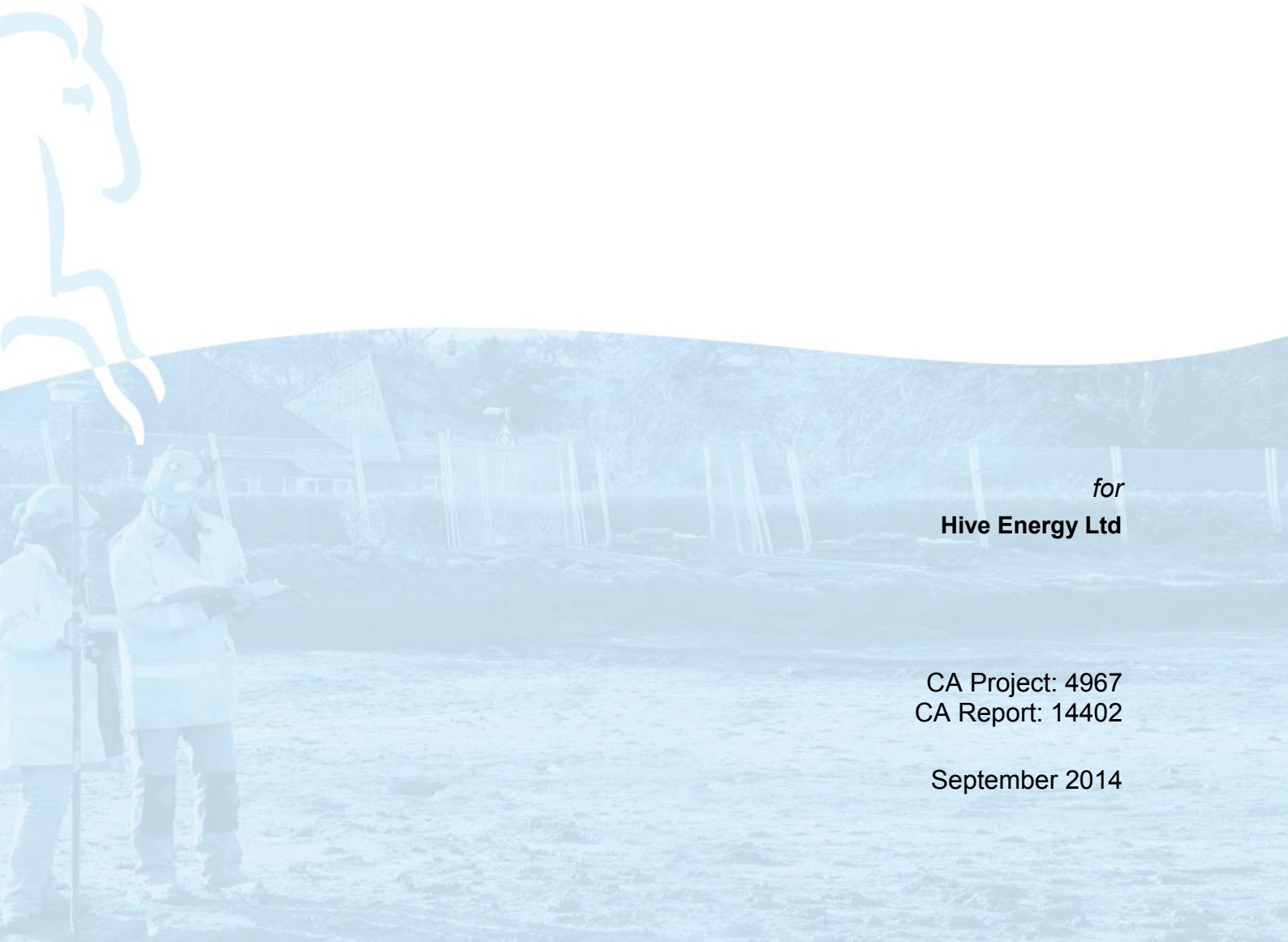
Cotswold Archaeology

Lynt Farm
Upper Inglesham
Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Hive Energy Ltd

CA Project: 4967
CA Report: 14402

September 2014

Lynt Farm
Upper Inglesham
Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4967
CA Report: 14402

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Lynt Farm
Location:	Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire
NGR:	SU 2096 9602
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	18 August – 19 September 2014
Planning Reference:	S/14/1048
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Centre
Site Code:	LYN 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August-September 2014 at Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire. Forty trenches were excavated. A photogrammetric record of extant ridge and furrow earthworks was also completed as part of the works.

The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to the early prehistoric to modern periods. The remains indicate the continued agricultural use of the site, with evidence of Iron Age enclosures, Roman agricultural boundaries, medieval ridge and furrow, a post-medieval field boundary and a modern metalled trackway.

An isolated boundary ditch dating to the middle Bronze Age was identified. Four Iron Age enclosures, three of which most likely represent stock enclosures, were recorded in the southern part of the site. The function of the fourth remains uncertain. A posthole and pit, dated to the late prehistoric and Iron Age respectively, were identified in the northern part of the site. Agricultural boundary ditches and pits dating to the Roman period were identified, which may provide evidence for the adaptation of an Iron Age agricultural area in to the Roman period.

Ridge and furrow of probable medieval date was identified across the central eastern part of the site. A post-medieval boundary ditch and modern trackway were identified in the north-eastern part of the site. A number of undated features were identified including ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. It is probable the majority of these features relate to the Iron Age and/or Roman agricultural use of the site. However, the features in the northern corner of the site may post-date the medieval ridge and furrow.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August–September 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Hive Energy Ltd at Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: SU 2096 9602; Fig. 1). An application has been made to Swindon Borough Council (SBC) for development of a solar farm on the site. The evaluation was undertaken following a programme of geophysical survey, and the results of that work and the present evaluation will feed into the Environmental Statement (ES) for the site.

1.2 The scope of the evaluation was agreed through correspondence between Cotswold Archaeology and Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger of Wiltshire Council, archaeological advisor to SBC. A subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by CA (2014) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger. During the course of the evaluation it was agreed with Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger that a photogrammetric record of extant ridge and furrow would be undertaken, and the results incorporated within this report. Fieldwork followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger and Claire King, including site visits on 22nd and 28th August, and 18th September.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 49.8ha in extent, and is located within the Upper Thames Valley to the immediate south-east of the hamlet of Upper Inglesham. It comprises six fields of low lying agricultural land in the valley of the River Cole, a tributary of the Thames, and is bounded to the west by the A361 and by large agricultural fields to the north, east and south. The site lies at approximately 75m AOD and is relatively flat. Fields 5 and 6 were occupied by two polo pitches. An area of well-preserved ridge and furrow in the south-west corner of Field 3 was excluded from the evaluation.

1.4 The underlying geology of the site comprises Oxford Clay Formation Mudstone (BGS 2014). No superficial deposits are recorded. The geology encountered varied across the site, comprising sandy clays, sand and gravel.

Archaeological background

1.5 The detailed archaeological background to the site is contained within the cultural heritage and archaeology chapter of the draft ES, to which reference should be made (PPG 2014). In summary, the location of the current site alongside the River Cole raises some potential for unrecorded archaeological remains. However, the site is located on clay geology and with well-drained gravel terraces available in the vicinity, the site would have been comparatively less attractive to early settlers seeking to live in this area. It is likely that the clay slopes of the Upper Thames Valley would have been wooded or if cleared would have been used as rough grazing land.

1.6 The site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of nearby settlements probably from the early medieval period onwards. Well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks are located across the central and northern fields at the site. Within the local area is an enigmatic group of circular monuments known as the 'Highworth Rings.' These large circular earthworks are defined by unbroken ditches with internal banks and are often in contiguous groups. "Highworth Circles" were originally thought to have been prehistoric in origin but are now believed to be associated with medieval stock management. They are only found within Highworth Hundred and therefore represent an unusual and rare expression of a local cultural practice. Several of the rings are situated approximately 900m south-west of the Application Site. However, prior to the 2014 geophysical survey (see below) there was no evidence for buried medieval remains at the site.

1.7 There is evidence for agricultural buildings at the site dating to the post-medieval period, specifically a group of cow sheds located in the eastern part of the central field at the site.

The Geophysical Survey

1.8 A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site by Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd (PCG) in May 2014 (PCG 2014). The survey identified potential archaeological features towards the southern part of the site, including one potential ring-ditch, with

suggestions of two similar features and other ditches to its north and north-east. A further potential ring-ditch and adjacent curvilinear ditch was identified c.60m to the east. A considerably smaller sub-circular ditch, possibly a round barrow, was detected in relative isolation in the south-east of site. Ridge and furrow was recorded to the north and west, whilst a group of anomalies recorded at the mid-eastern edge of the site correspond to a small, ditched enclosure that encompassed a number of buildings, as depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map. The survey also recorded traces of a former boundary depicted on historic mapping (*ibid*).

Archaeological objectives

1.9 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 SBC 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

Fieldwork

1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 40 trenches, all but two measuring 50m x 1.8m (Trenches 33 and 35 measured 25m x 1.8m) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 7 was extended by 10m in order to investigate a linear anomaly visible in the surface of the field. Trench 27, as originally proposed, was not excavated, but was replaced by Trench 35 in a similar location to that originally planned. Eight contingency Trenches (31, 32 and 36-41) were requested by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger following the initial results from the evaluation. 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).

1.11 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological

deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).

1.12 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and one pit fill was sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

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

Ridge and furrow earthworks survey

1.14 The ridge and furrow earthworks survey was carried out by KOREC using a Sensefly eBee fixed wing Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV). The UAV carried a 16MP high resolution camera and captured imagery across the site with a ground resolution of approximately 5cm per pixel. Ground control points were also installed and surveyed using RTK GPS to increase the accuracy of the data capture.

1.15 Using photogrammetry techniques a Digital Surface Model (DSM) was derived from the data, this was geo-referenced using the GPS coordinates to create a geoTIFF. The data was subsequently processed in ArcGIS software to produce visualisations in plan and 3D views. The DSM was also used to create profiles across the ridge and furrow earthworks that were recorded. The visualisations and profiles are presented within Figures 14-17, and an assessment of the earthworks is presented as Appendix D.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-17)

Fieldwork (Figs 2-13)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the trial trench evaluation results, and attempts to correlate the findings with anomalies detected during the 2014 geophysical survey, which are depicted along with the evaluation results on Figures 2-7. Detailed

summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

2.2 In general, the results of the geophysical survey underestimated the survival of archaeological remains across the site. The greyscale plot depicts the survival of ridge and furrow cultivation below ground in Fields 4-6 and the possibility of enclosures in the vicinity of Trenches 18 and 22-25. The features interpreted as predominantly natural in Fields 1 and 2 (see Fig. 2) and targeted by Trenches 1, 3 and 5, comprised interleaving deposits of sandy gravel and clay in this area. The anomalies cited as probable land drains were targeted by Trenches 19 and 20 and correlated to ceramic field drains and a copper alloy water pipe. It is noteworthy that the natural substrate varied across the site and often contained patches which may have masked archaeological features. Several of these were tested and in Field 5 occasional finds were recorded at the interface of the subsoil and natural substrate, probably due to heavy landscaping associated with the levelling of the polo pitches.

2.3 Trenches 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40 and 41 were devoid of archaeological remains. Extant ridge and furrow was observed in Fields 1-3; the majority of the furrows were removed during the evaluation in order to ascertain whether they were masking earlier archaeological features. The archaeological features encountered are discussed below, field by field.

FIELD 1

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.4 Pit or ditch terminus 203 was orientated north-east/south-west and cut natural substrate 202. The feature was situated at the base of a furrow; however there was no subsoil present in the north-western end of the trench and no visible furrow fill, suggesting the feature post-dates the ridge and furrow cultivation. The terminus contained two fills, primary silt 205 and secondary fill 204, which were undated. Pit 206 cut subsoil 201 and contained two fills, primary silt 208 and deliberated backfill 207. Both features were covered by an average of 0.2m of topsoil 200 and it is noteworthy that Trench 2 was situated in an area where the ridge and furrow had been visibly denuded.

FIELD 2

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 & 9)

2.5 The archaeological features encountered in Trench 3 were overlain by 0.47m of topsoil and subsoil. Postholes 303, 305, 307, 309, 311 and 313 were observed cutting natural substrate 302 and had single fills 304, 306, 308, 310, 312 and 314 respectively. Only two postholes contained artefactual material; pottery dating to the late prehistoric period was recovered from fill 310 of posthole 309 (Fig. 8; section AA), while fill 314 of posthole 313 produced fragments of fired clay.

Trench 5 (Figs 2, 3 & 9)

2.6 At the south-western end of Trench 5, pit 508 was 1.6m wide and 0.49m deep (Fig. 8; section BB). Nineteen sherds of pottery dating to the late Bronze Age were recovered from basal fill 510. Upper fill 509 comprised a charcoal-rich deliberate backfill which produced pottery dating to the Iron Age. A sample from this feature (Sample 1) produced a small amount of well-preserved charcoal, but no other carbonised plant remains. Five fragments of fired clay recovered from this deposit may have formed a pyramidal loom weight. A group of three undated postholes, 513, 516 and 518, occupied the centre of the trench. These features were sealed by 0.48m of topsoil and subsoil. At the north-eastern end of the trench, undated pits 505, 507 and 511 were sealed by buried soil 502, which measured 13m in length and 0.23m in thickness, and contained a small fragment of late prehistoric pottery. This buried soil correlated with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey.

FIELD 3

Trench 6 (Figs 2, 4 & 9)

2.7 Ditch 603 was aligned north-west/south-east, measured 2.4m wide and 0.67m deep, and cut through subsoil 601 (Fig. 9; section CC). It correlated with a linear anomaly seen passing through Trench 32 of the geophysical greyscale plot. A fragment of tile dating to the late to post-medieval period was recovered from fill 604. The ditch was visible as a linear depression within the surface of the field and continued in Trench 32 (see below). It was sealed by 0.25m of topsoil 200.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 4 & 10)

2.8 The topsoil and subsoil overlying the archaeological feature in Trench 9 measured 0.58m in depth. Ditch 903 was orientated north-west/south-east, measured 1.57m in width and 0.27m in depth and cut natural substrate 902 (Fig. 9; section DD). Ten

sherds of pottery dating to the middle Bronze Age and two flint blades were recovered from its single fill, 904. It is noteworthy that the ridge and furrow was on a different orientation (north-east/south-west) to the ditch in this part of the field. The ditch was not detected by the geophysical survey.

Trench 32 (Figs 2, 4 & 10)

2.9 The archaeological features in Trench 32 cut subsoil 3201 and were covered by 0.25m of topsoil 3200. Trackway 3203 was orientated north-west/south-east, cut subsoil 3201 and contained metalled stone and gravel surface 3204, from which modern finds were recovered. A 0.05m thick trample deposit, 3210 (not illustrated), extended for 3m to the south-west of the track and probably related to its use. Surface 3204 was covered by silty clay deposit 3207 (n.i.), which infilled the hollow above the trackway after it had gone out of use. This was covered by demolition rubble layer 3211 (n.i.), which measured 7.28m long from the trackway to the north-eastern end of the trench and may relate to the demolition of the agricultural buildings referred to in the archaeological background above. The trackway is visible as a linear anomaly on the geophysical greyscale plot. A map of the area dating to 1876 (Old Maps 2014) shows the buildings in the north-eastern corner of Field 3 may have been stables rather than cow sheds (as mentioned in the archaeological background above) and it is likely that this trackway provided a solid route to and from these buildings. It is possible that stone-built drain 3208, observed cutting the subsoil at the south-western end of the trench, was also associated with the buildings. The drain had been backfilled with a mixed deposit containing post-medieval tile. Unexcavated ditch 3205 was orientated north/south, and is a continuation of ditch 603 in Trench 6, corresponding with the same depression in the surface of the field.

FIELD 4

Trench 14 (Figs 2, 5 & 11)

2.10 The archaeological feature encountered in Trench 14 was overlain by 0.57m of topsoil and subsoil. Ditch 1403 was orientated north-east/south-west and corresponded to a linear anomaly, interpreted as a natural feature on the geophysical survey (Fig. 10; section EE). The geophysical interpretation shows an anomaly much wider than ditch 1403; however it is possible that the furrow immediately to the east has been conflated with the archaeological feature. The ditch cut natural substrate 1402, measured 2.7m wide and 0.25m deep, and

contained a single fill, 1404, from which fifty sherds of early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Trench 15 (Figs 2 & 5)

2.11 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1503 measured 0.88m wide and 0.17m deep and cut natural substrate 1502. No finds were recovered from single fill 1504, which was sealed by 0.5m of topsoil and subsoil. The ditch corresponds to a trackway visible on aerial photographs (not illustrated).

Trench 17 (Figs 2, 5 & 11)

2.12 The archaeological features in Trench 17 were covered by 0.6m of topsoil and subsoil. Segmented ditch 1703/1705/1707 was orientated north-west/south-east, measured 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep, and cut natural substrate 1702 (Fig. 10; section FF). Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill 1704.

Trench 38 (Figs 2, 5 & 13)

2.13 An average of 0.45m of topsoil and subsoil overlay the features in Trench 38. Ditch 3803 was orientated east/west, measured 0.78m wide and 0.31m deep, and cut natural substrate 3802 (Fig. 13; section PP). A small bodysherd of central Gaulish Samian was recovered from fill 3804. Undated postholes 3805 and 3807, possibly associated with a modern fenceline running parallel to the field boundary, rather than the Roman ditch, were observed cutting natural substrate 3802. A modern land drain crossed the trench on a NW/SE alignment, cutting ditch 3803.

FIELD 5

Trench 18 (Figs 2, 6 & 12)

2.14 An average of 0.46m of topsoil and subsoil overlay the features in Trench 18. Ditch 1805 was orientated north/south, measured 0.74m wide and 0.19m deep, and cut natural substrate 1802. No finds were recovered from single fill 1806. Oval pit 1803 measured 0.68m wide and 0.11m deep and contained single fill 1804, from which a single sherd of Roman greyware was recovered (Fig. 10; section HH). A second oval pit, 1807, was excavated; however no finds were recovered from fill 1808. Pits 1812, 1814 and 1819 were all observed cutting natural substrate 1802 and were recorded in plan but not excavated. Possible ditch terminus 1809 was at least 1.78m long, 2.11m wide and 0.6m deep and was north-east/south-west aligned (Fig. 10; section GG). It contained two fills; lower fill 1811 contained a flint bladelet, while

upper fill 1810 was undated. Upper fill 1810 had been truncated by possible pit 1816, which also cut subsoil 1801, and contained two undated fills, 1817 and 1818.

Trench 20 (Figs 2 & 6)

2.15 Gully 2003 cut natural substrate 2002, measured 0.34m in width and 0.12m in depth and was aligned north/south. It appears to correspond to a much larger anomaly on the geophysical greyscale plot, which may be due to the presence of an adjacent furrow. No finds were recovered from single fill 2004, which was covered by 0.62m of topsoil and subsoil.

Trench 22 (Figs 2, 7 & 12)

2.16 An average of 0.39m of topsoil and subsoil overlay the archaeological feature in Trench 22. Ditch 2203 was orientated north/south and corresponded to a ditch depicted on the geophysical survey (Fig. 11; section II). The ditch measured 1.3m wide and 0.78m deep and contained primary silt 2204, from which two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. Re-cut 2208 provides evidence that the ditch had been maintained and suggests it functioned as a drainage feature. Re-cut 2208 contained three fills, 2205, 2206 and 2207, the composition of which and relative paucity of cultural material (the only finds recovered were fragments of burnt flint and fired clay from 2206 and animal bone), suggest these are silt deposits rather than deliberate backfills. A north-south aligned linear anomaly present of the geophysical greyscale was not found during evaluation.

Trench 23 (Figs 2, 7 & 12)

2.17 Features in Trench 23 were overlain by 0.53m of topsoil and subsoil. At the north-western end of the trench, curvilinear ditch 2303 was orientated roughly north-east/south-west and cut natural substrate 2302. The ditch measured 0.82m wide and 0.18m deep and contained single fill 2304, from which two sherds of late prehistoric pottery and three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. Ring-ditch 2305 was orientated roughly east/west and corresponded to an anomaly on the geophysical survey greyscale plot, which suggests that ditch 2309 (recorded in plan only) forms the other side to the ring. The ditch contained five fills. Primary silt deposit 2314, which contained seven sherds of Iron Age pottery and a complete calf skull, was followed by a series of three deliberate backfills or slumps (2313, 2312 and 2311), and a final silt deposit following the abandonment or disuse of the feature (2306) (Fig. 11; section JJ). Eight sherds of late prehistoric pottery was recovered from fill 2312, while fill 2306 produced sixty-one sherds of pottery dating to the mid

to late Iron Age, as well as a worked flint blade. At the south-eastern end of the trench, treethrow 2307 was curved, measured 1m wide and 0.27m deep, and contained mixed, stony undated fill 2308.

Trench 24 (Figs 2, 7 & 12)

2.18 An average of 0.6m of topsoil and subsoil overlay the archaeological features in Trench 24. At the eastern end of Trench 24, curvilinear ditch 2403 corresponded with an anomaly on the geophysical greyscale plot. The ditch measured 2.54m wide and 0.39m deep and contained two fills. Fragments of fired clay and animal bone were recovered from lower silting fill 2405, while three sherds of late prehistoric pottery were recovered from upper fill 2404 (Fig. 11; section KK). In the centre of the trench, shallow pit 2409 was oval in plan and measured 1.33m in length, 1.03m in width and 0.19m in depth. This feature appears to correspond to an irregular anomaly of the geophysical greyscale plot. Fill 2410 contained a single fragment of fired clay.

Trench 25 (Figs 2, 7 & 12)

2.19 The archaeological features in Trench 25 were sealed by 0.4m of topsoil and subsoil. Curvilinear ditch 2503 was orientated north-west/south-east and corresponded to a curved anomaly on the geophysical survey greyscale plot, which appears to be a small ring-ditch. The ditch measured 1.07m wide and 0.22m deep and contained fill 2504, from which nine sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered (Fig. 11; section LL). Curvilinear ditch terminus 2505 corresponds to the opposite side of the same geophysical anomaly and may form part of the same feature (Fig. 11; section MM). Fill 2506 contained pottery also dating to the Iron Age. Ditch 2507 was aligned NW/SE, measuring 3.02m wide and 0.35m deep. The ditch corresponded to a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey interpretive plot (but not the position of the linear on the greyscale plot) and appears to be a boundary ditch, with single fill 2508 containing five sherds of Roman pottery. The geophysical anomaly continues east in to Trench 26, where it appears as a furrow or possible headland. The geophysical interpretive survey plot appears to have combined two different features on different alignments, which are perhaps better understood using the greyscale.

FIELD 6

2.20 ***Trench 33 (Figs 2, 8 & 13)***

An average of 0.35m of topsoil and subsoil overlay the archaeological features in Trench 33. Ditch 3307 was orientated E/W. The ditch measured 0.59m wide and 0.14m deep and contained a worked flint flake (Fig 13; section NN). It was cut by curvilinear ditch 3305 which was >0.8 wide and 0.33 deep and contained two fills 3304 and 3303, and upper fill 3304 contained one sherd of Iron Age pottery and eight pieces of fired clay (Fig 13; section NN). Ditch 3305, whist in a similar location, has a different alignment to that of a curvilinear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey.

2.21 ***Trench 35 (Figs 2, 7 & 13)***

The archaeological feature in Trench 35 was sealed by 0.45m of topsoil and subsoil. Ditch 3504 was aligned NE/SW, measuring 0.71m wide and 0.43m deep, contained two fills, with upper fill 3505 containing late prehistoric pottery (Fig 13; section OO). The position of the ditch corresponded to that of a linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey.

The finds

2.22 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, a fired clay object, stone, metal objects and worked flint.

Pottery: Early Prehistoric

2.23 Ditch fill 904 produced ten sherds in a thick-walled, grog-tempered fabric including two rimsherds from a vessel with fingernail impressed decoration on the top of the rim. The vessel profile could not be identified: however, the fabric and decoration suggest a date in the Middle Bronze Age.

Late Prehistoric

2.24 Pottery which is broadly dateable to the Late Prehistoric period (spanning the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age) on the basis of characteristics of fabric and firing includes: a total of 28 unfeatured bodysherds in a vesicular fabric recorded in six deposits (Table 1); four sherds from two deposits in a shell-tempered fabric; and a total of nine unfeatured bodysherds in quartz-tempered and quartz-and-shell tempered fabrics from ditch fill 2312 and field drain fill 2412.

2.25 A total of 19 sherds of pottery was recovered from pit fill 510. Fabrics represented were: quartzite-tempered, quartz-tempered, shell-tempered, limestone-tempered and flint-quartz-and-limestone tempered. Neckless ovoid vessels were present in both the quartzite-tempered and shell-tempered fabrics. This form can be characteristic of Late Bronze Age assemblages, although they can also feature in Early Iron Age groups. The use of quartzite tempering is recorded in the wider region at Milton Hill, Oxon (McSloy 2012, 231).

2.26 Pottery considered to be of Iron Age date comprises: 11 sherds in a limestone tempered fabric (in addition to two vesicular sherds resulting from the leaching of limestone inclusions) from ditch fills 2306, 2314 and 3505; and 127 sherds in a handmade quartz-tempered fabric from 12 deposits. Identifiable forms included: a globular jar with a short-everted rim in the limestone-tempered fabric; and a barrel-shaped jar with a slightly angled shoulder, and a vessel with a simple, upright rim, both in the quartz-tempered fabric (all were recovered from ditch fill 2306). These forms typically date to the Middle to Late Iron Age. Included in the quartz-tempered sherds from ditch fill 1404 was a bodysherd probably from a furrowed bowl, which is a form common to the Early Iron Age of Wiltshire (Gibson and Woods 1997, 167) and which was present in the Budbury hillfort assemblage (Wainwright 1970, fig. 14, nos. 74–9).

Roman

2.27 A small bodysherd of central Gaulish Samian, which was exported to Britain between *c*. AD 120 and 200 (Webster 1996, 3), was recorded in ditch fill 3804. A total of 12 sherds of Roman pottery was recorded in six deposits, comprising: six unfeatured bodysherds of greyware from five deposits; a rimsherd from a necked jar with a thickened, curved rim in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric from subsoil 901; and a total of five unfeatured bodysherds in an oxidised, sand-tempered fabric from ditch fills 2304 and 2508. All of this pottery is only broadly dateable to the Romano-British period.

Ceramic building material

2.28 A total of 14 fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval or modern date were recovered from three deposits. Classifiable fragments included: brick from 3204; and nib tile, pan tile and flat roof tile from 3209.

Fired clay object

2.29 Pit fill 509 produced ten fragments of fired clay, of which at least five belonged to an object which may have been a pyramidal loom weight, although no perforations survived.

Stone

2.30 A total of nine fragments of slate, probably from roofing tiles, was recorded in metalled surface 3204.

Metal object

2.31 Modern-dated metalled surface 3204 produced a single iron nail.

Worked flint

2.32 A total of nine worked flint items was recovered from five deposits, in addition to three fragments of burnt flint, weighing a total of 4g, the latter from ditch fills 2206 and 1404.

2.33 The flints consisted of three flakes, an intact blade, four blade/flake fragments and a hollow scraper. Blade technology is characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic assemblages. The hollow scraper, from subsoil 2201, was well-made on a thin flake with fine, abrupt retouch forming a concavity on the left dorsal edge: this is typically a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age tool (Butler 2005, 167).

The palaeoenvironmental evidence

2.34 One environmental sample (30 litres of soil) was retrieved from one deposit with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

2.35 Sample 1 was recovered from upper fill 509 of pit 508 which has been interpreted as a deliberate dump of Iron Age waste. The pit did not contain any carbonised plant remains although a small amount of well-preserved charcoal identified as oak (*Quercus*), cherry species (*Prunus*) and alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) was recovered. The small assemblage of charcoal and absence of any further ecofactual remains means no interpretative information is possible, other

than the use of these species as fuel on site. The charcoal (except oak) would be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required.

Ridge and furrow earthworks survey (Figs 14-17)

2.36 Visualisations of the photogrammetric data recorded during the UAV flight are presented within Figures 14-17, and an assessment of the ridge and furrow earthworks by Dr Michael Fradley is presented within Appendix D. The survey indicates the survival of narrow ridge and furrow characteristic of steam ploughing of 19th or early 20th-century date in Fields 1 and 2, and of better preserved ridge and furrow of probable medieval origin within Field 3. The ridge and furrow in Field 3 has been truncated along the south-east boundary of the field, whilst in Fields 4 to 6 any upstanding trace of former ridge and furrow has been eradicated by later ploughing in Field 4 and formation of the polo fields in Fields 5 and 6 (although geophysical survey indicated the former presence of ridge and furrow within Field 4).

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to the early prehistoric to modern periods. The remains indicate continued agricultural use of the site, with evidence of prehistoric enclosures, Roman agricultural boundaries, medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, a post-medieval boundary and a modern metalled trackway. There is a concentration of Iron Age and Roman enclosure and boundary ditches in the southern half of Field 5. A second concentration, of post-medieval and modern features, exists in the north-eastern corner of Field 3. The features recorded by the evaluation broadly correspond to anomalies identified by the preceding geophysical survey (PCG 2014). However additional archaeological features, not identified by the geophysical survey, were also identified.

Prehistoric

3.2 Flint blades, characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic assemblages, were recovered from five contexts. The pottery recovered from ditch fills 904, 1404 and 2306 suggests the flint blades are residual. This is also the case for subsoil 2201, which produced a hollow scraper. While terminus fill 1811 did not contain any other dateable material, its proximity to an area of Iron Age and Roman activity may

render the flint blade from this context residual. A single ditch, perpendicular to the later ridge and furrow field system and containing pottery dating to the middle Bronze Age, was identified in Trench 9, whilst pottery dating to the late Bronze Age was recovered from the basal fill of pit 508 in Trench 5.

3.3 Features dating to the late prehistoric or Iron Age comprised a pit and posthole in Trenches 3 and 5, a single boundary ditch in Trench 14 and a concentration of enclosure ditches and pits in Trenches 20, 22, 23, 24, and 25. The upper fill of possible late Bronze Age pit 508 appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with charcoal rich material during the Iron Age. The quantity of artefactual material recovered from the upper fill of the pit, including fragments of a possible loom weight, provides evidence for possible Iron Age domestic occupation within the vicinity.

3.4 Four ditched enclosures dating to the late prehistoric or Iron Age were identified in Trenches 22-25, at the southern end of Field 5. The geophysical survey suggests the ditches identified in Trenches 23 and 25 formed ring enclosures. The shallow profile of ditches 2503/2505, and the 9.5m internal diameter, suggests this may have been a small paddock or stock enclosure. The function of the circular enclosure in Trench 23 is less convincingly agricultural given the substantial profile of ditch 2305 (3.65m wide and 1.1m deep) and the relatively small internal diameter (7.4m). The almost complete calf skull retrieved from the very base of this ditch may represent a ritual structured deposit. None of these small ring or circular enclosures begin to approach the substantial diameter (40-90m) of the 'Highworth Circles' as seen, for example at North Leaze Farm to the south-west (Scheduled Monument number 1018221), so an association with that group of monuments appears unlikely. The ditches identified in Trenches 22, 24, 33 and 35 were not as substantial as those in Trench 23, and correspond to a series of irregular boundaries or enclosures identified by the geophysical survey.

Roman

3.5 A gully at the northern end of Trench 23 and a boundary ditch in Trench 25 produced finds dating broadly to the Roman period. Given the close proximity of these features to the Iron Age activity described above, it is possible that they represent the adaptation of Iron Age enclosures and field systems in the Roman period. Alternatively, in the absence of a smaller date range, it is possible that the features from Trenches 22-25 are contemporary and provide us with evidence of

agricultural activity during the transition from Iron Age to Roman practices. Pottery dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods rarely occurs within the same feature. In Trench 18, a single sherd of Roman greyware was recorded from pit 1803, suggesting the continuation of Roman features in Field 5. The isolated ditches in Trenches 17 and 38 provide further evidence of Roman agricultural boundaries across the site. Given the shallow nature of the feature in Trench 17, it is possible that it had been truncated by later furrows, causing the ditch to appear segmented in plan.

Medieval to modern

3.6 The presence of well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks of characteristically medieval form, and therefore probably medieval in date, were confirmed during assessment of the photogrammetric data within Field 3, along with modern ridge and furrow earthworks within Fields 1 and 2 (Figs 14-17; Appendix D). An area of agricultural activity dating to the post-medieval and modern periods was identified in Trenches 6 and 32. This comprised a north-south aligned field boundary ditch, visible as an impression within the surface of the field, a stone-built drain and a stone and gravel metalled trackway. Historic mapping suggests the trackway may have been contemporary with a stable block (now demolished) to the north of Trench 32. A single north-west/south-east aligned boundary ditch identified in Trench 15 was sealed by subsoil and provides further evidence of agricultural practices in Field 4. Although no artefacts were recovered from its fill, the ditch corresponds to the alignment of a trackway visible on aerial photographs, which may signify the fossilisation on an earlier boundary.

Undated

3.7 An undated pit and possible pit/ditch terminus were identified in Trench 2. Pit 206 cut the subsoil. There was no subsoil present at the north-western end of Trench 2; therefore it was not possible to determine the relationship between possible pit/ditch terminus 203 and the transient ploughsoil. It is noteworthy that both features were located in an area where the ridge and furrow had been denuded, therefore they may related to activity that post-dates this medieval agricultural activity.

3.8 Eight undated postholes and three undated pits were recorded in Trenches 3 and 5. Although the postholes do not appear to form any discernible structural pattern, they are in close proximity to pit 508, which produced large quantities of pottery dating to the late Bronze Age and Iron Age. Pits 505, 507 and 511 were sealed by a buried

soil which contained a single fragment of later prehistoric pottery weighing less than a gram.

3.9 A north-south aligned ditch and ditch terminus identified in Trench 18 may provide evidence for a fifth area of Iron Age or Roman enclosure in Field 5. Ditch terminus 1809 was substantial, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep. In the absence of any additional dating, the flint blade retrieved from its lower fill has been regarded as residual. The terminus was cut by a later pit, which also cut the subsoil. Pit 1807 was excavated and did not produce any finds, while pits 1812, 1814 and 1819 were recorded in plan only. The north/south aligned gully in Trench 20 provides further evidence for continued drainage in Field 5. Undated postholes in Trench 38 appeared more likely to represent remains of a modern fenceline respecting the extant field boundary, rather than any settlement activity associated with the ditch containing Roman pottery found nearby, although this cannot be proven.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Riley, assisted by Jonathan Orellana, Jon Pick, Noel Boothroyd, Phoebe Smith and Cameron Hardie. The report was written by Rebecca Riley, assisted by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Rebecca Riley, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

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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	100	Layer		topsoil	dark grey sandy clay	50	1.8	0.18	modern
1	101	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.2	
1	102	Layer		natural substrate	orangey yellow silty clay with lenses of sand and gravel	50	1.8		geological
2	200	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.2	modern
2	201	Layer		subsoil	mid brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.27	
2	202	Layer		natural substrate	orangey yellow sand with patches of orangey brown clay and sandy gravel	50	1.8		geological
2	203	Cut		ditch terminus/pit	NE/SW orientated ditch terminus or oval pit	>1.14	1.8	0.58	
2	204	Fill	203	upper fill of terminus/pit	mid brown silty clay	>1.14	1.25	0.46	
2	205	Fill	203	lower fill of terminus/pit	mid brownish grey sandy clay	0.9	0.45	0.12	
2	206	Cut		oval pit	NE/SW orientated oval pit	2.55	>1.7	0.6	
2	207	Fill	206	upper fill of pit	light greyish brown sandy silty clay	2.09	>1.55	0.6	
2	208	Fill	206	lower fill of pit	dark greyish brown silty clay	2.55	0.25	0.45	
3	300	Layer		topsoil	dark grey sandy clay	50	1.8	0.2	modern
3	301	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.27	
3	302	Layer		natural substrate	brownish orangey sandy clay with gravel patches	50	1.8		geological
3	303	Cut		posthole	steep-sided, concave base		0.29	0.16	
3	304	Fill	303	fill of posthole	greyish brown silty clay		0.29	0.16	
3	305	Cut		posthole	steep-sided, concave base		0.25	0.13	
3	306	Fill	305	fill of posthole	mid greyish brown silty clay		0.25	0.13	
3	307	Cut		posthole	steep-sided, flat base		0.2	0.1	
3	308	Fill	307	fill of posthole	mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.2	0.1	
3	309	Cut		posthole	near vertical sides, flat base		0.2	0.12	
3	310	Fill	309	fill of posthole	dark brownish grey sandy clay		0.2	0.12	Late Prehistoric
3	311	Cut		posthole	steep-sided, concave base		0.16	0.07	
3	312	Fill	311	fill of posthole	mid greyish brown		0.16	0.07	
3	313	Cut		posthole	steep-sided, concave base		0.16	0.11	
3	314	Fill	313	fill of posthole	mid greyish brown sandy clay		0.16	0.11	
4	400	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.2	modern
4	401	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.27	
4	402	Layer		natural substrate	mid brownish orange sandy clay with gravel and bluish grey patches	50	1.8		geological
5	500	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy	50	1.8	0.18	modern

					clay				
5	501	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.3	
5	502	Layer		buried soil	dark bluish grey silty clay	13	1.8	0.23	Late Prehistoric
5	503	Layer		natural substrate	mid yellowish orange sandy clay with reddish brown gravel patches	50	1.8		geological
5	504	Fill	505	fill of pit	dark brownish grey sandy clay	0.6	0.66	0.12	
5	505	Cut		pit	cut of circular pit	0.6	0.66	0.12	
5	506	Fill	507	fill of pit	mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.72	0.84	0.1	
5	507	Cut		pit	cut of oval pit	0.72	0.84	0.1	
5	508	Cut		pit	cut of circular pit	1.6	1.08	0.49	
5	509	Fill	508	upper fill of pit	dark grey silty clay		1.5	0.37	Late Prehistoric
5	510	Fill	508	lower fill of pit	mid yellowish brown silty clay		1.53	0.24	LBA
5	511	Cut		pit	unexcavated	0.78	0.79	unexc	
5	512	Fill	511	fill of pit	mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.78	0.79	unexc	
5	513	Cut		posthole	steep-sided, flat base	0.28	0.26	0.11	
5	514	Fill	513	upper fill of posthole	dark grey silty clay	0.28	0.26	0.03	
5	515	Fill	513	lower fill of posthole	mid orangey grey sandy clay	0.28	0.26	0.06	
5	516	Cut		posthole	steep-sided, flat base	0.21	0.25	0.05	
5	517	Fill	516	fill of posthole	mid orangey grey sandy clay	0.21	0.26	0.05	
5	518	Cut		posthole	steep-sided, flat base	0.24	0.24	0.09	
5	519	Fill	518	fill of posthole	mid orangey grey sandy clay	0.24	0.24	0.09	
6	600	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy silt	50	1.8	0.25	modern
6	601	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish orange silty clay	50	1.8	0.4	
6	602	Layer		natural substrate	mid greyish orangey sandy clay with gravel inclusions and manganese flecks	50	1.8		geological
6	603	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated boundary ditch	>2	2.4	0.67	
6	604	Fill	603	fill of ditch	mid grey silty clay	>2	2.4	0.67	Post-medieval
7	700	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey silty clay	59	1.8	0.25	modern
7	701	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty clay	59	1.8	0.3	
7	702	Layer		natural substrate	mid orangey brown clay	59	1.8		geological
8	800	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.22	modern
8	801	Layer		subsoil	light greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.4	
8	802	Layer		natural substrate	orangey brown sandy clay with common flint pebbles and lenses of lighter grey clay	50	1.8		geological
9	900	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.28	modern
9	901	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish yellow sandy clay	50	1.8	0.3	RB

9	902	Layer		natural substrate	light brownish yellow clay with abundant fossil inclusions	50	1.8		geological
9	903	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated boundary ditch	>1.8	1.57	0.27	
9	904	Fill	903	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay	>1.8	1.57	0.27	MBA
10	1000	Layer		topsoil	dark grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	modern
10	1001	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	
10	1002	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish brown sandy clay with reddish brown stony patches	50	1.8		geological
11	1100	Layer		topsoil	dark grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	modern
11	1101	Layer		subsoil	dark yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	
11	1102	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish brown sandy clay with reddish brown stony patches	50	1.8		geological
12	1200	Layer		topsoil	dark grey sandy silt	50	1.8	0.2	modern
12	1201	Layer		subsoil	light brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.35	
12	1202	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish grey sandy clay with orange patches and fossil inclusions	50	1.8		geological
13	130	Layer		topsoil	dark greenish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	modern
13	1301	Layer		subsoil	mid greenish grey firm silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	
13	1302	Layer		natural substrate	light greenish brown silty clay	50	1.8		geological
14	1400	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.39	modern
14	1401	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.18	
14	1402	Layer		natural substrate	mid orangey brown silty clay, fossil inclusions and patches of light bluish grey	50	1.8		geological
14	1403	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated boundary ditch	>1.8	2.7	0.25	
14	1404	Fill	1403	fill of ditch	dark bluish grey silty clay	>1.8	2.7	0.25	EIA
15	1500	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey clay silt	50	1.8	0.3	modern
15	1501	Layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	
15	1502	Layer		natural substrate	light brownish yellow clay with gravel patches	50	1.8		geological
15	1503	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated boundary ditch	>2	0.88	0.17	
15	1504	Fill	1503	fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty clay	>2	0.88	0.17	
16	1600	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey clay silt	50	1.8	0.3	modern
16	1601	Layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.15	
16	1602	Layer		natural substrate	light brownish yellow clay with gravel patches	50	1.8		geological
17	1700	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	modern
17	1701	Layer		subsoil	light yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	
17	1702	Layer		natural substrate	mid orangey brown clay	50	1.8		geological
17	1703	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated ditch segment	>4.89	0.62	0.15	
17	1704	Fill	1703	fill of ditch	dark greyish brown silty clay	>4.89	0.62	0.15	RB

17	1705	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated pit/ditch segment	0.68	0.6	0.11	
17	1706	Fill	1705	fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty clay	0.68	0.6	0.11	
17	1707	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated ditch segment	3.71	0.5	unexc	
17	1708	Fill	1707	fill of ditch	dark greyish brown silty clay	3.71	0.5	unexc	
17	1709	Cut		field drain	cut of field drain, cuts 1704	>1.8	0.37		
18	1800	Layer		topsoil	dark brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.29	modern
18	1801	Layer		subsoil	mid brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.17	
18	1802	Layer		natural substrate	mid yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel patches	50	1.8		geological
18	1803	Cut		pit	oval pit	1	0.68	0.11	
18	1804	Fill	1803	fill of pit	mid greyish brown silty clay	1	0.68	0.11	RB
18	1805	Cut		ditch	N/S ditch	>4.79	0.74	0.19	
18	1806	Fill	1805	fill of ditch	dark yellowish brown silty clay	>4.79	0.74	0.19	
18	1807	Cut		pit	circular pit	0.95	0.84	0.28	
18	1808	Fill	1807	fill of pit	mid greyish brown silty clay	0.95	0.84	0.28	
18	1809	Cut		possible ditch terminus	SW/NE orientated possible terminus	1.7	2.1	0.6	
18	1810	Fill	1809	upper fill of terminus	mid orangey brown silty clay	1.7	2.1	0.45	
18	1811	Fill	1809	lower fill of terminus	mid orangey grey silty clay	1.63	2.1	0.25	
18	1812	Cut		pit	large oval pit; unexcavated	1.39	1.95	unexc	
18	1813	Fill	1812	fill of pit	mid greyish brown silty clay	1.39	1.95	unexc	
18	1814	Cut		pit	oval pit; unexcavated	0.98	0.73	unexc	
18	1815	Fill	1814	fill of pit	mid greyish brown silty clay	0.98	0.73	unexc	
18	1816	Cut		pit	oval pit, truncates 1810	1.85	1.02	0.65	
18	1817	Fill	1816	upper fill of pit	mid orangey brown sandy silt	0.86		0.42	
18	1818	Fill	1816	lower fill of pit	mid orangey brown sandy silt	1.85	1.02	0.45	
18	1819	Cut		pit	oval pit	1.04	0.8	unexc	
18	1820	Fill	1819	fill of pit	mid greyish brown silty clay	1.04	0.8	unexc	
19	1900	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	modern
19	1901	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	
19	1902	Layer		natural substrate	mid reddish brown sandy clay with flint gravel patches	50	1.8		geological
20	2000	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.4	modern
20	2001	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.22	
20	2002	Layer		natural substrate	mid greyish brown sandy clay with patches of orange sandy gravel	50	1.8		geological
20	2003	Cut		gully	N/S aligned gully	>2.09	0.34	0.12	
20	2004	Fill	2003	fill of gully	mid greyish brown sandy clay	>2.09	0.34	0.12	
21	2100	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	modern
21	2101	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.16	
21	2102	Layer		natural substrate	mid brownish orange sandy clay with patches of dark bluish grey silty clay	50	1.8		geological
22	2200	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty	50	1.8	0.24	modern

					clay				
22	2201	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.15	
22	2202	Layer		natural substrate	light bluish yellow silty clay with patches of mid orangey brown stony clay	50	1.8		geological
22	2203	Cut		ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch	2.05	1.3	0.78	
22	2204	Fill	2203	fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty clay	0.8	1.3	0.1	IA
22	2205	Fill	2208	lower fill of re-cut	dark bluish grey silty clay with orange mottles	0.8	0.35	0.13	
22	2206	Fill	2208	middle fill of re-cut	mid greyish brown silty clay with yellow mottles	0.8	0.73	0.16	
22	2207	Fill	2208	upper fill of re-cut	dark bluish grey silty clay with orange mottles	0.8	0.95	0.41	
22	2208	Cut		re-cut of ditch	NE/SW orientated re-cut of ditch 2203	0.8	1.1	0.62	
23	2300	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.4	modern
23	2301	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.13	
23	2302	Layer		natural substrate	light greyish yellow silty clay with fossil inclusions, orangey brown stony patches and dark bluish grey silty clay patches	50	1.8		geological
23	2303	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated curvilinear ditch	1.9	0.82	0.18	
23	2304	Fill	2303	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay	1.9	0.82	0.18	RB
23	2305	Cut		ring ditch	E/W aligned enclosure ditch	>1.8	3.65	1.1	
23	2306	Fill	2305	upper fill of ditch	dark bluish grey silty clay with orange mottles	>1.8	3.65	0.65	MIA-LIA
23	2307	Cut		tree throw	cut of circular tree throw	2.06	1	0.27	
23	2308	Fill	2307	fill of tree throw	mid greyish brown silty clay with stone inclusions	2.06	1	0.27	
23	2309	Cut		ring ditch	fill of NE/SW aligned ring ditch, unexcavated	>1.8	3.92	unexc	
23	2310	Fill	2309	fill of ditch	dark bluish grey silty clay with orange mottles	>1.8	3.92	unexc	
23	2311	Fill	2305	fill of ditch	mid greyish orange silty clay with sandy patches	>1.8	0.84	0.3	
23	2312	Fill	2305	fill of ditch	light yellowish grey silty clay	>1.8	0.77	0.18	Late Prehistoric
23	2313	Fill	2305	fill of ditch	mid greyish orange silty clay with orange mottles	>1.8	0.38	0.33	
23	2314	Fill	2305	lower fill of ditch	mid bluish grey silty clay with reddish orange mottles	>1.8	0.69	0.15	IA
24	2400	Layer		topsoil	dark grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	modern
24	2401	Layer		subsoil	mid brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.35	
24	2402	Layer		natural substrate	reddish brown sandy clay with patches of bluish grey silty clay and orange brown sandy clay with flint gravels	50	1.8		geological
24	2403	Cut		ditch	cut of an E/W curved ditch	6.5	2.54	0.39	
24	2404	Fill	2403	upper fill of ditch	dark brownish grey silty clay	6.5	1.4	0.12	Late Prehistoric
24	2405	Fill	2403	lower fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty clay	6.5	1.12	0.27	
24	2406	Cut		field drain	N/S aligned field drain	>1.8	0.3	0.58	
24	2407	Fill	2406	backfill of field drain	mid orangey brown silty clay	>1.8	0.3	0.58	

24	2408	Fill	2406	ceramic field drain	ceramic field drain	>1.8	0.07	0.07	
24	2409	Cut		pit	oval pit	1.33	1.03	0.19	
24	2410	Fill	2409	fill of pit	dark brownish grey silty clay	1.33	1.03	0.19	
24	2411	Cut		field drain	N/S aligned field drain	>1.8	>0.13	>0.23	
24	2412	Fill	2411	backfill of field drain	mid orangey brown silty clay	>1.8	>0.13	>0.23	Late Prehistoric
24	2413	Fill	2411	ceramic field drain	ceramic field drain	>1.8	0.07	0.07	
25	2500	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.2	modern
25	2501	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	
25	2502	Layer		natural substrate	mid greyish yellow silty clay with orange stony patches	50	1.8		geological
25	2503	Cut		curvilinear ditch	NW/SE orientated curvilinear ditch	>2.4	1.07	0.22	
25	2504	Fill	2503	fill of ditch	dark greyish blue silty clay	>2.4	1.07	0.22	IA
25	2505	Cut		curvilinear ditch terminus	N/S orientated curvilinear ditch terminus	1.65	0.84	0.15	
25	2506	Fill	2505	fill of ditch terminus	dark bluish grey silty clay	1.65	0.84	0.15	IA
25	2507	Cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated ditch	>2.8	3.02	0.35	
25	2508	Fill	2507	fill of ditch	light bluish grey silty clay	>2.8	3.02	0.35	RB
26	2600	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	modern
26	2601	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	
26	2602	Layer		natural substrate	mid reddish brown clay with patches of flint pebbles	50	1.8		geological
28	2800	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.24	modern
28	2801	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.24	
28	2802	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish grey silty clay with orangey brown stony patches	50	1.8		geological
29	2900	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.24	modern
29	2901	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.22	
29	2902	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish grey silty clay with fossil inclusions and orangey brown stony patches	50	1.8		geological
30	3000	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.25	modern
30	3001	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	
30	3002	Layer		natural substrate	light greyish brown silty clay with patches of gravel and flint pebbles	50	1.8		geological
31	3100	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	modern
31	3101	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	
31	3102	Layer		natural substrate	mid brownish orange clay with stone inclusions	50	1.8		geological
32	3200	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey sandy silt	50	1.8	0.25	modern
32	3201	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish orange silty clay	50	1.8	0.3	

32	3202	Layer		natural substrate	mid greyish orangey sandy clay with gravel inclusions and manganese flecks	50	1.8		geological
32	3203	Cut		track way	NW/SE orientated track way	>2.3	9	≤0.4	
32	3204	Surface	3203	metalling for track way	gravel and stone metalled surface	>2.3	9	0.32	Modern
32	3205	Cut		ditch	N/S aligned boundary ditch, unexcavated	>1.8	1.43	unexc	
32	3206	Fill	3205	fill of ditch	mid grey silty clay	>1.8	1.43	unexc	
32	3207	Deposit	3203	deposit/fill of track way	mid orangey brown silty clay	>1.8	6.5	0.4	
32	3208	Cut		stone drain	stone built drain	2.74	1.23	>0.3	
32	3209	Fill	3208	backfill of drain	mid orangey brown silty clay	2.74	1.23	>0.3	Post-medieval
32	3210	Layer		trample deposit	mid orangey brown gravel trample layer	3	>1.8	0.05	
32	3211	Layer		demolition deposit	limestone rubble demolition layer	7.28	>1.8	0.08	
33	3300	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty clay	20	1.8	0.25	modern
33	3301	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey grey brown silty clay	20	1.8	0.12	
33	3302	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish grey silty clay with orangey brown stony patches	20	1.8		geological
33	3303	Fill	3305	upper fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay	>1	>0.59	0.17	
33	3304	Fill	3305	lower fill of ditch	mid grey clay	>1	>0.8	0.33	IA
33	3305	Cut		ditch	E/W orientated curvilinear ditch	>1	>0.8	0.33	
33	3306	Fill	3307	fill of ditch	mid brownish grey clay	>1	>0.5	0.12	
33	3307	Cut		ditch	E/W orientated, linear plan	>1	>0.5	0.12	
33	3308	Fill	3309	fill of ditch	mid brownish grey clay. Same as 3306	>1	>0.59	0.14	
33	3309	Cut		ditch	E/W orientated, linear plan. Same as 3307	>1	>0.59	0.14	
34	3400	Layer		topsoil	grey brown silty clay	50	2	0.22	modern
34	3401	Layer		subsoil	mid yellow brown sandy clay	50	2	0.2	
34	3402	Layer		natural substrate	mid orangey yellow sandy clay with gravel patches	50	2		geological
34	3403	Cut		pond/paleo channel	NE/SW orientated, irregular sides, concave base	>1.8	0.69	0.39	
34	3405	Fill	3403	fill of pond/paleo channel	greyish brown silty clay	>1.8	0.71	0.43	
35	3500	Layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay	20	2	0.25	modern
35	3501	Layer		subsoil	mid yellow brown silty clay	20	2	0.1	IA
35	3502	Layer		natural substrate	mid orangey yellow sandy clay	20	2		geological
35	3503	Fill	3504	upper fill of ditch	mid grey brown silty clay	>1.8	0.69	0.39	IA
35	3504	Cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, irregular sides, concave base	>1.8	0.71	0.43	
35	3505	Fill	3504	lower fill of ditch	dark grey silty clay	>1.8	0.71	0.18	IA
36	3600	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.3	

36	3601	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.12	
36	3602	Layer		natural substrate	Mid brownish orange sandy clay	50	1.8		
37	3700	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown sandy clay	50	1.8	0.3	modern
37	3701	Layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.28	
37	3702	Layer		natural substrate	mid yellowish orange sandy clay	50	1.8		geological
38	3800	Layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay	50	1.9	0.2	modern
38	3801	Layer		subsoil	mid grey silty clay	50	1.9	0.25	
38	3802	Layer		natural substrate	light greyish yellow clay with white patches	50	1.9		geological
38	3803	Cut		ditch	E/W orientated, moderate sloping sides, flat base	>2	0.78	0.31	
38	3804	Fill	3803	fill of ditch	mid yellow brown silty clay	>2	0.78	0.31	C2
38	3805	Cut		posthole	oval plan, concave base	0.29	0.2	0.13	
38	3806	Fill	3805	fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay	0.29	0.2	0.13	
38	3807	Cut		posthole	oval plan, steep sides, concave base	0.2	0.18	0.23	
38	3808	Fill	3807	fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay	0.2	0.18	0.23	
39	3900	Layer		topsoil	dark brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	modern
39	3901	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.26	
39	3902	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish grey silty clay	50	1.8		geological
40	4000	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty clay	50	1.8	0.2	modern
40	4001	Layer		subsoil	mid orangey grey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.13	
40	4002	Layer		natural substrate	light yellowish grey silty clay with orangey brown stony patches	50	1.8		
41	4100	Layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty clay	50	2	0.2	modern
41	4101	Layer		subsoil	mid yellowish grey silty clay	50	2	0.2	
41	4102	Layer		natural substrate	mid yellowish grey clay and gravel	50	2		geological

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
310	Late Prehistoric pottery: vesicular fabric	4	11	Late Prehistoric
314	Fired clay	1	<1	-
502	Late Prehistoric pottery: vesicular fabric	2	<1	Late Prehistoric
509	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric; shell-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric Fired clay: object	7 10	41 597	IA
510	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartzite-tempered fabric; quartz-tempered fabric; shell-tempered fabric; limestone-tempered fabric; flint-quartz-and-limestone tempered fabric Fired clay	19 1	71 <1	LBA
604	Post-medieval ceramic building material	6	67	Post-medieval
901	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	1	3	RB
904	Late Prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric Worked flint: blade/flake fragments	10 2	31 1	MBA
1404	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric Fired clay Worked flint: flakes, blade Burnt flint Shell	50 3 4 1 1	140 6 5 2 17	EIA
1704	Roman pottery: greyware	1	5	RB
1804	Roman pottery: greyware	1	4	RB
1811	Worked flint: blade	1	2	-
2201	Worked flint: hollow scraper	1	3	-
2204	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric	2	3	IA
2206	Fired clay Burnt flint	2 2	2 2	-
2301	Roman pottery: greyware	1	3	RB
2304	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric Roman pottery: greyware; oxidised, sand-tempered fabric	2 3	3 18	RB
2306	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric; limestone-tempered fabric Fired clay Worked flint: blade fragment Shell	61 2 1 5	374 8 <1 <1	MIA-LIA
2312	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric, shell-tempered fabric	8	52	Late Prehistoric
2314	Late Prehistoric pottery: limestone-tempered fabric Fired clay	7 1	11 3	IA
2404	Late Prehistoric pottery: vesicular fabric	3	9	Late Prehistoric
2405	Fired clay	5	4	-
2410	Fired clay	1	1	-
2412	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric; shell-and-quartz tempered fabric	2	2	Late Prehistoric
2504	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric	9	24	IA
2506	Late Prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric; vesicular fabric	7	20	IA
2508	Roman pottery: greyware; oxidised fabric	5	11	RB
3204	Modern ceramic building material: brick Iron object: nail Stone: slate Shell	1 1 9 1	4 8 94 2	Modern
3209	Post-medieval ceramic building material: pan tile, nib tile, flat roof tile	7	700	Post-medieval
3304	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric Fired clay	1	1	IA
3306	Worked flint: flake	1	2	-
3501	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric	8	14	IA
3503	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric; shell-tempered fabric	6	19	IA

3505	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-tempered fabric: limestone-tempered fabric; shell-and-limestone tempered fabric	16	39	IA
3804	Roman pottery: Samian	1	<1	C2

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Charcoal identification table

Key
+ = 1-4 items; ++ = 5-20 items; +++ = 21-49 items
IA = Iron Age

Context number			509
Feature number			508
Sample number (SS)			1
Flot volume (ml)			32
Sample volume processed (l)			30
Soil remaining (l)			0
Period			IA
Charcoal quantity (>2mm)			+++
Charcoal preservation			Good
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**	
Betulaceae	*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn./ *Corylus avellana* L.	Alder/Hazel	2
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) *Liebl./Quercus robur* L.	Sessile/Oak/Pedunculate Oak	5
Rosaceae	*Prunus* L.	Cherry species	3
		Indeterminate	
		Number of Fragments:	10

APPENDIX D: RIDGE AND FURROW EARTHWORKS ASSESSMENT (FIGS 14-17)

By Dr Michael Fradley

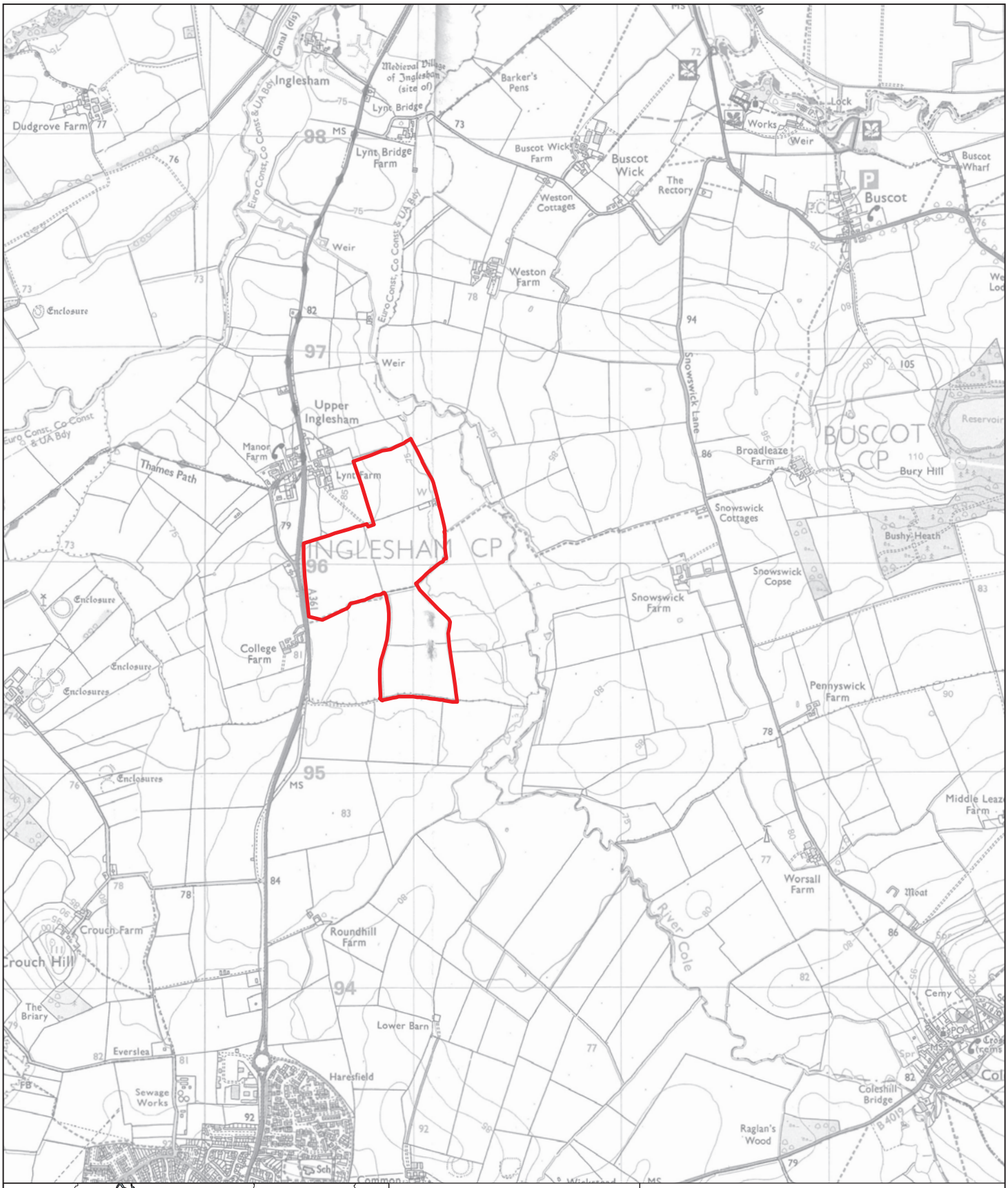
The upstanding archaeological earthworks at the Lynt Farm development site consist exclusively of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation features, which were created as part of medieval and post-medieval rotational farming practices to create ownership divisions and improve drainage. The loss of ridge and furrow from the historic environment, particularly as a result of intensive arable cultivation, has become a subject of increasing concern to heritage managers (Anderton and Went 2005; Catchpole and Priest 2012). The following provides an assessment of the importance of the surviving earthworks recorded at the Lynt Farm development site.

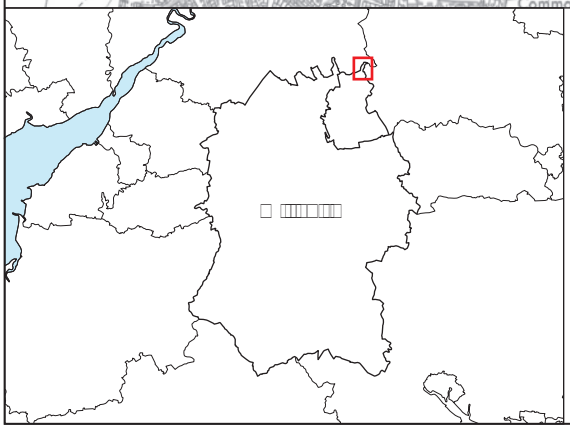
Firstly, in terms of homogeneity, the surviving fragments of ridge and furrow across the development area do not belong to a single cohesive block of ridge and furrow, as would be found in a well-preserved open field system. The narrow, straight alignment of the ridge and furrow in Fields 1 and 2 is morphologically characteristic of 19th and early 20th-century steam ploughing, although this is likely to have replaced earlier, medieval ploughing features. The best-preserved section of ridge and furrow of probable medieval origin is observable in Field 3, but even in this case there is evidence of historic damage, with the south-eastern boundary of the modern field cutting through a former furlong (a furlong being defined as a distinct block of parallel ploughing ridges; Figs 14-17). This field contains remnants of a total of three furlongs, with the condition of survival varying from slight to heavy degradation. There is no upstanding earthwork evidence of ridge and furrow in Fields 4, 5 and 6, although geophysical survey across this area has improved knowledge of these heavily degraded areas, particularly in Field 4.

In summary, the earthwork complex of ridge and furrow is of limited conservation and landscape value. The complex within the development boundary does not form a coherent or well-preserved whole, nor does it form a significant fragment within a wider medieval open field, which has otherwise largely been eroded historically by arable cultivation. The area has also been assessed via geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation, and there is no evidence that this medieval and later field system is a distinct example of the monument type. At a national level this area compares poorly with extensive, well-preserved areas of ridge and furrow found, for instance, in areas of the English Midlands, while even at a local level it is less complete and more degraded than blocks of furlongs still evident to the east of the River Cote (e.g. SU 2181 9710). As part of the cultural heritage assessment and archaeological evaluation being undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology a full record of the ridge and furrow earthworks has been created, including digital terrain models, geophysical evidence and an archive of historic aerial photography.

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August-September 2014 at Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire. Forty trenches were excavated. A photogrammetric record of extant ridge and furrow earthworks was also completed as part of the works. The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to the early prehistoric to modern periods. The remains indicate the continued agricultural use of the site, with evidence of Iron Age enclosures, Roman agricultural boundaries, medieval ridge and furrow, a post-medieval field boundary and a modern metalled trackway. An isolated boundary ditch dating to the middle Bronze Age was identified. Four Iron Age enclosures, three of which most likely represent stock enclosures, were recorded in the southern part of the site. The function of the fourth remains uncertain. A posthole and pit, dated to the late prehistoric and Iron Age respectively, were identified in the northern part of the site. Agricultural boundary ditches and pits dating to the Roman period were identified, which may provide evidence for the adaptation of an Iron Age agricultural area in to the Roman period. Ridge and furrow of probable medieval date was identified across the central eastern part of the site. A post-medieval boundary ditch and modern trackway were identified in the north-eastern part of the site. A number of undated features were identified including ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. It is probable the majority of these features relate to the Iron Age and/or Roman agricultural use of the site. However, the features in the northern corner of the site may post-date the medieval ridge and furrow.	
Project dates	18 August - 19 September 2014	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (PCG 2014) Environmental Statement (PPG 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	49.8ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 2096 9602	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Rebecca Riley	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Wiltshire Heritage Centre	pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material, fired clay, burnt flint, metal objects, worked flint
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Centre	Trench Recording Forms, Context sheets, Photo Registers, Drawings, Sample Register, Sample sheet
Digital	Wiltshire Heritage Centre	Digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **14402**		





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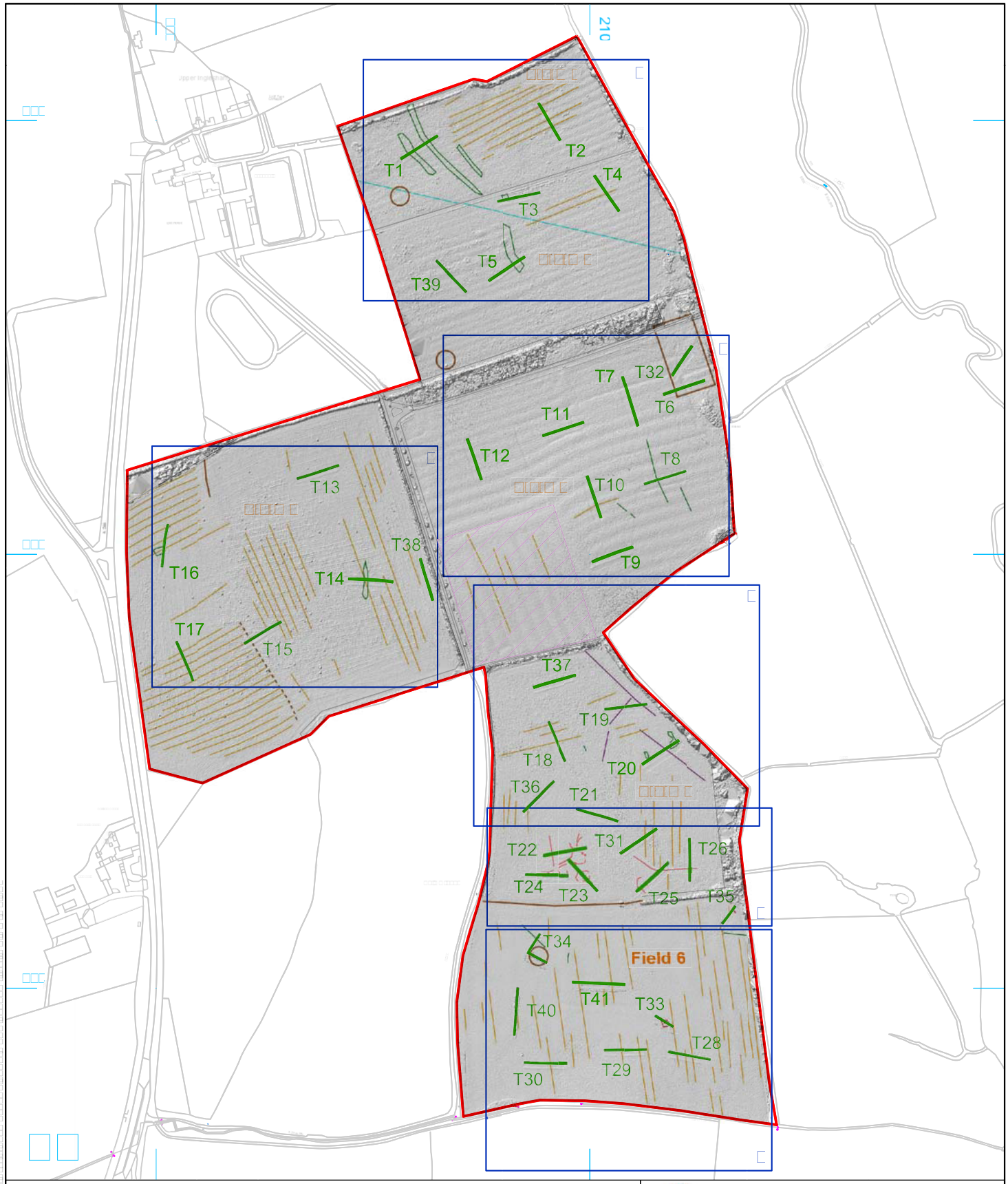
T1
T2
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T24
T23
T25
T35
T34
Field 6
T40
T41
T33
T28
T30
T29
Potential pit
Potential ditch
Cultivation (predominately ridge and furrow)
Service
Probable land drain
Former boundary (1841)
Suggested recent boundary
Small enclosure/structures (1841)
GP
Goal post
natural
Cotswold Archaeology

Field 1

Drain

Pond

pit or ditch terminus 203

pit 206

T1

T2

T3 (see inset)

T4

T5

Field 2

39

posthole 307

posthole 303

posthole 311

posthole 305

posthole 313

posthole 309

buried soil 502

pit 507

pit 505

pit 511

posthole 513

posthole 518

posthole 516

pit 508

inset

N

site boundary

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

furrow

modern

treethrow

deposit

geophysical survey results
(Pre-Construct Geophysics)

Potential pit
Potential ditch
Cultivation (predominately ridge and furrow)
Service
Probable land drain
Former boundary (1841)
Suggested recent boundary
Small enclosure/structures (1841)
GP Goal post
natural

0 50m

0 10m

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PROJECT TITLE
Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Fields 1 and 2, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4967	DATE	08-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:1000 & 1:250	

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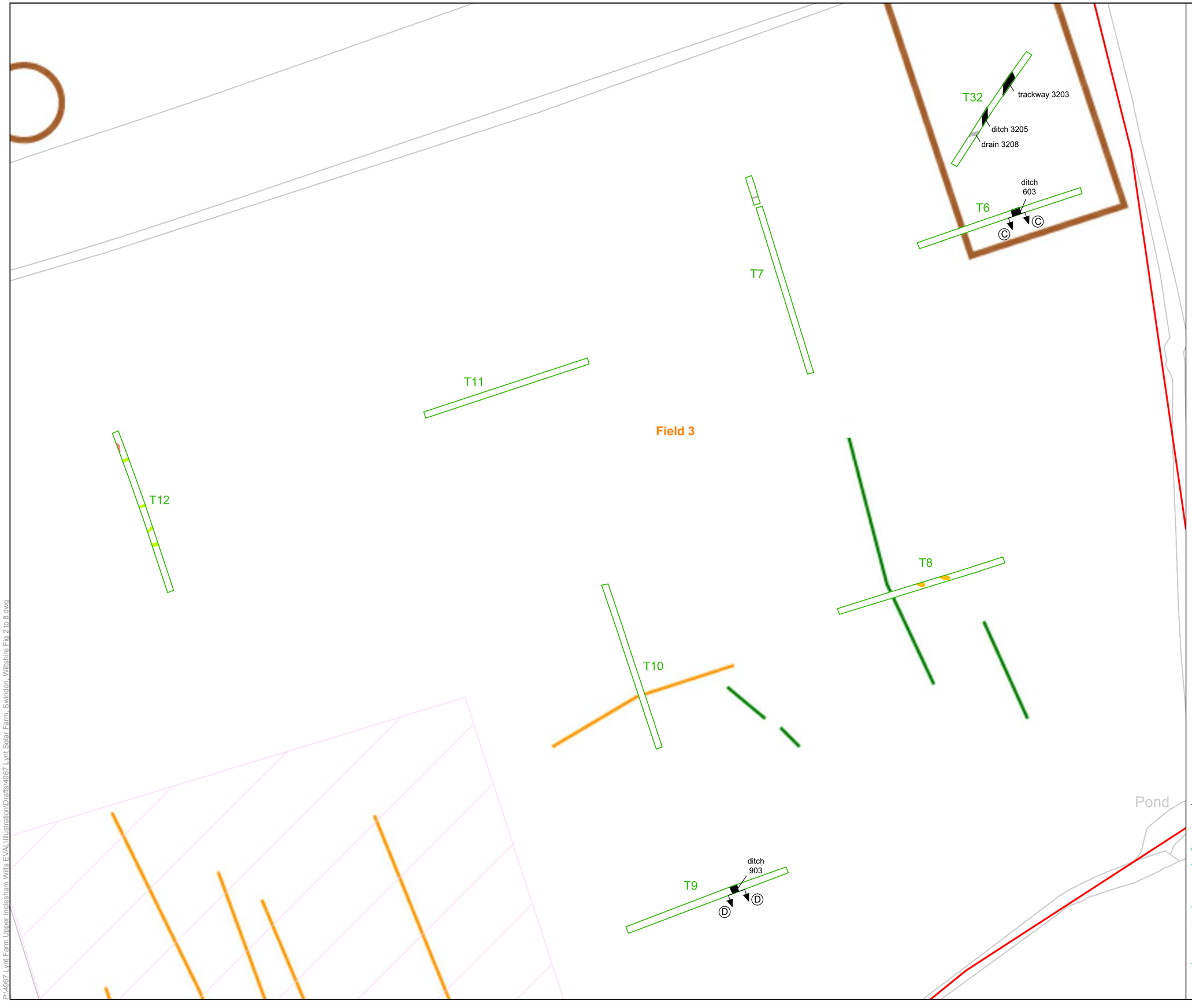

N

site boundary
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
furrow
modern
treethrow
geological feature

geophysical survey results
(Pre-Construct Geophysics)

Potential pit
Potential ditch
Cultivation (predominately ridge and furrow)
Service
Probable land drain
Former boundary (1841)
Suggested recent boundary
Small enclosure/structures (1841)
GP Goal post
natural

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Field 3, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4967	DATE	08-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Field 4, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4967	DATE	08-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	5
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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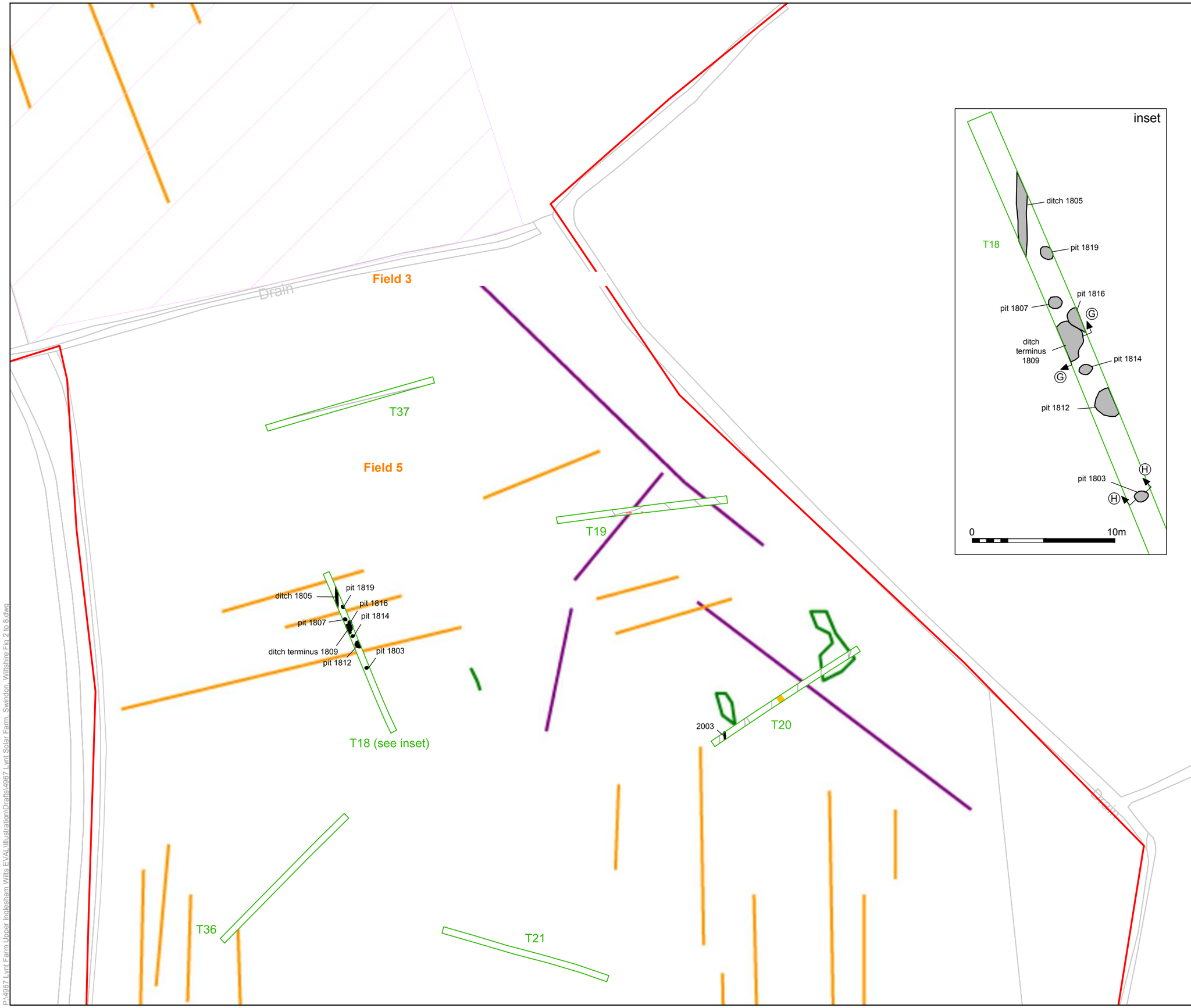

N

site boundary
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
furrow
modern
treethrow
geological feature

geophysical survey results
(Pre-Construct Geophysics)

Potential pit
Potential ditch
Cultivation (predominately ridge and furrow)
Service
Probable land drain
Former boundary (1841)
Suggested recent boundary
Small enclosure/structures (1841)
GP Goal post
natural

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Field 5 (north), showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4967	DATE	08-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	6
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:1000 & 1:250	

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T36
T21
T22
T31
T25
T26
T24
T23
T35
Field 5
Drain
ditch 2203
ditch 2303
ditch 2305
ditch 2309
pit 2409
ditch 2403
ditch 2503
ditch 2505
ditch 2507
ditch 3504
I
J
K
L
M
O

N

site boundary
evaluation trench
archaeological feature
furrow
modern
treethrow
geological feature

geophysical survey results
(Pre-Construct Geophysics)

Potential pit
Potential ditch
Cultivation (predominately ridge and furrow)
Service
Probable land drain
Former boundary (1841)
Suggested recent boundary
Small enclosure/structures (1841)
GP Goal post
natural

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Field 5 (south), showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results (interpretation and greyscale)

PROJECT NO.	4967	DATE	08-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	7
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

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T34

palaeo-channel 3403

T41

T40

T33 (see inset)

ditch 3309

ditch 3307

ditch 3305

Field 6

T29

T28

T30

1.22m RH

1.22m RH

1.22m RH

inset

T33

ditch 3307

ditch 3305

N

N

0

10m

N

site boundary

evaluation trench

archaeological feature

furrow

modern

treethrow

geophysical survey results
(Pre-Construct Geophysics)

- Potential pit
- Potential ditch
- Cultivation (predominately ridge and furrow)
- Service
- Probable land drain
- Former boundary (1841)
- Suggested recent boundary
- Small enclosure/structures (1841)
- GP Goal post
- natural

0 50m

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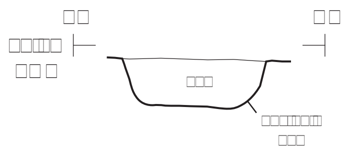
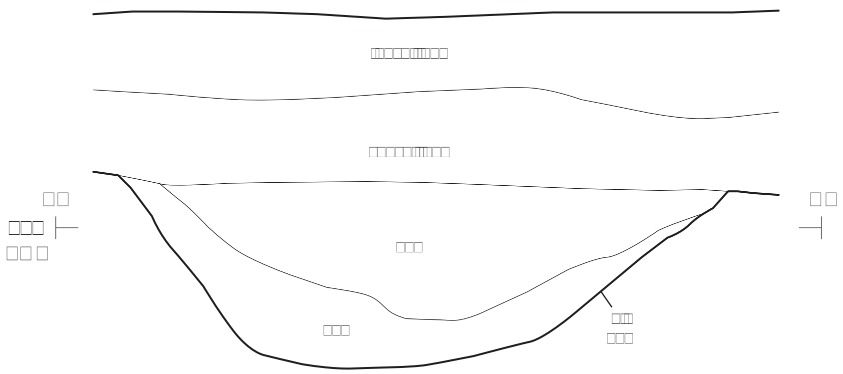
PROJECT TITLE
Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Field 6, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

PROJECT NO.	4967	DATE	08-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	JB	REVISION	00	8
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:1000 & 1:250	

P:\4967 Lynt Farm Upper Inglesham Wilts EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\4967 Lynt Solar Farm, Swindon, Wiltshire Fig 2 to 8.dwg





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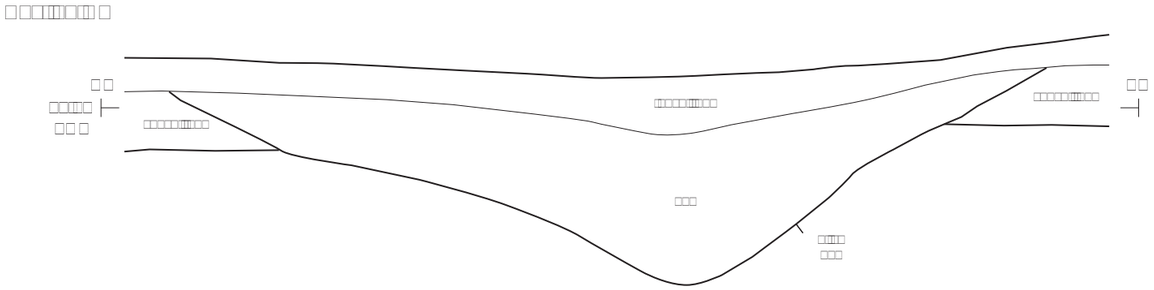

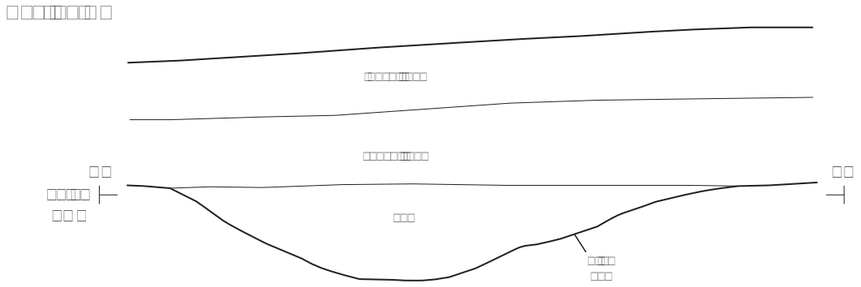

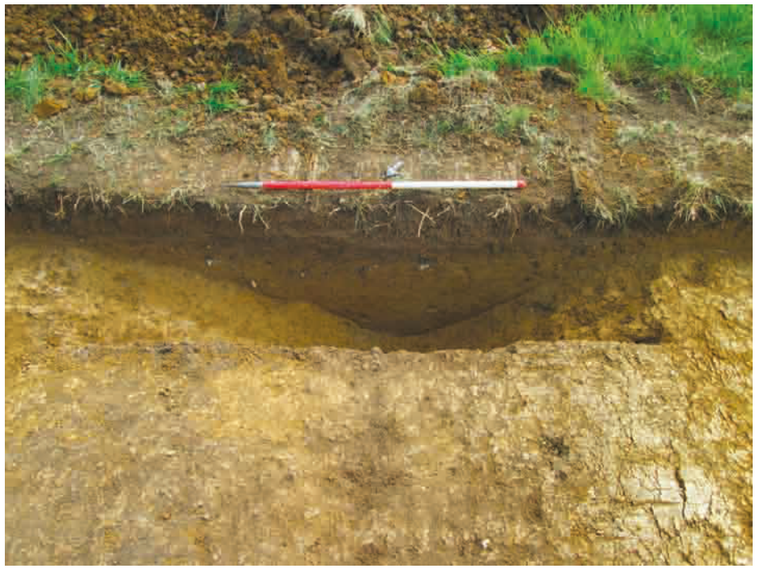

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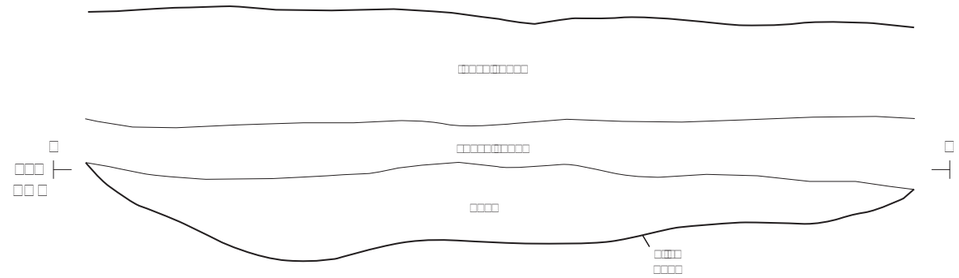

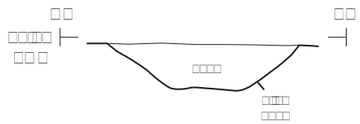

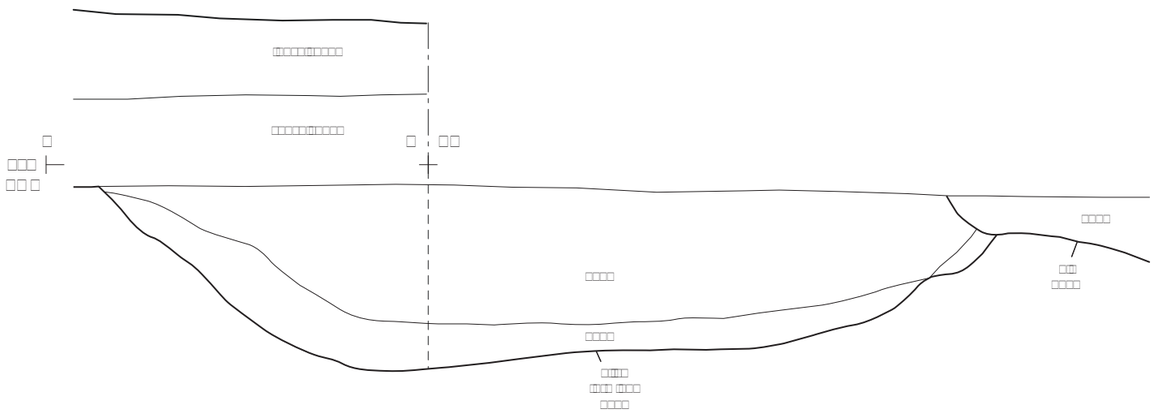

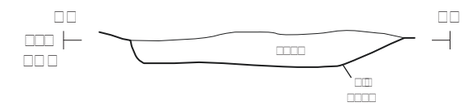

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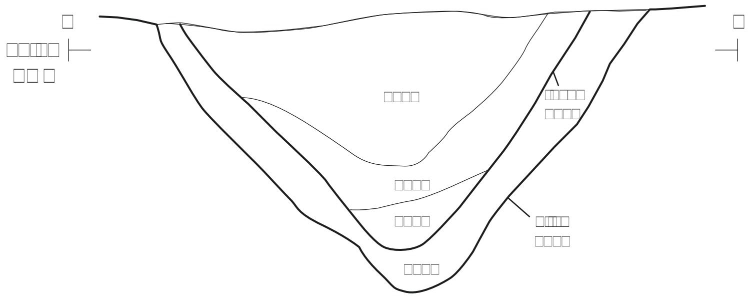

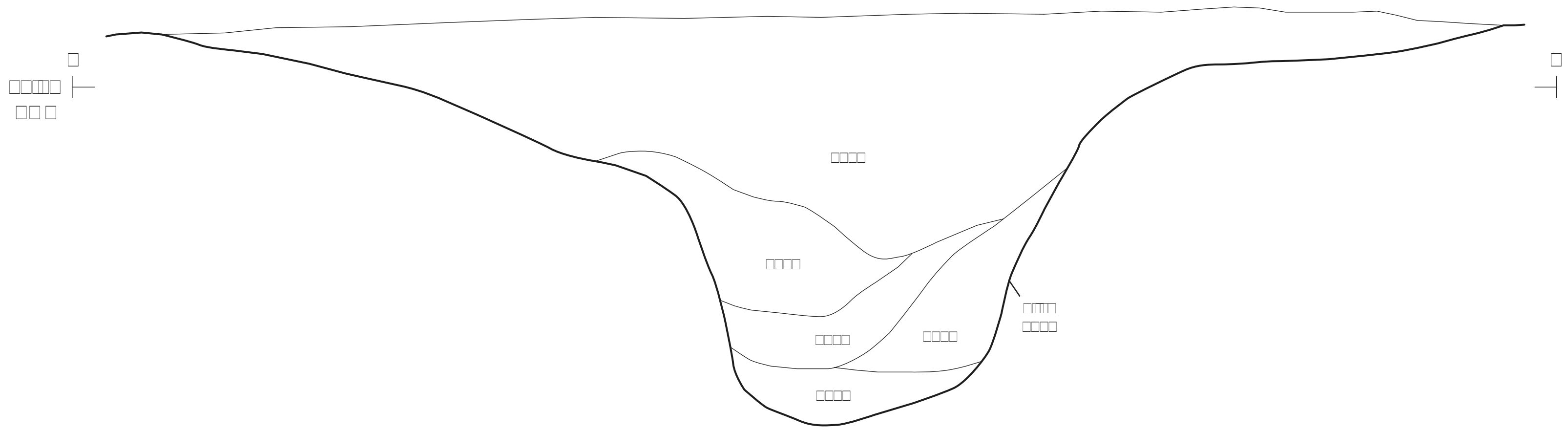

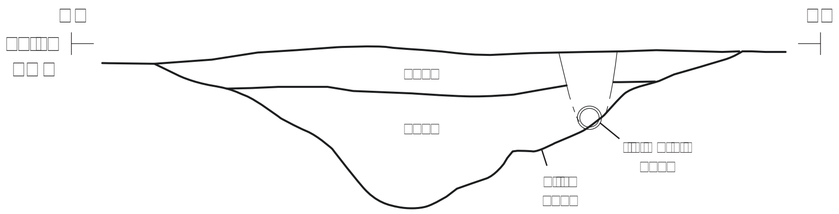

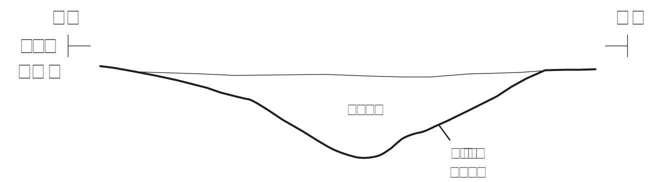

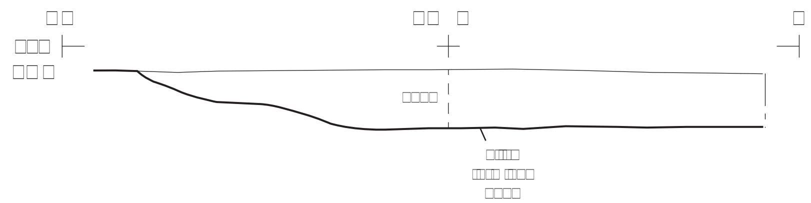

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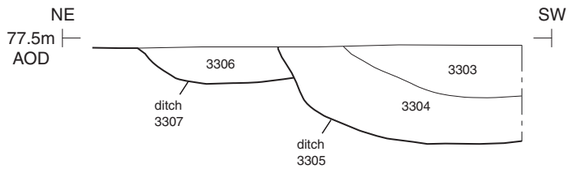
Section NN



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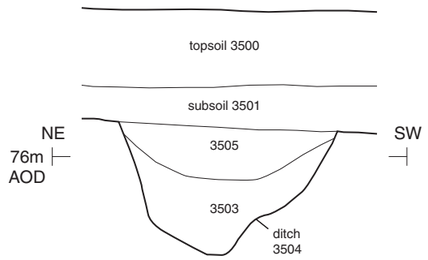

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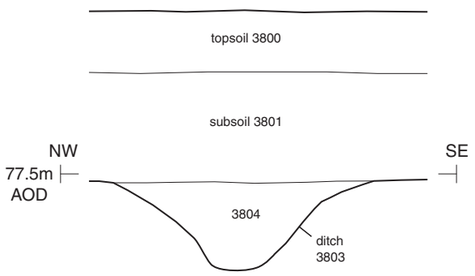

Ditches 3305 and 3307, looking south-east (scale 1m)

Ditch 3504, looking south-east (scale 0.4m)

Ditch 3803, looking east (scale 0.4m)

0 1m

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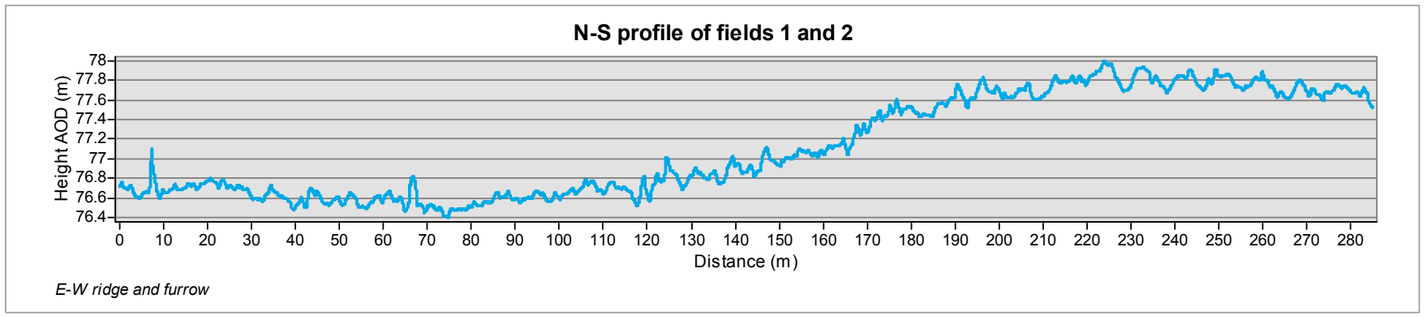
PROJECT TITLE

Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham
Wiltshire

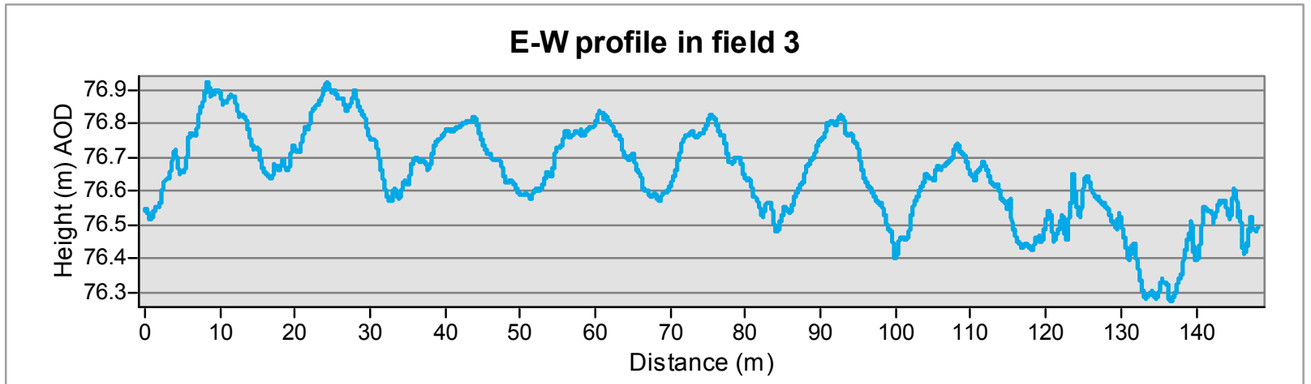
FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 33, 35 and 38: sections and photographs

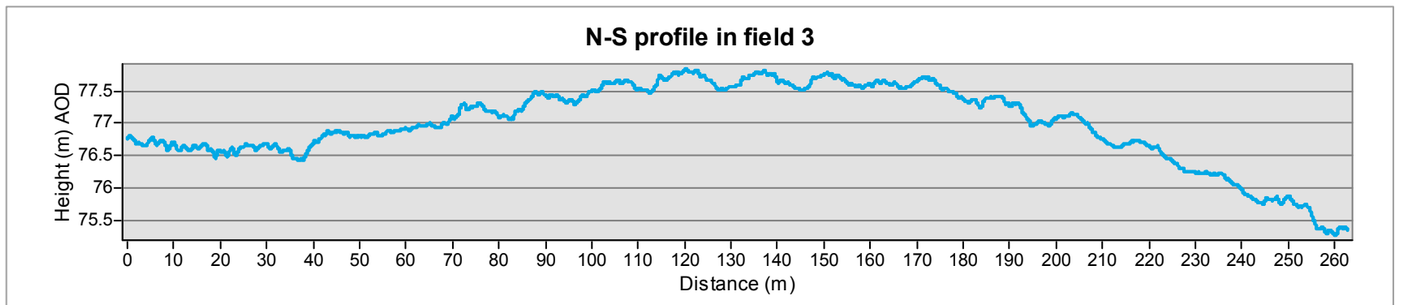
PROJECT NO.	**4967**	*DATE*	**09-09-2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**JB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	



E-W ridge and furrow



N-S ridge and furrow



E-W ridge and furrow

0 200Meters

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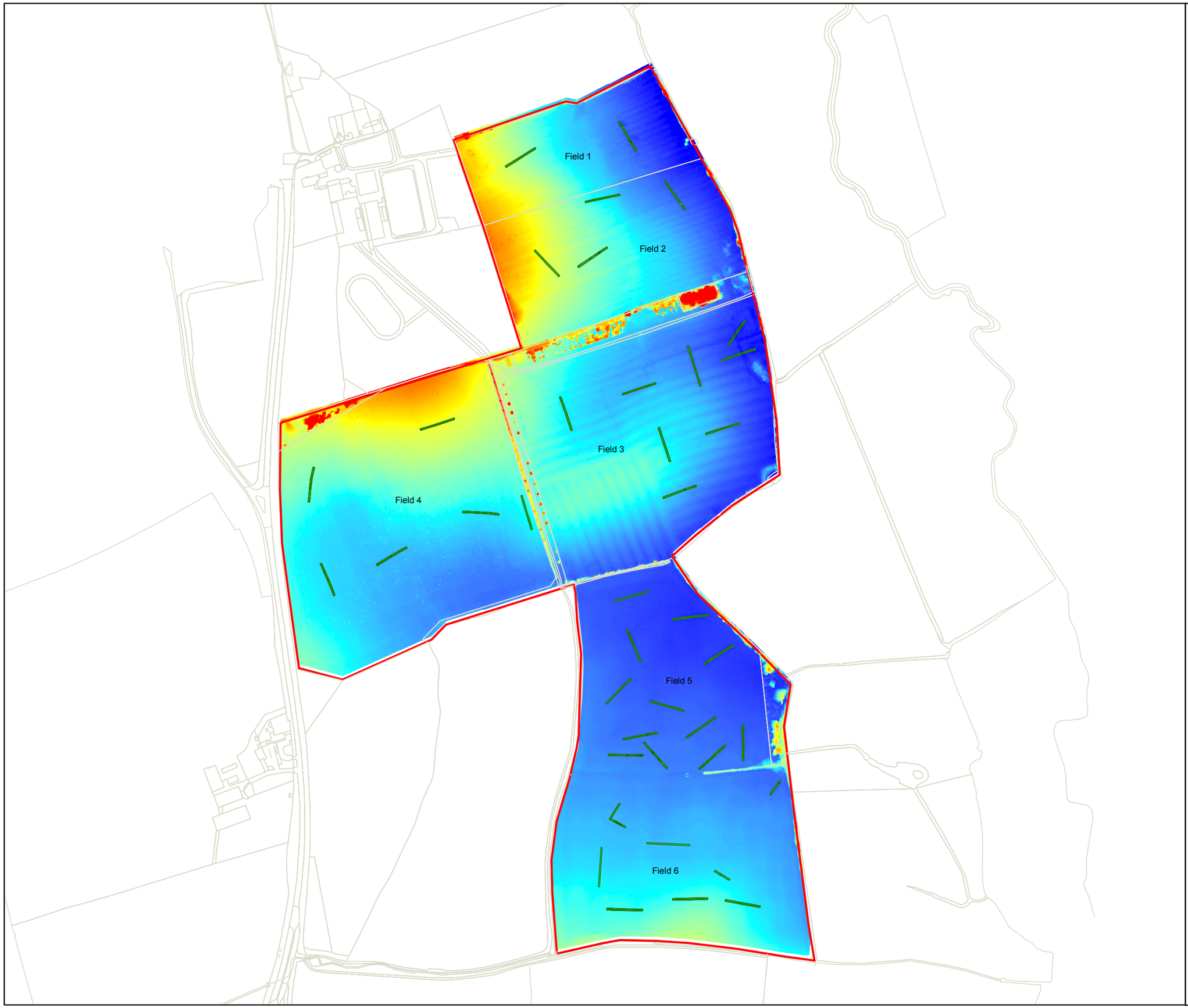
PROJECT TITLE

Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Profiles through the ridge and furrow

PROJECT NO.	**4967**	*DATE*	**29-09-2014**	*FIGURE NO.*	
DRAWN BY	**ATB**	*REVISION*	**00**		**14**
APPROVED BY	**SC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:5,000**		



N

Key

Digital surface model

Value

91.70

81.42

78.08

74.73

0 200Meters

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PROJECT TITLE

Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Digital surface model

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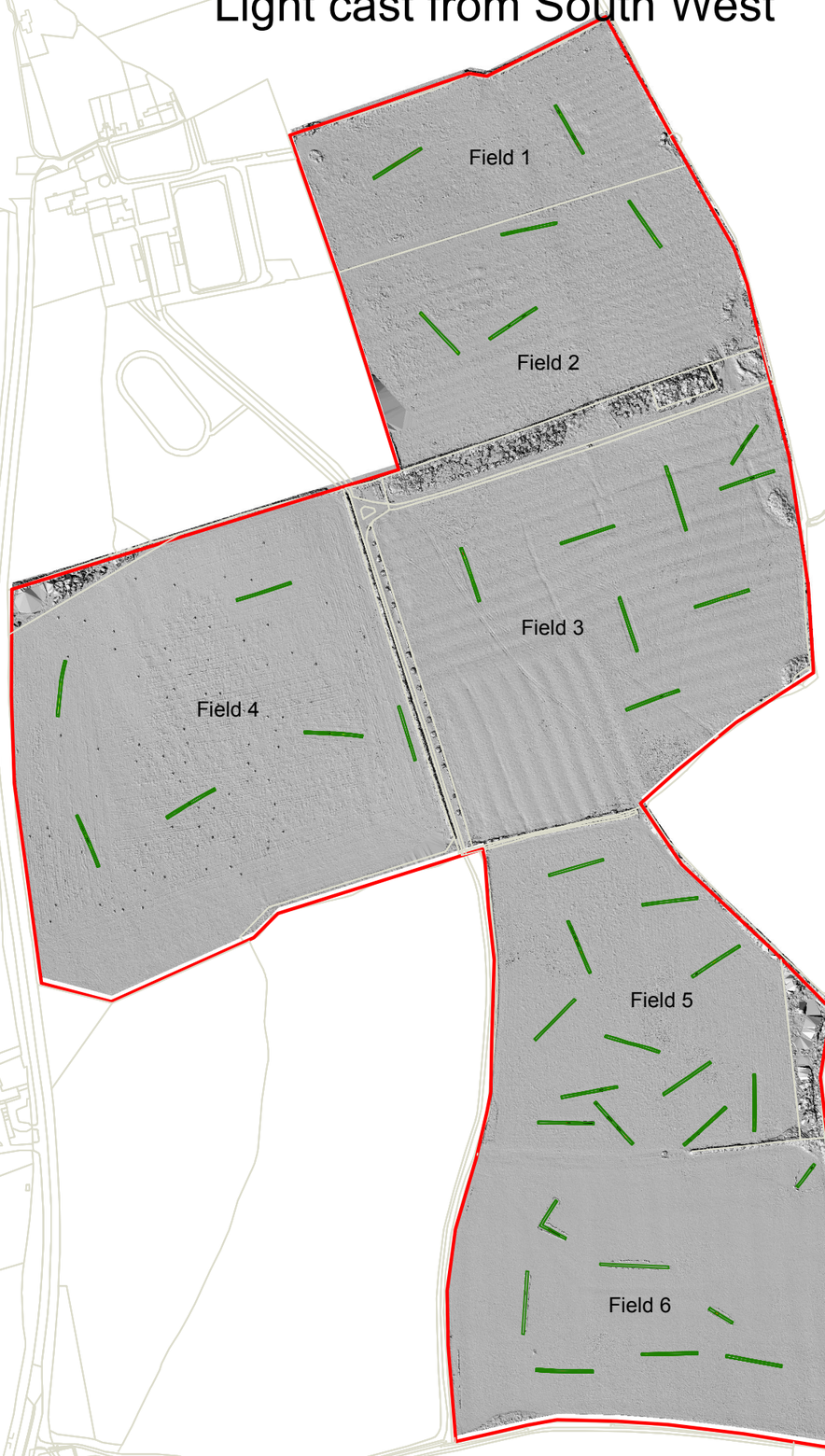
DATE **29-09-2014** *REVISION* **00** *SCALE@A3* **1:5,000**

FIGURE NO. **15**

Light cast from North West

Light cast from South West



N

0 200Meters

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PROJECT TITLE

Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Hillshade model of site from NW and SW

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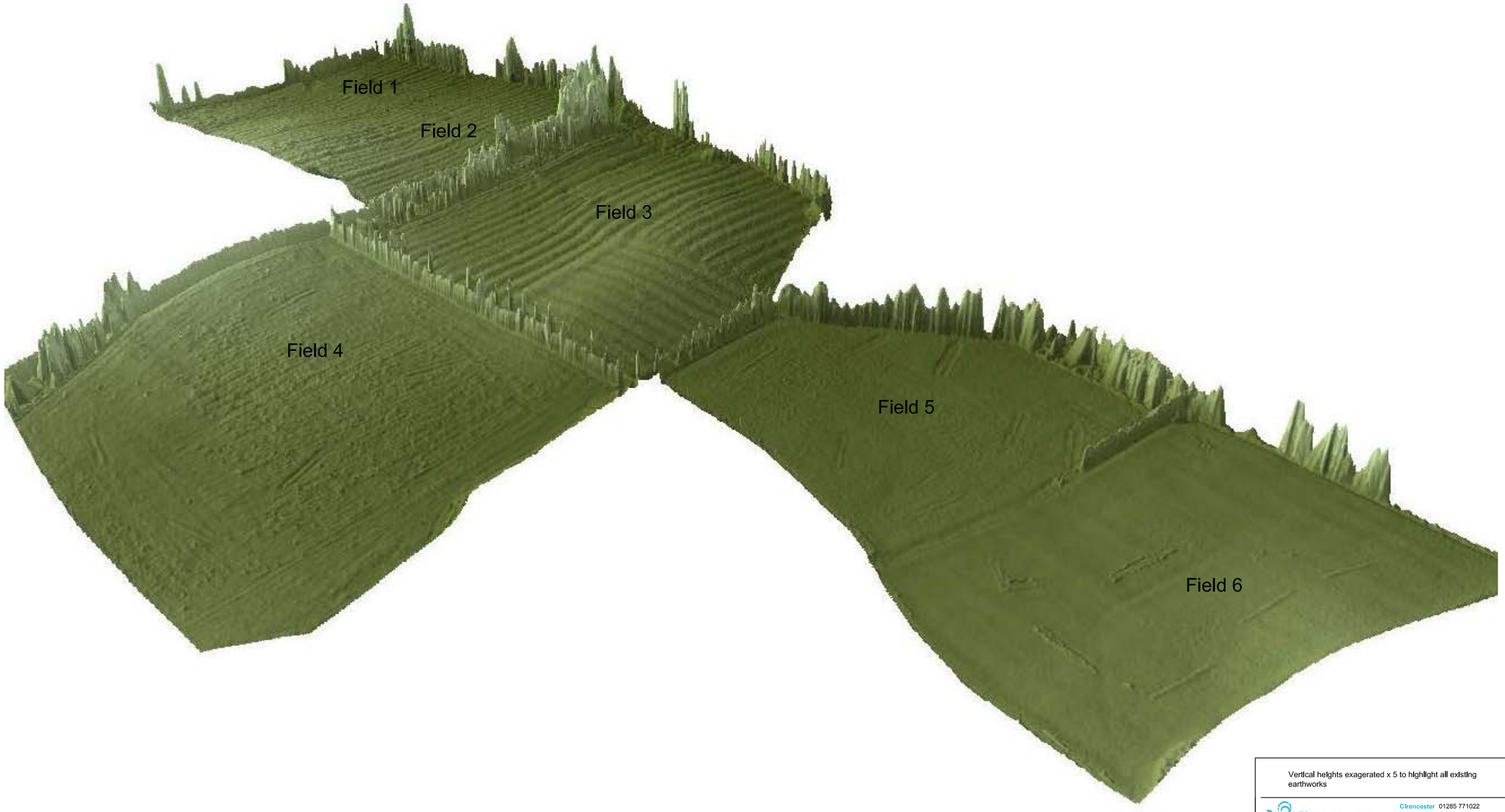
DRAWN BY	**ATB**	*REVISION*	**00**	**16**
APPROVED BY	**SC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:5,000**	



Vertical heights exagerated x 5 to highlight all existing earthworks

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PROJECT TITLE
Lynt Farm, Upper Inglesham, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Isometric view of site showing visible earthworks

PROJECT NO.	4967	DATE	29-09-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	ATB	REVISION	00	17
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A3	Not to Scale	

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