

# Former Headlands School Headland Grove Upper Stratton, Swindon

Wiltshire

**Archaeological Evaluation** 

for Bellway Homes Wales & West

CA Project: 4721 CA Report: 14076

February 2014

# Former Headlands School Headland Grove Upper Stratton, Swindon Wiltshire

# Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4721 CA Report: 14076

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#### **SUMMARY**

**Project Name:** Former Headlands School

**Location:** Headland Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon, Wiltshire

**NGR:** SU 15875 87288

**Type:** Evaluation

Date: 3-7 February 2014

Planning Reference: S/11/0084/KICO

**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery

Accession Number: SWIMG B2014.56

Site Code: FOH 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 at Former Headlands School, Headland Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon, Wiltshire. Twelve trenches were excavated.

A single ditch identified in the eastern part of the site was tentatively dated to the prehistoric period. Ditches and a deposit possibly relating to 2nd century AD settlement activity were located in the southern part of the site. Several ditches thought to be medieval field boundaries associated with agricultural activity were identified within the southern half of the site. Several undated ditches were also identified also thought to relate to agricultural practices on the site.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Bellway Homes Wales and West at the former Headlands School, Upper Stratton, Swindon (centred on NGR: SU 1594 8722; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil Condition 4 of a draft decision notice granting conditional planning permission which states:

"No development shall commence within the area indicated until:

- a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and
- b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with these approved details.

Reason: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.

Relevant Policies: DS6 Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011 (2006)."

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), *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 Clare King of WCAS, including a site visit on 5 February 2014.

# The site

1.3 The proposed development is located in Upper Stratton, Swindon and encloses a total area of c. 6.54ha and lies at between 106m to 109m aOD. It was formally occupied in the north and west by the former Headland School buildings with the remainder of the site occupied by playing fields (c. 4ha). The school buildings have now been demolished apart from a single former school building (the community and

gymnastics facility) which is to be retained within the proposed development. The site is bounded on the north by premises off Dores Road and Beechcroft Road, on the east by premises off Masefield Avenue and Dores Road, on the south by Headlands Grove and to the west by premises off Cricklade Road (**Figure 1**).

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology for the majority of the area is mapped as Hazelbury Byran Formation and Kingston Formation (undifferentiated) sandstone, siltstone and mudstone with Stanford Formation limestone present in the northernmost part of the site (BGS 2014). The actual geology encountered during the evaluation varied between trenches. Trenches 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 contained orangey yellow clay, trenches 10 to 12 contained gravels, likely part of the Stanford Limestone Formation and Trench 5 contained greyish blue clay.

# Archaeological background

- 1.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment for the site was undertaken by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BARAS) in 2008. A brief summary of these results is presented below.
- 1.10 The general locality in which the site is situated has produced evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval activities, particularly in the area of Blunsdon to the north. A number of Roman coins have been found within the vicinity of the site and Ermin Street, a Romano-British road, passes c. 1 km to the north-east of the site. The desk-based assessment was also able to identify the possible presence of medieval ridge and furrow within the site through a study of aerial photographs. A subsequent geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan (SS) in 2011 identified anomalies that could potentially be interpreted as evidence of ridge and furrow.
- 1.11 Prior to its development for the Headlands Grammar School in the early 1950s the site appears to have comprised agricultural land and allotment gardens. The historic agricultural nature of the site is further enhanced by the possible evidence of medieval ridge and furrow.
- 1.12 At Domesday (1086), the manor of Stratton (referred to as Stratone) comprised what was later Lower Stratton, Upper Stratton, St Barnabas (Gorse Hill) and St Peter's (Penhill). At the time of the survey, the manor was in the possession of Nigel,

physician to William the Conqueror (reigned 1066-1087). In the medieval period, three core-settlement areas, or hamlets, existed: 'The Street', area of Green Road and Dores Road (Upper Stratton), and Stratton Green. The configuration of the manor remained essentially unchanged until 1891 when Gorse Hill became part of Swindon.

- 1.13 Historic mapping indicates that up until the 1st edition OS map of 1883 the site comprised open fields on the edge of Upper Stratton, which at this time was still a village that had not been consumed into Swindon to the south. By the time of the 1941 OS map there had been rapid urban expansion of Upper Stratton along with the surrounding area of Swindon and residential housing had been constructed around the site. The site itself is still shown as an open area partly occupied to the north by allotment gardens.
- 1.14 The Headlands Grammar School which later became the Headlands Comprehensive School was constructed on the site from 1952. The school has since been demolished as part of the proposed development although the sports pitches still remain in use for football.
- 1.15 A detailed gradiometer survey (SS 2011) was conducted over approximately 4 hectares of the school playing fields prior to the demolition of the school buildings. Two positive linear anomalies identified in the north-eastern corner of the site are likely to be associated with former buildings or pathways. An area of linear markings was also seen in the north of the site which may be associated with ridge and furrow activity or land drainage. A network of pipes also likely to relate to land drainage were identified predominantly in the south of the survey area and generally correlated with manhole locations. A large proportion of the site demonstrated high levels of magnetic disturbance likely to be of modern origin.

# Archaeological objectives

1.6 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2009). This information will enable the Wiltshire County Archaeology Service acting on behalf of Swindon Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any

heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

### Methodology

- 1.7 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of twelve trenches. Four of the trenches measured 50m in length by 2m in width with the remainder measuring 25m in length by 2m in width. Trenches were located to target the results of the geophysical survey, to provide a random sample and to avoid known buried services.. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 Survey Manual (2012).
- 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 (2013).
- 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 no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation (1995).
- 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 Swindon Museum under accession number SWIMG B2014.56 along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

# 2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in **Appendices A** and **B**.
- 2.2 The geological substrate encountered across the site is described in section 1.4 above. This was overlain by subsoil in Trenches 1-10 with an average thickness of 0.3 m in Trenches 1-5 and 7-9. It should be noted that Trench 11 contained very thin patches of subsoil whilst in Trench 12 the subsoil was completely absent. The subsoil was significantly thicker in Trenches 6 and 10, with an average depth of 0.57m. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil with an average thickness of 0.3m. Furrows running on a north-east/south-west alignment were revealed in Trenches 7 and 4. Furrows running on north-west/south-east alignment were revealed in Trenches 2 and 3. Furrows were also revealed in the section of Trench 10 cutting the subsoil which likely relate to the extant north-west/south-east aligned furrows in the northern part of the site. Archaeological features were revealed in Trenches 1-7 and 12.

#### Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3)

2.3 Two east/west aligned ditches were located at either end of Trench 1. Ditch 1006 in the northern part of the trench was filled by 1005 which produced one crumb of flint-tempered pottery suggestive of a Bronze Age or Iron Age date. Although, given the highly abraded nature of the pottery recovered, it is possible that it is residual. Ditch 1004 to the south, filled by 1003 was cut through the subsoil and as such is likely to be of a relatively recent date.

# Trench 2 & 3 (Figures 2 & 3)

- A single ditch, 2004, was identified in the south-western end of Trench 2 filled by 2003. Whilst no dateable evidence was recovered from fill 2003, ditch 2004 runs parallel to north-west/south-east aligned furrows identified to the north, also identified in Trench 2, suggesting a contemporary date. A continuation of ditch 2004 is visible in Trench 3, recorded as 3009, as is one of the furrows.
- 2.5 Two ditches were identified within Trench 3. North-west/south-east ditch 3004, filled by 3003 was located in the western part of Trench 3 and was cut by tree throw 3007.

Ditch 3009, a continuation of ditch 2004, was located in the eastern part of Trench 3 and runs parallel to ditch 3004.

# Trench 4 (Figures 2 & 4)

- 2.6 Two intercutting ditches and an intercutting gully were identified in the eastern end of Trench 4. The earliest of these, north-east/south-west aligned ditch 4010, contained a single fill, 4009, comprisinggrey silty clay which contained 12th to 13th-century pottery. This was cut to the east by a north/south aligned gully 4008 which was filled by 4007 a dark grey silty clay, which contained residual 2nd century pottery. Ditch 4010 was also cut to the south-west by north-south aligned ditch 4012 which was filled by 4011 a brown silty clay which remains undated, however, given that a large ceramic land drain runs along the western edge of the ditch, it is possible that it is post-medieval or later in date. Ditch 4012 is also visible in Trench 5 as ditch 5005.
- 2.7 To the east of gully 4008, and on a similar alignment, was ditch 4005 filled by 4004, a thin layer of light yellow clay which was sealed by 4003, a dark brown silty clay which contained five fragments of pottery broadly dated to the Roman period.
- A layer of dark grey silty clay, deposit 4006, was identified in the southern half of the eastern end of Trench 4 and measured approximately 6m in length and extended approximately 1.2m into the trench. No discernable cut was associated with this layer, however it was sealed by subsoil and produced a substantial amount of pottery dating to the 2nd century AD.
- 2.9 To the west of deposit 4006 was north-east/south-west aligned ditch 4015 filled by 4014, a grey clay which produced 2nd century pottery.
- 2.10 Three intercutting ditches were located in the centre of Trench 4. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 4027, filled by 4026 and north-west/south-east aligned ditch 4023, filled by 4022 were cut by ditch 4021, filled by 4020. All three ditches remain undated.
- 2.11 Pit or treethrow 4019, filled by 4018, was identified in the western end of Trench 4. This was seen to be cutting the subsoil and as such is likely relatively recent in date.

#### Trench 5

2.12 Trench 5 contained a possible continuation of ditch 4012, recorded as ditch 5005. This contained two fills, the lower 5004 a dark grey clay and the upper, 5003, midbrown silty clay, which contained a residual fragment of pottery dating from mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD and eight fragments of 12th to 14th-century pottery.

#### Trench 6

2.13 Trench 6 contained a large pit or in filled natural hollow 6004 which was filled by 6003, black gravel and clinker and is likely modern in origin.

#### Trench 7

2.14 A single ditch 7006 was identified in the northern part of Trench 7 measuring 0.55m in depth. Ditch 7006 contained two fills, the lower, 7007, blue grey clay, which contained four fragments of pottery dated to the Roman period and the upper, 7008, of brown sandy clay. North-east to south-west aligned liner features also identified within the trench are likely to be medieval furrows.

#### Trench 10

2.15 Trench 10 was excavated to a depth 0.8m through the extant ridge and furrow in the northern part of the site. The furrows were visible only in the sections of Trench 10 cutting the subsoil.

#### Trench 12

2.16 A north/south aligned ditch, 12003, filled by 12002, was identified in the north-eastern part of the trench. This ditch remained unexcavated due to groundwater rapidly flooding the trench. Given that this area of the site was a former allotment and the fact that there is no subsoil present in the trench it is likely that this area has previously been truncated and ditch 12003 is associated with the recent allotment.

#### The finds

2.17 Finds recovered from evaluation consisted of pottery (Table 1). Codings for Roman fabrics correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

### Pottery: Prehistoric

2.18 Ditch fill 1005, produced one crumb of flint-tempered pottery. Based upon characteristics of fabric and firing, a Bronze Age or Iron Age date is suggested..

#### Roman

- 2.19 Two unfeatured bodysherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1) were recovered from layer 4006. Black-burnished ware was produced near Poole in Dorset, and when found outside Dorset, it is generally dated to between the second and fourth centuries (Davies *et al.* 107, 1994).
- 2.20 A total of 22 sherds of Savernake grog tempered ware (SAV GT) were recovered from layer 4006, gully/drain fill 4007, and ditch fills 4014 and 7007. These included a rimsherd from a necked jar from ditch fill 4014. This type of pottery was produced at Savernake Forest and other sites in Wiltshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191).
- 2.21 A total of 44 sherds of greyware were recovered from gully fill 4003, layer 4006, gully/drain fill 4007, and ditch fill 4014. Identifiable forms included necked jars with curved rims from gully fill 4003, layer 4006 and ditch fill 4014, and an everted rim jar from ditch fill 4014.
- 2.22 A total of nine sherds of pottery in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric were recovered from layer 4006, and ditch fills 4014, 5003 and 7007, including a rimsherd from a necked jar from ditch fill 4014. This type of pottery is broadly datable to the Roman period: however, necked jars were recovered from mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD deposits at Wanborough, Wiltshire, which is 10km from the site (Seager Smith 2001, 265-280).
- 2.23 Single bodysherds in an oxidised fabric were recovered from layer 4006, gully/drain fill 4007 and ditch fill 4014. This type of pottery cannot be dated more precisely than to the Romano-British period.

#### Medieval

2.24 A total of four sherds of Kennet Valley ware (East Wiltshire ware) were recovered from ditch fills 4009 and 4011. This coil-made pottery type was manufactured in the Savernake/ Braydon Forest region, and it is commonly found in Wiltshire and Oxfordshire dating to the 12th to early-15th centuries (Mellor 1994, 100-106).

2.25 A single rimsherd in a quartz-and-limestone tempered fabric, from a jar with a developed, everted rim, was recovered from ditch fill 5003.

#### Faunal remains

2.26 A small collection of animal bones numbering 12 fragments (114g) were recovered from deposits 4006 and 4007 dating to the Roman period. A single fragment (5g) was recovered from deposit 5011 in association with finds that indicate a potential medieval date. The six fragments (21g) from deposit 4017 remain undated (Table 2). The bones are fragmentary and display a high degree of surface erosion. However, it was possible to identify cattle (*Bos taurus*) and ovicaprid (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) remains. Given the small size of the assemblage no further interpretative data can be obtained beyond confirming the presence of these species on site. However, these species are very common occurrences and are to be expected in assemblages dated to these periods.

#### 3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Despite the modern disturbance indicated by the gradiometer survey (SS 2011) the evaluation identified numerous features of probable prehistoric, Roman and Medieval date in a good state of preservation as well as several undated features. There was likely truncation evident in the north-eastern corner of the site within the areas of Trenches 11 and 12 with little or no subsoil being present within these trenches. Possibly due to allotment activities or the creation of the playing fields.

# Prehistoric

3.2 The only feature which could be dated to the prehistoric period is ditch 1006. Though little further interpretation can be made it does represent a small potential for other prehistoric activity to be present on the site.

# Roman

3.1 There appears to be a concentration of 2nd century activity in the southern part of the site that could tentatively be associated with settlement activity. As such potential for further features dating to the Roman period in this area of the site are high. Ditch 4013 in Trench 4 may form part of an enclosure, however too little of its length was exposed in the trench to be certain. There is no continuation of ditch 4013 visible in Trench 5 which would suggest it either turns or terminates between

the trenches. Similarly no continuations of ditch 4008 were present in any other trenches, preventing any further interpretation as to whether the ditch forms part of an outlying enclosure or field boundary.

#### Medieval

3.2 Medieval activity was also identified within Trench 4. Ditches 4012/5005 and 4010 may form a field boundary and is likely associated with the medieval agricultural activity on the site. The presence of a field drain running along the western side of ditch 4012/5005 may indicate that this was a long lived boundary used into the post-medieval period.

#### Undated

3.3 The undated features in Trench 4 have the potential to be of either Roman or Medieval date, but this remains to be proven. Undated ditches in Trenches 2 and 3 may be associated with the furrows which are on a similar alignment. Ditch 12003 is probably related to recent allotment activity within the north-east corner of the site.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Weavill, assisted by Aleksandra Osinska, Michael Joyce and Sarah Foster. The report was written by Tom Weavill. The illustrations were prepared by Will Foster. The archive has been compiled by Tom Weavill, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

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# **APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

Trench No	Context	Туре	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Lengt h (m)	Widt h (m)	Depth /thick ness (m)	Spot-date
1	1000	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
1	1001	Layer		Subsoil	light brownish orange silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.26	
1	1002	Depos it		Natural substrate	bright orange clay	>50	>1.8		
1	1003	Fill	1004	fill of gully	mid orangey grey	>1.8	0.42	0.48	
1	1004	Cut		cut of gully	steep sided, E-W aligned	>1.8	0.42	0.48	
1	1005	Fill	1006	fill of gully	light yellow grey silty clay	>1.8	0.5	0.35	BA-IA
1	1006	cut		cut of gully	steep sided, E-W aligned	>1.8	0.5	0.35	
2	2000	Layer		topsoil	dark grey clayey silt	>25	>1.8	0.3	
2	2001	Layer		Subsoil	mid greyish brown	>25	>1.8	0.4	
2	2002	Depos it		Natural substrate	yellow sandy clay	>25	>1.8		
2	2003	Fill	2004	fill of gully	mid greyish brown silty clay	>1.8	0.34	0.18	
2	2004	Cut		cut of gully	steep sided, SE-NW alligned	>1.8	0.34	0.18	
3	3000	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	>25	>1.8	0.3	
3	3001	Layer		Subsoil	mid brownish grey clay	>25	>1.8	0.4	
3	3002	Depos it		Natural substrate	light greyish orange clay	>25	>1.8		
3	3003	Fill	3004	Upper fill of ditch	mid grey clay	>4	0.7	0.34	
3	3004	Cut		cut of ditch	linear, steep sided. NW-SE aligned	>4	0.9	0.34	
3	3005	Fill	3004	lower fill of ditch	yellow sandy clay	>4	0.3	0.3	
3	3006	Fill	3007	fill of tree throw	light grey brown sandy clay		0.69	0.14	
3	3007	Cut		cut of tree throw	irregular shaped, flat base		0.69	0.14	
3	3008	fill	3009	fill of ditch	blueish grey silty clay				
3	3009	Cut		cut of ditch	linear, straight, NW-SE aligned				
4	4000	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
4	4001	Layer		Subsoil	mid brownish grey clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
4	4002	Depos it		Natural substrate	light greyish orange clay	>50	>1.8		
4	4003	Fill	4005	upper fill of gully	dark brownish grey silty clay	>1.1	0.3	0.11	RB
4	4004	Fill	4005	lower fill of gully	light yellow silty clay	>1.1	0.2	0.03	
4	4005	Cut		cut of gully	steep sided, concave base, NNW- SSE aligned	>1.1	0.3	0.14	
4	4006	Layer		layer	mid brownish grey silty clay, finds rich	6.5		0.2	C2
4	4007	Fill	4008	fill of gully	dark brownish grey silty clay	>2	0.32	0.16	C2
4	4008	Cut		cut of gully	linear, steep sided. NW-SE aligned	>2	0.32	0.16	
4	4009 4010	fill Cut	2010	fill of ditch	dark brownish grey silty clay linear, steep sided, flat base, SW-	>3	0.68	0.24	C12-C14
					NE				
4	4011	Fill	4012	fill of ditch	mid brown silty clay	>1.8	8.0	0.3	C12-C14
4	4012	Cut		cut of ditch	moderate sides, concave base, N-S	>1.8	8.0	0.3	
4	4013	Cut		cut of ditch	gentley sloping, concave base,NNW-SSE	>1	1.16	0.23	
4	4014	Fill	4013	fill of ditch	mid brownish grey sandy clay	>1	1.16	0.23	C2
4	4015	Cut		cut of ditch	gentley sloping, concave base,NNW-SSE	>1	1.9	0.4	
4	4016	Fill	4015	lower fill of ditch	mid browhish grey sandy clay	>1	1.59	0.39	
4	4017	Fill	4015	upper fill of ditch	mid blueish grey clay		1.17	0.24	
4	4018	Fill	4019	fill of pit	light blueish grey silty clay	1.7	0.36	0.32	
4	4019	Cut		cut of pit	sub-circular, steep sided, flat base	1.7	0.36	0.32	

4	4020	Fill	4021	fill of ditch	dark brownish grey silty clay	>2.5	0.6	0.18	
4	4021	Cut	7021	cut of ditch	linear, concave sides, flat base, NE-	>2.5	0.6	0.18	
4	4022	Fill	4023	fill of ditch	SW light orangey grey sandy clay	>2.2	0.48	0.16	
4	4023	Cut	4020	cut of ditch	linear, concave sides, round base,	2.2	0.48	0.16	
4	4004	F:II	4005	£:11 =£ =1:4=1=	NW-SE	>0.0	.00	0.0	
4	4024	Fill	4025	fill of ditch	dark brownish grey silty clay	>0.2	>0.3	0.2	
4	4025	Cut		cut of ditch	linear, steep sided, flat base, SW-NE	>0.2	>0.3	0.2	
4	4026	Fill	4027	fill of ditch	light orangey grey sandy clay	>2.4	1.55	0.12	
4	4027	Cut		cut of ditch	linear, gradual sloping sides, flat- irregular base NE-SW	>2.4	1.5	0.12	
5	5000	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	>25	>1.8	0.34	
5	5001	Layer		Subsoil	light brownish grey clay	>25	>1.8	0.2	
5	5002	Depos it		Natural substrate	light blueish grey clay and orange clay	>25	>1.8		
5	5003	Fill	5005	Upper fill of ditch	mid brown silty clay	>1.9	1.3	0.25	C12-14
5	5004	Fill	5005	lower fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay	>0.6	0.65	0.17	
5	5005	Cut		cut of ditch	linear, moderately sloping sides, concave base SSE-NNW aligned	>1.9	1.3	0.4	
6	6000	Layer		topsoil	dark grey clayey silt	>25	>1.8	0.3	
6	6001	Layer		Subsoil	mid greyish brown	>25	>1.8	0.6	
6	6002	Depos		Natural	yellow clay and blue clay	>25	>1.8	1	
6	6003	it fill	6004	substrate fill of pit	black gravel/clinker				
	6004		0004	•	•				
6		Cut		cut of pit	unexcavated	. 50		0.04	
7	7000	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.34	
7	7001	Layer		Subsoil	light brownish grey clay	>50	>1.8	0.18	
7	7002	Depos it		Natural substrate	light grey orange and bright orange clay	>50	>1.8		
7	7003 Void see 7006	Cut		cut of ditch	linear, steep sides, concave base, NW-SE	>1	1.1	0.55	
7	7004 Void see 7007	Fill	7003	lower fill of ditch	mid blue grey clay	>1	0.7	0.24	
7	7005 Void see 7008	Fill	7003	upper fill of ditch	mid orangey brown sandy clay	>1	1.1	0.31	
7	7006	cut		cut of ditch	linear, steep sides, concave base, NW-SE	>1	1.22	0.57	
7	7007	Fill	7006	lower fill of ditch	mid blue grey clay	>1	0.64	0.25	Roman
7	7008	Fill	7006	Upper fill of ditch	mid orangey brown sandy clay	>1	1.22	0.32	
8	8000	Layer	-	topsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay	>50	>1.8	0.32	1
8	8001	Layer		Subsoil	light brownish grey clay	>50	>1.8	0.21	1
8	8002	Depos		Natural	light orange clay	>50	>0.5		
9	9000	it Layer		substrate topsoil	dark grey clayey silt	>25	3 >1.8	0.3	
9	9001	Layer		Subsoil	mid greyish brown	>25	>1.8	0.2	
9	9002	Depos		Natural	mid greyish yellow clay	>25	>1.8		
10	10000	it Layer		substrate topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	>25	>1.8	0.25	
10	10001	Layer		Subsoil	light greyish orange clay	>25	>1.8	0.55	
10	10002	Depos		Natural substrate	light grey clay	>25	>1.8		
<u> </u>	11000	it Layer		topsoil	dark grey clayey silt	>25	>1.8	0.3	
11		l		Cubaail	mid greyish brown	>25	>1.8	0.1	
11	11001	Layer		Subsoil	Tilla greyisii biowii	0	1.0	0	
	11001 11002	Depos		Natural	grey silty gravel	>25	>1.8	0.1	
11		•			• •			0.4	

		it		substrate			
12	12002	Fill	12003	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay		
12	12003	Cut		cut of ditch	straight linear, unexcavated		

# APPENDIX B: THE FINDS AND FAUNAL REMAINS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
1005	Prehistoric pottery: flint-tempered fabric	1	0	BA-IA
4003	Roman pottery: greyware	5	36	RB
4006	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	2	252	C2
	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware	9		
	Roman pottery: greyware	10		
	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	3		
	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	1		
4007	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware	3	48	C2
	Roman pottery: greyware	8		
	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	1		
4009	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley/East Wiltshire ware	3	16	C12-C14
4011	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley/East Wiltshire ware	1	1	C12-C14
4014	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware	7	446	C2
	Roman pottery: greyware	21		
	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	4		
	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	1		
5003	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	1	0	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery: quartz-and-limestone tempered fabric	1	8	
7007	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware	3	29	Roman
	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	1		

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Context	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)				
	Roman									
4006	1	2			3	34				
4007	9				9	80				
Subtotal	10	2			12	114				
			Mediev	val						
4011	1				1	5				
			Undate	ed						
4017			3	3	6	21				
Total	11	2	3	3	19					
Weight	101	18	15	6	140	and a band				

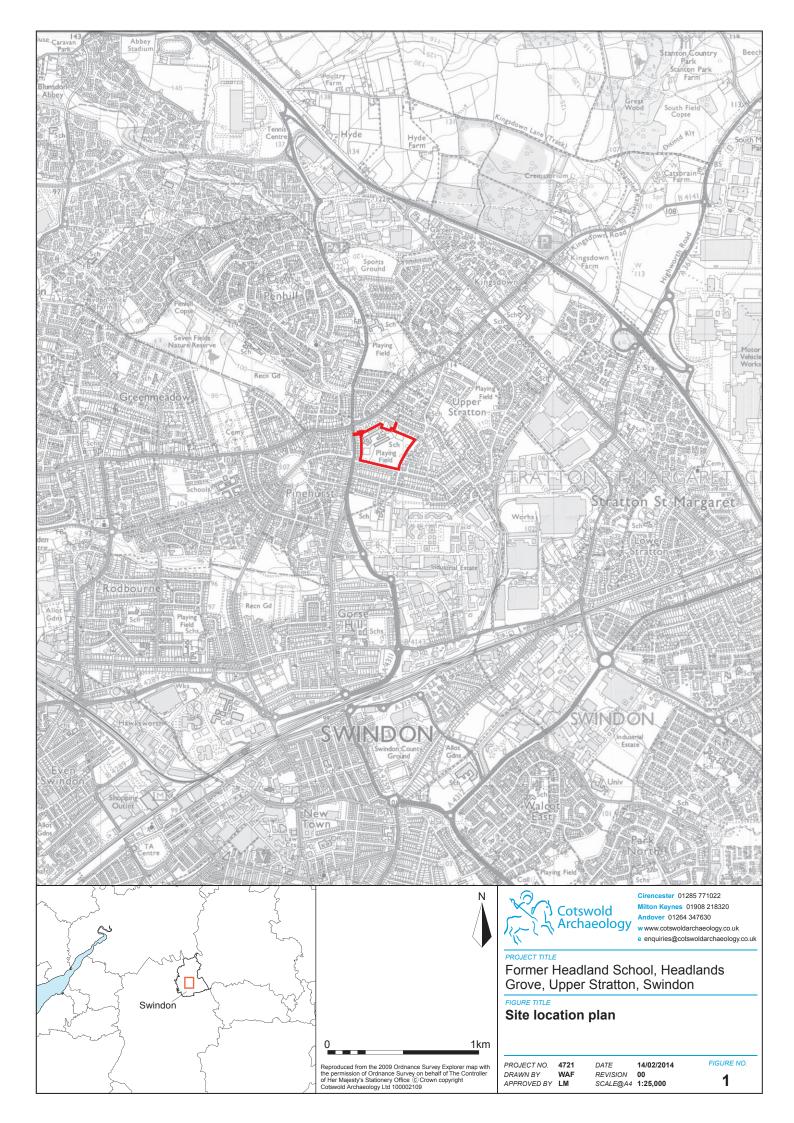
BOS = cattle; O/C = ovicaprid; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal

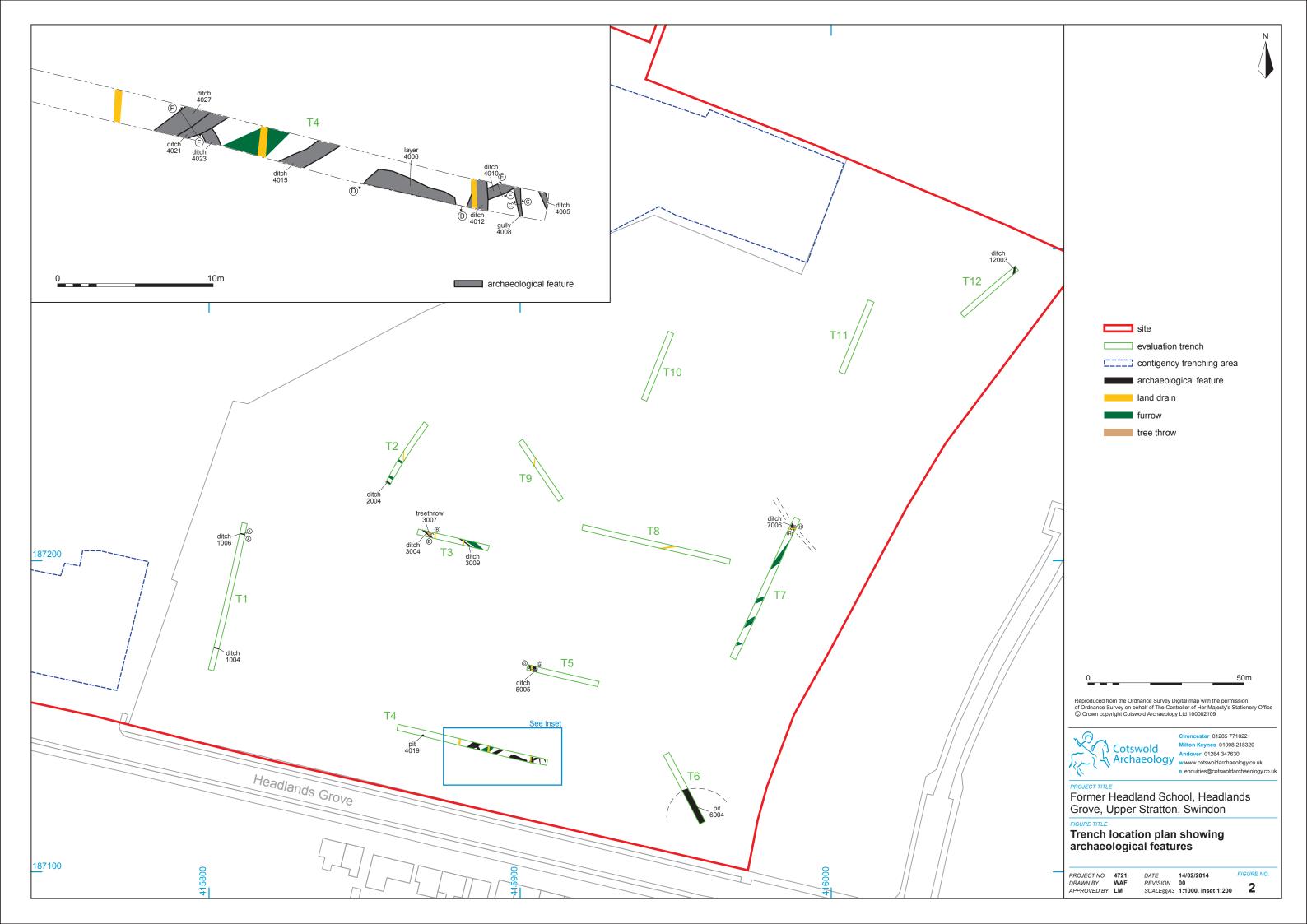
# APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

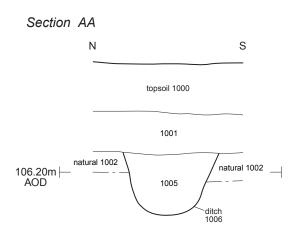
PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name	Former Headlands School Headland Grove Upper Stratton, Swindon Wiltshire Archaeological Evaluation					
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 at Former Headlands School, Headland Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon, Wiltshire. Twelve trenches were excavated.					
	A single ditch identified in the eastern part of the site was tentatively dated to the prehistoric period. Ditches and a deposit possibly relating to 2nd century AD settlement activity were located in the southern part of the site. Several ditches thought to be medieval field boundaries associated with agricultural activity were identified within the southern half of the site. Several undated ditches were also identified also thought to relate to agricultural practices on the site					
Project dates	03.02.2014 to 07.02.2014					
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation					
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Stratascan (SS) 2011. Headlands School, Swindon. Geophysical Survey Report. Job ref. J2860					
Future work	Unknown					
PROJECT LOCATION						
Site Location	Former Headlands School/Stratton St Margaret /Upper Stratton/ Wiltshire					
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)						
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 1594 8722					
PROJECT CREATORS						
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology					
Project Brief originator	WCAS					
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology					
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa					
Project Supervisor	Tom Weavill					
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch – Roman Gully - Roman Ditch – Medieval Ridge and furrow - Medieval Ditch – Post-medieval Pit - Undated					
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery – Roman Pottery - Medieval					
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Swindon Museum and Art Gallery SWIMG B2014.56					
Physical	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery ceramics, animal bone SWIMG B2014.56					

Paper	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery SWIMG B2014.56	Context sheets, plans
Digital	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery SWIMG B2014.56	Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

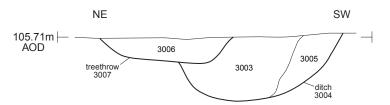
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014: Former Headlands School, Headland Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon, Wiltshire Archaeological Evaluation. CA typescript report **09158** 













West facing section of ditch [1006] (scale 0.4m)



North west facing section of ditch [3004] and treethrow [3007] (scale 04m)





Cirencester 01285 771022 Milton Keynes 01908 218320 Andover 01264 347630 Archaeology www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.ul

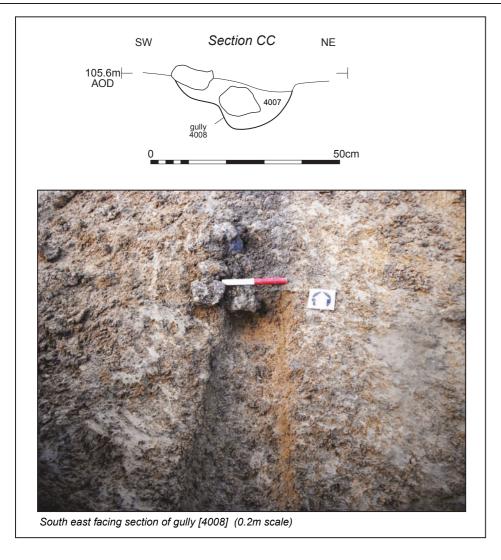
Former Headland School, Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon

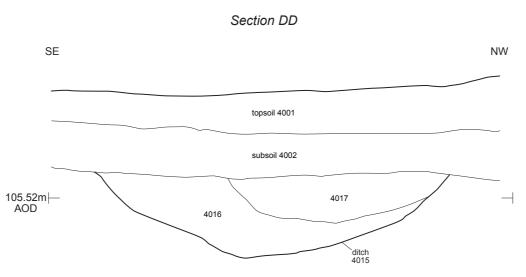
Trenches 1 & 3: sections and photographs

PROJECT NO. 4721 DRAWN BY WAF APPROVED BY LM

DATE 14/02/ REVISION 00 SCALE@A3 1:20

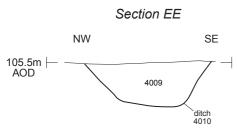
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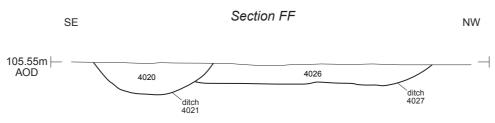






North-east facing oblique section of ditch [4015] (1m scale)







North-east facing section of ditches [4015] & [4021] (1m scale)



Layer 4006 looking south (2m scale)





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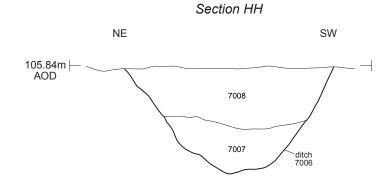
Former Headland School, Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon

Trench 4: sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY LM

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# Section GG NE SW 105.71m ├─ AOD 5003 ceramic land drain natural 5002





South facing section of ditch [5005] (1m scale)



North-west facing section of ditch [7006] (1m scale)



Furrow in west facing section of Trench 10 (1m scale)



Former Headland School, Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon

Trenches 5 & 7: sections and photographs

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