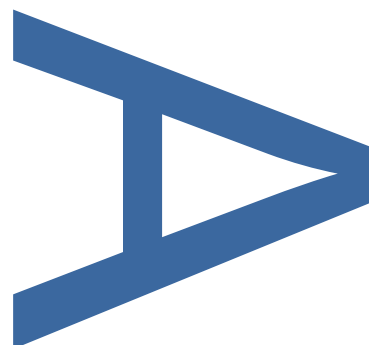
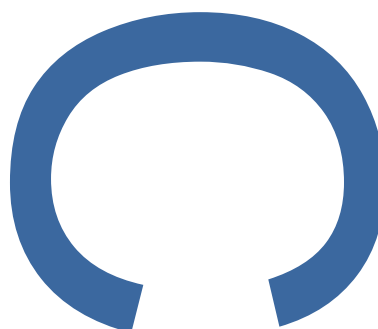


**DEVIZES ROAD, HILPERTON,  
TROWBRIDGE, WILTSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
REPORT**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

**PCA Report Number: R18497**

**May 2026**

# DEVIZES ROAD, HILPERTON, TROWBRIDGE, WILTSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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**Issue 1:** Issued for Approval

**Local Planning Authority:** Wiltshire County Council

**Planning Ref:** Pre-Application

**Central NGR:** ST 88003 59352

**Accession Number:** DZSWS:05-2026

**Site Code:** WDRH26

**Commissioning Client:** Redcliff Homes Ltd

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**May 2026**

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**Site Name: Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire**

**Type of project: Evaluation**

**Report: R18497**

### Quality Control

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## **1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Redcliff Homes Ltd, and supported by Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. The Site was subject to a proposed residential development for which planning permission will be sought from Wiltshire County Council, the Local Planning Authority.

The archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of 14no. 30m x 1.8m and 2no. 15m x 1.8m trenches targeting possible features revealed by a previous geophysical survey (December 2025), was undertaken in accordance with the methodology detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

The evaluation revealed evidence of a large boundary ditch enclosing much of the Site, with internal pits and postholes indicating settlement activity. Most of the datable evidence retained from the Site dated to the Iron Age. The archaeological features continued into the field to the north of the Site. Results corresponded with the historic aerial photographs and with the geophysical survey.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Project Background**

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Redcliff Homes Ltd, and supported by Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP), to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire (hereafter 'the Site', centred NGR: ST 88003 59352; Figure 1). The Site is subject to a proposed residential development for which planning permission will be sought from Wiltshire County Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 2.1.2 The evaluation forms part of a staged approach to understanding and addressing the archaeological implications of the proposed development and follows the advice of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The archaeological evaluation was informed by earlier archaeological investigations undertaken within the Site, including an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA, EDP 2026) and a geophysical survey (Sumo 2026). The scope of work was agreed with WCAS.
- 2.1.3 The evaluation was intended to inform the archaeological implications of the proposed development in support of the planning application and to allow the subsequent treatment of any archaeological remains found within it to be determined in consultation with the WCAS.
- 2.1.4 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 14no. 30m x 1.8m, and 2no. 15m x 1.8m trenches which were excavated between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2026.
- 2.1.5 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard for an Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2023a) and *Universal Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2023b), and *Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015). PCA is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation and is bound by its code of conduct.

### **2.2 Location, Topography and Geology**

- 2.2.1 The Site is a rectilinear parcel of land of two hectares comprising arable horse paddocks. It is bounded by arable fields to the north, a small unnamed road, which joins the A361 to the east, further paddocks and residential properties and gardens to the south and east.
- 2.2.2 The Site is situated on relatively level ground at c.64-65m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.2.3 The British Geological Survey records the geology of the Site as a bedrock of Cornbrash Formation – Limestone (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>). No superficial deposits have been recorded within the Site, and soils are recorded as freely draining, shallow and lime-rich ([www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/)).

## **2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.3.1 The Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment carried out by EDP in 2026 (DBA, EDP 2026) reviewed known archaeological sites, find-spots and monuments within a study area surrounding the Site. Activity in the landscape is indicated from the prehistoric to the modern period.
- 2.3.2 An area to the south of the Site was evaluated by a geophysical survey (EWI10056) and trial trenching (EWI10111) in 2022. The Site was subject to a geophysical survey in December 2025 (Sumo 2026).
- 2.3.3 The geophysical survey identified part of a large curvilinear enclosure defined by a single ditch approximately 4 m wide. Within the enclosure, several circular and sub-circular ring ditches were recorded, likely marking the positions of former roundhouses (cf. **Figure 3**). The survey also identified a large pit-like anomaly appearing to cut the western side of the large enclosure ditch, levelled ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks overlying the enclosure, and several more ambiguous linear and pit-like features.
- 2.3.4 The nearby evaluation, carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2022, targeted faint anomalies indicative of linear ditched features in the southern part of the Site identified in the 2022 geophysical survey. Two sherds of Roman pottery from the fill of one of the linear features in the south-east of the site were recovered, as well as two sherds of unstratified later prehistoric pottery from the subsoil.
- 2.3.5 Although an early Bronze Age thumb scraper was recovered during field walking in 1987, its presence is deemed unlikely to represent Bronze Age settlement in this location.
- 2.3.6 There are no known archaeological remains relating to the post-medieval and modern periods recorded within the Site.
- 2.3.7 Within the study area surrounding the Site, the DBA identified evidence of Neolithic and/or Bronze Age agricultural activity and a possible settlement, Romano-British agricultural activity, a possible early medieval settlement, and widespread evidence of medieval ridge and furrow systems.
- 2.3.8 To the northeast of the Site, a series of evaluations (EWI9659, EWI6228, EWI1020, EWI7845, EWI7127) at Trowbridge Rugby Football Club identified a possible Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ring ditch, two Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures with associated field systems, and two possible sunken-feature buildings dating to the early medieval period.
- 2.3.1 To the south of the Site, evaluations undertaken in 1989 (EWI3343) and in 1996 (EWI5470) identified Neolithic or Bronze Age features as close as c.20m from the Site boundary, as well as several Romano-British ditches likely representative of a field system.

- 2.3.2 To the west, enclosures possibly dating to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period lie c.120m from the Site and a number of undated cropmarks located c.120m and c.650m from the Site are suspected to be Roman, although they are noted in the DBA to have the potential to be of Prehistoric date.
- 2.3.3 Immediately to the northwest of the Site, a 2024 geophysical survey (EWI10612) revealed a complex of rectilinear enclosures and irregularly-shaped enclosures, linear ditches and possible ring-ditches representative of multi-phased settlement.
- 2.3.4 The DBA identified a suspected Iron Age enclosure ditch and probable roundhouse gullies within the Site, assessed as having high archaeological potential. Although Neolithic/Bronze Age, Roman and medieval activity is present in the wider landscape, the Site lies beyond known settlement zones, so any remains of these periods were deemed likely to represent peripheral agricultural activity with limited archaeological potential. The DBA therefore concluded that the Site has high potential for Prehistoric remains, and very low potential for Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern remains.

### **3 AIMS**

#### **3.1 Archaeological Evaluation**

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the site and, where present, determine their nature, extent, date, condition and significance, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 3.1.2 Of particular importance, the evaluation aimed to provide an understanding of the extent, nature and level of archaeological interest of the potential remains identified within the Site by the geophysical survey. The evaluation also aimed to determine the reliability of the geophysical survey and to identify any additional, undetected buried archaeological remains.
- 3.1.3 This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation and provides the information required to determine the appropriate future treatment of the remains, in relation to the proposed development, through consultation with WCAS. It also assesses the archaeological interest of the findings with reference to the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF).

## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the evaluation results based upon the Site archive, which comprises a Site diary, trench recording sheets, drawings and digital photographs. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Trench Index in **Appendix 1**, and a sample of photographs of the Trenches appears in **Appendix 2**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code **WDRH26** and will, in due course, be deposited with Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, under the accession number **DZSWS:05-2026**.

### **4.2 Methodology**

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the methodology detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2026), which was approved by WCAS on behalf of the LPA in advance of the works commencing.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 14no. 30m x 1.8m and 2no. 15m x 1.8m trenches targeting anomalies identified by geophysical survey (**Figure 3**). The trench array was designed to provide a representative sample of the Site (targeting 4% of the total area of the site) and to establish its archaeological potential.

4.2.3 The position of Trench 1 was altered from the one proposed in the WSI due to interference from powerlines outside the Site to the north. Trench 6 was repositioned to prevent it from blocking access to Trenches 4 and 5.

4.2.4 Due to a high-water table creating unsafe working conditions, the intervention in the boundary ditch in Trench 10 was bottomed using a hand auger.

4.2.5 Due to the density of the archaeology, it was agreed with the WCAS that a small percentage of the features were to be targeted in each trench, allowing the Site to be characterised and the extent of archaeology to be mapped.

### **4.3 Summary of Deposition Sequence**

4.3.1 The deposit sequence observed in the evaluation trenches was consistent across the Site, with a gradual increase in depth towards the south in line with the downslope of the hill (**Figures 3, 4, 6; Plates 1-3**). Trenches revealed a natural geology of loose, dark yellow-brown, sandy clay, with frequent limestone and gravel inclusions, observed between 0.15m and 0.35m below ground level (BGL) across the north of the Site. Trench 7 departed from this pattern by exposing the natural geology at a depth of 0.64m BGL. Above the natural, a subsoil was observed comprising a loose, dark greyish-brown sandy silt, with small to medium-sized gravel inclusions at a depth of 0.15m to 0.39m BGL.

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

#### **4.4 Archaeological Features**

- 4.4.1 Twelve of sixteen excavated trenches contained archaeological features. These were: Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

##### ***Boundary Ditch***

Trenches 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 contained a probable boundary ditch encompassing most of the Site. The ditch was first observed in Trench 2, originating from outside the Site boundary to the north. From Trench 2, it travelled south to Trench 9, curving southeast to Trench 10, where it turned northeast to Trenches 11, 12, 13, and 14, where it continued northeast (**Figures 3, 4, and 5**). One intervention through the ditch was excavated in Trench 10 [1005] (see below).

##### ***Trench 2***

- 4.4.2 In addition to the boundary ditch, which was not excavated, Trench 2 revealed one additional ditch [205]. It was one of the few features identified outside the boundary ditch. It aligned north-south, being broadly parallel to the boundary ditch, and measured 0.63m in width, 0.21m in depth. It had moderately sloped sides, with an irregular convex base (**Figure 6**). The ditch contained a single fill (204) of loose, mid grey-brown silty clay, with frequent limestone gravel inclusions. A single pottery sherd dating to the Iron Age and fragments of cattle and cattle-sized animal bones (**Appendices 4 and 8**).

##### ***Trench 3***

- 4.4.3 Trench 3 revealed fifteen postholes and a singular pit. Two postholes were investigated.
- 4.4.4 Posthole [306] measured 0.4-0.44m in diameter and 0.36m in depth. It was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides, a sharp break of slope, and a concave base (**Figure 6**). The posthole contained two fills: a lower fill (304) comprising a friable, light orange-brown silty clay, with moderate small angular limestone inclusions, likely used as packing material for a timber post that has decayed; and an upper fill (305) comprising a soft, mid grey-brown silty clay, with sparse small angular limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age, and sheep/goat-sized animal bone were recovered from the upper fill (**Appendices 4 and 8**).
- 4.4.5 Posthole [308] measured 0.28m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. It was circular in plan, with steep sides, a sharp break of slope, and a concave base. The posthole contained a one fill (307) of friable, mid grey-brown silty clay, with frequent small angular limestone inclusions. A cattle-sized animal bone fragment was recovered from the fill (**Appendix 8**).

##### ***Trench 4***

- 4.4.6 Trench 4 revealed thirteen postholes, three pits, and four ditches. Two postholes were investigated.

4.4.7 Posthole [405] measured 0.37m in length, 0.35m in width, and 0.26m in depth. It was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides, a sharp break of slope, and a concave base (**Plate 5**). The posthole contained a single fill (404) of a soft, mid red-brown-grey silty clay with small angular limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age and a fragment of pig bone were recovered from the fill (**Appendices 4 and 8**).

4.4.8 Posthole [407] measured 0.35m in length, 0.4m in width, and 0.25m in depth. It was oval in plan, with steep sides, a sharp break of slope, and a concave base (**Figure 6**). It contained a single fill (406) of a soft, mid red-brown silty clay, with frequent small angular limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age and a fragment of cattle bone were recovered from the fill (**Appendices 4 and 8**).

#### **Trench 5**

4.4.9 Trench 5 revealed six postholes, 2 pits, and 6 ditches. Two postholes, five ditches, and one pit were investigated.

4.4.10 Posthole [506] measured 0.35m in diameter, 0.25m in depth. It was circular in plan, with vertical sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base (**Figure 6**). The posthole contained a single fill (507) of friable, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with large fragments of limestone on the northern side of the feature, including four large fragments of Bath stone, interpreted as a Roman moulded rebate and post pad. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age and three fragments of cattle bone were also recovered from the fill (**Appendices 4, 6, and 8**).

4.4.11 Posthole [512], which truncated pit [510], measured 0.27m in diameter, and 0.22m in depth. It was circular in plan, with vertical sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base. The posthole contained a single fill (513) of friable, mid grey-brown clayey silt, with sparse angular limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age were recovered from the fill (**Appendix 4**). Pit [510] measured 1m in length, 0.84m in width, 0.11m in depth. It was sub-circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides, a gradual break of slope, and an uneven base. The pit contained a single fill (511) of friable, mid grey-brown clayey silt, with small to medium-sized limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age were recovered from the fill (**Appendix 4**).

4.4.12 Ditch [516], aligned east-west, measured 1.85m in width and 0.48m in depth. It had moderately sloped sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base (**Plate 6**). The ditch contained a single fill (517) of a loose, dark brown-grey silty clay, with frequent small to medium-sized limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age and fragments of equid, cattle, sheep/goat, and sheep-sized animal bones were recovered from the fill (**Appendices 4 and 8**). The ditch aligned with an east-west/north-south curvilinear anomaly on the geophysical survey and likely represents an internal boundary within the main enclosure. Ditch [516] was truncated by a later shallower ditch [518].

- 4.4.13 Trench 5 also revealed four ditches [504], [508], [514] and [518] all were orientated northwest-southeast, measuring between 0.4m and 1.2m in length, and 0.05m to 0.1m in depth. They had shallow-sloped sides, a gentle break of slope, and uneven bases. All ditches had similar fill: friable, light orange-brown clay silt, with frequent small angular limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age were recovered from ditch [514] fill (515) but are likely intrusive (**Appendix 4**). These ditches match northwest-southeast geophysical anomalies and likely represent later field cultivation activity, presumably of medieval or post-medieval date.

#### **Trench 6**

- 4.4.14 Trench 6 revealed two postholes and two ditches. One posthole and one ditch were investigated.
- 4.4.15 Ditch [604] orientated southeast-northwest measured 1.1m in width and 0.34m in depth. It had moderate sloped sides, a sharp break of slope, and a concave base (**Figure 6, Plate 4**). The ditch contained two fills. The lower fill (605) was friable, mid orange-grey clayey silt, with frequent small, fragmented limestone inclusions; the upper fill (606) was friable, dark grey-brown silty clay, with frequent small to medium-sized angular limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age were recovered from the lower fill (**Appendix 4**). The ditch aligns with a semi-circular anomaly observed from the geophysical survey.
- 4.4.16 Posthole [607] measured 0.32m in diameter, 0.04m in depth. It was circular in plan, with vertical sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base. The posthole contained a single fill (608) of friable, mid brown-grey clayey silt, with rare, degraded flecks of ceramic building material. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill.

#### **Trench 7**

- 4.4.17 Trench 7 revealed two possible large pits that extended beyond the trench edge. They were not excavated.

#### **Trench 9**

- 4.4.18 Trench 9 revealed a ditch in addition to the boundary ditch, as well as a large pit. No obvious relationship between the pit and the boundary ditch could be seen in the plan. The features were not investigated.
- 4.4.19 Ditch [903], orientated northeast-southwest, measured 0.6m in width, 0.19m in depth. It had moderately sloped sides, with a sharp break of slope, and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill (904) of soft, mid grey-brown clayey silt, with sparse unsorted angular limestone inclusions. Fragments of cattle, cattle-size, equid, sheep/goat, sheep-size, and dog bones, as well as pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age, were recovered from the fill (**Appendix 4**).

### **Trench 10**

- 4.4.20 Trench 10 revealed a section of a boundary ditch [1005]. It was 2.6 m wide in profile with moderately sloping sides (**Figure 6, Plate 4**). Due to a high-water table, the feature's break of slope and base couldn't be determined. A hand auger was used to base the feature at a depth of 0.75m. The ditch contained a single identified fill (1004) of soft, mid grey-brown silty clay, with limestone gravel lenses at the top and near the bottom of the fill. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age and an assortment of animal bones, including a young calf, and a sheep/goat proximal femur with butchery marks, were recovered from the fill (**Appendices 4 and 8**).

### **Trench 11**

- 4.4.21 In addition to the boundary ditch, Trench 11 contained a pit and a posthole. Only the pit was investigated.
- 4.4.22 Pit [1106] measured 0.73m in length, 0.75m in width, and 0.24m in depth. It was sub-circular in plan, with steep sloped sides with a sharp break of slope, and a concave base (**Figure 6, Plate 6**). It contained two fills. The lower fill (1105) was a soft, mid grey-green silty clay, with few small angular limestone inclusions. A few sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill, probably derived from the upper deposit through downward movement. The fill itself likely represents an initial backfilling episode prior to the deposition of the upper deposit. The upper fill (1104) was a friable, mid grey-brown clayey silt, with a few small to medium-sized angular limestone inclusions. It contained pottery sherds and a relatively complete but highly fragmented equid skull, belonging to a subadult aged between 2 and 4 years. Fragments of cattle and sheep/goat were also recovered from the upper fill (**Appendices 4 and 8**).

### **Trench 12**

- 4.4.23 Trench 12 contained two ditches and one pit in addition to the boundary ditch. One ditch and the pit were investigated.
- 4.4.24 Pit [1205] measured 0.7m+ in length, 0.9m in width, 0.28m in depth. It was sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloped sides, a gradual break of slope, and a convex base (**Figure 6**). The pit contained a single fill (1204) of soft, mid grey-brown silty clay, with frequent small to medium-sized angular limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age and a one Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead were recovered from the fill (**Appendices 3 and 4**).
- 4.4.25 Ditch [1207] orientated northwest-southeast, measured 0.6m in width, and 0.35m in depth. It had moderately sloped sides with a moderate break of slope, and a flat base (**Figure 6**). The ditch contained a single fill (1206) of soft, dark grey-brown clayey silt, with frequent small to medium-sized angular limestone inclusions, with lenses of dark purple and grey, possibly representing degraded organic material. Medieval pottery sherds dating to the

13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries and fragments of cattle-sized animal bone were recovered from the fill (**Appendices 5 and 8**). Ditch [1207] was truncated by pit [1205].

### **Trench 13**

4.4.26 Trench 13 revealed six postholes and one pit in addition to the boundary ditch. Two postholes were investigated.

4.4.27 Posthole [1304] measured 0.28m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. It was circular in plan, with near-vertical sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base (**Figure 6**). The posthole contained a single fill (1305) of friable, mid orange-brown clay silt, with frequent small angular limestone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Iron Age were recovered from the fill (**Appendix 4**).

4.4.28 Posthole [1306] measured 0.34m in length, 0.26m in width and 0.06m in depth. It was irregular in plan, with near-vertical sloped sides, a sharp break of slope, and a flat base. The posthole contained a single fill (1307) of friable, mid orange-brown clay silt, with sparse small angular limestone inclusions. No datable evidence was recovered from the fill.

## **4.5 Conclusions**

4.5.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the approved methodology and confirmed the presence of archaeological remains within the Site.

4.5.2 The evaluation identified a substantial boundary ditch enclosing much of the Site, with internal pits and postholes indicating settlement activity. Most of the datable material recovered belonged to the Iron Age, and it is evident that archaeological features continued northwards beyond the Site boundary. The results correspond closely with the cropmark evidence recorded by the National Mapping Programme and with the later geophysical survey undertaken by SUMO (Sumo 2026).

4.5.3 Most of the excavated postholes were substantial and contained packing material, with the presence of structural elements. Posthole [506] was notable for its packing of four large Bath stone fragments, interpreted as a Roman moulded rebate and post pad. Such material implies a degree of status within what is otherwise a rural setting; within Roman Wiltshire, moulded rebates are documented at Romano-British temple sites such as Teffont Evias (**Appendix 6**). A fragment of Roman Brownstone roofing tile recovered from an unstratified context in Trench 14 further suggests the possibility of a masonry building in the vicinity (**Appendix 6**). Postholes were concentrated in the northern part of the Site, on the highest ground, with features becoming sparser towards the internal edge of the boundary ditch recorded in Trenches 9, 10 and 11.

4.5.4 Ditches in Trenches 5 and 6 corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and may represent internal gullies associated with roundhouse structures or internal subdivision. The relationship between these ditches and the postholes in the same

trenches could not be securely established. Trenches 4 and 5 also revealed several shallow northwest–southeast aligned ditches matching geophysical anomalies across much of the Site. These features truncate Iron Age remains and are therefore likely to represent later agricultural activity, potentially of medieval and post-medieval date.

- 4.5.5 The pottery assemblage was limited, largely undiagnostic and with little variation or decoration, and is likely to date to the Middle Iron Age. The presence of Roman moulded rebate fragments and Brownstone roofing tile indicates later activity or occupation in the area. The animal bone assemblage was in relatively good condition and comprised mainly cattle and equid, both young individuals, suggesting local husbandry and land use.
- 4.5.6 To the east of the Site, the results of the present evaluation align with evidence recorded at Trowbridge Rugby Football Club, where an earlier investigation identified a possible Late Neolithic or Bronze Age ring ditch, two enclosures of prehistoric or Roman origin, two Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings, and several undated ditches (Cotswold Archaeology 2005). The two prehistoric/Roman enclosures identified there are likely to relate to the settlement revealed by the current evaluation, functioning as field boundaries on its periphery.
- 4.5.7 The evaluation has confirmed a Middle Iron Age enclosed settlement of local significance, with internal structural elements concentrated on the higher northern ground and a boundary ditch matching the NMP and SUMO geophysical datasets. While the results do not materially advance the regional research agenda, they intersect with several SWARF aims at a modest level. The correspondence between mapped cropmarks, geophysical anomalies and excavated features offers a limited but clear contribution to Research Aim 1, reinforcing the reliability of established prospection methods. The recovery of a Roman moulded rebate fragment and Brownstone roofing tile provides only slight evidence for later activity, yet still registers within the broader context of Research Aims 3 and 29, where even incidental Roman material helps to characterise the patchy distribution of non-villa rural evidence across the region. The small but well-preserved assemblage of cattle and equid bone adds a minor data point relevant to Research Aim 19, indicating routine husbandry within the Iron Age settlement. Taken together, the Site contributes incrementally to these aims, but its principal value lies in refining the local settlement sequence rather than addressing wider regional research priorities.

## **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* (CIfA 2020). On completion of the project, PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with Wiltshire Museum, Devizes under the accession number **DZSWS:05-2026**.

### **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 Museum, 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 conform to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report, either in its entirety or in part thereof, in paper or electronic form, are 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 Historic Environment Record).
- 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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The evaluation was supervised by James Bannister with site assistance from Oliver Farmer, Anthony Mathews, and Mathew Shugar. This report was prepared by James Bannister with graphics prepared by Phil Jefferies. The project was managed for PCA by Maisie Marshall.

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## Appendix 1: Trench Index

| Trench Number | Context Number | Type  | Interpretation               | Date     | Depth (m) BGL |
|---------------|----------------|-------|------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 1             | 101            | Layer | Topsoil                      | -        | 0m-0.15m      |
|               | 102            | Layer | Subsoil                      | -        | 0.15m-0.25m   |
|               | 103            | Layer | Natural                      | -        | 0.25m+        |
| 2             | 201            | Layer | Topsoil                      | -        | 0m-0.1m       |
|               | 202            | Layer | Subsoil                      | -        | 0.1m-0.5m     |
|               | 203            | Layer | Natural                      | -        | 0.25m+        |
|               | 204            | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [205]          | Iron Age | -             |
|               | 205            | Cut   | Cut of Ditch                 | Iron Age | -             |
| 3             | 301            | Layer | Topsoil                      | -        | 0m-0.2m       |
|               | 302            | Layer | Subsoil                      | -        | 0.2m-0.35m    |
|               | 303            | Layer | Natural                      | -        | 0.35m+        |
|               | 304            | Fill  | Lower Fill of Posthole [306] | Iron Age | -             |
|               | 305            | Fill  | Upper Fill of Posthole [306] | Iron Age | -             |
|               | 306            | Cut   | Cut of Posthole              | Iron Age | -             |
|               | 307            | Fill  | Fill of Posthole [308]       | Undated  | -             |
|               | 308            | Cut   | Cut of Posthole              | Undated  | -             |
| 4             | 401            | Layer | Topsoil                      | -        | 0m-0.15m      |
|               | 402            | Layer | Subsoil                      | -        | 0.15m-0.34m   |
|               | 403            | Layer | Natural                      | -        | 0.34m+        |
|               | 404            | Fill  | Fill of Posthole [405]       | Iron Age | -             |
|               | 405            | Cut   | Cut of Posthole              | Iron Age | -             |
|               | 406            | Fill  | Fill of Posthole [407]       | Iron Age | -             |
|               | 407            | Cut   | Cut of Posthole              | Iron Age | -             |
| 5             | 501            | Layer | Topsoil                      | -        | 0m-0.2m       |
|               | 502            | Layer | Subsoil                      | -        | 0.2m-0.33m    |
|               | 503            | Layer | Natural                      | -        | 0.33m+        |
|               | 504            | Cut   | Cut of Shallow Ditch         | Undated  | -             |
|               | 505            | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [504]          | Undated  | -             |
|               | 506            | Cut   | Cut of Posthole              | Iron Age | -             |
|               | 507            | Fill  | Fill of Posthole [506]       | Iron Age | -             |
|               | 508            | Cut   | Cut of Shallow Ditch         | Undated  | -             |
|               | 509            | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [508]          | Undated  | -             |
|               | 510            | Cut   | Cut of Pit                   | Iron Age | -             |

|    |      |       |                             |          |             |
|----|------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|
|    | 511  | Fill  | Fill of Pit [510]           | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 512  | Cut   | Cut of Posthole             | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 513  | Fill  | Fill of Posthole [512]      | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 514  | Cut   | Cut of Shallow Ditch        | Undated  | -           |
|    | 515  | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [514]         | Undated  | -           |
|    | 516  | Cut   | Cut of Ditch                | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 517  | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [516]         | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 518  | Cut   | Cut of Shallow Ditch        | Undated  | -           |
|    | 519  | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [518]         | Undated  | -           |
| 6  | 601  | Layer | Topsoil                     | -        | 0m-0.15m    |
|    | 602  | Layer | Subsoil                     | -        | 0.15m-0.4m  |
|    | 603  | Layer | Natural                     | -        | 0.4m+       |
|    | 604  | Cut   | Cut of Ditch                | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 605  | Fill  | Lower Fill of Ditch [604]   | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 606  | Fill  | Upper Fill of Ditch [604]   | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 607  | Cut   | Cut of Posthole             | Undated  | -           |
|    | 608  | Fill  | Fill of Posthole [607]      | Undated  | -           |
| 7  | 701  | Layer | Topsoil                     | -        | 0m-0.4m     |
|    | 702  | Layer | Subsoil                     | -        | 0.4m-0.64m  |
|    | 703  | Layer | Natural                     | -        | 0.64m+      |
| 8  | 801  | Layer | Topsoil                     | -        | 0m-0.12m    |
|    | 802  | Layer | Subsoil                     | -        | 0.12m-0.28m |
|    | 803  | Layer | Natural                     | -        | 0.28m+      |
| 9  | 901  | Layer | Topsoil                     | -        | 0m-0.27m    |
|    | 902  | Layer | Natural                     | -        | 0.27m+      |
|    | 903  | Cut   | Cut of Ditch                | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 904  | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [903]         | Iron Age | -           |
| 10 | 1001 | Layer | Topsoil                     | -        | 0m-0.25m    |
|    | 1002 | Layer | Natural                     | -        | 0.25m+      |
|    | 1004 | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [1005]        | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 1005 | Fill  | Cut of Ditch                | Iron Age | -           |
| 11 | 1101 | Layer | Topsoil                     | -        | 0m-0.2m     |
|    | 1102 | Layer | Subsoil                     | -        | 0.2m-0.32m  |
|    | 1103 | Layer | Natural                     | -        | 0.32m+      |
|    | 1104 | Fill  | Upper Fill of Pit [1106]    | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 1105 | Fill  | Lower Fill of Pit [1106]    | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 1106 | Cut   | Cut of Pit                  | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 1107 | Cut   | Cut of Ditch, Not Excavated | Iron Age | -           |

|    |      |       |                                     |          |             |
|----|------|-------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
|    | 1108 | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [1107], Not Excavated | Iron Age | -           |
| 12 | 1201 | Layer | Topsoil                             | -        | 0m-0.22m    |
|    | 1202 | Layer | Subsoil                             | -        | 0.22m-0.38m |
|    | 1203 | Layer | Natural                             | -        | 0.38m+      |
|    | 1204 | Fill  | Fill of Pit [1205]                  | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 1205 | Cut   | Cut of Pit                          | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 1206 | Fill  | Fill of Ditch [1207]                | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 1207 | Cut   | Cut of Ditch                        | Iron Age | -           |
| 13 | 1301 | Layer | Topsoil                             | -        | 0m-0.22m    |
|    | 1302 | Layer | Subsoil                             | -        | 0.22m-0.39m |
|    | 1303 | Layer | Natural                             | -        | 0.39m+      |
|    | 1304 | Cut   | Cut of Posthole                     | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 1305 | Fill  | Fill of Posthole [1304]             | Iron Age | -           |
|    | 1306 | Cut   | Cut of Posthole                     | Undated  | -           |
|    | 1307 | Fill  | Fill of Posthole [1306]             | Undated  | -           |
| 14 | 1401 | Layer | Topsoil                             | -        | 0m-0.25m    |
|    | 1402 | Layer | Subsoil                             | -        | 0.25m-0.5m  |
|    | 1403 | Layer | Natural                             | -        | 0.5m+       |
| 15 | 1501 | Layer | Topsoil                             | -        | 0m-0.1m     |
|    | 1502 | Layer | Subsoil                             | -        | 0.1m-0.2m   |
|    | 1503 | Layer | Natural                             | -        | 0.2m+       |
| 16 | 1601 | Layer | Topsoil                             | -        | 0m-0.16m    |
|    | 1602 | Layer | Subsoil                             | -        | 0.16m-0.25m |
|    | 1603 | Layer | Natural                             | -        | 0.25m+      |

## Appendix 2: Plates



**Plate 1: Southeast Facing Shot of Trench 1. 1m Scale.**



**Plate 2: Southeast Facing Shot of Trench 13. 1m Scale.**



**Plate 3: North Facing Representative Section of Trench 9. 1m Scale.**



**Plate 4: West Facing Section of Boundary Ditch [1005]. Not fully excavated. 2m Scale.**



**Plate 5 – Plan Shot of Posthole [405]. 0.5m Scale.**



**Plate 6 – Northwest Facing Section of Ditch [516]. 2m Scale.**



**Plate 7 – Southeast Facing Section of Ditch [604]. 1m Scale.**



**Plate 8 – Northwest Facing Section of Pit [1106]. 0.5m Scale.**

## Appendix 3: Lithics - Lynden Cooper

### Introduction

A single lithic artefact (SF 1) from an Iron Age pit [1205] was examined and is reported here. It is an Early Bronze Age barb and tanged arrowhead.

The report aims to provide an overview of the artefact and an assessment of its archaeological significance with recommendations for further analysis, curation and reporting.

Descriptions follow standard, accepted British prehistoric lithic typology of arrowheads (Green 1984) while technological descriptions follow Inizan *et al.* (1999).

### Typo-technological summary

The artefact is a barb and tanged arrowhead of Sutton Type b (Green 1984): a simple form of the barb and tanged arrowhead class. It is small in size (17 x 20 x 3mm) and relatively wide presenting a squat form. It is complete bar a small loss to one of the barbs. It has a blue white patina with the original semi-translucent greyish-brown flint revealed at the barb break. The raw material has an inclusion of calcitic material situated along one of its edges.

The body of the arrowhead was fashioned by semi-invasive pressure flaking with original parts of the flake blank left unmodified on both sides, especially the (apparent) dorsal side. The barbs and tang were formed by simple alternate notches with little further modification of both.

The squat form may be an indication of a reworked piece, or else the work of a novice producer. The pressure flaking of the left side has produced a series of small, stacked hinges from unsuccessful pressure spall attempts. This coincides with the calcitic inclusion that may have also affected the working.

Barb and tanged arrowheads have a common association with Beaker ceramics and material culture of the Early Bronze Age. They are common grave goods with Early Bronze Age Beaker burials (no other arrowhead associated with Beaker burials).

### Significance and Recommendations

The artefact has significance in providing a findspot of an Early Bronze Age arrowhead. Its inclusion in an Iron Age pit may be attributed to residuality, if not a deliberate placement.

The artefact is recorded and no further work is required. The artefact should be curated.

A photograph may be considered as an illustration in a publication note.

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## Appendix 4: Prehistoric Pottery - Lawence Morgan-Shelbourne

### Introduction

A medium-sized assemblage comprising 119 sherds (1098g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation. A further 24g of pottery was recovered as crumbs (<1g). The pottery derived from eighteen contexts, which related to various ditches, pits and postholes (Table 1).

The site assemblage did not contain large quantities of diagnostic features, meaning the ability to assign sherds to specific ceramic traditions with confidence was restricted in some instances. Having stated this caveat, almost the entire site assemblage was still able to be provisionally identified as (predominantly) undecorated 'proto-saucepan pots', which are characteristic of the earlier part of the Middle Iron Age (roughly equivalent to Danebury's Ceramic Phases 4/5 (Cunliffe 1984)). The exception to these was a single context assemblage which contained sherds that were more indicative of the Post Deverel-Rimbury Decorated Ware traditions of the region, most plausibly Cunliffe's All Cannings Cross-Meon Hill or Kimmeridge-Caburn style groups (2005, 92-3, Figures 5.3, A:3 & 99-100, Figures 5.4, A:8), the currency of which spans the Earlier Iron Age.

The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion and assessment of potential for analysis.

| Context | Cut | Trench | Category | Fabric Code                  | Count | Weight (g) | Ceramic Tradition    | Ceramic Context Date  |
|---------|-----|--------|----------|------------------------------|-------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 204     | 205 | 2      | Ditch    | LSO2                         | 0     | 0          | SAUCEPA<br>N         | 400-<br>200BC         |
| 305     | 306 | 3      | Posthole | LSOQU1                       | 1     | 25         | SAUCEPA<br>N         | 400-<br>200BC         |
| 404     | 405 | 4      | Posthole | SHQU1; LSO1                  | 3     | 11         | SAUCEPA<br>N         | 400-<br>200BC         |
| 406     | 407 | 4      | Posthole | SHQU1; QU1                   | 4     | 19         | EaRIA CT;<br>?ACC-MH | 800-<br>400/350B<br>C |
| 507     | 506 | 5      | Ditch    | LSO1; QUSH1                  | 2     | 19         | SAUCEPA<br>N         | 400-<br>200BC         |
| 511     | 510 | 5      | Pit      | LSOQU1; LSO1                 | 3     | 15         | SAUCEPA<br>N         | 400-<br>200BC         |
| 513     | 512 | 5      | Posthole | SHQU1;<br>LSOQU1             | 3     | 15         | SAUCEPA<br>N         | 400-<br>200BC         |
| 515     | 514 | 5      | Ditch    | LSOQU1;<br>LSOQU2; LSO1      | 7     | 221        | SAUCEPA<br>N         | 400-<br>200BC         |
| 517     | 516 | 5      | Ditch    | LSOQU1; LSO1;<br>LSO2; SHQU1 | 16    | 199        | SAUCEPA<br>N         | 400-<br>200BC         |
| 606     | 604 | 6      | Ditch    | LSOQU1                       | 1     | 5          | SAUCEPA<br>N         | 400-<br>200BC         |

| Context | Cut  | Trench | Category | Fabric Code                              | Count | Weight (g) | Ceramic Tradition | Ceramic Context Date |
|---------|------|--------|----------|------------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 904     | 903  | 9      | Ditch    | QZITE1; QU1;<br>LSO1; LSOQU1;<br>SHQU1   | 24    | 141        | SAUCEPAN          | 400-200BC            |
| 1004    | 1005 | 10     | Ditch    | SHQU1; QU1;<br>LSO1; LSO2;<br>SH1; LSQU1 | 32    | 224        | SAUCEPAN          | 400-200BC            |
| 1104    | 1106 | 11     | Pit      | LSOQU1; LSO1;<br>QU1                     | 10    | 56         | SAUCEPAN          | 400-200BC            |
| 1105    | 1106 | 11     | Pit      | LSOQU1; LSO1                             | 2     | 7          | SAUCEPAN          | 400-200BC            |
| 1108    | -    | 11     | -        | LSO1                                     | 1     | 18         | SAUCEPAN          | 400-200BC            |
| 1204    | 1205 | 12     | Pit      | LSO1                                     | 3     | 39         | SAUCEPAN          | 400-200BC            |
| 1206    | 1207 | 12     | Ditch    | LSO1                                     | 1     | 3          | SAUCEPAN          | 400-200BC            |
| 1305    | 1304 | 13     | Posthole | LSO1; SHQU1                              | 6     | 81         | SAUCEPAN          | 400-200BC            |
| TOTAL   |      |        |          |                                          | 119   | 1098       |                   |                      |

Table 1: Pottery quantification by context

## Methodology

All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (2010; Barclay et. al. 2016).

### Fabric

Fabric types were devised on the composition of inclusions present, as well as their density and modal size. Fabric types are designated based on shorthand abbreviated codes, recorded as INCLUSIONTYPE-frequency-size in the catalogue to facilitate wider comparative analysis. These groups were then given site specific codes, i.e. FL1, QUFL2 in this report. In cases where the fabric recipe included more than one inclusion type, the more frequent inclusion is recorded first, i.e. fabric FLQU1 would have calcined flint as the dominant inclusion, with sand being the secondary inclusion. Where tertiary, incidental inclusions were intermittently present within sherds of a given fabric, or where unusual fabric qualities (outside the bounds of the code system) were notable, these are recorded in the longform fabric descriptions in the catalogue (i.e. 'incidental fossil shell'). It should be noted that the recording of incidental fabric qualities in this manner is for descriptive purposes only, i.e. a sand fabric with 'incidental fossil shell' should not be seen as analogous to a QUSH (sand with shell) fabric recipe for comparative purposes.

Each sherd was recorded individually; sherds weighing less than 1g were classified as crumbs and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue but were not subject to further analysis. Where crumbs formed the only ceramics from a context, they are presented in Table 1 as a null, '0' value.

#### *Class, form, surface treatments/decoration and miscellaneous characteristics*

Sherd type was recorded in the catalogue using the convention R=rim, U=bodysherd, SH=shoulder and B=base, with the suffix 'D' being used to indicate the presence of decoration, i.e. RDU is a rim and body sherd with decoration on the rim, RDSHD a rim and shoulder sherd with decoration on the rim and shoulder etc. (further, less commonly used sherd codes are recorded in the 'key' section of the catalogue).

Manufacturing technology was also recorded (where apparent), evidence for surface treatment, decoration (technique, motif and location, expanded upon in the catalogue as required) and the presence of adaptation, repair, makers stamps, soot and/or residue.

All sherds recovered and recorded were subject to size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small', sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large'.

Where possible rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted (thereby allowing the Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) to be calculated, if considered appropriate). Where possible, sherds were assigned to a ceramic tradition, based on their exhibited characteristics. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system (Brudenell 2012), with shoulder type also being described using a generalised format in the catalogue (Appendix XXX). Rim and base sherds were then assigned vessel numbers.

In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained suitable diagnostic characteristics (most commonly portions of the rim and shoulder or base) they were further classified. Where possible the vessels were assigned to a broad class (e.g. jar, bowl, cup). In less common instances vessels were then further assigned to form using a series appropriate to the applied ceramic tradition designation. This comprised the series devised by J.D. Hill (Hill & Horne 2003; Hill & Braddock 2006) for Later Iron Age ceramics.

The site assemblage contained a minimum of five vessels, based on the four rims and single base recovered and recorded.

#### *Dating*

Based on the recorded characteristics above, a suggested sherd date range was assigned to each sherd. The combined information about all the ceramics from each context was then used to suggest a ceramic date range for that context. For example, a context with five undiagnostic Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age ceramic tradition sherds, and one diagnostic Earlier Iron Age sherd could result in the whole context being assigned an Earlier Iron Age date range, if considered appropriate. It should be noted that most sherds do not exhibit diagnostic characteristics that enabled such a refined date range

to be suggested, with such refined context dates often relying on the presence/absence of limited numbers of diagnostic sherds.

| SSFabric Code | Shorthand Fabric Type | Longform Fabric Description                                                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| LSO1          | LSO-CA-FM             | Common to abundant, fine to moderate oolitic limestone                            |
| LSO2          | LSO-MC-FM             | Moderate to common, fine to moderate oolitic limestone                            |
| LSOQU1        | LSO-SM-FMQU-RS-F      | Sparse to moderate, fine to moderate oolitic limestone, rare to sparse, fine sand |
| LSOQU2        | LSO-MC-FMQU-RS-F      | Moderate to common, fine to moderate oolitic limestone, rare to sparse, fine sand |
| LSQU1         | LS-SM-FCQU-RS-F       | Sparse to moderate, fine to coarse limestone, rare to sparse, fine sand           |
| QU1           | QU-RS-F               | rare to sparse, fine sand                                                         |
| QUSH1         | QU-RS-FSH-R-FM        | rare to sparse, fine sand, rare, fine to moderate shell                           |
| QZITE1        | QZITE-RS-FC           | Rare to sparse, fine to coarse quartzite                                          |
| SH1           | SH-MC-FM              | Moderate to common, fine to moderate shell                                        |
| SHQU1         | SH-SM-FVCQU-RS-F      | Sparse to moderate, fine to very coarse shell, rare to sparse, fine sand          |

Table 2: Fabric Table

## Assemblage characteristics

### *Condition and depositional environment*

| Condition            | Sherd Count | Sherd Count (%) |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| REFIRED              | 3           | 2.5             |
| SEVERE               | 3           | 2.5             |
| SIGNIFICANT          | 16          | 13.4            |
| SIGNIFICANT; LEACHED | 13          | 10.9            |
| SLIGHT               | 18          | 15.1            |
| SLIGHT; LEACHED      | 7           | 5.9             |
| UNABRADED            | 59          | 49.6            |
| TOTAL                | 119         | 100.0           |

Table 3: Assemblage condition

| Category   | Count | Count (%) | Weight (g) | Weight (%) |
|------------|-------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Ditch      | 83    | 69.7      | 812        | 74.0       |
| Pit        | 18    | 15.1      | 117        | 10.7       |
| Posthole   | 17    | 14.3      | 151        | 13.8       |
| Unassigned | 1     | 0.8       | 18         | 1.6        |
| TOTAL      | 119   | 100.0     | 1098       | 100.0      |

Table 4: Assemblage by feature category

The assemblage had a low to moderate Minimum Sherd Weight (MSW) of 9.2g. This figure was reflected in the sherd condition, with abraded sherds making up almost half the assemblage (Table 3). This was especially apparent within the sherds with fabric recipes including fossil shell or, to a lesser extent Oolitic limestone, where the inclusions were prone to post-depositional leaching.

No evidence of use-wear, repair or vessel adaptation were apparent within the assemblage, although residues were visible on five sherds, all of which comprised sooting on the sherd exterior surface. These sherds were mainly recovered from Posthole [1304] (three sherds), with single examples being recovered from Posthole [512] and Ditch [516].

The assemblage was mainly recovered from ditches, with the remainder (where assigned) being recovered from discrete features such as pits and postholes (Table 4). The ceramics were recovered from a variety of trenches, although three (trenches 5, 9 and 10) produced over 20% of the ceramics each by Sherd Count (SC).

### **Post Deverel-Rimbury Decorated Ware tradition: Earlier Iron Age**

The tradition assemblage was extremely limited (four sherds, 19g) and was recovered entirely from a single feature, Posthole [407] in Trench 4.

#### *Fabric, form and decoration*

The sherds in the tradition assemblage were composed of sherds using sand as the sole inclusion (two sherds, 10g) and sherds using a mixed, shell and sand fabric (two sherds, 9g). Diagnostic sherds were limited to a single, upright flat-topped rim (Type 1), whilst the single shoulder sherd present was of a pronounced, rounded type. Unlike almost the entire rest of the site assemblage, a single sherd was decorated. This decoration comprised incised diagonal lines, which had been used to create a bordered chevron motif.

#### *Discussion*

The characteristics of the tradition assemblage can be largely paralleled within the Middle Iron Age tradition ceramics which make up most of the site assemblage. The greater popularity of sandier fabrics is however notable, as these recipes form only a minor proportion within this larger assemblage.

Similarly, the presence of more angular vessel forms (as suggested by the shoulder sherd) and the presence of decorative motifs is distinctive and forms a point of difference with the rest of the prehistoric ceramics. Although the small size and lack of diagnostic value of the tradition assemblage restricts the level of confidence, these characteristics can be 'best-fitted' into the Post Deverel-Rimbury Decorated Ware traditions of the region, which are current in the Earlier Iron Age.

Conclusively assigning the sherds to one of Cunliffe's (2005) style-groups for these ceramics is not possible, both due to the limitations of the assemblage but also the shared characteristics between these groups. For instance, vessels with more angular or pronounced profiles are more common within Earlier Iron Age traditions more generally, when compared to Middle Iron Age traditions. Similarly, the use of incised triangles/chevrons as a decorative motif is not exclusive, although it is perhaps most characteristic of Early Iron Age traditions, which regionally are represented by the All-Cannings Cross-Mean Hill Group (see *Ibid.* Figure A:8 (6-10)).

## Proto-Saucepan Pot/Saucepan Pot tradition: Middle Iron Age

### *Fabric*

| SSFabric code | Sherd Count | Weight (g)  | Sherd Count (%) | Weight (%)   |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| LSO1          | 63          | 536         | 54.8            | 49.7         |
| LSO2          | 7           | 65          | 6.1             | 6.0          |
| LSOQU1        | 13          | 127         | 11.3            | 11.8         |
| LSOQU2        | 5           | 191         | 4.3             | 17.7         |
| LSQU1         | 1           | 6           | 0.9             | 0.6          |
| QU1           | 10          | 45          | 8.7             | 4.2          |
| QUSH1         | 1           | 4           | 0.9             | 0.4          |
| QZITE1        | 1           | 7           | 0.9             | 0.6          |
| SH1           | 1           | 3           | 0.9             | 0.3          |
| SHQU1         | 13          | 95          | 11.3            | 8.8          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>115</b>  | <b>1079</b> | <b>100.0</b>    | <b>100.0</b> |

Table 5: Middle Iron Age fabrics

The sherds in the tradition assemblage were relatively diverse in terms of fabric recipe, although the choice of inclusion was not so varied (Table 5). The most popular inclusion was limestone, which in almost all cases was Oolitic, either as the sole (60.9% by SC) or dominant inclusion, with sand as the secondary (16.5% by SC; totalling 77.4% by SC). Less common recipes comprised those using fossil shell, again either as the sole or dominant inclusion mixed with sand (totalling 9.1% by SC) or sand recipes (totalling 9.6% by SC). The exception to this was a single sherd which had been tempered with quartzite.

### *Form, decoration and surface treatment*

Diagnostic sherds were limited, with only four vessels being able to be identified. These were mainly represented by rims (three examples), all of which were simple upright flat types (Type 1). Rim diameters ranged from 14-18cm, with a mean value of 16cm. The single base present was also of a simple, flat type (Type 1) and had a diameter of 10cm. Six shoulder sherds were identified, all of which were slack profiled.

Of the diagnostic sherds, only two could be assigned to vessel class, both of which were jars. Both could also be assigned further to form, comprising a simple, open shouldered vessel with an upright neck (Form A) as well as an ovoid/slack shouldered vessel with no neck (Form K).

Decoration was extremely rare, with only a single sherd (from Posthole [512]) exhibiting possible decorative applications. Due to the small size and poor condition of this sherd the exact nature of the motif is hard to define, although it appeared to comprise a moulded, slightly raised triangle, infilled by diagonal incised lines. Surface treatments were slightly more common, at four sherds, which were evenly split between smoothing and burnishing of the sherd exterior surfaces.

## Discussion

As with the prior tradition assemblage the ceramics did not exhibit many diagnostic features, although the assemblage was of a more statistically reliable size. Although sand-tempered sherds were still present, they were now much less significant and, in most cases may represent inclusions already present in the potting clay. The use of (predominantly) Oolitic limestone is a known phenomenon amongst prehistoric ceramics within the region, for example at Potterne these fabrics were (along with calcined flint and sand) one of the most common recipes (Gingell 2000, Table 19, 140) and at Groundwell West they formed 50% of the assemblage by SC (Timby 2001, Table 1, 20). Similarly, at the Battlesbury Bowl, Warminster they formed 23.5% by SC (Every and Mephram 2008, Table 4.4, 51) of the whole prehistoric assemblage. Notably, this fabric group was most prevalent in the latter sites 'Ceramic Phase 3' (mid-4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> CBC), where it formed 45.4% of the assemblage by SC (*Ibid.*, Table 4.11, 59), when compared to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age ceramic phases. Defining the exact source of these inclusions is not possible without scientific analysis, although Great Oolite Limestone has been suggested to be the source for the above examples. Other possible sources proximate to the site are the Todber Freestone Member Ooid Limestones, examples of which can be found c.2.5km to the south-east (BGS online). The use of fossil shell fabrics is also well paralleled and again could derive from several locally available clay deposits.

Although few vessels were able to be identified, the forms that were present, as well as the general impression of the assemblage from the other diagnostic sherds is of one composed principally of simple ovoid or slack shouldered jars. Some of these forms (most notably Form K) have almost no variation across the profile of the pot and could be described as 'Saucepan Pots' (see Cunliffe 1984, Type PA, Figures 6.67-68). Assemblages of this sort are typical of the Middle Iron Age regionally, with undecorated vessels being most characteristic of the earlier part of this period (equivalent to Ceramic Phases 4-5 at Danebury, there assigned a mid-4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century BC date). This is however not entirely conclusive, both due to the relatively small assemblage size and as the lack of decoration may relate to geographical, not chronological factors, with plain vessels potentially continuing in use throughout the Middle Iron Age.

The single decorated sherd present in the assemblage is inconclusive and has similar motifs to the decorated sherd suggested to belong to the Post Deverel-Rimbury tradition. The context it derived from did however lack the sand fabrics associated with the limited Post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage, with most of the sherds (including the decorated one) being composed of the Oolitic limestone fabrics common to the rest of the Middle Iron Age assemblage. The motif used is not exclusive to any one ceramic tradition and could also be accommodated within the decorated Saucepan Pot traditions of the region (encompassing Cunliffe's St Catherine's Hill-Worthy Down and Yarnbury-Highfield style groups (2005, 104 and Figures A16-17, 627-28). Notably the latter group is associated with the use of raised and depressed decorative motifs, which may be analogous to the 'moulded' decoration present on the sherd (see Brown 1991, Figure 6.19 (1322), 303).

## Summary

The prehistoric assemblage was relatively limited in diagnostic value. However, most of the site assemblage displayed affinities that allowed the sherds to be 'best-fitted' into the Saucepan Pot traditions of the region. Based on the limited range of simple forms present and the almost total lack of decoration the assemblage is most characteristic of 'proto' Saucepan Pot assemblages, which are in use over the earlier part of the Middle Iron Age, c. 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC. A very small assemblage of Earlier Iron Age, Post Deverel-Rimbury Decorated Ware ceramics was also provisionally identified.

## Recommendations

The results of this report should be revised at any further levels of reporting (if undertaken) to include site phasing or grouping. The results of this report should also be fully incorporated into the results of any future archaeological work on the site.

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## Appendix 5: Post Roman Pottery - Berni Sudds

A single sherd of post-Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, weighing 3g (Table 1). The sherd was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded by fabric, form and decoration in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Barclay *et al* (2016). The fabric was provisionally identified following the Wiltshire Post-Roman Pottery Reference Collection (Gutiérrez and Mephram 2026), although no direct comparison has been undertaken.

| Cxt  | Fabric                                                                             | SC | ENV | Wg | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Date range                                  |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1206 | Medieval glazed ware; probably Crockerton-type fine sandy ware (nr WIL061 and 110) | 1  | 1   | 3  | Body sherd. Very fine, slightly micaceous fabric. Moderate very fine silt-sized quartz, sparse mica, iron oxide and possible glauconite. Grey core and dull orange to buff margins and surfaces. External olive-green glaze. | 13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> century |

Table 1: Summary catalogue of the pottery by context. Cxt = context; SC = sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Wg = Weight in grams.

The fragment derives from a glazed jug in a very fine, slightly micaceous sandy ware consistent with the description of Crockerton-type fine sandy wares, and in particular Fabrics WIL061 and W110 (Gutiérrez and Mephram 2026). The fine sandy wares are considered to represent products of later medieval industry, dated from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century, with Crockerton-type wares well-paralleled in the locality (*ibid.*, Mephram 1993, 108-9). The sherd was recovered from the fill of ditch [1207] in Trench 12, but as small and lightly abraded was probably deposited under secondary or tertiary conditions, potentially as a result of agricultural manuring practices.

The pottery provides dating evidence for later medieval activity on site, although the recovery of just one sherd would suggest this is likely to have been occurring at a very low level. With little further interpretative potential, no additional work is recommended. The sherd should, however, be reconsidered alongside any further material recovered in the event of any further archaeological investigation of site.

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## **Appendix 6: Petrological Report on Stone - Kevin Hayward**

### **Introduction and Methodology**

This small stone assemblage (24 examples 5462g – 8 bags) from an evaluation at the site of Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire WDRH26 were examined by Dr Kevin Hayward during May 2026 for PCA (West) - to determine their petrological character and if possible, assign a geological source. Essentially it is to establish evidence for Roman and Iron Age occupation on a Trench-by-Trench basis.

The items were examined in hand specimen in good light with the use of a hand lens (Gowlland x10). Treatment of dilute Hydrochloric acid determined whether the rock had a calcareous composition.

An accompanying word catalogue (WDRH26stone.xls) lists by context, the different types of materials, and their geological source in detail.

### **Local and Regional Geological Setting**

The underlying solid geology consists of Upper Jurassic ragstones and calcareous sandstones from the Cornbrash and Kellaway's Beds respectively. Both very hard sedimentary rocks they are only suitable for rubblestone or possibly quern. Fortunately, the site lies near the navigable River Biss a tributary of the River Avon and accessible to riverside exposures of better-quality freestone from the Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) as close as Westwood and Bradford on Avon. Further downstream connections with Bath also means it was accessible to the major NE-SW Fosse Way and with its harder older stone from the Forest of Dean and South Wales.

### **Results - The Stone 24 examples 5462g**

#### **Petrological and Functional review**

Four different rock types were identified from the excavations their geological character, source, quantity distribution and function are summarised below (Table 1).

#### *Non-Local stone types*

The identification of a type of Bath stone (Fabric 3109) used in a cornice fragment (Figure 1) and as a possible post pad in dumped material (507) of post hole [506] is the most interesting material in terms of quality material used. Fashioned to low angled cornice or moulded rebate this type of architectural element can be associated with temples at other sites in Wiltshire e.g. Teffont Evias (Hayward 2024). Other examples in this material type include a partly dressed post pad.

Another nonlocal stone was identified as a roofing tile from an unstratified layer from Trench 14. Identified as Brownstone (Fabric 3120a) from the Forest of Dean this stone type is widely used as roofing in Romano-British rural structures, temples and villas throughout Wiltshire (Hayward pers. obs.).

### Local stone types

A sizeable quantity of material across the site can simply be considered natural bedrock from the Cornbrash (fabric 3120b), perhaps sometimes used as post pads, maybe rubble (although no mortar was identified).

There is small circular rubstone with a very flat smooth base identified as probable local Kellaways calcareous sandstone (Fabric 3120c - Figure 2). This was from Trench 6 and is probably Late Iron Age in date as it came from the Upper fill (606) of NW-SE Linear ditch Iron Age [604]. It was probably used to sharpen agricultural or craft tools. Local acquisition of materials for use as portable utilitarian objects (quern and hone) is considered more a prehistoric practice, where availability of materials takes precedence over quality of stone.

Table 1 WDRH26 Stone geological character, source, quantity and function:

| Rock Type                                                                                                                                                             | Geological Type and source                                                                                                                 | Quantity             | Use WDRH26                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3109 open textured even grained oolitic shelly limestone (freestone) very pale brown 10YR 8/2 to light grey 10YR 7/ in colour                                         | Bath stone type Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) nearest Outcrop Bradford on Avon and Westwood (e.g. Westwood Ground stone)                     | 4 examples<br>3901g  | Roman - Moulded rebate (architectural) and post pad Trench 5 only Dumped material (507) of post hole [506] with the limestone only seen on the Northern side                                                                                          |
| 3120a purple red feldspathic sandstone– hard red-brown fine sometimes laminated micaceous sandstone no reaction Hydrochloric acid                                     | Brownstone - South Wales/Forest of Dean Brownstone group (Lower Devonian) or just possibly from the local Portishead Beds (Upper Devonian) | 1 example<br>28g     | Roman roofing tile fragment unstratified Trench 14                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 3120b Very hard very shelly limestone (ragstone) very pale brown 10YR 8/2 to light grey 10YR 7/1 with bivalve very pale brown 10YR 8/2 shell 25mm not burnt iron rich | Cornbrash (Upper Jurassic) local underlying bedrock                                                                                        | 18 examples<br>1083g | Natural and post pad Trench 3 Late Iron Age/Roman upper deliberate back fill (305) of post hole [306] Trench 5 Iron Age deliberate backfill (517) o NW-SE Linear ditch 9 Trench 9 Late Iron Age/Roman only fill (904) N-S Linear boundary ditch [903] |
| 3120c local grey 10YR 6/1 fine grained with speckles bivalve very pale brown 10YR 8/2 tiny shell flecks                                                               | Upper Calcareous beds of Kellaways Formation (Upper Jurassic)                                                                              | 1 example<br>499g    | Iron Age/Roman Fist sized rubstone or possible very small hand quern smooth surface estimated diameter 150mm Trench 6 Upper fill (606) of NW-SE Linear ditch Iron Age [604]                                                                           |

## Distribution and Trench summary

### Trench 3 4 examples 238g

| Context | Fabric | Material                                       | Size | Date range of material |  | Latest dated material |  | Spot date | Spot date mortar |
|---------|--------|------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------|------------------|
| 305     | 3120b  | Natural cornbrash bedrock or possible post pad | 4    |                        |  |                       |  | Natural   |                  |

A small group of natural shelly limestone blocks from the underlying Upper Jurassic Cornbrash represents the total for this trench. It was recorded from a Late Iron Age/Roman upper deliberate back fill (305) of post hole [306]

### Trench 5 12 examples 4168g

| Context | Fabric | Material                                                                                                      | Size | Date range of material |     | Latest dated material |     | Spot date | Spot date mortar |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------|------------------|
| 507     | 3109   | Moulded rebate and post pad in Middle Jurassic freestone (Bath stone) probably around Bradford on Avon source | 4    | 50                     | 400 | 50                    | 400 | 50-400    | No mortar        |
| 517     | 3120b  | Natural cornbrash bedrock or possible post pad                                                                | 1    |                        |     |                       |     | Natural   |                  |

By far the largest assemblage of stone is from Trench 5, accounting for 4.2kg of all the retained stone (5.5kg) (76%). As well as some more natural Cornbrash blocks from (517), there is an important cluster of non-local Bath stone freestone. Probably acquired downstream from the River Biss, along the banks of the Avon at Bradford and/or Westwood c8-10 miles away it was identified in the dumped material (507) of post hole [506]. Use of open textured, even grained freestone from the Middle Jurassic ridge during the Roman period for architectural embellishment and funerary monuments is well attested to throughout central southern Britannia (Hayward 2009) . The identification of a low angled rebate element (Figure 1) provides evidence for some architectural embellishment at the site and the possibility that it relates to a higher status rural site. Indeed, these moulded rebates can be seen at Temple sites throughout Romano-British Wiltshire (Hayward 2024)

### Trench 6 1 example 450g

| Context | Fabric | Material                                                                        | Size | Date range of material |       | Latest dated material |       | Spot date   | Spot date mortar |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|------------------|
| 606     | 3120c  | Small round rubstone or hand quern 150mm diameter local Kellaways bed sandstone | 1    | 500bc                  | AD400 | 500bc                 | AD400 | 500bc-AD400 | No mortar        |

A small circular rubstone in local Kellaways Bed sandstone (Figure 2) represents the total from Trench 6. This came from the Upper fill (606) of NW-SE Linear ditch Iron Age [604]. It was probably Iron Age in date used to sharpen agricultural or craft tools

#### Trench 9 6 examples 578g

| Context | Fabric | Material                                        | Size | Date range of material |  | Latest dated material |  | Spot date | Spot date mortar |
|---------|--------|-------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------|------------------|
| 904     | 3120b  | Natural Cornbrash bedrock or possible post pads | 6    |                        |  |                       |  | Natural   |                  |

As with Trench 3 there is only a small cluster of natural shelly limestone blocks from the underlying Upper Jurassic Cornbrash from Trench 9. This came from the only fill (904) of a N-S Linear boundary ditch [903]

#### Trench 14 1 example 28g

| Context | Fabric | Material                    | Size | Date range of material |     | Latest dated material |     | Spot date | Spot date mortar |
|---------|--------|-----------------------------|------|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----------|------------------|
| 0       | 3120a  | Brownstone roofing fragment | 1    | 200                    | 400 | 200                   | 400 | 200-400   | No mortar        |

Unstratified from Trench 14, the identification of Brownstone roofing from the Forest of Dean provides further indication of Romano settlement in this area. Hard micaceous sandstones such as these were widely used as roofing material throughout central southern England, and is associated with later Roman occupation AD200-400 as stone roofing is considered a later Roman phenomena (Boon 1974)

### Concluding Remarks

Hand specimen examination of a small sized unworked and worked stone assemblage from the evaluation at Devizes Rd, Hilperton, Trowbridge. Wiltshire WDRH26 has been successful in identifying four types of stone, two of which are considered non-local and Roman in date.

The focus is Trench 5 and the identification of a moulded rebate (Figure 1) (a cornice like architectural element) in Bath stone (probably from Bradford on Avon downstream). The identification of a moulded rebate in a good quality freestone would suggest that the rural site had perhaps a higher status or importance attached to it. Moulded rebates are found throughout Roman Wiltshire (Hayward pers. obs.) and have been associated with Romano-British Temple sites such as Teffont Evias (Hayward 2014)

The presence of a Brownstone roofing tile fragment from the Forest of Dean, unstratified from Trench 14, provides further evidence of a Roman masonry building in the vicinity. Widely used in central-southern England it is probably later Roman in date, when masonry buildings changed from ceramic to stone roofing.

Elsewhere there is a rubstone used for sharpening tools from Trench 6 (Figure 2). This is surprisingly a local material (Kellaway's Beds sandstone) and may point to earlier Iron Age rural occupation before the establishment of provincial networks of non-local stone from the Forest of Dean, for example became established.

All the above material should be retained.

The remainder of the assemblage merely consists of underlying Cornbrash bedrock all of which should be discarded.

To conclude, the evaluation has identified several items of interest that point to a high-status Roman masonry building in the vicinity, most notably a moulded rebate associated with Temple construction. It is recommended that further work should be undertaken.

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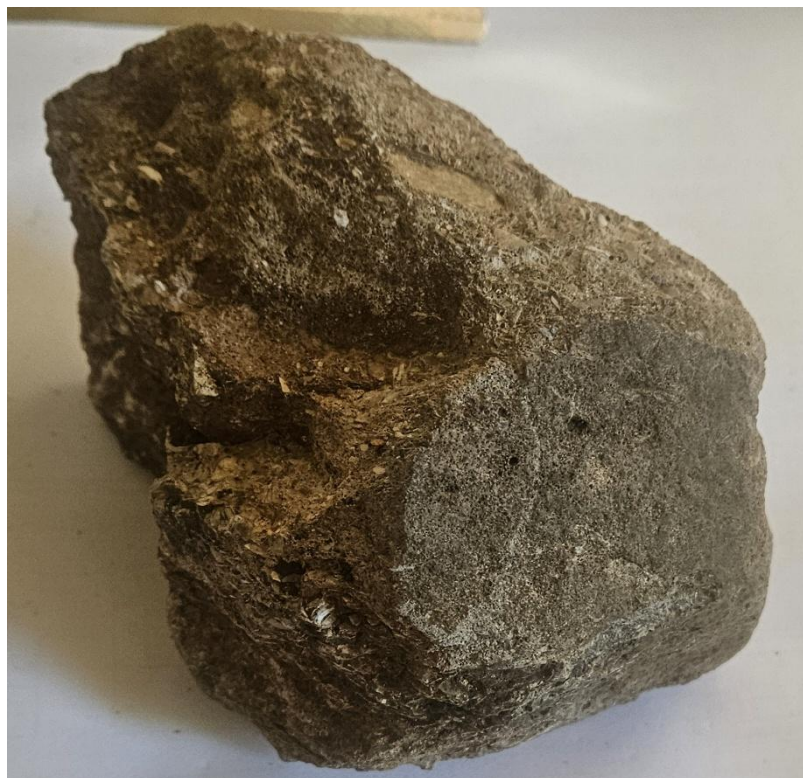


Figure 1 moulded rebate in local Bath stone recorded from dumped material (507) of post hole [506]

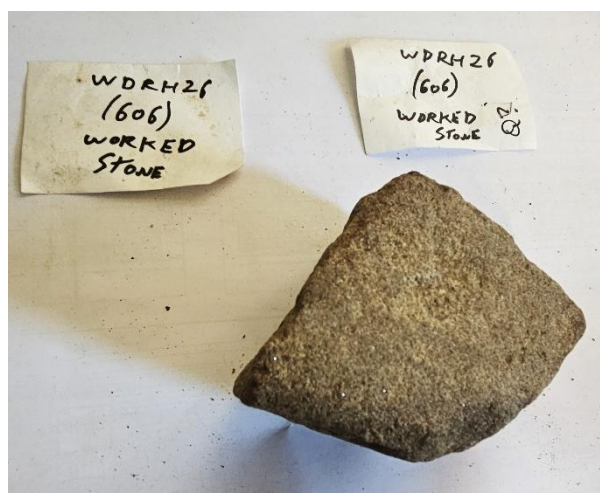


Figure 2 circular rubstone in a local calcareous sandstone from the Kellaways Beds (Upper Jurassic)  
Iron Age Upper fill (606) of NW-SE Linear ditch Iron Age [604]

## Appendix 7: Burnt Clay - Berni Sudds

A very small assemblage of burnt clay was recovered during the evaluation, totalling 4 fragments, weighing 14g. The material was examined under magnification (x20) and quantified by number and weight. A summary catalogue of the assemblage by context is presented in Table 1.

| Cut  | Context | Fabric                                                                                                                                       | Form       | No | Wgt | Comment                                                                                              |
|------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 518  | 517     | Fine, slightly marbled pinkish orange fabric with sparse iron-rich clay lenses and inclusions and rare calcareous (chalk?) inclusions.       | Burnt clay | 1  | 8   | Small fragment of burnt clay with one uneven, roughly flat surface.                                  |
| 1005 | 1004    | Fine, slightly micaceous dull orangish-buff fabric with sparse iron-rich clay inclusions and rare calcareous (chalk?) inclusions.            | Burnt clay | 2  | 4   | Very small non-diagnostic fragments of burnt clay.                                                   |
| 1005 | 1004    | Fine sandy and micaceous marbled orange fabric with off-white and iron-rich clay lenses, iron-rich clay inclusions and abundant fine quartz. | Burnt clay | 1  | 2   | Very small fragment of non-diagnostic burnt clay or possibly very abraded ceramic building material. |

Table 1: Summary catalogue of assemblage by feature and context. No = number of fragments; Wgt = Weight in grams.

The burnt clay occurs as small and largely non-diagnostic fragments, with just one roughly flat surface recorded on the example from fill (517). The material could represent structural daub or potentially originated from portable clay objects but cannot be identified to type. Fragmentary burnt clay is not intrinsically datable, with clay exploited as a building medium from as early as the late Neolithic period through until the post-medieval period and dating usually provided through association. The fragment with one flat surface was recovered from Iron Age ditch [518] and the small featureless fragments from Late Iron Age/ Roman ditch [1005].

The small and non-diagnostic assemblage provides no substantive evidence for the date or nature of activity on site and as such has no further research potential. In the event of any further archaeological investigation of site the material should be reconsidered alongside any additional burnt clay recovered but is deemed suitable for discard prior to archiving.

## **Appendix 8: Animal Bone - Kevin Rielly**

### **Introduction**

The area under investigation was located at the northern perimeter of Hilperton on the eastern side of Trowbridge, to the north of the Devizes Road close to its junction with the A361. It is bordered to the south by a row of houses fronting on to Devizes Road and to the east by an unnamed road. A total of 16 evaluation trenches were excavated across this area, these revealing evidence for Iron Age occupation. Animal bones were found in 10 out of the 16 trenches, providing an approximately similar quantities by hand recovery and from the samples.

### **Methodology**

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

### **Description of faunal assemblage**

The site provided a total of 250 bone fragments, 144 by hand (reducing to 82 after refitting) and 106 from the samples. There were a few bones with moderate or severe root etching, however, most displayed only minor damage, offering a collection which is generally well preserved. Fragmentation was no more than moderate throughout (though the sample collection was entirely composed of rather small fragments), with the clear exception of the equid skull from pit [1106], which provided a large part of the original unfitted total (50 fragments). The pottery accompanying the various archaeological levels tended towards a Iron Age date.

Most trenches provided less than 5 fragments by hand recovery, with larger collections limited to Trenches 5, 9 and 10 with 7, 15 and 39 fragments respectively (see Table 1 and 2). It is perhaps significant that the two largest assemblages were from adjacent trenches, 9 and 10, these located at the western part of the site, whereas Trench 5 was at the northern border towards the eastern perimeter. This latter trench provided bone bearing deposits within pit [510] and linear feature [516], whereas the western features include ditch [903] and linear feature [1005]. The sample collection was largely taken from Trench 11, all deriving from the two fills within pit [1106].

The quantities are rather small but there does appear to be an overall preponderance of cattle and sheep/goat compared to pig, thus: - 19, 16 and 4 fragments respectively (see Table 2). Each of these species is represented by a mix of skeletal parts, with a notable proportion offering age and size data. Of interest was the recovery of a particularly young calf from linear [1005] potentially suggestive of an infant mortality, hence local breeding/keeping of livestock. In contrast there was just one case of butchery, a grazing cut observed on a sheep/goat proximal femur, also from linear [1005]. Almost all the bones from the sample assemblage were indeterminate sheep-size fragments, although also including a few cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones.

Other species are poorly represented, essentially comprising equid and dog, the latter comprising a single mandible from ditch [903], this from an adult individual. Amongst the equid collection there is a relatively complete though highly fragmented skull from pit [1106]. This is from a subadult individual aged between about 2 and 4 years of age, potentially indicative of local breeding or else a young animal procured for training purposes. This skull was found within the upper fill of this feature alongside a few cattle and sheep/goat fragments. It could be envisioned that this single skull could represent a structured deposit. However, both the location of this skull (upper fill) and the lack of exclusivity strongly suggest the deposition of a waste item rather than any indication of ritual behaviour.

### Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This is a small collection though in relatively good condition as well as potentially well dated. There is undoubtedly a concentration of animal bones within the more western central part of the site incorporating Trenches 9 and 10, as well as a secondary area including Trenches 5 and 11. Overall, the domesticated bones offer a reasonable proportion of age and size data, suggesting that any further excavation should provide sufficient evidence to warrant relatively detailed domesticated representation and exploitation analyses. Of note in this respect was the recovery of a notably young calf as well as a relatively young equid, the former and perhaps the latter indicative of local production.

Despite the rather poor collections resulting from the samples, it is still recommended that any further work should include a thorough sampling programme.

| <b>Trench:</b>          | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| <b>Feature</b>          |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |              |
| <i>HC</i>               |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |              |
| Ditch                   | 3        |          |          |          | 3        | 15        |           |           |           |           | 21           |
| Linear                  |          |          |          | 6        |          |           | 39        |           | 1         |           | 46           |
| Pit                     |          |          |          | 2        |          |           |           | 7         |           |           | 9            |
| Posthole                |          | 4        | 2        |          |          |           |           |           |           |           | 6            |
| <i>Sieved</i>           |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |           |              |
| Pit                     |          |          |          | 11       |          |           |           | 88        | 1         | 6         | 106          |
| <b>Grand Total (HC)</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>1</b>  |           | <b>82</b>    |

Table 1. Distribution of hand collected (HC) and sieved animal bones by trench and feature.

| <b>Trench:</b>     | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| <b>Species</b>     |          |          |          |          |          |           |           |           |           |              |
| Cattle             | 1        |          | 1        | 3        |          | 2         | 11        | 2         |           | 20           |
| Equid              |          |          |          | 1        |          | 1         | 3         | 1         |           | 6            |
| Cattle-size        | 2        | 1        |          |          |          | 5         | 17        |           | 1         | 26           |
| Sheep/Goat         |          | 2        |          | 2        | 2        | 2         | 4         | 4         |           | 16           |
| Pig                |          |          | 1        |          |          |           | 3         |           |           | 4            |
| Sheep-size         |          | 1        |          | 2        | 1        | 4         | 1         |           |           | 9            |
| Dog                |          |          |          |          |          | 1         |           |           |           | 1            |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>82</b>    |

Table 2. Distribution of hand collected animal bones by trench and species.

| <b>Trench:</b>     | <b>5</b>  | <b>11</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| <b>Species</b>     |           |           |           |           |              |
| Cattle             | 1         |           |           |           | 1            |
| Cattle-size        |           | 8         |           |           | 8            |
| Sheep/Goat         | 1         | 2         |           |           | 3            |
| Pig                | 2         |           |           |           | 2            |
| Sheep-size         | 7         | 78        | 1         | 6         | 92           |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>106</b>   |

Table 2. Distribution of sieved animal bones by trench and species.

## Appendix 9: Environmental Archaeological Assessment - Bronagh Rae-Quinn

With contributions from David Willis

### Introduction

A total of six environmental samples were provided for assessment from across five of the evaluation trenches at Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. The samples were taken from features almost exclusively dated to the Iron Age, with only one sample (Sample <5>) being recorded as undated.

This report summarises the results of the environmental assessment of the samples, aiming to determine the environmental potential of the organic material recovered. That is, its state of preservation and respective quantitative and qualitative ratios, to assess whether further environmental analysis is required.

### Methodology

#### Sampling strategy

The processing strategy followed procedures as stated in the written scheme of investigation (Weighell, 2026).

#### Processing

Of the thirteen environmental samples taken, six samples (totalling 103 litres in volume) were selected as priority samples, and were processed by a trained member of staff using a modified Siraf-type flotation system (Williams, 1973). Material produced by the flotation process was collected using a 300µm (micron) mesh for the light fraction (flot), and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). The retent was air-dried, sieved at 1mm, 2mm and 4mm fractions, and sorted by a trained member of staff, to extract artefacts and ecofacts.

#### Assessment

Flots were scanned by the author under a UltraZOOM-3 binocular microscope at 7X-63X magnification. The prevalence/abundance of environmental material (and other inclusions such as intrusive organic matter and archaeological material) was quantified using a standard non-linear scale: where '1' indicates rare occurrence (1–10 items), '2' indicates occasional occurrence (11–30 items), '3' indicates frequent occurrence (31–100 items); and '4', indicates abundance (>100 items).

An additional recording system has been implemented to record the preservation of cereal grains (\*=poorly preserved, \*\*=moderately well preserved, \*\*\*=well preserved).

The identification of archaeobotanical seeds and grains etc. were undertaken using the author's botanical reference collection, and standard references (Cappers et al., 2012; Cappers and Neef, 2012; Jacomet, 2006). Nomenclature for plant macrofossils is taken from Stace (2014). Identifications of gastropods were made with reference to Kerney (1999) and Cameron and Riley (2008).

All retent and flot residues were scanned with a magnet to ascertain if micro-slugs/ferro-magnetic residue (such as hammerscale) was present.

All finds have been passed on to the appropriate specialists for more detailed identification. For further detail on any of this material detailed in this assessment report please see the appropriate specialist report.

### **The Assemblage**

The flots varied in volume from 13 – 59ml and contained little environmental material other than a small quantity of charcoal, terrestrial gastropods, and modern intrusive material.

Modern intrusive seeds were present in four of the six samples, and in variable quantities. Intrusion of modern seeds can be expected on sites with shallow ploughsoils or that have been occupied over a long period of time (Pelling et al., 2015) and should not affect interpretations or the dating of a site. Where the modern seeds were present, their quantity was noted, but they were not identified. Modern intrusive material also includes rootlets, insect eggs/larvae, and the blind/agate snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), which has been presumed intrusive due to its burrowing nature (Kerney, 1999).

Results are presented in Table 1 at the end of this report.

### **Results**

#### *Trench 4*

A single sample was taken from a posthole within Trench 4; Sample <8> from posthole [405] There was no charcoal or other charred plant macrofossils recorded within the flot. Rare ( $\leq 10$ ) counts of terrestrial gastropods were recorded, including the moss chrysalis snail (*Pupilla muscorum*), the eccentric/lovely valleronia, and unidentified/juvenile molluscs. Artefacts were scarce within the retent, with only rare counts of potsherds, and frequent (31-100) counts of hammerscale.

#### *Trench 5*

Again, only one sample was taken from a posthole within Trench 5; Sample <5> from posthole [506]. Small quantities of charcoal were recovered from both the flot and retent, however no diagnostic  $>10\text{mm}\varnothing$  fragments were recovered, and no further charred plant macrofossils were present. Occasional (11-30) counts of eccentric/lovely valleronia shells were present within the flot, as well as rare counts of unidentified/juvenile molluscs. Artefacts and ecofacts were slightly more varied than Sample <8>, with rare counts of large animal bone, burnt bone fragments, potsherds, burnt flint, and abundant ( $>100$ ) counts of hammerscale.

### *Trench 11*

Two samples were taken from a single pit within Trench 11; Sample <1> from the secondary fill, and Sample <2> from the primary fill of pit [1106]. Curiously, charcoal within the flots was limited to rare counts within the Sample <2> flot, while being concentrated within the retent of Sample <1>. However, none of the fragments were of diagnostic size. No other charred plant macrofossils were recorded. Terrestrial gastropods were present in both samples, including the moss chrysalis snail, eccentric/lovely valleronia, and unidentified/juvenile molluscs. Artefacts and ecofacts were present in mixed densities, with notable differences in material type between the two samples. Both samples contained potsherds, small animal bone, and undiagnostic burnt and unburnt bone fragments, however Sample <1> was noted to contain abundant counts of unburnt bone fragments. Rare counts of daub, coal, and clinker were recorded in Sample <1>, with Sample <2> containing frequent counts of burnt flint. Both samples contained abundant counts of hammerscale.

### *Trench 12*

Only one sample was taken within Trench 12; Sample <13> from the fill of pit [1205]. Undiagnostic charcoal fragments were present in rare counts in both the flot and retent, with no other charred plant macrofossils recorded. Moss chrysalis snails and eccentric/lovely valleronia snails were recorded in rare counts, with frequent counts of unidentified/juvenile molluscs also being present. However, it should be noted that <50 unidentified/juvenile molluscs were present, rendering the assemblage statistically insignificant overall (i.e. <200 specimens). Artefacts and ecofacts within the retent consisted of rare counts of small animal bone and burnt flint, and abundant hammerscale.

### *Trench 13*

The final sample was taken from a posthole located within Trench 13; Sample <3> from posthole [1304]. Fragments of undiagnostic <2mmØ charcoal were present in both the flot and retent, with no other charred plant macrofossils present. Frequent counts of unidentified/juvenile molluscs were recorded, although as in Sample <13>, these were deemed statistically insignificant. Artefacts within the retent consisted of predominantly industrial residues, with rare counts of coal and clinker, and abundant hammerscale. Rare counts of burnt flint were also recorded.

## **Discussion**

Overall, the environmental material recovered from the assemblage is minimal, with no diagnostic charcoal fragments, and no other plant macrofossils. While there were terrestrial gastropods within all six of the samples, the taxa recovered were minimal, representing an open landscape, however no statistically significant concentrations were present. The lack of environmental material overall could be attributed to taphonomic factors, rather than a lack of material throughout the history of the site. Cranfield University (2026) records the soil type as being “shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone”, which, especially in dry conditions, is not conducive to the preservation of organic remains beyond charcoal and shells (Historic England, 2025).

The only notable artefactual material throughout the assemblage was hammerscale, which was recorded in all of the samples. David Willis (*pers comm*) recorded that “small quantities of industrial related materials were recovered from a selection of environmental samples, consisting primarily of magnetised grains with occasional fragments of flake hammerscale. This type of hammerscale, is formed as thin flakes of iron oxide during the hammering of heated iron in secondary smithing processes (Dungworth and Wilkes, 2007, p. 2) ... Hammerscale can become incorporated into deposits through incidental dispersal, trampling, or the movement of material across a site, and its presence does not necessarily indicate ironworking taking place within the sampled area. The low density and dispersed nature of the material suggests it may be redeposited background debris derived from nearby ironworking activity rather than in situ smithing deposits. No concentrated hammerscale deposits or associated slag-rich material indicative of a smithing hearth or workshop were identified within the sampled assemblage or hand collected from site”.

Several of the samples (Samples <3>, <5>, and <13>) contained small quantities of possibly burnt stone. The stone itself has a pinkish hue in areas, but no other obvious signs of burning were evident on the material.

#### *Recommendations*

- Unfortunately, no charred material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered from any of the samples. If C14 dating is required, the animal bone would likely be able to be submitted. However, as the animal bone from the samples was disarticulated, it has a low viability and could only be used for a *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ).
- If further phases of archaeological work are to be undertaken on this site, samples should continue to be taken in line with the WSI, which should have a sampling strategy written in consultation with an appropriate environmental specialist.
- Further assessment of the burnt stone may be undertaken by an appropriate specialist to ascertain the nature of the material.
- Upon final approval of this report, the material may be discarded.

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Table 1, Environmental Results

| Trench number                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4                         | 5              | 11             |              | 12         | 13              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| Sample                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 8                         | 5              | 1              | 2            | 13         | 3               |
| Context                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 404                       | 507            | 1104           | 1105         | 1204       | 1305            |
| Deposit type                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Fill                      | Fill           | Secondary fill | Primary fill | Fill       | Fill            |
| Feature information                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Posthole [405]            | Posthole [506] | Pit [1106]     |              | Pit [1205] | Posthole [1304] |
| Sample volume (liters)                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 11                        | 17             | 31             | 25           | 10         | 9               |
| Flot volume (ml)                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 14                        | 36             | 50             | 59           | 13         | 13              |
| <b>Flot</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| <b>Charcoal</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| Charcoal 2 - 4 mm                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                           | 1              |                | 1            | 1          |                 |
| Charcoal <2 mm                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                           | 2              |                |              | 1          | 1               |
| <b>Non-carbonised Plant Macrofossils/ECOFacts</b>                                                                                                                                                                                |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| Modern insect remains                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                           |                | 3              |              |            |                 |
| Modern intrusive seeds                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2                         | 2              |                | 3            |            | 1               |
| Modern plant material (rootlets, leaves etc.)                                                                                                                                                                                    | 3                         | 4              | 4              | 4            | 3          | 4               |
| <b>Mollusc</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| <i>Cecilioides acicula</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Blind/agate snail         | 2              | 3              | 1            | 3          | 1               |
| <i>Pupilla muscorum</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Moss Chrysalis snail      | 1              |                | 1            | 1          |                 |
| <i>Vallonia excentrica/pulchella</i>                                                                                                                                                                                             | Eccentric/lovely vallonia | 1              | 2              | 1            | 1          |                 |
| Unidentified/juvenile molluscs                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                           | 1              | 1              | 1            | 3          | 3               |
| <b>Retent</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| <b>Charcoal</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| Charcoal 4-10mm                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                           | 1              | 2              |              |            |                 |
| Charcoal 2 - 4 mm                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                           | 3              | 3              |              | 1          |                 |
| Charcoal <2 mm                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                           | 3              | 4              | 3            | 1          | 3               |
| <b>Bone</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| Large Animal                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                           | 1              |                |              |            |                 |
| Small Animal                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                           |                | 1              |              | 1          |                 |
| Fragments                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                           |                | 4              | 1            |            |                 |
| Burnt fragments                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                           | 1              | 2              | 1            |            |                 |
| <b>Building material</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| Daub                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                           |                | 1              |              |            |                 |
| <b>Finds</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| Pottery                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1                         | 1              | 1              | 1            |            |                 |
| <b>Flint</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| Burnt flint                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                           | 1              |                | 3            | 1          | 1               |
| <b>Industrial residue</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |
| Coal                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                           |                | 1              |              |            | 1               |
| Clinker                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                           |                | 1              |              |            | 1               |
| Hamerscale                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 3                         | 4              | 4              | 4            | 4          | 4               |
| KEY: 1 (rare, 1-10 specimens), 2 (occasional, 11-30 specimens), 3 (frequent, 31-100 specimens), 4 (abundant, 100+ specimens)<br>* poor preservation, **moderate preservation, *** good preservation, cf uncertain identification |                           |                |                |              |            |                 |

## Appendix 10: Oasis Form

|                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>OASIS ID (UID)</b>                    | preconst1-543025                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Project Name</b>                      | Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Report For An Archaeological Evaluation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Site name</b>                         | Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Site code</b>                         | WDRH26                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Project Identifier(s)</b>             | Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Activity type</b>                     | Evaluation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Planning Id</b>                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Reason For Investigation</b>          | Planning: Pre application                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Organisation Responsible for work</b> | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Project Dates</b>                     | 02-Mar-2026 - 10-Mar-2026                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Location</b>                          | <b>Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire</b><br>NGR: ST 88003 59352<br>LL: 51.333132758971416, -2.173588576959493<br>12 Fig: 388003,159352                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Administrative Areas</b>              | Country: England<br>County/Local Authority: Wiltshire<br>Local Authority District: Wiltshire<br>Parish: Hilperton                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Project Methodology</b>               | Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Redcliffe Homes, via The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP), to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Devizes Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. The Site was the subject of a proposed residential development for which planning permission will be sort from Wiltshire County Council, the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation, comprising the excavation of an initial 14 30m x 1.8m and two 15m x 1.8m trenches targeting possible features revealed by geophysical survey. |
| <b>Project Results</b>                   | The evaluation revealed evidence of a large boundary ditch enclosing much of the Site, with internal pits and postholes indicating settlement activity. Most of the datable evidence retained from the Site belonged to the iron age. It is clear from the excavations that archaeological features continued into the field to the north of the Site. Results largely matched aerial photographs and later geophysical survey.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Keywords</b>                          | Boundary Ditch - Iron Age - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Ring Ditch - Iron Age - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Post Hole - Iron Age - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Rubbish Pit - Iron Age - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Funder</b>                            | Private or public corporation Redcliffe Homes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>HER</b>                               | Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Person Responsible for work</b>       | Maisie Marshall                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>HER Identifiers</b>                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

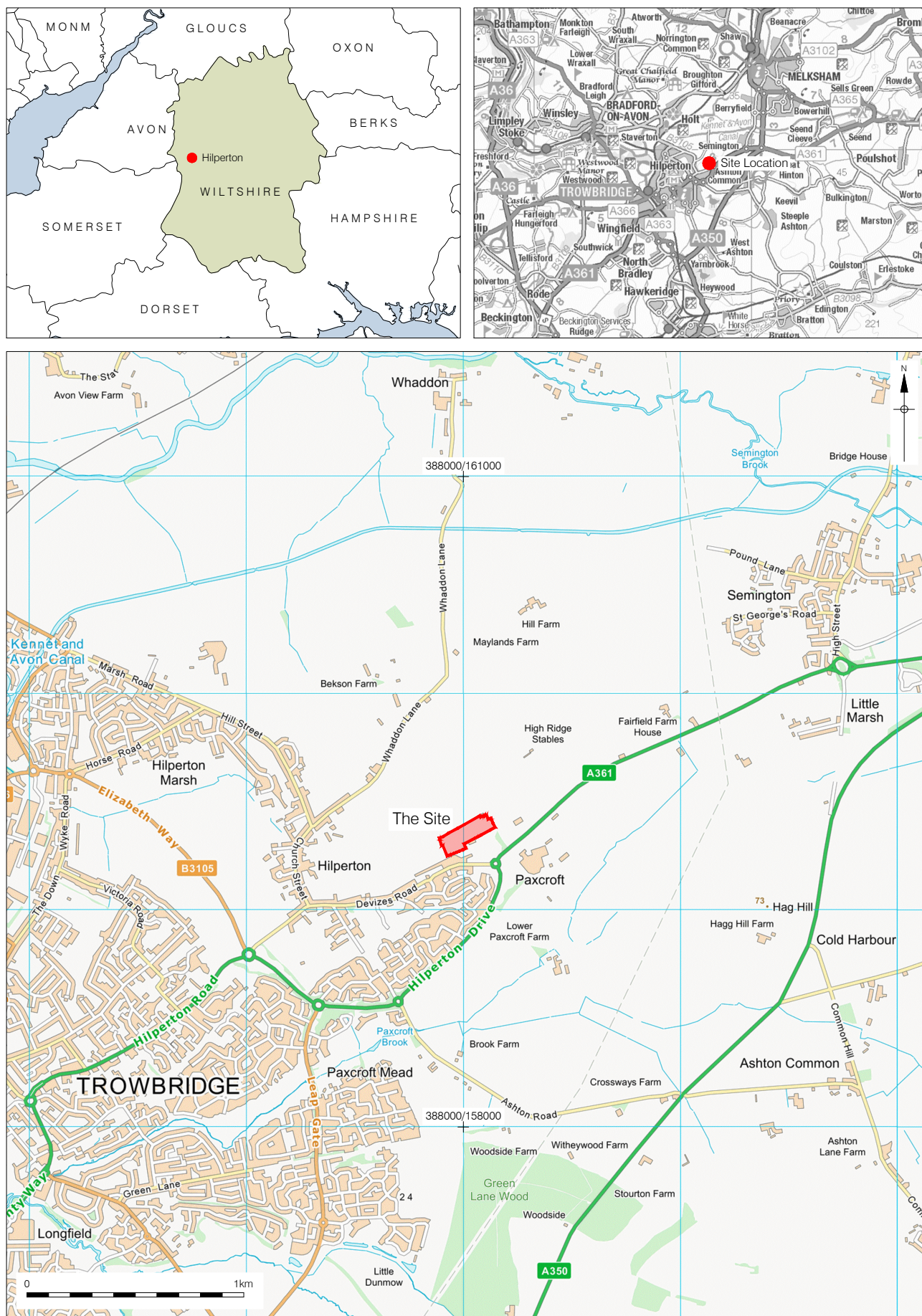
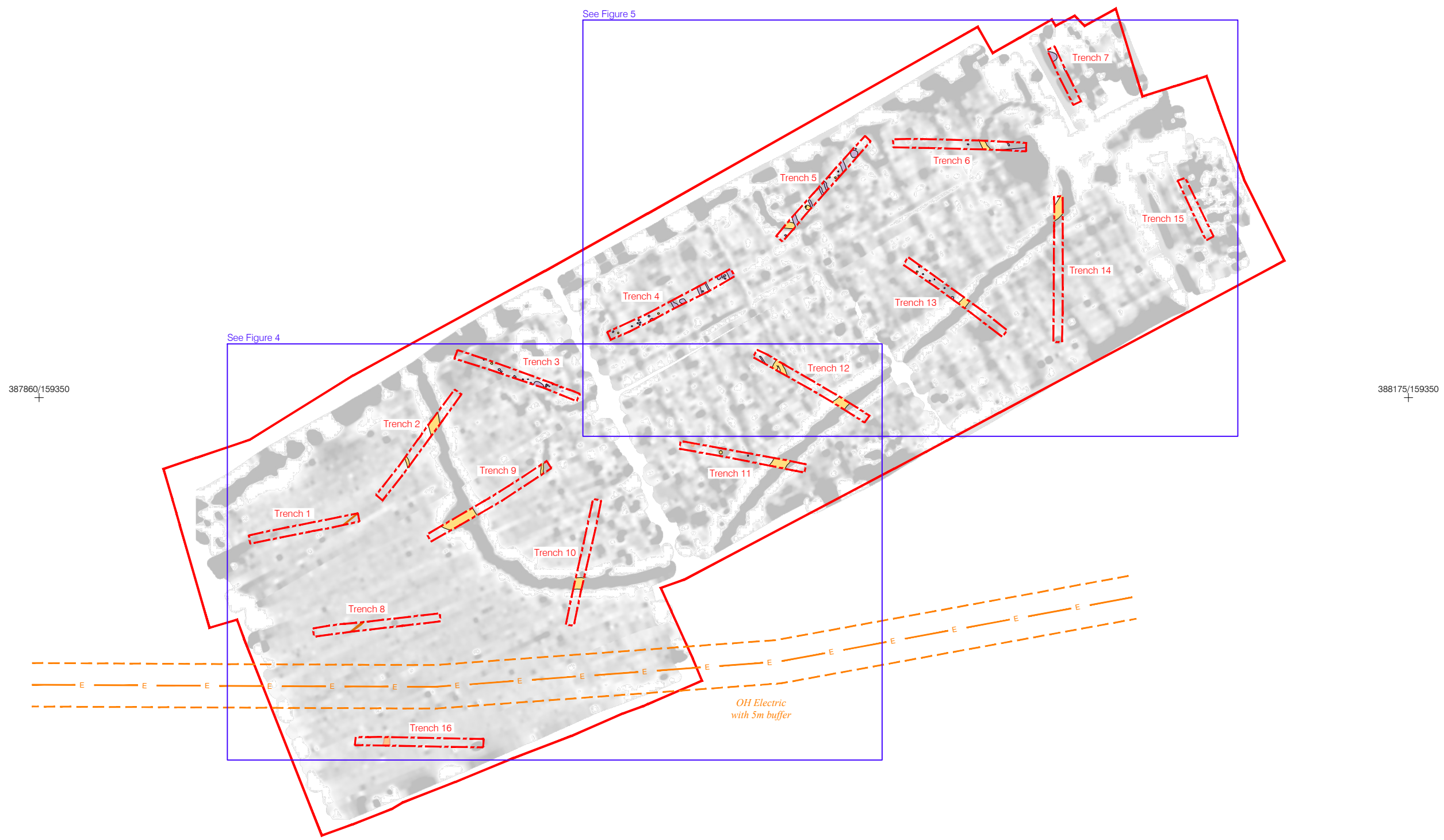




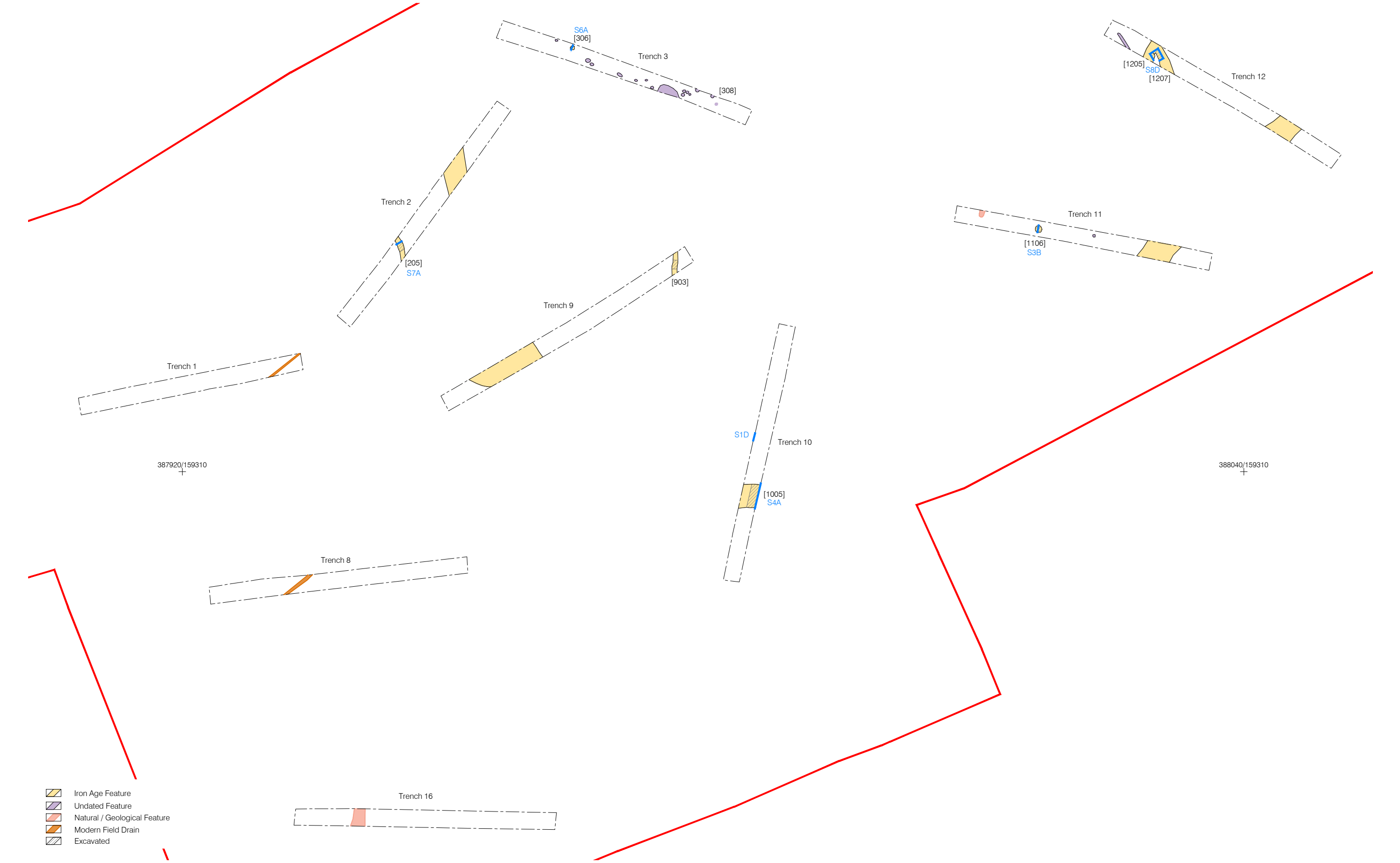
Figure 2  
Detailed Site Location  
1:2,000 at A4

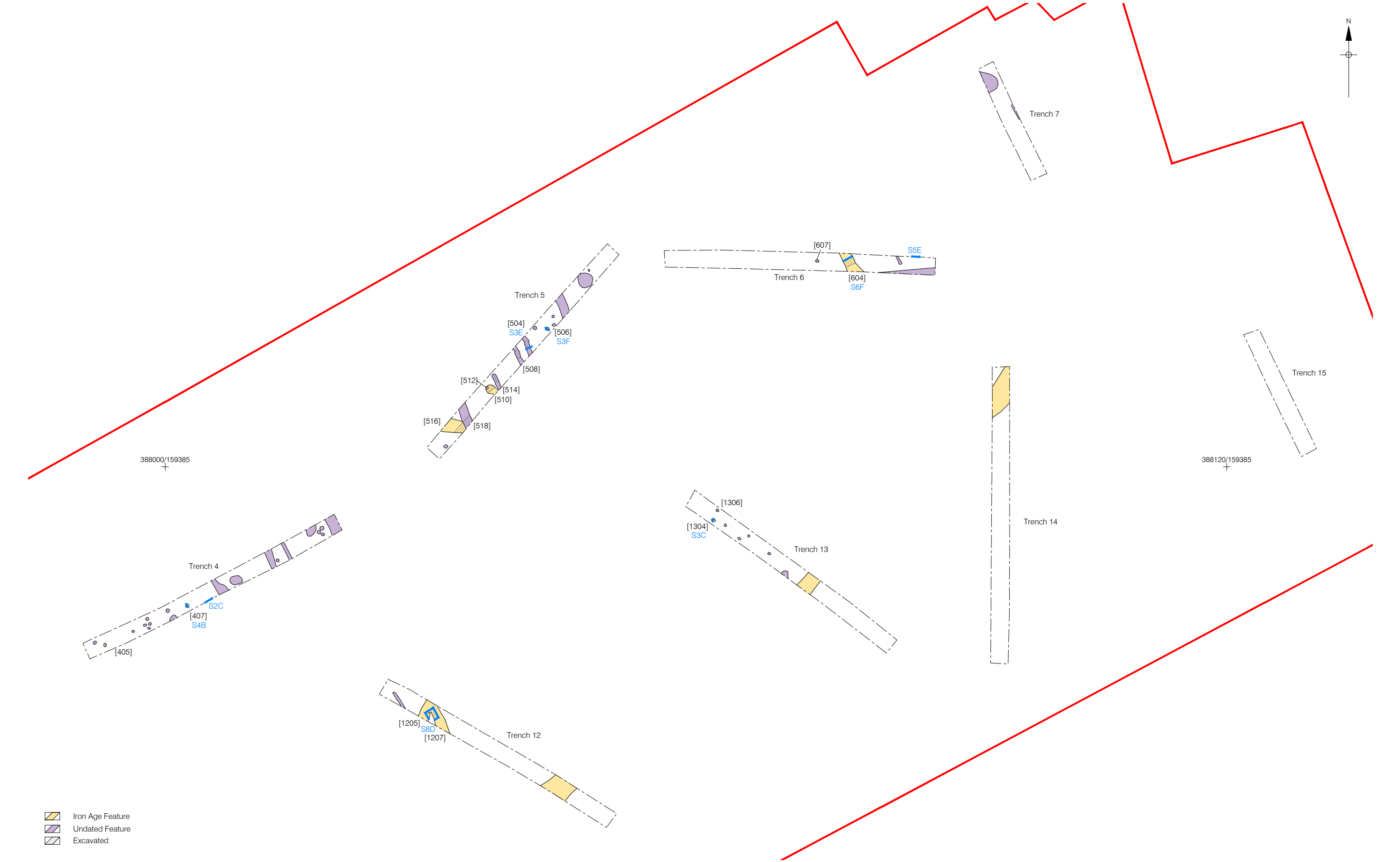


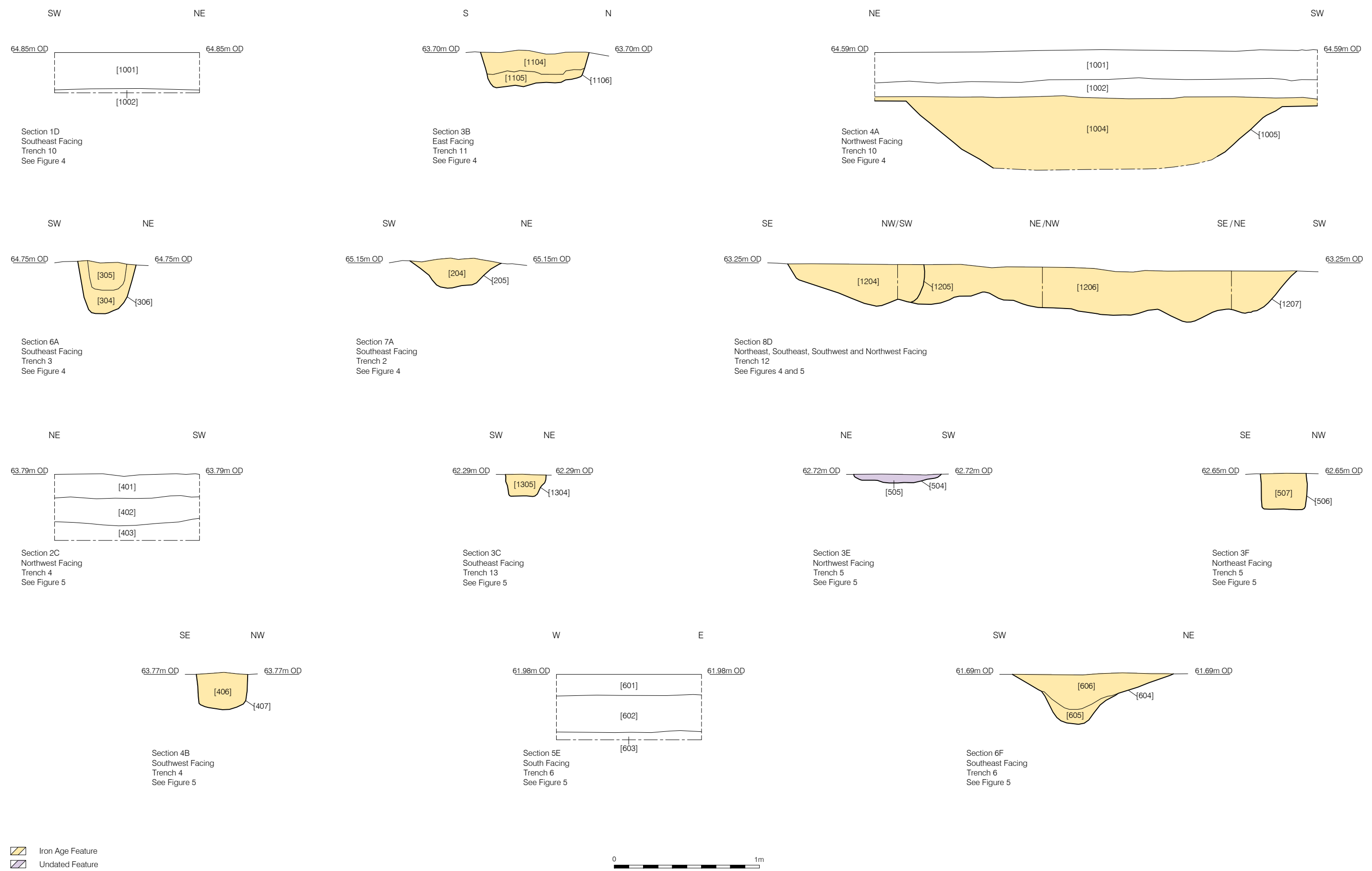
- Iron Age Feature
- Undated Feature
- Natural / Geological Feature
- Modern Field Drain



Figure 3  
Trench Plan showing Features overlain on the Geophysical Survey  
1:1,000 at A3









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