

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Land at Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett,  
Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Daniel Bray**

**Site Code: MFB14/253**

**(SU0750 8380)**

**Land at Marsh Farm,  
Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Leda Properties Ltd**

by Daniel Bray

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MFB 14/253

**April 2015**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire

**Grid reference:** SU 0750 8380

**Site activity:** Archaeological Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 23rd February – 24th March 2015

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Daniel Bray

**Site code:** MFB 14/253

**Area of site:** c. 21 ha

**Summary of results:** The archaeological evaluation confirmed the presence of a Roman enclosure with possible internal subdivisions located on the limestone geology in the north-west corner of the site. A small cluster of medieval and post-medieval features was identified in the south-eastern corner. Areas of the clay geology areas, in particular in the eastern half of the site were apparently devoid of archaeological deposits. A single flint flake indicated a very slight amount of prehistoric activity.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Swindon Museum in due course.

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# Land at Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Daniel Bray

Report 14/253

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (SU 0750 8380) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Alex Cresswell of Kemp and Kemp LLP on behalf of Leda Properties Ltd, 3 Wootton Edge Barns, Holly Bank, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, OX20 1AE.

Planning permission (14/08060/OUT and 14/08081/FUL) has been sought from Wiltshire Council to construct new housing and commercial buildings on the site. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, a programme of archaeological fieldwork has been requested to determine the archaeological potential of the site and if necessary, inform a mitigation strategy for the project.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Bray along with Will Attard, Tim Dawson, Anna Ginger, Daniel Strachan and Benedikt Tebbit with the site code MFB 14/253. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Swindon Museum in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located at Marsh Farm approximately 1.5km north of the centre of Wootton Bassett and 8km to the west of the centre of the town of Swindon (Fig. 1). The site consist of nine irregular shaped fields (Fig. 2: A-I) totalling 21 ha bounded by the M4 to the north and the B4042, residential housing and sports fields to the south and west. Marsh Farm Hotel and fields are located to the east (Fig. 2). The site slopes gently from north-west at a height of 134m above Ordnance Datum (maOD) to the south-east at 128.50m aOD. It appears an artificial step has been created between fields A and B in the west, with the latter stepped down at the boundary with the former and then continuing to rise towards the motorway. The geology is mapped as Corallian 'Coral Rag'

Limestone in the western half of the site and Kimmeridge Clay to the east (BSG 1974). Both Limestone and Clay geologies were observed.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted by geophysical survey (James 2014). The site lies at some distance from the centre of Royal Wootton Bassett which was first mentioned in Saxon documents of AD 680 (McMahon 2004). By the time of Domesday Book (1086), it was no more than a small settlement (Williams and Martin 2002) but had emerged as a town by the early 13th century with the granting of a market in 1219 though it was never a very successful town (McMahon 2004). The geophysical survey located one main area of probable archaeological interest which comprises a rectangular enclosure complex in the north-west corner of the site. This zone appears to be remarkably compact with few obvious features beyond. It is anticipated that this complex is of Iron Age and/or Roman date. Elsewhere on the site there are a number of miscellaneous linear and pit-like features of uncertain origin. Large areas of medieval field system (ridge and furrow) are also indicated across the site. To the south-west of the site recent evaluation revealed occupation deposits of Roman date (Carter 2014) which have subsequently been excavated relatively recently. The latter results have revealed part of a Roman settlement complex along with Iron Age occupation deposit (Pomeroy-Kellinger pers. comm.).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project are;

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any Roman occupation or landscape deposits are present on the site;
- to determine if any Late Saxon or medieval deposits are present on the site;
- to determine the archaeological significance of geophysical anomalies in the NW of the site (possible Iron Age or Roman occupation);
- to determine if other geophysical anomalies are of archaeological origin; and
- to provide information in order to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy if required.

It was proposed to excavate 118 trenches, 2m wide and 25m long (approximately 2.5% of the site area) to target the complex of geophysical anomalies to the north-west and additional geophysical anomalies. The apparent 'blank areas' from the survey were also targeted with trenches positioned in a stratified random pattern. The trenches were to be excavated using a 360° type machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and

supervised at all times by an archaeologist, with the spoil removed being monitored for any finds. All potential archaeological deposits were to be hand cleaned and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project.

## **Results**

All 118 trenches were dug as close as possible to their intended positions (Fig. 3). Field A comprised Trenches 1-9, 15- 40, 50 – 52 and 71. Field B comprised Trenches 9-14. Trenches 41-49, 53-62, 66-70 and 72, 73 and 78 were positioned in Field C. Field D was covered by Trenches 74, 76, 77, 83 and 84. Trenches 63-65, 80-82 were located in Field E. Field F contained trenches 85, 88-97. Field G comprised Trenches 75, 86, 87, 98-100. Trenches 101-103, 105-115 were all in Field H; and Field I comprised 104 and 116-118. The trenches ranged in length from 21.10m to 32.00m and in depth from 0.22m to 0.55m. All trenches were 1.90m wide. Where some trenches had to be shortened due to site constraints, others were lengthened to compensate. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Features or potential features of archaeological interest were revealed in 31% of trenches and these are described in more detail below. The remainder of the trenches (1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10-13, 15, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30, 41-49, 51-69, 71, 73-99, 101- 103, 105, 107, 108, 112- 115) were devoid of archaeological interest. Field A and B were located on the limestone geology while clay geology was observed in the trenches in the rest of the fields apart from trenches 98-100 and 108 and 109 which also revealed limestone.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 and 5; Pl. 1)

Trench 3 was aligned NW - SE and was 27.50m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil directly overlying the natural light grey-brown sandy silt and limestone geology. An unexcavated ditch (145) aligned north-south was recorded and corresponds with the western edge of the enclosure seen on the geophysical survey. A modern quarry pit was observed at the south-eastern end of the trench.

### Trench 6 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 15)

Trench 6 was aligned NE - SW and was 25.00m long and 0.27m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil above the natural brown grey silt and limestone geology. Ditch 141 was recorded midway along the trench, which was aligned WNW – ESE and was 1.12m wide, 0.50m deep and contained a single fill (261). This ditch corresponds to the enclosure ditch revealed in the geophysical survey. Quarry pit 140 was located to the

south of this ditch, and produced medieval pottery. At the northern end of the trench an area of dirty natural might represent another large quarry pit (146, not excavated).

#### Trench 7 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 7 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 26.20m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil directly overlying the natural brown-grey clayey silt and limestone geology. A large modern quarry pit 142 (Fig. 15) was investigated but not fully excavated towards the eastern end of the trench. The quarry pit was 4.50m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.65m. It contained three fills (262-4) which produced china, glass and clay tobacco pipe. The eastern edge of the enclosure was not revealed in this trench and is likely to have been truncated by the modern quarry pit.

#### Trench 9 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 9 was aligned N - S and was 25.00m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying the natural light greyish brown limestone geology. Towards the north end of the trench, a ditch (143) (Fig. 15), aligned east-west was recorded, which was 2.00m wide and 1.20m deep. The ditch, which marks the southern edge of the enclosure seen on the geophysical survey, contained four fills (265-268). It probably continues into Trench 19 (as 129). An assemblage of 4th-century Roman pottery was recovered from the uppermost fill (265).

#### Trench 14 (Figs 2, 3 and 5)

Trench 14 was aligned NW - SE and was 24.50m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.16m subsoil overlying the natural limestone geology. An oval pit 144 (Fig. 15), which was 1.00 long, 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep was recorded. No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 16 (Figs 2, 3 and 6)

Trench 16 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 25.20m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.22m subsoil overlying the natural limestone geology. Ditch 127 (Fig. 14) was aligned N - S and corresponds to a linear anomaly seen in the geophysical survey starting within the enclosure and extending north. The ditch was 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep and contained single fill (187) which produced 2nd-century Roman pottery.

#### Trench 17 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 14; Pl. 2)

Trench 17 was aligned NNE - SSW and was 26.00m long and 0.26m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.06m subsoil overlying the natural light greyish brown clayey silt and limestone geology. Two ditches (130 and 131) aligned west-east, and one quarry pit (132) were excavated. The northernmost ditch, 130,



marks the northern boundary of the enclosure. The steep/vertical sided ditch was 2.00m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.20m. It was not possible to excavate deeper and an attempt at auguring revealed stone at a further 0.20m deep which may be the natural geology or a deposit within the ditch. Later 4th-century Roman wares were recovered from the ditch. A much shallower, smaller ditch, 131, was located to the south, which was 0.90m wide and 0.10m deep. This ditch also corresponds to a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey and produced 2nd-century Roman pottery fragments. The quarry pit 132 was situated to the southern end of the trench and also produced Roman pottery fragments

#### Trench 18 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 14)

Trench 18 was aligned E - W and was 26.20m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.24m of topsoil and 0.08m subsoil overlying the natural light greyish brown clayey silt and limestone and yellow clay geology. Two possible gullies (138 and 139) and one quarry pit, 137, were excavated. Both gullies were contained within the boundaries of the enclosure, as was the quarry pit. None of the features produced any finds.

#### Trench 19 (Figs 2, 3, 6, 14 and 15)

Trench 19 was aligned N - S and was 27.80m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil directly overlying the natural light greyish brown clayey silt and limestone geology. A large ditch (129) on an east-west alignment marks the southern edge of the enclosure ditch as seen on the geophysical survey and produced Roman pottery fragments ranging from the 2nd through to the 4th century. This was cut by a relatively small pit (128). Northerly adjacent to these features lay curvilinear ditch 134 and rectangular pit 133. It was not possible to excavate a relationship between the two as this lay outside the trench. Ditch 133 produced Roman pottery sherds dating to the third century. Two postholes (134 and 136) were located towards the southern end of the trench, cut into 'grubby' natural. Second-century pottery fragments were recovered from posthole 134.

#### Trench 20 (Figs 2, 3, 6 and 15)

Trench 20 was aligned N - S and was 26.00m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.03m subsoil overlying the natural light greyish brown clayey silt and limestone geology. Two gullies (119 and 120) were recorded; both running east-west. Gully 119 was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep and gully 120 was 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep. Gully 121 was left unexcavated. No finds were recovered from the features which are located near to linear anomalies seen in the geophysical survey.

#### Trench 23 (Figs 2, 3 and 6)

Trench 23 was aligned NE - SW and was 26.10m long and 0.22m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil directly overlying the natural limestone geology. Quarry pit 122 (Fig. 14) was excavated producing no finds and quarry pit 147 was unexcavated.

#### Trench 24 (Figs 2, 3 and 6)

Trench 24 was aligned NW - SE and was 27.10m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil overlying the natural limestone geology. One large pit (126) (Fig. 14; Pl. 13) was quadranted producing 1225g of animal bone, almost all unidentifiable but including cattle.

#### Trench 25 (Figs 2, 3, 6 and 14)

Trench 25 was aligned E - W and was 27.00m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.26m subsoil overlying the natural grey brown clay silt and limestone geology. A gully 123 and two pits (124 and 125) were recorded. The gully which was aligned north – south towards the centre of the trench, was 0.56m wide and 0.30m deep and contained 2nd-century Roman pottery and 129g of slag. It corresponds with a geophysical anomaly marking the eastern limit of the enclosure. Pits 124 and 125, located 8m east of the gully were 0.79m in diameter and 0.22m deep and 0.60m in diameter and 0.16m deep respectively. Fill 184 of pit 124 was a dark brownish silty clay which contained frequent charcoal and produced 393g of slag. Pit 124 cut pit 125.

#### Trench 27 (Figs 2, 3, 7 and 14)

Trench 27 was aligned NW - SE and was 27.50m long and 0.26m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil directly overlying the natural grey brown clay silt and limestone geology. A linear feature (113) and possible posthole (114) were recorded. The linear feature was aligned east – west and corresponds to a short anomaly seen on the geophysical survey. It was up to 1.90m wide and 0.40m deep and animal bone was recovered from the brown grey silty clay fill 174. Posthole 114, located 2m west of 113, was 0.50m in diameter and 0.14m deep and produced a single flint of Neolithic or Bronze Age date, which need not necessarily date the feature.

#### Trench 28 (Figs 2, 3 and 7)

Trench 28 was aligned E - W and was 26.30m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil directly overlying the natural limestone geology. A single ditch (39) (Fig. 13) aligned NW–SE and matching one seen on the geophysical survey was recorded, which was 0.82m wide and 0.23m deep. A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the fill (173).

#### Trench 31 (Figs 2, 3 and 7; Pl. 3)

Trench 31 was aligned NE - SW and was 27.00m long and 0.31m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.03m of subsoil overlying the light grey brown clay silt and limestone natural geology. Two quarry pits (117 and 118) were recorded at the south eastern end of the trench. Quarry pit 117 (Fig. 14) was examined and found to be irregular in shape with steep sides. The feature was not bottomed and no finds were recovered. Quarry pit 118 directly to the north was not excavated.

#### Trench 32 (Figs 2, 3 and 7)

Trench 32 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.10m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.05m of subsoil overlying the light grey brown clay silt and limestone natural geology. Two quarry pits (115 and 116) were recorded. A sondage through 115 (Fig. 14) revealed it to be irregular with gradual sides and a flat base. Directly to the west quarry pit 116 was left unexcavated.

#### Trench 33 (Figs 2, 3, 7 and 13)

Trench 33 was aligned E - W and was 25.70m long and 0.25m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil directly above the light grey brown limestone geology. Another two quarries (37 and 38) were revealed. Both were investigated and found to be irregular with undulating bases and were 0.24m and 0.46m deep respectively.

#### Trench 34 (Figs 2, 3, 8 and 13; Pl. 4)

Trench 34 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 26.90m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil directly overlying the light grey brown limestone geology. The trench revealed a number of ditches, pits and a single posthole. Ditch 103 was 7m from the western end, aligned NE – SW it was 0.94m wide and 0.26m deep and cut posthole 108. The ditch corresponds to the linear anomaly seen in the geophysical survey and is the same as ditch 110 seen in Trench 35. A total of 73 sherds of pottery dating from the 3rd century were recovered along with an assemblage of animal bone including horse and cattle. Directly east of this ditch was 104 which may be either a ditch terminus or an oval pit. If it is a ditch terminal it may be the same as ditch 39 in Trench 28 and on the geophysical survey. A field drain went through it and a relationship with 103 was not possible but based on the pottery recovered ditch 104 appears to be of earlier date. Ditch 105 was 2m further east. Aligned NE – SW it appeared to be turning to a more easterly alignment and also relates to a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey. This ditch cut quarry pit 106 in plan. A sondage through this quarry revealed it to be irregular in shape only 0.20m deep. No finds were recovered. At the eastern end of the trench ditch 107

was recorded. The ditch was aligned ENE – WSW and was 0.88m wide and 0.23m deep and did not appear on the geophysical survey.

#### Trench 35 (Figs 2, 3 and 7)

Trench 35 was aligned NW - SE and was 24.00m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.06m of subsoil overlying the light grey brown natural limestone geology. Ditch 110 (Fig. 13) relates to the NE – SW anomaly seen on the geophysical survey and is the same as ditch 103 seen in Trench 34. The ditch was 1.43m wide and 0.47m deep and produced 2nd-century pottery. South of this was posthole 109 which was 0.49m in diameter and 0.16m deep. No finds were recovered from the posthole.

#### Trench 36 (Figs 2, 3 and 8)

Trench 36 was aligned E - W and was 26.90m long and 0.26m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil and 0.07m of subsoil overlying the light grey brown natural limestone geology. The only feature identified was possible pit 112 (Fig. 14) at the west end of the trench. In plan this appeared to be sub-rectangular with irregular sides and curved base. The fill was mid orange brown silty clay and produced no finds.

#### Trench 37 (Figs 2, 3 and 8)

Trench 37 was aligned NW - SE and was 27.00m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.05m of subsoil overlying the natural geology. A single feature was recorded. The possible posthole 111 (Fig. 13) was 0.48m in diameter and 0.11m deep. No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 38 (Figs 2, 3, 8 and 12; Pl. 5)

Trench 38 was aligned NE - SW and was 25.70m long and 0.29m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil directly above the natural geology. The trench revealed a number of linear features, pits and postholes. At the northern end of the trench ditch 25 was aligned east – west contained. A clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the fill. To the south a shallow linear 26 was excavated and shown to be a furrow which was also seen in the geophysical survey. Some 10m further south gully 27 was observed cutting pit 28 (Pl. 14). No finds were recovered from either. Three more pits (29, 30 and 31) were excavated and were between 0.60m in diameter and 0.15m deep. The relationship between 30 and 31 was unclear. At the southern end of the trench, five intercutting postholes (32-36) (Pl. 15) were recorded which were between 0.16m and 0.31m in diameter and between 0.09m and 0.20m deep. Posthole 32 was cut by 33. Posthole 35 cut 36 but no relationship was clear between posthole 34 and 33 and 35. No finds were recovered from the fills of any of the postholes.

#### Trench 39 (Figs 2, 3, 8 and 13; Pl. 12)

Trench 39 was aligned NE - SW and was 26.40m long and 0.27m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil above natural limestone geology. A substantial ditch 101 (Pl. 12 and 14) aligned NW–SE was recorded. The ditch corresponds to a linear anomaly seen on the geophysics which directly south of the trench turns 90° to the east. The ditch was 2.00m wide and 1.05m deep and comprised seven fills (90–96). The primary deposit 96 was friable and light grey brown in colour and was silty clay in composition. Above this deposit 95 comprised a firm mid orange brown clay. Deposit 94 was moderately compacted and was mid brown grey and a silty clay. Above this deposit 93 was similar in composition to 95. The largest deposit within the ditch was deposit 92 which comprised of a mid brown grey silt clay with very frequent large limestone inclusions. The final two deposits (90 and 91) were dark grey brown and mid grey brown respectively and both were sandy clay. Both produced 4th-century pottery, animal bone (including cattle and smaller animals) and slag. Ditch 101 cut oval pit 102 which had gradual sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from pit 102.

#### Trench 40 (Figs 2, 3, 8 and 13)

Trench 40 was aligned ENE - WSW and was 24.50m long and 0.32m deep at the western end. The overburden thickened towards the eastern end and the trench increased to 0.55m at this end. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil across the trench and 0.09m of subsoil at the western end increasing to 0.38m at the eastern end. This overlay the natural geology. Two linear features (49 and 100) and posthole 48 were recorded. The posthole was oval in plan and was 0.65m long, 0.30m wide and 0.16m deep. Its dark grey brown fill produced a 3rd-century coin and 149g of slag. To the east of this a shallow and pale linear feature aligned north – south that produced no finds. At the eastern end of the trench a gully 100 was 0.56m wide and 0.09m deep also produced no finds.

#### Trench 50 (Figs 2, 3, 9 and 13; Pl. 6)

Trench 50 was aligned NW - SE and was 28.00m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.05m of subsoil above the natural geology. This trench revealed a number of linear features, pits and postholes. At the north western end of the trench pit 46 was excavated. A full section across was not possible as the rest of the feature lay outside of the trench. No finds were recovered. To the south gully 45 was aligned NE – SW and was 0.73m wide and 0.19m deep. Located 4m further south were posthole 43, ditch 44 and pit 47. The ditch cut both posthole and pit. No finds were recovered from any of these features. Shallow pit 42 was recorded further south. At the south-eastern end of the trench posthole 40 and possible linear feature 41 were observed.

No relationship could be seen between the two and the linear feature was truncated to the north by a field drain and petered out further south.

#### Trench 70 (Figs 2, 4 and 9)

Trench 70 was aligned NW - SE and was 26.00m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.28m of subsoil overlying the natural brown yellow clay geology. A single gully 24 (Fig. 12) aligned NE – SW was recorded which was 0.61m wide and 0.22m deep. A single sherd of 2nd-century Roman pottery was recovered.

#### Trench 72 (Figs 2, 4 and 9)

Trench 72 was aligned E - W and was 25.30m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.14m of topsoil and 0.19m of subsoil overlying the natural clay geology. A single gully 23 (Fig. 12) was recorded. The gully was aligned NW – SW and was 0.44m wide and 0.09m deep. No finds were recovered.

#### Trench 100 (Figs 2, 4, 9 and 12)

Trench 100 was aligned E - W and was 27.00m long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.14m of subsoil overlying the natural brown yellow clay and frequent limestone geology. Three linear features were recorded in the trench. Towards the western end ditch 19 aligned north – south was 1.10m wide and 0.47m deep. A field drain was located at the base of the cut. Further east a large ditch (20) (Pl. 11) which was also aligned north – south was 2.40m wide and 0.59m deep and produced Roman and post-medieval pottery. From 14m to the eastern end of trench a shallow ditch was recorded. Two slots (21 and 22) were excavated but a full profile could not be recorded as the southern edge of the feature lay outside the trench. Slot 22 produced Roman pottery.

#### Trench 104 (Figs 2, 4 and 10; Pl. 7)

Trench 104 was aligned NE - SW and was 30.00m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.12m of subsoil overlying the natural clay geology. A single large feature approximately 15m long and of unknown width, due to the south eastern edge being outside the trench was observed. A sondage 10 (Fig. 12) revealed the feature to be 0.20m deep and containing a single dark grey brown clay silt fill 56 which produced medieval pottery dating from the 12th to 14th century.

#### Trench 106 (Figs 2, 4 and 10)

Trench 106 was aligned N - S and was 28.00m long and 0.29m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil and 0.08m of subsoil overlying the natural clay geology. At the southern end of the trench an oval feature 16 (Fig. 12) was 0.22m wide and 0.11m was excavated. The mid yellow grey fill (62) produced no finds. At the

northern end of the trench another larger sub circular feature was recorded and produced no finds. Both features may be natural in origin rather than archaeological.

Trench 109 (Figs 2, 4, 10 and 12; Pl. 8)

Trench 109 was aligned NW - SE and was 28.10m long and 0.32m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil and 0.15m of subsoil. At the northern end the subsoil lay above limestone geology while at the southern clay geology was present. Two ditches (12 and 13) both aligned north – south were recorded. At the northern end ditch 13 was 1.80m wide and 0.27m deep and related to a dip seen in the surface of the field. Medieval pottery was recovered from its fill. Further south ditch 12 was recorded although a full width profile was not gained it was excavated a depth of 0.29m and also produced medieval pottery. Both these features are likely to be a boundary defining the limit of ridge and furrow seen in the geophysics and still visible in the field itself.

Trench 110 (Figs 2, 4, 10 and 12)

Trench 110 was aligned NNW - SSE and was 29.00m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.28m of subsoil overlying the natural clay geology. An east – west linear feature, 14, was recorded which was 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep. At the southern end of the trench a large shallow pit 15 was recorded. No finds were recovered from either feature. Both features were very indistinct while digging and are most likely natural in origin rather than archaeological.

Trench 111 (Figs 2, 4 and 10)

Trench 111 was aligned NW - SE and was 29.10 long and 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying the natural clay geology. A single possible pit (18) (Fig. 12) which was 0.59m in diameter and 0.11m deep was recorded. No finds were recovered.

Trench 116 (Figs 2, 4, 10 and 12; Pl. 9)

Trench 116 was aligned E - W and was 29.10m long and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil and 0.22m of subsoil overlying the natural clay geology. At the eastern of the trench a sondage was excavated through large feature 9. This showed the feature to be 0.14m deep and most likely a shallow spread contained medieval pottery. To the west of this was pit 11 which was 0.35m in diameter and 0.09m deep producing post-medieval pottery and animal bone, mostly unidentified but including pig, larger and smaller mammals, and bird (perhaps chicken).

Trench 117 (Figs 2, 4, 11 and 12; Pl. 10)

Trench 117 was aligned NW - SE and was 28.40m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil and 0.16m of subsoil overlying the natural clay geology. A single gully (1) aligned east – west was

recorded. It was 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep and produced a single piece of chalk worked into a cube. Towards the north it possibly turns or joins into a larger feature which lay outside of the trench. At the eastern end of the trench two pits (7 and 8) and unexcavated ditch 6 were present. The two pits were 0.32m wide and 0.05m deep and 0.47m and 0.07m deep respectively. Pit 7 produced medieval pottery sherds.

#### Trench 118 (Figs 2, 4, 11 and 12)

Trench 118 was aligned NW - SE and was 27.50m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil and 0.14m of subsoil overlying the natural clay geology. At the flooded western end of the trench unexcavated ditch 5 was present which had a field drain cut through the top on the same NNE – SSW alignment. Further east a posthole (3) was excavated which was 0.25m in diameter and 0.04m deep. No finds were recovered. Directly east of the posthole was ditch 2 which was 1.20m wide and 0.20m deep. At the eastern end which was also flooded ditch 4 remained unexcavated.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Jane Timby*

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of some 370 sherds of pottery weighing *c.* 3.8kg. Most of the material dates to the mid-late Roman period but there are also a few medieval and post-medieval pieces present. Accompanying the pottery is one small fragment of amorphous fired clay weighing 1g.

The assemblage was sorted into fabrics based on the colour, texture and nature of the inclusions present in the clay. Known named or traded Roman wares were coded using the National Roman fabric reference system (Tomber and Dore 1998) (codes in brackets). Other wares, generally of local origin, were coded more generically according to colour and main characteristics. The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Rims were additionally coded to general form. A summary of the main ware types for each context can be found summarised in Appendix 3 along with a provisional date for that context.

In general terms the assemblage was in mixed condition with some well-fragmented sherds alongside larger pieces. This is reflected in the overall average sherd weight of 10.3g. Surface preservation was moderately good and finishes such as slips, colour-coats or burnishing could be detected in most cases. Pottery was recovered from 28 features, a total of 33 contexts with the quantities ranging from single sherds up to a maximum of 73 sherds from cut 103.



### Roman pottery

Roman pottery accounts for 84.9% of the recovered assemblage and largely appears to date to the mid-late 2nd century into the later 4th century. It is overwhelmingly dominated by a diverse range of 'local' coarse wares, most or all of which are likely to have come from the poorly documented Wiltshire pottery industry. Continental imported wares are limited to three sherds of Central Gaulish samian including a worn flanged bowl Dragendorff type 38 probably of Antonine date. Regional imports include 74 sherds of black burnished ware mainly from the south-west (SOW BB1) but also with examples from the south-east industry in Poole Harbour (DOR BB1); eight sherds from the Oxfordshire area with white ware and colour-coated *mortaria* (OXF WH, OXF RS); eight sherds from the New Forest kilns (NFORS/CC); two sherds of Overwey (Tilford) ware (OVYWH) and six sherds of late Roman shell-tempered ware from the Midlands (ROB SH). This latter ware is usually indicative of occupation in the last quarter of the 4th century or later. The BB1 which accounts for 23.6% by count of the Roman assemblage includes examples of jars, one with a countersunk handle; a plain-rimmed bowl; grooved rim bowl and flanged- rim conical bowls.

The local wares can broadly be divided into three categories: Savernake ware (SAV GT), known in particular for its large handmade storage jars. These were largely made in the 1st and 2nd-centuries AD but often survive in later deposits. The other two groups are reduced (grey) or oxidized sandy wares which account for 45.8% and 10.2% respectively, most of which are likely to be local in origin.

### Medieval

Forty-five sherds of medieval pottery are present, largely concentrated in six features. The main wares that can be identified at this stage include Minety calcareous gravel-tempered ware with jars, some internally glazed; Cotswold-type calcareous wares featured jars and a dish; Kennet Valley ware and two sherds of glazed jug / pitcher probably from one of the Wiltshire kilns.

### Post-medieval

A small group of 11 sherds of post-medieval / modern date is present comprising sherds of industrial white earthenware (china) and glazed red earthenware.

### Summary

The work at Marsh Farm produced a moderately good assemblage of pottery which seems to indicate a main phase of activity in the mid to later Roman period, typical of many of the rural settlements in this general area. The earliest datable material appears to be 2nd century, typified by the sherds of Central Gaulish samian, Savernake ware, early BB1 forms and North Wiltshire wares. In particular this material appears to be associated

with cuts 20, 22, 24, 104, 110, 123, 127, 131 and 134. Some of the groups with single sherds can only be dated as potentially 2nd century but could also be later. Activity dating to the 3rd century is indicated by some of the BB1 and cut 103, and perhaps 133, seem to have material of this date. The presence of wares from the later colour-coated industries such as Oxfordshire and New Forest along with Overwey ware reflects later Roman activity. The Midlands shelly ware is typical of the last quarter of the 4th century and this is present in cuts 101 and 143. Other 4th century wares come from 128 and 130. The Roman assemblage is typical of a fairly rural assemblage with a very limited quantity of specialist or imported wares. Samian constitutes just 0.9% of the Roman group which again would be typical of a lower status group.

Medieval activity dating to the later 12th-14th century is evident in cuts 7, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 17. The latest features dating to the post-medieval period, probably from the 18th/19th centuries include 11, 20 and 140-2.

### *Burnt clay by Danielle Milbank*

A total of 20 burnt clay fragments (22g) were recovered from three contexts encountered during the evaluation, all from sieved soil samples. They were recovered from contexts 11 (deposit 57, 10g); 126 (deposit 186, 10g) and 133 (deposit 254, 2g). The majority of these are of small size and fairly abraded, and comprise a homogenous slightly soft clay with sparse sandy inclusions. These did not have any characteristics to suggest they represent fired clay for a particular functions, although it is possible that they represent daub fragments.

### *Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank*

A total of 9 fragments of ceramic building material (422g) were recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 4). Of these, the majority of identifiable fragments were tile, with a small proportion of the material comprised small fragments that could not be identified. The material is largely of Roman date. The condition of the majority of the fragments was fair, though some fragments were slightly abraded. The pieces were examined under x10 magnification.

Deposit 90 (fill of 101) contained a fragment of tile of a soft, fine clay fabric with sparse fine sandy and groggy inclusions and a pale orange red colour. The piece has sets of 10 combed lines in diamond pattern, and the tile is 17mm thick and fairly even in form. It is a piece of box tile, with the combed lines providing keying for plaster. Box tiles were used in stacks to heat rooms, though they were sometimes used in other settings. The piece is only broadly dateable to the Roman period.

Three pieces of a hard but slightly friable fabric were recovered from 105 (deposit 151). These are 17mm thick, with a fairly even form, and a dark orange red colour with dark grey surface indicating reducing conditions during firing. They represent plain peg or nib tile of likely medieval date. One further piece was associated with medieval pottery from pit 7 and is probably of broadly similar date.

A small fragment of a fine, slightly soft clay fabric with a pale pink and grey colour was recovered from deposit 254, which represents tile of likely Roman date.

Deposit 261 (infilling 141) contained a single fragment of hard, fine, evenly fired tile fabric with sparse groggy inclusions. It is of a light red colour and there is a thin colourless glaze on the upper surface, with a small amount of splashed glaze on the underside. This piece is of likely late medieval or early post-medieval date.

#### Conclusion

The assemblage overall was modest, with two broad time periods represented, Roman and late medieval/early post-medieval. The Roman material included a box tile fragment. Box tiles were used to heat rooms, originally in bathhouses but later in other domestic settings. Typically, these were stacked in columns and held in place with iron clamps, lining the wall and channelling heated air through the building, with plaster applied to the wall surface. The combed lines provide keying for the plaster, and were produced in a wide variety of patterns.

#### *Glass* by Danielle Milbank

A single glass fragment (18g) was recovered from deposit 264. This is of dark green colour and the shape identifies it as a bottle neck fragment, with a well-formed 'string' which is suggestive of a date in the late 17th century.

#### *Roman Coin* by Susan Porter

A single Roman coin was recovered from context (48). It was in very poor condition, heavily damaged, clipped and corroded although a partial bearded portrait of the emperor is just visible as a shadow on one side with a (probably) standing figure on the reverse. It seems likely to be of mid-3rd century date, and it may be Postumus (260-269) with the standing figure of Pax on the reverse.

#### *Metalwork* by Susan Porter

Besides the coin (above), a total of 19 metal artefacts were recovered from 10 contexts across the site. All were ferrous metal with the exception of Cat No 10, which was a small fragment of copper alloy. The remainder of the assemblage comprised 6 nails, 6 hobnails, a bolt head, possible stylus, hinge, blade, slag and latch.

### Copper Alloy

A single fragment of copper alloy, Cat 10 was recovered from a sample taken from ditch (129). It was a tiny fragment weighing less than 0.5g and 10mm in length. Its purpose is unclear due to its small size however it seems likely to have been part of a strap embellishment or part of a chape.

### Ferrous Metal

The ferrous metal assemblage comprises domestic materials and is dominated by nails and hobnails, however a small number of other objects may be identified, these seem to be of Roman date although are mostly undiagnostic.

Cat 1: A possible stylus was recovered from ditch (12) it was squared in profile 129mm in length although incomplete, its identification as a stylus is tentative as neither end of the object survives, however it does not appear to be a nail.

Cat 7: A broadly rectangular fragment of iron, weighing 23g forming a partial hinge 36mm in length with narrow hinge attachment surviving at one was recovered from a sample taken from gully (123). The hinged side is very straight 25mm wide with hinge protruding 5mm from the artefact body and it seems likely to be from a small box or heavy book clasp.

Cat no 8, recovered from pit (126) comprised a lump of aerated iron, weighing 19.5g likely to be slag, although not indicative of metalworking on site.

Cat 9: Also recovered from pit (126) was a small blade and tang. The tang appears complete, flattened and tapering 16mm in length, the blade itself is partial 31mm long and 17mm wide flattened profile, its small size strongly suggests a Roman date.

Cat 17: The artefact is 132mm in length and comprises two loops, circular at one end, although the central loop is an elongated oval with 80mm aperture, and a partial hinge survives at the opposing end to the circular loop. This has been interpreted as part of a latch lock, being the longer loop that overlies another loop through which a padlock or similar was attached to close a door. A partial hinge survives broken just before the spring. The piece is an undiagnostic locking mechanism recovered from ditch (130).

Cat 19: A large square bolt head, slightly mushroomed in the centre measuring 50x49mm square with 20mm of rectangular shaft remaining. It is a substantial bolt head with a high lead content recovered from quarry (142). It seems likely that this is a bolt for a substantial piece of equipment perhaps a quarry vehicle, wagon or even a ship bolt.

### Hobnails

A total of 6 hobnails (Cat nos 11-16) were recovered from ditch 129. With the exception of no 11, all were mushroom headed hobnails with tapering profiles of varying length, between 13 and 18mm. Where the complete length survived the tapered point was slightly hooked. Cat 11 was very fragmentary and only tentatively identified as a crushed or flattened hobnail head.

### Nails

A total of six nails, Cat no's 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 18 were recovered from five contexts, all were squared in profile with square heads where the head survived. The nails survived in lengths between 20 and 64mm and were undiagnostic. Cat no's 3 and 5 appear to be construction nails possibly for furnishing or coffin nail, Cat no's 4 and 6 were smaller nails heavily corroded and partial

### Conclusions

Although small the assemblage appears to be broadly domestic rather than industrial or military in nature.

### *Slag*

A small quantity of iron slag was recovered from 16 contexts, mostly from sieving of bulk soil samples (Appendix 5). The total amount is small just over 1kg and individual contexts produced tiny amounts, with 393g in the largest assemblage. No detailed analysis has been carried out. Although it indicates some metalworking in the vicinity, and suggests the possibility that more will be discovered, such material is more or less ubiquitous on Roman sites, often redeposited, and such small quantities can be regarded as the expected 'background noise' rather than indicating a specialist metalworking site. Small quantities of clinker from features 141 and 144 are post-medieval.

### *Stone* by Danielle Milbank

A single stone fragment was recovered from context 101 (90). This is a small piece of slightly micaceous red sandstone with a neatly faced base and side. The upper surface is flat and smooth, and it is likely to have been used as a sharpening stone.

### *Struck flint* by Steve Ford

A single patinated flint flake was recovered from posthole 114 (175) in Trench 27. It is not closely datable and only a broad Neolithic/Bronze Age date can be suggested.

### *Tessera* by Danielle Milbank

A single *tessera* (mosaic tile) was recovered from a sieved soil sample of context 1 (52). It is made from chalk, 15mm x 15mm x 15mm and neatly faced. Although there is no trace of mortar, it is of likely Roman date and would have been used to form mosaic floor covering. As it came from some distance from the concentration of Roman features, it is less likely but possible, that it is a gaming die.

### *Animal Bone* by Danielle Milbank

A modest assemblage of fragmented disarticulated animal bone was hand collected from 26 contexts, including those from sieved soil samples. A total of 339 fragments were recovered, weighing 4007g (Appendix 6). The preservation of the remains was moderate to poor, with high fragmentation and frequent surface erosion. This poor condition and small fragment size greatly decreased the amount of identifiable bone. Bone which was not

identifiable by species was classified as being from a small animal (cat, dog, rabbit) medium-sized animal (sheep/goat, deer or pig), or a large animal (cattle or horse).

Overall, the assemblage was dominated by large animal elements, which were identified in 11 contexts, with cattle and horse also identified in several deposits.

Cattle was represented in context 90 by several elements (metatarsal, calcaneus and tibia-fibula) all derived from the left side of the body, in addition to further long bone fragments from a large animal. Deposit 265 contained several long bone pieces from a large animal, with cattle mandible, and metapodial pieces.

Pig was represented by several teeth and two mandible pieces, all from context 198, with a further piece from 57. This context also contained a right humerus from a juvenile animal (indicated by unfused epiphyses) which is likely to be a horse or cattle individual.

There were two examples of bird bone, both from a chicken-sized species, and two contexts included bones from a small mammal (cat or rabbit-sized). Evidence of butchery was limited to a sheep/goat scapula with several cut marks, recovered from deposit 193.

Due to the lack of duplicated skeletal elements, the minimum number of individuals present in the assemblage was found to be 7: 2 cattle, 1 sheep/goat, 1 horse, 1 pig, 1 small animal species and 1 bird. In the majority of contexts, the animal bone is likely to represent domestic consumption, with the presence of horse reflecting other livestock.

### *Environmental Remains by Rosalind McKenna*

Bulk soil samples of mostly 20L volume were taken from 23 contexts for environmental remains and to enhance small finds recovery. The samples were floated and sieved using a 0.25mm mesh.. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

Charred plant macrofossils were present in just three samples (Appendix 7). The preservation was very poor. The only remains recorded were indeterminate cereal grains and two small indeterminate weed seeds.

Charcoal fragments were present in the majority of the samples, in varying amounts. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was also poor, so that identifiable remains were present in small numbers in just five samples. The total range of charcoal taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), and alder/hazel (*Alnus / Corylus*), with oak the most common. Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments, and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire. The compositions of the samples are all similar, it is probable therefore that these small assemblages of charcoal

remains reflect the intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste. However, as the samples are so small, nothing of great interpretative value can be gained.

## **Conclusion**

The archaeological evaluation has confirmed the archaeological potential of the site highlighted in the geophysical survey. The site's potential can be considered in three main components. The first component consist of a moderate density of archaeological deposits located on the limestone geology in fields A and B to the north west. The second is the noticeable absence of archaeological features and deposits, apart from ridge and furrow, located on the clay geology in fields C, D, E, F, G and H to the east. The third component is a small cluster of medieval and post-medieval features in field I in the south-east corner of the site.

The features in the north-west corner relate to a substantial enclosure with possible internal subdivisions found in the geophysical survey. The features here mainly date to the 2nd and 4th centuries with apparently fewer features of 3rd century date. Large quarry pits of post-medieval and unknown date were also encountered in this area. A continuation of features found during an earlier archaeological evaluation and excavation directly to the south were recorded along the southern limit of field A. In the north-west corner of field A a large ditch and a posthole which produced a 3rd century coin were recorded.

There was a noticeable absence of any archaeological deposits located on the clay geology. The only items encountered here were a modern trackway and other modern cuts seen in the geophysical survey, as well as ridge and furrow most of which was still visible in the field. The few features that were investigated and located on the clay may be natural in origin rather than archaeological.

In the south-east corner of the site and south of the Marsh Farm Hotel was a small cluster of medieval and post-medieval features. These included ditches, pits and postholes dating mainly from the 12th to 14th century. This could be part of an earlier focus for Marsh Farm, with the ditches relating to a croft or toft. Equally plausible is that these features relate to the manor farm with the original focus located directly north and now converted into the hotel.

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	27.00	1.90	0.50	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ light greyish brown sandy silt & limestone (natural geology)
2	26.60	1.90	0.40	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology as Trench 1.
3	27.50	1.90	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 1. Ditch 145. <b>[Pl. 1]</b>
4	26.50	1.90	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 1.
5	27.20	1.90	0.34	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology as Trench 1.
6	25.00	1.90	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ mid brownish grey clayey silt & limestone (natural geology). Pit 140, ditch 141.
7	26.20	1.90	0.32	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology as Trench 6. Quarry 142.
8	27.10	1.90	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology as Trench 6.
9	25.00	1.90	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology as Trench 6. Ditch 143.
10	27.10	1.90	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ light greyish brown clayey silt & limestone (natural geology)
11	28.00	1.90	0.32	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology as Trench 10.
12	27.80	1.90	0.24	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ natural geology as Trench 10.
13	26.50	1.90	0.31	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ limestone (natural geology)
14	24.50	1.90	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 13. Pit 144.
15	26.00	1.90	0.32	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology as Trench 13.
16	25.20	1.90	0.45	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology as Trench 13. Ditch 127.
17	26.00	1.90	0.26	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ light greyish brown clayey silt & limestone (natural geology). Ditches 130, 131, quarry 132. <b>[Pl. 2]</b>
18	26.20	1.90	0.32	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology (yellow clay to the west end). Gullies 138, 139.
19	27.80	1.90	0.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 18. Pits 128, 133, Ditches 129, 134, Postholes 135, 136.
20	26.00	1.90	0.35	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology as Trench 18. Ditch 119, gully 101, unexcavated gully 121.
21	27.90	1.90	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ limestone (natural geology)
22	25.10	1.90	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology as Trench 21.
23	26.10	1.90	0.22	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m+ natural geology as Trench 21. Quarry 122.
24	27.10	1.90	0.32	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology as Trench 21. Pit 126. <b>[Pl. 13]</b>
25	27.00	1.90	0.52	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ mid greyish brown clayey silt & limestone (natural geology). Gully 123, pits 124, 125.
26	25.00	1.90	0.30	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 25.
27	27.50	1.90	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ natural geology as Trench 25. Ditch 113, posthole 114.
28	26.30	1.90	0.32	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ limestone (natural geology) as Trench 25. Ditch 39.
29	27.50	1.90	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ light greyish brown clayey silt & limestone (natural geology)
30	26.00	1.90	0.36	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology as Trench 29.
31	27.00	1.90	0.31	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ natural geology as Trench 29. Quarry 117 and unexcavated quarry 118. <b>[Pl. 3]</b>
32	25.10	1.90	0.35	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology as Trench 29. Quarry 115.
33	25.70	1.90	0.25	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ light greyish brown limestone (natural geology). Quarry 37, 38.
34	26.90	1.90	0.33	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m+ natural geology as Trench 33. Ditches 103, 105, 107, pit 104, quarry 106, posthole 108. <b>[Pl. 4]</b>
35	24.00	1.90	0.33	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural geology as Trench 33. Pit 109, ditch 110.
36	26.90	1.90	0.26	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ natural geology as Trench 33. Pit 112.
37	27.00	1.90	0.30	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 33.
38	25.70	1.90	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology as Trench 33. Ditches 25, 26, gully 27, pits 28, 29, postholes 30-36. <b>[Pls 5, 15 and 16]</b>
39	26.40	1.90	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology as Trench 33. Ditches 101, 102. <b>[Pls 12 and 14]</b>
40	24.50	1.90	W: 0.32 E: 0.55	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.26m subsoil (deeper at east end); 0.26m+ natural geology as Trench 33. Posthole 48, ditch 49, gully 100.
41	27.10	1.90	0.24	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.24m subsoil; 0.24m+ light greyish brown clay & limestone (natural geology)
42	25.60	1.90	0.28	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ yellow clay (natural geology)
43	26.60	1.90	0.25	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ natural geology as Trench 42.
44	23.90	1.90	0.29	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology as Trench 42.
45	27.20	1.90	0.34	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.34m subsoil ; 0.34m+ natural geology as Trench 42.
46	26.20	1.90	0.55	N/A – entire trench is modern truncation; 0.55m+ natural geology as Trench 42.
47	26.80	1.90	0.34	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology as Trench 42.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
48	25.10	1.90	0.43	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ natural geology as Trench 42.
49	25.60	1.90	0.27	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology as Trench 42.
50	28.00	1.90	0.35	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology as Trench 42. Ditches 41, 46, pits 42, 43, 46, gully 45, posthole 47. [Pl. 6]
51	28.10	1.90	0.25	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ natural geology as Trench 42.
52	27.80	1.90	0.27	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ yellow sandy clay (natural geology)
53	27.00	1.90	0.23	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.23m subsoil; 0.23m+ natural geology as Trench 52.
54	28.70	1.90	0.34	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology as Trench 52.
55	28.10	1.90	0.30	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 52.
56	27.30	1.90	0.28	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ natural geology as Trench 52.
57	27.10	1.90	0.30	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 52.
58	28.20	1.90	0.30	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 52.
59	27.00	1.90	0.24	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.24m subsoil; 0.24m+ natural geology as Trench 52.
60	29.00	1.90	0.26	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ natural geology as Trench 52.
61	26.90	1.90	0.26	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ dirty yellow clay (natural geology)
62	25.60	1.90	0.24	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.24m subsoil; 0.24m+ yellow clay (natural geology)
63	26.60	1.90	0.39	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ brownish yellow clay (natural geology)
64	26.50	1.90	0.30	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 63.
65	25.70	1.90	0.32	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology as Trench 63.
66	26.20	1.90	0.28	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ yellow clay with darker patches (natural geology)
67	26.50	1.90	0.25	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ natural geology as Trench 56.
68	25.20	1.90	0.32	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ light brownish yellow clay (natural geology)
69	25.70	1.90	0.27	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology as Trench 68.
70	26.00	1.90	0.42	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ natural geology as Trench 68. Gully 24.
71	26.90	1.90	0.24	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m+ natural geology as Trench 68.
72	25.30	1.90	0.33	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.33m subsoil, 0.33m+ natural geology as Trench 68. Gully 23.
73	25.00	1.90	0.33	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ mid brownish yellow clay & limestone (natural geology)
74	24.70	1.90	0.26	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m+ natural geology as Trench 73.
75	27.00	1.90	0.32	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ light brownish yellow clay (natural geology)
76	25.00	1.90	0.25	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12m+ mid yellowish brown clay (natural geology)
77	26.10	1.90	0.31	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ natural geology as Trench 77.
78	26.80	1.90	0.29	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ mid brownish yellow clay (natural geology)
79	25.80	1.90	0.29	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology as Trench 78.
80	26.90	1.90	0.28	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ natural geology as Trench 78.
81	25.90	1.90	0.26	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ natural geology as Trench 78.
82	24.90	1.90	0.25	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ natural geology as Trench 78.
83	28.60	1.90	0.34	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology as Trench 78.
84	27.10	1.90	0.29	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology as Trench 78.
85	27.00	1.90	0.31	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ mid yellowish brown clay & limestone (natural geology)
86	24.00	1.90	0.32	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology as Trench 85.
87	27.90	1.90	0.32	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology as Trench 85.
88	28.80	1.90	0.30	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology as Trench 85.
89	27.00	1.90	0.27	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology as Trench 85.
90	27.40	1.90	0.34	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ light yellowish grey clay & limestone (natural geology)
91	32.00	1.90	0.26	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ yellowish brown/greyish brown clay & limestone (natural geology)
92	28.00	1.90	0.34	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ mid yellow and blue clay (natural geology)
93	25.40	1.90	0.29	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ mid yellowish grey clay (natural geology)
94	28.70	1.90	0.27	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ mid yellowish clay (natural geology)
95	28.00	1.90	0.27	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology as Trench 94.
96	28.30	1.90	0.30	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ light greyish yellow clay (natural geology)
97	27.50	1.90	0.31	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ mid yellowish brown clay & limestone (natural geology)
98	29.70	1.90	0.28	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid brownish yellow clay & limestone (natural geology)
99	21.10	1.90	0.27	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology as Trench 98.
100	27.00	1.90	0.30	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid yellowish grey limestone (natural geology). Ditches 19, 20, 21=22, . [Pl. 11]
101	26.00	1.90	0.31	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.31m subsoil; 0.21m+ mid yellowish brown clay (natural

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				geology)
102	26.00	1.90	0.28	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid yellowish grey clay (natural geology)
103	28.10	1.90	0.28	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid yellowish clay with infrequent limestone (natural geology)
104	30.00	1.90	0.32	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ mid brownish yellow clay (natural geology). Treebole 10. <b>[Pl. 7]</b>
105	27.90	1.90	0.27	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ light yellowish brown clay (natural geology)
106	28.00	1.90	0.29	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology as Trench 105. Posthole 16, possible feature 17.
107	27.70	1.90	0.31	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.2-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ natural geology as Trench 105.
108	24.90	1.90	0.31	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ mid greyish brown clay & limestone (natural geology)
109	28.10	1.90	0.32	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ mid yellowish brown clay & limestone (natural geology). Ditches or furrows 12, 13. <b>[Pl. 8]</b>
110	29.00	1.90	0.55	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ mid yellowish brown clay (natural geology). Gully 14, possible pit 15.
111	29.10	1.90	0.30	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid brownish yellow/grey clay & limestone (natural geology). Possible pit 18
112	27.00	1.90	0.34	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology as Trench 112.
113	29.00	1.90	0.32	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ light greyish yellow clay (natural geology)
114	25.80	1.90	0.31	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.31m subsoil; 0.32m+ natural geology as Trench 114.
115	28.20	1.90	0.28	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ natural geology as Trench 114.
116	29.10	1.90	0.51	0-0.29m topsoil. 0.29-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m+ natural geology as Trench 114. Pit 11, ?spread 9. <b>[Pl. 9]</b>
117	28.40	1.90	0.42	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ mid yellowish brown clay (natural geology). Gully 1, pits 7, 8. <b>[Pl. 10]</b>
118	27.50	1.90	0.43	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ natural geology as Trench 117. Ditch 2, stakehole 3.

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
117	1	52	Gully		
118	2	53	Ditch		
118	3	54	Stakehole		
118	4	273	Unexcavated ditch		
118	5	274	Unexcavated ditch		
117	6	275	Unexcavated ditch		
117	7	65	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
117	8	66	Pit		
116	9	55	Spread?	Medieval	Pottery
104	10	56	Treebole	Medieval	Pottery
116	11	57	Pit	Post-medieval	Pottery
109	12	58	Ditch/furrow	Medieval	Pottery
109	13	59	Ditch/furrow	Medieval	Pottery
110	14	60	Gully		
110	15	61	Possible Pit		
106	16	62	Posthole		
106	17	63	feature?	Medieval	Pottery
111	18	64	Possible Pit		
100	19	74-6	Ditch		
100	20	67-9	Ditch	Post med	Pottery
100	21	70	Ditch (=22)		
100	22	71	Ditch (=21)	Roman?	Pottery
72	23	72	Gully		
70	24	73	Gully	2nd century	Pottery
38	25	170	Ditch	Post-medieval	Clay pipe
38	26	159	Ditch/furrow		
38	27	160	Gully		
38	28	161	Pit		
38	29	162	Pit		
38	30	163	Posthole		
38	31	164	Posthole		
38	32	165	Posthole		
38	33	166	Posthole		
38	34	167	Posthole		
38	35	168	Posthole		
38	36	169	Posthole		
33	37	171	Quarry		
33	38	172	Quarry		
28	39	173	Ditch		
50	40	77	Posthole		
50	41	78	Ditch		
50	42	79	Possible Pit		
50	43	80	Posthole/Pit		
50	44	81	Ditch		
50	45	82	Gully		
50	46	83-5	Pit		
50	47	86	Posthole		
40	48	87	Posthole		
40	49	88	Ditch		
40	100	89	Gully		
39	101	90-6	Ditch	4th century	Pottery
39	102	97	Ditch/Oval Pit		
34	103	98	Ditch	3rd century	Pottery
34	104	99	Pit/terminus	2nd century	Pottery
34	105	151	Ditch	Roman or later	Ceramic building material
34	106	152	Quarry		
34	107	153	Ditch		
34	108	154	Posthole		
35	109	156	Pit		
35	110	157, 158	Ditch	2nd century	Pottery
34	111	150	Pit		
36	112	155	Pit		
27	113	174	Ditch?	2nd century	Pottery
27	114	175	Posthole		
32	115	176	Quarry		
32	116	276	Unexcavated quarry pit		
31	117	177	Quarry		
31	118	277	Unexcavated quarry pit		

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
20	119	178	Ditch		
20	120	179	Gully		
20	121	180	Possible gully		
23	122	181	Quarry		
25	123	182, 183	Gully	2nd century	Pottery
25	124	184	Pit		
25	125	185	Pit		
24	126	186, 187	Pit		
16	127	188	Ditch	2nd century	Pottery
19	128	189	Pit		
19	129	190–7	Ditch	4th century	Pottery
17	130	198, 199, 250, 251	Ditch	4th century	Pottery
17	131	252	Ditch	2nd century	Pottery
17	132	253	Quarry	2nd century	Pottery
19	133	254	Pit	3rd century	Pottery
19	134	255	Ditch	2nd century	
19	135	256	Posthole		
19	136	257	Posthole		
18	138	258	Gully		
18	139	259	Gully		
6	140	260	Pit/quarrying	Post-medieval	Pottery
6	141	261	Ditch	Post-medieval	Pottery
7	142	262–4	Quarry	Post-medieval	Pottery
9	143	265–8	Ditch	4th century	Pottery
14	144	269	Pit		
3	145	270	Unexcavated ditch		
6	146	278	Unexcavated quarry pit		
23	147	279	Unexcavated quarry pit		

### APPENDIX 3: Pottery Catalogue

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sam</i>	<i>SAVGT</i>	<i>BB1</i>	<i>OX-FORD</i>	<i>ROB SH</i>	<i>Grey</i>	<i>Oxid</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Med</i>	<i>Pmed</i>	<i>Tot No</i>	<i>Tot Wt</i>
117	7	65									1		1	4
116	9	55									12		12	129
104	10	56									6		6	50
116	11	57										1	1	3
109	12	58						1			15		16	229
109	13	59									9		9	91
106	17	63									2		2	5
100	20	67						2					2	9
100	20	surf										3	3	6
100	22	71						1					1	4
70	24	73			1								1	11
39	101	90			7	2	5	14	5	2			35	239
39	101	91	1	2	2			14	1	1			21	159.5
34	103	98		4	35			30	4				73	689.5
34	104	99						2					2	17
35	110	158	1		13			2					16	118
27	113	174						1					1	4
25	123	183		7					3				10	50
16	127	188						3					3	17
19	129	191			1	2		3	2				8	122
19	129	192						8					8	80
19	129	193			2			3					5	77
19	129	194		2		1		5	2	1			11	101
19	129	195			1			4					5	44
19	129	196		1				1					2	77
17	130	198		1	1	1		4	5	1			13	268
17	131	252						1		1			2	3.25
17	132	253			1			3					4	9.5
19	133	254		12				21	2				35	588
19	134	255			1			1	2				4	14
18	139	subsoil										1	1	43
6	140	260										2	2	12
6	141	261						1					1	8
6	141	surf										2	2	25
7	142	264										2	2	25
9	143	265	1		9	2	1	19	6	12			50	489.5
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>3821.25</b>

**APPENDIX 4.** Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Trenc</i> <i>h</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
117	7	65	Pit	1	67
39	101	90	Ditch	1	118
34	105	151	Ditch	4	209
17	132	253	Ditch	1	6
19	133	254	Pit	1	7
6	141	261	Ditch	1	15

#### APPENDIX 4. Catalogue of metalwork

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
109	12	58	1	Fe	stylus?	1	17.5	Squared profile 129mm
100	20	67	2	Fe	Nail	1	1.5	Small, squared profile 26mm long
100	20	67	3	Fe	Nail	1	31.5	Squared construction nail 114mm long
40	48	87	4	Fe	Nail	1	1.5	Small corroded 20mm long
27	113	174	5	Fe	Nail	1	18.5	Rectangular profile, partial 64mm long
25	123	183	6	Fe	Nail	1	3	Corroded partial 28mm
25	123	182	7	Fe	Hinge	1	23	Partial hinge
24	126	186	8	Fe	Slag?	1	19.5	Aerated slag?
24	126	186	9	Fe	Blade	1	9.5	Partial blade and complete tang
19	129	194	10	Cu alloy	Fragment	1	0	Strap end or chape?
19	129	194	11	Fe	Fragment	1	1	Hobnail
19	129	194	12	Fe	Hobnail	1	1.5	Near complete 18mm
19	129	194	13	Fe	Hobnail	1	0.5	Complete 18mm
19	129	194	14	Fe	Hobnail	1	1	Partial 14mm
19	129	194	15	Fe	Hobnail	1	1	Near complete 17mm
19	129	194	16	Fe	Hobnail	1	0.5	Partial 13mm
17	130	surface	17	Fe	Latch	1	86	Latch loop and hinge
17	132	253	18	Fe	Nail	1	7.5	Rectangular profile 54mm
7	142	264	19	Fe	Bolt head	1	151	High lead content, squared



**APPENDIX 5.**Catalogue of Slag

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
48	87	Posthole	4	5	149	
101	90	Ditch		1	95	
101	91	Ditch		1	179	
104	99	Pit/terminus	7	1	4	
123	183	Gully		1	62	
123	183	Gully	10	11	67	
124	184	Pit	11	35	393	
126	186	Pit		10	52	
129	191	Ditch	15	3	5	
130	198	Ditch		1	11	
131	252	Ditch	14	1	2	
132	253	Quarry		4	30	
134	255	Ditch	18	2	7	
141	261	Ditch	21	4	2	clinker
144	269	Pit	20	1	3	clinker
20		surface		1	13	
				82	1074	

**APPENDIX 6.** Catalogue of Animal bone

Cut	Deposit	Sample	No. Frags	Wt (g)	Horse	Cow	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Large animal	Medium animal	Small animal	Bird
1	52	1	1	3								
9	55	2	2	5			1					
9	55	2	4	3								
11	57	3	70	300				1	1	13	2	2
13	59	3	3	87		1			1			
48	87	1	1	4								
48	87	4	5	8						3		
101	90		22	513		3			2	2	2	
101	91		9	81								
103	98		11	265	1	2			3			
103	98	6	1	1								
111	150	8	1	3								
110	158		2	15								
39	173		2	4								
113	174		3	16					1			
126	186		84	1222		1			17			
126	186	12	1	3								
129	191		19	216			1		7	5		
129	192		2	39					1			
129	193		5	349		4	1					
129	194	16	11	15							1	
129	195		1	24							1	
130	198		76	667		4		9	7	5		
131	252	14	1	1								
132	253		1	3			1					
133	254	17	2	2								
134	255	18	1	9							1	
142	264		4	91		2						
143	265		64	358		5	1					
		Total	339	4007					13			
				MNI	1	2	1	1			1	1

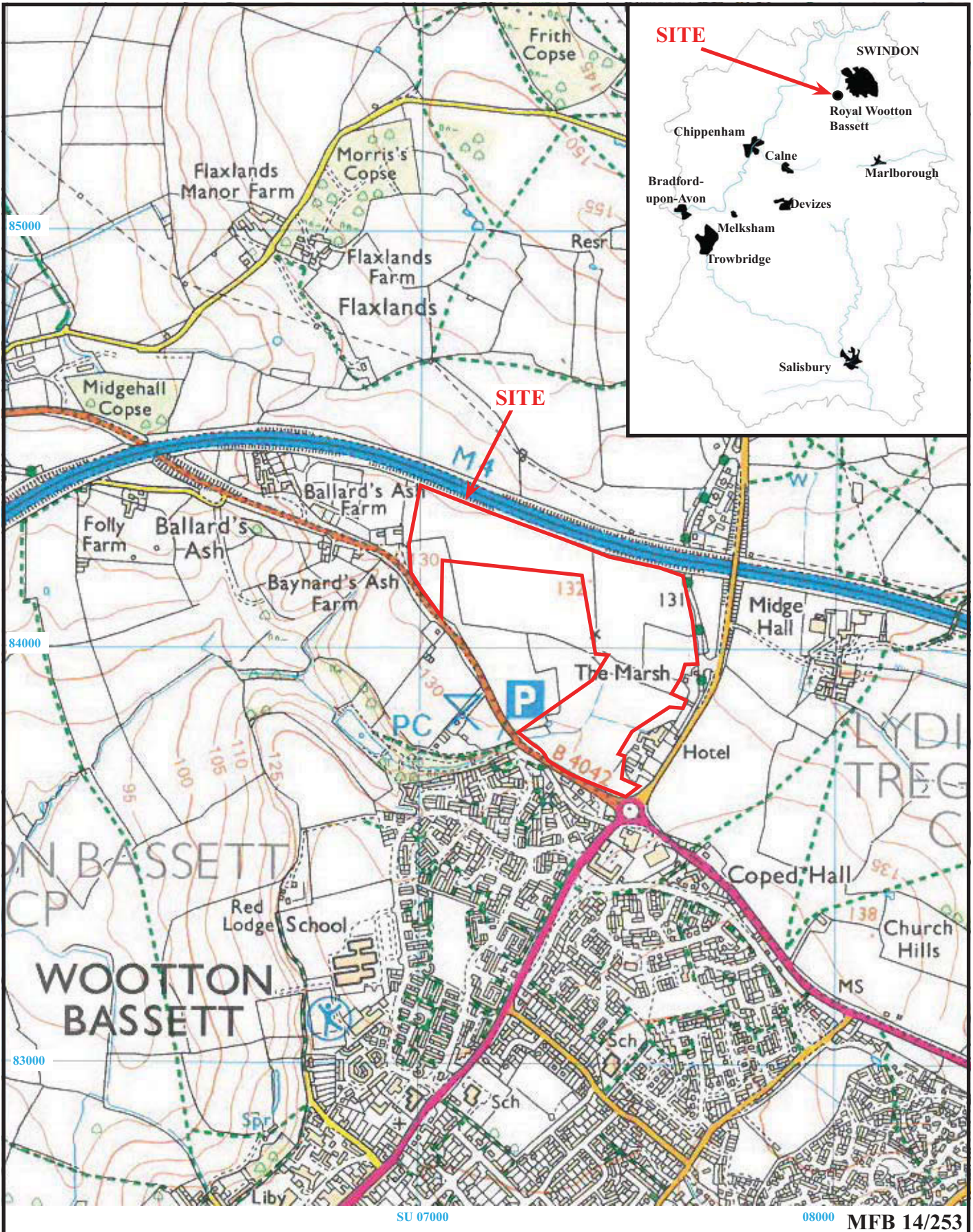
## APPENDIX 7. Plant Macrofossils

Table 1: Charred plant remains

<i>Sample</i>	4	16	17	
<i>Feature</i>	48	129	133	
<i>Context</i>	87	194	254	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Post hole	Ditch	Pit	
<i>Date</i>		Roman	Roman	
LATIN BINOMAL				COMMON NAME
Indeterminate Cereal	1	2	1	Indeterminate Cereal
Indeterminate	2			Indeterminate

Table 2: Charcoal

	<i>Sample</i>	1	2	3	4	16
	<i>Feature</i>	1	9	11	48	129
	<i>Context</i>	52	55	57	87	194
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Gully	Spread	Pit	Post hole	Ditch
	<i>Date</i>		Medieval	Post-medieval		Roman
	<i>No. frags</i>	1	14	54	63	4
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	11	10	24	21	12
Latin	Vernacular					
<i>Alnus / Corylus</i>	Alder / Willow	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	2	-	-	4
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	-	9	11	23	-
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	-	2	43	40	-

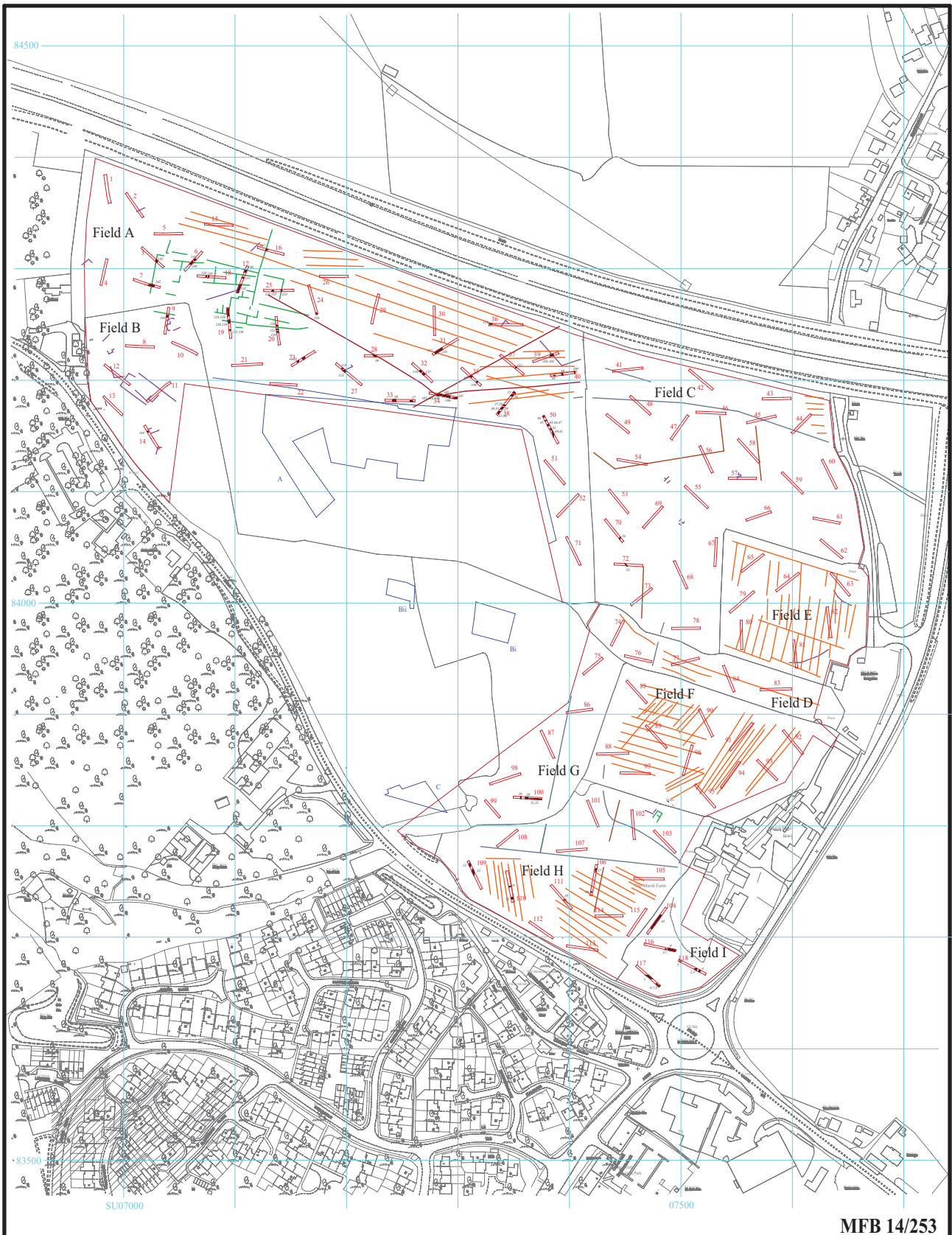


**Land at Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett,  
Wiltshire, 2015  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Royal Wootton Bassett and Wiltshire.

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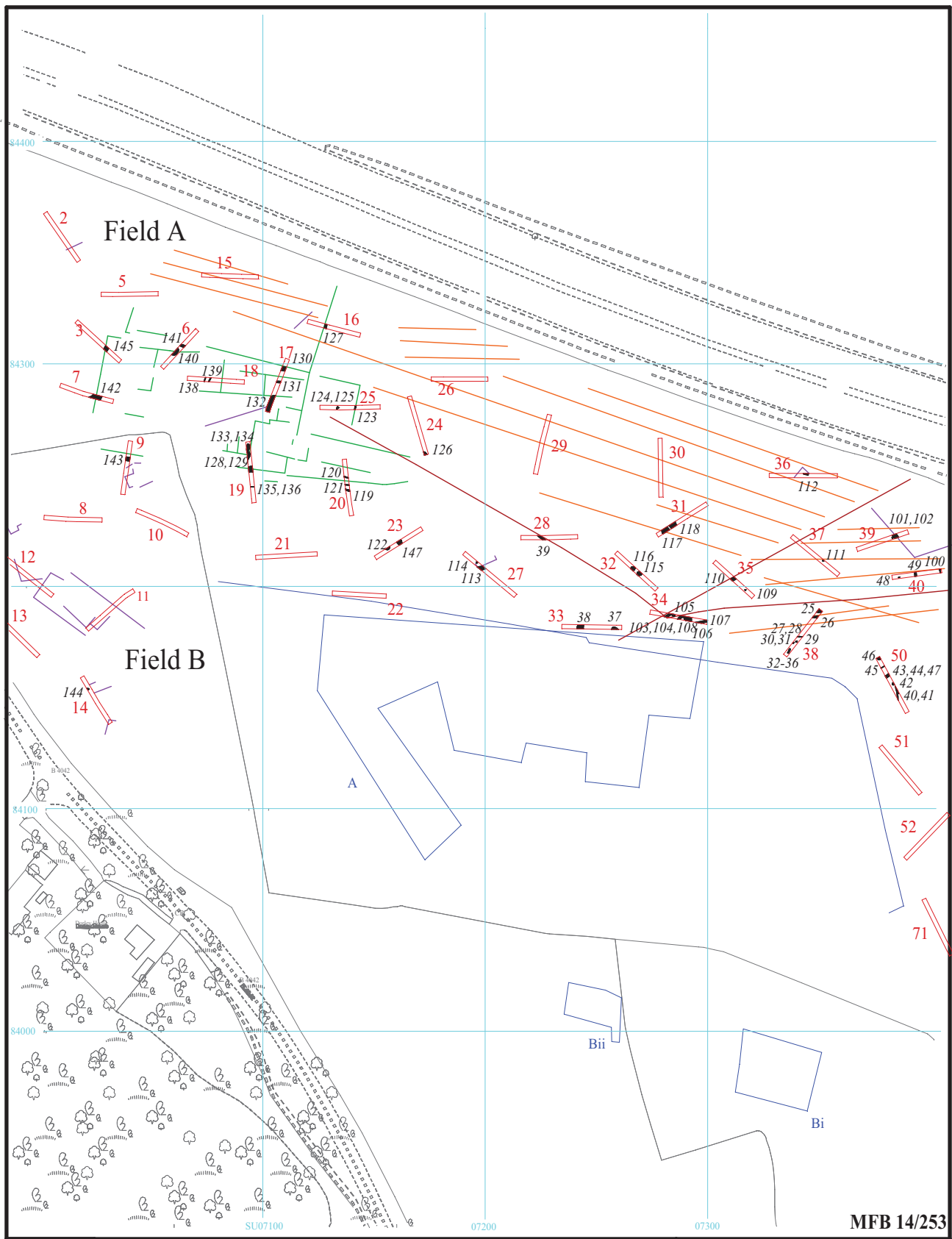
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**Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, 2015  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2 Plan of trenches and principal geophysical anomalies.



THAMES VALLEY  
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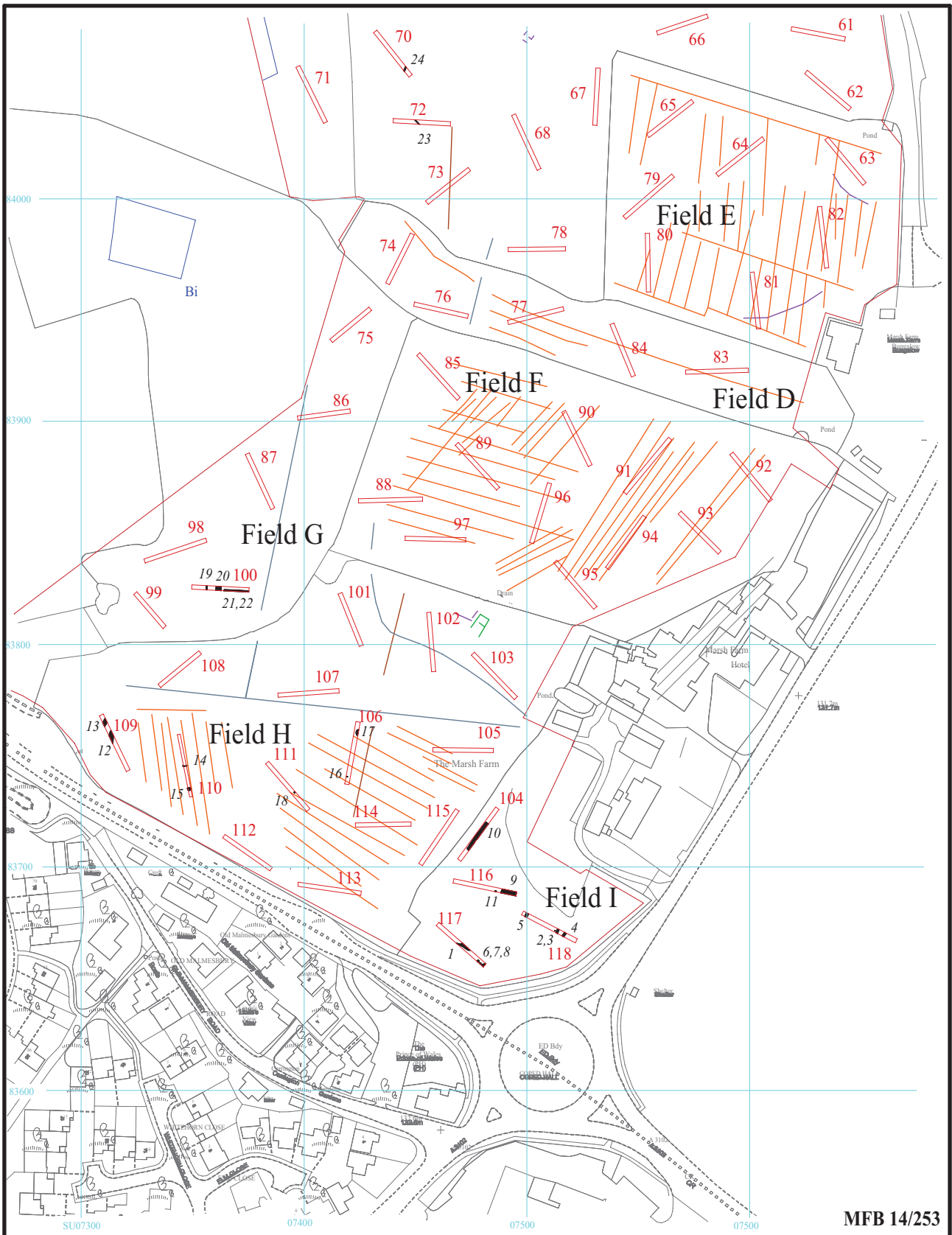


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Figure 3 Plan of trenches and principal geophysical anomalies.





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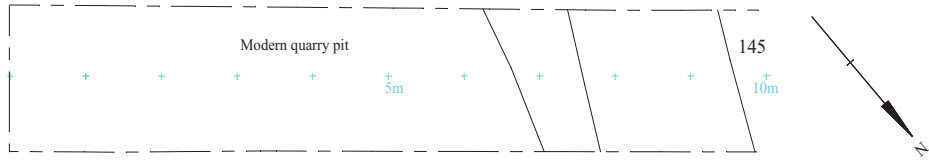
### Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, 2015 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4 Plan of trenches and principal geophysical anomalies.

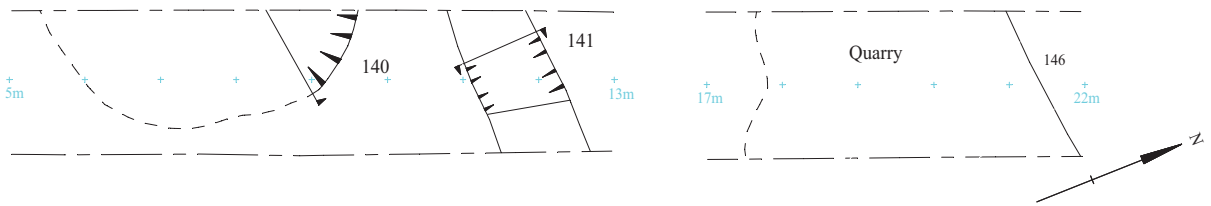


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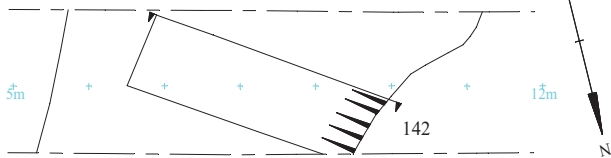
Trench 3



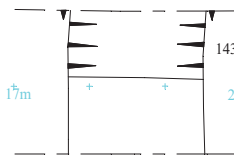
Trench 6



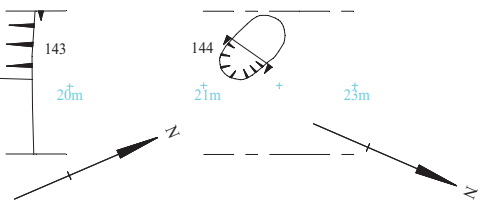
Trench 7



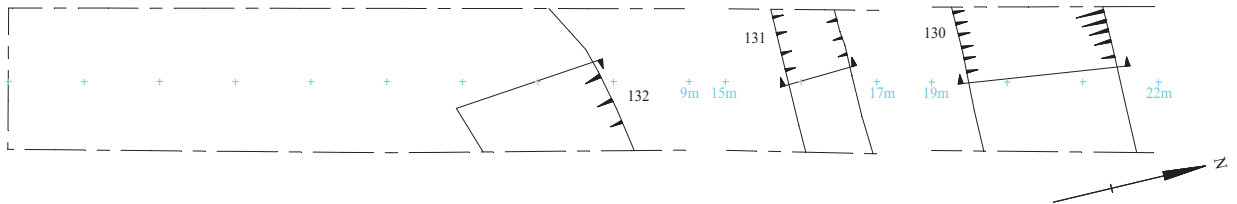
Trench 9



Trench 14



Trench 17



Trench 18



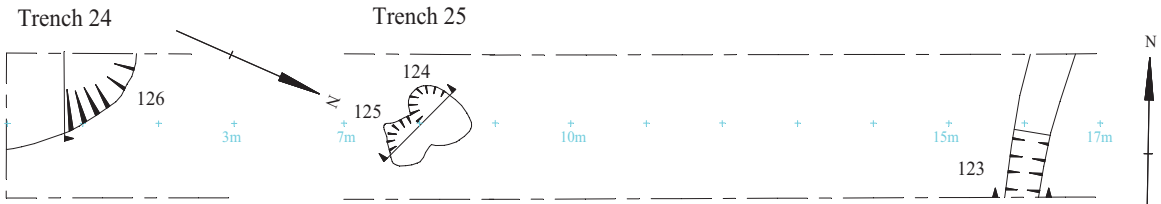
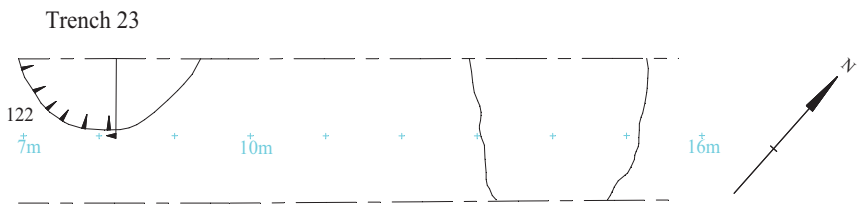
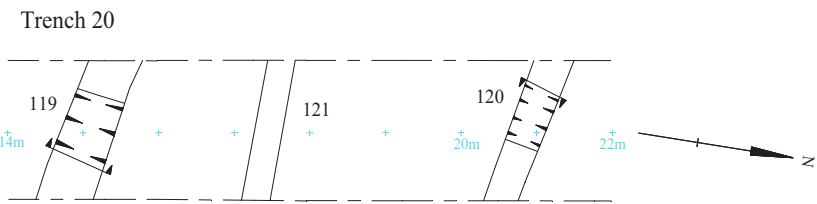
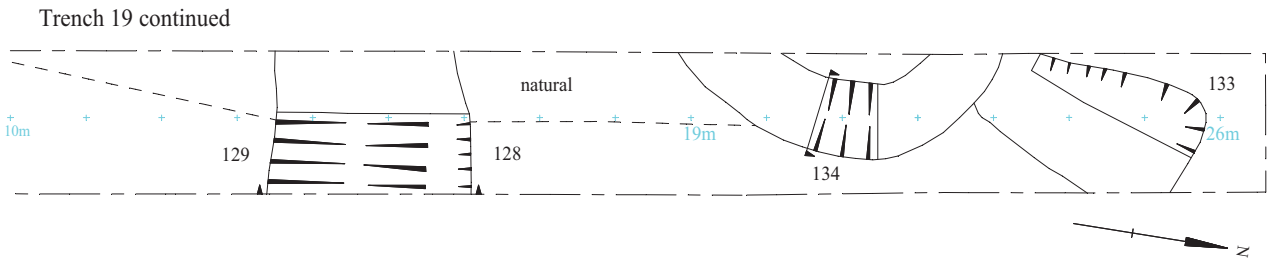
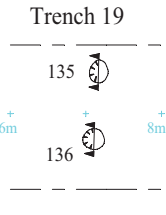
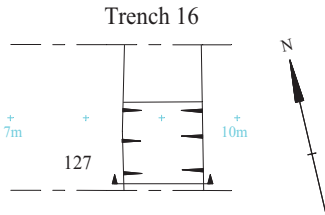
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Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

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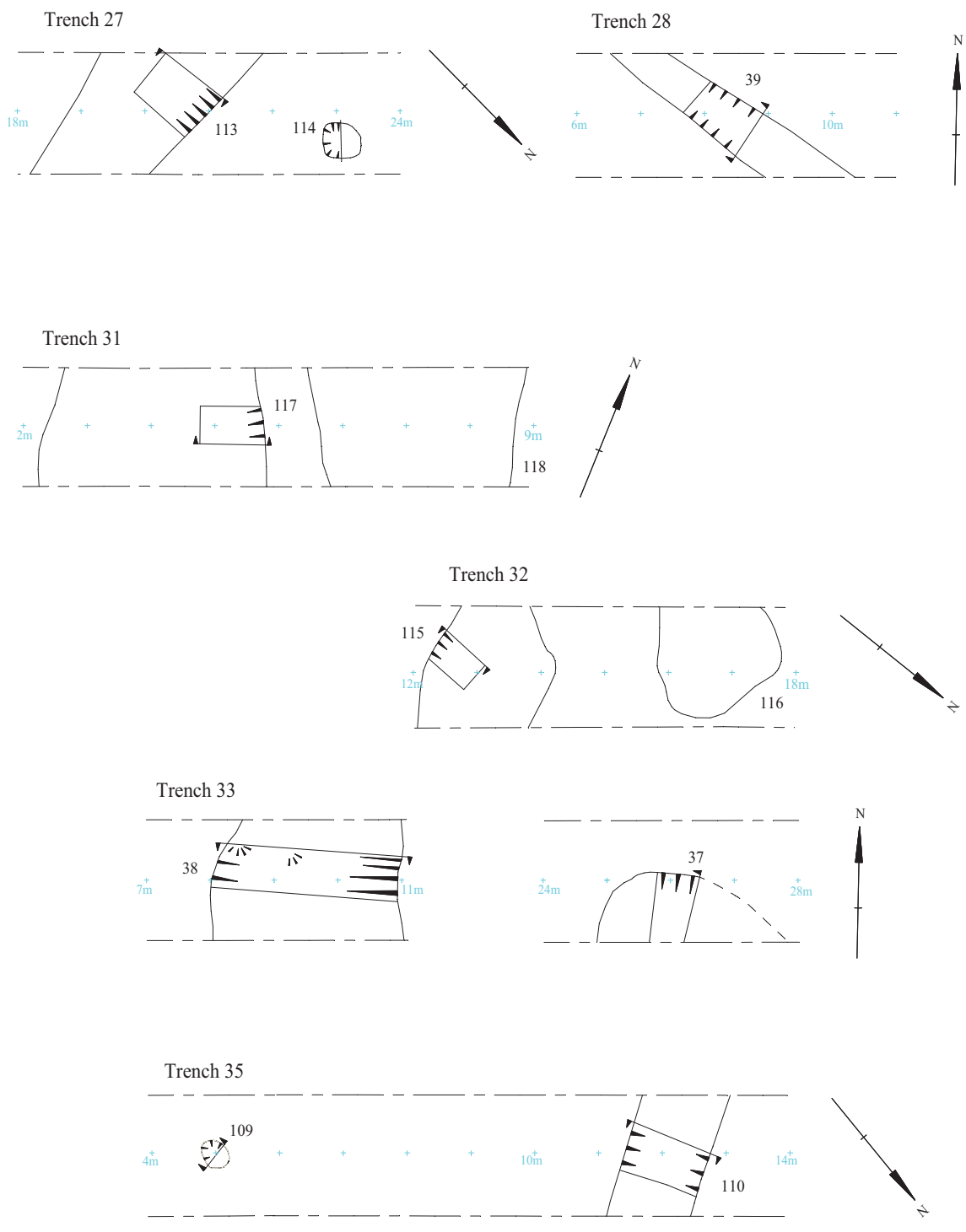
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Figure 6. Detail of trenches.





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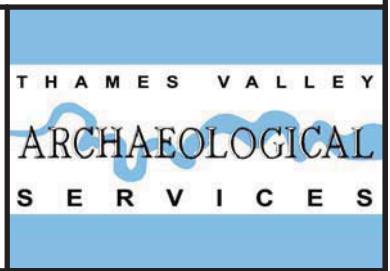
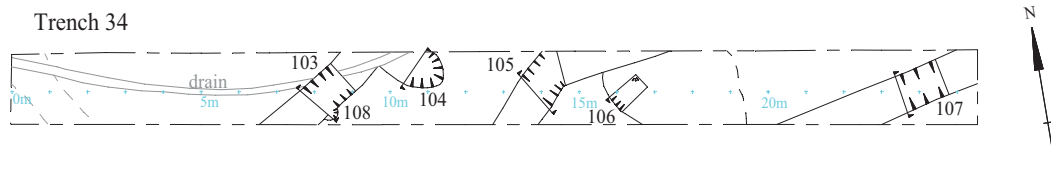
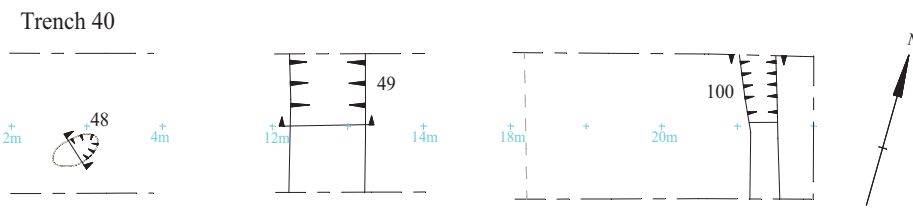
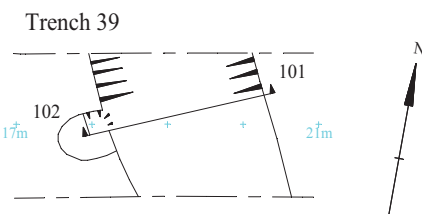
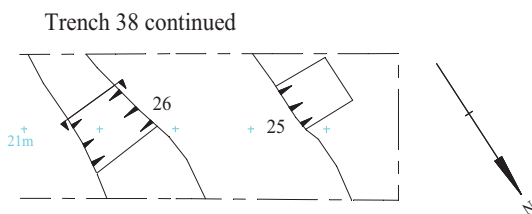
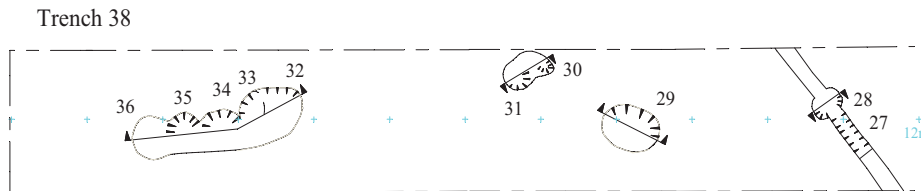
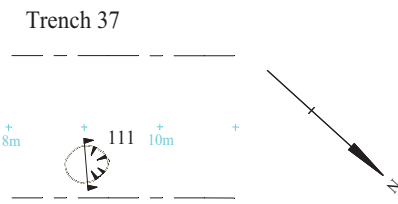
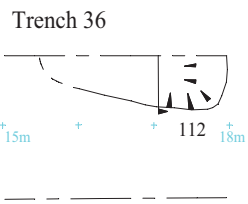


Figure 7. Detail of trenches.

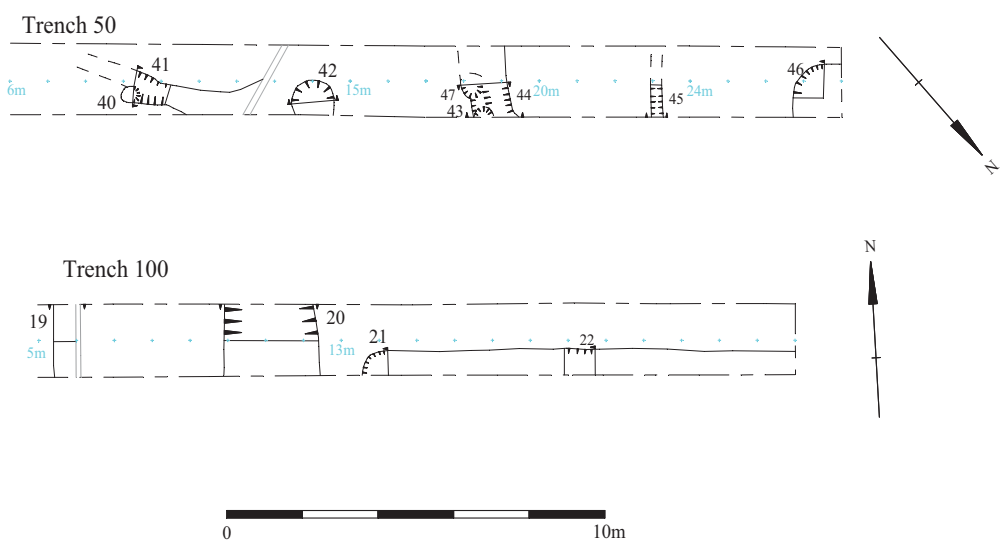
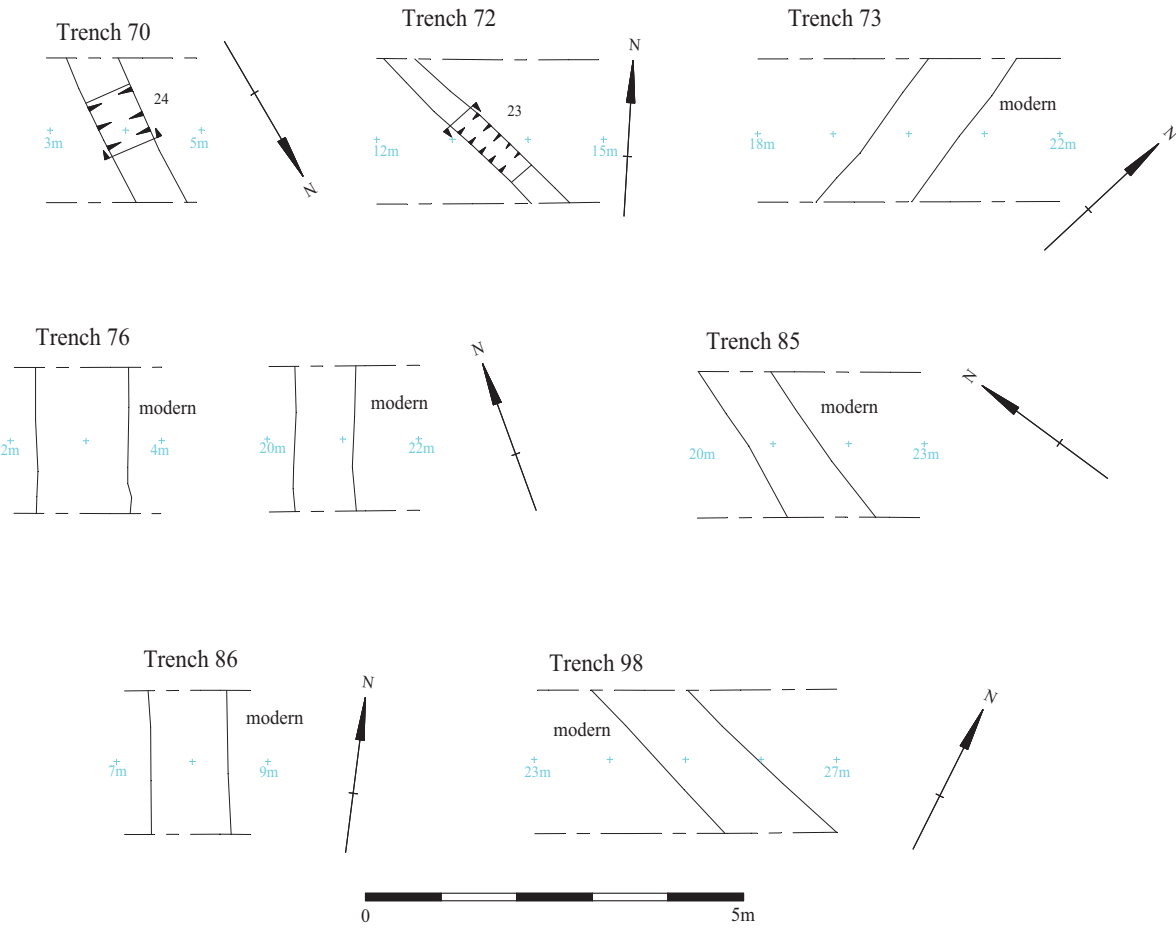




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Figure 8. Detail of trenches.



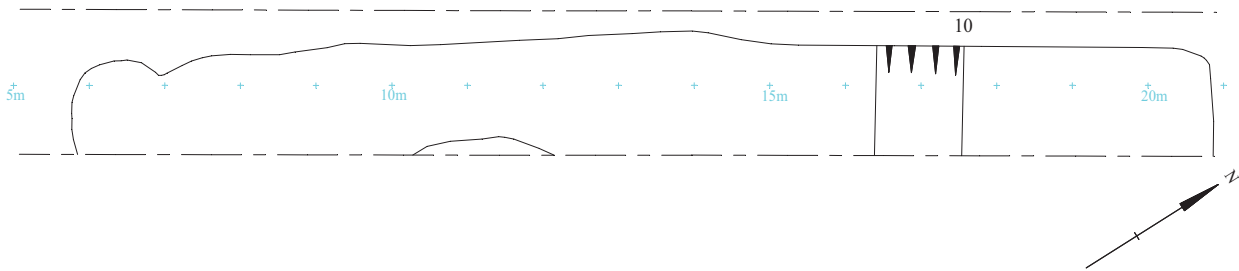
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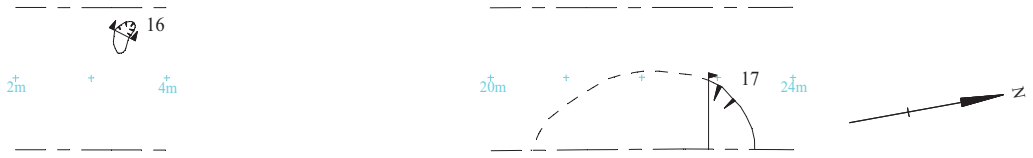
Figure 9. Detail of trenches.



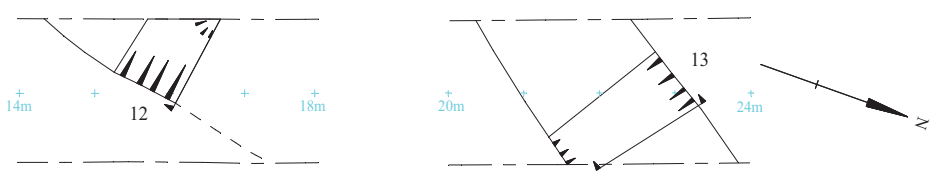
Trench 104



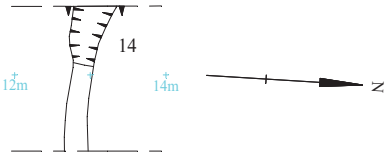
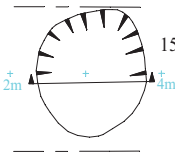
Trench 106



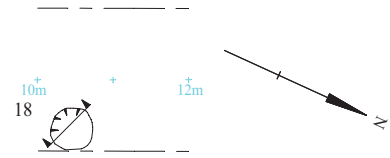
Trench 109



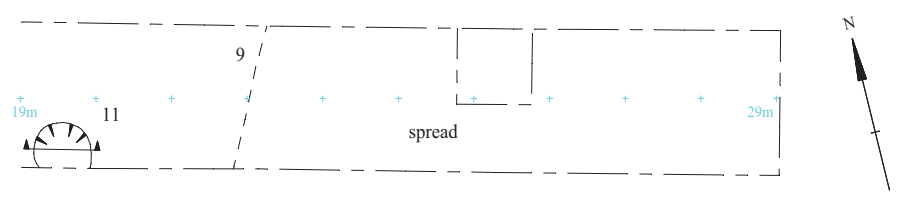
Trench 110



Trench 111



Trench 116

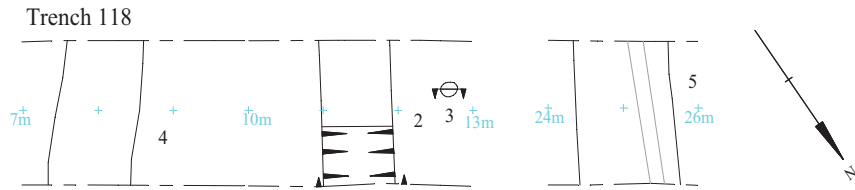
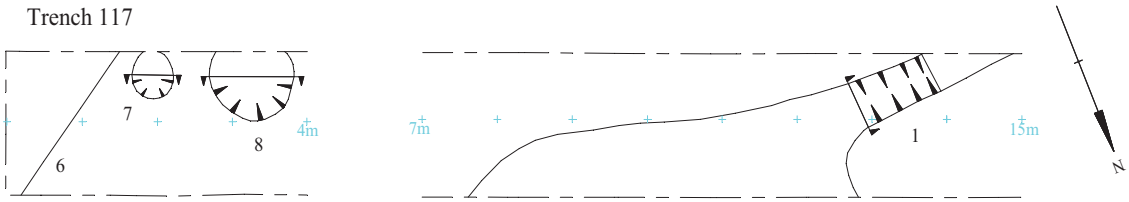


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Figure 10. Detail of trenches.





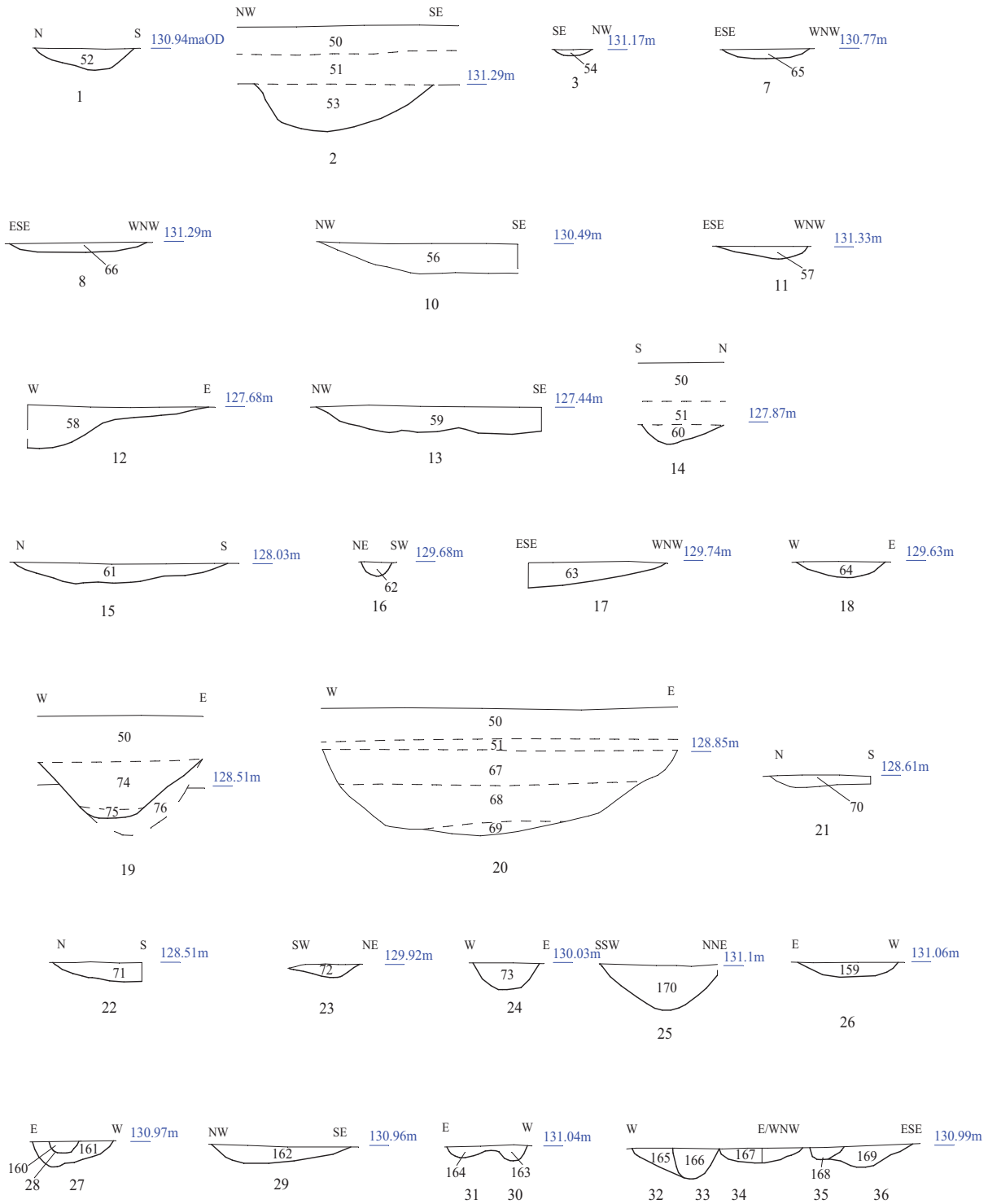
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Figure 11. Detail of trenches.



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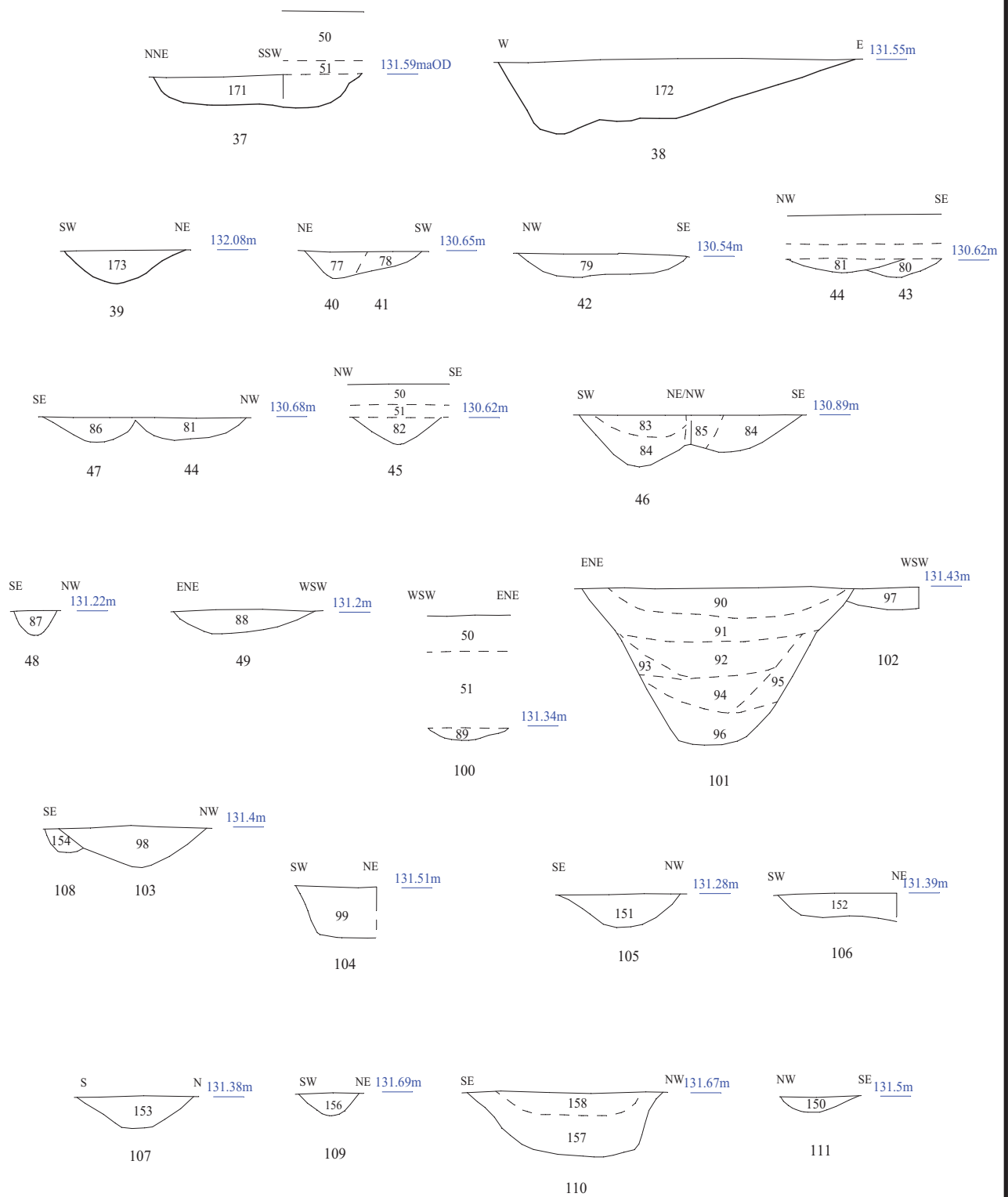
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Figure 12. Sections.



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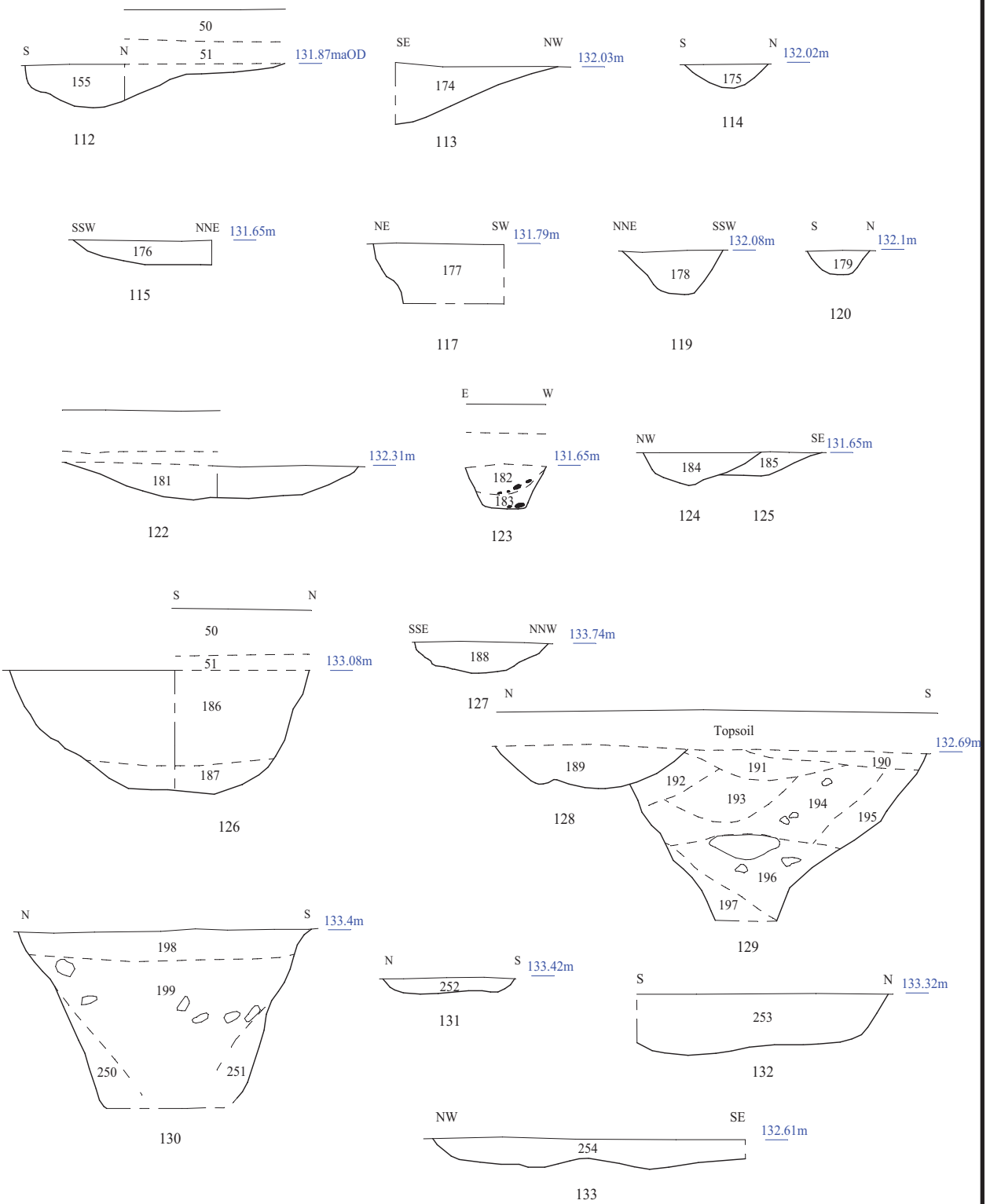
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Figure 13. Sections.



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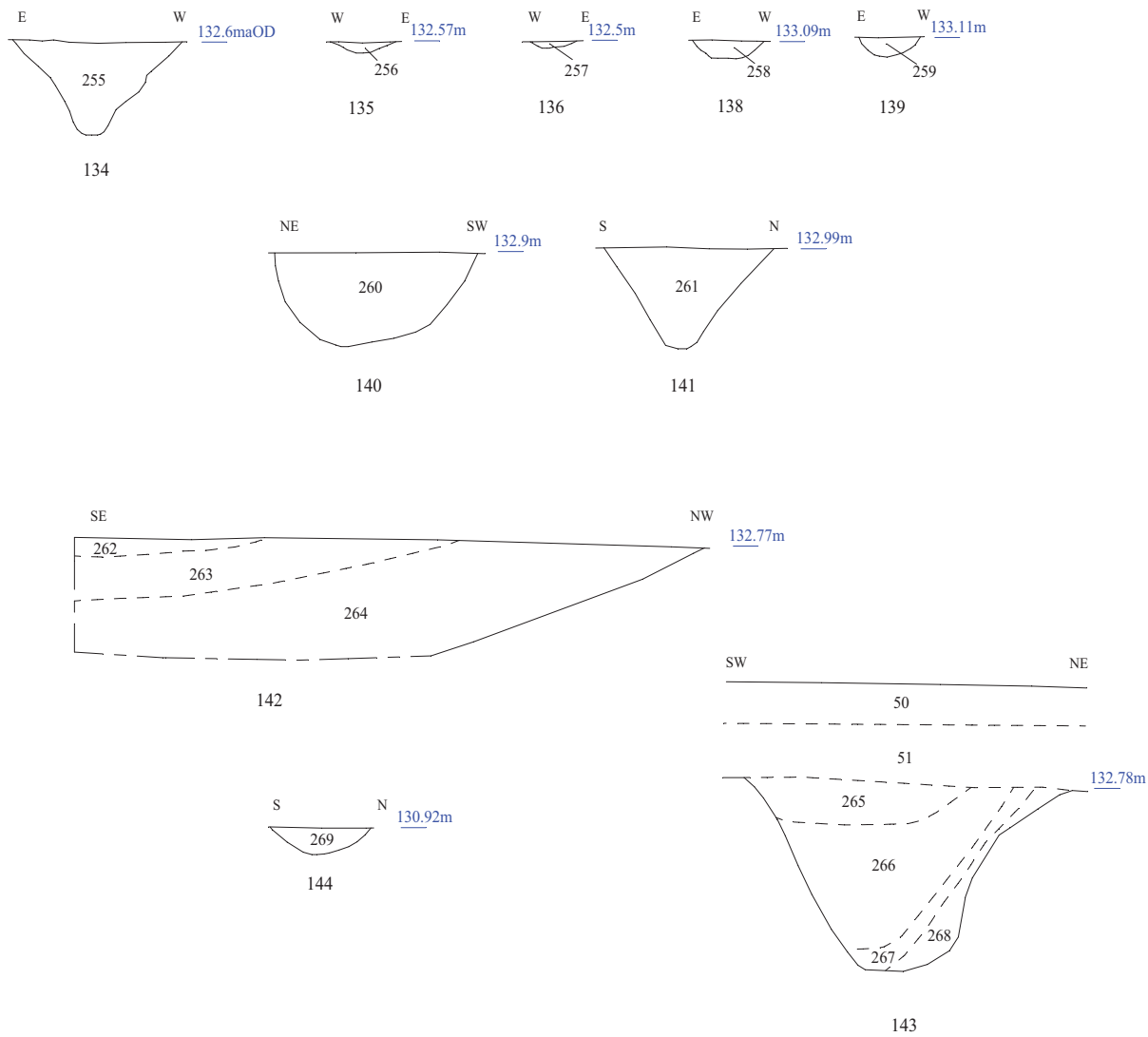
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Figure 14. Sections.



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Figure 15. Sections.



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Plate 1. Trench 3, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 2. Trench 17, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 1 - 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 31, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 4. Trench 34, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 3 - 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 38, looking north east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 50, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 5 - 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 104, looking north east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 8. Trench 109, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 7 - 8.

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Plate 9. Trench 116, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 10. Trench 117, looking north west, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 9 - 10.

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Plate 11. Trench 100, ditch 22, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 12. Trench 39, ditch 101 and pit 102, looking south, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 11 - 12.

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Plate 13. Trench 24, pit 126, looking south east, Scales: 1m x2, and 0.5m.



Plate 14. Trench 39, ditches 128 and 129, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 13 - 14.

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Plate 15. Trench 38, pit 28, looking south. Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 16. Trench 38, postholes 32-36, looking east, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.1m.

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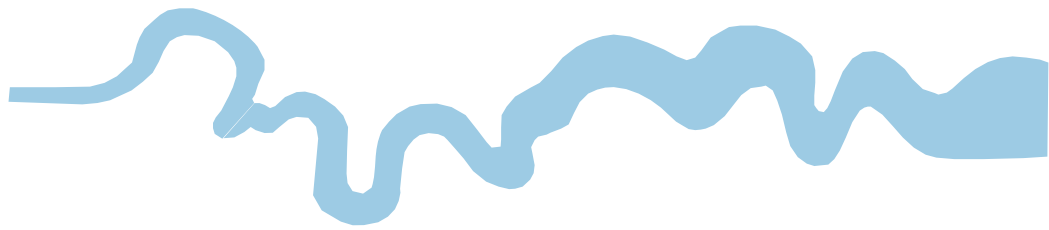
Plates 15 - 16.

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## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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