

**Kingshill Recycling Centre  
Cricklade  
Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**



*for*  
**Kernon Countryside Consultants Limited**  
*on behalf of*  
**Thamesdown Recycling**


CA Project: 3483  
CA Report: 11171

July 2011

Kingshill Recycling Centre  
Cricklade  
Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 3483  
CA Report: 11171

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Kingshill Recycling Centre  
**Location:** Cricklade, Wiltshire  
**NGR:** SU 1151 9248  
**Type:** Evaluation  
**Date:** 6-11 July 2011  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum  
**Site Code:** KRC 11

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2011 at Kingshill Recycling Centre, Cricklade, Wiltshire. Four trenches were excavated.

Over thirty ditches, eight pits and two postholes were identified during the evaluation. The material recovered from the excavated features suggests there was Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the site, and at least two phases of Roman activity, including evidence for a phase of early Roman settlement, with a small amount of evidence for ironworking. Evidence for later Roman activity includes a number of ditches and quantities of unstratified roof tile and ceramic building material, suggesting a substantial Romanised building existed in the vicinity of the site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2011 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Kernon Countryside Consultants Limited on behalf of Thamesdown Recycling at Kingshill Recycling Centre, Cricklade, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: SU 1151 9248; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application for the construction of an anaerobic digester and associated works, at the request of Ms. Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council (WC).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for archaeological evaluation produced by CA (2011) and approved by Ms. Pomeroy-Kellinger. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (WCC 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Ms. Pomeroy-Kellinger, including site visits on 6 July 2011.

### ***The site***

1.3 The proposed development area encloses approximately 0.44ha, and comprises the south-eastern part of an open field, currently under pasture. The site lies at c. 82m AOD on relatively flat ground and is bounded to the north, south and west by agricultural land and to the east by Kingshill Recycling Centre. The underlying solid geology of the site is mapped as Oxford Clays (BGS 1992).

### ***Archaeological background***

1.4 No archaeological sites or find spots are recorded on the Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record within the proposed development area; however, ten sites are recorded in the immediate locality. Of most significance are a scheduled Roman villa (National Monument No. 31644) and a Roman road. Find spots of Roman, Saxon and Medieval pottery and an Iron Age coin suggest the potential for archaeologically significant features to be present within the site (WA 1999).

1.5 An evaluation carried out by Wessex Archaeology (2000) immediately north of the proposed development area suggested a high potential for Roman and Saxon

features to be present. The evaluation identified both Early and Late Roman pits and ditches, as well as a Late Roman pond at depths of between 0.35m and 0.7m below present ground level (bpgl). Saxon pits, ditches and a possible trackway were recorded at a similar depth, as well as features relating to post-medieval use of the site.

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.6 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist Wiltshire Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

### **Methodology**

- 1.7 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenching was limited by the presence of overhead powerlines crossing the site from north-east to south-west, which necessitated a safety exclusion zone crossing the central part of the site. Trenches 1, 2 and 4 measured 30m in length and 1.8m in width, Trench 3 measured 20m in length and 1.8m in width. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2009).
- 1.8 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.9 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and three samples were taken and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).

- 1.10 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the artefacts will be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

- 2.1 Over thirty ditches and eight pits were identified in the four trenches excavated. With the prior agreement of Ms. Pomeroy-Kellinger, a limited sample of the features in each trench was investigated, sufficient to broadly date and characterise the nature of the remains present. A brief account of the four trenches is outlined below.

### ***Trench 1***

- 2.2 In Trench 1 the natural substrate, 102, was identified at approximately 0.5m below present ground level (bpgl). Ten separate ditches were identified cutting into the natural clay, of which eight were investigated. A group of ditches was identified at the southern end of the trench. The terminus of a north-south ditch, 104, was very shallow, with a flat base and contained Iron Age pottery within its fill, 103. Ditches 120 and 123 were similarly shallow, with rounded bases. Animal bone was recovered from ditch 120, but neither ditch contained any pottery. No relationship was discernible between these ditches.
- 2.3 To the north of ditch 120 a narrow U-shaped ditch, 112, with a single undated fill, 111, was cut by a broader ditch, 107, with two fills, 106 and 105. The earlier fill, 106, contained five sherds of Roman pottery of mid 1st-century date, animal bone and an iron object, possibly an awl. Upper fill 105 contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery, 11 sherds of Roman pottery (broadly late 1st century AD in date), and a small quantity of animal bone.
- 2.4 At the northern end of the trench a north-south ditch, 114, contained a single silt clay fill, 113 from which Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered. At the base of the ditch a collection of pig, cattle and caprovine bones had been deposited. The fill was cut by a later ditch, 116, which had steep sides and a flat base. This contained a single fill, 115, from which a bulk environmental sample was taken (Sample <3>). Fill 115 was rich in Roman pottery (spot-dated to the late 3rd to 4th century), as well as

some Iron Age pottery, animal bone, flint and clinker/slag, charcoal, shell and indeterminate cereal grains. A small north-south aligned ditch, 118, had been cut into the top of this fill, and may represent a later re-cutting of ditch 116. Its fill, 117, contained a small quantity of Iron Age and Roman pottery, and a moderate quantity of animal bone.

- 2.5 A further ditch towards the centre of the trench, 110, cut the upper fill of ditch 107, and its single fill, 109, contained a good quantity of late 1st-century Roman pottery. Ditch 110 was aligned north-west/south-east, whilst ditch 116 to the north looked in plan to be curving and may be part of the same ditch. A shallow, narrow north-south aligned ditch, 119, cut fill 109 of ditch 110, and was very similar to, if not the same as, ditch 118 to the north. Its fill, 108, contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. Subsoil 101 sealed the latest features in the trench, and this was covered by topsoil, 100.

## **Trench 2**

- 2.6 The natural substrate, 202, was identified at 0.5m bpgl. It was cut by three pits, eight ditches and gullies, and one unidentified feature. At the south end of the trench ditch 228 contained a single sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of hearth/furnace lining within its fill, 229. This was cut by ditch 230, which similarly contained Roman pottery and hearth/furnace lining within its fill, 231. A series of intercutting pits and ditches, 209, 211, 213 and 207 was recorded to the north of these ditches. Pit 209 was steep sided and contained three fills, 210, 220 and 221. No finds were recovered from the fills. A further pit, 211, was very shallow and contained a single undated fill, 212. Gully, 213, ran north-west/south-east with a single undated fill, 213. The upper fills of all three features (209, 211 and 213) had been cut by a later pit 207. Pit 207 had moderately steep sides and an irregular rounded base. It contained two fills, 219 and 208. A small amount of pottery of Iron Age and early Roman date was retrieved from the main deposit 208.
- 2.7 A possible pit, 226, in the centre of the trench contained a single fill 227 from which an unidentified lead object was recovered. This feature, which was only revealed close to the limit of excavation, may have been contemporary with, or earlier than, ditch, 222, which contained three fills, 223, 224 and 225. Roman pottery of 1st-century date retrieved from all three fills, as well as some Iron Age pottery from 224. Two further ditches, 215 and 217, were recorded north of ditch 222, however due to the extremely shallow nature and the similarity of the fills no relationship could be



determined. Their fills (216 and 218) contained single sherds of late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman pottery respectively. At the north end of the trench a ditch, 203, running north-east/south-west, with a single fill, 204, containing a sherd of Iron Age pottery was cut by later ditch, 205, with a single fill, 206, containing Iron Age and Roman pottery (spot-dated to the 3rd-4th-century). The latest feature fills were sealed by either subsoil, 201, which was not present at the northern end of the trench or by topsoil, 200.

### **Trench 3**

- 2.8 Natural substrate, 302, was identified at approximately 0.5m bpgl. It was cut by three ditches. A large ditch, 305, ran approximately east-west and contained at least two fills, 306 and 307. It was not excavated, but was augered and found cut 0.4m deep into the natural substrate. Surface finds recovered from 307 included a small amount of Iron Age pottery, animal bone and ironworking slag. A further ditch, 303/310, was identified at the south end of the trench on the same alignment. It had a V-shaped profile and the single fill, 304, contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery and animal bone. A smaller gully, 308, was identified which appeared to join this larger ditch but no relationship could be clearly established, and no dateable material was recovered. Feature fills were sealed by approximately 0.2m of subsoil, 301, and 0.3m of topsoil, 300.

### **Trench 4**

- 2.9 Within Trench 4 the natural substrate, 402, was identified at 0.5m bpgl. The trench contained a total of 16 features, comprising five pits, nine ditches and two postholes, of which around half were excavated. Features 436, 434 and 432 at the western end of the trench were not excavated. To their east, a shallow ditch, 406, with a single fill, 405, containing Roman pottery, animal bone and ironworking slag lay adjacent to a large elongated pit, 408. The pit was steep sided and contained a single fill, 407, which contained animal bone and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. The similarity of the two fills made it impossible to establish a relationship. A very shallow pit, 423, was recorded just to the east and contained a single fill, 422, which was bulk sampled (Sample <2>) and was found to be rich in charcoal and ash, with some burnt bone and animal bone, but contained no pottery. Pit 440 was not excavated. Further to the east a small round-based ditch, 404, was recorded running north-east/south-west. Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the single fill, 403. An oval pit, 419 was recorded near the centre of the trench. It contained two fills, 420, from which metal and flint was recovered and 421, which looked like

mortar dump. A small quantity of ceramic building material, burnt bone, animal bone and industrial waste was recovered a bulk sample (Sample <1>) taken from this fill. Features 426, 428 and ditch 424 were not excavated. Further to the east in the trench two postholes, 411 and 413, were identified. They were extremely shallow and the fills contained no finds. They were located next to ditch 409, which contained a single fill, 410, which contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone. At the eastern end of the trench a V-Shaped ditch, 415, was recorded. It was orientated north-west/south-east and contained fill 416, from which a small quantity of Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered.

### ***The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence***

- 2.10 Quantities of artefactual material comprising pottery, ceramic building material utilised stone and objects of metal were recovered from 33 deposits (Appendix B). Significant quantities of Iron Age and Roman pottery are present, though a large proportion was unstratified.

#### ***Pottery***

- 2.11 A total of 399 sherds of pottery was recovered. Over half (247 sherds) was unstratified from topsoil horizons in Trenches 1–4, with the largest proportion coming from Trench 1. Although re-deposited, the pottery from topsoil deposits is in good condition, not heavily fragmented or abraded. This is reflected in the mean sherd weight of 22 grams for the unstratified Roman pottery, a high figure for material of this date. The condition of this material is suggestive of relatively recent exposure.
- 2.12 The pottery and other finds are detailed in Appendix A. Small quantities of Late Prehistoric (probably Iron Age) pottery were identified; a proportion of which is re-deposited. This material largely comprises bodysherds in handmade shell or limestone-tempered fabrics; considered to date to the Middle to Late Iron Age. Jars of neckless form and bead-rims in a fine limestone-tempered fabric (deposits 100; 208), probably dates to the 1st centuries AD/BC.
- 2.13 The Roman assemblage appears to span the period, although Late Roman (4th century) material is primarily confined to topsoil-type deposits (100; 200; 300; 400). Dating continuing into the second half of the 4th century is evidenced by Roman shell-tempered wares and rosette-stamped and white-painted vessel forms in Oxford red slipped ware (all from topsoil 100). Most of the Roman pottery is derived from local sources, the bulk comprising North Wiltshire greywares or oxidised wares and

Savernake wares. Regional imports are present primarily as later Roman traded types; mainly the Oxford types and Dorset Black-Burnished ware. Continental wares consist mainly of Central Gaulish samian and include decorated bowl forms (Drag 37) and plain forms. Among the samian are three partial or complete maker stamps, all from Drag. 33 cups. A well-worn base sherd from deposit 300 bears a scratched numeral to its base ring and a probable ownership mark. More unusual among the imported types are two sherds from Central Gaulish colour-coated ware beaker (deposits 105 and 109) and a North Gaulish mortarium sherd from topsoil 100.

#### *Other finds*

- 2.14 Moderately large quantities of Roman ceramic building material were recorded; although all material is redeposited within topsoil deposits (Appendix B). Roofing types comprising *imbrex* and *tegula*, together with combed box flue tile and brick fragments were identified and would be consistent with a substantial, Romanised building in the near vicinity. Fragments of sandstone (Pennant?) roofing tile were also identified from topsoil deposit 100. This deposit also produced three whetstones: an unusual number from a restricted location.
- 2.15 Objects of metal are confined to items of iron and lead (Appendix B). Of most interest are a flat-sectioned iron object, possibly an awl, from deposit 106 (ditch 107), and a corroded and fragmentary iron brooch from deposit 420 (pit 419). The form of the latter object is unclear, although its overall characteristics suggest a date in the 1st century AD.
- 2.16 Metallurgical residues were identified from seven deposits, and comprise mainly ironworking slag, which might relate to either smithing or smelting processes. Fragments of vitrified hearth or furnace lining recovered from deposits 229 and 231 are, unfortunately, not diagnostic in determining metalworking 'process'.
- 2.17 Fragmentary fired clay was noted from four deposits. Most is formless or preserves one smoothed face. A fragment from topsoil 400 is of rounded form with a central perforation approximately 30mm in diameter. It may be a clay weight of annular or 'bun-shaped' form and as such may be of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon date.

#### *Animal bone*

- 2.18 A total of 366 animal bone fragments (11,127.17g) was recovered from 26 contexts (Appendix B: table B1). The bones were very well preserved, and comprised of large

fragments with minimal post-depositional damage. Seven species were identified in the assemblage, which was dominated by the main domesticates. Bones from cattle (*Bos taurus*) were identified in thirteen contexts, sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) in eleven contexts, pig (*Sus sp.*) in six contexts and horse bones (*Equus caballus*) in five contexts. Additionally, bones from dog (*Canis familiaris*) were found in one context and skeletal remains of cat in three contexts. Bird bones (*Aves sp.*) were sparse and only noted in two contexts. The bone material constitutes both food and slaughter waste, and butchery marks were noted on many of the fragments. Also, due to the excellent preservation of the remains, there is good potential for an age, sex and metric analysis of the osseous remains. Only two bone fragments, found in 403 and 420, displayed evidence of burning, and the lack of gnaw marks noted on the bones suggest that the bones had been disposed of fairly quickly after having been processed.

#### *Palaeoenvironmental Evidence*

- 2.19 Environmental samples (31 litres of soil) were retrieved from three different deposits with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 2.20 Sample 3 was taken from fill 115 within ditch 116 dated to the later Roman period. The material recovered consisted of charcoal (too small to identify), moderately preserved plant macrofossils (indeterminate cereal grain (*Poaceae* spp.) and horse nettle (*Sonchus* spp.) seed), pottery, industrial waste, shell/mollusc and animal bone. Since only a single carbonised grain was recovered it is not possible to deduce whether cereal processing or domestic cooking activities were taking place.
- 2.21 Sample 1 was recovered from fill 421 within pit 419 and is currently undated. The material recovered consisted of moderately preserved charcoal (oak and alder/hazel), well-preserved carbonised plant macrofossils (wheat species, emmer wheat, emmer/spelt wheat, oat barley, indeterminate cereal grains and vetch), coal/coke, industrial waste, CBM, animal bone, burnt bone and shell. As only a small assemblage of carbonised cereal grains was recovered, it suggests domestic cooking activities were being carried out rather than cereal processing. The cereal assemblage contained a relatively large number of spelt cereal grains, which is a typical crop cultivated during the Roman period (Cool 2006, 69), although since there were no finds associated with this feature, radiocarbon dating would be

required to confirm this. Oak and alder/hazel are typical fuel used throughout history (Cutler and Gale 2000, 34, 88, 204-205).

- 2.22 Sample 2 was retrieved from fill 422 within pit 423 of unknown period. The material recovered consisted of well preserved oak charcoal, burnt bone, industrial waste and animal bone. Oak is a typical fuel used throughout history (Cutler and Gale 2000, 204-205)
- 2.23 Any of the carbonised plant macrofossil material and any of the charcoal (with the exception of oak) would be suitable for radiocarbon dating, although on the whole the features sampled were not well-stratified and the potential for contamination, and consequently obtaining unreliable dates, is therefore high.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The archaeological features investigated during the evaluation represent evidence for at least two phases of Roman activity, with residual artefacts presenting evidence for earlier Middle to Late Iron Age activity in the vicinity. Evidence for later activity on the site was sparse, with one Saxon object recovered from the topsoil.

#### *Iron Age*

- 3.2 Small quantities of pottery of probably Middle to Late Iron Age date were mainly residual finds within later, Roman, features, with the exception of a single sherd from the fill of ditch 303, and surface finds from ditch 305. Given the small quantities of pottery from these features, unexcavated nature of ditch 305, and proximity to Roman features in Trenches 2 and 4, it is quite conceivable that the features in Trench 3 also date to the Roman period.

#### *Early Roman*

- 3.3 The majority of the stratified features contain pottery dating from the middle to late 1st-century AD. Good quantities of pottery of this date were recovered from ditches 107, 110 and 222. However, stratigraphically ditch 110 cuts earlier Roman features, and is potentially a continuation of ditch 116, which contained later Roman pottery, so it is conceivable this is part of a later phase. Fragments of ironworking slag and

vitrified hearth or furnace from a number of contexts suggest industrial activity in the vicinity at this period, and the presence of butchery waste and domestic cooking waste, along with a brooch and awl, suggests settlement at this period. This correlates with the conclusions of the Wessex Archaeology evaluation to the north-west, which suggested the density of features and potential settlement activity was increasing towards the Roman building to the east (WA 2000, 16).

#### *Later Roman*

- 3.4 The presence of stratigraphically later features, for example ditches 116 and 205, containing 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery, along with large quantities of pottery, stone roof tile and ceramic building material in the topsoil and subsoil, suggests a phase of later Roman activity. The quantities and quality of roof tile suggest a substantial Romanised building existed in the vicinity of the site.

#### *Saxon*

- 3.5 A clay weight of Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon date, found in the topsoil of Trench 4, was the only evidence for later activity in the vicinity of the site. There were no stratified Saxon deposits, and no evidence for continuity of settlement into the Saxon period, as seen on the evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2000) to the north.

#### *Conclusions*

- 3.6 The ceramic, faunal and environmental remains suggest this was a site of Roman settlement, and possibly small-scale industrial activity, in the early and later Roman periods. This correlates with the results of an earlier evaluation to the north-west, undertaken by Wessex Archaeology, which demonstrated an increase in the density of Roman activity towards the present site, and suggested this was the focus of settlement adjacent to a Roman building or villa excavated a short distance to the east. Of note is the presence of Iron Age pottery, seemingly absent from the Wessex evaluation, and absence of stratified Saxon material, the latter perhaps suggesting a shift in the focus of post Roman settlement away from the villa site. Noteworthy also is the absence of Roman pottery of 2nd to 3rd-century date, which was remarked upon in the Wessex Archaeology evaluation, and surmised likely to be a result of the small size of the assemblage from that evaluation (WA 2000, 10). When combined with the evidence from the present evaluation it is conceivable that this truly represents evidence of a hiatus in settlement of the site, although a larger assemblage of pottery would be required to confirm such a conclusion.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Daniel Sausins, Lucy Maynard, Anthony Beechey, Hazel O'Neill, Jay Wood and Alexandra Wilkinson. The report was written by Alexandra Wilkinson. The illustrations were prepared by Jonathan Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Alexandra Wilkinson, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Tom Wilson.

#### 5. REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

## Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silt clay			0.3	
101	Layer	Subsoil: Dark greyish brown silt clay			0.2	
102	Layer	Natural Substrate: Mottled yellow silt clay				
103	Fill	Fill of 104: Dark greyish brown silt clay			0.08	
104	Cut	Cut of gully terminal			0.08	
105	Fill	Fill of 107: Mid greenish grey clay silt		0.68	0.24	
106	Fill	Fill of 107: Mid greenish grey clay silt		0.28	0.11	
107	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.68	0.35	
108	Fill	Fill of 119: Mid whitish grey clay silt		0.32	0.06	
109	Fill	Fill of 110: Mid greenish brown clay silt		1.02	0.31	
110	Cut	Cut of ditch		1.02	0.3	
111	Fill	Fill of 112: Mottled greyish yellow clay silt		0.11	0.29	
112	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.11	0.29	
113	Fill	Fill of 114: Mid greyish green silt clay		0.46	0.62	
114	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.46	0.62	
115	Fill	Fill of 116: Mid greenish brown clay silt		1.42	0.63	
116	Cut	Cut of ditch		1.42	0.63	
117	Fill	Fill of 118: Mid whitish grey clay silt		0.6	0.12	
118	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.6	0.12	
119	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.32	0.06	
120	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.58	0.15	
121	Fill	Fill of 120: Mid greyish yellow clay silt		0.58	0.15	
123	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.88	0.18	
124	Fill	Fill of 123: Mid yellowish grey clay silt		0.88	0.18	
125	Cut	Cut of ditch				
126	Fill	Fill of 125				

## Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil: Dark blackish brown silt clay, occasional gravel and pebbles			0.3	
201	Layer	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown silt clay, common gravel, occasional pebbles and flint			0.2	
202	Layer	Natural Substrate: Mid orangey brown clay, occasional flint and pebbles				
203	Cut	Cut of ditch		1.26	0.41	
204	Fill	Fill of 103: Mid greenish grey silt clay		1.26	0.41	
205	Cut	Cut of ditch		1.2	0.22	
206	Fill	Fill of 205: Mottled mid greyish brown and orange brown		1.2	0.22	
207	Cut	Cut of pit		1.14	0.48	
208	Fill	Fill of 207: Dark grey with brownish yellow mottles silt clay		1.14	0.36	
209	Cut	Cut of pit		>0.75	0.42	



210	Fill	Fill of 209: Mid greenish grey with yellowish brown mottles silt clay		>0.75	0.26	
211	Cut	Cut of pit		>0.29	0.07	
212	Fill	Fill of 211: Mid yellowish brown silt clay		0.29	0.07	
213	Cut	Cut of gully	>0.8	0.22	0.01	
214	Fill	Fill of 213:Mid grey clay silt with regular charcoal	>0.8	0.22	0.01	
215	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.31	0.08	
216	Fill	Fill of 215:Mid grey brown mottled with orange silt clay		0.31	0.08	
217	Cut	Cut of ditch		1.3	0.03	
218	Fill	Fill of 217:Mid greyish brown with mottles of orange brown silt clay		1.3	0.03	
219	Fill	Fill of 207:Dark grey clay silt		0.44	0.11	
220	Fill	Fill of 209:Mid brownish yellow silt clay		0.56	0.03	
221	Fill	Fill of 209:Mid brownish grey clay silt		0.47	0.13	
222	Cut	Cut of ditch		>1.3	0.67	
223	Fill	Fill of 222: Dark grey brown silt clay		>1.3	0.16	
224	Fill	Fill of 222:Mid greenish brown silt clay		>1.28	0.4	
225	Fill	Fill of 222: Light orange grey clay		0.64	0.12	
226	Cut	Cut of unidentified feature		>0.15	0.14	
227	Fill	Fill of 226:Mid greenish brown silt clay		>0.15	0.14	
228	Cut	Cut of ditch		>0.88	>0.3	
229	Fill	Fill of 228:Mid greenish grey brown silt clay		>0.88	>0.3	
230	Cut	Cut of ditch		>0.35	>0.25	
231	Fill	Fill of 230		>0.35	>0.25	

## Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Topsoil: Dark blackish brown silt clay, occasional gravel and pebbles			0.3	
301	Layer	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown silt clay, common gravel, occasional pebbles and flint			0.2	
302	Layer	Natural Substrate: Mid orangey brown clay, occasional flint and pebbles				
303	Cut	Cut of ditch		1.28	0.4	
304	Fill	Fill of 303: Mid greenish brown silt clay		1.28	0.4	
305	Cut	Cut of ditch		>2		
306	Fill	Fill of 305: Light green with dark greyish brown mottles silt clay				
307	Fill	Fill of 305:Dark greyish brown silt clay				
308	Cut	Cut of gully		0.45	0.11	
309	Fill	Fill of 308: Mid greenish brown silt clay		0.45	0.11	
310	Cut	Cut of ditch				
311	Fill	Fill of 310: Mid greenish brown silt clay				

## Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
400	Layer	Topsoil: Dark blackish brown silt clay, occasional gravel and pebbles			0.3	

401	Layer	Subsoil: Mid greyish brown silt clay, common gravel, occasional pebbles and flint			0.2	
402	Layer	Natural Substrate: Mid orangey brown clay, occasional flint and pebbles				
403	Fill	Fill of 404: Dark yellowish grey clay silt		0.58	0.13	
404	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.58	0.13	
405	Fill	Fill of 406::Mottled brownish grey silt clay		>0.38	0.18	
406	Cut	Cut of ditch		>0.38	0.18	
407	Fill	Fill of 408:Mottled brownish grey silt clay		>0.6	0.6	
408	Cut	Cut of pit		>0.6	0.6	
409	Cut	Cut of ditch		1	0.19	
410	Fill	Fill of 409: Dark greyish brown clay silt		1	0.19	
411	Cut	Cut of posthole				
412	Fill	Fill of 411				
413	Cut	Cut of posthole				
414	Fill	Fill of 413				
415	Cut	Cut of ditch		0.55	0.32	
416	Fill	Fill of 415: Mid greyish brown silt clay		0.55	0.32	
417	Cut	Cut of land drain				
418	Fill	Fill of 417				
419	Cut	Cut of shallow pit		0.91	0.23	
420	Fill	Fill of 419:Light grey clay silt		0.91	0.23	
421	Fill	Fill of 419:Mid yellowish white silt clay		0.46	0.06	
422	Fill	Fill of 423: Dark grey silt clay with charcoal and ash inclusions		0.42	0.02	
423	Cut	Cut of shallow pit		0.42	0.02	
424	Cut	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)				
425	Fill	Fill of 424: Mid brown silt clay (unexcavated)				
426	Cut	Cut of pit (unexcavated)				
427	Fill	Fill of 426:Mid blackish brown silt clay (unexcavated)				
428	Cut	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)				
429	Fill	Fill of 428: Light blackish brown silt clay (unexcavated)				
430	Cut	Cut of pit (unexcavated)				
431	Fill	Fill of 430: Dark grey silt clay (unexcavated)				
432	Cut	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)				
433	Fill	Fill of 432: Dark grey silt clay (unexcavated)				
434	Cut	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)				
435	Fill	Fill of 434: Dark grey silt clay (unexcavated)				
436	Cut	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)				
437	Fill	Fill of 436: Mid blackish brown silt clay (unexcavated)				

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table B1: Finds concordance

Context	Description*	Count	Weight(g)	Date
100	Iron Age pottery: LISHc; Llf Roman pottery: WIL RE; DOR BB1; OXF RS; OXF WHm; SAV GT; LEZ SA2 (cup 33; bowl 37); NG WHm; WIL OX; BB IM; ROM SH; SILCH; SOW WS; MAH WHm; SVW OX Roman CBM: brick; flue tile; tegula Roofing stone: sandstone Stone objects: whetstones Ironworking slag Animal bone Marine shell: oyster	4 129  18 2 3 1 88 4	80 2940  790 533 513 471 3128 45	-
103	Iron Age pottery: Llf Fired clay	2 3	14 29	LIA-C1
105	Iron Age pottery: SH Roman pottery: WIL RE; SAV GT; CG CC Animal bone	1 11 3	3 117 7	LC1-
106	Roman pottery: SAV GT Animal bone Fe Object: awl?	5 4 1	70 67 -	MC1-
108	Iron Age pottery: SHc	1	30	IA
109	Roman pottery: WIL RE; SAV GT; CG CC; WIL OX; WH Animal bone	25 1	199 1	LC1-
113	Iron Age pottery: SHc Roman pottery: WIL RE; WIL OX	1 2	10 4	MC1-
115 <3>	Iron Age pottery: SH Roman pottery: WIL RE; SVW OX; SAV GT; OXF RS Industrial waste Animal bone Flint	1 27 10-50 10-50 1-10	4 421 1 31 0.1	LC3-C4
117	Iron Age pottery: SH; Llf Roman pottery: WIL RE Animal bone	2 2 25	52 39 1377	RB
121	Animal bone	2	86	-
200	Iron Age pottery: Llf Roman pottery: WIL RE; SAV GT; SOW WS Modern pottery: flowerpot Roman CBM: brick Worked flint: flake Fe obj: nail Ironworking slag Fired clay Animal bone	3 34 1 3 1 2 10 2 36	51 530 18 482 3 - 956 172 1055	-
204	Iron Age pottery: QZ Animal bone	1 5	6 57	LPRE
206	Iron Age pottery: SH; QZ Roman pottery: GROG; DOR BB1; WIL RE Animal bone	2 3 1	15 43 17	C3-C4
208	Iron Age pottery: Llf Roman pottery: GROG; SAV GT	4 2	30 25	MC1-
216	Iron Age pottery: QZ Animal bone	1 4	7 64	LPRE
218	Roman pottery: WIL RE	1	4	LC1-C2

	Animal bone	1	16	
223	Roman pottery: WIL RE; WIL WS; GROG Animal bone	8 2	44 11	MC1-
224	Iron Age pottery: LISHc Roman pottery: SAV GT; GROG; WIL RE Animal bone	4 41 1	14 708 6	MC1-
225	Roman pottery: SAV GT	1	11	C1
227	PB obj: disc/patch repair	1	-	-
229	Roman pottery: WIL RE? (burnt) Metallurgical residue: hearth/furnace lining	1	2	RB?
231	Roman pottery: WIL RE Metallurgical residue: hearth/furnace lining	3 1	7 5	RB
300	Iron Age pottery: Llc; LISHc; QZ Roman pottery: DOR BB1; OXF RS; SAV GT; LEZ SA2 (cup 33); BAT AM; WIL GW Roman CBM: brick; imbrex Fe nail Ironworking slag Animal bone Marine shell: oyster	5 21  9 1 1 24 1	149 233  637 - 33 642 10	-
301	Iron Age pottery: Llf Roman pottery: DOR BB1; OXF RS; SAV GT; WIL RE Animal bone	1 10 4	7 125 27	-
304	Iron Age pottery: QZ Animal bone	1 13	3 382	IA
307	Iron Age pottery: LISH; QZ Animal bone Ironworking slag	2 4 1	5 23 80	IA
400	Iron Age pottery: SH; Llf Roman pottery: WIL RE; SILCH; SAV GT; WIL OX; SOW WSm; GROG Post-med pottery: glazed earthenware (Ashton Keynes) Roman CBM: tegula; misc Post-med/modern cbm: brick Fe obj: nail Ironworking slag Fired clay object: annular/bun-shaped weight Animal bone	9 42  2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1	129 1219  31 286 153 - 216 89 31	-
403	Iron Age pottery: LISHc; Llf Roman pottery: LEZ SA2 (cup 33); SAV GT Fired clay Animal bone	3 2 2 5	41 27 10 75	-
405	Roman pottery: WIL RE; SAV GT Ironworking slag Animal bone	3 3 2	59 39 14	MC1-
407	Iron Age pottery: Llf Animal bone	1 1	13 46	LIA-C1
410	Iron Age pottery: Llf Animal bone	6 5	14 45	LIA-C1
416	Roman pottery: WIL RE Animal bone	6 13	74 175	LC1-C2
420	Fe obj.: brooch Bone: burnt	1	-	C1
421 <1>	Industrial waste CBM Animal bone Burnt bone	10-50 50-100 50-100 10-50	5 18 4 1	
422 <2>	Industrial waste Animal bone Burnt bone	1-10 1-10 1-10	0.7 0.1 0.1	

\* see table A2 for fabric codes key

Table B2: Pottery fabrics key

Date	Fabric Code	Description
Late Prehistoric (Iron Age)	Llc	Handmade, limestone-tempered (coarser)
	Llf	Handmade, limestone-tempered (finer)
	SH	Handmade, fossil shell-tempered
	LISH	Handmade, limestone and fossil shell-tempered
	LISHc	Handmade, limestone and fossil shell-tempered (coarser)
	QZ	Handmade, quartz-tempered
Roman	WIL RE	North Wilts reduced ware
	WIL OX	North Wilts oxidised ware
	SAV GT	Savernake grog-tempered
	GROG	?local grog-tempered
	BB IM	Local Late Black-Burnished imitation
	SVW OX	Severn Valley Ware
	WIL WS	North Wilts white slipped flagon fabrics
	SOW WS	South-West White-slipped ware
	DOR BB1	Dorset Black-Burnished ware
	OXF WHm	Oxford whiteware mortaria
	OXF RS	Oxford Red-Slipped ware
	ROB SH	Midlands shell-tempered
	MAH WHm	Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria
	BAT AM	Baetican (Southern Spanish) amphoras
	LEZ SA2	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian
	CG CC	Central Gaulish colour-coated ware
	NG WHm	North Gaulish whiteware mortaria

Table B3. Animal bone. Abbreviations: NISP = number of identified specimens (fragment count); LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal.

Context	NISP	Weight (g)	Species identified	Potential	Other
100	77	3,402.00	cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, cat	ageing, sexing, metrics	
105	3	7.45	bird, MM	-	
106	6	66.11	sheep/goat, LM	metric	
109	1	1.75	indet.	-	
115	50	1,546.00	cattle, pig, horse	ageing, sexing, metrics	
117	63	2,292.00	cattle	ageing, sexing, metrics	
120	1	86.02	cattle	metrics	
200	36	1,000.00	cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat	ageing, sexing, metrics	
204	5	59.05	LM	-	
206	2	37.80	cattle, pig	-	
208	2	6.00	MM	-	
216	5	65.50	cattle, MM	-	
218	1	15.56	LM	-	
223	2	12.14	sheep/goat, LM	-	
224	1	7.00	indet.	-	

Context	NISP	Weight (g)	Species identified	Potential	Other
229	2	43.01	LM	-	
300	24	642.00	cattle, sheep/goat, horse	ageing, metrics	
301	1	29.03	sheep/goat	-	
304	1	350.00	cattle	-	
307	5	23.00	horse, LM		
400	48	1072	cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, bird	ageing, metrics	
403	7	74.66	sheep/goat, pig, cat	ageing, sexing, metrics	Including burnt bone
405	3	62.11	cattle, sheep/goat, LM	-	
410	5	44.88	cattle, sheep/goat	-	
416	13	177.57	cattle, sheep/goat	-	
420	2	4.53	indet.	-	Including burnt bone

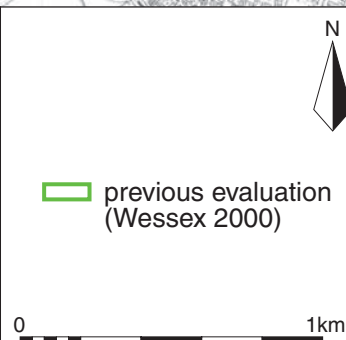
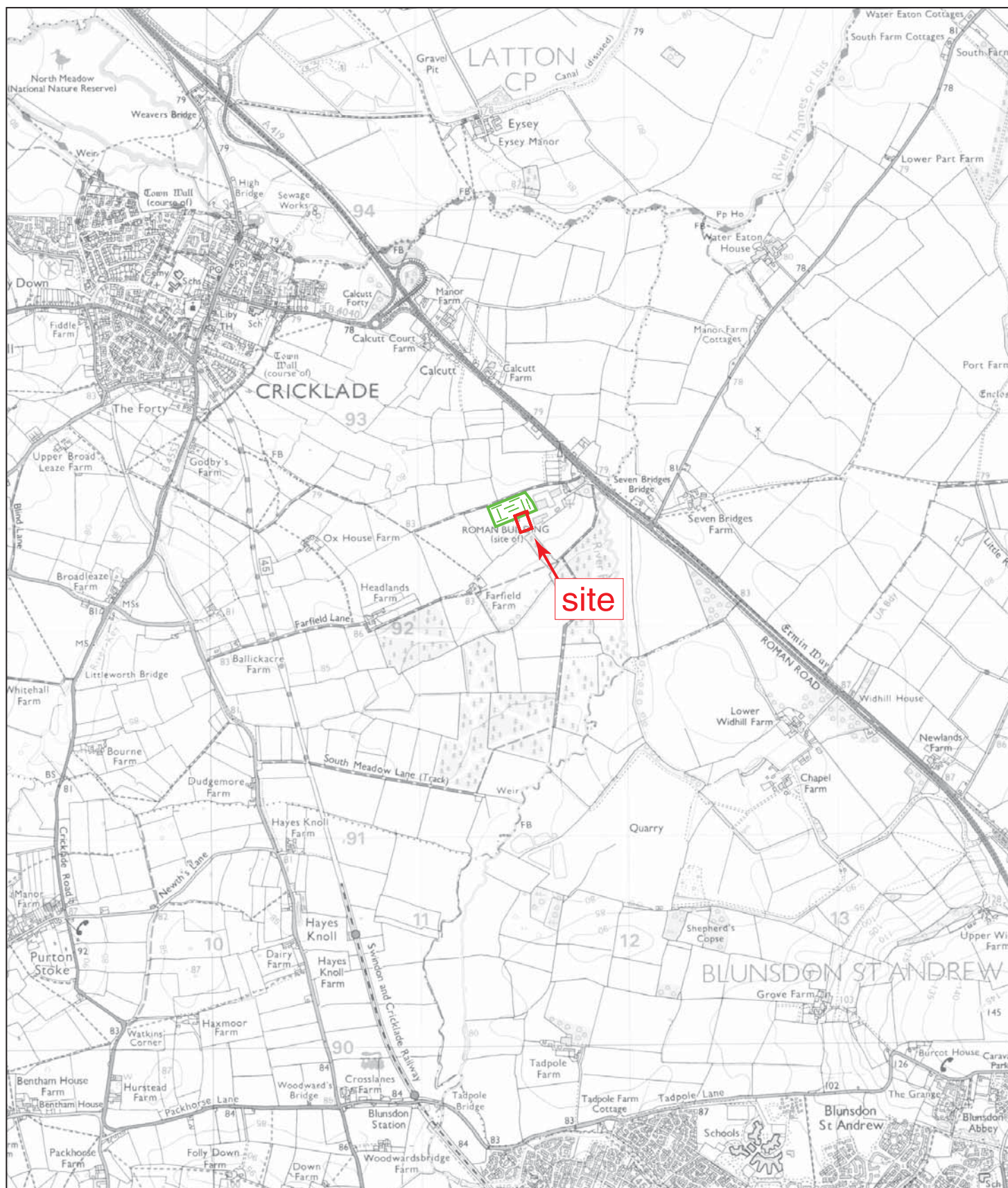
## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Sample No	Context No	Volume (L)	Percentage of sample processed	Flots	Flot Weight (g)	Material	Weight (g)	Identification (where applicable)
1	421	18	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	5	Charcoal	3	<i>Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana</i> (Alder/Hazel) <i>Quercus robur/petraea</i> (Oak)
						Carbonised Plant Macrofossils	2	<i>Avena</i> spp (Oat) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley) <i>Poaceae</i> (Indeterminate cereal grains) <i>Triticum</i> spp (Wheat) <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (Emmer/spelt wheat) <i>Triticum spelta</i> (spelt wheat) <i>Vicia</i> spp (Vetch)
						Animal bone	4	
						Burnt bone	1	
						CBM	18	
						Coke/coal	7	
						Industrial waste	5	
						Shell	2	
2	422	2L	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	3	Charcoal	0.4	<i>Quercus robur/petraea</i> (Oak)
						Animal bone	0.1	
						Burnt bone	0.1	
						Industrial waste	0.7	
3	115	11L	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	3	Charcoal	0.1	Too small to identify
						Plant Macrofossils	In f lot	<i>Poaceae</i> (Indeterminate cereal grains) <i>Solanum</i> spp (Horsenettle)
						Animal bone	31	
						Industrial waste	1	
						Pot	3	
						Shell/ molluscs	8 plus flot	

**APPENDIX D OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Kingshill Recycling Centre, Cricklade, Wiltshire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2011 at Kingshill Recycling Centre, Cricklade, Wiltshire. Four trenches were excavated. Over thirty ditches, eight pits and two postholes were identified during the evaluation. The material recovered from the excavated features suggests there was Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the site, and at least two phases of Roman activity, including evidence for a phase of early Roman settlement, with a small amount of evidence for ironworking. Evidence for later Roman activity includes a number of ditches and quantities of unstratified roof tile and ceramic building material, suggesting a substantial Romanised building existed in the vicinity of the site.	
Project dates	6-11 July 2011	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Kingshill Recycling Centre, Cricklade, Wiltshire	
Study area	0.44ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 1151 9248	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Tom Wilson	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	none	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	none	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	ceramics, animal bone, flint, metal
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, registers
Digital	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 <i>Kingshill Recycling Centre, Cricklade, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>11171</b>		





  previous evaluation (Wessex 2000)

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**PROJECT TITLE**

**Kingshill Recycling Centre, Cricklade  
Wiltshire**

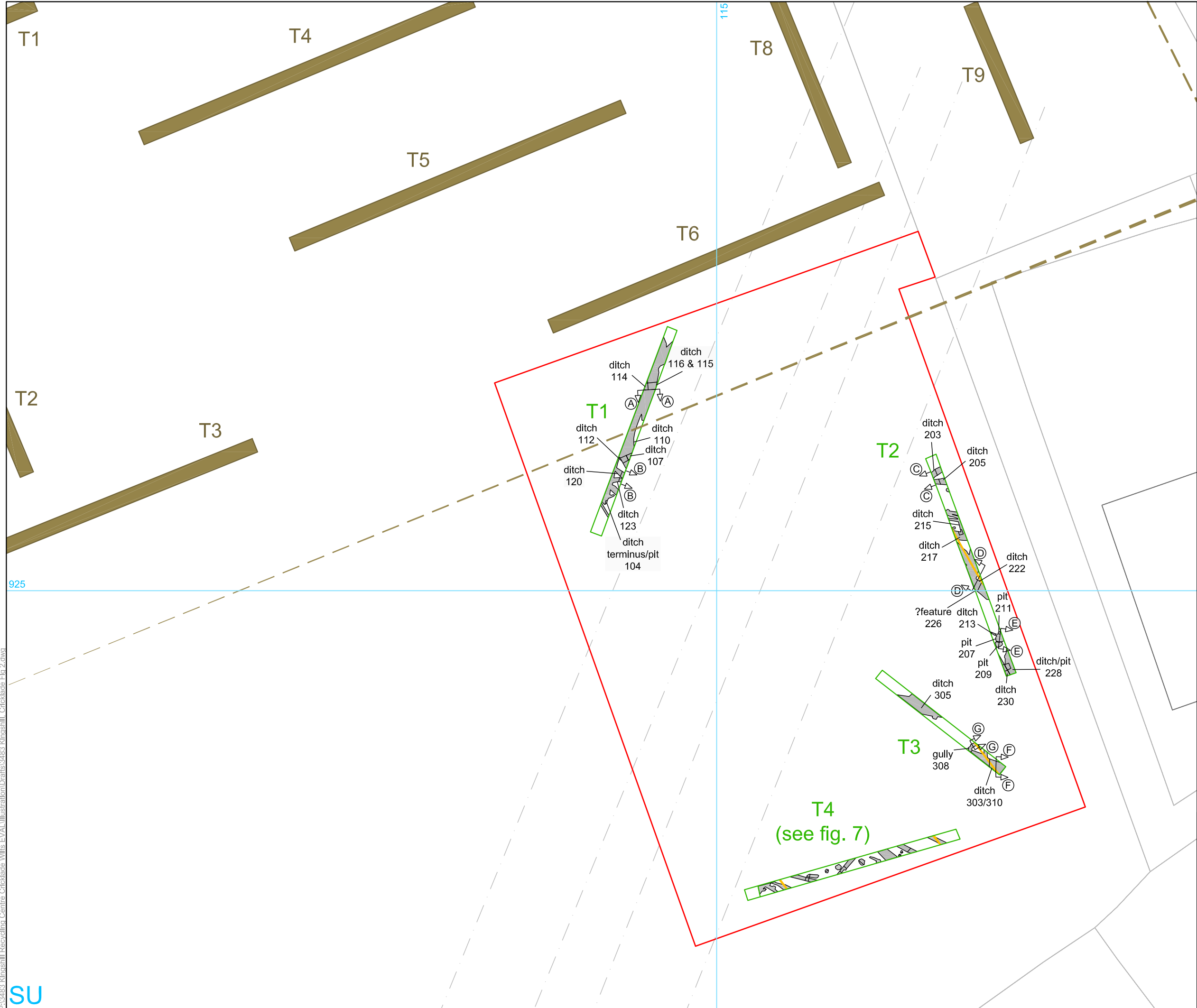
**FIGURE TITLE**

**Site location plan**

PROJECT NO. 3483 DATE 13-07-2011  
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00  
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

**1**



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern
- previous site boundary (Wessex 2000)
- previous evaluation trenches (Wessex 2000)



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Kingshill Recycling centre, Cricklade  
Wiltshire**

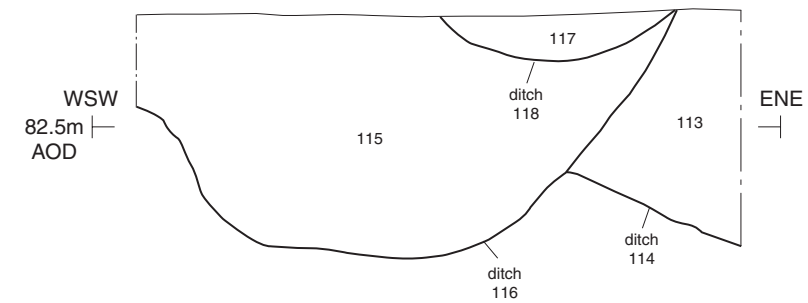
PROJECT TITLE  
**Trench location plan showing  
archaeological features**

PROJECT NO.	3483	DATE	13-07-2011	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:500	

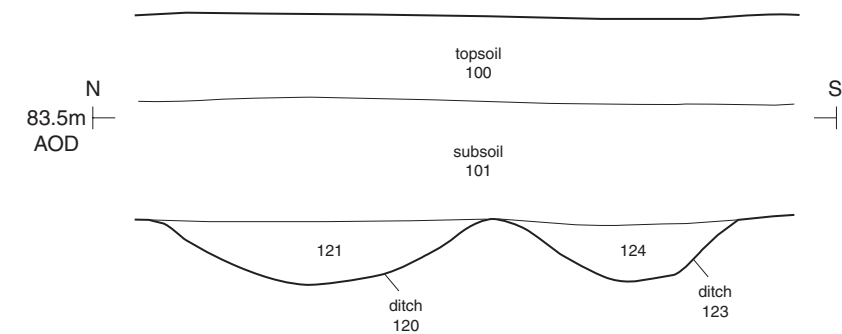
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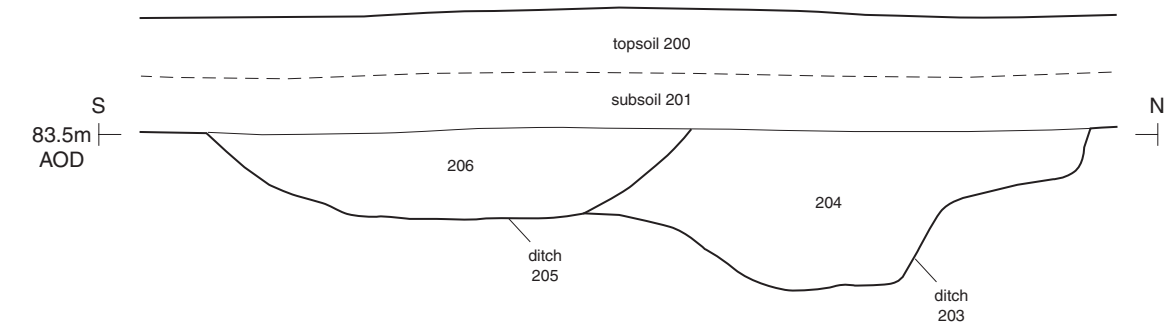
Trench 1, Section AA



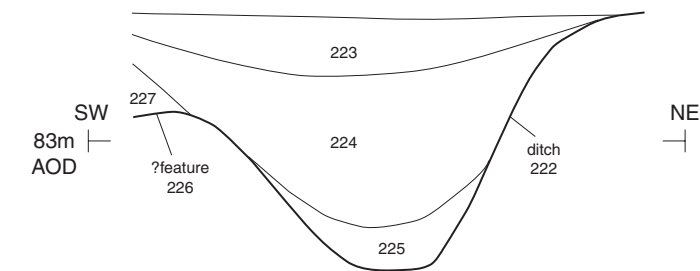
Trench 1, Section BB



Trench 2, Section CC



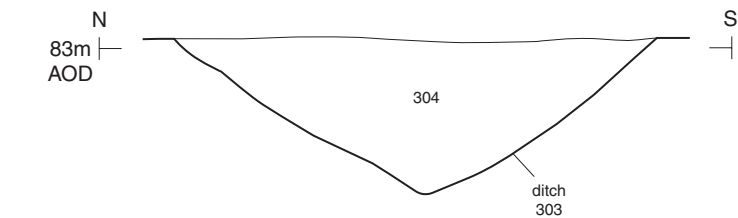
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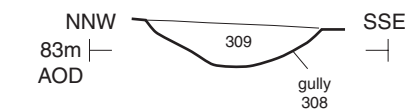
Trench 2, Section EE



Trench 3, Section FF



Trench 3, Section GG







4



5

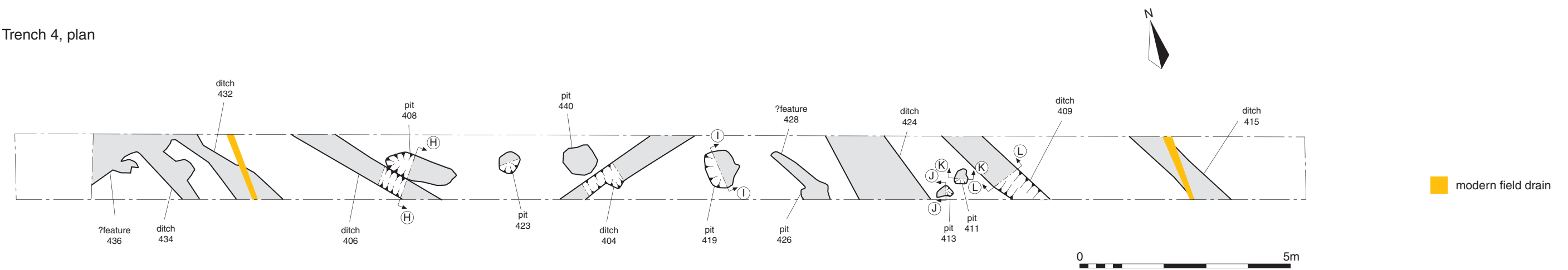


6

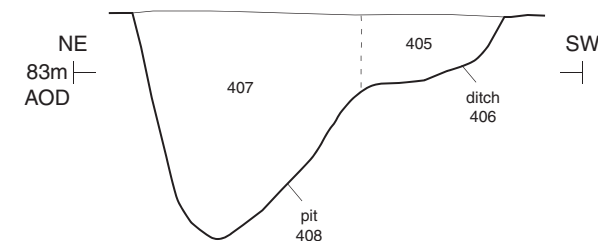
- 4 Ditches 114 and 116 in Trench 1 looking south-east (scale 1m)
- 5 Ditch 222 in Trench 2, looking north-esat (scale 1m)
- 6 Ditch 303 in Trench 3, looking east (scale 1m)



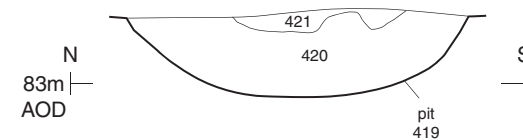
Trench 4, plan



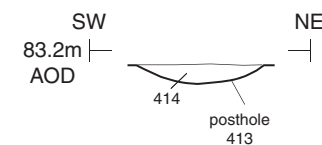
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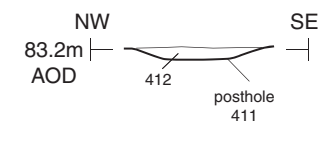
Trench 4, Section II



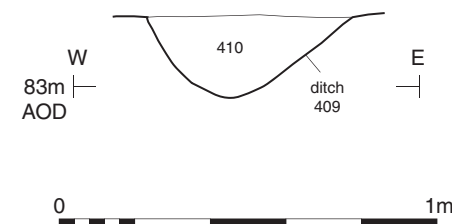
Trench 4, Section JJ



Trench 4, Section KK



Trench 4, Section LL



View of Trench 4, looking east



Pit 419 in Trench 4, looking north-east (scale 0.5m)