

**Land at Tetbury Hill
Malmesbury
Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Dyson UK Ltd


CA Project: 4773
CA Report: 14085

March 2014

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4).....	5
<i>The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence</i>	7
3. DISCUSSION.....	9
4. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	11
5. REFERENCES.....	11
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	13
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	15
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	16
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	17

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results (1:2500 & 1:500)
- Fig. 3 Trench 2: sections and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 4 Trench 15: sections and photographs (1:20)



SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Tetbury Hill
Location:	Malmesbury, Wiltshire
NGR:	ST 9271 8865
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	24 to 28 February 2014
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum
Site Code:	TMA 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 on Land at Tetbury Hill, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. A total of 18 trenches was excavated.

Ditches and a deposit possibly relating to 2nd to 3rd-century AD settlement activity were located in the south-western part of the site. An undated pit and an undated ditch, thought to relate to agricultural practices, were identified in the northern part of the site.

Evidence for medieval activity was restricted to the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Dyson UK Ltd on Land at Tetbury Hill, Malmesbury, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: ST 9271 8865; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken prior to the submission of a formal planning application for the proposed development of the site.
- 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. 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).

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development site is approximately 13ha in extent and is located close to the junction of Tetbury Hill and the B4014, on the northern outskirts of Malmesbury, Wiltshire. The site comprises pasture fields, bounded to the north by Tetbury Hill road, to the east by industrial units and to the south and west by further pasture fields. It is bisected into two broadly equal sized areas by a fenced pasture field, which lies outside of the current scheme (see Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 93m AOD in the north, sloping gently downwards to 85m AOD in the south.
- 1.4 The underlying geology is Kellaways Clay Member Mudstone (BGS 2014). The drift geology is sand and gravel of uncertain age and origin (Ibid.). The overlying soils, (designated as Wickham 3), consist of both fine and coarse loamy soil over clayey soils with some deeper, coarse loamy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 5, Southwest England). Sand and gravel was encountered within the northern part of the site, with clay observed in the south.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 A series of desk-based assessments have previously been produced for land bordering the current site (CA 2011, CA 2012) and also containing the current application area (CA 2013). These assessments indicated that the only heritage assets of archaeological interest within the current site were the evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. Immediately to the east of the site are undated cropmarks, which possibly comprise two Bronze Age round barrows or medieval/post-medieval windmill mounds and undated lynchets or ridge and furrow earthworks, north of Back Bridge (ibid.). A geophysical survey undertaken in 2013 throughout the current site provided further evidence of extensive ridge and furrow ploughing, suggesting that the area was in agricultural use during the medieval period (Stratascan 2013). In the south west of the site a small number of other linear anomalies of probable archaeological origin were also identified. Evidence of historic field boundaries was also present in the south of the site. These features correlated with aerial photographs, and historic mapping dating from 1900. No other features of archaeological interest were located, with the remaining anomalies observed being considered to be of likely modern origin, including utilities and spreads of magnetic debris in the topsoil.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.6 The objectives of the evaluation are 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 Wiltshire 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 18 trenches (Trenches 1-8, 10-13 & 15-20), each measuring 50m in length and 1.8m in width in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 9 and 14 lay outside of the proposed development and were not excavated and the locations of Trenches 6, 8 and 10 were revised so as not to enter this area. The positions of Trenches 5, 7, 16, 19 and 20 were also revised, with the approval of Ms Pomeroy-Kellinger, from those agreed in the WSI

due to 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). One deposit, a fill within ditch 1511, was sampled and processed. 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 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 2-4)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 2.2 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified in all of the trenches. Within the northern part of the site the natural geological substrate consisting of loose gravels in a clay matrix was revealed at depths of 0.35m below present ground level (bpgl). In the southern part of the site, the natural geological substrate was identified at similar depths and consisted of undisturbed natural clay. The natural substrate was overlain by subsoil of between 0.1m to 0.35m in thickness, which was in turn

overlain by topsoil c. 0.2m in thickness. All identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate, except where re-cutting of earlier features occurred.

- 2.3 The results of the fieldwork broadly correlated with the preceding geophysical survey. Features interpreted as cultivation marks were identified, which corresponded to anomalies in the geophysical survey.
- 2.4 No archaeological features or deposits were identified within Trenches 5-7, 11, 19 and 20. Furrows, derived from ridge and furrow cultivation, were identified within trenches 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 16-18.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.5 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 204, was located towards the northern end of the trench. The ditch had moderately steeply sloping symmetrical sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from its single fill, 205, which consisted of mid yellow-grey sandy clay, naturally deposited by silting.
- 2.6 A sub-oval pit, 206, was identified extending beyond the western limit of the trench. No finds were recovered from its two fills 207 and 208.
- 2.7 The preceding geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies within the area of this trench.

Trench 15 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.8 East/west orientated ditch, 1507, was located at the centre of the trench. No finds were recovered from its single brown-grey silty clay fill 1508.
- 2.9 Located at the centre of the trench were three intercutting ditches. North-west/south-east orientated ditch 1516 and north-east/south-west orientated ditch 1514 formed a right-angle which may have formed part of a contemporaneous field system or enclosure. The primary fill, 1515, of ditch 1516 contained 20 sherds of pottery dating to the 2nd century AD, one hobnail and one fragment of Roman brick or tile as well as seven fragments of animal bone. The primary fill, 1513, within ditch 1514 contained four sherds of late 1st to 2nd-century AD pottery. These primary fills (1515 and 1513) consisted of mid yellow, grey-brown silty clay, naturally deposited by initial collapse and silting. Deposit 1512 partially filled ditches 1516 and 1514, overlying their primary fills and covering the area between them. It contained a total

of 13 sherds of 2nd-century AD pottery, one fragment of fired clay and three fragments animal bone.

- 2.10 To the immediate north of ditch 1516 was north-west/south-east orientated ditch 1511, which cut deposit 1512 and primary fill 1515 within ditch 1516. It had moderately sloping symmetrical sides and a flat base. Its primary fill, 1510, consisted of mid yellow, grey-brown silty clay that did not contain any dateable material. Its secondary fill, 1509, consisted of dark grey-brown charcoal rich clay-silt, from which four sherds of 2nd-century AD or later pottery were recovered. An environmental sample recovered from this fill, (sample 1), contained a further 25 sherds of pottery from the same date, 20 fragments of fired clay, 11 fragments of medium sized mammal bones and moderately well preserved carbonised plant macrofossils, dominated by spelt and emmer/spelt wheat grains with a smaller number of barley grains.
- 2.11 Located at the southern end of the trench was north-east/south-west orientated ditch, 1503. A single piece of large mammal bone was recovered from its primary fill, 1504. No dateable material was recovered from its respective fills 1504 and 1505.
- 2.12 Overlying deposit 1512 and ditches 1503 and 1511 was a layer of mid grey-brown clay silt, 1506. It was c. 0.2m thick and extended for approximately 13m throughout the southern half of the trench. Ditch 1511 appeared to form its approximate northern boundary. No dateable material was recovered from this layer, which was sealed by subsoil 1501.
- 2.13 Ditches 1503 and 1507 correspond to north-west/south-east orientated linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey. Ditch 1511 runs parallel with and close to an anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey. The linear anomaly targeted at the northern end of the trench was not identified.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

- 2.14 Small quantities of artefactual material were recorded from five deposits, mostly comprising ditch fills in Trench 15 (appendix B). Of most significance are quantities of Roman pottery recorded from ditch fills 1509, 1512, 1513 and 1515. The majority of this material was hand-recovered, with 25 sherds being retrieved from soil sample 1 taken from ditch fill 1509.

Pottery

- 2.15 A total of 66 sherds (527g) of Roman pottery was recovered. The group is fairly well-fragmented and exhibits some surface loss/abrasion. Codings for Roman fabrics that are given in parenthesis within the text and Appendix B correspond to the Cirencester pottery series (Rigby 1982). Almost all material is of local/north Wiltshire origin, with a proportion probably from the kilns at Purton/Whitehall Farm (Anderson 1979). Regional ware types consist of a small number of Dorset Black-burnished ware sherds (fills 1509 and 151 from ditches 1511 and 1516 respectively, and deposit 1512), and a single Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium sherd (fill 1509 within ditch 1511). Continental ware types are limited to a sherd of Baetican (Southern Spanish) amphora from fill 1509 within ditch 1511.
- 2.16 Featured (rim) sherds are restricted to a dish with flat rim in Black-burnished ware and a probable tankard in an oxidised fabric, both from deposit 1512, and a neckless jar with everted rim in north Wiltshire type greyware, from fill 1515 within ditch 1516. The identified forms and overall make-up of the Roman group is consistent with broadly early or middle Roman date, probably spanning the 2nd and earlier 3rd centuries.

Other artefacts

- 2.17 A fragmentary iron hobnail of Roman type was recorded from fill 1515 within ditch 1516. An iron horseshoe of modern date was recorded as an unstratified find from the area of Trench 15. This item will not be retained.
- 2.18 Quantities of very fragmentary fired clay were recorded from Roman-dated deposits fill 1509 within ditch 1511 and deposit 1512. The original form or function of this material cannot be determined.
- 2.19 A quantity of seemingly burnt shelly limestone of local origin was recorded from undated fill 1505 within ditch 1503, but not retained.

The Faunal Remains

- 2.20 A small assemblage of animal bone numbering 22 fragments (121g) was recovered from site by hand excavation and bulk sampling (Table 1). The bone was well-preserved but highly fragmented, with both historic and modern damage observed. In the latter case, where refitting was possible the fragments were counted as a single bone.



- 2.21 It was possible to identify the remains as cattle (*Bos taurus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.). However, due to the small size of the identifiable assemblage, it was not possible to gain any further interpretative data beyond confirming the presence of these species on site.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence

- 2.22 One environmental sample (Sample 1: 15 litres of soil) was retrieved from secondary deposit 1509 within ditch 1511 dating to the Roman period, 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).
- 2.23 The sample contained an assemblage of moderately well-preserved carbonised plant macrofossils dominated by spelt and emmer/spelt wheat grains with a smaller number of barley grains recorded. A large amount of cereal chaff, identified as spelt and emmer/spelt glume bases and a small number of barley rachis, was also present. Herbaceous taxa included bromes, black-bindweed, festuce/rye-grass and cleavers that are indicative of an arable environment as well as goosefoots, vetches/peas, red bartsia, knotweeds and docks which establish in disturbed environments also being present. A very small amount of charcoal was recovered, but was too highly fragmented to identify.
- 2.24 This assemblage of crops is typical of that cultivated during the Roman period. The mixture of cereal grains and chaff suggests this material is a dump of discarded burnt crop processing waste suggesting crop processing was taking place near to the site.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 Despite the extensive ridge and furrow ploughing identified across the site the identified archaeological features survive in a good state of preservation. Two broad phases of activity can be identified, an initial phase of Roman activity, followed by medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity.

Roman

- 3.2 There appears to be a concentration of 2nd to earlier 3rd-century activity in the southern part of the site that could tentatively be associated with settlement activity as evidenced by concentrations of pottery and burnt crop processing waste. However, it should be noted that no evidence of occupation was revealed during the current works and the identified evidence suggests that the current site in the agricultural hinterland of any nearby Roman settlement. Ditches 1514 and 1516 in Trench 15 may form part of an enclosure; however, given their limited exposure, firmer interpretation is not possible. Ditch 1511 may form part of a later addition to this enclosure or associated field system.
- 3.3 In the wider landscape, an extensive Roman settlement has been recorded by geophysical survey c. 1.5km east of the site (not illustrated) and cropmark sites have been recorded around a Roman town south-east of Easton Grey, south-west of the current site. The Fosse Way passes approximately 2.3km to the west of the site which linked the large Roman settlements of Bath (*Aquae Sulis*) and Cirencester (*Corinium*). Evidence of Roman settlement in the immediate vicinity of Malmesbury, however, is generally limited (CA 2013).

Medieval

- 3.4 Evidence for medieval activity was restricted to the remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing. Throughout much of the site the identified furrows were separated by low soil ridges surviving mostly within the fields on higher ground on the northern and eastern side of the site. In some areas these survive to a height of 0.3m from furrow-base to ridge-top. The width and alignment of this ridge and furrow, along with their sinuous nature, suggests that they may be of medieval origin (e.g. Eyre 1955, Beresford 1975, Taylor 2000).

Undated

- 3.5 Undated ditches 1503 and 1507 are likely to belong to the Roman period based on their proximity to similar positively dated features. It is not currently possible to attribute undated ditch 204 and undated pit 206 to the identified Roman or medieval activity.



4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Jonathan Orellana, Christopher Watts and Peter Searle. The report was written by Stuart Joyce. The finds report was written by Ed McSloy and the illustrations were prepared by Jonathan Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Stuart Joyce, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neal. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	101	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.17	
1	102	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.15	
1	103	Layer		Natural	Brown-yellow, sandy gravel, loose compaction			-	
2	201	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay				
2	202	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction				
2	203	Layer		Natural	Brown-yellow, sandy gravel, loose compaction				
2	204	Cut		Ditch	Linear, U-shaped, flat base, E-W orientation	>1.8	1.27	0.27	
2	205	Fill	204	Single fill	Mid yellow-grey sandy clay	>1.8	1.27	0.27	
2	206	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval, moderately steeply sloping sides, slightly rounded base	1.13	0.68	0.27	
2	207	Fill	206	Single fill	Pale yellow-grey clayey silt	1.13	0.68	0.27	
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.12	
3	302	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.15	
3	303	Layer		Natural	Loose yellow gravel			-	
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.1	
4	402	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.12	
4	403	Layer		Natural	Friable light yellow brown gravel			-	
5	501	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.1	
5	502	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.12	
5	503	Layer		Natural	Friable light yellow brown gravel			-	
6	601	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.2	
6	602	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.25	
6	603	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
7	701	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.15	
7	702	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.1	
7	703	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
8	801	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.2	
8	802	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.25	
8	803	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
10	1001	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.15	
10	1002	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.2	
10	1003	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
11	1101	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.2	
11	1102	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.18	
11	1103	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
12	1201	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.15	
12	1202	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.15	

12	1203	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
13	1301	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.2	
13	1302	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.3	
13	1303	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.25	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.3	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
15	1503	Cut		Ditch	Linear, moderately steeply sloping sides, symmetrical profile, slightly concave base	>1.8	0.97	0.35	
15	1504	Fill	1503	1st fill	Mid yellow-grey silty clay		0.82	0.05	
15	1505	Fill	1503	2nd fill	Mid yellow-grey clay silt		0.97	0.27	
15	1506	Layer		Layer	Mid grey-brown clay silt			0.19	
15	1507	Cut		Ditch	Linear, assymetrical profile, concave base	>1.8	1.27	0.27	
15	1508	Fill	1507	Single fill	Mid brown-grey silty clay	>1.8	1.27	0.27	
15	1509	Fill	1511	2nd fill	Mid brown-grey clay silt	>1.8	0.92	0.19	C2+
15	1510	Fill	1511	1st fill	Mid brown-grey clay silt		0.72	0.07	
15	1511	Cut		Ditch	Linear, symmetrical profile, flat base	>1.8	0.92	0.24	
15	1512	Layer		Layer	Mid grey-brown silty clay		3.43	0.24	C2
15	1513	Fill	1514	Single fill	Mid grey-yellow silty clay		0.4	0.16	LC1-2
15	1514	Cut		Ditch	Linear, assymetrical profile, flat base		0.4	0.33	
15	1515	Fill	1516	Single fill	Mid yellow, grey-brown silty clay		0.5	0.19	C2
15	1516	cut		Ditch	Linear, assymetrical profile, concave base		0.5	0.25	
16	1601	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.15	
16	1602	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.35	
16	1603	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
17	1701	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.15	
17	1702	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.2	
17	1703	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
18	1801	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.2	
18	1802	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.1	
18	1803	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
19	1901	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.15	
19	1902	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.1	
19	1903	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	
20	2001	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.16	
20	2002	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow brown sandy clay, friable compaction			0.15	
20	2003	Layer		Natural	Firm yellow-brown silty clay			-	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description*	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1505	Burnt stone	limestone	-	374	-
1509	Roman pottery	Baetican amphora (TF 40)	1	157	C2+
	Roman pottery	Local black-firing (TF 5)	3	7	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey (TF 17/98)	1	3	
ss <1> (1509)	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished (TF74)	5	35	
	Roman pottery	Local coarse black-firing	1	8	
	Roman pottery	Local black-firing (TF 5)	14	28	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey (TF 17/98)	1	2	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts oxidised (TF 98)	3	4	
	Roman pottery	Oxfordshire whiteware mortaria (TF 90)	1	1	
	Fired clay	Fragments	20	7	
1512	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished (TF74)	2	10	C2
	Roman pottery	Local coarse black-firing (TF 10)	1	9	
	Roman pottery	Local black-firing (TF 5)	6	14	
	Roman pottery	Local fine grey	2	5	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts oxidised (TF 98)	1	9	
	Roman pottery	Local fine grey	1	7	
	Fired clay	Fragments	1	1	
1513	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey (TF 17/98)	3	107	LC1-C2
	Roman pottery	Local black-firing (TF 5)	1	5	
1515	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished (TF74)	2	10	C2
	Roman pottery	Local black-firing (TF 5)	1	3	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey (TF 17/98)	11	72	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts oxidised (TF 98)	3	9	
	Roman pottery	Local coarse grey	1	6	
	Roman pottery	Local buff sandy/micaceous	1	16	
	Roman cbm	Brick/tile fragment	1	7	
	Iron object	Hobnail	1	-	
Tr. 14 Us.	Iron object	Horseshoe	1	-	modern

* TF Codes from Cirencester pottery type series (Rigby 1982)

Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Context/Sample no.	BOS	SUS	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
1505			1		1	7
1509 <1>				11	11	6
1512	1		2		3	52
1515	1	1		5	7	56
Total	2	1	3	16	22	
Weight	39	18	48	16	121	

BOS = Cattle; SUS = pig; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossil identification table

Key

+ = 1-4 items; ++ = 5-20 items; +++ = 21-40 items; ++++ = >40 items

(s) = small fragments mostly unidentifiable

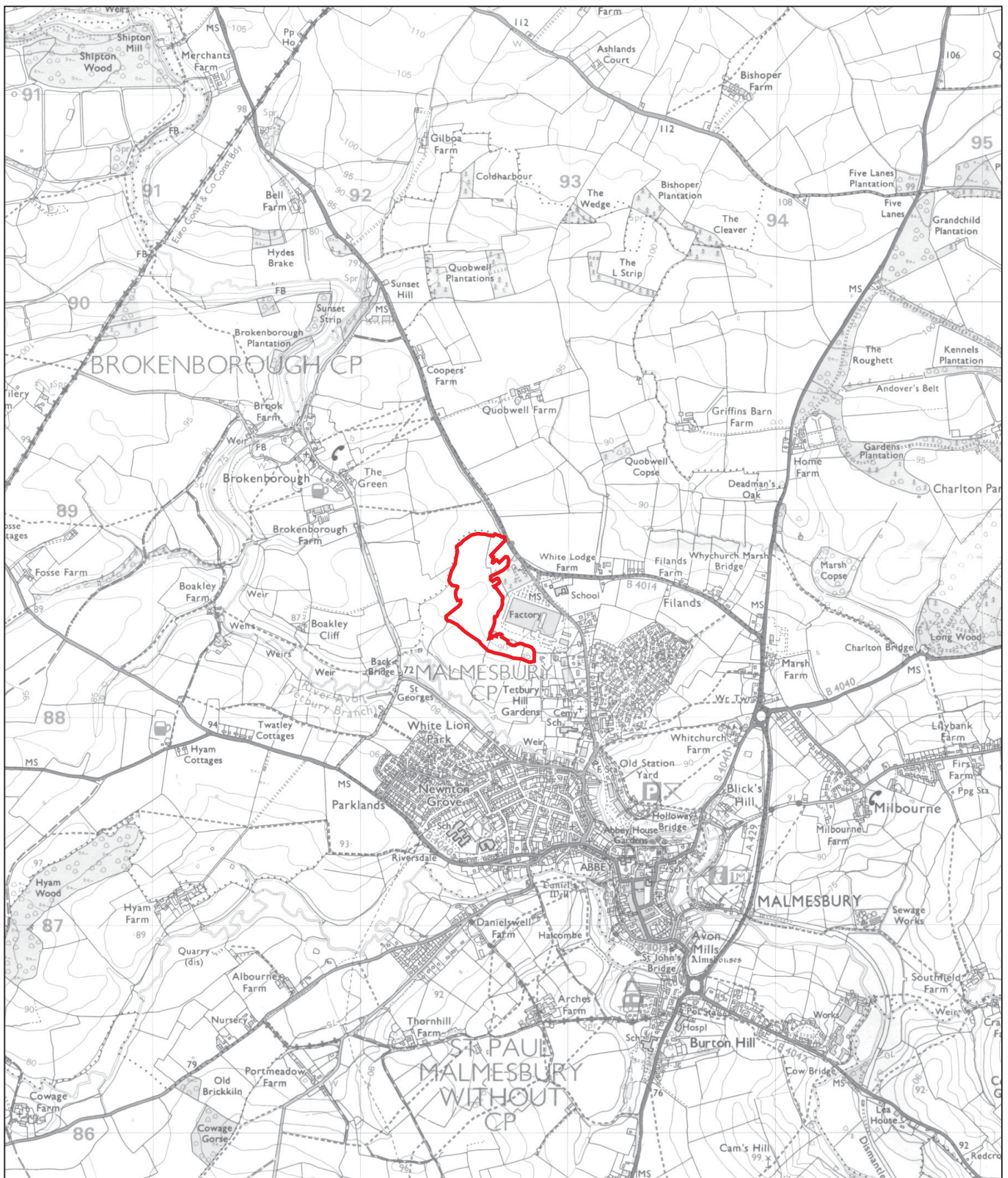
RB = Romano-British

A = arable weed; D = weed/plant indicative of disturbance; P = weed/plant indicative of pasture/grassland; M = weed/plant indicative of marshland/wetland areas; HSW = hedgerow/shrub/woodland plant; E = economic plant

Context number				1509
Feature number				1511
Sample number (SS)				1
Flot volume (ml)				11
Sample volume processed (l)				15
Soil remaining (l)				20
Period				RB
Plant macrofossil preservation				Moderate
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name	
D/A	Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium</i> L. (<i>Blitum</i> L.)	Goosefoots	+
D/A/P	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia</i> L./ <i>Lathyrus</i> L.	Vetches/Peas	++
P/A/D	Orobanchaceae	<i>Odontites vernus</i> (Bellardi) Dumort.	Red bartsia	+
A/D	Poaceae	<i>Bromus</i> L.	Bromes	+
A/D		<i>Festuca</i> L./ <i>Lolium</i> L.	Festuces/Rye-grasses	+
E		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley grain	+
E		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley rachis	+
E		<i>Triticum</i>	Wheat grain	+
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat grain	++
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat glume base	+++
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat grain	++
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base	+++
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Indeterminate cereal grain (whole)	++++
E		<i>Poaceae</i>	Indeterminate cereal grain (fragment)	++++
D/A	Polygonaceae	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve	Black-bindweed	+
D		<i>Persicaria</i> Mill.	Knotweeds	+
D/A/P/M/HSW		<i>Rumex</i> L.	Docks	+
A/HSW/D	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Cleavers	+
Flot Inclusions				
Charcoal				+ (s)

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Tetbury Hill, Malmesbury, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 on Land at Tetbury Hill, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. A total of 18 trenches was excavated.</p> <p>Ditches and a deposit possibly relating to 2nd to 3rd-century AD settlement activity were located in the southern part of the site. An undated pit and an undated ditch, thought to relate to agricultural practices were identified in the northern part of the site.</p> <p>The evidence for medieval activity was restricted to the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing.</p>	
Project dates	24 to 28 February 2014	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey, Stratascan (2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at Tetbury Hill, Malmesbury, Wiltshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	13ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 9271 8865	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical		Pottery, CBM and flint
Paper		WSI, pro forma registers, recording forms and photographs
Digital		Digital photographs, digital survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Land at Tetbury Hill, Malmesbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 14085</p>		



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Tetbury Hill, Malmesbury
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

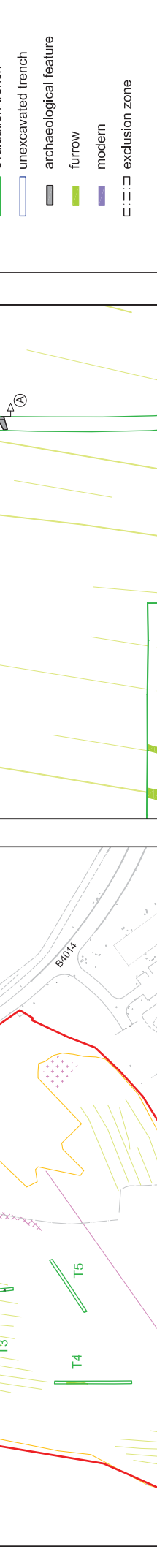


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APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



Geophysics Key (stratascan)

Probable Archaeology

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Linear anomaly - probably associated with former field boundaries
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

Possible Archaeology

- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- Linear anomaly - possibly associated with former field boundaries

Other Anomalies

- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

Legend:

- site
- evaluation trench
- unexcavated trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern
- exclusion zone

Geophysics Key (stratascan)

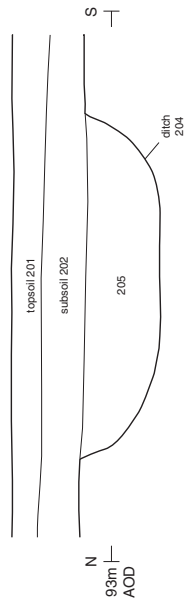
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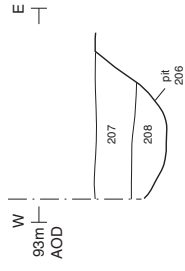
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Tebury Hill, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

Section AA



Section BB



Trench 2, ditch 204, looking west (scale 1m)





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PROJECT TITLE

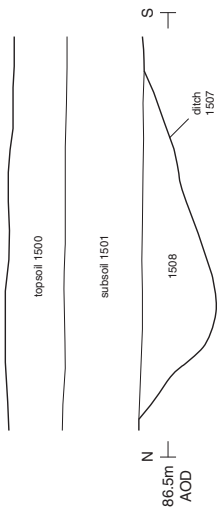
Land at Tetbury Hill, Malmesbury
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

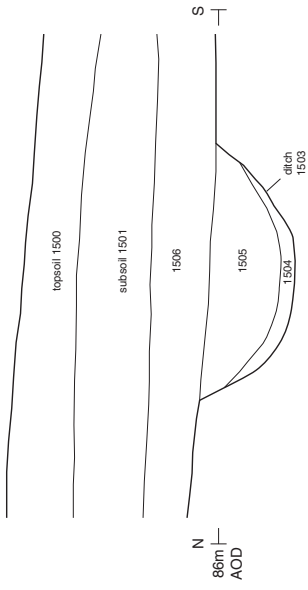
Trench 2: sections and photograph

PROJECT NO	4773	DATE	28.02.2014	FIGURE NO	3
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE	@A4 1:20		

Section CC



Section DD



Section EE



Trench 15, ditches 1511, 1514, 1516, and layer 1506, looking west (scale 1m)



Trench 15, ditches 1511, 1514 and 1516, looking east (scale 1m)

