

**TOTTENHAM HOUSE,
MARLBOROUGH,
WILTSHIRE.**

NGR: 424837.163828 (centred)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
PHASE 2**

January 2020
Report No. 1348



ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES

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Quality Assurance

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SUMMARY

Between 22nd October and 20th November 2019 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Tottenham House, Marlborough, Wiltshire (NGR: 424837.163828 - centred). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage, on behalf of the landowner, to inform proposals for landscaping within the surrounding Registered Park.

The project comprised the excavation and recording of a total of ten trenches within the grounds of the house. Trenches 1 to 7 were targeted upon two Post-medieval garden rides, where they crossed the area of a scheduled monument covering an area of Roman pottery kilns, whilst a further three trenches were targeted upon areas of interest outside of the scheduled monument.

The evaluation identified possible later Iron Age to early Roman pits and ditches, along with a possible post-hole, within the area of the scheduled monument, approximately 150m southwest of Tottenham House.

It was possible to confirm the presence of both King Harry's Ride and the Octagon Ride within the scheduled monument's extent. King Harry's Ride consisted of a linear gravel spread, which was, in one location, underlain by deposits of purposefully laid plastic clay. The Octagon ride comprised a substantial linear soil mound, which was capped by relatively thick deposits of gravel. Both the rides were associated with substantial probable sump pits, as well as multiple drainage gullies.

Trenching located approximately 70m to the northeast of Tottenham House identified a substantial soil filled cut feature of uncertain date and function. A later feature, which was associated with clay lining, possibly represented the edge of a former pond. The southern edge of the pond was overlain by an area of hardstanding, which may have been related to a path shown on 19th century mapping. The larger part of the pond was probably converted into a swimming pool in the Modern period.

A trench located approximately 220m to the south of Tottenham House contained a post-hole, which possibly represented part of a former fence boundary within the parkland.

A final trench, which was located approximately 640m south of Tottenham House, was completely devoid of archaeological remains.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

ha ha

A recessed landscape boundary that creates a vertical barrier while maintaining an uninterrupted view of the landscape beyond. They were commonly used in landscaped gardens and parks in the eighteenth century. They usually comprised a deep, dry ditch, the inner side of which would be built up to the level of the surrounding turf, with either a dry-stone or brick wall.

Medieval

The period between AD 1066 and AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms, this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

Ride

A formal track or road within a landscaped park/garden. Sometimes referred to as 'drive'.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

Saxon

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between 22nd October and 20th November 2019 on land at Tottenham House, Marlborough, Wiltshire (NGR: 424837.163828 - centred). The project was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage, on behalf of the landowner. The work was required to inform proposals for landscaping within the Registered Park surrounding Tottenham House.
- 1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2019b), the Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC Reference No: S00226309) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014).
- 1.3 The CIfA code of conduct was adhered to throughout.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Outline Planning Permission (Ref: 17/12461/OUT) has been granted for the restoration of Tottenham House, Marlborough, Wiltshire. As the house is Grade I listed and the stables Grade II* listed, separate Listed Building Consent ('LBC') has also been granted (Ref: 18/00195/LBC). Much of the surrounding land is designated as a Registered Park, Grade II*.
- 2.2 Both the Outline Planning Permission and the LBC have similar planning conditions requiring that suitable Written Schemes of Investigation be in place, ahead of permitted works commencing (Planning conditions 14 and 3 respectively).
- 2.3 The site is located approximately three miles southeast of Marlborough and south of Savernake Forest. The total area which may see change extends over an area in excess of 400ha. The geology within the site comprises clay, silt and sand of the *Lambeth Group* and some areas of chalk of the *Newhaven Chalk Formation* (BGS Online Viewer).
- 2.4 Past archaeological research has included completion of a desk-based assessment by CgMs (Smalley 2017). The wider site has also been subject to extensive archaeological evaluation by Wessex Archaeology, during the last decade. Earlier work in the 1960s located a site of Roman pottery production south of the house, which has since been scheduled – Scheduled Monument Number 1004706. The house was visited by the Wiltshire Archaeological Society in 1859, when a tessellated pavement was apparently viewed close to the currently scheduled area (Wilts ANHM 1860). A previous archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) was undertaken within the study area by Foundations Archaeology in 2019 (FA 2019a), which was followed by a geophysical

survey, within the area of the scheduled monument (Headland Archaeology 2019). These and other sources have informed this report.

- 2.5 Past investigations indicate that the area was settled in the Prehistoric period, with a nearby Neolithic causewayed camp and numerous likely Bronze Age round barrows attesting activity in these periods. Further evidence for areas of later Prehistoric settlement have been identified as well, at a greater distance to the southeast of the house. More widespread Prehistoric or Roman field systems have also been located within the Registered Park.
- 2.6 The Registered Park has considerable potential for Roman archaeological remains. The postulated course of a Roman road runs along the line of the 'Grand Avenue' in the north of the site. The tessellated floor noted during the 19th century visit was noted to lie '100 yards from the house' and early Ordnance Survey maps marked a Roman 'villa' just north of the scheduled area. Evaluation in 2005 identified further Roman pottery production evidence, east of the scheduled area.
- 2.7 The 2017 CgMs desk-based assessment inferred relatively low potential for Anglo-Saxon and Medieval remains and this seems appropriate, in light of the known settlement pattern and that the area was probably part of Savernake Forest, albeit it may have been largely open ground. It is possible that boundaries related to forest management lay close to affected areas, with one possibly crossing through the scheduled area from east to west.
- 2.8 There was also potential for remains related to Tottenham House and its ancillary buildings. These would have the potential to inform an understanding of the development of the house and grounds as a high-status residence, although Tottenham House was only located at its current location in the early 18th century, with predecessors further east, within the park. As was often the case, the Estate was requisitioned in the Second World War and was used for the storage of materiel and features relating to this activity also survive within the Registered Park.
- 2.9 The Phase 1 evaluation confirmed the presence of four parkland rides to the southwest of Tottenham House. The site evidence suggested that these originally comprised linear grassed tracks, situated above sub-base layers and associated drainage and/or kerbs. The evaluation also indicated the presence of remains most likely related to the former King Harry building, approximately 570m to the west of Tottenham House. Numerous investigations along the route of 'Lady Lawn'/'East Garden' ha ha confirmed that it comprised a brick wall, with an outer facing substantial ditch. The limited investigations indicated that the ha ha had, in places, been subject to modification and repair.
- 2.10 A geophysical survey was commissioned to provide initial information as to the possible sub-surface remains within the area of the scheduled monument. The work was completed in accordance with the appropriate licence and identified several distinct clusters of high magnitude anomalies, which were suggestive of industrial activity, including nine extremely high magnitude

anomalies, which were interpreted as possible kilns. No anomalies of clear archaeological potential were identified to confirm the presence of a Roman building or tessellated floor. A number of linear anomalies probably represented the remains of the two former parkland rides, which historic maps and walkover survey indicated passed across the monument's surface.

- 2.11 The site itself therefore contained high potential for Roman remains, as well as the course of two Post-medieval park drives. Known sites within the study area also indicated potential for significant archaeological features and deposits, predominately dating to the Prehistoric, Roman, and Post-medieval periods. This did not prejudice the works against recording evidence relating to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits, in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains. This would allow decisions to be made as to the acceptability of landscape proposals: in particular the reinstatement of two historic parkland drives across and beyond the scheduled area. If permissible in principle, the results would also inform recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works to mitigate any potential, acceptable, change.

- 3.2 The project specific aims were:

- i) to investigate the relationship, if any, between the Post-medieval parkland rides and any earlier archaeological features, within the area of the scheduled monument (**Trenches 1 to 7**);
- ii) to investigate a potential pond feature to the northeast of the house (**Trench 8**);
- iii) to ascertain whether there was evidence for a former ha ha, or other boundary feature, to the south of the '*West Garden*' ha ha (**Trench 9**);
- iv) to test if the '*Lady Lawn*' ha ha had extended further south than its current extent (**Trench 10**).

- 3.3 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

- i) to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
- ii) to attempt to characterize the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;

- iii) where possible to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
- iv) to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed changes to be assessed;
- v) to inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed changes on surviving archaeological remains.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A total of ten trenches were excavated, as shown in Figures 2 and 3. Trenches 1 to 7 were situated within the area of the scheduled monument, with the remaining trenches targeted upon areas of interest elsewhere within the Registered Park.
- 4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed, under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. Features and spoil tips were visually scanned for finds.
- 4.3 Where archaeological features were present, these were subject to appropriate levels of investigation. All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.
- 4.4 The fieldwork was undertaken after the receipt of and in accordance with the relevant Scheduled Monument Consent (Reference No. S00226309)

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the evaluation is presented in Appendix 1. A report on the recovered ceramics is given in Appendix 2, with a note on a glass bottle top in Appendix 3. A summary of the results is given below.
- 5.2 In general, visibility was moderate to good and there was no evidence for any significant Modern truncation or disturbance in any of the trenches. The natural substrates mostly consisted of bright beige to orange clay sand, apart from the area around Trench 10, at the south of the site, where chalk and clay-with-flints were encountered. The subsoil, which was only intermittently present within the trenches, largely comprised brown to orange clay silt sand, which was difficult to distinguish from the natural. The topsoil consisted of a

dark brown clay silt. Archaeological features were present in all of the trenches apart from Trench 10.

5.3 Trenches 1 and 2 (Figures 4, 12 and 13)

5.3.1 Probable natural clay was present at an average depth of 0.58m (173.15m – 172.20m AOD) below the Modern ground. This was overlain by a clay silt subsoil (102/202), which was in turn overlain by topsoil (101/201). The natural and subsoil had been cut away across the majority of Trenches 1 and 2 by a large pit, or complex of pits, represented by cuts [108], [123], [133] and [208]. The pit features contained various soil in-fills, one of which (107), yielded a small assemblage of presumably residual later Iron Age to early Roman pottery sherds. The same fill also contained a fragment of Post-medieval ceramic smoking pipe, as well as a small lump of possible industrial waste.

5.3.2 Evidence for King Harry's Ride was present in the form of dumped deposits of beige to orange plastic clay (114/136/119/120), which were overlaid by a shallow flint gravel 'capping' deposit (106), up to 4.20m wide. The dumped clays associated with the ride were situated directly on top of the previous pit in-fill deposits, whilst the gravel capping was located directly beneath the topsoil. The ride was associated with two drainage gullies [125]/[127], one of which [127] was filled with chalk lumps (105). A small assemblage of residual later Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recovered from deposit (119).

5.3.3 Feature [211] was only partly revealed within Trench 2 and it was, therefore, difficult to interpret; however, as with pit [208], it was cut through the subsoil and was therefore possibly related, although this remained unproven.

5.4 Trench 3 (Figures 5 and 14)

5.4.1 The degraded/weathered top of the natural clay sand substrates (302) was present at an average depth of 0.24m (173.64m – 172.95m AOD) below the Modern ground. This was directly overlaid by topsoil (301). Features were present within the trench, cut into the top of the natural.

5.4.2 Pit [319] was possibly earlier than ditch [326] and it contained a single small sherd of later Iron Age to early Roman pottery, as well as an unusual ceramic 'thumb pot' (Small Find 2) of similar date. A similar circular pit [312] was present to the south, although this feature was completely devoid of artefactual material. Further possible pit-like features (308) and (311) were recorded in plan only.

5.4.3 North-northeast – south-southwest aligned ditch [326] contained numerous soil in-fills and was associated with a small assemblage of later Iron Age to early Roman pottery, which was recovered from upper fill (325).

5.4.4 Ditch [313] was present on a west-northwest – east-southeast alignment and had a distinctive 'V' shaped profile. It contained multiple soil in-fills, of

which, lower fills (303) and (314) yielded later Iron Age and early Roman pottery.

- 5.4.5 Gravel deposit (306), which was up to 4.10m wide, represented further evidence for King Harry's Ride. Similarly to the ride revealed in Trench 1, the gravel was located directly beneath the topsoil and was associated with probable drainage gullies (305)/(307); although, there was no evidence for associated dumped clay deposits.

5.5 Trench 4 (Figures 6 and 15)

- 5.5.1 At the southern end of the trench the top of the natural clay sand substrates were present at a depth of 0.20m (172.37m AOD) below the Modern ground. These were directly overlaid by topsoil (401). To the north of the trench the natural was present at a depth of 0.62m (171.39m AOD) below the Modern ground. It was overlaid by a soft plastic clay sand subsoil layer (415), which extended from the north end of the trench, for approximately five metres. This was subsequently overlaid by a clay silt subsoil (402), which extended from the north end of the trench for approximately ten metres. Features were present within the trench.

- 5.5.2 East – west aligned ditch [414] was situated beneath subsoil layers (415) and (402) and was, therefore, a stratigraphically early feature. Its fill (408) yielded two sherds of later Iron Age to early Roman pottery, along with four fragments of probable Roman CBM.

- 5.5.3 Gully [409] was situated on a northwest – southeast alignment, which was different to ditch [414] and gravel ride (404). It contained a single sherd of later Iron Age to early Roman pottery.

- 5.5.4 Gravel deposit (404), which was up to 3.20m wide, was related to King Harry's Ride and was equivalent to the gravel capping deposits encountered in Trenches 1 and 3. It was almost certainly related to probable drain (405) and was located directly beneath the topsoil. Likewise with the ride in Trench 3, there was no evidence for associated dumped clays.

- 5.5.5 Pit [411] was cut through subsoil (402) and contained part of a Modern iron fence strut and, as such, probably represented a relatively recent feature.

5.6 Trench 5 (Figures 7 and 15)

- 5.6.1 Probable natural clay was present at either end of the trench, at an average depth of 0.48m (177.39m – 176.98m AOD) below the Modern ground. This was overlaid by a clay silt subsoil (502), which was in turn overlaid by topsoil (501). The subsoil was not present across the greater part of the trench, which contained substantial soil and gravel deposits associated with the Octagon Ride.

5.6.2 Silt and sand deposits (503)/(504) and (511) formed part of a substantial northeast – southwest aligned linear mound, which was approximately 12m wide by up to 0.70m in depth. The top of the mound was cut by six parallel probable drainage gullies ([513]/[514]/(505-8)), which were situated on a similar alignment to the mound. Limited investigation of the gullies indicated that at least some of them may have been associated with plastic clay lining (515/516) (Sec 017; Photograph 33). The drains consistently contained fills which were indistinguishable from deposit (512). The soil mound and associated drains were overlaid by two substantial deposits of flint gravel soils (512) and (517), which were approximately ten metres wide, with a combined maximum thickness of 0.80m. These represented the lower and upper gravel capping deposits associated with the Octagon Ride. There was a paucity of dating evidence associated with the ride; a Prehistoric struck flint and three sherds of later Iron Age to early Roman pottery, all of which were recovered from soil mound deposit (504), almost certainly represented residual material.

5.7 Trench 6 (Figures 8 and 16)

5.7.1 Probable and possible natural clay was present at either end of the trench, at an average depth of 0.55m (175.19m – 174.16m AOD) below the Modern ground. This was overlain by a clay silt subsoil (621), which was in turn overlain by topsoil (601). The subsoil was not present across the greater part of the trench, which contained substantial soil and gravel deposits associated with the Octagon Ride.

5.7.2 Silt and sand deposits (602)/(603)/(605)/(607) and (609) formed part of a substantial northeast to southwest aligned linear mound, which was approximately 17m wide. Due to the limited nature of the excavation, it was not possible to ascertain its likely depth. The top of the mound was cut by a single probable drainage gully (606), which was similar to the gullies in Trench 5. The soil mound and associated drain were overlain by a series of flint gravel soils (604)/(610-14)/(616-619), which were approximately 14m wide, with a combined maximum thickness of approximately 0.88m. These represented the gravel capping deposits associated with the Octagon Ride. It was not possible to identify a broad lower to upper sequence. A single sherd of later Iron Age to early Roman pottery was present, probably as residual material, in soil mound deposit (607), whilst the upper part of a Post-medieval glass bottle (Small Find 1) was recovered from gravel capping deposit (604).

5.8 Trench 7 (Figures 9 and 17)

5.8.1 Probable natural clay was present at the northwest end of the trench, at a depth of 0.48m (173.38m AOD) below the Modern ground. This was overlain by a clay silt subsoil (702), which was in turn overlain by topsoil (701). The subsoil was not present across the greater part of the trench, which contained substantial soil and gravel deposits associated with the Octagon Ride. Possible natural clay sand deposits (710) were present at the southeast end of the trench, at a depth of 0.53m (173.28m AOD) below the Modern ground. These were situated beneath probable Octagon Ride soil mound deposit (728), which

was subsequently overlain by ride capping deposits (716) and (717) and the topsoil.

- 5.8.2 A somewhat more extensive programme of excavation and recording was undertaken in Trench 7, as compared to that conducted in Trenches 5 and 6. This allowed for the identification of a number of possible substantial cuts [714], [715] and [722], which appeared to represent the reduction of the subsoil and natural deposits, as part of the construction of the Octagon Ride. The reduction towards the southeast end of the trench extended to a depth of greater than 1.31m below the Modern ground and could not be fully excavated, due to health and safety constraints, as well as flooding.
- 5.8.3 The reduction cuts contained a series of silt and sand deposits (703)/(704)/(709)/(723) and (728), which were similar to the Octagon Ride basal mound deposits present in Trenches 5 and 6. The silt and sand deposits in Trench 7 were cut by three parallel probable drainage gullies [718], [719] and [731], which were situated on a similar alignment to the Octagon Ride. The drains consistently contained fills which were indistinguishable from deposit (717). The silt and sand soil deposits and associated drains were overlain by two substantial deposits of flint gravel soils (717) and (716), which were approximately 13m wide, with a combined maximum thickness of 0.47m. These represented the lower and upper gravel capping deposits associated with the Octagon Ride. A total of 36 sherds of later Iron Age to early Roman pottery, which were presumed to be residual material, were recovered from fills (703), (704) and (709).
- 5.8.4 The partial excavation of soil fills (704), (709) and (723) revealed a possible shallow post-hole [729], which was cut into the top of the underlying natural substrates. It contained a soil fill (730), which was entirely devoid of artefactual material and it was, therefore, difficult to determine if it represented an archaeological or natural feature.
- 5.9 **Trench 8** (Figures 10, 18 and 19)
- 5.9.1 The natural clay sand substrates were present in the southern part of the trench at a depth of 0.80m (161.87m AOD) below the Modern ground. The level of the natural had been significantly reduced by a substantial cut [822], which was greater than 4.80m in width. The feature contained variable dumped soil in-fills (807-810), which were entirely devoid of artefactual material.
- 5.9.2 The upper fills of [822] were subsequently cut by [824]. This was associated with a deposit of plastic clay (811), which contained some clinker and CBM fragments. This was in turn cut by drainage trench [812], which was one of three drains present in the southern part of the trench. Deposit (811) was also cut by a wide shallow feature [823], which contained compacted chalk and brick rubble.
- 5.9.3 The northern part of the trench contained a stone-kerbed concrete slab (803) with associated brick walls (804)/(820) to the north. The southeast facing

elevation of wall (820) was covered by a blue-painted render. The areas between the brick walls contained Modern in-fill (805)/(806). The relationship between the concrete and brick built feature at the north and the features to the south was not investigated, but it is assumed, on the basis of its morphology and associated in-fills, that the feature at the north was relatively late in the stratigraphic sequence.

5.9.4 All of the features in Trench 8 were sealed by topsoil (821).

5.10 **Trench 9** (Figures 11 and 18)

5.10.1 The top of the natural clay sand substrates was present at an average depth of 0.75m (172.17m – 171.92m AOD) below the Modern ground. The natural was overlain by a clay silt subsoil (902). This was subsequently overlain by topsoil (901), which contained a sherd of later Iron Age to early Roman pottery. A single feature was present within the trench, cut through the subsoil, into the top of the natural.

5.10.2 Feature [905] was situated at the northern end of the trench and comprised the base of a post-hole, which contained a brick post-pad. This is likely to be a Modern feature.

5.11 **Trench 10**

5.11.1 The top of natural chalk and clay-with-flints was present at an average depth of 0.16m (191.44m AOD) below the Modern ground. The natural was directly overlain by topsoil (1001). No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.

6 **DISCUSSION**

6.1 Trenches 3 and 4 contained numerous pits and ditches on multiple alignments, some of which were associated with later Iron Age to early Roman pottery. One of the ditches in Trench 4 was demonstrably sealed by two subsoil layers, which suggested that it was likely to be of some antiquity. It is therefore likely that the majority of these pits and ditches represent later Prehistoric and Roman activity, although, a single Modern pit was also present in Trench 4, cut through the subsoil. It is possible, although not proven, that ditches [313] and [326], present in Trench 3, represent parts of a co-axial ditch system. Further limited evidence for possible earlier archaeological activity, elsewhere within the site, was present in Trench 7, in the form of a single undated possible post-hole [729], which was situated beneath soil deposits associated with the Octagon Ride. There was no evidence which could be specifically related to Roman pottery production within any of the trenches. This was somewhat surprising, given the proximity of Trenches 1 to 7 to postulated kilns.

- 6.2 The remains of King Harry's Ride were present in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4; these largely comprised a thin spread of gravel, up to 4.20m wide and 0.15m thick, which was consistently associated with drainage gullies. This was notably different from the evidence for the ride present in the previous evaluation, approximately 130m to the west of the scheduled area, which consisted of a spread of chalk, with associated drainage (FA 2019a; Paras. 5.4 and 6.2, Figs. 4 and 5). The ride gravel in Trench 1 was situated on top of deposits of plastic clay. These were directly located on top of soil in-fills, contained within a substantial pit, which extended across the majority of Trenches 1 and 2. The presence of a fragment of ceramic smoking pipe in pit fill (107) indicated that the pit most likely dated to the Post-medieval period. It is therefore possible that the excavation and in-filling of the pit was contemporaneous with the construction of the ride. There was no convincing evidence for substantial excavations associated with the ride material in Trenches 3 or 4, but these may have occurred nearby.
- 6.2.1 The evidence for the Octagon Ride was fairly consistent within Trenches 5, 6 and 7, where it comprised a substantial northeast – southwest aligned linear soil mound, which was associated with drainage gullies. In each trench, the soil mound and associated drains were overlain by gravel capping, up to approximately 14m wide and 0.88m thick. The investigations in Trench 7 indicated that the construction of the ride, at that location, had been associated with substantial excavations. These had removed subsoil and natural deposits, in a similar fashion to the pre-ride excavations evident in Trenches 1 and 2. This was also consistent with the evidence from the previous evaluation, which indicated that the Octagon Ride to the southwest of the current investigations comprised gravel capping over substantial soil in-fill, which was contained within a large cut feature (FA 2019a; Paras. 5.5 and 6.3, Figs. 6 and 9). The Octagon Ride soil mound was consistently associated with later Iron Age to early Roman pottery, which was assumed to be residual material, whilst the gravel capping in Trench 6 yielded part of a Post-medieval glass bottle.
- 6.2.2 During the phase 2 fieldwork, wet conditions prevailed and it became apparent that the clay sand substrates were impervious to water and rapidly became soft, sticky and 'unworkable'. In light of this, the excavation of substantial pits at locations along the rides was possibly related to water management; whereby the soil filled pits would act as sumps, although the potential that they represented earlier quarries could not be entirely discounted. The occurrence of potential sumps was consistent with the presence of drainage gullies along the routes of the rides. The evidence from the previous and current investigations has, therefore, indicated that the rides at Tottenham House represent significant efforts of engineering, which may have been primarily concerned with the creation of well-drained paths through the parkland.
- 6.3 Feature [822] was the stratigraphically earliest feature in Trench 8 and could possibly represent the remains of a former pond/canal marked on historic mapping. However, there was no evidence for any associated lining/surfacing

or basal pond silts. The lack of basal silts, in particular, casts significant doubt upon the interpretation of feature [822] as a former pond or canal. A later cut [824] was associated with a thick deposit of plastic clay (811), which could represent pond lining. Hardstanding feature [823] was later than possible pond [824] and was possibly related to a path shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping.

- 6.3.1 Stone-kerbed concrete slab (803) was clearly related to a curvilinear stone kerb, which was visible at ground level, to the north of the trench. This suggested that the stone-kerbed concrete was part of a circular feature, approximately 21m in diameter, which had internal brick built walls (804/820). An essentially identical feature is shown on the Modern Ordnance Survey map. On the basis of its overall form, as well as the presence of blue-painted wall render on wall (820), it is likely that the feature represented an in-filled Modern swimming pool, possibly set within an earlier ornamental pond.
- 6.4 There was no evidence for the *West Garden* ha ha in Trench 9; however, feature [905] was probably the base of a post-hole, which on the basis of its association with brick fragments, could be dated to the Post-medieval or Modern periods. It is therefore entirely plausible that post-hole [905] represented evidence for a former fence boundary at this location within the parkland; although, due to the limited nature of the investigation, it was not possible to ascertain its wider extent or alignment. Trench 10 was completely devoid of archaeological features or finds, which confirms that the *Lady Lawn* ha ha did not extend south to this location.
- 6.5 There was a generally poor correlation between the geophysical survey and the results of the evaluation (Figure 3). The extensive areas of fill present within Trenches 1 and 2 were interpreted as possible natural and the majority of the pits and ditches in Trenches 3 and 4 were not identified; although, linear anomaly D4 precisely correlated with ditch [326]. It was also notable that there was no evidence for the presence of kiln K7 at the north-western end of Trench 6. In relation to the rides, the geophysical survey achieved a higher degree of accuracy. However, the evaluation results indicated that King Harry's Ride was generally narrower than predicted and that it possibly turned slightly towards the south, in the area of Trench 4.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The evaluation has identified possible later Iron Age to early Roman pits and ditches, along with a possible post-hole, within the area of the scheduled monument. These features were cut into the natural clays and were variously situated beneath subsoil and topsoil layers, as well as soil dumps. The evaluation trenches did not contain any evidence, either structural or artefactual, which could be directly related to Roman pottery production.
- 7.2 It was possible to confirm the presence of both King Harry's Ride and the Octagon Ride within the scheduled monument area. King Harry's Ride

consisted of a linear gravel spread, which was, in one location, underlain by deposits of purposefully laid plastic clay. The Octagon Ride comprised a substantial linear soil mound, which was capped by relatively thick deposits of gravel. Both the rides were associated with substantial possible sump pits, as well as multiple drainage gullies, which was consistent with the results of a previous evaluation. The associated dating evidence consisted of a small assemblage of presumed residual later Iron Age to early Roman pottery, along with a single Prehistoric struck flint, as well as part of a Post-medieval glass bottle, which was recovered from the Octagon Ride gravel capping.

- 7.3 Trenching to the northeast of Tottenham House identified an in-filled substantial cut feature [822], in the area of a former pond/ornamental canal shown on historic maps. However, there was no stratigraphic evidence to suggest that the feature had ever functioned as a water bearing pond/canal. Later feature [824], which was associated with clay lining (811), possibly represented the edge of a former pond. This was stratigraphically earlier than an area of hardstanding [823]/(815)/(816), which itself may have been related to a path shown on late 19th century mapping. It is likely that the clay-lined pond was converted into a swimming pool in the Modern period.
- 7.4 A trench to the south of Tottenham House contained a post-hole, which possibly represented part of a former fence boundary within the parkland. This is likely to be relatively recent.
- 7.5 A final trench, which was located approximately 640m south of Tottenham House, was completely devoid of archaeological remains. This indicates that a ha-ha to its north did not continue further south.
- 7.6 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited in due course with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes; a digital report/archive will also be submitted to OASIS/ADS. A short note will be submitted for publication in the relevant local archaeological journal.

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APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 1: 19.40m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = variable orange to beige soft clay sand (present at average 172.68m AOD).		
101	19.40	1.50	0.20	Topsoil: dark brown soft clay silt.	115, 105, 126, 135	n/a
102	?	1.10	0.37	Subsoil: tan grey brown clay silt. Present at the south end of the trench. Possibly equivalent to 202.	natural	[108]
103				Void = 112.		
104				Void = 110.		
105	1.50	0.43	0.23	Fill of [127]: irregular chalk lumps contained within a grey clay silt matrix.	[127]	101
106	1.50	4.20	0.15	Fill of [123]: deposit of flint gravel contained within a dark brown clay silt matrix. Gravel capping deposit associated with King Harry's Ride.	120	[125]
107	8.80	1.50	0.80	Fill of [123]: substantial deposit of homogeneous mid grey brown silt sand, which contained a single fragment of Post-medieval ceramic smoking pipe (3g), as well as a small lump of possible industrial waste (56g).	122, 117	119, 135
[108]	4.30	1.50	0.88	Substantial cut feature, possibly a large pit with sloping southern edge. Not fully excavated. Contained fills 109 – 115. Possibly southern edge of a large pit or area of pitting, represented by features [108], [123], [133] and [208].	102	109
109	?	1.10	0.20	Fill of [108]: light grey soft and loose flint gravel, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	[108]	110
110	?	1.40	0.16	Fill of [108]: orange brown clay sand gravel, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	109	111
111	?	2.63	0.40	Fill of [108]: mid brown clay sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	110	112
112	3.40	1.50	0.36	Fill of [108]: brown sand clay.	111	113, 114
113	?	3.80	0.31	Fill of [108]: light brown clay sand.	112	115
114	3.25	1.50	0.14	Fill of [108]: yellow orange plastic clay. Clay deposit associated with King Harry's Ride. Equivalent to 119 and 136.	112	115, [127], [125]
115	?	0.66	0.17	Fill of [108]: beige brown clay sand. Possibly root disturbed.	113, 114	101
116	?	0.55	0.13	Possible fill of [123]: orange brown clay with flints.	[123]	117
117	1.22	0.80	0.50	Fill of [123]: variable grey beige orange brown clay sand. Re-deposited natural.	116, [123]	107
118	?	0.27	0.17	Fill of [123]: lens of light brown orange soft silt clay. Uncertain relationship with fills 107 and 117.	[123]	?
119	4.70	4.50	0.57	Fill of [123]: yellow orange plastic clay. Clay deposit associated with King Harry's Ride. Equivalent to 114 and 136.	107, 205	120
120	1.50	4.80	0.21	Fill of [123]: bright yellow orange beige plastic sticky clay. Clay deposit associated with King Harry's Ride.	119	106
121				Void = 106.		
122	1.50	0.60	0.20	Probable fill of [123]: light grey brown orange soft silt clay.	[123]	107

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[123]	10?	1.00	1.05	Substantial cut feature, possibly a large pit with sloping northern edge. Not fully excavated. Contained fills 116, 117, 118, 122, 107, 135, 119, 120 and 106. Possibly northern edge of a large pit or area of pitting, represented by features [108], [123], [133] and [208].	natural	116, 117
124				Void = [123].		
[125]	1.50	0.50	0.10	East - west aligned gully with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 126. Probable drainage gully associated with King Harry's Ride.	106, 114, 136, 120	126
126	1.50	0.50	0.10	Fill of [125]: dark grey brown clay silt.	[125]	101
[127]	1.50	0.43	0.23	East - west aligned gully with near vertical sides. Not fully excavated. Contained fill 105. Probable drainage gully associated with King Harry's Ride.	114, 136	105
128				Void = 105.		
129	?	0.32	0.21	Fill of [133]: grey gritty clay silt, which contained frequent gravel.	132	134
130				Void = 101.		
131	?	0.58	0.53	Fill of [133]: tan gritty clay sand, which contained frequent gravel.	134	101
132	0.56	0.10	0.52	Fill of [133]: light grey clay sand.	[133]	129
[133]	1.50	0.48	0.56	Pit-like feature with a steep rounded to irregular profile. Not fully excavated. Contained fills 129, 131, 132 and 134. Possibly part of a large pit or area of pitting, represented by features [108], [123], [133] and [208].	natural	132
134	?	0.98	0.51	Fill of [133]: mid brown clay sand.	129	131
135	?	2.90	0.25	Fill of [123]: light brown silt sand clay.	107	101
136	1.70	1.50	0.18	Deposit of yellow orange to light grey plastic clay. Clay deposit associated with King Harry's Ride. Equivalent to 119 and 114.	112	[127]
				TRENCH 2: 9.90m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = variable orange to beige soft clay sand (present at average 172.66m AOD).		
201	9.90	1.50	0.27	Topsoil: dark brown to black soft clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and lumps.	212, 204, 206	n/a
202	?	1.50	0.48	Subsoil: light tan grey brown clay silt. Possibly equivalent to 102.	natural	[208], [211]
203	?	0.95	0.08	Fill of [211]: light grey brown clay sand.	207	212
204	?	2.09	0.27	Fill of [208]: grey brown clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	205	201
205	8.50	1.50	0.94	Fill of [208]: brown sand silt, which contained charcoal flecks and occasional small angular stones. Uncertain relationship with 206.	209, 210	204
206	1.75	0.57	?	Probable fill of [208]: patch of grey orange clay silt. Recorded in plan only. Uncertain relationship with 205.	[208]	201
207	?	0.62	0.10	Fill of [211]: mid brown soft clay sand.	[211]	203
[208]	8.50	1.50	1.06	Substantial cut feature, possibly a large pit with sloping eastern edge. Not fully excavated. Contained fills 204, 205, 209 and 210. Possibly eastern edge of a large pit or area of pitting, represented by features [108], [123], [133] and [208].	202	209, 210

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
209	?	0.82	0.40	Fill of [208]: variable yellow beige sand. Re-deposited natural.	[208]	205
210	?	0.15	0.17	Fill of [208]: variable grey orange clay sand.	[208]	205
[211]	1.84	1.57	0.45	North-northeast – south-southwest aligned cut feature with a sloping, rounded western edge. Only partially present within the evaluation trench. Contained fills 207, 203 and 212.	202	207
212	1.84	?	0.43	Fill of [211]: brown clay sand.	203	201
				TRENCH 3: 22.24m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = bright orange to beige clay silt sand (present at average 173.30m AOD).		
301	22.24	1.50	0.24	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	304, 318, 305, 321, 325, 307, 308, 311	n/a
302	22.24	1.50	0.41	Degraded/weathered natural: variable brown to orange beige clay sand.	natural	[313], [312], 305, [319], [321], 307, 308, 311
303	1.5	1.76	0.32	Fill of [313]: light orange grey brown clay silt.	314	316
304	0.99	0.90	0.14	Fill of [312]: light grey brown clay silt.	[312]	301
305	0.65	0.40	?	Fill of probable drainage gully associated with King Harry's Ride: east – west aligned linear deposit of irregular chalk lumps contained within a dark brown grey clay silt matrix. Similar to 105. Recorded in plan only.	302	301
306	1.50	4.10	?	Deposit of flint gravel contained within a grey brown clay silt matrix. Gravel capping deposit associated with King Harry's Ride. Similar to 106. Recorded in plan only.	302	301
307	1.50	0.34	?	Fill of probable drainage gully associated with King Harry's Ride: east – west aligned linear deposit of dark brown clay with occasional flint nodules. Recorded in plan only.	302	301
308	0.75	0.17	?	Possible feature: deposit of light grey clay silt. Only partially within the evaluation trench. Recorded in plan only.	302	301
309	1.74	1.10	0.66	Fill of [319]: light grey brown clay silt.	[319]	320, [326]?
310				Void = 325.		
311	0.73	0.32	?	Possible feature: deposit of tan brown clay sand. Only partially within the evaluation trench. Recorded in plan only.	302	301
[312]	0.99	0.90	0.14	Sub-circular pit with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 304.	302	304
[313]	1.70	2.59	1.15	West-northwest – east-southeast aligned ditch with a 'V' shaped profile. Contained fills 314, 303, 316 -318.	302	314
314	?	0.98	0.42	Fill of [313]: grey clay sand, which contained occasional gravel and occasional to frequent charcoal flecks.	[313]	303
315				Void = 303.		
316	?	1.0	0.16	Fill of [313]: dark grey brown clay sand.	303	317
317	?	0.80	0.09	Fill of [313]: brown clay sand gravel.	316	318
318	?	2.42	0.48	Fill of [313]: variable tan to brown clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	317	301

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
[319]	1.84	1.10	0.69	Probable sub-circular pit with steep sloping sides and a flat base. Contained fills 309, 320 and 321.	302	309
320	?	1.45	0.15	Fill of [319]: beige brown plastic clay sand.	309	321
321	?	1.50	0.28	Fill of [319]: mid brown clay silt.	320	301
322	?	0.61	0.13	Fill of [326]: mottled light grey orange brown sand silt clay.	[326]	323
323	?	1.16	0.29	Fill of [326]: variable light grey orange sand silt clay, which contained rare charcoal flecks.	322	324
324	?	0.77	0.29	Fill of [326]: light grey brown sand clay.	323	325
325	?	0.60	0.17	Fill of [326]: light beige brown grey silt sand clay, which contained occasional to frequent flint nodules.	324	301
[326]	8.0	2.0	0.64	North-northeast – south-southwest aligned ditch with a steep sloping eastern edge. Contained fills 322 – 325. Not fully excavated.	302, 309?	322
				TRENCH 4: 20.95m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = beige orange clay silt sand (present at average 171.88m AOD).		
401	20.95	1.50	0.22	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	natural, 402, 413, 405, 404, 410	n/a
402	9.70	1.50	0.37	Subsoil: variable orange to grey brown clay sand. Only present in the north part of the trench, dissipated to the south.	natural, 415	401, [411]
403				Void = 410.		
404	1.50	3.20	?	Deposit of flint gravel contained within a light grey brown clay silt matrix. Gravel capping deposit associated with King Harry's Ride. Similar to 106. Recorded in plan only.	natural	401
405	1.50	0.45	?	Fill of probable drainage gully associated with King Harry's Ride: east – west aligned linear deposit of grey brown clay sand with frequent large flint nodules. Recorded in plan only.	natural	401
406	0.90	0.56	0.15	Fill of [411]: dark grey brown plastic clay silt, which contained part of a Modern probable iron fence strut.	412	413
407				Void = natural feature.		
408	1.50	1.47	0.45	Fill of [414]: variable brown to orange brown clay sand silt.	[414]	415
[409]	2.05	0.35	0.05	Northwest – southeast aligned gully with a shallow, flat profile. Contained fill 410.	natural	410
410	2.05	0.35	0.05	Fill of [409]: grey brown clay sand.	[409]	401
[411]	0.93	0.56	0.43	Probable pit with a steep, rounded profile. Contained fills 412, 406 and 413.	402	412
412	?	0.75	0.12	Fill of [411]: variable dark orange brown clay sand.	[411]	406
413	?	0.93	0.19	Fill of [411]: dark brown loose clay silt. Similar to topsoil 401.	406	401
[414]	1.50	1.46	0.44	East – west aligned ditch with a rounded profile. Contained fill 408.	natural	408

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
415	?	>2.0	0.17	Layer of beige light orange soft plastic clay sand.	408	402
				TRENCH 5: 20.04m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = yellow beige plastic clay sand (present at average 177.19m AOD).		
501	20.04	1.50	0.20	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	517, 502	n/a
502	?	?	0.28	Subsoil: tan brown clay silt. Only present at the northwest and southeast ends of the trench, away from the deposits associated with the Octagon Ride.	natural	501
503	1.50	1.25	?	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: grey brown silt. Recorded in plan only.	natural	504?
504	1.50	>6.50	0.46	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: mottled light blue grey orange brown silt, which contained a single Prehistoric struck flint (17g). Cut by multiple drainage gullies.	511, 503	[514], [513], 508, 507, 506, 505
505	1.50	0.27	?	Fill of probable drainage gully associated with Octagon Ride: northeast – southwest aligned linear deposit of orange clay sand with frequent flints. Similar fill to gravel capping deposit 512. Probably related to drainage gullies [513] and [514]. Recorded in plan only.	504	512?
506	1.50	0.35	?	Fill of probable drainage gully associated with Octagon Ride: northeast – southwest aligned linear deposit of orange clay sand with frequent flints. Similar fill to gravel capping deposit 512. Probably related to drainage gullies [513] and [514]. Recorded in plan only.	504	512?
507	1.50	0.14	?	Fill of probable drainage gully associated with Octagon Ride: northeast – southwest aligned linear deposit of orange clay sand with frequent flints. Similar fill to gravel capping deposit 512. Probably related to drainage gullies [513] and [514]. Recorded in plan only.	504	512?
508	1.50	0.17	?	Fill of probable drainage gully associated with Octagon Ride: northeast – southwest aligned linear deposit of orange clay sand with frequent flints. Similar fill to gravel capping deposit 512. Probably related to drainage gullies [513] and [514]. Recorded in plan only.	504	512?
509	1.50	0.17	0.23	Fill of [513]: orange clay sand with frequent flints. Similar to gravel capping deposit 512.	515	512
510	1.50	0.28	0.16	Fill of [514]: orange clay sand with frequent flints. Similar to gravel capping deposit 512.	516	512
511	1.50	5.60	0.48	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: mottled tan brown grey silt sand.	natural	504
512	1.50	Apprx. 10.0	0.50	Deposit of orange clay sand with frequent flints. Lower gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride. Situated above soil deposits 503/511 and 504.	505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510	517
[513]	1.50	0.22	0.26	Northeast – southwest aligned probable drainage gully with vertical sides and a rounded base. Contained possible clay lining 515 and fill 509. Similar to gully [514].	504	515
[514]	1.50	0.36	0.20	Northeast – southwest aligned probable drainage gully with steep sloping sides and a rounded base. Contained possible clay lining 516 and fill 510. Similar to gully [513].	504	516
515	1.50	0.03	0.26	Possible clay lining, which was situated along the edge of gully [513]: light blue grey plastic clay. Not entirely certain if this was an intentionally laid lining, or the result of differential drying. Similar to 516.	[513]	509
516	1.50	0.04	0.20	Possible clay lining, which was situated along the edge of gully [514]: light blue grey plastic clay. Not entirely certain if this was an intentionally laid lining, or the result of differential drying. Similar to 515.	[514]	510
517	1.50	Apprx. 10.0	0.35	Deposit of variable light orange to brown clay sand with frequent flints. Upper gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride. Situated above lower capping deposit 512.	512	501

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				TRENCH 6: 23.24m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = yellow clay sand (present at average 174.16m AOD).		
601	23.24	1.50	0.20	Topsoil: dark brown black clay silt.	612, 621	n/a
602	1.50	4.86	0.57	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: light tan brown silt sand. Equivalent to 603.	natural	604
603	1.50	4.86	0.57	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: light tan brown silt sand. Equivalent to 602.	natural, 605	614
604	?	1.85	0.40	Deposit of dark brown to orange brown plastic clay with frequent flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	614	616
605	1.50	5.40	0.19	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: bright orange to light grey sand silt.	?	603, 606
606	1.50	0.50	?	Fill of probable drainage gully associated with Octagon Ride: northeast – southwest aligned linear deposit of brown to orange clay with frequent flints. Recorded in plan only.	605, 607	?
607	1.50	3.50	?	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: light tan brown silt clay sand.	?	606
608	1.50	6.10	?	Possible natural deposit: variable light grey to yellow and orange clay silt to plastic clay sand.	?	?
609	1.50	0.95	?	Soil deposit probably associated with Octagon Ride: orange to light grey silt sand.	?	?
610	?	0.20	0.23	Deposit of grey sand clay with frequent flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	614	613
611	?	5.34	0.31	Deposit of variable orange to brown silt sand clay with frequent flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	613, 620	612
612	?	0.97	0.19	Deposit of grey sand clay with rare flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	611	601
613	?	1.84	0.17	Deposit of grey brown sand clay with occasional flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	610, 616	611
614	?	1.26	0.38	Deposit of orange brown silt sand clay with occasional to frequent flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	603	610, 604
615				Void = 605.		
616	1.50	2.56	0.35	Deposit of mid orange brown sand clay with occasional to frequent flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	604	617
617	?	1.62	0.32	Deposit of light grey sand clay with occasional to frequent flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	616	619
618	?	2.20	0.25	Deposit of brown orange sand clay with occasional to frequent flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	619	620
619	?	1.74	0.29	Deposit of orange brown sand clay with occasional to frequent flints. Gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride.	617	618
620	?	0.90	0.04	Lens of beige plastic clay. Deposit associated with Octagon Ride gravel capping.	618	611
621	?	?	0.35	Subsoil: tan brown clay silt. Only present at the northwest and southeast ends of the trench, away from the deposits associated with the Octagon Ride.	natural	601
				TRENCH 7: 18.59m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = yellow beige plastic clay sand (present at average 173.17m AOD).		
701	18.59	1.50	0.15	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	716	n/a

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CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
702	4.0	1.50	0.37	Subsoil: tan brown clay silt. Present at the northwest end of the trench.	natural	[715]
703	1.50	4.50	0.33	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: light grey brown sand silt, which contained rare CBM fragments. Possibly equivalent to 704.	[715]	[719]
704	1.50	3.70	0.42	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: orange to light grey sand. Possibly equivalent to 703.	709	[731], [719]
705	1.50	0.22	0.07	Fill of [731]: orange clay with frequent flints. Equivalent to gravel capping deposit 717.	[731]	
706				Void = 709.		
707	1.50	0.15	0.03	Fill of [718]: orange clay with flints. Equivalent to gravel capping deposit 717.	[718]	
708				Void = 709.		
709	1.50	4.10	0.72	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: variable orange beige to brown sand silt.	723	[718], 704, 728
710	1.08	1.85	0.20	Deposit of yellow plastic clay sand. Possible natural.	?	[714]
711	0.62	0.17	?	Deposit of yellow clay silt. Recorded in plan only. Possible natural; uncertain.		
712				Void = 709.		
713				Void = 710.		
[714]	2.10	2.0	0.70	Possible sloping cut related to construction of Octagon Ride; although, uncertain. Possibly related to cuts [715] and [722].	710	728
[715]	1.50	2.10	0.57	Possible sloping cut related to construction of Octagon Ride; although, uncertain. Possibly related to cuts [714] and [722].	702	703
716	1.50	12.90	0.50	Deposit of variable grey brown clay sand with frequent flints. Upper gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride. Situated above lower capping deposit 717.	717	701
717	1.50	6.50	0.37	Deposit of variable orange grey brown clay with frequent flints. Lower gravel capping deposit associated with Octagon Ride. Equivalent to fills 705 and 707; fill of [719].	[718], [731], [719]	716
[718]	1.50	0.55	0.13	Northeast – southwest aligned probable drainage gully with sloping sides and a flat base. Contained fill 707. Similar to gullies [719] and [731].	709, 728	707
[719]	1.50	0.35	0.10	Northeast – southwest aligned probable drainage gully with sloping sides. Contained fill 717. Similar to gullies [718] and [731].	703, 704	717
720				Void = 701.		
721				Void = 704.		
[722]	0.63	0.40	0.35	Possible sloping cut related to construction of Octagon Ride; although, uncertain. Possibly related to cuts [714] and [715].	724	723
723	0.63	5.40	0.47	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: mid to light brown sand silt.	[722], 730	709
724	0.63	2.80	0.33	Possible natural: bright orange to beige clay sand.	?	[722], 723, [729]

Tottenham House, Marlborough, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
725				Void = 709.		
726				Void.		
727				Void = 704		
728	1.50	6.0	1.05	Soil deposit associated with Octagon Ride: dark brown sand silt.	[714], 709	[718]
[729]	0.33	0.31	0.12	Possible sub-circular post-hole with a shallow, rounded profile. Contained fill 730.	724	730
730	0.33	0.31	0.12	Fill of [729]: grey brown sand silt clay.	[729]	723
[731]	1.50	0.25	0.16	Northeast – southwest aligned probable drainage gully with vertical sides and a flat base. Contained fill 705. Similar to gullies [718] and [719].	704	705
				TRENCH 8: 24.51m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = variable beige grey to orange clay sand (present at average 161.77m AOD).		
801	1.50	0.40	0.25	Fill of [812]: ceramic tile/brick and shaped stone and chalk, which formed capping or housing for ceramic drain 819. Not present beneath the drain. No associated mortar. Associated with soil matrix 813.	819	802, 813, 814
802	1.50	1.75	0.10	Layer of plastic grey clay, which contained occasional ceramic tile and brick fragments. Situated to the northeast of drain 819/801 and to the southwest of slab 803. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with (803).	813	814
803	1.50	3.0	>0.15	Concrete slab with carved stone decorative outer (southwestern) kerb. Abutted by brick wall 804 at the northeast.	?	814
804	1.50	0.25	>0.10	Top of northwest – southeast aligned brick wall. Cherry-red bricks bonded by a light grey hard cement. Equivalent to wall 820, abutted 803.	?	805, 806
805	8.0	1.50	>0.85	Modern backfill associated with walls 804 and 820: brown grey gritty clay silt, which contained frequent Modern building detritus and pieces of plastic. Present to southeast of wall 820. Equivalent to 806. Not fully excavated, due to flooding.	804, 820	821
806	4.0	0.13	?	Modern backfill associated with walls 804 and 820: brown grey gritty clay silt, which contained frequent Modern building detritus. Present to northwest of wall 820. Equivalent to 805. Not excavated.	804, 820	821
807	?	4.50	0.43	Fill of [822]: orange brown silt clay.	808	817, 818, 809
808	?	1.95	0.27	Fill of [822]: dark red orange brown silt clay, which contained frequent flint gravel.	[822]	807, 810
809	?	4.15	0.30	Fill of [822]: dark brown silt clay.	807, 810	[824]
810	?	1.35	0.28	Fill of [822]: mid red brown clay silt, which contained occasional gravel.	808	809
811	1.75	0.45	0.40	Fill of [824]: beige orange to light grey brown plastic clay, which contained occasional clinker and occasional CBM.	[824]	[823], [812]
[812]	1.50	0.40	0.25	Northwest – southeast aligned drainage gully with steep sides and a flat base. Contained drain 819, capping/housing 801 and silt 813.	811	819
813	1.50	0.40	0.25	Fill of [812]: tan brown silt. Silting associated with drain 819.	819, 801	802
814	?	1.90	0.17	Layer of dark grey brown gritty silt clay, which contained occasional CBM.	801, 813, 802, 803	821
815	?	4.37	0.17	Fill of [823]: light grey compact clay sand, which contained frequent chalk lumps and flecks, as well as frequent brick and ceramic tile fragments.	[823]	816

Tottenham House, Marlborough, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
816	?	4.40	0.15	Fill of [823]: light brown compact clay sand gravel, which contained frequent CBM.	815	821
817	?	0.80	0.23	Layer of variable grey brown to dark brown clay silt. Probably equivalent to 818. Possible buried topsoil. Cut by trench for ceramic drain.	807	[823]
818	?	0.50	0.20	Layer of variable grey brown to mid brown clay silt. Probably equivalent to 817. Possible buried topsoil. Cut by trench for ceramic drain.	807	821
819	1.50	0.10	0.10	Fill of [812]: ceramic drain pipe. Contained within capping/housing 801.	[812]	801
820	4.0	0.15	?	Top of northeast – southwest aligned brick wall. Cherry-red bricks bonded by a light grey hard cement. The southeast wall elevation was covered by a blue-painted render. Equivalent to wall 804.	?	805, 806
821	24.51	1.50	0.22	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	818, 816, 814, 805, 806	n/a
[822]	?	4.80	0.60	Possible substantial cut feature with a flat, slightly sloping base. Contained fills 808, 807, 810, 809.	natural	808
[823]	?	4.40	0.30	Relatively shallow cut, with sloping sides and a flat base. Contained probable hardstanding layers 815 and 816.	811, 817	815
[824]	?	1.75	0.45	Probable cut with a gradually sloping profile. Contained fill 811.	809	811
				TRENCH 9: 13.21m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = yellow orange clay sand with a linear band of pale grey sand (present at average 171.90m AOD).		
901	13.21	1.50	0.25	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	904	n/a
902	13.21	1.50	0.50	Subsoil: grey brown clay silt.	natural	[905]
903				Void = natural feature.		
904	0.62	0.60	>0.09	Fill of [905]: grey brown clay sand, which contained four brick fragments. The bricks appeared to have been placed at the base of the feature, in order to act as a post-pad.	[905]	901
[905]	0.62	0.60	>0.09	Sub-circular probable post-hole with a flat base. Contained fill 904.	902	904
				TRENCH 10: 18.15m long by 1.50m wide (at base). Natural = solid chalk with frequent patches of orange brown plastic clay-with-flints (present at average 191.44m AOD).		
1001	18.15	1.50	0.16	Topsoil: dark brown clay silt.	natural	n/a
				The natural deposits were excavated to an average depth of 1.31m below the Modern ground surface, in order to test for archaeological features.		
				No archaeological features or finds were present within the trench.		

APPENDIX 2: Ceramics Report

By Jane Timby

1 Introduction and methodology

- 1.1 The second phase of archaeological work at Tottenham House resulted in the recovery of 71 sherds of pottery weighing 1520 g, dating to the later Iron Age and / or early Roman period. The assemblage was accompanied by four pieces of ceramic building material (CBM).
- 1.2 The pottery was recorded using recommendations outlined in Pottery Standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016). To this end it was examined macroscopically and sorted into fabrics based on inclusions present, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. The later Prehistoric wares are coded using letters to denote the main fabric constituents as recommended in PCRG (1997). Known named or traded Roman wares are coded with reference to the National Roman fabric reference series (Tomber and Dore 1998) or generically according to firing colour and fabric. Rims were additionally coded to form.
- 1.3 The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Rims were additionally measured for diameter and the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) (cf. Orton *et al.* 1993). Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces. The data was recorded on an MS xls spread-sheet and a summary of the main fabrics recorded can be found summarised in Table 1 in context order with a spot date.
- 1.4 In general terms the assemblage was in average to good condition with a mixture of well-fragmented and better preserved sherds. The overall average sherd weight was 21.4 g.
- 1.5 Pottery was recovered from 14 archaeological contexts, at least eight of which are of Post-medieval date. The remaining features comprise five ditches and a pit. Despite the fact that the former accounts for 60 sherds the assemblage is fairly chronologically coherent.
- 1.6 In the following report the general composition of the assemblage is described followed by an overall assessment of the potential of the material.

2 Description of pottery

- 2.1 The assemblage is dominated by products of the nearby Savernake Forest pottery industry (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191, SAV GT), with examples of grog-tempered handmade necked jars; storage jars and a lid-seated dish. This accounts for 57.7% (count) of the assemblage.
- 2.2 Traditionally this industry is dated to the second half of the 1st century AD, extending into the 2nd century, although a pre-Roman origin has been

postulated (Timby 2001), based on the typology and early distribution of the wares.

- 2.3 The Savernake wares are accompanied by various handmade fine (FL2) and coarse (FL1) flint-tempered wares; a sandy ware with grog (GRSA) and sandy wares (GYSY), which could equally be of later Iron Age or early Roman date.
- 2.4 Of note is an almost complete simple thumb pot with a very solid base from pit [319] (309) SF2, with a rim diameter of 6.5 mm. This is a curious pot; possibly a child's or apprentice's piece. The fabric suggests it is likely to be contemporary with the rest of the assemblage and it was associated with a sherd of flint-tempered ware.
- 2.5 The only traded ware in the assemblage is a single jar in Dorset black burnished ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 127, DOR BB1), re-deposited in Post-medieval garden ride (709). This vessel is likely to date from the 2nd century.

3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 3.1 Four pieces of CBM weighing 120 g were recovered from ditch [414]. Although lacking sufficient features to identify the forms the fragments are likely to be Roman in date and are associated with early Roman pottery.

4 Summary and potential

- 4.1 The archaeological work produced a modest group of pottery which appears to reflect a phase of activity dating to the later Iron Age to early Roman period, despite the fact that 66% of the group by count was recovered from Post-medieval garden features or topsoil. The presence of the DOR BB1 jar indicates some activity continuing into the 2nd century AD. The assemblage is dominated by local wares, with a limited repertoire of forms.
- 4.2 It is recommended that no further work is required on the material unless further future work is undertaken at the same location. The assemblage should be retained, given its chronological coherence.

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Table 1: The ceramics from Tottenham House Phase 2 Evaluation

Cxt	Cut	Description	Flint	SAVGT	GRSA	Sandy	BB1	Tot No	Tot Wt	cbm	Date
107	123	pit	0	5	4	4	0	13	209		C1 AD
119	0	pmed garden ride	0	6	0	0	0	6	41		C1 AD
301	0	Tr 3 topsoil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		stone
303	313	ditch	0	1	0	0	0	1	29		C1 AD
309	319	pit	1	1	0	0	0	2	200		C1 AD
314	313	ditch	0	2	0	0	0	2	30		C1 AD
325	326	ditch	0	3	0	0	0	3	99		C1 AD
408	414	ditch	1	1	0	0	0	2	44	4	50-100
410	409	ditch	0	1	0	0	0	1	129		C1 AD
504	0	pmed garden ride	1	1	0	1	0	3	44		C1/C2
607	0	pmed garden ride	0	1	0	0	0	1	21		C1 AD
703	0	pmed garden ride	0	0	0	2	0	2	7		C2
704	0	pmed garden ride	2	12	0	6	0	20	385		C1 AD
709	0	pmed garden ride	2	6	0	5	1	14	260		C2
901	0	Tr 9 topsoil	0	1	0	0	0	1	22		C1 AD
TOTAL			7	41	4	18	1	71	1520	4	

APPENDIX 3: A Note on a Glass Bottle from Fill (604)

By Lynne Bevan

Part of a glass bottle (SF 1, Context 604) from Tottenham House, Marlborough, Wiltshire was examined. The fragment was a substantial one, comprising the rim, neck and part of the shoulder. It was predominantly green in colour with a deep blue colouration on the upper neck below the rim and many irregularities and faults in the glass. It had also sustained some damage in the form of chips and abrasion to the rim area.

The earliest thick-walled green glass bottles, sometimes called ‘sack bottles’, are thought to date to the mid-17th century, and the shape of the bottles evolved during the next century and a half until about 1800, when something close to the modern claret bottle appeared (Biddle and Webster 2005, 266-267). Glass bottles are divided into four basic types, according to their changing morphology through time (Thorpe 1929). Closer dating to individual decades within the date ranges of Types I and II was achieved by Leeds (1941), based upon the survival of seals on some bottles from Oxford taverns, some of which were dated and others undated, but bearing the initials of licencees who were known to have been operating during specific periods. The side profile and ‘kick’ on the underside of the bases of the bottles also exhibited changes through time, which could be dated.

Based on the squat appearance of the surviving fragment, together with the quite rounded rim and form of the shoulder, this particular example is a Type II ‘onion’ bottle, a type which dates to c.1680- c.1730. Most of the lower bottle is missing, which precludes the survival of any stamp along with both the ‘kick’ and full profile. However, it was possible to visually identify some similarly-shaped Type II onion bottles from illustrations in published reports with a view to potentially achieving closer refinement in the broad date range provided for this type of wine bottle.

A close parallel in terms of rim, neck and shoulder morphology was found in the wine bottle assemblage from Basing House, Hampshire (Moorhouse 1971, Fig. 29:39, 69), a bottle which was itself stylistically very similar to two bottles dated to 1701 and 1713, the latter from the Three Tuns public house, Oxford (*ibid.*, 68; Noel Hume 1961, Fig. 3: 6, 99; Leeds 1941, Fig. 11:33, 52, 48). However, the shape of the neck and shoulder are also similar to other examples of onion bottles dating to the years of 1704, 1722, 1727 and 1731 (Noel Hume 1969, Figs: 8-9, 63-64), which may extend the possible date range. Therefore, taking into account the damage and loss of some diagnostic elements of this particular bottle fragment, a date range of c.1700- c.1730 is suggested for the bottle fragment from Tottenham House, Marlborough, with a bias towards the earlier part of the range and perhaps even extending back into the final decade of the 17th century.

Interestingly, the example from Basing House and several other wine bottles in the Basing House assemblage were described as being made of ‘sea green glass’ (Moorhouse 1971, 69) which may be a similar colour to the partial deep blue colouration on the dark green bottle discussed here. On the other hand this unusual colour may have resulted from some aspect of the manufacturing process.

Catalogue

1. Part of a Type II glass 'onion' bottle, c.1680- c.1730 (Leeds 1941), comprising the rim, neck and part of one shoulder. Predominantly dark green to dark blue in colour with a semi-opaque appearance on the upper neck below the rim where striations and various imperfections, bubbles and inclusions are visible in the glass. The bevelled low rim is irregular in shape and has sustained some damage. A close parallel in terms of rim, neck and shoulder morphology was found in the wine bottle assemblage from Basing House, Hampshire (Moorhouse 1971, Fig. 29:39, 69), a bottle which was itself stylistically very similar to two bottles dated to 1701 and 1713, the latter from the Three Tuns public house, Oxford (ibid, 68; Noel Hume 1961, Fig. 3: 6, 99; Leeds 1941, Fig. 11:33, 52, 48). However, the shape of the neck and shoulder are also similar to other examples of onion bottles dating to the years of 1704, 1722, 1727 and 1731 (Noel Hume 1969, Figs: 8-9, 63-64) which may extend the possible date range. Surviving height: 115 cm. Width at widest point: 90 mm. Diameter of rim: 35 mm. Thickness of glass: 4 mm. SF 1. Context 604.

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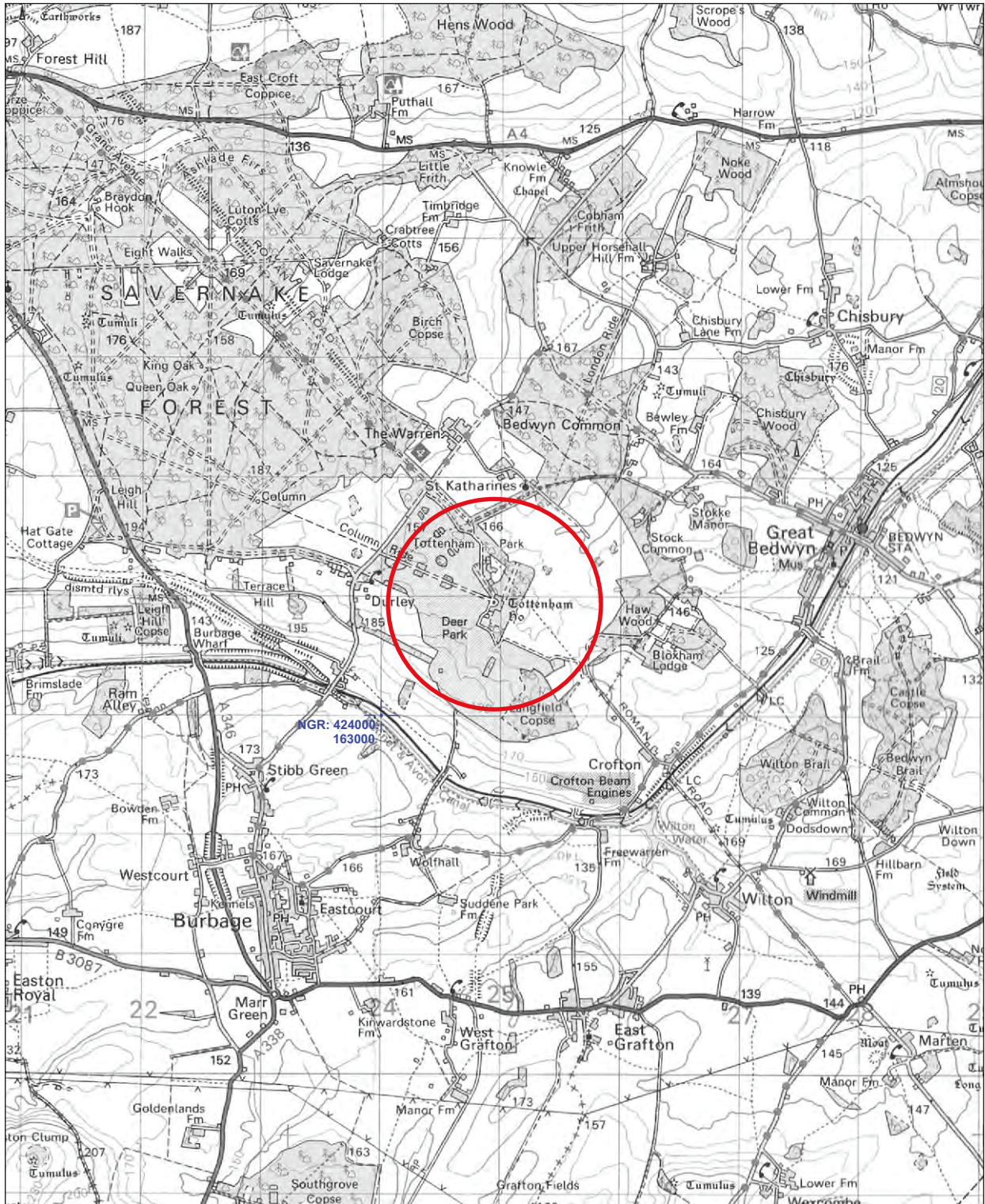
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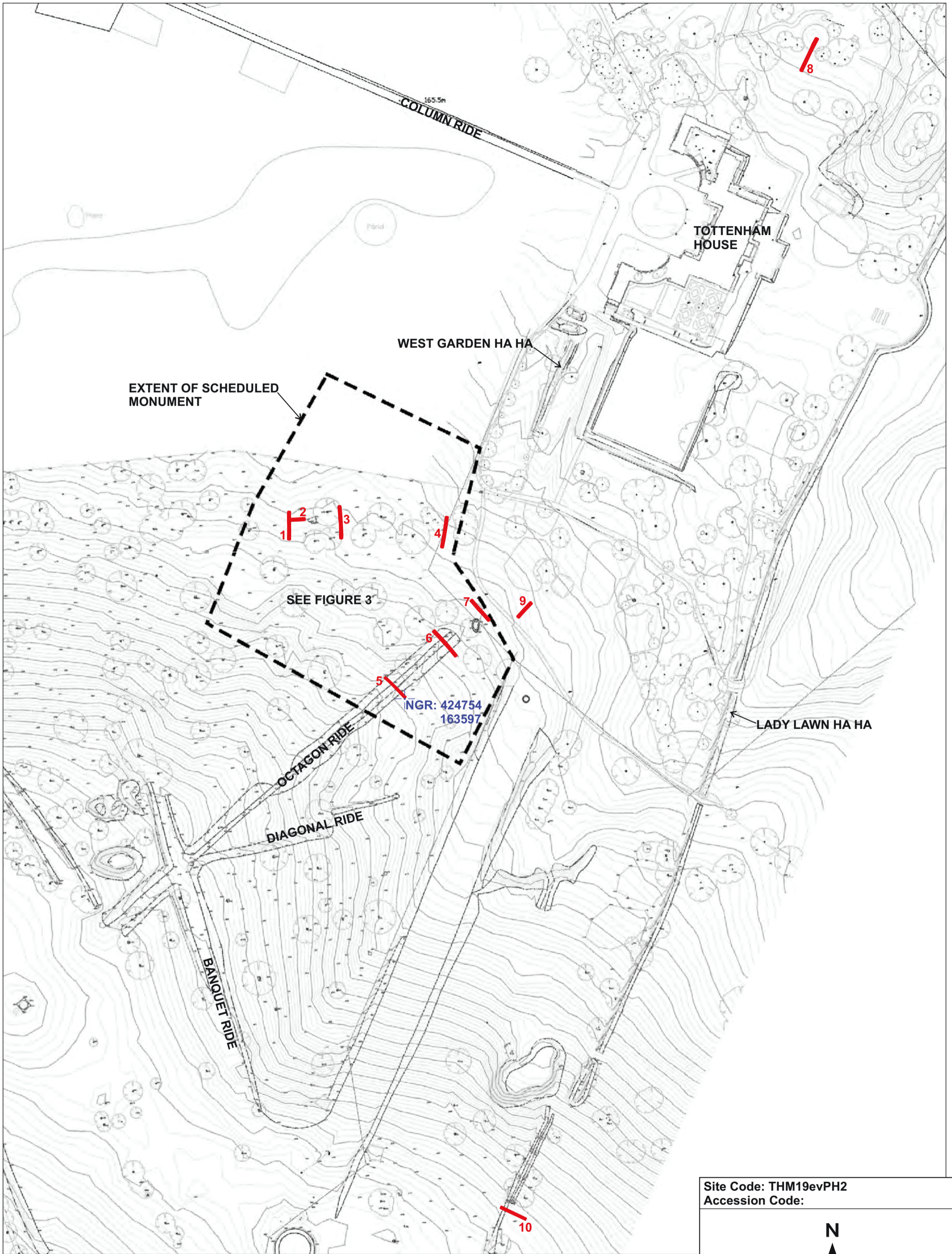


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Site Code: THM19evPH2

Accession Code:

FIGURE 1: Site Location



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Accession Code:

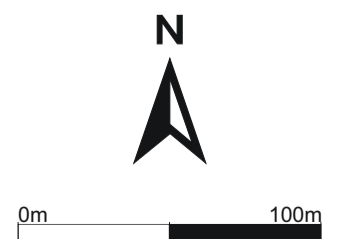
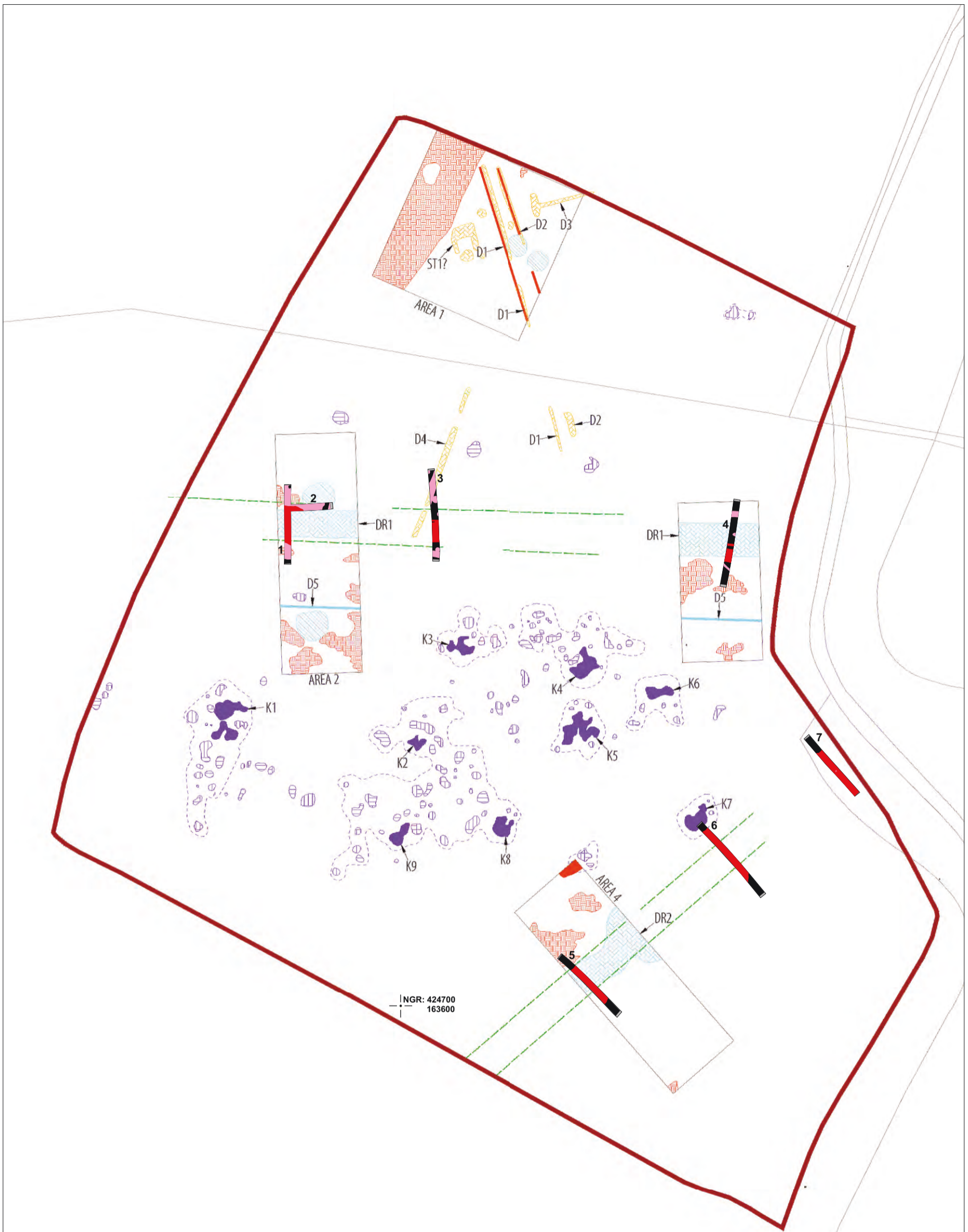


FIGURE 2: Trench Locations



KEY FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION	TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION	ABBREVIATIONS
Scheduled Monument		Low resistance	drill surface	D ditch
High resistance	archaeology?	Low resistance	natural?	DR drive
High resistance linear	ditch	Linear trend	possible drive	K possible pit
High resistance	natural?	Magnetic enhancement	archaeology?	ST1 structure
Low resistance linear	ditch	Magnetic enhancement	industrial/metal	
		Magnetic enhancement	possible pit	

Geophysical survey by Headland Archaeology, 2019

Site Code: THM19evPH2
Accession Code:

N

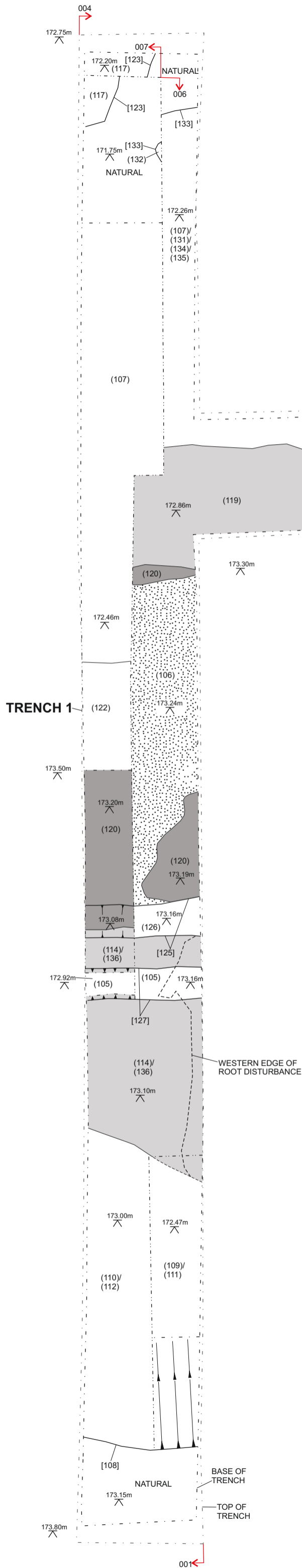
0m 40m

1 = EVALUATION TRENCH
(BLACK = BASE OF TRENCH, GREY = UPPER PART OF TRENCH)

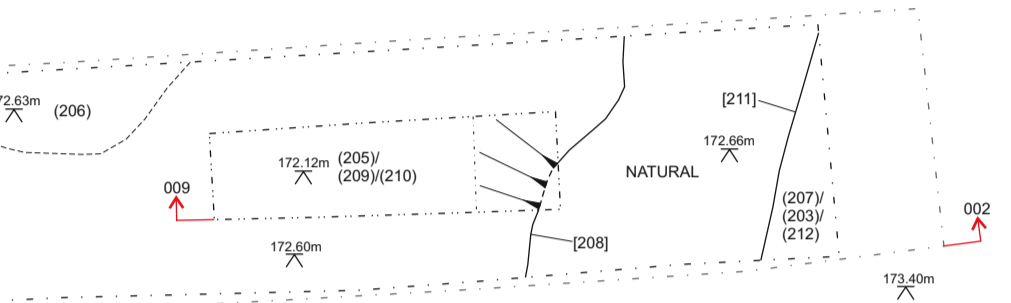
█ = FEATURE/FILL

█ = RIDE MATERIAL/ASSOCIATED FEATURE

FIGURE 3: Trenches in Relation to Geophysical Survey



PHOTOGRAPH 1: Trench 1 looking north



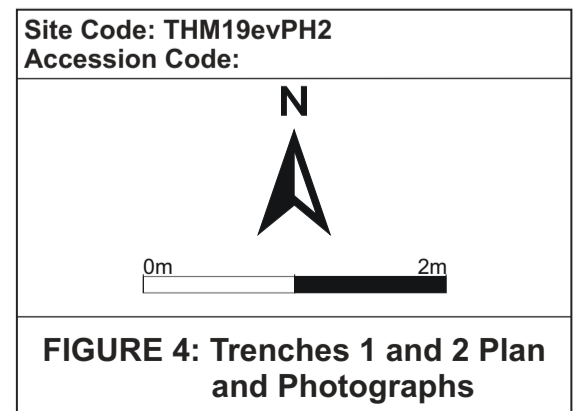
PHOTOGRAPH 2: Trench 1, detail showing orange clay, gravel and drains associated with King Harry ride

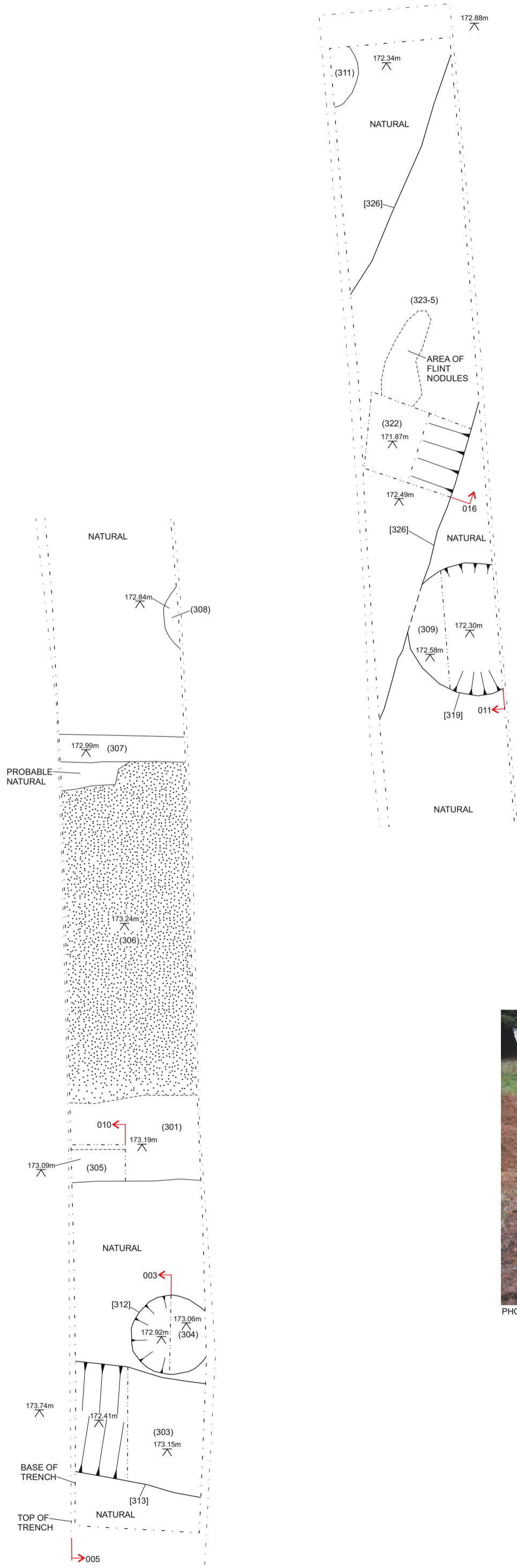


PHOTOGRAPH 3: Trench 1 looking southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 4: Trench 2 looking east

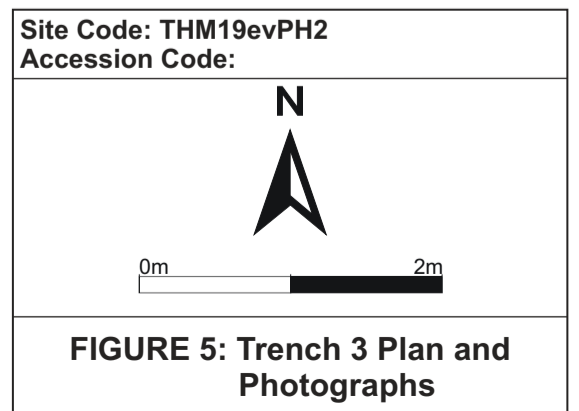




PHOTOGRAPH 5: Trench 3 looking south

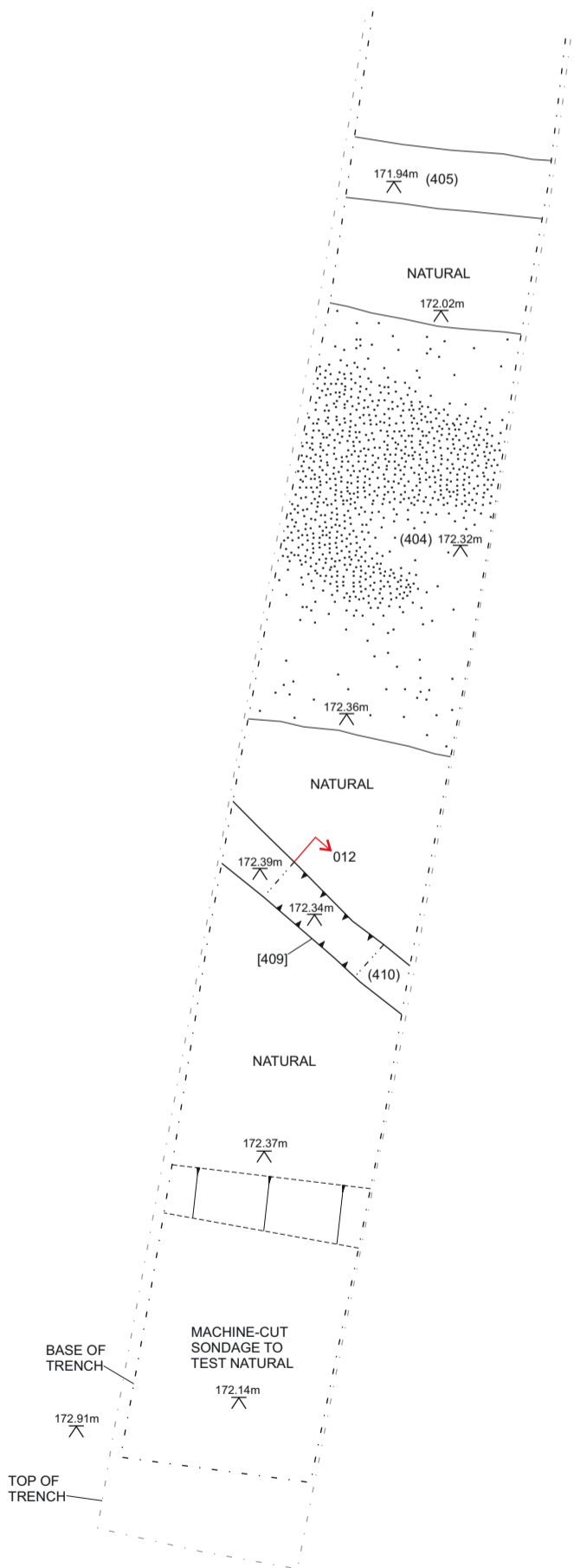
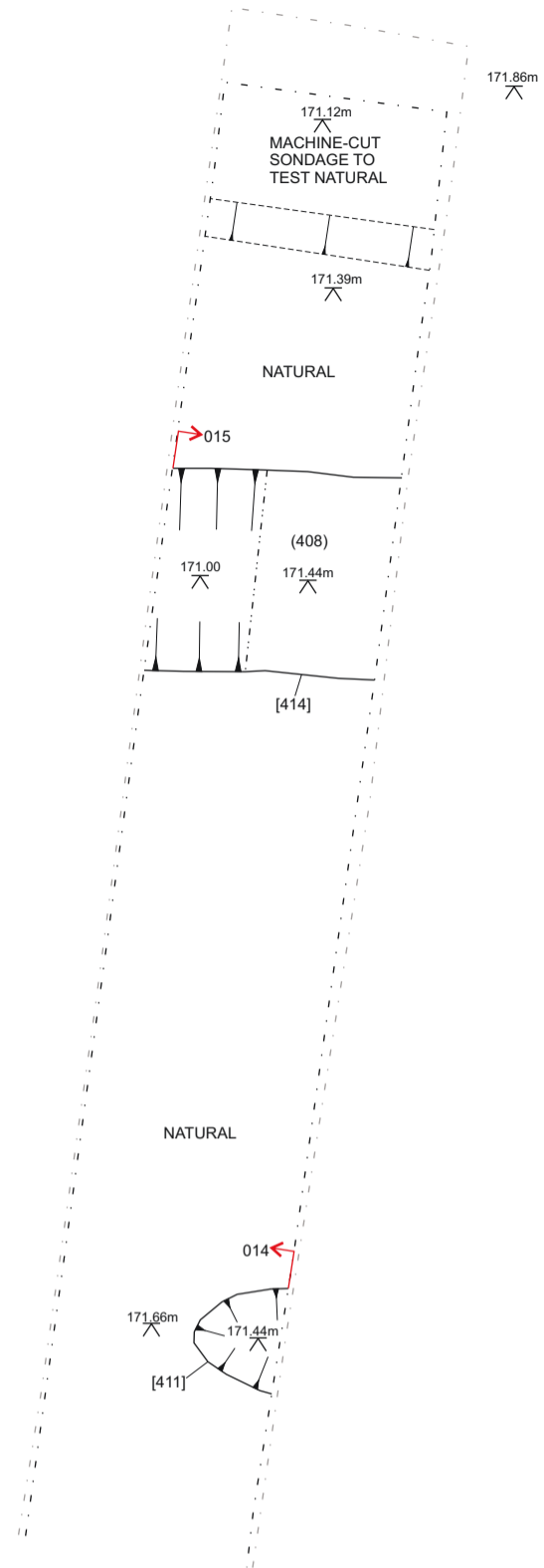


PHOTOGRAPH 6: Trench 3 looking north

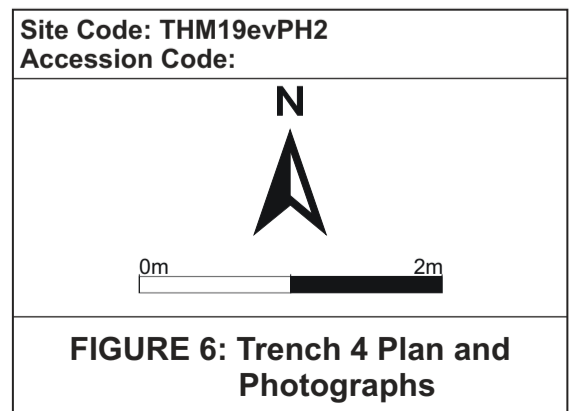


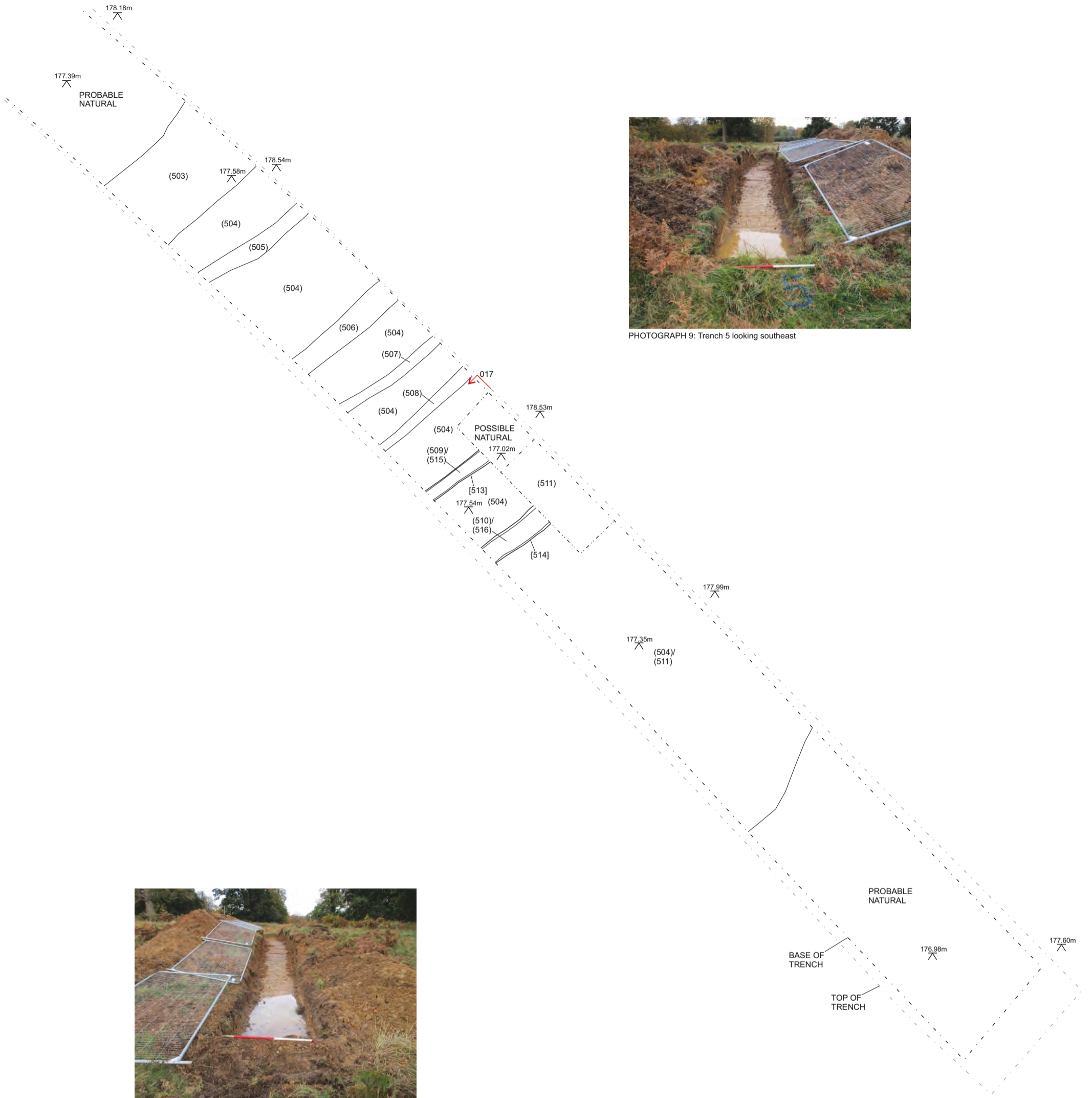


PHOTOGRAPH 7: Trench 4 looking south



PHOTOGRAPH 8: Trench 4 looking north



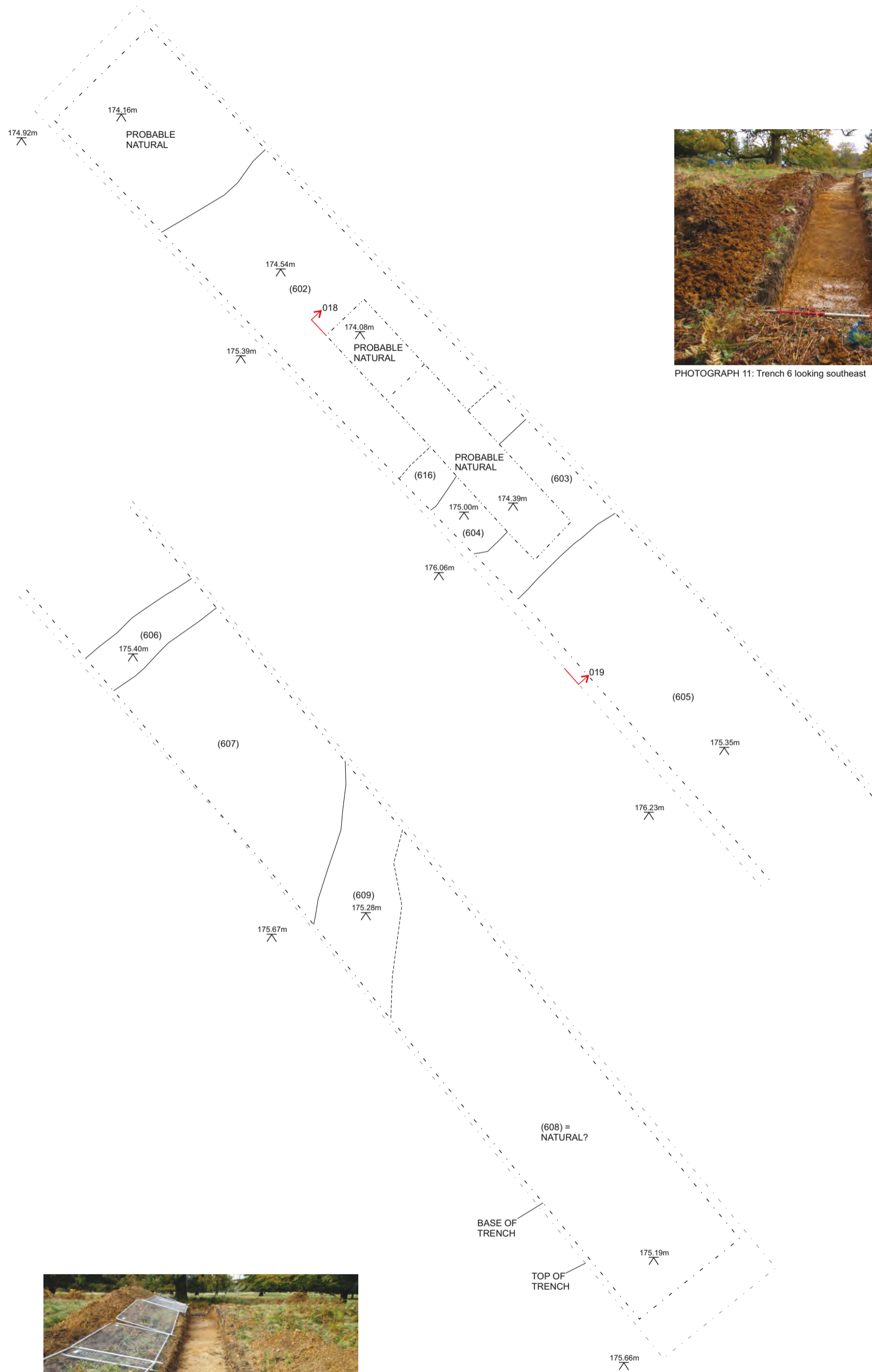


PHOTOGRAPH 9: Trench 5 looking southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 10: Trench 5 looking northwest

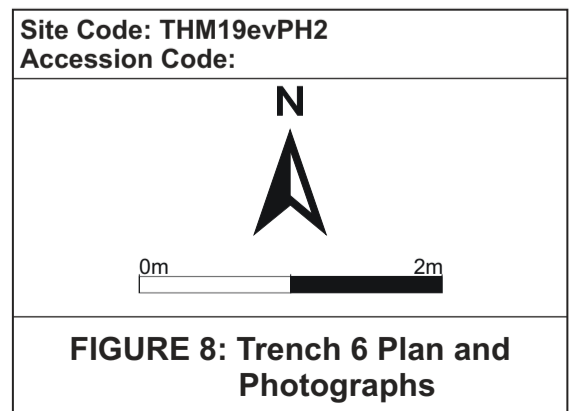
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<p>FIGURE 7: Trench 5 Plan and Photographs</p>

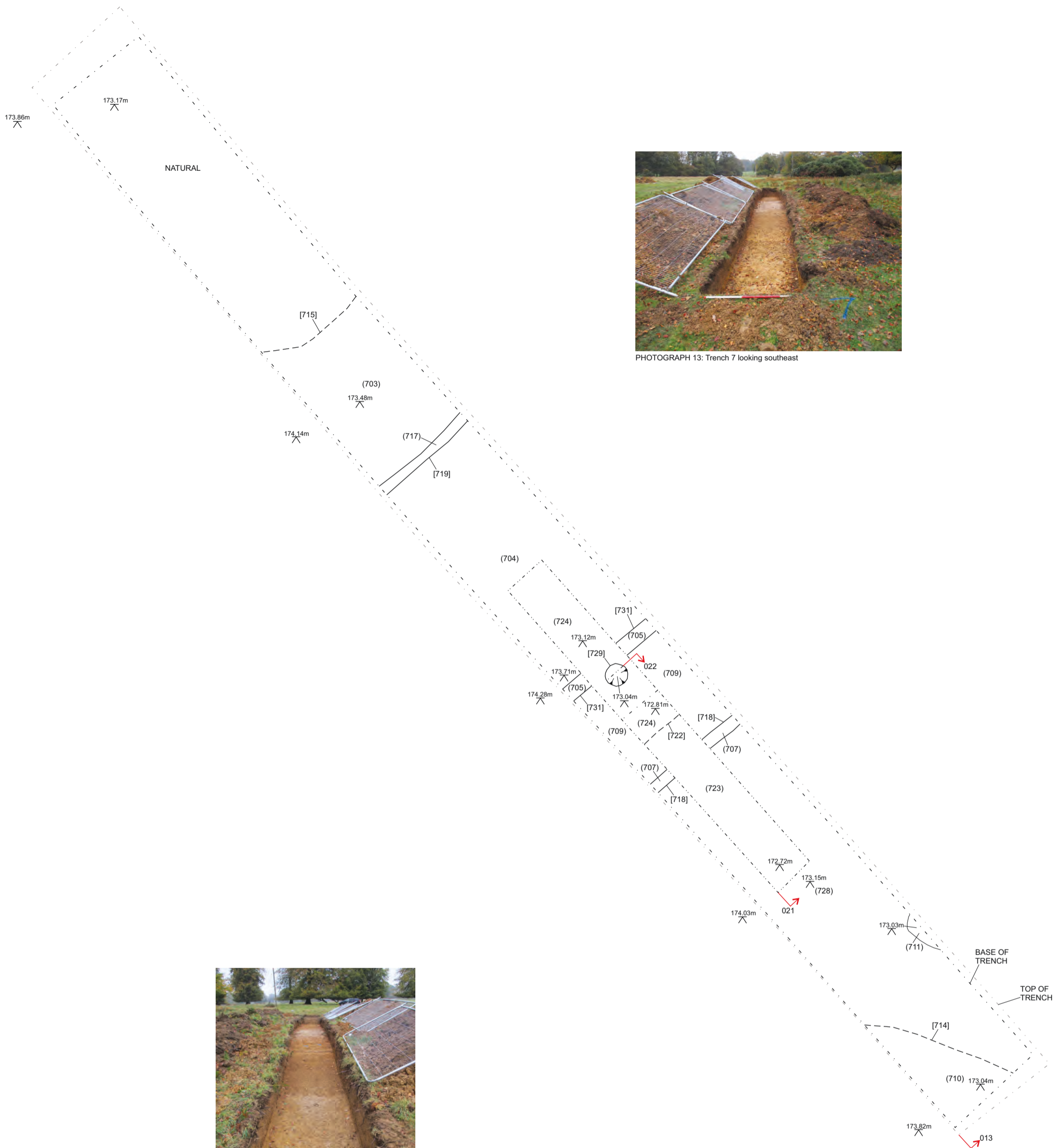


PHOTOGRAPH 11: Trench 6 looking southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 12: Trench 6 looking northwest

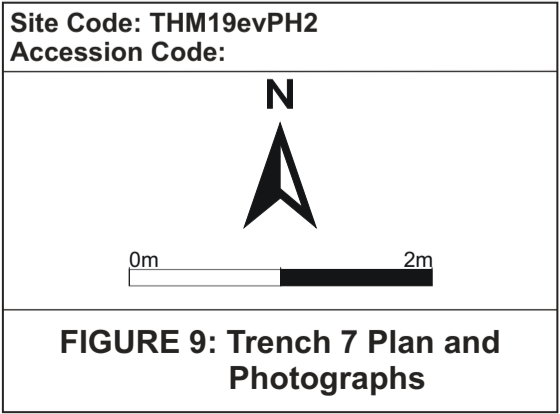


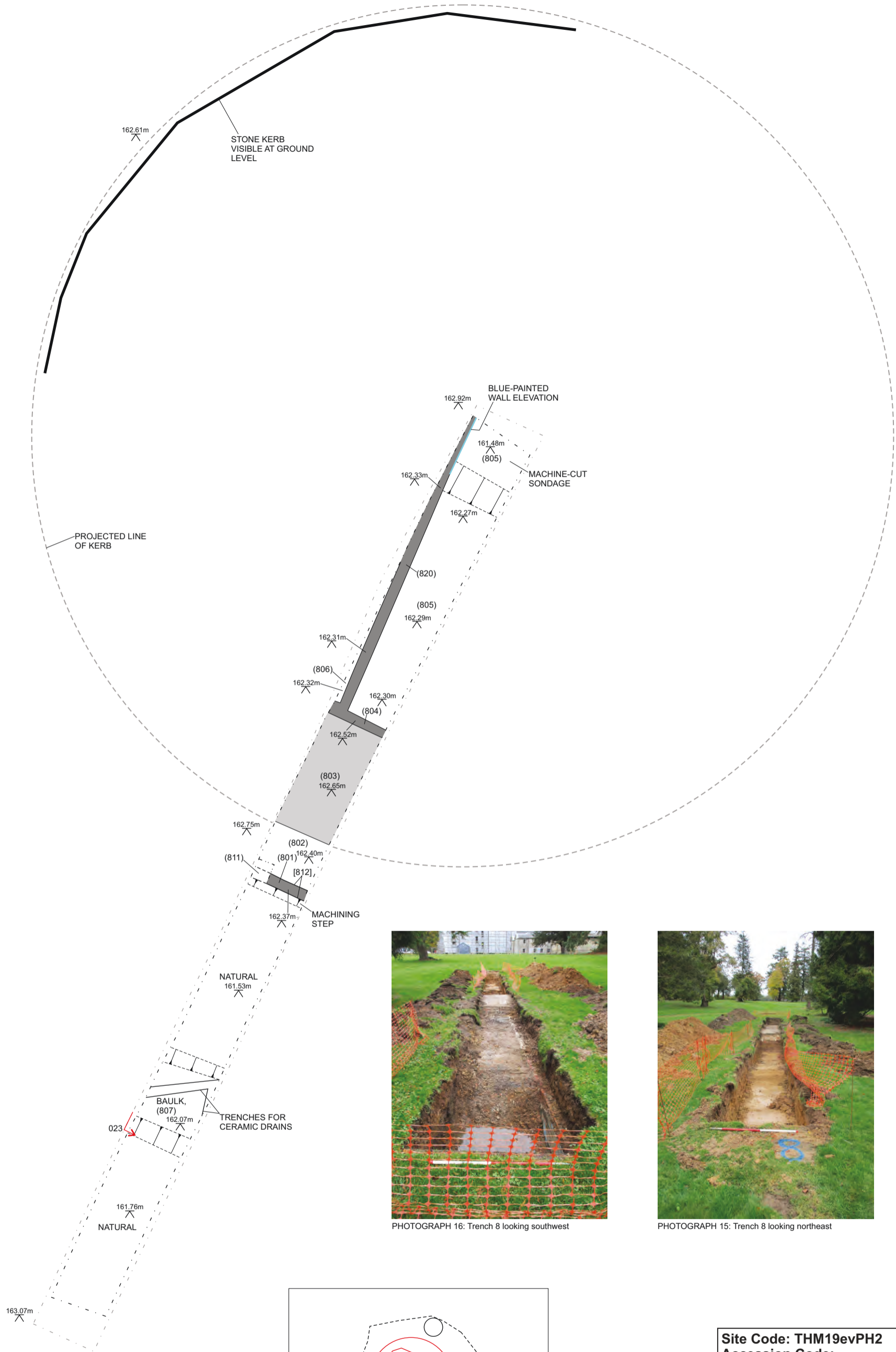


PHOTOGRAPH 13: Trench 7 looking southeast



PHOTOGRAPH 14: Trench 7 looking northwest

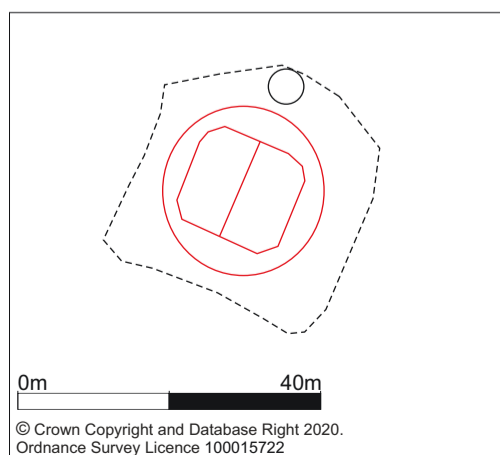




PHOTOGRAPH 16: Trench 8 looking southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 15: Trench 8 looking northeast



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 PROBABLE SWIMMING POOL FEATURE (HIGHLIGHTED RED)
 SHOWN ON MODERN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

Site Code: THM19evPH2
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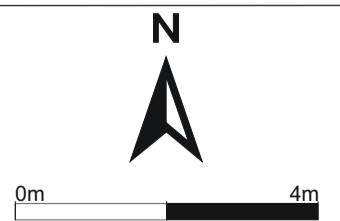
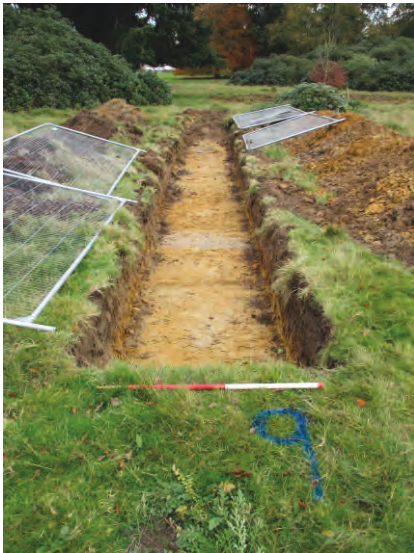
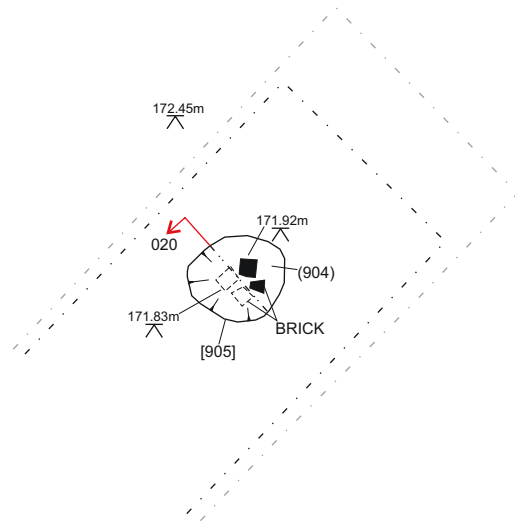
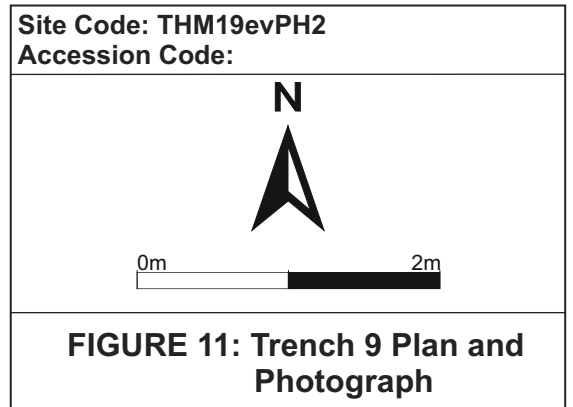


FIGURE 10: Trench 8 Plan and Photographs

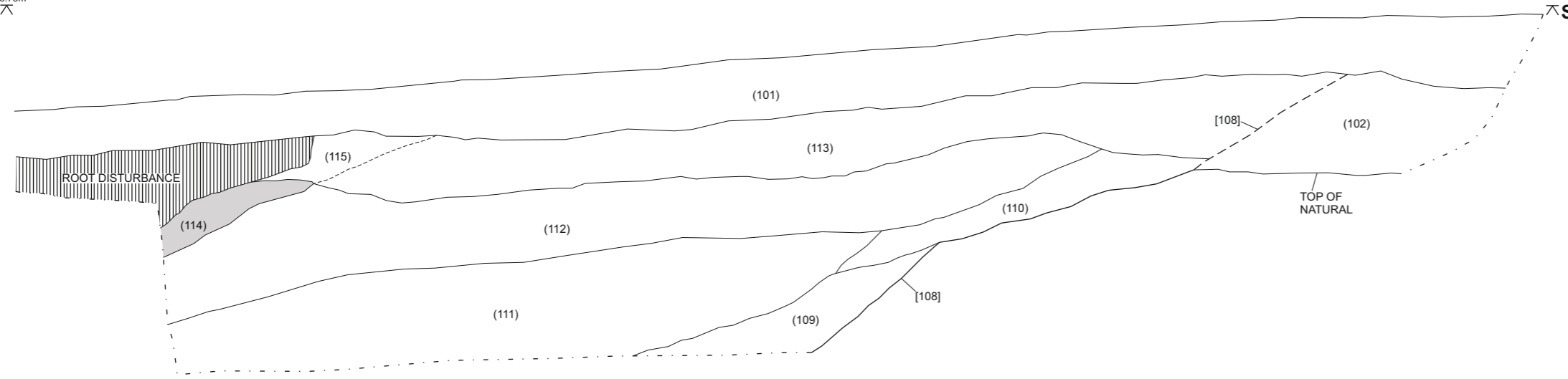


PHOTOGRAPH 17: Trench 9 looking northeast



SEC 001: WEST FACING SECTION [108]

173.78m
N

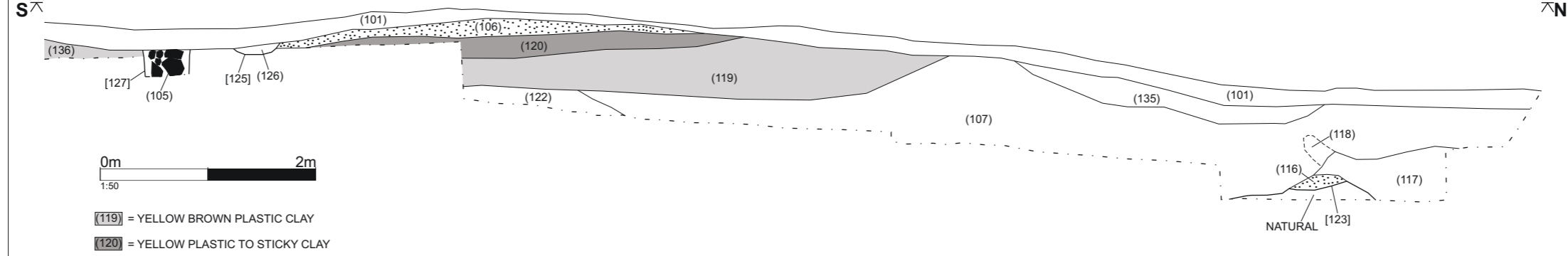


PHOTOGRAPH 18: Section 001

[114] = YELLOW BROWN PLASTIC CLAY

SEC 004: EAST FACING TRENCH 2 SECTION

173.58m
S



[119] = YELLOW BROWN PLASTIC CLAY
[120] = YELLOW PLASTIC TO STICKY CLAY



PHOTOGRAPH 19: Section 004



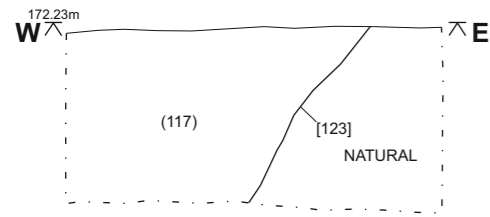
PHOTOGRAPH 20: Section 004

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Accession Code:



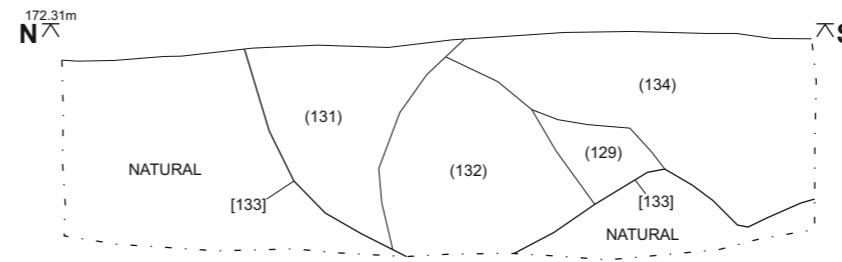
FIGURE 12: Trench 1 Sections and Photographs

SEC 006: SOUTH FACING SECTION [123]



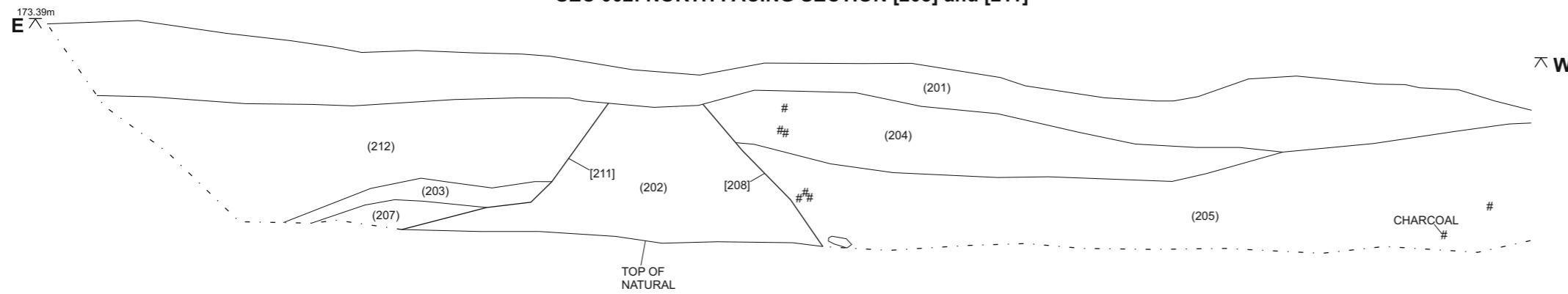
PHOTOGRAPH 21: Section 006

SEC 007: WEST FACING SECTION [133]



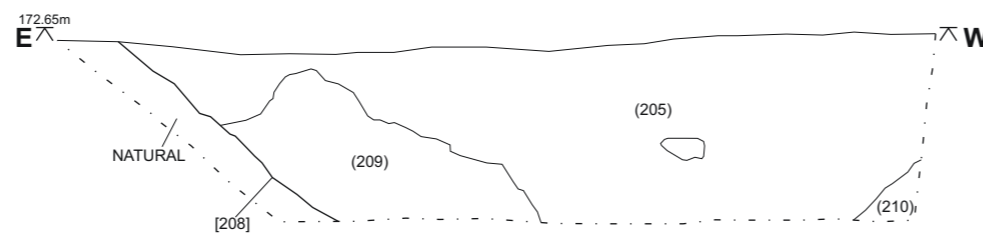
PHOTOGRAPH 22: Section 007

SEC 002: NORTH FACING SECTION [208] and [211]



PHOTOGRAPH 23: Section 002 and Section 009

SEC 009: NORTH FACING SECTION [208]

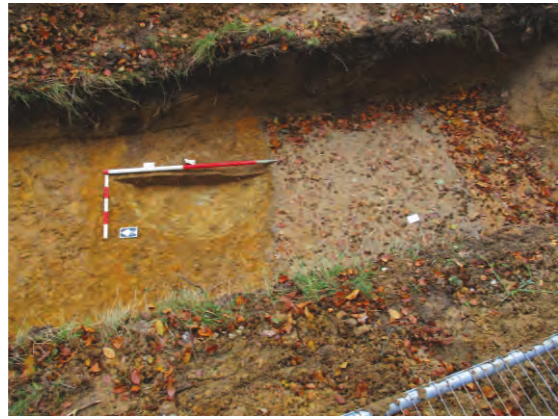


Site Code: THM19evPH2
Accession Code:



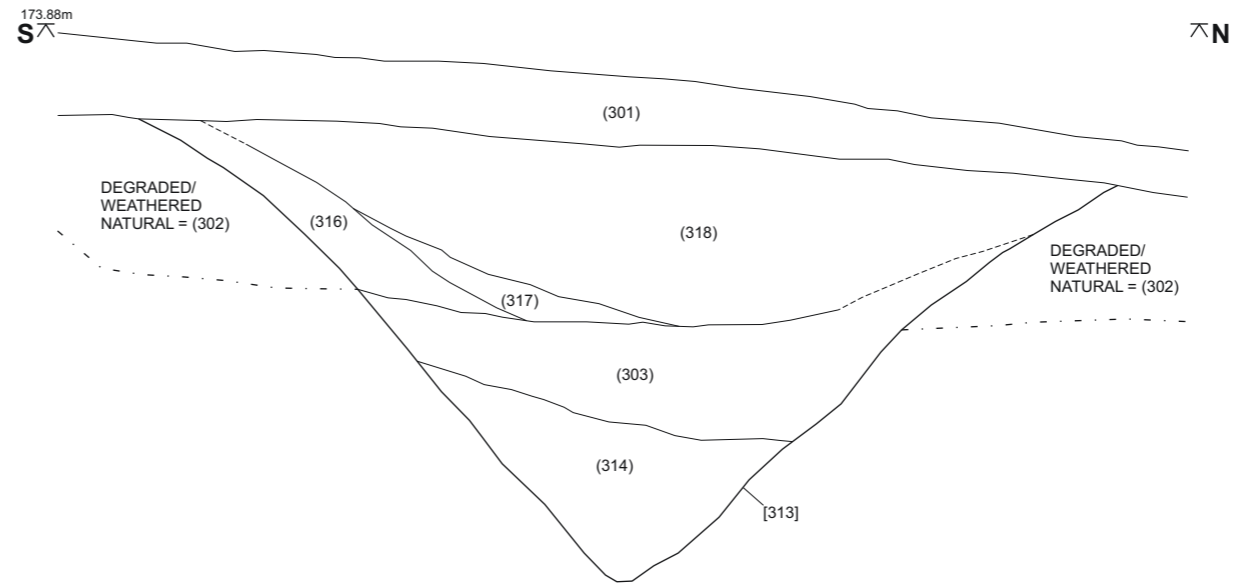
**FIGURE 13: Trenches 1 and 2
Sections and
Photographs**

SEC 003: WEST FACING SECTION [312]



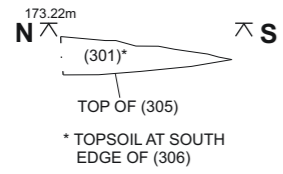
PHOTOGRAPH 24: Section 003

SEC 005: EAST FACING SECTION [313]



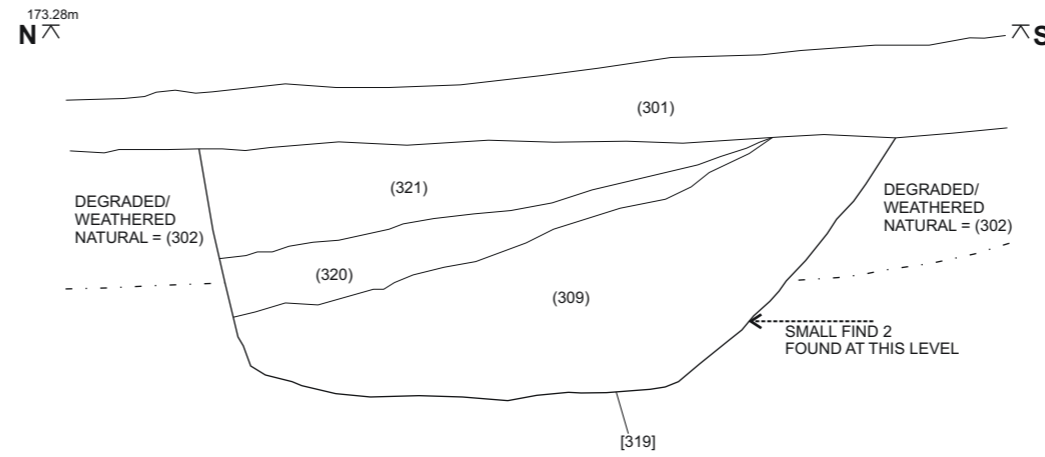
PHOTOGRAPH 25: Section 005

SEC 010: WEST FACING SECTION (301)



PHOTOGRAPH 26: Section 010

SEC 011: WEST FACING SECTION [319]

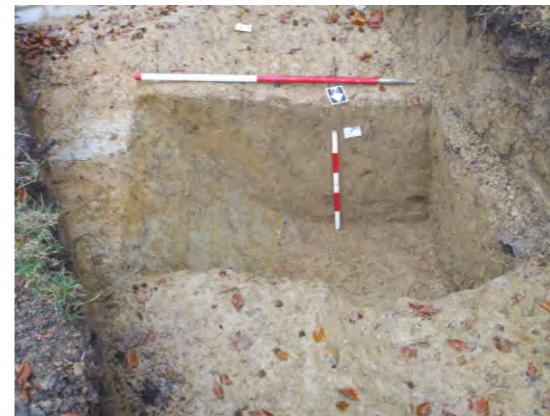


PHOTOGRAPH 27: Section 011

SEC 016: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [326]



PHOTOGRAPH 28: Section 016



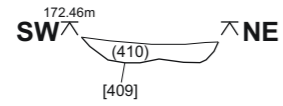
PHOTOGRAPH 29: Section 016 after over-cut to test feature edge

Site Code: THM19evPH2
Accession Code:



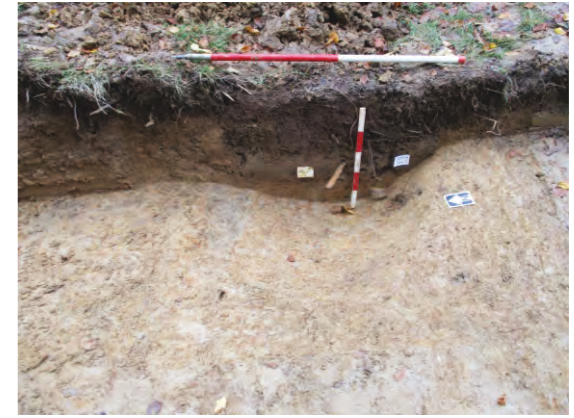
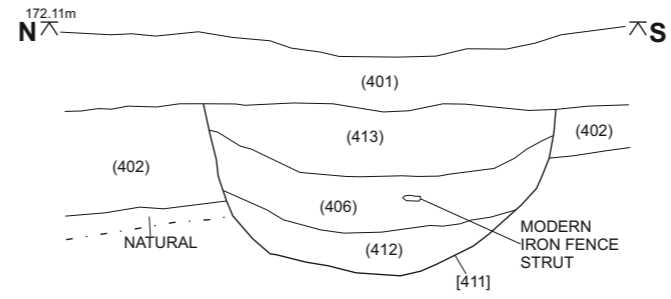
FIGURE 14: Trench 3 Sections and Photographs

SEC 012: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [409]



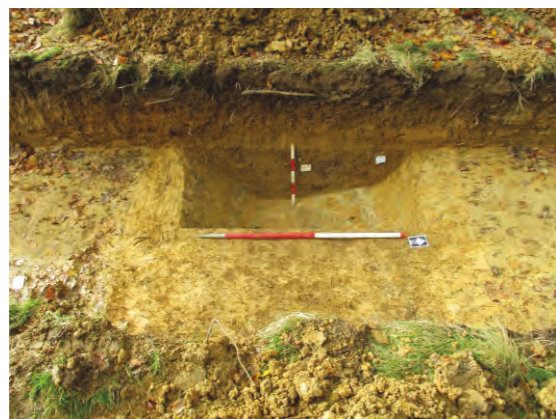
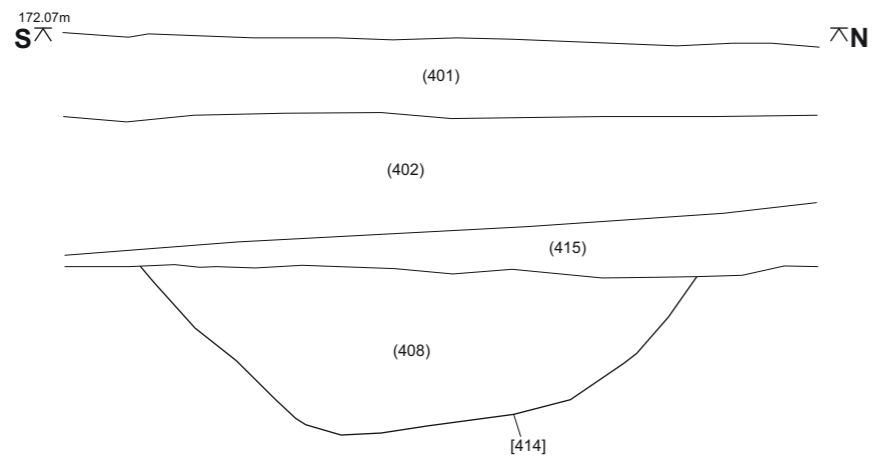
PHOTOGRAPH 30: Section 012

SEC 014: WEST FACING SECTION [411]



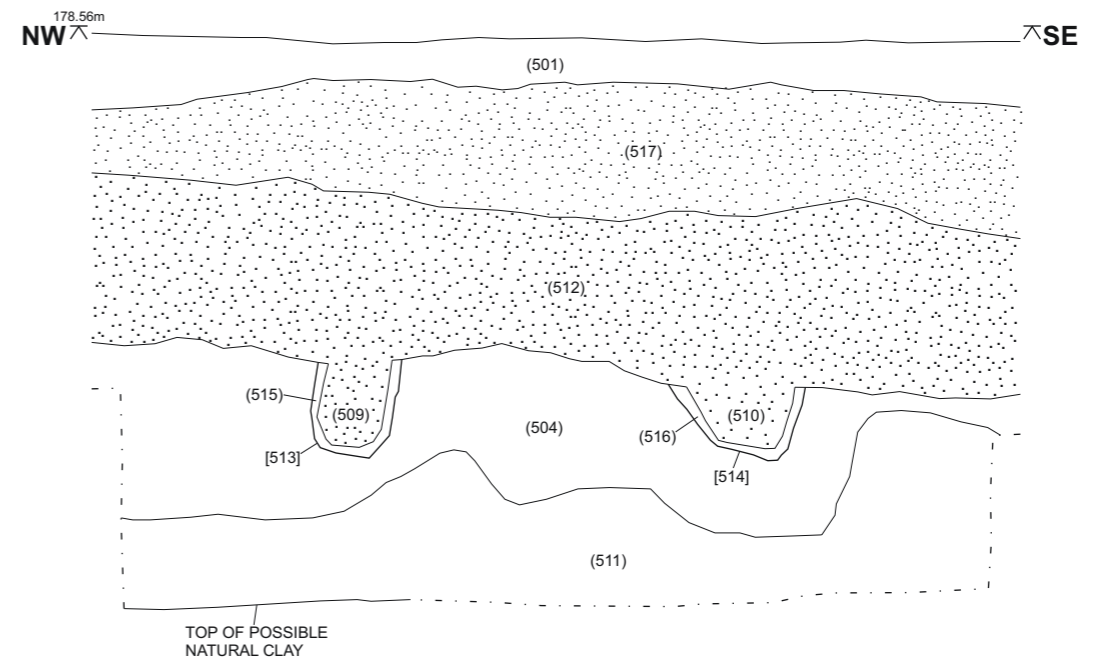
PHOTOGRAPH 31: Section 014

SEC 015: EAST FACING SECTION [414]



PHOTOGRAPH 32: Section 015

SEC 017: SOUTHWEST FACING TRENCH 5 SECTION



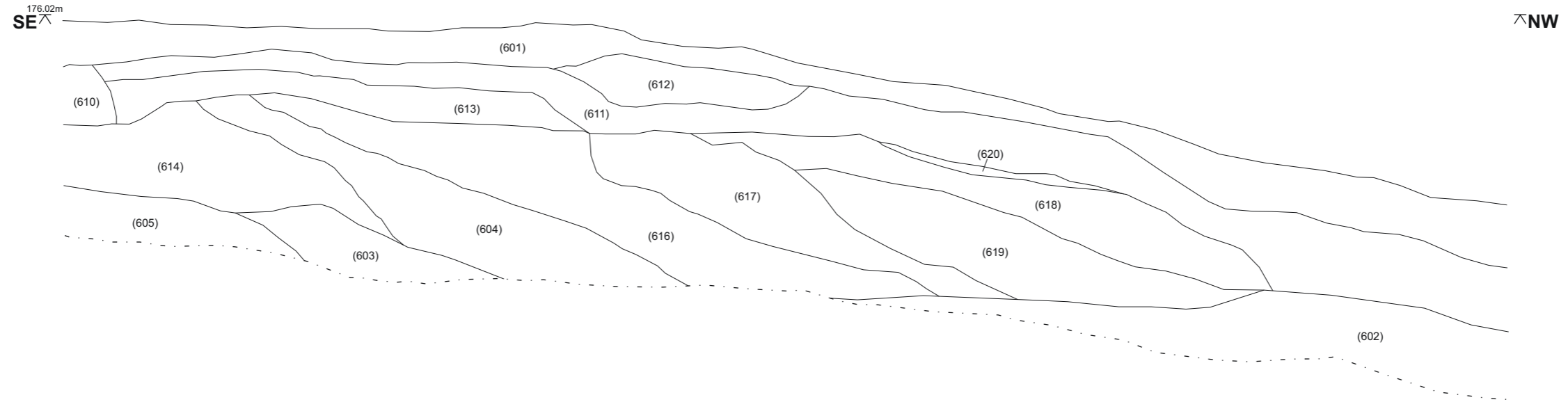
PHOTOGRAPH 33: Section 017

Site Code: THM19evPH2
Accession Code:

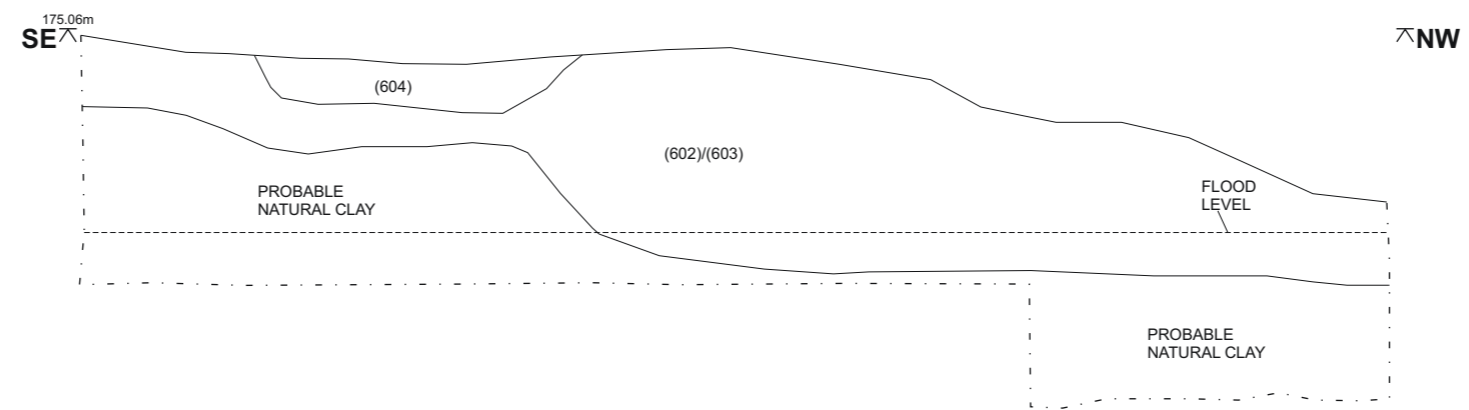


FIGURE 15: Trenches 4 and 5 Sections and Photographs

SEC 019: NORTHEAST FACING TRENCH 6 SECTION



SEC 018: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION (602), (603) and (604)



PHOTOGRAPH 34: Sections 018 and 019



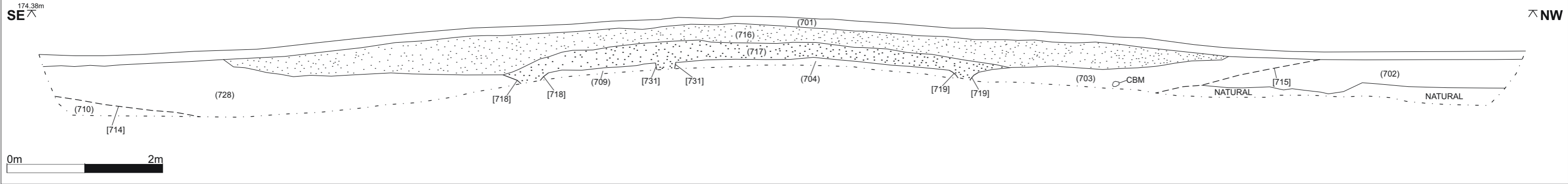
PHOTOGRAPH 35: Sections 018 and 019

Site Code: THM19evPH2
Accession Code:

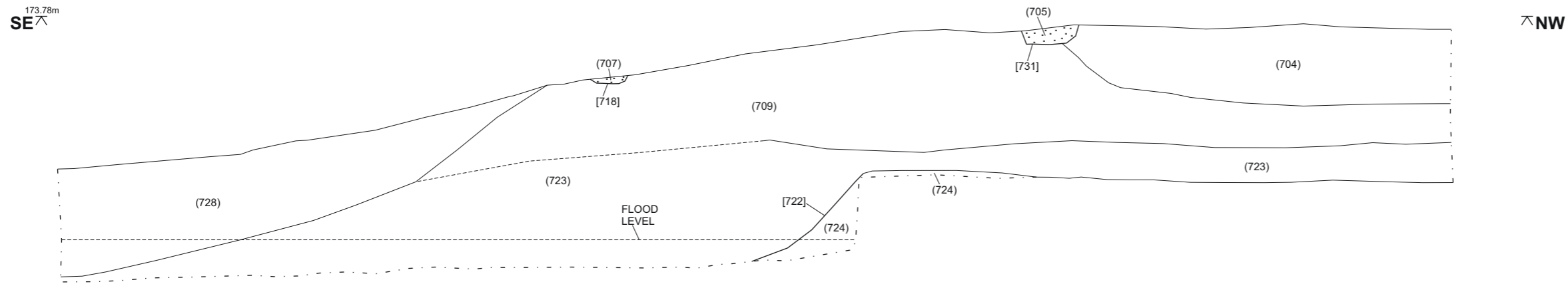


FIGURE 16: Trench 6 Sections and Photographs

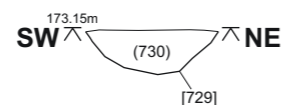
SEC 013: NORTHEAST FACING TRENCH 7 SECTION



SEC 021: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [718], [731] and [722]



SEC 022: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION [729]

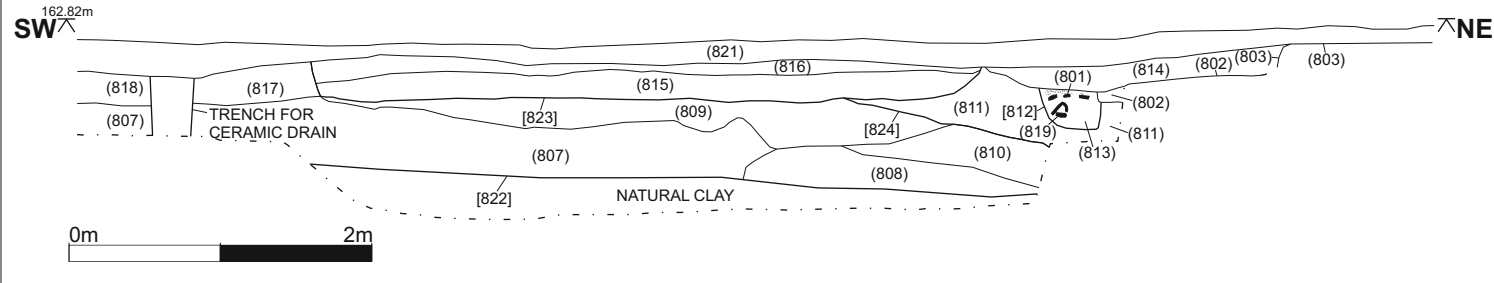


Site Code: THM19evPH2
Accession Code:

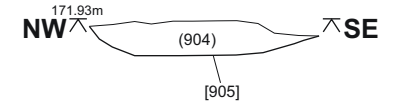


FIGURE 17: Trench 7 Sections and Photographs

SEC 023: SOUTHEAST FACING TRENCH 8 SECTION



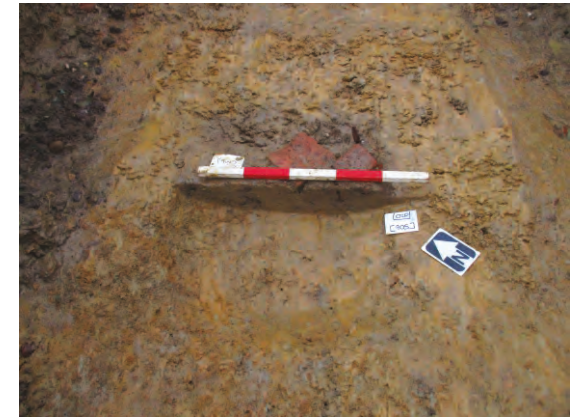
SEC 020: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION [905]



PHOTOGRAPH 39: Section 023



PHOTOGRAPH 40: Section 023



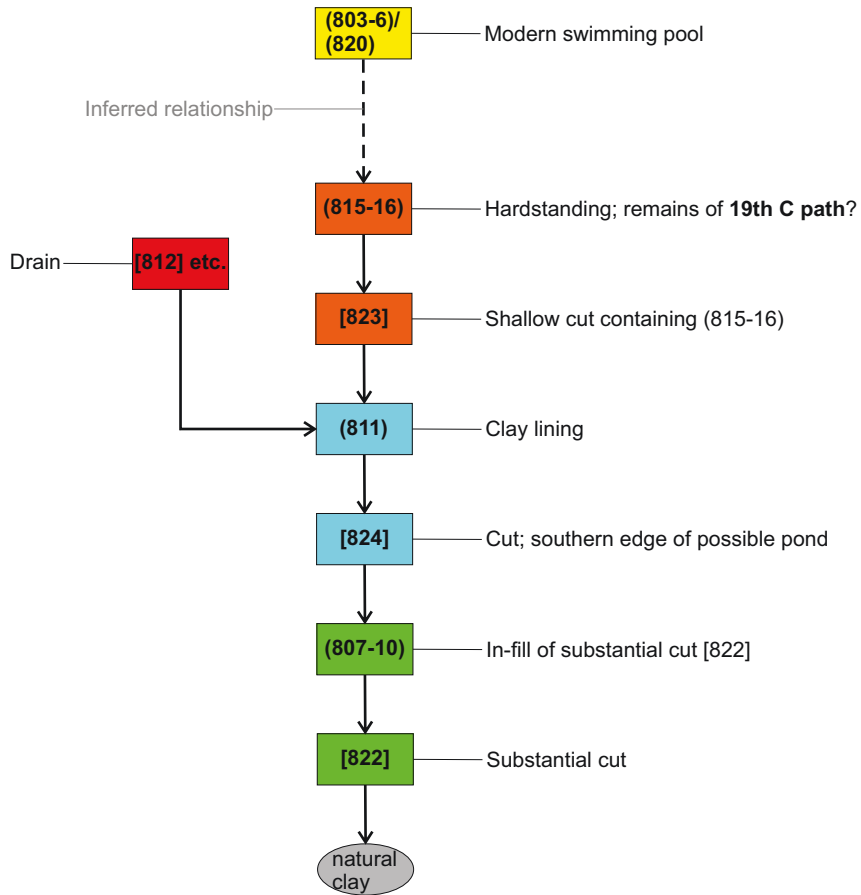
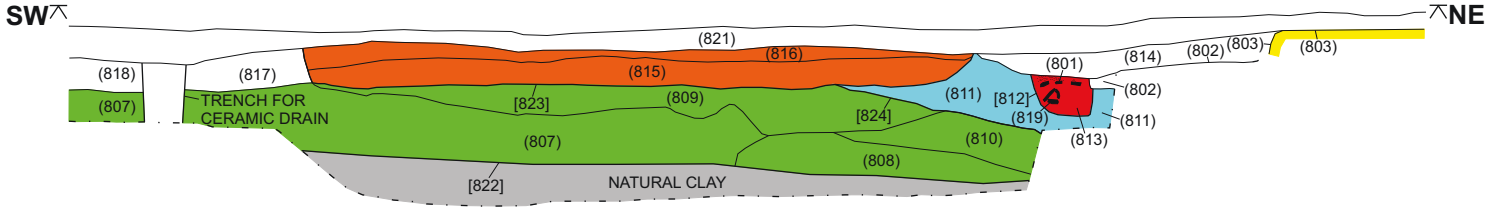
PHOTOGRAPH 41: Section 020

Site Code: THM19evPH2
Accession Code:



FIGURE 18: Trenches 8 and 9 Sections and Photographs

SEC 023: SOUTHEAST FACING TRENCH 8 SECTION



ONLY KEY CONTEXTS SHOWN
IN HARRIS MATRIX

Site Code: THM19evPH2
Accession Code:
**FIGURE 19: Trench 8 Schematic
Harris Matrix**