

Archaeological Field Evaluation

On behalf of

Raw Energy Ltd

Concerning

Land to the N of Quobwell Farm

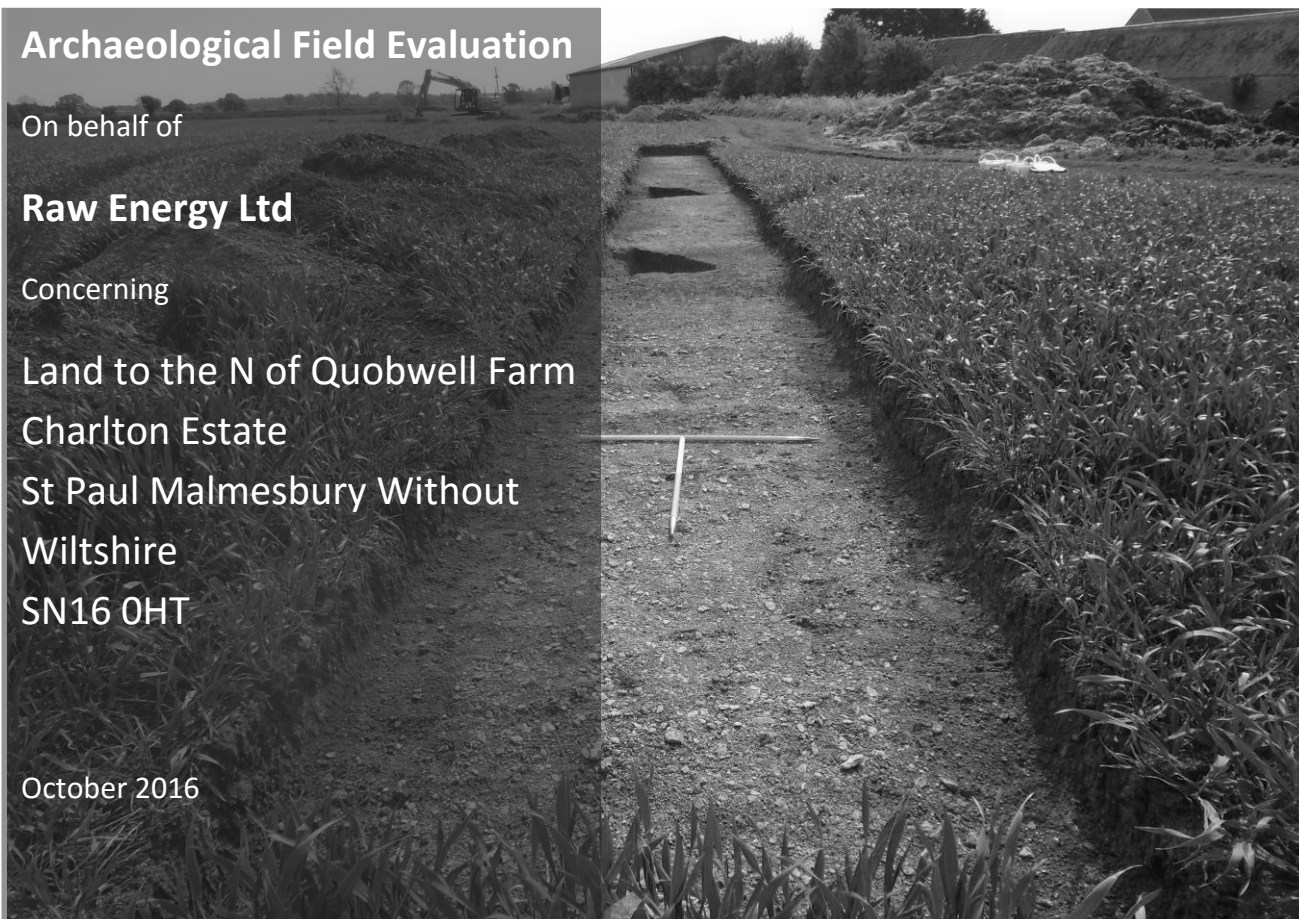
Charlton Estate

St Paul Malmesbury Without

Wiltshire

SN16 0HT

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Cover: Trench 27; ditches [27002] and [27003] in the wider landscape; view east

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1 Non-Technical Summary

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) was commissioned by Raw Energy Ltd to carry out a programme of archaeological work in respect of the proposed development of land to the north of Quobwell Farm near Malmesbury Wiltshire. The programme comprised magnetometer survey commissioned by BA and a subsequent programme of trial-trenching targeting identified anomalies.

A total of 28 trenches of 30m x 2m in length were excavated, with one extension trench (Trench 15) added at the request of Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger County Archaeologist of Wiltshire Council. Mid to late Iron Age features were encountered in five of the trenches (Trenches 01, 15, 15-extension, 23 and 27), with a further three (Trenches 07, 14, and 16) containing features which are at present undated.

On the northeast side of the site, a ditch in Trench 01 [01005] may be Romano-British in date. Large parallel ditches on the southwest of the site and other smaller features on the west were dated to the Iron Age. A number of features provisionally identified as walls and primarily in the northeast part of the site were subsequently shown to be land drainage and culverts and therefore date to the post-medieval period.

A post medieval field boundary, part shown on the 1840 Tithe Map, was identified running east/west across the centre of the site and was seen in four of the excavated trenches and the remains of ridge and furrow was identified in trenches further to the south.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) was instructed by Raw Energy Ltd to carry out a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation (AFE) of Land N of Quobwell Farm Charlton Estate St Paul Malmesbury Without Wiltshire SN16 0HT (NGR: ST92860 89640) (*fig. 1*) in connection with a proposed solar farm development.

The site lies in NE Wiltshire to the N of Malmesbury and E of the B4014 Tetbury-to-Malmesbury road at a height of 94m AOD. The site is a level field and covers an area, including the access road, of 3.6ha. At the time of the Field Evaluation the field was under arable.

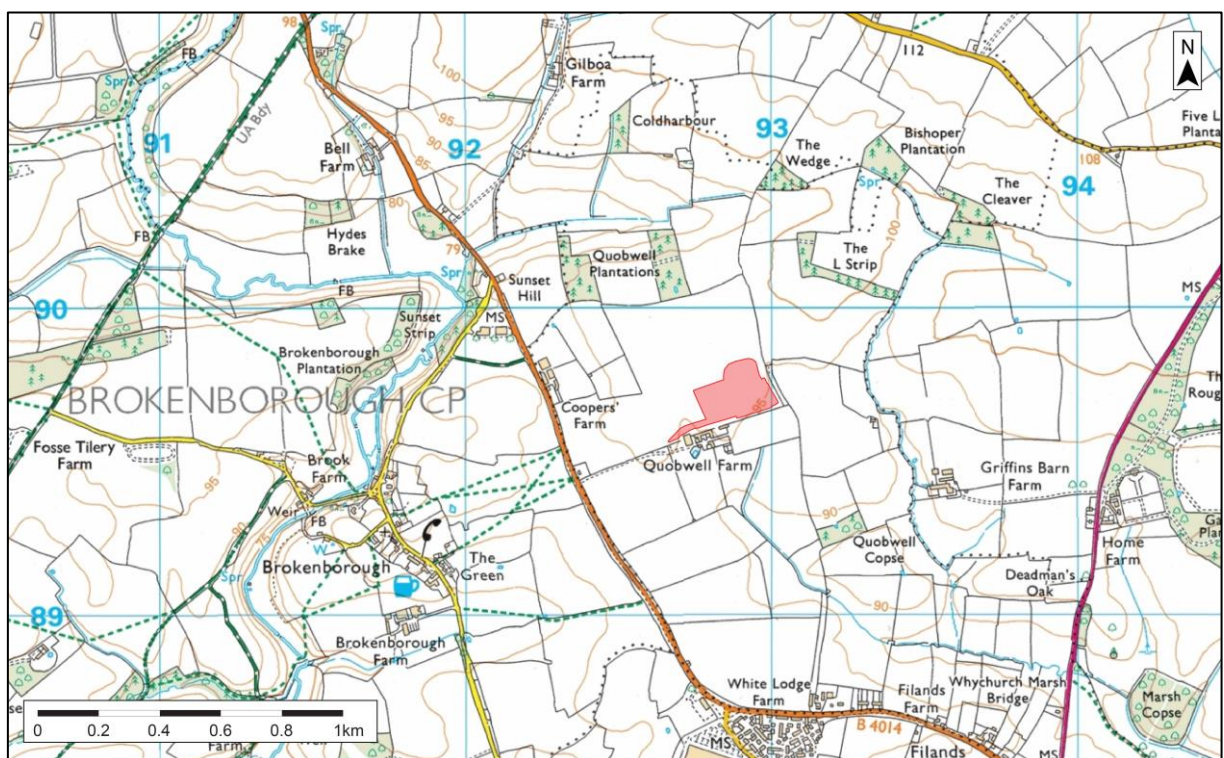


Fig 1: Site location

2.1 Soils & Geology

The underlying soils are calcareous pelosols (draining clay soils) of the Evesham 1 series (411a) and brown rendzinas (thin soils) of the SHERBORNE series (343d). The former are slowly permeable and associated with shallow well-drained brashy (stony) calcareous soils over limestone whilst the latter are composed of shallow well-drained brashy calcareous clayey soils over limestone, associated with slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (SSEW 1983). The undisturbed natural geology recorded in the trenches was a yellow gravel with occasional clay patches.

3 Brief Archaeological & Historical Background

Evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited but several interesting sites lie in the wider landscape (*fig. 2*).

The Fosse Way lies approximately 2km W of the site.

A cropmark of a roughly N-S -aligned trackway flanked by parallel ditches has been identified from late 1940s aerial photographs extending to the N of Quobwell Farm, along the W edge of the site of the proposed development and is recorded on the Wiltshire HER (*No 12 Fig 2*). This feature has been identified with two parallel linear anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey results (Donaldson & Sabin 2016) (Trench 27). The trackway measures approximately 5m wide and extends for a length of 265m. The date of this feature was uncertain; a late prehistoric or Roman date cannot be ruled out, particularly as it is not shown on historic maps of the area dating back to the late 18th century.

The findspot of a bronze leaf fragment of probable Roman date has also been recorded from a field to the S of Quobwell Farm, approximately 60m S of the site of the proposed development.

Later medieval and post-medieval sites include Quobwell Farm itself, a farmstead of medieval date first recorded as 'la Quabbe' in documentary records dating back to the late 13th century (Wiltshire Historic Environment Record HER). The place-name *Quabbe* is of Old English origin, meaning a 'bog' or 'marsh'.

Extensive blocks of ridge-and-furrow cultivation features of medieval/early post-medieval date are recorded on aerial photographs to the N and S of the site; however, these are only faint over the site itself.

A pair of intersecting linear field boundaries, respectively oriented E-W and N-S, have been identified from aerial photographs and geophysical survey to the N of Quobwell Farm, extending across the development area (*figs. 2, 4, 5*). The longer field boundary, oriented E-W, intersects with the earlier trackway with flanking ditches leading N of Quobwell Farm. These field boundaries appear to be of post-medieval origin as they are partially shown on the tithe map.

The Malmesbury tithe map of 1840 shows the area N of Quobwell Farm as divided into a series of rectilinear enclosures that were then under pasture, these boundaries are largely retained on the 1889 OS map.

Aerial photographs of the 1990s show the site under arable cultivation.

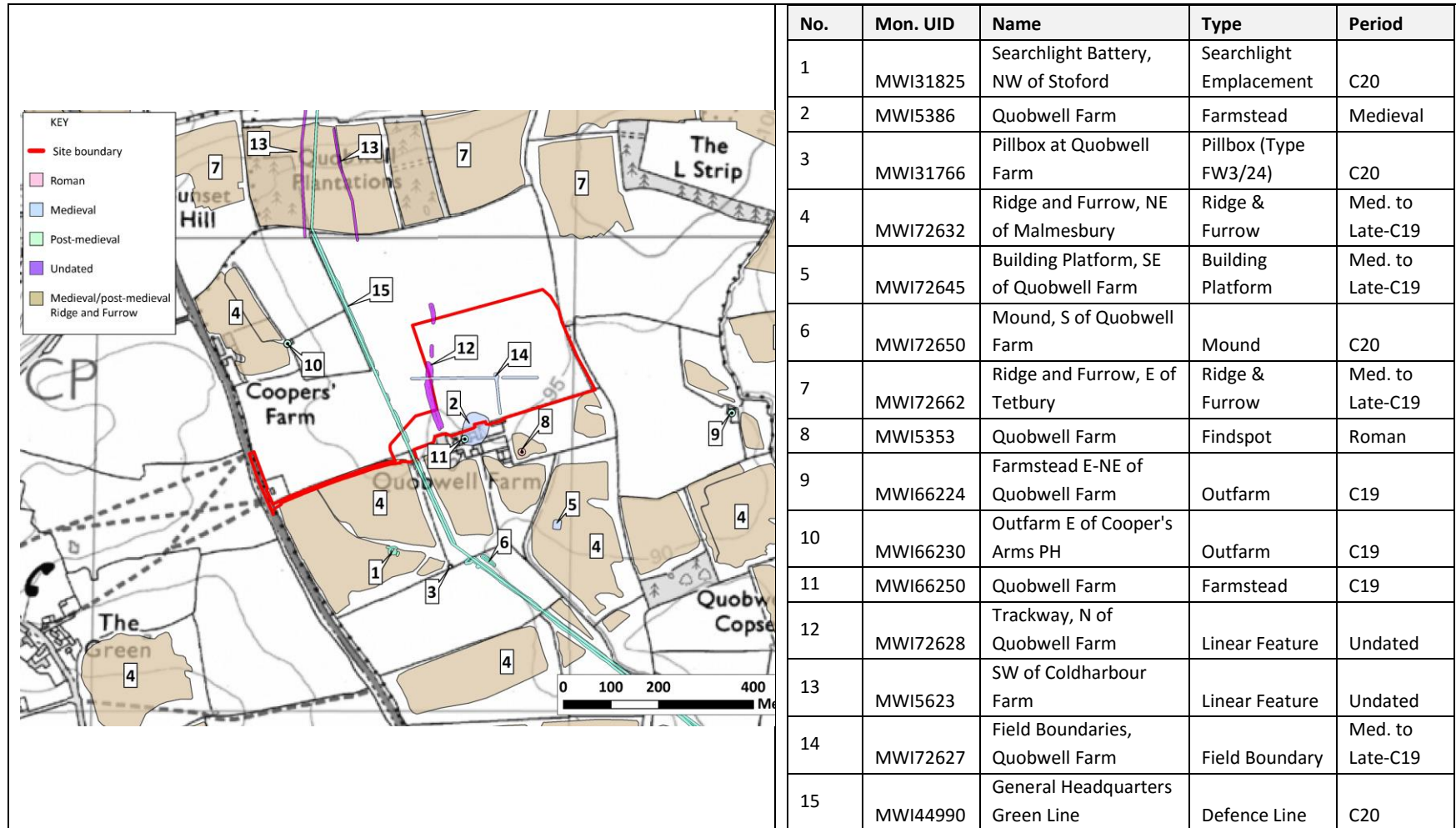


Fig 2: Historic sites in the immediate vicinity (from the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record)



1840 Tithe map, Quobwell Farm in centre

1889 Ordnance Survey map

Fig 3: Tithe Map (1840) and 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1889) (site shown in red, Charlton Park to E)

Late 1940s RAF photographs show the line of a substantial linear anti-tank ditch extending on NNW-SSE E of Coopers' Farm NW of Quobwell Farm. This feature is associated with the GHQ Green Stop Line, constructed in late 1940 in response to an imminent threat of German invasion.

While the line of the anti-tank ditch does not extend across the main part of the site (to the N of Quobwell Farm), it does cross the access route leading from the B4014 road to the farm. A Type 24 pillbox, associated with the GHQ Stop Line, has been recorded at Quobwell Farm; however, it does not lie within the proposed development area. The possibility of encountering further evidence of defensive works associated with the GHQ Stop Line cannot be dismissed, especially in view of its close proximity to the western boundary of the site.

In addition to the two parallel positive linear anomalies in the W part of the site possibly identifiable with the undated linear trackway shown as cropmarks on aerial photographs (HER record), the magnetometer survey carried out on behalf of BA located a number of discrete positive responses in the northern part of the survey area, some of which may reflect areas of intense burning. Some of these features are clustered together whilst others have a more linear formation. Other discrete positive responses located throughout the site appear either to relate to natural pit-like features and/or to agricultural activity (*figs. 4 & 5*).

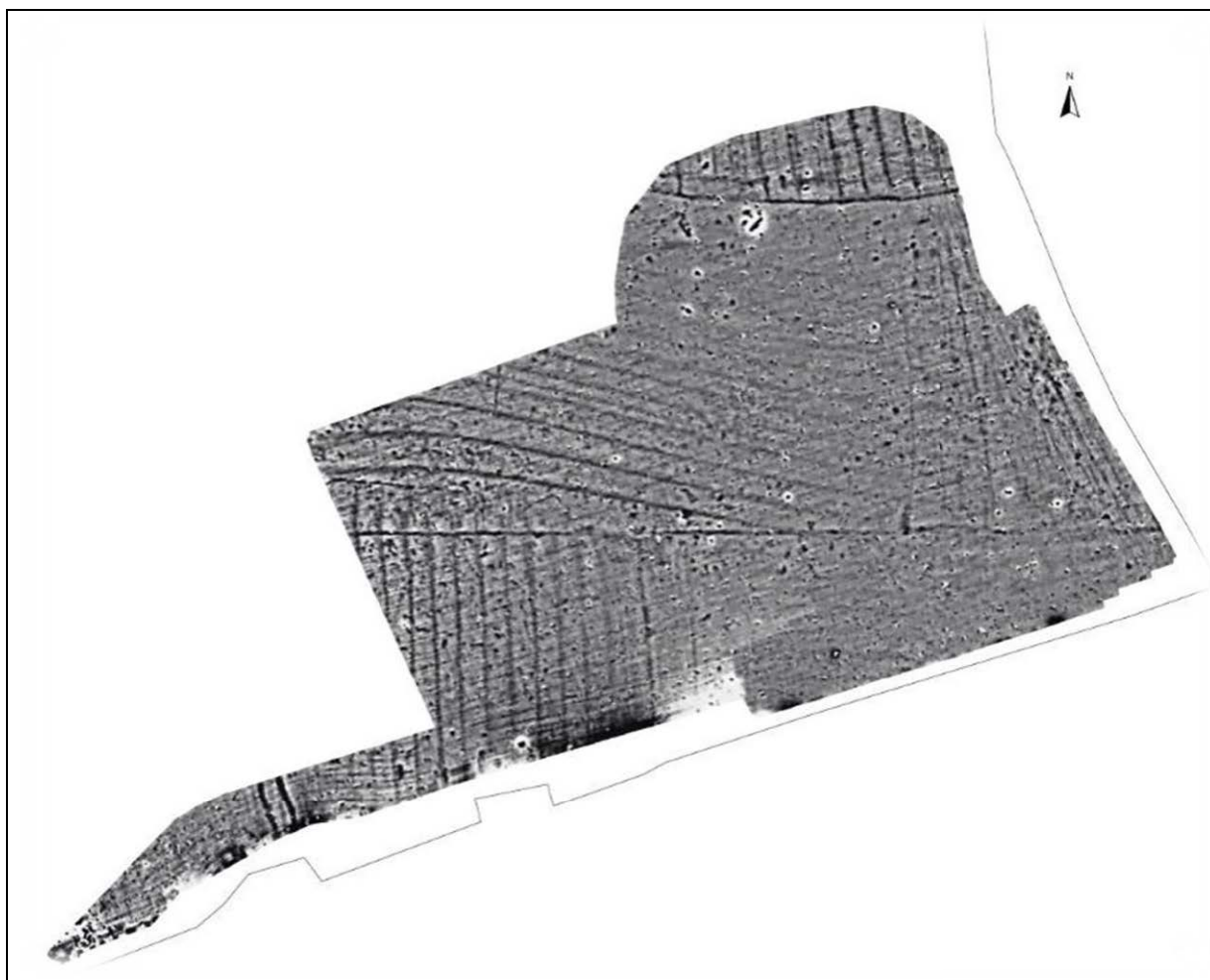


Fig 4: Geophysical survey results recorded at Quobwell Farm

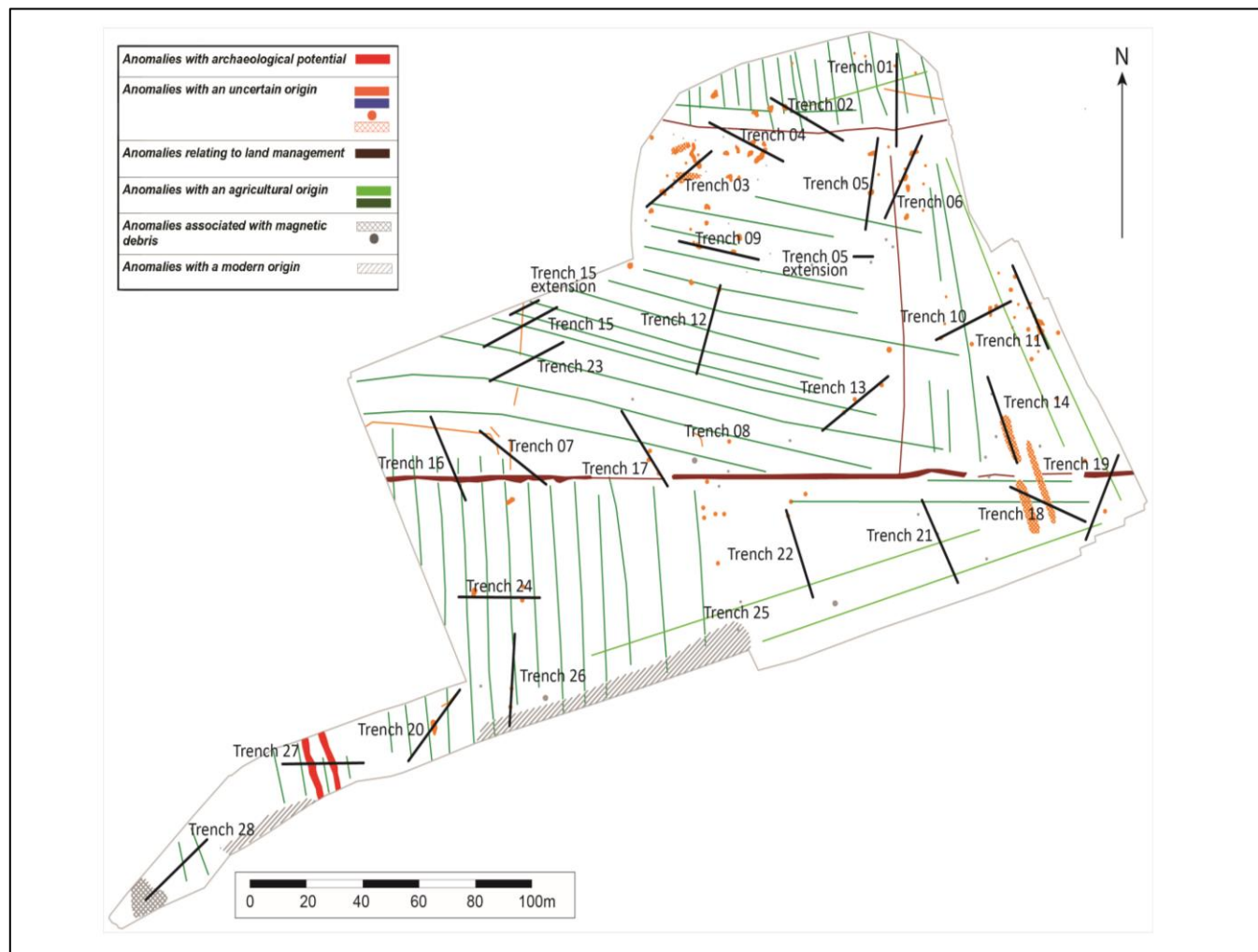


Fig 5: Trench plan and geophysical survey (interpreted)

4 Methodology

Work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (CIfA 2014), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014). BA adheres to project management advice set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

Geophysical survey was carried out prior to trenching and results/interpretation are shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

Approximately 4% of the development area was subject to evaluation amounting to 28 trenches, each measuring 30 × 2m and one 11m extension trench. Trenching was located with reference to ground anomalies recorded during the geophysical survey work and to test areas in between devoid of geophysical response (*figs. 4 & 5*).

Work was carried out between 25th April 2016 and 31st May 2016.

Trenching was opened by machine and wide un-toothed ditching bucket. Machining continued under archaeological supervision down to archaeological deposits or to natural deposition and ceased wherever a clear archaeological horizon was attained. Topsoil and subsoil layers were visually scanned for artefact retrieval. Thereafter, hand-excavation was undertaken of all archaeological deposits unless it was clear that no loss of evidence would result from machine use, with regard to the nature of the deposit.

All machining was carried out under archaeological supervision. Samples were collected from stratified contexts wherever possible for palaeoenvironmental processing (*Appendix 2*).

Finds were defined in accordance with CIfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014) as 'all artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains (including human remains) and decay products' (2014, 3). The process of selection and retention of archaeological materials was informed by principles set out by Brown (2011, 23).

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2014). Separate detailed written descriptions of each context were compiled using numbered context recording sheets.

A drawn record was produced on gridded, archive-stable polyester drafting film at scales of 1:50, 1:20 or 1:10, as appropriate. Representative measured sections were prepared showing the sequence and depths of deposits. A Temporary Benchmark (TBM) was established and plans, elevations and sections contained grid and level information relative to OS data. All drawings were numbered, listed and cross-referenced in a drawing register.

A high-resolution digital photographic record was made of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

5 Results

5.1 Summary

Archaeological features were recorded in seven trenches on the N and W of the site (Trenches 01, 07, 14, 15 (15 extension), 16, 23 & 27) (*Table 1*).

A single sherd in a feature in Trenches 01 was dated to the Romano-British period (RB), features in Trenches 15 and 27 were dated by pottery to the mid-to-late Iron Age (IA), though the ditch features in Trench 27 has an early Iron Age to Bronze Age (BA) element. The large W/E aligned ditch feature running through the centre of the site shown in the geophysical survey was recorded in all four trenches placed over it (Trenches 16, 07, 17, 19). No finds were obtained but a large number of small land snails were recovered from samples.

Drainage features were recorded in 10 trenches (Trenches 02, 03, 04, 05, 10, 17, 19, 20, 24 & 26), including ridge-and-furrow, stone-lined drainage ditches and boundary features (*Table 2*). The structure, orientation and stratigraphy of these features dated them to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Eleven trenches (Trenches 06, 08, 09, 11, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 25, & 28) containing no archaeological or agricultural features are described in Appendix 5 (*Table 7*).

5.2 Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

5.2.1 Trench 01

Trench 01 lay on the NE side of the site and was positioned to examine a short W/E linear geophysical anomaly underlying ridge and furrow (*figs. 4 and 5*).

The topsoil (01000) was a loose mid greyish-brown silt clay with gravels of 0.2m to 0.3m depth. It overlay the subsoil (01001) which was a yellowish-grey silt clay of 0.3m depth. On the S side of the trench, another subsoil (01007) was recorded below the subsoil (01001): this was a mid-brown silty clay 0.22m in depth. The subsoil (01001) (01007) overlay the undisturbed natural geology (01002), which was a compact reddish-brown silt clay with iron panning.

On the N side of the trench, the subsoil (01001) was cut by a WNW/ESE linear feature [01003] measuring 0.75m (width) × 0.4m (depth). It was filled by roughly coursed limestones (01004) (*Plate 1*) with no finds, interpreted as a drain.



Plate 1: Section of drain [01003] (01004) at ESE section of Trench 1



Plate 2: Ditch [01005] View E

On the S side of the trench, a linear ditch [01005], aligned E/W and 0.50m wide, with sloping sides and a rounded base was also recorded filled by (01006), a mid -greyish-brown silty clay. A small sherd of pottery dating to the Romano-British period was recovered from this fill.

5.2.2 Trench 07

Trench 07 was on the W side of the site overlying the long W/E linear feature and smaller anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (figs. 4 and 5).

The topsoil (07000) was 0.2m to 0.3m deep and overlay the subsoil (07001), a reddish-brown silt clay with scarce gravel. This overlay the undisturbed natural geology (07002), which was a compact light orange-brown gravel and silty clay.

At the W end of the trench, the subsoil (07002) was cut by a curvilinear rounded ditch end [07003], measuring 2.9m (visible in the trench) × 0.94m × 0.16m. It was filled by a brown silty clay (07004) (Plate 3; fig. 6).

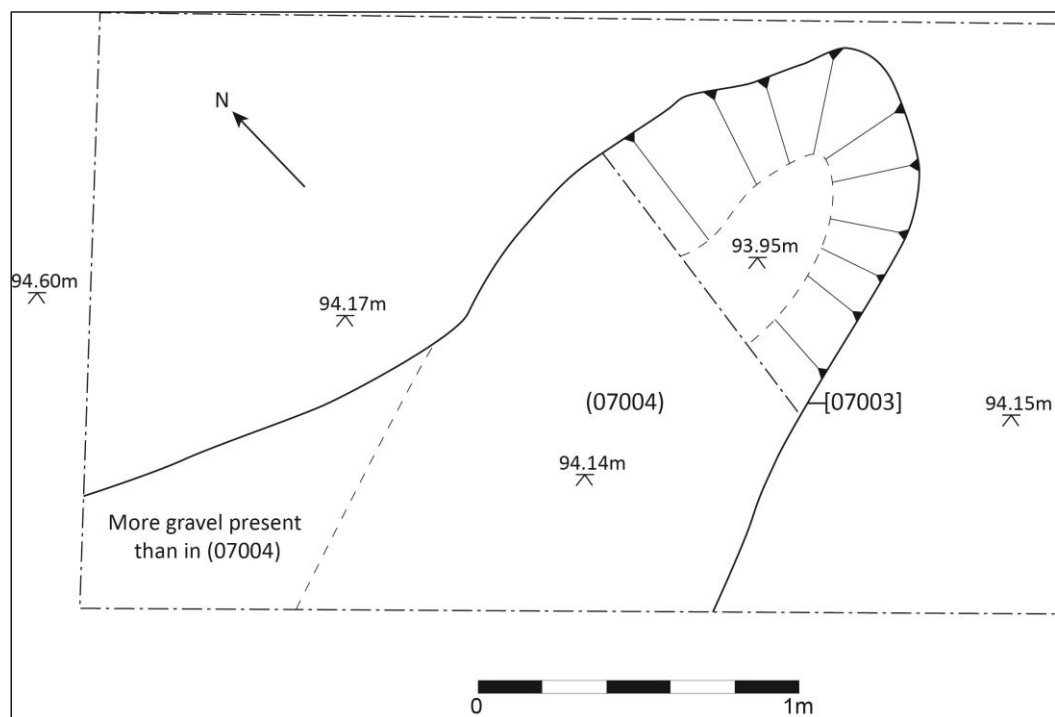


Fig. 6: Ditch terminus [07003] at the NNW end of Trench 07



Plate 3: View W showing ditch terminus [07003]

At the E end of Trench 07, a ditch cut [07005] was recorded, measuring 1.4m (width) × 0.39m (depth) and aligned E/W. It was filled by (07006) a mid brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from either of these features.

5.2.3 Trench 14

Trench 14 lay on the SE side of the site over discrete geophysical anomalies (*figs. 4 & 5*)

The topsoil (14000) was 0.25m in depth and overlay the subsoil (14001), which was a yellowish-grey silty clay of 0.16m depth. This overlay the undisturbed natural geology (14002), a firm yellow limestone gravel with occasional silty sand patches. In the central part of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a shallow ditch [14003] with fill (14004), which was aligned NNE/SSW. It was 0.75m wide and varied in depth between 0.18m and 0.29m, with a considerable amount of disturbance from rooting. Undated ceramic building material (CBM) but no other finds were recovered from a sample of fill.

5.2.4 Trench 15

Trench 15 was located on the NW side of the site over a N/S linear geophysical anomaly. An 11m extension to Trench 15 was dug 5m to its N (see below). The topsoil (15000) was 0.25m deep and overlay a comparatively shallow subsoil (15001), which was a compacted grey silty clay, 0.1m to 0.2m deep. This overlay the undisturbed natural geology (15002), which was a firm yellow limestone gravel.

In the centre of the trench, the subsoil (15001) was cut by a N/S shallow flat-based ditch [15004], 0.62m wide and 0.13m deep. This ditch [15004] (15005) was recorded in the extension Trench 15 [15006] (15007) to the N and in Trench 23 to the S (see below).

The fill (15005) appeared fairly sterile, with the exception of a small number of angular stones (*Plate 4*). Sample <2> taken from the fill contained traces of pottery and CBM. The fairly clean nature of the fill suggested that it may have formed through natural silting. A number of sherds of pottery dating to the mid-to-late Iron Age were found near the surface of - but clearly within - the fill of the ditch following machine excavation of the trench; however, no further finds were recovered during excavation of a sample section.

Pottery (seven sherds, 59g) within the fill (15005) of [15004] was identified as mid-to-late Iron Age. The ditch cut the subsoil and was truncated by the ridge and furrow.



Plate 4: Ditch [15004] view NNW

5.2.5 Trench 15 extension

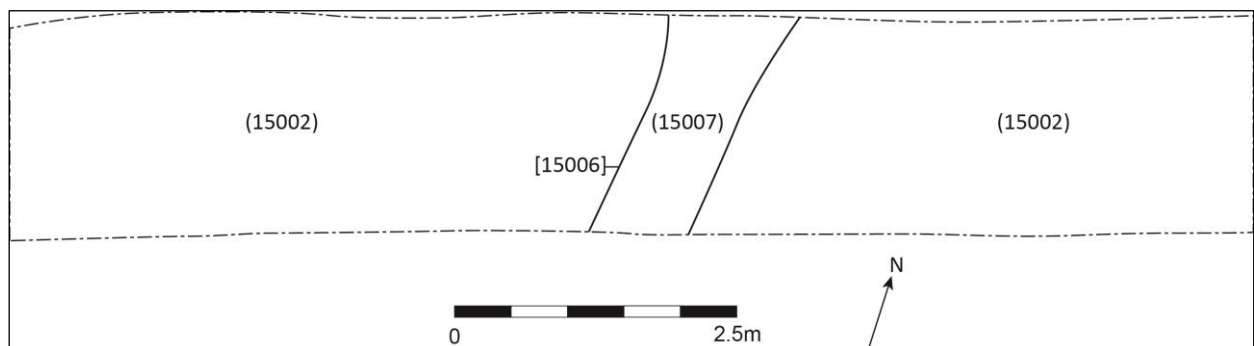


Fig 7: Trench 15 Extension

An 11m extension trench was excavated at the request of the County Archaeologist on the same alignment as Trench 15 and some 5m to its N to ascertain the continuation of ditch [15004]. A ditch [15006] on the same

alignment was observed crossing the trench (*fig. 7*) but was not excavated. The fill (15007), however, was a mid-brown sandy clay, similar to (15005).

5.2.6 Trench 16

Trench 16 was aligned NW/SE and lay on the W side of the site, over the W/E linear feature that crossed the site and other anomalies shown in the geophysical survey.

The topsoil (16000) was 0.26m deep and overlay a shallow (0.1m) subsoil, which was a reddish-brown silty clay. This overlay the undisturbed natural geology (16002), a firm pale yellowish-orange limestone gravel.

On the S side of the trench, the subsoil (16001) was cut by [16003], the ditch observed running E/W in adjacent Trenches 07, 17 and 19. The ditch measured 1.48m (width) × 0.43m (depth) and was filled by a reddish-brown sandy clay silt (16004).

On the N side of the trench, the natural (16002) was cut by a flat-based W/E linear ditch [16005] measuring 1.72m × 0.28m (depth). This was filled by a mid-reddish-brown silt clay with occasional stones (16006), which contained no finds.

To the N end of the trench was a sub-circular irregular cut [16007] measuring 0.82m × 0.3m (depth) and filled by a reddish-brown silty clay containing no finds (16008). Feature [16007] cut ditch [16005] (16006).

No finds were recovered from these features.

5.2.7 Trench 23

Trench 23 was removed from its original position beneath overhead powerlines to 10m to S of, and parallel to, Trench 15 in order to ascertain possible continuation to the S of ditch [15004]

The topsoil (23000) was a gravelly brown silty clay measuring 0.25m deep. This overlay the 0.25m-deep subsoil (23001), consisting of gravelly reddish-brown silty clay, which, in turn, overlay the undisturbed yellowish-cream gravel natural (23002).

A shallow ditch [23003] was revealed measuring 0.31m wide and 0.13m deep, with gradual sloping sides and a slightly curved base, similar to that of [15004]. At the SW side of the trench, the ditch was thought to have been disturbed by rooting (*fig. 8*). It also seems likely that, as with [15004], it had been truncated, the upper parts being lost to ploughing. Although its alignment and form, as well as the nature of the fill, suggested that it was indeed the same feature, no finds were present. The ditch is shown on the geophysical survey as continuing for a distance of some 50m, with the three excavated trenches confirming its survival for a distance of at least 25m.

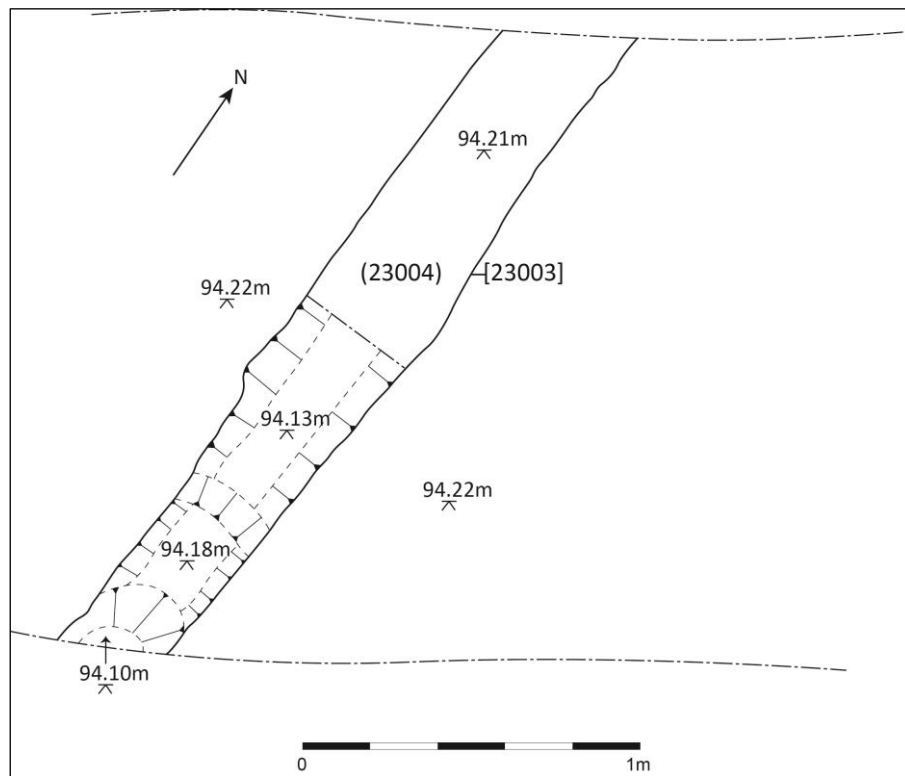


Fig. 8: Trench 23 showing [23003] continuation of the prehistoric ditch [15004] etc. ditch to the S



Plate 5: View SE of Trench 23 with [15004]

5.2.8 Trench 27

Trench 27 was located on the SW of the site over two significant parallel ditches identified in the geophysical survey and seen on aerial photographs (*figs. 2, 4, 5 & 12*).

The topsoil (27000) was 0.3m deep and overlay the natural pale yellow limestone gravel (27001). This was cut by the two linear features, [27002] and [27003].

The parallel ditches were of similar width. Linear [27002], on the W side, measured 2.50m wide, whilst [27003], on the E side, was 2.44m in width. The W feature [27002] was 0.44m deep, compared to a depth of 0.50m for [27003]. The profiles were similar, having gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded base, although that of [27003] was somewhat more 'V-shaped' (*figs. 9-13*).

A recut [27008], filled by (27004), was noted in the W ditch [27002], filled by (27009), and a recut [27006], filled by (27005), was identified in the E ditch [27003], filled by (27007). The secondary fills, or fills (27004) and (27005) of recuts were, in both cases, greyer in colour. They may have been deposited through a combination of natural silting and dumping of rubbish. The presence of daub (*Appendix 4*) in the E ditch and pottery in both fills dated to the mid-to-late Iron Age. The presence of animal bone in (27005) (*Appendix 3*) suggests occupation in the vicinity.

The fills of the E ditch [27003] were 0.38m deep and contained sherds of pottery (62 sherds, 163g) dated to the middle to late Iron Age, with a small part of the assemblage that may have been earlier (late Bronze Age). Fills in [27002], the W ditch, measured 0.41m deep but no finds were present.

The pottery recovered from [27003] lay almost on the base of the feature and is therefore likely to have been deposited shortly after the ditch was dug and before it began to silt up. Animal bone and daub, indicative of housing material, was also recovered from the E ditch.

Using aerial photographs, the ditches can be traced for 265m in length (*fig. 2*): approximately 2m lay within the trial-trench. The width, including the width of the ditches, was 10m. The central area measured 5.5m wide.



Plate 6: View E of Trench 27

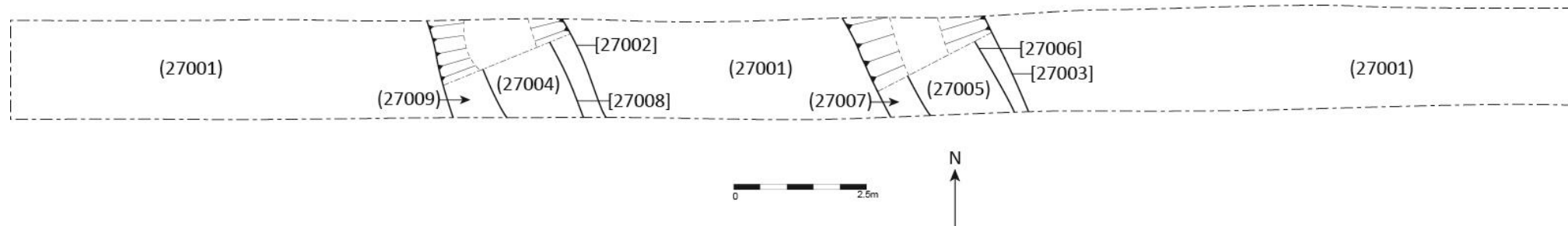


Fig 9: Plan of Trench 27 showing ditches [27002] and [27003]

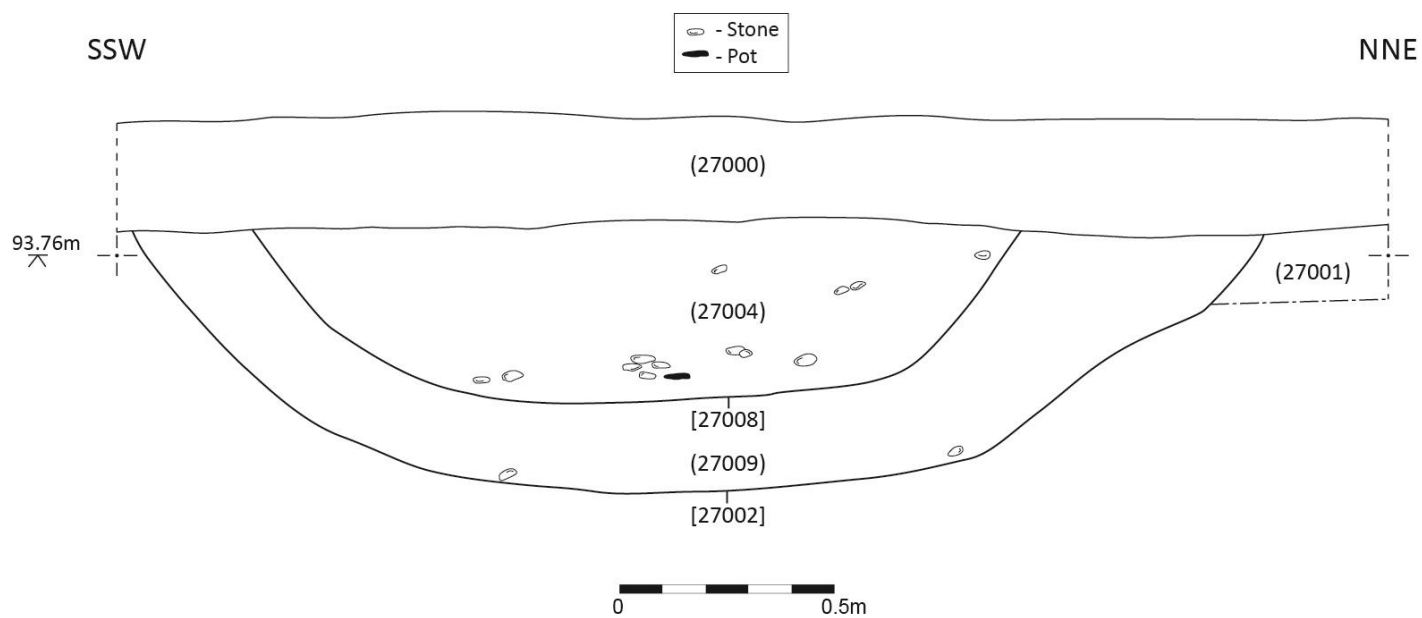


Fig. 10: ESE -facing section showing [27008] and [27002]

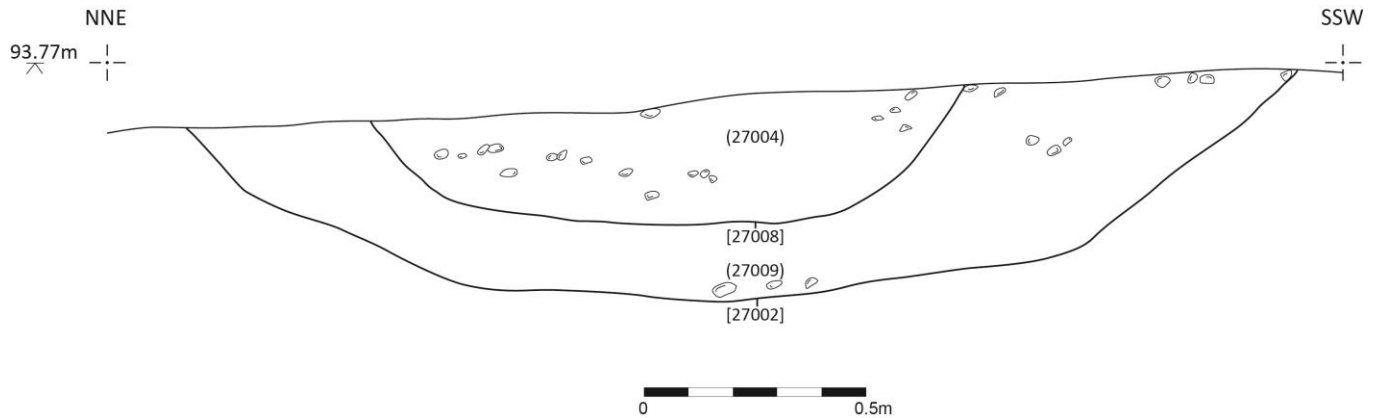


Fig 11: WSW-facing section of Trench 27 showing [27002] and 'recut' [27008]

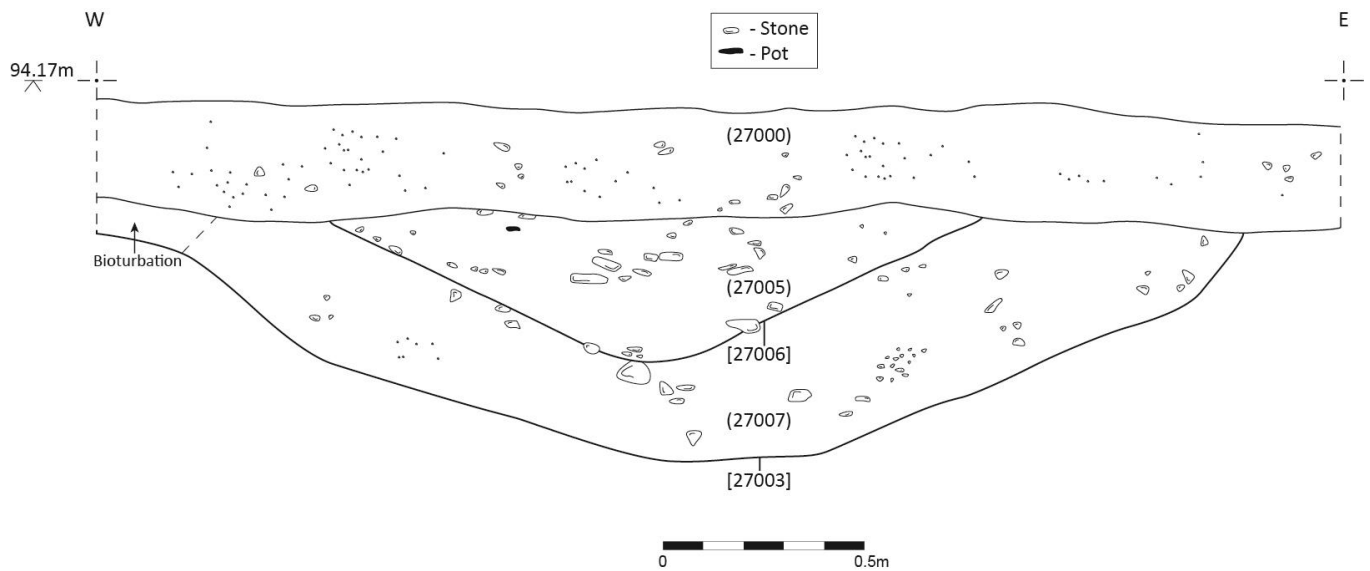


Fig 12: S-facing section of Trench 27 showing section of ditch [27003] and possible 'recut' [27006]

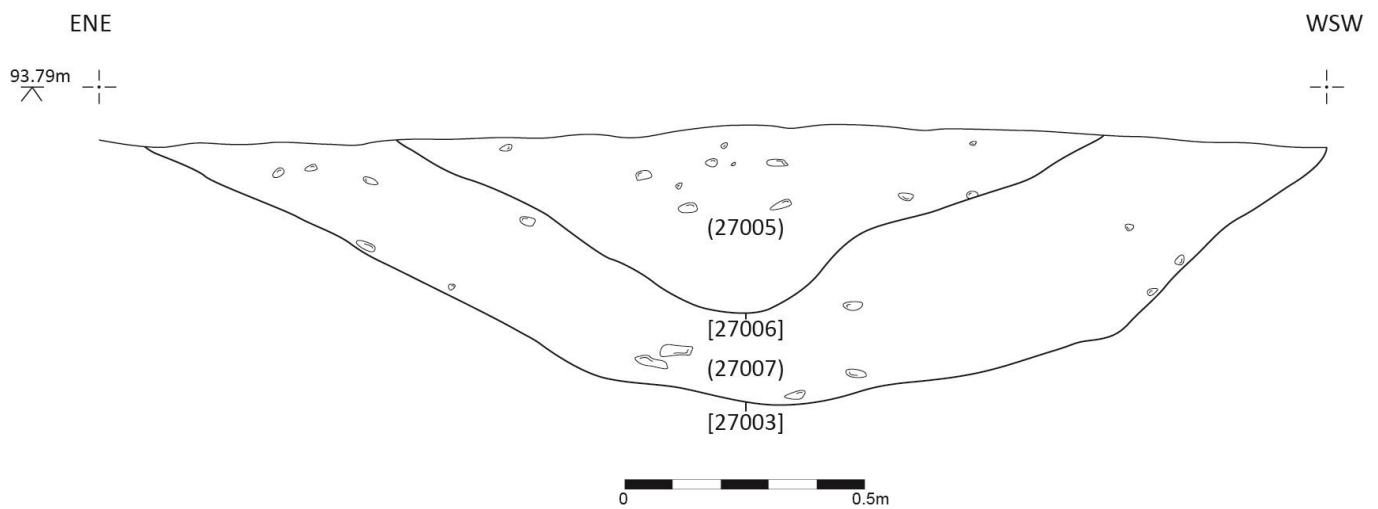


Fig 13: NNW-facing section of ditch [27003] showing possible recut [27006]

5.3 Table 1: Context Table: Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

5.3.1 Trench 01

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	01000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.20-0.30m thick trench wide. Above (1001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	01001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellow grey silt clay with occasional small stones and gravels; 0.30m thick trench wide. Beneath (1001).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	01002		Deposit	Natural	Moderately compact red brown silt clay; frequent iron panning. Cut by [1003] and [1005]; below (1007).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	01003		Cut	Cut for drain [1004]	Linear; aligned WNW/ESE; >3.9m × 0.75m × 0.40m; not clearly defined but seen in section. Cut (1001), filled by (1004)	-	-	-	-	-	
5	01004		Structure	A channel in centre confirmed interpretation as a drain	Masonry; roughly coursed limestone; 3-4 courses; unbonded. Below (1000), filled [1003]	-	-	-	-	-	
6	01005		Cut	Cut for ditch	Linear; aligned E/W; >1.9m × 0.50m × 0.21m; sides moderately sloping sides, base rounded. Cut (1007), filled by (1006)	-	-	-	-	-	
7	01006		Deposit	Fill of [1005]	Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silt clay; occasional irregular small stone; >1.9m × 0.50m wide × 0.21m. Fill of [1005], cut (1007)	-	✓	-	-	<1>	One sherd of grey ware from sample dated to Roman period

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
8	01007		Deposit	Former soil horizon (at S end of trench only)	Moderately compact mid brown silt clay; <0.22m thick. Cut by [1005], above (1002)	-	-	-	-	-	

5.3.2 Trench 07

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	07000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.20-0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (7001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	07001		Deposit	Subsoil	Friable reddish-brown silt clay; occasional gravels; 0.20m thick, trench wide. Beneath (7000), above (7002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	07002		Deposit	Natural	Moderately compact light orange brown gravels & silty clay; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (7001), cut by [7003] and [7005].	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	07003		Cut	Cut for ditch terminus	(?)Curvilinear; rounded at terminus; >2.90m × 0.94m × 0.16m; sides gradual, base rounded. Cut (7002), filled by (7004).	-	-	-	-	-	
5	07004		Deposit	Fill of ditch terminus - appeared relatively sterile & probably natural silting.	Fairly soft mid brown silt clay; occasional sub-rounded & rounded stones; >2.90m × 0.94m × 0.16m. Below (7001), filled [7003].	-	-	-	-	<11>	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
6	07005		Cut	Cut for ditch shown on 1840 map; relict field boundary	Linear; aligned E/W; >4m × 1.4m × 0.39m; sides steep to N, more gradual to S, curving to flat base. Cut (7001)?	-	-	-	-	-	
7	07006		Deposit	Fill of relict boundary ditch [7005]	Moderately compact mid brown silt clay; occasional small stones, gravels & snail shell; >4m × 1.4m × 0.39m. Fill of [7005], below (7000).	-	-	-	-	-	

5.3.3 Trench 14

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	14000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.25m thick, trench wide. Above (14001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	14001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellowish-grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.16m thick, trench wide. Beneath (14000), above (14002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	14002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow limestone gravel; occasional silty sand patches; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (14001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	14003		Cut	Shallow ditch/gully	Linear; aligned NNE/SSW; >3.0m × 0.75m × 0.18-0.29m; sides gradual, base concave. Filled by (14004), cut (14002)	-	-	-	-	-	
5	14004		Deposit	Fill of [14003]	Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silt clay; occasional pale gravel; >3.0m × 0.75m × 0.18-0.29m. Fill of [14003], beneath (14001)	-	-	-	-	<15>	

5.3.4 Trench 15

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	15000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.25m thick, trench wide. Above (15004)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	15001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.07m thick, trench wide. Beneath (15000), above (15002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	15002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow limestone gravel; >0.10m thick, trench wide. Beneath (15001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	15003		Deposit	Oval patch in proximity to ditch/gully (15004) – possible natural variation	Grey silt clay; 0.75m × 0.50m. Not excavated. Below (15001), above (15002)	-	-	-	-	-	
5	15004		Cut	Shallow ditch	Linear; aligned N/S; >2.0m × 0.62m × 0.13m; sides gradual, base near flat. Cut (15001), filled by (15005)	-	-	-	-	-	
6	15005		Deposit	Fill of [15004]	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown sandy silt clay; very occasional small sub-angular stones & gravel. Fill of [15004], below (15000)	-	✓	-	-	<2>	Contained mid to late Iron Age pottery.
7	15006		Cut	Continuation of ditch [15004] seen in extension to Trench 15	Linear; aligned N/S; >2m × 0.80m. Filled by (15007), cut (15001). Not excavated	-	-	-	-	-	
8	15007		Deposit	Fill of [15006]	Moderately compacted mid brown sandy silt clay; >2m × 0.80m. Not excavated	-	-	-	-	-	

5.3.5 Trench 16

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	16000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.26m thick, trench wide. Above (16001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	16001		Deposit	Subsoil	Fine, friable reddish-brown silt clay; 0.10m thick, trench wide. Beneath (16000), above (16002), cut by [16003]	-	-	-	-	-	
3	16002		Deposit	Natural	Firm pale yellow orange limestone gravel; >0.10m thick trench wide. Beneath (16001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	16003		Cut	Boundary ditch in Trench 16 but also seen in Trenches 7, 17 & 19	Linear; aligned E/W; >2m x 1.48m x 0.43m; sides gradual, base concave. Filled by (16004), cut (16001)	-	-	-	-	-	
5	16004		Deposit	Fill of [16003]	Moderately compact dark reddish-brown sandy clay silt; occasional medium angular stones; 1.48m wide x 0.43m deep. Beneath (16001).	-	-	-	-	<14>	
6	16005		Cut	Ditch - terminated in Trench 7	Linear; aligned E/W; >2.0m x 1.72m x 0.28m; sides gradual, base flattish. Cut [16002], filled by (16006)	-	-	-	-	-	
7	16006		Deposit	Fill of [16005] - probably formed through natural silting	Moderately compact mid reddish-brown silt clay; very occasional stones; >2.0m x 1.72m x 0.28m. Cut by [16007], fill of [16005]	-	-	-	-	-	
8	16007		Cut	Rooting	Sub-circular; 0.82m x 0.30m deep; sides steep, base flattish but irregular. Filled by (16008), cut (16006).	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
9	16008		Deposit	Fill of root disturbance	Loose to moderately compacted mid reddish-brown to light yellowish-brown silt clay & sandy gravel; occasional small sub-angular stones. Fill of [16007] below (?) (16000)	-	-	-	-	-	

5.3.6 Trench 23

(Note: The trench was removed from its original position, beneath overhead powerlines to 10m to S of and parallel to, Trench 15 in order to ascertain possible continuation to the S of ditch [1504])

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	23000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.25m thick, trench wide. Above (23001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	23001		Deposit	Subsoil	Firm reddish-brown silt clay subsoil; frequent gravel, 0.25m thick trench wide. Beneath (23000), above (23004).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	23002		Deposit	Natural	Yellow cream gravel; trench wide. Cut by [23003]	-	-	-	-	-	
4	23003		Cut	Shallow continuation of ditch [15004] seen in Trench 15 and Trench 15 (in Trench 15, it contained prehistoric pottery)	Linear; aligned N/S; >1.80m × 0.31m × 0.13m; sides gradual, base undulating.	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
5	23004		Deposit	Fill of [23003]	Moderately compacted mid brown silt clay; occasional small rounded & sub-angular stones; >1.80m × 0.31m × 0.13m.	-	-	-	-	<12>	

5.3.7 Trench 27

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	27000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (27004), (27005)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	27001		Deposit	Natural	Pale yellow limestone gravel. Cut by [27002], [27003].	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
3	27002		Cut	Ditch - almost certainly contemporary with [27003] to the E	Linear; aligned NNW/SSE; >1.90m × 2.50m × 0.41m; sides moderately sloping, base rounded. Filled by (27009).	-	-	-	-	-	
4	27003		Cut	Ditch - almost certainly associated with and contemporary with [27002]	Linear; aligned NNW/SSE; >1.80m × 2.44m × 0.57m; sides gradual, base concave base. Filled by (27007)	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
5	27004		Deposit	Fill of ditch cut [27003] - may represent deliberate backfill of partially silted ditch above (27009), or fill of recut [27008]	Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel, moderate sub-angular stones, animal bone (at the top of deposit); >1.90m × 1.35m × 0.29m. Below (27000).	-	✓	✓	-	<7>	Mid to late Iron Age
6	27005		Deposit	Fill of ditch - likely contemporary with (27004)	Moderately compact mid greyish-brown silt clay; occasional-moderate medium-sized angular stones.	-	✓	-	-	<5>	Mid to late Iron Age
7	27006		Cut?	'Recut' in ditch [27003] - although recorded as recut, it may more likely represent the interface between two fills of ditch [27003]	Linear; >1.80m × 1.46m × 0.38m. 'Cut' (27007), 'filled by' (27005)	-	-	-	-	-	
8	27007		Fill	Fill of ditch [27003] Contained more pottery than (27005).	Moderately compact/soft mid orange brown sandy silt clay; occasional-to-moderate small to medium flat angular stones, 3 substantial sherds of pottery (at base). Below (27005) (or cut by [27006])	-	✓	-	-	<6>	Mid to late Iron Age

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
9	27008		'Cut'	'Recut' in ditch [27002] - although recorded as a recut is considered more likely to represent the interface between two phases of silting.	>1.80m × 1.35m wide × 0.29m; sides gradual, base fairly flat (only seen in section). 'Cut' (27009), 'filled by' (27004).	-	-	-	-	-	
10	27009		Fill	Fill of ditch [27002]	Moderately compacted light orange brown silty clay; occasional small stones & gravel; >1.90m × 2.50m × 0.41m. Probably contemporary with fill (27007), possibly cut by [27009].	-	-	-	-	<8>	

5.4 Discussion: Trenches Containing Archaeological Features

5.4.1 Trench 01

The brown subsoil (01007) on the S side was interpreted as a buried soil. The topsoil on this slight slope was deeper here than elsewhere on the site and may have preserved this buried soil horizon that was lost elsewhere on the site.

The stone-lined linear feature [01003] (01004) was interpreted as a post-medieval land drain.

The linear ditch [01005] is interpreted as a field boundary or drainage ditch. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was found, its small size and scarcity of other finds suggesting that any occupation lay at some distance from this feature. It is possible also that the finds were residual and that the feature was later, although predating map evidence.

5.4.2 Trench 07

The curvilinear ditch [07003] end was shown as an anomaly on the geophysical survey, where it is surrounded by a bloc of N/S -aligned ridge and furrow. The part in Trench 07 appeared to curve gently (*Plate 3; fig. 6*). This ditch [07003] was traced into the adjacent trench on the W [16005].

The ditch at the E end [07005] was recorded in trenches (from W to E) 16, 07, 17 and 19 (*figs. 4 & 5*), and was identified as a field boundary part shown on the 1840 tithe map, on the E side. It is discussed below in Trench 16.

5.4.3 Trenches 14

The NNE/SSW ditch [14003] was possibly the remnant of ridge and furrow.

5.4.4 Trench 15

The subsoil (15001) in Trench 15 can possibly be identified with the relict soil horizon [01007] in Trench 01. If this is the case, it would explain the fact that ditch [15004], identified from pottery within its fill as middle-to-late Iron Age, was seen to cut the subsoil (*Plate 1*). The geophysical survey (Donaldson & Sabin 2016, 7) suggested that ditch [15004] may have been truncated by ridge-and-furrow, which would also suggest an early date. The ditch lay directly below the topsoil. The geophysical survey showed it as present only intermittently: this may be a result of varying degrees of plough damage affecting the upper part of the feature.

The ditch was shown on the geophysical survey as continuing for a distance of some 50m, with the three trenches excavated confirming its survival for a distance of at least 25m.

The fact that pottery was found in the ditch suggests that occupation of this date was present nearby. It is possible that the feature was used for dumping small amounts of rubbish following initial silting.

5.4.5 Trench 16

In the S side of Trench 16, the ditch [16003] could be traced in adjacent Trenches 07, 17, 19 on the same alignment, surviving at various depths. [16003] cut the natural (16002) and underlay the subsoil (16001). The geophysical survey suggests it cuts and therefore postdates the ridge and furrow.

It may be that [16003] follows a medieval headland boundary as it broadly but not exactly marks the difference between different alignments of ridge and furrow. The 1840 tithe map boundary runs parallel to its N. This ditch [16003] must be comparatively short lived field boundary, replaced at a later date by the tithe map one. It may have filled through natural silting it is also possible that it was deliberately backfilled.

On the N side of Trench 16, the ditch [16005] is on the same alignment as, and therefore likely to be W continuation of, [07003] in Trench 07. It ran almost parallel to [16003], the relict field boundary to the S. It [16005] corresponds to a linear anomaly shown in the geophysical survey. It had no datable finds. It is possibly a post-medieval field boundary shown on the tithe map.

To the N end of the trench, the sub-circular irregular cut [16007] was interpreted as a natural feature or root disturbance.

5.4.6 Trench 23

The ditch [23003] was a continuation of the Iron Age feature [15004] [15006] recorded to the N.

5.4.7 Trench 27

The similarity in form and alignment of ditches [27002] and [27003] suggests that they were excavated at the same time in order to serve a specific purpose.

The similarity in the nature and depth of the fills would also indicate that the two features were contemporary and were filled at the same time and by similar processes.

Animal bone and daub, indicative of housing material and possible hearth material, was recovered from the E ditch and suggests occupation in the vicinity.

The two features may have been recut or it is possible that the apparent 'recuts' represent the interface between two fills. The 'recut' [27008] in ditch [27002] was 1.75m wide and 0.40m deep; it was similar in profile to cut [27002], with gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. The 'recut' [27006], filled by (27005), for [27003] (*fig. 12*) also followed the profile of the original feature. The fairly clean nature of the primary fills suggests that it was deposited through natural processes; the pottery recovered from (27007), the fill of [27003], lay almost on

the base of the feature and is therefore likely to have been deposited shortly after the ditch was dug and before it began to silt up.

The ditches may have been intended for drainage on either side of a track or drove-way but there was no evidence for the survival of any surface between the features. It is likely that this has been lost to ploughing, together with the subsoil and the upper parts of the cut features. The lack of subsoil suggests that the upper parts of the archaeological features may have been lost to ploughing

5.5 Trenches Containing Land Drainage/Recent Agricultural Features

The trenches listed in Table 2 (below) contained only drainage features or ridge and furrow.

On the NE side of the site, substantial land drains built of unworked limestone were found. Structure (01004) in Trench 01 was provisionally identified as a wall and was cleaned and recorded as such. Subsequently, a section cut through it revealed a drainage channel in the centre (*Plate 1*). Similar stone features were also present in Trenches 02, 03, 05 and 10, with that in Trench 05 also investigated in detail and confirmed to be a drain. These structures appear to form part of a network of land drains in the NE corner of the site, which were thought still to be active. In general, under-drainage was installed from about 1750 onwards, with enclosure likely to have been necessary before such improvements could take place. Ditch [04003] was probably also associated with drainage; a ceramic land drain had been inserted into the fill, presumably when the ditch had become useless through silting. The ceramic drainpipe postdates 1845, when Thomas Scragg designed a machine for the mass-production of clay drainpipes.

On the SW corner of the site, the magnetometer survey identified a bloc of N/S -aligned ridge and furrow, which was clearly apparent in Trench 24, where the darker banding suggested spacing of either 3m or 9m wide. Another bloc of ridge and furrow, on an E/W alignment, was present to the N of ditch [16005]. It would therefore seem likely that the ditch was associated with the two fields represented by the ridge and furrow.

5.6 Table 2: Context Table: Trenches Containing Land Drainage/Recent Agricultural Features

5.6.1 Trench 02

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	02000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel 0.20-0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (2001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	02001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellow grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.30m thick, trench wide. Beneath (2000), above (2002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	02002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow gravel with clay patches; >0.10m thick, trench wide. Beneath (2001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	02003		Cut	Cut for drain	Linear; aligned NNE/SSW; sides steep, base not seen; >2.30m × 0.20m × 0.35m. Cut (2002), filled by (2004)	-	-	-	-	-	
5	02004		Structure	Stone drain	Masonry; irregular unshaped limestone, apparently randomly placed in cut; size of materials: e.g. 300mm × 100mm × 40mm; >2.30m × 0.20m × 0.35m. Fill of [2003], beneath (2000).	-	-	-	-	-	
6	02005		Cut	Drain - possible earlier drainage feature with land drain inserted at later date	Linear; aligned WNW/ESE; >3.0m × 0.95m × 0.18m; sides gradual, base rounded base. Cut (2001), filled by (2006)	-	-	-	-	-	
7	02006		Deposit	Fill of [2005] - disturbed on S side by insertion	Firm light greyish-brown slightly silty clay; occasional natural gravel. Filled [2005], below (2001)	-	-	-	-	<9>	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
				of ceramic land drain.							

5.6.2 Trench 03

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	03000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.20-0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (3001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	03001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellow grey silt clay; occasional small stones and gravels; 0.30m thick, trench wide. Beneath (3000), above (3001).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	03002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow gravel with clay patches; >0.10m thick, trench wide. Beneath (3001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	03003		Cut	Cut for drain	Not excavated; >2.45m × <0.77m. Filled by (3004), cut (3002).	-	-	-	-	-	
5	03004		Structure	Stone drain - capping stones only seen	Masonry; irregular unshaped limestone. Fill of [3003], beneath (3000).	-	-	-	-	-	

5.6.3 Trench 04

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	04000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.20-0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (4001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	04001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellow grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.30m thick, trench wide. Beneath (4000), above (4002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	04002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow gravel & clay patches; >0.10m thick, trench wide. Beneath (4001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	04003		Cut	Cut for drain - as in the case of [2005], probable earlier drainage ditch with later land drain (4007) inserted	Linear; aligned NE/SW; 7.9m × 0.95m × 0.27m; sides moderately steep (steeper to S), base flat. Cut (4002)	-	-	-	-	-	
5	04004		Deposit	Fill of [4003]	Firmly compacted light greyish-brown silty clay; occasional small sub-angular stones & fragmentary animal bone. Filled [4003], cut by [4007]	-	-	✓	-	<4>	
6	04005		Cut	Rooting/hedge line	Irregular linear; aligned NE/SW; 0.65m wide × 0.26m deep; sides steep, slightly concave. Filled by (4006) 'cuts' (4002)	-	-	-	-	-	
7	04006		Deposit	Fill of [4005] - result of land clearance.	Very firm, burnt orange and red silty clay; 0.65m wide × 0.26m deep. Below (4000), fill of [4005]	-	-	-	-	<13>	
8	04007		Cut	Cut for land drain - not seen but assumed to be present, although	Linear; aligned NE/SW. Filled by (4008), cut (4004).	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
				possible that drain inserted by moling							
9	04008		Fill	Fill of [4007], the cut (not clearly defined) for insertion of land drain	Light greyish-brown silt clay. Filled [4007], beneath (4001).	-	-	-	-	-	

5.6.4 Trench 05

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	05000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.20-0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (5001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	05001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellow grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.30m thick, trench wide. Beneath (5000), above (5001).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	05002		Structure	Capping stones for drain	Masonry; aligned WNW/ESE; limestone; size of materials: e.g. 220mm x 110mm x 200mm wide x 120mm to 300mm long. Similar size, un-bonded; 0.20m-0.28m wide. Beneath (5001), above (5003) and (5008).	-	-	-	-	-	
4	05003		Structure	Lining of land drain	Masonry; rough-hewn but and carefully selected; 2 courses + stabilising material & central channel; size of materials: 130-50mm thick x 0.95m wide x 7.9m long x 0.27m deep. Width 0.63m and depth 0.30m. Fill of [5004], beneath (5002).	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
5	05004		Cut	Cut for stone drain	Linear; aligned WNW/ESE; sides steeply sloping, base flat; 0.75m wide × 0.52m deep. Cut (5001), filled by (5003).	-	-	-	-	-	
6	05005		Fill	Fill - silting within drain [5004]	Fairly soft mid greyish-brown silt; occasional small stones; 0.02m thick × 0.10m wide.	-	-	-	-	-	
7	05006		Deposit	Natural	Moderately compacted yellow grey clay gravels; trench wide. Cut by [5004], [5009].	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
8	05007		Deposit	Backfill of [5004]; above (5002)	Moderately compact mid yellow brown silt clay; frequent pale yellow gravel; <0.29m deep × <0.75m wide. Below (5000), above (5002).	-	-	-	-	-	
9	05008		Structure	Drainage channel in [5009], comprising stone lining with central channel	Masonry; limestone; size of materials: e.g. 220mm × 110mm × 200mm wide × 120mm to 300mm long; similar size, unbonded; 0.52m wide × 0.20m deep; 0.80m excavated. Below (5010), within cut [5009].	-	-	-	-	-	
10	05009		Cut	Cut for land drain - runs into (5002).	Linear; aligned NNE/SSW; sides steep, base flat; 0.52m width × 0.20m depth. Cut (5001), filled by (5008), (5002) (5007), (5010).	-	-	-	-	-	
11	05010		Deposit	Fill of (5008)	Moderately soft mid greyish-brown silt; occasional small gravel; approximately 0.05m deep and 0.10m wide. Fill of structure (5008)	-	-	-	-	-	
12	05011		Cut	Cut for land drain in S extension of Trench 5; part of same drainage network as [5009]	Linear; aligned NNE/SSW; not excavated. Cut (5001), filled by (5012)	-	-	-	-	-	
13	05012		Structure	Stones carefully selected and	Masonry; size of materials: approximately 220mm × 300mm. Below (5007), fill of [5011], equivalent to (5002)	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
				forming capping for drain [5011]							

5.6.5 Trench 10

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	10000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.20m thick, trench wide. Above (10004)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	10001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellow grey silt clay & gravel; 0.10m thick, trench wide. Beneath (10000), cut by (10003).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	10002		Deposit	Natural	Firm pale yellow gravel; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (10001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	10003		Cut	Cut for land drain	Linear; aligned NE/SW; 0.54m wide; not excavated. Cut (10001).	-	-	-	-	-	
5	10004		Structure	Fill of drain	Loose unshaped limestone; 0.54m wide. Fill of [10003], below (10000).	-	-	-	-	-	

5.6.6 Trench 17

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	17000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.23m thick, trench wide. Above (17001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	17001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted greyish-brown silt clay; small stones & gravels; 0.12m thick, trench wide. Beneath (17000), above (17002), cut by [17003], [17005].	-	-	-	-	-	
3	17002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow limestone gravel & patches of reddish silty sand; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (17001)	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	17003		Cut	Boundary ditch - feature also seen in Trenches 07, 16 & 19. Shown on 1840 Tithe Map	Linear; aligned E/W; >1.80m × 1m × 0.35m; sides moderately sloping, base concave. Cut 17001, filled by (17004).	-	-	-	-	-	
5	17004		Deposit	Fill of boundary ditch	Moderately compacted mid brown silt clay; small stones & gravel; > 1.80m × 1m × 0.35m. Fill of ditch [17003], beneath (17000).	-	-	-	-	-	
6	17005		Cut?	Sub-circular feature	Sub-circular; aligned NE/SW; 0.40m × 0.60m. Filled by (17006), cut (17001).	-	-	-	-	-	
7	17006		Deposit	Fill of [17005] – may stonier patch in a dump of rubble and stone	Loose, stony; 0.40m × 0.60m. Below (17000).	-	-	-	-	-	
8	17007		Cut	Irregular, fairly indeterminate feature at SE end of Trench 17 Similar to [17005]	Irregular; no alignment discernible. Filled by (17008)	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
				and may also be a stonier patch in a more general dump of rubble which extends for c.5.0m at the S end of the trench							
9	17008		Deposit	Fill of [17007] - possibly part of stony dump?	Stony deposit. Fill of [17007], below (17000)	-	-	-	-	-	

5.6.7 Trench 19

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	19000		Deposit	Area of irregular and unshaped stone within topsoil - may have been path or consolidation	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (19003).	-	-	-	-	-	
2	19001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.13m thick, trench wide. Beneath (19000), above (19004).	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
3	19002		Cut	Boundary ditch - 1.80m visible in trench but also seen in Trenches 7, 16 & 17	Linear; aligned E/W; sides gradual, base flat; 1.32m wide × 0.19m deep. Cut (19001), filled by (19003)	-	-	-	-	-	
4	19003		Deposit	Fill of [19002] - probably formed through natural silting	Moderately compacted mid brown silt clay; occasional small stones & gravel; > 1.80m × 1.32m × 0.19m. Below (19000)	-	-	-	-	<3>	
5	19004		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow limestone gravel; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Below (19001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

5.6.8 Trench 20

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	20000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.20m thick, trench wide. Above (20001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	20001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compact red brown silt clay; frequent gravel silt clay, occasional small stones & gravels; 0.08m thick, trench wide. Beneath (20000), cut by [20003].	-	-	-	-	-	
3	20002		Deposit	Natural	Firm pale yellow limestone gravel; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (20001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	20003		Cut	Pit - gravel extraction (?) - modern pottery in	Form uncertain (as extended outside trench); sides steep to NE, more gradual to SW, base flat. Cut (20001), filled by (20004).	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
				fill suggests recent date; possibly one of a number of recent machine-dug test pits							
5	20004		Deposit	Fill of [20003]	Moderately compact mid brown silt clay; frequent stones, 1 sherd C19-C20 pottery (not retained); 4m x >1.8m x 0.50m.	-	✓	-	-	<4>	

5.6.9 Trench 24

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	24000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.28m thick, trench wide. Above (24001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	24001		Deposit	Subsoil, although probably caused by plough disturbance and as such not a true subsoil	Very thin mixture of topsoil/natural; 0.05m thick, trench wide. Beneath (24000), above (24002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	24002		Deposit	Natural - 4 evenly spaced areas of darker gravel represent remains	Firm yellow limestone gravel & silt clay. Beneath (24001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
				of ridge and furrow.							

5.6.10 Trench 26

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	26000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent small gravel; 0.20m thick, trench wide. Above (26001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	26001		Deposit	Subsoil	Mid reddish-brown silt; frequent gravel; 0.16m thick, trench wide. Beneath (26000), above (26002), cut by [26003]	-	-	-	-	-	
3	26002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow limestone gravel; trench wide. Beneath (26001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits
4	26003		Cut	Modern test-pit – reported that feature was one of a number of test-pits excavated prior to archaeological work.	Linear; 2.5m wide. Cut (26001)	-	-	-	-	-	
5	26004		Deposit	Fill of [26003] – absence of charcoal/ anthropogenic	Mixed topsoil/subsoil etc. Beneath (26000), fills [26003].	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
				material confirms that modern test-pit.							

6 Conclusions

The evaluation trenching opened at Quobwell Farm revealed the nature and date of a number of anomalies identified by the magnetometer survey. Significantly, the substantial double-ditch feature, known from aerial photographs and geophysics to be present on the W side of the site and thought to date to the later prehistoric or the Romano-British period, is now, as a result of pottery finds from the fills of the two parallel ditches, known to date to the middle to late Iron Age. Daub found in the fills indicate settlement in the vicinity. A similar date has been established for a linear feature on the NW side of the site in Trenches 15 and 23. In Trench 01, the soil sample from ditch [01005] contained pottery of Romano-British date.

A number of further features were found to relate to agricultural practices on the site, including substantial drainage, boundary and headland features. Most trenches crossed ridge-and-furrow, as shown in the geophysical survey, and, more faintly, on the aerial photography but it did not appear in the trenching, except for remnants in three trenches (Trenches 14, 22, 24). It must be the case that the ridge and furrow was located in and removed with the topsoil.

The large ditch shown in the geophysical survey running W/E across the site was recorded in the four trenches, Trenches 15, 07, 17, 19, which crossed it. This ditch overlay and therefore postdated the ridge and furrow. It is shown on the 1840 Tithe map but not as a continuous line. It is not on the 1889 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (*fig. 3*). This must have been a short-lived, but deep, post-medieval ditch marking a field boundary.

The small pottery assemblage collected from the archaeological features was mid to late Iron Age, with a late Bronze Age element in the parallel ditches on the W implying earlier occupation of the site.

7 Appendices

7.1 Appendix 1: Pottery Assessment

Rob Perrin

A small assemblage of 70 sherds, weighing 222 grams was recovered from three of the 28 trial trenches (1, 15 and 27, *Table 3*). The sherd from Trench 1 was recovered from an environmental sample; other tiny scraps of possible pottery were found in the environmental samples but these were too small to identify.

Trench No	No of Sherds	Weight (g)
01	1	1
15	7	59
27	62	163
Total	70	222

Table 3: Prehistoric Pottery

The small sherd in Trench 01 (1006) appears to be a grey ware, probably of Roman date. All of the sherds in Trench 15 (15005) and most (52, 150g) in Trench 27 (27004, 27005, 27007) have a fabric which is mainly shell-tempered together with occasional limestone and quartz sand particles. It is brown-to-dark brown in colour and is well-fired and quite hard. The sherds are not large enough to provide an indication of vessel form, but a horizontal 'band' of finger-marks on one sherd (27007) is similar to those on an Iron Age jar from Hartigans Milton Keynes (Knight 1993, *fig. 99, 120*). The pottery probably dates to the mid-to-late Iron Age. The other sherds in Trench 27 are in a thin, brown, shell-tempered fabric which is less hard than the other sherds. The sherds are again too small to allow any indication of vessel form but they may be earlier in date, possibly late Bronze Age or early-to-mid Iron Age, although the use of shell temper is a long-lasting tradition.

The pottery indicates a low level of activity in the area, probably mainly Iron Age in date, possibly with some that is earlier and some later, but it is impossible to say whether the activity was continuous. The single possible Roman sherd is from a trench in the north side of the site where other finds of Romano-British date were recovered.

No further work is required on the pottery assemblage which has limited potential.

7.2 Appendix 2 Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

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Border Archaeology

7.2.1 Summary

This Report has been prepared by the Palaeoenvironmental Department at Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) to facilitate and elucidate the palaeoeconomic interpretations of a sequence of features discovered during archaeological evaluation trenching at land to the N of Quobwell Farm in Charlton Park Malmesbury Wiltshire SN16 OHT (BA1603CPM).

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, 40ℓ or 100% of integral deposits were sampled. Despite the limitations of evaluation trenching, 40ℓ was taken from each context sampled and, due to the nature of the features, this was never 100%. This resulted in 15 samples comprising 600ℓ of material being received by the Palaeoenvironmental Department and processed through flotation, with the resultant archaeological and archaeobotanical material sorted and identified.

The 15 samples derived from 13 distinct features in 11 of the 28 evaluation trenches. Trenches were targeted towards geophysical anomalies appearing to represent ditches and discrete interferences, with the remainder of the trenches regularly placed to ensure full coverage of the site.

The samples predominantly derived from ditches that were likely largely rural and agricultural in nature. The variety of environmental and artefactual remains and lack of a cohesive site palaeoenvironmental signature suggests the ditches are very varied in date range.

7.2.2 Introduction

This report details the results derived from 600ℓ of soil retrieved predominantly from ditches and highlighting activity spread across the entire area of evaluation. The 15 samples were taken from 11 of the 28 evaluation trenches excavated in April to June 2016 on land to the N of Quobwell Farm in Charlton Park Malmesbury Wiltshire SN16 OHT.

The samples were processed by means of flotation and any potential archaeobotanical remains from both the floating element and the heavier residue was sorted and visually identified. Archaeobotanical recovery was limited; however, preservation of molluscan remains was excellent.

The 15 samples, recovered in 10ℓ sample buckets, derived from 13 distinct features, from which 40ℓ was taken from the basal or other most suitable deposit. In two instances, both the basal and secondary fills were sampled due to an on-site interpretation of re-cutting. The 13 features sampled represented 11 evaluation trenches that

formed no particular concentration of activity. This is entirely in keeping with palaeoenvironmental results that show no correlations between features thus suggesting rural agricultural use over a long period.

7.2.3 Methodology

- Objectives of analysis

The purpose of the palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy implemented during archaeological evaluations is the retrieval of non-specific palaeoenvironmental remains and the further characterisation of features that cannot be fully investigated due to the confines of the evaluation parameters. An additional purpose to palaeoenvironmental reporting in the case of archaeological evaluations is the recommendation of further, potentially specific, palaeoenvironmental sampling in the case of further archaeological mitigation.

- Sampling methodology

Sampling methodology followed the BA Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual for environmental sampling and processing. Samples were collected in sample buckets and identified by context and sample number. Following receipt into the Palaeoenvironmental Department, they were assigned bucket numbers for tracking purposes. The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation.

Flotation was undertaken in Siraf-style tanks with a 1mm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve. No refloating was required for these samples. Retents were initially scanned by magnet to retrieve any archaeometallurgical debris and a sieve bank was used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ($\geq 10\times$). The flots were sorted entirely by means of illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ($\geq 10\times$). The results of this analysis are reported with the flot and retent data recombined; this is due to limited to no variance in the species being reported.

7.2.4 Personnel

Flotation and primary analysis was undertaken by Robin Putland BSc MSc, Carolina Sanchez-Ignacio BSc, Janice McLeish MA, Adam Griffiths BA and Mark Sargent BA within BA's Palaeoenvironmental Department. This work was further assisted by BA's field staff as part of a programme of Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Further analysis and identification was undertaken by Robin Putland BSc MSc and Amy Bunce BSc MA.

7.2.5 Description of results

- Description and implications of materials recovered

Detailed below are the general implications of the discovery of certain materials within the palaeoenvironmental samples.

Finds

Archaeological finds within palaeoenvironmental samples are fairly common and help confirm that the sampling of the material was not biased in any manner. In this case, environmental processing revealed pottery, CBM and occasional instances of glass in (27005) of ditch [27006]. In addition, (02006) fill of linear [02005] contained coal or coke, in addition to charcoal. The pottery and CBM were submitted for assessment with the general site assemblage. A singular pottery sherd from (01006) was identifiable, the others were all too small (Perrin 2016). The CBM from the palaeoenvironmental sampling formed the entire assemblage of the fired-clay assessment and, although largely too small for diagnostic analysis, two samples revealed evidence of derivation from oven base (27005) and wattling (27007) (Mills 2016).

Bone

Burnt bone within palaeoenvironmental samples is reasonably conclusive of anthropogenic origin, deriving from domestic activities, as well as some industrial and funerary practices; by contrast, unburnt bone may additionally have become incorporated due to animal death in the vicinity of the context while it was forming. Such incidences of unburnt bone, especially of small mammals and reptiles, can highlight the environmental conditions during the formation of the context, as the animals will occupy specific ecological niches. However, it is by no means the case that all unburnt bone derives from the decomposition of animals that inhabited that environment and quantities of unburnt bone, especially of large mammals, is a good indicator of nearby settlement and potential butchery. The faunal remains from the palaeoenvironmental samples were incorporated with the hand-picked samples from the site assemblage for archaeozoological assessment. However, the faunal fragments were largely indeterminably of larger mammals or, in the case of the seven identifiable fragments, were likely of rodent and therefore of limited palaeoenvironmental benefit (McLeish 2016).

Shell

Terrestrial shell comprised shell from snails that may have been present in the area during deposition of the fills. Identification of the species represented by the snails highlights any environmental niches preferred by certain species. An abundance of well-preserved shells has allowed environmental reconstruction of the potential habitats available during the deposition of fills.

Charcoal

Charcoal is ubiquitous in palaeoenvironmental samples, as it is used in domestic, funerary and industrial settings or may be present as a result of accidental firings. Identification of the wood species making up the charcoal assemblage can add valuable data as to wood selection for the varying purposes. While often relied upon for dating, in particular C14, charcoal is not the best material to use. Charcoal is subject to the 'Old Wood problem', whereby charcoal is known to be frequently redeposited and reused. In addition, wood grows over many years and it is not possible to know precisely from where within the tree a charcoal fragment has derived. However, the charcoal from these samples was of a size unsuitable for further identification.

Slag

Archaeometallurgical debris may be present in the form of unspecific slag fragments, diagnostic slag fragments and vitrified structures and, more commonly for environmental samples, as hammerscale of the spheroidal or flake variety. Slag may be retrieved from both the flot and retent; this apparent contradiction, in that slag would normally be too heavy to float, is due to vesicles containing air in the spheroidal hammerscale and the smaller fragments of slag. Droplets of slag become spheroidal if they cool while travelling through the air after having been propelled during ironworking. However, the presence of spheroidal hammerscale in two of the samples can give little insight into any local metalworking as such small pieces can easily become translocated.

Charred archaeobotanical material

Charred archaeobotanical material is generally the most illustrative palaeoeconomic remnant. While often the sole reason for its preservation, charring is also accepted as being almost exclusively anthropogenic and the material can thus be used to directly reconstruct the past agricultural economy and diet. However, the only instance of charred archaeobotanical material of potential palaeodietary importance was of grass caryopsis. The weed seeds present are common to land that may be slightly unkempt.

7.2.6 Description of palaeoenvironmental remains by contexts

Detailed below are the palaeoenvironmental remains of archaeological significance and whether archaeological conclusions or affirmations could be derived from such. Also detailed are contexts that were notable in their absence of palaeoenvironmental remains. In all cases, an assessment of the localised palaeoenvironmental reconstruction is attempted. Results for all contexts can be observed in the tables below.

(01006)

The fill of linear ditch [01005] presented both *Catinella arenaria* and *Succinea oblonga* snails, two species of the same family with a similar appearance and preference for damp environments with limited ground coverage such as in a freshly-dug or cleaned-out drainage ditch. The occasional occurrences of charcoal, *Chenopodium album*, pottery, CBM and bone all fit with this picture. A singular pottery sherd from (001006) was the only identifiable pottery from the site and was determined to be grey ware of probable Roman date (Perrin 2016).

(02006)

The fill of linear [02005] included coke and spheroidal hammerscale in contrast to many other fills. This may suggest linear [02005] was one of the later ditches or was closest to an area where materials may have been deposited, such as a field entrance. Fill (002006) contained catholic to open-environment -loving snail species which may support a theory of proximity to a made-ground entrance.

(004004)

The fill of linear [04003] presented a broadly similar palaeoenvironmental profile to the *in-situ* burning (04006) in the same trench. This is largely due to poorer preservation of the molluscan remains that has inhibited their identification. This is likely due to localised soil conditions varying from the rest of the site. Besides the molluscan evidence, (004004) has a broadly agricultural ditch palaeoenvironmental signature.

(04006)

The localised soil conditions around the *in-situ* burning of (004006), which filled [04005], are discussed above. Of interest for this deposit is the comparative absence of charcoal and faunal remains suggesting that this burning was in no way domestic.

(07004)

The fill of the terminus of [007003] shows an abundance of *Chenopodium album*, a common weed seed suggesting slight overgrowth, and *Cecilioides acicula*, a burrowing snail. The additional presence of *Vallonia excentrica*, an open -and dry-environment -favouring species, suggests the terminus may have been in a fairly open environment and cut through material light enough for the subterranean snail species.

(14004)

The fill of gully [014003] contained vetch but of a size unlikely to be palaeodietary. The presence of CBM and the burrowing snail, *Cecilioides acicula*, says little further about this fill.

(15005)

The fill of linear [15004] had no palaeoenvironmental category in particular abundance and demonstrated molluscan species that varied from those preferring damp environments to the ecologically catholic and to open-habitat -loving species. As a result, no conclusions can be drawn from this fill.

(16004)

The fill of boundary ditch [16003] presented abundant molluscan evidence but very little else. This may be a result of localised soil conditions favouring shell preservation, including that of juveniles, to the detriment of other palaeoenvironmental material. Although molluscs were present in abundance, there was no discernible overarching habitat preference and this may suggest an established ditch of some longevity.

(19003)

The fill of linear [19002] contained the broad signature of a rural agricultural ditch with a good abundance of molluscan material. However, there was no identifiable environmental marker as the species were of those

favouring the damp through to open-environment -loving species and this may suggest an established ditch of some longevity.

(02004)

The fill of a discrete feature of indeterminate shape [02003] presented the most unique palaeoenvironmental signature from the site but still one of rural agriculture. Vetch and marsh bedstraw occurred too infrequently to draw any conclusions regarding anthropogenic interference. The limited charcoal and faunal remains suggests this feature is not part of habitation and may be some distance from any occupational activity. And the molluscan profile broadly mirrored that of the ditches with a probable mixed environment.

(23004)

The fill of ditch [23003] may represent a ditch that filled at a time or location distinct from the other features on site as it contained no finds, although otherwise exhibiting a broadly similar profile.

(27004)

The secondary fill of ditch [27002] was originally interpreted on-site as being the fill of recut [27008]. Geophysical and archaeological evidence suggests a strong correlation between ditches [27002] and [27003], with (27004) therefore paralleled to (27005). Grass caryopsis and *Chenopodium album* were present in both suggesting a possibility of overgrowth. Charcoal and finds were in similar proportions in both (27004) and (27005) but fill (27004) contained significantly more unburnt bone whereas fill (27005) contained identifiable molluscan remains as opposed to the unidentifiable molluscs of (27004) that were likely degraded by soil conditions. This variation between the fills may suggest that (27004) was deliberately backfilled while fill (27005) accumulated over time.

(27005)

The secondary fill of ditch [27003] was interpreted on-site as being the fill of recut [27006]. Geophysical and archaeological evidence suggests a strong correlation between ditches [27002] and [27003], with (27005) therefore paralleled to (27004). Grass caryopsis and *Chenopodium album* were present in both suggesting a possibility of overgrowth. Charcoal and finds were in similar proportions in both (27005) and (27004) but fill (27004) contained significantly more unburnt bone whereas fill (27005) contained identifiable molluscan remains as opposed to the unidentifiable molluscs of (27004) that were likely degraded by soil conditions. This variation between the fills may suggest that (27004) was deliberately backfilled while fill (27005) accumulated over time. (27005) contained CBM likely to have derived from an oven-base (Mills 2016).

(27007)

The basal fill of ditch [27003] contained the broad signature of a rural agricultural ditch with a good abundance of molluscan material although with no discernible profile. As such it aligns well with the evidence retrieved from

(27009) to which it is paralleled. (27007) contained CBM that was likely daub with thin wattling impressions (Mills 2016).

(27009)

The basal fill of ditch [27002] contained the broad signature of a rural agricultural ditch with a good abundance of molluscan material although with no discernible profile. As such it aligns well with the evidence retrieved from (27007) to which it is paralleled.

7.2.7 Tables of results

The following table (*Table 4*) details the results of both the archaeobotanical material and the archaeological finds. The flot and retent data has been recombined due to the lack of variation between the material represented.

Context no.			(001006)				(002006)				(004004)				(004006)			
Sample no.			001				009				010				013			
Sample part			1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4
Bucket no.			E.5989	E.5990	E.5991	E.5992	E.5985	E.5986	E.5987	E.5988	E.5981	E.5982	E.5983	E.5984	E.5949	E.5950	E.5951	E.5952
Sample vol. (mℓ)			200	200	300	100	200	200	200	250	100	50	50	100	2600	2300	600	2800
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Waterlogged?			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Refloated?			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Latin name	Common name	Plant part																
Carbonised cereal																		
<i>Poaceae</i>	Grass	caryopsis																
Carbonised wild taxa																		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	seed				+							+					
<i>Galum Palustre</i>	Marsh-Bedstraw	seed																
<i>Vicia</i> sp. (cf)	Vetch	seed																
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Knotgrass	nutlet																
Charcoal																		
Undetermined	Coke						+		+	+								
Undetermined	Undetermined	fragments	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+				+
Archaeometallurgical																		
Spheroidal scale	-	-					+					+						
Artefactual																		
Ceramic/pottery	-	-	+											+	++	++	+	
CBM	-	-			+			+	+	+	+	+	++	+				
Glass	-	-																
Faunal																		
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-				+												
Small mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-						+					+					
Mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-			+				+			+	+					
Molluscan																		
Marine	Indeterminate	-																
<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>	Garlic Snail	-								+								
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Blind Awnsnail	-						+		+								
<i>Columella dentula</i>	Toothless Column Snail	-																
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	Eccentric Vallonia	-								+								
<i>Catinella arenaria</i>	Sandbowl Snail	-			+													
<i>Succinella oblonga</i>	-	-			+													
<i>Columella aspera</i>	-	-																
<i>Euconulus alderi</i>	-	-																
<i>Oxychilus navarricus</i>	-	-																
<i>Cochlodina laminata</i>	-	-																
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	Cellar Grass-Snail	-																
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	The Lovely Vallonia	-						+										
<i>Vitrea contracta</i>	-	-																
<i>Aegopinella rotundatus</i>	-	-																
<i>Discus Rotundatus</i>	Rotund Disc	-																
<i>Aegopinella Nitidula</i>	-	-																
<i>Clausiliidae Cochlodina</i>	-	-																
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	Two Toothed Door Snail	-																
<i>Euconulidae</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	-	-								+								
<i>Vertiginidae</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Clausiliidae</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Helicoidea</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Oxychillus</i> sp.	-	-																
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	-	-																
<i>Succineidae</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Euconulus</i> sp. (cf)	-	-																
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	-	-																
Terrestrial (modern)	Undetermined	-																
Indeterminate juvenile	Indeterminate	-																
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-			+				+		+	++++				+	+	

Context no.			(007004)				(014004)				(015005)				(016004)			
Sample no.			011				015				002				014			
Sample part			1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4
Bucket no.			E.5969	E.5969	E.5969	E.5969	E.5977	E.5978	E.5979	E.5980	E.5937	E.5938	E.5939	E.5940	E.5993	E.5994	E.5995	E.5996
Sample vol. (mℓ)			1900	3100	2400	1700	400	200	700	700	3400	4000	3200	2700	3000	2900	2900	2900
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Waterlogged?			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Refloated?			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Latin name	Common name	Plant part																
Carbonised cereal																		
<i>Poaceae</i>	Grass	caryopsis																
Carbonised wild taxa																		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	seed	+	++	+	++						+		++				
<i>Galum Palustre</i>	Marsh-Bedstraw	seed																
<i>Vicia</i> sp. (cf)	Vetch	seed						+										
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Knotgrass	nutlet																
Charcoal																		
Undetermined	Coke																	
Undetermined	Undetermined	fragments		+		+	+	++	+	+	+	+		++	+			
Archaeometallurgical																		
Spheroidal scale	-	-																
Artefactual																		
Ceramic/pottery	-	-									+							
CBM	-	-					+	++	++	++	+	+			+			
Glass	-	-																
Faunal																		
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-										+						
Small mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-													+			
Mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	+	+	+	+	+						+	+		+	
Molluscan																		
Marine	Indeterminate	-										+						
<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>	Garlic Snail	-											+	+	+++	++++	++++	+++
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Blind Awnsnail	-	+++	++	++++	+++	+	+						++	++++		++++	++
<i>Columella dentula</i>	Toothless Column Snail	-															+++	+++
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	Eccentric Vallonia	-													++++	++++	++++	
<i>Catinella arenaria</i>	Sandbowl Snail	-																
<i>Succinella oblonga</i>	-	-																
<i>Columella aspera</i>	-	-														++		
<i>Euconulus alderi</i>	-	-													++			++++
<i>Oxychilus navarricus</i>	-	-																+
<i>Cochlodina laminata</i>	-	-													+	+		
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	Cellar Grass-Snail	-													+			
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	The Lovely Vallonia	-			++	+								+	+++			++
<i>Vitrea contracta</i>	-	-																
<i>Aegopinella rotundatus</i>	-	-																
<i>Discus Rotundatus</i>	Rotund Disc	-																
<i>Aegopinella Nitidula</i>	-	-												+	+	++	+	+
<i>Clausiliidae Cochlodina</i>	-	-																
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	Two Toothed Door Snail	-																+
<i>Euconulidae</i> spp.	-	-														++++		
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	-	-																+
<i>Vertiginidae</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Clausiliidae</i> spp.	-	-													+			
<i>Helicoidea</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Oxychillus</i> sp.	-	-																
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	-	-										+						
<i>Succineidae</i> spp.	-	-															+	
<i>Euconulus</i> sp. (cf)	-	-																
<i>Aagopinella</i> sp.	-	-															+++	
Terrestrial (modern)	Undetermined	-													++++	++++	++++	
Indeterminate juvenile	Indeterminate	-									+				++++	+++		++++
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-	+	+	++	++	+				+		+	++	++++	++++	++++	++++

Context no.			(019003)				(020004)				(023004)			
Sample no.			003				004				012			
Sample part			1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4
Bucket no.			E.5973	E.5974	E.5975	E.5976	E.5945	E.5946	E.5947	E.5948	E.5941	E.5941	E.5941	E.5941
Sample vol. (mℓ)			1500	1800	2100	2100	3400	3100	2900	3300	4400	4200	5400	4200
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Waterlogged?			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Refloated?			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Latin name	Common name	Plant part												
Carbonised cereal														
<i>Poaceae</i>	Grass	caryopsis												
Carbonised wild taxa														
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	seed		+						+	+	+		
<i>Galum Palustre</i>	Marsh-Bedstraw	seed						+	+					
<i>Vicia</i> sp. (cf)	Vetch	seed						+						
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Knotgrass	nutlet												
Charcoal														
Undetermined	Coke													
Undetermined	Undetermined	fragments	+	+	+	+		+			+	+	+	+
Archaeometallurgical														
Spheroidal scale	-	-												
Artefactual														
Ceramic/pottery	-	-												
CBM	-	-	+		+++	+		+	++					
Glass	-	-												
Faunal														
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-												
Small mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-			+									
Mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-							+		+	+	+	+
Molluscan														
Marine	Indeterminate	-												
<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>	Garlic Snail	-	+	+		++								
<i>Ceciliodies acicula</i>	Blind Awnsnail	-					++	+++	+		+		+	
<i>Columella dentula</i>	Toothless Column Snail	-												
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	Eccentric Vallonia	-		+						+			+	
<i>Catinella arenaria</i>	Sandbowl Snail	-				++								
<i>Succinella oblonga</i>	-	-		++++										
<i>Columella aspera</i>	-	-												
<i>Euconulus alderi</i>	-	-	+						+					
<i>Oxychilus navarricus</i>	-	-												
<i>Cochlodina laminata</i>	-	-												
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	Cellar Grass-Snail	-	+						+					
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	The Lovely Vallonia	-			+	++	+	+	+					
<i>Vitrea contracta</i>	-	-												
<i>Aegopinella rotundatus</i>	-	-												
<i>Discus Rotundatus</i>	Rotund Disc	-	+											
<i>Aegopinella Nitidula</i>	-	-		+	+		+	+				+		
<i>Clausiliidae Cochlodina</i>	-	-	+											
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	Two Toothed Door Snail	-												
<i>Euconulidae</i> spp.	-	-												
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	-	-				+	++	+						
<i>Vertiginidae</i> spp.	-	-												
<i>Clausiliidae</i> spp.	-	-	+	+	++		+							
<i>Helicoidea</i> spp.	-	-	+											
<i>Oxychillus</i> sp.	-	-							+					
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	-	-												
<i>Succuneidae</i> spp.	-	-				+								
<i>Euconulus</i> sp. (cf)	-	-	+											
<i>Aagopinella</i> sp.	-	-			+									
Terrestrial (modern)	Undetermined	-												
Indeterminate juvenile	Indeterminate	-	++++											
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-	++++	+++	++++	++++	+	+	+++	+		+	+	++

Context no.			(027004)				(027005)				(027007)				(027009)			
Sample no.			007				005				006				008			
Sample part			1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4
Bucket no.			E.5965	E.5966	E.5967	E.5968	E.5957	E.5958	E.5959	E.5960	E.5953	E.5954	E.5955	E.5956	E.5961	E.5962	E.5963	E.5964
Sample vol. (mℓ)			900	2100	1700	2400	6300	5300	6300	4700	2900	2800	3100	4000	2500	3000	2400	6600
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Waterlogged?			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Refloated?			No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Latin name	Common name	Plant part																
Carbonised cereal																		
<i>Poaceae</i>	Grass	caryopsis		+			+							+				
Carbonised wild taxa																		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	seed	+				+						+	+	+	+		+
<i>Galum Palustre</i>	Marsh-Bedstraw	seed																
<i>Vicia</i> sp. (cf)	Vetch	seed																
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Knotgrass	nutlet																
Charcoal																		
Undetermined	Coke																	
Undetermined	Undetermined	fragments		+	++	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+
Archaeometallurgical																		
Spheroidal scale	-	-																
Artefactual																		
Ceramic/pottery	-	-						+		+			+	+				
CBM	-	-			+	+				+	+						+	
Glass	-	-					+			+								
Faunal																		
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	+++	+++				+					+					
Small mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-											+					
Mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	+	+	+				+	+	+	+			+	+	
Molluscan																		
Marine	Indeterminate	-																
<i>Oxychilus alliarius</i>	Garlic Snail	-						+		+	+	+	+			+		
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Blind Awnsnail	-						++	+	++	+++	+		+				+
<i>Columella dentula</i>	Toothless Column Snail	-					+	+				+						
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	Eccentric Vallonia	-							+		+	++		++	+	+		
<i>Catinella arenaria</i>	Sandbowl Snail	-																
<i>Succinella oblonga</i>	-	-													+			
<i>Columella aspera</i>	-	-									+							
<i>Euconulus alderi</i>	-	-																
<i>Oxychilus navarricus</i>	-	-																
<i>Cochlodina laminata</i>	-	-																
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	Cellar Grass-Snail	-															+	
<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>	The Lovely Vallonia	-					+	+		+	+		++				++	
<i>Vitrea contracta</i>	-	-						+										
<i>Aegopinella rotundatus</i>	-	-																
<i>Discus Rotundatus</i>	Rotund Disc	-																
<i>Aegopinella Nitidula</i>	-	-											+	+				
<i>Clausiliidae Cochlodina</i>	-	-																
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	Two Toothed Door Snail	-																
<i>Euconulidae</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	-	-							+									+
<i>Vertiginidae</i> spp.	-	-					+	+										
<i>Clausiliidae</i> spp.	-	-										+						
<i>Helicoidea</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Oxychillus</i> sp.	-	-																
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	-	-								+								
<i>Succineidae</i> spp.	-	-																
<i>Euconulus</i> sp. (cf)	-	-																
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	-	-									+	+				+		
Terrestrial (modern)	Undetermined	-																
Indeterminate juvenile	Indeterminate	-																
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-	+++	++++	++	++++	++++	++	++	++	++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	+	++++

Abundance key: + = rare; ++ = occasional; +++ = common; ++++ = abundant

Table 4: Table of archaeobotanical and non-archaeobotanical remains

7.2.8 Conclusions and recommendations

An intention of the non-specific palaeoenvironmental sampling was to further characterise the archaeology revealed and to assist in the determination of a mitigation strategy. As such, there is no recommendable mitigation from the results of the palaeoenvironmental analysis, which shows a sequence of rural agricultural ditches constructed and falling into disuse over a very long time span.

Due to the severely limited recovery of materials, no further work is recommended.

Retention of the materials recovered as an incorporation of the site archive for deposition with the museum is recommended.

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7.3 Appendix 3: Animal Bone Assessment

Janice McLeish MA
Border Archaeology Ltd

7.3.1 Introduction

Animal bone was hand recovered from two contexts within Trench 27 and a single context from Trench 04 and from an additional nine trenches from the environmental sampling. A total of 46 animal bone fragments (169g) were recovered by hand-collection and numerous small fragments retrieved from the environmental soil sampling. All remains were disarticulated.

7.3.2 Method

The methodology used in the assessment follows a modified version of that used by Davis (1992). Due to the small volume and fragmented nature of the material, a single table has been created to summarise the findings. The anatomical element and taxa have been recorded as U (unknown), unless otherwise stated (*Table 5*). The unknown taxa have been classified as small (sm.), medium (m.) and large (lge.) mammal.

The assemblage was very fragmented, with old and modern breaks noted. Preservation was generally poor, with signs of surface weathering, discoloration and pitting.

Species representation was possible from the four elements from (04004) and the three teeth recovered from (27005). From this *Ovis/Capra*, *Equus* and *Sus* were noted. The remaining bone fragments were attributable to medium-large sized mammals.

From such a small and fragmented assemblage, epiphyseal fusion was only observed in the elements from (04004), namely, the distal femur, calcaneus and the proximal phalanx. Estimated ages for the femur and calcaneus would be 23 to 60 months, with the phalanx somewhat younger, at six to 16 months (Silver 1969). The three recovered teeth all show signs of wear, indicative of adult animals (Payne 1973).

A single bone from (27007) showed evidence of butchery, most likely the result of chopping or sawing, although no striations were visible.

Pathology was only noted on one bone fragment from (27007). This is most likely part of a long-bone shaft from a medium-large sized mammal. The outer surface of the bone, although weathered, has a central area of possible exostosis, most likely the result of trauma or disease (Davis 1987).

Context No:	Trench No:	Feature Type	Bone No: / (g)	Element	Taxa	Preservation	Fusion	Butchery	Gnaw	Burn	Teeth	Comments
04004	4	Ditch	31/84g	1 × calcaneus 1 × prox. phalange 1 × distal femur 1 × tibia shaft frag. 27 × U	<i>Ovis/Capra</i> <i>Ovis/Capra</i> <i>Ovis/Capra</i> <i>Ovis/Capra</i> Med.-lge. mammal	Mod Mod Mod Poor poor	F F F - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Surfaces severely eroded. Majority possibly from single tibia
27005	27	Ditch	12/60g	1 × canine 1 × premolar 1 × premolar	<i>Sus</i> <i>Ovis/capra</i> <i>Equus</i>	poor	-	-	-	-	×3	Loose, worn teeth
27007	27	Ditch	3/25g	3 × U	Med.-lge. mammal	Mod-poor	-	Saw				? exostosis, spiral fracture

U=unknown element & taxa, sm. = small mammal, med. = medium mammal, lge. = large mammal

Table 5: Summary of hand-recovered assemblage

Almost all of the samples collected for flotation contained small quantities of animal bone (99%). The vast majority of the bone was very small (1mm and below) and undiagnostic, with some 93% containing evidence of burning and calcination. Of the identifiable elements, three were unburnt rodent incisors and four incomplete long-bone fragments from a small-sized mammal, most likely rodent.

7.3.3 Conclusions

The animal bone assemblage from Quobwell Farm produced a small volume of material in poor condition with little zooarchaeological potential. The main common domestic species noted were sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus*) and horse (*Equus*) based on the recovery of three identifiable elements and a single loose tooth from each animal. The poor condition of the assemblage is indicative of weathering and is thus most likely to be the result of later casual refuse-dumping within the ditches.

The assemblage does not warrant any further work but should be retained and assimilated with any future works within the vicinity.

7.4 Appendix 4: Fired Clay Assessment

Dr Phil Mills MCIFA

7.4.1 Introduction

Seven fragments of fired clay weighing 85g and 175g (total 257g) were recovered from palaeoenvironmental samples and presented for assessment. All were fine grains of burnt clay and were thus undiagnostic in terms of date and function. The high level of material from subsample (04006) is of note, presumably relating to *in-situ* burning. All the material is in a soft brownish-yellow fabric with irregular fracture and powdery feel. It has inclusions of some quartz and lime at 0.5mm in a fine sand matrix.

The material from ditches included:

- (27005) two fragments, 36g possibly from oven base or fire pit
- (27007) daub, with thin wattle twig impression

7.4.2 Discussion

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt.	Comments
01006	1	D00		1	1	
14004	15	D00		15	5	
15005	2	D00		2	1	
16004	14	D00		1	1	
19003	3	D00		c.275	0	
02004	4	D00		4	4	
02006	9	D00		c.25	5	
27004	4	D00		3	1	
27005		D00	Oven base?	2	36	
27005	5	D00		4	1	
27007		D00	Daub?	5	46	Possible thin wattle
27007	6	D00		2	1	
27009	8	D00		1	1	
04004		D00		1	3	
04004	10	D00		12	6	
04006	13	D00		c.200	148	
Total					257	

Table 6: The fired clay

This is a small amount of fired clay which is generally too small to be readily identifiable. The traces that are present suggest material remains from a domestic site. It is unlikely that further analysis will add to the understanding of the site.



Plate 7: Fired clay fresh break from daub at $\times 10$

7.5 Appendix 5: Table 7: Trenches Containing No Archaeological or Agricultural Features

7.5.1 Trench 06

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	06000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.23m thick, trench wide. Above (6001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	06001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellowish-grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.50m thick, trench wide. Beneath (6000), above (6002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	06002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow gravel, clay patches; >0.10m deep, trench wide Beneath (6001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.2 Trench 08

(Note: This trench was moved 10m to SE to avoid overhead powerlines)

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	08000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.28m thick, trench wide. Above (8001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	08001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellowish-grey silt clay; gravel (seen at SE end of trench only); <0.10m thick. Beneath (8000), above (8002)	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
3	08002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow gravel, clay patches; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (8001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.3 Trench 09

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	09000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (9001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	09001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellowish-grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.14m thick, trench wide. Beneath (9000), above (9002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	09002		Deposit	Natural - patches of burning represented stump burning/agricultural clearance.	Firm yellow gravel, clay patches; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (9001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.4 Trench 11

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	11000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.20m thick, trench wide. Above (11001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	11001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted greyish-brown silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.12m thick, trench wide. Beneath (11000), above (11002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	11002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow gravel & clay patches; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (11001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.5 Trench 12

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	12000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (12001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	12001		Deposit	Subsoil	Compacted yellow silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.09m thick, trench wide. Beneath (12000), above (12002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	12002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow gravel (with darker patches). Beneath (12001). >0.10m deep trench wide.	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.6 Trench 13

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	13000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.20m thick, trench wide. Above (13001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	13001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.10m thick, trench wide. Beneath (13000), above (13002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	13002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow limestone gravel. Beneath (13001). >0.10m deep trench wide.	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.7 Trench 18

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	18000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel 0.40m thick, trench wide. Above (18001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	18001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted grey silt clay; occasional small stones & gravels; 0.50m thick, trench wide. Beneath (18000), above (18002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	18002		Deposit	Natural - waterlogging/ ingress of ground water into this trench.	Firm yellow limestone gravel; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (13001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.8 Trench 21

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	21000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.30m thick, trench wide. Above (21001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	21001		Deposit	Subsoil	Moderately compacted yellow grey silt clay & gravel; 0.20m thick, trench wide. Beneath (21000), above (21002).	-	-	-	-	-	
3	21002		Deposit	Natural - area of gleying and manganese staining at S end of trench suggests waterlogging. NE/SW aligned stone drain in S part of trench.	Firm yellow limestone gravel & silt clay; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (21001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.9 Trench 22

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	22000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel; 0.26m thick, trench wide. Above (22001)	-	-	-	-	-	

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
2	22001		Deposit	Natural - darker staining of gravel might be relict and furrow. No subsoil was present in this trench.	Firm yellow limestone gravel; >0.10m deep, trench wide. Beneath (13001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.10 Trench 25

(Note: The trench was moved 4m to the NW to establish a safe distance from overhead power lines. The alignment was maintained)

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	25000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel 0.20m thick trench wide. Above (25001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	25001		Deposit	Subsoil	Firm reddish-brown silt clay subsoil & gravel; 0.10m thick, trench wide. Beneath (25000), above (25002), cut by modern test pit at SE end of trench.	-	-	-	-	-	
3	25002		Deposit	Natural. A band of natural limestone brash was present 11m from the NW end of the trench.	Firm bright pale yellow limestone gravel. Beneath (25001).	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.5.11 Trench 28

Item	Context No.	Matrix Phase	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Comments
						Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	28000		Deposit	Topsoil	Loosely compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay; frequent gravel 0.30m thick trench wide. Above (28001)	-	-	-	-	-	
2	28001		Deposit	Subsoil	Deposit at W end of trench, consisting of topsoil type material with modern tile, pottery and small irregular fragments of stone. 2m long x >1.90m wide and 0.20m deep. Consolidates area at entrance to field. Beneath (28000) and above (28002)	-	-	-	-	-	
3	28002		Deposit	Natural	Firm yellow limestone gravel and silt clay. Beneath (28001) trench wide.	-	-	-	-	-	Natural deposits

7.6 Appendix 6: Archive

Site Code: BA1603CPM

Item	No	Location
Trench Recording Sheet	28	BA
Context Records	155	BA
Plans	57	BA
Photographs	206	BA
Pottery	77 sherds	With specialist (Rob Perrin)
Fired Clay	260g	With specialist (Phil Mills)
Environmental Samples	15	BA Milton Keynes

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9.2 Cartography

Malmesbury Tithe Map - 1840

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25-inch Map (Wiltshire VIII.6) – 1886

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25-inch Map (Wiltshire VIII.6) - 1900

Report Title		Report Ref	
Land to the N of Quobwell Farm Charlton Park St Paul Malmesbury Without Wiltshire SN16 0HT		BA1603CPM	
Report written by	Katherine Crooks BA		
Reported edited by	Rebecca Roseff BA PhD; George Children MA MCI fA		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	October 2016	Neil Shurety Dip. M G M Inst. M