



making sense of heritage

# Land West of Trowbridge Road Westbury, Wiltshire

Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report



Planning Ref: 13/03568/OUT  
Ref: 106981.02  
March 2015



**Land West of Trowbridge Road  
Westbury, Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report**

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## Quality Assurance

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# Land West of Trowbridge Road Westbury, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report

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# Land West of Trowbridge Road Westbury, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Barratt Homes, to carry out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on land proposed for a housing development on land west of Trowbridge Road, Westbury, Wiltshire. Previous investigations at the site have comprised geophysical survey (ASD 2013) and two phases of archaeological evaluation (HA 2013; WA 2014a).

The magnetometer survey, carried out in 2013 (Archaeological Services - University of Durham 2013), identified a number of anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest. A subsequent archaeological evaluation comprising 14 trenches (Headland Archaeology 2013) targeted on the anomalies identified by the survey. In addition to numerous features associated with medieval and later land management (e.g. ridge and furrow and/or water meadow furrows, relict field boundaries etc.), the evaluation also discovered a number of features interpreted as pits, postholes and ditches of a potential broad Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. Because of the perceived significance of the remains, a further 13 trenches (WA 2014a) were required by the County Archaeologist to more characterise the Site, and better define the extent of any required further mitigation works.

This second phase of evaluation encountered a number of land management features with no additional evidence of settlement activity within the Site. This established that significant archaeological remains were located within two areas of nominally 750m<sup>2</sup> (Area 1) and 2,405m<sup>2</sup> (Area 2). These areas were the subject of the archaeological strip map and sample excavation.

The work was undertaken between the 9<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> of February 2015.

Areas 1 and 2 produced evidence of former ridge and furrow within the fields; as previously noted in the County Historic Environment Record as extant remains during a walkover survey in 1979, and subsequently recognised as below-ground features during both previous phases of evaluation. Two shallow ditches were discovered, one within each area, and both appearing to relate to relict post-medieval/ modern field boundaries. In total, both areas contained a further seven pit-like shallow discrete features, none of which contained any finds and were filled with relatively sterile fills largely devoid of anthropogenic indicators (and seeming of an alluvial origin). These features closely resembled many of the remains identified during the first phase of evaluation.

On the basis of these results, no further analysis is proposed for the project, though a short note will be prepared for the *Wiltshire Studies* yearly round-up of archaeological investigations.



# **Land West of Trowbridge Road Westbury, Wiltshire**

## **Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Barratt Homes, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Matthew Smith in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Rachel Foster of Wiltshire County Council (WCC) who monitored this project on behalf of the local authority.

The archaeological investigation was directed by Simon Flaherty, with the assistance of Pete Capps, Stuart Pierson and Pete Fairclough. This report was compiled by Simon Flaherty, with the assistance of Ruth Panes. The finds analysis was undertaken by Lorraine Mephram, and report illustrations produced by Karen Nichols. The report was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett.



# Land West of Trowbridge Road Westbury, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting ('the Client'), to carry out a programme of archaeological mitigation on land west of Trowbridge Road, Westbury, Wiltshire, centred on the National Grid Reference (NGR) 387586,152594 hereafter 'the Site'. This consisted of a strip, map and sample excavation (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site has been proposed for residential development and planning permission (Planning Application No. 13/0356/OUT) has been approved for the development of the Site by Wiltshire County Council. However, a condition that a programme of archaeological investigation should be undertaken in advance of development (Planning Condition 26) had been attached to the planning consent by the County Archaeological Officer (CAO) at Wiltshire County Council (WCC; advisers to the Local Planning Authority).

#### 1.2 Previous investigations

1.2.1 In support of a Heritage Statement (AMEC 2013), geophysical survey was carried out by Archaeological Services of Durham University (ASD) in 2013, and identified, amidst a background of strong linear trending undoubtedly caused by the dominant ploughing regime, and modern service runs, possible former ditches and a pair of putative sub-circular 'ring-ditch' features within the site (ASD 2013, figure 3 and 4). Whilst none were particularly strong anomalies (the report highlighted problems with ferrous and/or fired debris potentially masking weaker signals from archaeological remains), the results were deemed sufficient to warrant archaeological evaluation. The results of the geophysical survey, and a wider consideration of other heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, were considered in detail in a Heritage Statement produced by AMEC in 2013 (AMEC 2013).

1.2.2 Subsequent to the production of the Heritage Statement, a first phase of evaluation, comprising a 14 trench targeted investigation, was carried out by Headland Archaeology (HA) in 2013 (HA 2013). This revealed limited evidence for subsurface remains, including many examples of medieval and/or post-medieval water meadow/ ridge and furrow remains correlating with the geophysical trending, and a small number of associated field boundaries. However, the report also identified more significant Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age remains, including pits, post-holes and ditch/gully sections, within Trenches 1, 2 and 11 targeting the sub-circular geophysical anomalies. Whilst none of the trenches revealed confirmed evidence for clear below-ground 'ring-ditch' features, the report concluded that "...one has been interpreted as a possible prehistoric ring ditch or anthropogenic exaggeration of a natural feature; the other has been interpreted as a possible circular arrangement of pits or post-holes" (*Ibid.*, 13).





- 1.2.3 On the basis of these results, a second phase of 13 evaluation trenches was commissioned to provide improved definition regarding the extent of these remains, and allow a more informed decision regarding any consideration for further mitigation. The evaluation was carried out by WA in 2014 (WA 2014a), and other than more examples of furrow ditches and drainage gullies only a single putative undated pit was encountered.

### **1.3 Mitigation**

- 1.3.1 The previous phases of non-intrusive and intrusive investigations informed a decision to define two constrained areas of Strip, Map and Sample excavation, nominally measuring 750m<sup>2</sup> (Area 1) and 2,405m<sup>2</sup> (Area 2) respectively, though on site constraints slightly altered the overall areas investigated.
- 1.3.2 The excavation took place between the 9<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> of February 2015.
- 1.3.3 This document sets out the results of the fieldwork, including the methodologies and standards that were employed in order to fulfil the archaeological mitigation.

### **1.4 The Site**

- 1.4.1 The Site covers an area of approximately 8.5 hectares and is sub-triangular in shape. It comprises three pasture fields, divided by hedgerows. The Site is bounded by the A360 (Trowbridge Road) to the east, the Westbury to Pewsey railway line to the north, Bitham Brook to the west, and The Mead to the south. The Site slopes gently westward from 57m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the north-flowing Bitham Brook forming the western boundary of the Site.
- 1.4.2 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped by the British Geological Survey as at the boundary between Cretaceous Greensand to the south, and Jurassic Clay, Mudstone, and Sandstone to the north (BSG 1965).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Designated heritage assets**

- 2.1.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary. The northern edge of Westbury Conservation Area is approximately 250m to the south of the site, Grade II listed Frogmore House is approximately 260m to the south-south-west on Frogmore Road, and the closest Scheduled Monument is a medieval moated site to the east of Penleigh House which is approximately 1.75km to the south-west (AMEC 2013, 13).

### **2.2 Non-designated heritage assets**

- 2.2.1 Westbury's most iconic landmark, the White Horse on the slopes of Bratton Camp, partially overlooks the Site. Though often thought to possibly have been cut to commemorate King Alfred's victory in AD 878 over the Danes at the battle of *Eðandun* (Edington?), it is generally held to be an 18<sup>th</sup> century creation, with no documentary evidence to indicate it's presence before the 1720's.
- 2.2.2 In a broader context, whilst it is probable Westbury has Saxon origins, it is not recorded in Domesday. By the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Westbury was an important town for the wool trade, with documentary references to several fulling mills in the town. This relatively prosperous boom for the town lasted through until the early part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, though important events associated with the wool trade, such as the Sheep Fair, persisted through until the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



- 2.2.3 As noted above, a magnetometer survey of the Site was undertaken in May 2013 (ASD 2013). A subsequent 14 trench evaluation (HA 2013) was targeted on the anomalies identified by this survey. It found a number of pits, postholes and ditches containing abraded worked flint, but no dating evidence. The features were assumed to be late prehistoric, although one pit contained a single, unabraded, long, thin blade of a type most likely to date to the Neolithic period.
- 2.2.4 A second phase of evaluation (WA 2014a) encountered a number of land management features and no additional evidence of settlement activity on the Site, indicating that occupation was concentrated in two small areas. The majority of the features identified by a previous geophysical survey were determined to be the result of ridge and furrow land management or of geological origin.
- 2.2.5 Works carried out in July 2014 (WA 2014b) on land on the opposite side of Trowbridge Road, identified a series of gullies, ditches and pits concentrated in the western portion of the site. Pottery from these features suggested two distinct phases of activity, in the Early/Middle Iron Age and Romano-British period, suggesting continuity of settlement in the general area.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and objectives**

- 3.1.1 The objective of the proposed mitigation was to establish within the constraints of the agreed methodology, the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, and depth of any surviving remains which may be affected by the proposed works. If present, these were to be fully excavated and recorded where they would have been impacted by the proposed development. The results and any finds were then to be conserved, analysed, reported and archived as appropriate.
- 3.1.2 The aims of the archaeological mitigation were as follows:
- *To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and, should remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
  - *To confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
  - *To confirm and map the approximate extent of the remains and where possible their relationship with archaeology recorded during earlier phases of archaeological investigation;*
  - *To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains*
  - *To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;*
  - *To prepare an assessment report on the archaeological investigations; and*
  - *To relate the archaeological results to their local, county and regional context.*

#### **3.2 Fieldwork methodology**

- 3.2.1 The excavation was conducted in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2015) and all excavation and post excavation procedures were conducted in compliance with the standards out lined in the Chartered Institute for



Archaeologists (as amended 2008), except where they are superseded by amendments made below.

3.2.2 Following consultation with Rachel Foster (Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Council) two areas were identified to be the subject of the strip map and record excavations:

- *Area 1, measuring 750m<sup>2</sup>, and targeted on previous evaluation Trench 11, which revealed a series of shallow concave pits which appeared to correspond with a circular geophysical anomaly, and interpreted as a circular arrangement of postholes measuring roughly 20m in diameter (Headland Archaeology 2014); and*
- *Area 2, measuring 2,405m<sup>2</sup>, and targeted on previous evaluation Trenches 1 and 2, which had shown a linear feature cutting across both trenches, which although not exactly corresponding with a semi-circular magnetic anomaly that was recorded during the geophysical survey, was nevertheless in the same area.*

3.2.3 Prior to machining, the Site was scanned using a cable avoidance tool. The Site was excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked mechanical excavator employing a toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil was stored separately to allow reinstatement after the works had been completed.

3.2.4 All potential features and deposits or possible archaeological origin were partially excavated to ascertain their nature and function and were fully recorded using WA's *pro forma* record sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique number and soil descriptions were based on the *Soil Science Handbook*.

3.2.5 A digital photographic record was maintained. Digital photography adhered to the National Monument records Digital Imaging Guidelines. 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.

3.2.6 Site survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

3.2.7 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance: archaeological excavation* (2014a), the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines *Conservation Guideline No 2* and the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991). All artefacts from excavated were retained, except those from features or contexts of obviously modern date.

3.2.8 All archaeological fieldwork was monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by Rachel Foster (Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Council) and by Andy Crockett on behalf of WA.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Natural deposits and soil sequences**

4.1.1 Both areas were situated within pasture fields that had an established layer of turf and vegetation. The top soil consisted of a dark greyish silty clay loam and was roughly 0.18m in thickness. The underlying geology within the site comprised mainly of Limestone brash however towards the western side of Area 2 the Limestone brash gave way to Clay. The



underlying geology was overlain by a mid brownish grey silty clay and was approximately 0.22m thick.

## 4.2 Archaeological results

### Area 1

- 4.2.1 Area 1 was located within the northernmost field of the Site and covered an area of approximately 750m<sup>2</sup> centred upon evaluation Trench 11, itself targeting a subcircular anomaly.
- 4.2.2 A number of irregular linear features were located within Area 1 (**Figure 2**) these varied in size and width but were predominantly aligned ENE to WSW (i.e. 3004, 9003, 3026, 3087, 3086 and 3085). The width of these remains varied from 0.62m to 2.31m and all were very shallow, with a maximum depth of 0.16m. When considered in conjunction with the geophysical survey, these are clearly co-aligned with the pronounced linear trending from the survey, and were clearly indicative of ridge and furrow and/or water meadow cultivation.
- 4.2.3 Of these, only one feature 9003 contained artefacts, comprising two pieces of pottery; an abraded almost certainly residual body sherd fragment of Romano-British coarse greyware from 3010, and a large rim sherd dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century from 3014.
- 4.2.4 Within the north-western corner linear feature 9004 (**Plate 1**) was recorded, co-aligned with the ridge and furrow features. Morphologically, this was considerably narrower and better defined than the remainder of the ridge and furrow evidence, and is therefore considered more likely to be some form of gully, though likely still associated with the ridge and furrow features. Although appearing broadly contemporaneous in plan, gully 9004 truncated the northern end of a short section of earlier gully (9005), aligned at right angles to both 9004 and the wider ridge and furrow landscape. Both 9004 and 9005 are considered features related to drainage, associated with the low lying nature of the Site on the fringes of Bitham Brook floodplain.
- 4.2.5 An irregularly shaped undated ditch, 3075 (**Plate 2**) crossed the southern end of Area 1 in an east to west direction. The ditch was fairly shallow (up to 0.25m deep) with a concave base and sides and was generally 0.74m wide. No finds were recovered from this feature, nor its continuation into evaluation Trench 15 (as most probably ditch 1510), but it is of note that this feature is not co-aligned with the existing field boundaries and/or the ridge and furrow evidence. The earliest map consulted for the Heritage Statement was the 1842 Tithe map, which demonstrated a field layout very much as it still is today. It must therefore be assumed that this ditch represents a component of an earlier field system, possibly part of the 1802 enclosure of common lands within the parish (AMEC 2013, 20).
- 4.2.6 Area 1 contained five discrete features, comprising 3008, 3005, 3016, 3088 and 3089. Of these, on morphological grounds only features 3008 and 3016 resembled remains that might be considered pits and/or postholes. Feature 3008 was sub-ovate, measuring 0.98m by 0.64m and only 0.08m deep, whilst feature 3016 was more sub-circular with a diameter of 0.39m and a depth of 0.12m. Neither produced any artefacts, nor indeed any evidence at all to suggest they were associated with sustained human activity in the area.
- 4.2.7 Feature 3005, though appearing to resemble a posthole on the edge of ridge and furrow 3004, upon investigation appeared to be a small patch of natural alluvial clay filling an undulation in the surface of the underlying gravel. Features 3088 and 3089 were irregular in shape and appeared as amorphous patches with alluvial fills, consistent with the ridge and furrow found within the trench, and suggesting they are associated.

## Area 2

- 4.2.8 Area 2 (**Figure 3**) was located within the centre field of the Site and was focussed upon a possible subcircular enclosure based on the results of the geophysical survey and Trenches 1 and 2 from the first phase of evaluation (HA 2013). Although archaeological remains were limited, no evidence was recorded to support the suggestion that some form of subcircular enclosure formerly occupied the site.
- 4.2.9 Remains discovered primarily comprised ditch 9000 (**Plate 3**), which crossed the site on an ENE/WSW alignment. The ditch was relatively shallow, with a maximum depth of 0.22m and a maximum width of 0.7m. Given the relatively shallow nature of this feature, it was unclear whether the apparent intervals and/or terminals observed were genuine, or more likely the result of truncation. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, and although broadly aligned with further ridge and furrow evidence on site (see below) and the adjacent extant field boundary to the north, it appears to be sufficiently 'offline' to suggest that it may not be contemporaneous. As with ditch 3075 in Area 1, it is therefore possible that ditch 9000 represents a pre-Tithe component of a former field system.
- 4.2.10 In addition to ditch 9000, throughout Area 2 a series of ENE/WSW aligned poorly defined and disjointed linear features were recorded (3082, 3069, 9002, and 9001). These were highly variable in width, between 0.89m and 5.14m wide, and had a maximum depth of only 0.21m. These were better preserved on the slightly higher ground to the east (i.e. furthest from the Bitham Brook), and as with Area 1, clearly represented the remains of ridge and furrow and/or water meadow features.
- 4.2.11 Discrete features included three small possible pits (3043, 3061, 3063 – **Plate 4**) and two possible postholes (3029 & 3031). All were located within the western half of site. The pits varied in size between 0.45m and 0.74m in diameter and all had a depth of no more than 0.1m. The postholes (3029 & 3031) were located on the western side of the area and had diameters of 0.2m and 0.3m and depths of 0.08m and 0.11m respectively. All contained sterile fills of apparent alluvial origin, and none contained dating or any other artefactual evidence. Although interpreted here as archaeological features, this may simply be a reflection of their more pronounced regularity, compared to more obvious natural features such as 3033, 3010, 3065, 3060, 3059, 3070, 3081, 3053, 3051 & 3037, all of which were more irregular, shallow, and similarly filled with sterile alluvium-derived fill.

## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered (**Table 1**), which augments the small assemblage recovered during the previous evaluation stage (WA 2014a). It has not been possible to re-examine the artefact assemblage from the initial evaluation, and in particular the 84 pieces of worked flint recovered. The current assemblage ranges in date from Romano-British to post-medieval.

### 5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site; this small assemblage is almost exclusively post-medieval.
- 5.2.2 One sherd has been identified as Romano-British; this is a coarse greyware body sherd from ridge and furrow **9003** (intervention 3010, fill 3011). The remaining five sherds, four of which were recovered as unstratified finds, are post-medieval, and consist entirely of coarse earthenwares. One is a Verwood type from east Dorset, and the other four are



likely to be local products, probably from the Crockerton industry near Warminster. One sherd, also from probable ridge and furrow **9003** (intervention 3014, fill 3015) is from a jar, with a thumbled, applied strip around the neck; this can be dated as 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 This category comprises fragments of brick and tile. One fragment is Romano-British; this exhibits the multi-toothed combing characteristic of box flue tiles (unstratified find). There are two fragments of medieval roof tiles (ridge and furrow 9002; unstratified) and two post-medieval fragments, one from a roof tile and the second from a handmade brick of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date (ridge and furrow 9002). The remaining three fragments (all unstratified finds) are undiagnostic.

### 5.4 Other finds

5.4.1 Other finds comprise animal bone (abraded and unidentifiable to species), one oyster shell, one iron nail (undated), one fragment of post-medieval green wine bottle (late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> century), and two small pieces of slag (uncertain origin, undated).

### 5.5 Potential and further recommendations

5.5.1 This is a small assemblage and, even when combined with the evaluation finds, has no potential for further research. All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level and no further work is necessary.

5.5.2 Given the small quantity of material recovered, its range and condition (commonly occurring types, largely post-medieval, very fragmentary) and provenance (largely from plough furrows), retention for long-term curation is not warranted.

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

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Pottery	Other finds
3011			1/4	
3015			1/143	
3027		1/335		
3036	1/11	1/20		2 slag
3048	1/9			1 iron; 1 shell
3079		1/16		
Unstrat.		5/87	4/31	1 glass
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2/20</b>	<b>8/458</b>	<b>6/178</b>	

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the fieldwork.

## 7 CONCLUSION

7.1.1 The excavation has identified limited evidence for archaeological remains within the two areas investigated. The predominant features encountered were remnants of ridge and



furrow and/or water meadow cultivation within both excavation areas. The HER records that (at least) the northern part of the Site was under extant ridge and furrow cultivation at the time of a site visit made in 1979 (AMEC 2013).

- 7.1.2 Limited evidence for ditches, gullies and possible pits or postholes, as well as many other irregular discrete alluvial-filled features of almost certain natural origin, was also encountered. It is probable that the linear features represent relict field boundaries and/or land drainage features, elements of which appear to predate the 1842 Tithe mapping for the site. Very little dating evidence, or indeed artefactual evidence at all, was recovered, but the limited remains encountered suggest the main focus of activity at the site is post-medieval in origin.
- 7.1.3 Romano-British activity in the vicinity is suggested by the recovery of a solitary abraded sherd of pottery; Romano-British remains have recently been identified in an unrelated archaeological evaluation on the opposite side of Trowbridge Rd (WA 2014b).
- 7.1.4 No evidence was recorded to support the suggestion that subcircular (prehistoric?) enclosures formerly occupied the site; in fact no evidence was recovered to suggest any form of prehistoric activity at all.
- 7.1.5 As a result, it is proposed that no further analysis is proposed for this project, though a short note should be submitted to *Wiltshire Studies* to be concluded in their annual round-up of site investigations.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation (WA 106981) be combined with that from the most recent evaluation (WA 106980), and the entirety be deposited with Wiltshire Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. 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 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code **106981**, 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*
- *01 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*

### **8.3 Discard policy**

- 8.3.1 WA 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; EH 2002).

## 8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA 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.

## 9 REFERENCES

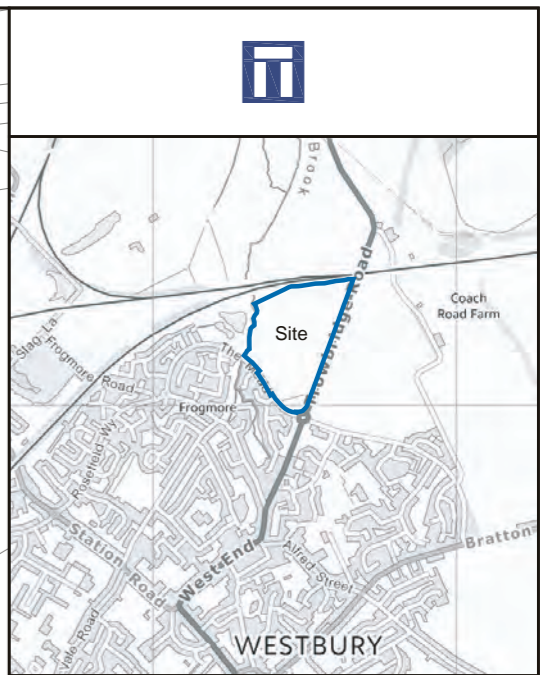
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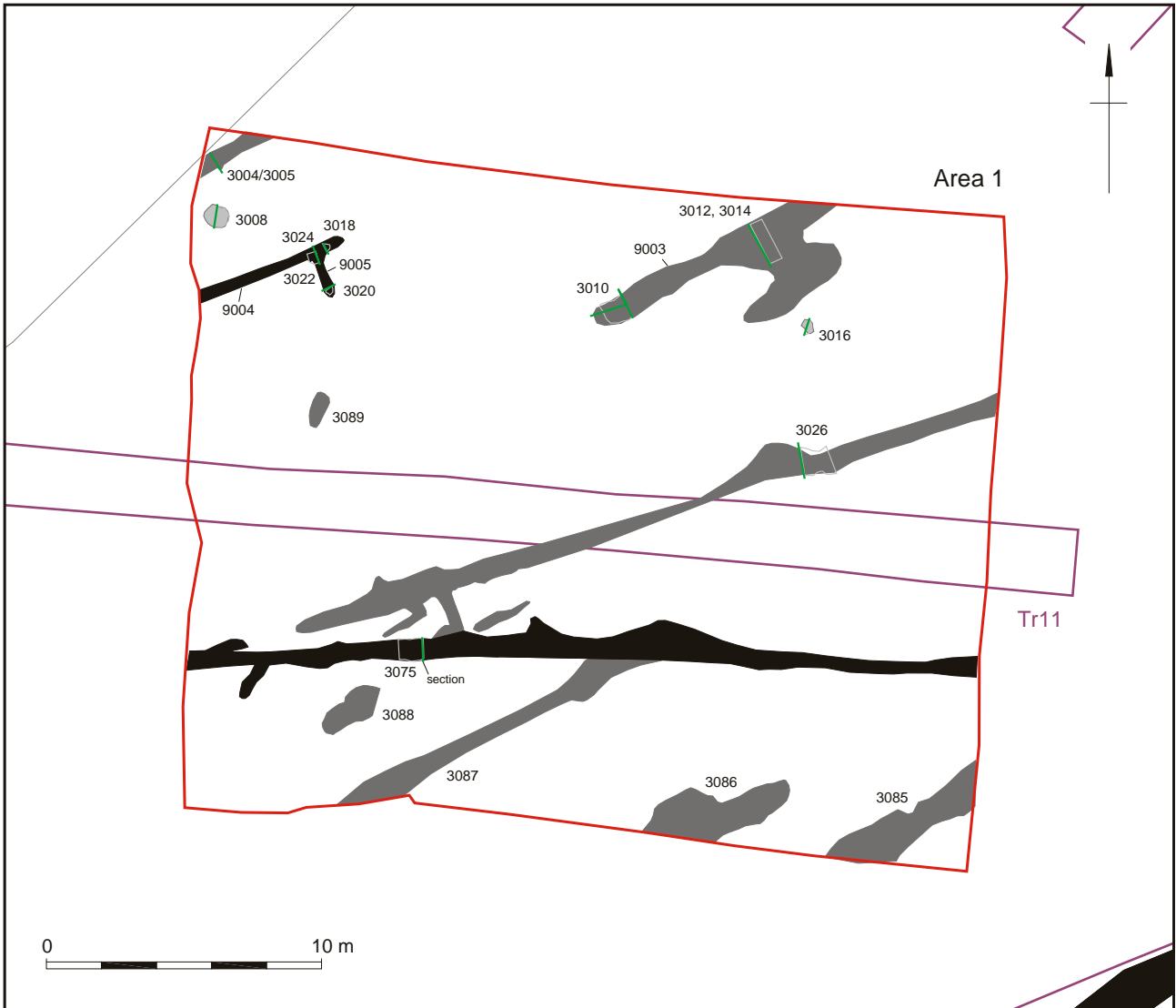
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- ▬ Strip and Map Excavation Area
- ▬ Previous Trenches
- Archaeological Feature
- Ridge and Furrow
- Natural Feature






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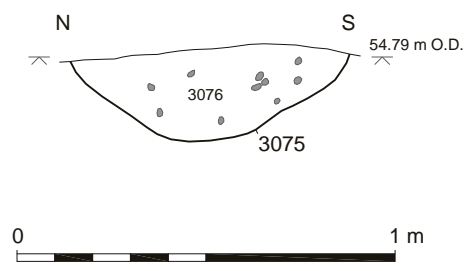
Site location plan


Figure 1



-  Site Boundary
-  Strip and Map Excavation Area
-  Previous Trenches
-  Archaeological Feature
-  Ridge and Furrow
-  Natural Feature

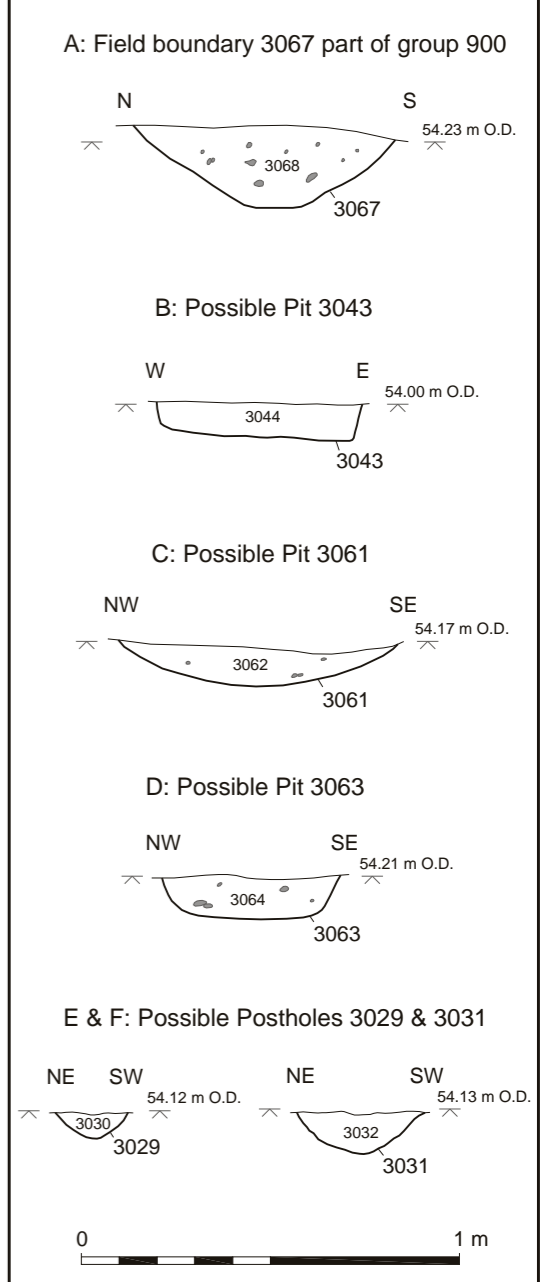
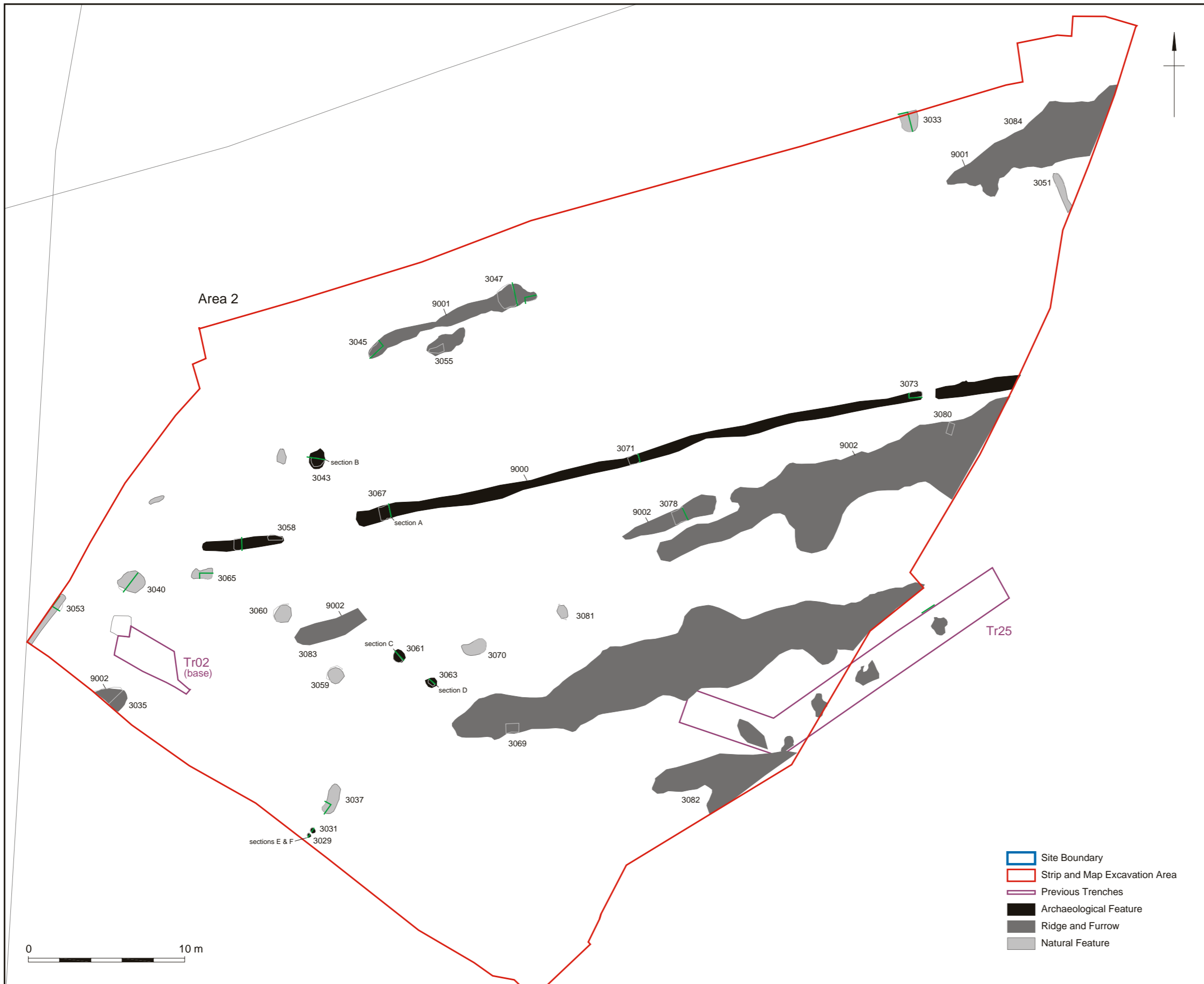
West facing section of field boundary 3075



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Area 1 archaeological features and sample section

Figure 2



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Area 2 archaeological features and sample sections

Figure 3



Plate 1: Pre ex shot of Possible gullies 9004 and 9005 view from the west

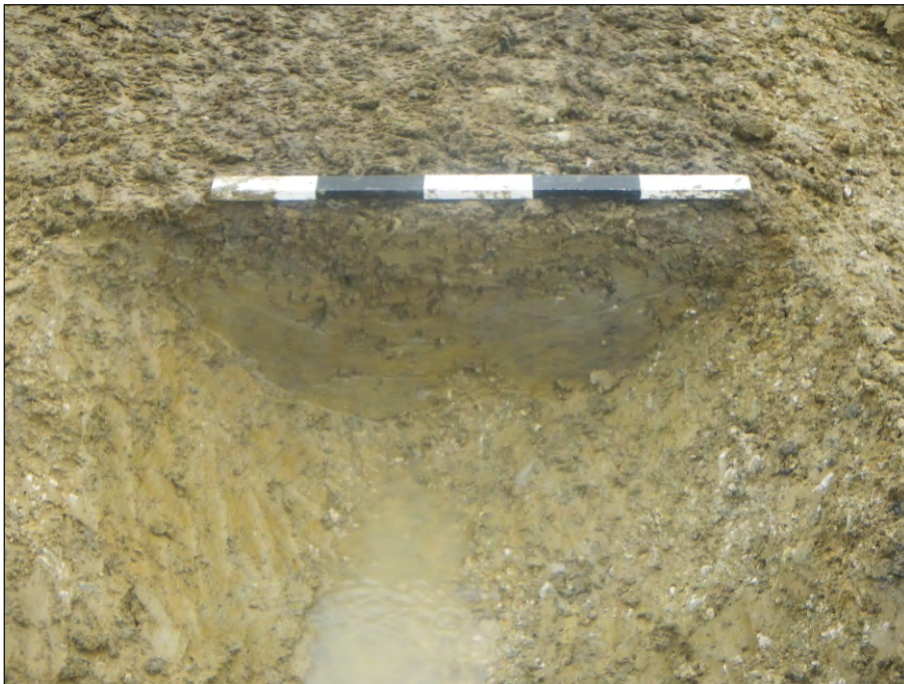


Plate 2: West facing section of ditch 3075



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Plate 3: Working shot of field boundary ditch 9000



Plate 4: South west facing section of pit 3063

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