

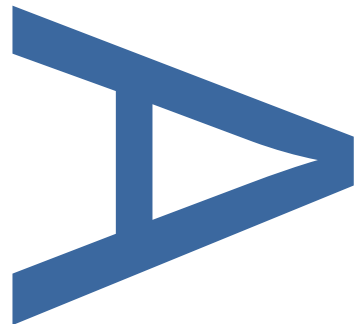
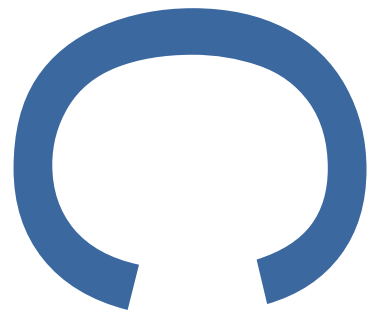
**FOREST FARM, CHIPPENHAM,
WILTSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT**

PCA REPORT NO: R17788

SITE CODE: WFCC24

JANUARY 2026 (REVISION)



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

FOREST FARM, CHIPPENHAM, WILTSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Issue 1: Pre-Application

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Chippenham Museum: CHIYH24

Central NGR: ST 93864 71575

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Gleeson Land Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire. The evaluation formed part of a programme of archaeological investigation intended to provide information on the impact of proposals for a residential development on the Site's archaeological potential.

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed by the Local Planning Authority's County Archaeological Officer between the 14th of November 2024 and the 5th of February 2025. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 125 30m X 1.8m trenches that have demonstrated that the Site contains significant archaeological features and deposits. Many of the recorded archaeological features correlated with the targeted anomalies identified by geophysical survey, suggesting that the geophysical survey may be broadly relied upon, But there were other features found that were not on the geophysics.

It is concluded that the Site retains significant archaeological potential. The evaluation has identified an intensive area of archaeological activity in the northwestern part of the Site and less intensive activity elsewhere. The activity is of Late Iron Age and Romano-British date and is indicative of farming activity that appears to be in the periphery of a settlement. Additionally, a cremation burial found in trench 120 may represent an area of funerary activity and the possibility of other burials. The archaeological potential that has been recorded corroborates what was identified in previous investigations adjacent and within the Site. The Site appears to have undergone disturbance from farming activity and the construction and later demolition of a canal but the archaeological potential appears have survived these impacts.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Tor&Co on behalf of Gleeson Land Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire (NGR ST 93864 71575) hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**). The Site is the subject of a proposed housing development.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was intended to inform the Local Planning Authority, Wiltshire Council, and their County Archaeological Officer (CAO) of the archaeological potential of the Site, in keeping with NPPF Section 16 and the Wiltshire Core Strategy policy. The evaluation intended to provide information toward understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed development and determining the subsequent treatment of any archaeological remains found within it in consultation with the CAO.
- 1.1.3 This document provides a report on the results of the evaluation carried out between 14th of November 2024 to the 5th of February 2025 in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (PCA, 2024) and has been prepared in accordance with the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023) and the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site, an area of approximately 19.35ha, is located at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire, on land south of London Road. The Site is centred around the current Forest Farm buildings and is bound on the remaining sides by agricultural land. The Site is currently open fields separated by hedges and fences.
- 1.2.2 The Site slopes down gradually from the west to the east from a height of 60.56m to 54.66m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey indicates the bedrock geology on the Site to be Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1.5 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period (BGS viewer online). No Superficial deposits are recorded.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Site was prepared in 2015 (Terence O'Rourke 2015). The assessment provided the following archaeological and historic background to the Site:

Prehistoric

The earliest recorded activity within the vicinity of the Site is a Mesolithic arrowhead found in Foxcroft Walk. Further prehistoric activity in the area is indicated by an assemblage of Neolithic flint tools found in Pewsham. While these records seem to indicate little activity in the prehistoric period it should be noted that earlier activity is often ephemeral and difficult to identify within the archaeological record and that with few archaeological investigations in the immediate area the archaeological resource may well be underrepresented.

Romano-British

Several small-scale Romano-British settlements have been identified in the vicinity of Chippenham including Lodge Farm, Heywood located c.10 km to the north of the Site and Chequers Farm located to the south of the town. Two Roman coins have been found to the north-west of the Site.

Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern

Chippenham is recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as a very large settlement of 177 households and it is suspected that the Church of St Andrew in the south-eastern part of the current settlement may have been the site of a Saxon minster church. Pewsham Forest is recorded as a deer park in the medieval period. It formed a part of the larger royal forest of Chippenham which was probably established in the Saxon period. Gate Farm and Hanger Farm Park provide further evidence for aspects of the forest and deer park. Areas of the forest would have been gradually taken into arable cultivation within the medieval period and by the early 17th century the forest had been largely cleared and enclosed. Areas of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow identified from 1951 aerial photographs within the Site suggest that it formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland of Chippenham at this time. Chippenham experienced a decline in its prosperity in the earlier post-medieval period but then experienced a period of growth and expansion in the 18th century and 19th century. This was partly due to an expansion of the cloth industry and the rise in engineering industries facilitated by the construction of the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal and the railway.

The Grade II Listed Pewsham House, which lies c1.25 km to the south-east of the Site, was built in 1892.

Map regression indicates that the Site area has been in use as pasture and/or arable fields from at least the 19th century to present, however field boundaries have changed with internal field boundaries being removed over time. Beneath what is now the wooded area along the south-western edge of the Site was a clay extraction pit and brickworks which is depicted on the 1886 edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map on the north-eastern bank of the canal. Both the canal and brickworks are marked as disused by the 1924 OS edition. Forest Farm can also be seen on the 1886 OS edition and is likely to date from at least the later post-medieval period.

- 1.3.2 Immediately northwest of the Site, Archaeology South-East (ASE) carried out evaluation trenching in 2015 (ASE 2016), excavating 50 trenches (**Figure 2**). A large number of archaeological features were identified, the great majority probably relating to Romano-British agricultural and settlement activity datable to the 2nd to mid-3rd Century AD.
- 1.3.3 A geophysical survey was undertaken in 2021 (Magnitude Surveys 2022) of an approximately 200ha area south of Chippenham, west of the A4 London Road, East of the A350 Cepen Way, and north of Wiltshire College, which included the Site (corresponding to the geophysical survey areas 82 & 84-91). The survey identified anomalies and potential archaeological features across the Site, mainly distributed around six focal points and interpreted as potentially evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. Five of these were in the western part of the Site and one was identified in the southern part of the Site.
- 1.3.4 Bisecting the Site southwest to northeast (**Figure 2**), the line of a proposed distributor road was the subject of a trial trench evaluation by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology 2022). In the eastern extent of that investigation, post-medieval walls were identified cutting several Romano-British ditches. Further evidence relating to Romano-British agricultural and settlement activity was also identified and appeared to extend the large area of archaeological potential identified in the ASE evaluation to the northwest.

2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish, within the strategy of trenching that was proposed, the existence, character, extent, date, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the Site, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.
- 2.1.2 This report on the results of the evaluation aims to provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of any archaeological remains within the Site, in respect of the proposed development of the Site, may be determined.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following presents a summary of the evaluation results based upon the Site archive, which comprises a Site diary, written and drawn records, survey data, digital photographs and a small finds assemblage. Photographs of the Site are provided in **Appendix 1**, and a Trench Index is provided in **Appendix 2**. The Site archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the Site code **WFFC24** and will in due course be deposited with Chippenham Museum.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA, 2024), which was approved by the Local Planning Authority in advance of the works.

3.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 125 30m x 1.8m trenches and was undertaken between the 14th of November 2024 and the 5th of February 2025 (**Figures 2 & 3**). Trenches 30 and 43 were not excavated due to the proximity of a BT cable and Trenches 22, 23, 89, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 141, 142, and 143 were not excavated due to wet ground conditions. Trench 88 was not excavated due to a buried service.

3.2.3 Trench 4 was moved due to its proximity to a footpath, Trenches 31, 32, 33, 38, and 45 were moved and/or shortened due to the proximity of a BT cable. Trenches 67, 70, 78, 81, 82 and 86 were moved due to their proximity to overhead cables and buried services.

3.3 Deposit Sequence

3.3.1 The general deposit sequence was mostly consistent across the Site. (**Figure 16-19**). The topsoil was a consistent dark greyish brown silty clay to a depth of between 0.10m and 0.32m below ground level (BGL). Subsoil comprised a mid-grey, brown silty clay between 0.11m and 0.44m BGL. The natural geology of light orange, brown clay with was seen between 0.17m and 0.45m BGL (**Plates 1-12**).

3.3.2 All archaeological features that were identified were cut into the underlying natural.

3.4 Results

3.4.1 No archaeological features, deposits, or finds were revealed in Trenches 9, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 93, 97, 98, 100, 101, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, and 140.

3.4.2 Trenches confirmed to contain archaeological features with at least one intervention are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 24, 25, 26, 37, 39, 46, 47, 63, 95 and 120.

- 3.4.3 Trenches confirmed to have archaeological features that were not excavated were as follows: 17, 90, 94, 96, 98, 102, 113, 115, 121, 126, 138. These features remained unexcavated due to groundwater inundation, and it was agreed with the LPA that the archaeology revealed by them could be recorded in plan alone.

Trench 1

- 3.4.4 Trench 1 contained three late Iron Age/Romano-British ditches, [104], [106] and [108] (**Figure 9**). All had moderate sloping sides, a concave base and measured between 0.9m to 0.31m wide and between 0.14 to 0.08m deep. Feature [104] contained a singular fill (105) which comprised a firm light grey, brown sandy clay from which Roman pottery was recovered (**Plate 13**). Feature [106] also contained a singular fill (107) which consisted of a dark blue grey sandy clay from which Roman pottery was recovered (**Plate 14**). Feature [108] contained singular fill (109) which comprised a firm mid brown, grey sandy clay from which Romano-British pottery was retrieved (**Plate 15**).

Trench 2

- 3.4.5 Trench 2 contained a ditch, [204] (**Figure 9 & Plate 16**), which was identified by geophysical survey. It had steep sides, but the form of the base was not recorded owing the depth of the trench, which exceeded the safe working depth. It measured 1.75m wide and 0.5m deep and contained fill (205) which comprised a firm mottled grey blue and orange sandy clay. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 3

- 3.4.6 Trench 3 contained six ditches (**Figure 9**). Ditch [310] was located at the northern end of the trench (**Plate 20**), was aligned northeast-southwest, and was identified on the geophysical survey. It had steep sides and an uneven base, measured 3.43m wide and was 0.75m deep. It contained fill (311), which consisted of a firm mottled mid grey blue and orange silty clay. Romano-British pottery dated early – middle 2nd century AD (**Appendix 4**), ceramic building material (CBM) (**Appendix 5**) and stone (**Appendix 6**) were recovered from the fill.
- 3.4.7 Ditch [306] was located at the southern end of the trench and was aligned north-south (**Plate 18**). It had moderate sides and a concave base, measured 0.43m wide and 0.13m deep and contained fill (307), which comprised a firm light grey, brown sandy clay, from which pottery dating late 1st Century to early 2nd century AD (**Appendix 4**) was recovered. This ditch was not present on the geophysical survey.
- 3.4.8 Ditch [304] was at the southern-most edge of the trench and was aligned east west (**Plate 17**) and it was not identified by the geophysical survey. It had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.94m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained fill (305) which comprised a firm mid

grey, brown sandy clay. A fragment of a burnt quartzite tile (**Appendix 6**) was recovered from this fill.

3.4.9 Ditches [312] and [314] were parallel linear features located in the centre of the trench which were aligned east-west (**Plate 21**). Both features had steep sides, ditch [312] had a flat base, and ditch [314] had a V-shaped base. They contained fills (313) and (315) which comprised of a firm mid grey blue sandy clay. Both features contained Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century AD (**Appendix 4**) and (315) also contained sheep/goat teeth (**Appendix 10**) and a possible quern fragment (**Appendix 6**). Rare small charcoal fragments, charred wheat glume base, coal and clinker/cinder were recovered from sample <1> of fill (315) (**Appendix 11**). These features were recorded on the geophysical survey.

3.4.10 Ditch [308] was also located at the northern end of the trench and ran north-south (**Plate 19**). It had moderate to steep sides and a flat base. It contained fill (309) which consisted of mid grey blue sandy clay. Sherds of early-middle 2nd century pottery were recovered from this fill (**Appendix 4**). This feature could also be seen on the geophysical survey and corresponds with ditch [504] in Trench 5. All the features in this trench likely form part of some sort of enclosure or field system/boundary.

Trench 4

3.4.11 Trench 4 contained two ditches [404] and [406] (**Figure 9**). Ditch [404] was a small linear feature (**Plate 22**) with shallow sides and a concave base. It was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 0.34m wide and 0.12m deep and contained fill (405) which comprised a firm grey blue silty clay.

3.4.12 Ditch [406] was aligned northeast southwest (**Plate 23**) and has steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (407) comprised a soft brown, grey sandy clay which contained large amounts of 3rd century Roman pottery (**Appendix 4**), some CBM (**Appendix 5**), slag (**Appendix 8**) stone tile (**Appendix 6**) and mortar. Occasional charcoal fragments along with various charred plant remains, coal and clinker/cinder were recovered from sample <2> of fill (407) (**Appendix 11**). Neither of the features appeared on the geophysical survey.

Trench 5

3.4.13 Trench 5 contained two ditches, [504] and [506] (**Figure 9**) (**Plate 24 and 25**). Ditch [504] is likely the same as [308] in Trench 3. This feature had steeply sloping sides a concave base, measured 1.97m wide and 0.5m deep and was aligned north south. The fill (505) consisted of a firm mid brown, grey sandy clay, which contained 3rd century AD pottery (**Appendix 4**), CBM (**Appendix 5**), stone tile (**Appendix 6**) and horse teeth (**Appendix 10**).

- 3.4.14 The second ditch in trench 5 was [506] which was aligned east west, had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.53m wide and 0.27m deep. It contained (507) which comprised a firm mid brown, grey sandy clay from which 2nd century AD pottery was recovered (**Appendix 4**).

Trench 6

- 3.4.15 Trench 6 also contained two ditches (**Figure 9**). These ditches can be seen on the geophysics and likely form one curvilinear feature. Ditch [604] has steep, straight sides and the form of the base is not known due to the feature exceeding safe excavation depth and was aligned east west (**Plate 26**). The feature measured 1.44m wide. Contained fill (605) which comprised a firm blue grey sandy clay from which, CBM (**Appendix 5**) and 3rd century AD Roman pottery was retrieved (**Appendix 4**).
- 3.4.16 Feature [606] is located south of [604] and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, measured 1.91m wide and 0.77m deep, the feature was aligned southwest southeast (**Plate 27**). Contained fill (607) which consisted of a firm mid brown, grey sandy clay. Degraded pottery dating to the late 1st - early 2nd century AD (**Appendix 4**) was recovered along with a single probably residual piece of struck flint (**Appendix 3**).

Trench 7

- 3.4.17 Trench 7 contained four ditches (**Figure 9**). Feature [703] was located at the southern end of the trench (**Plate 28**), was aligned southeast northwest and had moderately steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.29m wide and 0.11m deep and contained fill (704) which comprised a compact grey, red silty clay. Feature [703] could be seen at the south end of the trench on the geophysical survey.
- 3.4.18 Feature [705] is a small ditch in the centre of the trench; it aligned southwest northeast (**Plate 29**) and had very steep sides and flat base which measured 0.28m wide and 0.54m deep. It contained fill (706) which comprised a firm grey, blue silty clay. Roman pottery dating to the late 1st – 2nd century AD (**Appendix 4**) and a possible iron nail (**Appendix 7**) were recovered from (706). This feature might possibly represent a feature seen on the geophysical survey in a similar location.
- 3.4.19 Feature [707] was a shallow linear at the north end of the trench, aligned northeast southwest (**Plate 30**) and it had shallow sides and a concave base. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.13m deep and contained fill (708) which consisted of a firm grey blue silty clay. Roman pottery was recovered from deposit (708) (**Appendix 4**). This feature possibly represents the northernmost feature in the trench on the geophysical survey. There was a relationship between [707] and [709] in plan but it was not clear in section. Feature [709] was a northwest southeast aligned linear with shallow sides and a concave base (**Plate 31**) and measured 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. Contained fill (710) which comprised a firm

grey blue silty clay. No finds were recovered but this feature probably also dates to the Romano-British period.

Trench 8

- 3.4.20 Trench 8 contained one ditch [804] (**Figure 9**). This feature had very steep sides and a concave base and was orientated southeast northwest (**Plate 32**). It measured 1.24m wide and 0.64m deep and contained fill (805) which comprised a compact mottled orange, grey silty clay. Sherds of middle-late 1st to 2nd century pottery were recovered from this fill (**Appendix 4**). This feature was not represented on the geophysical survey.

Trench 11

- 3.4.21 Trench 11 contained two ditches, either of which were represented on the geophysical survey (**Figure 10**). Ditch [1104] was shallow with sharply sloping sides and a pointed base, with a southwest northeast alignment (**Plate 33**). It measured 0.21m wide and 0.31m deep and contained fill (1105) which comprised a firm mid brown, grey sandy clay. This feature contained no dateable finds.
- 3.4.22 Feature [1106] was a more substantial ditch with sharply sloping sides, concave base and a southwest northeast alignment (**Plate 34**). It measured 0.95m wide and 0.47m deep and contained singular fill (1107) which was recorded as a firm mid brown, grey sandy clay. This feature was also undated.

Trench 12

- 3.4.23 Trench 12 contained two ditches, [1204] and [1206] (**Figure 10**). Ditch [1204] was located right at the eastern edge of trench 12, the full extent was not visible in plan (**Plate 35**). This feature relates to what was seen on the geophysical survey, which is a ring ditch type feature. The feature had shallow sides and a sloping base, and it measured 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained fill (1205) which comprised a firm mottled blue grey and orange silty clay. This feature was undated.
- 3.4.24 Feature [1206] was a ditch with steep sides, and the base is unclear as it exceeded safe excavation depth (**Plate 36**). The feature had a northwest to southeast alignment and measured 2.47m wide. It contained fill (1207) which consisted of a firm mottled blue grey and orange silty clay. Roman vessels dating late 1st – early 2nd century (**Appendix 4**) were recovered. This feature possibly forms part of a boundary ditch.

Trench 13

- 3.4.25 Trench 13 contained four features (**Figure 10**), two pits and two ditches, of probable Iron Age to Romano-British date.

- 3.4.26 Features [1304] and [1311] were pits (**Plate 37 and 39**), the former comprised shallow sides, a concave base and a circular shape in plan and it measured 0.36m wide and 0.1m deep. The latter was sub-circular shape in plan, shallow sides and an irregular base and measured 2.1m wide and 0.36m deep. They contained fill (1305) a compact mid grey, orange silty clay and (1312) a firm mid blue grey silty clay respectively. Fragments of CBM (**Appendix 5**), slag (**Appendix 8**) were recovered from fill (1312).
- 3.4.27 Feature [1306] was a small ditch with gentle concave sides and a subrounded base and measured 0.89m wide and 0.21m deep (**Plate 38**). This feature contained a fill (1307) which comprised a firm mid grey silty clay from which Romano British pottery dating middle-late 1st to 2nd centuries (**Appendix 4**) was recovered along with one piece of residual struck flint (**Appendix 3**). This feature was cut by ditch [1308]. Feature [1308] had moderately steep concave sides, a concave base and measured 1.85m wide and 0.53m deep (**Plate 38**). This feature contained two fills (1309) and (1310) from which Romano British pottery dating 2nd century AD (**Appendix 4**) was recovered. Fill (1309) consisted of a firm mid grey silty clay and fill (1310) consisted of a firm light yellow grey silty clay.

Trench 16

- 3.4.28 Trench 16 contained two ditches of likely Romano-British date (**Figure 10**), [1604] and [1606]. Feature [1604] was a ditch with steep sides and a concave base which measured 0.54m wide and 0.22m deep (**Plate 40**). It contained a fill (1605) which comprised a firm blue grey silty clay from which Roman pottery dating middle-late 1st to 2nd centuries AD (**Appendix 4**) was recovered. Feature [1606] had moderately steep sides and a flat base and measured 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep (**Plate 41**). No dateable material was recovered from fill (1607) which consisted of a soft blue grey sandy clay. It is probable that this feature is also Romano-British in date.

Trench 24

- 3.4.29 Trench 24 contained two ditches of probable Romano-British date (**Figure 11**). Ditch [2404] and [2406] run parallel to each other. Feature [2404] had steady sloping sides and a concave base (**Plate 42**) which measured 0.48m wide and 0.09m deep. It contained fill (2405) which comprised a friable mid grey clay sand and Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century (**Appendix 4**) was recovered from this deposit. Feature [2406] had moderately steep sides with a concave base (**Plate 43**) and measured 0.99m wide and 0.33m deep. Contained fill (2407) which comprised of a soft light blue grey sand, from which small fragments of Roman pottery (**Appendix 4**) were recovered.

Trench 25

- 3.4.30 Trench 25 revealed a ditch aligned northwest to southeast with a 'v' shape profile and a rounded base [2504] (**Figure 11**) (**Plate 44**). The ditch was truncated by a modern land drain. It contained fill (2505) which comprised a friable mid orange, brown clay.

Trench 26

- 3.4.31 Trench 26 contained a pit of suspected Romano-British date (**Figure 11**). Feature [2604] has irregular sides and a concave base (**Plate 45**) and measured 1.89m wide and 0.9m deep. It contained fill (2605) which consisted of a firm grey, blue silty clay from which Roman pottery was recovered (**Appendix 4**).

Trench 37

- 3.4.32 Trench 37 contained a ditch of unknown date (**Figure 12**). Feature [3704] had shallow sides and a concave base (**Plate 46**) and measured 0.47m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained fill (3705) which comprised a soft light blue grey silty clay.

Trench 39

- 3.4.33 Trench 39 contained [3904] which was a ditch of suspected Romano-British date (**Figure 39**). The ditch had straight, steep sides and a flat base (**Plate 47**) and measured 0.97m wide and 0.21m deep. It contained fill (3905) which consisted of a soft mid blue, grey clay sand.

Trench 46

- 3.4.34 Trench 46 contained ditch [4604] which is of probable Romano-British date (**Figure 12**) (**Plate 48**). It had straight steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.52m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a fill (4605) which was recorded as a soft mid blue, grey clay sand.

Trench 47

- 3.4.35 Trench 47 contains three ditches (**Figure 12**). Ditch [4705] was in the centre of the trench and had gentle sides, a concave base (**Plate 49**) and measured 0.39m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained fill (4704) which comprised a firm mid brown, grey clay silt from which sherds of middle-late 1st to 2nd century pottery (**Appendix 4**) were recovered.
- 3.4.36 Ditch [4706] was located at the northwest end of the trench. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base (**Plate 50**). It measured 0.49m wide and 0.2m deep and contained fill (4707) which consisted of a firm mid blue, grey silty clay, sherds of medieval pottery (**Appendix 4**) were recovered from this deposit.

- 3.4.37 Ditch [4708] was located at the southeast end of the trench; it comprised of steep sides and a concave base (**Plate 51**) and measured 0.7m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained fill (4709) which was recorded as a compact light, brown, grey sandy clay, a sherd of medieval pottery (**Appendix 4**) was recovered from this deposit.

Trench 63

- 3.4.38 Trench 63 contained a small undated ditch (**Figure 13**). Feature [6304] could possibly be a small gully (**Plate 52**) with shallow sides, a concave base and measured 0.46m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained fill (6305) which comprised a firm mid grey, orange silty clay.

Trench 90

- 3.4.39 Trench 90 contained a ditch in the middle of the trench (**Figure 13**). Feature [9004] comprised of gradual sloping sides, a concave base (**Plate 53**) and measured 0.44m wide and 0.17m deep. Contained fill (9005) consisting of a firm light grey, brown silty clay. Pottery was recovered from (9005) which was dated to the 2nd century AD (**Appendix 4**).

Trench 95

- 3.4.40 Trench 95 contained one ditch of possible Romano-British origin (**Figure 14**). Ditch [9505] was in the centre of the trench and had moderate sides and a pointed base (**Plate 54**). It measured 0.88m wide and 0.56m wide and contained fill (9504) which comprised a firm mid orange, grey silty clay. Sherds of late 1st – 2nd century pottery (**Appendix 4**) and a piece of Roman tegular (**Appendix 5**) was recovered from (9504).

Trench 120

- 3.4.41 Trench 120 contained an urned and a possible unurned cremation of Romano-British origin (**Figures 15 & 16**) (**Plate 55**) and these were located at the eastern end of the trench. The possible unurned cremation [12004] was rectangular in shape with gradual shallow sides and an irregular base, and it measured 0.47m long and 0.1m deep. The fills of this feature, (12005) and (12006), contained a large amount of burnt material and some burnt bone. Soil samples <3> and <4> were taken from these fills and contained a high amount of charcoal fragments, along with rare, charred plant remains (**Appendix 11**) and fragments of burnt human bone (**Appendix 9**) was also recovered. It is possible that the bone derives from modern disturbance of the urned cremation. Pit [12007] was the cut of the urned cremation, which had shallow sides and a flat base. Contained within the cut was the urn (12009). The urn was in the centre of the cut and lay directly on the natural. The urn can be dated to the late 1st - 2nd century AD (**Appendix 4**) and showed signs of damage from modern ploughing. Samples recovered from this feature, samples <5-10>, contained an

abundance of charcoal fragments as well as other charred plant remains (**Appendix 11**) and fragments of burnt human bone (**Appendix 9**).

3.4.42 Trenches that were machined but that it was not possible to investigate due to immediate inundation of groundwater were as follows: trenches 17, 41, 94, 96, 102, 103, 110, 113, 115, 121, 126, 138, 139 and 140.

3.4.43 Trenches 22 and 23 were not excavated due to ground conditions. However, trenches 4 and 24, close by, suggest that trenches 22 and 23 will have similar archaeological potential, as indicated by the geophysical survey. Trenches 129 to 143 were also not excavated due to the prevailing ground conditions.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 The evaluation appears to have assisted in providing data addressing the stated aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation and has provided information concerning the archaeological potential within the Site, as was indicated by the results of the geophysical survey and previous evaluation trenching conducted on adjacent sites. On this basis the evaluation has demonstrated that there is high archaeological potential within a localised area of the Site.
- 4.1.2 Most of the recorded archaeological features correlated with the targeted anomalies identified by geophysical survey (Magnitude Survey, 2015) (**Figures 3-15**), and this suggests that the geophysical survey may be broadly relied upon.
- 4.1.3 The quality of preservation of the archaeological deposits was reasonably good with some evidence of disturbance from modern farming activity. The preservation of artefacts was also quite good which can be seen with the presence of animal bone and well-preserved pottery within the archaeological deposits, although the quantity of finds was not exceptional.

Overview of Chronology

Prehistoric

- 4.1.4 No prehistoric features were positively identified with only two residual worked flints recovered from ditches, one from Trench 6 and the other from Trench 13. The lithics could be broadly dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The evidence of prehistoric activity has limited significance, but it does indicate the potential for prehistoric activity in the area.

Romano-British

- 4.1.5 Much of the Romano-British activity was in the north of the Site with only a small amount of it located in the south and west. The Romano-British ditches in Trench 2, 3 and 5 can also be seen on the geophysical survey and likely represent field boundaries or enclosures associated with farming activity. In trenches 1, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 47, 94 and 95 the ditches cannot be seen on the geophysical survey, so it is not possible to definitively say what the use of these features were. However, it is probable that they also formed possible field boundaries or enclosures. There is only one feature that does not relate to farming or settlement and that was recorded in Trench 120. The cremations in Trench 120 indicates that funerary activity took place on the periphery of a settlement. This correlates with the results of the Wessex Archaeology evaluation (Wessex Archaeology, 2022).
- 4.1.6 Most of the dateable features were dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD. Some fragments of grog tempered ware and Samian suggested some pre-Flavian activity. North Wiltshire Sandy ware (which was recovered from ditches in trenches 1, 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 24, 95 and 120) suggests a Flavian or later period of activity. Some fragments of Southwest Oxidised Ware and Central Gaulish Samian indicate that activity on the Site continued into the 2nd

to 3rd century (evidence from pottery recovered from ditches in trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 47 and 94). A continuation of use of the Site into the 3rd to 4th century is indicated by the presence of a DOR BB1 bowl from Trench 94 and a badly preserved bowl from Trench 5. The pottery found in this evaluation compliments what was recorded in the ASE evaluation. The Romano-British activity within the Site furthers our understanding of the period and adds to our knowledge of the local and regional area. Excavations have highlighted the potential of further Romano-British remains within the Site and its vicinity.

Medieval

- 4.1.7 There was a low level of medieval activity, represented by two sherds of pottery recovered from Trench 47. Although cultural material was scarce for this period, it does add to our knowledge of the local area and suggests that the Site was used over multiple periods. In PCA's evaluation agricultural activity has been identified across the Site in the form of field systems and enclosures, with settlement/agricultural activity becoming more sparse in the southern part of the Site. This corroborates what was recorded by ASE (ASE, 2016) and Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology, 2022) evaluations.

Undated

- 4.1.8 Many of the undated archaeological features likely date to a similar period to the dated features around them but the period they fall into is mostly unclear due to lack of cultural material recovered from them. Regardless of this, undated features contribute to the wider understanding of the Site and may ultimately improve our granular understanding of the Site's development on earlier periods.

Research Aims

- 4.1.9 This scheme of work has begun to look at some research aims set out in the Archaeology of the Southwest Research framework. These points are:
- 29: Improve understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement.
 - 58 (55): Widen our understanding of Roman burial traditions.

Further work will be necessary to full address the research aims, which remains beyond the immediate purpose of this report.

- 4.1.10 The evaluation trenching was carried out in keeping with the aims and methodology set out in the WSI and appears to demonstrate that the Site contains significant archaeological assets. It is concluded that the Site contains significant archaeological deposits in the northwest of the Site and to a lesser extent in the southern part of the Site.

5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with Chippenham Museum.

5.2 Copyright

5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Wiltshire Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Wiltshire HER).

5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions this report contains.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 5, view to West. 1m scale.



Plate 2: Trench 5 South Facing Representative Section. 1m scale.



Plate 3: Trench 26, view to North. 1m scale.



Plate 4: Trench 26 East Facing Representative Section. 1m scale.



Plate 5: Trench 96, view to South. 1m Scale.



Plate 6: Trench 96 West Representative Section. 1m scale.



Plate 7: Trench 118, view to Southwest. 1m scale.



Plate 8: Trench 118, Northwest Facing Representative Section. 1m scale.



Plate 9: Trench 42, View to Southwest. 1m scale.



Plate 10: Trench 42, Northeast Facing Representative Section. 1m scale.



Plate 11: Trench 85, view to Northeast. 1m scale.



Plate 12: Trench 85 Southeast Facing Representative Section. 1m scale.



Plate 13: Ditch [104], view to South. 0.5m scale.



Plate 14: Ditch [106], view to Southwest. 0.2m scale.



Plate 15: Ditch [108], view to Southeast. 0.5m scale.



Plate 16: Ditch [204], view to North. 1m scale.



Plate 17: Ditch [304], view to East. 0.5m scale.



Plate 18: Ditch [306], view to South. 0.5m scale.



Plate 19: Ditch [308], view to Southeast. 0.5m scale.



Plate 20: Ditch [310], view Northeast. 2m scale.



Plate 21: Ditches [312] and [314], view Southwest. 1m scale.



Plate 22: Ditch [404], view Northwest. 0.2m scale.



Plate 23: Ditch [406], view Northeast. 1m scale.



Plate 24: Ditch [504], view South. 1m scale.



Plate 25: Ditch [506], view West. 0.4m scale.



Plate 26: Ditch [604], view Southwest. 1m scale.



Plate 27: Ditch [606], view West. 1m scale.



Plate 28: Ditch [703], view Southeast. 0.2m scale.



Plate 29: Ditch [705], view East. 0.2m scale.



Plate 30: Ditch [707], view Northeast. 0.5m scale.



Plate 31: Ditch [709], view Southeast. 0.4m scale



Plate 32: Ditch [804]. 1m scale.

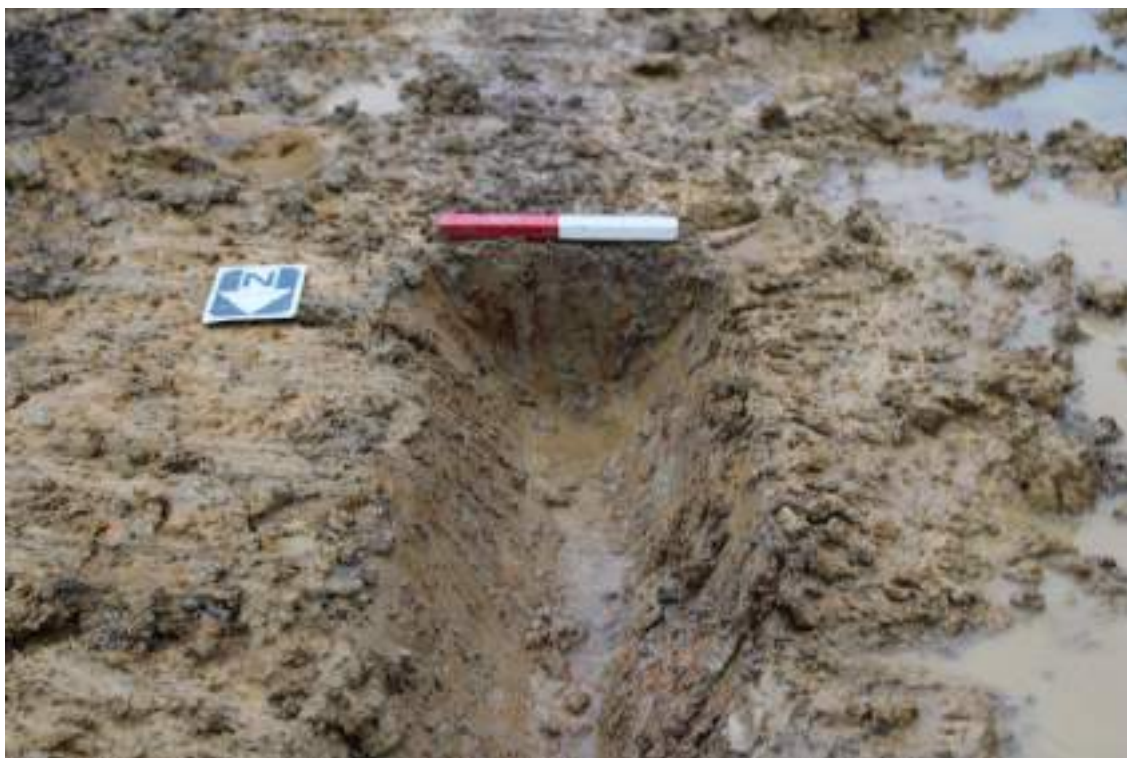


Plate 33: Ditch [1104], view South. 0.2m scale.



Plate 34: Ditch [1106], view West. 0.5m scale.



Plate 35: Ditch [1204], view South. 0.5m scale.



Plate 36: Ditch [1206], view Southwest. 2m scale.



Plate 37: Pit [1304], view Northwest. 0.2m scale.



Plate 38: Ditches [1306] and [1308], view Northwest. 2x1m scale.



Plate 39: Pit [1311], view Southeast. 1m scale.



Plate 40: Ditch [1604], view Southeast. 0.4m scale.



Plate 41: Ditch [1606], view Southwest. 0.4m scale.



Plate 42: Ditch [2404], view East. 0.4m scale.



Plate 43: Ditch [2406], view East. 0.4m scale.



Plate 44: Ditch [2504], view Northwest. 0.4m scale.



Plate 45: Pit [2604], view Northwest. 1m scale.



Plate 46: Ditch [3704], view Southeast. 0.4m scale.



Plate 47: Ditch [3904], view Southeast. 1m scale.

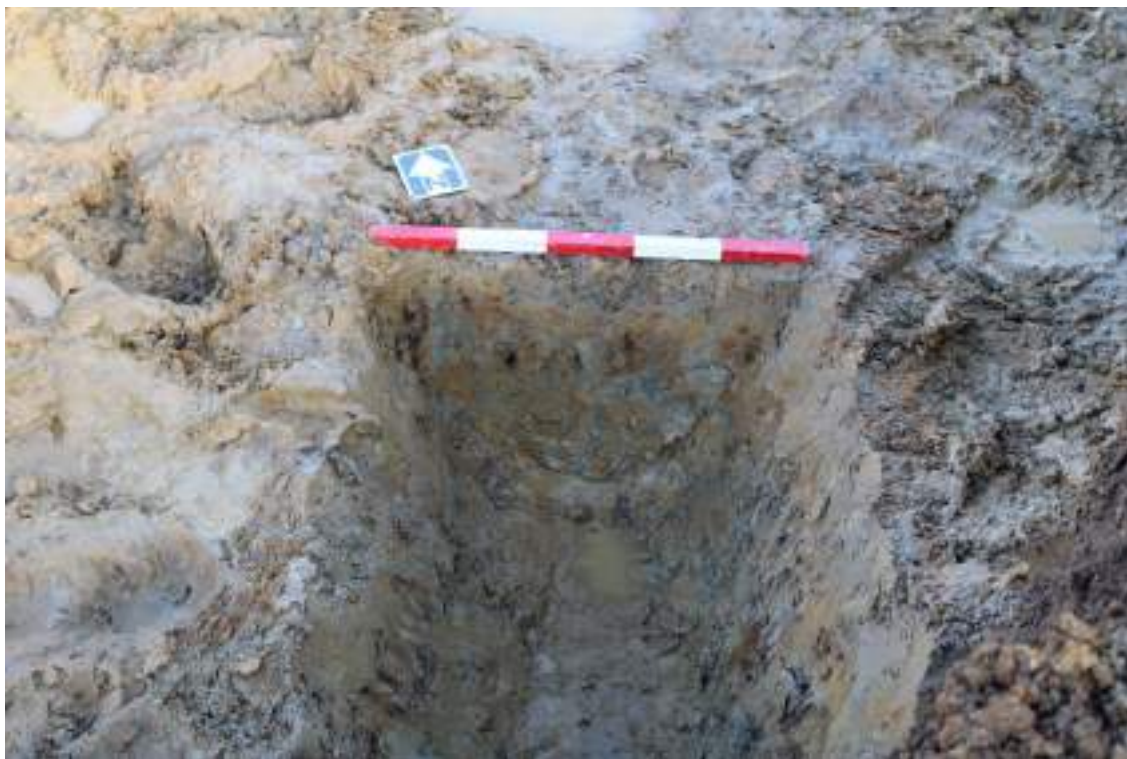


Plate 48: Ditch [4604], view Northeast. 0.5m scale.



Plate 49: Ditch [4704], view Southeast. 0.2m scale.

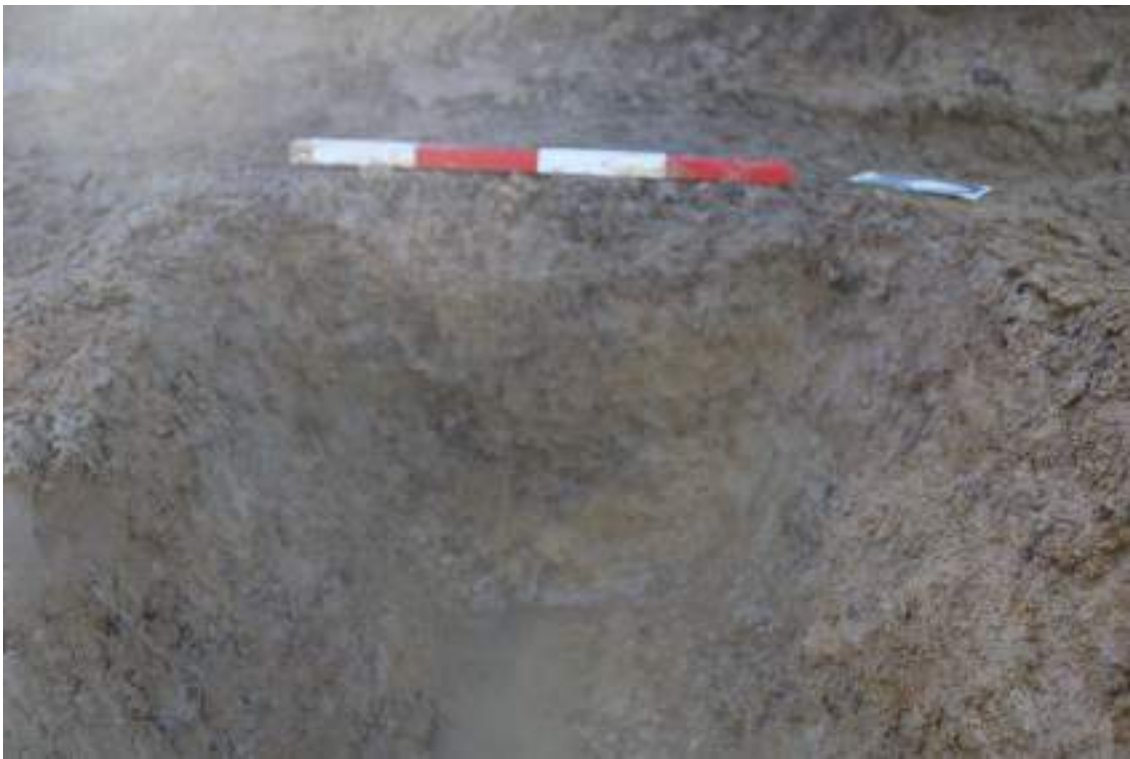


Plate 50: Ditch [4706], view Southwest. 0.4m scale.



Plate 51: Ditch [4708], view Southwest. 0.2m scale.



Plate 52: Ditch [6304], view Northwest. 0.2m scale.



Plate 53: Ditch [9004], view Southeast. 0.2m scale.



Plate 54: Ditch [9504], view South. 0.5m scale.



Plate 55: Cremation [1204] and [12007], view Southeast. 1m and 0.2m scale.

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH INDEX

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Description	Depth (m) BGL
1	101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.31m
	102	Subsoil	Sof Mid/Light Brown Silty Clay	0.31m - 0.40m
	103	Natural	Grey/Orange Silty Clay	0.40m+
	104	Cut	Cut of Linear	-
	105	Fill	Single Fill of Linear	-
	106	Cut	Cut of Linear	-
	107	Fill	Single Fill of Linear	-
	108	Cut	Cut of Linear	-
	109	Fill	Single Fill of Linear	-
2	201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.32m
	202	Subsoil	Soft Light Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.32m - 0.40m
	203	Natural	Grey/Orange Silty Clay	0.40m+
	204	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	205	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
3	301	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.26m
	302	Subsoil	Greyish Red Silty Clay	0.26m - 0.38m
	303	Natural	Grey/Orange Silty Clay	0.38m+
	304	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	305	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	306	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	307	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	308	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	309	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	310	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	311	Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch [310]	-
	312	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	313	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	314	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	315	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	316	Fill	Lower Fill of Ditch [310]	-
4	401	Topsoil	Soft, Dark Brown, Clayey Silt	0m - 0.29m
	402	Subsoil	Soft, Greyish Silty Clay	0.29m - 0.41m
	403	Natural	Light Orange/Greyish Brown	0.41m+
	404	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	405	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	406	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	407	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
5	501	Topsoil	Soft, Dark Brown, Clayey Silt	0m - 0.28m
	502	Subsoil	Friable Grey, Clayey Silt	0.28m - 0.44m
	503	Natural	Light Orangeish Brown Clay	0.44m+
	504	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-

	505	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	506	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	507	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
6	601	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.24m
	602	Subsoil	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.24m - 0.31m
	603	Natural	Greyish Orange Clay	0.31m+
	604	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	605	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	606	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	607	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
7	701	Topsoil	Soft, Dark Brown, Clayey Silt	0m - 0.17m
	702	Natural	Orange/ Light Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.17m+
	703	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	704	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	705	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	706	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	707	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	708	Fill	Single Fill of Pit	-
	709	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	710	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
8	801	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.18m
	802	Subsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.26m
	803	Natural	Orange/Grey Silty Clay	0.26m+
	804	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	805	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
9	901	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.22m
	902	Subsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.26m
	903	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.26m+
10	1001	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.23m
	1002	Subsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.23m - 0.26m
	1003	Natural	Orange/Grey Silty Clay with Manganese Inclusions	0.26m+
11	1101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.25m
	1102	Subsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.25m - 0.30m
	1103	Natural	Orange/Grey Silty Clay	0.30m+
	1104	Cut	Cut of Gully	-
	1105	Fill	Single Fill of Gully	-
	1106	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	1107	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
12	1201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.14m
	1202	Subsoil	Soft Greyish/Black Brown Silty Clay	0.14m - 0.24m
	1203	Natural	Orange/Grey Silty Clay with Manganese Inclusions	0.24m+
	1204	Cut	Cut of Possible Ditch	-
	1205	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-

	1206	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	1207	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
13	1301	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.18m
	1302	Subsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.30m
	1303	Natural	Orange/Grey Clay	0.30m+
	1304	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	1305	Fill	Single Fill of Pit	-
	1306	Cut	Cut of Gully	-
	1307	Fill	Single Fill of Gully	-
	1308	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	1309	Fill	Lower Fill of Ditch [1308]	-
	1310	Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch [1308]	-
	1311	Cut	Cut of Pit	-
	1312	Fill	Single Fill of Pit	-
14	1401	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.18m
	1402	Subsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	0.18m - 0.31m
	1403	Natural	Orangish Grey Silty Clay with Stone and Flint Inclusions	0.31m+
15	1501	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	1502	Subsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.29m
	1503	Natural	Orangish/Light Brown Clay with Flint Inclusions	0.29m+
16	1601	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.18m
	1602	Subsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.33m
	1603	Natural	Light Orangish Grey Clay	0.33m+
	1604	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	1605	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	1606	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	1607	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
17	1701	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	-
	1702	Subsoil	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	-
	1703	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Clay	-
18	1801	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	-
	1802	Subsoil	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	-
	1803	Natural	Flooded	-
19	1901	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.12m
	1902	Subsoil	Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.12m - 0.21m
	1903	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Clay	0.21m+
20	2001	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	2002	Subsoil	Mid Greyish /Blueish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.27m
	2003	Natural	Light Orangish/Greyish Brown Sandy Clay	0.27m+
21	2101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	2102	Subsoil	Greyish/Blueish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.27m
	2103	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Sandy Clay	0.27m+

22	Not Excavated			
23	Not Excavated			
24	2401	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.20m
	2402	Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.35m
	2403	Natural	Mottled Orange/Grey Sand Clay	0.35m+
	2404	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	2405	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	2406	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	2407	Fill	Lower Fill of Ditch [2406]	-
	2408	Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch [2406]	-
25	2501	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	2502	Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.42m
	2503	Natural	Mottled Orange/Grey Sandy Clay	0.42m+
	2504	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	2505	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
26	2601	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.20m
	2602	Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.40m
	2603	Natural	Mottled Orange Sandy Clay	0.40m+
	2604	Cut	Cut of Possible Pit	-
	2605	Fill	Single Fill of Pit	-
27	2701	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.16m
	2702	Subsoil	Soft Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.16m - 0.24m
	2703	Natural	Light Orange Brown Sandy/ Silty Clay	0.24m+
28	2801	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.17m
	2802	Subsoil	Soft Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.17m - 0.23m
	2803	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Clay	0.23m+
29	2901	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	2902	Subsoil	Soft Mid Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.32m
	2903	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.32m+
30	3001	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.2m
	3002	Subsoil	Soft Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.2-0.3m
	3003	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.3m+
31	3101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.14m
	3102	Subsoil	Mid Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	0.14-0.24m
	3103	Natural	Light Orange Brown Sandy/Silty Clay	0.24m+
32	3201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.2m
	3202	Subsoil	Mid Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	0.2-0.3m
	3203	Natural	Light Orange Brown Sandy/Silty Clay	0.3m+
33	3301	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.25m
	3302	Subsoil	Mid Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	0.25-0.35
	3303	Natural	Light Orange Brown Sandy/Silty Clay	0.35m+
34	3401	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.14m
	3402	Subsoil	Mid Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	0.14-0.22m
	3403	Natural	Light Orange Brown Sandy/Silty Clay	0.22m+

35	3501	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	3502	Subsoil	Soft Mid Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.31m
	3503	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.31m+
36	3601	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.23m
	3602	Subsoil	Soft Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.23m - 0.35m
	3603	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.35m+
37	3701	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.22m
	3702	Subsoil	Soft Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.30m
	3703	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.30m+
	3704	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3705	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
38	3801	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.2m
	3802	Subsoil	Soft Mid Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.2-0.32m
	3803	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.32m+
39	3901	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.17m
	3902	Subsoil	Soft Dark Brown Grey Silty Clay	0.17m - 0.30m
	3903	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.30m+
	3904	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	3905	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
40	4001	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.16m
	4002	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.16m - 0.24m
	4003	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.24m+
41	4101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.16m
	4102	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.16-0.23m
	4103	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.23m+
42	4201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.18m
	4202	Subsoil	Mid Brown Grey Silty Clay	0.18m- 0.24m
	4203	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.24m+
44	4401	Topsoil	Loose Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.17m
	4402	Subsoil	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.17m - 0.27m
	4403	Natural	Light Yellow/Orange Clay	0.27m+
45	4501	Topsoil	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	0m - 0.24m
	4502	Subsoil	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.24m - 0.40m
	4503	Natural	Light Yellow Clayey Silt	0.40m+
46	4601	Topsoil	Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.18m
	4602	Subsoil	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.18m - 0.28m
	4603	Natural	Yellow/Orange Silty Clay/ Sand	0.28m+
	4604	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	4605	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
47	4701	Topsoil	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	0m - 0.23m
	4702	Subsoil	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.23m - 0.35m

	4703	Natural	Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.35m+
	4704	Fill	Single Fill of Linear	-
	4705	Cut	Cut of Linear	-
	4706	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	4707	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	4708	Cut	Cut of Ditch	-
	4709	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
48	4801	Topsoil	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	0m - 0.15m
	4802	Subsoil	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.15m - 0.32m
	4803	Natural	Light Yellowish Orange Silty Clay	0.32m+
49	4901	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.17m
	4902	Subsoil	Soft Light Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.17m - 0.30m
	4903	Natural	Soft Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.30m+
50	5001	Topsoil	Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.2m
	5002	Subsoil	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.2-0.26m
	5003	Natural	Yellow/Orange Silty Clay/ Sand	0.26m+
51	5101	Topsoil	Dark Brownish Grey Clayey Silt	0m - 0.16m
	5102	Subsoil	Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.16m - 0.24m
	5103	Natural	Light Yellowish Orange Clay	0.24m+
52	5201	Topsoil	Dark Brown Grey Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	5202	Subsoil	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.33m
	5203	Natural	Yellow/Orange Silty Clay/Sand	0.33m+
53	5301	Topsoil	Soft Dark Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0 - 0.16m
	5302	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.16m - 0.20m
	5303	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m+
54	5401	Topsoil	Soft Dark Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.16m
	5402	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.16m - 0.24m
	5403	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.24m+
55	5501	Topsoil	Soft Dark Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.23m
	5502	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.23m - 0.33m
	5503	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.33m+
56	5601	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.12m
	5602	Subsoil	Mid Brown Grey Silty Clay	0.12-0.22m
	5603	Natural	Light Orange Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.22m+
57	5701	Topsoil	Soft Dark Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.23m
	5702	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.23m - 0.33m
	5703	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.33m+
58	5801	Topsoil	Soft Dark Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	5802	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.20m - 0.35m
	5803	Natural	Soft Mid Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.35m+
59	5901	Topsoil	Dark Brown Grey Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m

	5902	Subsoil	Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.35m
	5903	Natural	Light Yellowish Orange Silty Clay/Sand	0.35m+
60	6001	Topsoil	Soft Dark Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.15m
	6002	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.15m - 0.20m
	6003	Natural	Mid Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m+
61	6101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.25m
	6102	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.25m - 0.31m
	6103	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.31m+
62	6201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.18m
	6202	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Clayey Silt	0.18m - 0.22m
	6203	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay/Sand	0.22m+
63	6301	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Loam	0m - 0.16m
	6302	Subsoil	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.16m - 0.27m
	6303	Natural	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown with Yellowish Grey Bands Clay	0.27m+
	6304	Cut	Cut of Possible Gully	-
	6305	Fill	Single Fill of Gully	-
64	6401	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Loam	0m - 0.15m
	6402	Subsoil	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.15m - 0.27m
	6403	Natural	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown Clay with Light Yellowish Grey Patches	0.27m+
65	6501	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Loam	0m - 0.22m
	6502	Subsoil	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.32m
	6503	Natural	Mottled Light Yellowish-Brown Clay with Light Yellowish Grey Bands	0.32m+
66	6601	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Loam	0m - 0.16m
	6602	Subsoil	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.16m - 0.25m
	6603	Natural	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown Clay with Natural Light Yellowish Grey Bands	0.25m+
67	6701	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m
	6702	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silt	0.22m - 0.33m
	6703	Natural	Firm Mid Grey Orange Silty Clay	0.33m+
68	6801	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Loam	0m - 0.22m
	6802	Subsoil	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.37m
	6803	Natural	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown Clay with Light Yellowish Grey Bands	0.37m+
69	6901	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Loam	0m - 0.22m
	6902	Subsoil	Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.38m
	6903	Natural	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown Clay with Light Yellowish Grey Bands	0.38m+
70	7001	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m

	7002	Subsoil	Mid Grey Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.38m
	7003	Natural	Mid Grey Orange Silty Clay	0.38m+
71	7101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.18m
	7102	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellow/Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0.18m - 0.28m
	7103	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.28m+
72	7201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.16m
	7202	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellow/Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0.16m - 0.25m
	7203	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.25m+
73	7301	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.26m
	7302	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellow/Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0.26m - 0.32m
	7303	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.32m+
74	7401	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.19m
	7402	Subsoil	Soft Mid Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0.19m - 0.31m
	7403	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.31m+
75	7501	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.16m
	7502	Subsoil	Soft Mid Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0.16m - 0.22m
	7503	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m+
76	7601	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.10m
	7602	Subsoil	Brownish Grey Silty Clay	0.10m - 0.20m
	7603	Natural	Orange, Grey Clay	0.20m+
77	7701	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	7702	Subsoil	Soft Mid Blueish Brown Clayey Silt	0.20m - 0.23m
	7703	Natural	Light Orangish Brown Silty Clay	0.23m+
78	7801	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.10m
	7802	Subsoil	Brownish Grey Silty Clay	0.10m - 0.20m
	7803	Natural	Orange, Grey Clay	0.20m+
79	7901	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.11m
	7902	Subsoil	Brownish Grey Silty Clay	0.11m - 0.20m
	7903	Natural	Yellowish Grey Clay	0.20m+
80	8001	Topsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.10m
	8002	Subsoil	Brownish Grey Silty Clay	0.10m - 0.18m
	8003	Natural	Orange, Grey Clay	0.18m+
81	8101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.14m
	8102	Subsoil	Soft Mid Grey Silty Clay	0.14m - 0.20m
	8103	Natural	Firm Mid Grey Orange Silty Clay	0.20m+
82	8201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m
	8202	Subsoil	Soft Mid Grey Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.38m
	8203	Natural	Firm Mid Orange Grey Silty Clay	0.38m+
83	8301	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.14m

	8302	Subsoil	Soft Mid Grey Silty Clay	0.14m - 0.22m
	8303	Natural	Firm Orange Grey Silty Clay	0.22m+
84	8401	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.18m
	8402	Subsoil	Mid Grey Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.35m
	8403	Natural	Mid Grey Orange Silty Clay	0.35m+
85	8501	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m
	8502	Subsoil	Soft Mid Grey Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.32m
	8503	Natural	Mid Orange Grey Silty Clay	0.32m+
86	8601	Topsoil	Soft Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.14m
	8602	Subsoil	Firm Mid Grey Silty Clay	0.14m - 0.35m
	8603	Natural	Firm Mid Orange Grey Clay	0.35m+
87	8701	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.18m
	8702	Subsoil	Mid Grey Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.35m
	8703	Natural	Mid Orange Grey Silty Clay	0.35m+
88	Did Not Excavate			
89	Did Not Excavate			
90	9001	Topsoil	Friable Dark Greyish Brown Loam	0m - 0.20m
	9002	Subsoil	Friable Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.33m
	9003	Natural	Compact Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.33m+
	9004	Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch/Gully	-
	9005	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch/Gully	-
91	9101	Topsoil	Friable Dark Greyish Brown Loam	0m - 0.20m
	9102	Subsoil	Friable Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.33m
	9103	Natural	Mottled Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay Compact with some Yellowish Grey Bands	0.33m+
92	9201	Topsoil	Friable Dark Greyish Brown Loam	0m - 0.20m
	9202	Subsoil	Friable Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.33m
	9203	Natural	Compact Light Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.33m+
93	9301	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0-0.2m
	9302	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.2-0.35m
	9303	Natural	Firm Light Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.35m+
94	9401	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.20m
	9402	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.34m
	9403	Natural	Firm Mid Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.34m+
	9404	Fill	Fill of Unexcavated Ditch	-
	9405	Fill	Fill of Unexcavated Ditch	-
	9406	Fill	Fill of Unexcavated Ditch	-
95	9501	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.19m
	9502	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.19m - 0.23m
	9503	Natural	Firm Light Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.23m+
	9504	Fill	Single Fill of Ditch	-
	9505	Cut	Cut of Possible Ditch	-

96	9601	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.20m
	9602	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.38m
	9603	Natural	Firm Light Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.38m+
97	9701	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m
	9702	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.34m
	9703	Natural	Firm Light Greyish Orange Silty Clay	0.34m+
98	9801	Topsoil	Firm Dark Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.14m
	9802	Subsoil	Firm Mid Orange Grey Silty Clay	0.14m - 0.43m
	9803	Natural	Firm Mid Grey Orange Clay	0.43m+
99	Did Not Excavate			
100	10001	Topsoil	Soft Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	
	10002	Subsoil	Mid Grey Silty Clay	
	10003	Natural	Firm Mid Yellow/Orange Grey Clay	
101	10101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	
	10102	Subsoil	Mid Grey Silty Clay	
	10103	Natural	Firm Mid Yellow/Orange Grey Clay	
102	10201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.17m
	10202	Subsoil	Soft Mid Yellowish Brown Silty Clay	0.17m - 0.34m
	10203	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.34m+
103	10301	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	-
	10302	Subsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	-
	10303	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	-
104	10401	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.22m
	10402	Subsoil	Soft Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.31m
	10403	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.31m+
105	10501	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0-0.15m
	10502	Subsoil	Soft Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.15-0.25m
	10503	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.25m+
106	10601	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	-
	10602	Subsoil	Flooded	-
	10603	Natural	Flooded	-
107	10701	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	
	10702	Subsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	
	10703	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	
108	10801	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.18m
	10802	Subsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.29m
	10803	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.29m+
109	10901	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m
	10902	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.32m
	10903	Natural	Compact Light Orange Brown Sandy Clay with Gravel	0.32m+
110	11001	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.14m
	11002	Subsoil	Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.14m - 0.27m

	11003	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.27m+
111	11101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.18m
	11102	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.34m
	11103	Natural	Light Orange Brown Sandy Clay	0.34m+
112	11201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	11202	Subsoil	Soft Mid Blue/Grey Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.24m
	11203	Natural	Light Orange/Grey Brown Clay	0.24m+
113	11301	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.18m
	11302	Subsoil	Blue/Grey Brown Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.27m
	11303	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.27m+
114	11401	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.16m
	11402	Subsoil	Soft Blue/Grey Orange Silty Clay	0.16m - 0.24m
	11403	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.24m+
115	11501	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.18m
	11502	Subsoil	Blue/Grey Orange Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.31m
	11503	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.31m+
116	11601	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.18m
	11602	Natural	Firm Mid Orangey Grey Sandy Clay	0.18m - 0.42m
	11603	Natural	Firm Mid Orange Grey Sandy Clay	0.18m - 0.45m
117	11701	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m
	11702	Subsoil	Mid Grey Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.38m
	11703	Natural	Firm Mid Grey Brown Orange Clay	0.38m+
118	11801	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m
	11802	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.36m
	11803	Natural	Firm Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.36m+
119	11901	Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay	
	11902	Subsoil	Mid Grey Silty Clay	
	11903	Natural	Firm Brown Orange Silty Clay	
120	12001	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.14m
	12002	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.14m - 0.35m
	12003	Natural	Firm Light Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.35m+
	12004	Cut	Cut of Unurned Cremation	-
	12005	Fill	Main Fill [12004]	-
	12006	Fill	Lower Fill of [12004]	-
	12007	Cut	Cut of Cremation	-
	12008	Fill	Fill Surrounding Urn	-
	12009	Cremation	Cremation Urn (SF1)	-
	12010	Fill	Fill Inside Urn	-
121	12101	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.17m
	12102	Subsoil	Blueish/Grey Orange Silty Clay	0.17m - 0.30m
	12103	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.30m+

122	12201	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.18m
	12202	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.18m - 0.32m
	12203	Natural	Firm Light Orange Brown Sandy Clay With Gravel	0.32m+
123	12301	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.23m
	12302	Subsoil	Firm Mid Yellowish Grey Silty Clay	0.23m - 0.37m
	12303	Natural	Firm Light Orange Brown Sandy Clay With Gravel	0.37m+
124	12401	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.20m
	12402	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.37m
	12403	Natural	Firm Light Orange Brown Sandy Clay	0.37m+
125	12501	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.14m
	12502	Subsoil	Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.14m - 0.26m
	12503	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.26m+
126	12601	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.13m
	12602	Subsoil	Soft Orange Grey Silty Clay	0.13m - 0.23m
	12603	Natural	Light Orange/Grey Brown Clay	0.23m+
127	12701	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m
	12702	Subsoil	Firm Mid Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.37m
	12703	Natural	Firm Mid Orange Brown Sandy Clay	0.37m+
128	12801	Topsoil	Soft Dark Greyish Brown Silty Clay	0m - 0.22m
	12802	Subsoil	Firm Mid Orange/Grey Brown Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.36m
	12803	Natural	Firm Light Orange Brown Silty Clay	0.36m+
129-137	Did Not Excavate			
138	13801	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	13802	Subsoil	Blueish Grey Orange Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.31m
	13803	Natural	Light Orange Brown Clay	0.31m+
139	13901	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.22m
	13902	Subsoil	Soft Blueish Grey Orange Silty Clay	0.22m - 0.32m
	13903	Natural	Light Grey/Orange Brown Clay	0.32m+
140	14001	Topsoil	Soft Dark Brown Clayey Silt	0m - 0.20m
	14002	Subsoil	Soft Blueish Grey Silty Clay	0.20m - 0.35m
	14003	Natural	Light Grey/Orange Brown Clay	0.35m+
141	Did Not Excavate			
142	Did Not Excavate			
143	Did Not Excavate			

APPENDIX 3: LITHIC ASSESSMENT - LAURA DESROSIERS-WHALLEY

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Forest Farm, Wiltshire, yielded two struck lithic pieces. These were both residual finds in later ditches, one from (607) of [606] and one from (1307) of [1306].
- 7.1.2 The flake from (607) was small, fairly thin but wide, with a striking platform that had been fractured to a point, likely during manufacture. The margins of the piece were chipped, and the single dorsal scar was fairly deep.
- 7.1.3 The blade-like flake from (1307) was thin at its proximal end and quite thick toward its distal end, which was plunged with fairly thick cortex at the tip. The striking platform was very small and showed some rough wear similar to bevelling, indicating either heavy working on the original core or some adjustment of the striking platform. Several dorsal scars were present, and these were fairly long and narrow, which may indicate systematic blade production- however, these were fairly poorly detached, likely due to the existence of internal flaws in the raw material.
- 7.1.4 Little can be understood with regards to prehistoric activity or knapping practices at the Site based on these two lithic pieces. They were both residual finds in later contexts, likely the result of secondary deposition, and with only two flakes forming this assemblage, no patterns can be discussed. The small flake can be only broadly dated to the Neolithic - Bronze Age period, lacking typological traits that could belong to a more specific period; this piece likely reflects knapping debitage, which could have been generated during any period of flint knapping. The blade-like flake possibly dates to the Early Neolithic period, as it appears indicative of blade production, more common to earlier flintworking periods. However, it is a roughly worked piece, which could indicate a later date.
- 7.1.5 No further work is required on this assemblage.

APPENDIX 4: POTTERY ASSESSMENT – Jane Timby

7.2 Introduction and methodology

- 7.2.1 The archaeological work produced an assemblage of some 870 sherds of pottery weighing c 7.9 kg and with an estimated vessel (rim) equivalent (EVE) of 8.38 largely dating to the Roman period. Within the group is one probable later prehistoric sherd and two medieval pieces.
- 7.2.2 The condition of the assemblage is very variable between ranging from single isolated body sherds to multiple sherds from single vessels although in most cases quite fragmented. The overall average sherd weight is just 9 g reflecting this high level of fragmentation. Surface preservation is also poor with badly leached surfaces in some cases suggesting adverse soil conditions.
- 7.2.3 The pottery was recorded using recommendations outlined in Barclay et al. (2016). To this end it was examined macroscopically and sorted into fabrics based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. Known or traded Roman wares are coded with reference to the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998) whilst other more local wares not in the reference system were coded in a similar manner or generically according to firing colour and the frequency, size and type of inclusions. Rims were additionally identified to form where possible and measured for the diameter and the estimation of rim equivalence (EVE) (cf. Orton et al. 1993). The data was recorded on to an MS Excel spread sheet a copy of which is deposited with the site archive. Table 1 summarises the data along with a provisional spot date for each context.
- 7.2.4 Pottery was recovered from 28 individually recorded features distributed across 16 of the trenches excavated. Quantities ranged from single sherds to a maximum of 142 sherds from ditch [1206].
- 7.2.5 No ancillary research has been carried out at this stage to place the assemblage in its local or regional context or to directly compare the results with material from adjacent archaeological interventions.

7.3 Description of fabrics and forms

- 7.3.1 A single re-deposited sherd of probable later prehistoric date was recovered from Roman linear [104]. The small bodysherd is from a handmade vessel and has limestone and fossil shell inclusions in the fabric typical of later Iron Age traditions in the area.
- 7.3.2 The bulk of the assemblage dates to the Roman period and largely comprises local wares accompanied by four sherds of samian, one sherd of South-west black burnished ware (SOW BB1) and seven sherds of Dorset black burnished ware.
- 7.3.3 The samian comprises one very degraded sherd of a South Gaulish (LGF SA) cup (Drag. 24/5) of pre-Flavian date from pit [1312] and three sherds of 2nd-century Central Gaulish ware (LEZ SA2) from ditch [504].

- 7.3.4 A significant part of the assemblage, (44% count), is made up of black wheel-made burnished wares present here largely as jars with everted rims. This fabric, thought to have a source in North Wiltshire, correlates with Cirencester fabric 5 (Rigby 1982, 153) where it dates from the Neronian period into the early 2nd century. The substantial part of a complete, but well fragmented, vessel came from ditch [1206].
- 7.3.5 Accompanying the North Wiltshire black burnished wares are a number of grog-tempered wares from the Savernake industry (SAV GT) based near Marlborough and largely represented as handmade jars both thinner-walled examples and the larger storage-type vessels. These contribute 12.6 % count of the total recovered assemblage. This ware was made from at least around the mid 1stc century AD into the 2nd century.
- 7.3.6 Grey and oxidised fine-medium wheel-made sandy wares account for 17.4% of the assemblage. These are products of the North Wiltshire industries with kilns documented at Whitehill Farm, Toothill Farm and Purton to the west and north-west of Swindon (Anderson 1979). Production of the sandy wares appears to date from the later 1st –early 2nd century at these kilns although pottery production continued into the mid/late Roman period in the region. The repertoire here is dominated by jars with single examples of a campanulate bowl and a flanged wall bowl. A hollow tube in the oxidised ware from ditch [504] may be from a hollow spout or handle. One ribbed handle suggests flagon was also present. One grey ware jar from [12007] was used as a cremation vessel.
- 7.3.7 Also undoubtedly from local sources are the sandier oxidised or grey wares with a pimply texture. These occur as plain or white-slipped examples, the latter referred to as South-west white-slipped ware (SOW WS) in the NFRFC. Products seem to date from the mid-2nd century into the 3rd and include jars, bowls, handled flasks and a mortarium.
- 7.3.8 The only other sherd of note is a single colour-coated North Wiltshire sherd dating to the early-mid 2nd century from ditch [314] and seven Dorset black burnished ware sherds. The latter includes three plain-walled dishes and one flanged-rim conical bowl dating the later 3rd-4th century from unexcavated ditch (9406).

7.4 Medieval

- 7.4.1 Two small sherds, both from ditches in Trench 47, are likely to be sherds from medieval plain jars. In both cases the sherd are single unaccompanied finds.

7.5 Chronological summary

- 7.5.1 The earliest activity on the Site appears to be from the later 1st century – early 2nd century. A small number of sherds, notably the South Gaulish samian piece and some handmade grog-tempered sherds could suggest some pre-Flavian activity within the immediate area, but the North Wiltshire sandy wares suggest a date from at least the Flavian period or slightly later. Features of this date were focussed on Trenches 1, 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 24, 95 and 120 although it should be noted that some groups are quite small. The South-west oxidised wares, Central Gaulish samian and DOR BB1 show activity continuing in the 2nd-

3rd centuries most evident in Trenches 3-6, 13, 47 and 94. A continuation of use into the latest 3rd-4th century at the locality is intimated by a flanged DOR BB1 bowl from unexcavated ditch (9406) and a badly preserved bowl in Trench 5.

7.5.2 A low level of medieval activity is indicated by the two ditches in Trench 47.

7.6 Potential

7.6.1 The assemblage has value in terms of dating and characterising the Site and providing a useful assemblage for future work in the region. The range of wares would suggest a rural settlement of low economic status. In broad terms it appears to complement the pottery recorded from previous work (ASE 2016).

References

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Tomber, R, and Dore, J, 1998: The National Roman fabric reference collection: a handbook, Museum of London / English Heritage/ British Museum (<http://www.romanpotterystudy.org/>)

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY ASSESSMENT – Alex Beeby

7.7 Introduction

7.7.1 Thirty-six fragments of ceramic building material and fired clay, weighing a total of 588 grams, were recovered. The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and ClfA (2014).

7.8 Methodology

7.8.1 The material was laid out, examined visually and then weighed. The information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1 below. The material was recorded in February 2025.

7.9 Condition

7.9.1 The bulk of fragments are undiagnostic pieces of fired clay, just three of which have remnants of surfacing; one piece is also sooted. There are just five fragments of ceramic building material, three of which are highly abraded. The condition of the material suggests a high level of redeposition across the group.

Results

Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
4	407	FCLAY	Fired clay	Oxidised, fine sandy	Poorly mixed clay; x1 area of surface; CBM?	Undated	24	194
4	407	CBM	Ceramic building material	Ox/R; fine	Occasional rounded clay pellets/Fe oxides; x1 abraded surface	Roman?	1	31
6	605	FCLAY	Fired clay	Oxidised; fine sandy	Sooted; highly fired; x1 area of curved smoothed surface	Undated	3	56
6	605	RTMISC	Miscellaneous tile	Oxidised, fine; Fe	Abraded; occasional rounded clay pellets/Fe oxides; poorly mixed clay	Roman or post Roman	1	142
13	1312	FCLAY	Fired clay	Oxidised, fine; Fe	Occasional rounded clay pellets/Fe oxides; x1 surface	Undated	1	14
13	1312	FCLAY	Fired clay	Pale oxidised, fine; Fe; rare vesicles	Sparse Fe oxidised and sparse voids >3 mm dissolved Ca; no surfaces	Undated	1	9
13	1312	FCLAY	Fired clay	Oxidised; fine; Fe	Occasional Fe oxides; no surfaces	Undated	1	7
13	1312	FCLAY	Fired clay	Pale oxidised; fine; rare vesicles	No surfaces; dissolved Ca vesicles	Undated	1	3
17	+	BOX	Roman box flue	Oxidised, medium sandy; Fe; flint	Abraded; Fe concretion adhered to outer surface; angular flint pieces up to 5mm; linear external combing	Roman	1	110
95	9504	TEG	Roman tegula	Ox/R/Ox, fine	Sparse voids	Roman	1	16
95	9504	CBM	Ceramic building material	Oxidised, fine	Poorly mixed clay; no surfaces	Roman or post Roman	1	6
Total							36	588

7.10 Provenance

7.10.1 The material was recovered from ditch fills (407) within cut [406] in Trench 4, (605) in [604] within Trench 6 and (9504) within [9505] in Trench 95, as well as from pit fill (1312) in feature [1311] in Trench 13.

7.11 Range

7.11.1 The bulk of the material is comprised of undiagnostic fragments of fired clay almost all of which are formed in fine, oxidised fabrics. These may derive from hearth linings, oven, kiln or furnace structures or from fired clay objects such as loomweights. Fragments from ditch [604] are especially well fired and seem to have an area of shaped and smoothed surface, with one piece also sooted; these factors suggest these items most likely derive from the structural elements of an oven, kiln or furnace.

- 7.11.2 There are five fragments of ceramic building material, including a piece of Roman tegula roofing tile from ditch [9505] and a section of Roman box flue tile from above a series of unexcavated features in Trench 17 (+). The remaining three fragments may also be Roman.

7.12 Summary

- 7.12.1 A small assemblage was recovered from the Site, including 31 pieces of fired clay and five fragments of ceramic building material. Two of the items of ceramic building material, including a piece of roofing tile and fragment of box flue tile, are diagnostically Roman. These items suggest a high-status tiled building or buildings with a hypocaust heating system may have been located somewhere close to the Site, although it is not inconceivable that these pieces could have been brought in during the Roman or post Roman periods, with waste, as hardcore, or for use within other simple structures. (e.g. ovens). As such, these pieces may derive originally from structures located outside the evaluated area. The remainder of the assemblage is undiagnostic.

7.13 Potential

- 7.13.1 There is no potential for further work. The fragments of Roman box flue and tegula should be retained as part of the site archive, whilst the remainder of the material is not worthy of retention and can be discarded.

References

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Abbreviations

Ca	Calcareous inclusions
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Cxt	Context
Fe	Ferruginous/iron bearing inclusions
NoF	Number of fragments
Tr	Trench
W(g)	Weight (grams)

APPENDIX 6: THE STONE FINDS ASSESSMENT – Gary Taylor

7.13.2 Artefacts recovered during investigations at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire (WFFC24), are reported, below.

7.13.3 The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2020). The assemblage was recorded in February 2025.

7.14 Introduction

7.14.1 Twenty pieces of stone, together weighing a total of 4728g, were recovered.

7.15 Condition

7.15.1 The stone finds are in good condition.

7.16 Results

Table 1: The Stone Finds

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
305	Probable tile, slab 31mm thick, perhaps paving, burnt	1	305	
	Natural, quartzite??	1	94	
315	Burnt slab, max thickness 27mm, some indications of abrasion/smoothing on 1 face, possible quern?? linking pieces	2	278	
407	Natural stone, numerous natural burrowing holes (caused by boring sponges, burrowing worms or molluscs like piddocks)	1	379	
	Tiles? slabs between 17-18mm thick, possibly burnt	3	823	
	Tile? max thickness 22mm, perhaps paving, burnt	1	575	
	Tile? max thickness 26mm, perhaps paving	1	103	
	Tile? max thickness 21mm, appears to have a rounded edge (natural?)	1	250	
505	Tile? max thickness 32mm, perhaps paving, possibly burnt, linking pieces	2	568	
	Tile? max thickness 32mm, perhaps paving, possibly burnt	1	258	
	Tile? max thickness 17mm, perhaps burnt	1	217	
	Tile? max thickness 18mm, perhaps burnt	1	102	
1312	Natural stone	1	224	
9405	Tile? max thickness 24mm, perhaps paving, linear score marks on 1 face; possibly burnt	1	294	
9406	Tile? max thickness 20mm, perhaps, burnt	1	163	
	Tile? max thickness 19mm, perhaps burnt	1	95	
Totals		20	4728	

7.17 Provenance

7.17.1 The stone finds were recovered from ditch fills (305, 315, 407, 505, 9405, 9406), and pit fill (1312).

7.18 Discussion

7.18.1 Other than a few natural stones all the lithic material is provided by slabs of varying thicknesses, between 17mm and 32mm. It is likely that these slabs are tiling, being used for paving and/or roofing. Many of the pieces exhibit some discoloration which possibly implies they are burnt; however, there are several instances where the stones are orange-reddish at the core and grey or beige at the surfaces, characteristics that reverse the normal pattern where the exteriors of stones take on a rusty colour where exposed to fire, due to oxidation of iron minerals in the stone. The discoloration may, therefore, be due to the stones experiencing natural variations of oxidation and reduction.

7.18.2 One stone, from (315), bears possible traces of abrasion or smoothing on one face. This may suggest that this slab functioned as a quern, though the piece does not have any clear indications of dressing or other working, and the wear-traces are quite minor.

7.19 Potential and Recommendations

7.19.1 Although possibly indicating the former presence of structures with stone-tiled roofs or flooring the stone finds are of limited potential. No further work is required, and the material can be discarded

References

ClfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

APPENDIX 7: METAL FINDS ASSESSMENT – Gary Taylor

7.19.2 Possible metal items recovered during investigations at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire (WFFC24), are reported, below.

7.19.3 The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2020). The assemblage was recorded in February 2025.

7.20 Introduction

7.20.1 A single piece of probable iron weighing 10g was recovered.

7.21 Condition

7.21.1 The possible metal object is in moderate condition but corroded and encrusted.

7.22 Results

Table 1: The possible metal items

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
706	iron	Possible nail, corroded and encrusted, magnetic, 40mm x 14mm x 11mm	1	10	

7.23 Provenance

7.23.1 The possible metal find was recovered from ditch fill (706).

7.24 Discussion

7.24.1 A single item, probably of iron, and perhaps a nail, was recovered. The object is corroded and encrusted and of unclear identification though elongated and hence nail-like and is also magnetic.

7.25 Potential and Recommendations

7.25.1 The probable metal item is of limited potential. No further work is required; the material should be retained for long-term archive storage.

References

ClfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

7.25.2

APPENDIX 8: INDUSTRIAL RESIDUES ASSESSEMENT – Gary Taylor

7.25.3 Possible industrial residues recovered during investigations at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire (WFFC24), are reported, below.

7.25.4 The finds were examined and reported in accordance with ClfA guidelines (2020). The assemblage was recorded in February 2025.

7.26 Introduction

7.26.1 Five pieces of possible industrial residue, together weighing a total of 662g, were recovered.

7.27 Condition

7.27.1 The industrial residues are in moderate-good condition.

7.28 Results

Table 1: The possible industrial residues

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
407	slag	Plano-convex hearth buns, slightly magnetic	2	291	
	slag	Plano-convex hearth bun, furnace lining adhering; slightly magnetic	1	124	
1312	slag	Probable iron smithing slag, magnetic	1	29	
	slag	Plano-convex hearth bun, moderately magnetic	1	218	
Totals			5	662	

7.29 Provenance

7.29.1 The other finds were recovered from ditch fills (407), and pit fill (1312).

7.30 Discussion

7.30.1 A small quantity of iron slag, probably all from smithing, was recovered. The debris includes parts of several plano-convex hearth buns. Previous investigations at the Site produced comparable limited quantities of iron smithing slag (Barber 2016, 49). While iron production and working (smelting and smithing respectively) generally produce abundant slag debris (Historic England 2018, 2; 4) the waste materials recovered here, although limited in quantity, probably signify low levels of iron smithing being undertaken in the area.

7.31 Potential and Recommendations

- 7.31.1 The industrial residues are of moderate potential and indicate some limited iron smithing occurring at the Site. No further work is required; the material should be retained for long-term archive storage.

References

Barber, L, 2016 'The metallurgical remains', in G Priestley-Bell, *Archaeological Evaluation Report Land at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire*, ASE Report No: **2016140**, 49

ClfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Historic England, 2018 *Pre-Industrial Ironworks Introductions to Heritage Assets*

Abbreviations

ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams)

APPENDIX 9: OSTEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT – Charlotte King

7.32 Introduction

- 7.32.1 Recent archaeological evaluation at Forrest Farm, Chippenham, revealed two cremated bone deposits (12010) and (12005), the former of which was an urned burial of bone. Dating based on archaeological evidence from the Site suggests the cremated bone deposits were of Romano-British origin.
- 7.32.2 This assessment aims to describe the nature of the cremated bone present, assess the age, sex, presence of pathology and identify any evidence of pyre activity. This report details the assessment of the cremated bone deposits and outlines recommendations for further work.

7.33 Methodology

- 7.33.1 The assessment of cremated bone followed the guidelines set out in the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Brickley and McKinley, 2004).
- 7.33.2 Bone fragmentation was assessed by sorting the material into three sieve fractions of 10mm, 5mm and 2mm. The weight of bone recovered (weighed using calibrated scales to an accuracy of 0.1g) from the three sieve fractions was recorded and represented as a percentage of the total weight. A measure (mm) of the maximum bone fragment length was also taken.
- 7.33.3 The material was analysed macroscopically and where necessary with a magnifying glass for identification purposes. Any identifiable elements were recorded in detail. If not possible to identify anatomical location, fragments were sorted into broader categories (e.g. cranium, thorax, pectoral girdle, upper limb, pelvic girdle, lower limb or unidentifiable). Sexually dimorphic traits, ageing data, and any other pathological lesions or notable changes were also assessed.
- 7.33.4 The efficiency of the cremation was assessed by recording the degree of oxidisation of bone and any evidence of dehydration. Any variation in colour from fully oxidised white bone and evidence of shrinkage, warping or fracturing was recorded.

7.34 Results

- 7.34.1 Type of Deposit and Disturbance
- 7.34.2 Feature [12007] is the cut of the urned cremation (12010), the cut comprised of shallow sides and a flat base. Contained within the cut was the urn (12009). The urn was in the centre of the cut and somewhat pressed directly into the natural. The urn can be dated to the Romano-British period and showed signs of damage from modern farming activity. Following environmental sampling, burnt bone was also found in the fill (12008) surrounding the cremation urn.
- 7.34.3 Feature [12004] is the possible unurned cremation next to the urned cremation. It is rectangular in shape with gradual shallow sides and an irregular base, measured 0.47m

long and 0.1m deep. The fill of this feature, (12005), had a large amount of burnt material and some burnt bone. It is possible that the bone comes from modern activity disturbing the urned cremation.

7.35 Identification and Weight of Cremated Bone

7.35.1 The quantity of cremated bone present was low compared to the expected weight of bone produced through cremation of a complete individual and there was a high degree of fragmentation. As a result, only a small amount of bone could be conclusively identified as human from observable macroscopic features. However, human bone was identified from all three contexts (12005), (12008) and (12010) (Appendix 1).

7.35.2 Fragments identified as human from the urned cremation, contexts (12010) and (12008) included fragments from the cranium, thorax and long bones. The distribution of these elements suggests that parts from a complete human body are represented. The context (12005) also contained human bone including fragments from the cranium and lower limbs. It is likely that this material is associated with the urned cremation but has been disturbed by modern activity.

7.35.3 Small elements including a fragment of a tooth and phalanges were identified during assessment. This suggests that the soft tissue was still present on the bone when cremated as these small elements are often lost when skeletonized remains are transported for cremation.

7.35.4 No supernumerary bones were identified therefore the minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated as one individual.

7.35.5 Studies carried out on the cremated remains produced by modern crematoria, with the <5mm fraction removed, indicated that an adult individual would weigh between 1001.5-2422.5g, with an average weight being 1625.9g (McKinley, 1993). The total weight of the urned cremation, including bone from both contexts (12008) and (12010), was 220.6g. The total weight of the un-urned cremation was 98.6g. These weights are considerably lower than the average weight of 1625.9g.

7.36 Demographic Data

7.36.1 Based on observation of morphological features, several fragments from the urned cremation were identified as non-adult. This was based upon the size of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae fragments and a possible acromial end of clavicle and two possible unfused long bone epiphyses. It must be noted however that heat induced alterations of bone can include shrinkage.

7.36.2 Sex could not be assessed from any of the fragments present.

7.37 Pathology

7.37.1 No pathology was observed on any of the bone fragments present.

7.38 Fragmentation of Bone

7.38.1 Table 1 summarises the results of the quantification of cremated bone present by largest fragment length, sieve fraction weight and percentage of total weight.

CONTEXT	SPIT	>10mm Weight (g)	>10mm (% of total)	>5mm Weight (g)	>5mm (% of total)	>2mm Weight (g)	>2mm (% of total)	Total Weight	Largest Fragment Length (mm)
12005	N/A	50	51	27.7	28	20.9	21	98.6	34.7
12008	N/A	16	17	40.5	43	38.5	40	95	24.6
12010	1	0	0	<0.1	100	0	0	<0.1	7.3
12010	2	3.5*	45	2.2	29	2	26	7.7	18.2
12010	3	2.7	16	8.9	51	5.7	33	17.3	25.6
12010	4	16.2	29	25	45	14.2	26	55.4	25.8
12010	5	20	44	20.4	45	4.8	11	45.2	25.3

Table 1: Weight (g) by Fraction of Cremated Bone and Largest Fragment Length (mm)

7.38.2 *Fe adhered to bone fragments

7.38.3 The results indicate that the deposits contained very small quantities of bone compared to that expected from a complete adult skeleton. Most fragments ranged between 2mm-10mm with a small quantity between 10-34.7mm. The largest maximum fragment length was 34.7mm from context (12005).

7.39 Efficiency of the Cremation

7.39.1 Generally, the bone was observed to be white in colour however there was some colour variation in the bone from context (12010). Fragments of long bone shaft varied from brown to grey/white. The brown colour observed on the long bone fragments may have been caused by metal staining from iron fragments found in the cremation urn. A couple of fragments also displayed black charring. The majority of the bone was incompletely or completely oxidized, indicating pyre temperatures of c.600 degrees for a substantial period of time.

7.39.2 Fracturing including transverse, curved transverse, longitudinal and patina fracturing was observed. Evidence of fracturing is generally interpreted as occurring due to cremating the bone when soft tissue was still present. The presence of both transverse and longitudinal fracturing confirms that the bone was cremated long enough for a substantial amount of dehydration to occur to the bone. No shrinking or warping of bone was observed.

7.40 Discussion & Recommendations for further work

- 7.40.1 Studies carried out on the cremated remains produced by modern crematoria indicated that an adult individual would weigh between 1001.5-2422.5g, with an average weight being 1625.9g (McKinley, 1993). While the weight of the cremated material does depend on the sex and age of the individual there is an area of overlap (McKinley, 1993). Archaeological cremations tend to have lower weights than modern cremations principally due to modern cremated remains being collected in a much more controlled environment. Both (12010) and (12005) weighed considerably less than the average weight of 1625.9g. This could imply that the burned remains were not thoroughly collected from the pyre before deposition or lost through post-depositional processes. However, average weights for cremated bone deposits dating to the Imperial Roman period in Germany have been found to be significantly lower; for men 638g, for women 479g and for children 106g (Whal, 2015). The age at death assessment of (12010) suggests that the cremation was of a non-adult. This could account for the low cremation weight.
- 7.40.2 The variable coloration of the cremated bone from blackened material, which was incompletely oxidized, to the greyish white and white fragments of fully oxidized bone, indicated differences in temperature suffered by different parts of the body during the immolation process. However, the majority of bone fragments were white, indicating pyre temperatures of at least 600 degrees for a substantial period of time. Evidence of fracturing confirms that the bone was cremated long enough for a substantial amount of dehydration to occur to the bone. There was not enough data to determine if there was a pattern of colour alterations on the skeleton. Deviations from the expected pugilistic pattern can offer insights into the pre-burning condition of the body e.g. the use of binding that results in an unusual body position on the pyre (McKinley, 2015).
- 7.40.3 Some ferrous deposits were noted to be adhering to bone fragments in the cremation fill (12010), which may represent pyre goods. Interestingly, no evidence of faunal pyre goods was found.
- 7.40.4 Environmental sampling recovered a well-preserved charcoal assemblage from the urn (12010) and the associated deposits (12006, 12008). According to the environmental assessment:
- 7.40.5 Most of the charcoal derived from oak, and the material is likely to reflect fuelwood from the cremation pyre. The selection of oak for use in cremations may have been for symbolic reasons, although it probably also relates to the burning properties of the wood (cf. Gale and Cutler 2000). Provided that the wood is well seasoned, oak can achieve the sustained high temperatures which are required to effectively cremate a human body. Oak charcoal has been recorded from Romano-British cremation-related deposits elsewhere (Challinor 2006; Mooney 2019). The small quantity of charred plant remains recorded in the samples could reflect the burning of grassy material for kindling (e.g., buttercups, trefoils/medicks/clovers, vetches etc.).

- 7.40.6 The cremated bone exhibited a high degree of fragmentation, and the low quantity of burnt bone limits the amount of data available which mitigates against further osteological analysis. Further analysis of the charcoal assemblage, however, from the cremation urn (1210) and associated deposits (12006, 12008) would provide additional information on funerary activity at the Site, including the depositional context of the burial and the pyre structure. The results of this report
- 7.40.7 and any additional research should be included in any forthcoming publication.

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APPENDIX 10: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT – Dr Hannah Russ FSA MCIfA

7.41 Introduction

7.41.1 Animal remains (53 fragments weighing 511g) comprising mammals were recovered via hand collection during archaeological evaluation at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire, by Pre-Construct Archaeology between November 2024 and January 2025 (WFFC24; NGR: ST 93864 71575). Archaeological evaluation at the Site comprised the excavation of 143 trial trenches, revealing evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British activity, comprising ditches, pits and gullies that included pottery amongst the finds (Cook and Hardie 2025). This report includes quantification of the animal bone and assemblage, identification at species level where possible, an assessment of significance and recommendation for any further work, if required.

7.42 Methods

- 7.42.1 The animal remains were identified to element, side and to as low a taxonomic level as possible using the archaeology.biz reference collection and published and online identification guides (Hillson 2003; 2005). Quantification for mammal remains used the diagnostic zone method as presented by Dobney and Rielly (1988). A taphonomic assessment of each fragment was undertaken, recording the presence and absence of cut and chop marks, burning and calcination, any evidence for animal activity (canid or rodent gnawing), and surface preservation; any other surface modifications of note were also recorded.
- 7.42.2 At this stage, no attempt was made to sex any of the remains, or to measure any elements.
- 7.42.3 Results were recorded in an electronic proforma in Microsoft Excel.
- 7.42.4 This assessment has been undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019; ClfA 2014; 2021), and with reference to an interim statement on the evaluation works (Cook and Hardie 2025), and the South West England Research Framework (Accessed February 2025).

7.43 Results

- 7.43.1 Animal remains (53 fragments weighing 511g) was recovered via hand collection from two trenches during archaeological evaluation at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Table 1. The remains were dominated by teeth of equid (*Equus* sp. horse/donkey/mule) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*).
- 7.43.2 Animal bone was recovered from two contexts across two trenches. Teeth consistent with representing the partial upper and lower dentition of a single sheep/goat were recovered from Trench3, context 315, fill of ditch [314]. Teeth consistent with the near complete upper dentition of an equid, comparing well with and most likely to be domestic horse (*Equus caballus*), were recovered from Trench 5, context (505), fill of Ditch [504]. The ditches are thought to represent Iron Age to Roman period activity.

Context	Feature	Equid	Sheep /goat	Total
315	Fill of Ditch [314]		12	12
505	Fill of Ditch [504]	41		41
Total		41	12	53

Table 1: Summary of animal remains from Forest Farm, Chippenham (WFFC24), count.

7.44 Taphonomic assessment

7.45 Surface preservation and fragmentation

7.45.1 Surface preservation varied throughout the recorded assemblage from 'good' (2) to 'poor' (4) on a scale of 1 to 5 from 'very good' (1) to 'very poor' (5). Most specimens had 'moderate' (3) surface preservation, forming 75.5% of the assemblage by count (n=40). Fragmentation was moderate to low throughout the assemblage with mostly complete teeth recovered. Overall, the teeth in the assemblage were in moderate condition; the single fragment of bone recovered was from the equid maxilla and was in poor condition. The recovery of mainly teeth suggests that burial conditions were not conducive to the preservation of bone.

7.46 Butchery/carcass processing

7.46.1 No specimens displayed evidence for carcass processing in the form of cut, chop and/or saw marks.

7.47 Animal interaction

7.47.1 No specimens displayed evidence for carnivore or rodent gnawing.

7.48 Pathology

7.48.1 No specimens displayed skeletal abnormality possibly resulting from disease, injury or age.

7.49 Burning and calcination

7.49.1 No burnt or calcined bone was recovered.

7.50 Potential for measurement

7.50.1 Nine equid teeth were suitably complete to allow measurement for use in ageing (see below)

7.51 Potential for ageing and sexing

7.51.1 No bone epiphyseal fusion data was recorded. A mandibular M3 tooth of a sheep/goat was from an animal 4 to 8 years of age at death based on wear; the remaining teeth were consistent with representing an animal that died at this age. The equid incisors were all

permanent with I1 and I2s in wear and minimal wear to I3 indicating an estimated age at death of around 5 years. None of the animal remains were suitable for estimating sex.

7.52 Discussion

7.52.1 The animal remains recovered from Trenches 3 and 5 at Forest Farm indicate that preservation conditions at the Site are not conducive to the preservation of animal bone, with recovered remains comprising teeth and tooth fragments.

7.52.2 The teeth from context 315 represent a single sheep or goat that died at around 4-8 years of age; the presence of upper and lower dentition suggest that the skull was complete with mandible at the time of deposition. Sheep/goat remains are common finds at Iron Age and Roman period sites in Britain, being one of the main domestic livestock species associated with meat production as well as providing milk and wool since their introduction to Britain at the beginning of the Neolithic period (e.g., Baker and Worley 2019, 3).

7.52.3 The teeth from context 505 comprised the near-complete maxillary dentition of an equid that died around 5 years of age, likely a domestic horse. The absence of any teeth from the mandible and the absence of significant bone remains suggests that these teeth represent the deposition or discard of a horse cranium (i.e. without the lower jaw) within the ditch. It has been suggested at other sites that the placement of Equid crania within open features such as ditches served ritual functions, including being associated with foundation deposits and/or with the display of equid skulls in visible locations. Equids, most frequently the domestic horse (*Equus caballus*), are regularly represented in animal bone assemblages from Iron Age (horses) and Roman (horses with occasional donkeys and mules) period sites in Britain. The domestic horse was introduced in Britain during the Bronze Age (e.g., Ryder 1981; Baker and Worley 2019, 3) and in the Iron Age and Roman periods played a vital role in the transportation of people and goods as well as in defensive/military contexts.

7.52.4 Due to the relatively small size of the assemblage, a result of poor bone survival, it is not possible to provide any further detailed interpretation regarding the role of animals at the Site. The equid remains add to a growing body of evidence for the use of equid skulls in ritual or display at Iron Age and Roman sites in Britain. Further research on this subject may contribute to the understanding of the roles of equids at Forest Farm and other sites across Britain.

7.53 Recommendations for future analysis and dissemination

7.53.1 No further work is recommended for the animal bone from Forest Farm, Chippenham.

7.53.2 This report and associated data should be integrated into any site-wide grey literature or publication reporting and retained within the site archive. The animal bone may be discarded on completion of the project.

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APPENDIX 11: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – Wessex Archaeology

7.54 Introduction

7.54.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd to undertake an environmental assessment on samples collected during archaeological investigations at Forest Farm, Chippenham (WFFC24). The samples were taken from ditches, a cremation urn and cremation-related deposits.

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

7.54.3 The overall aims of the environmental assessment were to:

- Determine the preservation and concentration of charred plant remains, wood charcoal and any other environmental remains in the samples;
- Assess the nature and significance of the environmental remains within local, regional, and national contexts, and;
- Provide suitable proposals for further investigation of the environmental remains at the Site, if appropriate.

7.54.4 Reporting conforms to ClfA's Toolkit for Specialist Reporting, Type 2 (Appraisal). It includes appropriate quantification, characterisation and assessment of significance and potential.

7.55 Personnel

7.55.1 The project was managed by Sander Aerts. The samples were processed by Jessica Waterworth. The assessment was undertaken by Dr Ed Treasure. This report was written by Dr Ed Treasure.

7.56 Method

7.56.1 The samples were processed on a Siraf-type tank (0.25 mm flot mesh, 1 mm residue mesh). Once processed, the residues were split into coarse (>4 mm) and fine (1–4 mm) fractions. The coarse residue fractions were sorted by eye for artefactual and environmental remains. The flots were rapidly scanned using a stereomicroscope at up to 40x magnification for plant macrofossils and wood charcoal, as well as other environmental remains (e.g., terrestrial molluscs, marine shell, fish bone, etc.). The fine residue fractions (1–4 mm) were examined at the same time as the flots.

7.56.2 Plant remains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (Cappers et al. 2006). The wood charcoal fragments were provisionally identified through examination of the transverse section.

Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild taxa and Zohary et al. (2012) for cereal remains (using traditional names). Remains were recorded using an ACFOR scale: Abundant (>500), Common (100–500), Frequent (30–100), Occasional (10–30) and Rare (<10).

7.57 Result

7.57.1 The assessment results are outlined in **Table 1**.

7.57.2 The samples from ditch fills 315 and 407 contain low concentrations of charcoal fragments and charred plant remains, including cereal remains and seeds of wild taxa. The cereal remains mainly derive from spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and emmer/spelt wheat (*T. dicoccum/spelta*). Charred plant remains occur in slightly higher concentrations in ditch fill 407, relative to ditch fill 315, although the total number of remains recorded is low. The wood charcoal fragments are generally small, mineral-coated and friable. There are fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and other taxa. Other material recorded includes small fragments of coal and clinker/cinder.

7.57.3 Wood charcoal is abundant and well-preserved in the cremation urn (12010) and the associated deposits (12006, 12008). Most of the charcoal derives from oak, and there are some large (>20 mm) fragments of stemwood (including slow-grown heartwood). Other taxa are present in small quantities in the charcoal assemblage. Charred plant remains recovered from the deposits include a wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and seeds of wild taxa, with evidence for vetches (*Viciaeae*), trefoils/medicks/clovers (*Trifolieae*) and buttercups (*Ranunculus* subg. *Ranunculus*). The sample residues contain frequent charcoal fragments (mainly oak) which did not float during sample processing, probably due to the clay content in the local soils. Small fragments of coal are present in some of the samples.

7.58 Discussion

7.58.1 The samples from the ditch fills (315, 407) contain small quantities of crop-processing debris and fuel waste (e.g., hearth sweepings, rake-out from ovens etc.). Both of the ditches contain evidence which is typical of an Iron Age or Romano-British site in England (Lodwick 2017). The coal and clinker/cinder fragments may be recent intrusions, however, there is some evidence for the use of coal as a fuel in the Romano-British period (Smith 2017).

7.58.2 A well-preserved charcoal assemblage has been recovered from the urn (12010) and the associated deposits (12006, 12008). Most of the charcoal derives from oak, and the material is likely to reflect fuelwood from the cremation pyre. The selection of oak for use in cremations may have been for symbolic reasons, although it probably also relates to the burning properties of the wood (cf. Gale and Cutler 2000). Provided that the wood is well-seasoned, oak can achieve the sustained high temperatures which are required to effectively cremate a human body. Oak charcoal has been recorded from Romano-British cremation-related deposits elsewhere (Challinor 2006; Mooney 2019). The small quantities

of charred plant remains recorded in the samples could reflect the burning of grassy material for kindling (e.g., buttercups, trefoils/medicks/clovers, vetches etc.).

7.59 Potential

- 7.59.1 There is no potential to undertake further analysis of the charcoal and charred plant remains from ditch fills 315 and 407. A summary of the assessment results could be adapted for inclusion in subsequent reports.
- 7.59.2 There is high potential to undertake further analysis of the charcoal assemblage from the cremation urn (12010) and the associated deposits (12006, 12008). This would provide additional information on funerary activity at the Site, including the depositional context of the burial and the pyre structure.
- 7.59.3 Material which could be radiocarbon dated is present in most of the samples.

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Table 1: Environmental assessment results

Feature details	Sample(s)	Context	Sample volume (l)	Flot vol. (ml) [% of roots]	Notes	Analysis potential
Ditch	1	315	6	5 [90%]	Rare small charcoal fragments (<4 mm); Charred <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base; Rare coal (<4 mm) and clinker/cinder.	None
Ditch	2	407	14	20 [25%]	Occasional charcoal fragments, friable/mineral-coated, inc. <i>Quercus</i> sp. and other; Rare charred plant remains, inc. <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base, <i>T. spelta/dicoccum</i> glume bases and spikelet forks, Triticeae grain frag., Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp.), <i>Rumex</i> sp., Asteraceae. Rare coal (mainly <4 mm) and clinker/cinder.	None
Spread around cremation urn	3	12005	32	300 [10%]	Abundant charcoal fragments, large and well-preserved, mainly <i>Quercus</i> sp. stemwood (inc. heartwood), rare fragments of other taxa; Rare charred plant remains - Viciaeae, Trifolieae, <i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Ranunculus</i> , indet. (gall?), amorphous charred material.	Very high – charcoal
Fill next to cremation urn	4	12006	5	5 [25%]	Occasional charcoal fragments, mainly <i>Quercus</i> sp. stemwood, rare fragments of other taxa.	Moderate – charcoal
Fill surrounding urn	5	12008	12	150 [5%]	Abundant charcoal fragments, large and well-preserved, mainly <i>Quercus</i> sp. stemwood (inc. heartwood), occasional fragments of other taxa; Trace of charred plant remains (<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain).	Very high – charcoal
Cremation urn	6, 7, 8, 9, 10*	12010	1	100 [5%]	Abundant charcoal fragments, large and well-preserved, mainly <i>Quercus</i> sp. stemwood (inc. slow-grown heartwood), occasional fragments of other taxa; Charred Viciaeae seed. Coal (<4 mm) frag.	Very high – charcoal

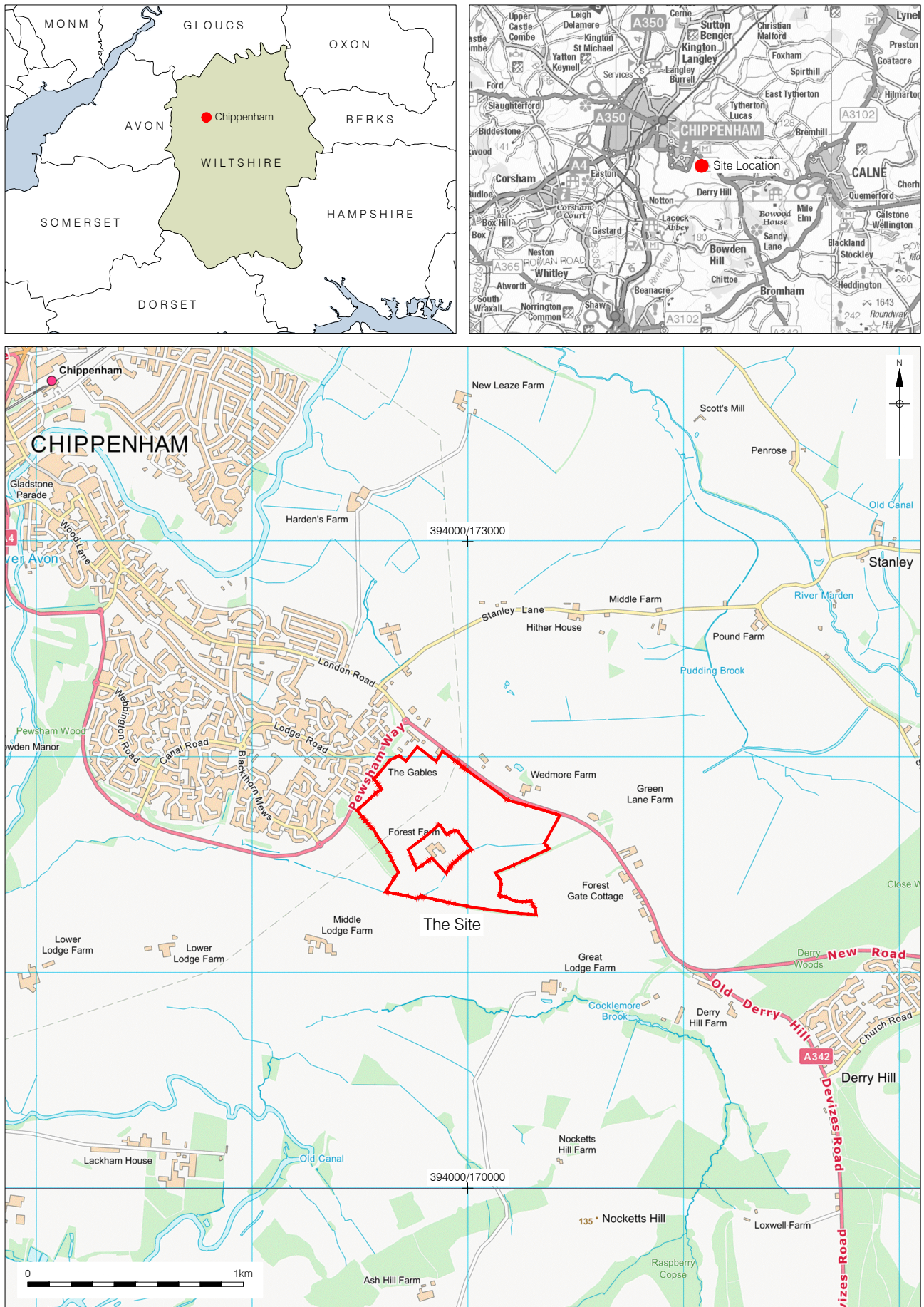
APPENDIX 12: OASIS REPORT

OASIS Summary

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-533727
Project Name	Evaluation at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire
Sitename	Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire
Sitecode	WFFC24
Project Identifier(s)	Forest Farm
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	14-Nov-2024 - 05-Feb-2025
Location	Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire NGR: ST 93864 71575 LL: 51.44313204279966, -2.089676300436251 12 Fig: 393864,171575
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Wiltshire Local Authority District: Wiltshire Parish: Chippenham
Project Methodology	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Gleeson Land Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire. The work was undertaken as part of a programme of pre-determination archaeological work for a proposed new development for which planning permission is to be sought from Wiltshire Council. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of investigation agreed by the Local Planning Authority's County Archaeological Officer between the 14th of November 2024 and the 5th of February 2025. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 125 30m X 1.8m trenches that have demonstrated that the Site contains significant archaeological features and deposits. Most of the recorded archaeological features correlated with the targeted anomalies identified by geophysical survey, and this suggests that the geophysical survey may be broadly relied upon.

Project Results	The evaluation appears to have assisted in providing data addressing the stated aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation and has provided information concerning the archaeological potential within the Site, as was indicated by the results of the geophysical survey and neighbouring previous evaluations. On this basis the evaluation has demonstrated that there is high archaeological potential within a localised area of the Site. Most of the recorded archaeological features correlated with the targeted anomalies identified by geophysical survey (Magnitude Survey, 2015) and this suggests that the geophysical survey may be broadly relied upon. The quality of preservation of the archaeological deposits was quite good with only a small element of disturbance from modern farming activity. The preservation of artefacts was also quite good which can be seen with the presence of animal bone and well-preserved pottery within the archaeological deposits.
Keywords	Ditched Enclosure - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Gleeson Land Ltd
HER	Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Cameron Hardie
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Chippenham Museum & Heritage Centre; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Report generated on: 16-09-2025:1027





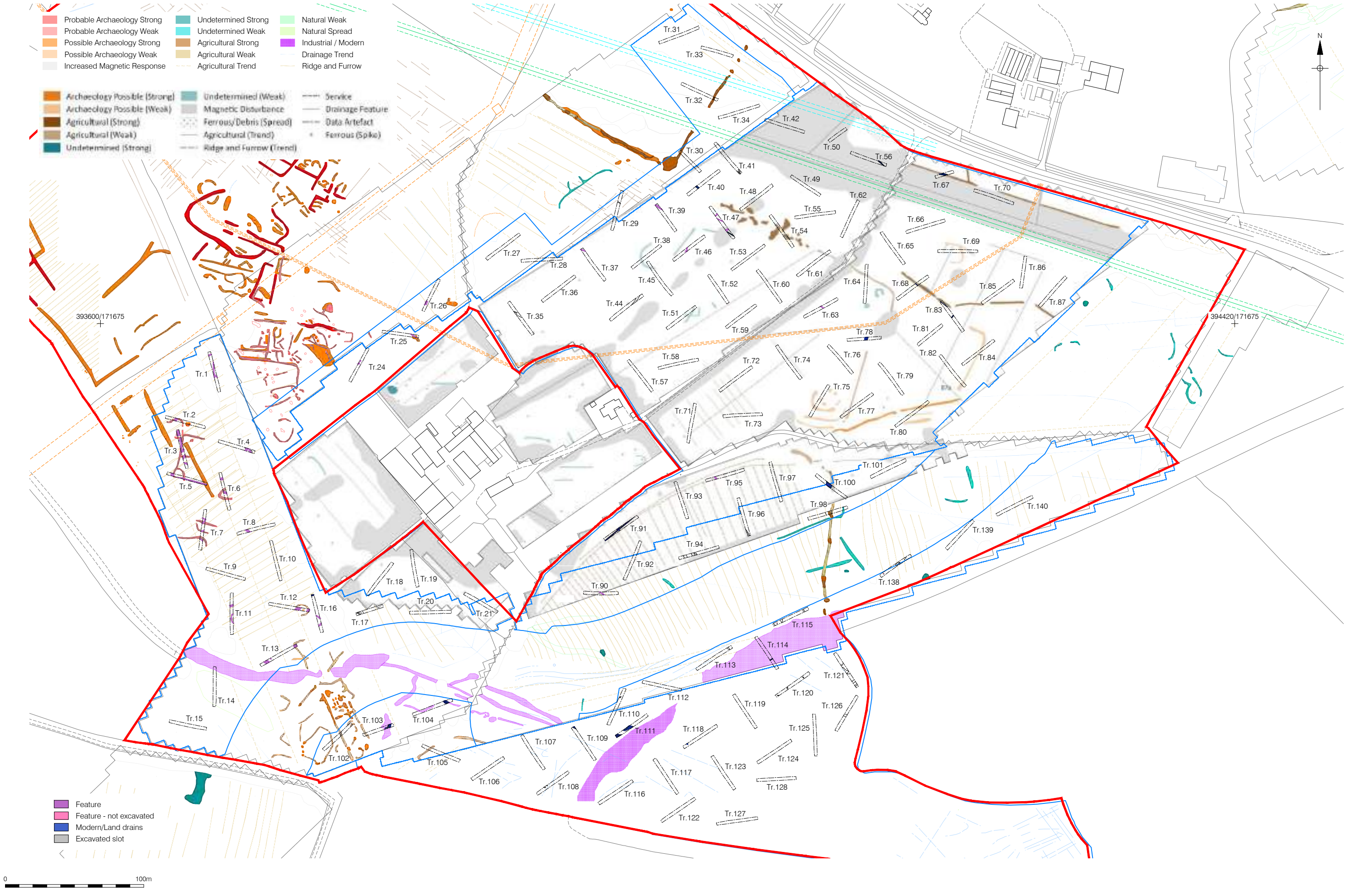


Figure 3
Trench Locations overlain onto Geophysical Surveys
1:2,500 at A3

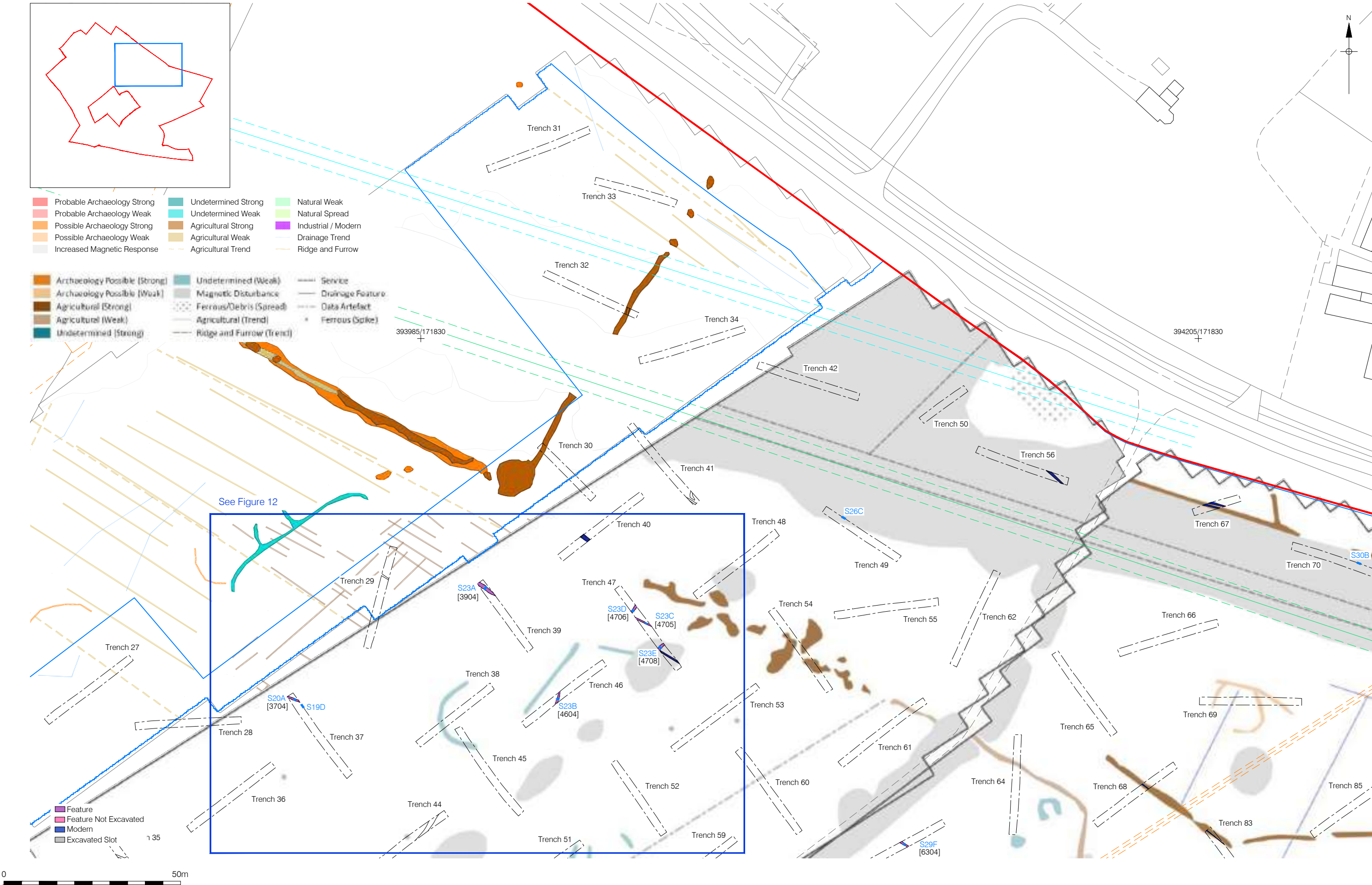
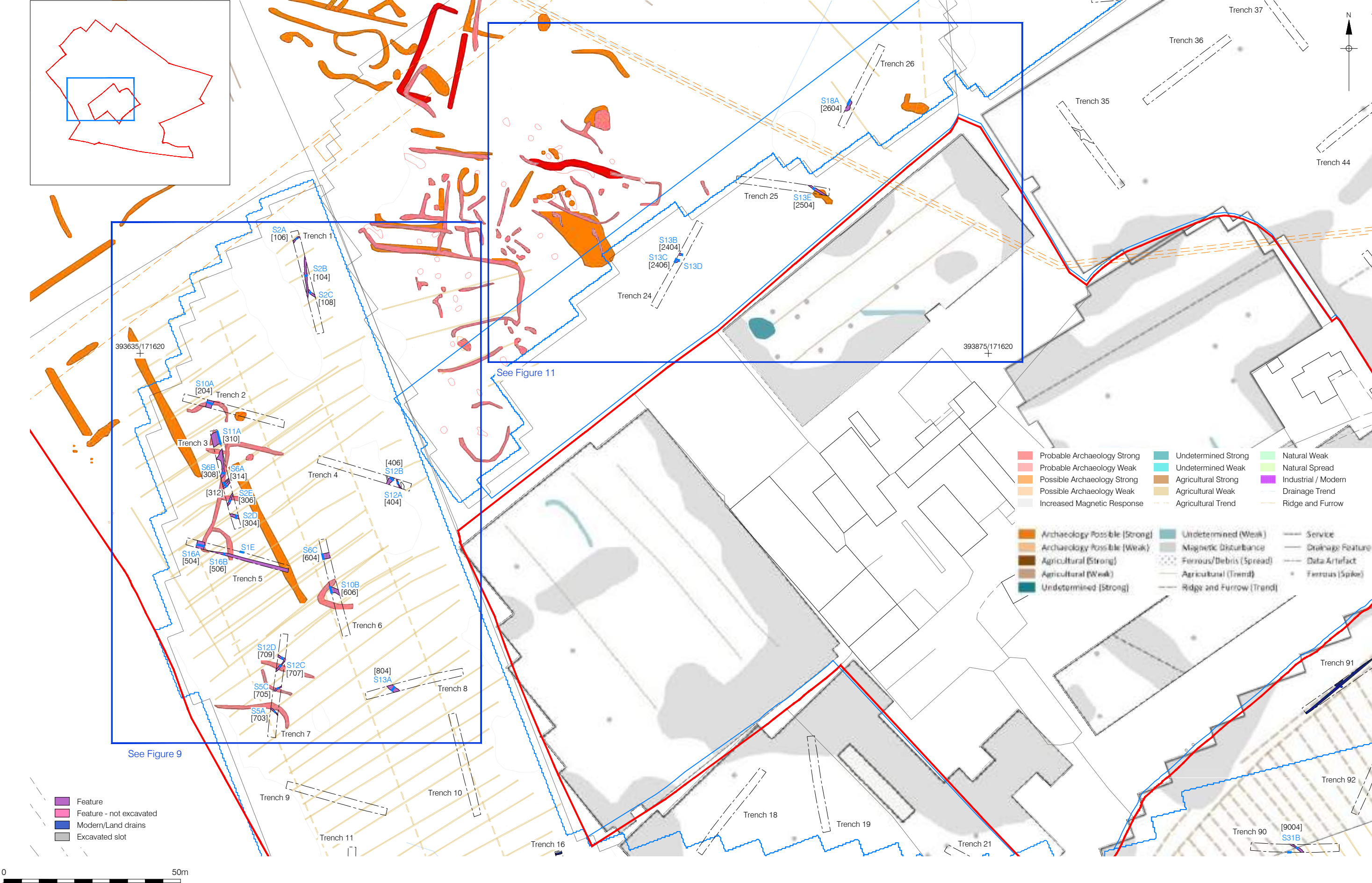
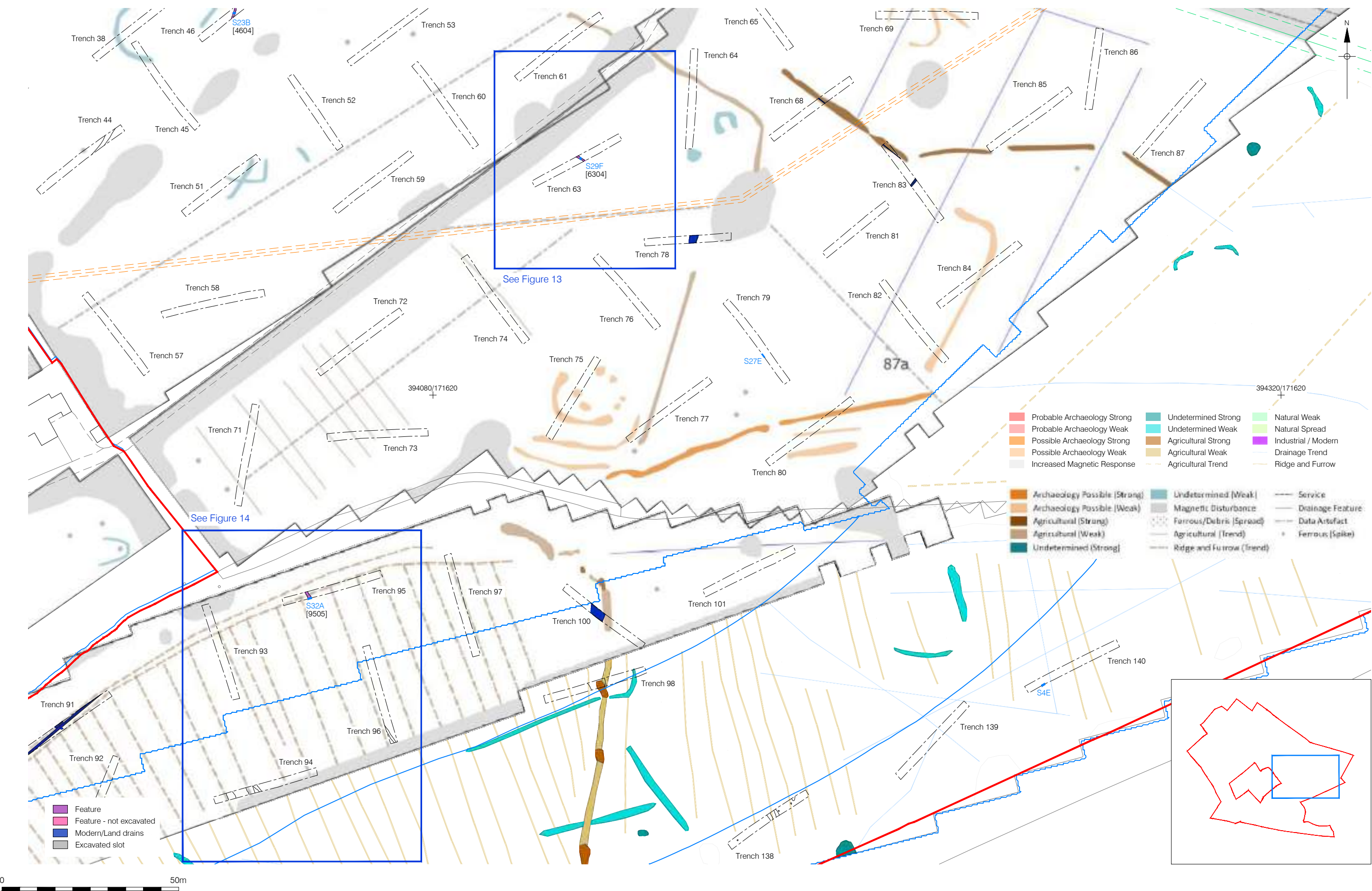
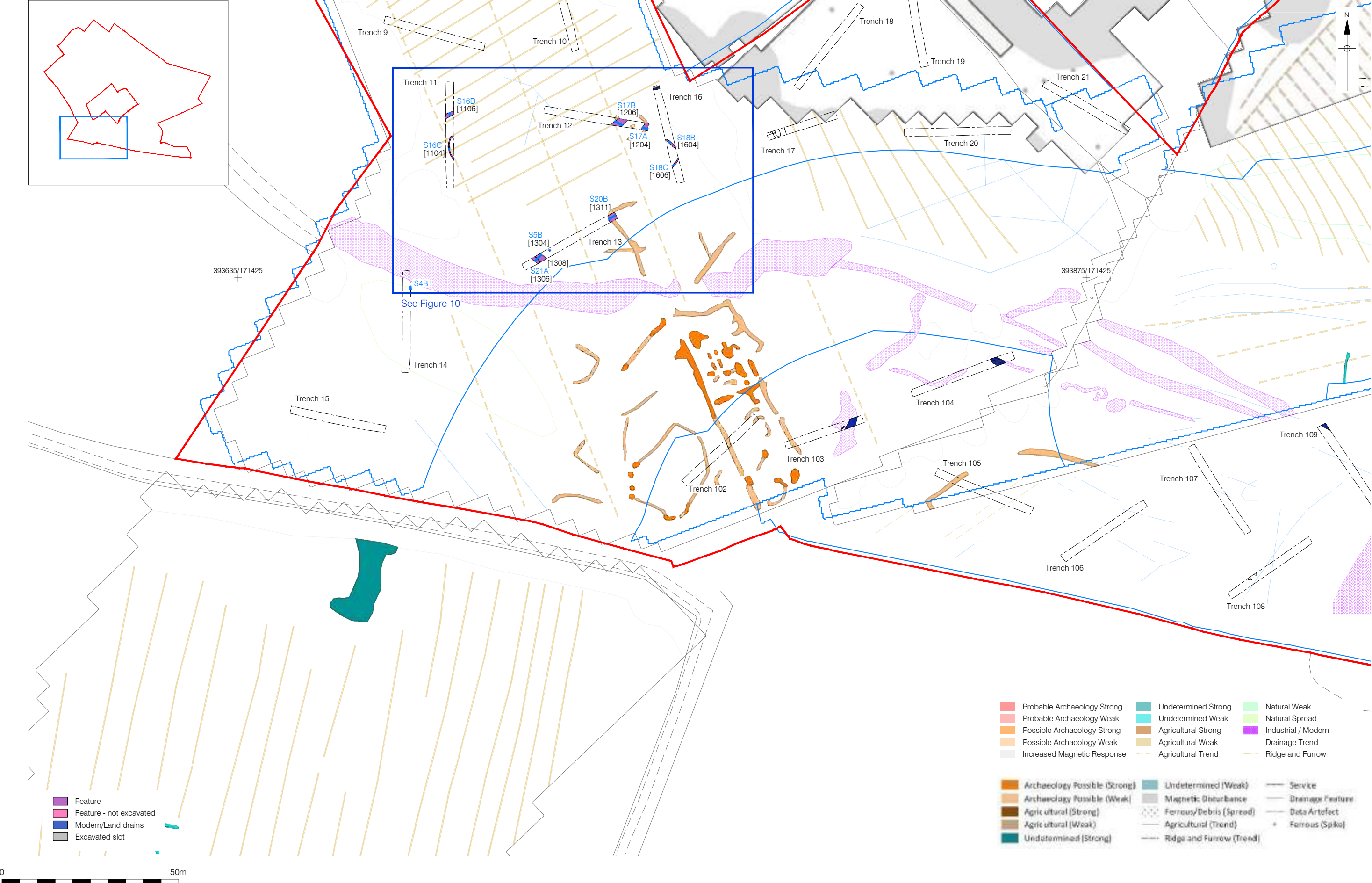


Figure 4
Trench Plans overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
Inset 1:20,000 Plan 1:1,000 at A3







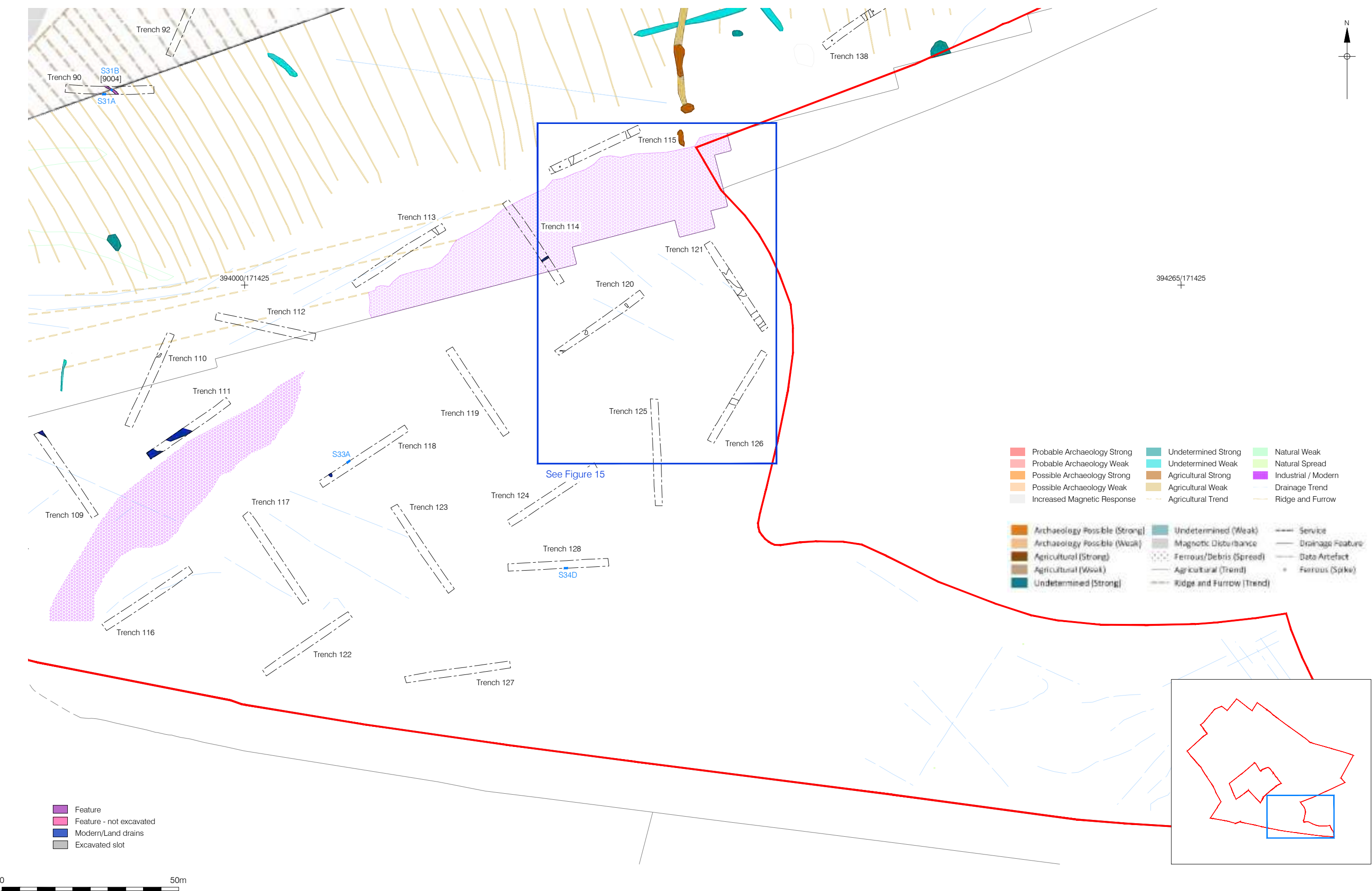


Figure 8
Trench Plans overlain on Geophysical Survey Results
Inset 1:20,000 Plan 1:1,000 at A3

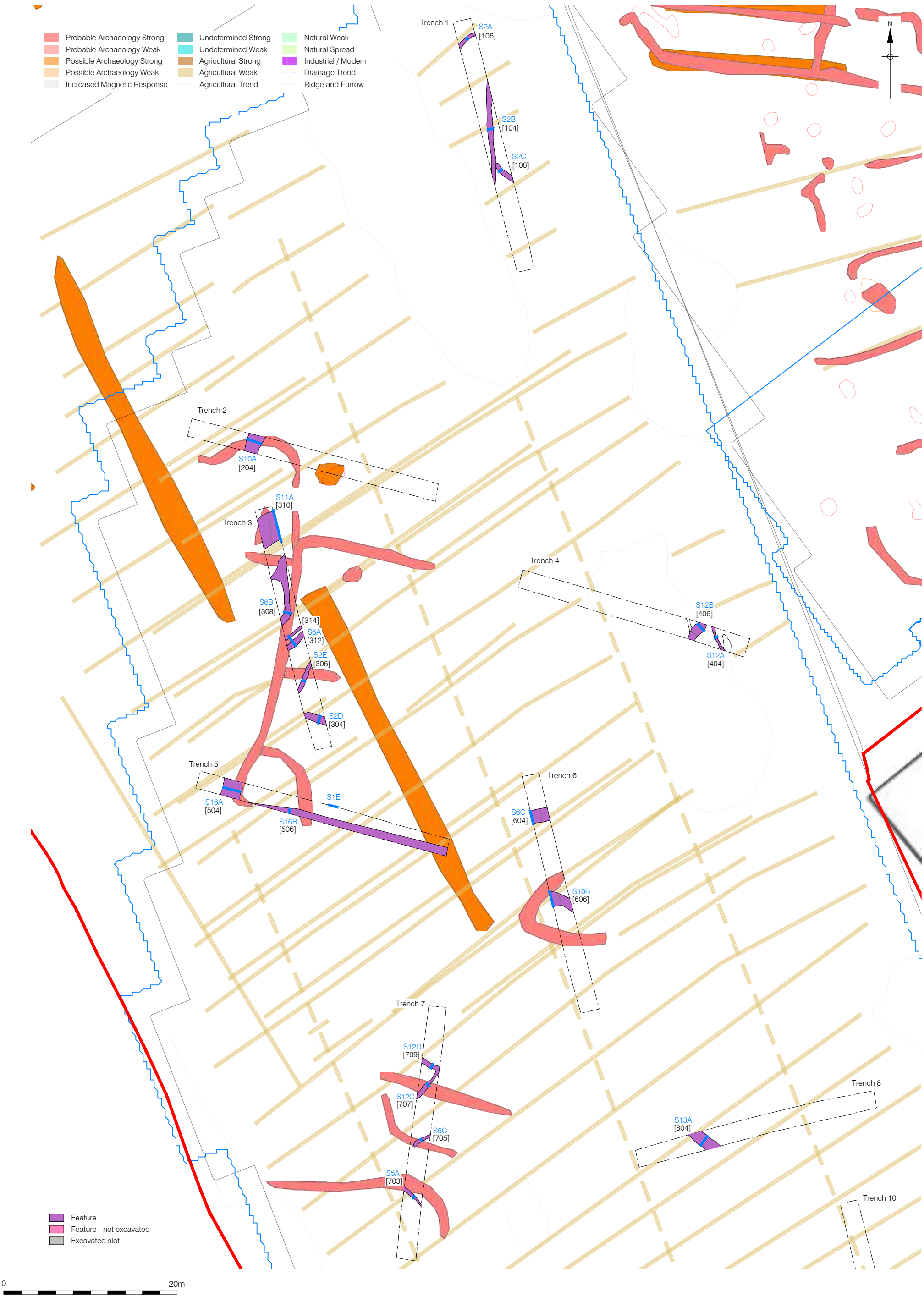
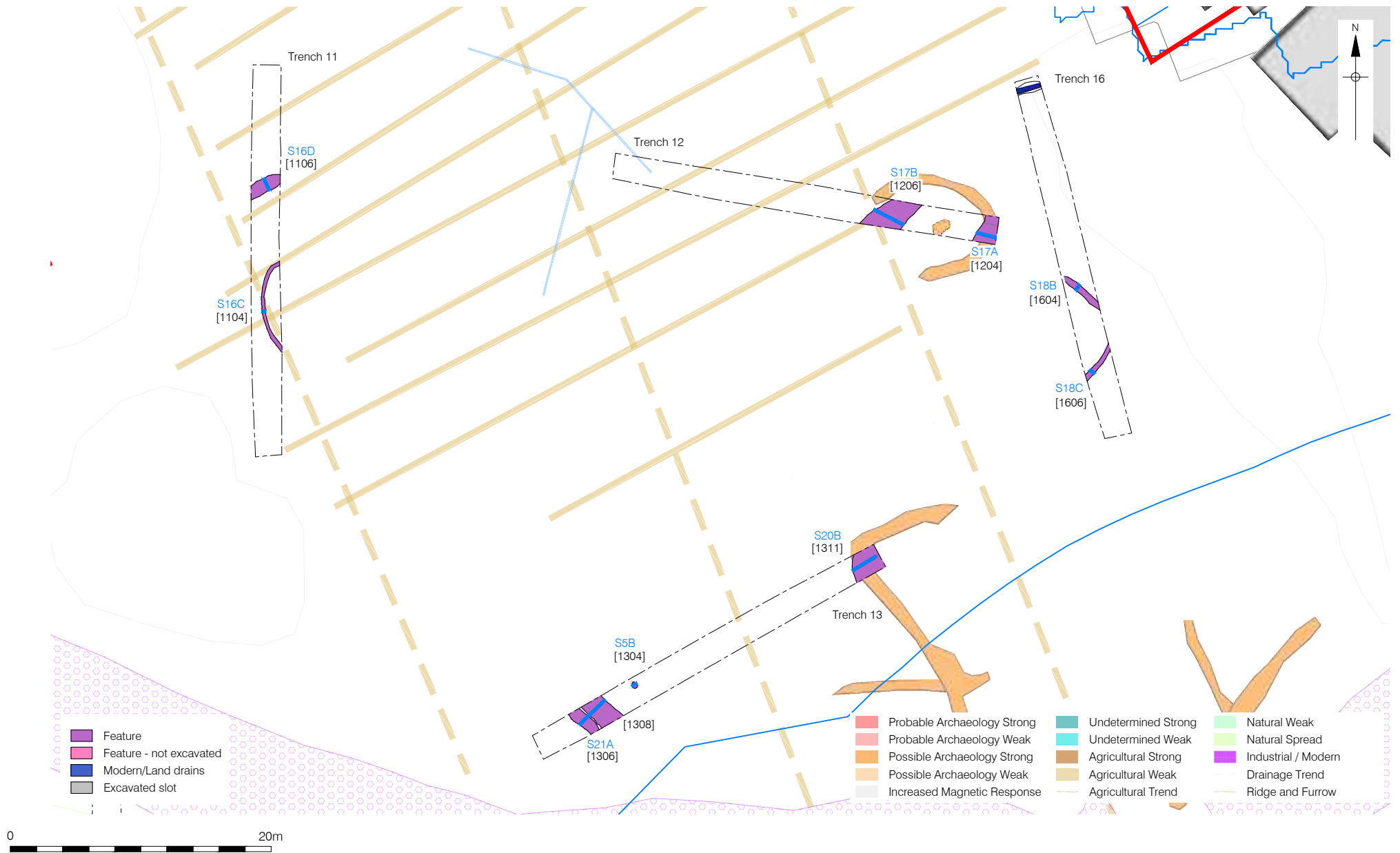


Figure 9
Detailed Plan, Trenches 1 - 8
1:400 at A3



Geophysical survey results reproduced from drawings by Magnitude Surveys Ltd (2022) & Wessex Archaeology (2023)

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Figure 10
Detailed Plan, Trenches 11, 12, 13 & 16
1:400 at A4

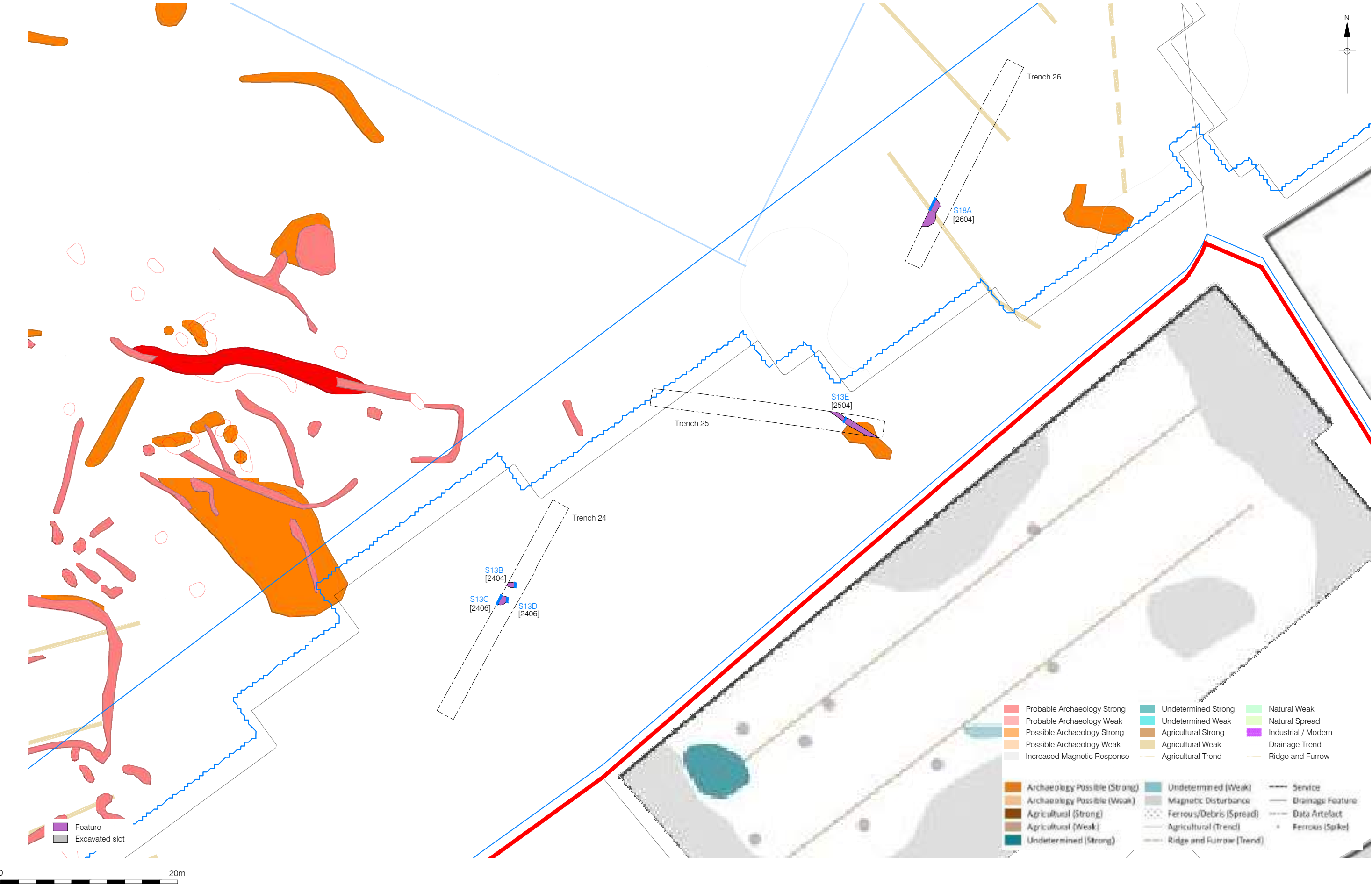
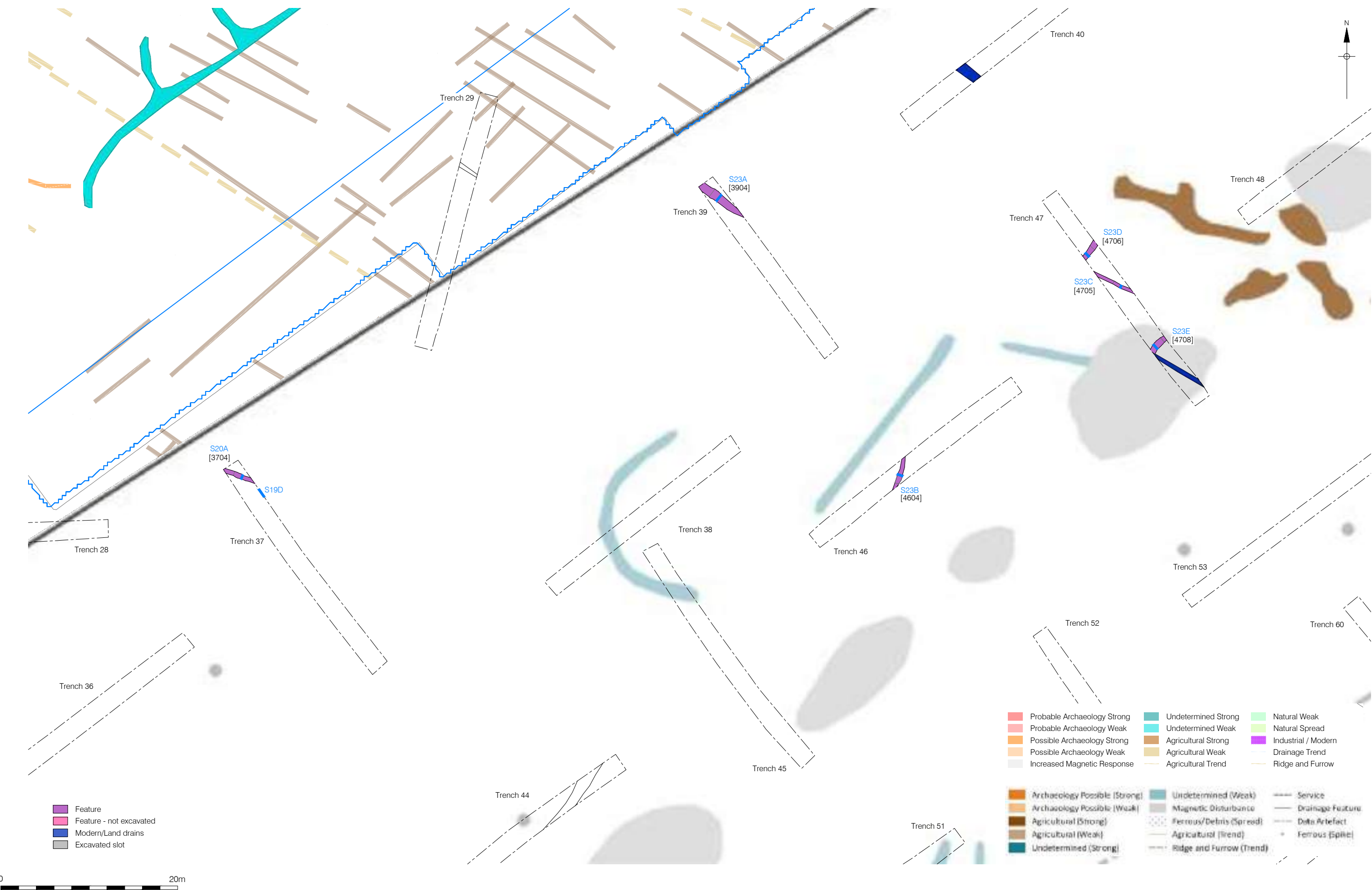


Figure 11
Detailed Plan, Trenches 24, 25 & 26
1:400 at A3



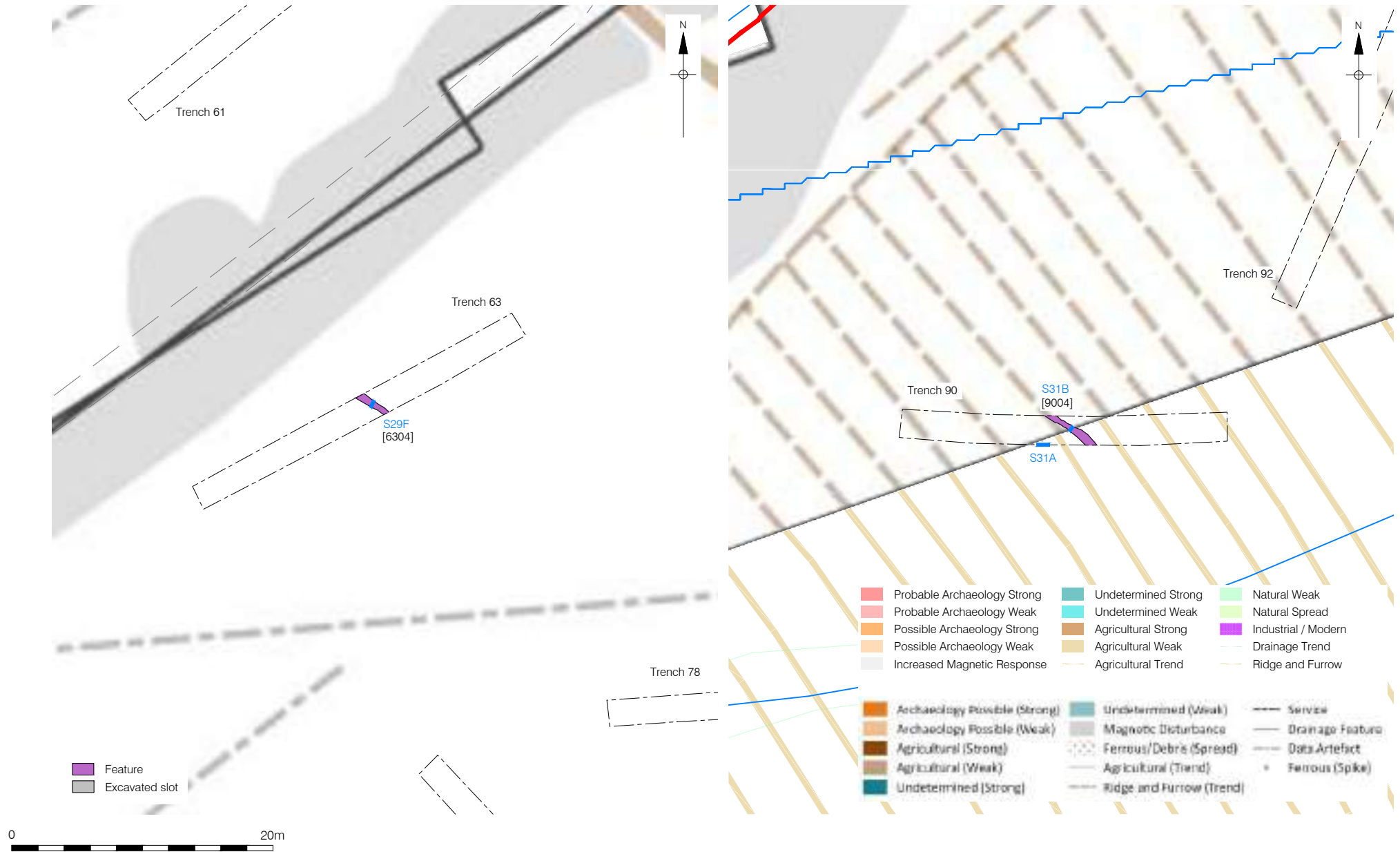


Figure 13
 Detailed Plan, Trenches 63 & 90
 1:400 at A4



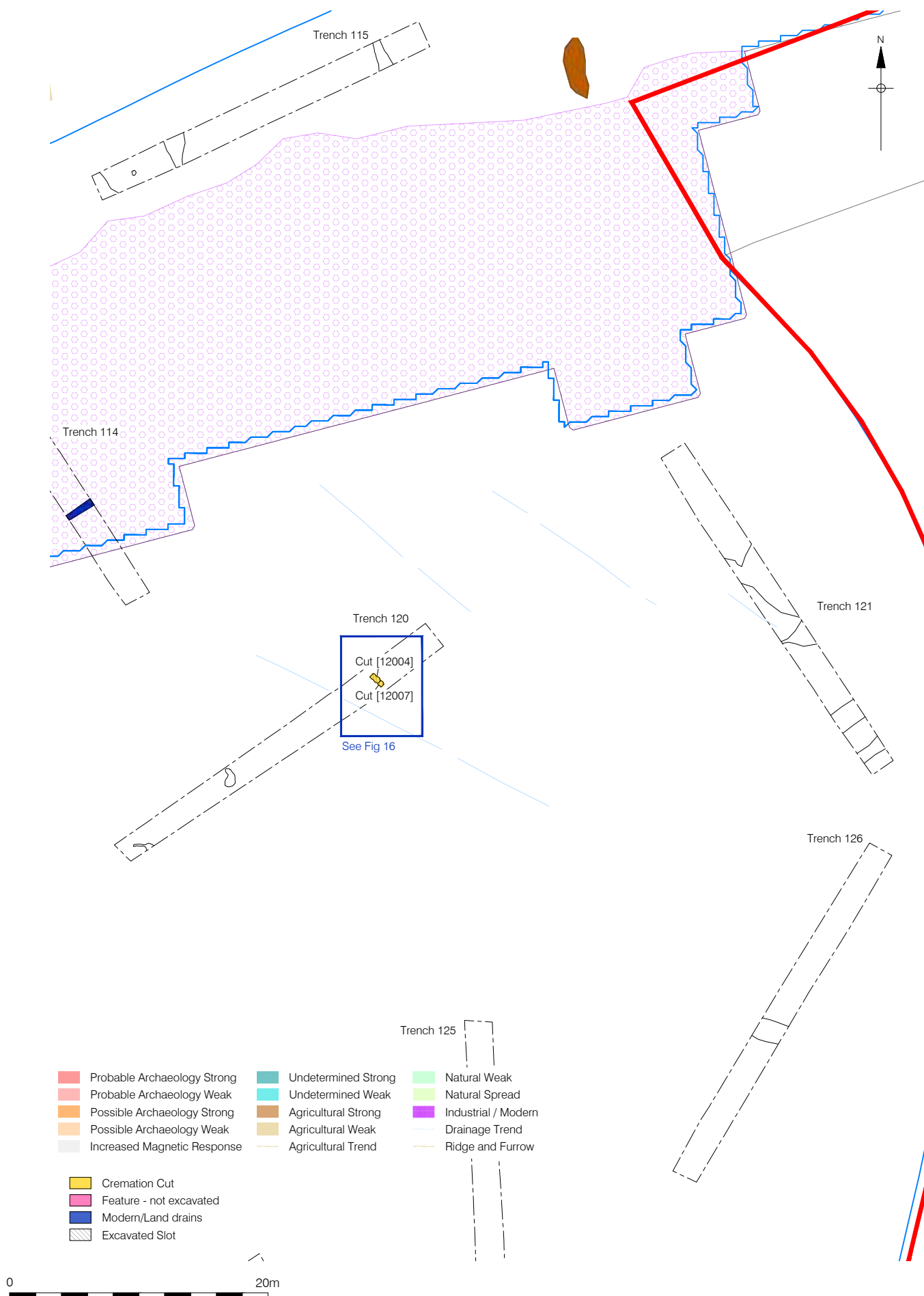


Figure 15
Detailed Plan, Trenches
115, 120, 121 & 126
1:400 at A4

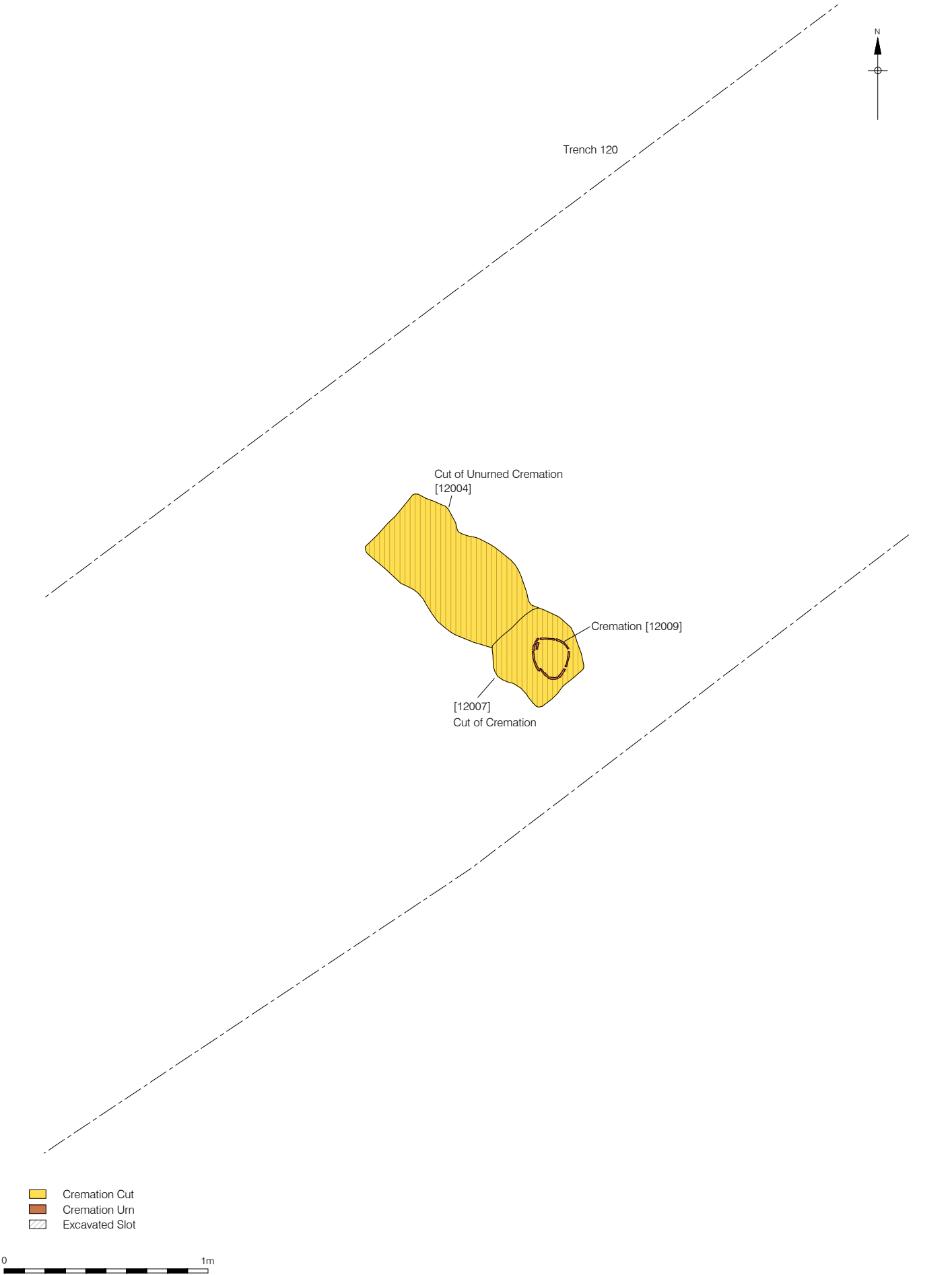


Figure 16
Detailed Plan of Trench 120
1:25 at A4

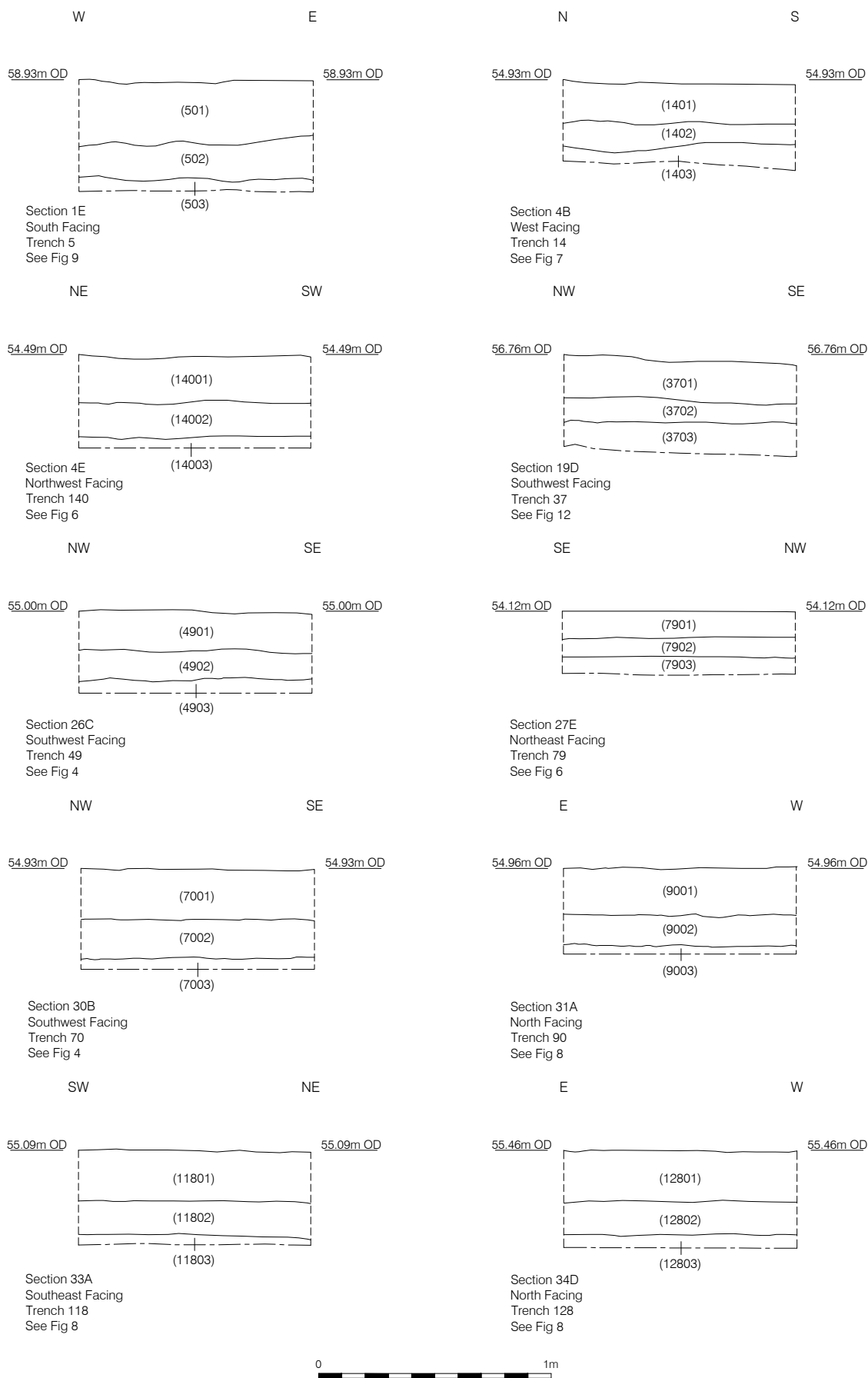


Figure 16
Sections
1:25 at A4

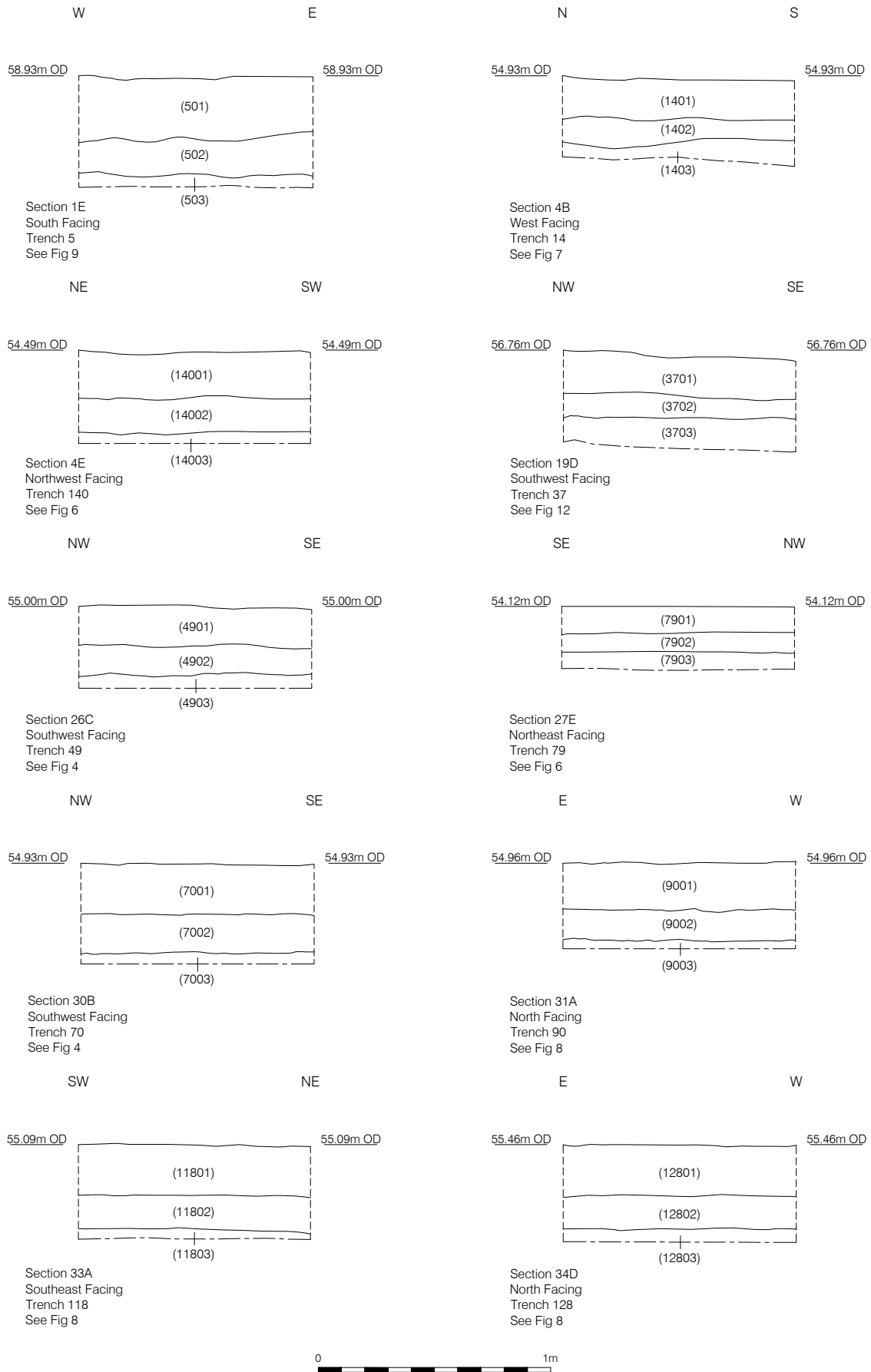
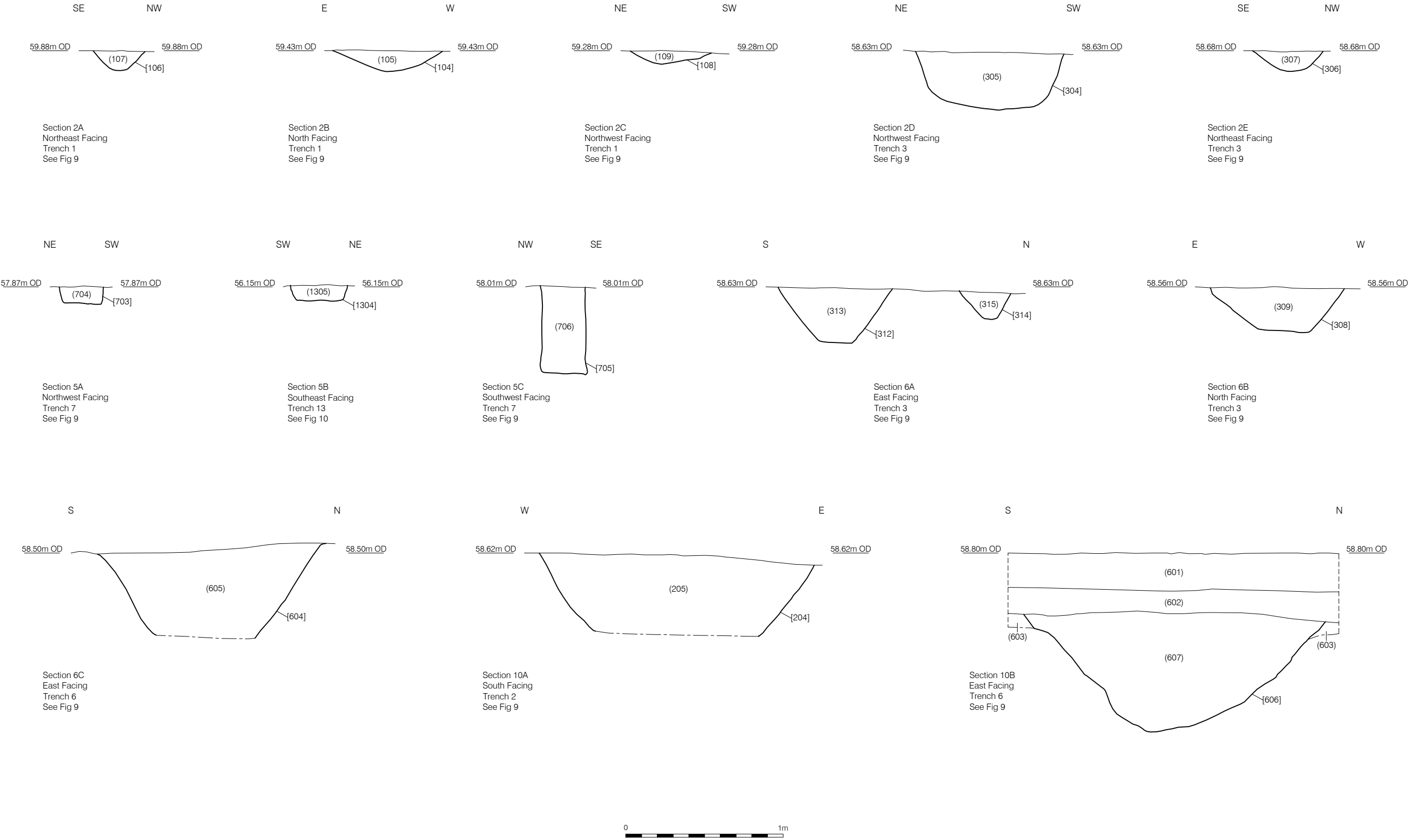
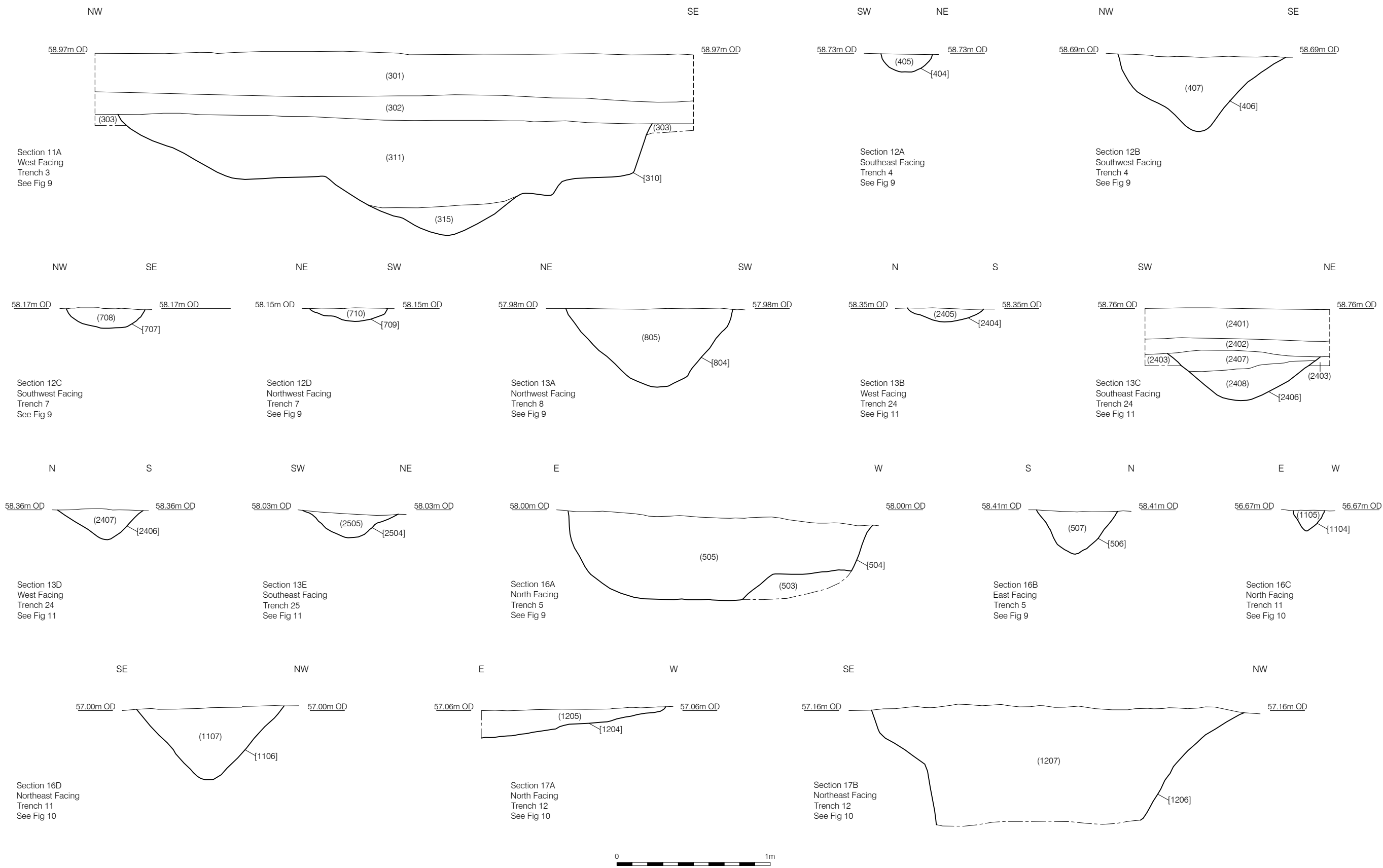
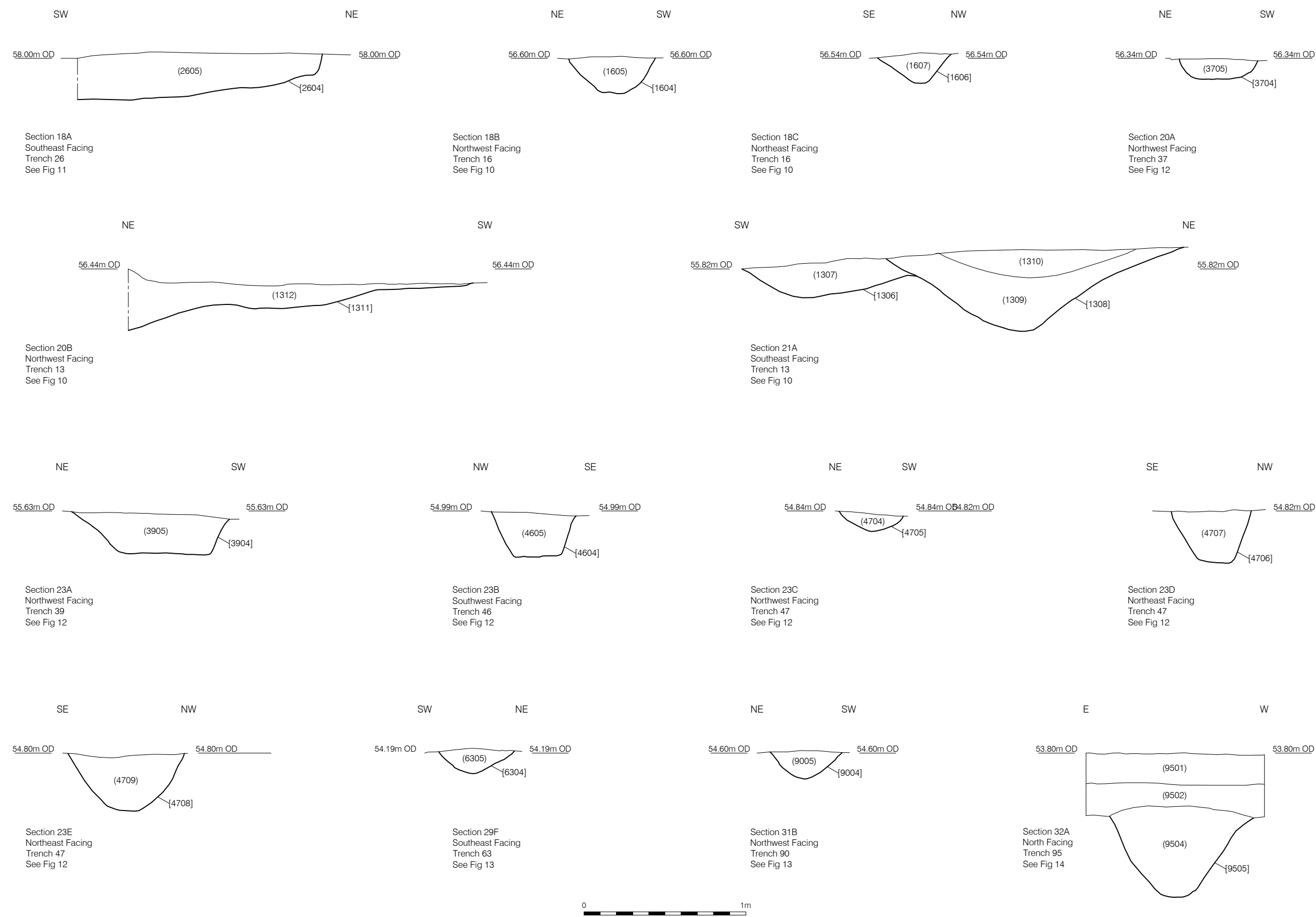


Figure 17
Sections
1:25 at A4









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