

WANBOROUGH TO ALDBOURNE GAS PIPELINE WILTSHIRE

PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

CA PROJECT: 1399
CA REPORT: 02081

Author:	Kate Cullen
Approved:	Cliff Bateman
Signed:
Issue: 00	Date: 07/05/2003

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	3
SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
<i>The site</i>	5
<i>Archaeological background</i>	5
<i>Methodology</i>	5
<i>Presentation of results</i>	7
2. THE EXCAVATIONS AT AREAS 2 AND 3.....	8
<i>General</i>	8
<i>Discussion</i>	9
3. WATCHING BRIEF	10
<i>General</i>	10
4. CONCLUSIONS.....	11
5. CA PROJECT TEAM	11
6. REFERENCES	12
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....	13
APPENDIX 2: THE FINDS.....	15

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan
- Fig. 2 Route of pipeline
- Fig. 3 Areas 2 and 3: plan
- Fig. 4 Area 2: sections
- Fig. 5 Area 3: sections
- Fig. 6 Area 1: plan and sections

SUMMARY

Site Name: Wanborough to Aldbourne Gas Pipeline
Location: Wiltshire
NGR: SU 23400 80800 to SU 26700 76650
Type: Programme of Archaeological Recording
Date: 18th July - 19th August 2002
Location of Archive: Devizes
Site Code: WAG 02

A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of approximately 5.4 kilometres of gas pipeline between Wanborough and Aldbourne, Wiltshire.

Three sites of archaeological interest were identified. At Area 1 (centred on SU 2524 7889) evidence of Romano British field systems were identified together with a midden/structure. The later feature was preserved *in situ*.

Further evidence of Romano-British field systems were revealed at Areas 2 and 3, centred on NGR SU 2607 7759 and SU 2624 7739 respectively, together with series of undated ditches and postholes.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological fieldwork carried out between July and August 2002 along the route of a gas pipeline between Wanborough (NGR: SU 23400 80800) and Aldbourne (NGR SU 26700 76650), Wiltshire (Fig. 1). The construction work constituted permitted development under the terms of the Town and Country Planning Act. The archaeological work was commissioned by RSK Environment Limited on behalf of Transco, in accordance with Transco's environmental policy.

The site

- 1.2 The pipe route, which lies in a broad basin framed by the steeply rising land of the Hinton and Peak Downs to the east and Sugar Hill to the west, crosses undulating agricultural land (CAT 2002) (Fig 2).
- 1.3 The solid geology comprises Lower and Middle Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous Period (BGS, 1974).

Archaeological background

- 1.4 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey has previously been undertaken along the proposed pipeline corridor (CAT 2002). While it is not intended to repeat this information in its entirety, this preliminary work indicates that the pipe route lies in an area of archaeological potential. In particular, a large number of probable Bronze Age bowl barrows are recorded, as well as extensive late prehistoric and/or Romano-British field systems and settlements.

Methodology

- 1.5 A detailed project design prepared by CA to record the archaeological potential of the pipe route was approved by Roy Canham (Wiltshire County Council Archaeological Service). The specification was issued in response to initial consultations held between Sarah Revans (RSK), Mark Long (Transco), and Roy Canham where upon it was agreed the following actions were agreed:

- (i) an archaeologically controlled topsoil strip would be undertaken in advance of the main phase of construction throughout an area of previously identified archaeological potential close to North Field Barn (hereafter referred to as Area 2).
- (ii) a watching brief was to be maintained during all intrusive groundworks throughout the pipeline corridor, with further contingency for rapid response excavation in the event that significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

Contractors Working Methods

- 1.6 Throughout the pipe route a 10m wide, fenced corridor (hereafter referred to as the working width) was established and a topsoil strip (typically 6m in width) undertaken prior to the excavation of the trench for the gas pipe itself.

Archaeological Methodologies

- 1.7 The field methodologies employed during the programme of archaeological recording were:

Archaeologically Controlled Strip

- 1.8 Throughout Area 2, topsoil was to be mechanically stripped under constant archaeological supervision. Should no archaeological features be identified at this level, a centre line strip, measuring 1.8m in width, was to be undertaken to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. The location of the excavation area is illustrated on Fig. 2.
- 1.9 Sufficient hand cleaning was undertaken to define the presence and extent of archaeological deposits, and to allow the compilation of a site plan. A site meeting was held with Roy Canham, Sarah Revans, and representatives from Transco to determine the extent and nature of any further works. It was agreed that archaeological excavation should continue by hand. All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the *IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (1999) and the *Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation* (WCC Archaeology Service 1995). All archaeological deposits were recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1 *Field Recording Manual* (1999). All artefacts recovered were catalogued and analysed in accordance with CA Technical

Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995). Particular emphasis was given to potentially datable artefacts such as pottery. A full written, drawn, and photographic record was kept during the programme of works.

The Watching Brief

- 1.10 All intrusive groundworks along the pipeline route were monitored for the presence of archaeological deposits. Archaeological features revealed during topsoil stripping were hand excavated and recorded in plan and section. Features identified solely during the machine excavation of the pipe trench were recorded in section only. All work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (1999) and CA Technical Manual 1 *Field Recording Manual* (1995). A full written, drawn and photographic record was kept during the programme of works

Rapid Response Excavation

- 1.11 In the event that significant archaeological deposits were encountered during the course of the watching brief, contingency was made for the recording of the deposits. One such site, Area 3 (adjacent to Area 2), was identified and after consultation with Roy Canham, Sarah Revans, and representatives from Transco, was subsequently hand excavated utilising the same methodologies as outlined in section 1.9. above.
- 1.12 The finds and site archive from all phases of the archaeological mitigation works will, subject to agreement with the legal landowners, be deposited with Devizes Museum.

Presentation of results

- 1.13 The results of the archaeological recording undertaken during the course of the project are described below in the following manner. Within chapter 2, the excavations at Areas 2 and 3 are discussed. Chapter 3 discusses the results of the watching brief undertaken throughout the remainder of the pipeline. An overview of the findings from the whole pipeline is presented within chapter 4.

2. THE EXCAVATIONS AT AREAS 2 AND 3

General

- 2.1 Area 2, centred on SU 2607 7759, was excavated in an area of known archaeological significance. In particular, aerial photographic evidence indicated the presence of undated cropmarks (PRN 625), and previous archaeological fieldwork had recovered Romano-British pottery and tile (PRN 301 and 304) from the general area. An area totalling 550m in length by 1.8m in width was machine excavated to the top of the natural substrate, with archaeological excavation continuing by hand thereafter (Fig. 3).
- 2.2 The site is located on gently undulating agricultural land, ranging from 104.45m OD at the north-western extent to 99.61m OD at its south-eastern limit. The underlying geology consists of middle Jurassic Cornbrash.
- 2.3 At the north-western limit of the excavations feature 145 was revealed. It measured at least 25m in length (extending beyond the eastern confines of the current excavation), and varied in depth from 0.05m to 0.4m, although in general it followed the contours of the gently sloping ground. Iron Age and Roman pottery, in addition to ceramic tile fragments, were retrieved from throughout the feature (see Appendix 2 for concordance).
- 2.4 Feature 153 was revealed approximately 15m to the southeast. It measured 10m in width and 0.1m in depth. No artefactual material was retrieved from fill 154.
- 2.5 Throughout the remainder of Area 2, a number of ditches, pits/post-holes were identified, all of which remain undated. The majority of the ditches were aligned approximately north to south and were of broadly similar dimensions (typically 1m in width and 0.25m in depth). The exception was ditch 137 which was aligned north-east to south-west and measured over 1.5m in width and 0.4m in depth (Fig. 4, section 3). Posthole 139 contained burnt stones and charcoal flecks, and at its centre a large flat, burnt stone may represent a pad stone (Fig. 4, section 4). The remaining small pits/post-holes were more ephemeral in nature (typically 0.15m in depth) and may represent natural hollows rather than cultural activity.

- 2.6 Area 3, centred on SU 2624 7739 immediately to the south of Area 2, was initially revealed during the watching brief. A site meeting held with Roy Canham, Sarah Revans, and representatives from Transco agreed that contingency archaeological recording should be implemented. This comprised the recording and planning of all features exposed within the working width and the excavation of features affected by the cutting of the pipe trench. An area totalling 280m in length by 6m in width was machine stripped to the top of the natural substrate, with archaeological excavation continuing thereafter by hand (Fig.4).
- 2.7 At the southern limit of the excavation, ditch 108 was revealed orientated north-east to south-west, from which a large assemblage of mid to late first century AD pottery was retrieved. Gully 111 immediately to the south of the ditch appears to be broadly contemporary (Fig. 5, section 8).
- 2.8 The remaining features, with the exception of modern field boundary 160, remain undated. Ditch terminus 119, orientated north-east to south-west, and ditch 121 (perpendicular to 119) may represent the corner of an enclosure with an associated entranceway (Fig. 4, sections 6 – 7).

Discussion

- 2.9 The excavations at Areas 2 and 3 identified a low density of archaeological features, the majority of which remain undated. However, it is readily apparent that two distinct, if subtle ditch alignments were identified. The majority of ditches were orientated broadly north to south, and without exception, remain undated. The second alignment conforms to a north-east to south-west axis and includes Roman ditch 108 at the southern extent of Area 3. To this firmly dated feature it is tempting to suggest that ditches 119 and 137 (both orientated north-east to south-west), and ditch 121 (perpendicular to 119), may represent further evidence of Roman field systems.
- 2.10 Feature 145 revealed at the north-western limit of the excavation is defined within a localised depression/combe with land rising steeply to the north-east. The nature and location of this deposit suggests it may have been formed by colluvial activity or that it is representative of a localised pond or marshy area.

- 2.11 Interpretation of feature 153 is limited by the paucity of artefactual material retrieved during excavation, although it may be postulated that it represents a negative lynchet.

3. WATCHING BRIEF

General

- 3.1 A watching brief was maintained during all intrusive groundworks successfully identifying the previously unknown Romano-British deposits at Area 3 (see chapter 2 above), as well as a small number of features and artefacts. Interpretation of these features is however limited due to the isolated nature of the findings.
- 3.2 A number of difficulties were experienced during the watching brief. The natural substrate was frequently not revealed throughout the working width due to the shallow nature of the topsoil strip, furthermore the exposed surfaces were often smeared with disturbed soil. Whenever possible, visits were undertaken during pipe laying operations when the excavated pipe trench could also be examined. Therefore, over large lengths of the scheme a width of only c1m of natural substrate was exposed and observed by the attendant archaeologist. This inevitably hindered the recognition, and particularly the interpretation, of archaeological features. However, while it is conceivable that sites with a low density of cut features might have gone unnoticed, it is unlikely that any major sites were missed. Roman pottery was recovered during the initial topsoil stripping at Area 3, and the recognition of the area as being of archaeological potential was readily apparent.

Area 1

- 3.3 Broadly rectangular feature 106 was revealed at SU 2524 7889 (Fig. 6). It was hand cleaned prior to a meeting with Sarah Revans (RSK) and Roy Canham (Wiltshire County Council), whereupon it was agreed that the pipeline should be diverted in order to preserve the feature *in situ*.
- 3.4 Feature 106 measured 9m in length, at least 4m in width, and comprised dark grey brown silty clay 107 from which Iron Age and early Roman pottery was retrieved. A number of small, roughly hewn sarsen blocks (natural to the area) were also

revealed aligned north-west to south-east within the feature. Interpretation is by necessity limited by the lack of excavation, although a midden or even a small structure may be suggested from the available evidence.

3.5 Approximately 4m and 15m to the north-west of feature 106, ditches 104 and 115 were identified respectively (Fig. 6). Ditch 104 was aligned east to west and late third and fourth centuries pottery was retrieved from fill 105.

3.6 Ditch 115, aligned north-east-south-west, was only revealed during the cutting of the pipe trench. No artefactual material was retrieved from the feature.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 The programme of archaeological recording undertaken during the construction of the Wanborough to Aldbourne gas pipeline has recorded three sites of archaeological interest.

4.2 The results of the excavations at Areas 2 and 3 further confirms the presence of the previously observed field systems highlighted in the preceding assessment (CAT 2002 Fig. 1b, **33**). Indeed, the excavations suggest that this agricultural activity is, in part at least, Romano-British in origin. The large number of features that remain undated is frustrating although they perhaps are indicative of prehistoric or indeed medieval agricultural activity.

4.3 At Area 1, interpretation of the findings is by necessity limited. However, it is noteworthy that ditches 104 and 115 correlate broadly with previously observed cropmarks (see CAT 2002 Fig. 1a, **23**). Furthermore there is a growing portfolio of Romano-British activity, including occupation, within the immediate locality to which the observed ditches and indeed feature 107 can be added.

5. CA PROJECT TEAM

5.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Kate Cullen, Laurie Coleman, John Naylor, and Michael Rowe. The report was compiled by Kate Cullen, with illustrations by Lorna Gray. The illustrations were prepared by Pete Moore. The archive has been

compiled by Kate Cullen, and prepared for deposition by Ed McSloy. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

6. REFERENCES

BGS, 1974 1:50,000 Drift and Solid Sheet 252 Swindon

CAT 2002 *Wanborough To Aldbourne Gas Pipeline: Project Design for a Programme of Archaeological Recording.*

CAT 2002 *Wanborough To Aldbourne Gas Pipeline, Wiltshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey.* CAT Report No. **02025**

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area 1	
Context No.	Description
(101)	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown silty clay. 0.09-0.21m in depth.
(102)	Subsoil. Medium orange brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Seen only on lower slopes. Approximately 0.15m in depth.
(103)	Natural substrate. Chalk brash with orange brown silty clay. Flint inclusions. Approximately 0.05-0.25m below turf/ploughsoil.
[104]	Ditch cut. East-west aligned, concave base. 1.4m in width, 0.23m in depth.
(105)	Single fill of ditch [104]. Medium orange brown silty clay with frequent small chalk and flint pieces.
[106]	Sub-rectangular cut of unexcavated deposit 9.2m by 4m area. Possible structure or midden.
(107)	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks, frequent large sub-angular stones. Fill of [106]. Not excavated. High density of artefacts.
[115]	Ditch cut. Observed solely during pipe trenching. Slightly concave base. NE-SW aligned. 2.9m in width, 0.8m in depth.
(116)	Medium orange brown silty clay with medium sub-angular stones and chalk lumps. Single fill of ditch [115].
Area 2	
[125]	Small pit or post-hole cut. Sub-circular with sides sloping at approximately 30° and concave base. 0.6m in diameter, 0.13m in depth.
(126)	Fill of [125]. Medium orange brown clay silt with frequent chalk and flint inclusions.
[127]	Small pit or post-hole cut. Sub-circular with uneven sides and concave base. 0.74m in diameter, 0.15m in depth.
(128)	Fill of [127]. Medium brown silty clay, with frequent chalk and flint inclusions.
[129]	Gully cut with sides sloping at approximately 45° and concave base. 1.1m in width, 0.35m in depth.
(130)	Fill of [129]. Dark brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk inclusions.
[131]	Possible pit cut. Irregularly shaped with an uneven base. 0.86m in diameter, 0.26m in depth.
(132)	Fill of [131]. Medium orange brown silty clay with frequent flint and chalk lumps.
[133]	Ditch cut. Concave base with sides sloping at approximately 70°. Aligned N-S. 0.85m in width, 0.27m in depth.
(134)	Single fill of [133]. Medium orange brown silty clay with frequent small and medium chalk lumps and medium flints.
[135]	Ditch cut. N-S aligned with sides sloping at approximately 70° and concave base. 1.03m in width, 0.36m in depth.
(136)	Single fill of [135]. Dark orange brown silty clay with frequent small chalk lumps and flints and occasional medium-large sub-angular stones.
[137]	Ditch cut. NE-SW aligned, with sides sloping at approximately 60° and uneven base. 1.54m in width and 0.37m in depth.
(138)	Single fill of ditch [137]. Medium orange brown silty clay with frequent small chalk lumps and flints.
[139]	Small pit or post-hole cut. Sub-circular with sides sloping at approximately 45° and concave base. 0.79m in diameter, 0.15m in depth.
(140)	Single fill of [139]. Medium orange brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular burnt red stones and rare charcoal flecks.
[141]	Possible ditch terminal cut or pit. Sub-circular, possibly N-S aligned with sides sloping at approximately 70° on the N and unevenly on the S. Unevenly concave base. 1.11m in width, 0.3m in depth.
(142)	Single fill of [141]. Medium orange brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint lumps.
[143]	Ditch cut with unevenly sloping sides and unevenly concave base. Aligned N-S. 1.26m in width, 0.47m in depth.
(144)	Single fill of [143]. Medium orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk lumps and flints.
[145]	Large undetermined feature, shallow sides with relatively flat base. Upto 0.4m in depth
(146)	Fill of [145]. Dark brown-black silt with sub-angular and round stones. 0.3m in depth.
(147)	Fill of [145]. Light-medium brown silt with occasional small stones/flint. 0.04m in depth.
(148)	Fill of [145]. Medium brown silt with stones and flint. 0.15m in depth.
(149)	Fill of [145]. Light-medium brown silt with occasional small stones/flint. 0.04m in depth.
(150)	Fill of [145]. Medium brown silt with stones and flint. 0.15m in depth.
[151]	Possible pit cut. Oval with sides sloping at approximately 40°. 0.45m in diameter, 0.09m in depth.

(152)	Fill of [151]. Medium grey-brown clay silt with chalk lumps.
[153]	Large undetermined feature, shallow sides with relatively flat base. Upto 0.1m in depth
(154)	Fill of [153]. Medium brown silt with stones and flint.
Area 3	
[108]	V-shaped ditch cut with sides sloping at approximately 70°, aligned NE-SW. 1.56m in width, 0.5m in depth.
(109)	Secondary fill of [108]. Dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent burnt stones, occasional charcoal flecks, frequent small flints and high concentration of pottery and bone.
(110)	Primary fill of [108]. Medium orange brown silty clay with frequent small rounded chalk lumps and occasional medium flints. 0.99m in width, 0.32m in depth.
[111]	Small ditch/gully cut. Straight base with NW side sloping at approximately 60°. Aligned NE SW. 0.57m in width, 0.21m in depth.
(112)	Medium orange brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint lumps. Single fill of [111].
[113]	Equivalent to [108].
(114)	Equivalent to (110).
[117]	Possible post-hole. Circular with NE side sloping at approximately 70°, SW at approximately 50°. Concave base. 0.44m in diameter, 0.12m in depth.
(118)	Medium orange brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint lumps.
[119]	Possible ditch terminal cut. Sides sloping at approximately 60°, uneven base, aligned NE-SW. 1.15m in width, 0.15m in depth.
(120)	Fill of [119]. Medium orange brown silty clay with chalk and flint lumps.
[121]	Ditch cut with sides sloping at approximately 30°, slightly concave base. Aligned NW-SE, possibly truncated. 0.9m in width, 0.07m in depth.
(122)	Fill of [121]. Medium orange brown silty clay with chalk and flint lumps.
[123]	Small ditch/gully cut. Sides sloping at approximately 60°. Concave base (almost V-shaped), aligned E-W. 0.46m in width, 0.17m in depth.
(124)	Fill of [121]. Medium orange brown silty clay with chalk and flint lumps.
[160]	Modern field boundary ditch. 1.35m in width, not excavated.
(161)	Fill of ditch 160. Mid to dark orange brown silty clay with chalk and flint. Not excavated

APPENDIX 2: THE FINDS

The Pottery

A total of 210 sherds of pottery, weighing 2356g were recovered from ten separate contexts during the programme of archaeological recording. The pottery dates mainly to the Roman period although small quantities of Iron Age and modern (probably nineteenth century) material were also noted.

Pottery was recovered. The condition of the pottery is generally good with little abrasion noted and average sherd weight relatively high at 6.3g.

Iron Age

Iron Age pottery, amounts to 7 sherds, weighing 53g. Two fabrics were noted: a fine crushed flint tempered type (6 sherds), and a variety with quartz and unusually large (up to 6mm) chalk inclusions. All represented vessels are hand-made, however no forms were identifiable.

The use of calcined flint as a temper is noted elsewhere in the area (Mephram 2001, 38) and would appear to have persisted throughout the Iron Age. Parallels for the calcareous fabric noted in the sherd from 107 are not forthcoming. A later Iron Age date is perhaps most likely, and it may be significant that similar fabric types were not recorded at the early/middle Iron Age assemblages from Groundwell, Swindon (Gingell 1981; Timby 2001).

Roman Pottery

194 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 2184g were recovered. Locally produced wares dominate, consisting primarily of North Wilts reduced and oxidised wares and grog-tempered greywares, including Savenake ware. Regional imports are restricted to sherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, including mortaria and a single sherd of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware.

The earliest material probably dates to the later first century AD and consists mainly of fairly soft-fired grog and quartz-tempered fabrics with small quantities of harder sandy reduced wares. Material of this type is abundant though restricted to three contexts (109, 110 and 104). Forms include neckless, bead-rimmed jars or bowls and necked jars with curved rims.

A few sherds of Savenake ware, fine whiteware and local colour-coated ware suggests some second to third century activity. The bulk of the remaining material however relates to the later Roman period (the late third and fourth centuries). Reduced wares dominate, including coarse dark grey or black fired types, imitating black-burnished ware. Dating is provided by sherds of Oxford red-slipped ware, current from the mid to late third century, and late coarseware forms such as flanged bowls and plain-rimmed dishes.

Modern Pottery

A quantity of china and stoneware, most likely dating to the late nineteenth of earlier twentieth centuries was recovered from context 153. This material has now been discarded.

Other Material

The non-pottery artefactual assemblage is restricted in size and largely undatable by type. Two flint flakes, residual in context 148, are the sole evidence for activity of earlier prehistoric date. Also of note is a fragment of quernstone of 'old red' sandstone, most likely from the Forest of Dean area and probably of Romano-British date.

References

- Gingell, C., 1981, Excavation of an Iron Age enclosure at Groundwell Farm, Blunsdon St Andrew, 1976-7, WANHM 76, 33-76
- Mephram, L. 2001, *Prehistoric Pottery* in Anderson, A.S., Wachter, J.S., and Fitzpatrick, A.P., The Romano-British 'Small Town' at Wanborough, Wiltshire Britannia Monograph no. 19

Finds Concordance

- 105 1 sherd Iron Age pottery (8g): flint tempered
34 sherds Roman pottery (271g): North Wilts reduced and oxidised ware, ?Savernake ware, Oxfordshire red-slipped ware including mortaria (Young form C100 – 4th century)
17 fragments of animal bone (59g)
3 fragments fired clay (8g)
2 pieces oyster shell
Spot date: C4
- 107 1 sherd Iron Age pottery (25g): quartz and chalk tempered
1 sherd Roman pottery (17g): grogged greyware – shaped to disc
1 fragment of animal bone (10g)
Spot date: C2+
- 109 100 sherds early Roman pottery (1314g): grog/quartz tempered, early sandy reduced ware
14 fragments of animal bone (137g)
Spot date: MLC1+
- 110 2 sherds early Roman pottery (4g) grog/quartz tempered, early sandy reduced ware
3 fragments of animal bone (13g)
Spot date: MLC1+
- 114 1 sherd early Roman pottery (23g) grog/quartz tempered,
3 fragments of animal bone (22g)
Spot date: MLC1+
- 146 1 sherd Iron Age pottery (8g): flint tempered
11 sherds Roman pottery (103g): North Wilts reduced ware, fine whiteware, LNV colour-coated ware
5 fragments of animal bone (11g)
Spot date: LC2-C3+
- 147 3 sherds Iron Age pottery (12g): flint tempered.
2 sherds Roman pottery (2g): North Wilts reduced and oxidised ware
Spot date: C2-C4
- 146 1 fragment rotary quern: Old red sandstone (burnt)
Spot date: Romano-British
- 148 2 sherds Iron Age pottery (8g): flint tempered
25 sherds Roman pottery (129g): North Wilts reduced and oxidised ware, ?local colour-coated ware,
2 tile fragments (11g)
2 flint flakes
1 fe object: perforated strip
6 fragments of animal bone (10g)
Spot date: LC2-C3+
- 150 1 sherd Iron Age pottery (8g): flint tempered
24 sherds Roman pottery (349g): North Wilts reduced and oxidised ware, ?Savernake ware, Oxfordshire red-slipped ware
20 fragments of animal bone (199g)
Spot date: LC3-C4
- 153* 9 sherds modern pottery (119g): transfer-print china, stoneware
Cu alloy fragment
Spot date: C19-C20

* all finds now discarded

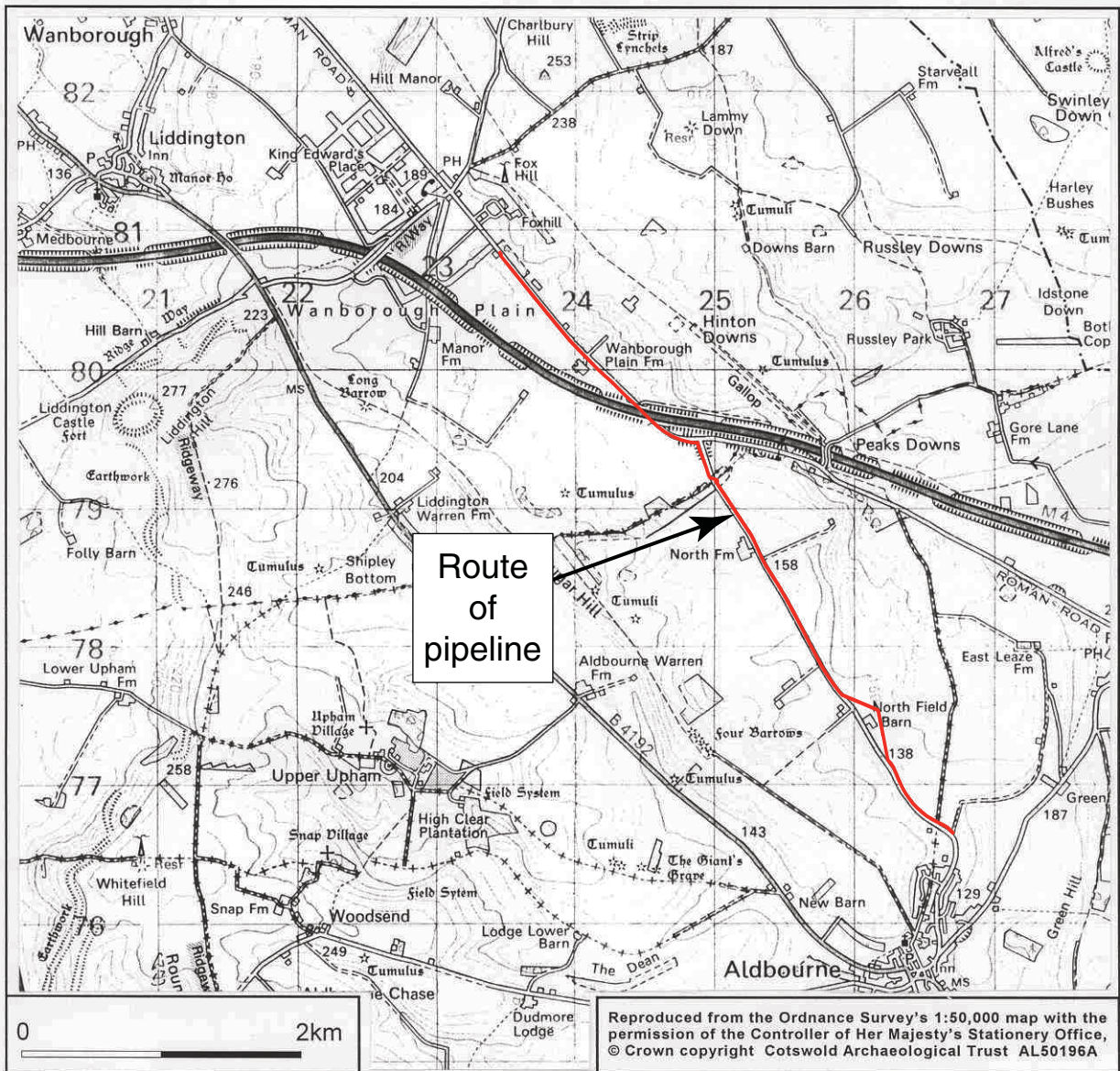
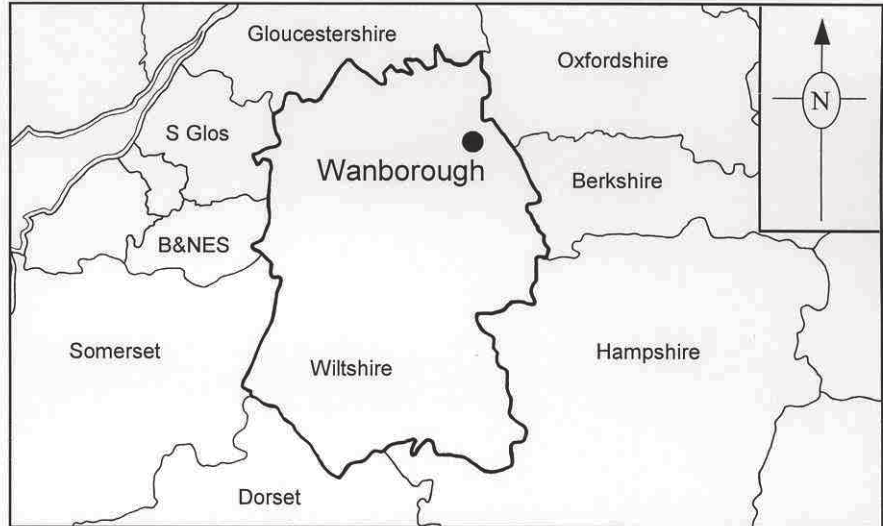


Fig. 1 Site location plan

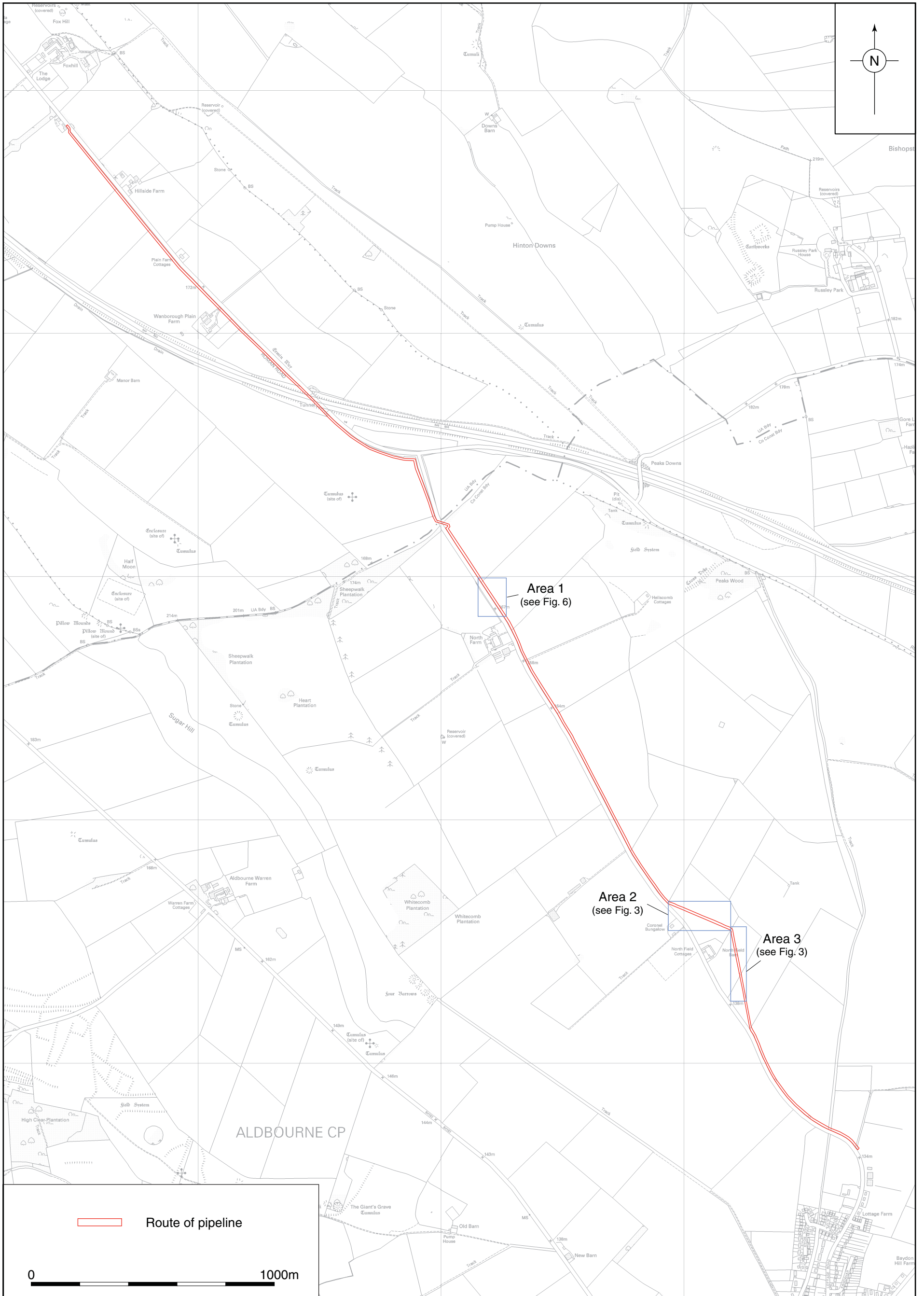


Fig. 2 Route of pipeline (1:15,000)

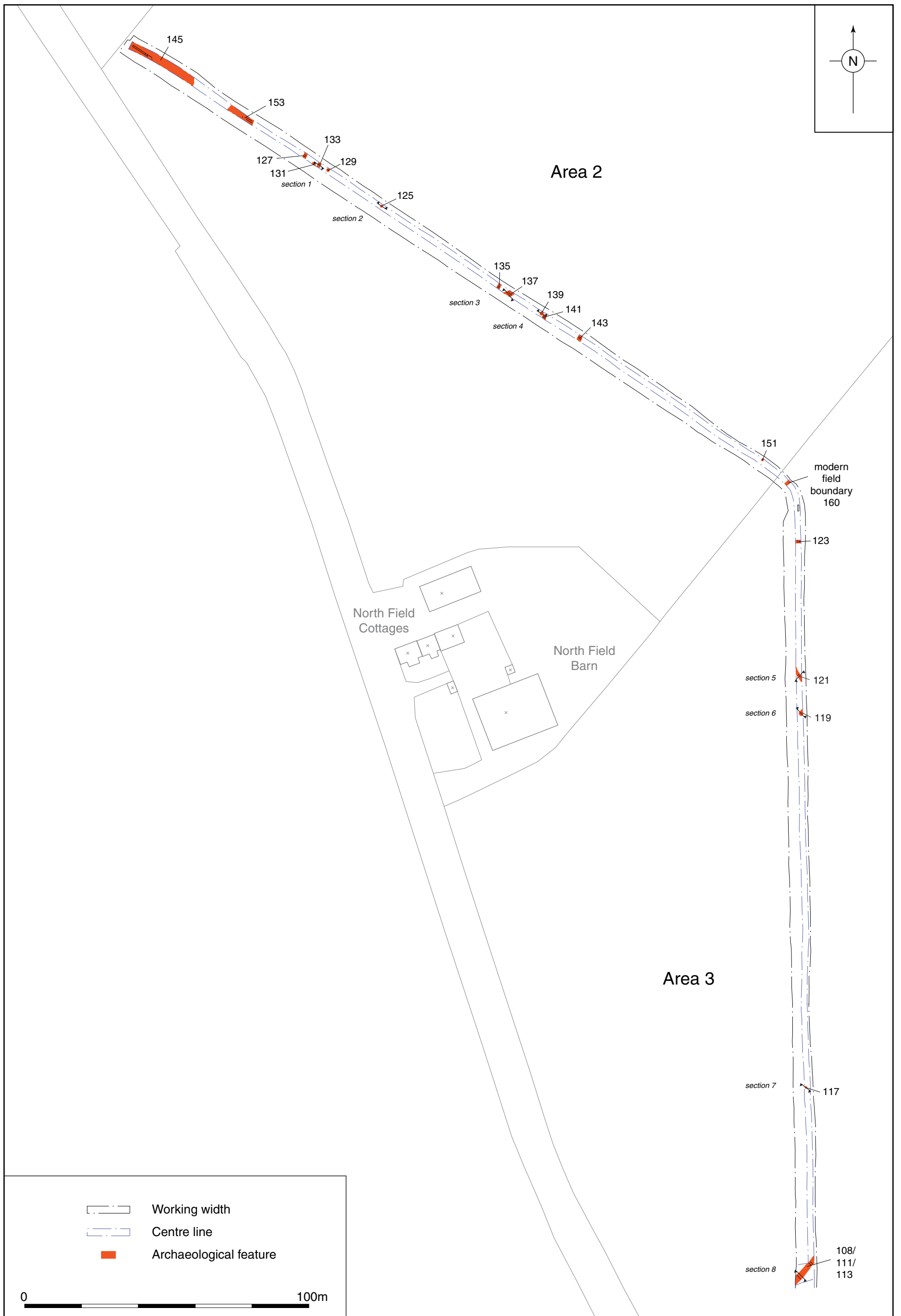
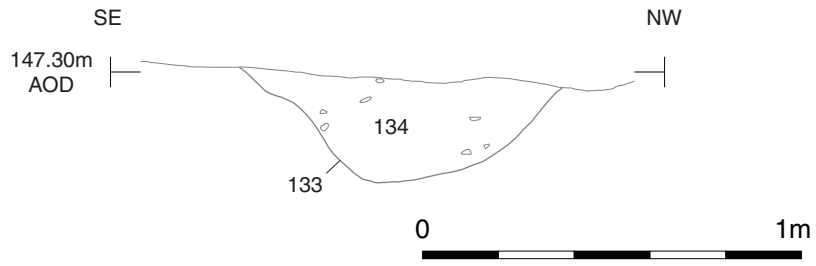
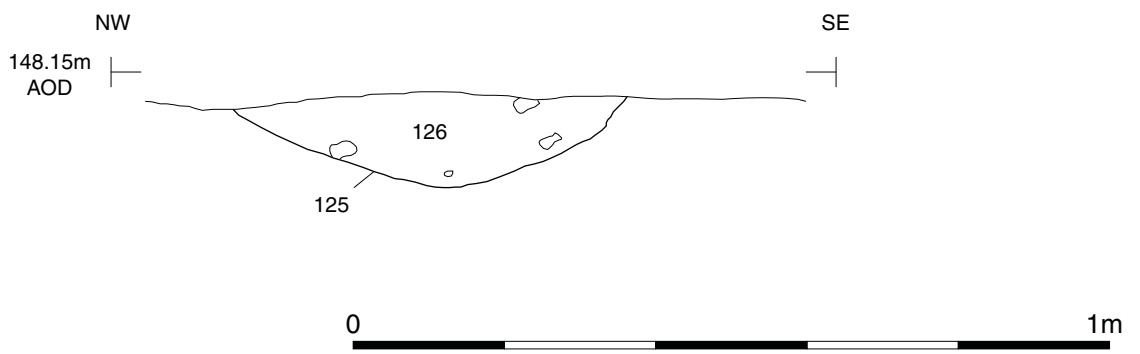


Fig. 3 Areas 2 and 3: plan (1:1250)

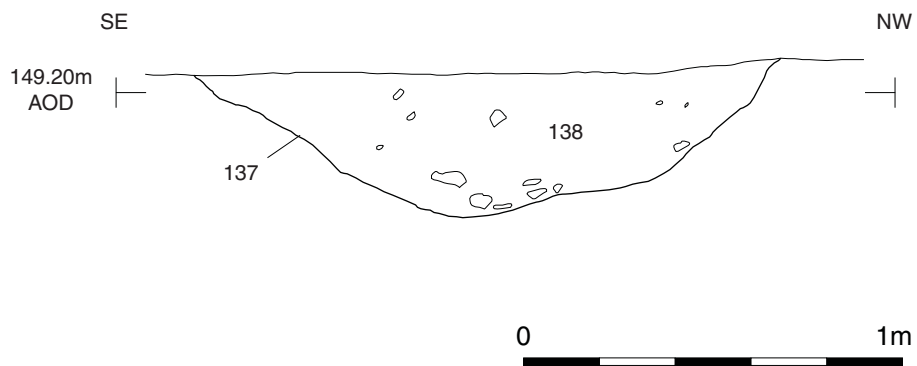
Section 1



Section 2



Section 3



Section 4

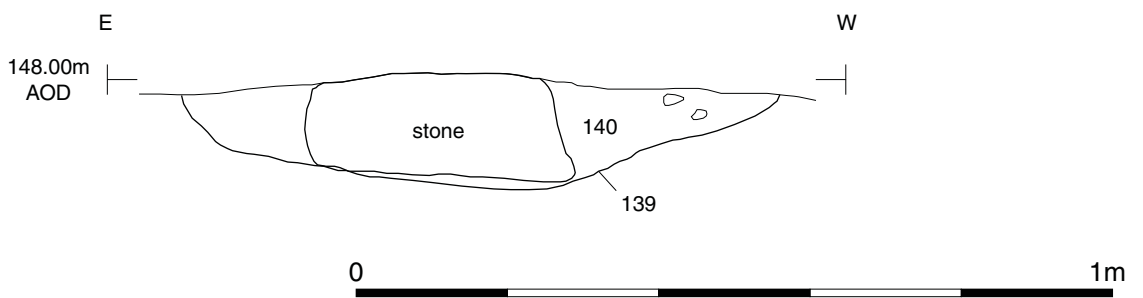
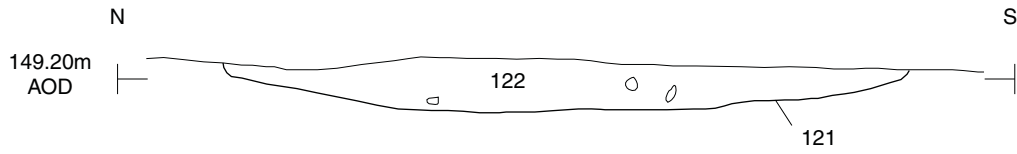
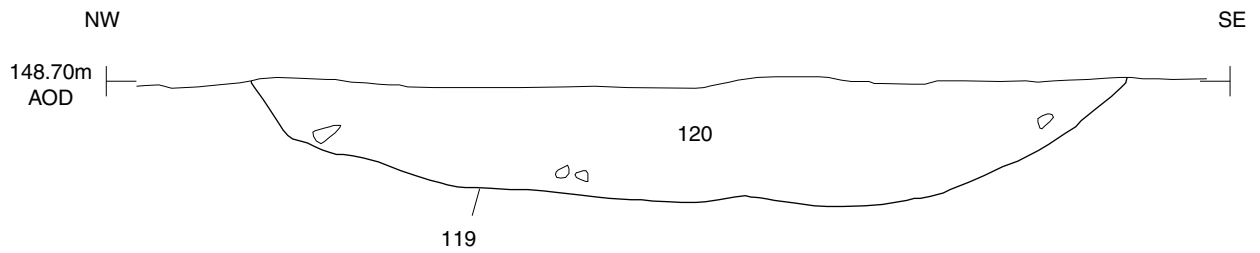


Fig. 4 Area 2: sections (1:20 and 1:10)

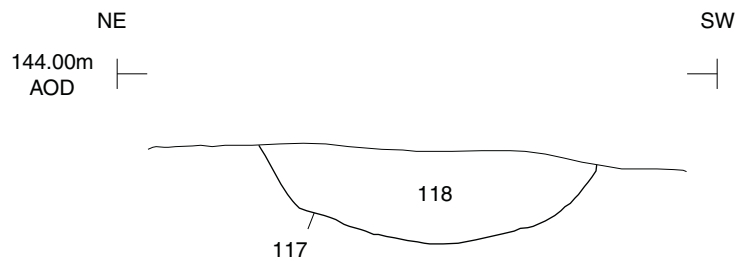
Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Section 8

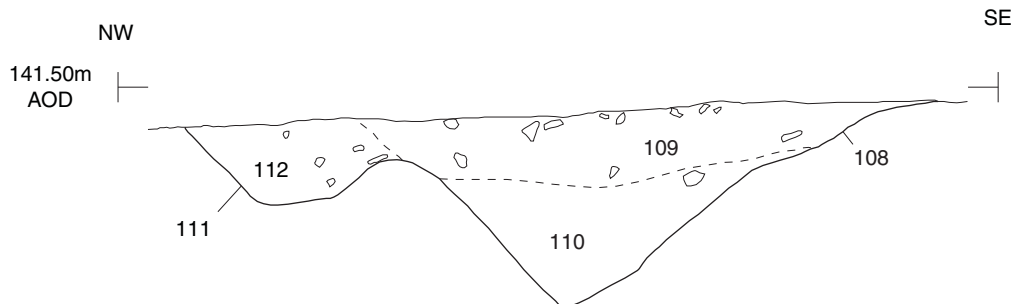


Fig. 5 Area 3: sections (1:20)

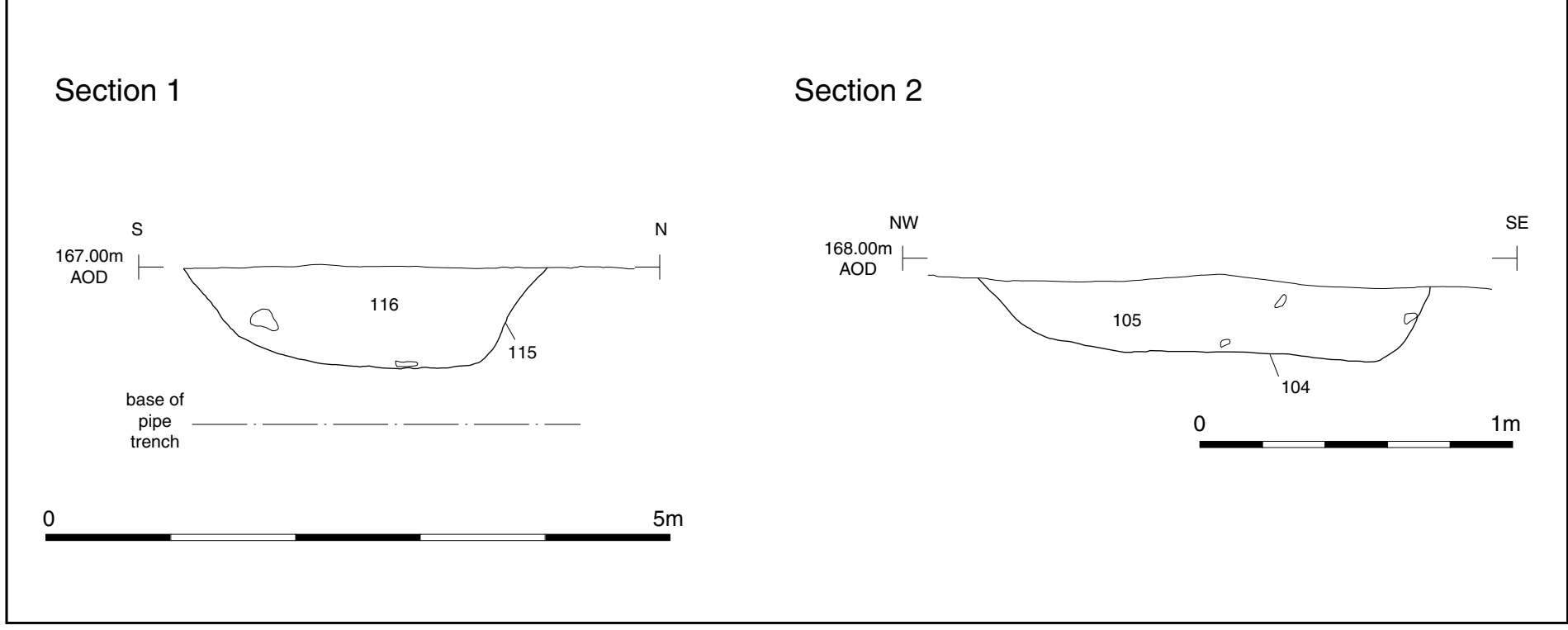
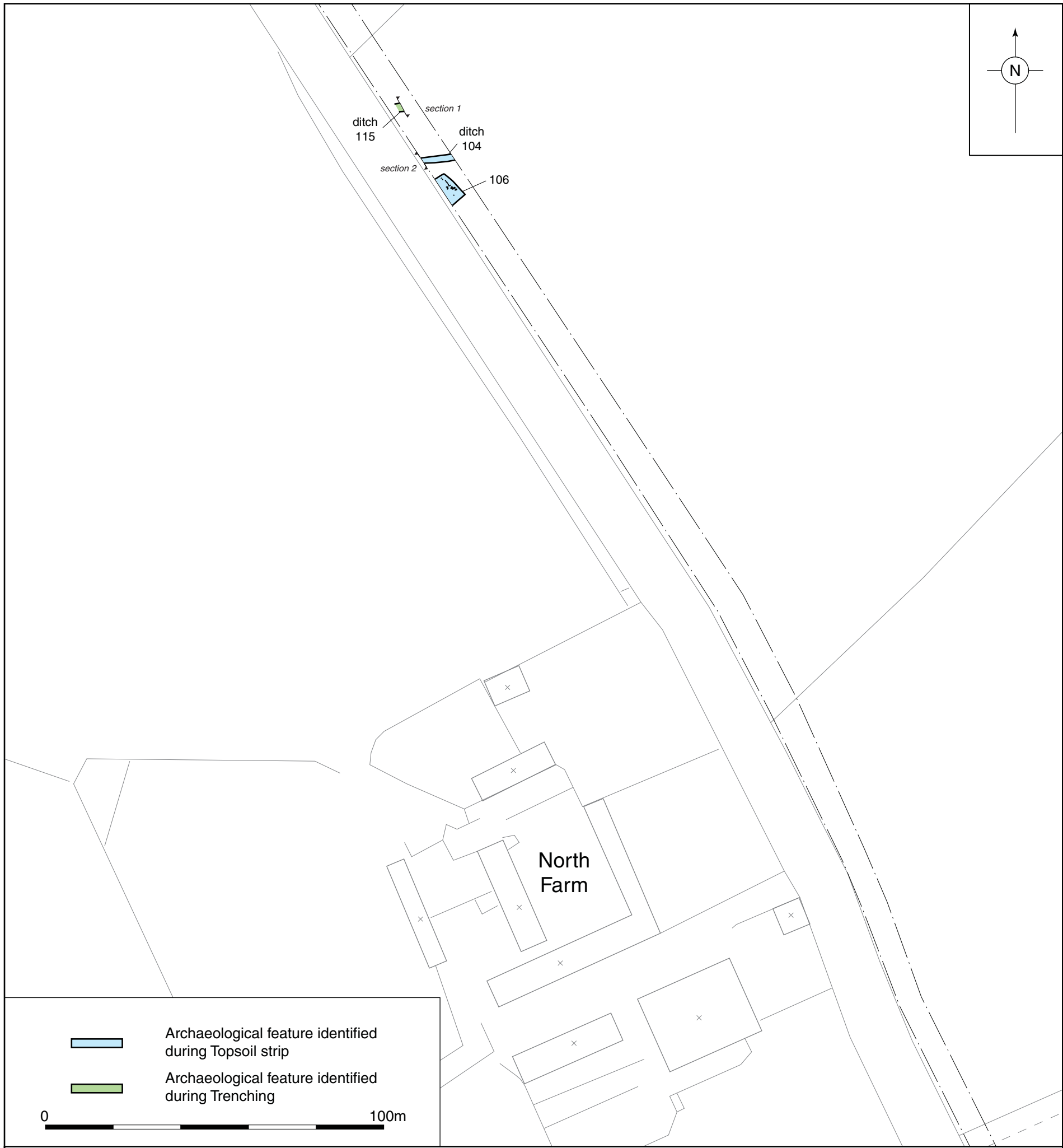


Fig. 6 Area 1: plan and sections (1:1250, 1:50 and 1:20)