



**Land at Berkeley Farm,  
Wroughton,  
Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

*for*

**EDP Ltd**

*on behalf of*

**Ainscough Strategic Land**

CA Project: 4926

CA Report: 14303

July 2014

# Land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4926  
CA Report: 14303

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton, Wiltshire
<b>Location:</b>	Wroughton, Wiltshire
<b>NGR:</b>	SU 15097 81234
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	23 – 27 June 2014
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
<b>Accession Number:</b>	SWMAG B 2014.104
<b>Site Code:</b>	BFW 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between 23 – 27 June, 2014 for EDP Limited on behalf of Ainscough Strategic Land of 5.9 hectares of land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton, Wiltshire (NGR: SU 15097 81234). The evaluation comprised the excavation of twenty-two, 30m long trenches, totalling a 2.2% sample of the proposed development area. Prior to the evaluation, a desk-based assessment (EDP 2014) and a geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2014) were undertaken and reports submitted to the LPA. All the trenches were targeted on recorded geophysical anomalies.

Overall, there was a moderate correlation between the earlier geophysical survey results and the current archaeological evaluation. The depth of the overburden and the fact that some features were backfilled/silted up with material similar to the bedrock resulted in some features not being revealed/or fully revealed on the geophysical survey. A number of palaeochannels, however, were recorded in the lower-lying (eastern) part of the site (Trenches **4**, **8**, **10** and **11**). Although these channels remain mostly undated, stratified finds from Trenches **11** and **14** would indicate that the channels finally naturally infilled at some point in the medieval period, (10th – 15th centuries AD).

A small assemblage of Bronze Age worked flint, including two scrapers were recorded from topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits in Trenches **5**, **14**, **16** and **19** mainly in the south and west of the site, some or all of which may have been horizontally displaced from activity on the drier ground upslope. The assemblage probably represents the remains of transient and episodic occupation throughout prehistory, but particularly for the Bronze Age.

Also on the higher ground in the west of the site, three ditches were recorded (Trenches **1** and **2**). The assemblage of finds recovered from these features included 1st – 2nd centuries AD Roman pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material (brick), as well as a 4<sup>th</sup> century AD potsherd and a *tegula* fragment from the Trench **3** topsoil. This assemblage, in conjunction with the characteristically dark (originally organic-rich?) deposits within the ditches, is indicative of settlement activity. Overall, the evidence would suggest a small early Roman farmstead in this area, close to springs/water in the low-lying ground bordering the east of the site. However, there is no indication of buildings or dense concentrations of archaeology within the site itself.

Nearly all the trenches of the southern field (Area 1) and Trenches **6** and **10** of the northern field (Area 2) contained diagnostically medieval pottery of 10th – 13th century (Cotswold pottery) or 12th – 15th centuries date (Minety and Kennet Valley wares), in the topsoil or subsoil deposits. An iron spur of probable medieval date was also recorded from the topsoil of Trench **5**. The only stratified medieval find was a 12th – 14th century pottery sherd from north/south aligned agricultural/drainage ditch/gully **1007** (Trench **10**) which correlated exactly with a plotted linear geophysical anomaly. Undated ditches were recorded in Trenches **10** and **22**, in the eastern part of the Site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for EDP Limited on behalf of Ainscough Strategic Land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: 415097 181234; **Fig. 1**), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The evaluation was undertaken to support a planning application, being currently prepared for a proposed development comprising 100 dwellings, open space, landscaping and supported by vehicular access from Swindon Road as well as other associated infrastructure.
- 1.2 The Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, Swindon Borough Council (SBC), Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist of Wiltshire Council, requested that the works were undertaken during the pre-determination period. Although there was no brief, the scope of the archaeological evaluation was agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to SBC through consultation and the acceptance of an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (CA 2014). The works were undertaken between 23 – 27 June 2014.
- 1.3 The WSI was compiled following the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). The WSI was also informed by the results of an Archaeological and Heritage Assessment (EDP 2014) and a geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2014). The fieldwork was monitored by Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist of Wiltshire Council including two site visits on 24 and 26 June 2014.

### ***The Site***

- 1.4 The Site is located adjacent to the east edge of the town of Wroughton and c.1.5km south of Swindon (**Figures 1 and 2**). It comprises three agricultural (pasture) fields (Areas 1-3) and a farm track in a roughly inverted 'C'-shaped parcel (EDP 2014). The Site is approximately 5.9ha in extent, the evaluation trenches comprising a 2.2% sample of the Site.



- 1.5 The Site is adjacent to farmland to the north and east, residential properties to the west and allotment gardens to the south. It is bounded along its western perimeter by the A4361 road. The topography slopes down to the east from 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west to 108m aOD in the east with a small drainage watercourse running north/south along the boundary between Areas 1 and 3 (**Figure 2**).
- 1.6 The solid geology of the Site comprises the West Melbury Marly and Zig Zag Chalk Formations; Lower Chalk which dates to the Cretaceous period (94 to 99 million years ago; BGS online, accessed 5 June 2014). Although there are no recorded superficial deposits within the Site, it was found that the bedrock was overlain by a shallow rendzina soil (see Results section below).

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.7 The full archaeological background to the Site was detailed in the Archaeological and Heritage Assessment (EDP 2014) and has therefore not been re-produced in full here. Instead a summary is provided below.
- 1.8 Whilst there are no previously recorded find spots from within the Site, the evidence from the wider environs suggests human activity from the prehistoric up to the modern period. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area comprises undated crop marks and finds of unstratified archaeological artefacts, with a particular concentration of Bronze Age evidence c. 735m south of the Site.
- 1.9 The general lack of Roman find spots (only four from the historic core of Wroughton) suggests that the Site is positioned outside of known areas of Roman settlement.
- 1.10 There is a similar dearth of early medieval find spots, suggesting again that the Site lies outside known areas of settlement for the period. Throughout the medieval to modern periods the Site was probably utilised as farmland, as is supported from the Georgian period onwards by cartographic analysis.

- 1.11 A geophysical survey was recently conducted across the Site (Archaeological Surveys 2014) to augment the results of the earlier desk-based assessment (EDP 2014). The results broadly confirmed that there are no substantial or dense concentrations of archaeological remains within the Site, though some linear anomalies required investigation during the trial trench evaluation. The geophysical survey also identified an extensive series of small circular anomalies which might comprise naturally occurring subsidence sinkholes in the Chalk geology.

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.12 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), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.
- 1.13 This information provided in this report will enable Swindon Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and 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).
- 1.14 Specifically, attention was paid to targeting linear geophysical anomalies which might be related to earlier land divisions, but which follow different alignments to the current field boundaries.

### **Methodology**

- 1.15 The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of 22no. x 30m x 1.8m trial trenches. There was allowance for a further 11no. trench contingency should the archaeological potential have required further definition. The location of the trenches is identified on **Figure 2**, comprising a mixture targeted on geophysical archaeological anomalies and some located within blank areas to test the reliability of the geophysical responses.



- 1.16 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded with GPS survey equipment.
- 1.17 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural geology was revealed (whichever was encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil was stored separately adjacent to each trench and returned in proper order during backfilling.
- 1.18 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007). Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS (as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS this was carried out in accordance with Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (CA 2012). Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. All finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).
- 1.19 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits was limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the objectives identified in Sections 1.12- 1.14 above, and there was no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. Where appropriate, excavation would not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record or be undertaken in such a way as to not allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.
- 1.20 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts were noted but not retained unless they were of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts').

- 1.21 All artefacts were collected from stratified, excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material was noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample was collected and retained. A metal detector survey was undertaken of the spoilheaps and trench features in the west of the Site (Trenches **1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 18**) where indications during the fieldwork suggested Roman activity in this area.
- 1.22 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 a palaeochannel fill (**1114**) and ditch fill (**1105**) from Trench **11** were bulk sampled. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.23 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble and Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery under accession number SWMAG B 2014.104, 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 (FIGURES 2 - 6)**

- 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** respectively.

### ***Natural deposits and soil sequence.***

- 2.2 In all trenches the topsoil/ploughsoil was of a relatively uniform thickness (0.3m) and comprised a mid to dark greyish-brown silt/clay with sparse calcareous inclusions (<10mm). This overlaid a subsoil of approximately 0.15m thickness, characterised by light grey silt/clay with moderate calcareous inclusions (<20mm).



- 2.3 An increasing thickness of fine silty clay and clay alluvial deposits was recorded in the lower-lying trenches to the east (Trenches **4, 8, 10, 11, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22**) some of which contained Bronze Age worked flint, including two scrapers, Roman (1st – 2nd century and 4th century AD), Saxon (5th – 9th centuries AD) and medieval (10th – 15th centuries) as well as post-medieval pottery.
- 2.4 This alluviation was the result of a concentration of palaeochannels in the eastern (lower) part of the Site (Trenches **4, 8, 10, 11** and **14**), many of which correlate with meandering linear, magnetically positive anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2014). One of the palaeochannels (Trench **11**), appears to have finally in-filled naturally in the Saxon period (5th – 9th centuries AD), or earlier (see below).
- 2.5 The natural chalk bedrock was only encountered in Trenches **21** and **22** (c. 0.6m depth or below ground level [bgl]), where the overburden of alluvial deposits was less thick, although deposits of naturally redeposited chalk (periglacial/alluvial?) were recorded in Trenches **10** (1.24m bgl), **11** (0.5m bgl), and **22** (0.45m bgl).

### ***Evaluation Trenches***

- 2.6 Only a small number of trenches contained archaeological features (Trenches **2, 5, 11** and **22**) although a number contained finds within the topsoil and subsoil deposits as well as some alluvial deposits in the east of the Site (Trenches **11, 14, 17** and **19**). The archaeological features will be dealt with in turn below.

### ***Trench 2 (Figures 3 & 4)***

- 2.7 This trench was targeted across a wide, north/south aligned, geophysical anomaly of 'magnetic debris' (Archaeological Surveys 2014). Only two features were recorded from the trench; natural hollow **205**, probably the result of bioturbation (root disturbance) and ditch **203** (fills **204, 207**, and **208**). The ditch was 1.6m wide and 0.65m deep, sealed below subsoil **201**. A small finds assemblage of Roman pottery (1st century AD), animal bone fragments and building material (cbm) was recovered from the middle fill **207**, which possibly represents a dump of settlement waste into a small field boundary ditch. In addition, a much corroded post-medieval copper alloy token [RA.1], was recovered from the subsoil **201**.

### **Trench 5 (Figs 3 & 5)**

- 2.8 This trench was located in an area which the geophysical survey had identified as having only 'ferrous object' points. Two large parallel, ENE/WSW aligned field ditches (**503** and **505**) were recorded at only 0.56m bgl. The earliest (southern) ditch **503** was 2.6m wide and 0.83m deep with moderate, concave sides. The three fills (**509**, **507** and **504**) represented respectively a primary and secondary fill with a dump of settlement waste (**504**) being the latest fill. Roman pottery (1st century AD) was recorded from **507** and **504**, with cattle and sheep/goat bone and fired clay also from this latter fill.
- 2.9 The later, northern ditch (**505**) was 1.89m wide and 0.66m deep with moderate, concave sides, and contained three fills (**510**, **506**, and **508**) with fill **506** being a dump of probably organic-rich domestic waste overlying primary fill **510** and sealed by fill **508**. Roman pottery dating to the 1st century AD was recorded from **506** and mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD from **508**. Cattle and sheep/goat bones and fired clay were also recorded from fill **506**.

### **Trench 11 (Figs 3 & 6)**

- 2.10 This trench was targeted across a wide meandering linear, positive magnetic anomaly. The evaluation recorded a small, north/south ditch **1104** which cut the eastern side of large, naturally in-filled palaeochannel **1115**. Palaeochannel **1115** was also north/south aligned although to the east of the plotted geophysical anomaly.
- 2.11 Along with an unrecorded north/south palaeochannel in Trench **14** (**1406**), this would suggest this part of the Site has a concentration of meandering palaeochannels, not all of which were discernible in the geophysical survey, either because of their shallow depth bgl and/or the specific channel fills' characteristics.
- 2.12 Palaeochannel **1115** was not fully exposed on its west side, but was at least 2.94m(+) wide and 0.88m(+) deep with an irregular, moderate east side. It cut the underlying very pale blue/grey gleyed clay natural alluvial deposit **1113**, and was filled with fine gleyed, alluvial clayey silt (**1109**), silty clay (**1108**) and basal peaty clay **1114**. Fill **1114** contained horse and 'medium-mammal' bone and was bulk sampled. The latest channel fill **1108** contained a sherd of Saxon pottery (5th – 9th centuries AD).

- 2.13 The east side of the naturally-infilled channel was cut by north/south ditch **1104**, 1.07m wide and 0.29m deep with moderate, concave sides. The characteristically blue/grey gleyed silty clay/clay fills (**1105**, **1106**) strongly indicate anaerobic, waterlogged conditions during deposition. The dark grey colouring of the latest fill **1105** might indicate an originally organic-rich deposit, so this was bulk sampled. Another sherd of Saxon pottery (5th – 9th centuries AD) was recorded from the overlying colluvial/alluvial deposit **1107** which sealed the ditch.

#### ***Trench 14 (Fig 2)***

- 2.14 Although no archaeological features were recorded, a similar palaeochannel to that in Trench 11 was recorded (**1406**). This palaeochannel was north/south aligned, 2.7m wide and 0.68m deep with moderate, concave sides, and filled with blue/grey gleyed clay alluvial deposits (**1407**, **1404**). A sherd of Roman (1st – 2nd centuries AD) pottery was recovered from basal fill **1407**. A prehistoric worked flint flake was recovered from the fill and extensive deposit **1404**, that over time in-filled the negative interface caused by the slumping/compaction of the channel fills below.

#### ***The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence***

- 2.15 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, metal objects and worked flint (**Appendix B, Table 1**). Codings for Roman fabrics correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

#### ***Pottery: Roman***

- 2.16 Four sherds from a vessel with a pedestal base, in a wheelthrown 'Belgic' grog-tempered fabric, were recorded in ditch **503** (fill **506**). Ditch **203** (fill **207**) produced an unfeathered bodysherd in a similar, but finer, grog-tempered fabric: both types date to the 1st century AD, probably before c. AD 70.
- 2.17 Single unfeathered bodysherds in a fine, flint tempered fabric were recovered from ditch **503** (fills **504**, **507**), and subsoil **2201** (Trench **22**). Such fabrics, including the related Silchester ware tradition (Timby 1989, 85), date to the 1st century AD.
- 2.18 A total of 14 unfeathered bodysherds of Savernake grog-tempered ware (SAV GT) was recovered from six deposits. This type of pottery was produced at Savernake

Forest and other sites in Wiltshire during the 1st and earlier 2nd centuries AD (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191).

- 2.19 A single rimsherd from a probable Young Type C68 bowl, with a band of rouletted decoration below the rim, in Oxford red-slipped ware (OXF RS) was recorded in subsoil **1801** (Trench **18**). This form dates to the 4th century AD (Young 1977, 164–5).
- 2.20 Pottery, which is only broadly dateable to the Romano British period, included nine sherds of pottery in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric recovered from three deposits; single unfeathered bodysherds of greyware from three deposits; an unfeathered bodysherd in a flint-tempered greyware fabric from topsoil **300** (Trench **3**); and single unfeathered bodysherds in an oxidised fabric from two deposits. Identifiable forms (all occurring in the black sandy fabric) included: an everted rim jar from subsoil **201** (Trench **2**); a high shouldered, neckless jar with a short everted rim and a necked jar or bowl from ditch **503** (fill **504**). All material is likely to be of local/north Wiltshire manufacture. An unfeathered bodysherd in Wiltshire oxidised ware was also recorded in topsoil **1500** (Trench **15**).

#### *Saxon*

- 2.21 Single sherds in a handmade organic fabric were recovered from colluvium/alluvium **1107** and palaeochannel **1115** (fill **1108**). The sherd from the latter deposit was a rimsherd from a vessel with an upright, simple rim. Handmade organic fabrics are known to occur from central and eastern English sites of the period from the mid-5th to the 8th or 9th centuries AD. There are some indications that organic-tempered fabrics are most abundant during the 6th to 7th centuries AD (Hamerow *et al.* 1994, 14–16).

#### *Medieval*

- 2.22 Topsoil **1500** (Trench **15**) produced two unfeathered bodysherds of Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware, dateable to the 10th to 13th centuries (Vince unpublished).
- 2.23 A total of nine sherds of Kennet Valley ware (East Wiltshire ware) were recovered from three deposits. This coil-made pottery type was manufactured in the Savernake/Braydon Forest region and is commonly found in Wiltshire dating to the 12th to early-15th centuries (Mellor 1994, 100-106). Identifiable forms included jars

with thickened/developed, everted rims from topsoil **1500** (Trench **15**) and **1800** (Trench **18**).

- 2.24 Single sherds of Minety ware were recorded in eight deposits. These included a sherd from the handle of a jug from topsoil **1000** (Trench **10**) and a rimsherd from a large, wheelthrown, neckless jar with an everted rim from colluvium/alluvium **1703** (Trench **17**). This ware type was produced at or near Minety in north Wiltshire during the 12th to 15th centuries (Bryant 2004, 320). The jar from deposit **1703** is a type which dates to after the late 13th century (Ireland 1998, 104; 130).
- 2.25 Single bodysherds from jugs in Laverstock (southeast Wiltshire) glazed ware were recorded in subsoils **2101** (Trench **21**) and **2201** (Trench **22**). That from deposit **2101**, featured applied decorative strips, in both self-coloured (pinkish-buff) and orange-coloured clay.
- 2.26 Single unfeatured bodysherds in sandy coarseware fabrics were recovered from ditch **1007** (fill **1008**) and topsoil **1500** (Trench **15**).

#### *Post-medieval*

- 2.27 Topsoil **1800** (Trench **18**) produced a single bodysherd in a stoneware fabric of probable German (Rhennish) origin, which is 16th to 17th century in date.
- 2.28 A total of 17 sherds of glazed earthenware, which dates to the 16th to 18th centuries, were recovered from 11 deposits. These included a rimsherd from a large bowl or jar from topsoil **1800**.
- 2.29 A single rimsherd from a piecrust-decorated plate in yellow slipware was recorded in topsoil **1100** and a base sherd from a tankard in Bristol/Staffordshire mottled brown-glazed earthenware from topsoil **2000**. Both types of pottery were produced at Bristol, Staffordshire and other centres during the late 17th and 18th centuries.
- 2.30 Topsoil **1500** produced a base sherd from a vessel in transfer-printed Pearlware, which is late 18th to mid 19th century in date.
- 2.31 A total of seven sherds of transfer-printed refined whiteware, including a rimsherd from a dish or plate (from topsoil **2100**) were recovered from five deposits. This ware type was manufactured during the late 18th and 19th centuries.

2.32 A rimsherd from a bottle in 'late' English stoneware, which dates from the mid 19th to mid 20th centuries, was recovered from topsoil **700**.

2.33 Single bodysherds of yellow 'industrial' ware, dateable to the 19th to 20th centuries, were recorded in topsoil deposits **900** and **1600**.

#### *Ceramic building material*

2.34 A total of seven fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from six deposits. Of these, two were identifiable as brick, from topsoil **100** and subsoil **101**. In addition, one fragment of *tegula* (flanged roof tile) was recorded from topsoil **300** and one of indeterminate tile from topsoil **1700**.

2.35 Ceramic building material of post-medieval date, totalling 32 fragments, was recovered from 16 deposits. The majority were too fragmentary for further classification; however, the following single fragments were recognised: pipe from topsoil **1300**; flat roof tile from alluvium **1402**; and pantile from subsoil **1701**.

#### *Clay tobacco pipe*

2.36 Single fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recorded in four deposits. All were stem fragments, broadly dateable to the late-16th to late 19th centuries. However, the fragment from topsoil **1900** featured a stamped maker's mark for William Southorn & Co who manufactured clay pipes at Broseley, Shropshire from 1823 until the mid 1950s.

#### *Metal objects*

2.37 A total of seven iron objects were recorded in six deposits. All were undateable nails, with the exception of the item from topsoil **500**, which was a fragment from a spur of probable medieval date.

2.38 Subsoil **201** produced a copper alloy token. This was probably post-medieval in date, however, it was too worn to make out any surface detail.

#### *Worked flint*

2.39 Single pieces of worked flint were recovered from five deposits. These comprised three unretouched flakes and two tools. The scraper from alluvium/colluvium **1903** had been made on a thermal blank and featured abrupt, slightly irregular retouch along one edge: this is most likely to be Bronze Age in date.



- 2.40 The combination tool from topsoil **1600** was made on a flake which had been retouched into a spurred piece on the right dorsal edge and a slightly convex scraper on the distal dorsal edge.

### ***Faunal Remains***

- 2.41 Animal bones numbering 34 fragments (4340g) were recovered from Site (**Appendix B, Table 2**). For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1996), and quantified by fragment count and weight (grams). Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone. The bone was in a moderately well preserved but highly fragmented, rendering 50% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of medium-sized mammal. Any material not confidently phased is not discussed beyond the details set out in **Table 2**.
- 2.42 A total of 23 fragments (263g) were recovered in association with finds dating to the Roman period together with a further six fragments associated with post-medieval artefacts. In both cases it was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) but in such small amounts that the fragments can only serve to confirm the presence of these species on Site. However, both are common and expected in assemblages from the Roman period onwards. The presence of dogs (*Canis familiaris*) on the Site is indirectly established from gnaw marks observed throughout the assemblage.
- 2.43 Two bulk samples were taken of deposits with the possible palaeoenvironmental potential from a Saxon period or later ditch **1104** (fill **1105**) and the basal fill of an earlier palaeochannel **1115** (fill **1114**) after a request by Clare King (WCC). These have not been analysed as part of the works for this report.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 Overall, there was a moderate correlation between the earlier geophysical survey results and the current archaeological evaluation, although the depth of overburden has resulted in some features masked during the geophysical survey.

- 3.2 However, a number of palaeochannel features were recorded in the lower-lying (eastern) part of the Site (Trenches **4**, **8**, **10** and **11**) which correlate well with meandering, north/south aligned, positive magnetic geophysical anomalies. This area of the Site is still prone to a high-water table and still channels water.
- 3.3 A small assemblage of Bronze Age worked flint, including two scrapers were recorded from topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits in Trenches **5**, **14**, **16**, **19** mainly in the south and west of the Site, some or all of which may have been horizontally displaced from prehistoric activity upslope, on the drier ground. This assemblage probably represents the remains of transient and episodic occupation throughout prehistory, but particularly for the Bronze Age.
- 3.4 Also on the higher ground in the west of the Site (Trenches **1** and **2**), three ditches were recorded, which were not apparent on the earlier geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2014). The small finds assemblage recovered from these features included Roman pottery (1st – 2nd centuries AD), cattle and sheep/goat bones and Roman brick fragments. A *tegula* roof tile fragment and a single sherd of 4th century AD Roman pottery was also recorded from Trench **3** topsoil. The large, parallel sequence of ENE/WSW ditches in Trench **5** (**503**, **505**), and the small north/south ditch in Trench **2** (**203**), in conjunction with the characteristically deliberate dumps within them (**504** and **506**), would indicate that these are part of 1st century AD Roman settlement activity.
- 3.5 Two sherds of Saxon pottery (5th – 9th centuries AD) were recovered from both a palaeochannel fill and an overlying alluvial/colluvial deposit in Trench **11**, stratigraphically earlier and later respectively to a minor drainage ditch (**1104**). This must therefore date to the Saxon period or later, possibly the medieval period. Nearly all the trenches of the southern field (Area 1) and Trenches **6** and **10** of the northern field (Area 2) contained diagnostically 10th – 13th century (Cotswold pottery) or 12th – 15th century pottery (Minety and Kennet Valley wares) in the topsoil or subsoil deposits.
- 3.6 The only stratified medieval find was a 12th – 14th century sherd from north/south aligned agricultural/drainage ditch/gully **1007** (Trench **10**) which correlated exactly with a plotted linear geophysical anomaly. An undated ditch was recorded in Trench **22**, in the eastern part of the Site; the north/south alignment strongly indicates a field drainage/boundary function in this lowest-lying part of the Site.

- 3.7 Although most of the channels were undated, stratified finds of Roman and Saxon date from Trenches **11** and **14** would indicate the channels were active and finally naturally infilled probably in the medieval period. This fits well with the conclusions of the earlier archaeological and heritage assessment regarding the predominantly agricultural character of the Site from the medieval period onwards (EDP 2014, 12).

#### **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis, assisted by Colin Forrestal. The report was written by Chris Ellis, assisted by Jacky Sommerville (Finds) and Andy Clarke (Faunal Remains). The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Chris Ellis, and prepared for deposition by Jennie Hughes. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.



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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

N.B. All archaeological features and deposits highlighted in **bold**.

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay .Contained Roman pottery and cbm, fired clay.	-	-	0.24
	101	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey clay with very rare ?calcareous inclusions (<3mm). Contained Roman cbm and clay pipe.	-	-	0.22
1	102	Layer	Natural geology	Mid reddish-brown silty clay with common light grey clay mottling throughout.	-	-	>0.3
1	103	Cut	Tree throw	Irregular linear feature (E/W) with shallow concave (irregular) sides.	2.26	0.7	0.04
1	104	Fill	Tree throw	Mid reddish-brown silty clay with grey mottling. Similar to 102.	2.26	0.7	0.04
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown fine sandy silt with occasional ?calcareous inclusions (<10mm).	-	-	0.25
2	201	Layer	Subsoil	Mid greyish-brown silty clay with very common iron mottling. Contained Roman pottery and post- medieval copper alloy token.	-	-	0.13
2	202	Layer	Natural geology	Light orange/brown silty clay with abundant pale grey clay mottles. Homogenous. Sterile.	-	-	>0.23
2	<b>203</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	Cut of N/S aligned field boundary ditch. Filled with <b>204, 207, 208</b> . Cuts 201.	>2.0	1.6	0.65
2	<b>204</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	Primary fill (mid orange/grey silty clay) of ditch <b>203</b> , below <b>207</b> .	>2.0	1.6	0.65
2	205	Cut	Feature	Cut of irregular, shallow, natural feature. Cuts 202.	>1.0	0.8	0.1
2	206	Fill	Feature	Single fill of 205 (mid greyish-brown silty clay), Below 201.	>1.0	0.8	0.1
2	<b>207</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	Fill of ditch <b>203</b> , below <b>208</b> , above <b>204</b> . Possible dump of settlement waste, Contained 1st – 2nd century AD Roman pottery, animal bone and cbm.	>2.0	1.22	0.29
2	<b>208</b>	<b>Fill</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	Tertiary fill (mid greyish-brown clayey silt) of ditch <b>204</b> , above <b>207</b> , below 200.	>2.0	1.6	0.26
2	209	Layer	Tree throw/ bioturbation	Mid orange/brown silty clay laid within hollow of 202. Very similar to subsoil 201.	1.0	0.7	0.15
3	300	Layer	Topsoil	Mid brown silt. Contained Roman pot and cbm ( <i>tegula</i> ).	-	-	0.2
3	301	Layer	Subsoil	Light brown clayey silt with occasional ?calcareous lumps (10mm).	-	-	0.15
3	302	Layer	Natural geology	Pale yellowish-brown clay with abundant very pale blue/grey clay mottles.	-	-	-
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with moderate ?calcareous inclusions.	-	-	0.25
4	401	Layer	Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare ?calcareous inclusions.	-	-	0.3
4	402	Layer	Natural geology	Mid brown silty clay with occasional patches of light grey clay with common ?calcareous inclusions.	-	-	>0.3
4	403	Fill	Palaeochannel fill	Channel fill, below 401, above 405.	>1.8	11.3	>0.3
4	404	Cut	Palaeochannel	N/S aligned channel, cuts 402, filled with 405.	>1.8	11.3	>0.41

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
4	404	Fill	Palaeochannel fill	Channel fill, below 403. Light bluish-grey (gleyed) sandy silt clay.	>1.8	11.3	>0.41
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with moderate ?calcareous inclusions. Contained post-medieval pottery and cbm, fired clay, iron spur, worked flint.	-	-	0.20
5	501	Layer	Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare ?calcareous inclusions.	-	-	0.24
5	502	Layer	Natural geology	Mid reddish-brown silty clay with abundant light grey clay mottling.	-	-	>0.3
5	503	Cut	Ditch	ENE/WSW aligned ditch. Parallel and adjacent to ditch 505. Cuts 502, filled with 504, 507, 509.	>5.0	2.6	0.83
5	504	Fill	Ditch fill	Latest fill of ditch 503, above 507, cut by ditch 505. Contained 1st cent. AD Roman pottery, animal bone and fired clay.	>2.0	1.3	0.25
5	505	Cut	Ditch	ENE/WSW aligned ditch. Parallel and adjacent to ditch 503. Cuts 504.	>5.0	1.89	0.66
5	506	Fill	Ditch fill	Middle fill of ditch 505, below 510, above 508. Possible settlement waste. Contained 1st cent. AD Roman pottery, animal bone and fired clay.	>2.0	1.2	0.2
5	507	Fill	Ditch fill	Secondary fill of ditch 503, below 504. Contained 1st cent. AD Roman pottery.	>2.0	2.5	0.3
5	508	Fill	Ditch fill	Primary fill of ditch 505, below 506. Contained 1st cent. AD Roman pottery.	>2.0	1.8	0.2
5	509	Fill	Ditch fill	Primary fill of ditch 503, below 507.	>2.0	0.74	0.15
5	510	Fill	Ditch fill	Tertiary fill of ditch 505, below 501, above 506.	>2.0	0.8	0.23
6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Contained 12th – 15th cent. medieval and post-medieval pottery.	-	-	0.23
6	601	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey clay. Homogenous. Sterile.	-	-	0.27
6	602	Layer	Natural geology	Light grey clay with common ?calcareous lumps (5mm). Below 603.	-	-	>0.18
6	603	Layer	Natural geology	Light yellowish-brown clay with abundant pale grey clay mottles and very rare, sub-angular flint (<60mm). Only seen in western c. 15m of trench.	-	-	>0.18
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Contained Roman cbm, post-medieval cbm and pottery.	-	-	0.3
7	701	Layer	Natural geology	Light yellowish-brown clay with abundant pale grey clay mottles and very rare, sub-angular flint (<60mm).	-	-	>0.12
8	800	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with moderate ?calcareous inclusions. Contained 1st – 2nd cent. AD Roman pottery.	-	-	0.25
8	801	Layer	Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare ?calcareous inclusions.	-	-	0.3
8	802	Layer	Colluvium	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with rare ?calcareous inclusions and light grey clay mottles.	-	-	>0.3
8	803	Layer	Natural geology	Mid grey silty clay with flecks of orange/brown iron panning. Below 802.	-	-	>0.3
8	804	Cut	Palaeochannel	Channel cutting 803, filled with 805.	>2.0	8.5	>0.15
8	805	Fill	Palaeochannel fill	Latest fill of channel. Light bluish-grey (gleyed) sandy silty clay.	>2.0	8.5	>0.15

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
9	900	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay. Contained post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, cbm and an iron nail.	-	-	0.2
9	901	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey clay. Homogenous. Sterile.	-	-	0.2
9	902	Layer	Natural geology	Light grey clay with slight bluish tinge. Rare dark orange/brown iron mottles. Dips gently down to the south.	-	-	>0.28
10	1000	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt. Contained 12th – 15th cent. pottery.	-	-	0.25
10	1001	Layer	Subsoil	Dark grey silty clay with light orange/brown iron mottles and occasional chalk (<20mm).	-	-	0.16
10	1002	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Light grey silty clay (bluish tinge) with abundant orange/brown iron mottles.	-	-	0.24
10	1003	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Light grey clay with abundant orange/brown iron mottling and patches of sand with chalk. Periglacial?	-	-	>0.65
10	1004	Layer	Natural geology	Granular chalk natural with abundant, sub-rounded flints. Periglacial? Redeposited? Identical to 1103.	-	-	>1.24
10	1005	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Light grey silty clay with common, granular chalk (<5mm). Infilling hollows in 1004.	-	-	0.21
10	1006	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Grey silty clay with abundant orange/brown iron mottling.	-	-	0.72
10	1007	Cut	Ditch/gully	N/S aligned drainage ditch/gully. Cuts 1006, filled with 1008.	>2.0	1.2	0.36
10	1008	Fill	Ditch/gully fill	Mid greyish-brown silty clay single fill of ditch/gully 1007, below 1001. Contained Roman and 12th – 14th cent. medieval pottery.	>2.0	1.2	0.36
11	1100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt. Contained post-medieval pottery and cbm.	-	-	0.22
11	1101	Layer	Subsoil	Dark grey silty clay with light orange/brown iron mottles and occasional chalk (<20mm).	-	-	0.27
11	1102	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Light grey silty clay (bluish tinge) with abundant orange/brown iron mottles. Identical to 1112. Cut by 1104 and 1116.	-	-	>0.49
11	1103	Fill	?Palaeochannel Fill	Possible fill of palaeochannel 1115 subsequently truncated by channel 1104. Light grey clay with abundant orange/brown iron mottling and patches of sand with chalk. Above 1110, cut by 1104.	-	-	0.16
11	1104	Cut	Ditch/gully	N/S aligned ditch/gully, filled with 1105, 1106. Cuts 1103, 1108. Cuts eastern side of earlier, larger palaeochannel 1115.	>2.0	1.07	0.29
11	1105	Fill	Ditch/gully fill	Latest fill of ditch/gully 1104, below 1107. Dark grey silty clay colouring might suggest originally an organic rich deposit.	>2.0	1.07	0.29
11	1106	Fill	Ditch/gully fill	Basal fill of ditch/gully 1104, below 1105. Mid bluish-grey (gleyed) clayey silt ('gritty'). Common green mineralisation mottling.	>2.0	0.4	0.06
11	1107	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Light bluish-grey silty clay with common orange/brown iron mottling. Below 1101. Contained 5th – 9th cent. Saxon pottery.	>2.0	>6.0	0.26



Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
11	1108	Fill	Palaeochannel fill	Latest fill palaeochannel 1115, cut by palaeochannel 1104. Mid greyish-blue silty clay with rare chalk (<5mm). Contained 5th – 9th cent. Saxon pottery.	>2.0	2.2	0.25
11	1109	Fill	Palaeochannel fill	Later fill palaeochannel 1115, below 1108, above 1114. Light bluish-grey clayey silt with very rare charcoal and chalk flecks (<2mm).	>2.0	2.4	0.26
11	1110	Fill	Periglacial feature fill	Fill of irregular periglacial feature 1116, below 1103. Very pale grey coarse sand matrix with abundant chalk (<2mm) and very rare charcoal flecks.	>2.0	1.0	0.34
11	1111	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Cut by 1116, above 1112. Very pale grey, fine clayey silt with moderate chalk (<2mm) and very rare charcoal flecks.	>2.0	>1.0	0.16
11	1112	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Very pale greenish-grey silty clay with very common iron and manganese mottles. Below 1111. Identical to 1102.	>2.0	>0.6	0.2
11	1113	Layer	?Natural geology	Cut by large palaeochannel 1115, below 1102=1112. Very pale bluish-grey (gleyed) clay with very common iron and manganese mottles..	>2.0	>3.0	>0.6
11	1114	Fill	Palaeochannel fill	Earlier fill palaeochannel 1115, below 1109. Light brown (peaty) clayey silt with very common chalk (<20mm). SAMPLED. Contained animal bone.	>2.0	>2.6	>0.5
11	1115	Cut	Palaeochannel	N/S aligned large channel, filled with 1105, 1106. Cuts 1113. Cut on east side by later, smaller channel 1104.	>2.0	>2.94	0.88
11	1116	Cut	Periglacial feature	Irregular, periglacial feature filled by 1103 and 1110.	>2.0	1.0	0.34
12	1200	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey clayey silt with occasional ?calcareous lumps (<10mm) and rounded flint (<50mm). Contained post-medieval pottery and cbm.	-	-	0.2
12	1201	Layer	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay with common rounded ?calcareous lumps (10mm).	-	-	0.14
12	1202	Layer	Natural geology	Pale yellowish-brown clay with abundant pale grey clay mottles and sub-angular flint <60mm).	-	-	>0.06
13	1300	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey clayey silt with occasional ?calcareous lumps (<10mm) and rounded flint (<50mm). Contained Roman cbm, post-medieval pottery and cbm.	-	-	0.23
13	1301	Layer	Subsoil	Light brown silty clay with common rounded ?calcareous lumps (10mm).	-	-	0.16
13	1302	Layer	Natural geology	Pale bluish-grey clay with abundant light orange/brown iron mottles with occasional ?calcareous lumps (20mm) and sub-angular flint <0.1m)..	-	-	>0.32
14	1400	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt.	-	-	0.23
14	1401	Layer	Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown clayey silt with common gravel (<3mm). Contained animal bone.	-	-	0.39
14	1402	Layer	Alluvium	Light bluish-grey silty clay. Homogenous. Sterile. Contained post-medieval cbm.	-	-	0.2
14	1403	Layer	Alluvium	Light brown silty clay with abundant dark orange/ brown iron mottling. Below 1402. Lies in hollows in upper interface of 1404.	-	-	>0.82

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
14	1404	Layer/ ?Fill	Alluvium/ Palaeochannel fill	Light bluish-grey clay with abundant orange/brown iron mottling. Below 1403. A layer as well as infilling upper part of palaeochannel 1406. Contained worked flint.	-	-	0.47
14	1405	Layer	?Natural geology	Light greenish-blue silty clay with common iron mottling. Similar to 1403. Only recorded in western c.17m of trench.			>0.89
14	1406	Cut	Palaeochannel	N/S palaeochannel, filled with 1407 and ?1404.	>1.85	2.7	0.68
14	1407	Fill	Palaeochannel fill	Basal fill of palaeochannel 1406. Mid bluish-grey clay with common iron mottling. Contained 1st – 2nd cent. AD Roman pottery.	>1.85	2.7	0.68
15	1500	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt. Contained Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval cbm, iron nail.	-	-	0.26
15	1501	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with moderate ?calcareous inclusions (<15mm). Contained post-medieval pottery.	-	-	0.13
15	1502	Layer	Natural geology	Pale grey clay with common ?calcareous inclusions (<20mm). Homogenous. Sterile.	-	-	>0.13
16	1600	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded flint. Contained medieval (date?) and modern pottery, worked flint scraper.	-	-	0.24
16	1601	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with moderate ?calcareous inclusions (<15mm).	-	-	0.13
16	1602	Layer	Colluvium	Pale grey clay with common ?calcareous inclusions (<20mm). Homogenous. Sterile.	-	-	>0.11
17	1700	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded flint. Contained Roman cbm.	-	-	0.24
17	1701	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with moderate ?calcareous inclusions (<15mm). Contained Roman and medieval pottery (dates???) and post-medieval cbm.	-	-	0.16
17	1702	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Pale grey clay with common ?calcareous inclusions (<20mm). Homogenous. Sterile.	-	-	0.22
17	1703	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Mid yellowish-brown clay with abundant pale grey mottles and moderate ?calcareous inclusions (10mm). Contained 14th – 15th cent. medieval pottery.	-	-	0.25
17	1704	Layer	?Natural geology	Mid bluish-grey clay with abundant iron mottling.	-	-	-
18	1800	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded flint. Contained 12th – 15th cent. medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bone.	-	-	0.19
18	1801	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey silty clay with moderate ?calcareous inclusions (<15mm). Contained Roman pottery.	-	-	0.11
18	1802	Layer	Natural geology	Very pale yellow silty clay with abundant mid orange/brown iron mottling. Patches of black clay (<0.1m thick) suggest degraded organic material.	-	-	-

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
19	1900	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flint (<50mm). Contained post-medieval pottery and cbm, clay pipe.	-	-	0.23
19	1901	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey clay with abundant pale yellowish-brown iron mottling and rare angular ?calcareous inclusions (10mm). Contained 12th – 15th cent. medieval pottery, animal bone, clay pipe, iron nail, worked flint.	-	-	0.11
19	1902	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Mid grey silty clay with common ?calcareous inclusions (<2mm).	-	-	0.22
19	1903	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Very pale yellow silty clay with abundant mid orange/brown iron mottling. Patches of black clay (<0.1m thick) suggest degraded organic material. Contained worked flint scraper.	-	-	0.16
19	1904	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium Natural geology	Light grey silty clay with yellowish-brown iron mottling.	-	-	0.1
19	1905	Layer	Natural geology	Light grey silty clay with abundant black clay mottling suggesting organic-rich originally.	-	-	-
20	2000	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flint (<50mm). Contained post-medieval pottery and cbm, iron nail.	-	-	0.24
20	2001	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey clay with abundant pale yellowish-brown iron mottling and rare angular ?calcareous inclusions (10mm).	-	-	0.19
20	2002	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Pale to light grey clay with abundant orange/brown iron mottling and rare ?calcareous inclusions (<2mm).	-	-	0.12
20	2003	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Very pale yellow silty clay with abundant mid orange/brown iron mottling. Patches of black clay (<0.1m thick) suggest degraded organic material. Contained worked flint.	-	-	0.21
20	2004	Layer	Natural geology	Very pale yellow silty clay with abundant mid orange/brown iron mottling and patches (<0.1m thick) and lenses of black clay on upper surface.	-	-	>0.1
21	2100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flint (<50mm). Contained 10th – 13th & 12 – 15th cent. medieval and post-medieval pottery and cbm, iron nail.	-	-	0.24
21	2101	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey clay with abundant pale yellowish-brown iron mottling and rare angular ?calcareous inclusions (10mm). Contained Roman and 13th – 14th cent. medieval pottery, animal bone and post-medieval cbm.	-	-	0.19
21	2102	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Pale to light grey clay with abundant orange/brown iron mottling and rare ?calcareous inclusions (<2mm).	-	-	0.18
21	2103	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Light yellowish-grey sandy clay with common black clay mottling and degraded wood staining.	-	-	0.14
21	2014	Layer	Natural geology	Chalk degraded bedrock (<20mm blocks) with patches of black clay (degraded organic material?).	-	-	>0.07

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
21	2105	Cut	Bioturbation/ Geological feature	Natural, sub-oval (incomplete) very shallow feature, cuts 2103, filled with 2106.	>0.42	0.7	0.23
21	2106	Fill	Bioturbation/ Geological feature	Dark greyish-brown silty clay with common sarsen fragments (<60mm) and charcoal. Contained burnt sarsen fragments.	>0.42	0.7	0.23
22	2200	Layer	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flint (<50mm). Contained post-medieval pottery and animal bone.	-	-	0.18
22	2201	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey clay with abundant pale yellowish-brown iron mottling and rare angular ?calcareous inclusions (10mm). Contained 1st cent. AD Roman and 12th – 15th cent. medieval pottery, animal bone, shell, post-medieval cbm..	-	-	0.14
22	2202	Fill	Gully	Primary fill of light greyish-white silty clay matrix with abundant chalk (<20mm) derived from natural geology 2203.	>8	0.6	0.05
22	2203	Layer	Natural geology	Natural chalk in a pale grey clay in interstices, below 2204..	-	-	>0.07
22	2204	Layer	Colluvium/ Alluvium	Mid yellowish-grey clay matrix with abundant granular chalk inclusions (redeposited chalk). Below 2202, above 2203.	-	-	>0.07
22	2205	Cut	Gully	N/S aligned gully, cuts 2203, filled with 2202.	>8	0.6	0.05

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1- Finds by Count/Weight (g)

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
100	Roman pottery: greyware	1	2	RB
	Roman ceramic building material: brick	2	107	
	Fired clay	2	15	
101	Roman ceramic building material: brick	1	85	LC16-LC19
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	2	
201	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered pottery	1	5	Post-medieval
	Post-medieval copper alloy token	1	1	
207	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware; fine, grog-tempered fabric	8	214	MC1
300	Roman pottery: greyware; flint-tempered greyware	2	23	RB
	Roman ceramic building material: tegula	1	86	
500	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware; glazed earthenware	3	149	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	34	
	Fired clay	1	12	
	Iron object: spur	1	11	
	Worked flint: flake	1	2	
504	Roman pottery: fine, flint-tempered fabric; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	7	95	C1
	Fired clay	1	20	
506	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware; 'Belgic' grog-tempered fabric	7	159	MC1
	Fired clay	1	7	
507	Roman pottery: fine, flint-tempered fabric	1	15	C1
508	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware	1	9	MC1-MC2
600	Medieval pottery: Minety ware	1	18	C12-C15 LC18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware	1	1	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	52	
	Coal	1	1	
700	Post-medieval pottery: 'late' English stoneware; glazed earthenware	3	22	MC19-MC20
	Roman ceramic building material	1	28	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	25	
800	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware	1	76	MC1-MC2
900	Post-medieval pottery: yellow industrial ware; transfer-printed refined whiteware	3	38	C19-C20
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	3	43	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	2	
	Iron object: nail	1	5	
1000	Medieval pottery: Minety ware	1	12	C12-C15
1008	Roman pottery: greyware; oxidised fabric	2	7	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery: sandy coarseware	1	14	
1100	Post-medieval pottery: yellow slipware; glazed earthenware	2	21	LC17-C18
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	16	
1107	Anglo Saxon pottery: organic-tempered fabric	1	19	MC5-C9
1108	Anglo Saxon pottery: organic-tempered fabric	1	13	MC5-C9
1200	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware; glazed earthenware	2	53	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	30	
1300	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	2	27	C16-C18
	Roman ceramic building material	1	33	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: pipe	1	20	
1402	Post-medieval ceramic building material: flat roof tile	1	71	Post-medieval
1404	Worked flint: flake	1	12	-
1407	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware	1	28	MC1-MC2

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
1500	Roman pottery: Wiltshire oxidised ware	1	6	C10-13 C12 -15  LC18-MC19
	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware; Cotswold Oolitic Limestone-tempered ware; sandy coarseware	5	61	
	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed Pearlware; glazed earthenware	3	38	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	3	35	
	Iron object: nail	2	8	
1501	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	14	C16-C18
1600	Medieval pottery: Minety ware	1	1	C12 -15 C19-C20
	Modern pottery: yellow industrial ware; flowerpot	2	5	
	Worked flint: combination tool – spurred piece/concave scraper	1	16	
1700	Roman ceramic building material: tile	1	62	RB?
1701	Roman pottery: Savernake grog-tempered ware	1	6	RB C12 -15 C18-C19
	Medieval pottery: Minety ware	1	6	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: pantile	1	168	
1701	Shell	1	3	-
1703	Medieval pottery: Minety ware	1	24	C14-C15
1800	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware	2	22	C12 - 15 C16-C18
	Post-medieval pottery: ?German stoneware; glazed earthenware	2	74	
1801	Roman pottery: Oxford red-slipped ware	1	7	LC3-C4
1900	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	2	215	EC19-MC20
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	15	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	4	
1901	Medieval pottery: Minety ware	1	7	C12 -15 LC16-LC19
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	3	
	Iron object: nail	1	14	
	Worked flint: flake	1	5	
	Burnt stone	1	5	
1903	Worked flint: scraper	1	20	-
2000	Post-medieval pottery: Bristol/Staffordshire mottled brown-glazed earthenware	1	16	C18
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	38	
	Iron object: nail	1	4	
2100	Medieval pottery: Minety ware; Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	3	19	C10-13 C12 -15 LC18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery: transfer-printed refined whiteware; glazed earthenware	3	22	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	6	74	
	Iron object: nail	1	28	
2101	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	1	3	RB C13 - 14 Post-medieval
	Medieval pottery: Laverstock ware	1	2	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	17	
2106	Burnt stone	27	1614	-
2200	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	9	C16-C18
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	3	
2201	Roman pottery: fine, flint-tempered fabric; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	3	23	C1  C12 -15 Post-medieval
	Medieval pottery: Kennet Valley ware; Minety ware; Laverstock ware	7	37	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	32	
	Shell	2	6	

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

Context	BOS	S/G	EQ	MM	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Roman</b>						
207		1		3	4	20
504	2	1		1	4	108
506	1	5		9	15	135
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>263</b>
<b>post-medieval</b>						
1800		1			1	5
1901				1	1	3
2100	1			1	2	14
2101	2				2	45
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>undated</b>						
1114			1	2	3	52
1401	1				1	27
2001	1				1	25
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	
<b>Weight</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>434</b>	

BOS = Cattle; S/G = sheep/goat; EQ = horse; MM = medium sized mammal

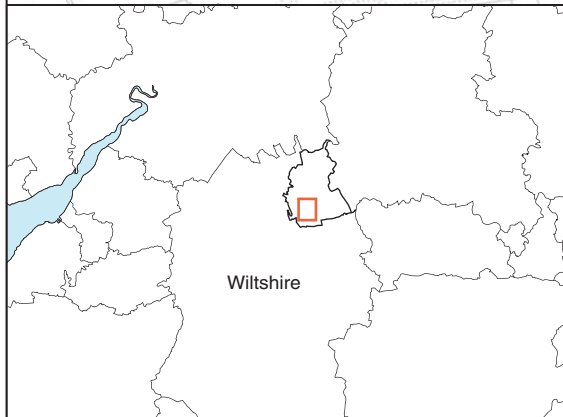
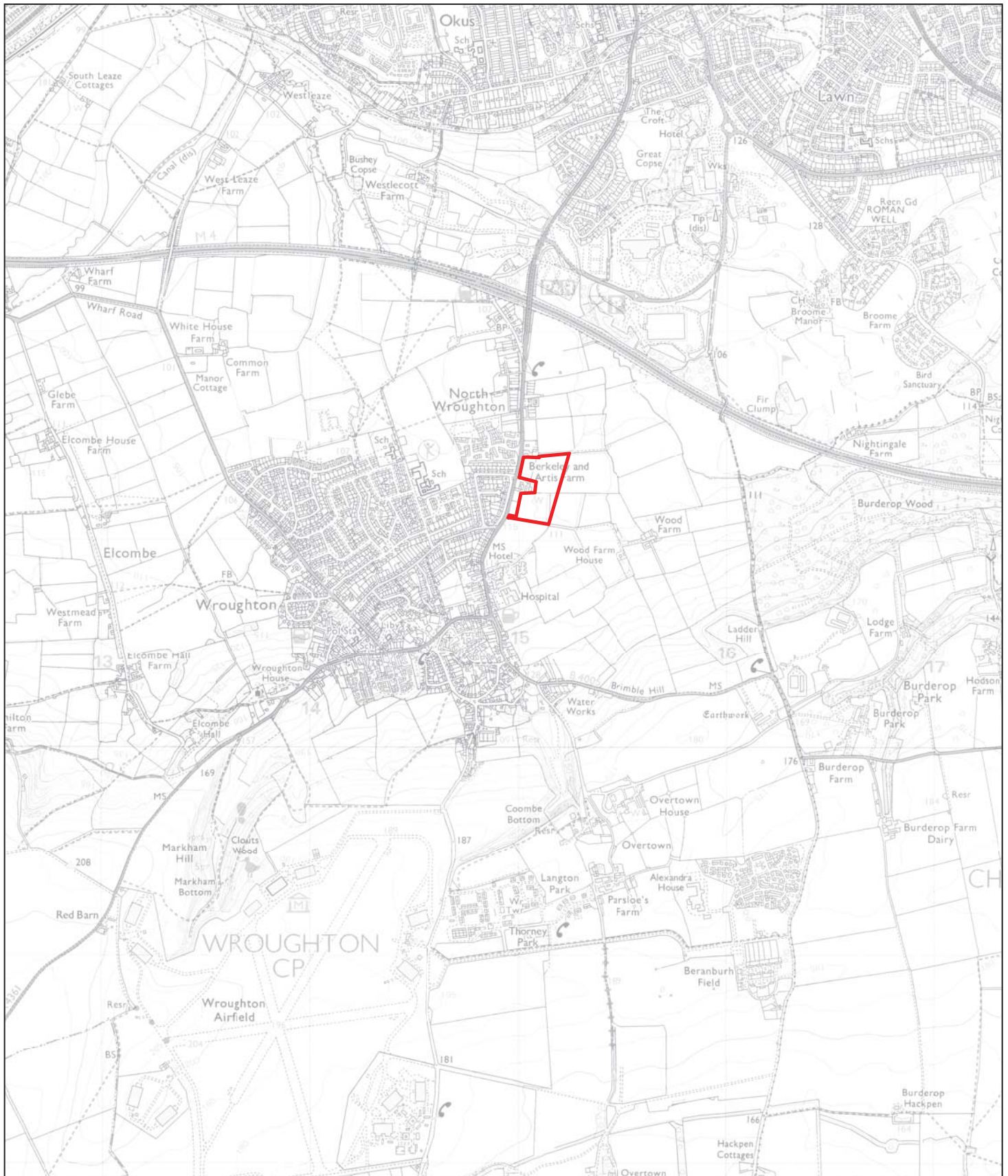
**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

**Project Name:** Land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton, Wiltshire  
**Location:** Wroughton, Wiltshire  
**NGR:** 415097, 181234  
**Type:** Evaluation  
**Date:** 23 – 27 June 2014  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery  
**Accession Number:** SWMAG B 2014.104  
**Site Code:** BFW 14

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	
Project Name	Land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>Overall, there was a moderate correlation between the earlier geophysical survey results and the current archaeological evaluation, although levels of overburden and similarity of feature fills to parent deposits has resulted in some features not being previously recorded, or their full extent clarified. However, a number of palaeochannel features were recorded in the lower-lying (eastern) part of the Site (Trenches 4, 8, 10, 11). Although these features are mostly undated, stratified finds from Trenches 11 and 14 would indicate the channels were being finally, naturally infilled most probably in the medieval period (10th – 15th centuries AD).</p> <p>A small assemblage of Bronze Age worked flint, including two scrapers were recorded from topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits in trenches mainly in the south and west of the Site, some of which may have been horizontally displaced from prehistoric activity upslope, on the drier ground. This assemblage probably represents the remains of transient and episodic occupation throughout prehistory, but particularly for the Bronze Age.</p> <p>On the higher ground in the west of the Site three ditches were recorded (Trenches 1, 2). The small finds assemblage recovered from these features included 1st – 2nd centuries AD Roman pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material (cbm). The assemblage, in conjunction with the characteristically dark (originally organic-rich?) deliberate dumps within them, would strongly indicate settlement activity.</p>
Project dates	23 – 27 June 2014
Project type	Evaluation
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (EDP 2014) Geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2014)
Future work	Unknown
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	
Site Location	Wroughton, Wiltshire
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	5.9 ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 15097 81234



<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greateorex	
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Intended final location of archive (Museum/Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content</b>
	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery SWMAG B 2014.104	
Physical		Pottery, animal bone, shell, iron, cbm
Paper		Trench Records, Context Records, Phot Registers, Sample Register & Records, Site Drawings
Digital		Finds database, survey data, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>14303</b>		



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton  
Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan



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PROJECT NO.	4926	DATE	06/06/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	AO	REVISION	00	
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	<b>1</b>



Figure 3

- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern
- treethrow
- deposit
- geology
- palaeochannel

**Geophysical Survey Results**  
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2014)

- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
- Linear anomaly - ridge and furrow
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
- Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material
- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline / cable / service
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton  
 Wiltshire

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

PROJECT NO.	4926	DATE	21-07-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	01	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:1250	

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- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- machine intervention
- furrow
- modern
- treethrow
- deposit
- geology
- palaeochannel

**Geophysical Survey Results**  
(Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2014)

- Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature
- Linear anomaly - of agricultural origin
- Linear anomaly - ridge and furrow
- Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature
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- Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ferrous material
- Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material
- Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipeline / cable / service
- Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object



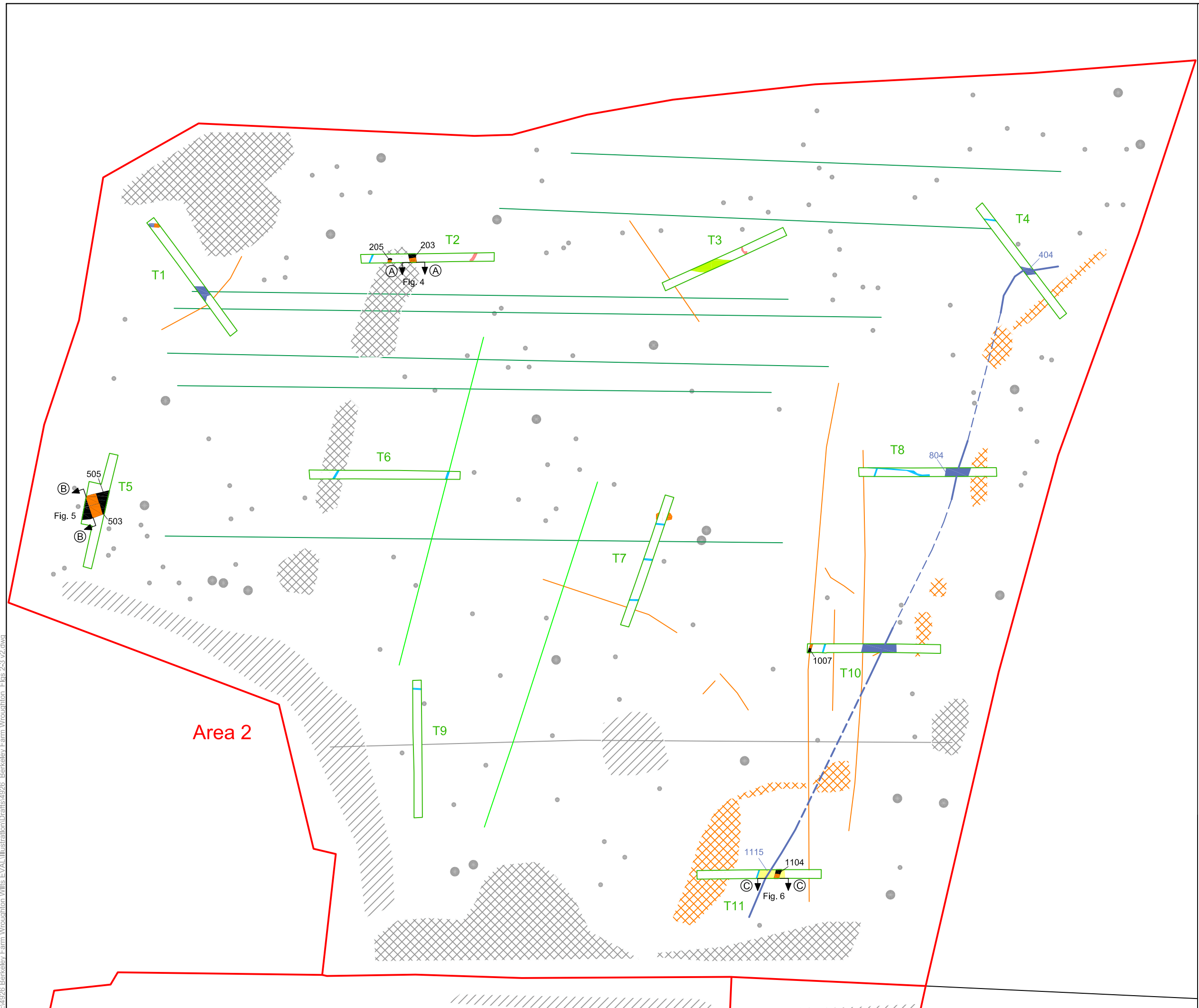
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Berkeley Farm, Wroughton  
Wiltshire

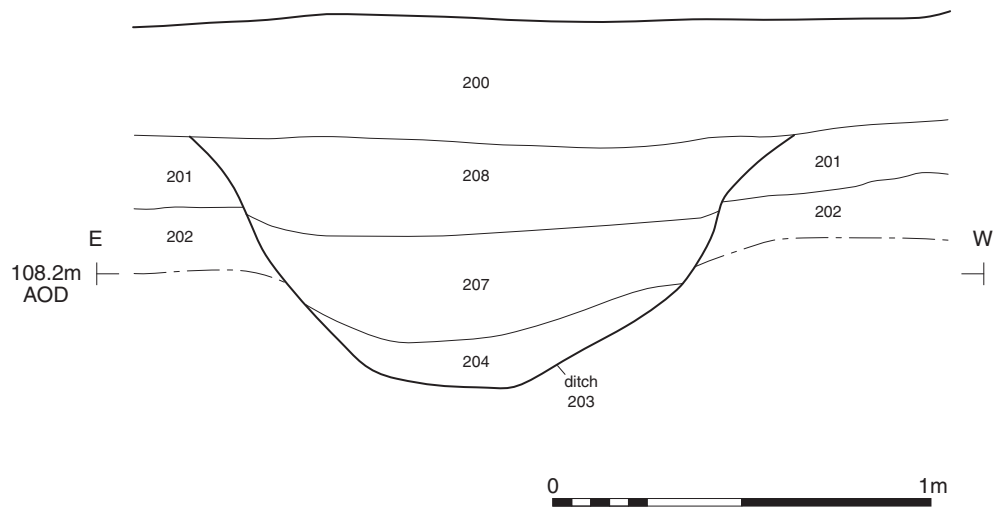
**FIGURE TITLE**  
Trench location plan, showing all features and geophysical survey results (Area 2)

PROJECT NO.	4926	DATE	21-07-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	01	<b>3</b>
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:750	



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Trench 2, Section AA



Trench 2, North facing section of ditch 203 (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

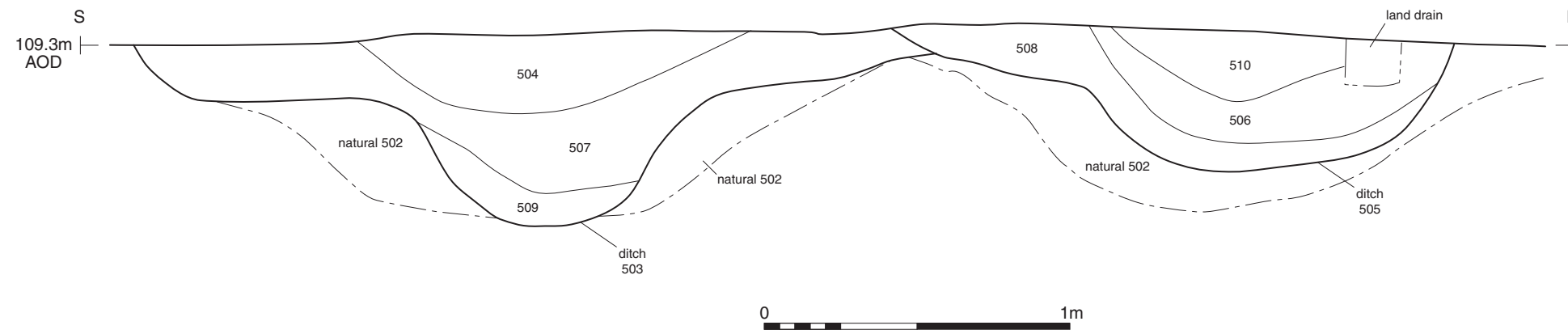
**Trench 2: section of ditch 203 and  
 photograph**

PROJECT NO. 4926 DATE 18/07/2014  
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

**4**

Trench 5, Section BB



Trench 5, ENE facing section of ditches 503 and 505 (1m scales)

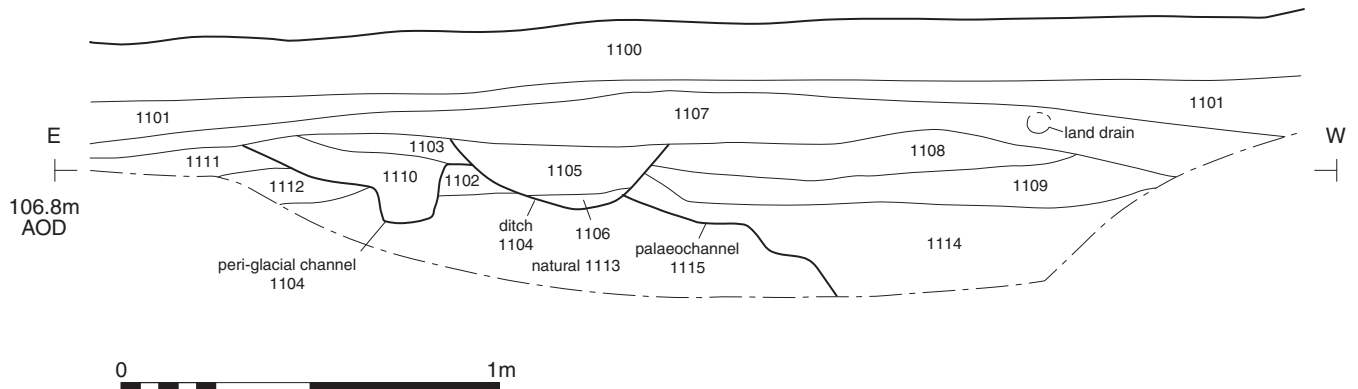

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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 5, section of ditches 503 and  
 505 and photograph**

PROJECT NO. 4926	DATE 21/07/2014	FIGURE NO. 5
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Trench 11, Section CC



Trench 11, oblique north facing section of palaeochannel 1115 and ditch 1104 (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 11, section of palaeochannel  
 1115 and ditch 1104 and photograph**

PROJECT NO. 4926 DATE 21/07/2014  
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FIGURE NO.

**6**