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Land at Pockeredge Farm and Peel Circus, Corsham, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Wessex Archaeology



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2nd March 2000

**LAND AT POCKEREDGE FARM AND PEEL CIRCUS, CORSHAM,
WILTSHIRE**

Report on the results of the Archaeological Evaluation

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CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	METHODOLOGY	3
	2.1. Introduction	3
	2.2. Aims	4
	2.3. Fieldwork	4
3.	EVALUATION RESULTS	4
	3.1. Introduction	4
	3.2. Natural base and soil sequence	5
	3.3. Late Prehistoric/Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43).....	5
	3.4. Roman (AD 43-410).....	6
	3.5. Post-medieval and modern features and disturbance.....	7
	3.6. Undated	7
4.	THE FINDS	8
	4.1. Introduction	8
	4.2. Pottery	8
	4.3. Other finds	8
	4.4. Bone	8
5.	PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	9
6.	DISCUSSION.....	11
7.	REFERENCES.....	12

Table 1: Archaeologically significant or undated features

Appendix 1: Trench summaries
Appendix 2: All finds by context
Appendix 3: Animal Bone
Appendix 4: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal
Appendix 5: Assessment of land snails from the sample of the upper (tertiary) fill (2204) of Roman ditch 2203

Figure 1: Site and trench location
Figure 2: Trench location plan showing principal excavated features
Figure 3: Trenches 2 and 7 plans and sections
Figure 4: Trenches 14 and 15 plans and sections
Figure 5: Trenches 17 and 18 plans and sections
Figure 6: Trenches 21 and 22 plans and sections
Figure 7: Trenches 10 and 13 plans and sections
Figure 8: Trench 24 plan and section

SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Barton Willmore Planning Partnership-Western, on behalf of Bryant Homes, Persimmon Homes and the Ministry of Defence, to carry out an archaeological evaluation in connection with proposed residential development of land immediately to the south-west of Corsham, North Wiltshire. The site, centred on NGR ST 8610 6985, comprises approximately 31 hectares of land at Peel Circus and Pockeredge Farm, Corsham.

The archaeological evaluation was to be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application, in order to provide the planning authority with further information on the nature of any archaeological remains that may survive within the site.

A previous desk-based assessment had established that the site contains a small number of known archaeological sites (Wessex Archaeology 1999). A Roman limestone coffin containing an inhumation burial and a nearby midden pit had been found in 1942 in the western central part of the site. Documentary and place-name evidence indicate the existence of a short-lived medieval deer park which may have covered all, or part of, the site. A site visit recorded a number of earthen field boundaries. Cartographic evidence showed that 19th century features associated with quarrying occur within the site.

The evaluation strategy comprised twenty-six machine-dug trial trenches, each 50m by 2m, representing approximately 1% of the proposed development area. One Iron Age posthole was found in the north-eastern part of the site. The presence of charred grain and a fragment of a saddle quern in its fill indicate arable cultivation and crop processing in the vicinity.

Nine Roman features were found in the western central part of the site. Although no definite evidence for Roman structural features was identified, abundant evidence was collected for settlement/domestic activity. Nearly a kilo of Roman pottery including a spindlewhorl, Roman glass and cattle and sheep/goat bones were recovered from the excavated segments of the nine ditches, gullies and/or pits. In addition, evidence for crop processing was recovered from samples of these features. However, the evaluation demonstrated that there has been some degree of modern disturbance to these Roman deposits from former wartime MOD structures. No evidence was found for the stone coffin uncovered and recorded during wartime construction, despite the location of one of the evaluation trenches over its given position.

A further six undated linear ditches were recorded within the central and eastern part of the site. No evidence for any medieval or post-medieval remains was found within the Site. In particular, no evidence was found to support, or refute, the possible use of all or part of the site as a deer-park.

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The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Charlotte Matthews. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Manning, assisted by Jon Martin and Jon Crisp. This report was compiled by Andy Manning. Additional specialist information was supplied by Lorraine Mepham (finds), Pippa Smith (animal bone), and Michael J. Allen and Sarah F. Wyles (environmental assessment). The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman.

LAND AT POCKEREDGE FARM AND PEEL CIRCUS, CORSHAM WILTSHIRE

Report on the results of the Archaeological Evaluation

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project background

1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Barton Willmore Planning Partnership-Western, on behalf of Bryant Homes, Persimmon Homes and the Ministry of Defence, to carry out an archaeological evaluation in connection with proposed residential development of land (hereafter referred to as the 'Site') immediately to the south-west of Corsham, North Wiltshire. The Site, centred on NGR ST 8610 6985, comprises approximately 31 hectares of land at Peel Circus and Pockeredge Farm, Corsham (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2. The archaeological evaluation was to be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application, in order to provide the planning authority with further information on the nature of any archaeological remains that may survive within the Site.

1.1.3. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with guidance given in '*Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire*' (Wiltshire County Council 1995), in '*Management of Archaeological Projects*' (English Heritage 1991) and in '*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*' (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994, revised 1999). It was carried out to a standard acceptable to the County Archaeologist.

1.2. The Site: location, topography, land use, hydrology and geology

1.2.1. The Site comprises an irregular area of land. It is bounded to the north by Park Lane, to the west by Peel Circus, woodland and Pockeredge Farm, to the south by an earth bank and ditch running parallel with the Bath to Chippenham railway line and to the east by the Valley Road housing estate.

1.2.2. The northern and central part of the Site consists of a gently undulating area of ground between 100m to 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). A ridge runs east-west roughly level with the location of Pockeredge Farm, here the land drops steeply from 100m to 80m aOD, forming a narrow strip of low-lying plots running the length of the southern boundary of the Site. This area was not evaluated since the proposal is to leave this area as open space.

1.2.3. The north-western part of the Site, an area of c. 6-7 hectares around Peel Circus and Cripps Crescent, was formerly used for MOD service-personnel housing. This land now consists of derelict wasteland and small paddocks.

- 1.2.4. The central and southern part of the evaluated area is currently sub-divided into irregular fields of rough pasture and small parcels of woodland. The central area of the Site was previously occupied by a complex of army huts, constructed in late 1942, to house laboratories used to check military ammunitions and linked by a narrow access road, known as Savernake Road, to nearby quarry stores (McCamley 1999). These buildings were levelled in the late 20th century and the land has reverted to pasture. Only the access road, a large dump of demolition debris and part of the original roughly hexagonal boundary fence survive.
- 1.2.5. Although no rivers cross the Site, a small number of stream channels or artificial drainage ditches associated with field boundaries are evident. These drain from the south-east and feed into the fishing lakes or ponds in the south-west corner of the Site.
- 1.2.6. The Site lies within an area of complex geological deposits. An outcrop of Cornbrash (Rubbly Limestone) occupies the central part of the Site. This overlies Forest Marble Clay, which outcrops at the northern and southern ends of the Site. The Cornbrash and Forest Marble Clay overlie Oolitic Limestone (Geological Survey 1965).

1.3. Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1. A comprehensive review of the archaeological and historical background has been presented as a desk-based assessment of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 1999). Whilst it is not intended to reproduce this information here in detail, broad summaries of significant local finds are presented below.
- 1.3.2. While no recent archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the evaluation area, the construction of MOD laboratories along Savernake Road (**Figure 2**) uncovered significant evidence for Roman activity (Burn 1944; Shaw-Mellor; 1949; Wessex Archaeology 1999, Fig 2 WA2). These finds, all in very close proximity to each other, included:
- A limestone coffin burial of a young adult woman
 - A 'midden' pit with Roman pottery
 - Residual Roman pottery uncovered during excavation of modern postholes
 - A bronze coin of Julian II (355-363 AD) found in soil removed from the area of the burial.
- 1.3.3. Numerous archaeological finds have been reported from predominately ploughed farmland within the wider Corsham, Box, Rudloe and Gastard area. These have demonstrated scattered activity and settlement dating from the Mesolithic period onwards (WAR 1990 and 1991; Robinson 1992).

- 1.3.4. In particular, finds from Boyd's Farm in Gastard, 1.5km to the south-east of the Site, strongly suggest long periods of occupation in the Late Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman/Anglo-Saxon periods.
- 1.3.5. Place-name and documentary evidence records a number of medieval farm settlements which have survived to the present day close to the boundary of the Site. These include: Pockeredge Farm immediately adjacent to the south-western corner of the Site; Jaggards, now Sands Farm, 1km to the south-west of the Site and Great Lypiatt Farm, 700m to the south-east of the Site. (Wessex Archaeology 1999 Fig 2 WA 3, WA 8 and WA 9). Within the Site itself, there is strong documentary evidence for the existence of a short-lived deer park, which is likely to have covered part of, if not all, of the Site (Watts 1996, 95).
- 1.3.6. For most of the post-medieval and modern period the Site has consisted mainly of farmland. Some exploitation of the underlying limestone, much prized as 'Bath Stone' did take place on the fringes of the Site, and a late 19th century tramway servicing two such quarries ran across the centre of the Site. Apart from a single trial shaft (Wessex Archaeology 1999, Figure 2 WA 13) there is no evidence of quarrying within the Site.
- 1.3.7. As previously noted, both the northern area around Peel Circus and the central area of the Site were used by the War Ministry/MOD during and after WWII for housing and laboratories.
- 1.3.8. The archaeological potential of the Site, especially within the central section around the location of the burial, was therefore considered to be high. However, the degree of the impact on the archaeological resource from the construction of military structures and associated services was unknown.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. A plan showing the proposed trial trench locations was provided by the County Archaeologist. Twenty-six trial trenches, each 50m x 2m, were proposed, representing approximately 1% of the proposed development area. Areas, which were to remain as open space, were not included in the evaluation proposals.

2.1.2. The trenches were set out as follows:

- Trenches 1-6 and 9 were located in the northern half of the Site, around Cripps Crescent and a car park further to the south. Trench 6 was moved approximately 40m to the west of its proposed location due to the presence of trees.
- Trenches 12-15, 17-20, 22 and 24 were located within the central area of the Site, previous occupied by MOD buildings and in close

proximity to the Roman burial. Trench 22 was located over the given position of the burial.

- Trenches 7, 8, 10-11, 16, 21, 23 and 25-6 were located in fields along the boundary of the Site with the Valley Estate. Trench 26 was moved approximately 50m to the west of its proposed location due to the presence of trees.

2.2. Aims

- 2.2.1. The principal aim of the evaluation was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development and degree of impact from previous development.

2.3. Fieldwork

- 2.3.1. All 26 trenches were marked out on site prior to excavation. Topsoil and modern overburden were removed using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless bucket, operating under continual archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural sterile geological deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 2.3.2. All archaeological features and natural deposits encountered in the evaluation trenches were fully recorded on Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets in accordance with Wessex Archaeology guidelines for fieldwork recording (Wessex Archaeology 1994). A sample of all discrete and linear archaeological features was excavated. A full photographic record was kept. All site drawings were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 or 1:50 for plans.
- 2.3.3. A programme of bulk sampling for environmental remains was implemented under the guidance of the Wessex Archaeology Environmental Manager. Bulk samples were taken from a selection of dated archaeological deposits and they were processed off-site.
- 2.3.4. The fieldwork was carried out over three weeks from the 17th January to the 3rd February 2000.

3. EVALUATION RESULTS

3.1. Introduction

- 3.1.1. A detailed summary of the evaluation trench descriptions is presented in **Appendix 1**. Full details of contexts are held in the excavation archive, currently held at Wessex Archaeology under the project code 45958.
- 3.1.2. Significant archaeological features, undated features and modern intrusions that may have disturbed potential archaeological deposits, are discussed

below. The artefactual assemblage and environmental evidence are discussed in Sections 4 and 5 respectively.

3.2. Natural base and soil sequence

- 3.2.1. Natural geological deposits comprising Forest Marble clay and/or Cornbrash (Rubbly Limestone) were encountered in all trenches generally at a depth of between 0.4-0.7m.
- 3.2.2. Deeper deposits overlying natural geological deposits were recorded in four trenches. In trench 9, at the north-western edge of the Site up to 1.05m of topsoil and subsoil was recorded. Modern made-ground to a depth of 0.82m was recorded in trench 5. Modern made-ground, up to 0.6m in depth, was also recorded in trenches 25 and 26. This may have originated from a large modern drainage feature.
- 3.2.3. Significant Iron Age and Roman archaeological features were observed in five of the twenty-six trenches (Table 1). A further six trenches contained undated linear ditch features, which may be of archaeological interest (Figure 2). However, one of these linear features was found to link with the network of stone drains recorded in several evaluation trenches and is therefore likely to be post-medieval or later.

Table 1: Archaeologically significant or undated features.

Trench	Iron Age	Roman	Undated
2			Ditch 205*
7	Posthole 702		Ditch 704
10			Ditch 1005
13			Ditch 1303
14		Ditch 1406	
14		Pit/gully 1408	
15			Ditch 1503
17		Ditch 1703	
18		Ditch 1809	
18		Ditch 1811	
21			Ditch 2105
22		Ditch 2203	
22		Gully 2205	
22		Gully/pit 2209	
22		Ditch 2213 (Heavily truncated)	
24			Ditch 2405

*NB. Ditch 205 is likely to be post-medieval or later.

- 3.2.4. No medieval material was recovered.

3.3. Late Prehistoric/Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) ST87SE

- 3.3.1. A single posthole feature (702) was found in trench 7 (Figure 3). It was 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m deep and was sealed by clay subsoil. It

ST8605 7005

contained three very abraded sherds probably of Iron Age date, a fragment of bone and a fragment of saddle quern. A 100% environmental sample of the fill produced evidence for a small amount of charred grain and charred weed seeds. No other material from this period, residual or otherwise, was recovered.

3.4. Roman (AD 43-410)

STR6NE300

- 3.4.1. A total of nine Roman features were recorded within trenches 14, 17-8 and 22 in the western central area of the Site.
- 3.4.2. A substantial linear ditch (**1406**), 0.93m wide and 0.13m deep, was found in trench 14. It ran north-east/south-west for at least 22m and contained Early Roman samian and coarse Roman greyware pottery. The feature was heavily truncated by modern activity (**1411**), and only 0.13m of its reddish brown clay primary fill survived (**Figure 4**).
- 3.4.3. In close proximity to this ditch, a possible pit or gully **1408**, 0.36m wide and at least 0.5m long ran beyond the north-west facing section of the trench. This feature was also partly truncated by modern activity, although its reddish brown fill had survived to a depth of 0.32m (**Figure 4**). It contained Roman grog tempered ware and greyware pottery and fragments of cattle bone.
- 3.4.4. At the eastern end of trench 17, part of another substantial linear ditch **1703**, at least 1.46m in width and 0.8m deep, was uncovered. It was sealed below subsoil (**Figure 5**). This steep-sided north/south aligned ditch contained an orange/reddish brown fill with a high percentage of small to medium limestone fragments. There was no evidence to suggest that this stone represented structural material.
- 3.4.5. Less than 50m to the north-east of trench 17, two further linear ditches **1809** and **1811** were uncovered 9m apart in trench 18, both were aligned north-east/south-west and were sealed by subsoil deposits (**Figure 5**). Linear ditch **1809** was a relatively shallow-profiled ditch, 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep, with a single reddish brown clay fill. It contained a sherd of possible Late Roman pottery. The other steep-sided linear ditch, **1811**, was far more substantial at 1.1m wide and 0.79m deep. It contained traces of charcoal and burnt clay within its reddish brown clay fill. This feature produced over 50 sherds of Roman grog tempered ware and greyware pottery, including a 1st/2nd century jar rim, and a fragment of a coloured glass vessel. An environmental sample of its fill produced significant quantities of charred grain and chaff material, together with hazelnut fragments.
- 3.4.6. Also within trench 18, a significantly large amount of residual Roman material was recovered from modern wartime building foundations and service trenches.
- 3.4.7. Four linear features were uncovered within the central part of trench 22, all either sealed by subsoil or truncated by modern disturbance (**Figure 6**). A narrow 'V'-shaped gully **2205**, 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep, ran west/east

across the trench. Its single reddish brown fill contained two sherds of Roman greyware including one which had been roughly made into a spindlewhorl. An environmental sample of its fill produced a small quantity of charred grain.

3.4.8. Less than 5m to the north-east, a second possible gully or elongated pit **2209**, 0.46m wide and 0.26m deep, ran north-west/south-east across the trench. An environmental sample of its fill recovered small quantities of both charred grain and chaff material. This feature was partly cut by a very substantial steep-sided linear ditch **2203**, 1.67m wide and 0.72m deep, which ran west/east across the trench. It contained Roman oxidised and greyware sherds, including a 1st/2nd century jar rim. A stony spread within its reddish brown primary fill may represent bank material infilling from the southern side of the feature. An environmental sample of the its upper fill contained significant quantities of both charred grain and chaff.

3.4.9. Ditch **2203** was partially cut by a large modern shallow oval feature **2213**, 4.5m wide and 0.3m deep. Feature **2213** appears to have truncated a north-west/south-east running 'V'-shaped ditch, 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep (**Figure 6**).

3.5. Post-medieval and modern features and disturbance (AD 1500-present)

3.5.1. Most of the trenches contained at least one limestone-packed drain. At the south-eastern end of trench 2, a substantial steep-sided main drain **205** (**Figure 3**), 0.86m wide and 0.35m deep, with triangular stone packing within its base, was fed by a common narrow stone-packed drain. Although this main ditch is undated, a post-medieval date (c. 17th or 18th century) seems likely.

3.5.2. Within trench 14 and at the northern end of trench 22, large areas had been truncated to a depth of approximately 0.5m by the construction and later levelling of MOD structures. In addition, numerous MOD postholes, foundation and service trenches were found in trench 17. Many produced quantities of residual Roman material.

3.6. Undated

3.6.1. A total of seven undated linear ditch features were uncovered (**Table 1** and **Figure 2**). Of these, ditch **205** is likely to be post-medieval. The other six ditches (**704, 1005, 1303, 1503, 2105, 2405**) contained no datable finds and were located in trenches within the central or eastern areas of the Site (**Figures 2-4, 6-8**). All were between 0.8-1.5m in width and 0.24-0.5m in depth and were sealed below clay subsoil.

3.6.2. Although these features may represent post-medieval drainage features, they all contained reddish brown clay fills similar to those found within many of the Roman features. In addition, three of the linear ditches (in trenches 13, 15 and 24) were in close proximity to dated Roman features.

4. THE FINDS

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. A small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from six of the trial trenches excavated. These finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and this information is summarised in **Appendix 2**. The finds are almost exclusively of Roman date, with a very small quantity of later prehistoric and post-medieval material. Condition overall is fair to poor, with many pottery sherds in particular showing signs of abrasion.

4.2. Pottery

4.2.1. This category provides the primary dating evidence for the site. With the exception of two small, very abraded body sherds in shelly fabric from trench 7, probably of Iron Age date, the assemblage is entirely of Roman date.

4.2.2. This includes both early (1st/2nd century AD) and late Roman (3rd/4th century AD) material, and is dominated by coarseware fabrics – greywares, oxidised sandy wares and grog-tempered wares. One coarseware sherd, trimmed to a rough disc, has an off-centre post-firing perforation, and may have been reused as a spindlewhorl (gully **2205**). Two fineware sherds are present: one sherd of samian and one possible sherd of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware.

4.2.3. Datable material is very scarce, but the samian sherd (trench 14: ditch **1406**) and two jar rims (from trench 18 (linear ditch **1811**) and 22 (linear ditch **2203**)) can be dated to the later 1st or early 2nd century AD, while the possible Oxfordshire fineware (trench 18, linear ditch **1809**) would date to the 3rd or 4th century AD.

4.3. Other finds

4.3.1. Other finds comprise very small quantities of ceramic building material, fired clay, glass, slag, stone and metalwork. One piece of glass from trench 18 (linear ditch **1811**) is of Roman date, and consists of the rim from a pale yellow/green flask, jug or bottle. Two fragments of modern ceramic building material that were found in linear ditch **1405** appear to be intrusive.

4.3.2. The fired clay is of uncertain date and origin – these are all tiny fragments which could represent very abraded ceramic building material or pottery. The iron object (small nail or tack) is likely, on the basis of associated pottery, to be of Roman date, while the remaining glass, the stone (slate fragment) and slag are all of post-medieval date.

4.4. Bone

4.4.1. A small group of animal bones was recovered from 7 contexts (**Appendix 3**). The bones are poorly preserved and fragmented. The elements represented

are the more robust parts of the skeleton suggesting that much bone has not survived. Some of the bone is badly weathered indicating that it was exposed for a while before final deposition. The group is of low potential for further study since both pre- and post-depositional factors have affected its survival.

5. PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1. Aims

5.1.1. Bulk soil samples were taken to evaluate the preservation of charred plant remains and to determine the potential of snail remains for palaeo-environmental enquiry.

5.2. Samples taken and palaeo-environmental evidence

5.2.1. Five bulk samples of 10 litres were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. They were taken from an Iron Age posthole and from several Roman gullies and ditches. One sample from Roman ditch **2203** was sub-sampled and processed for molluscs.

5.2.2. The categories of palaeo-environmental evidence considered included:

- charred plant remains
- charcoal
- land snails

5.3. Assessment Results: the data

Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

5.3.1. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods. The flot was retained on a 0.5mm mesh and the residues sieved into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.

5.3.2. The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and the charred remains were quantified (**Appendix 4**).

Charred plant remains

5.3.3. The flots were generally small (average flot size for a 10 litre sample is 60 millilitres) with between 60 to 90% rooty material and a high number of uncharred weed seeds, which may be indicative of later intrusion.

5.3.4. A small quantity of both charred grain and charred weed seed fragments was recorded in the sample from Iron Age posthole **702**. Molluscs were also observed in this sample.

- 5.3.5. The four samples from the Roman ditches and gullies, all contained charred plant remains. Charred grain fragments were recorded in high numbers in two samples and in small amounts in the other two samples. Low levels of charred chaff fragments and charred weed seeds including hazelnut fragments were observed in three of the samples. Molluscs were present in all samples and small mammal bones were found in one of the samples.

Charcoal

- 5.3.6. Charcoal was noted in the flots of some of the bulk samples (**Appendix 4**). A small quantity of charcoal fragments (greater than 5.6mm) was retrieved from two of the Roman ditch samples.

Land snails

- 5.3.7. A single sample of 1500g was processed by standard methods (Evans 1972) for land snails from ditch **2203**. The flot (0.5mm) was rapidly assessed by scanning under a x10 - x 30 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and the species present. The number of shells and the presence of taxonomic groups was quantified (**Appendix 5**).

5.4. Potential

Charred plant remains and Charcoal

- 5.4.1. Charred plant remains were well preserved in all samples (both prehistoric and Roman) and the presence of grain, chaff and weed seeds was noted. All of the remains were incidental to the features they were found in, i.e. they were blown or thrown into the ditches. No pits or hearths, from which even greater numbers and better preservation might be expected, were present to be sampled. The preservation and diversity found, indicates domestic activity and the disposal of the waste from crop processing, storage or consumption in the immediate vicinity. Charcoal was preserved in relatively low quantities, however from ditches only material blown or thrown in would be expected.

Land snails

- 5.4.2. Land snails were present in all samples (**Appendix 4**). One sample from the upper fill of ditch **2203** was taken to assess preservation and to determine whether analysis would assist with the interpretation of the origin of the layer sampled.
- 5.4.3. During the later prehistoric and Roman periods, open country snails would be expected from a settlement area and indeed these species are present in all samples. However, the single spot sample contained low shell numbers and only one species (*Vallonia* sp.) was present. This sample therefore does not have the potential to determine the origin of the deposit sampled.

- 5.4.4. The potential for further land snail analysis is low because preservation is likely to be poor and the questions that can be addressed by such analysis in this period are specific.

5.5. Palaeo-environmental Summary

- 5.5.1. The charred plant remains indicate the presence of domestic activities in the vicinity and show that the preservation and potential for charred plant remains is good.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1. Introduction

- 6.1.1. The evaluation located a total of ten archaeological features datable to the later prehistoric or Roman periods within the western central and eastern area of the Site.

6.2. Iron Age

- 6.2.1. The discovery of an isolated Iron Age posthole is interesting given the lack of recorded prehistoric material from the Site and surrounding area. No prehistoric material, residual or otherwise, was reported from the central area of the Site when it was developed by the MOD (Burns 1944) and no residual material was recovered from the evaluation trenches.

- 6.2.2. It is difficult to determine the extent or nature of Iron Age activity on the Site from a single feature. However, the presence of charred grain and a fragment of a saddle quern indicate arable cultivation and crop processing in the vicinity.

- 6.2.3. The potential exists for further Iron Age activity/settlement remains in the area surrounding trench 7. Significant evidence for Iron Age occupation and activity has been reported from Boyd's Farm, less than 1.5 km to the south-east of the Site, which is known to have continued into at least part of the Roman period. Given the presence of Early Roman material within the western central area, this may also be the case for the site at Corsham.

6.3. Roman

- 6.3.1. Although no definite evidence for Roman structural features was identified during the evaluation, abundant evidence was collected for settlement/domestic activity within the western central area of the Site. Nearly a kilo of Roman pottery including a spindlewhorl, Roman glass and cattle and sheep/goat bones were recovered from the excavated segments of the ditches, gullies and/or pits. In addition, evidence for crop processing was recovered from the environmental samples of some of these Roman features.

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- 6.3.2. The substantial linear ditches identified in trenches 14, 17, 18 and 22, which contained much Roman pottery, may represent sub-rectangular enclosures within the western central area of the Site (**Figure 2**). The substantial linear ditch **1406** did appear to continue to the north of trench 14, although no further Roman features or finds were found in those trenches further to the north (11, 12 and 15). No evidence for post-settings was found and the only evidence for any bank material was associated with ditch **2203**.
- 6.3.3. The recovery of both early and late Roman pottery suggests activity throughout the Roman period. Certainly, both multi-phase and multi-period activity and likely settlement have been shown to have existed at nearby sites. Both Boyd's Farm and areas within the village of Gastard, 1.5km to the south-east of the Site, have provided strong evidence for long periods of settlement, occupation and activity in the Roman and Post-Roman/Anglo-Saxon periods (WAR 1990).
- 6.3.4. Some degree of modern MOD disturbance to the surviving Roman remains has been demonstrated. However, these may be localised and the potential does exist for the survival of significant well-preserved archaeological features within the western central area of the Site.
- 6.3.5. In addition, no trace of the reported stone coffin burial or evidence for new burials was found in the evaluation trenches. Details of the recorded stratigraphic sequence contained with the published report (Burn 1944, 371) closely match that observed during the evaluation, and the burial is likely to still exist within the area surrounding trench 22.

6.4. Medieval and Post-medieval

- 6.4.1. No evidence for any medieval or post-medieval remains was found within the Site. In particular, no evidence was found to support, or refute, the possible use of all or part of the Site as a deer-park, as mentioned in the desk-top assessment of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 1999).

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench No. 1	Ground level (m OD): NW 116.50 SE 117.00		Dimensions: 50m x 2m Max. depth: 0.8m
Context	Context type	Description	Depth.
100	Topsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with moderate modern rubble and flint inclusions.	0m-0.23m
101	Subsoil	Light yellowish orange silty clay with occasional limestone/sandstone inclusions.	0.23m-0.57m
102	Natural geological deposit	Light pinkish orange silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions	0.57m-
103	Cut	Cut of shallow steep-sided modern pit truncated by land drain [105]. Len. 1.45 Width 0.75m.	0.23-0.36m
104	Fill	Fill of [103]. Dark greyish brown silty clay.	0.23-0.36m
105	Cut	Cut of stone lined land drain	N/A
106	Fill	Fill of land drain [105]. Mid brown silty clay with inclusions of CBM. Land drain runs approx. NE/SW. Constructed of limestone and cuts through pit [103].	N/A

Trench No. 2	Ground level (m OD): NE 115.90 SW 115.75		Dimensions: 49.5m x 2m Max. depth: 0.6m
Context	Context type	Description	Depth.
200	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions	0m-0.15m
201	Subsoil	Pale brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0.15m-0.45m
202	Natural geological deposit	Pale yellowish brown with patches of yellowish blue clay and limestone inclusions	0.45m-
203	Cut	Cut of small shallow post-hole. Gently sloping and concave. Diameter of 0.37m,	0.15-0.25m
204	Fill	Fill of post-hole [203]. Brown silty clay. Undated.	0.15-0.25m
205	Cut	Cut for ditch containing stone built land drain. Steep; concave sides with a concave base. Len 1.00m, Width 0.85m. Undated, but likely to be post-medieval.	0.45-0.81m
206	Fill	Fill of ditch [205]. Mid orange brown silty clay.	0.45-0.81m
207	Fill	Stone built land drain in ditch [205]	0.45-0.81m

Trench No. 3	Ground level (m OD): NW 115.60 SE 114.40		Dimensions: 52.8m x 2m Max. depth: 0.6m
Context	context type	Description	Depth.
300	Topsoil	Dark greenish brown silty clay with moderate small limestone inclusions and modern brick, charcoal & other debris.	0-0.23m
301	Subsoil	Mid yellowish orange silty clay with very occasional small limestone inclusions.	0.23-0.42m
302	Natural geological deposit	Mixture of light yellowish orange and light greyish orange silty clay with occasional med.-large limestone lumps.	0.42m-

Trench No. 4		Ground level (m OD): N 116.80 S 116.30	Dimensions: 53.5m x 2m Max. depth: 0.45m
Context	Context type	Description	Depth.
400	Topsoil	Dark orange brown silty clay with frequent modern disturbance, i.e. tarmac paths and surfacing.	0-0.07m
401	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with very occasional small limestone inclusions.	0.21-0.42m
402	Natural geological deposit	Light yellowish orange silty clay with moderate inclusions of limestone.	0.42m-
403	Modern Disturbance	Reddish aggregate layer in east facing section.	0.07-0.21m

Trench No. 5		Ground level (m OD): N 113.85 S 115.20	Dimensions: 47.6m x 2m Max. depth: 0.98m
Context	Context type	Description	Depth.
500	Topsoil	Dark greenish brown silty clay with occasional small limestone inclusions.	0-0.12m
501	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small limestone inclusions.	0.12-0.21m
502	Natural geological deposit	Mixture of light yellowish orange and light orange grey silty clay.	0.21m-
503	Made-ground	Light orange grey re-deposited natural layer with many inclusions of large lumps of limestone and modern construction debris, i.e. brick, metal rods, plastics. Probably associated with car park. Located in south-west part of trench. It was at its deepest in the south-west corner of the trench.	0.12-0.82m

Trench No. 6		Ground level (m OD): N 112.40 S 112.80	Dimensions: 49.8m x 2m Max. depth: 0.34m
Context	Context type	Description	Depth.
600	Topsoil	Dark greenish brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0-0.14m
601	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0.14-0.34m
602	Natural geological deposit	Light yellowish orange silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0.34m-
603	Cut	Cut of small, shallow sub-rectangular feature (Modern).	0.14-0.4m
604	Fill	Fill of [603], dark orange brown silty clay (Modern).	0.14-0.4m

Trench No. 7		Ground level (m OD): NW 110.50 SE 108.90	Dimensions: 48.7m x 2m Max. depth: 0.5m
Context	Context type	Description	Depth.
700	Topsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small-medium limestone inclusions.	0-0.21m
701	Natural geological deposit	Light yellowish orange silty clay with very frequent limestone inclusions: c.85%.	0.33m-

Trench No.7 (cont.)			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
702	Cut	Cut of small circular Iron Age/late prehistoric posthole. Feature was c. 0.35m in diameter with steep sides and rounded base.	0.33-0.48m
703	Fill	Mid brown silty clay fill of [702].	0.33-0.48m
704	Cut	Cut of north/south linear ditch. Feature was 0.91m wide and at least 3.2m in length. Vertical sided, with rounded base.	0.33-0.79m
705	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay fill of [704] likely to be post-medieval in date.	0.33-0.79m
706	Cut	Cut of pit/natural feature, 0.6m wide and 1.5m in length. Undated.	0.33-0.52m
707	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay fill of [706].	0.33-0.52m
708	Subsoil	Light orange brown silty clay with frequent small limestone inclusions. Not noticed at first due to very diffuse nature and lighting.	0.21-0.33m

Trench No.	Ground level (m OD): N 105.70 S 104.70		Dimensions: 51.4m x 1.8m	
8			Max. depth: 0.5m	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>	
800	Topsoil	Dark reddish brown humic silty clay with rare small limestone inclusions.	0-0.12m	
801	Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty clay with moderate quantities of limestone inclusions and higher density 'patches' in places.	0.12-0.3m	
802	Natural geological deposit	Yellowish brown silty clay with moderate quantities of limestone included.	0.3m-	

Trench No.	Ground level (m OD): NW 115.01 SE 114.62		Dimensions: 40m x 2m	
9			Max. depth: 1.05m	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>	
900	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam.	0-0.24m	
901	Subsoil	Mid-light greyish brown clay.	0.24-0.37m	
902	Subsoil	Reddish brown clay.	0.37-0.55m	
903	Natural geological deposit	Yellowish clay / cornbrash / limestone.	0.55m-	

Trench No.	Ground level (m OD): N-110.30 S 109.20		Dimensions: 51.7m x 1.9m	
10			Max. depth: 0.45 m	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>	
1000	Topsoil	Reddish brown silty clay with small rare limestone inclusions.	0-0.12m	
1001	Subsoil	Reddish brown silty clay with moderate small limestone inclusions. Not present over entire length of trench and only visible in small lengths of the section.	0.12-0.33m	
1002	Natural geological deposit	Yellowish brown clay with frequent limestone inclusions.	0.33m-	
1003	Cut	Cut of irregular natural feature.	0.33-0.49m	

Trench No. 10 (cont.)			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
1004	Fill	Reddish brown clay fill of [1003].	0.33-0.49m
1005	Cut	Cut of NW/SE running linear. Feature was 0.24m in depth and 0.76m in width.	0.33-0.57m
1006	Fill	Fill of linear [1005]	0.33-0.57m

Trench No. 11	Ground level (m OD): NW 108.20 SE 106.90		Dimensions: 51m x 2m Max. depth: 0.52m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
1100	Topsoil	Dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0-0.11m
1101	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with moderate limestone inclusions.	0.11-0.33m
1102	Natural geological deposit	Light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small-medium large limestone inclusions.	0.33-

Trench No. 12	Ground level (m OD): N 109.05 S 108.30		Dimensions: 50m x 2m Max. depth: 0.4m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
1201	Topsoil	Dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions	0-0.13m
1202	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0.13-0.24m
1203	Natural geological deposit	Light yellowish brown with very frequent limestone inclusions.	0.24m-

Trench No. 13	Ground level (m OD): W 108.00 E 107.00		Dimensions: 51m x 2m Max. depth: 0.7m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
1300	Topsoil	Dark brown humic silty clay with rare small limestone inclusions.	0-0.22m
1301	Subsoil	Pale yellowish brown silty clay with small limestone inclusions in moderate quantities.	0.22-0.45m
1302	Natural geological deposit	Yellowish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions. Higher density 'patches' of limestone in some areas.	0.45m-
1303	Cut	Cut for shallow linear ditch, 1.1m wide with irregular sides and base.	0.45-0.55m
1304	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay fill of linear ditch [1303]	0.45-0.55m

Trench No. 14	Ground level (m OD): W 106.85 E 105.90		Dimensions: 50m x 2m Max. depth: 0.74m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
1401	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam with small limestone fragments.	0-0.24m
1402	Natural geological deposit	Cornbrash (Rubbly Limestone)	0.2m+
1403	Fill	Fill of linear, modern drainage pipe [1404].	N/A
1404	Cut	Cut of linear, modern drainage pipe.	N/A
1405	Fill	Reddish brown clay fill of linear [1406].	0.5m-0.63m

Trench No.14 (cont.)			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
1406	Cut	Cut of badly truncated linear running NE/SW, shallow sided with a rounded base, 0.93m wide and at least 22m in length	0.5m-0.63m
1407	Fill	Reddish brown clay fill of linear gully/pit feature [1408].	0.38-0.71m
1408	Cut	Cut of possible linear gully/pit feature, at least 0.5m in length and 0.36m wide.	0.38-0.71m
1409	Fill	Fill of modern drainage pipe [1410].	N/A
1410	Cut	Cut of modern drainage pipe.	N/A
1411	Modern Disturbance	Modern disturbed ground.	0.24-0.74m

Trench No. 15	Ground level (m OD): NE 103.90 SW 105.00		Dimensions: 51m x 2m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
			Max. depth: 0.58m
1500	Topsoil	Dark orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0-0.2m
1501	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0.2-0.48m
1502	Natural geological deposit	Light orange yellow silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions c.60%.	0.48m-
1503	Cut	Cut of linear, 0.78m wide and at least 2m in length, probable post-meieval.	0.48-0.75m
1504	Fill	Orange brown silty clay fill of [1503]	0.48-0.75m

Trench No. 16	Ground level (m OD): NE 101.60 SW 102.20		Dimensions: 52.5m x 2m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
			Max. depth: 0.5m
1600	Topsoil	Dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0-0.12m
1601	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small limestone inclusions.	0.12-0.23m
1602	Natural geological deposit	Light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions.	0.23m-

Trench No. 17	Ground level (m OD): W 105.30 E 104.60		Dimensions: 50.3m x 2m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
			Max. depth: 0.45m
1700	Topsoil	Dark greenish brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0-0.18m
1701	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small - medium limestone inclusions.	0.18-0.45m
1702	Natural geological deposit	Light orange yellow silty clay with frequent small - medium-large limestone inclusions.	0.45m-
1703	Cut	Cut of linear feature, only partly uncovered. Feature was at least 2m in length and 1.46m wide.	0.45-1.2m
1704	Fill	Orange brown silty clay fill of [1703], with a high percentage of limestone fragments.	0.45-1.2m

Trench No. 17 (cont.)			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
1705	Cut	Cut of modern foundation trench.	0.18m-0.36m
1706	Fill	Fill of [1705]	0.18m-0.36m

Trench No. 18		Ground level (m OD): NW 106.10 SE 104.50	Dimensions: 50m x 2m
		Max. depth: 0.47m	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
1801	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam with limestone fragments.	0-0.2m
1802	Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay.	0.2-0.4m
1803	Natural geological deposit	Cornbrash (Rubbly Limestone)	0.4m-
1804	Fill	Fill of post hole (modern) [1805]	0.2-0.82m
1805	Cut	Cut of post hole (modern)	0.2-0.82m
1806	Fill	Fill of post hole (modern) [1807]	0.2-0.81m
1807	Cut	Cut of posthole (modern).	0.2-0.81m
1808	Fill	Brownish grey fill of linear ditch [1809].	0.4-0.8m
1809	Cut	Cut of linear ditch running E/W, 0.9m wide and at least 2m in length	0.4-0.8m
1810	Fill	Brown sandy clay fill of linear [1811], notable traces of charcoal and burnt clay.	0.4-1.19m
1811	Cut	Cut of linear running E/W, at least 2m in length and 1.1m wide.	0.4-1.19m
1812	Fill	Linear fill (modern) [1813]	0.2-0.6m
1813	Cut	Linear cut (modern)	0.2-0.6m
1814	Fill	Stone filled linear (modern) [1815]	0.2-0.5m
1815	Cut	Stone filled linear (modern)	0.2-0.5m

Trench No. 19		Ground level (m OD): W 104.15 E 103.50	Dimensions: 49.7m x 2m
		Max. depth: 0.6m	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
1900	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with rare limestone inclusions.	0-0.23m
1901	Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty clay with moderate limestone inclusions.	0.23-0.48m
1902	Natural geological deposit	Yellowish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions.	0.48m-
1903	Cut	Cut for shallow linear running approx. north/south. Gently sloping sides, flat bottom, 1m in width and at least 2m in length.	0.23-0.33m
1904	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay fill of linear [1903]. Modern brick in fill.	0.23-0.33m

Trench No. 20		Ground level (m OD): N 102.80 S 102.60	Dimensions: 50m x 2m
		Max. depth: 0.5m	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth</i>
2000	Topsoil	Dark orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0-0.18m
2001	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0.18-0.44m
2002	Natural geological deposit	Light orange brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions c.85%.	0.44m-

Trench No. 21	Ground level (m OD): N 99.80 S 99.30		Dimensions: 50m x 2m Max. depth: 0.55m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
2101	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam.	0-0.23m
2102	Subsoil	Reddish brown silty clay.	0.12-0.14m
2103	Natural geological deposit	Cornbrash (Rubbly Limestone).	0.23m +
2104	Fill	Fill of linear [2105](Undated but likely to be post-medieval)	0.14-0.64m
2105	Cut	Cut of linear (post-medieval?).	0.14-0.64m

Trench No. 22	Ground level (m OD): W 107.20 E 106.20		Dimensions: 50m x 2m Max. depth: 0.63m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
2200	Topsoil	Dark greenish brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions.	0-0.15m
2201	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions.	0.15-0.28m
2202	Natural geological deposit	Light orange yellow silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions .75%.	0.28m-
2203	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, 1.67m wide and at least 3.1m in length. Feature runs NW/SE with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base.	0.28-1m
2204	Fill	Orange brown silty clay upper fill of [2203]	0.28-0.5m
2205	Cut	Cut for small gully, running NW/SE and 0.4m wide and at least 3m in length.	0.28-0.4m
2206	Fill	Reddish brown fill of small gully [2205]	0.28-0.4m
2207	Cut	Cut of modern linear feature	N/A
2208	Fill	Fill of modern linear feature [2207]	N/A
2209	Cut	Cut for small gully/pit, running NW/SE, with irregular sides and base. Feature was 0.46m wide.	0.28-0.54m
2210	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay fill of small gully [2209]	0.28-0.54m
2211	Fill	Orange brown silty clay primary fill of [2203]	0.5-1m
2212		Void context	
2213	Cut	Cut for linear, running, N/S, truncated by modern disturbance c. 4.41m in width.	0.15-0.83m
2214	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay fill of feature [2213]. No distinction between fill of linear and redeposited fill of modern truncation.	0.15-0.83m

Trench No. 23	Ground level (m OD): NW 97.60 SE 93.50		Dimensions: 44m x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
2300	Topsoil	Reddish brown humic silty clay with rare limestone inclusions	0-0.21m
2301	Subsoil	Orange brown silty clay with rare limestone inclusions.	0.21-0.54m
2302	Natural geological deposit	Yellowish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions in places. Patches of natural clay with no inclusions also existed.	0.54m-

Trench No. 24	Ground level (m OD): N 103.40 S102.60		Dimensions: 49.9m x 2m Max. depth: 0.6m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
2400	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with rare small limestone inclusions.	0-0.18m
2401	Subsoil	Reddish brown silty clay with rare limestone inclusions.	0.18-0.59m
2402	Natural geological deposit	Mixed yellowish brown and reddish brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions.	0.59m-
2403	Cut	Cut of modern linear, running E/W, 1.1m wide and at least 2m in length. Undated.	0.18-0.37m
2404	Fill	Orange brown silty clay fill of [2403] with modern brick.	0.18-0.37m
2405	Cut	Cut of negative linear, running E/W, 1.5m wide and at least 2m in length. Undated.	0.59-0.8m
2406	Fill	Orange brown silty clay fill of [2405]	0.59-0.8m

Trench No. 25	Ground level (m OD): N 96.50 S 94.80		Dimensions: 35m x 2m Max. depth: 0.63m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
2501	Topsoil	Mid brown clay loam.	0.14m
2502	Subsoil	Made ground of redeposited grey clay.	0.1-0.6m
2503	Natural geological deposit	Cornbrash (Rubbly Limestone)	0.2m +
2504	Fill	Mid grey clay fill of modern drainage ditch [2505].	N/A
2505	Cut	Cut of modern drainage ditch.	N/A

Trench No. 26	Ground level (m OD): W 94.20 E 93.40		Dimensions: 49m x 2m Max. depth: 1.1m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth.</i>
2600	Topsoil	Dark brown humic silty clay with rare limestone inclusions.	0-0.06m
2601	Made-ground	Pale yellow brown silty clay with rare limestone inclusions.	0.06-0.6m
2602	Natural geological deposit	Pale yellow/pale green clay with patches of limestone ranging from moderate to frequent. Other areas consisted of pure clay. Yellowish sandy appearance in some places. Soil very disturbed due to building activity in the recent past.	0.6m+
2603	Made-ground	Mix of re-deposited clay and topsoil.	0.06-0.6m

APPENDIX 2: All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)

Tr	Feature	Context	Descr.	Animal Bone	CBM	Fired Clay	Glass	Prehistoric pottery	R-B Pottery	Slag	Stone	Iron (no.)
7	702	703	Posthole	1/3		2/1		2/4			1/350	
13	1303	1304	Ditch	3/20								
14	1404	1403	Modern field drain						2/8			
14	1406	1405	Ditch	1/58	2/124	1/2			6/38		1/4	
14	1408	1407	Gully/pit	5/50					14/59			
17	1703	1704	Ditch	11/53					7/33			1
18	1805	1804	Modern posthole						2/10			
18	1807	1806	Modern posthole				1/1		2/5			
18	1809	1808	Ditch						1/2			
18	1811	1810	Ditch	20/159	4/3		1/1		52/336			
18	1813	1812	Modern ditch			1/2	1/2			4/38		
22	2203	2204	Ditch	6/37					16/105			
22	2205	2206	Gully						2/12			
22	2208	2207	Modern ditch						2/204			
22	2209	2210	Gully	1/138								
22	2203	2211	Ditch	5/82					4/21			
22	2213	2214	Modern disturbance truncating a ditch	32/381					20/142			
TOTAL				85/981	6/127	4/5	3/4	2/4	130/975	4/38	2/354	1

CBM – Ceramic building material

APPENDIX 3: Animal Bone

Tr.	Feat.	Cont.	Descr.	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Dog	Unidentified
13	1303	1304	Undated ditch	Astragalus	Tooth		
14	1408	1407	Roman gully/ pit	Scapula and tibia			
17	1703	1704	Roman ditch		Tibia and humerus		6 fragments
18	1811	1810	Roman ditch	Mandible and phalange II			3 fragments
22	2203	2204	Roman ditch		Tibia		1 fragments
22	2203	2211	Roman ditch	Phalange I			2 fragments
22	2213	2214	Modern feature/ Roman ditch	Mandible and humerus	2 teeth	Mandible and ulna	5 fragments
Total				8	6	2	17

APPENDIX 4: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	size litres	Flot							Residue
				flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Weed seeds uncharred charred	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm	
Iron Age Posthole											
702	703	1	10	60 ⁴⁸	C	-	a	C	-	mollusc (A)	-
Roman Gullies and Ditches											
2205	2206	2	10	40 ³⁶	C	-	a	-	-	mollusc (B)	-
2203	2204	3	10	40 ³²	A	B	a	C	C	mollusc (A)	-
2209	2210	4	10	50 ⁴⁰	C	C	a	C	-	mollusc (C)	-
1811	1810	5	10	40 ²⁴	A*	B	a	B(h)	C	mollusc (C) smb (B)	-

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. ²Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

APPENDIX 5: Assessment of land snails from the sample of the upper (tertiary) fill (2204) of Roman ditch 2203

Open country species	
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	C
Burrowing species	
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	C
Approx. totals	1

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥ 10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items,
(+) = present

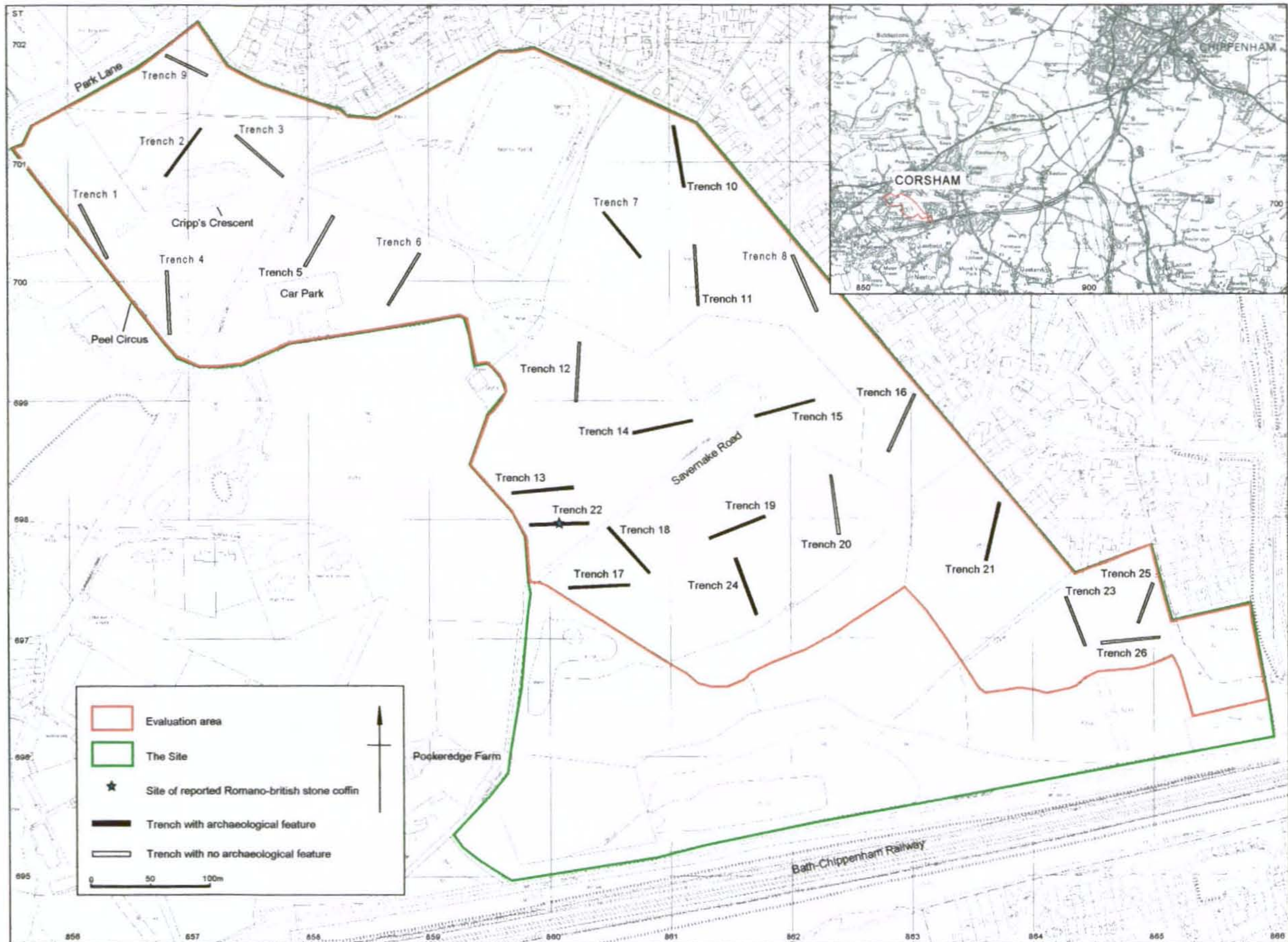
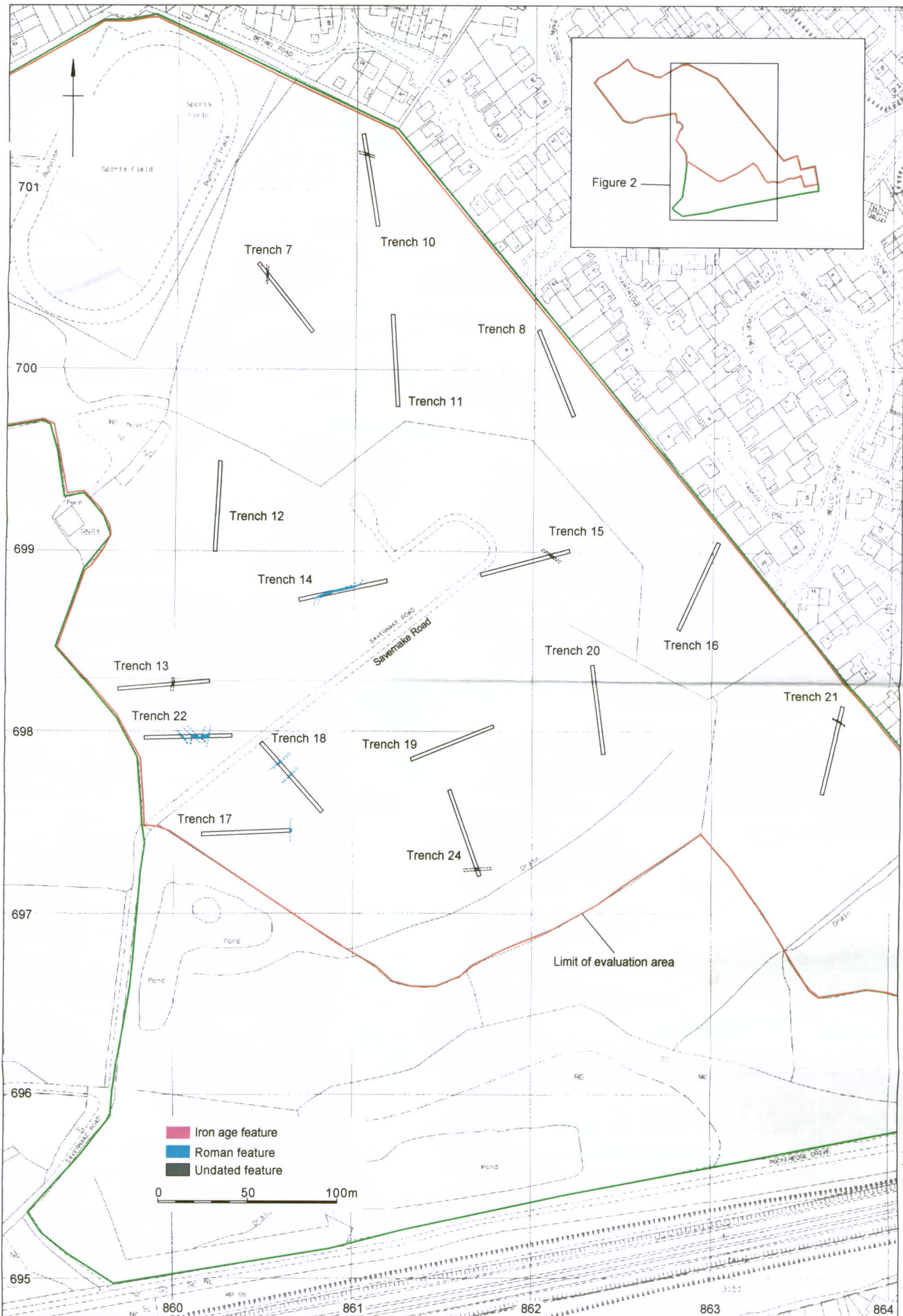


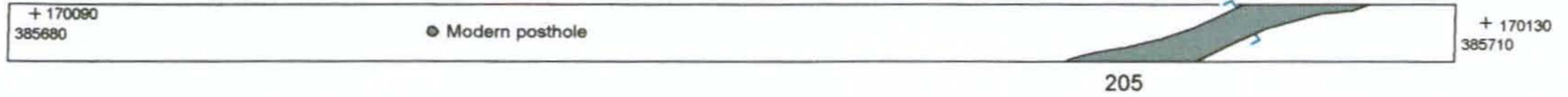
Figure 1: Site and trench location



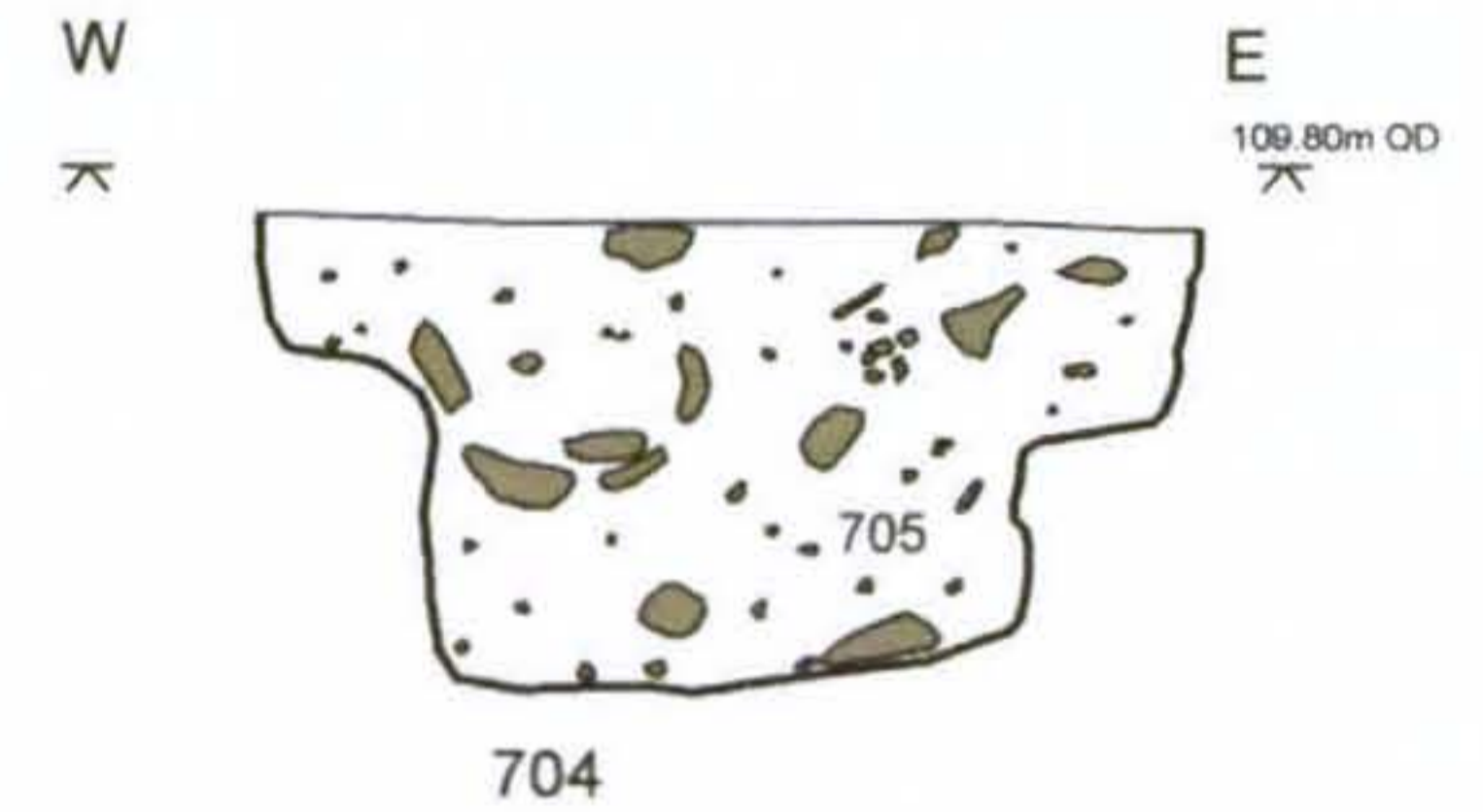
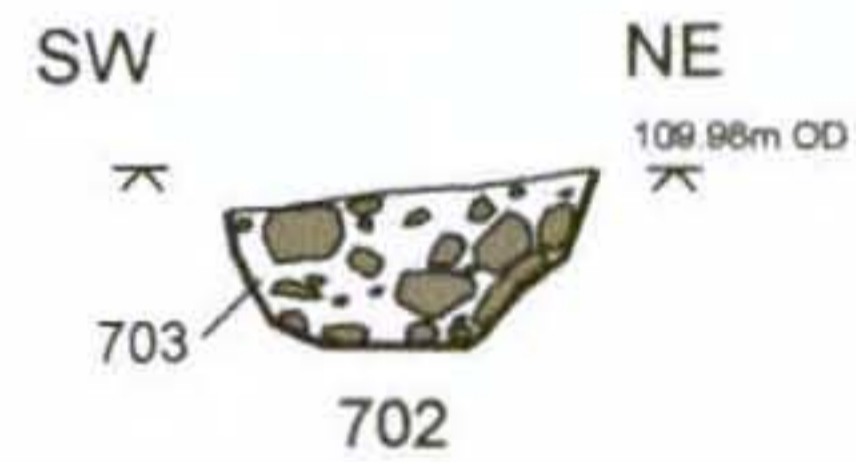
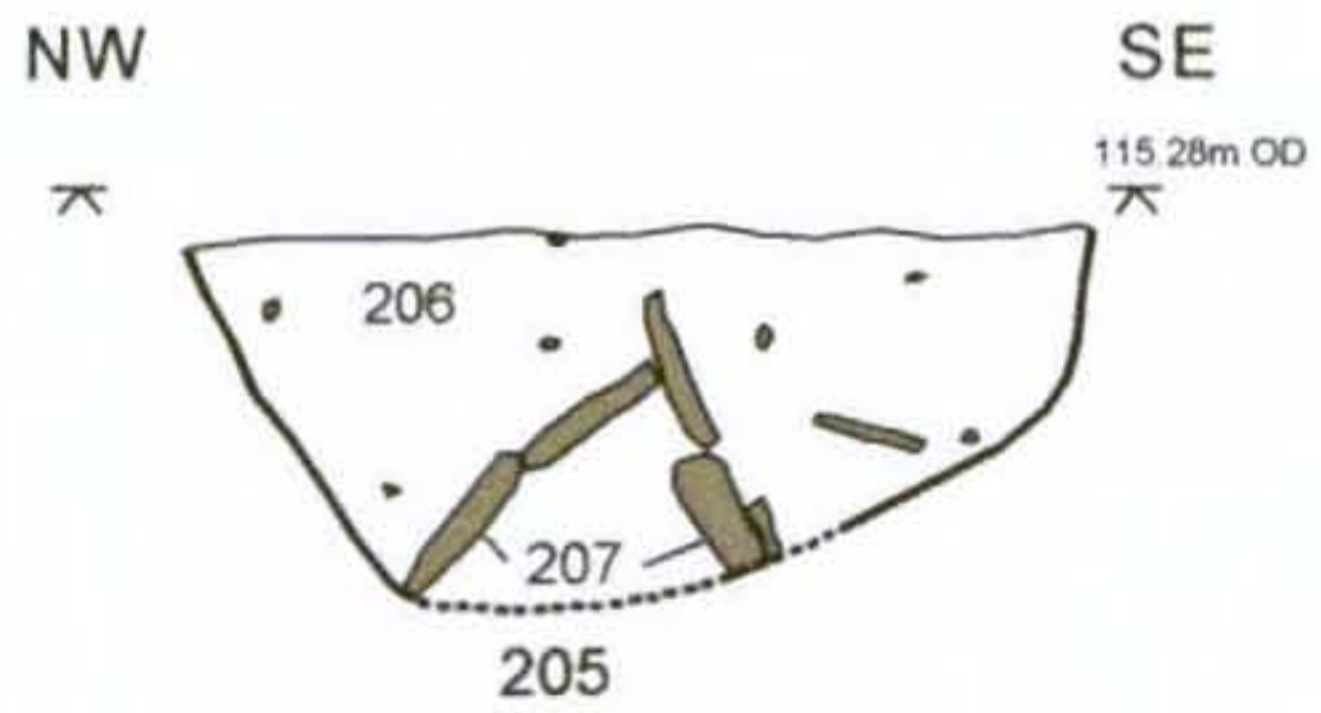
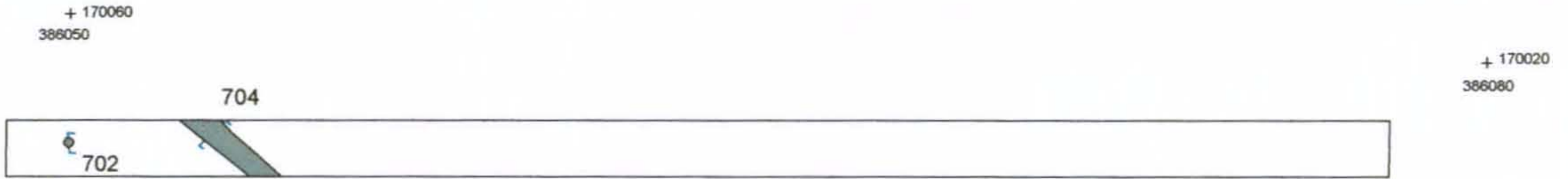
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Figure 2: Trench location plan showing principal excavated features (NB Trench 2 not shown for clarity)

Trench 2



Trench 7



 Limestone



Figure 3: Trenches 2 and 7 plans and sections

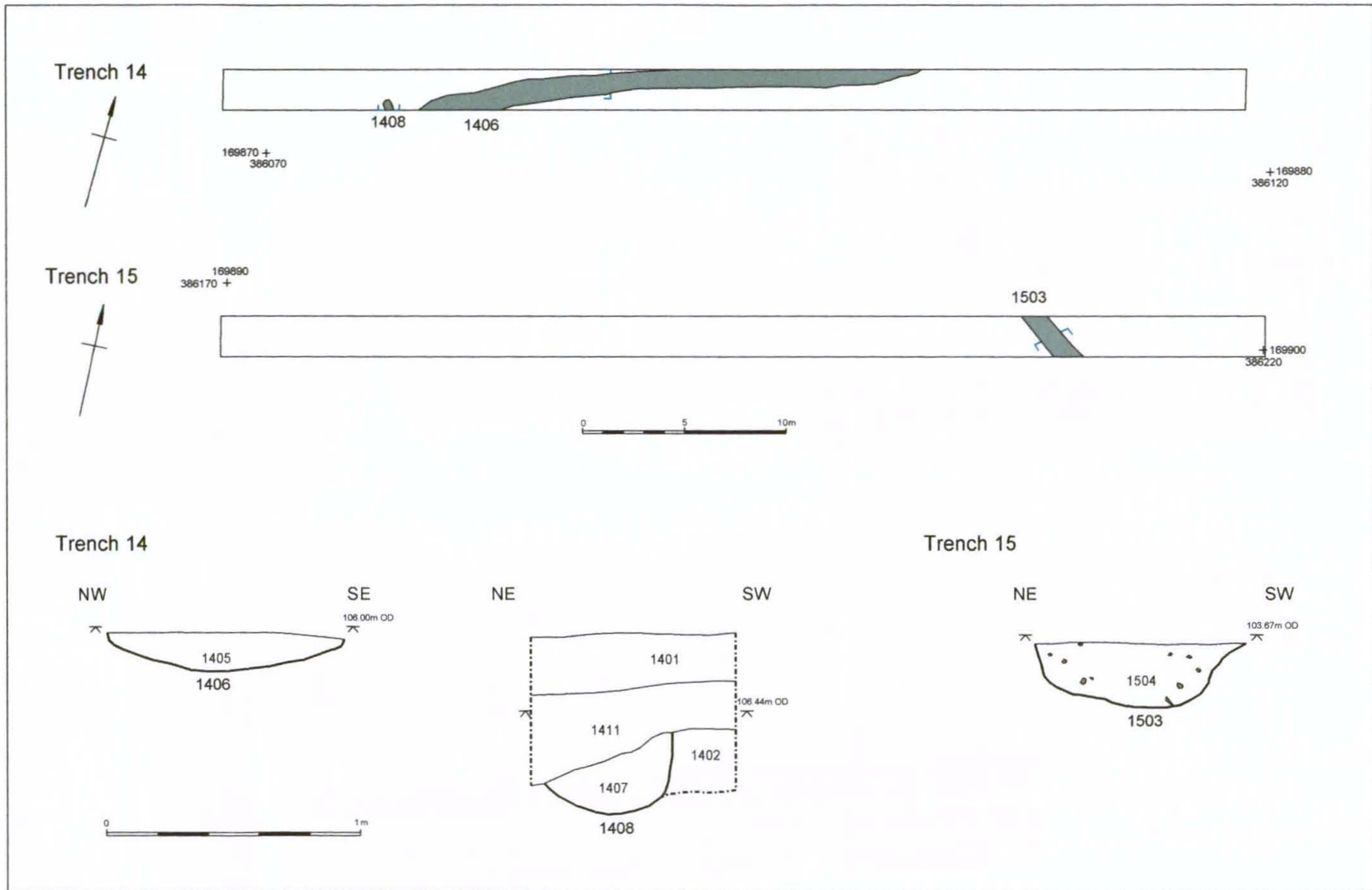


Figure 4: Trenches 14 and 15 plans and sections

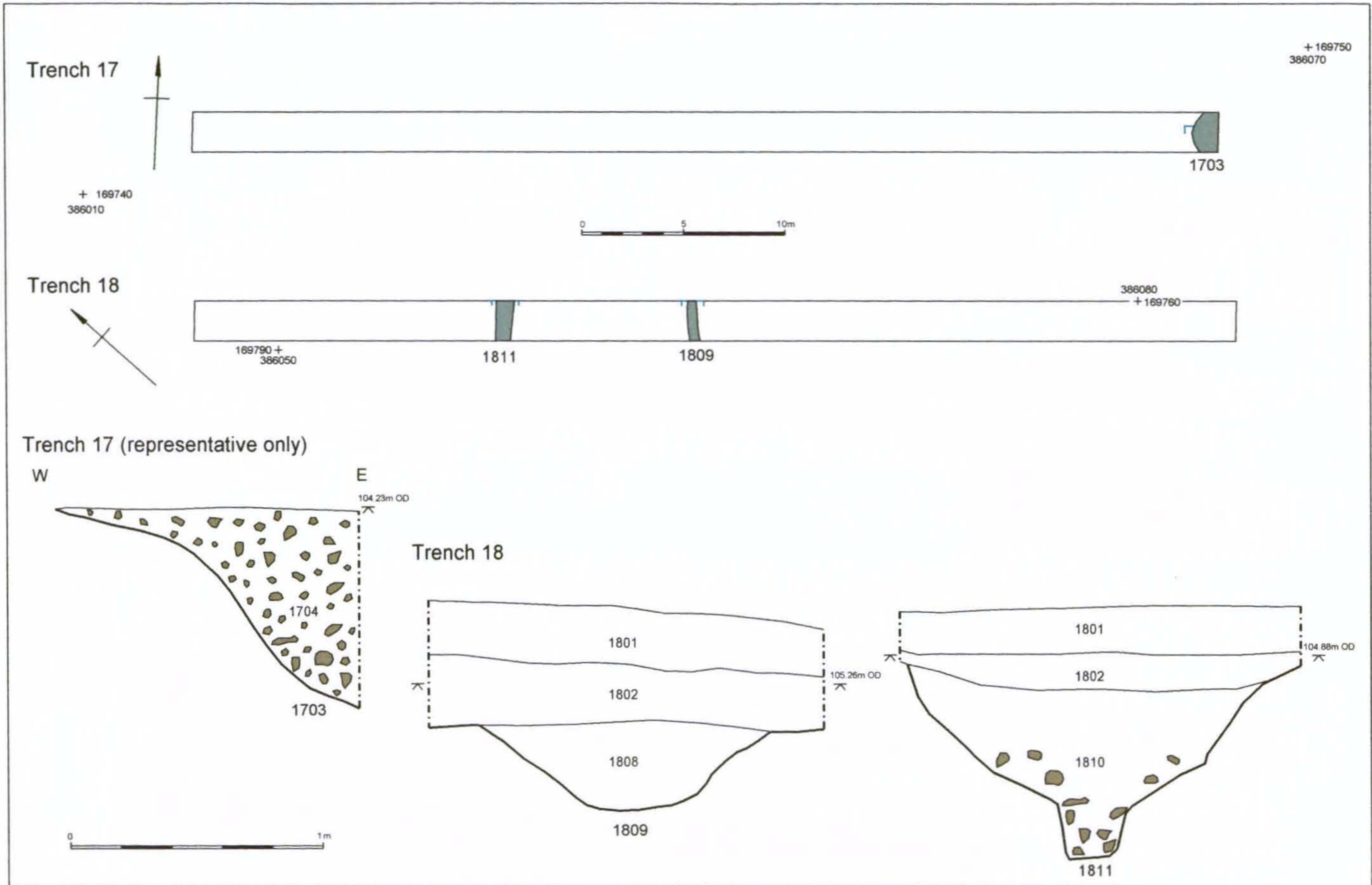


Figure 5: Trenches 17 and 18 plans and sections

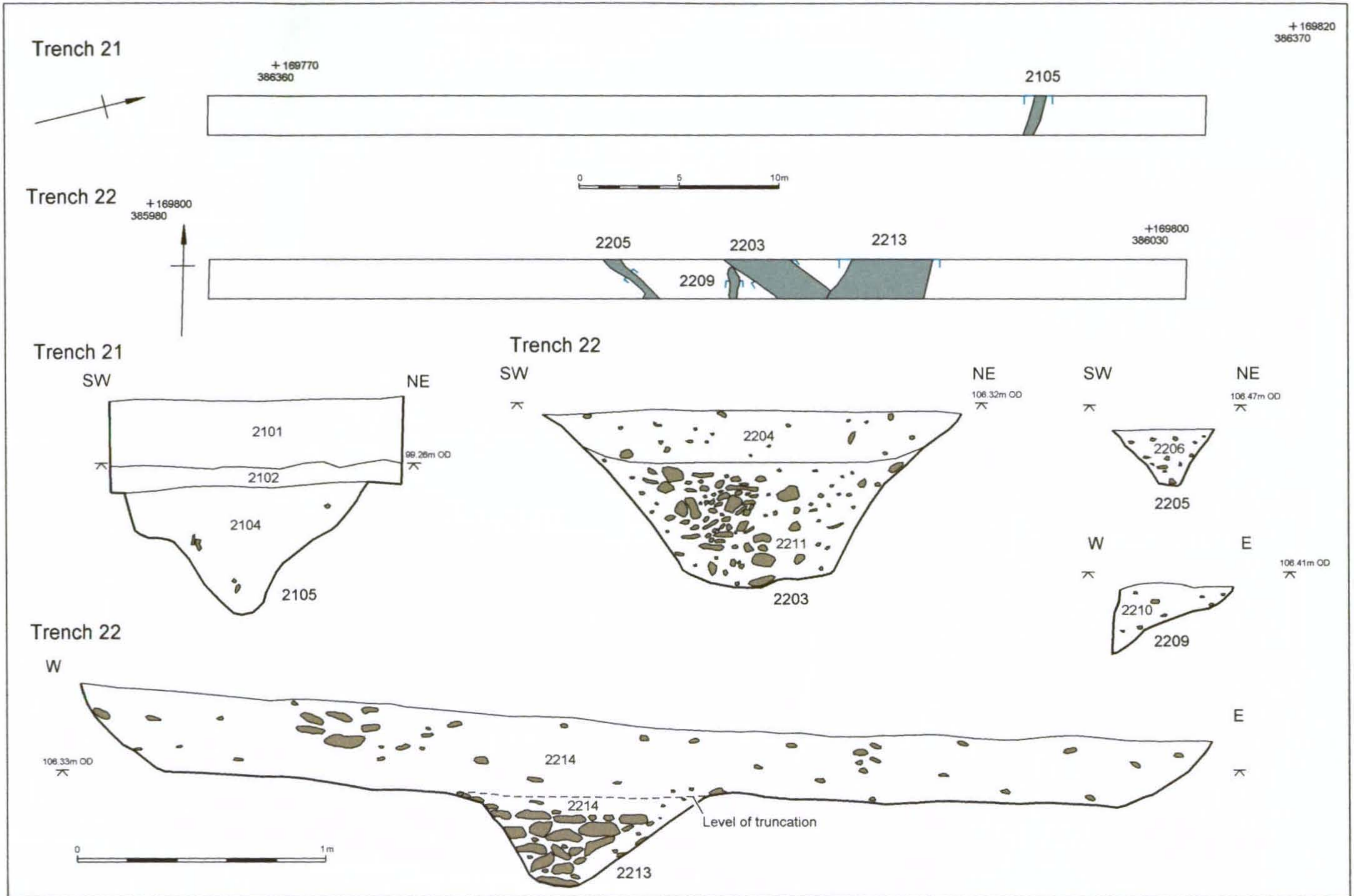


Figure 6: Trenches 21 and 22 plans and sections

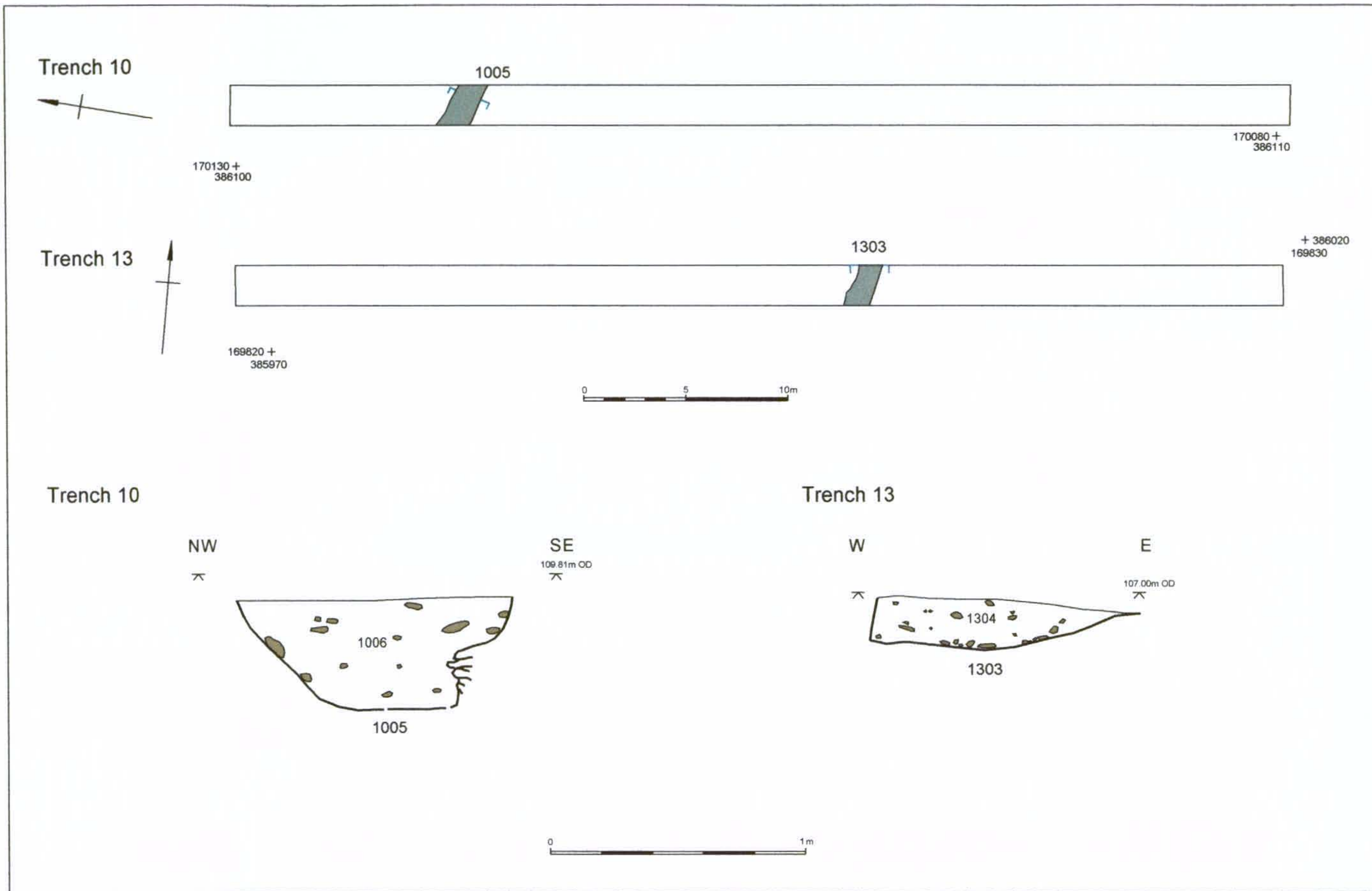


Figure 7: Trenches 10 and 13 plans and sections

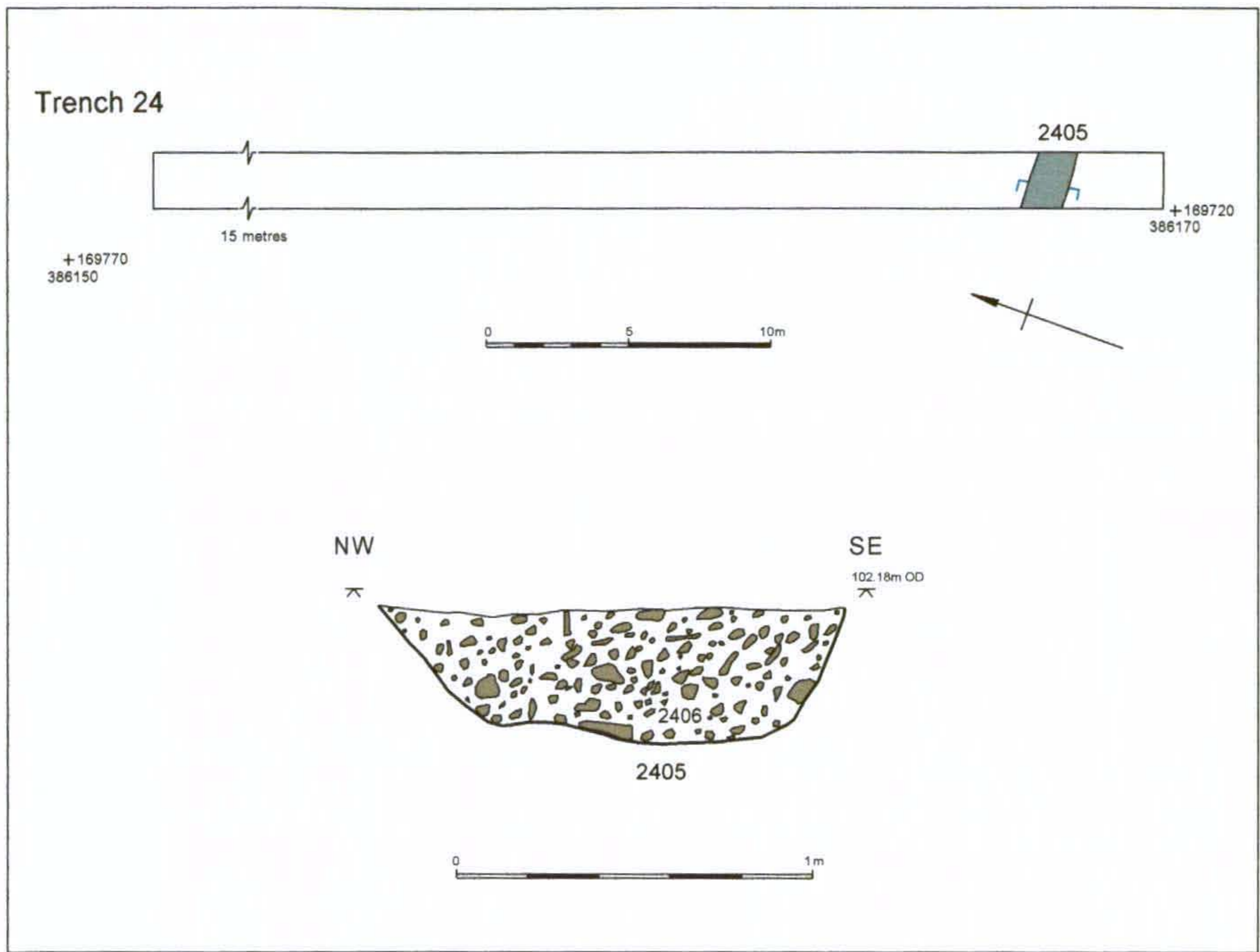


Figure 8: Trench 24 plan and section



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