



**KINGSDOWN, SWINDON
WILTSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by DPDS Consulting Group on behalf of Primegate Properties (Blunsdon) Ltd, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to submission of a planning application for development of land at Kingsdown, Swindon centred on National Grid Reference 416140 189172. The results of this survey will contribute to the production of an Environmental Statement to accompany the planning application for residential development within the Site.

A total of 88 evaluation trenches were machine excavated following a series of geophysical surveys undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2008 and 2009. Where appropriate, trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified during these earlier surveys.

The evaluation confirmed that there was a concentration of archaeological remains in the north eastern corner of the Site (Area 1) and corroborated the results of the geophysical surveys by revealing a possible henge, surrounded by a larger enclosure dating to Late Bronze Age. The remains of a Bronze Age inhumation burial and associated cremation burial were also identified to the west of Area 1 in Trench 4.

Adjacent to the possible henge monument was a Romano-British ladder settlement, comprising a series of rectilinear fields or paddocks delineated by large boundary ditches attached to a square settlement enclosure. Pottery dating from the mid 2nd century to 4th century AD was recovered from the boundary ditches confirming activity in this area during the middle to late Romano-British period.

The evaluation was carried out from 7th - 23rd December 2009 and the 4th - 22nd January 2010

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The archaeological evaluation fieldwork was directed by Steve Thompson, assisted by Vasilis Tsamis, Benjamin Cullen, Christo Nicolle, Matt Fenn with Jon Smith, Gareth Chaffey, Nicki Mulhall and Dan Joyce. The watching brief was undertaken by Jon Smith.

This report was compiled by Steve Thompson with specialist reports by Rachael Seager Smith, (Finds) and Ruth Pelling (Environmental). The illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.

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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Primegate Properties (Blunsdon) Ltd (the Client), through their agents DPDS Consulting, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to submission of a planning application for development of land at Kingsdown, Swindon (**Figure 1**), centred on NGR 416140 189172 (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 The archaeological and historical potential of the development area was initially identified in an archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2007, revised 2009) and subsequently through two geophysical surveys (WA 2008a, 2008b, 2009b) within the Site.

1.1.3 In consultation with the Archaeological Adviser to Swindon Borough Council (SBC), an archaeological evaluation was agreed to further inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of the proposed Environmental Statement. The evaluation was intended to provide information regarding the possible archaeological features identified during the geophysical survey in order to establish the condition and potential of any archaeological remains within the Site.

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (Wessex Archaeology 2009a) setting out the methodologies and standards to be employed during the implementation of the field evaluation. This document was submitted to and approved by the Archaeological Adviser to SBC prior to any development commencing.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site is situated on the north-eastern outskirts of Swindon. It comprises an irregular parcel of land totalling c. 33ha, lying between Kingsdown Lane to the north and the A419, Hyde Road to the south.

1.2.2 The Site is situated on an elevated ridge of land known as the Blunsdon Ridge which overlooks the eastern extreme of the low, broad Upper Thames Valley to the north. The topography within the Site is characterised by an undulating landscape that ranges in height from 125 -140m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The landscape within the Site is largely undeveloped countryside characterised by moderate sized improved pasture fields with pockets of woodland, a number of farms and small groups of residential houses.

1.2.3 The underlying solid geology is predominantly Upper Corallian Limestone, transitioning to silt and sands.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (WA 2007, revised 2009) investigated the recorded cultural heritage resource within a 500m radius (the Study Area) around the Site's boundary. It identified the presence and likely survival of archaeological remains within the Site, ranging in date from the Neolithic to the medieval period.

2.2 Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The presence of a series of enclosures and linear features visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs are indicative of potential settlement activity, which may date from the Bronze Age, Iron Age or Romano-British periods. To the north of the Site, the presence of a number of possible Romano-British buildings and isolated finds of Romano-British date could indicate a focus of settlement activity of this date. Similarly, the close proximity of the line of the Roman road (Ermin Street) could indicate an increased potential for archaeological remains relating to Romano-British roadside activity in the southern part of the Site.

2.2.2 Features transcribed from aerial photographs and subsequent geophysical surveys (WA 2008a, 2008b & 2009b) suggested extensive multi-period archaeological features were present in the eastern half of the Site

2.2.3 Within the Site, two archaeological watching briefs have been undertaken during the installation of pipelines in 1971 and 2001 (Phillips 1972; Foundations Archaeology 2001). Both monitoring projects identified archaeological finds and features ranging from the prehistoric to medieval in date.

2.2.4 In advance of the construction of the A419/A417 Swindon to Gloucester Road Scheme, a number of archaeological investigations were carried out along the line of the road, which passes close to the southern extent of the Site. The results of the investigations have contributed to the understanding of patterns of human activity within the area, with particular reference to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

2.2.5 To the south-west, at Groundwell Ridge, English Heritage have undertaken research excavations at a villa complex, which was identified as part of the assessment of the land for development in the 1990s. Nearby excavations at Abbey Meads recorded Iron Age and Romano-British activity along with a number of burials which were thought to form part of a larger Saxon cemetery.

2.2.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas within the Site, however, lying close to the northern extent of the Site is the Broad Blunsdon Conservation Area.

2.3 Geophysical Survey Results

2.3.1 Wessex Archaeology has undertaken detailed geophysical survey of large parts of the Site and land to the north (Wessex Archaeology 2008a, 2008b,

2009b), which revealed a number of enclosures and relict field systems, as well as evidence of historic ploughing.

2.3.2 The results of the survey have been divided into three areas (1-3) and individual features annotated A to T (**Figure 1**). Area 1 contained the most significant results and a summary from each area is provided in **Appendix 1**.

2.3.3 Features identified included a large hengiform type monument within an irregular enclosure, linear features and extensive remains likely to represent field systems and settlement of likely Late Iron Age and/or Romano-British origin.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Wessex Archaeology, 2009a) was submitted to the Local Authority outlining the aims of the archaeological field evaluation.

3.1.2 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Target trenches on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains.
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Best practice and Health and Safety

4.1.1 The following methodology was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

4.1.2 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices override archaeological considerations at all times.

4.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4.1.4 Wessex Archaeology supplied a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of the fieldwork. The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commenced.

4.2 Fieldwork

- 4.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the standards and methodologies set out within this WSI and conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.2.2 A total of 92 trial trenches (Trenches 1-92) were proposed. The majority were positioned over geophysical anomalies, with the remainder set out to test 'blank' areas, as indicated on **Figure 1**. This provided an approximate 2% sample of the area within the Site available for evaluation, taking into consideration Health & Safety, environmental and ecological constraints (including set backs for Over Head Power Lines, underground services, hedgerows and trees).
- 4.2.3 This 2% sample comprised Phase I of a proposed staged approach to the evaluation of the Site, with further trial trenching to be undertaken as appropriate. It is understood that a 4% sample, with a 1% contingency was requested by the SBC Archaeological Advisor prior to the determination of the planning application. The scope of any further evaluation phases will be agreed through consultation with the statutory consultees.
- 4.2.4 The trenches were set out using a Leica GPS survey system in general accordance with the proposed layout as indicated in the WSI although a number of minor adjustments to their layout was necessary to take into account on-site constraints. Four trenches (47, 48, 50 and 51) could not be excavated due to access and livestock issues.
- 4.2.5 The 88 trial trenches were machine excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator with a toothless grading bucket. The mechanical excavation proceeded in spits to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or natural geology whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored adjacent to the trench and were scanned for artefacts.
- 4.2.6 Where necessary the trenches were extended or widened to further facilitate the investigation of the geophysical anomalies on which individual trenches were targeted.
- 4.2.7 All features both archaeological and naturally formed, were subsequently hand cleaned and sample excavated in keeping with the methodology set out in the WSI. Features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets and given a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections were drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 4.2.8 A photographic record of the evaluation was maintained, including black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeological remains revealed, and the Site as a whole. Following all investigation and recording, the trenches were backfilled.

5 EVALUATION RESULTS

5.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts and features along with the full geophysical survey report and details of the artefactual and environmental assessments are retained in the Site archive. Details of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 2**.

5.2 Site-wide stratigraphy and geology

5.2.1 The majority of trenches revealed a similar sequence of topsoil/plough soil directly overlying the natural geology, although a series of trenches also contained a thin subsoil layer, comprising natural colluvial material reworked by agricultural activity.

5.2.2 The topsoil/plough soil material varied in depth across the Site but was on average 0.20m thick with the reworked colluvium measuring around 0.10m to 0.20m thick. The southern area of the Site, just north of the A419 and in close proximity to a stream, revealed thicker subsoil and areas and was very wet with a high water table.

5.2.3 It was clear that the subsoil/reworked colluvial layer had been impacted upon by modern agricultural activity with plough scars clearly visible. This material was removed by machine excavation to reveal the underlying basal geology and archaeology.

5.2.4 The geology varied greatly across the Site, with the northern area predominately comprising silty clays containing numerous small fragments of limestone, forming a typical cornbrash type material. Within these areas, large patches of stone free clay and outcrops of limestone bedrock were noted.

5.3 Archaeological Features

5.3.1 The trenches were positioned to investigate both specific geophysical anomalies and blank areas to facilitate an assessment of the veracity of the results within the Site to be made.

5.3.2 Although several anomalies which appeared archaeological in nature from the geophysical survey results were confirmed as changes in the underlying natural geology, (marking the differences between cornbrash areas and stone free clay, or the result of modern material in the topsoil), on the whole, the survey was very successful in identifying archaeological remains. Trenches positioned to investigate blank areas in the geophysical survey for the most part, did not expose areas of archaeology.

5.3.3 Those geophysical anomalies identified as archaeological remains are described below by period with reference to the geophysical survey summary in **Appendix 1** below.

5.4 Prehistoric Features.

Anomalies G and H within Trenches 9, 10, 12 and 13 and Trench 7

5.4.1 In Area 1 anomaly (**H**) was identified in the geophysical survey as a sub-annular feature measuring approximately 18m in external diameter and 15m internal diameter, with an apparent entrance to the east some 3.5m wide. It

was revealed in Trenches 12 and 13 (**Figure 5 & 7**) and recorded as **Group (1212)** comprising ditches (**1204**) and (**1307**). Ditch (**1204**) showed possible evidence of a line of timber posts (recorded as **1206**) having been inserted into the backfilled ditch potentially in an attempt to redefine the monument. Pottery recovered from (**1307**) was dated to the later Bronze Age early Iron Age (1100-400 BC). No evidence of an associated bank could be ascertained from analysis of the backfilled ditches of (**1212**).

- 5.4.2 Surrounding sub-annular anomaly (**H**) was an elongated oval enclosure defined by segmented ditches. Anomaly (**G**) measured approximately 75m by 50m with potential entrances to the north (10m wide), the east (6m wide) and the south (12m wide). This anomaly (**G**) was investigated through Trenches 9, 10, 12 and 13 and recorded as **Group (1008)** with the western arm recorded as **Group (906)** comprising ditches (**905**) and (**1208**) and the eastern arm recorded as **Group (1007)** comprising ditches (**1004**) and (**1304**).
- 5.4.3 Ditch (**905**) recorded as 1.04m wide by 0.42m deep, (**1208**) measured 1.28m wide by 0.51 deep. Linear (**1004**) was 1.35m wide and 0.43m deep and (**1304**) measured 1.50m wide and 0.24m deep with pottery recovered from (**1304**) dating to the later Bronze Age to early Iron Age (1100 - 400 BC).
- 5.4.4 Although the interpretation of anomalies (**G**) **Group (1008)** and (**H**) **Group (1212)** is tentative due to both the limitations of trial trenching and the paucity of finds recovered, there are a number of possible functions for **Group (1212)** including a henge, barrow or possible large roundhouse within a surrounding enclosure.
- 5.4.5 Some 245m west of the centre of sub-annular feature anomaly (**H**) (**Group 1212**) an inhumation grave (**406**), containing the remains of a crouched burial (**407**) with associated cremation vessel (**404**) was recorded. Following the acquisition of a Burial Licence (ref 09-0199) the cremation vessel was removed from the Site, however the skeletal remains (**407**) were left *in situ*. The pottery vessel was dated to the Bronze Age.

5.5 Romano-British Features .

Anomalies A, C, D and F within Trenches 5, 6, 7, 11, 15, 18 and 19.

- 5.5.1 In Area 1 anomalies A, C, D and F represent a group of linear and curvilinear anomalies forming part of a north-west south-east aligned series of enclosures and probable field systems. The long axis of the group is at least 125m long, with a large square enclosure at the eastern end and a series of enclosures extending to the west. The form is indicative of a 'ladder pattern' settlement of Romano-British date.
- 5.5.2 The main southern north-west south-east aligned arm (**anomaly A**) of the group was investigated in Trench 7 (**Figure 6 & 7**) and revealed as a 1.73m wide and 0.55m deep ditch (**708**) which had been re-cut and redefined by ditch (**704**). These features contained Romano-British greywares and Savernake Forest wares from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD and may represent a landscape division adjacent to settlement activity.
- 5.5.3 Trench 19 investigated a similarly aligned field boundary ditch measuring 1.09m wide and 0.33m deep. Recorded as (**1906**) the linear contained

Romano-British Oxfordshire colour coat ware pottery which showed signs of repair by gluing with birch bark tar derived glue, as well as Savernake-type wares and south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware pottery, from the middle to late Roman period (AD 120-410).

- 5.5.4 Further Romano-British ditches were investigated in Trenches 5 and 6, where field boundary ditch (**607**) (**Figure 7**), stone filled drainage ditch (**604**) and ditch (**507**) were investigated. Pottery recovered from (**604**) dated from the middle to late Roman period as did the pottery from (**607**) which included a possible sherd from a triple vase (part of a household altar vessel), providing further indication of settlement activity nearby. Residual prehistoric pottery was also recovered from (**604**).
- 5.5.5 From analysis of the geophysical survey the main focus of settlement is likely to be located within square enclosure anomaly (**D**) which was investigated in Trenches 11 and 18, with the interior investigated through Trench 15 (**Figure 6**).
- 5.5.6 Trench 18 revealed a 0.72m wide and 0.43m deep ditch (**1808**), at the south western corner of the enclosure which had been re-cut by ditch (**1810**) recorded as 1.24m wide and 0.41m deep. Finds recovered from these ditches included Savernake-type ware and late Romano-British south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware. Trench **11** revealed the eastern arm of the enclosure and was recorded as (**1104**). The ditch showed possible indications of re-cutting.
- 5.5.7 The interior of the enclosure was investigated through Trench 15 which revealed a number of features dated to the Romano-British period, although no clear indication of structures or buildings was recorded. Ditch (**1504**) and gully (**1506**) contained Romano-British greywares and south east Dorset Black Burnished ware.
- 5.5.8 At the western end of Trench 18 sub-circular anomaly (**E**) measuring approximately 10m in diameter externally and some 7m internally was investigated and recorded as (**1804**) with possible re-cut (**1808**). The interpretation of this 0.72m wide and 0.43m deep feature is unclear but it contained several fragments of oxidised Roman pottery.
- 5.5.9 At the western end of Trench 7 a large shallow pit measuring 3.80m long by 1.64m wide and 0.13m deep was identified which corresponded with a discrete geophysical anomaly and was recorded as (**709**). This pit had been deliberately backfilled and contained pottery dating to middle to late Romano-British period. The shallow nature of the feature was unusual for a typical refuse pit and coupled with the flat base of the feature, could tentatively relate to a sunken featured building.
- 5.5.10 Located in the same area as the ladder pattern settlement was trapezoidal enclosure anomaly (**I**) which was investigated in Trenches 5 and 7. The northern arm of the enclosure was recorded as ditch (**504**) and measured 2.1m wide and 0.35m deep and contained a number of abraded sherds of Romano-British greyware pottery, a possible indication that the enclosure post-dates the Romano-British period, however no firm dating evidence was retrieved leading to a tentative date in the late Roman period.

5.6 Undated and modern features.

Anomalies J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and T within Trenches 14, 15, 16, 33, 25, 28, 32, 36, 84, 49, 52, 87, 77, 69, 66, 61, 64, 12 and 86.

- 5.6.1 A number of geophysical anomalies investigated through the fieldwork were revealed to be archaeological in nature but undated, with a number shown to be modern in date.
- 5.6.2 In Area 1 (**Figure 2 & 7**), anomaly (**J**), comprising an east-west aligned linear response, was investigated in Trenches 14, 15 and 16 and revealed to be a large ditch recorded as (**1404**) (2.10m wide and 0.30m deep) and (**1604**) (2.04m wide, 0.36m deep). The feature is aligned on the existing field pattern and has been interpreted as an post-medieval field boundary. Two small sherds of probably residual Roman greyware pottery were recovered from (**1604**).
- 5.6.3 In Area 2 anomaly (**K**) was investigated in Trench 33 and was revealed to be a modern water pipe. A similarly aligned undated gully was revealed in Trench 25 and recorded as (**2505**) and has similarly been interpreted as modern in date.
- 5.6.4 Trenches 28, 32 and 36 were positioned towards the south eastern limit of the Site in Area 2 to investigate a series of anomalies (**L**), (**M**) and (**N**) which corresponded with orchards and fields associated with a group of cottages shown on the historic mapping contained within the Desk-Based Assessment (WA 2007, revised 2009). The anomalies were identified as landscape division, comprising ditches and lands drains and were recorded as (**2804**), (**3203**) and (**3604**).
- 5.6.5 In Area 3 anomaly (**O**) was investigated in Trenches 80 and 84 and was revealed as a modern ditch recorded as (**8004**) and (**8404**).
- 5.6.6 Towards the south of Area 3, an apparent extensive area of ridge and furrow (anomaly **P**) shown on the geophysics was investigated through Trenches **49** and **52**. No traces of these potential medieval features were revealed in the trenches.
- 5.6.7 In the north-western corner of Area 3 a series of pit-like anomalies (**Q**) were investigated in Trench 87 and revealed three north to south aligned very shallow ditches with flat bases (recorded as (**8704**), (**8706**) and (**8708**)). Although perpendicular to the geophysical anomalies noted in the south of Area 3, the ditches were 10m apart and corresponded with the distance between the anomalies (**P**) and are therefore likely to be related to the ridge and furrow. These ditches contained modern material and therefore appear to have been levelled recently to create flat agricultural land.
- 5.6.8 Anomaly (**T**) investigated in Trench 77 appears to be a continuation of anomaly (**O**) investigated in Trenches 80 and 84. Trench 77 cut through a low earthwork, and although no negative feature was observed the geophysical anomaly could be accounted for by modern Ceramic Building Material (CBM) within the topsoil forming part of the low earthwork. Two further earthworks which corresponded with geophysical anomalies (**R** and **S**) were investigated in Trenches 66 and 61. No negative features were observed within the trenches and modern CBM probably accounted for the

geophysical responses. These low earthworks represent the remains of field boundaries.

- 5.6.9 Trench 64 revealed a number of modern pits which corresponded with discrete ferrous anomalies from the geophysical survey. Similar anomalies were investigated in Trench 12 which were also confirmed as modern in date.
- 5.6.10 Trench 86 partially revealed a circular feature with vertical sides which was excavated through the limestone natural. No dating material was recovered from the fills of (8604), and the function for this feature is unknown. It was clear however that the surrounding natural geology had been subjected to high temperatures resulting in the discolouration of the natural. This corresponded with an amorphous ferrous response in the geophysical survey.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced small quantities of finds, ranging in date from the prehistoric to the Romano-British period and deriving from 11 of the excavated trenches.
- 6.1.2 After cleaning, all the finds were quantified by material type within each context and the results are summarised in **Table 1** below. The assemblage was then visually scanned to establish the range of types present, their condition and potential date range.

Table 1: All finds by material type (number of pieces and weight in grammes)

Trench	Animal bone	CBM	Fired clay	Flint	Iron	Pottery	Slag	Stone
4	3/1					Late prehist: 24/89		
5	14/211					Roman: 7/113		
6	16/43					Late prehist: 1/3 Roman: 33/424		8/222
7	17/114	1/357	1/4	1/1		Roman: 41/275	2/72	
9	19/81					Roman: 1/ 2		
10	13/279							5/194
13	39/89					Late prehist: 4/22 Roman: 2/3		
15	1/ 4					Roman: 11/74		
16	1/ 6					Roman: 2/18		
18	16/479	3/420			2/29	Roman: 11/157		1/472
19	4/25	6/34				Roman: 23/222		
Total	143/1332	10/811	1/ 4	1/1	2/29	Late prehist: 29/114 Roman: 131/1288	2/72	14/888

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. Most of the sherds survived in relatively poor condition, reflected in the low average sherd

weight (8.8g) for the assemblage as a whole. Sherds from each context were subdivided into broad ware types, and quantified by number and weight of pieces. This information is summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type (number of pieces and weight in grammes)

Ware type	No.	Wt.
Prehistoric:		
calcareous ware	24	89
sandy ware	3	21
grog-tempered ware	2	4
<i>subtotal:</i>	29	114
Romano-British:		
greyware	86	738
south-east Dorset Black Burnished	17	139
Savernake-type wares	15	357
oxidised ware	6	12
calcareous ware	5	35
Oxon colour coat	2	7
<i>subtotal:</i>	131	1288

- 6.2.2 The small number of later prehistoric sherds came from four contexts. A group of base and lower body sherds in a friable, shelly limestone-tempered fabric (context **(404)**), associated with crouched inhumation grave **(406)**, derive from a single vessel, probably a jar containing possible cremated remains. Insufficient material survived to be chronologically diagnostic, but shell-tempered fabrics are known among the Bronze Age material from sites on the Marlborough Downs (Tomalin 1992). Small, grog-tempered sherds were also found in contexts **(606)** and **(1310)**; the latter context also contained one sandy ware body sherd while two others, including part of a roughly-made jar base, were recovered from context **(1306)**. These pieces cannot be dated with any precision, but a date somewhere within the later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age period seems most likely.
- 6.2.3 The Romano-British pottery was dominated by grey and oxidised coarseware sherds, all containing variable quantities of sand, derived from a variety of local sources. These probably include the Savernake Forest (Hopkins 1999, fabric 5), Purton and other kilns to the west of Swindon (Anderson 1979, 14; 1980) and on the Greensand ridge to the south (e.g. Rogers and Rodham 1991; Anderson 1979, fig.2, Broomsgrove kiln). Although diagnostic sherds were scarce, these sherds probably span the period between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. One unusual form, part of a small, handmade, thick-walled 'thumbed' cup, from context **(609)**, could be part of a lamp or, just possibly, a triple vase. Black Burnished wares from the Wareham/Poole Harbour region of Dorset accounted for 13% of the sherds.
- 6.2.4 These wares reached *Durocornovium* in small amounts during the later 1st and early 2nd centuries AD but it was not until after the expansion of this industry around c. AD 120 that they arrived in any quantity (Seager Smith 2001, 244). Identifiable forms comprise a shallow, plain rimmed dish and a

dropped flanged bowl/dish (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, types WA 20 and 25) and are of later 3rd or 4th century AD date. Similarly, the Savernake-type wares mostly occurred in the hard, more Romanised, lighter coloured versions of this ware probably made at Whitehill and Toothill Farms (Anderson 1979, 13) at a slightly later date, perhaps during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, than those made in the Savernake Forest itself.

- 6.2.5 The two late Roman Oxfordshire colour-coated wares are of particular interest. As well as being the only 'finewares' present in this assemblage, both these sherds had thick, dark brown residues on their broken edges. Recent chemical analysis of similar residues (e.g. Wicks and Shillito forthcoming) has shown this material to be glue derived from birch-bark tar, used to repair fractured vessels during the Roman period. The sherds were from a bead-rimmed bowl but were too abraded to be more closely assigned to a specific form.
- 6.2.6 Although the five calcareous sherds were too small and abraded to be further assigned to type, there is sufficient evidence from the other fabrics to suggest a middle to late Roman (2nd – 4th century AD) emphasis for this assemblage. Although no imported finewares, amphorae or mortaria were recorded within this small collection, all the fabrics and forms present are well paralleled at Wanborough (Seager Smith 2001).

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 6.3.1 All the ceramic building material is of Romano-British date. Part of a *tegula* roof tile was found in context (1807) while flat fragments, 16-23mm thick, from contexts (701), (1807) and (1811) may derive from similar tiles or the smaller, thinner types of Roman brick (*bessalis*, *lydion* and *pedalis*) mostly used in hypocausts and as lacing/bonding courses in walls (Brodrigg 1987). Undiagnostic, poorly-wedged flakes were found in context (1905).

6.4 Animal Bone

- 6.4.1 A total of 58 mammal bones were hand-recovered from the Site. Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion, so the total varies from the raw fragment count given in **Table 1**.
- 6.4.2 On the basis of associated pottery and other finds, most of the material dates to the Romano-British period, with a small number of fragments being late prehistoric in date. Most bone fragments are in poor to fair condition and 40 bones are identifiable to species. No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category.
- 6.4.3 The poor preservation of the bone cortex has prevented the survival of butchery and gnawing marks. In adverse soil conditions the larger bones of larger animals have a better chance of survival. A bias towards the remains of cattle and horse can thus be assumed. No bones showed signs of contact with fire.
- 6.4.4 The material includes horse (n=3), cattle (n=19), sheep/goat (n=15), pig (n=2) and dog (n=1).

- 6.4.5 Four bones could be aged and one measured; this is insufficient evidence to provide any insight into the population structure or phenotype of the animals.
- 6.4.6 The assemblage is too small to make any comments on the consumption and deposition practices on the Site.

6.5 Other finds

- 6.5.1 All the other material types occurred in very small quantities. A featureless fragment of fired clay, two pieces of iron smithing slag and a tiny flint flake were all found in context (705), alongside animal bones and pottery of Roman date. Two iron nail shank fragments were found associated with Late Roman pottery in context (1811). The thickness (20mm) of a flat piece of Pennant sandstone context (1807) suggests that it may derive from a roof tile but none of the other pieces showed any signs of being worked.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken during the evaluation and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. Two samples were taken from Bronze Age features: a cremation vessel (404) and a ditch (feature 1307). Two further samples were taken from linear (604) and a ditch (607) of Roman date.

7.2 Charred Plant Remains

- 7.2.1 Bulk samples of between 10 and 20 litres were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (Table 3) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 7.2.2 The flots were generally small and were dominated by large quantities of recent fine rootlets. Probable modern seeds including *Ficus carica* (fig) were present in the Roman ditch (feature 607), although these may include well preserved waterlogged material. Charred material was poorly preserved and represented. Small quantities of grain, chaff and weed seeds were present in the Roman samples. Preservation was insufficient to enable identification of grain beyond the level of *Triticum* sp. (wheat) or *Hordeum vulgare* (barley). Chaff in both samples consisted of *Triticum dicoccum/spelta* (emmer/spelt wheat) glume bases. Spelt wheat tends to be the wheat species most closely associated with the Roman period although either species would be possible. Weed seeds were few in number and included *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. (small seeded vetches/vetchlings) and Poaceae (small grasses).
- 7.2.3 The two Bronze Age samples contained large quantities of rootlets with small fragments of indeterminate charcoal. No identifiable seeds or chaff were present. Bone, including burnt fragments, was present in the residue of

sample 3 taken from the cremation vessel. No fragments were present in the flot.

7.3 Wood Charcoal

7.3.1 Small amounts of wood charcoal were noted in the flots of the bulk samples, recorded in **Table 3**.

7.4 Dating

7.4.1 Material suitable for dating is not present in the samples.

8 WATCHING BRIEF

8.1.1 Following the evaluation a watching brief was maintained on the excavation of 9 geotechnical investigation test pits (numbered TPS 1 to TPS 3 and TPS 5 to TPS 10). The test pits were excavated and recorded in accordance with the general evaluation methodology set out above.

8.1.2 No archaeological remains or finds were identified during the watching brief. Details of the excavated sequences are contained in **Appendix 2**.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1.1 The evaluation of the land at Kingsdown was successful in its stated aims of identifying the presence and extent of the underlying archaeological remains and in confirming the nature of those anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The combination of geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation has confirmed two main periods of occupation; one of potential prehistoric ritual activity and one of Romano-British settlement activity.

9.1.2 Later undated but most likely medieval or later agricultural activity and landscape division was also identified.

9.2 Prehistoric

9.2.1 The interpretation of sub-annular feature anomaly (**H**) **Group (1212)** is tentative at present and there are a number of possibilities with regard to its function. It is clearly situated within an outer enclosure, anomaly **G Group (1008)** and could therefore be indicative of settlement activity, although it is unlikely to be a roundhouse due both to its large size (with an internal diameter of 15m) and the lack of domestic material (pottery, charcoal, animal bone etc.) identified. If the feature is unrelated to settlement activity there is a possibility it represents the remains of a ploughed out round barrow.

9.2.2 Although the perceived entrance within **Group (1212)** may be the result of the lack of magnetic contrast in the geophysical survey data set (this gap was not tested in the evaluation), this is less likely given that the survey has proven to be very accurate elsewhere within the Site. The Bronze Age date of the feature, places it in a period where the construction of ritual monuments was intrinsically linked with astronomical events. At Kingsdown, it is interesting to note that the north-east facing entrance into **Group (1212)** through **Group (1008)** is facing the sunrise at the mid summer solstice.

- 9.2.3 Although it is unclear as to what monument type **Group (1212)** should be assigned, a hengiform would be appropriate despite the lack of evidence for an internal bank. There are other ritual monuments of similar dimensions not categorised as henges but with similar astronomical alignments. One such monument known as the HE1 enclosure identified during recent excavations on the site of Terminal 5 at Heathrow Airport, had its north-eastern entrance facing the sunrise at the mid summer solstice and was interpreted as a Neolithic structure utilised into the Bronze Age. (Framework Archaeology 2006, 75).
- 9.2.4 Given the lack of domestic activity within **Groups (1212)** and **(1008)** and the identification of a single Bronze Age grave **(406)** containing the remains of a crouched burial **(407)** with associated cremation vessel **(404)**, a ritual or ceremonial use of the landscape in the early prehistoric period is likely.

9.3 Romano-British

- 9.3.1 The geophysical survey has indicated a broad overview of the nature and form of the Romano-British archaeological remains within the Site, and the evaluation trenches have provided further detail on their date and function.
- 9.3.2 The survey clearly shows a typical ladder pattern settlement comprising a series of rectilinear fields and paddocks defined by linear ditches with a main settlement enclosure at the eastern end. These ladder settlements often have an Iron Age origin with continued occupation into the Romano-British period as shown through the excavations at Wharram Percy (Beresford and Hurst 1990, 87-92). However at Kingsdown the pottery has provided a date for occupation firmly placed in the later Roman period from the mid 3rd century.
- 9.3.3 Recent work near Stilton in Cambridgeshire close to the Roman fort and town of *Durobrivae* identified a Romano-British ladder settlement with an almost identical plan to that at Kingsdown. This settlement located close to Ermine Street (as opposed to Ermin Street) was revealed in a geophysical survey undertaken by GSB Prospection and like Kingsdown, revealed an extensive series of rectilinear fields with a large square enclosure at the eastern end (WA, 2006, Fig 2 see <http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/reports/62505/stilton>).
- 9.3.4 The comparison with Stilton is clear and identifies the Roman archaeological remains at Kingsdown as quite typical and not unexpected considering its location within an area rich in Romano-British sites, such as the road-side settlement of Wanborough (*Durocornovium*), the villa complexes at Groundwell Ridge and Stanton Fitzwarren (WA 2007, revised 2009 9)
- 9.3.5 No structures were identified during the evaluation, however the recovery of Roman building material, including roofing tiles and possible hypocaust *pilae* tiles infers buildings in the vicinity.
- 9.3.6 The identification of a possible sunken featured building **(709)** in Trench 7 adjacent to the fields and paddocks of the ladder enclosure (dated to the Roman period), although unusual is not exceptional as such structures are known from Roman settlements such as Springhead in Kent (Andrews *et al*, 2008), where storage as opposed to occupation was the main function of the building.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1.1 The geophysical survey and the evaluation trenching has identified a rich landscape of prehistoric and Romano-British activity concentrated to the north-eastern corner of the Site.
- 10.1.2 Overall, the results of the targeted trenches have correlated well with the earlier geophysical survey results and shown there is good visual contrast between the natural pedology and archaeological features across the Site. Areas considered to be 'blank' from the geophysical survey were confirmed during the evaluation trenching to be devoid of archaeology.
- 10.1.3 Nevertheless, the magnetic contrast of smaller, isolated features such as graves is more difficult to detect using geophysical prospection techniques, as evidenced by the grave identified in Trench 4 and there remains the potential for such features to exist elsewhere within the Site.

11 REVIEW OF STRATEGY AND CONFIDENCE RATING

- 11.1.1 It is considered that the overall evaluation strategy was appropriate and the results are a fair and accurate reflection of the archaeological potential across the Site as a whole. Throughout the evaluation the weather conditions were extremely poor however confidence rating applied to the field work results can be described as **high**.

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 Site Records

- 12.1.1 The excavated material and archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at Wessex Archaeology offices in Salisbury under the project code 66714. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery.

12.2 Oasis

- 12.2.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been completed and will be uploaded and include .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

13 COPYRIGHT

- 13.1.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

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14.2 Internet Sources

<http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/reports/62505/stilton>

APPENDIX 1: GEOPHYSICAL SUMMARY

Area 1

- 14.2.1 A group of linear and curvilinear anomalies (**A**) formed part of an enclosure and probable field system in the western half of Area 1 (**Figure 2**). The anomalies extended south-east under the current boundary towards anomaly (**C**). A smaller group of rectilinear anomalies at the southern extent of (**A**) presented the most coherent internal structure, although anomalies of archaeological potential could be seen throughout the interiors of the enclosures.
- 14.2.2 Linear anomaly (**B**) and curvilinear (**F**) formed annexes to (**A**), creating landscape divisions, though their responses were not as well defined.
- 14.2.3 Anomaly (**I**), forming a 3-sided enclosure in the centre of Area 1, is on a slightly different alignment to anomalies (**C**) and (**A**) and was therefore considered to be potentially of a later period. The eastern side to (**I**) was removed by a modern pipe.
- 14.2.4 To the east of the pipe trench, three sides of rectangular enclosure (**D**) were identified, indicating that this feature measured approximately 57m east-west by 60m north-south. A possible entrance some 7m wide towards the south-western corner was identified.
- 14.2.5 Sub-circular anomaly (**E**) measured approximately 10m in diameter externally and some 7m internally. The response weakened significantly to the east, making a more definitive interpretation difficult.
- 14.2.6 Curvilinear responses (**G**) in the north-east of Area 1, formed part of a sub-rectangular enclosure with the longest axes approximately 75m by 50m. Possible entrances to the north (10m wide), east (6m wide) and south (12m wide) were identified. At the centre of the enclosure, sub-annular anomaly (**H**), measuring approximately 18m in external diameter and 15m internal diameter, contained an apparent entrance to the east some 3.5m wide.
- 14.2.7 Linear anomaly (**J**), running roughly east-west through the southern half of Area 1, is likely to demark the line of a former field boundary. A similar linear anomaly and trend continued to the west crossing through enclosure (**D**) and to the south of (**F**). Several linear trends were aligned with both (**J**), and the southern field boundary, suggesting that they reflect former ploughing.

Area 2

- 14.2.8 Area 2, positioned to the south of Area 1 and east of Area 3 (**Figure 3**) identified fewer archaeological features.
- 14.2.9 Linear anomaly (**K**) represented the most likely archaeological features in this area and may have formed the remnants of a field boundary running north-east/south-west. Whilst many other anomalies of possible archaeological potential appeared within the western half of Area 2, they appeared to be geological in origin.

- 14.2.10 A linear anomaly (**M**) extended north-west/south-east in the easternmost field in Area 2. This ditch-like response divided two sub-rectangular enclosures; (**L**) to the north and (**N**) to the south. Enclosure (**L**) appeared as a region of increased magnetic response measuring approximately 70m by at least 34m, and contained anomalies of possible archaeological potential. Most responses of interest were clustered nearer (**M**). Enclosure (**N**) was much quieter by contrast, and measured some 80m by at least 40m. It is only vaguely defined by trends to the south and east. Both of these enclosures appear in historic mapping (WA 2007), suggesting that the boundaries were removed some time between the late 19th century and the early 20th century.
- 14.2.11 Weaker trends appeared throughout the survey area, although it was difficult to determine any overall orientations or coherent patterning. The underlying geology presented many weak anomalies that formed chance alignments and were not considered to have any wider significance.

Area 3

- 14.2.12 At the north western edge of the Site (**Figure 4**) linear anomaly (**O**) in Area 3 and other nearby amorphous responses were thought to be of possible archaeological interest, possibly representing part of a former field division or enclosure located in what is now an orchard.
- 14.2.13 Towards the south of Area 3, an extensive area of ridge and furrow (**P**), oriented WNW-ESE, was apparent. Similar linear anomalies appeared to the east although exhibited much weaker contrast with the magnetic background, perhaps representing less substantial ploughing.
- 14.2.14 Three linear anomalies (**R**), oriented approximately east to west are likely to represent the remains of a former field boundary. Linear anomalies (**S**) and (**T**) lie on similar alignments and it is possible that they also represent former boundaries.
- 14.2.15 Numerous clusters of pit-like anomalies, (**Q**), appeared throughout the north-western portion of Area 3. The apparent lack of coherent distribution hampered definitive interpretation, as did the marked textural change in the magnetic background in the west.
- 14.2.16 Elsewhere, isolated anomalies consistent with pits and short linear features appeared throughout the dataset. Whilst some of these were considered to be of archaeological interest, their interpretation was hindered by the frequent interruptions in their responses.

APPENDIX 2: EVALUATION TRENCH CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLES

bgl = below ground level. CBM = ceramic building material

TRENCH 1			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.27m	Ground level: 133.76m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown loose silty clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints<0.03m, diffuse horizon with the underlying natural, may be thin layer of subsoil.	0-0.21m	
102	<i>Natural</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay with common sub angular limestone inclusions. Corn-brash-type material.	0.21m+	

TRENCH 2			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 25m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 133.10m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown loose silty clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints<0.02m.	0-0.14m	
202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid brown loose silty clay loam with rare flint inclusions and common limestone fragments.	0.14-0.31m	
203	<i>Natural</i>	Mid to dark yellow brown silty clay with moderate limestone inclusions at the western end of the trench which changes to A mid yellow brown silty clay with common limestone fragments at the eastern end. This change in natural corresponds with geophysical anomaly.	0.31m+	

TRENCH 3			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 27m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 133.09m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown loose silty clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints<0.02m.	0-0.18m	
302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay loam with rare sub angular limestone inclusions	0.18-0.28m	
303	<i>Natural</i>	Mid to dark yellow brown silty clay with moderate limestone inclusions, corn brash type material.	0.28m+	

TRENCH 4			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 21m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 132.75m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown loose silty clay loam with rare sub angular and sub rounded flints<0.02m.	0-0.10m	
402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay loam with rare sub angular limestone inclusions	0.10-0.23m	
403	<i>Natural</i>	Mid to dark yellow brown silty clay with moderate limestone inclusions, corn brash type material.	0.23m+	
404	<i>Cremation Vessel</i>	Base of ceramic vessel within grave (406) and overlies skeleton (407) within the grave cut. The remains of possible cremated material was contained within (404). (404) was within grave backfill material (408)	-	
405	<i>Cremated material</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay with common charcoal flecks and burnt bone, derived from within (404) but spread by machining.	-	
406	<i>Grave Cut</i>	Cut of grave for inhumation burial (407), which was backfilled with (408), and contained (404). Grave only partially excavated to confirm it was a grave, and recorded	0.20m+	

		as 1.30m+ long by 1.10m wide and 0.20m+ deep.	
407	<i>Skeleton</i>	Inhumation burial revealed within grave (406).skeleton only partially revealed and no human remains were removed from Site. Skeleton recorded as 0.67m+ long by 0.40m+ wide and 0.05m deep. Crouched inhumation lying on the right hand side and aligned roughly north-east south-west.	-
408	<i>Fill</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with common sub angular limestone fragments. Deliberate backfill of grave (406), overlying skeleton (406) and containing cremation vessel (404). Material derived from the initial excavation of the grave.	0.20m+ thick

TRENCH 5		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 28mx 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.52m	
		Ground level: 132.66m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, mid dark brown silty clay with rare small limestone inclusions.	0-0.19m
502	<i>Layer</i>	Possible colluvium layer, or old plough soil, fine sediment, mid yellow brown silty clay with very rare small limestone inclusions <0.03m, this deposit seals the archaeology.	0.19-0.42m
503	<i>Natural</i>	Mixed and mottled mid yellow to light grey silty clay with common limestone inclusions and isolated pockets of inclusion free clay, with some patches of limestone outcropping.	0.42+
504	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of roughly east west aligned ditch revealed cutting the natural corn-brash type geology. Ditch forms the northern arm of a trapezoidal shaped enclosure from the geophysical survey. Recorded as 0.7m long by 2.1m wide and 0.35m deep with straight moderate sides and a flat base.	0.35m deep
505	<i>Fill</i>	Light yellow brown clay with rare small limestone fragments containing pottery, bone and worked flint. Earliest recorded fill of (504), low energy deposit of material, probable bank material from the southern side of the ditch washing in. secondary fill, natural erosion.	0.35m thick
506	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey brown silt clay with rare small limestone inclusions and pottery and bone, material probably derived from the surrounding ground surface, combined with deliberately ploughed in material.	0.29m thick
507	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated ditch indentified in the geophysics survey.	-
508	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of unexcavated ditch (507).	-

TRENCH 6		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 28m x 2.2		Max. depth: 0.30m	
		Ground level: 132.26m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay, homogenous bioturbated loose material, clear horizon with (602).	0-0.15m
602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse sub angular limestone fragments, possible colluvium deposit.	0.15-0.27m
603	<i>Natural</i>	Mixed light yellow and orange brown clay with very common sub angular limestone fragments <0.10m corn brash type material.	0.27m+
604	<i>Cut</i>	Roughly east west aligned linear ditch with straight vertical sides and a flat base, in filled with large limestone to create a 'french' land drain. Recorded as 1.16m long by 0.62m wide and 0.31m deep. In filled with (605) and (606). Initially thought to be a wall foundation but there is no coursing of stone work within it. Contains Romano-British pottery. However, this feature may be medieval in date.	0.31m deep.
605	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of (604) comprised of un worked large limestone blocks to	0.31m thick

		create land drain.	
606	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay with very common charcoal and pottery, material washing into the land drain. Derived from surrounding topsoil. Contains Roman pottery.	0.31m thick
607	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of shallow east west aligned ditch recorded as 0.50m long by 0.96m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. Corresponds with geophysical anomaly.	0.26m deep.
608	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent sub angular limestone fragments, homogenous lower fill of ditch (607), natural erosion deposit.	0.18m thick
609	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay containing a lot of Roman pottery which infers settlement activity in the vicinity.	0.12m thick
610	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated pit which corresponds with geophysical anomaly.	-
611	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of pit (610).	

TRENCH 7			Type:	Machine Excavated	
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 131.79m aOD		
context	description			depth (bgl)	
701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay, current plough soil.			0-0.17m
702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid brown to mid yellowish brown mottled silty clay with abundant limestone fragments <0.20m			0.17-0.31m
703	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellowish brown silty clay with abundant limestone, corn brash.			0.41m+
704	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northwest-southeast aligned ditch with straight and stepped steep sides and flat base recorded as 0.80m long by 1.41m wide and 0.59m deep. Re-cut of ditch (708) and contains a single fill (705). Re-cut of Romano-British ladder enclosure.			0.59m deep.
705	<i>Fill</i>	Mid brown silty clay with moderate sub angular poorly sorted limestone inclusion <0.20m. secondary fill of ditch (704), fairly compact homogenous fill which infers build up material over time.			0.52m thick
706	<i>Fill</i>	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam fill of (708), with moderate sub angular poorly sorted limestone, secondary fill of ditch (708), fairly compact with moderate mid brown mottling and iron staining. Gradual erosion material derived from surround ground surface. Cut by (704)			0.26m thick
707	<i>Fill</i>	Mid greyish brown fill of (708), very compact with mottled material suggesting possible water logged conditions due to fluctuating water table. Earliest recorded fill containing Roman pottery.			0.56m thick
708	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northwest southeast aligned ditch this has been re-cut by (704). Recorded as 1m long by 1.73m wide and 0.55m deep, part of Romano-British ladder enclosure revealed on geophysics.			0.55m deep.
709	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of large shallow pit recorded as sub-circular with concave sides and a flat base, 3.80m long by 1.64m wide and 0.13m deep. This large pit is very shallow and corresponds with geophysical anomaly. Filled with (710). Possible sunken featured building.			0.13m deep
710	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay single recorded fill of (709).			0.13m deep.
711	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated ditch which was excavated in Trench 5 and recorded as (504).			-
712	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of (711)			

TRENCH 8			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 27m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.20m	Ground level: 132.43m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current ploughsoil, dark brown silty clay loam	0-0.06m	
802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay loam	0.06-0.18m	
803	<i>Natural</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate limestone fragments, with areas of limestone outcropping.	0.18m+	

TRENCH 9			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 28m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 131.84m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay, abundant bioturbation .	0-0.32m	
902	<i>Natural</i>	Mid reddish brown clay with abundant limestone fragments and areas of limestone outcropping.	0.32m+	
903	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay with small limestone inclusions, upper fill of ditch (905), appears to be natural erosion material washing in.	0.24m thick	
904	<i>Fill</i>	Light to mid yellow silty clay with common small limestone fragments, lower fill of ditch (905) material washed in from the east potentially.	0.30m thick	
905	Cut	Cut of roughly north south aligned ditch which is a part of a segmented oval enclosure which surrounds a circular anomaly as indicated from the geophysics survey. (905) is part of the western arm of the enclosure which is open and the northern and southern ends. Ditch recorded as 0.80m long by 1.04m wide and 0.42m deep with steep straight sides and flat base, ditch cuts through an area of limestone pavement, and is therefore rock-cut. Part of the same segmented enclosure excavated in Trench 12 and recorded as (1208). Component of Group (906)	0.42m deep	
906	Group	Group number for the western arm of the segmented ditched enclosure investigated in Trench 9 and 12 and recorded as (905) and (1208), associated with Group (1007) to form Group (1008)		

TRENCH 10			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 28m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.31m	Ground level: 131.29m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
1001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with common limestone and occasional flint inclusions.	0-0.28m	
1002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid greyish brown clay loam with common inclusions of limestone	0.28-0.31m	
1003	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellow clay with abundant limestone inclusion including areas of limestone outcropping.	0.31m+	
1004	Cut	Cut of north south aligned ditch which part the eastern arm of a segmented enclosure observed in the geophysics, recorded as 0.80m long and 1.35m wide and 0.4m deep with steep and straight sides and flat base.	0.43m deep	
1005	<i>Fill</i>	Light to id yellow brown clay with silty components and occasional small sub angular limestone inclusions. Lowest recorded fill of ditch (1004) which appears to be natural silting from an associated bank, however it is unclear on which side the ditch is situated.	0.19m thick	
1006	<i>Fill</i>	Mid to light brown silty clay with common large limestone, topsoil derived fill of (1004).	0.27m thick	

1007	<i>Group</i>	Group number for the eastern arm of the segmented and ditched enclosure investigated in Trench 10 and Trench 13 and recorded as (1004) and (1304). Part of Group (1008)	-
1008	<i>Group</i>	Group number which comprises Groups (906) and (1007) and (Cuts (905), (1208), (1004) and (1304)) to form the segmented ditched enclosure which encompasses hengeform or barrow Group (1212)	

TRENCH 11			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 26m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 131.43m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
1101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay loam.	0-0.18m
1102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light yellow brown silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments.	0.18-0.34m
1103	<i>Natural</i>	Mid to light yellow mottled and mixed clay with limestone inclusions and outcrops of limestone pavement, corn-brash type material.	0.34m+
1104	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated ditch identified on the geophysical survey as part of a square enclosure at the eastern end of the ladder enclosure. Part of this enclosure was excavated in Trench 18 and recorded as (1808).	-
1105	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of (1104), mid brown silty clay.	-
1106	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of (1104) dark brown silty clay.	-

TRENCH 12			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 27m x 2.2		Max. depth: 0.28m	Ground level: 131.23m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
1201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay loam	0-0.20m
1202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay	0.20-0.28
1203	<i>Natural</i>	Light orange brown silty clay with limestone inclusion, corn brash type material.	0.28m+
1204	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of circular feature observed in geophysics as a possible hengiform structure or round barrow ditch, surrounded by a segmented ditched enclosure. (1204) was recorded as 1m long by 0.76m wide and 0.41m deep with steep straight-concave sides and a concave base. Component of Group (1212).	0.41m deep
1205	<i>Fill</i>	Light yellow brown silty clay loam with sub angular limestone inclusions. Fill of ditch (1204) which appears to be naturally derived material washing in most likely from an associated bank or central mound. This layer has been potentially cut by a series of post holes, perhaps redefining the line of the ditch or is potentially originally packing around a series of posts.	0.41m deep
1206	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible post hole or perhaps post pipe packed with (1205), this is visible in plan (as a possible series of posts) and section and is possible evidence of the redefining of the (1204).	0.39
1207	<i>Fill</i>	Light yellow brown silty clay loam with frequent angular and sub angular limestone fragments. Fill of post hole or possible post pipe (1206).	0.39m thick
1208	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northwest southeast aligned ditch recorded as 0.60m long and 1.28m wide and 0.51m deep and forms part of the western arm of the segmented ditched enclosure which surrounds the possible hengiform or barrow. Filled with (1209) and (1211). Component of Group (906)	0.51m deep
1209	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill of (1208) light yellow brown silty clay, natural erosion	0.36m thick

		material into the feature.	
1210	<i>VOID</i>	VOID	VOID
1211	<i>Fill</i>	Light yellow brown silty clay loam fill of (1208)	0.18m thick
1212	Group	Group number for the circular anomaly identified in the geophysics and recorded as cuts (1204) and (1307) and interpreted as either a barrow or hengiform structure.	-
1213	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of modern feature, revealed in geophysics.	-
1214	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of modern feature	-
1215	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of modern feature revealed in geophysics	
1216	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of modern feature.	

TRENCH 13			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 28m x 2.4m		Max. depth: 0.38	Ground level: 130.94m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
1301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam, plough soil with common disturbance	0-0.23m	
1302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light greyish brown with reddish brown patches, silty clay.	0.23-0.29m	
1303	<i>Natural</i>	Changeable throughout, mixed and mottled yellowish brown clay with outcrops of limestone pavement.	0.29m+	
1304	Cut	Cut of slightly curving roughly northeast southwest aligned ditch which forms part of the eastern arm of Group (1007) and Group (1008) the segmented ditched enclosure surrounding Group (1212). Recorded as 0.80m long by 1.50m wide and 0.24m deep with moderate concave sides and a concave base.	0.24m deep	
1305	<i>Fill</i>	Mid greyish brown silty clay lower fill of (1304), with sparse large limestone inclusions. Represents gradual low energy deposition by waterborne means.	0.10m thick	
1306	<i>Fill</i>	Mid greyish brown silty loam which overlies (1305) in (1304) with material derived from the surrounding ground surface.	0.16m thick	
1307	Cut	Cut of curving ditch recorded as 0.80m long and 1.40m wide and 0.45m deep with steep concave sides and a flattish base, Cut of circular feature observed in geophysics as a possible hengiform structure or round barrow ditch, surrounded by a segmented ditched enclosure. Component of Group (1212).	0.45m deep	
1308	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow orange grey silty clay with small limestone inclusions, lowest recorded fill of (1307), re-deposited natural material washed in. natural erosion deposit.	0.07m thick	
1309	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow brown with orange hue, silty clay with occasional small limestone inclusions, secondary fill of (1307).	0.28m thick	
1310	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay final infilling of ditch (1307).	0.24m thick	

TRENCH 14			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 28m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 129.45m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
1401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay loam with sub angular limestone inclusions	0-0.17m	
1402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay with sub angular limestone inclusions	0.17-0.34	
1403	<i>Natural</i>	Light greyish brown mixed and mottled silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.34m+	
1404	Cut	Cut of east west aligned ditch, undated and shallow and recorded as 0.80m long by 2.10m wide and 0.30m deep and probably representing a medieval or post medieval field boundary.	0.30m deep	
1405	<i>Fill</i>	Mid brown silty clay secondary fill of field boundary (1404).	0.30m thick	

TRENCH 15			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 28m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.35m	Ground level: 131.01m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
1501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Grey brown silty clay loam	0-0.17m	
1502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light grey brown clay silt	0.17-0.31	
1503	<i>Natural</i>	Mix of orange brown and yellow brown clay with limestone inclusions, corn brash type material	0.31m+	
1504	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of shallow northwest southeast aligned ditch recorded as 0.50m long by 0.92m wide and 0.11m deep with gently concave sides and a flat base and filled with (1505). (1504) was identified on the geophysical survey and appears to form part of the Romano-British ladder settlement.	0.11m deep	
1505	<i>Fill</i>	Light grey brown silty clay fill of (1504), appears to be natural silting.	0.11m thick	
1506	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch, very ephemeral in the ground but identified in geophysical survey and recorded as 0.50m long by 1.02m wide and 0.07m deep and in filled with (1507).	0.07m deep	
1507	<i>Fill</i>	Light grey brown silty clay fill of (1506).	0.07m thick	
1508	<i>Cut</i>	Cut if unexcavated ditch.	-	
1509	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of (1508).	-	
1510	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated feature.	-	
1511	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of (1510)	-	

TRENCH 16			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.43m	Ground level: 130.71m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
1601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with moderate limestone inclusions.	0-0.28m	
1602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay, probable colluvium layer.	0.28-0.43m	
1603	<i>Natural</i>	Mix of yellow brown and orange brown silty clay with common small limestone inclusions.	0.43m+	
1604	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of roughly east west aligned ditch which is equal to (1404) and was recorded as 0.88m long by 2.04m wide and 0.36m deep, field boundary.	0.36m deep	
1605	<i>Fill</i>	Lower fill of (1604), light yellow brown clay, erosion of bank material from a bank situated on the southern side of the ditch.	0.23m thick	
1606	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay fill of (1604).	0.36m thick	

TRENCH 17			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.37m	Ground level: 128.70m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
1701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, mid to dark brown black silty clay with rare small limestone inclusions overlies (1702).	0-0.24m	
1702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Layer of mid yellow brown silty clay possible colluvium deposit, sharp horizon with (1703).	0.24-0.35m	
1703	<i>Natural</i>	Very mixed light yellow clay with limestone blocks and patches of yellow orange clay with no inclusion. Corn brash type material.	0.35m+	

TRENCH 18			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.33m	Ground level: 130.73m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
1801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay with rare inclusions of limestone.	0-0.21m	
1802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay with rare limestone inclusions	0.21-0.33m	

1803	<i>Natural</i>	Mixed and mottle mid orange clay with limestone inclusions and areas of limestone outcropping. Corn brash type natural	0.33m +
1804	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northwest southeast aligned ditch which is shown on the geophysical survey to be part of a roughly circular enclosure, in filled with (1805) which has potentially been cut through by re-cut (1806) however this may just be the boundary between two fills. Recorded as 2.41m long by 0.50m wide and 0.49m deep	0.49m deep
1805	<i>Fill</i>	Light yellow reddish brown silty clay with rare limestone inclusions, secondary fill of (1804) large homogenous deposit indicating repeated depositions of similar material over time.	0.44m deep
1806	<i>Cut</i>	Possible re-cut of ditch (1804) however may just be the horizon between two fills within ditch (1804).	0.49m deep
1807	<i>Fill</i>	Mid brown silty clay secondary fill of (1806)	0.49m thick
1808	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northwest southeast aligned ditch, part of square enclosure located at the eastern end of the ladder enclosure as indicated from the geophysical survey. Ditch recorded as 0.87 long by 0.72m wide and 0.43m deep with concave sides and a flat base, which has been re-cut by ditch (1810).	0.43m deep
1809	<i>Fill</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay secondary fill of (1808) homogenous fill indicating repeated depositions of similar material over time. Cut by (1810)	0.43m thick
1810	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch, this is a re-cut of ditch (1808), recorded as 0.87m long by 1.24m wide and 0.41m deep.	0.41m deep
1811	<i>Fill</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of (1810), natural infilling event, homogenous fill, repeated depositions over time.	0.41m thick

TRENCH 19		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.39m	
		Ground level: 130.21m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
1901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay with abundant bioturbation with moderate sub rounded limestone inclusions.	0-0.23m
1902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with moderate limestone inclusions,	0.23-0.38m
1903	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellowish brown silty clay with limestone inclusion and moderate stone free clay patches.	0.38m+
1904	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of post-medieval or modern land drain which cuts earlier feature (1906).	0.32m deep
1905	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse sub angular poorly sorted limestone inclusions secondary fill of ditch (1906), natural erosion the result of material eroding in from the surrounding ground surface.	0.33m thick
1906	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northwest southeast aligned ditch which was targeted through geophysics and revealed to be aligned parallel to the Romano-British ladder settlement to the north, and is therefore interpreted as field systems associated with this settlement. Filled with (1905) and (1907) and recorded as 0.60m long by 1.09m wide and 0.33m deep with concave stepped sides and a flat irregular base.	0.33m deep
1907	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay with abundant limestone fragments, deliberated deposition of limestone material against the northern edge of the ditch, unclear as for what function, potentially sealed beneath (1905) however the relationship between these two deposits not seen due to truncation by later post medieval land drain (1904)	0.29m thick
1908	<i>VOID</i>	VOID	VOID
1909	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of land drain (1904).	0.32m thick

1910	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of unexcavated ditch which was only partially revealed in the trench. Clear from the geophysics that it forms the terminus of a north south aligned ditch associated with the field system associated with the ladder settlement.	-
1911	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of (1910)	-
1912	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of possible plough scar or small shallow gully.	-
1913	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of (1912).	-

TRENCH 20		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.32m	Ground level: 128.54m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
2001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current ploughsoil dark grey brown silty clay heavily root disturbed with rare small limestone inclusions, overlies Natural	0-0.26m
2002	<i>Natural</i>	Very mixed natural basal geology light grey clay with common abundant limestone inclusions with patches of stone free clay and outcrops of limestone bedrock.	0.26m+

TRENCH 21		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.43m	Ground level: 127.29m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
2101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current ploughsoil mid to dark brown black silty clay with rare small sub rounded limestone inclusions.	0-0.25m
2102	<i>Layer</i>	Probable subsoil but potentially a colluvium layer, mid yellow brown silty clay layer with a clear horizon to overlying ploughsoil and underlying natural basal geology.	0.25-0.37m
2103	<i>Natural</i>	Mixed light yellow clay with limestone inclusions and patches of light yellow clay with no inclusions. Corn brash type material.	0.37m, +

TRENCH 22		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.29m	Ground level: 127.81m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
2201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current ploughsoil mid to dark brown black silty clay with rare small sub rounded limestone inclusions.	0-0.24m
2202	<i>Layer</i>	Probable subsoil but potentially a colluvium layer, mid yellow brown silty clay layer with a clear horizon to overlying ploughsoil and underlying natural basal geology.	0.24-0.29m
2203	<i>Natural</i>	Mixed light yellow clay with limestone inclusions and patches of light yellow clay with no inclusions. Corn brash type material.	0.29m+

TRENCH 23		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 128.19m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
2301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay with abundant small limestone inclusions	0-0.21m
2302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Colluvium layer disturbed by ploughing mid yellow brown silty clay loam.	0.21-0.32m
2302	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellow brown silty clay with common small limestone inclusions	0.32m+

TRENCH 24		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.39m	Ground level: 128.10m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
2401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay with moderate small limestone inclusions	0-0.25m
2402	<i>Natural</i>	Natural basal geology light yellow brown silty clay with abundant	0.25m +

		limestone fragments	
2403	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of plough scar.	-
2404	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of plough scar	-

TRENCH 25			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.69m	Ground level: 129.41m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
2501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay loam with rare inclusion of limestone.	0-0.21m
2502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay	0.21-0.56m
2503	<i>Colluvium</i>	Light brown clay layer with yellow patches and iron staining	0.56-0.61m
2504	<i>Natural</i>	Light to mid yellow silty clay with limestone inclusions, corn brash type material	0.61m+
2505	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of northeast southwest aligned ditch recorded as 0.80m long by 1.07m wide and 0.13m deep, no dating probably agriculture related.	0.13m deep
2506	<i>Fill</i>	Light yellowish brown silty clay fill of (2505)	0.13m deep.

TRENCH 26			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.37m	Ground level: 127.46m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
2601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay loam with rare limestone inclusions	0-0.23m
2602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light to mid brown silty clay	0.23-0.32m
2603	<i>Colluvium</i>	Light brown silty clay with rare small limestone inclusions which overlies the natural geology.	0.32-0.37m
2604	<i>Natural</i>	Light to mid yellow silty clay with limestone inclusions, corn brash type material	0.37m+

TRENCH 27			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.42m	Ground level: 126.86m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
2701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam, with rare sub angular limestone inclusions	0-0.22m
2702	<i>Colluvium</i>	Layer of light greyish brown silty clay	0.22-0.27m
2703	<i>Natural</i>	Light greyish brown clay with limestone inclusions, corn brash type natural	0.27m+

TRENCH 28			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.30m	Ground level: 127.09m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
2801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil dark grey brown silty clay heavily disturbed with common small limestone inclusions.	0-0.22m
2802	<i>Colluvium</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay colluvium layer which overlies the natural	0.22-0.27m
2803	<i>Natural</i>	Very mixed natural geology, light yellow brown silty clay with common limestone inclusions.	0.27m+
2804	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of post-medieval or modern ditch marking the boundary of orchards and fields associated with 19th century cottages.	-
2805	<i>Fill</i>	Upper fill of modern ditch, contained modern finds, not retained.	-

TRENCH 29			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.33m	Ground level: 127.54m aOD

context	description		depth (bgl)
2901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey silty clay loam with moderate sub angular flints and occasional limestone inclusions	0-0.23m
2902	<i>Natural</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with abundant limestone inclusions, corn brash	0.23m+

TRENCH 30			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.39m	Ground level: 127.33m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
3001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey silty clay loam with moderate sub angular flints and occasional limestone inclusions	0-0.12m	
3002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with abundant limestone inclusions,	0.12-0.22m	
3003	<i>Natural</i>	Mid reddish brown clay with common limestone inclusions corn brash	0.22m+	

TRENCH 31			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 125.46m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
3101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey silty clay loam with moderate sub angular flints and occasional limestone inclusions	0-0.20m	
3102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with abundant limestone inclusions,	0.20-0.29m	
3103	<i>Layer</i>	Light grey clay colluvium layer	0.29-0.32m	
3104	<i>Natural</i>	Mid reddish brown clay with common limestone inclusions corn brash	0.32m+	

TRENCH 32			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.23	Ground level: 125.90m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
3201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil dark grey brown silty clay plough soil with common limestone inclusions	0-0.19m	
3202	<i>Natural</i>	Light to mid yellow brown silty clay with common limestone inclusions, corn brash	0.19m+	
3203	Cut	Cut of modern land drain which marks the boundary orchards and fields associated with 19th cottages.	-	
3204	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of (3203)	-	

TRENCH 33			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.36m	Ground level: 126.26m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
3301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay	0-0.22m	
3302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with abundant limestone inclusions,	0.22-0.35m	
3303	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellow brown clay with common small limestone inclusions corn brash	0.35m+	
3304	<i>Modern water pipe</i>	Cut of modern water pipe	-	
3305	<i>Fill</i>	Modern water pipe fill	-	

TRENCH 34			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.43m	Ground level: 124.99m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
3401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey silty clay loam with moderate sub angular flints and occasional limestone inclusions	0-0.25m	

3402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with abundant limestone inclusions,	0.25-0.37m
3403	<i>Natural</i>	Mid reddish brown clay with common limestone inclusions corn brash	0.37m+

TRENCH 35		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.51m	
		Ground level: 124.31m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
3501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay with rare small limestone inclusions	0-0.24m
3502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent sub angular limestone inclusions	0.24-0.45m
3503	<i>Colluvium</i>	Thin band of light grey clay which overlies the natural corn brash type material	0.45-0.51m
3504	<i>Natural</i>	Mid to light yellow brown clay with common limestone fragments, corn brash	0.51m+

TRENCH 36		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.30m	
		Ground level: 124.41m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
3601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil dark grey brown silty clay plough soil with common limestone inclusions	0-0.12m
3602	<i>Colluvium</i>	Mid to light yellow brown clay	0.12-0.26m
3603	<i>Natural</i>	Light to mid yellow brown silty clay with common limestone inclusions, corn brash	0.26m+
3604	Cut	Cut of post medieval ditch filled with modern CBM and glass	-
3605	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of (3604)	-

TRENCH 37		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 15m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.38	
		Ground level: 124.86m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
3701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay loam with rare limestone inclusions	0-0.27m
3702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light yellow brown silty clay colluvium layer	0.27-0.38m
3703	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown silty clay natural with common small limestone fragments. Corn brash	0.38m+

TRENCH 38		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.29m	
		Ground level: 125.30m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
3801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with common small limestone fragments	0-0.26m
3802	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellow brown clay with limestone fragments and outcrops of limestone.	0.26m+

TRENCH 39		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 5m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 1.16m	
		Ground level: 124.61m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
3901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current ground surface material mix of brown silty clay and rough turf and grass.	0-0.30m
3902	<i>Layer</i>	Modern made-ground layer, dumped building rubble and modern waste.	0.30-0.90m
3903	<i>Layer</i>	Old ground surface which has been heavily impacted upon by the dumping material and the use of the area as a compound during the construction of the A419.	0.90-1.16m

3904	<i>Natural</i>	Mid to light clay which has been stripped and heavily disturbed	1.16m+
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TRENCH 40			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 123.78m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
4001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey silty clay loam with moderate sub angular flints and occasional limestone inclusions	0-0.25m
4002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with abundant limestone inclusions,	0.25-0.34m
4003	<i>Natural</i>	Mid reddish brown clay with common limestone inclusions corn brash	0.34m

TRENCH 41			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 126.77m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
4101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay with poorly sorted sub angular limestone inclusions	0-0.28m
4102	<i>Colluvium</i>	Mid yellow and brown silty clay.	0.28-0.39m
4103	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellowish brown silty clay with large patches of orange clay with no inclusions with areas of limestone outcrops.	0.39m+

TRENCH 42			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.54m	Ground level: 127.24m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
4201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub angular limestone inclusions.	0-0.19m
4202	<i>Alluvium</i>	Light grey brown silty clay with common small limestone inclusions	0.19-0.37m
4203	<i>Natural</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay, compact with no inclusions and occasional bands of grey clay.	0.37m+

TRENCH 43			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.50m		Max. depth: 0.48m	Ground level: 127.57m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
4301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub angular limestone inclusions.	0-0.20m
4302	<i>Alluvium</i>	Light grey brown silty clay with common small limestone inclusions	0.20-0.43m
4303	<i>Natural</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay, compact with no inclusions and occasional bands of grey clay, gleyed water logged material with lots of snails within it.	0.43m+

TRENCH 44			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 34m 1.50m		Max. depth: 0.49m	Ground level: 127.49m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
4401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub angular limestone inclusions.	00.25m
4402	<i>Alluvium</i>	Light grey brown silt clay with common small limestone inclusions	0.25-0.37m
4403	<i>Alluvium</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay	0.37-0.46m
4404	<i>Natural</i>	Light orange brown silty clay with bands of light grey and dark grey brown clay.	0.46m+

TRENCH 45			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 39m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.63m	Ground level: 127.23m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
4501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub angular limestone inclusions.	0-0.22m	
4502	<i>Alluvium</i>	Light grey brown clay loam with sparse poorly sorted small limestone inclusion	0.22-0.34m	
4503	<i>Peat</i>	Dark grey black peat like material, heavily organic deposit formed close to course of stream, result of slow water movement and organic build-up of material. This area of peat corresponds with an anomaly on the geophysics.	0.34-0.55m	
4504	<i>Natural</i>	Mixed and mottled light grey sandy clay with light orange clay patches with limestone inclusions.	0.55m+	

TRENCH 46			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 36m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.45m	Ground level: 132.09m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
4601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub angular limestone inclusions.	0-0.24m	
4602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay with sparse poorly sorted sub angular limestone inclusions <0.04m	0.24-0.39m	
4603	<i>Natural</i>	Light grey brown clay with common small sub angular limestone inclusions. Corn brash ,material	0.39m+	

TRENCH 47			Type:	
Dimensions:		Max. depth:	Ground level: m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
	Not Excavated			

TRENCH 48			Type:	
Dimensions:		Max. depth:	Ground level: m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
	Not Excavated			

TRENCH 49			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 132.73m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
4901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse poorly sorted sub angular limestone <0.03m	0-0.20m	
4902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay with sparse poorly sorted sub angular limestone <0.04m	0.20-0.31m	
4903	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellow brown clay with abundant poorly sorted sub angular limestone <0.07m	0.31m+	

TRENCH 50			Type:	
Dimensions:		Max. depth:	Ground level: m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
	Not Excavated			

TRENCH 51			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions:		Max. depth:	Ground level: m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
	Not excavated			

TRENCH 52			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 36m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 132.88m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
5201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse poorly sorted sub angular limestone <0.03m	0-0.24m	
5202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with sparse poorly sorted sub angular limestone <0.03m	0.24-0.41m	
5203	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellow brown clay with common poorly sorted sub angular limestone <0.08m	0.41m+	

TRENCH 53			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 127.10m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
5301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown loamy clay	0-0.32m	
5302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Dark greyish brown silty clay with 1-5% unsorted angular chert fragments <0.045m	0.32-0.44m	
5303	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown (yellowish) silty clay with 15% unsorted angular chert fragments <0.04m	0.44m +	

TRENCH 54			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.32m	Ground level: 126.56m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
5401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty loam with infrequent small to medium sub rounded and sub angular inclusions <0.06m	0-0.19m	
5402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light yellowish brown with sparse peagrit sized chalk and small to medium sub rounded and sub angular inclusions <0.05m	0.19-0.26m	
5403	<i>Natural</i>	Light reddish brown silty clay with weathered limestone	0.26m+	

TRENCH 55			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.47m	Ground level: 127.71m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
5501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown loam	0-0.20m	
5502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Dark greyish brown silty clay with 7% sub angular chert stone <0.045m	0.20-0.35m	
5503	<i>Natural</i>	Yellowish brown silty clay with 15% sub angular chert stone <0.04m	0.35m+	

TRENCH 56			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.33m	Ground level: 127.45m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
5601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown loamy clay	0-0.14m	
5602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Dark greyish brown clay with 5-10% poorly sorted angular chert fragments	0.14-0.28m	
5603	<i>Natural</i>	Light (yellowish) brown silty clay with 15% poorly sorted angular limestone fragments	0.28m+	
5604	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of oval shaped tree throw with shallow sloping concave	0.26m	

		sides and a concave base. Recorded as 1.49m by 0.58m by 0.26m. Evidence suggest that the tree fell southwards. Filled with (5605)	deep
5605	<i>Fill</i>	Mid brown silty clay with 10% unsorted angular limestone fragments. Fill of [5604]	0.26m thick
5606	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of sub circular shaped tree throw with sides sloping to a flat base. Recorded as 1.50m by 1.30m by 0.60m. Filled with: (5607), (5608) and (5609).	0.60m deep
5607	<i>Fill</i>	Greyish brown silty clay with 15% angular chert fragments. Fill of [5606]. Seals (5608) and (5609)	0.30m thick
5608	<i>Fill</i>	Dark greyish brown loamy clay with very rare unsorted cornbrash type material. Fill of [5606]. Overlies (5609).	0.45m thick
5609	<i>Fill</i>	Light yellowish brown silty clay loam with 15% unsorted cornbrash type material fragments. Fill of [5606]. Probably primary fill of tree throw.	0.60m thick

TRENCH 57			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.32m	Ground level: 127.53m aOD	
context	description			depth (bgl)
5701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown loam		0-0.20m
5702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Dark yellowish brown silty clay with 5% poorly sorted angular limestone <0.025m		0.20-0.32m
5703	<i>Natural</i>	Yellowish brown silty clay with 12% angular chert stone <0.25m		0.32m+

TRENCH 58			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 128.45m aOD	
context	description			depth (bgl)
5801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty loam with infrequent small to medium sub rounded and sub angular inclusions <0.07m		0-0.18m
5802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light yellowish brown with sparse chalk peagrit sized inclusions and small to medium sub rounded to sub angular inclusions <0.05m		0.18-0.25m
5803	<i>Natural</i>	Weathered limestone and light reddish brown silty clay		0.25m+

TRENCH 59			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.39m	Ground level: 128.27m aOD	
context	description			depth (bgl)
5901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty loam with infrequent small to medium sub rounded and sub angular inclusions <0.06m		0-0.19m
5902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light yellowish brown silty clay loam with peagrit sized limestone inclusions and small to medium sub rounded and sub angular inclusions <0.05m		0.19-0.26m
5903	<i>Natural</i>	Weathered limestone and light reddish brown silty clay		0.26m+

TRENCH 60			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.33m	Ground level: 127.94m aOD	
context	description			depth (bgl)
6001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with occasional small sub angular limestone inclusions <0.02m		0-0.27m
6002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid-dark yellow brown silty clay with occasional small limestone inclusions <0.02m		0.27-0.32m
6003	<i>Natural</i>	Mixed and mottled light to mid yellow brown silty clay with abraded limestone inclusions and outcrops of limestone bedrock		0.32m+

TRENCH 61			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 28m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.42m	Ground level: 128.38m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
6101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay with occasional small limestone fragments	0-0.18m	
6102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay with small limestone inclusions <0.02m	0.18-0.34m	
6103	<i>Natural</i>	Mixed and mottled light yellow silty clay with common limestone inclusions	0.34m+	
6104	Cut	Cut of animal burrow or possible taproot. 0.43m wide and 0.16m deep. Filled with (6105)	0.16m deep	
6105	<i>Fill</i>	Redeposited natural. Fill of [6104]	0.16m thick	

TRENCH 62			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.29m	Ground level: 134.38m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
6201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with sparse small sub rounded and sub angular inclusions <0.04m	0-0.13m	
6202	<i>Natural</i>	Light reddish brown silty clay with no inclusions. Pockets of this throughout trench 62.	0.21m +	
6203	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellow brown clay with limestone inclusions. Corn brash type material.	0.21m+	
6204	<i>Subsoil</i>	Medium yellowish brown silty clay loam with sparse small sub rounded and subangular limestone inclusions <0.05m	0.13-0.21m	

TRENCH 63			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 135.79m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
6301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with sparse unsorted small sub angular inclusions <0.04m	0-0.15m	
6302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay with lens of orange brown clean clay and sparse unsorted limestone inclusions <0.04m. Depth variable	0.15-0.30m	
6303	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown with a yellowish hue silty clay with frequent unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions <0.07m	0.30m+	

TRENCH 64			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.63m	Ground level: 134.58m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
6401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay with moderate poorly sorted sub angular limestone	0-0.22m	
6402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid reddish brown silty clay loam with mid yellowish brown mottling, rare poorly sorted sub rounded limestone inclusions and sparse charcoal flecks. Also rare evidence for iron panning.	0.22-0.53m	
6403	<i>Natural</i>	Light whitish brown silty clay with abundant sub angular limestone <0.10m.	0.53m+	
		Geophysics picked up a possible pit feature which turned out to be a modern iron pipe cut		

TRENCH 65			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.29m	Ground level: 127.96m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
6501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with infrequent small to medium sub rounded and subangular inclusions <0.07m	0-0.18m	
6502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Medium/light yellowish brown with sparse peagrit sized chalk	0.18-0.23m	

		inclusions and small to medium sub rounded and sub angular inclusions <0.05m	
6503	<i>Natural</i>	Light reddish brown silty clay with weathered chert	0.23m+

TRENCH 66		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.52m	
		Ground level: 129.29m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
6601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub angular limestone <0.05m and rare sub rounded CBM <0.035m	0-0.37m
6602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Dark orange brown silty clay with rare sub angular limestone <0.03m	0.37-0.43m
6603	<i>Natural</i>	Mid orange brown clay with moderate sub angular limestone <0.08m	0.43m+
		This trench cuts across a visible earthwork and geophysics anomaly which is probably an old hedge line or field boundary. The CBM here is probably a result of this and may explain the geophysics.	

TRENCH 67		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.29m	
		Ground level: 128.57m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
6701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with infrequent small to medium sub rounded and sub angular inclusions <0.05m	0-0.18m
6702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Medium/light yellowish brown with sparse small sub rounded inclusions	0.18-0.23m
6703	<i>Natural</i>	Light reddish brown silty clay with weathered limestone. Under snow	0.23m+

TRENCH 68		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 29m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.49m	
		Ground level: 136.05m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
6801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown loamy clay.	0-0.26m
6802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid brown silty clay <10% unsorted sub angular limestone fragments. <5% charcoal streaks/flecks	0.26-0.49m
6803	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown clay with yellowy/orange hue with 15% unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions	0.49m+

TRENCH 69		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.30m	
		Ground level: 134.87m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
6901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with sparse small sub angular inclusions <0.03	0-0.23m
6902	<i>Fill</i>	Medium red brown clay with medium sub angular inclusions <0.07m. Recorded as 0.54m wide by 0.09m thick. This layer is either created naturally or by modern farming as it lies directly below the topsoil but is a fill of [6905]. Stratigraphically above (6904)	0.09m thick
6903	<i>Fill</i>	Light red brown clay. Sterile layer with no inclusions which is a fill of [6905]. Recorded as 2.32m wide by 0.40m thick. Underlies (6902) and overlies (6904).	0.40m thick
6904	<i>Fill</i>	Medium/light red brown clay. Like (6903) it has no inclusions. Fill of [6905]. Recorded as 1.61m wide by 0.68m thick. In terms of stratigraphy, it is between (6903) and (6908).	0.68m thick
6905	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of natural ice wedge with irregular v shaped sides and	1.12m

		an irregular base. Recorded as 0.70m long (excavated) by 2.54m wide and 1.12m deep. This feature runs East-West and the fills are sterile containing neither anthropogenic materials nor inclusions. Filled with (6902), (6903), (6904), (6906) and (6908). Revealed on geophysics.	deep
6906	<i>Fill</i>	Medium red brown clay with no inclusions. Recorded as 2.54m wide and 1.12m thick. Lowest fill of [6905] .	1.12m thick
6907	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown clay and weathered limestone. Corn brash type material	0.23m+
6908	<i>Fill</i>	Light red brown clay with no inclusions. Recorded as 1.04m wide and 0.84m thick. Fill of [6905] . Stratigraphically below (6904) and above (6906).	0.84m thick

TRENCH 70			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 1.5 m		Max. depth: 0.46m	Ground level: 133.32m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
7001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with spares sub angular limestone <0.04m	0-0.24m	
7002	<i>Plough soil</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay with common sub angular limestone <0.03m	0.24-0.35m	
7003	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellow brown clay and limestone gravel mix with sub angular limestone inclusions<0.08m	0.35m+	

TRENCH 71			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.32m	Ground level: 136.56m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
7101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay with occasional limestone inclusions	0-0.14m	
7102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid-light yellow brown silty clay with common limestone inclusions <0.04m	0.14-0.26m	
7103	<i>Natural</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay with abundant limestone inclusions and abraded limestone outcrops	0.26m+	

TRENCH 72			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 135.72m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
7201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid-Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub angular limestone <0.03m	0-0.17m	
7202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with rare sub angular limestone <0.03m	0.17-0.31m	
7203	<i>Natural</i>	Mid orange brown clay with abundant sub angular limestone gravel < 0.08m	0.31m+	

TRENCH 73			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.27m	Ground level: 129.64m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
7301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with infrequent small to medium sub rounded limestone inclusions <0.06m	0-0.20m	
7302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Medium/light yellowish brown with sparse sub rounded/sub angular limestone inclusions	0.20-0.25m	
7303	<i>Natural</i>	Light reddish brown silty clay with weathered limestone inclusions. Corn brash type natural.	0.25m+	

TRENCH 74			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.35m	Ground level: 133.19m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
7401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown loamy clay with 5% unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions <0.07m	0-0.16m	
7402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid to light brown loamy clay with 10% unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions <0.05m	0.16-0.21m	
7403	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown with a yellowish hue silty clay with 20% unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions < 0.12m	0.21m+	

TRENCH 75			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.50m	Ground level: 133.32m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
7501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with very rare limestone inclusions <0.03m		
7502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Medium brown with an orange hue with 7% unsorted sub angular limestone <0.03m. This is more dense in the SE of the rep sec.		
7503	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown silty clay with a yellowish hue. Spread of orange/yellow brown clay in top section. Very rare unsorted sub angular flint inclusions and sparse unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions		

TRENCH 76			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.34m	Ground level: 136.32m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
7601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with sparse limestone inclusions	0-0.24m	
7602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone	0.24-0.30m	
7603	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown with a yellowish hue silty clay with abundant sub angular and circular limestone.	0.30m+	
7604	Cut	Cut of a sub circular tree throw with gradually sloping sides that steepen towards the flat base. Recorded as 2.10m+ by 1.70m by 0.30m. Filled with (7605), (7606), (7607) and (7608).	0.30m deep	
7605	<i>Fill</i>	Light brown with a yellow hue silty clay with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone. Uppermost fill of tree throw [7604] . Recorded as 2.10m+ by 1.70m by 0.20m. Stratigraphically above (7606) and (7607).	0.20m thick	
7606	<i>Fill</i>	Medium brown/grey silty clay with sparse crushed limestone inclusions. Recorded as 0.3m+ by 0.15m thick. Fill of tree throw [7604] . Stratigraphically above (7608) and below (7605).	0.15m thick	
7607	<i>Fill</i>	Light brown silty clay with an orange clay lens, very sparse unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions and a sparse unsorted spread of charcoal. Recorded as 0.40m by 0.15m thick. Fill of tree throw [7604] . Stratigraphically above (7608) and below (7605).	0.15m thick	
7608	<i>Fill</i>	Light brown with a yellow hue silty clay with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone fragments, sparse charcoal, and sparse unsorted sub circular flint. Recorded as 0.60m by 0.15m thick. Fill of tree throw [7604] . Stratigraphically above [7604] and below (7606) and (7607).	0.15m thick	

TRENCH 77			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 135.74m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
7701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown loamy clay with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions.		

7702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay loam with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions	
7703	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown with yellow hue silty clay with 20% unsorted sub angular/circular limestone inclusions.	

TRENCH 78		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 28m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.26m	
		Ground level: 137.38m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
7801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with sparse small sub rounded inclusions <0.03m	0-0.24m
7802	<i>Natural</i>	Corn brash type material: light yellow brown silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.24m+

TRENCH 79		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 29m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.32m	
		Ground level: 136.83m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
7901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions	0-0.15m
7902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions <0.04m	0.15-0.26m
7903	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown with a yellow hue silty clay with 20% unsorted sub angular and circular limestone (crushed & fragments) inclusions <0.10m	0.26m+

TRENCH 80		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 29m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.37m	
		Ground level: 132.73m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
8001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with moderate sub angular limestone <0.06m	0-0.24m
8002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Dark orange brown silty clay with moderate sub angular limestone <0.04m	0.24-0.32m
8003	<i>Natural</i>	Mid orange brown clay with common sub angular limestone <0.08m	0.32m+
8004	<i>Cut</i>	Modern ditch unexcavated due to glass and CBM on surface	-

TRENCH 81		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.30m	
		Ground level: 135.84m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
8101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown loamy clay with sub circular unsorted limestone fragments	0-0.15m
8102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay with 20% unsorted sub angular limestone and chert fragments <0.03m	0.15-0.22m
8103	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown with a yellow hue silty clay with 20% unsorted sub angular limestone fragments and gravel <0.06m	0.22m+

TRENCH 82		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.26m	
		Ground level: 136.22m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)
8201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid to dark brown silty clay with common small limestone fragments and occasional rounded flints <0.04m	0-0.10m
8202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid to light yellow brown silty clay with occasional small limestone inclusions	0.10-0.22m
8203	<i>Natural</i>	Mixed light yellow clay with limestone inclusions and abraded	0.22m+

		limestone outcrops.	
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TRENCH 83			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.26m	Ground level: 135.12m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
8301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid brown loamy clay	0-0.13m
8302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown loamy clay with infrequent unsorted sub rounded limestone	0.13-0.22m
8303	<i>Natural</i>	Yellowish brown silty clay with 10% unsorted sub angular limestone. Corn brash type deposit.	0.22m+

TRENCH 84			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 31m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 133.28m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
8401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with rare sub angular limestone <0.03m	0-0.13m
8402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Dark orange brown silty clay with sparse sub angular limestone <0.04m	0.13-0.28m
8403	<i>Natural</i>	Mid orange brown clay with common sub angular limestone <0.08m	0.28m+
8404	Cut	Modern ditch unexcavated due to glass and CBM on surface	-

TRENCH 85			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.33m	Ground level: 136.70m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
8501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub angular limestone <0.035m	0-0.27m
8502	<i>Natural</i>	Light orange brown clay with abundant sub angular limestone <0.10m	0.027m+
8503	Cut	Cut of Modern posthole. Circular with sharply sloping sides and an uneven base. Recorded as 0.36m diameter by 0.06m deep. Possibly for a fencepost or a telegraph post. Filled with (8504).	0.06m deep
8504	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay with abundant sub angular limestone <0.03m. Secondary and only fill of modern posthole. Measured 0.36m diameter and 0.06m deep. Contained slate and clinker. Fill of [8503] .	0.06m thick

TRENCH 86			Type: Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 22m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.23m	Ground level: 136.45m aOD
context	description		depth (bgl)
8601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with sparse small sub rounded inclusions <0.03m	0-0.17m
8602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Medium yellow brown silty clay loam with sparse sub angular inclusions (some consisting of limestone) <0.06m	0.17-0.23m
8603	<i>Fill</i>	Light yellow red brown silty clay with sparse sub angular inclusions. Recorded as 1.36m wide and 0.30m thick. Upper fill of [8604] . Secondary fill.	0.30m thick
8604	Cut	Cut of pit or possible kiln. Measures 1.35m long by 0.42m wide by 0.71m+ deep. Interpreted as a possible kiln as the natural edges of the pit show evidence of high temperature and multiple firings. Not bottomed. Filled with (8603) and (8605).	0.71m+ deep
8605	<i>Fill</i>	Light grey brown silty clay. Corn brash type material. A	0.61m+

		secondary fill that appears to indicate deliberate and rapid backfilling. Recorded as 1.30m wide and 0.61m+ thick. Lowest revealed fill of [8604].	thick
8606	<i>Natural</i>	Light yellow silty clay. Corn brash type material	0.23m+

TRENCH 87			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.32m	Ground level: 137.04m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
8701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Medium brown silty clay loam with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions	0-0.25m	
8702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light brown silty clay with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone inclusions	0.25-0.36m	
8703	<i>Natural</i>	Light brown with a yellowish hue clay with frequent unsorted sub angular limestone <0.10m	0.36m+	
8704	Cut	Cut of post medieval ditch/ gully running North-South with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Recorded as 2.2m+ long by 1.5m wide by 0.1m deep. Filled with (8705).	0.10m deep	
8705	<i>Fill</i>	Medium grey brown silty clay with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone <0.02m and rare charcoal. Contained pottery, glass, oyster shell and an iron nail which all appear to be post medieval in date. Only fill of [8704]. Similarity to natural suggests a natural backfill over time	0.10m thick	
8706	Cut	Cut of a shallow North-South running linear with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. No dating evidence in the fill. Recorded as 2.2m+ long by 1.03m wide by 0.10m deep. Filled with (8707). Possibly a natural depression.	0.10m deep	
8707	<i>Fill</i>	Medium brown with a grey hue silty clay with rare unsorted sub angular limestone <0.015m. No finds. Only fill of [8706].	0.10m thick	
8708	Cut	Cut of shallow North-South aligned ditch/gully with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. No dating evidence in the fill. Recorded as 2.2m+ long by 1.5m wide by 0.10m deep. Filled with (8709).	0.10m deep	
8709	<i>Fill</i>	Medium brown with a grey hue silty clay with sparse unsorted sub angular limestone <0.05m. No finds. Only fill of [8708].	0.10m thick	

TRENCH 88			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 29m by 1.5m		Max. depth: 0.69m	Ground level: 132.46m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
8801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with very rare sub rounded limestone <0.40m	0-0.14m	
8802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Light grey brown silty clay with very rare charcoal flecks and sparse sub angular limestone <0.40m	0.14-0.36m	
8803	<i>Natural</i>	Light orange clay with abundant sub angular limestone <0.08m at the northern end of the trench	0.36m+	

TRENCH 89			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.49m	Ground level: 135.71m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
8901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown silty clay, friable loose with moderate mid brown silty clay patches and rare limestone inclusions <0.05m	0-0.19m	
8902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid reddish brown silty clay lam, friable, with moderate sub angular limestone inclusions <0.10m, diffuse boundary with (8901)	0.19-0.24m	
8903	<i>Natural</i>	Mid to light brown silty clay with abundant sub angular limestone inclusions <0.10m. layer is fairly loose with rare mid brown clay	0.24m+	

		inclusions, boundary with (8902) is clear. Mixed and mottled natural with patches of clay.	
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TRENCH 90			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.89m	Ground level: 135.17m aOD	
context	description			depth (bgl)
9001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub rounded limestone inclusions<0.04m		0-0.49m
9002	<i>Natural</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay with abundant sub angular limestone inclusions <0.08m, with occasional light orange brown clay lenses and common weathered limestone outcrops.		0.49m

TRENCH 91			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 134.57m aOD	
context	description			depth (bgl)
9101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub rounded limestone inclusions<0.04m		0-0.29m
9102	<i>Natural</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay with abundant sub angular limestone inclusions <0.08m, with occasional light orange brown clay lenses and common weathered limestone outcrops.		0.29m+

TRENCH 92			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 30m x 2.2m		Max. depth: 0.37m	Ground level: 133.91m aOD	
context	description			depth (bgl)
9201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse sub rounded limestone inclusions<0.04m		0-0.18m
9202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Mid orange brown silty clay with abundant poorly sorted limestone inclusions <0.06m		0.18-0.28m
9203	<i>Natural</i>	Mid yellow brown silty clay with abundant sub angular limestone inclusions <0.08m, with occasional light orange brown clay lenses and common weathered limestone outcrops.		0.28m+

APPENDIX 3: GEOTECHNICAL TEST PIT SUMMARY TABLES

bgl = below ground level.

TEST PIT – TPS 1			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 2.10m x 0.60m		Max. depth: 2m	Ground level: 134.96m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, dark brown loam	0-0.15m	
102	<i>Natural</i>	Natural basal geology, yellowish brown with grey mottling silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.15m+	

TEST PIT – TPS 2			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 2.10m x 0.60m		Max. depth: 2.10m	Ground level: 132.81m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, dark brown loam	0-0.20m	
202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Reddish brown silty clay	0.20-0.40m	
203	<i>Natural</i>	Natural basal geology, yellowish brown with grey mottling silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.40m+	

TEST PIT – TPS 3			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 2.40m x 0.60m		Max. depth: 0.65m	Ground level: 132.80m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, dark brown loam	0-0.20m	
302	<i>Natural</i>	Natural basal geology, yellowish brown with grey mottling silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.20+	

TEST PIT – TPS 4			Type:	Not Excavated
Dimensions:		Max. depth:	Ground level: m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
		NOT EXCAVATED		

TEST PIT – TPS 5			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 3.20m x 0.70m		Max. depth: 1.80m	Ground level: 127.09m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Dark brown loam	0-0.20m	
502	<i>Natural</i>	Yellowish brown silty clay with limestone inclusions	0.20-0.80m	
503	<i>Natural</i>	Grey clay with yellow brown mottling	0.80m+	

TEST PIT – TPS 6			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 2.40m x 0.65m		Max. depth: 2m	Ground level: 133.62m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, dark brown silty loam	0-0.22m	
602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Reddish brown silty clay with limestone inclusions	0.22-0.42m	
603	<i>Natural</i>	Natural basal geology, yellowish brown with grey mottling silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.42m+	

TEST PIT – TPS 7			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions:		Max. depth:	Ground level: 129.46m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, dark brown loam	0-0.22m	
702	<i>Subsoil</i>	greyish brown silty clay	0.22-0.48m	
703	<i>Natural</i>	Natural basal geology, yellowish brown with grey mottling silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.48m+	

TEST PIT – TPS 8			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 2.60m x 0.60m		Max. depth: 1.10m	Ground level: 125.58m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, dark brown loam	0-0.27m	
802	<i>Natural</i>	Natural basal geology, yellowish brown with grey mottling silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.27m+	

TEST PIT – TPS 9			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 2.70mx 0.70m		Max. depth: 0.70m	Ground level: 122.25m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, dark brown loam	0-0.29m	
902	<i>Natural</i>	Natural basal geology, yellowish brown with grey mottling silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.29m+	

TEST PIT – TPS 10			Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions:		Max. depth:	Ground level: 122.93m aOD	
context	description		depth (bgl)	
1001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current plough soil, dark brown loam	0-0.26m	
1002	<i>Subsoil</i>	yellowish brown silty clay	0.26-0.54m	
1003	<i>Natural</i>	Natural basal geology, yellowish brown with grey mottling silty clay with limestone inclusions.	0.54m	

APPENDIX 4: TABLE 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL

Samples				Flot							Notes
Feature	Context	Sample	Litres	Flot (ml)	% roots	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Comments	Charcoal >4/2mm	
Bronze Age											
Cremation Vessel 404											
	405	3	10	60	70	-	-	-	-	5/5	Bone in residue
Ditch											
1307	1309	4	20	30	90	-	-	-	-	5/2	Recent fat hen
Romano-British											
Wall cut?											
604	606	1	14	150	80	B	B	B	Emmer/Spelt Vetch/Vetchling	8/2	-
Ditch											
607	608	2	10	50	90	B	B	C	Emmer/Spelt Vetch/Vetchling Small grass	1/1	Recent fig, orache, brassica

Key:

A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5

APPENDIX 5: OASIS ID: WESSEXAR1-84545

Project name	Kingsdown, Swindon, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by DPDS Consulting Group on behalf of Primegate Properties (Blunsdon) Ltd, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to submission of a planning application for development of land at Kingsdown, Swindon centred on National Grid Reference 416140 189172. The results of this survey will contribute to the production of an Environmental Statement to accompany the planning application for residential development within the Site. A total of 88 evaluation trenches were machine excavated following a series of geophysical surveys undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2008 and 2009, which identified a number of anomalies on which the archaeological trenches were targeted. The evaluation confirmed a concentration of archaeological remains in the north eastern corner of the Site (Area 1) and corroborated the results of the geophysical surveys by revealing a possible henge, surrounded by a larger enclosure dating to Late Bronze Age. The remains of a Bronze Age inhumation burial and associated cremation burial were also identified to the west of Area 1 in Trench 4. Adjacent to the henge monument was a Romano-British ladder settlement, comprising a series of rectilinear fields or paddocks delineated by large boundary ditches attached to a square settlement enclosure. Pottery dating from the mid 2nd century to 4th century AD was recovered from the boundary ditches confirming activity in this area during the middle to late Romano-British period. The evaluation was carried out from 7th - 23rd December 2009 and the 4th - 22nd January 2010</p>
Project dates	Start: 07-12-2009 End: 14-11-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	66714 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	HENGIFORM? Late Bronze Age

Monument type	LADDER SETTLEMENT Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SWINDON SWINDON Kingsdown
Postcode	SN25 5DN
Site coordinates	TR 6094 9592 51.6011111111 1.768611111110 51 36 04 N 001 46 07E Point
Site coordinates	0 0 00 00 00 N 000 00 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology

Project design originator Wessex Archaeology

Project director/manager Sue Farr

Project supervisor S Thompson

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body DPDS Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient SWINDON MUSEUM

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental'

Digital Archive recipient SWINDON MUSEUM

Digital Media available 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient SWINDON MUSEUM

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey'

Paper Media available 'Drawing','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Kingsdown, Swindon, Wiltshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, S

Other bibliographic details 66714

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