Cotswold Archaeology

Kingston Farm (West)
Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

for

BOA Property Ltd and C.G. Fry and Sons Ltd

CA Project: 3733
CA Report: 12050

April 2012

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CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Kingston Farm (West)
Location:	Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire
NGR:	ST 8350 6075
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	5-12 March 2012
Location of Archive:	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes
Site Code:	KGO12

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2012 at Kingston Farm (West), Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire. Twenty-nine trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified small quantities of unstratified Mesolithic flint, three potential ditched enclosures of later prehistoric (Iron Age) date, and evidence of field systems, trackways and agricultural land management of probable medieval or post-medieval date, together with two undated pits and an undated ditch.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for BOA Property Ltd and C.G. Fry and Sons Ltd at Kingston Farm (West), Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: ST 8350 6075; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to support the client's application for planning permission for mixed use development of the site.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants (2012) in consultation, and with the approval of, David Vaughan, Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council. The agreed strategy comprised the excavation of 29 trial trenches, and was predicated on the results of a prior geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2011b). The trenching sample represented approximately 1% of the site area affected by the proposed development. Fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (EH 2006). It was monitored by David Vaughan, including site visits on 7 and 12 March 2012.

The site

1.3 The site is within a large triangle of farm land that adjoins the eastern edge of the eponymous town, bounded by the River Avon, the B3107 and an unnamed tributary of the River Avon along its eastern side. It comprises parts of five fields occupying the south-facing slope of the Avon valley (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 55m AOD.

1.4 The site is c. 9.13 hectares in area and is in mixed agricultural use.

1.5 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Cornbrash close to Kellaways Formation of the Jurassic era (BGS 2000).

Archaeological background

1.6 The valley and margins of the Bristol Avon is an area of outstanding archaeological survival populated by the material remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and early Industrial remains, surviving as artefact scatters and *in situ* settlement and burial remains, often encountered by chance during agricultural or construction groundworks; the settlement pattern of towns, villages and larger farms, many containing good examples of medieval, post-medieval and Georgian buildings; and an outstanding stock of industrial architecture of 17th to 19th-century construction (Heaton 2012).

1.7 This site lies outside the historic core of Bradford-on-Avon (c.f. Wiltshire Council 2004), but its western half lies within an area associated with the later medieval manor of Hall, its 'home farm' and a possible rabbit warren, whilst being geomorphologically similar to the sites of several local 'deserted medieval villages' – for instance at Monkton House near Holt. Two previous geophysical surveys of this site and the adjoining fields to the east (Archaeological Surveys 2011a and 2011b) have identified elements of a medieval field system and, in the northwest corner of Area 4 (in 2011a), a possible settlement, but manual investigation of a selection of the more ambiguous anomalies elsewhere (Heaton 2011) proved those to be of natural origin. Visual survey has identified a heavily-denuded series of lynchets extending across most of the site area, corresponding with the geophysical survey results.

1.8 Most of the site area is occupied by a medieval field system complete with lynchets and ridge-and-furrow, which is of local historical significance. However, the recent geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2011b) suggests that the eastern margin of Area 2 and the eastern end of Area 4, contain magnetic anomalies of a more ambiguous nature that bear similarity to the 'settlement' features identified in 2011 (Heaton 2012).

Archaeological objectives

1.9 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. If warranted, to also establish the eco-factual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features excavated. 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

1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 29 trenches of dimensions 20m x 1.6m in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). This represented a 1% sample of the proposed development area, as agreed with Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service (see 1.2 above). 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).

1.11 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).

1.12 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 were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

1.13 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 2-8)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

Area 1 (Figs 2, 3, 6 & 7)

2.2 Natural substrata across the area varied from pale yellow brown clay in the west to limestone brash and gravel with dark reddish grey clay to the east, overlain by subsoil/colluvium and topsoil deposits of varying thicknesses but generally of a combined thickness of between 0.3m and 0.5m depth. Across this area five trenches were found to be devoid of archaeological remains: Trenches 2, 5, 7, 10 and 11. Archaeological remains were observed in seven trenches, Trenches 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12 and 13, and these are described in more detail below.

Trenches 3 and 4

2.3 Trench 3 contained an undated U-shaped ditch 307, aligned north-west/south-east, with three fills, lower fill 306 containing a fragment of animal bone, a moderately charcoal rich middle fill, 305, and upper fill 304 also containing animal bone. The position of the ditch corresponds well with a faint linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey on a similar alignment (Fig. 3). A sample was taken from middle fill, 305, and revealed a modest quantity of small, unidentifiable charcoal fragments and a carbonised hazelnut shell. The material recovered from the sample is of insufficient quality and quantity to establish either the date or function of the ditch. Upper fill 304 was sealed by colluvium 302, overlain in turn by topsoil 301.

2.4 Trench 4 contained a ditch 404, with a similar but slightly deeper profile than ditch 307 in Trench 3, aligned south-west/north-east, again with three fills: lower fill 405 containing animal bone, a discrete dump 406 containing burnt material and animal bone, and upper fill 407. Twenty sherds of Iron Age pottery, a small piece of flint and a small quantity of animal bone were recovered from upper fill 407. A sample taken from dump 407 revealed a moderate amount of charcoal fragments too small to identify. The position of the ditch corresponds well with a faint linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey on a similar alignment (Fig. 3). The geophysical survey suggests that ditches 307 and 407 may represent remains of the eastern and northern arms of the same rectilinear feature, possibly two sides of an enclosure.

Trench 6

2.5 Trench 6 contained remains of a post-medieval lynchet system. Negative lynchet 605 cut the natural substrate, which was sealed by the bank 604, which produced a single sherd of 17th to 18th-century glazed earthenware. Bank 604 was sealed by subsoil 602, in turn sealed by topsoil 601.

Trenches 8, 9 and 12

2.6 A north-west/south-east aligned, U-shaped, and almost flat bottomed ditch 805 cut the natural substrate in Trench 8. No finds were recovered from its single fill 804. Ditch 904 in Trench 9 was of similar dimensions, profile and alignment as that of ditch 806, and contained a single undated fill 903. The position of the two ditches correspond with that of a linear anomaly on the same alignment indicated by the geophysical survey, and appear likely to be a continuation of the same feature. Another similar but wider ditch 1203, aligned north-east/south-west cut the natural substrate in Trench 12. A single sherd of medieval pottery and a quantity of animal bone was recovered from its single fill 1204. This ditch corresponds well with a linear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey, which appears to represent the southern return of the linear anomaly revealed in the geophysical survey and seemingly confirmed as a ditch within Trenches 8 and 9. All three ditches were sealed by subsoil, which was overlain by topsoil.

Trench 13

2.7 Natural substrate was cut by a broad, shallow pit 1306. The pit contained two fills, 1304 and 1305, both undated, and was sealed by subsoil and topsoil.

Area 2 (Figs 2, 4, 7 & 8)

2.8 Natural substrate across the area was consistent light yellow brown and grey clay with banding of limestone corn brash, generally sealed by topsoil/subsoil or ploughsoils of between 0.25m and 0.39m thickness. No archaeological features were identified within seven trenches in Area 2: 1, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22 and 23. The remaining four trenches, 15, 16, 19 and 21 all contained archaeological features, and these are described in more detail below.

Trenches 15 and 16

2.9 A broad, U-shaped, flat-bottomed ditch, 1504, on a south-west/north-east alignment was revealed in Trench 15. The ditch contained two fills: lower fill 1505 contained animal bone and upper fill 1503 contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery. The ditch corresponded with the position of a linear anomaly on the same alignment, depicted by the geophysical survey. Within Trench 16 a broad V-shaped ditch, 1605, on a north-west/south-east alignment, also corresponded with a linear anomaly which may represent the northern arm of a square enclosure, of which ditch 1504

represents the western arm. Ditch 1605 contained three fills (1602-1604), of which the lower fill 1604 contained animal bone, and the uppermost, 1602, contained two sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Trench 19

2.10 Natural substrate was cut by a large, circular, undated pit 1904 with a single fill, 1903, sealed in turn by subsoil and topsoil.

Trench 21

2.11 Two parallel ditches, 2106 and 2108, on a broadly north/south alignment were revealed in the eastern half of the trench. The location of these ditches corresponds well with two curving linear anomalies depicted by the geophysical survey. A sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of fill 2109 of ditch 2108, which was not excavated. Ditch 2106 was excavated, and revealed a broad V-shaped profile and three fills, 2103-2105, all of which produced Iron Age pottery, including substantial quantities (a combined total of 43 sherds) from the upper two fills 2103 and 2104, a small amount of animal bone, three pieces of flint and an intrusive sherd of medieval pottery from upper fill 2103. The vessel forms and decoration of the Iron Age pottery from 2103 is typical of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery in the region.

2.12 A further cut feature, 2111, seemingly on the same alignment as 2106 and 2108, had similar a fill to that excavated in 2106, but was not excavated and no dating evidence was recovered from surface cleaning. All of the above features were cut by an east-west aligned field drain, sealed in turn by subsoil and topsoil.

Areas 3 and 4 (Figs 2, 4, 5 & 8)

2.13 Natural substrate across the area was corn brash with light yellow-brown and grey silty clay. No archaeological remains were observed in Trench 25.

Trenches 24 and 26

2.14 Trench 24 contained a linear feature 2405 aligned north-west/south-east, with visible rut marks and a lower fill 2404 containing animal bone and a single small piece of flint debitage, and upper fill which contained a probable post-medieval (or later) boss or fastener head. The presence of rut marks suggests this may have functioned as a trackway. A further undated probable trackway with visible rut-marks, 2603, was revealed in Trench 26 on a similar but parallel alignment. Both features correspond

with faint linear anomalies spaced approximately 15m apart on the geophysical survey, although 2603 also corresponds with the position of a clearer curvilinear anomaly (see Fig. 5).

Area 5 (Figs 2 & 5)

2.15 Trenches 27, 28 and 29 revealed no archaeological features. However, a quantity of probably Mesolithic flint, including two cores and a small blade-like removal was collected from around Trench 29.

The Finds Evidence

2.16 The finds assemblage recovered from the evaluation is summarised in Appendix B. The pottery assemblage consisted of 54 sherds of pottery weighing 370g. In addition, lithics, ceramic building material, vessel glass and animal bone were recorded. The assemblage was recovered from 17 stratified deposits and as unstratified finds. The material dated from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later periods, with the majority of the pottery being of Iron Age date. The level of preservation was good with the majority of the sherds displaying low levels of abrasion.

Pottery

2.17 A total of 73 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 274g, was recorded from deposits 407, 1503, 1602, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2107, and 2109. A further sherd weighing 5g was recovered as an unstratified find from Trench 1. The majority of the sherds occur in fabrics with combinations of fossiliferous limestone, oolitic limestone or shelly inclusions (Appendix B); though a small number of sherds in sandy fabrics were recorded from deposits 2103 and 2104. The Iron Age group is well-fragmented, reflected in a low average sherd weight of less than 4g. The unfeatured bodysherds from ditch fills 407 (20 sherds from at least 3 vessels), 1503 and 1602 do not allow for close dating. Sherds from deposit 1602 are reasonably large (21g in total) and unabraded, with no indications that these are re-deposited in a later feature. A single rim-sherd in a shell-tempered fabric was recorded from deposit 2104. This derived from a vessel with short upright neck with probable fingernail slashes. Four rim sherds in fossil shell/limestone and sandy fabrics were identified from deposit 2103. All derive from vessels with simple upright or slightly everted rims. In addition, a sherd in a shell-tempered fabric is probably a portion of a

detached lug. Two sherds in shell-tempered fabrics exhibit stabbed decoration and one sherd of sandy type is probably burnished. The stabbed decoration occurs in one instance as a row of oblique strokes below the rim. The second is a bodysherd preserving three lines of oblique strokes in a herringbone motif.

2.18 The small size and variable preservation of the late prehistoric group makes comparisons difficult. There is however significant correspondence between the fabrics described from this group and those from the substantial assemblage from Budbury (Wainwright 1970, 125–8), located just over 1km west of the site. The absence in the Kingston Farm group of 'extensive' Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age style fingernail/fingertip decoration to rim and shoulder, or of the similarly-dated furrowed bowls which featured among the Budbury assemblage, may be indications of later dating. Dating in the Early to Middle Iron Age is regarded as most likely based on the decoration/form elements from ditch fills 2103-4. Lugs of the type present from deposit 2103 were represented in the Budbury assemblage and occur elsewhere in earlier and Middle Iron Age assemblages.

2.19 Two Roman pottery sherds were recovered as unstratified finds and consisted of a probable sherd of oxidised Severn Valley ware from Trench 5 and a sherd in a buff sandy fabric from Trench 22. Both sherds were small and unfeatured and could only be given a broad Roman date.

2.20 The medieval pottery assemblage was of small size with two sherds recorded from deposits 1204, 2103 (an intrusive sherd), and three retrieved as unstratified finds. The sherd from deposit 1204 was of an oxidised sandy fabric and, though heavily abraded, appeared to be from a jug base. The remaining sherds were unfeatured and could only be dated to the period.

2.21 A single sherd of glazed earthenware was recorded from deposit 604 and was likely of 17th or 18th-century date. Three further earthenware sherds were recovered as unstratified finds and could only attributed a broad post-medieval date.

Lithics

2.22 Worked flint was recovered from deposits 407, 2103, 2404 and as unstratified finds. The majority of the material consisted of small flakes, though two small blade-like removals were recorded, with one from deposit 407 and the second as an

unstratified find from Trench 29. Further lithic finds from Trench 29 included two core fragments and another was recorded from Trench 27.

Iron

2.23 A probable post-medieval (or later) boss or fastener head was recorded from deposit 2403. It was of pyramidal form and circular in plan. It appeared to originally have had a central shaft and was probably a structural item.

Ceramic building material

2.24 A fragment of roof tile was retrieved as an unstratified find from Trench 23 and was of post-medieval date.

Glass

2.25 A small blue glass bottle, of early 20th-century date, was recorded as an unstratified find from Trench 15, as was a small fragment of clear glass from Trench 24.

Animal bone

2.26 The total amount of animal bone recovered comprised c 139 fragments (322g) of moderate preservation. The only identified species included cattle *(Bos taurus)* and caprovine *(Ovis aries/Capra hircus)*. Both meat rich elements such as long bones, and meat poor body regions such as the skull were identified, and it seems likely that the remains constitute both primary and secondary butchery waste. No evident cut marks were noted on any of the fragments.

The Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

2.27 Two environmental samples (13 litres of soil) were retrieved from two 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).

2.28 Fill 406 (SS 4) was recovered from ditch 404. The sample contained a moderate amount of charcoal, which was too small to identify. This material is indicative of discarded firing debris, however the lack of any other artefacts of ecofacts means no information regarding function is possible. There was a large number of shell fragments the fill of this ditch which most likely represent molluscs living in the ditch during its period of occupation

2.29 Fill 305 (SS 3) was taken from ditch 307 of unknown date. The sample contained a moderate amount of charcoal which was too small to identify. A single fragment of poorly preserved carbonised hazelnut shell was identified. This material is indicative of discarded firing debris, however the lack of any other artefacts of ecofacts means no information regarding function is possible. The hazelnut shell may indicate a hand collected food stuff, although may equally represent a hazelnut attached to a hazel branch used as fuel. There was a large number of shell fragments from the fill of this ditch which most likely represent molluscs living in the ditch during its period of occupation.

2.30 The only material suitable for radiocarbon dating is the fragment of carbonised hazelnut shell from fill 305 of ditch 307, although it is very small and is likely to contain insufficient carbon to produce a radiocarbon date.

3. DISCUSSION

Early prehistoric

3.1 A small quantity of probably Mesolithic material recovered from unstratified contexts around Trench 29 in Area 5, together with a small quantity of residual lithic material evident in later contexts across the site, suggests transient activity between the river Avon and a small stream to the east during this period. Few artefacts of this date are known from Bradford on Avon, with just two single findspots listed on the Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record: ST86SW051, a flint tool, and ST86SWU16, a flint axe. Therefore, the collection of lithic material from the site has potential, in a small way, to contribute to our understanding of artefact scatters and the Mesolithic landscape, Research Aims 5 and 25 respectively, of the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2008).

Later prehistoric - Iron Age

3.2 Within Area 1 the positions of undated ditch 307 and ditch 404 correspond closely with a faint rectilinear anomaly, depicted on the geophysical survey, which may form the northern and eastern arms of a square or rectangular enclosure of potentially Iron Age date. Whilst the associated pottery could be residual, and the possibility therefore exists that this is a later enclosure, the presence of 20 sherds of not especially abraded Iron Age pottery from at least three different vessels within upper fill 407 of ditch 404 would appear to support a late prehistoric date. Three sides of

what may be a similarly square or rectangular enclosure appear to be depicted by the geophysical survey in Area 2. Excavation of ditches corresponding to the northern (ditch 1605) and western (ditch 1504) arms produced quantities of Iron Age pottery which, in the case of ditch 1605, were again un-abraded and relatively large sherds, suggesting again that these were not residual within a later context, and therefore a late prehistoric date for the putative enclosure is possible.

3.3 In Trench 21 three ditches (two with associated Early to Middle Iron Age pottery, one undated) appear to correspond with a curving, potentially double or triple ditched anomaly which appears to turn sharply eastwards 15-20m south of the trench. It is possible a west/east linear anomaly in the northern part of Area 3 represents a continuation of one of these ditches, whilst geophysical survey of Area 4 also depicts what appears to be a triple ditched linear feature curving from south-west to north-east. The south-eastern boundary of an extant area of woodland runs south-west to north-east from just to the north of Area 3 to meet the triple ditched anomaly where it emerges into Area 4, and may represent the fossilisation of this feature in the modern landscape. Ordnance survey mapping from 1886-7 shows this boundary originally continued north-eastwards, following the line of the triple ditched feature to meet the trackway marking the south-western boundary of the cemetery. Satellite imagery shows three trees representing remains of this boundary still survived in the north-western part of Area 4 in 2009 (Google Earth image dated 1/1/2009), but that its eastern extent had been entirely removed by this time. Taken together with the relatively large quantity of early to Middle Iron pottery recovered these features may indicate the limits of an Iron Age settlement enclosure lying largely to the east of Area 2, but with its enclosure ditches encroaching on the eastern edge of Area 2. The exact form and size of the enclosure is difficult to discern, given the fragmented coverage of geophysical survey in the area.

3.4 Archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey of land north of Paxcroft Farm, Hilperton, 6km to the east of Kingston Farm, revealed an undated square enclosure of potentially very similar dimensions to those revealed in Areas 1 and 2, along with part of a sub-oval enclosure ditch containing Iron Age pottery. These lay near cropmarks situated in a prime location for archaeological sites - along the cornbrash ridge that runs north-east from Trowbridge – and bearing the characteristics of later prehistoric settlement (SMR Nos ST85NE200 and ST85NE202). One produced prehistoric pottery during pipeline construction in 1980 (ST85NE200; CA 2004, 6). Limited evidence for Iron Age settlement activity, in the form pits and postholes,

along with early Roman settlement with potentially Iron Age origins, was also revealed at New Terrace, Staverton just 2.5km to the east of Kingston Farm (J. Schuster *pers. comm.*). In this context the location of the site along a ridge with a south-facing aspect overlooking the River Avon, together with its proximity to the location of the early Iron Age hillfort at Budbury camp, 1km to the west, suggest the ditches/enclosures revealed during this evaluation add to the already known pattern of later prehistoric settlement and agricultural exploitation that exists along the margins of the River Avon valley.

3.5 Comparable simple rectilinear enclosures of less than 1ha in size occur in clusters across the Central and Northern Avon regions, and can occur in pairs as stock enclosures (Powlesland 2009, 47). Elsewhere (e.g. Hayes Wood and Bathampton Meadows (Davenport *Pers. Comm*.)) these may represent small farmsteads; however, it is difficult to attribute such features to the Iron Age with any certainty due to a lack of excavated dating evidence from most of the identified enclosures (ibid. 47-48). A more complex, multivallate, enclosure at Mells Down Camp, Frome, bears similarities in plan form to the triple-ditched enclosure straddling Areas 2-4, and lies within a small area of landscape which appears to have been re-utilised throughout the Iron Age and Roman period. The earliest occupation at Mells occurred within a univallate enclosure in the early Iron Age, with probable subsequent re-occupation in the Mid-Late Iron Age (ibid. 52). Features such as the pair of rectilinear enclosures and triple-ditched enclosure at Kingston Farm therefore have the potential to provide information on the people that settled and worked the land, as well as the chronology of the site, the process of change and its material culture, all themes that are highlighted in the research agenda for the British Iron Age (Haselgrove *et al*. 2001).

Medieval/post-medieval

3.6 The ditch located within Trenches 8, 9 and 12 and lynchets in Trench 6 appear likely to form part of the medieval (or later) field system alluded to in *Archaeological Background* above. The probable trackways in Trenches 24 and 25, whilst not securely dated, also appear likely to relate to the later agricultural landscape. Such features are likely to be of local historical significance. None of these features are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886-7.

Undated

3.7 Undated pits were revealed in Trenches 13 and 19 and cannot be ascribed by association to any period. The undated ditch in Trench 21 may be associated with the potentially triple-ditched anomaly which seemingly turns and extends into Area 4 to the east (see 3.2 above).

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Wright, assisted by Dan Sausins, Izabela Romanowska, Andrew Loader, Hazel O'Neil, Jessica Cook and Christopher Watts. The report was written by Dan Sausins, with finds reporting by Angus Crawford, palaeoenvironmental reporting by Sarah Cobain, and animal bone reporting by Jonny Geber. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Dan Sausins, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox. CA would like to thank Tom Moore of Durham University for academic input.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.2m	
101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown clay with small stone inclusions			0.14m	
102	Layer	Natural. Light yellow brown and grey clay with rare medium limestone inclusions				

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
201	Layer	Topsoil. Grey Clay			0.25m	
202	Layer	Colluvium. Greyish brown clay, common rounded stones, <60mm			0.20m	
203	Layer	Natural. Very pale yellowing brown clay with some horizontal platey stones				

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
301	Layer	Topsoil. Grey Clay			0.25m	
302	Layer	Colluvium. Pale brown clay			0.15m	
303	Layer	Natural. Very pale yellow brown clay. Some small horizontally bedded stones				
304	Fill	Upper fill of 307		1.36m	0.47m	
305	Fill	Charcoal rich middle fill of 307		0.99m	0.06m	
306	Fill	Lower fill of 307		1.25m	0.20m	
307	Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch		1.52m	0.74m	

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
401	Layer	Topsoil. Grey Clay			0.27m	
402	Layer	Subsoil. Light greyish brown clay with stone inclusions			0.21m	
403	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish bluish grey clay				
404	Cut	N-S aligned ditch		1.79m	1.25m	IA
405	Fill	Lower fill of 404		0.55m	0.35m	
406	Fill	Dump of burnt material within 404		0.3m	0.09m	
407	Fill	Upper fill of 404		1.79m	0.90m	

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Topsoil. Dark grey clay.			0.25m	
501	Layer	Colluvium. Brown clay. Common rounded stones <60mm			0.20m	
502	Layer	Natural. Very pale brown clay				

503	Tree root	Patch of grey clay		0.5m		

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
601	Layer	Topsoil. Grey clay			0.20m	
602	Layer	Colluvium. Greyish brown clay			0.10m	
603	Layer	Natural. Pale yellow brown clay with some irregular red brown patched. Bedded small limestone pieces				
604	Bank	Lynchet. Mid brown silty clay	1.60m	5.60m	0.22m	P. Med
605	Cut	Ditch for lynchet	1.60m	1.36m	0.07m	P. Med

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
701	Layer	Topsoil. Grey clay			0.20m	
702	Layer	Colluvium. Yellow brown clay with common limestone			0.20m	
703	Layer	Natural. Brown and pale yellow brown clay with bedded limestone				

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
801	Layer	Topsoil. Grey clay			0.20m	
802	Layer	Subsoil/ Colluvium. Greyish brown clay with limestone			0.10m	
803	Layer	Natural. Pale yellowish brown clay with abundant limestone				
804	Fill	Single fill of ditch 805		0.59m	0.14m	
805	Cut	E-W aligned ditch/ gully		0.59m	0.14m	

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
900	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.27m	
901	Layer	Subsoil. Orangey grey silty clay			0.05m	
902	Layer	Natural. Bands of limestone brash and light yellowish grey clay				
903	Fill	Single fill of ditch 904	1.60m	0.67m	0.13m	
904	Cut	ESE-WNW aligned ditch	1.60m	0.67m	0.13m	

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1000	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.30m	
1001	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional limestone pieces			0.20m	
1002	Natural	Bright yellowish orange clay with grey patches fine sand				

Trench 11

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1100	Layer	Topsoil. Grey clay			0.25m	

1101	Layer	Colluvium. Brown clay			0.10m	
1102	Layer	Natural. Reddish brown clay with horizontally bedded cornbrash				

Trench 12

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1200	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.29m	
1201	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey silty stone with rare stone			0.20m	
1202	Layer	Natural. Bands of gravel and dark reddish grey clay.				
1203	Cut	NE-SW aligned ditch	1.60m	1.28m	0.33m	Med
1204	Fill	Single fill of 1204	1.60m	1.28m	0.33m	Med

Trench 13

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1300	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt			0.30m	
1301	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey silty clay. Very rare stone inclusions			0.24m	
1302	Layer	Buried soil? Dark blackish grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions			0.31m	
1303	Layer	Natural. Bands of gravel and dark reddish grey clay frequent stone inclusions				
1304	Fill	Upper fill of pit 1306		1.01m	0.07m	
1305	Fill	Lower fill of pit 1306		0.94m	0.10m	
1306	Cut	Pit		1.01m	0.17m	

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1401	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.25m	
1402	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown clay with small stone inclusions			0.11m	
1403	Layer	Natural. Light yellow brown and grey clay with rare medium limestone inclusions				

Trench 15

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.13m	
1501	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown clay with small stone inclusions			0.15m	
1502	Layer	Natural. Yellow clay with abundant corn brash inclusions				
1503	Fill	Secondary fill of 1504		3.01m	0.34m	IA
1504	Cut	NE-SW aligned ditch		3.01m	0.95m	
1505	Fill	Primary fill of 1504		2.20m	0.70m	

Trench 16

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1600	Layer	Ploughsoil. Dark grey black loamy clay			0.25m	
1601	Layer	Natural. Laminated limestone plate				
1602	Fill	Backfill of ditch 1605	1.60m	2.07m	0.26m	IA
1603	Fill	Secondary fill of 1605		1.56m	0.31m	

1604	Fill	Primary fill of 1605		0.93m	0.41m	
1605	Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch	1.60m	2.07m	0.87m	

Trench 17

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1700	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.21m	
1701	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown friable silt with occasional limestone inclusions			0.07m	
1702	Layer	Natural. Corn brash within a reddish brown friable silt				

Trench 18

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1800	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.20m	
1801	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown friable silt with occasional limestone inclusions			0.07m	
1802	Layer	Natural. Corn brash within a reddish brown friable silt				

Trench 19

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1900	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.23m	
1901	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown clay with small stone inclusions			0.08m	
1902	Layer	Natural. Light yellow brown and grey clay with rare medium limestone inclusions				
1903	Fill	Single pit fill		1.48m	0.33m	
1904	Cut	Circular pit		1.48m	0.33m	

Trench 20

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2000	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.13m	
2001	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowy brown firm clay			0.12m	
2002	Layer	Natural. Light yellowy grey firm clay. Very rare limestone inclusions				

Trench 21

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2100	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.18m	
2101	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown friable silt with occasional limestone inclusions			0.21m	
2102	Layer	Corn brash within mid brown clay like silt				
2103	Fill	Topsoil slumping fill of 2106			0.31m	Mid to Late IA
2104	Fill	Weathering/ silting fill of 2106			0.23m	IA
2105	Fill	Primary stabilization fill of 2106			0.19	IA
2106	Cut	NE-SW aligned ditch	1.60m	1.36m	0.77m	IA
2107	Fill	Fill of 2108		1.67m		IA
2108	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear feature		1.67m		IA
2109	Fill	Fill of 2108		0.31m		IA

2110	Fill	Fill of 2111	0.95m	0.47m		
2111	Cut	Undefined feature	0.95m	0.47m		
2112	Deposit	Tree throw		0.67m		

Trench 22

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2200	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.19m	
2201	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown clay with small stone inclusions			0.10m	
2202	Layer	Natural. Light yellow brown and grey clay with rare medium limestone inclusions				

Trench 23

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2300		Topsoil. Dark greyish brown friable silt			0.20m	
2301		Subsoil. Mid yellowy brown clay with small stone inclusions			0.08m	
2302		Natural. Light yellow brown and grey clay with rare medium limestone inclusions				

Trench 24

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2400	Layer	Ploughsoil. Dark grey black loamy clay			0.29m	
2401	Layer	Inter face. Mid yellowish grey mixed with dark grey black clay			0.05m	
2402	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish grey with streaks of light yellow limestone brash with clay				
2403	Fill	Disturbed topsoil fill of 2405			0.17m	
2404	Fill	Disturbed Natural within 2405			0.23m	
2405	Cut	Trackway with ruts aligned NW-SE	1.60m	4.30m	0.43m	

Trench 25

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2500	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silt with occasional small stones			0.24m	
2501	Layer	Natural. Corn brash within a light yellowy brown friable silt				

Trench 26

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2600	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown friable silt with occasional small stone inclusions			0.19m	
2601	Layer	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown friable silt with common limestone inclusions			0.09m	
2602	Layer	Natural. Corn brash within a light yellow friable silt. Orangey brown at the NE end				
2603	Cut	Rut marts		2.20m	0.55m	
2604	Fill	Fill of 2603		2.20m	0.55m	

Trench 27

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2700	Layer	Topsoil. Grey clay. Common small rounded stones			0.25m	
2701	Layer	Colluvium. Brown clay with many rounded stones			0.15m	
2702	Layer	Natural. Pale yellow brown with abundant tabular stones				

Trench 28

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2800	Layer	Topsoil. Grey clay, common stones			0.25m	
2801	Layer	Colluvium. Brown clay with abundant stones			0.15m	
2802	Natural	Pale brown clay with abundant stones. Some horizontal bedding				

Trench 29

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2800	Layer	Topsoil. Grey clay			0.25m	
291	Natural	Very pale brown clay with common small stones.				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
304	Animal bone: cattle	11	63	
306	Animal bone: indet.	1	1	
405	Animal bone: indet.	12	3	
406	Animal bone: indet.	60	2	
407	Prehistoric pot: oolitic limestone inclusions	20	20	Iron Age
	Flint: flakes	8	6	
	Animal bone: caprovine, indet.	8	13	
604	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	10	C17-C18
1204	Medieval pottery: oxidised sandy ware	1	21	medieval
	Animal bone: caprovine	20	107	
1503	Prehistoric pottery: quartzite and limestone inclusions	2	3	Iron Age
1505	Animal bone: cattle, caprovine	2	59	
1602	Prehistoric pottery: quartzite and limestone inclusions	2	21	Iron Age
1604	Animal bone: cattle	2	7	
2103	Prehistoric pottery: varied limestone inclusions; misc. sandy fabric	26	100	Mid to Late
	Medieval pottery (intrusive): buff sandy fabric	1	2	Ir
	Flint: flakes, debitage	3	24	on
	Stone: red shelly sandstone fragments	4	49	A
	Animal bone: large mammal, caprovine, indet.; two burnt fragments	13	27	ge
2104	Prehistoric pottery: varied limestone inclusions; misc. sandy fabric	17	86	Iron Age

	Animal bone: cattle, large mammal; one burnt fragment	5	23	
2105	Prehistoric pottery: shell and limestone inclusions	2	4	Iron Age
	Animal bone: indet.	1	3	
2107	Prehistoric pottery: fosiliferous limestone inclusions	1	23	Iron Age
	Animal bone: medium mammal	1	1	
2109	Prehistoric pottery: limestone and shell inclusions	2	10	Iron Age
2403	Iron: Boss or fastener	1	190	C18-C20
2404	Flint debitage	1	1	
	Animal bone: cattle, indet.	3	13	
TR1 U/S	Prehistoric pottery: limestone inclusions	1	5	
TR14 U/S	Medieval/post-medieval pottery: limestone tempered ware; glazed earthenware	3	15	
	Flint: core fragment	1	7	
TR15 U/S	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	1	1	
	Medieval pottery: miscellaneous sandy tempered ware	1	3	
	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	11	
	Glass: vessel	1	12	
TR18 U/S	Flint: flakes, core fragment	3	31	
TR21 U/S	Flint: burnt debitage?	1	3	
TR22 U/S	Roman pottery: buff sandy fabric	1	9	
	Medieval pottery: oxidised sandy fabric	1	14	
TR23 U/S	CBM: post-medieval roof tile	1	64	
TR24 U/S	Post-medieval pottery: earthenware	1	25	
	Glass: vessel	1	3	
TR27 U/S	Flint: core fragment	1	13	
TR28 U/S	Flint: flake	1	1	
TR29 U/S	Flint: flake, debitage and core fragments	6	73	

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)
3	305	4	100%	1mm and 0.25mm	8.3	Animal bone	<1	
						Charcoal	<1	Too small to identify
						Plant macrofossil	<1	Hazelnut shell +
						Mollusc	1 plus flot	
4	406	9	100%	1mm and	7.6	Animal bone	2	

				0.25mm		Charcoal	<1	Too small to identify
						Mollusc	2 plus flot	

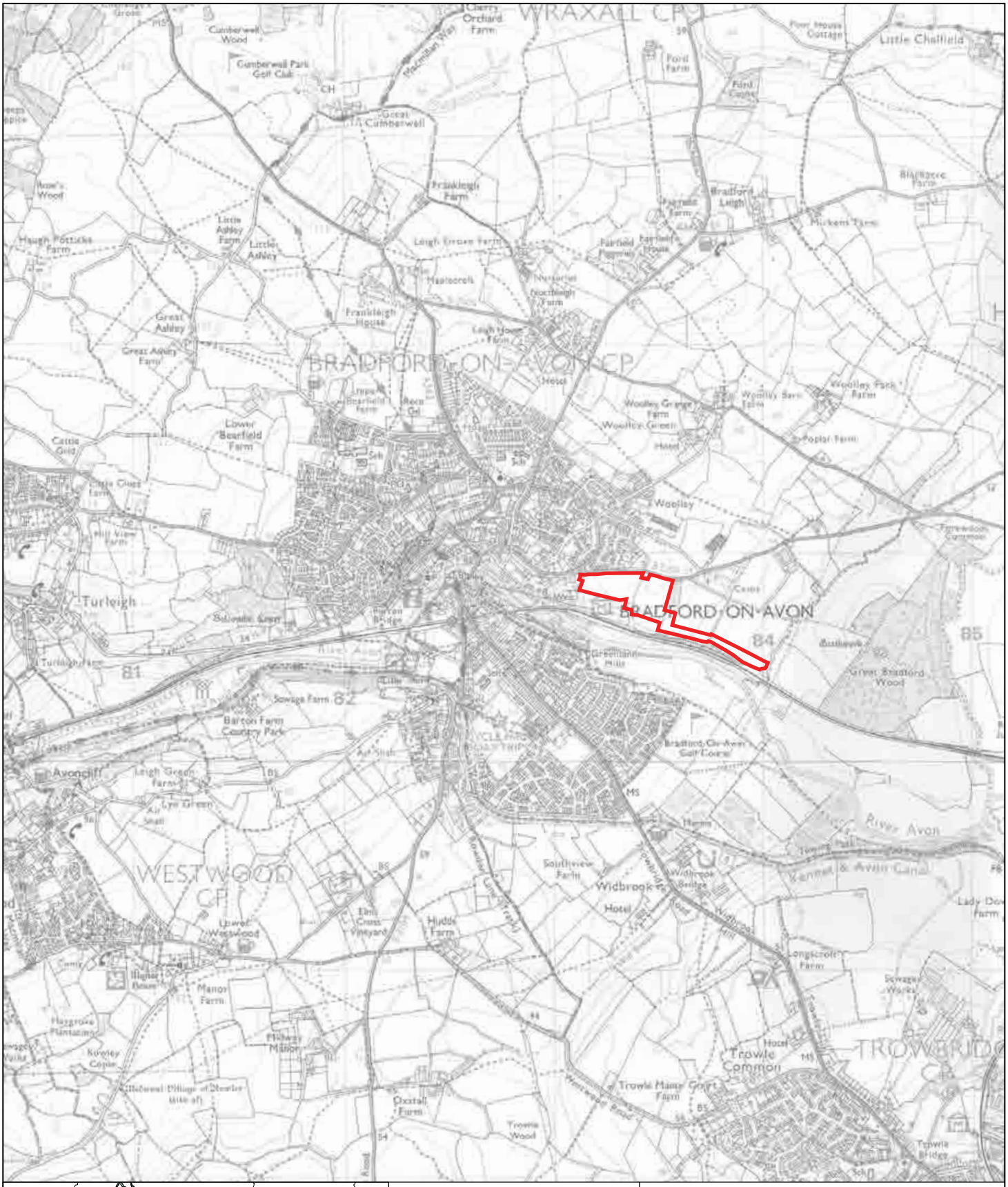
Species List

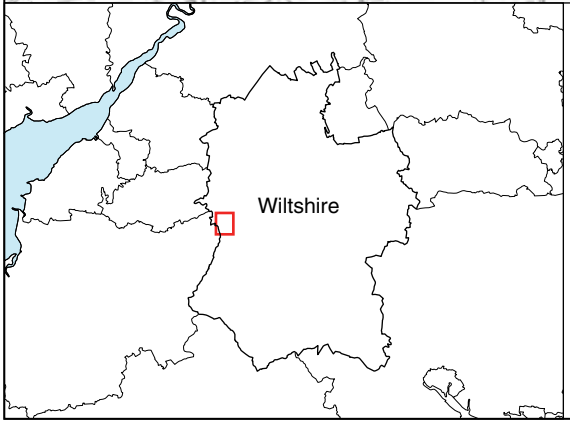
Family	Species	Common Name
Betulaceae	*Corylus avellana*	Hazel

Key
+ = 1-5 items
++ = 6-20 items
+++ = 21-40 items
++++ = >40 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Kingston Farm (West), Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2012 at Kingston Farm (West), Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire. Twenty-nine trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified small quantities of unstratified Mesolithic flint, three potential ditched enclosures of later prehistoric (Iron Age) date, and evidence of field systems, trackways and agricultural land management of medieval or post-medieval date, together with two undated pits and an undated ditch.	
Project dates	5-12 March 2012	
Project type	Filed evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (AS 2011)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Kingston Farm (West), Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire	
Study area (M^2/ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 8350 6075	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Jamie Wright	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Wiltshire heritage Museum	Pottery, Animal Bone, Flint, Fe Objects.
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Context sheets, Section drawings, Photo registers, Level registers, Plans,
Digital	Wiltshire Heritage Museum	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *Kingston Farm (West), Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **12050**		





N

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-avon
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	**3733**	*DATE*	**20-03-2012**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**JB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**PJM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

610

840

A3108

A3107

Area 1

Area 2

Area 3

Area 4

Area 5

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

N

site

evaluation trench

0 150m

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PROJECT TITLE

Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire

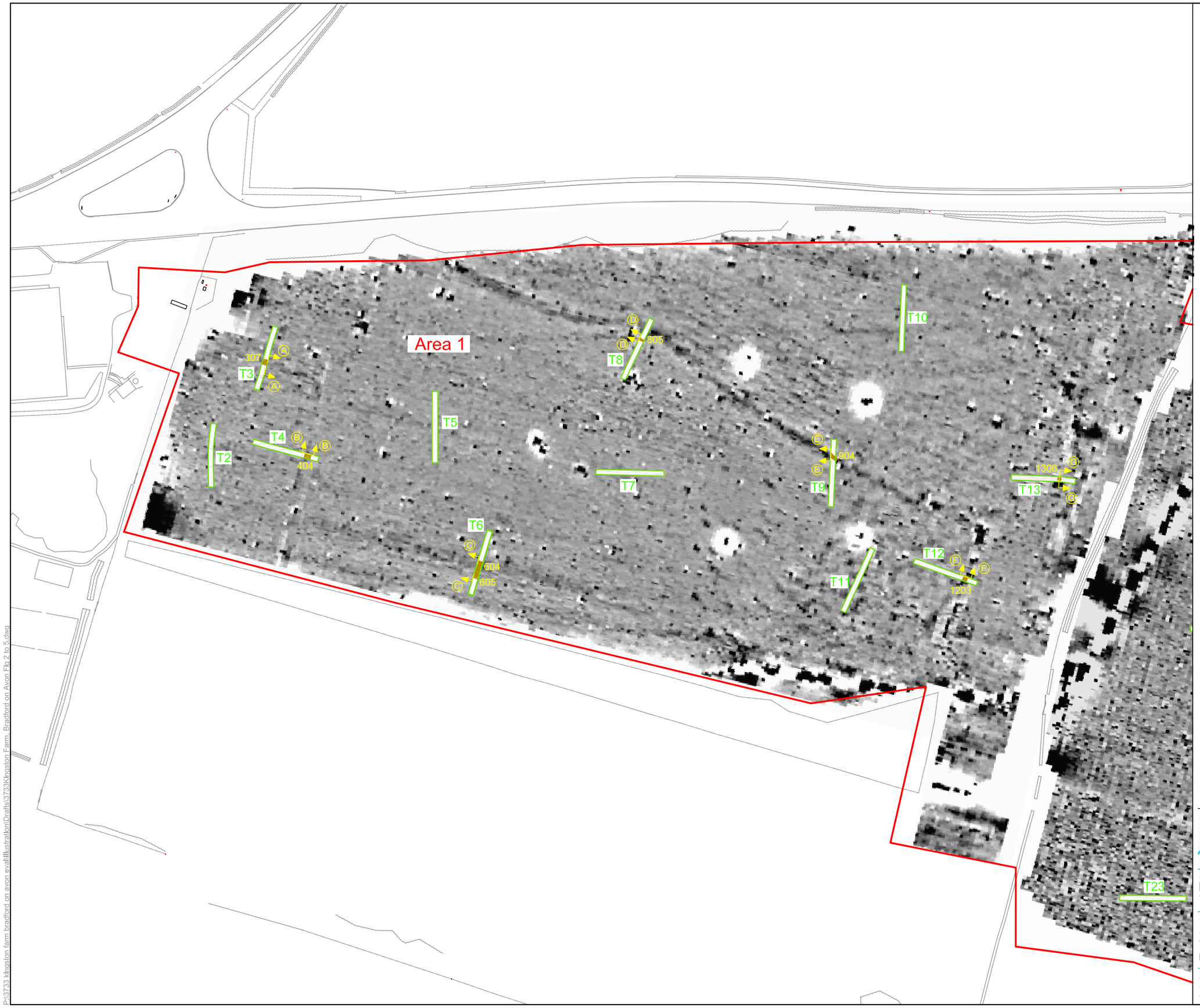
FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan, showing geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3733	DATE	19-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A3	1:3000	

ST

P:\3733 kingston farm bradford on avon eval\Illustration\Drafts\3733KIngston Farm, Bradford on Avon Fig 2 to 5.dwg



N

site

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

0 150m

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PROJECT TITLE

Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1 plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3733	DATE	19-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

P:\3733 kingston farm bradford on avon eval\Illustration\Drafts\3733Kingston Farm, Bradford on Avon Fig 2 to 5.dwg

Area 2

Area 3

Area 4

T10

T9

T11

T12

T13

T14

T15

T16

T17

T18

T19

T20

T21 (see inset)

T22

T23

T24

1004

1306

1203

1504

1605

1904

2408

N

site

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

modern

0 150m

T21

2106

2108

2111

K

K

0 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Areas 2 and 3 plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3733	DATE	19-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A3	1:1000 &1:250	

P:\3733 kingston farm bradford on avon eval\Illustration\Drafts\3733Kingston Farm, Bradford on Avon Fig 2 to 5.dwg

N

site

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

0 150m

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PROJECT TITLE

Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Areas 4 and 5 plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	3733	DATE	19-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	5
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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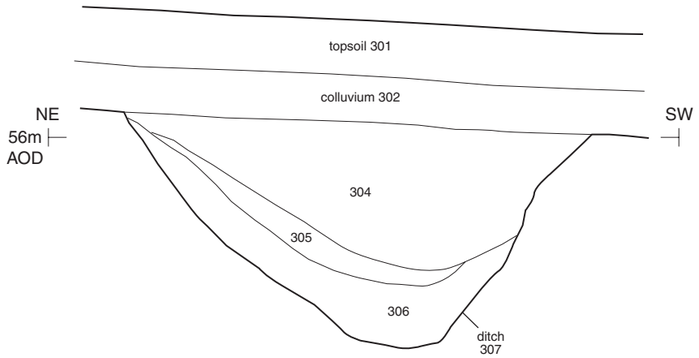
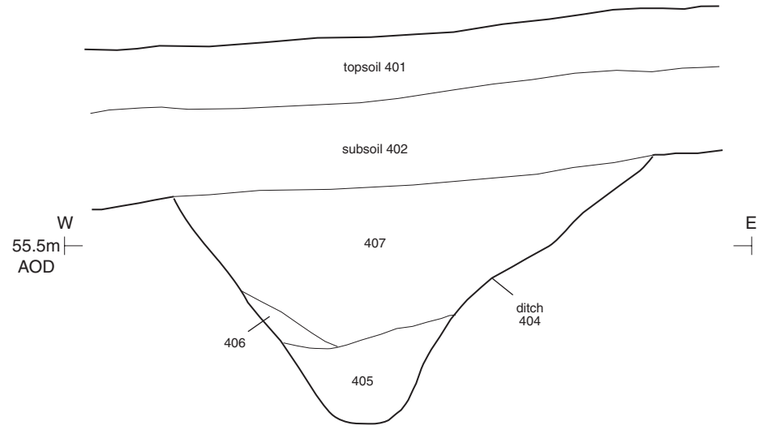
Trench 3, section AA



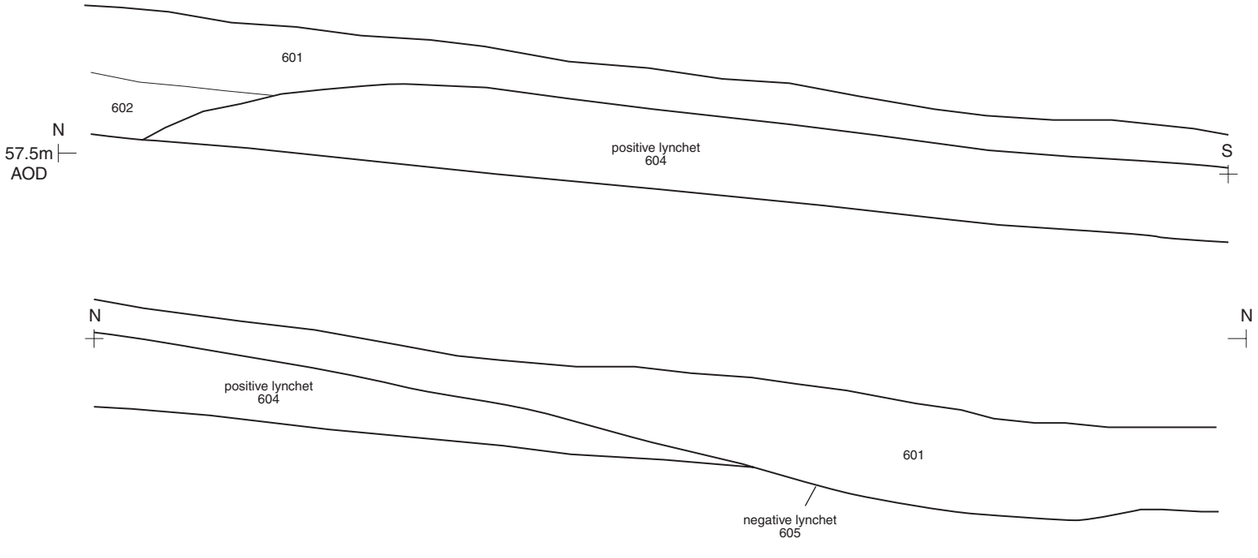
Trench 3, ditch 307, looking south-east (scale 1m)

Trench 4, ditch 404, looking north (scale 1m)

Trench 4, section BB



Trench 6, section CC



Trench 6, lynchet and bank, looking north-east (scale 1m)

0 1m

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PROJECT TITLE
Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3, 4 and 6; sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	3733	DATE	20-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
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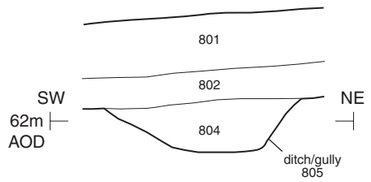
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Trench 8, section DD



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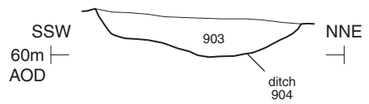
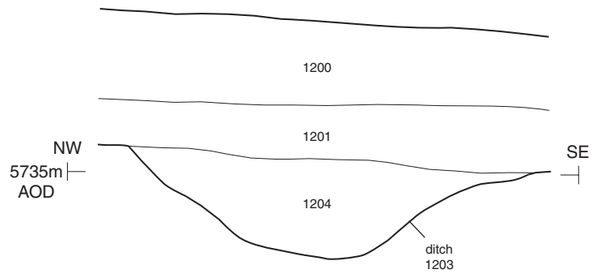


Trench 12, section FF



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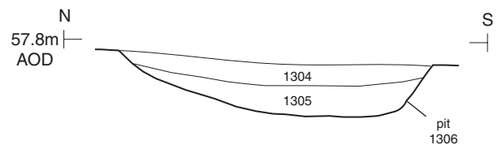

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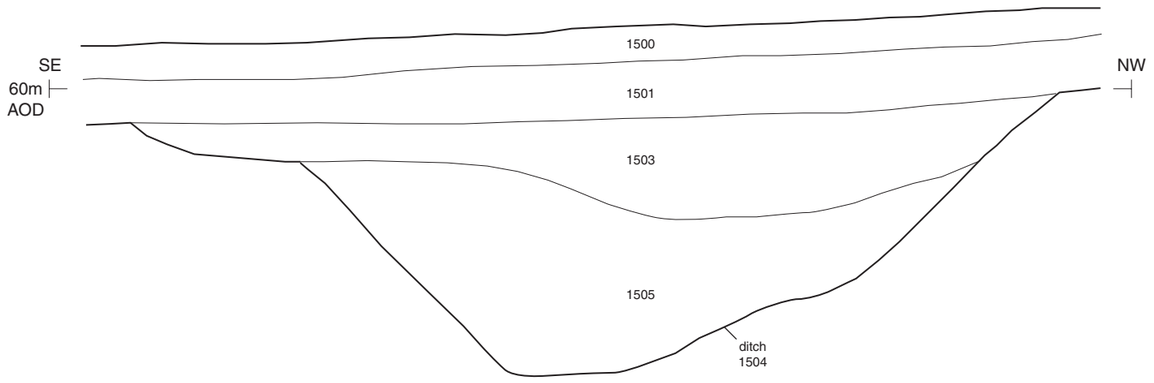

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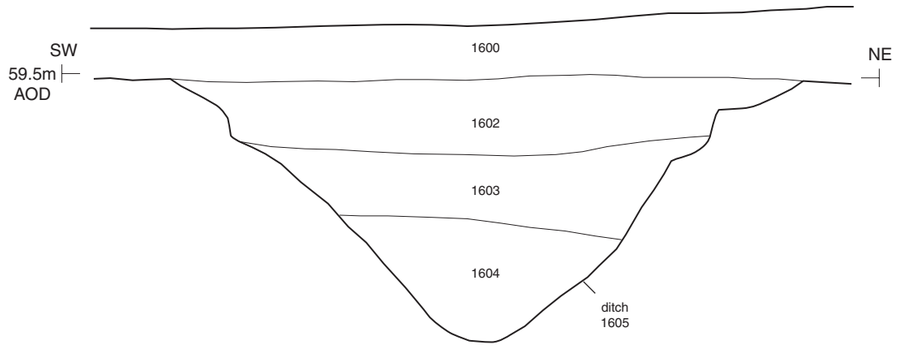

Trench 13, pit 1306, looking east (scale 1m)

Trench 15, ditch 1505, looking south=-west (scale 1m)

Trench 16, ditch 1605, looking west (scale 1m)

0 1m

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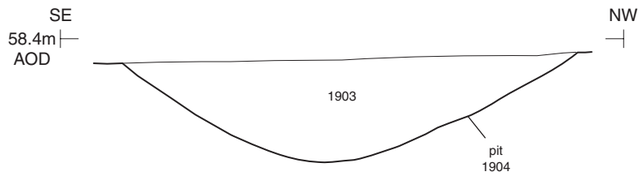
PROJECT TITLE
Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire

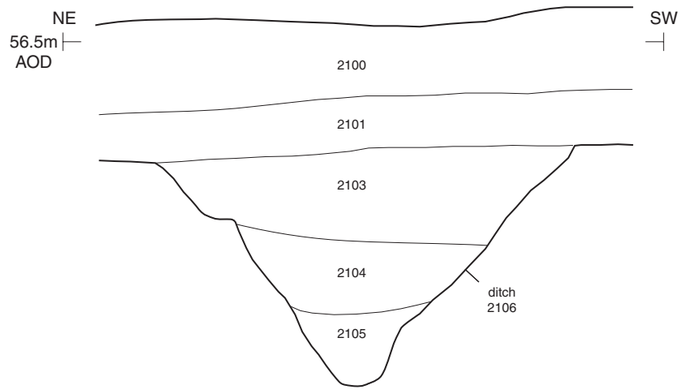
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 8, 9, 12, 13, 15 and 16; sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	3733	DATE	20-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	7
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Trench 19, section JJ



Trench 21, section KK



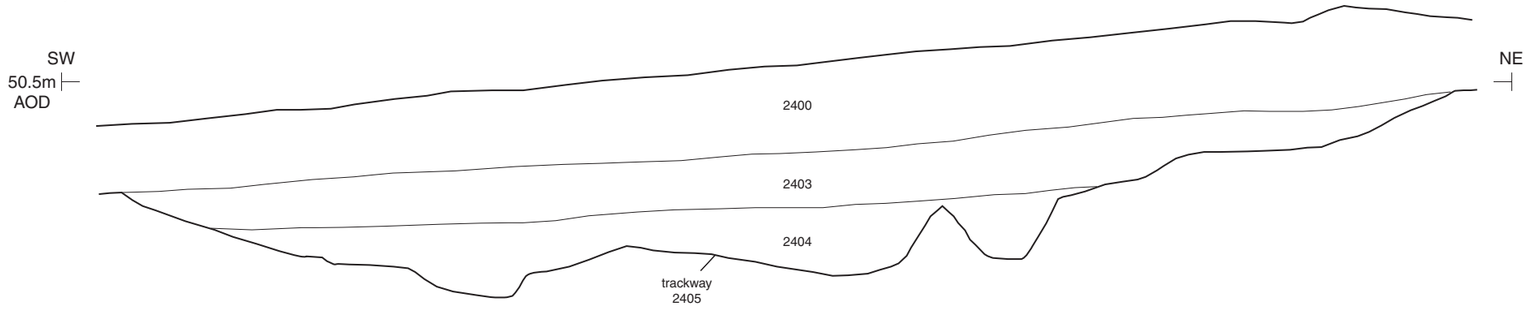
Trench 21, ditch 2106, looking south-west (scale 1m)

Trench 21, features 2108 and 2111, looking south (scale 1m)

Trench 24, trackway 2405, looking west (scale 1m)

Trench 26, rut marks 2604 (scale 1m)

Trench 24, section LL



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PROJECT TITLE
Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 19, 21, 24 and 26; sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	3733	DATE	20-03-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	8
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20	