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Land at Lydiard Tregoze Swindon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



WA ref: 109211.03
September 2015



**Land at Lydiard Tregoze
Swindon, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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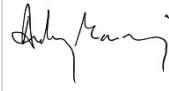
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Land at Lydiard Tregoze Swindon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background.....	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
<i>Prehistoric and Romano-British.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Saxon and medieval.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Post-medieval and undated.....</i>	<i>2</i>
2.2 Previous archaeological work.....	3
3 METHODOLOGY.....	3
3.1 Aims and objectives.....	3
3.2 Fieldwork methodology.....	3
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	4
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequence.....	4
4.3 Romano-British features.....	5
4.4 Medieval and post-medieval.....	6
4.5 Features of uncertain date.....	6
4.6 Natural features.....	6
4.7 Empty trenches.....	7
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE.....	7
5.1 Introduction.....	7
5.2 Pottery.....	7
<i>Romano-British.....</i>	<i>7</i>
5.3 Fired clay.....	8
5.4 Worked flint.....	8
5.5 Burnt flint.....	8
5.6 Animal bone.....	8



6	ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	8
6.1	Introduction	8
6.2	Charred plant remains	9
6.3	Wood charcoal.....	9
7	CONCLUSION.....	9
7.1	Conclusion	9
8	STORAGE AND CURATION.....	10
8.1	Museum	10
8.2	Archive	11
8.3	Discard policy.....	11
8.4	Copyright.....	11
8.5	Security Copy.....	11
9	REFERENCES	11
9.1	Bibliography	11
10	APPENDICES.....	14
Appendix 1:	Trench Tables	14
Appendix 2:	Artefactual and Environmental Data	27
Appendix 3:	Oasis summary	28
OASIS ID: wessexar1-223389	28

Figures

- Figure 1: Site location with evaluation trenching showing archaeology
Figure 2: Trench 14: Ditch/gully 1404
Figure 3: Trench 24: Pit 2407
Figure 4: Trench 10: Pit 1009

Plates

- Plate 1: South-east facing section through gully 1404
Plate 2: South-facing section through pit 2407
Plate 3: North-facing section through pit 1009



Land at Lydiard Tregoze Swindon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land proposed for a housing development at Lydiard Tregoze, Swindon, Wiltshire. The work took place between the 23rd July and the 6th August 2015.

One highly localised area of archaeological potential was identified towards the centre of the site, centred on Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10. This consisted of a series of intercutting pits and ditches dating to the early Romano-British period and provisionally interpreted as clay extraction features, for use as a raw material in nearby pottery kilns. These features were cut into the top of the alluvium which covered the site.

A second area of archaeological potential, less concentrated, was identified to the north of this in Trenches 14, 19, and 24. Where these features could be dated, they too were found to be of early Romano-British date. All of these features were found at a lower level than those mentioned in the previous paragraph, being sealed by the layer of alluvium present in all the trenches.

The remaining trenches were devoid of any archaeological features, although remnants of extant medieval or post-medieval ridge-and furrow cultivation is visible across the Site.



Land at Lydiard Tregoze Swindon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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The fieldwork was undertaken by Lee Newton with assistance from Natalia Hunt, Mark Bagwell, Steven Froud and John Sanigar. The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah F Wyles. The finds analysis was completed by Rachael Seager-Smith (ceramics) Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Mark Stuart (flint). This report was written by Lee Newton with illustrations by Ken Lymer.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.



Land at Lydiard Tregoze Swindon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on Land at Lydiard Tregoze, Swindon, Wiltshire, hereafter 'the Site' centred on NGR 410570 185170 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Client is due to submit a detailed planning application for a proposed residential development of the 5.2 hectare Site. The proposed development area is located within pasture on the south-western outskirts of Swindon. The development will be located within the western part of the field with public open space situated to the east. The Site is known to be in the vicinity of a number of areas shown by previous investigations to contain significant archaeological potential. Accordingly, in consultation with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), a requirement was made for an appropriate assessment of the development area to be carried out to support the planning submission.

1.1.3 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (CSa 2014) had already been prepared and a geophysical survey and subsequent trial-trench evaluation of the Site was also undertaken and reported upon (Wessex Archaeology 2015b) and this report.

1.1.4 Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) including a detailed methodology were prepared for the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) and the trenched evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2015c). The WSIs were submitted to, and approved by, the Wiltshire County Council Archaeologist before the commencement of fieldwork.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is bounded to the north by a belt of trees with Tewkesbury Way and residential development beyond; to the east by a hedgerow with a footpath and further residential development. A hedgerow with fields beyond borders the southern side of the field and a line of mature oak trees with a hedgerow make up the western boundary of the Site. The Site consists of pasture land with extant ridge-and-furrow visible on the surface.

1.2.2 The Site is located on ground which slopes very gently from around 98.5 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west to around 96.5 m aOD to the east. The underlying bedrock consists of the Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clay Formations which are overlain over most of the Site by alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel that date from the Quaternary period (2 million years ago) (BGS online viewer).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Site lies within a landscape of known prehistoric and Romano-British activity and is in close proximity to a listed park and church. In this regard, a detailed Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken by CSa Environmental Planning (CSa 2014) and examined the potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the development area and a 1 km Study Area centred on the Site. A *précis* follows:

2.1.2 No designated historical assets were identified within the Site and no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monument, Conservation Areas or Historic Battlefields were identified within the 1 km stud area. The Grade II Registered Park and Garden at Lydiard Park is located directly to the south of the Site and eight listed buildings were also identified (CSa 2014).

Prehistoric and Romano-British

2.1.3 The only prehistoric evidence recorded within the survey area is the discovery of three Iron Age potsherds found along with Roman pottery in an excavation 325 m east of the Site (CSa 2014). A prehistoric flint tool was found 825 m south-west of the Site and 21 pieces of prehistoric worked flint were also recovered in an excavation at Lydiard Park 300 m south (Wessex Archaeology 2004).

2.1.4 Building works 250 m south-east of the Site uncovered a ditch containing waster potsherds and metallic slag. This is thought to be related to a potential Roman kiln site found in archaeological investigations 550 m south-east. Further Roman ditches containing pottery have been uncovered 250 m west, 300 m south and 925 m south-east. A gully containing pottery and tile was also uncovered suggesting a possible settlement 800 m south.

2.1.5 Approximately 350 m to the south, a north-east to south-west aligned building was uncovered during archaeological excavation. The building measured at least 4.1 m x 3.7 m and contained reused building materials, pottery and tiles thought to be of high status origin. A large pit immediately west of this structure was recorded and contained mortar, wall-plaster, roof and box-flue tiles, pottery and iron slag. This pit was cut by another smaller pit containing further pottery, plaster and tile fragments (WA 2004).

Saxon and medieval

2.1.6 Within the Site there are slight traces of east–west aligned ridge and furrow earthworks, these features may date to the medieval or post-medieval periods. A possible medieval settlement is recorded from aerial photography with associated field boundaries immediately west of the Site, although this site remains undated and the potential exists that this may relate to earlier activity. Further to this, earthworks are recorded 250 m to the east, possible linear earthworks 400 m to the east and two small building platforms have been identified 700 m to the east. A medieval deer park is recorded 500 m to the south of the Site (CSa 2014).

2.1.7 A medieval coin hoard was found approximately 75 m north of the Site and multiple find spots of medieval pottery have been identified between 250 m to 1 km from the Site (CSa 2014).

Post-medieval and undated

2.1.8 Lydiard Park, a Grade II listed Registered Park and Garden, is located directly south of the Site and covers an area of 149 hectares. Officially laid out in the mid-18th century, the

park incorporates earlier features from a 17th century formal park and garden. The park also contains four listed buildings. The Grade I listed Church of St Mary, a 13th century church located 300m south of the Site. Railings, piers and chest tombs are also Grade II listed. Lydiard Park Mansion is a 17th century Grade I listed building, located 300m south of the Site. A walled garden, an icehouse and revetments to a former lake dam are all Grade II listed and within 250–450m of the Site. Three Grade II listed farmhouses are also located between 300–800 m of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2004).

- 2.1.9 A number of undated features have been identified in aerial photography, crop marks and past geophysical surveys within the surrounding area. These include linear features 660 m to the south-west and 900 m to the east. Possible building foundations 700 m to the south and geophysical surveys have identified linear and curvilinear features 1 km south-west with discreet pit features recorded 1 km to the south (Wessex Archaeology 2004).

2.2 Previous archaeological work

- 2.2.1 The detailed gradiometer geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2015b) recorded anomalies of possible archaeological origin alongside agricultural trends, ploughing trends, areas of increased magnetic response and unidentified ferrous responses. Of particular note were strongly magnetic anomalies in the south-western part of the survey area which were identified as of possible archaeological interest (**Figure 1**).
- 2.2.2 Linear trends on a different alignment to the ploughing trends would suggest earlier farming practices of unknown provenance.
- 2.2.3 The geophysical survey also indicated that the presence of alluvium on site may mask features from being detected by the gradiometer and result in archaeological features being under represented in the data.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015c) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.1.2 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance: archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the principle aim of an archaeological evaluation was defined thus;
- *To record the presence/absence of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered and to establish the extent (where possible), date, character, relationship, condition and significance of surviving archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area;*
 - *To inform subsequent discussions and to aid determination of any future programmes of archaeological mitigation, that may be required;*
 - *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The evaluation trenches were targeted on both anomalies and in apparently blank areas identified by the geophysical survey, with an additional seven added during the course of the project, after consultation with WCAS.



- 3.2.2 Of these 25 trenches, 23 measured approximately 30m x 1.6m and two measured approximately 10 x 1.6m. These trenches provided an approximate 3% sample of the proposed development area. (**Figure 1**). All trenches were laid out using GPS/TST and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.2.3 Prior to machining, the trench locations were scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a cable avoidance tool. The trenches were then excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked mechanical excavator and a wheeled mechanical excavator, both employing toothless ditching buckets. The turf, topsoil and subsoil were stored separately to facilitate appropriate backfilling and consolidation of each trench following the completion of recording.
- 3.2.4 With regard to the geophysical results Trenches 4–8 and 10 were targeted on geophysical anomalies identified as being of possible archaeological origin.
- 3.2.5 A drainage feature is proposed immediately outside the main limits of the housing development, and this feature was targeted by Trench 18.
- 3.2.6 A photographic record was maintained. Digital photography adhered to the National Monuments Records Digital Imaging Guidelines. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and general context of the principle features and the Site as a whole. A full graphic record was maintained. The site drawings were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans.
- 3.2.7 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and WCAS were backfilled using the excavated material in the reverse order in which they were excavated by WA and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information contained within the Trench Tables in Appendix 1 and the site archive. Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the trench tables and the site archive.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation clearly demonstrated the presence of archaeology in the southern part of the Site, centred on Trenches 6, 7 and 10 and matched well the results of the geophysical survey. Although the surround trenches were largely blank, at least three trenches (Trenches 5, 8 and 20) immediately to the west, revealed a lower concentration of similar features. All the features in these trenches were cut into the top of the alluvial deposit, which was found across the Site
- 4.1.3 A further area of archaeology was detected within the northern half of the Site, centred on Trenches 14 and 24. These features differed in character from the previous features in that they appeared to be sealed by the alluvial layer, rather than cut into the deposit. Similar features within one other trenches (Trench 19) shared this characteristic, although these trenches were located closer to the main focus of archaeology within the southern part of the Site, centred on Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10.

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequence

- 4.2.1 The soil sequence varied slightly across the Site. The whole field comprised of turfed topsoil consisting of a mid-grey/brown silty clay, varying in thickness from 0.15-0.29 m. This overlay a largely mid-blue/grey stiff alluvial clay containing heavy yellow/brown

mottling, which varied in thickness from 0.18-0.61 m. With careful cleaning of sections through this broad alluvial deposit, possible banding could be seen in some places. These bands of alluvium are very similar and difficult to distinguish between them. The alluvial deposits in turn overlay a stiff mid yellow/brown silty clay natural with mid grey mottling containing patches and bands of coarse flint gravel deposits.

4.3 Romano-British features

- 4.3.1 All the main archaeological features present on the Site belong to the early Romano-British period and have been tentatively dated to the 1st - 2nd centuries AD. The earliest features, stratigraphically, comprise a series of narrow shallow ditches or gullies, which appear to be sealed below the alluvial deposits. Trench 14 contained two such ditches/gullies: Ditch/gully 1404 comprised a narrow, shallow, steep-sided feature following a north-west/south-east alignment and measuring 0.65m wide x 0.21m deep with a flat base. Less than 15 m to the east, ditch 1407 was a wide, shallow linear feature following a north-south alignment, just 0.11m deep and 1.65m wide with a flat base. Both of these features were clearly cut into the top of the clay natural and sealed by the alluvium.
- 4.3.2 Trench 19 contained a single shallow ditch, **1904**, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.35m deep with steep, concave sides leading to a flat base. This followed a north-south alignment. It was also sealed by the alluvium.
- 4.3.3 Trench 24 contained a shallow gully, **2404**, aligned north-east/south-west and measuring 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep with a concave base and straight sides. It also contained a possible pit, **2407**, measuring 0.35m deep and 1m wide. This was only partially visible in the trench so could also be the terminal of a ditch. Both of these features contained material dating them to the early Romano-British period and were sealed by the layer of alluvium present throughout the Site.
- 4.3.4 The main concentration of archaeological features was focused within the southern part of the Site. Trench 6 contained at least six potentially discrete pits and linears (603, 605, 607, 609, 614 and 615) all dating to the Romano-British period. Feature **603** was a discrete shallow feature, with probably evidence of clay extraction, although only part of this was visible in the side of the trench. Feature **605** was a north-west/south-east aligned linear feature approximately 1.40 m wide and 0.65 m deep, although the exact width is difficult to ascertain as this feature intercuts **614** and **615** on either side. No relationship was discernible with either of these features since they were all backfilled with a dark grey, stiff clay which contained frequent flecks of fired clay, frequent pottery and charcoal fragments. Features **614** and **615** were small features, not fully excavated, whose true extent and shape were masked by **605** as well as by the confines of the trench. They were interpreted as clay extraction pits, with spoil then used to backfill the features at the same time. Features **607** and **609** were unexcavated linear features, the former aligned north-south and the latter following an east-west alignment. These features contained very similar fills to others in Trench 6.
- 4.3.5 Within an adjacent trench (Trench 5) a probable shallow clay extraction Pit **503** (approximately 3 m by at least 1.8 m and less than 0.13 m in depth) contained a fairly diffuse spread of material, including abundant fragments of fired clay and pottery dating to the early Romano-British period.
- 4.3.6 Trench 7 contained the greatest density of intercutting archaeological features, covering the majority of the trench. These took the form of several pits, again difficult to separate

due to being backfilled with the same material (Features **710**, **711**, **212**, **717** and **720**) and it was not possible to ascertain the true dimensions of any of them.

- 4.3.7 The features measured between 2.5-4 m wide and varied from 0.30-0.85 m in depth. The gradient of the slopes of these features varied from shallow to steep, the latter being more common, and their bases were almost all concave. These intercutting pits extended over almost the entire length of Trench 7, with the natural geology being present only in isolated patches. They were investigated by means of two hand-excavated slots, one measuring 2m x 0.9m and the other 1.10m x 0.75m and would appear to be clay extraction pits and, due to the uniformity of their fills.
- 4.3.8 Trench 8 contained a pair of intercutting features at the south-western end, again interpreted as clay extraction pits, up to 0.52m in depth. Two distinct features were identified, Features **803** and **809**, although it is possible there were others which were less distinct. Both features displayed a concave base and sides, Feature **803** having a shallow slope and Feature **809** a moderate slope. Both feature **803** and **809** contained a large quantity of fired clay and pottery fragments dating to the early Romano-British period. The nature and date of this material was very similar to that found in the adjacent trenches (Trench 5, Pit **503** and Trenches **6** and **10**), although a noticeably high volume of material was recovered from Trench 8 (approximately 5 kg in total from both features in Trench 8 compared to approximately 1 kg from Pit **503** and 3 kg from all features in Trench 7).
- 4.3.9 Trench 10 contained several linear features, only a sample of which was excavated. Feature **1003** was unexcavated but appears in plan as a wide linear feature, possibly two intercutting features broadly following a north-south alignment. Feature **1005** was also unexcavated but followed a north-west/south-east alignment and was much narrower. Feature **1007** was another unexcavated north-south linear. Features **1009** and **1012** were two intercutting features, approximately 2.30 m and 2.14 m wide respectively, although it is possible that they both extend further than this. The base of feature **1009** was not reached but is a minimum of 1.10 m in depth. Feature **1012** was likewise excavated to the depth of 1m but may have been deeper. As is the case with similar features in other trenches, no relationship was visible between these intercutting features, since they were both backfilled with the same material. They are both interpreted as clay extraction pits, however, and both displayed moderately sloping, concave sides.

4.4 Medieval and post-medieval

- 4.4.1 Three trenches contained the remnants of furrows, evidence of medieval or post-medieval strip farming. These were Trenches 1, 12 and 13. In all cases the furrows were aligned east-west, in line with the extant ridge-and-furrow system still visible on the surface.

4.5 Features of uncertain date

- 4.5.1 Text Trench 20 contained a single feature, feature **2004**, which yielded no dating evidence. This feature was cut into the same alluvial clay as the Romano-British features however, suggesting a similar date. It was partially obscured beneath the edge of the trench but measured 0.67m x 0.60m as excavated, being 0.30m deep. The sides of the feature were gently sloping and the fill contained sparse small burnt flint fragments and was formed by gradual silting, unlike other features at this level which were purposely backfilled.

4.6 Natural features

- 4.6.1 Trench 3 contained a single shrub bole.



4.7 Empty trenches

- 4.7.1 The remaining 12 trenches were blank and did not contain any archaeological features or deposits. These were Trenches 2, (which contained modern disturbance) 4, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23 and 25.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Approximately 13.3kg of finds were collected from ten of the evaluation trenches, with the greatest amounts from Trenches 7, 8 and 10. The assemblage, dominated by pottery and fired clay, is predominantly of Romano-British date. The overall quantities of artefacts, summarised by material type and trench, are shown in Table 1 (Appendix 2).

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The pottery provided the primary dating evidence for the site. Sherds from each context were divided into broad ware groups and quantified by the number and weight of the pieces present. Spot-dates were assigned to each fabric group and, in combination with the dating evidence provided by other artefact types, to the context as a whole. Brief details of vessel form and other significant features of the assemblage were also recorded, in general quantified by the number of examples of each.

Romano-British

- 5.2.2 The pottery is all of Romano-British date but it survives in relatively poor condition, with a low mean weight (just 8.6g). The majority of pieces exhibit at least some surface abrasion and edge damage, while in the most severe cases; none of the original surfaces survive. Grog-tempered, Savernake-type wares predominate, the remainder of the assemblage comprising smaller quantities of other utilitarian coarsewares, all of local origin and typical of the known kilns in the area (Anderson 1979, 6 and 13; 1980, 57-8; Hopkins 1999; Timby 2001, 78-81). No regional or Continental imports, amphora or mortaria were recovered.
- 5.2.3 Precise dating of individual context groups is hampered by the longevity of the principal fabrics (Savernake-type, greyware and oxidised wares) which all extend from at least the mid-1st, into the 4th century AD) and the relative paucity of rims (40 examples; 4.4% of the sherds), most broken at or above the neck shoulder junction and representing less than 5% of the diameter. There are hints - from some of the vessel forms (e.g. upright-necked and bead rimmed jars, imitation Cam 16 and 24 platters) and the presence of the grey/brown and coarse 'gritty' sandy wares which both have their origins in the native, pre-Roman ceramic traditions of the area - to suggest that the assemblage probably lies within the later 1st to early 2nd century AD, but this is far from unequivocal and the activity may have been longer lived. Three sherds (two from Pit **503** - one each of Savernake-type and greyware; one greyware from Pit **717**) have rusticated decoration, also likely to be of later 1st or 2nd century AD date.
- 5.2.4 Many of the Savernake-type ware sherds, however, particularly those from Trenches 7 and 8, provide further evidence for the known pottery manufacture in the immediate vicinity. Although not badly damaged, many of the sherds exhibit cracks or have the variably-fired, surface crazing characteristic of 'waster' sherds. Similar, lightly-damaged grog-tempered sherds are known from small-scale production sites in Northampton (Shaw 1979), Thames Valley Park, near Reading (Mephram 1997, 55) and at Durrington, Wiltshire (Seager Smith in prep), also of mid/late 1st century AD date. The sandy fabrics

were generally too abraded for such surface features to be noticeable, although these wares too are known to have been made in the local kilns (Anderson 1979; 1980).

5.3 Fired clay

5.3.1 This material was also predominantly from Trenches 7 and 8, with the greatest quantities from Pit **717** (30 pieces, 741g), intercutting Pits **710**, **711** and **712** (348 pieces, 955g) and Pit **803** (974 pieces, 1917g). Far smaller quantities were recovered from other parts of the site, although Pit **503** in Trench 5 contained 66 pieces, 463g. Most of this material consisted of fragments from flat, oval or circular clay plates, 150 - 200mm in diameter and 10-17mm thick, made in a variety of variably-fired, poorly-wedged fabrics, tempered with grog, organic and/or carbonaceous materials and other stray inclusions. Comparable clay plates have been found on numerous Romano-British kiln sites (Swan 1984, 41; 64-5), including those of the local Savernake pottery industry (Hopkins 1999, pl. 3; Timby 2001, 74), and they were probably used as temporary 'floors' or 'setters' to separate vessels horizontally within the firing chamber or to span gaps or to level layers within the load (Swan 1984, 40). Four small pieces from pits **717** and **807**, all with slightly curved surfaces, may derived from bars, used to support the floor of the kiln, while other less, diagnostic fragments probably derive from oven/hearth lining.

5.4 Worked flint

5.4.1 A single fragment of worked flint was recovered from the Site. This took the form of a blade, probably dating to the Neolithic period, which was recovered from Trench 5. However, since this was embedded within the alluvium, as opposed to being from the fill of an archaeological feature, the origins of this artefact are not possible to pinpoint-it has been deposited from elsewhere along with the alluvial material.

5.5 Burnt flint

5.5.1 Burnt, unworked flint was found sparsely in Pit **2004**. This material type is intrinsically undatable, although often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. It is not unknown in Romano-British contexts however, and it should be noted that other features found at the same level are from this period.

5.6 Animal bone

5.6.1 The animal bone came from three separate contexts, **716** which overlay intercutting Pits **710**, **711** and **712**, occupation spread **2406** and fill **2408** of Pit **2407**. Identified fragments include a small number of cattle and sheep/goat bones and teeth, and a single horse bone. The fragments recovered from layer **716** and pit **2407** are all small calcined pieces, only one of which could be identified to species and skeletal element. Deposit spread **2406** yielded the largest number of fragments and these include two cattle upper molars, and fragments of astragalus and metatarsal, a sheep/goat upper molar and part of a horse 1st phalanx.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A series of four bulk samples were taken from quarry pits **710/711/712** in Trench 7, Pit/ditch **803** in Trench 8 and Pit **2407** In Trench 24, all of Romano-British date, to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in Table 3. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 6.2.2 The flots were generally moderately large with around 50% of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. The charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 A large charred plant assemblage of both cereal remains and weed seeds was recovered from pit/ditch **803** in Trench 8 and slightly less rich assemblages from quarry pit **710/711/712** in Trench 7. A high number of weed seeds together with a few cereal remains were noted in the sample from Pit **2407** in Trench 24.
- 6.2.4 The cereal remains included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticumdicoccum/spelta*), grain, spikelet fork and glume base fragments, barley (*Hordeumvulgare*) grain fragments and oat (*Avena* sp.) awns. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticumspelta*).
- 6.2.5 The weed seed assemblages included seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.).
- 6.2.6 These assemblages are indicative of settlement waste and activities particularly in the vicinity of Trenches 7 and 8. They are compatible with the Romano-British date for the deposits as typically spelt wheat is the dominant wheat over much of England during the Romano-British period (Greig 1991). The weed seed species are generally those typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. These samples appear to be richer than other assemblages recovered from Romano-British deposits in the immediate area such as at Shaw Ridge (Powell 2010) and Hook Street Lydiard Tregoze (Cotswold Archaeology 2014) but are comparable with those from other sites in the wider area such as Ashton Keynes (Powell et al 2008).

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Table 3. Moderately large quantities of wood charcoal greater than 2 mm were retrieved from all three features. The charcoal included mature wood fragments.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Conclusion

- 7.1.1 The evaluation has confirmed the initial results of the geophysical survey that the Site does contain some significant concentrations of archaeological activity, which appears likely to date to the early Roman-British period, with later extant medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.



- 7.1.2 The majority of the archaeological features proved difficult to define, with a substantial degree of intercutting of adjacent features with very similar fills. However, the overall concentration of features is largely focused within the central part of the Site, centred mainly on Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 20 but with a small focus of activity, just to the north, centred on Trenches 14 and 24. The majority of the archaeological features have proved difficult to define, with a substantial degree of intercutting of adjacent features and very similar fills, although with the features cut into the top of the alluvial deposits, there is a good correlation between the potential archaeological features and those uncovered within the evaluation.
- 7.1.3 The initial assessment of the recovered artefactual and environmental material is revealing. Although no evidence of *in-situ* kilns were identified within the Site, the heavy presence of charcoal, pottery wasters and potential fragments of kiln furniture and fired clay structure present within the fills of main concentration of features does suggest that the features lie in very close proximity to a kiln site. This is very similar to the results of field investigations within three sites 300 m to the west and 250 m and 550 m to the south-east of the Site, where similar wasters and a kiln were found (CSa 2014).
- 7.1.4 The majority of the features are poorly defined and backfilled with a finds and charcoal rich clay, suggesting that these features are extraction pits to recover clay for use in local pottery manufacture in the immediate area. The pits left by this activity appear to have been purposely backfilled at the same time, using waste material likely to have been derived from the firing process. A small number of shallow ditches and gullies may indicate potential field boundaries or sub-divisions of the area, although no clear pattern of orientation is discernible, at this stage. Initial dating of the recovered pottery points to an early Romano-British date within the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, although there is the potential of an extension later into the Romano-British period.
- 7.1.5 No definitive evidence for domestic activity or structures were found within the Site, although the environmental assessment of chard plant remains did note that material indicative of settlement waste and activities was present in at least two features within the south-west and central part of the Site. This may well be related with activity in close proximity to the Site.
- 7.1.6 The second interesting point is that within Trenches 14, 19 and 24, features were identified as sealed by the alluvium. However, it is noticeable, that where dated, these features are of a similar date to those features cut into the top of the alluvium.
- 7.1.7 An initial geoarchaeological review of the stratigraphy has indicated that this alluvial material may have been deposited by rapid short-term flooding, perhaps derived from increased agricultural activity on the higher ground in the vicinity of the Site (Dave Norcott, *pers. com.*).

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited, once agreement has been reached, with the Swindon Museum and Art Gallery. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.



8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 Text The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared under project number 109211 following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the **Swindon Museums and Art Gallery**, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **109211**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:
- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
 - 02 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The 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 conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights* regulations 2003.

8.5 Security Copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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10 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench Tables

Trench 1	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.56m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
101	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with meadow cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. Friable, with 1% rare, fairly sorted sub-angular flints (<30mm across), some iron staining. Clear undulating horizon. Strat: Seals 102	0-0.22m bgl	
102	Alluvium	Mid orange and mid grey mottled silty clay. 1% rare iron panning and manganese, 5% sparse small – medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<10mm – 50mm) . Strat: Sealed by 101	0.22-0.56m bgl	
Comments: Ridge and furrow present, no archaeological features.				

Trench 2	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.47m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
201	Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with low meadow cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. Friable, with rare, fairly well-sorted sub-angular flints <0.03m. Clear slightly undulating horizon. Strat: Seals 202	0-0.21m bgl	
202	Alluvium	Mid orangeybrown silty clay with 20% common mid greymottling. %% Sparse iron pan and 3% sparse fairly well-sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded flints. Moderate patches of concentrated iron pan and flint gravel. Strat: sealed by 201	0.21 – 0.41m+ bgl	
Comments: Trench contains some modern disturbance.				

Trench 3	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.38m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
301	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with low meadow cover and 40% abundant fine rooting throughout. Friable, with 1% rare fairly sorted sub-angular flints (<30mm) and 1% rare iron panning. Clear, slightly undulating horizon. Strat: Seals 301	0-0.20m bgl	
302	Alluvium	Mid orange and mid grey mottled silty clay, with 1% rare small-medium sub-angular to sub-rounded, fairly well-sorted flints (10mm – 50mm across) and 1% rare iron staining. Strat: sealed by 301	0.20-0.0.38m bgl	
303	Shrub Bowl	Cut of Unexcavated small shrub bowl which contained one fill. Strat: sealed by 301 and cuts 302	0.38m +	
304	Fill	Fill of unexcavated shrub bowl 303 Strat: Sealed by 301	Unknown	
Comments: Trench contains modern drainage channel and shrub bowl, both unexcavated,				



Trench 4	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.37m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description		Depth
401	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam topsoil. Friable, loose compaction with 10% moderate fine rooting throughout. 1% rare sub-angular stone inclusions (<40mm) in size. Clear but slightly undulating horizon with (402). Strat: Seals 402		0-0.16m bgl
402	Alluvium	Mid orange grey silty clay with 25% common mid-greyish blue mottling. Inclusions of 1% rare sub-angular to sub-rounded fairly well sorted flints. Strat: sealed by 401		0.16-0.37m bgl
Comments: No features.				

Trench 5	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.37m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description		Depth
501	Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with abundant rooting throughout. Contains rare small sub-angular flints (<10mm across). Clear horizon onto alluvium. Strat: Seals 502		0-0.29m bgl
502	Alluvium	Light grey alluvial clay with 50% abundant yellowish clay and iron panning throughout. Contains 25% common small and medium sub-angular flints (<10mm – 50mm across). Also contains 10% moderate pottery within. Strat: Sealed by 501, seals 505		0.29m+ bgl
503	Clay Extraction Pit	Cut of very shallow pit or possible spread of material in irregular natural hollows. Strat: Sealed by 504		0.13m deep
504	Fill	Mid-dark blueish greys silty clay with 1% rare large flints (<60mm across), 10% moderate sub-angular flints (<10mm across). Contains 25% common pottery, one piece of flint and 1% rare charcoal. Shallow spread of material that may be a deliberate (tertiary fill) backfilling of shallow clay extraction pits, or surface spread of material. Strat: Fill of 503, sealed by 501		0.13m thick
505	Natural	Silty clay alluvium, mid-yellowish brown with blue-grey mottling. Patches of river gravel deposits, coarse with 25% common sub-angular flint inclusions (<70mm across). The clay is compact with no inclusions. Strat: Sealed by 502		0.29m – 0.37+ bgl
Comments: Trench contains a possible Roman clay extraction pit, with degraded pottery on surface of alluvial clay across whole north end of trench.				

Trench 5	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.37m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description		Depth
501	Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay with abundant rooting throughout. Contains rare small sub-angular flints (<10mm across). Clear horizon onto alluvium.		0-0.29m bgl



		Strat: Seals 502	
502	Alluvium	Light grey alluvial clay with 50% abundant yellowish clay and iron panning throughout. Contains 25% common small and medium sub-angular flints (<10mm – 50mm across). Also contains 10% moderate pottery within.	0.29m + bgl
		Strat: Sealed by 501, seals 505	
503	Clay Extraction Pit	Cut of very shallow pit or possible spread of material in irregular natural hollows.	0.13m deep
		Strat: Sealed by 504	
504	Fill	Mid-dark blueish greysilty clay with 1% rare large flints (<60mm across), 10% moderate sub-angular flints (<10mm across). Contains 25% common pottery, one piece of flint and 1% rare charcoal. Shallow spread of material that may be a deliberate (tertiary fill) backfilling of shallow clay extraction pits, or surface spread of material.	0.13m thick
		Strat: Fill of 503, sealed by 501	
505	Natural	Silty clay alluvium, mid-yellowish brown with blue-grey mottling. Patches of river gravel deposits, coarse with 25% common sub-angular flint inclusions (<70mm across). The clay is compact with no inclusions.	0.29m – 0.37+ bgl
		Strat: Sealed by 502	
Comments: Trench contains a possible Roman clay extraction pit, with degraded pottery on surface of alluvial clay across whole north end of trench.			

Trench 6	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.45m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
601	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay loam, loose and friable. Pasture with 10% moderate fine rooting. 1% rare sub-angular flint inclusions (<40mm across). Clear but slightly undulating horizon.	0-0.21m bgl	
		Strat: Seals 602		
602	Alluvium	Mid orangey grey silty clay with 25% common dark grey blue mottling, no inclusions.	0.21-0.45m bgl	
		Strat: sealed by 601		
603	Cut	Undefined unexcavated pit associated with pottery production.	Unknown	
		Strat: Sealed by 604		
604	Fill	Unexcavated fill of feature 603. Dark blackish brown silty clay with 20% Common pottery on the surface.	Unknown	
		Strat: Fill of 603, sealed by 601		
605	Ditch/Extraction Pit	Cut of unexcavated possible ditch or clay extraction pit along with intercutting features.	0.65m deep	
		Strat: Sealed by 606		
606	Secondary Fill	Fill of ditch 605. Dark brownish grey clay with 1% rare sub-angular flint nodules. 20% common fired clay and pottery fragments and frequent charcoal.	0.65m thick	
		Strat: Fill of 605, sealed by 601		
607	Linear	Cut of unexcavated linear feature	Unknown	
		Strat: Sealed by 608		
608	Fill	Fill of unexcavated linear feature 607	Unknown	
		Strat: Fill of 607, sealed by 601		
609	Linear	Cut of linear feature	Unknown	
		Strat: Sealed by 610		
610	Fill	Fill of linear feature 609	Unknown	
		Strat: Fill of 609. Sealed by 601		
		Fill of 605. Mid-grey clay with mid-orange/brown mottling. Occasional angular flint pebbles (<10mm). Occasional pottery and charcoal		



611	Secondary Fill	fragments, and charcoal lenses. Strat: Fill of feature 605, sealed by 606, seals 614 and 612	
612	Secondary Fill	Mid-grey clay with occasional small angular flint pebbles. Deliberate backfill of feature 605. Strat: Fill of feature 605, sealed by 611, seals 613	
613	Secondary Fill	Fill of feature 605. Light grey clay with light orange/brown mottling. Occasional pottery fragments. Strat: Fill of feature 605, sealed by 612, seals 615	
614	Clay Extraction Pit	Cut of clay extraction pit with gentle sloping sides. Intercutting other pits in the area. Strat: Sealed by 611	0.39m deep
615	Clay Extraction Pit	Cut of clay extraction pit with moderate sloping sides. Intercutting other pits in the area. Strat: Sealed by 613	0.32m deep
Comments: Trench contains a number of intercutting Roman clay extraction pits.			

Trench 7	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.61m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
701	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with low pasture and 50% abundant fine rooting throughout. 1% rare sub-angular flints (<30mm) and 5% sparse degraded, fine CBM fragments. Clear undulating horizon. Strat: Seals 702	0-0.22m bgl	
702	Alluvium	Mid orange grey silty clay with 20% common dark grey mottling. 1% rare sub-angular to sub-rounded well sorted flints. Strat: sealed by 701	0.22-0.61m bgl	
703	Cut	Cut of unexcavated large feature. Strat: Sealed by 704	N/A	
704	Fill	Fill of unexcavated feature 703. Pre-ex Strat: Fill of 603, sealed by 702	N/A	
705	Cut	Cut of unexcavated large feature. Pre-ex. Strat: Sealed by 706	N/A	
706	Fill	Fill of unexcavated feature 705. Pre-ex Strat: Fill of 705, sealed by 702	N/A	
707	Cut	Cut of unexcavated large feature. Pre-ex. Strat: Sealed by 708	N/A	
708	Fill	Fill of unexcavated feature 707. Pre-ex Strat: Fill of 707, sealed by 702	N/A	
709	Alluvium	Mid dark brownish orange silty clay with greyish fragments. Sparse small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Strat: Sealed by 702	0.61m-1.4m bgl	
710	Pit	Cut of sub-oval pit with moderate straight sides and a concave base cut into alluvial clay. Roman in date and used for clay extraction. Strat: Sealed by 713 and cuts 709	0.85m deep	
711	Pit	Cut of sub-rounded pit with steep 60° straight sides and an undulating base cut into alluvial clay. Roman in date and used for clay extraction. Part of a second group of pits filled with the same deposits. Strat: Sealed by 713 and cuts 709	0.75m deep	
712	Pit	Cut of sub-rounded pit with 45° moderate to 60° steep straight sides leading to a concave base cut into alluvial clay. Roman in date and used for clay extraction. Contemporary with 710 and 711, which share some fills. Strat: Sealed by 713 and cuts 709	0.55m deep	
713	Secondary Fill	Fill of pits 710, 711 and 712. Dark orange brown silty clay with brown orange and red patches. 1% rare sub-angular and sub-	0.62m thick	



		rounded stones (<10mm across). 5% sparse pottery fragments and 20% common charcoal fragments. Deposited alluvial clay. Strat: Sealed by 714. Fill of 710, 711 and 712	
714	Backfill	Back fill of 710, 711 and 712. Mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% sparse black flecking. 1% rare small sub-rounded stones. 40% abundant fragments of fired clay, 5% sparse pot sherds and 25% common charcoal. Deliberate backfill of three clay extraction pits which contain large amounts of pottery and charcoal, a clear interface with overlaying and overlaid secondary deposits 713 and 713. Strat: Sealed by 715. Seals 713	0.35m thick
715	Secondary Fill	Fill of 710, 711 and 712. Mid orange brown silty clay with 1% rare angular and sub-rounded stones (<10mm). 5% sparse charcoal fragments. Deposited alluvial clay infill of pits 710, 711 and 712 that has filled in between deliberate fills 714 and 716. Suggests pits were left open for a time prior to final infilling 716. Strat: Sealed by 716. Seals 714	0.10m thick
716	Backfill	Deliberate backfill of pits 710, 711 and 712. Dark grey silty clay with sparse small angular stones, sparse charcoal flecking and pottery. Final deliberate infilling of a group of Roman clay extraction pits. Strat: Sealed by 702. Seals 715.	0.22m thick
717	Pit	Cut of sub-rounded pit with 60° steep concave sides and a concave base cut into alluvial clay. Roman in date and used for clay extraction. Strat: Sealed by 718. Cuts 709	0.45m deep
718	Backfill	Deliberate backfill of pit 717. Mid-greyish black silty clay with 5% sparse sub-rounded stones (<10mm) and 40% abundant charcoal and pottery. Strat: Seals 717. Sealed by 719	0.25m thick
719	Backfill	Deliberate back fill of pit 717. Dark greyish brown silty clay with 5% sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (<10mm). 25% common pottery and 5% sparse charcoal fragments. Final clay infilling of Roman clay extraction pit. Same fill sequence in adjacent pit 720. Strat: Seals 718. Sealed by 702	0.25m thick
720	Pit	Cut of sub-circular pit with concave less than 45° shallow sides and a concave base. Roman in date and used for clay extraction. Contains two fills 721 and 722. Strat: Sealed by 721. Cuts 709	0.3m deep
721	Backfill	Deliberate backfill of pit 720. Dark greyish black silty clay with sparse sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (<10mm). Containing 25% common pot and charcoal. Initial infilling of Roman clay extraction pit. Fill seems to 'lip-over' into pit 717. Strat: Seals 720. Sealed by 722	
722	Backfill	Deliberate backfill of pit 720. Dark brownish grey silty clay with 5% sparse small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. 20% common pottery and 5% sparse charcoal fragments. Final clay infilling of Roman pit 720. Same sequence observed in several clay pits. Strat: Seals 721. Sealed by 702	0.16m thick
Comments: Trench contains a number of intercutting Roman clay extraction pits.			

Trench 8	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.44m	Ground surface level:
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):		
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth
801	Topsoil	Mid- greyish brown silty clay with abundant rooting throughout. Contains rare small sub-angular flints (<10mm). Clear horizon onto alluvium below. Strat: Seals 802	0-0.16m bgl
802	Alluvium	Light grey alluvial silty clay with abundant yellowish silty clay giving	0.16-0.44m



		it a yellowish hue. Contains common small and medium sub-angular flints (<50mm) and 5% sparse pottery fragments. Strat: sealed by 801	bgl
803	Pit	Cut of pit with less than 45° shallow concave sides and a concave base. Roman in date and used for clay extraction. Possibility of many intercutting features with similar fill. Strat: Sealed by 812 and cuts 808	0.52m deep
804	Secondary Fill	Fill of pit 803. Mid-yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions and rare charcoal. Ill-defined horizons, top horizon mottled grey with bioturbation processes and downward staining from charcoal rich fill. Moderately compact. Strat: Seals 812 and sealed by 805	0.09m thick
805	Backfill	Deliberate backfill of pit 803. Dark blueish black silty clay with 10% moderate sub-angular flints (<40mm). 25% common pottery fragments, one glass fragment, fragment of CBM, rare burnt flint. Compact fill with clear horizon between fills. Strat: Seals 804 and cut by 809	0.31m thick
806	Fill	Secondary fill Strat: Seals 811, sealed by 801	0.07m thick
808	Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay with blue grey mottling. Strat: 802	0.44m+
809	Cut	Cut of pit 809 with 45° moderately sloped concave sides with a concave base. Roman in date and used for clay extraction. Strat: Sealed by 810. Cuts 805	0.25m deep
810	Fill	Primary fill of pit 809. Mid-yellowish brown silty clay with no inclusions and rare charcoal. Clear horizon with fill 811 but indistinct from base of pit, very similar to natural. Primary fill Strat: Sealed by 811. Seals 809	0.06m thick
811	Fill	Backfill of pit 809. Dark blueish black silty clay with 10% moderate sub-angular flints (<40mm). 1% rare charcoal and pottery fragments. A compact backfill associated with clay extraction. Strat: Fill of 809. Sealed by 806. Seals 810	0.21m thick
812	Primary Fill	Possible primary fill of pit 803. Mid grey (black in places) silty clay with rare sub-angular flints (<40mm in size) and 1% rare charcoal. Strat: Fill of 803. Sealed by 804	0.04m thick
Comments: Trench contains a Roman clay extraction pit.			

Trench 9	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.38m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
901	Topsoil	Mid-brown silty clay with meadow cover and 50% abundant fine rooting throughout. 1% rare sub-angular flints (<30mm). Clear horizon. Strat: Seals 202	0-0.15m bgl	
902	Alluvium	Mid-orange grey silty clay with abundant grey mottling throughout. 1% rare sub-angular to sub-rounded well-sorted flints. Strat: sealed by 201	0.15-0.38m bgl	
Comments: No features within trench.				

Trench 10	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.42m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	



1001	Topsoil	Mid-brown silty clay with meadow cover and 50% abundant fine rooting throughout. 1% rare sub-angular flints <0.03m in size. Clear, undulating horizon. Strat: Seals 1002	0-0.15m bgl
1002	Alluvium	Mid-orange grey silty clay with common greymottling throughout. 1% rare sub-angular and sub-rounded well sorted flints. Strat: Sealed by 1001	0.15-0.42m bgl
1003	Cut	Cut of unexcavated linear Strat: Sealed by 1004	Unknown
1004	Fill	Fill of unexcavated linear Strat: Seals 1003, sealed by 1001	Unknown
1005	Cut	Cut of unexcavated linear Strat: Sealed by 1006	Unknown
1006	Fill	Fill of unexcavated linear 1005 Strat: Seals 1005, sealed by 1001	Unknown
1007	Cut	Cut of unexcavated linear 1008 Strat: sealed by 1008	Unknown
1008	Fill	Fill of unexcavated linear 1007 Strat: Seals 1007, sealed by 1001	Unknown
1009	Pit	Cut of irregular shaped feature with 45° moderately sloped concave sides and concave base. Roman; probably a clay extraction pit. Feature dimensions unknown due to time constraints, but exceeds intervention dimensions of 0.60m length, 2.30m width and 1.09m depth. Clay Extraction pit Strat: Seals 1015, sealed by 1016	Unknown
1010	Fill	Mid yellowish brown with patches of brownish grey mottling silty clay with 1% rare charcoal flecks and 10% moderate Roman pottery fragments. Secondary fill of 1009 Strat: Seals 1017, sealed by 1011	0.50m thick
1011	Fill	Dark bluish black silty clay with moderate compaction and 1% rare sub angular flints (<40mm in size). Deliberate backfill of 1009 Strat: Seals 1010, cut by 1012	0.38m - 42m+ bgl
1012	Pit	Cut of irregular shaped linear with moderately sloped concave sides and concave base. Roman in date, likely functioned as a clay extraction pit. Feature dimensions unknown due to time constraints, but intervention dimensions were 0.60m length, 2.14m width and 1m depth. Clay extraction pit Strat: Seals 1011, sealed by 1018	Unknown
1013	Fill	Mid yellowish brown with patches of brownish grey mottling silty clay with 1% rare charcoal flecks and 10% moderate Roman pottery fragments. Feature dimensions unknown due to time constraints, but intervention dimensions were 0.60m length, 2.14m width and 1m depth. Secondary fill of 1012 Strat: Seals 1018, sealed by 1014	Unknown
1014	Fill	Dark bluish black silty clay with moderate compaction and 1% rare sub angular flints (<30mm in size). 1% rare charcoal flecks and frequent Roman pottery fragments. Fill measurements unknown due to time constraints, but intervention dimensions were 0.60m length, 2.14m width and 1m depth. Deliberate backfill of 1012 Strat: Seals 1013, sealed by 1001	0.33m thick
1015	Natural	Light yellowish brown mottled with greyish blue silty clay. Strat: Sealed by 1002	0.42+
1016	Fill	Light greyish brown mottled compact silty clay. Primary fill of 1009 Strat: Seals 1009, sealed by 1017	0.13m thick
1017	Fill	Light yellowish brown compact silty clay, possibly re-deposited natural. No inclusions within. Secondary fill of 1009 Strat: Seals 1016, sealed by 1010	0.14m+ thick
1018	Fill	Light yellowish brown compact silty clay, possibly re-deposited natural. No inclusions within. Secondary fill of 1012 Strat: Seals 1012, sealed by 1013	0.12m thick
Comments: Two of five features were excavated,			



Trench 11	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.45m	Ground surface level:	
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
1101	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with low meadow cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. Friable, with rare, fairly sorted sub-angular flints (<40mm) and rare iron pan. Clear, slightly undulating horizon with 1102. Strat: Seals 1102	0-0.21m bgl	
1102	Alluvium	Mid orange grey silty clay, with 20% common mid greyish blue mottling, 1 % Rare sub-angular to sub-rounded, well-sorted flints. Strat: sealed by 1101	0.21-0.0.45m bgl	
Comments: No features within trench.				

Trench 12	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.51m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
1201	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay with low meadow cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. Friable, with 1% rare, fairly sorted sub-angular flints (<30mm across) and 1% rare degraded C.B.M. Clear, slightly undulating horizon with 1202. Strat: Seals 1202	0-0.25m bgl	
1202	Alluvium	Mid-orange grey silty clay, with 20% common mid greyish blue mottling, 1% Rare sub-angular to sub-rounded, well-sorted flints Strat: sealed by 1201	0.25-0.0.51m bgl	
Comments: No features within trench.				

Trench 13	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.48m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
1301	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with low meadow cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. Friable, with 1% rare, fairly sorted sub-angular flints (<30mm across) and 1% rare degraded C.B.M. Clear, slightly undulating horizon with 1302. Strat: Seals 1302	0-0.21m bgl	
1302	Alluvium	Mid orange brown silty clay, with 20% common mid greyish blue mottling, 1% Rare sub-angular to sub-rounded, well-sorted flints (<40mm across). Strat: sealed by 1301	0.21-0.0.48m bgl	
Comments: Two pairs of unexcavated ridge and furrows				

Trench 14	Dimensions :	30m x 1.6m x 0.64m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
1401	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay with low meadow cover and 40% abundant fine rooting throughout. Friable, with 1% rare, fairly sorted sub-angular flints (<30mm across) and 1% rare degraded C.B.M. Clear, slightly undulating horizon with 1202 Strat: Seals 1402	0-0.22m bgl	



1402	Alluvium	Mid orange grey silty clay, with 20% common mid greyish blue mottling, 1% Rare sub-angular to sub-rounded, well-sorted flint.	0.22-0.0.53m bgl
		Strat: Sealed by 1401, Seals 1403	
1403	Alluvium	Mid brownish orange mottled with mid brownish greysilty clay 1 % Rare sub-angular to sub-rounded, well-sorted flint.	0.53m – 0.64m+
		Strat: Sealed by 1402	
1404	Cut	Cut of NW–SE aligned gully recorded as 0.65m wide and 0.21m deep with steep (c.60°) straight sides running onto a flat base. Filled by natural processes (1405) and (1406). Probably Iron Age, acting as a part of a larger field drainage or boundary system. No other features in vicinity.	0.21m deep
		Strat: Sealed by 1405	
1405	Fill	Mid orangegrey silty clay with 1% rare well sorted sub angular – sub rounded flints (<10mm across), 3% sparse manganese and 1% rare iron panning staining. Archaeological components of 5% sparse degraded fine pottery fragments. Fill only appears on the E side of the gully. Represents the initial stabilisation and collapse of features edges. Primary fill	0.11m thick
		Strat: Seals 1404, sealed by 1406	
1406	Fill	Mid brownish grey with 40% abundant orange iron stained silty clay. Frequent Iron panning throughout, 1% rare well sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<10mm across) and 1% rare charcoal flecking. Archaeological components of 5% sparse degraded and fragile pottery with one piece of burnt flint. Created by the gradual re-silting of the feature over time, once it fell out of use. Secondary fill	0.19m thick
		Strat: Seals 1405, sealed by 1402	
1407	Cut	Cut of N–S aligned possible ditch recorded as 1.65m wide and 0.11m deep with shallow (less than 45°) straight sides running onto a flat base. In- filled by natural processes with fill 1408. Function unclear; possibly a natural hollow or a field boundary.	0.11m deep
		Strat: Sealed by 1408	
1408	Fill	Dark brownish grey with 3% sparse brownish red mottling. 50% abundant iron staining and panning, 1% rare manganese, 1% rare charcoal flecks, 1% rare sub-angular to sub-rounded, well-sorted flints (<10mm across). One burnt brick fragment. Created by the gradual re-silting of ditch [1407], once feature fell out of use. Secondary fill	0.11m thick.
		Strat: sealed by 1402	
Comments:			

Trench 15	Dimensions :	30m x 1.60m x 0.43m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description		Depth
1501	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with 50% abundant fine rooting throughout. Loose with 1% rare sub-angular flints (<20mm). Clear, slightly undulating horizon with 1502		00.0.17m
		Strat: Seals 1502		
1502	Alluvium	Light blueish greysilty clay with 40% abundant yellowish mottling of brick earth. No inclusions, top of horizon is bioturbated from roots and worm activity.		0.17-0.43m+
		Strat: Sealed by 1501		
Comments: No features within trench.				

Trench 16	Dimensions :	30m x 1.60m x 0.54m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates			



(NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth
1601	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay with low meadow cover and 25% common fine rooting throughout. Fairly loose, with 1% rare small sub-angular flints (<30mm). Clear undulating horizon with 1602. Strat: Seals 1602	0.00-0.23m
1602	Alluvium	Light orangey brown silty clay with 25% common greymottling. 1% rare fairly well-sorted sub- angular to sub-rounded flints. Strat: Sealed by 1601	0.23m-0.54m+

Comments: No features within trench.

Trench 17	Dimensions :	30m x 1.60m x 0.42m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
1701	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with 10% moderate fine rooting throughout. Loose compaction with 1% rare flint inclusions (<10mm). Clear but undulating horizon with: Strat: Seals 1702	0.00-0.16m	
1702	Alluvium	Light yellowish brown silty clay with blueish greymottling. 1% rare flint inclusions (<40mm), some continuation of rooting towards the top of horizon. Strat: Sealed by 1701	0.16m-0.42m+	

Comments: No features within trench.

Trench 18	Dimensions :	30m x 1.60m x 0.26m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
1801	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with 40% abundant fine rooting throughout. Loose with 1% rare sub-angular flints (<40mm). Clear but slightly undulating horizon with 1802 Strat: Seals 1802	0.00-0.14m	
1802	Alluvium	Light blueish greysilty clay with 40% abundant yellowish mottling of brick earth. No inclusions, fine rooting and bioturbation towards top of horizon. Strat: Sealed by 1801	0.14m-0.26m+	

Comments: No features within trench.

Trench 19	Dimensions :	11m x 1.60m x 0.60m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
1901	Topsoil	Mid brownish silty clay. Strat: Seals 1902	0.00-0.20m	
1902	Subsoil	Mid grey clay with occasional light yellow brown mottling. Strat: Sealed by 1901 and seals 1903	0.20m-0.30m	
1903	Alluvium	Mid bluish grey clay with heavy mid yellowish brown mottling. Pottery recovered, stiff compaction.	0.30m-0.40m	



		Strat: Sealed by 1902	
1904	Cut	Cut of gully. FW (1905), N-S orientation Linear with flat base concave sides and steep slope. Intervention 0.5m x 0.95m x 0.35m. Length is as visible in eval trench; western side appears to be steeper than eastern. Interpreted as possible ditch.	0.35m
		Strat: Sealed by 1905 cuts 1906	
1905	Fill	Fill of gully [1904], light grey with mid orange/brown mottle, ay. Moderate iron panning (orange/brown mottling), rare small angular flint nodules. Frequent pottery fragments. Interpreted as single secondary fill of ditch, natural deposition.	0.35m
		Strat: Sealed 1902, seals 1904	
1906	Alluvium	Same as 1903	0.40+
		Strat: Cut by 1904	
Comments:			

Trench 20	Dimensions :	11.50m x 1.60m x 0.60m		Ground surface level:
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
2001	Topsoil	Topsoil- mid brown silty clay Strat: Seals 2002	0.00-0.20m	
2002	Subsoil	Subsoil- stiff mid grey clay with occasional light yellow/brown mottling Strat: Sealed by 2001 seals 2003	0.20m-0.40m	
2003	Alluvium	Alluvium- stiff blue/grey clay with heavy mid yellow brown mottling Strat: Sealed by 2002 cut by 2004	0.40+	
2004	Cut	Cut of pit, Edges very vague, single fill, no dating. Strat: Sealed by 2005 cuts 2003	0.17m	
2005	Fill	Fill of pit, dark brownish greysilty clay, sparse small flints sub-ang to sub-rounded, frequent iron pan staining and common manganese. Burnt flint recovered. Secondary fill created by gradual re-silting of the feature over time. Strat: Seals 2004 sealed by 2002	0.17m	
Comments:				

Trench 21	Dimensions :	30m x 1.60m x 0.81m		Ground surface level:
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
2101	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with pasture cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. Friable with 1% rare well-sorted sub-angular flints (<30mm). Clear straight horizon with 2102. Strat: Seals 2102	0.00-0.21m	
2102	Alluvium	Mid orange and mid grey mottled silty clay with 5% sparse iron panning and 1% rare well-sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded flints. Fairly clear horizon with: Strat: Sealed by 2101 seals 2103	0.21m-0.62m	
2103	Natural	Mid brownish greysilty clay with 10% moderate orange mottling. 5% sparse moderately well-sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded flints, 1% rare iron panning and 5% sparse patches of fine gravel. Strat: Sealed by 2102	0.62-0.81+	
Comments: No features within trench.				



Trench 22	Dimensions :	30m x 1.60m x 0.60m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
2201	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with low pasture cover and fine rooting throughout. Friable with 1% rare small well-sorted sub-angular flints and 1% rare iron staining. Clear straight horizon with 2202 Strat: Seals 2201	0.00-0.17m	
2202	Alluvium	Mid brownish red mottled with mid brownish greysilty clay with 5% sparse iron panning and 5% sparse well-sorted sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. Fairly clear horizon with 2203. Strat: Sealed by 2201 seals 2203	0.17m-0.48m	
2203	Natural	Alternating patches of dark grey clay, mid brownish orange silty clay with 10% moderate iron panning 10% moderate fairly well sorted sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and fine flint gravels. Strat: Sealed by 2202	0.48m-0.60m+	
Comments: No features within trench.				

Trench 23	Dimensions :	30m x 1.60m x 0.63m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
2301	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with low pasture cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. Friable with 1% rare well-sorted sub-angular flints (<10mm) and 1% rare iron staining. Clear straight horizon with 2302. Strat: Seals 2302	0.00-0.20m	
2302	Alluvium	Mid brownish red mottled with mid brownish greysilty clay with 5% sparse iron panning also appearing in concentrated patches. 5% sparse fairly well-sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded flints. Fairly clear horizon with 2303. Strat: Sealed by 2301 seals 2303	0.20m-0.54m	
2303	Alluvium/Natural	Mid brownish orange silty clay with rare flints as in (2302) and mid brown clay. Alternating bands/patches of fine flint gravel and concentration of iron panning; Strat: Sealed by 2302	0.54m-0.63m+	
Comments: No features within trench.				

Trench 24	Dimensions :	30m x 1.60m x 0.61m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description	Depth	
2401	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay with pasture cover and frequent fine rooting throughout. Friable with 1% rare iron staining and 1% rare small well-sorted sub-angular and sub-rounded flints (<30mm). Clear, fairly straight horizon with 2402. Strat: Seals 2402	0.00-0.19m	
2402	Alluvium	Alluvium- mid orange and mid grey mottled silty clay with rare iron pan/staining and rare flints as above Strat: Sealed by 2401 seals 2405, 2406, 2408	0.19m-0.53m	
2403	Alluvium/Natural	Alluvium/Natural- mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent grey mottling. Moderate, fairly well-sorted sub-ang to sub-rounded flints <=60mm, and moderate iron pan, often appearing in concentrated seams.	0.53m-0.61m+	



		Strat: Cut by 2404 and 2407, sealed by 2406 and 2402	
2404	Cut	NE-SW orientated gully with less than 45° shallow straight sides leading to a concave base. Edges are poorly defined. Feature is likely to have functioned as part of a field drainage system.	0.12m
		Strat: Sealed by 2405 cuts 2403	
2405	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey with 25% common iron stained silty clay. 20% Common iron panning 5% sparse, moderately well-sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded flint (<30mm), pottery (possibly R.B) recovered. Dry and crumbly texture attributed to iron inclusions. Created by gradual re-silting of the feature over time.	0.12m
		Strat: Sealed by 2402 seals 2404	
2406	Occupational Layer	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, 20% common iron staining, 5% sparse coarse nuggets of iron panning, 10% mod fairly well-sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded flints (<50mm). Finds of pottery varying in type (most likely R.B.), 3% sparse animal bone. Extent unknown.	0.19m
		Strat: Sealed by 2402 seals 2403	
2407	Cut	Semi-circular shaped pit with concave 60° steep sides leading to a concave base. Well defined edges. May have functioned as a R.B rubbish pit.	0.35m
		Strat: Sealed by 2407 cuts 2403	
2408	Fill	Dark grey silty clay, 50% abundant charcoal pieces throughout (<20mm), 5% sparse pottery (possibly over-fired), 40% abundant fired clay, 1% rare burnt bone. Loose compaction. Interpreted as a deliberate dump of pottery production debris in a single event. Uniform throughout, single deliberate backfill of purpose-dug pit. R.B. in date.	0.35m
		Strat: Sealed by 2402 seals 2407	
Comments:			

Trench 25	Dimensions :	5m x 1.60m x 0.70m	Ground surface level:	
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context No.	Category	Description		Depth
2501	Topsoil	Topsoil- mid brown silty clay, frequent rooting, rare small sub-and to sub-rounded flints <=20mm. Clear straight horizon with		0.00-?
		Strat: Seals 2502		
2502	Alluvium	Alluvium- mid brownish orange silty clay with frequent mid grey mottling. Small-med flints as above. Very firm. Diffused horizon with:		?-?
		Strat: Sealed by 2501 seals 2503		
2503	Alluvium/Natural	Mid blue grey clay with 20% common mid-brownish red mottling, 10% moderate poorly-sorted sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.		70+m
		Strat: Sealed by 2502		
Comments: No features within trench. Not fully excavated-abandoned due to presence of service				



Appendix 2: Artefactual and Environmental Data

Table 1: All finds by trench (number/weight in grammes)

Trench	Animal bone	Burnt flint	Fired clay	Pottery	Other finds	TOTAL
3				13/8		13/8
5		3/71	66/463	69/415	1/3 Flint; 2/8 Iron	141/960
6			28/206	39/291		67/497
7	1/1		383/1720	212/1693		596/3414
8		5/45	993/2041	368/3677	1/1 Glass; 6/79 Iron	1373/5843
10			43/363	125/865		168/1228
14		1/7		39/52	1/230 CBM	41/289
19			1/35	27/406		28/441
20		15/86				15/86
24	32/139		23/291	25/216		80/574
Total	33/140	24/209	1537/5047	917/7623	1/230 CBM; 1/3 Flint; 1/1 Glass; 8/87 Iron	2522/13340

Table 2: Pottery ware totals (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Fabric	No	Wt
Savernake-type wares	733	6859
Greywares	123	458
Grey/brown sandy ware	30	119
Oxidised wares	28	169
Coarse, 'gritty' sandy ware	3	18
Total:	917	7623

Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Analysis
Romano-British												
Trench 7 - Quarry Pit												
710/ 711/ 712	714	1	11	80	50	B	A**	Hulled w heat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet forks inc. spelt, Avena aw ns	B	Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex	10/10 ml	?P
	716	2	16	150	30	C	A	Hulled w heat grain frags, glume base + spikelet forks inc. spelt	A	Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex	25/20 ml	
Trench 8 - Pit/Ditch												
803	805	3	38	250	50	A	A**	Hulled w heat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet forks inc. spelt, Avena aw ns	A	Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex, Stellaria, Lolium/Festuca	20/40 ml	?P
Trench 24 - Pit												
2407	2408	4	10	60	50	C	C	Hulled w heat grain frags, glume base frags	A	Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex, Galium, Chenopodium	10/5 ml	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Analysis: P = plant,



Appendix 3: Oasis summary

OASIS ID: wessexar1-223389

Project details

Project name	Land at Lydiard Tregoze, Swindon, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land proposed for a housing development at Lydiard Tregoze, Swindon, Wiltshire. The work took place between the 23rd July and the 6th August 2015. One highly localised area of archaeological potential was identified towards the centre of the site, centred on Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10. This consisted of a series of intercutting pits and ditches dating to the early Romano-British period and provisionally interpreted as clay extraction features, for use as a raw material in nearby pottery kilns. These features were cut into the top of the alluvium which covered the site. A second area of archaeological potential, less concentrated, was identified to the north of this in Trenches 14, 19, and 24. Where these features could be dated, they too were found to be of early Romano-British date. All of these features were found at a lower level than those mentioned in the previous paragraph, being sealed by the layer of alluvium present in all the trenches. The remaining trenches were devoid of any archaeological features, although remnants of extant medieval or post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation is visible across the Site.
Project dates	Start: 23-07-2015 End: 06-08-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	109211 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE NORTH WILTSHIRE LYDIARD TREGOZE Land South of Tewkesbury Way
Postcode	SN5 5TZ
Study area	3 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 10528 85203 51.565128366293 -1.848096343799 51 33 54 N 001 50 53 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 96.5m Max: 98.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology



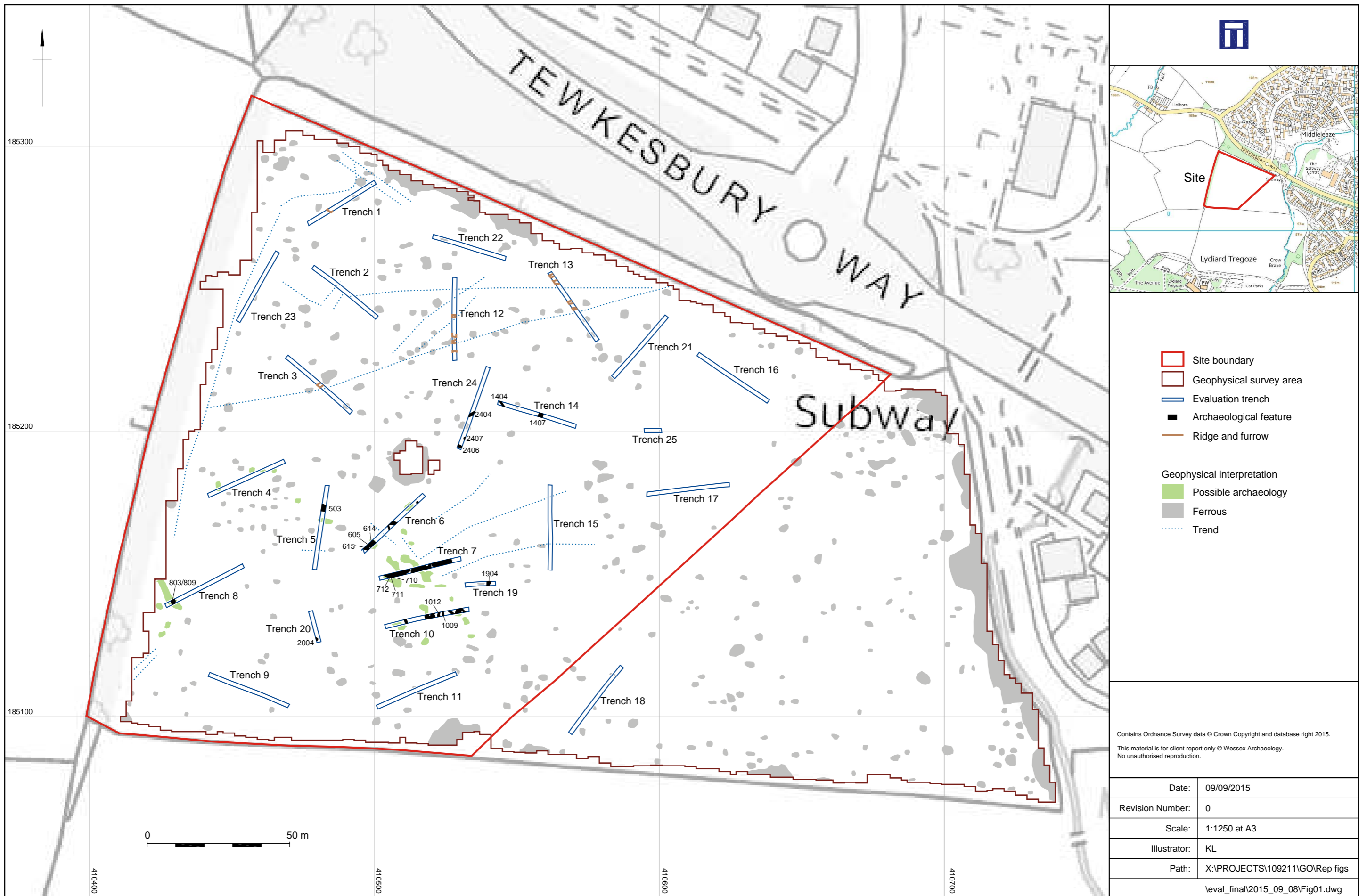
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Lee New ton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor Wimpey Oxfordshire

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	SWINDON MUSEUM
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	SWINDON MUSEUM
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	SWINDON MUSEUM
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Draw ing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

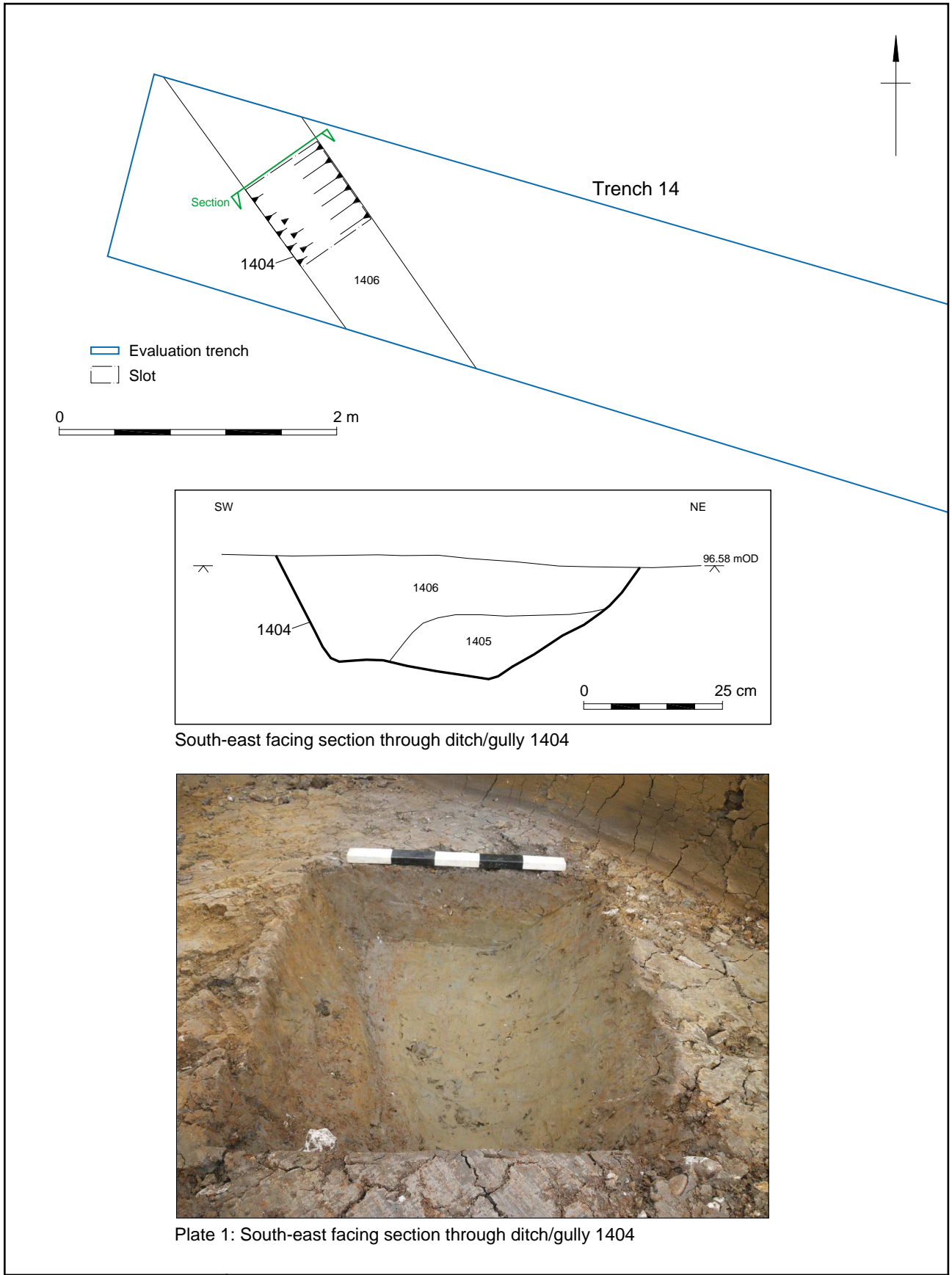
Project bibliography 1


Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Lydiard Tregoze, Sw indon, Wiltshire, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	New ton, Lee
Other bibliographic details	109211.03
Date	2015
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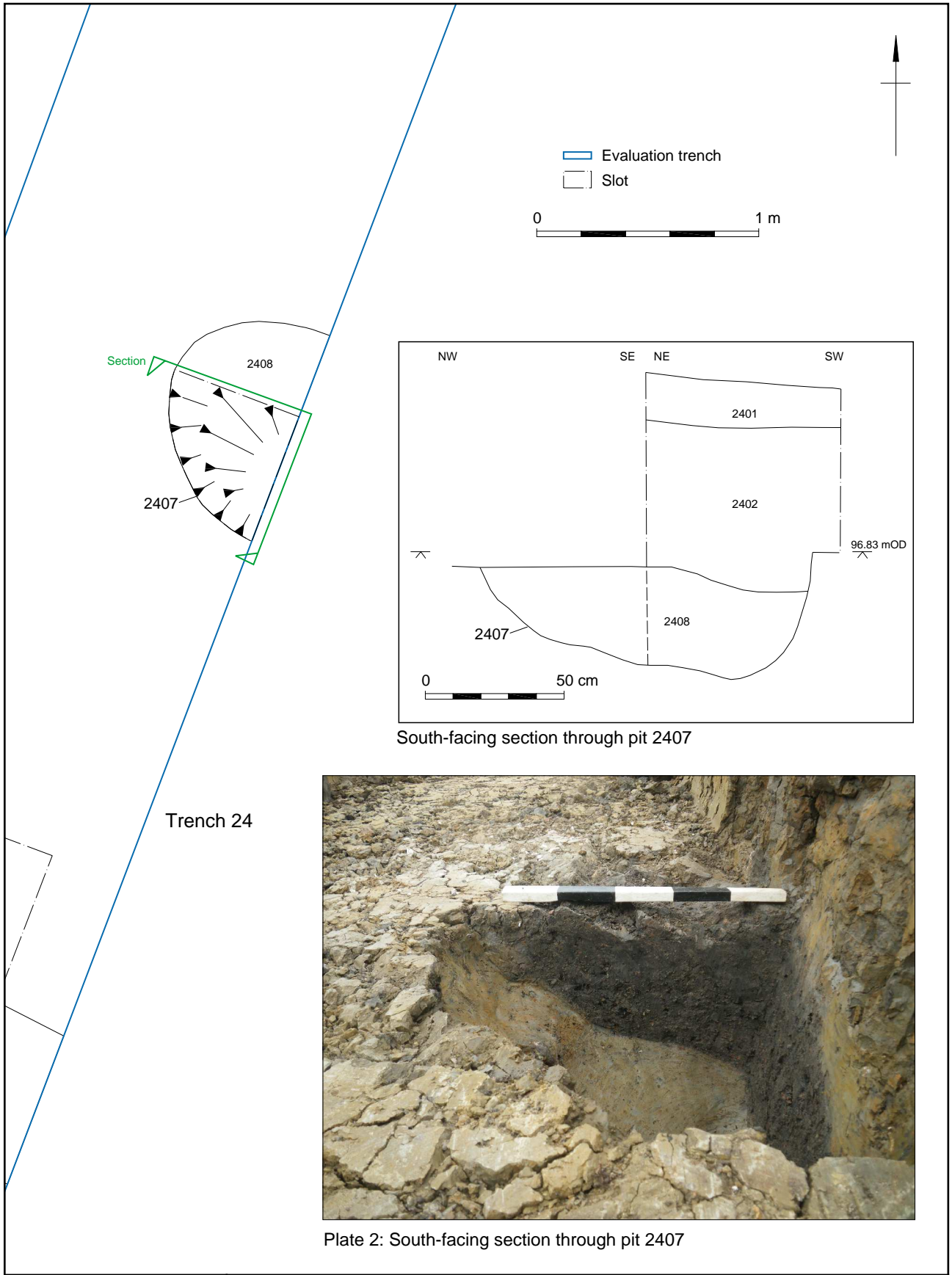


Site location with evaluation trenches showing archaeology

Figure 1



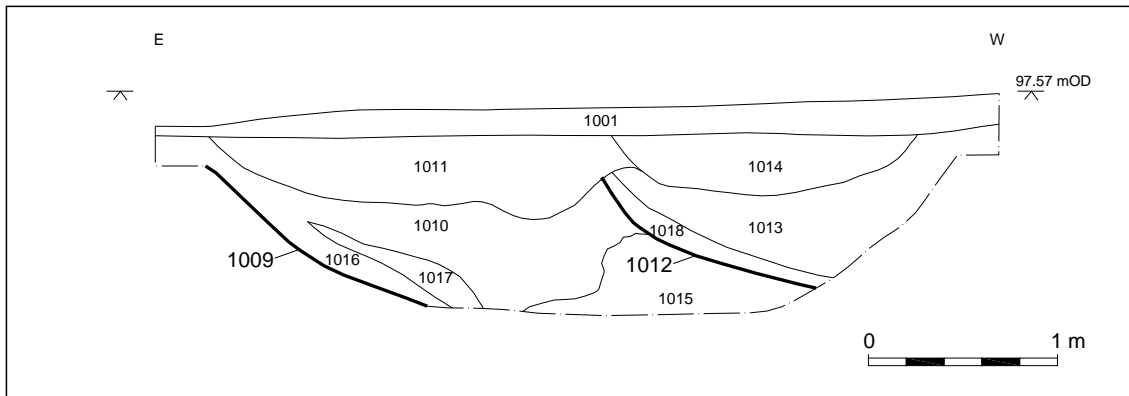
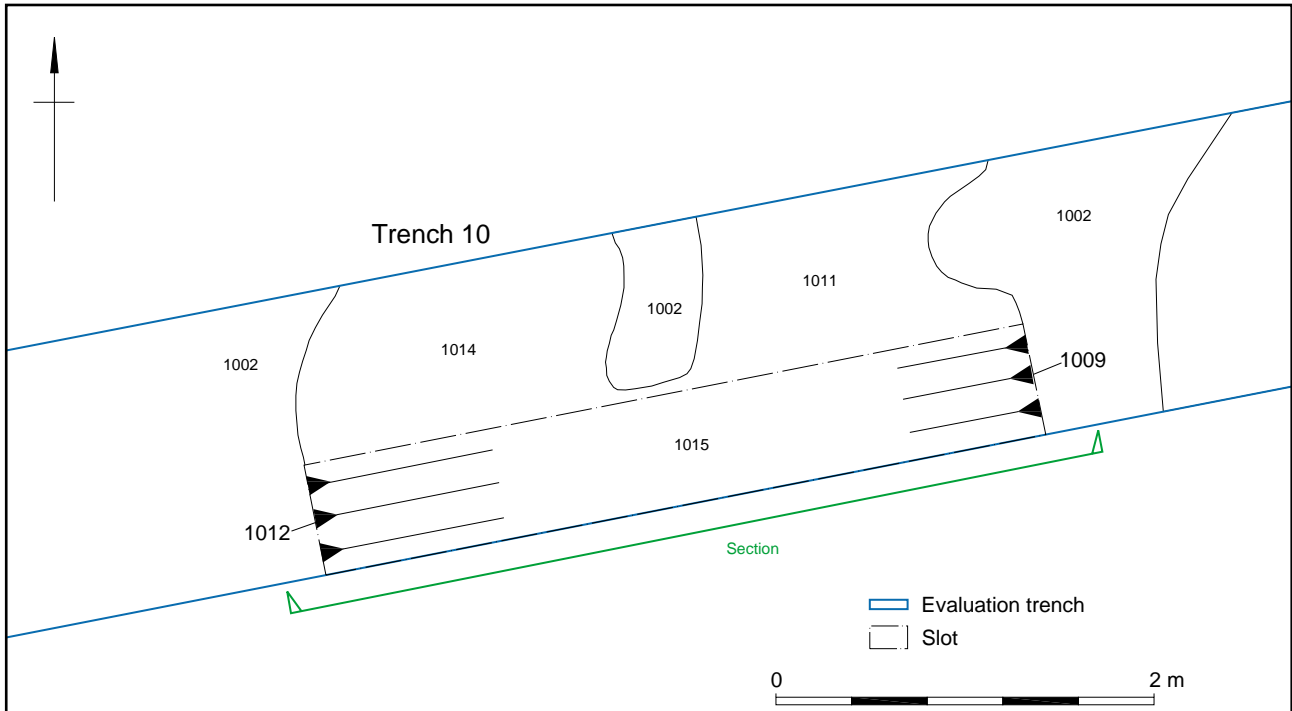
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North-facing section through pit 1009



Plate 3: North-facing section through pit 1009


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Plate 4: Trench 6, view from south-west



Plate 5: Trench 7, view from west-south-west

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