.45 m wide and 0.37 m in depth, and continued north and south beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 1302 contained one deliberately deposited fill (1303) that comprised a dark blackish grey silty clay. A sherd of 16th century pottery, one tibia of sheep/goat, and an iron nail of possible Romano-British date were recovered from the fill. The former field boundary is the same as the unexcavated field boundary [202]. It was shown on the geophysical survey, but there appeared to be a slight spatial discrepancy between the geophysics and the excavated features.

Trench 16

- 5.4.20 Trench 16 was located in the centre of the Site, and was orientated from northwest to southeast. The trench contained one linear feature that matched with the geophysical survey for a former field boundary.
- 5.4.21 The natural geology 1601 was found at a maximum depth of 0.36 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.22 Ditch 1602 was located in the northern part of the trench. It measured 1.40 m wide and 0.25 m in depth, and continued north and south beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 1602 contained one deliberately deposited fill (1603) that comprised a dark orangey black clay. Two fragments of post-medieval ceramic pipe and a fragment of sheep/goat animal bone were recovered from the fill.

Trench 22

- 5.4.23 Trench 22 was located in the southern centre of the Site, and was orientated from northwest to southeast. The trench contained one linear feature that matched with the geophysical survey for a former field boundary.
- 5.4.24 The natural geology 2202 was found at a maximum depth of 0.42 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.25 Ditch 2203 was located in the centre of the trench matched with geophysical survey results and historical mapping for a former field boundary. It measured 0.80 m wide, with an unknown depth due to being unexcavated here. Ditch 2203 contained at least one fill (2204) which is a mid greyish brown clay deliberate backfill. The depth of the fill is unknown here but the same former field boundary was investigated in trench 25.

Trench 25

- 5.4.26 Trench 25 was located in the centre of the Site, and was orientated from northwest to southeast. The trench contained one linear feature that matched with the geophysical survey for a former field boundary.
- 5.4.27 The natural geology 2501 was found at a maximum depth of 0.38 m below the ground surface.

- 5.4.28 Ditch 2502 was located in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.90 m wide and 0.18 m in depth, and continued north and south beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 2502 contained one deliberately deposited fill (2503) that comprised a mid greyish brown clay. Two fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the fill.

Trench 26

- 5.4.29 Trench 26 was located in the northern centre of the Site, and was orientated from northeast to southwest. The trench contained one linear feature that matched with the geophysical survey for a former field boundary.
- 5.4.30 The natural geology 2602 was found at a maximum depth of 0.39 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.31 Ditch 2603 was located in the eastern part of the trench matched with geophysical survey results and historical mapping for a former field boundary. It measured 0.90 m wide, with an unknown depth due to being unexcavated here. Ditch 2603 contained at least one fill (2604) which is a mid greyish brown clay deliberate backfill. The depth of the fill is unknown here but the same former field boundary was investigated in trench 25.

Trench 34

- 5.4.32 Trench 34 was located in the eastern part of the Site, and was orientated from northwest to southeast. The trench contained one linear feature that did not match with any results from the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.33 The natural geology 3402 was found at a maximum depth of 0.35 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.34 Ditch 3403 was located in the southern part of the trench and did not match with any results from the geophysical survey. It measured 0.81 m wide and 0.15 m in depth, and continued east and west beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 3403 contained a redeposited fill (3404) that comprised a mid brownish grey clay. Fragments of 12th century pottery and animal bone including a fragment of large mammal were recovered from the fill (3404). Ditch 3403 was also truncated by a later furrow to the north.

Trench 35

- 5.4.35 Trench 35 was located in the eastern part of the Site, and was orientated from north to south. The trench contained four linear features and a posthole that did not match with any results from the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.36 The natural geology 3502 was found at a maximum depth of 0.35 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.37 Ditch 3503 was located in the northern part of the trench. It measured 1.99 m wide and 0.52 m in depth and continued northwest and southeast beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 3503 contained two

fills, the lower fill (3504) comprised a light yellowish grey clay primary fill and the upper fill (3505) comprised light grey clay secondary fill. A fragment of 11th century pottery, two fragments of undated iron, and two fragments of possible Romano-British ceramic tile were recovered from the upper fill (3505).

- 5.4.38 Gully 3506 was located to the south of Ditch 3503. It measured 0.65 m wide and 0.16 m in depth, and continued northwest and southeast beyond the limits of the trench. Gully 3506 contained one secondary fill (3507) that comprised a mid orangey grey clay. No finds or datable material were recovered from the fill.
- 5.4.39 Gully 3508 was located in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.60 m wide and 0.14 m in depth, and continued northwest and southeast beyond the limits of the trench. Gully 3508 contained one secondary fill (3509) that comprised a mid orangey grey clay. No finds or datable material were recovered from the fill. Gully 3510 was cut by Furrow 3510.
- 5.4.40 Posthole 3512 was located in the southern part of the trench. It measured 0.40 m in diameter and 0.07 m in depth. Posthole 3512 contained a secondary fill (3513) that comprised a light orangey grey clay. One sherd of 11th century pottery was recovered from the fill.
- 5.4.41 Ditch 3514 was located in the southern part of the trench, to the immediate south of posthole 3512. It measured 0.90 m wide and 0.16 m in depth and continued east and west beyond the limit of the trench. Ditch 3514 contained one secondary fill (3515) that comprised a light orangey grey clay. A sherd of 11th century pottery and a fragment of undated iron were recovered from the fill.

Trench 36

- 5.4.42 Trench 36 was located in the eastern part of the Site, and was orientated from east to west. The trench contained one linear feature that did not match with any results from the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.43 The natural geology 3602 was found at a maximum depth of 0.35 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.44 Gully 3603 was located in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.50 m wide, with an unknown depth due to being unexcavated. The ditch continued north and south beyond the limits of the trench. Gully 3603 is on the same alignment as Gully 3703 and they are considered to be the same linear. Gully 3603 contained one unexcavated fill (3604) that comprised a mid brownish grey clay.

Trench 37

- 5.4.45 Trench 37 was located in the eastern part of the Site, and was orientated from northeast to southwest. The trench contained two linear features that did not match with any results from the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.46 The natural geology 3702 was found at a maximum depth of 0.26 m below the ground surface.

- 5.4.47 Ditch 3703 was located in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.46 m wide and 0.08 m in depth and continued north and south beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 3703 contained one fill (3704) that comprised a mid greyish brown clay secondary fill. A sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered from the fill. Ditch 3703 is on the same alignment as Gully 3603 and they are considered to be the same linear.
- 5.4.48 Ditch 3705 was located to the east of Ditch 3703. It measured 0.64 m wide and 0.16m in depth and continued northwest and southeast beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 3705 contained one fill (3706) that comprised a dark brownish grey deliberate backfill. Sixteen sherds of 12th century pottery, one residual sherd of Romano-British pottery, and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill. The fill was also sampled for its environmental potential. Charcoal and Poaceae stem fragments were recovered.

Trench 38

- 5.4.49 Trench 38 was located in the eastern part of the Site, and was orientated from northwest to southeast. The trench contained multiple archaeological features and deposits that covered the majority of the trench. A large anomaly was identified in the geophysical survey which correlates to some of the archaeology found within the trench. Trench 43 was excavated as an extension of Trench 38 by 15 m to the west and towards trench 39.
- 5.4.50 The natural geology 3802 was found at a maximum depth of 0.38 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.51 Gully 3803 was located in the southern part of the trench, It measured 0.39 m wide and 0.21 m in depth. Gully 3803 contained one secondary fill (3804) that comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the fill.
- 5.4.52 Feature 3805 was located to the north of gully 3803. It measured 2.5 m wide and 2 m long and appears to continue north east and south west beyond the limit of the trench. Feature 3805 was investigated by a 1mx1m test pit on the eastern edge of the feature, which demonstrated the feature was at least 0.33 m deep, but may continue in depth to the west of the slot. Feature 3805 contained one redeposited fill (3806) that comprised a dark orangey grey silty clay. Eleven sherds of 13th century pottery and a fragment of animal bone (possibly rabbit) were recovered from the fill. The fill was also sampled for its environmental potential. Charcoal and Poaceae stem fragments were recovered.
- 5.4.53 Spread 3807 was located near the centre of the trench. It was an irregular shaped feature measuring approximately 4 m long and 2 m wide, with a depth of 0.05 m. A significant amount of 12th century pottery (35 sherds) and an unidentified fragment of animal bone were recovered from this spread, and could indicate an occupational/deposition layer.
- 5.4.54 Feature 3808 was located in the centre of the trench. It has been characterised as a large dark deposit or spread that may indicate a possible SFB or former structure. It measured at approximately 25 m long and 10 m wide as it continues into Trench 43. A slot excavated in the north east corner of the feature demonstrated that feature 3806 is at least 0.15 m in depth and contained one fill (3809) that

comprised a very dark blackish grey clay. A significant amount of 12th century pottery (251 sherds), fragments of animal bone, and an undated iron buckle were recovered from the fill. The fill was also sampled for its environmental potential. Poaceae stem fragments were recovered.

- 5.4.55 Pit 3810 was located in the northern end of the trench. It measured 1.10 m long, 1 m wide, and 0.47 m in depth. Pit 3810 contained three deliberately deposited fills, the lower fill (3811) comprised a dark yellowish grey clay, the middle fill (3812) comprised a mid greyish yellow clay, and the upper fill (3813) comprised a dark yellowish grey clay. 12th century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from fills (3811) and (3813) and an undated iron fragment from (3809), and both of these fills) were also sampled for their environmental potential. Charcoal was recovered from both fills, but Poaceae stem fragments only from fill (3811).
- 5.4.56 Feature 3814 is the same as feature 3808 and is a relationship slot excavated to the west of 3808 between the large possible SFB and a large linear to the north, Ditch 3817. Feature 3814 contains two fills, the lower fill (3815) comprised a mid brownish green silty clay and the upper fill (3816) comprised a very dark blackish grey clay. Six sherds of 12th century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from (3816). Feature 3814 is also cut by Ditch 3817.
- 5.4.57 Ditch 3817 is located to the north of Feature 3808 and 3814. It measured 2 m wide and up to 0.20 m in depth, though may be deeper to the west of the excavated slot and towards the centre of the feature. Ditch 3817 contained two fills, the lower fill (3818) comprised a mid greenish brown redeposited clay and the upper fill (3819) comprised a dark orangey brown clay. Large fragments of animal bone and one fragment of 12th century pottery was recovered from fill (3819). Land drain 3820 cuts through ditch 3817, and contains a ceramic land drain at the base.
- 5.4.58 Gully 3823 is located in the centre of the trench, to the north of 3805 and south of 3808. It measured 0.38 m wide and 0.24 m in depth and continued east beyond the limit of the trench. Gully 3823 continued west until it is cut by the large dark deposit of 3808. Gully 3823 contained one primary fill (3824) that comprised a dark yellowish grey clay. Five sherds of 11th century pottery and two small fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

Trench 39

- 5.4.59 Trench 39 was located in the eastern part of the Site, and was orientated from northwest to southeast. The trench contained one pit that did not match with any results from the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.60 The natural geology 3902 was found at a maximum depth of 0.36 m below the ground surface.
- 5.4.61 Pit 3903 is located in the eastern part of the trench. It measured 0.60 m in diameter and 0.23 m in depth. Pit 3903 contained on deliberate backfill (3904) that comprised a mid brownish grey silty clay. Three sherds of 12th century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

Trench 41

- 5.4.62 Trench 41 was located in the south eastern corner of the Site, and was orientated from northeast to southwest. The trench contained one linear feature that did not match with any results from the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.63 The natural geology 4102 was found at a maximum depth of 0.38 m below the ground surface. A fragment of post-medieval or modern ceramic pipe was recovered from the topsoil 4100.
- 5.4.64 Ditch 4103 was located near the centre of the trench, and could potentially be a furrow. It measured 1.14 m wide and 0.17 m wide and continued east and west beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 4103 contained one secondary fill (4104) that comprised a mid orangey grey silty clay. Two sherds of 12th century pottery were recovered from the fill.

Trench 42

- 5.4.65 Trench 42 was located in the eastern part of the Site, and was orientated from east to west. The trench contained multiple features that did not match with the results of the geophysical survey, however a large geophysical anomaly did match with a ditch identified in the trench.
- 5.4.66 The natural geology 4202 was found at a maximum depth of 0.55 m below the modern ground surface. Twenty-three sherds of 12th century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from subsoil 4201.
- 5.4.67 Spread 4203 was located near the centre of the trench. It measured at least 0.96 m long and 0.76 m wide, with a depth of 0.06 m. Spread 4203 is a deposit of dark yellowish brown silty clay and is cut by ditch 4204. Five sherds of 12th century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the spread.
- 5.4.68 Ditch 4204 was located in the centre of the trench and matched with the anomaly on the results of the geophysical survey. It measured 0.80 m wide and 0.30 m in depth and continued east and west beyond the limits of the trench. Ditch 4204 contained two fills, the lower fill (4205) comprised a deliberate backfill of mid greyish brown clay and the upper fill (4206) comprised a dark blackish brown secondary fill. Forty-one sherds of 12th and 13th century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from both fills. An undated iron nail was also recovered from fill (4205) and an unidentified iron object, and a fragment of Roman ceramic tegula from fill (4206). Ditch 4204 also cuts posthole 4207. Both fills (4205) and (4206) were sampled for their environmental potential. They both produced charcoal and Poaceae stem fragments, fill(4205) also produced charred seeds, whilst (4206) produced both charred seeds and grain (wheat). The charred seeds were of arable weeds.
- 5.4.69 Posthole 4207 was located in the centre of the trench and is cut by the later ditch 4204. It measured 0.30 m in diameter and 0.12 m in depth. Posthole contained one deliberate backfill (4208) that comprised a mid greyish brown clay. Fragments of fired clay and animal bone were recovered from the fill.

- 5.4.70 Gully 4209 was located in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.50 m wide and 0.05 m in depth, and continued north west beyond the limit of the trench. To the southeast Gully 4209 is cut by Pit 4215. Gully 4209 contained one secondary fill (4210) that comprised a mid yellowish grey clay. Six sherds of 12th century pottery were recovered from the fill.
- 5.4.71 Pit 4211 was located in the centre of the trench, to the immediate west of gully 4209. It measured 0.40 m wide and 0.06 m in depth. It contained one secondary fill (4212) that comprised a light yellowish grey clay. Five sherds of 12th century pottery were recovered from the fill.
- 5.4.72 Pit 4213 was located near the centre of the trench, to the west of Pit 4211. It measured 0.30 m wide and 0.04 m in depth. It contained one secondary fill (4214) that comprised a light yellowish grey clay. One sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered from the fill.
- 5.4.73 Pit 4215 was located in the centre of the trench and cuts gully 4209. It measured 0.90 m in diameter and 0.46 m in depth. Pit 4215 contained one deliberate backfill (4216) that comprised a mid yellowish grey clay. Twenty-eight sherds of 12th century pottery, one sherd of residual Romano-British pottery, and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill.
- 5.4.74 Posthole 4217 was located at the eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.49 m in diameter and 0.07 m in depth. Posthole 4217 contained one deliberate backfill (4218) that comprised a dark greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 43

- 5.4.75 Trench 43 was located in the eastern part of the Site, and was orientated from north east to south west. The trench was a 15 m perpendicular extension away from trench 38, following the dark deposit found in trench 38. The entire extension trench follows this dark deposit, which has also been cut by two land drains.
- 5.4.76 The natural geology 4302 was found at a maximum depth of 0.58 m below the ground surface. Thirty-four sherds of 12th century pottery and one sherd of residual Romano-British pottery, post medieval or modern ceramic pipe and tile, and an undated iron rod were recovered from subsoil 4301.
- 5.4.77 Feature 4303 was located at the eastern end of the trench, near to trench 38. The investigative slot was a 1m by 1m test pit into the dark deposit found in the trench, specifically in an area of concentrated large stones. The test pit went to a depth of at least 0.23 m and did not remove any of the large stones. Feature 4304 contained two fills, with 4303 being the number given to the large stones. The lower fill (4305) comprised a mid orangey grey clay and the upper fill (4306) comprised a very dark blackish brown silty clay. Thirteen sherds of 12th century pottery and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill (4306), which was also sampled for its environmental potential. This only produced Poaceae stem fragments.

5.5 Finds

5.5.1 See appendices B to D for details.

Pottery

5.5.2 The post-Roman pottery assemblage recovered from the evaluation comprised 388 sherds with a total weight of 2638g. The range of medieval pottery suggests activity at the Site was short-lived, and largely restricted to the 12th century with a few contexts that may have dated to the late-11th century or the 13th century. Two small sherds from the late 12th/13th to 14th century. The vast majority of the medieval material was undecorated and on the whole the assemblage is entirely unremarkable and is generally in poor condition. The mean sherd weight is low and all the rimsherds were highly fragmented, indicating that the material was the product of secondary deposition.

5.5.3 A quantity of flint and stone was recovered, but only one fragment of a possible flint blade from fill (203) was produced by human agency.

5.5.4 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered. The size of the assemblage means that there is little potential for further analysis.

A small assemblage of other materials (ceramic, fired clay, clay tobacco pipe, and iron) was recovered. Some of the material was dated to the Romano-British period, but the [pottery assemblage suggests that it was residual.

5.6 Environmental Sampling Results

5.6.1 See Appendix E for the environmental sampling report.

5.6.2 Soil samples were taken from eight contexts. They all produced an abundance of intrusive rootlets, so all or some of them might be contaminated.

5.6.3 It is clear that charred plant remains survive at this site so future sampling plans should consider this. The charcoal is of suitable size for identification. Some of these fragments may be the short-lived taxon types suitable for radiocarbon dating. The grain and seeds may also be suitable for radiocarbon dating but caution should be taken with all of the charred plant remains unless there is certainty about their stratigraphic integrity.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The archaeological works fulfilled the aims and objectives set out in the WSI produced by Cura Terrae (2025).
- 6.1.2 The results of the evaluation somewhat conformed with the results of the geophysical survey (Sumo GeoSurveys 2025). Former field boundaries from the post-medieval period were identified in the geophysical survey but none of the archaeological features, specifically in the trenches to the east of the site, were identified in the geophysical survey. Only a large anomaly at the eastern end of the Site corresponded to archaeology in trenches 38 and 42.
- 6.1.3 The small quantity of finds datable to the Romano-British period were all residual from later contexts. However, they might indicate the possibility of activity of that date in the vicinity.
- 6.1.4 A scheduled monument, consisting of a medieval post mill was partially present in the north west corner of the Site. No evidence for the structure was found.
- 6.1.5 Trench 38 revealed a large dark deposit that may be a sunken floored building (SFB) or former structure dating to the medieval period, around the 12th century. This possible structure and the archaeological remains identified in the surrounding trenches of 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, and 43 may indicate medieval occupation either within the Site or in close proximity to the Site. Specifically in relation to the possible deserted medieval village located approximately 100 m to the east of the Site.
- 6.1.6 The features identified in these trenches consist of the probable structural remains, waste pits, and drainage features which all indicate the possibility for a small scale domestic settlement or waste material related to a nearby settlement. A significant quantity of pottery and other datable material was recovered from these trenches, which also suggests prolonged use or occupation of the Site. Evidence of possible subsistence patterns through food waste was also recovered from some of the features.
- 6.1.7 The range of medieval pottery suggests activity at the Site was short-lived, and largely restricted to the 12th century, though possibly starting in the late 11th century and perhaps continuing into the 13th, with two small sherds from the late 12th/13th to 14th century. The vast majority of the medieval material was undecorated and on the whole the assemblage is entirely unremarkable and is generally in poor condition. The mean sherd weight is low and all the rimsherds were highly fragmented, indicating that the material was the product of secondary deposition.
- 6.1.8 Former post-medieval to modern field boundaries, originally identified in historical mapping and the geophysical survey, were confirmed in trenches 2, 13, 16, 22, 15, and 26. These represented the former boundaries of the Site that remained until the 20th century when the Site was combined from three fields into one large field.

- 6.1.9 No features were identified in the trenches near to the Scheduled Monument in the northern part of the Site. All archaeological features and deposits were observed in trenches at the eastern end of the Site. This area of possible medieval occupation or use was located at the base of the hill for the Site, whilst the scheduled post mill (SM 1018126) is located at the top of the hill.
- 6.1.10 The results of the evaluation conformed with the expected archaeological potential of the Site derived from the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Tor&Co 2022). The majority of the Site demonstrated sparse evidence for past human activity, with the exception of the eastern trenches of the Site that showed a significant amount of archaeological features and finds. The archaeology identified here likely indicate some form of occupation during the medieval period, and further mitigation and investigation is required.
- 6.1.11 The evaluation was also successful in gaining a better understanding of the natural geology for the Site which conformed with the British Geological Survey (BGS 2025).

7. Archive

7.1 Physical Archive

- 7.1.1 Subject to the agreement of the landowner, the archive will be deposited with an appropriate depository, most probably the Chippenham Museum & Heritage Centre, within six months of the completion of fieldwork, subject to any additional stages of archaeological mitigation.
- 7.1.2 The archive will be prepared to an acceptable standard following national guidelines (ClfA 2020b; Historic England 2015b) and those established by the appropriate depository.
- 7.1.3 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data arising from the archaeological works in accordance with industry standards (ClfA 2020b).

7.2 Digital Archive

- 7.2.1 The digital archive is currently stored at Cura Terrae' Basingstoke office under project number 25575.
- 7.2.2 A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and made publicly accessible. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, which may be accessed through the ADS website (ADS 2011 and 2022).
- 7.2.3 An OASIS form has been created and copy of the final, approved version of this report will be uploaded to the ADS via the OASIS form.

8. References

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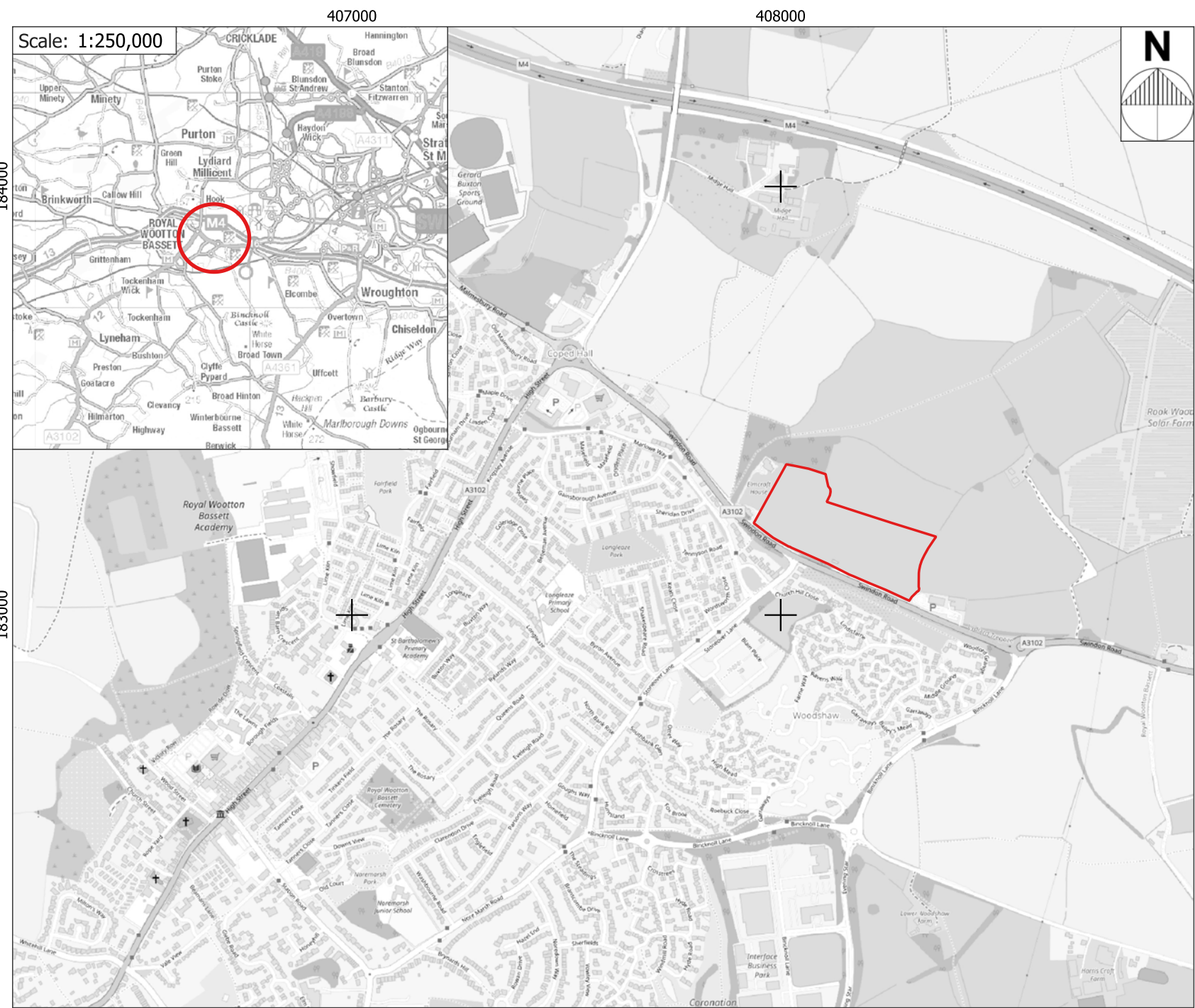
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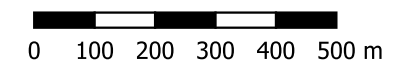
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Figures and Plates



Key

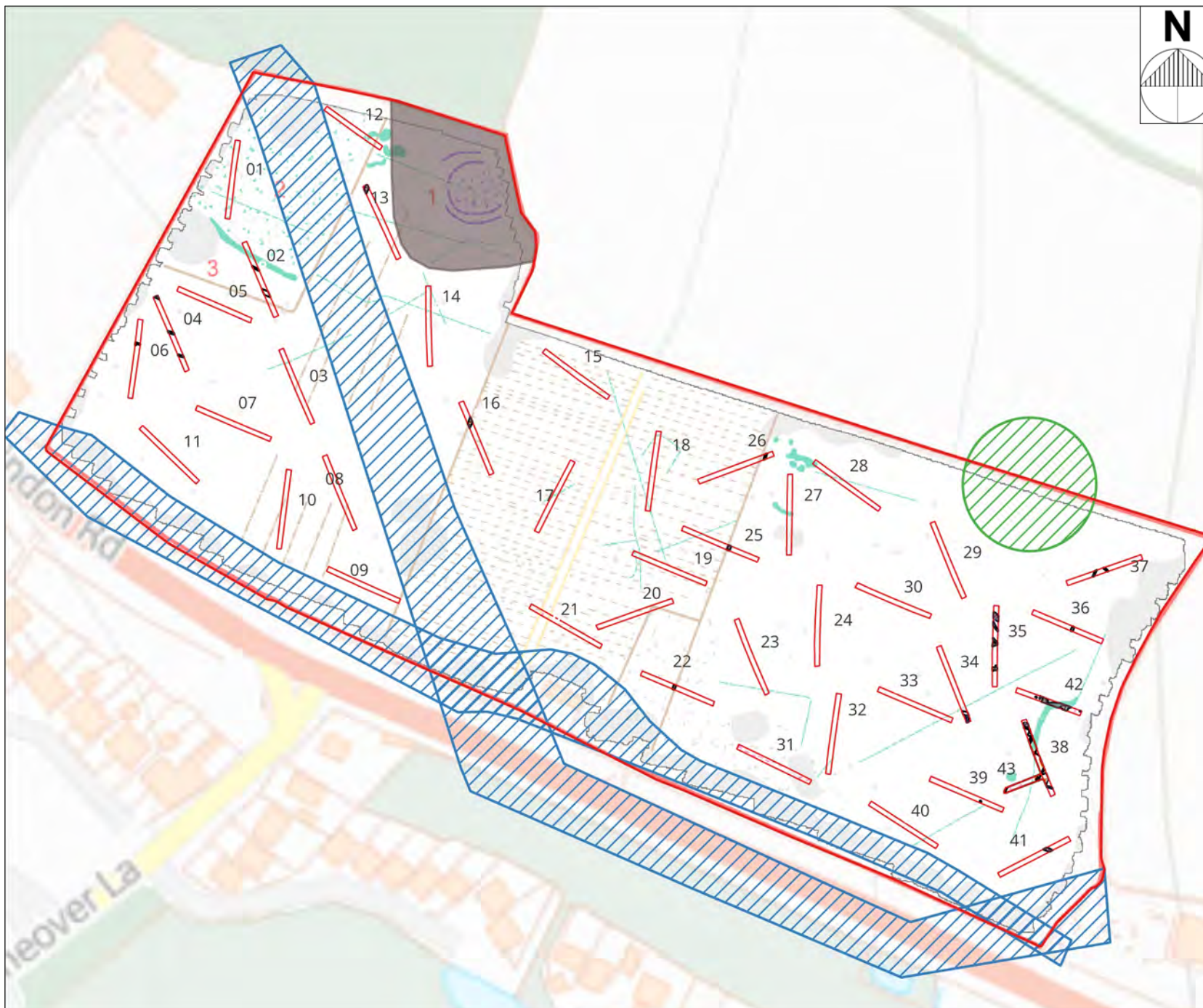
Site Boundary



Gleeson Developments Limited
Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire

Figure 1
Site Location

A	21.07.2025	DP	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SU 08149 83209	



Key

-  Site Boundary
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Bat roost buffer zone
-  Service buffer zone
-  Trench
-  Archaeological feature
-  Cut

KEY

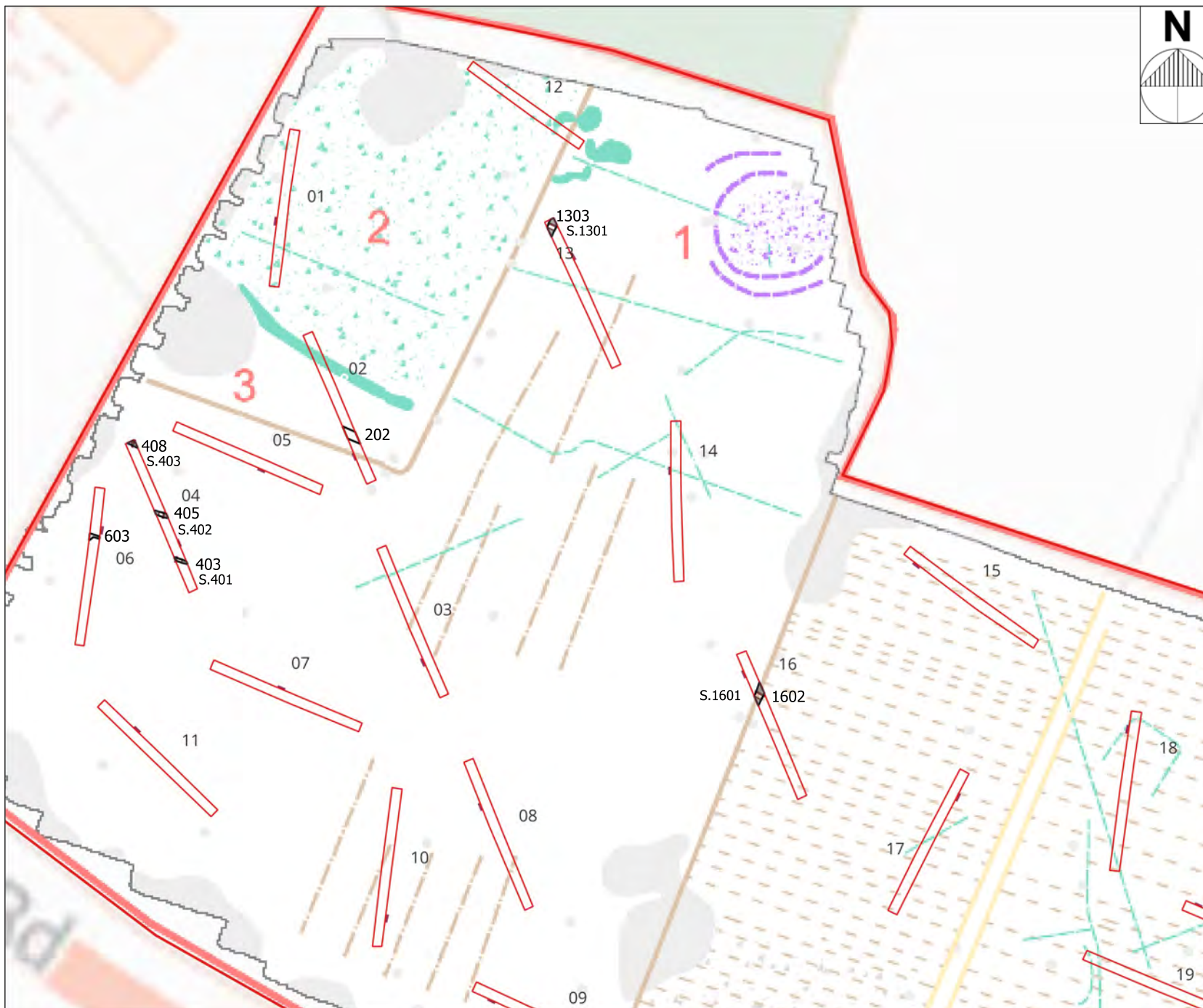
-  Post Mill Scheduled Monument (1016126) (trend / increased response)
-  Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
-  Former field boundary (corroborated)
-  Former field boundary (conjectural)
-  Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
-  Agriculture (plough)
-  Magnetic disturbance
-  Ferrous



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Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire

Figure 2
Trench results overlaid on geophysics interpretation

A	28.10.2025	DP	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SU 08149 83209	

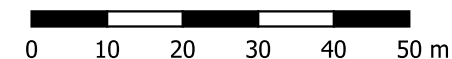


Key

- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Archaeological feature
- Cut
- Section

KEY

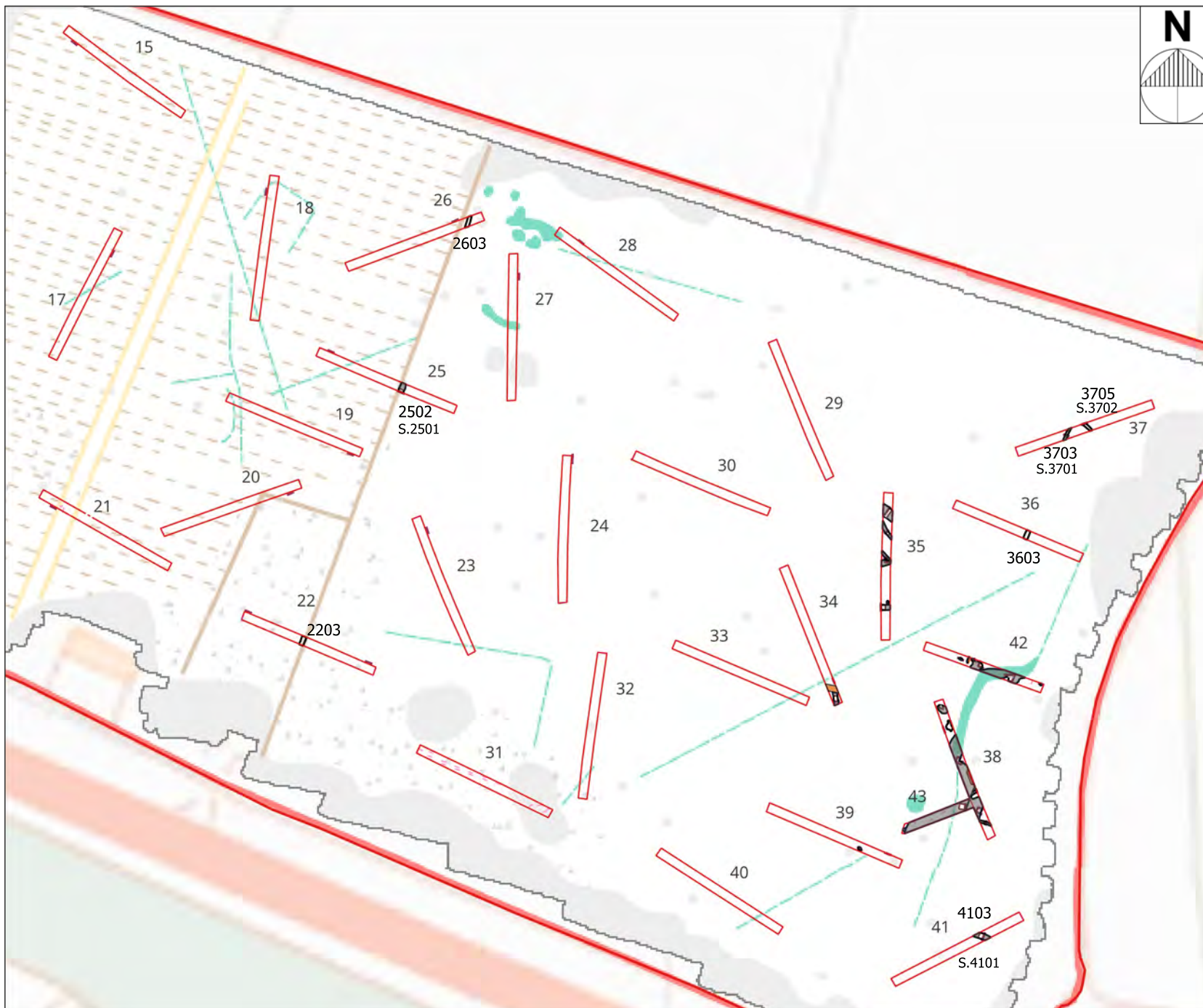
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	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Ferrous



Gleeson Developments Limited
Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire

Figure 3
Trench results west half of Site overlaid on geophysics interpretation

A	28.10.2025	DP	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SU 08149 83209	

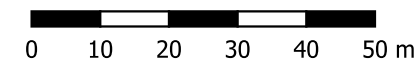


Key

- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Archaeological feature
- Erosion
- Cut
- Section

KEY

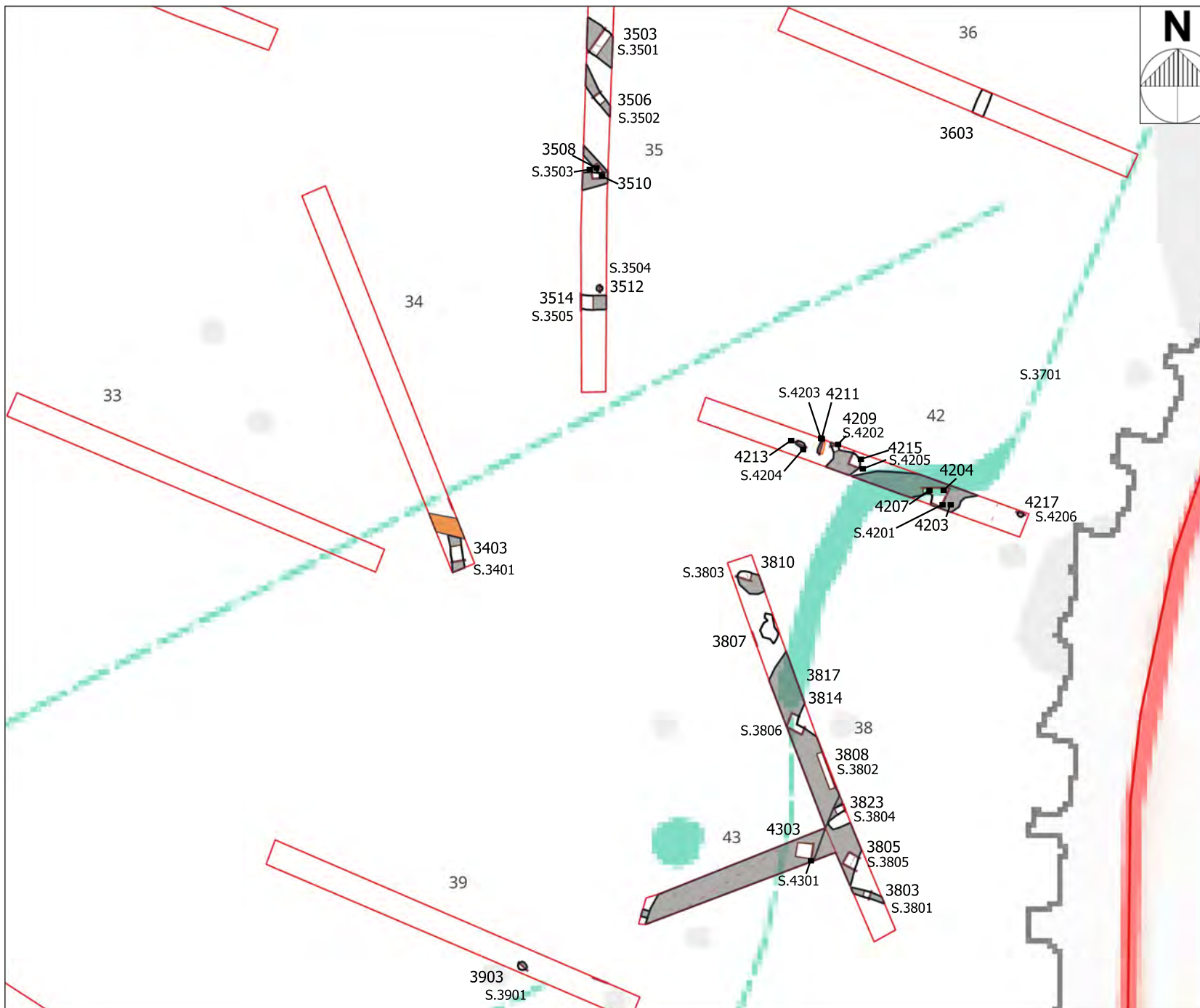
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	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Femur



Gleeson Developments Limited
Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire

Figure 4
Trench results east half of Site overlaid on geophysics interpretation

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Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
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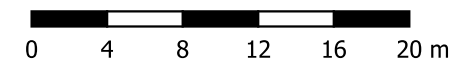


Key

- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Erosion
- Cut
- Section

KEY

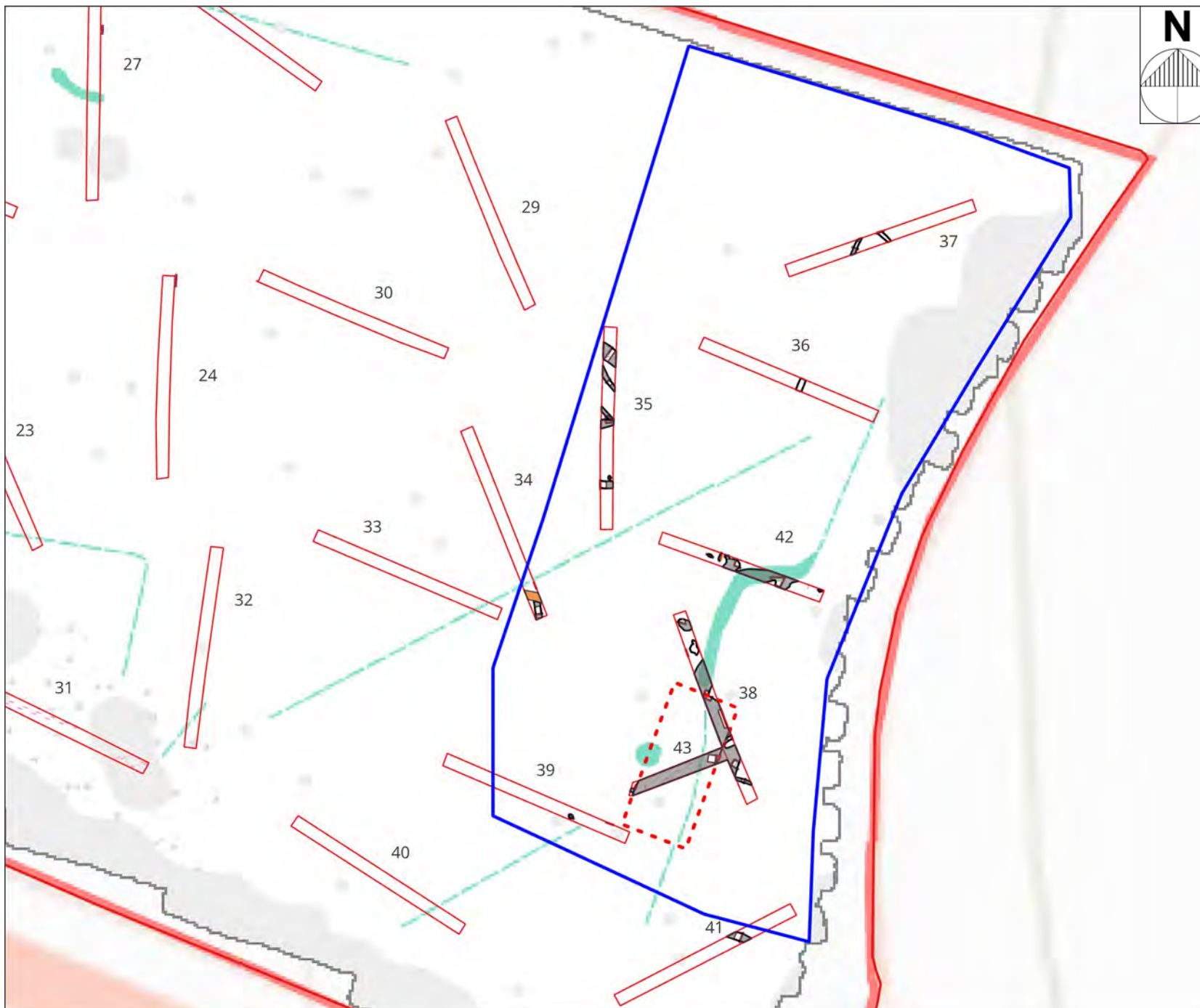
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	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Famous



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Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire

Figure 5
Trenches 35, 38, 39, 42, and 43

A	26.01.2026	DP	FW
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SU 08149 83209	

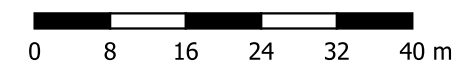


Key

- Site Boundary
- Possible Mitigation Area
- Trench
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Extent of possible structure
- Erosion

KEY

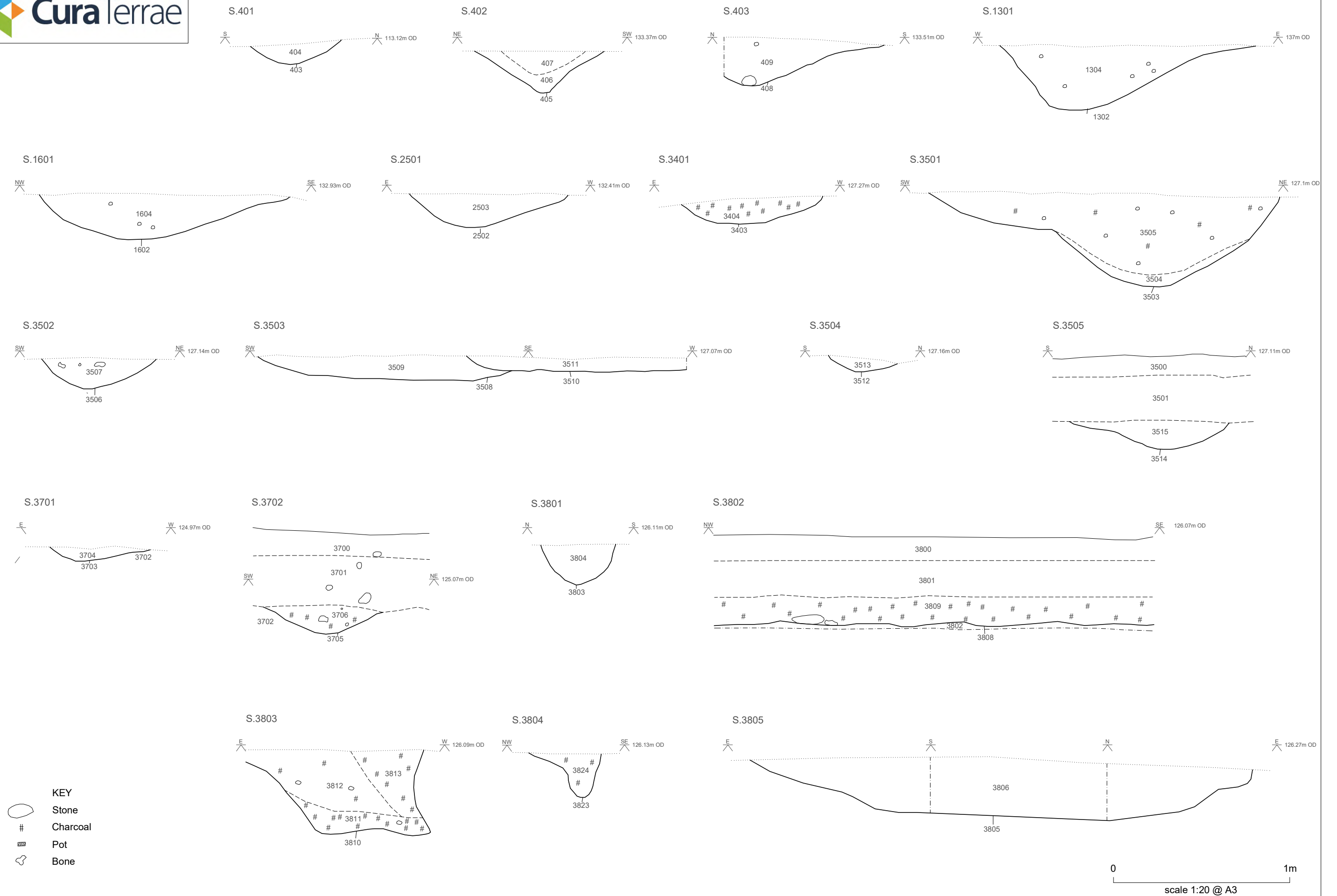
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	Uncertain Origin (discrete anomaly / trend / increased response)
	Former field boundary (corroborated)
	Former field boundary (conjectural)
	Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
	Agriculture (plough)
	Magnetic disturbance
	Famous



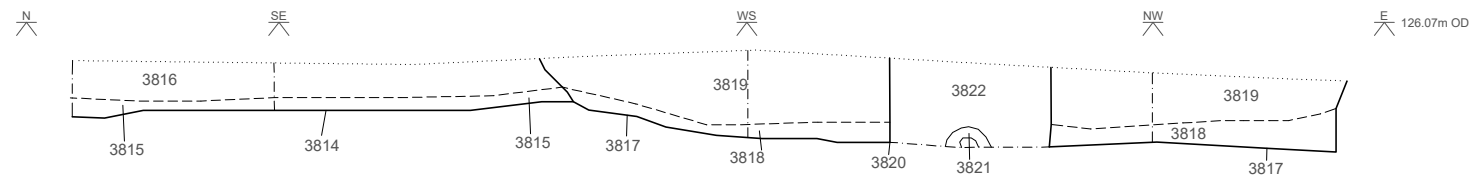
Gleeson Developments Limited
Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire

Figure 6
Trench 38 and 43 and extent of possible structure.

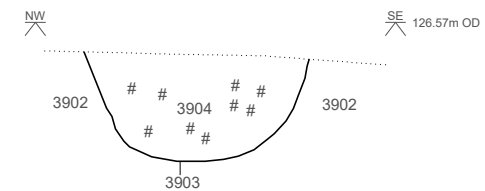
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Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SU 08149 83209	



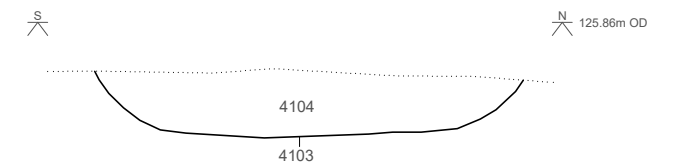
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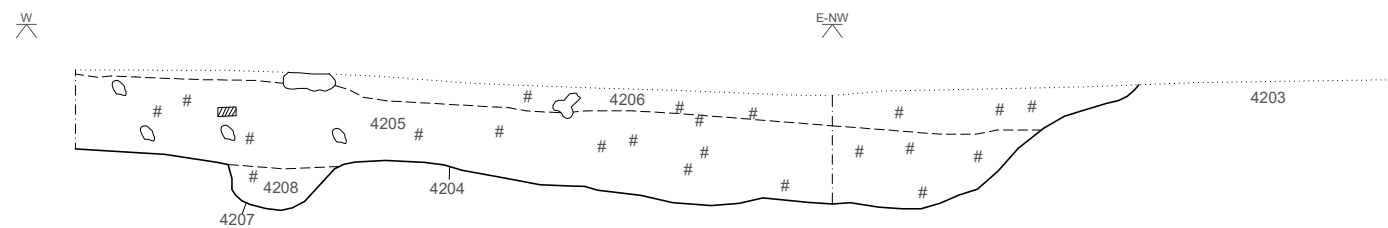
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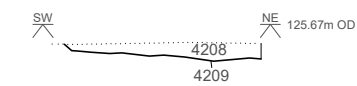
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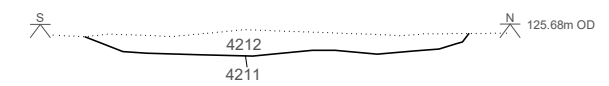
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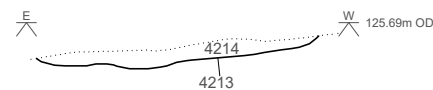
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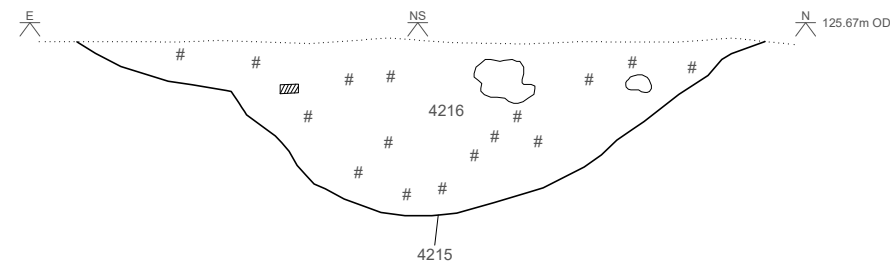
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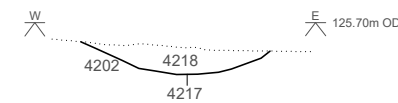
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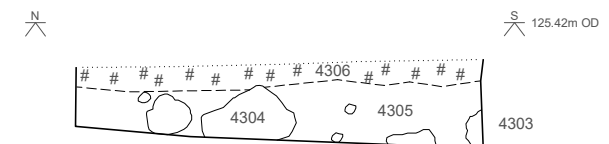
S.4205



S.4206



S.4301



KEY
 Stone
 Charcoal
 Pot
 Bone

0 1m
 scale 1:20 @ A3



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Trench 15, looking southeast

Plate 1



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Trench 34, looking northwest

Plate 2



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Trench 38, looking north

Plate 3



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Trench 42, looking west

Plate 4



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Trench 43, looking north

Plate 5



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Trench 4 representative section, looking northeast

Plate 6



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Trench 18 representative section, looking northwest

Plate 7



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Trench 38 representative section, looking west

Plate 8



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Trench 42 representative section, looking north

Plate 9



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Ditch 3503, looking northwest

Plate 10



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Ditch 3705, looking northwest

Plate 11



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Possible Structure 3808, looking southeast

Plate 12



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Possible Structure 3808, looking northeast

Plate 13



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Possible Robber cut 3805, looking northwest

Plate 14



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Pit 3810, looking south

Plate 15



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Ditch 4204, looking north

Plate 16



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Pit 4215, looking south

Plate 17



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Test pit in possible structure 4303, looking north

Plate 18

Appendix A: Context Summary

Table 2: Context Descriptions

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
100	1	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.16 (avg.)
101	1	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
200	2	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.09 (avg.)
201	2	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
202	2	Cut	Ditch	202	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear.	Former field boundary	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Unexcavated former modern field boundary. Matches with geophysics, and also excavated in trench 13 as cut 1303.			
203	2	Fill	Ditch	202	Colour: dark blackish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Unexcavated fill of boundary ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Unexcavated fill of a former field boundary that matches geophysics.	None		
300	3	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.08 (avg.)
301	3	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil					0.09 (avg.)
302	3	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
400	4	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.10 (avg.)
401	4	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stones, evenly distributed. Notes: weathered natural layer. light yellowish brown, mottled with grey.	Subsoil					0.17 (avg.)
402	4	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
403	4	Cut	Ditch	403	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded, sloping towards west. Sides: moderate, concave.	Drainage ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Cut of ditch. E-W aligned linear. Close proximity to another linear feature in trench 4 to the NW. Possibly used for drainage	-		0.13

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
404	4	Fill	Ditch	403	Colour: dark yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Redeposited fill	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Single fill of ditch. Consisting of redeposited natural clay. Possibly backfilled. Containing 2x sherds of green glaze pottery.	Pot (1)		0.13
405	4	Cut	Ditch	405	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: tapered, sloping towards southeast. Sides: gentle, concave.	Drainage ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Probable drainage ditch with diffuse cut. Contains two fills. There are 2 other ditches within the trench on the same alignment, 403 in the SE and 408 in the NW of the trench. All 3 contain similar pottery, suggesting they are contemporary.	-		0.25
406	4	Fill	Ditch	405	Colour: grey. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare medium elongate pottery, evenly distributed. Notes: 1st fill of 2, sedimentary fill. alluvial clay.	Secondary fill	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Sedimentary secondary deposition. Natural silting gradually over time.	Pot (2)		0.09
407	4	Fill	Ditch	405	Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal nodules of chert, evenly distributed. Notes: mottled re deposited natural.	Possible backfill deposit. Redeposited natural	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	2nd fill of 2. No finds. Mixed deposit, with alluvial clay mottling. The fill is similar to the surrounding natural. It seems likely it is a backfill deposit of redeposited natural, once the ditch had pretty much silted up.	None		0.13
408	4	Cut	Ditch	408	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: concave.	Drainage ditch	Medieval	Cut on E-W ditch. Possible drainage ditch. Contains one fill.	-		0.27
409	4	Fill	Ditch	408	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular to rounded stones, evenly distributed.	Secondary fill	Medieval	Fill of ditch 408 containing pottery. Natural silting gradually over time.	Pot (1), Bone (1)		0.27
500	5	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.14 (avg.)
501	5	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
600	6	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.16 (avg.)
601	6	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stones, evenly distributed. Notes: weathered natural layer. light greyish brown, mottled with yellow.	Subsoil					0.17 (avg.)
602	6	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
603	6	Cut	Gully	603	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear.	Drainage ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Unexcavated post-medieval drainage ditch that is also seen in trench 4 to the east as feature 403.	-		
604	6	Fill	Gully	603	Colour: dark yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Fill of unexcavated ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Fill of unexcavated ditch that is also seen in trench 4.	None		

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
700	7	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.23 (avg.)
701	7	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					0.12 (avg.)
800	8	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.09 (avg.)
801	8	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stones, evenly distributed. Notes: weathered natural layer. light greyish brown, mottled with yellow.	Subsoil					0.16 (avg.)
802	8	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed. Notes: grey mottling.	Natural geology					
900	9	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.17 (avg.)
901	9	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stones, evenly distributed. Notes: weathered natural layer. light greyish brown, mottled with yellow.	Subsoil					0.14 (avg.)
902	9	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed. Notes: grey mottling.	Natural geology					
1000	10	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.14 (avg.)
1001	10	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stones, evenly distributed. Notes: weathered natural layer. light greyish brown, mottled with yellow.	Subsoil					0.15 (avg.)
1002	10	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed. Notes: grey mottling.	Natural geology					
1100	11	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.11 (avg.)
1101	11	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stones, evenly distributed. Notes: weathered natural layer. light greyish brown, mottled with yellow.	Subsoil					0.13 (avg.)
1102	11	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed. Notes: grey mottling.	Natural geology					

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
1200	12	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.10 (avg.)
1201	12	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
1300	13	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.30 (avg.)
1301	13	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					0.02 (avg.)
1302	13	Cut	Ditch	1302	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: 1) W: sharp 2) east: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: 1) west: steep, concave 2) east: moderate, convex.	Former field boundary	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Former post-medieval field boundary that remains until the 20th century when the 3 former fields of the site are combined into one large field. Contains one fill.	-		0.37
1303	13	Fill	Ditch	1302	Colour: dark blackish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Deliberate deposit.	Modern (1901 to present).	Deliberate backfill of the field boundary to combine fields together. Some post-med and modern finds found in the fill	Pot, Bone, Metal		0.37
1400	14	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.26 (avg.)
1401	14	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
1500	15	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.13 (avg.)
1501	15	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil					0.09 (avg.)
1502	15	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
1600	16	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.10 (avg.)
1601	16	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
1602	16	Cut	Ditch	1602	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Former field boundary	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Former post-medieval field boundary seen on historical mapping and geophysics. Contains one fill.	-		0.25
1603	16	Fill	Ditch	1602	Colour: dark orangey black. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Deliberate backfill	Modern (1901 to present).	Deliberate backfill of former field boundary. Done to combine multiple fields into one large field. Historical mapping shows the field boundary is filled in the late 20th century.	Bone, CBM		0.25

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
1700	17	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.12 (avg.)
1701	17	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.11 (avg.)
1702	17	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
1800	18	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.34 (avg.)
1801	18	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					0.12 (avg.)
1900	19	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.19 (avg.)
1901	19	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
2000	20	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.34 (avg.)
2001	20	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
2100	21	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) rare medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.34 (avg.)
2101	21	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					0.02 (avg.)
2200	22	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) rare medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.13 to 0.24
2201	22	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: very dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: flecks of sub-rounded spheroidal abundant fine grit, evenly distributed. Notes: made ground comprising of 2 elements. upper layer is in a greyish brown soil matrix of abundant fine grit 0.14m thick. probable hardstanding/track. lower horizon is a firm yellow sandy clay with abundant grit 0.1m thick	Made ground	Modern (1901 to present).	Hardstanding or track.			0.25 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
2202	22	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					0.12 (avg.)
2203	22	Cut	Ditch	2203	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear.	Former field boundary	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Unexcavated former field boundary filled in in the 20th century. Matches geophysics and historical mapping. Investigated in trench 25 and continues to trench 26 also.	-		
2204	22	Fill	Ditch	2203	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: clay.	Unexcavated fill of ditch	Modern (1901 to present).	Unexcavated deliberate backfill of former field boundary.	None		
2300	23	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.14 (avg.)
2301	23	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.12 (avg.)
2302	23	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
2400	24	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) rare medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.20 (avg.)
2401	24	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					0.10 (avg.)
2500	25	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) rare medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.34 (avg.)
2501	25	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					0.10 (avg.)
2502	25	Cut	Ditch	2502	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Post-medieval field boundary	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Post-medieval field boundary seen on historical mapping and geophysics. Contains one fill. Very shallow feature.	-		0.18
2503	25	Fill	Ditch	2502	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Deliberate backfill	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Deliberate backfill of field boundary to combine multiple fields into one larger field. Contained fragments of a clay pipe.	Clay pipe		0.18
2600	26	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.11 (avg.)
2601	26	Deposit			Colour: mid reddish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.16 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
2602	26	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
2603	26	Cut	Ditch	2603	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear.	Former field boundary	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901).	Unexcavated former field boundary. Matches geophysics and historical mapping. Investigated in trench 25 and also continues on to trench 22.	-		
2604	26	Fill	Ditch	2603	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: clay.	Unexcavated fill of ditch	Modern (1901 to present).	Unexcavated deliberate backfill of ditch. Former field boundary was filled in to bring together the separate fields.	None		
2700	27	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.12 (avg.)
2701	27	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
2800	28	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.11 (avg.)
2801	28	Deposit			Colour: mid reddish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small platy cbm, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.14 (avg.)
2802	28	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
2900	29	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) rare medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.14 (avg.)
2901	29	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded elongate chert nodules, evenly distributed. Notes: mottled alluvial clay. less dark than topsoil. possible colluvium.	Subsoil					0.12 (avg.)
2902	29	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					0.06 (avg.)
3000	30	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.13 (avg.)
3001	30	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks to medium cbm/fired clay, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.11 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
3002	30	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
3100	31	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.13 (avg.)
3101	31	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks to medium cbm/fired clay, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.15 (avg.)
3102	31	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
3200	32	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.12 (avg.)
3201	32	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks to medium cbm/fired clay, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.11 (avg.)
3202	32	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
3300	33	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) rare medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.24 (avg.)
3301	33	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					0.11 (avg.)
3400	34	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.14 (avg.)
3401	34	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks to medium cbm/fired clay, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.14 (avg.)
3402	34	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Natural geology					
3403	39	Cut	Ditch	3403	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Drainage ditch	Medieval. 12 th century.	Cut of ditch. N-S aligned. Appears to be cut by a later furrow to the north. Shallow U shaped ditch - possibly used for drainage.	-		0.15

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
3404	39	Fill	Ditch	3403	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to small charcoal 2) occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Redeposited fill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Single fill of ditch [3404]. Fill contains redeposited natural and frequent charcoal. Possibly rapidly backfilled - stark difference in colour to surrounding natural. Incorporation of refuse in the form of pottery and animal bone.	Pot, Bone		0.15
3500	35	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.10 (avg.)
3501	35	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded elongate chert nodules, evenly distributed. Notes: mottled alluvial clay. less dark than topsoil. possible colluvium.	Subsoil					0.14 (avg.)
3502	35	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					0.03 (avg.)
3503	35	Cut	Ditch	3503	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: 1) southwest: gentle, convex 2) northeast: steep, concave.	Boundary ditch	Medieval. 11 th century.	Large ditch that's likely a former boundary ditch. Shallow side is to the SW, steep side to the NE. Ditch continues NW and SE but is not seen in Tr 29 to the NW. Contains two fills, one of which pottery and CBM was recovered.	-		0.52
3504	35	Fill	Ditch	3503	Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Primary fill	Medieval. 11 th century.	Natural silting over a short period of time at the base of a large ditch. No finds were recovered.	None		0.07
3505	35	Fill	Ditch	3503	Colour: light grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium very angular spheroidal stone, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks of angular spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed.	Secondary fill	Medieval. 11 th century.	Natural silting gradually over time. Contains some fragments of pottery near the surface of the fill and a fragment of CBM in the middle of the fill. CBM fragment could be a box flue tile?	Pot, CBM		0.45
3506	35	Cut	Gully	3506	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Drainage ditch	Unknown.	Small drainage gully that continues NW and SE beyond the trench. Contains one fill. Large boundary ditch [3503] to the north.	-		0.16
3507	35	Fill	Gully	3506	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Secondary fill	Unknown.	Natural silting gradually over time. No finds.	None		0.16
3508	35	Cut	Gully	3508	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Drainage ditch	Unknown.	Small and shallow gully likely used for drainage. Continues NW and SE beyond trench. Contains one fill. Cut by Furrow [3510].	-		0.14
3509	35	Fill	Gully	3508	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Secondary fill	Unknown.	Natural silting gradually over time. No finds.	None		0.14
3510	35	Cut	Furrow	3510	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Furrow	Unknown.	Furrow or possible shallow ditch that cuts small gully drainage ditch [3508]. Contains one fill.	-		0.07
3511	35	Fill	Furrow	3510	Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Secondary fill	Unknown.	Natural silting gradually over time. No finds.	None		0.07

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
3512	35	Cut	Posthole	3512	Orientation: N/A. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Possible posthole	Medieval. 11 th century.	Possible posthole, very shallow and not very clear. May have been truncated. Contains one fill.	-		0.07
3513	35	Fill	Posthole	3512	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Secondary fill	Medieval. 11 th century.	Natural silting gradually over time. Some fragments of pottery recovered.	Pot		0.07
3514	35	Cut	Ditch	3514	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Ditch or Furrow	Medieval. 12 th century.	Possible moderate sized ditch or furrow. Quite wide but very shallow. Contains one fill. Posthole [3512] to the north.	-		0.16
3515	35	Fill	Ditch	3514	Colour: light orangey grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Secondary fill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Natural silting gradually over time. Some fragments of pottery recovered.	Pot		0.16
3600	36	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.13 to 0.22
3601	36	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded elongate chert nodules, evenly distributed. Notes: mottled alluvial clay. less dark than topsoil. colluvium. the colluvium gets progressively 'soiler' in the se.	Subsoil					0.13 to 0.25
3602	36	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology		Slightly green/blueish hue than other trenches in the SE. This is the bottom of the trench and implies a greater concentration of standing water in antiquity.			0.06 to 0.10
3603	36	Cut	Gully	3603	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: regular, linear.	Gully	Unknown.	Small unexcavated gully that is also seen in trench 37 to the north as 3703. The gully is likely part of a wider field system, possible related to the archaeology in the trenches to the south.	-		
3604	36	Fill	Gully	3603	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: clay.	Unexcavated fill	Unknown.	Unexcavated fill of small drainage gully.	None		
3700	37	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.12 (avg.)
3701	37	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.22 (avg.)
3702	37	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					
3703	37	Cut	Ditch	3703	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Gully	Medieval. 12 th century.	Cut of gully. N-S aligned. Shallow feature, likely part of a wider drainage system.	-		0.08

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
3704	37	Fill	Ditch	3703	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Secondary fill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Fill of gully. Single fill - similar to surrounding natural. Likely deposited by silting over a long period of time.	Pot		0.08
3705	37	Cut	Ditch	3705	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Drainage ditch	Medieval. 12 th century.	Cut of ditch. NW-SE aligned, extends under baulk. Inclines to the SE. Usage uncertain. Possibly drainage? Contains one fill.	-		0.16
3706	37	Fill	Ditch	3705	Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to medium charcoal, evenly distributed 2) frequent small to large sub-angular stones (mostly chert), evenly distributed.	Deliberate backfill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Fill of ditch [3705]. Likely rapidly backfilled. Frequent incorporation of refuse - animal bone/tooth and pottery. Frequent sherds of various different types of pottery.	Pot, Bone	1	0.16
3800	38	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.14 (avg.)
3801	38	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks of fired clay, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.20 (avg.)
3802	38	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					
3803	38	Cut	Gully	3803	Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Gully	Unknown.	Small ditch likely used for drainage, continues beyond trench and appears to be cut by 3805 to the west. Contains one fill.	-		0.21
3804	38	Fill	Gully	3803	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, plastic. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks of spheroidal manganese, evenly distributed. Notes: fill extremely compacted - extremely hard to dig.	Secondary fill		Natural silting gradually over time. No finds were recovered.	None		0.21
3805	38	Cut	Pit? Related to dark deposit? Robber cut?	3805	Shape in plan: irregular spread, terminus. Shape in profile: regular, deep. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: sloping towards west. Sides: moderate, straight, undercut.	Undetermined feature	Medieval. 13 th century.	1x1m slot intervention on large feature. Could be an SFB, large pit, or perhaps a robber cut for the possible structure to the immediate west.	-		0.33
3806	38	Fill	Pit? Related to dark deposit? Robber cut?	3805	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: very dry, plastic. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium charcoal, evenly distributed 3) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Notes: ceramic and bone found.	Redeposited natural	Medieval. 13 th century.	Possible redeposited natural of undetermined feature. Good amount of charcoal/burned wood lumps within this fill. Fair bit of bone as well. Very similar to natural and comprised thick clay.	Pot, Bone, Charcoal, burned wood?	2	0.33

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
3807	38	Fill			Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Irregular spread	Medieval. 12 th century.	Two linears were thought to be here, immediately south of the pit 3810 at the northern end of the trench. The possible linears were investigated and not deemed to be anything, but there is still a general grey stain just above the natural that contained a significant amount of pottery that was found whilst cleaning the surface. These are likely residual from the large feature/possible structure to the south of the trench.	Pot		0.05
3808	38	Cut	Possible SFB (dark deposit)	3808	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: uncertain. possible rectangular sfb. Shape in profile: shallow. Break at top: gradual. Base: flat.	Dark deposit (possible former structure)	Medieval. 12 th century.	Large dark deposit observed in trench 38. 2m long 0.5m wide slot to investigate depth. Trench 43 was done to see the extent of the dark deposit. Dark deposit is approximately 20 m long and 15 m wide. Cut by land drains.	-		0.15
3809	38	Fill	Possible SFB (dark deposit)	3808	Colour: very dark blackish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to small sub-rounded spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed.	Undetermined fill, possible occupational deposit.	Medieval. 12 th century.	Fill of possible SFB/large rectangular dark deposit. Contains significant amount of pottery.	Pot, Bone	3	0.15
3810	38	Cut	Pit	3810	Orientation: N/A. Shape in plan: irregular, circular. Shape in profile: irregular, deep. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: 1) east: moderate, convex 2) west: steep, convex, undercut.	Pit	Medieval. 12 th century.	Large irregular pit used to deposit waste material. Contains 3 fills with significant pottery and charcoal.	-		0.47
3811	38	Fill	Pit	3810	Colour: dark yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-rounded spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed.	Deliberate backfill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Deliberate backfill of pit. Bottom fill. Contains some pottery and was sampled due to significant charcoal.	Pot	4	0.15
3812	38	Fill	Pit	3810	Colour: mid greyish yellow. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Deliberate backfill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Deliberate backfill, similar to natural. No finds.	None		0.3
3813	38	Fill	Pit	3810	Colour: dark yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks of sub-rounded spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed.	Deliberate backfill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Deliberate backfill of pit. Significant amount of pottery found. Fill sampled.	Pot	5	0.35
3814	38	Cut	Poss Spread? Building foundation?	3814	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular spread, terminus. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Sides: steep, straight.	Large dark spread. Possible SFB?	Medieval. 12 th century.	Large spread found cut by wide ditch 3817. Possible building foundation?	-		0.14
3815	38	Fill	Poss Spread? Building foundation?	3814	Colour: mid brownish green. Compaction: dry, plastic. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to small sub-rounded spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional small angular flint, evenly distributed.	Possible clay foundation layer?	Medieval. 12 th century.	Possible clay foundation layer for building? Permeability or stability purposes?	None		0.06
3816	38	Fill	Poss Spread? Building foundation?	3814	Colour: very dark blackish grey. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to small sub-rounded spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular flint, evenly distributed.	Top fill of large dark spread (SFB?)	Medieval. 12 th century.	Dark fill, extremely hard to dig (dry soil) stretching over 7m.	Pot, Bone		0.08

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
3817	38	Cut	Ditch	3817	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: sloping towards west. Sides: moderate, concave.	Wide ditch	Medieval. 12 th century.	Large wide linear that matches with geophysics, extending to trench 42 as 4204. The feature contains two fills with good amount of finds (bone) and may be a boundary ditch or likely related to the possible former structure to the south.	-		0.2
3818	38	Fill	Ditch	3817	Colour: mid greenish brown. Compaction: very dry, plastic. Composition: clay. Inclusions: rare flecks of spheroidal manganese, evenly distributed.	Re deposited natural	Medieval. 12 th century.	Possible re-deposited natural found on edges of large ditch.	None		0.05
3819	38	Fill	Ditch	3817	Colour: dark orangey brown. Compaction: very dry, plastic. Composition: clay. Inclusions: moderate small to medium very angular to sub-angular flint. Notes: fill difficult to distinguish with top fill 3816 from spread 3814.	Top fill of large ditch	Medieval. 12 th century.	Dark top fill of large ditch, possible waste from nearby activity. Good amount of bones pointing at food residue.	Bone		0.15
3820	38	Cut	Land drain	3820	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, deep. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: imperceptible. Sides: steep, straight. Notes: ceramic land drain.	Ceramic land drain	Modern (1901 to present).	Cut for ceramic land drain. Cuts feature [3817].	-		0.2
3821	38	Fill	Land drain	3820	Colour: dark orangey grey. Compaction: very dry, plastic. Composition: clay. Notes: fill of land drain.	Ceramic land drain	Modern (1901 to present).	Ceramic land drain.	None		0.2
3822	38	Fill	Land drain	3820	Colour: bright orange. Compaction: very dry, plastic. Composition: clay. Notes: ceramic pipe of land drain found cutting.	Deliberate backfill	Modern (1901 to present).	Deliberate backfill on top of ceramic land drain.	None		0
3823	38	Cut	Gully	3823	Orientation: NE-SW. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, deep v-shaped. Break at top: 1) NW: gradual 2) southeast: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Sides: 1) northwest: moderate, convex 2) southeast: vertical, straight.	Gully	Medieval. 11 th century.	Small gully to the NE of large dark deposit, which may cut this gully or is contemporary. Continues beyond trench to the NE. Irregular shaped.	None		0.24
3824	38	Fill	Gully	3823	Colour: dark yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay. Inclusions: rare flecks of angular spheroidal charcoal, evenly distributed.	Primary fill	Medieval. 11 th century.	Possible natural silting over a short period of time whilst the activity of the area was occurring. Contains some pottery.	Pot		0.24
3900	39	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.14 (avg.)
3901	39	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.17 (avg.)
3902	39	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					
3903	39	Cut	Pit	3903	Orientation: N/A. Shape in plan: regular, circular. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: steep, concave.	Waste pit	Medieval. 12 th century.	Cut of pit. Possibly used for refuse or waste material. Contains one fill.	-		0.23

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
3904	39	Fill	Pit	3903	Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed. Notes: frequent orange mottling in fill from oxidation.	Deliberate backfill.	Medieval. 12 th century.	Fill of pit [3903]. Single fill with frequent charcoal inclusions. Evidence of backfilling. Containing pottery and animal bone.	Pot, Bone		0.23
4000	40	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.12 (avg.)
4001	40	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded elongate chert nodules, evenly distributed. Notes: mottled alluvial clay. less dark than topsoil. colluvium.	Subsoil					0.15 (avg.)
4002	40	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					0.06 (avg.)
4100	41	Deposit			Colour: mid brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.12 (avg.)
4101	41	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: very dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional medium sub-rounded elongate chert nodules, evenly distributed. Notes: mottled alluvial clay. less dark than topsoil. colluvium.	Subsoil					0.24 (avg.)
4102	41	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					0.06 (avg.)
4103	41	Cut	Ditch	4103	Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: steep, concave.	Ditch	Medieval. 12 th century.	Ditch runs almost E-W. Due to the nature of the soil, so hardly compacted, it was difficult to identify the feature. Possible furrow perhaps.	-		0.17
4104	41	Fill	Ditch		Colour: orangey grey. Compaction: very dry, plastic. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: flecks of rounded spheroidal manganese, evenly distributed.	Secondary fill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Natural silting gradually over time of shallow ditch, which could be a furrow. Some fragments of pottery were recovered.	Pot		0.17
4200	42	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil					0.43 (avg.)
4201	42	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Subsoil					0.12 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
4202	42	Deposit			Colour: dark yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked. orangey mottling.	Natural geology					
4203	42	Fill	Spread of material		Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Irregular shallow spread	Medieval. 12 th century.	Shallow spread of material. Cut by ditch [4204]. Likely purposely deposited. Containing frequent pottery sherds and animal bone and rich in charcoal and organic matter. Likely relationship with the spread of material in trench 38.	Pot, Bone		0.06
4204	42	Cut	Ditch	4204	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: linear. Shape in profile: u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Ditch	Medieval. 12 th century.	Cut of ditch. E-W aligned - slight incline towards the East. Ditch [4204] is cutting the spread of material (4203). Possible post hole at the base of the ditch. Usage of ditch uncertain but matches a geophysical anomaly.	-		0.3
4205	42	Fill	Ditch	4204	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to small charcoal 2) occasional small to large sub-angular stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent redeposited natural, evenly distributed. Notes: yellowish brown mottling from redeposited natural.	Deliberate backfill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Lower fill of ditch [4204]. Likely a backfilled deposit containing redeposited natural. Contains frequent pottery and animal bone. Also 1x Fe object - possible nail head.	Pot, Bone, Metal	6	0.24
4206	42	Fill	Ditch	4204	Colour: dark blackish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to large sub-angular spheroidal stones, evenly distributed.	Secondary fill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Upper fill of ditch [4204]. Darker in colour than fill (4206) and is more loosely compacted. Also contains some redeposited natural. Contains frequent pottery and animal bone	Pot, Bone	7	0.24
4207	42	Cut	Posthole	4207	Orientation: N/A. Shape in plan: circular. Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Posthole	Unknown.	Cut of possible post hole [4207] within ditch [4204]. No clear relationship cut can be seen in section. The fill of the post hole and the lower fill of the ditch are homogeneous so therefore the cut of the post hole must have come after the cut of the ditch. It is possible that the post was used for a structure.	-		0.12
4208	42	Fill	Posthole	4207	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: clay. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to small charcoal 2) occasional small to large sub-angular stones 3) frequent redeposited natural. Notes: yellowish brown mottling from redeposited natural.	Deliberate backfill	Unknown.	Single fill of possible post hole [4207] within ditch [4204]. Fill is identical to (4205) and no clear relationship can be seen between the post hole and the ditch	Pot, Bone		0.12
4209	42	Cut	Gully	4209	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: gentle, concave.	Shallow linear	Medieval. 12 th century.	Shallow linear with unclear function. Contains one fill.	-		0.05
4210	42	Fill	Gully	4209	Colour: mid yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay.	Secondary fill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Natural silting gradually over time. Contains pottery.	Pot		0.05
4211	42	Cut	Pit	4211	Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: gentle, concave.	Shallow pit	Medieval. 12 th century.	Shallow irregular pit with unclear function. Could be remnants of occupation activity. Contains one fill.	-		0.06

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
4212	42	Fill	Pit	4211	Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: clay.	Secondary fill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Unclear fill but likely natural silting. Contains some pottery.	Pot		0.06
4213	42	Cut	Pit	4213	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Sides: gentle, concave.	Unclear pit	Medieval. 12 th century.	Shallow pit with unclear function. Could be remnants of occupation activity. Contains one fill.	-		0.04
4214	42	Fill	Pit	4213	Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Secondary fill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Unclear fill but likely natural silting. Contains some pottery.	Pot		0.04
4215	42	Cut	Pit	4215	Orientation: N/A. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Shape in profile: regular, deep u-shaped. Break at top: 1) E: gradual 2) north: sharp. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: 1) east: moderate, convex 2) north: moderate, concave.	Large waste pit	Medieval. 12 th century.	Large pit cut by land drain to the west. Likely used to discard waste material. Continues south beyond the limits of the trench. Land drain makes western side of pit unclear. Contains one fill.	-		0.46
4216	42	Fill	Pit	4215	Colour: mid yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: clay.	Deliberate backfill	Medieval. 12 th century.	Deliberately deposited backfill of the pit containing waste material and some large stones. Stones don't appear to be from the local geology, sign of demolished building? Pottery and bone also found in the fill.	Pot, Bone		0.46
4217	42	Cut	Possible pit/post hole	4217	Orientation: N/A. Shape in plan: circular. Shape in profile: shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: imperceptible. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of possible pit/post hole	Unknown.	Cut of possible pit/post hole. Found in eastern end of trench	-		0.07
4218	42	Fill	Possible pit/post hole	4217	Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare flecks of charcoal.	Fill of possible pit/post hole	Unknown.	Single fill of possible pit/post hole [4217]. Likely deliberately backfilled. Contains redeposited natural	None		0.07
4300	43	Deposit			Colour: dark reddish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of sub-angular grit, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal rare flint nodules, evenly distributed.	Topsoil			None		0.31 (avg.)
4301	43	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: dry, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular stones, evenly distributed.	Subsoil			None		0.18 (avg.)
4302	43	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish brown. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded spheroidal stone, evenly distributed. Notes: flint/chert nodules. unworked.	Natural geology					
4303	43	Cut	Test Pit on large spread	4303	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: test pit. Shape in profile: regular, shallow. Break at top: sharp. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven. Sides: steep, straight. Notes: test pit on possible collapse building.	Test pit in former building?	Medieval? 12 th century.	Test pit on large dark spread showing good amount of limestone, showing the rubble and remains of possible building that has likely been demolished and robbed of most of its stone.	-		0.23
4304	43	Fill	Test Pit on large spread	4303	Colour: bright pinkish white. Compaction: very dry, plastic. Notes: poss. limestone? big size pieces of stone layered poss. from collapse.	Stone rubble	Unknown	Remnants of numerous stones that may indicate they were structural material from a former building.	None		0.21
4305	43	Fill	Test Pit on large spread	4303	Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: clay. Inclusions: occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed.	Fill of a test pit in the area of the possible structure	Unknown	A darker deposit as part of the spread of the possible former structure. Most of possible rubble stones were found at this level, some of them sticking up to the top. Part of demolition process? robbing?	None		0.17

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Provisional period(s)	Discussion	Bulk finds	Samples	Vertical span (m)
4306	43	Fill	Test Pit on large spread	4303	Colour: very dark blackish brown. Compaction: dry, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed.	Top fill of test pit on large dark spread, collapsed building?	Medieval. 12 th century.	Top dark layer of test pit [4303] Possible demolition layer, showing possible burning activity on initial stages of building demolition.	Pot, Bone	8	0.07

Appendix B: Pottery Assessment

Paul Blinkhorn

Analytical Methodology

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a desktop computer. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a DOS-based analytical package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made using an electronic calculator. Any statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

The Pottery

The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 388 sherds with a total weight of 2638g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.66. In addition, three sherds of residual Romano-British pottery (weight = 11g) were also noted.

A total of 32 contexts produced post-Roman pottery, with an average of 12.2 sherds per context and an average sherd weight of 6.8g. Twenty-two contexts (68.8%) produced ten or fewer sherds, with only one context producing more than 50 sherds. Twenty-three (71.9%) of the contexts yielded less than 100g of pottery, with none producing over 500g. Eighteen rimsherds occurred, mostly jars (14 examples; 81.8% of the CP assemblage by EVE) with the rest being bowls (four examples; 18.2%).

The following fabric types were noted:

F202: Kennett Valley Ware, late 11th–14th century (Mephram 2000). 162 sherds, 1108g, EVE = 0.33.

F300: Wiltshire Sandy Ware, 11th–13th century (Smith 1997). 58 sherds, 275g, EVE = 0.

F302: Bath 'A' Ware, 11th–14th century (Vince 1984, 262). 14 sherds, 89g, EVE = 0.03.

F320: Newbury C Ware, late 12th–mid 14th century (Mephram 1997, 52-4). 1 sherd, 7g, EVE = 0.

F324: Brill/Boarstall Ware, AD1200-1600 (Mellor 1994). 1 sherd, 1g, EVE = 0.

F330: Minety-type Ware, 12th – 16th century (Vince 1984, 263). 148 sherds, 722g, EVE = 0.30.

F425: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century. (Brears 1969). 4 sherds, 439g.

The residual Romano-British pottery was all fragments of Severn Valley Oxidized Ware, fabric SVWOX of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 3. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The range of fabrics is typical of sites in the region (eg. Blinkhorn 2011).

The range of medieval pottery types suggests activity at the site was short-lived, and largely restricted to the 12th century, with just two very small sherds of late 12th/13th – 14th century glazed wares noted. The latter was usually common in the wider region from the mid-13th century onwards (Vince 1984, 257). Only one sherd of the Minety-type ware assemblage was glazed, a pattern in keeping with the earlier products of the industry (ibid.). The more “developed” medieval vessel forms associated with the storage, preparation, transportation and consumption of food and drink which are generally very rare before the mid – late 14th/15th century (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 107-115) were entirely absent apart from a single Minety-type Ware base with a foot attached (from context 409), most likely from a pipkin or cauldron. It is unglazed, and virtually identical to an example from the kiln-site (Musty 1973, fig. 1 no. 10). The dating of the Minety-type vessels of this type appears somewhat uncertain, but this type of specialist cooking-pot was made in many areas of the country from the 13th century onwards, such as at Laverstock (eg. Musty et al. 1969, fig. 11 no. 48), so this example may well be of a similar date as there is a complete lack of pottery here which can be said with certainty to be of later medieval date.

The vast majority of the medieval material was undecorated. Two Wiltshire Sandy Ware sherds were scratch-marked, a technique commonly used on coarseware jars from many different manufactories in the wider region, with the Laverstock kilns providing many 12th – century parallels (Musty et al. 1969, fig. 9), and a single small sherd of Kennett Valley Ware was stamped. Such decoration is known on 12th century pitchers in this fabric (eg. Mellor 1994, fig. 14 no. 2).

These vessels aside, the assemblage is entirely unremarkable, and generally, it is in poor condition. Not only is the mean sherd weight of 6.8g very low, but also all the rimsherds were highly fragmented, being on average less than 4% complete. Also, there were very few refitting sherds, indicating that it is all the product of secondary deposition. It seems most likely that the pottery was introduced with backfill material during clearance and consolidation was at the site, and was originally deposited in domestic middens of the like.

Assessment

Given the fact that this material is from an evaluation excavation, no further work is required as things stand. The assemblage may be worthy of reconsideration if there is a full recording action at the site, but other than the decorated sherds and/or the pipkin base, there is nothing from this stage of the project which merits full publication or illustration.

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Table 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	RB		F202		F300		F302		F330		F320		F324		F425		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
401									2	8							12thC
404															2	60	16thC
406					1	19									1	30	16thC
409					1	1			3	84							12thC
1303															1	349	16thC
3404			5	25					4	7							12thC
3505					1	11											11thC
3513			1	25													L11thC
3515									1	3							12thC
3704									1	2							12thC
3706	1	4	34	265	26	104			5	18							12thC
3806			3	30	1	4	3	21	3	14			1	1			13thC
3807			15	46	4	10			16	55							12thC
3809			23	139	2	17			22	104							12thC
3811			2	46	2	15			4	9							12thC
3813			23	137	1	4	4	18	9	24							12thC
3816			3	20					3	7							12thC
3819									1	4							12thC
3824			5	22													L11thC
3904									3	8							12thC
4104									2	6							12thC
4201			14	150			1	9	8	44							12thC
4203			2	7					3	12							12thC
4205			3	14					5	23	1	7					L12thC
4206			5	64			2	11	15	78							12thC
4210			2	9					4	3							12thC
4212									5	15							12thC
4214									1	1							12thC
4216	1	1	4	24	17	84	2	20	4	77							12thC
4301	1	3	15	68	2	6	2	10	14	67							12thC
4306			3	17					10	49							12thC
Total	3	8	162	1108	58	275	14	89	148	722	1	7	1	1	4	439	

Appendix C: Finds Assessment

Charlotte Britton

Introduction

This report presents an assessment of some of the finds recovered (excluding the animal bone, pottery, worked flint and environmental material) from an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Land North of Swindon Road, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (NGR: 408122, 183193). The evaluation was carried out in advance of a development at the Site (Cura Terrae 2025, 4). Excavations recovered c.10.2kg of artefactual material including ceramic building material (hereafter CBM), clay tobacco pipe, fired clay and ferrous metalwork, as well as natural, unmodified material (flint and stone).

When chronologically diagnostic, the material dated to the Roman and post-medieval to modern periods, though the pottery evidence suggests that the pottery was residual. The assessment includes a discussion of the findings in their regional and chronological context and recommendations for further work.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out on 20th November 2025. The material was recorded and assessed in accordance with national guidelines (Archaeological Ceramic Buildings Materials Group 2002; ClfA 2020; Higgins 2017) and with reference to the South West England Archaeological Research Framework (2025).

The material was examined visually and was quantified by count and weight, with basic artefact types and dates recorded.

Assessment of the clay fabrics was carried out using a low power microscope at x30 magnification. CBM form classifications broadly follow those in McComish (2015), and iron nail classifications follow those in Manby (2024).

Outline of the assemblage

The assemblage dated from Roman and post-medieval to modern periods, with the fired clay and most of the ferrous metalwork being chronologically undiagnostic (Table 4). An archive catalogue of the material was produced in a pro forma excel spreadsheet for inclusion in the Site archive.

Table 4: Material recovered by context with period, count and weight.

Context	Material	Object type	Period	Count	Weight (g)
1303	Iron	Nail	Roman?	1	73.4
1603	CBM	Pipe	post-medieval-modern	2	209.3
2503	Clay Pipe	Stem	post-medieval	2	3.2
3505	CBM	Tile	Roman	2	103.3

Context	Material	Object type	Period	Count	Weight (g)
	Iron	Unknown	Unknown	2	20
3515	Iron	Unknown	Unknown	1	2.2
3706	Flint	Natural	N/A	96	2220
3806	Flint	Natural	N/A	7	10.8
3809	Flint	Natural	N/A	38	290.4
	Iron	Buckle	Unknown	1	2.6
	Stone	Natural	N/A	3	4103.5
	Stone + Fired clay	Natural + Unknown	Unknown	1	48.8
3811	Flint	Natural	N/A	4	183
3813	Flint	Natural	N/A	23	264.6
	Iron	Unknown	Unknown	1	100.7
	Stone	Natural	N/A	1	265.7
3824	Stone	Natural	Unknown	1	84.5
4100	CBM	Pipe	post-medieval-modern	1	19.7
4205	Flint	Natural	N/A	5	43.7
	Iron	Nail?	Unknown	1	7
4206	CBM	Tegula	Roman	1	112
	Flint	Natural	N/A	10	446.7
	Iron	Unknown	Unknown	1	41.7
4208	Fired Clay	Fired Clay	Unknown	8	15.5
4216	Stone	Natural	N/A	2	1216.1
4301	CBM	Pipe	post-medieval-modern	3	70.7
		Tile	Unknown	1	13.2
	Iron	Rod	Unknown	1	54.3
4306	Flint	Natural	N/A	38	148.5
Total				258	10175.1

CBM and fired clay

A total of ten fragments (528.2g) of CBM were recovered from across the Site representing tiles and drain/water pipes. When chronologically diagnostic the material dated to the Roman and post-medieval to modern periods.

Two fragments of tile were recovered from ditch fills 3505 and 4206 that represented a roof and wall tile dating to the Roman period. Both measured 18mm in height and displayed identical fabrics, suggesting that they were made by the same workshop, at the same time, and/or derived from the same clay source. The fabric was oxidised and sandy containing frequent fine sub-angular quartz and sparse coarse back iron inclusions, with sparse silver mica. The fragments recovered from ditch fill 3505 likely derived from a single wall tile, displaying combed keying on one side (used to aid in mortar adhesion), with the comb having up to five teeth. The fragment may have instead derived from box flue, although as keying was only present on one face it was classified as wall tile. The fragment of CBM recovered from ditch fill 4206 came from a roof tile (*tegula*) that displayed a square flange measuring 42mm in height and sanded external surfaces indicative of having been made in a mould being characteristic of the form.

An additional tile fragment was recovered from subsoil 4301 that measured 11mm in height and displayed an oxidised fabric that differed from the previous examples. The fragment was chronologically undiagnostic.

The remainder of the CBM assemblage (6 fragments, 299.7g) was recovered from topsoil, subsoil and deliberate backfill layers and represented drain/water pipes dating to the post-medieval to modern period.

Finally, eight fragments (15.5g) of fired clay were recovered from posthole fill 4208, that was chronologically undiagnostic. The fragments had an oxidised and featureless fabric making it difficult to distinguish between deliberate or accidental firing. It was clear from the fabric colour and lack of vitrification that the clay had not been subject to extremely high temperatures and so was most likely derived from a domestic hearth, oven or other similar processes, rather than an industrial structure such as a kiln or furnace. It was also possible that the material derived from pottery that had been abraded to a state where form was no longer identifiable, with the fabric appearing similar to utilitarian wares recovered from across the Site (see Appendix B).

Clay pipe

Two fragments (3.2g) of clay tobacco pipe dating to the post-medieval period were recovered from ditch backfill 2503, representing a single pipe. The fragments had a fabric made from ball clay and no burnishing was present. The pipes were likely British in origin and probably produced within the local region, with over 75 pipe makers known to have been located in Wiltshire during the period (Oswald 1975, 197-198).

Although fragmentary, the stem was straight with a bore hole diameter measuring 4/64 inches, possibly suggesting that the pipe dated to between the 18th and 19th centuries (McMillan 2016, 69; Higgins 2017, 8-9), although using a bore hole as an indicator of age on such a small assemblage cannot always be an accurate indicator of age. As no burnishing was present, the pipe likely represented a cheaper example available at the time.

Ferrous metalwork

An assemblage of nine fragments (301.9g) of iron recovered from across the Site included a buckle fragment, a probable nail, a rod and additional unidentifiable examples that were often heavily concreted and primarily chronologically undiagnostic.

A single large nail, however, was recovered from ditch fill 1303 that had a curved circular shank, dull tip and a circular domed head, being indicative of masonry nails dating to the Roman period (Manby 2024).

Flint and stone

An assemblage of 221 fragments (3,607.7g) of flint and eight fragments (5,718.6g) of stone were recovered from across the Site representing natural unmodified material. The stone included sandstone and fossiliferous limestone examples, with one (RF1) recovered from 3809 possibly being a packing-stone or similar, associated with a structure. It did not, however, show signs of having been worked. An additional fragment recovered from 3809 also and a small amount of possible fired clay adhered to it, suggesting that it may have been associated with a high temperature activity at some point in the past, likely representing an accidental by-product.

Statement of potential

The assemblage was associated with structures during the Roman period (CBM and masonry nail) and leisure activities (smoking) and drains/water pipes during the post-medieval to modern period. An iron buckle and rod were also present, as well as natural stone that may have been related to structures and/or high temperature activities taking place on the Site at some point in the past.

A high proportion of the assemblage was fragmentary and recovered from topsoil, subsoil or deliberate backfill layers and as such likely represented residual material associated with the wider area rather than the immediate Site or features. It was probable that the material had been redistributed, both actively and inactively, through dumping and/or ploughing or similar agricultural activities undertaken at the Site, during the post-medieval to modern period (Cura Terrae 2025, 7)

Conclusions and recommendations

The finds recovered by the evaluation at Land North of Swindon Road, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire demonstrated Roman and post-medieval to modern period activity around the Site, as well as suggesting that high temperature process may have also taken place. The material, however, was likely mostly residual. Further analysis of the material would therefore not helpfully contribute to our understanding of the Site, or research objectives or the agenda set out in the South West England Archaeological Research Framework (2025). No further work could be meaningfully undertaken on the material, and it may be discarded on completion of the project.

This report and associated data spreadsheet should be retained as part of the Site archive and integrated into any Site-wide grey literature or publication reporting.

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Appendix C: Flint Assessment

By Rebecca Devaney

Introduction

A single piece of worked flint (weighing 4g) was recovered from context (203) in Trench 2 at Swindon Road. It is chronologically undiagnostic.

Methodology

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard type (as published by Butler 2005). Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology (as published by Inizan 1999) was recorded and, where possible, dating was attempted.

Outline of the Assemblage

The single piece of worked flint is a blade-like flake. It is a secondary removal with both a natural thermal surface and the negatives of previous removals visible on the dorsal surface. The flake measures 40mm long, 19mm wide and weighs 4g. It has suffered slight post-depositional damage in the form of chips to the edges but remains unaffected by surface alteration such as staining or cortication. Individual flakes cannot be dated.

Statement of Potential

The blade-like flake is chronologically undiagnostic but likely the result of activity in the area during the flint using periods of prehistory.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Further work is not recommended. All worked flint should be kept and deposited with a relevant archive according to local practice.

References

BUTLER, C, (2005), *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Tempus.

INIZAN, M-L, REDURON-BALLINGER, M, ROCHE, H, and TIXIER, J, (1999), *Technology and terminology of knapped stone*, Bordeaux.

Appendix D: Animal Bone Assessment

Dr Clare Rainsford

Introduction

A small assemblage totaling 242 fragments of bone was recovered via hand-collection and environmental sampling from trial trenching at Land North of Swindon Road, Royal Wootton Bassett. The assemblage primarily derives, where known, from pits and ditch fills dated to the medieval period, with a small amount of bone recovered from modern ditch fills. The assemblage was assessed in full in order to characterize preservation condition and use of animals at the site, and to identify the potential of the assemblage for further research.

Methodology

Following Historic England guidance for assessment (Baker & Worley 2014), material was recorded by context. For each context, the overall quantity, number of identified specimens (NISP/ID), number of species attributable to size class, and number of unidentified specimens were recorded. The general condition of each context was rated on a five-point scale (good to poor), which covers natural taphonomic and diagenetic degradation; and degree of fragmentation was also recorded on a five-point scale (A-C). Colouration of the assemblage and any evident mineral accretions were noted separately; and evidence of butchery, carnivore / rodent gnawing, and bone fragments showing appreciable evidence of burning (>50% of bone burnt) were also noted.

All mammalian taxa were identified to species where possible, and numbers of identified, ageable and measurable specimens were recorded for each context. Sheep and goats were recorded as a single category, considering the well-known difficulties of distinguishing between these two species (Zeder & Lapham 2010). Ageable specimens are divided into two categories: mandibles (which include at minimum one ageable molar or premolar) and postcranial elements with one or more epiphyses showing state of fusion. Neonatal or young juvenile elements were noted where present. Measurable specimens are defined as those identified fragments where at least 1-2 measurements can be taken, based on von den Driesch (1976). Fish remains were not identified to species level. Unidentified fragments of both fish and bird bone were counted separately to general unidentified bone.

Data are stored as Excel spreadsheets (.xlsx). All bone was identified with reference to standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Serjeantson & Cohen 1986, Pales & Lambert 1971, Hillson 2005, Johnson 2015, 2016) and specimens within a personal reference collection.

Outline of the assemblage

242 fragments of faunal bone were recovered from 22 contexts and 8 environmental samples. The majority of the assemblage (189 fragments, 1737grams) was recovered via hand-collection, with only 53 fragments and 49 grams of faunal bone recovered across the eight environmental samples (Table 5). The majority of material was

considered unidentifiable; 41 fragments (17% of assemblage) could be identified to species, with a further 51 fragments (21% of assemblage) identified to size class (Table 6).

Table 5 Quantity of faunal bone recovered from Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire, by recovery method.

	Quantity (n frags)	Weight (g)
Hand-collection	189	1737
Samples	53	49

Table 6 Quantity of faunal bone recovered from Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire, by provisional period.

	Quantity	ID	ID%	size class	size class %
Total	242	41	16.9	51	21.1
Medieval	139	24	17.3	29	20.9
Modern	2	2	100		
Unknown	101	15	14.9	22	21.8

Table X2:

Preservation condition was generally considered reasonable, with faunal bone from most contexts mid-brown in colouration and robust in appearance, with good preservation of cortical surfaces. However, fragmentation was generally fairly high, with several instances where a single longbone or mandible within a context had clearly fragmented into multiple pieces, only some of which could be refitted. Preservation did not appear to vary significantly between contexts and was relatively consistent across the assemblage.

Identified faunal bone from Swindon Road, Wiltshire, comprised almost exclusively domestic mammal bone, with sheep/goat, horse, cattle, and pig represented (Table 7). A single element of bird was recovered from context 4206 (ditch fill, unknown date), but this was not identifiable to species. Sheep/goat was the most commonly identified species (15 fragments), with horse, pig, and cattle all relatively equally represented. However, large mammal remains were almost twice as frequent as medium mammal (32 fragments vs. 19 fragments), which likely reflects the heavy fragmentation of the assemblage.

Table 7 Species representation by provisional period from Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire

	medieval	modern	unknown	Total
horse	7		2	9
cattle	3		4	7
sheep/goat	12	2	1	15

	medieval	modern	unknown	Total
pig	2		7	9
bird			1	1
large mammal	23		9	32
medium mammal	6		13	19
small mammal	1			1

Where dated, the majority of the assemblage from Swindon Road, Wiltshire, derived from contexts dated to the medieval period (139 fragments), with only two fragments of bone deriving from contexts dated as modern (Table 6). Almost half of the assemblage (101 fragments) is currently undated. No comment can therefore be offered on differences in faunal assemblage between periods at the site. However, both elements recovered from modern contexts (contexts 1303, 1603) were identified as sheep/goat, and were noted to be from relatively large animals, consistent with post-Improvement breed sizes.

Evidence of carnivore gnawing was noted on bones within four contexts, and evidence of butchery (knife or chop marks) was noted from three contexts. Considering the size of the assemblage, this is a relatively high incidence, which is likely to be partially due to good surface preservation. Evidence of burning was minimal, with only two fragments recovered from environmental samples noted as being burnt to any degree.

Statement of potential

The small size of the Swindon Road, Wiltshire, assemblage limits the further potential of the material to provide information on the medieval faunal economy of the area. There is insufficient age data, both in terms of ageable mandibles and elements with fusion points, to describe the age and kill-off patterns of any of the domestic species (Table 8). Similarly, relatively few identified elements were sufficiently complete to return any biometric measurements to contribute to understanding size change and morphology. While preservation is relatively good, the low information potential of the material relative to the site means that this material is of relatively low value for biomolecular investigation.

Table 8 Faunal elements from which measurement or age data would be recoverable from Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire

	biometric	age	
		mandible	fusion
Cattle	1	1	3
sheep/goat	2		4
Pig	2		1
Horse	7		4

Conclusions and recommendations

The assemblage from Land North of Swindon Road, Wiltshire, is small in size and relatively well-preserved, although fragmentation was substantial, and only a small number of elements of domestic mammal (sheep/goat, horse, pig, and cattle) were identified. Approximately half of the assemblage derives from features dated to the medieval period, with two elements of sheep/goat recovered from modern contexts, and the remainder of the assemblage undated. Minimal further information is considered retrievable from the material.

Very few conclusions can be drawn from the assemblage regarding animal use at the site, or in the wider area, largely due to the small size of the assemblage and the relative lack of identifiable faunal remains. No further work is currently recommended for this assemblage.

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Table 9 Faunal remains by context

Context	Sample / Sk no	Quantity	weight	Condition	Fragmentation	Gnawing	Butchery	Burnt	ABG	Comment	Horse	Cow	Sheep/goat	Pig	Dog	Chicken	Goose	Bird (ID)	Bird (unidentified)	Fish	lm	mm	unidentified
409		4	2.6	reasonable	C					fawn, mm shaft frags, mostly good surfaces, occasional poor surfaces.												4	
1303		1	58.6	reasonable	A/B					1 large s/g tibia, modern-size, mid-brown, slightly battered. Slight exostosis mid-shaft, looks quite well-resolved.			1										
1603		1	18	good/reasonable	B					mid-brown, large s/g mt, modern-size.			1										
3404		3	3.1	reasonable	C					1 lm sesamoid, mid-brown, plus scraps											1		2
3705		1	0.4	reasonable	C					scrap													1
3706		7	45.5	reasonable	B/C					grey-brown, some surface degradation, mostly lm mandible frags.		1	1								5		
3706	1	1	0.39																				1

Context	Sample / Sk no	Quantity	weight	Condition	Fragmentation	Gnawing	Butchery	Burnt	ABG	Comment	Horse	Cow	Sheep/goat	Pig	Dog	Chicken	Goose	Bird (ID)	Bird (unidentified)	Fish	l m	m m	unidentified
3806		2	5.2	reasonable	C					1 lm shaft frag, mid-brown, good surfaces											1		1
3806	2	3	5.86							1 ?s/g mp shaft with damage, possible gnawing, 1 probable rabbit radius shaft.												1	1
3807		1	1.14	reasonable	C					1 scrap													1
3809		15	38.5	reasonable/poor	C					mid-brown, mostly small frags and s/g teeth, rather battered.			5								2		8
3809	3	8	9.27										1	1									6
3811		4	14.5	good/reasonable		y				mid organic brown, several frags s/g pelvis, some of which refit.			2									2	
3811	4	14	9.95					1															14
3813		5	40.8	reasonable	B/C					mid-brown, slightly battered, reasonably robust.		1		1							3		
3813	5	2	0.6										1										1

Context	Sample / Sk no	Quantity	weight	Condition	Fragmentation	Gnawing	Butchery	Burnt	ABG	Comment	Horse	Cow	Sheep/goat	Pig	Dog	Chicken	Goose	Bird (ID)	Bird (unidentified)	Fish	l m	m m	unidentified
3816		5	28.4	reasonable	B					mid-brown, slightly battered, 1 complete cow p1		1											4
3819		58	286	reasonable	B/C	y	y			fawn, some surface degradation, fine-line fractures. Mostly lm longbone shaft frags	3										12	1	42
3824		2	1.8	reasonable	C					fawn, 2 small frags													2
3904		2	3.4	reasonable	C					mid-brown, 2 small frags											1		1
4201		6	46	reasonable	B/C					few frags, mixed browns		1		1							2	1	1
4203		8	17.3	reasonable	B/C	y				mostly mid-brown, mostly small frags		1										2	5
4205	6	16	8.53											1									15
4206		23	697	good/reasonable	B		y			mid-brown, some large complete pieces and some fragmentation. Surface condition generally good, bone robust, cow	2	1						1				4	15

Context	Sample / Sk no	Quantity	weight	Condition	Fragmentation	Gnawing	Butchery	Burnt	ABG	Comment	Horse	Cow	Sheep/goat	Pig	Dog	Chicken	Goose	Bird (ID)	Bird (unid)	Fish	lm	mm	unid
										molar fragmented													
4206	7	7	9.57					1						1								2	4
4208		23	67.3	reasonable	B/C					mid-brown, mostly looks like fragmented pig mandible				4									19
4216		12	322	good/reasonable	B	y				mid-brown, good condition, multiple frags of cow mandible refit.	4	1	2								1	2	2
4306		6	39.5	reasonable	B/C		y			mid-brown, mostly unid. 1 lm tooth / tooth frag, very worn, rather odd shape.											4		2
4306	8	2	4.75										1										1
		242	1785.9																				

Appendix E: Environmental Assessment

Lisa Gray

Introduction

These samples (Table 5) were taken during an evaluation by archaeologists from Cura Terrae Ltd. The site is located on land to the north of Swindon Road, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (hereafter “the Site”). The National Grid co-ordinates are 408122, 183193. This evaluation was carried out in advance of a development on land that was used for agricultural activities.

The soils covering the site were loamy soils, Soilscape 3, Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone’ (Hallett *et al.* 2017).

This report will assess the significance and potential of these archaeobotanical remains and make recommendations about further work and radiocarbon dating.

Methodology

Sampling and processing were carried out by Cura Terrae Ltd archaeologists. These samples ranged in size from 10 to 36 litres.

The samples were assessed using the standard methodology outlined in the Historic England Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (Campbell *et al.* 2011). Each plot was fully scanned under a stereomicroscope with magnification of 10-45x.

At assessment level the abundance of plant macro-remains is estimated unless the number of items is few (less than ten) when they are counted. The diversity of plant taxon types is also estimated. Level of preservation of plant macro-remains is given as identifiable to family, genus or species. Faunal remains seen in the plots are noted in general terms with only abundance noted. This is not a zooarchaeological report but the presence of terrestrial, freshwater or marine mollusca has been commented on if present.

Identifications were made using modern reference material (author’s own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006 and 2023; Jacomet 2006). At assessment level full identifications are only made of significant plant macro-remains. Where given the nomenclature for the plant macro-remains follows Stace (Stace 2010). Scientific names are used once and English common names thereafter. English common names are used in the table for clarity.

Quantities were estimated in the following way: -

Codes for abundance, diversity and level of preservation as used in the tables.

Abundance

1 = 'Low' = <10

2 = 'Moderate' = 10-100

3 = 'Abundant' =>100

Diversity

1 = 'Low' = <3 taxon types

2 = 'Moderate' = 3 to 10 taxon types

3 = 'High' = >10 taxon types

Preservation

1 = Identifiable to family

2 = Identifiable to genus

3 = Identifiable to species

Outline of the assemblage

These samples were dominated by modern rootlets. Also present were uncharred, likely to be modern, grass-type (Poaceae) stem fragments.

Charred plant remains were present and dominated by microscopic flecks of charcoal too small to identify. Five samples contained low to moderate quantities of charcoal fragments of identifiable size. Most of these were found in undated Ditch [3705], Medieval Pit [3810] (3823) <5> and undated Ditch [4204] (4205) <6>. One Celtic/Horse bean (*Vicia faba* L.) was found in undated Ditch [4204] (4205) <6> and one wheat type (*Triticum* sp.) and one common/curled/broad-leaved dock (*Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius*) was found in the same ditch (4206) <7>.

Table 10: Data table

Sample Code	Cut	Fill	Provisional feature description	Provisional date	Processed Volume (Litres)	Flot volume (Litres)	CHARRED - Grain			CHARRED - Seed			IDENTIFIABLE - Charcoal	INDETERMINATE CHARCOAL FLECKS	MODERN/INTRUSIVE - Rootlets	DESSICATED - Poaceae stem fragments	Potential for analysis - Charcoal?	Potential for analysis - General Macros?	Potential for Scientific Dating?	Comments
							abundance	diversity	preservation	abundance	diversity	preservation	abundance	abundance	abundance	abundance	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	
1	3705	3706	Ditch	Unknown	33	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	Yes	No	Yes	-
2	3805	3806	Robber cut?	Medieval (1066 to 1485)	18	0.025	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	Yes	No	Yes	-
3	3808	3809	Possible SFB (dark deposit)	Medieval (1066 to 1485)	36	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	No	No	No	-
4	3810	3811	Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1485)	15	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	Yes	No	Yes	-
5	3810	3813	Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1485)	22	0.015	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3		Yes	No	Yes	-
6	4204	4205	Ditch	Unknown	10	0.01	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	No	No	No	CHD: Seed> 1 Celtic/Horse bean
7	4204	4206	Ditch	Unknown	18	0.05	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	Yes	No	Yes	CHD:Grain - 1 wheat type, 1 dock -type seed
8	4303	4306	Test Pit on large spread	Medieval (1066 to 1485)	16	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	Yes	No	Yes	-

Statement of potential

Bioturbation is evident in the form of modern rootlets and probably modern grass-type stem fragments. The sample sizes relative to the number of charred plant-remains present means that one cannot be certain that the plant remains originated in the sampled deposit. They might have moved about the site as the fields were ploughed and manured.

Conclusions and recommendations

It is clear that charred plant remains survive at this site so future sampling plans should consider this. The charcoal is of suitable size for identification. Some of these fragments may be the short-lived taxon types suitable for radiocarbon dating. The grain and seeds may also be suitable for radiocarbon dating but caution should be taken with all of the charred plant remains unless there is certainty about their stratigraphic integrity.

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Appendix F: OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID)	curaterr1-539329
Project Name	Evaluation at Swindon Road, Royal Wotton Bassett
Sitename	Swindon Road, Royal Wotton Bassett
Sitecode	25575
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Cura Terrae
Project Dates	01-Sep-2025 - 12-Sep-2025
Location	Swindon Road, Royal Wotton Bassett NGR: SU 08122 83193 LL: 51.54757263735217, -1.884264959534311 12 Fig: 408122,183193
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Wiltshire Local Authority District: Wiltshire Parish: Lydiard Tregoze
Project Methodology	43 trench evaluation. Each trench measuring 30m by 1.8m
Project Results	A scheduled post mill is located in the north west corner of the site. No evidence for it was encountered in the evaluation. A small quantity of residual material datable to the Romano-British period was recovered. However, the bulk of the archaeologically significant features dated from the lat-11th and 12th centuries, possibly extending into the 13th century in some cases. These features were

	concentrated at the east end of the Site, and may have been associated with a short-lived settlement. A possible sunken featured building was found in trenches 38/43. A few features were associated with post-medieval field boundaries.
Keywords	Building - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pot - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Nail - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Nail - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private or public corporation Gleeson Land Limited
HER	Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Oliver Good
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Chippenham Museum & Heritage Centre; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

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