

Land at South Marston and Rowborough, Swindon Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Consulting

on behalf of
Hallam Land Management, Taylor Wimpey
and Hannick Homes

CA Project: 5369
CA Report: 15280

June 2015



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at South Marston and Rowborough
Location:	Swindon, Wiltshire
NGR:	Centred on SU 1981 8752
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	20 April-13 May 2015
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Accession Number:	SWIMG: 2015.006
Site Code:	SOUM 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between April and May 2015 on Land at South Marston and Rowborough, Swindon, Wiltshire. Twenty-eight trenches were excavated.

Archaeological deposits spanning the later prehistoric, early Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods were identified. These included Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring ditches, a Bronze Age palisaded enclosure and a nearby burnt mound, Middle to Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement activity, a possible early Roman trackway and medieval paddocks and field systems, with later water management features. In addition, a number of residual lithic finds dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods were recovered from later contexts.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between April and May 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Hallam Land Management, Taylor Wimpey and Hannick Homes, on Land at South Marston and Rowborough, Swindon, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: SU 1981 8752; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 An application has been made for outline planning permission for a sustainable urban extension for up to 2,380 dwellings, a mixed use local centre and mixed use areas, community uses, sheltered accommodation, a primary school, green infrastructure including formal and informal open space, sports facilities, sustainable drainage, engineering works including ground re-modelling, other infrastructure, demolition and the formation of new accesses from the A420, Old Vicarage Lane, Thornhill Road. The evaluation was undertaken subsequent to discussions with Swindon Borough Council and Wiltshire Council regarding the provision of additional information regarding the archaeological potential of the proposed development site.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council and archaeological advisor to Swindon Borough Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), 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 Claire King, Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council, including site visits on 24 April and 8 May 2015.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area as a whole is 172ha, within which the current phase of evaluation trenching will be targeted upon four land parcels:
- Land east of Manor Farm (approx. 20 ha)
 - Land north-west of Rowborough Farm (approx. 5.5 ha)
 - Land east of Rowborough Farm approx. 11.5 ha)
 - Land south-west of Nightingale Farm (approx. 3 ha)

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is varied, mapped as comprising Jurassic Down Sand Member - Ferruginous Sandstone and Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation in the west (Manor Farm), with Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation (undifferentiated) - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone in the east (BGS 2015). No superficial deposits are recorded within the site (ibid.). Locally, the geology encountered within the majority of the trenches comprised clay however clayey silt, sandy clay and sand were encountered towards the northern extent of the site, whilst the geology in the two northernmost trenches, within the most elevated part of the site, comprised mainly Corallian Ragstone.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological background to the application has previously been detailed in a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CgMs 2014). The assessment noted that there are no scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, battlefields or conservation areas within the Application Site or the wider Study Area.
- 2.2 The assessment noted that the earliest archaeological activity currently recorded in the immediate area is a Mesolithic flint knapping site, c. 800m to the south-west of the Application Site (Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER SUNE051). A single Neolithic polished stone axe has been recorded c. 300m to the south of the Site (WHER SU18NE105).
- 2.3 The crop-mark of a ring ditch of presumed Bronze Age date has been recorded c. 500m to the north of the Site (WHER SU18NE612), and a second one recorded c. 600m to the south (WHER SUNE18601). Flint flakes of possible Bronze Age date have been recorded within the Honda plant to the north-west of the Site (WHER SU18NE202). The assessment noted that there are no definite Iron Age remains recorded on the WHER within the Application Site. An Iron Age/Romano-British settlement has been recorded within the Honda plant (WHER SU18NE205 & 202) and evidence of prehistoric/Romano-British enclosures, ring ditches and pits has been recorded between 600m – 900m to the north of the Site (WHER MWI31322-31326). Pottery sherds have been found at Priory Farm immediately to the south of the Application Site (WHER SU18NE204), and at Marston Copse (WHER SU18NE201).

- 2.4 There are no Roman remains recorded on the WHER within the application Site (CgMs 2014). The Roman town *Durocornovium*, located near Nythe Farm c. 1.3km to the south of the Application Site (WHER SU18NE300 and SU18SE302), is a Scheduled Monument. The town lay along the Roman road (Ermin Street) from Silchester to Cirencester, between the crossing of the River Cole south-east towards the junction with the Roman Road to *Cunetio* (Mildenhall), now the A419 (WHER SU18NE302). Finds of military equipment suggest that a Roman fort may have preceded the town and that *Durocornovium* started as a vicus. The earliest phase of the town was constructed in the 1st century and by the 4th century, the settlement covered an area of about 25 ha, extending over 1.3 km along Ermin Street.
- 2.5 Roman field boundaries, linear features and a pit have been recorded within the wider Study Area (WHER SU18NE316, WHER SU18NE334 & WHER SUNW304). Roman pottery has been recorded both to the north and south of the Application Site (WHER SU18NE318, 330 & 343) and a coin has been recorded c. 900m to the south of the Site (WHER SU18NE311).
- 2.6 There are no Saxon remains recorded within the Study Area (CgMs 2014). South Marston has medieval origins (WHER SU18NE454 & 470) and evidence of medieval earthworks survive at South Marston Farm (WHER SU19508706). A secondary area of earthworks, suggestive of house platforms and hollow ways, recorded south of South Marston Farm (WHER SU18NE461) has been identified in the Swindon Borough Local Plan as a site of acknowledged archaeological importance (ENV5).
- 2.7 Medieval finds and features within the wider area include: three medieval burials at the Honda Plant to the north-west of the application Site (WHER SU18NE455); Roves Farm (WHER SU18NE453); Stratton St Margaret c. 1km to the west (WHER SU18NE453); ridge and furrow; a Highworth Circle established to be medieval in date through excavation (WHER SU18NE457); pottery sherds (WHER SU18NE459 & 160); and a boundary wall (WHER SU18NE478). The Site has remained as agricultural fields throughout the post-medieval period (CgMs 2014).
- 2.8 The application area has also been subject to geophysical survey (Durham University 2006 and 2008; Stratascan 2013 and 2014). The survey recorded a complex set of anomalies of archaeological origin to the south, east and south-east of Manor Farm and west of South Marston Farm. This complex of anomalies is interpreted as a late prehistoric/Romano-British settlement and associated field

system of more than one phase of occupation. The complex appears to have a coherent structure enabling the identification of the core of the settlement towards South Marston Farm, with paddocks/animal pens and fields extending out to the west, north and north-east of the core. The edges of the settlement complex have been established as lying just to the south of Manor Farm, the west of South Marston Farm and to the east of both Manor and South Marston Farms. The settlement and field system extends beyond the application boundary to the north-west of South Marston Farm and beyond the survey area to the east of South Marston Farm. Trackways leading out of the settlement have been identified to the west and north-west of South Marston Farm and to the south-east of Manor Farm (ibid.).

- 2.9 An apparently separate set of anomalies of archaeological origin have been recorded immediately to the west of Manor Farm. These appear to form part of a 'ladder' settlement of probable Iron Age date. The settlement extends beyond the western boundary of the Application Site. Three large circular features and a much smaller fourth circular anomaly, along with a number of rectangular enclosures and linear features, have been recorded toward the north-eastern corner of the Application Site. The function and date of the large circular anomalies are unclear, but appear to be too large to represent hut circles or ring ditches. It is possible that they are a type of monument known as 'Highworth Circles', which have been postulated as being medieval cattle pens or industrial areas. It is also possible that the anomalies could be prehistoric. The circles do not appear to be contemporary with the enclosures, as one of the linear anomalies appears to cut across the smallest circle. A series of linear anomalies have been recorded to the south of these features which have been interpreted as being the remains of a trackway. The circular features are considered to be of low to medium sensitivity. The enclosures and linear features are considered to be of low sensitivity (ibid.).
- 2.10 An archaeological evaluation of the western limit of the application area, undertaken in 2014, confirmed the results of the preceding geophysical survey. The earliest archaeological features identified were dated to the Bronze Age, although the most intensive activity was dated to the later Iron Age and Roman periods. No evidence of Saxon activity was identified, but evidence for medieval field systems was encountered (Foundations Archaeology 2015).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Swindon Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 28 trenches, each 50m long and 1.8m wide, with the exception of Trench 32 which was 30m in length, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Seventeen trenches were excavated at Rowborough Farm and 11 were located at Manor Farm. All trenches were set out on Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 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*.
- 4.3 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* and were sampled and processed accordingly. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will

be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery under accession number SWIMG: 2015.006, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-19)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. For ease of reference, the results from the trenches located on either farm are presented separately below.

Manor Farm

5.2 Trenches 16-19 and 29-35 were located to the south-east of Manor Farm. Of these, all but Trenches 33 and 34 contained archaeological deposits or features. Generally, archaeological features and deposits were sealed by layers of subsoil, overlain by topsoil.

Trench 16 (Figs 2-4)

5.3 Towards the south-western end of the trench, ditch 1603 was aligned approximately north/south and measured 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep. It had an irregular, unsymmetrical profile and contained two relatively sterile fills, indicative of two phases of general silting. Both fills demonstrated evidence of waterlogging, in the form of manganese flecking throughout. Neither fill contained dating evidence.

5.4 Immediately along the trench to the north-east, a series of ditches was exposed. These features correlate well with an east/west aligned linear geophysical anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey. Although comprising a sequence of up to six individual features, it was not possible to identify any relationships between the individual ditches due to the similarity of their fills. However, it is likely that the alignment represents a significant boundary which required regular re-establishment. Generally, each ditch measured between 0.5m and 1m in width and between 0.25m and 0.4m in depth, with varying profiles. The exception was ditch 1606, which was considerably larger than the other ditches in this sequence, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.75m deep. It had moderately to steeply sloping sides, a

flattish base and contained two fills. Basal fill 1607 was up to 0.45m thick and comprised silty clay containing a small amount of animal bone. Overlying this deposit was context 1608, comprising clayey silt, from which sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. Both of the fills of this ditch, and those of the adjacent ditches, appear to have accumulated through natural silting processes and all contained manganese flecking. A single sherd of pottery of 1st to 2nd-century AD date was also recovered from fill 1616 of ditch 1615.

Trench 17 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

- 5.5 Three ditches and a probable posthole were revealed within Trench 17. Parallel, north/south aligned ditches 1703 and 1705 crossed the south-eastern end of the trench, where their alignment corresponds well with a linear geophysical anomaly. The former was 0.95m wide and survived up to 0.15m deep, whilst the latter was more substantial, at 1.55m wide and 0.45m deep. Both had moderately sloping sides, flattish bases and contained single fills which are presumed to have derived from general silting. Quantities of pottery in a number of different fabrics and dating to the early to mid-2nd century AD were recovered from ditch 1703, whilst ditch 1705 contained relatively considerable quantities of similar material, dated more generally to the 2nd century AD, along with a small quantity of animal bone.
- 5.6 Ditch 1709 extended obliquely along the trench for a distance of over 16m, on a north-west/south-east alignment, before turning westwards at its northern extent. The alignment of this feature corresponds broadly with that of a geophysical anomaly plotted a few metres away to the east. Investigation revealed that this ditch was at least 1.27m wide and 0.35m deep. In common with ditches 1703 and 1705, it had moderately sloping sides, a flattish base and was filled with a single deposit of silty clay, 1710, however this was found to contain pottery dated to the 13th to 14th centuries, along with residual sherds of 2nd-century AD Roman pottery and a small quantity of animal bone. A further ditch, which lay parallel to the northern return of ditch 1709, corresponded with the alignment of a geophysical anomaly to the east however this feature was not excavated.
- 5.7 Towards the north-western end of the trench, irregularly shaped posthole 1707 measured 0.85m long, 0.4m wide and was 0.35m deep. Its clay fill, 1708, contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. Its unusual shape may have resulted from the deliberate removal of the post.

Trench 18 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)

- 5.8 Ditch 1811 crossed the north-eastern end of the trench on an east/west alignment. It measured 2.5m in width and was 0.55m deep. It had a broad, shallow profile with a flat base and contained a primary fill, 1812, along its southern edge which may represent bank material which had subsequently eroded into the ditch. This was covered by the main fill of the ditch, 1813, which was evidently derived from silting and contained sherds of different wares of 2nd-century AD pottery, together with fragments of animal bone and a worked flint flake.
- 5.9 Within the central part of the trench two parallel ditches were exposed. The westernmost of these, 1805, which was cut by later gully 1803, was investigated by hand excavation. The ditch was 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep, with a rounded, concave profile. Its single silting fill, 1806, contained sherds of pottery of late 1st to 2nd century date. North-east/south-west aligned gully 1803 was 0.4m wide, 0.1m deep and contained no finds.
- 5.10 The three ditches identified within Trench 18 correlate well with geophysical anomalies identified in this part of the site, however there would appear to be a small discrepancy of a few metres between the actual location of the archaeological features and the plotted geophysical anomalies.

Trench 19 (Figs 2, 3 & 7)

- 5.11 Trench 19 contained a series of six ditches. The largest of these, measuring approximately 3m in width, was located at the eastern end of the trench where it appears to have been adjoined on the eastern side by a further ditch. This configuration appears to match that of two adjoining anomalies on the geophysical survey currently plotted a few metres away to the south. It was not possible to investigate this feature further due to this end of the trench being waterlogged.
- 5.12 Further east along the trench a series of three parallel ditches was identified, with a further ditch adjoining the westernmost of these. The north-west/south-east alignment of the three parallel ditches corresponds well with a pair of parallel anomalies on the geophysical survey in this location. The intersection of the two converging ditches (recorded as single ditch 1908) was investigated however no difference could be identified between their silty clay fills, suggesting that the two are contemporary. The four ditches in this part of the trench measured between 0.7m

and 0.85m wide and, where investigated further by hand excavation, were found to survive to depths of between 0.25m and 0.35m.

5.13 The location of ditch 1903, close to the western end of the trench, correlates well with the rounded corner of a linear anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey. The ditch was 1.15m wide, with a broad, shallow, slightly irregular profile. It was 0.3m deep and contained two separate fills, presumed to be associated with two phases of silting.

5.14 No finds were recovered from any of the features within Trench 19.

Trenches 29 & 30 (Figs 2, 8 & 9)

5.15 A broad, sinuous channel extended on an approximate north-east/south-west alignment through Trenches 29 and 30. This feature was visible as a prominent earthwork within the field and comprised one of a series evident within the Manor Farm site. Part of the channel was visible on the geophysical survey.

5.16 The channel was investigated within both Trenches 29 and 30 and recorded as being approximately 8.25m wide and up to 0.65m deep, cutting through the subsoil into the underlying clay substrate. It had very gently sloping sides and, within Trench 30, was found to contain two fills. The earliest of these, 3005, comprised dark grey silty clay with orange mottling resulting from the deposit being waterlogged. This material contained no finds. Overlying context 3005 was deposit 3004, comprising dark reddish brown silt which contained abundant organic plant remains, as well as a collection of finds of post-medieval/modern date. This deposit is likely to represent periodically waterlogged topsoil, into which domestic debris has been deposited.

Trench 31 (Figs 2, 3 & 10)

5.17 Ditch 3105 formed a right-angled corner towards the north-eastern end of the trench. It was cut by later ditch 3107 which appeared to turn north-eastwards beyond the edge of the trench, before reappearing as ditch 3112, which formed an apparent corner at the north-eastern end of the trench. Both of these ditches were then in turn cut by broad, shallow channel 3109 which survived as a north-west/south-east aligned earthwork, one of a number evident within this field.

5.18 Ditches 3105 and 3107 were both aligned approximately north-west south east and the former was slightly more substantial than the latter, measuring 0.6m wide and

0.2m deep. Both contained single silt fills however only ditch 3105 contained any finds, comprising a single sherd of pottery of mid-13th to early 14th century date, as well as a residual sherd of Roman material.

- 5.19 Channel 3109 was approximately 7m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained two deposits derived from silting; basal fill 3110, from which four sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery were recovered and the main fill, 3111, which contained several sherds of material of 13th to 14th-century date.
- 5.20 Three intercutting ditches were identified to the south-west of channel 3109. Ditches 3115, 3117 and 3119 were all of comparable depth and ditch 3117 clearly represented the latest feature in the sequence, however its creation had removed any evidence within the trench of the relationship between the earlier two ditches. These earlier ditches had evidently silted up and ditch 3114 contained two deposits derived from this process, with the earliest containing charcoal flecks. Ditch 3117, however, contained abundant limestone rubble, intimating possible field clearance activity. Ditch 3114 contained no finds, whilst material recovered from ditches 3117 and 3119 dated to the 13th to 14th centuries and the 12th to 14th centuries respectively.
- 5.21 A further north-west/south-east aligned ditch was exposed within the south-western part of the trench however this was not investigated further. Presumed oval pit 3103 was partially exposed to the south-west of the unexcavated ditch. It was at least 1m long, 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep and contained deposit 3104, interpreted as dumped waste material. This contained frequent charcoal, a piece of burnt flint and several sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery.
- 5.22 Most of the linear features within Trench 31 correspond broadly with anomalies depicted on the geophysical survey and would appear to be associated with the creation and re-establishment of a number of drainage and/or small paddock-type earthworks still visible within this field.

Trench 32 (Figs 2, 3 & 11)

- 5.23 Trench 32 was positioned to investigate a slightly sinuous but broadly north/south aligned linear geophysical anomaly. This appears to relate to ditch 3204, rather than later channel 3203 which survives as a relatively prominent, straight north-west/south-east aligned earthwork extending through the western part of the field.

- 5.24 Ditch 3204 was 2.9m wide and 0.5m deep, with a slightly irregular profile. It was filled by homogeneous deposit 3205, which appears to be derived from silting and demonstrated evidence of waterlogging, in the form of manganese flecking throughout. No finds were recovered from the ditch. It was sealed by subsoil 3201 that contained a number of finds dated to the late 17th to 18th centuries, as well as a residual Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint core.
- 5.25 The subsoil was covered by topsoil layer 3200 into which channel 3203 had eroded. This feature was approximately 5m wide and 0.25m deep. It appeared to be filled with topsoil-type material which had been affected by waterlogging.

Trench 35 (Figs 2 & 8)

- 5.26 Stone rubble deposit 3503 appeared to be laid directly onto the surface of the natural clay within a linear earthwork depression extending approximately east/west through the field. The earthwork, which correlated with a geophysical anomaly, is visible on aerial images where it appears to continue on the north-eastern side of Old Vicarage Lane. It measured 3.5m in width and was not investigated by hand excavation. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Rowborough Farm

- 5.27 Trenches 38, 40-42, 50, 58, 60, 63, 64, 67-70 and 75-78 were located on Rowborough Farm land. Of these, Trenches 38 and 50 were the only ones containing no archaeological features, whilst within Trenches 63, 68-70, 77 and 78 only agricultural features, including furrows and land drains, were revealed. These are likely to date to the post-medieval/modern period. In general, the identified archaeological features and deposits were sealed by subsoil, which was overlain in turn by topsoil. The exception being in the easternmost part of the site (the fields containing Trenches 67-70 and 75 and 76), where no subsoil was present and the archaeological deposits were covered directly by topsoil.

Trench 40 (Figs 2, 12 & 13)

- 5.28 A total of four ditches were exposed within Trench 40. These correspond well with the configuration of two circular anomalies, presumed to represent ring ditches, and a linear feature depicted on the geophysical survey, except that there was a discrepancy of some 3m between the plotted anomalies and the exposed archaeological features.

- 5.29 At the north-eastern end of the trench, ditch 4007 was located along the south-western part of a continuous circular geophysical anomaly which measures approximately 50m in diameter. The ditch was 2.75m wide and 0.6m deep, with a shallow concave profile. It was filled by deposits 4008 and 4009, both most probably derived from periods of natural silting. Basal fill 4009 contained frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, assumed from the palaeoenvironmental evidence to have derived from the burning of a single blackthorn timber. No charcoal was observed within later fill 4008, however, it did contain a single sherd of Beaker/Early Bronze Age pottery.
- 5.30 At the south-western end of the trench, ditch 4005 was located along the south-western length of a smaller circular anomaly, which measures approximately 15m in diameter. This feature was 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep, with a slightly irregular profile. It appears to have silted up naturally and contained no finds. The ditch associated with the opposite, north-eastern, side of the anomaly was not investigated by hand excavation.
- 5.31 Ditch 4003 was located between the two exposed sides of the smaller ring ditch. It was aligned north-west/south-east and was 0.95m wide and 0.5m deep, with a relatively steep, slightly irregular profile. Its silt fill, 4004, was devoid of any finds.

Trench 41 (Figs 2 & 12)

- 5.32 Within the central part of the trench, ditch 4104 represented a north-east/south-west aligned linear anomaly depicted on the geophysical survey. As in Trench 40, a discrepancy of approximately 3m exists between the plotted anomaly and the exposed ditch. Ditch 4104 was 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep, with relatively steep sides and a rounded base. No finds were recovered from its silt fill, 4103.

Trench 42 (Figs 2, 12 & 14)

- 5.33 As with the previous two trenches, the archaeological features within Trench 42 correlated well with the anomalies shown on the geophysical survey, except that they lay approximately 3m to the east of where they were anticipated. This resulted in the unexpected exposure of the intersection of two considerably-sized ditches within the trench.
- 5.34 Only the north-eastern side of ditch 4211 was exposed within the trench. This indicated that it was aligned north-west/south-east. It was at least 1m wide and 0.8m

deep and its exposed side sloped gradually from the top before dropping more steeply. It contained a single fill, 4210, derived from gradual silting and from which sherds of pottery dated to the mid-1st to 2nd centuries AD along with a quantity of animal bone were recovered.

- 5.35 Ditch 4211 was cut by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 4209. This was 2.8m wide and at least 0.8m deep, with moderately sloping sides. It contained two fills, both presumed to have derived from silting, the earliest of which, 4212 was relatively homogeneous and contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/1st century AD and a single fragment of animal bone. The latest fill, 4208, contained evidence for the dumping of domestic waste in the form of a number of animal bones and an unfinished, worked stone, spindlewhorl.
- 5.36 Towards the centre of the trench, ditch 4205 represented the northernmost of three parallel linear anomalies features depicted on the geophysical survey. It was aligned approximately east/west and measured 1.15m wide and 0.4m deep. It had an irregular v-shaped profile and contained silting deposit 4203, from which a number of sherds of pottery of mid-1st to 2nd century AD date were recovered, together with a small quantity of residual prehistoric pottery and worked flint.
- 5.37 At the southern end of the trench, ditch 4207 represented the southernmost of the three parallel linear anomalies. It had a deep, concave profile and extended beyond the southern end of the trench. It measured at least 1.35m in width and was 0.65m deep. It contained silt deposit 4206 from which a single sherd of pottery of mid-1st to 2nd century AD date was recovered.

Trench 58 (Figs 2 & 15)

- 5.38 Irregular anomaly 5803, partially exposed at the north-eastern extent of the trench, was filled with redeposited natural clay and most likely represents a tree-throw pit. It contained two worked flints, including an endscraper of likely later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Trench 60 (Figs 2, 15 & 16)

- 5.39 Excavation of Trench 60 exposed lengths of ditch associated with the eastern and western sides of a presumed ditched enclosure, as well as a number of internal features. The ditches correspond well with the alignments depicted on the geophysical survey, except that they lay approximately 3-4m to the north-east of

where they were anticipated, resulting in the partial exposure of the south-eastern corner of the enclosure ditch.

- 5.40 The two sides of the enclosure ditch varied between 0.85m and 1m in width and 0.55m and 0.7m in depth with ditch 6010, located at the south-eastern corner, surviving more substantially. On both sides of the enclosure the ditch had a near-vertical edge on the internal side, with a more moderately sloping edge externally. The profile recorded at the south-eastern corner of the enclosure suggests that it may originally have had a palisade fence set within it. Both sections across the ditch encountered two fills; the earliest appears to represent general silting which has evidently been subjected to waterlogging, whilst the latest fill was similar to the natural clay substrate and may represent upcast material, perhaps from an external bank, which was deposited back into the ditch once it had fallen out of use. Finds from the enclosure ditch comprise two sherds of pottery of probable Bronze Age date and a quantity of burnt stone, recovered from the earliest fill. A sample of this material contained oak and alder/hazel charcoal however further interpretation of the function or activities undertaken within the enclosure could not be ascertained from the limited palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered.
- 5.41 Inside the enclosure, intercutting features 6004 and 6007 were recorded as being of linear shape and, as such, may represent phases of internal division. However the geophysics appears to indicate that these are likely to represent intercutting discrete features, such as pits. Feature 6004 was at least 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep and had evidently silted up naturally. It was cut by feature 6007 which measured 1.15m in width and 0.25m in depth and contained two fills, the earliest of which, 6006, comprised redeposited natural material, perhaps from an adjacent bank. This was in turn sealed by silt deposit 6005 and the only artefactual material recovered from these features comprised a single broken flint blade which had been burnt and which is likely to date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. If features 6004 and 6007 are broadly contemporary with the enclosure, this artefact must be considered residual.
- 5.42 Possible postholes 6012 and 6014 were exposed to the north-west of the corner of enclosure ditch 6010. Posthole 6012 measured 0.2m in diameter and was 0.1m deep. It contained backfill deposit 6011 from which no finds were recovered. Posthole 6014 was not excavated.

- 5.43 A further sherd of pottery of probable Bronze Age date was recovered from subsoil layer 6001, which sealed the archaeological features within Trench 60.

Trench 64 (Figs 2, 17 & 18)

- 5.44 Ditches 6403 and 6405 were associated with opposing sides of a curved geophysical anomaly. Located along the north-western side of the anomaly, ditch 6403 was 1.25m wide and 0.5m deep, with a steep, u-shaped profile. It contained two deposits derived from different phases of silting and the latest of these, 6404, contained a number of sherds of pottery from different wares dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age, as well as a quantity of animal bone.

- 5.45 Ditch 6405 appears to represent the south-eastern terminus of the curved feature, although there was a slight discrepancy between the actual location of the terminus and that plotted on the geophysical survey. The ditch terminus had a similar steep u-shaped profile to its north-western counterpart and also contained two silting deposits however, it was from the earliest of these, 6407, that two sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and a number of animal bones were recovered, whilst the later fill, 6406, contained only a single fragment of cattle bone.

Trench 67 (Figs 2, 15 & 19)

- 5.46 A series of four shallow intercutting pits, 6704, 6706, 6708 and 6710 was partially revealed towards the north-eastern end of the trench. These varied in visible length or width from 0.8m to 3.35m and were between 0.15m and 0.25m deep. They appeared to be sub-circular in shape and all contained similar charcoal-rich fills containing abundant fragmented quartzite stones. It is, however, feasible that the pits may actually represent one large irregular 'burnt mound' feature. The only dating evidence recovered from any of these features comprised a single flint flake, of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, from deposit 6705 within pit 6706. A sample was recovered from fill 6703 within pit 6704 and the processing of this identified charcoal from oak and cherry species, which is presumed to derive from domestic or industrial firing.
- 5.47 The pits within Trench 67 were sealed by a layer of clayey silt, 6702, that filled a slight hollow. This deposit extended for a distance of 9.6m along the trench, was up to 0.4m thick and was sealed by modern ploughsoil 6700.

Trench 75 (Fig. 2)

- 5.48 Gully 7504 extended for a distance of approximately 27m, on an alignment slightly oblique to that of the trench. It was 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep and contained filled with material similar to that infilling the furrows present within this field. As such, this gully is likely to be associated with the post-medieval agricultural use of the site.

Trench 76 (Fig. 2)

- 5.49 A sub-rounded pit, most probably a tree-throw, was partially exposed within the central part of the trench. It was at least 1.15m wide and up to 0.2m deep. It contained silt deposit 6703, which exhibited heavy root intrusion. A single worked flint flake was recovered from this material, which was sealed by subsoil layer 7601.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material comprising quantities of pottery, ceramic building material, glass and worked flint was recorded from 30 hand-excavated deposits. Additional quantities of burnt stone were recovered from bulk soil samples (deposits 6016 and 6703). The pottery assemblage includes material of Beaker/Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval date and is described below.

Pottery

- 6.2 The pottery was scanned by context, sorted by fabric and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric. Roman pottery fabric types referred to below relate to the Cirencester pottery type series (Rigby 1982). The condition of the pottery is mixed; surface survival for some Roman material is poor, although this is likely to have resulted primarily from the burial environment, rather than as abrasion relating to re-working/re-deposition. Mean sherd weight for the Roman pottery – the largest period group, is on the low side (8.5g) for material from this period, and is reflective of a fairly well broken-up group.
- 6.3 Pottery of earlier prehistoric, probably Beaker or Early Bronze Age, date occurred as one bodysherd (4g) in a handmade, fine grog-tempered fabric from fill 4008 within ditch 4007. This sherd is unfeathered and the suggested broad dating is based on the fabric/firing characteristics. Possible (middle/late) Bronze Age dating is ascribed to bodysherds in flint-tempered fabrics from topsoil 6001 and fill 6016 of ditch 6017.

- 6.4 Quantities of material from Trench 64 (18 sherds from fills 6404 and 6407 within ditches 6403 and 6405 respectively) are considered of Middle or later Iron Age date (c. 4th to 1st centuries BC). Represented fabrics comprise a mix of (handmade) flint-tempered, limestone/fossil shell-tempered and fine quartz-tempered types. Identifiable forms (from fill 6404) comprise barrel-shaped or globular-bodied vessels with short upright or bead-like rims. A further two (residual) sherds of Iron Age type were recorded from Trench 42; fill within ditch 4205.
- 6.5 Pottery of Roman type was recorded from 12 deposits (appendix B) and amounts to 164 sherds, weighing 1392g. The largest groups comprise those from ditch fills 1704, 1706, 1813 and 4203 (ditches 1703, 1705, 1811 and 4205 respectively). All are similar in composition, for the most part comprising reduced coarsewares from local/north Wiltshire sources. Most abundant are a pale-bodied, fine sandy greyware fabric equivalent to Cirencester TF17, a wheel thrown black-fired fabric equivalent to Cirencester fabric TF5 and Savernake type wares (equivalent to Cirencester TF6). Non-local types are restricted to small quantities of southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (Cirencester TF 74) from fills 1704 and 1706 and one sherd of Central Gaulish samian (Cirencester TF 154b) from deposit 1813. Identifiable vessel forms are largely confined to the local reduced coarsewares and comprise medium and narrow-mouth jars. The Savernake ware sherds derive from thick-walled vessels and almost certainly represent large storage jars. The Roman group is consistent in its range and is suggestive of dating across the mid-1st to 2nd/earlier 3rd centuries. The presence of samian (ditch fill 1813) and Black-burnished ware (ditch fills 1704 and 1706) prompts dating no earlier than the 2nd century. Although the assemblage is small group, which limits the potential for interpretation, the scarcity of continental wares or of specialist forms such as mortaria or flagons may be an indication of a lower status site.
- 6.6 Pottery of medieval date was recorded from 13 deposits (appendix B) and amounts to 62 sherds weighing 717g. As with the Roman group its condition is affected by the burial environment, resulting in surface loss and leaching of calcareous inclusions. Context group size is typically small (1–10 sherds). This, together with the dominance of long-lived coarseware types (mainly East-Wiltshire/Kennet Valley coarsewares) limits the usefulness of the assemblage as dating evidence. Glazed wares, including 'highly decorated' jug sherds of Laverstock type from fills 1710 and 3106 within ditches 1709 and 3105 respectively) help refine dating in some instances to the 13th to early 14th century range.

Lithics

- 6.7 Recovered worked flint amounted to 10 pieces, a proportion of which was recorded as re-deposited material within Roman and later deposits (Appendix B). Common breakage and/or edge damage supports interpretation as a mainly or wholly residual group. Raw material consists of grey, black and honey-coloured flint, which in some instances exhibits light to moderate paler grey cortication. Among the latter is a flake from fill 6705 within pit 6704 where removals from (worked) corticated surfaces suggests re-use of previously-worked material. A single piece exhibiting secondary working, an endscraper from fill 5803 within tree-throw 5804, was recovered. The remainder comprises eight un-retouched flakes/blades, together with a single core (from subsoil 3201). The blade-like removals from topsoil 4200, 6005 (ditch 6007) and 6705 (pit 6706), and the core from subsoil deposit 3201, which appears to represent a worked out blade/bladelet core, probably date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. None among the remainder are reliably dated, though the thick and crude character of the scraper from tree-throw fill 5803 would support later Neolithic or Bronze Age dating.
- 6.8 An unfinished and burnt stone spindlewhorl of uncertain date was recorded from fill 4208 within ditch 4209. Mis-alignment of the bored partial perforations made from each face appears to be the reason for its abandonment. The material used appears to be a soft and fine grained mudstone. The quantities of burnt stone from deposits 6016 and 6703 (fills of ditch 6017 and pit 6704 respectively) comprise fragmented quartzite clasts. The apparent selection of this material, possibly for its heat-retentive properties, is noteworthy. Quartzite is frequently abundant from burnt mound-related deposits of Bronze Age date and the small quantity of pottery found in association (deposit 6016) would be consistent with such a date.

Other finds

- 6.9 A base from a wine/spirits bottle in dark green-coloured glass was recovered from subsoil 3201 and is typical of material produced across the late 17th and 18th centuries. A frogged brick fragment and two smaller/brick or tile fragments were recorded from fill 3004 within drainage channel 3003 and are suggestive of a modern (late 18th or 19th century) date. A quantity of modern ironwork comprising nails, binding strips and a wall tie and a wood fragment were also recorded from this deposit. None of the finds from this deposit will be retained.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A collection of animal bones numbering 105 fragments (772g) was recovered by hand excavation from 13 deposits. The bones were moderately well preserved, but displayed clear evidence of both historical and modern damage as well surface erosion due to exposure to the elements. This has rendered 70% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of 'large' or 'medium mammal'. For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd), and quantified by fragment count and weight. Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone. Any material not confidently dated is not discussed beyond the details set out in Appendix C.

Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition

- 7.2 A total of 58 fragments (293g) were recovered from three deposits dating to the late Iron Age and Iron Age/Roman transition. Cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) were both identified in the main by meat-poor skeletal elements such as the bones of the feet or skull. A single cut mark, highly indicative of carcass dismemberment was observed on a cattle astragalus, suggesting that the assemblage results from the waste of dressing a carcass into individual cuts of meat.

Roman

- 7.3 Three deposits dating to the Roman period revealed a total of 13 fragments (59g) of bone. Cattle and sheep/goat were once again identified, in this case from isolated molar teeth which had clearly suffered surface damage due to exposure to the elements. The unidentifiable fragments from this period displayed similar damage. The above facts when taken together, suggest that the Roman assemblage is likely to be residual in nature.

Medieval

- 7.4 Four fragments of bone (30g) were recovered from three deposits. Of these it was possible to identify the presence of cattle from a single, small fragment of mandible. Surface damage from exposure to the elements was present, once again suggesting the possibility of residuality.



8. DISCUSSION

8.1 Archaeological deposits spanning the later prehistoric, early Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods were identified within those areas subject to the latest phase of evaluation trenching within the overall proposed development area. In addition, a number of residual lithic finds dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods was found residually in later contexts. The recovered evidence is considered chronologically below, together with those features or deposits that remain undated.

Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

8.2 Worked flints, including a core from subsoil layer 3201 at Manor Farm and a number of flakes from Trenches 42, 60 and 67 at Rowborough Farm were all recovered as residual finds within later contexts, However their presence attests to human activity within the area during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period. These lithics add to the known remains dating to these periods within the vicinity of the proposed development area, which currently comprise a Mesolithic flint knapping site approximately 800m to the south-west (SUNE051) and a Neolithic polished stone axe found c. 300m to the south of the site (SU18NE105).

Late Neolithic/Beaker/Bronze Age

8.3 The geophysical anomalies investigated by Trenches 40 and 41 appear to be associated with a larger complex of features including four ring ditches, a rectangular enclosure and a number of further linear and curvilinear features. Excavation of the ring ditches within Trench 40 yielded a single sherd of Beaker/Bronze Age pottery, perhaps indicating that the circular anomalies may be prehistoric in date, rather than representing 'Highworth Circle' features which are currently thought to be cattle pens or industrial areas of medieval origin (CgMs 2014). Whatever purpose these monuments fulfilled, it is apparent that the associated ditches remained open for a period of time and were allowed to silt up naturally, raising the possibility that the recovered pottery sherd could be residual in origin.

8.4 The physical relationship between the circular features and the linear anomalies within the central part of this complex was not explored by the current trial trenching and no finds were recovered from either linear ditches 4003 or 4104 to elucidate the phasing here. It is apparent however that the linear features within the central part of the complex are orientated on a different alignment to those immediately to the

south which are associated with a trackway and which produced finds of Late Iron Age/early Roman date within the current works.

- 8.5 Further evidence of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity within the Rowborough Farm part of the site comprised two worked flints, including an endscraper, recovered from tree-throw pit 5803, within Trench 58. To the north, the enclosure investigated by Trench 60 appears from the artefactual evidence to date to the Middle to Late Bronze Age, although one of the internal features contained a broken and presumably residual flint blade dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period. If the geophysical survey for the area targeted by Trench 60 is accurate, the enclosure here would appear to be three-sided and the profile of the south-eastern corner of the ditch suggests that it may have been palisaded. It is possible therefore that the enclosure may have been utilised for activities such as stock control and that there may have been a more superficial barrier along its northern side.
- 8.6 The features identified within Trench 67 are reminiscent of a 'burnt mound'; a type of feature associated with the heating of water using hot stones predominately, but not exclusively, dated to the Bronze Age. Usually these features comprise an accumulation of heat-affected stones and charcoal-rich material, sometimes found in association with the hearth where the stones were heated and the troughs which held the water. If the charcoal-rich deposits are in fact associated with a burnt mound, they would appear to be somewhat denuded here, although they may become more substantial further downslope to the south-east.
- 8.7 Interpretation of the features within Trench 67 as being associated with a burnt mound would rely on a source of water nearby. There is currently a pond approximately 100m downslope from Trench 67 to the south-east indicating that this is likely. Also, the geology appears to change somewhere to the north, from the heavy lower-lying clays within which Trench 67 was located to the limestone brash, encountered within Trenches 63 and 64. This may indicate the presence of a spring line within close proximity to Trench 67.
- 8.8 The discovery of burnt stone similar to that from Trench 67 within the earliest fill of the enclosure ditch within nearby Trench 60 may be significant and could suggest a broad contemporaneity between the use of the enclosure and the burnt mound.

- 8.9 Further Bronze Age activity has been recorded within the wider vicinity of the site. The crop-mark of a ring ditch of presumed Bronze Age date has been recorded c. 500m to the north of the Site (SU18NE612) and a second one has been recorded c. 600m to the south (SUNE18601). Flint flakes of possible Bronze Age date have also been recorded within the Honda plant to the north west of the Site (SU18NE202).

Middle to Late Iron Age/1st century AD

- 8.10 Archaeological features dated definitively to the Iron Age and more specifically to the Middle to Late Iron Age (c. 4th to 1st centuries BC) were found exclusively within Trench 64. Here the geophysical anomalies were somewhat irregular and difficult to interpret, however the relatively considerable quantity of pottery and the variety of wares recovered from curvilinear ditch 6403/6405 may suggest domestic occupation within close proximity. Iron Age settlement activity was recorded towards the south-western extent of the site, at Manor Farm, during a previous phase of evaluation (Foundations Archaeology 2015) although prior to this, the nearest known settlement activity of possible contemporary date was recorded within the Honda plant, approximately 1.5km to the west of this part of the proposed development (SU18NE205 & 202).
- 8.11 A single sherd of pottery of Late Iron Age/1st century AD date was recovered from the middle of the series of three parallel ditches investigated by Trench 42. However, given that two of these features were dated to the Early Roman period, it is likely that this slightly earlier sherd represents a residual find.

Early Roman

- 8.12 At Rowborough Farm, early Roman archaeological features were limited to three parallel ditches and a further ditch aligned perpendicularly to these, all investigated within Trench 42. Although the dating evidence suggests that all four ditches are broadly contemporary, investigation of the intersection of ditches 4209 and 4211 demonstrated that stratigraphically, ditch 4211 was earlier than 4209. The two southernmost ditches evidently represent continuations of parallel geophysical anomalies investigated by previous trial trenching. This did not identify any ditches however a stone surface was encountered, but this was thought to be a relevantly recent feature (Foundations Archaeology 2015). If the three ditches within this series are not associated with a trackway, as had previously been thought, then they may relate to an important land boundary which has been re-established on at least two

occasions on slightly different alignments. No evidence for associated metallurgy was recorded within Trench 42.

- 8.13 It is evident that ditch 4211 is aligned co-axially with ditch 4104 within Trench 41 and also Trench 4003 in Trench 40. It is therefore possible that these features relate to an early Roman field system superimposed on the presumed prehistoric landscape associated with the four ring ditches within this part of the site.
- 8.14 At Manor Farm, features dated as early Roman were found within Trenches 16, 17 and 18, which were located along the eastern edge of the north/south band of most intensive geophysical anomalies, a number of which had been investigated in the previous trial trenching. This previous work had confirmed that the preceding geophysical surveys were largely accurate and that many of the features related to settlement that had primarily begun in the Late Iron Age and continued into the early 2nd century AD.
- 8.15 The current work indicates that the early Roman features encountered within Trenches 16-18 represent the easternmost extent of the previously recorded settlement activity which is located on slightly elevated ground, presumably to avoid the flooding to which the area to the east may have been prone. The evidence for waterlogging within many of the fills of the features within this part of the site attests to this being a perennial consideration.
- 8.16 A general difference in the alignment of the Roman features to those of the later, medieval ones appears to be evident. Most of the former lie on a general co-axial east/west/north/south alignment, whilst the latter are generally aligned north-west/south-east or north-east/south-west. On this basis, it is possible to postulate that substantial undated ditch within Trench 32 could feasibly represent a north/south continuation of early Roman ditch 1811 and that this feature is associated with an enclosure which measured up to 90m wide.
- 8.17 Consideration of the geophysical survey and the results from Trench 18 indicate that a possible ring ditch in this location is more likely to be a small square enclosure, measuring approximately 12m across, of early Roman date.

- 8.18 The small quantities of Roman ceramic material recovered during this phase of evaluation, coupled with the wares and forms represented within the pottery assemblage are indicative of a lower status settlement.

Medieval

- 8.19 Features containing medieval dating evidence were identified within Trenches 17 and 31, with further material from this period recovered from topsoil deposits within Trenches 16 and 30.
- 8.20 Ditch 1709 is likely to represent the eastern boundary of a field that forms part of the field system identified during the previous phase of evaluation (Foundations Archaeology 2015).
- 8.21 The majority of the linear features within Trench 31 would appear to be associated with the creation and re-establishment of a number of small paddock-type features which still survive as a series of visible earthworks within this part of the site. The exception may be broad channel 3109 which would appear to post-date the paddock features and may be part of a slightly later drainage system.
- 8.22 Although the ditches within Trench 19 contained no dating evidence, their alignments suggest that the majority are likely to be associated with the medieval occupation of this part of the site. The exception may be the ditch at the eastern end of the trench, which does not appear to fit this pattern.

Post-medieval/modern

- 8.23 Channels 2903/3003, 3109 and 3203 all survive as visible earthworks to the south-east of Manor Farm and would appear to be part of a more extensive network of drainage channels of post-medieval/modern date.

Undated

- 8.24 Although the possible trackway within Trench 35 had no finds associated with it, it lay within a visible linear depression within the field and it is therefore possible that it may be part of the system of channels of medieval/post-medieval date within the Manor Farm part of the site. Alternatively it could represent an undated holloway that has been consolidated with the addition of metalling. This feature is visible on aerial images of the site and continues to the north of Old Vicarage Lane.

Conclusions

- 8.25 The results of the evaluation indicate that there is a general chronological difference between the deposits found in the north-eastern part of the site at Rowborough Farm, and those identified within the south-western part, around Manor Farm. Those within the former were dated to the early Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods whereas, with the exception of the Roman ditches encountered within Trench 42, all of the dated features at Rowborough Farm are associated with prehistoric activity.
- 8.26 The current work augments the confirmation of the earlier phases of evaluation which recorded good correlation between the geophysical surveys and the exposed archaeological features, albeit with very slight variation in the location of the two in certain places. Very few features were found that were not anticipated by the geophysics, however where these did occur they tended to be small, isolate features.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Anthony Beechey, Noel Boothroyd, Matthew Coman, Lizzie Raison, Alison Roberts, Thomas Slater and Chris Watts. The report was written by Mark Brett. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy and Sarah Cobain respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Mark Brett, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown silt	>50	>1.9	0.12	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Orange brown clay silt	>50	>1.9		
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Light brown orange clay	>50	>1.9		
16	1603	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steep sloping eastern side and shallow western side with a rounded base	>2	1.1	0.45	
16	1604	Fill	1603	2nd fill of ditch	Dark orange brown clay silt	>2	1.1	0.18	
16	1605	Fill	1603	1st fill of ditch	Dark orange brown clay silt	>2	1.1	0.27	
16	1606	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with steep sides and concave base	>3	1.68	0.73	
16	1607	Fill	1606	1st fill of ditch	Brown grey silt clay	>3	1.31	0.46	
16	1608	Fill	1606	2nd fill of ditch	Brown grey clay silt	>3	1.68	0.31	
16	1609	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with steep sides. Base not seen	>3	>0.8	>0.26	
16	1610	Fill	1609	Ditch fill	Light grey brown clay silt	>3	>0.8	>0.26	
16	1611	Layer		Layer	Light orange brown silt clay	>3	>0.8	>0.26	
16	1612	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with steep/moderate sides and concave base	>0.8	0.52	0.24	
16	1613	Fill	1612	Ditch fill	Dark orange brown clay silt	>0.8	0.52	0.24	
16	1614	Layer		Layer	Orange brown clay silt	>0.4	0.4	0.11	
16	1615	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with moderate/gentle sides and concave base				
16	1616	Fill	1615	Ditch fill	Orange brown silt clay	>0.8	0.96	0.4	
16	1617	Cut		Ditch	SW/NE aligned linear with moderately sloping sides and flat irregular base	>0.4	>0.75	0.32	
16	1618	Fill	1617	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay	>0.4	>0.75	0.32	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.9	0.34	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Orange brown clay silt	>50	>1.9	0.28	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Light brown orange clay	>50	>1.9		
17	1703	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with gently sloping sides and flat base	>1	0.96	0.14	
17	1704	Fill	1703	Ditch fill	Light grey brown silt clay	>1	0.96	0.14	
17	1705	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with gently/moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1	1.54	0.47	
17	1706	Fill	1705	Ditch fill	Red brown silt clay	>1	1.54	0.47	
17	1707	Cut		Posthole	Triangular in plan with vertical sides and flat base	0.87	0.41	0.36	
17	1708	Fill	1708	Posthole fill	Light grey brown clay	0.87	0.41	0.36	
17	1709	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1	1.27	0.33	

17	1710	Fill	1709	Ditch fill	Yellow brown silt clay	>1	1.27	0.33	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.27	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Orange brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.43	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Orange yellow clay	>50	>1.8		
18	1803	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with steep /moderate sides and a concave base	>1.1	0.41	0.12	
18	1804	Fill	1803	Ditch fill	Orange brown clay silt	>1.1	0.41	0.12	
18	1805	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderately sloping sides and rounded base	>0.88	1.42	0.43	
18	1806	Fill	1806	Ditch fill	Yellow brown silt clay, cut by 1807	>0.88	1.42	0.43	
18	1807	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with steep /moderate sides and a concave base	>0.46	>0.24	0.16	
18	1808	Fill	1807	Ditch fill	Orange brown clay silt	>0.46	>0.24	0.16	
18	1809	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with moderately sloping sides and rounded base	>0.42	>0.21	0.19	
18	1810	Fill	1809	Ditch fill	Yellow brown silt clay, cut by 1807	>0.42	>0.21	0.19	
18	1811	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with moderate sides and flat base	>0.7	2.52	0.57	
18	1812	Fill	1811	1st fill of ditch	Orange yellow silt clay	>0.7	0.77	0.1	
18	1813	Fill	1811	2nd fill of ditch	Dark orange yellow silt clay	>0.7	2.52	0.57	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.26	
	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Dark red brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.4	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Light orange yellow clay	>50	>1.8		
19	1903	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear with moderate sides and slightly rounded base	>2.2	1.14	0.29	
19	1904	Fill	1903	1st fill of ditch	Grey brown silt clay	>2.2	1.14	0.19	
19	1905	Fill	1903	2nd fill of ditch	Light grey yellow silt clay	>2.2	0.9	0.11	
19	1906	Cut		Ditch	N/W aligned linear with moderate sides and concave base		1	0.23	
19	1907	Fill	1906	Ditch fill	Dark red brown clay silt		1	0.23	
19	1908	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with moderated sides and rounded base	>0.5	1.03	0.37	
19	1909	Fill	1908	Ditch fill	Grey brown silt clay	>0.5	1.03	0.37	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown black silt	>50	>1.8	0.21	
29	2901	Layer		Subsoil	Light orange brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.08	
29	2902	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silt clay	>50	>1.8		
29	2903	Cut		Natural linear feature	N/S aligned linear with irregular sides and flat base	>1	>1.08	0.26	
29	2903	Fill	2903	Fill of natural feature	Mid red brown silt clay	>1	>1.08	0.26	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt sand	>50	>1.9	0.17	
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	>50	>1.9	0.19	
30	3002	Layer		Natural	Mid brown orange clay	>50	>1.9		

30	3003	Cut		Natural linear feature	Broadly NE/SW aligned linear with gentle sides and rounded base		8.25	0.65	
30	3004	Fill	3003	Upper fill of natural feature	Dark red brown silt		8.25	0.4	
30	3005	Fill	3003	Lower fill of natural feature	Dark grey silt clay		6.15	0.3	
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid red brown silt	>50	>1.9	0.15	
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid to light orange brown clay silt	>50	>1.9	0.25	
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Light brown yellow clay	>50	>1.9		
31	3103	Cut		Pit	Ovoid with moderate sides and rounded base	>1	0.7	0.24	
31	3104	Fill	3103	Pit fill	Dark orange brown clay silt	>1	0.7	0.24	
31	3105	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with moderate sides and rounded base	>0.7	0.6	0.21	
31	3106	Fill	3105	Ditch fill	Light yellow grey silt clay	>0.7	0.6	0.21	
31	3107	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with moderate sides and rounded base	>0.7	0.43	0.11	
31	3108	Fill	3107	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey silt clay	>0.7	0.43	0.11	
31	3109	Cut		Water channel	NE/SW aligned linear with moderate sides and rounded base	>0.7	>0.7	0.45	
31	3110	Fill	3109	1st fill of water channel	Mid grey silt clay	>0.7	>0.7	0.1	
31	3111	Fill	3109	2nd fill of water channel	Mid brown grey silt clay	>0.7	>0.7	0.45	
31	3112	Cut		Ditch	Irregular/sinuuous shaped in plan, unexcavated	>0.75	>1.9		
31	3113	Fill	3112	Ditch fill	Dark orange brown clay sand	>0.75	>1.9		
31	3114	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear with moderate sides and rounded to flat base	>1.9	0.96	0.42	
31	3115	Fill	3114	1st fill of ditch	Mid brown grey clay silt	>1.10	1.92	0.1	
31	3116	Fill	3114	2nd fill of ditch	Mid brown grey clay silt	>1.11	1.96	0.36	
31	3117	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch with moderate sides and flat base		0.62	0.23	
31	3118	Fill	3117	Ditch fill	Dark orange brown clay silt		0.62	0.23	
31	3119	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated linear with gentle irregular sloping sides		0.83	0.26	
31	3120	Fill	3120	Ditch fill	Mid to dark orange brown clay silt		0.83	0.26	
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt sand	>50	>1.9	0.15	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt	>50	>1.9	<0.5	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown orange clay	>50	>1.9		
32	3203	Layer		Fill of earthwork channel	Dark orange brown silt clay	>50	>1.9	0.26	
32	3204	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear with moderate sides and flat/irregular base	>1.9	2.88	0.5	
32	3205	Fill	3204	Ditch fill	Mid orange brown silt clay	>1.10	2.88	0.5	
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	>50	>1.9	0.25	

33	3301	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clay and flint gravel	>50	>1.9		
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silt	>50	>1.9	0.25	
34	3401	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clay and flint gravel	>50	>1.9		
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.35	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown clay	>50	>1.8		
35	3503	Deposit		Stoney deposit set into/overlying natural	Stones 30-100mm roughly aligns with trackway depicted on 1st ed. OS map	1.8			
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sand silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.18	
38	3800	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey sand silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.3	
38	3800	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown clay silt	>50	>1.8		
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sand silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown grey sand silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.4	
40	4002	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown clay silt	>50	>1.8		
40	4003	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned linear with moderate sides and rounded base	>1.8	0.95	0.48	
40	4004	Fill	4003	Ditch fill	Mid red brown sand silt clay	>1.8	0.95	0.48	
40	4005	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steep to moderate sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.51	0.4	
40	4006	Fill	4005	Ditch fill	Dark brown silt clay	>1.8	1.51	0.4	
40	4007	Cut		Ditch	Linear/curving ditch with gentle sides and rounded base	>1.8	2.75	0.61	
40	4008	Fill	4006	2nd fill of ditch	Mid to dark brown sand silt clay	>1.8	2.75	0.4	
40	4009	Fill	4006	1st fill of ditch	Mid brown sand clay	>1.8	1.2	0.2	
40	4010	Cut		Ditch	Linear/curving ditch, unexcavated	>1.8	2		
40	4011	Fill	4010	Ditch fill	Dark brown silt clay	>1.8	2		
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sand silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange grey silt sand	>50	>1.8	0.2	
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow grey and mid orange brown sand and gravel	>50	>1.8		
41	4103	Fill	4104	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown sand silt	>0.9	0.75	0.28	
41	4104	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with moderate to steep sides and rounded base	>0.9	0.75	0.28	
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sand silt	>50	>1.8	0.28	
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange grey silt sand	>50	>1.8	0.25	
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow grey and orange brown clay and sand	>50	>1.8		
42	4203	Fill	4205		Light orange brown sand silt	>0.9	1.15	0.4	
42	4204	VOID							
42	4205	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with steep sides and rounded V-shaped base	>0.9	1.15	0.4	

42	4206	Fill	4207	Ditch fill	Light orange brown sand silt	>0.65	1.36	0.65	
42	4207	Cut		Ditch	E/W aligned linear with steep sides and rounded base	>0.65	1.36	0.65	
42	4208	Fill	4209	2nd fill of ditch	Dark grey brown sand clay silt	>2.1	2.8	0.4	
42	4209	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear with moderate sides, not excavated to base	>2.1	2.8	>0.8	
42	4210	Fill	4211	Ditch fill	Mid red brown sand clay silt	>2.3	>1	>0.8	
42	4211	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear with moderate to steep sides, not excavated to base	>2.3	>1	>0.8	
42	4212	Fill	4209	1st fill of ditch	Mid orange brown sand silt clay	>2.1	2.5	>0.4	
50	5000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sand silt	>50	>1.8	0.32	
50	5001	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sand	>50	>1.8		
58	5800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
58	5801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.2	
58	5802	Layer		Natural	Mid orange sand clay	>50	>1.8		
58	5803	Fill	5804	Fill of natural feature	Mid orange sand clay			>0.17	
58	5804	Cut		Natural feature	Irregular shaped with gentle sides with flat base			>0.17	
60	6000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.25	
60	6001	Layer		Subsoil	Light orange brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.22	
60	6002	Layer		Natural	Mid orange sand clay	>50	>1.8		
60	6003	Fill	6004	Ditch fill	Dark orange brown sand silt clay	>1.8	0.7	0.23	
60	6004	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steep sides and rounded base	>1.8	0.7	0.23	
60	6005	Fill	6007	2nd fill of ditch	Mid orange grey clay silt sand	>1.8	0.52	0.13	
60	6006	Fill	6007	1st fill of ditch	Dark grey brown clay silt	>1.8	1.13	0.23	
60	6007	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with gentle sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.13	0.23	
60	6008	Fill	6010	2nd fill of ditch	Dark grey brown sand clay	>1.8	1.02	0.5	
60	6009	Fill	6010	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey orange sand clay	>1.8	0.31	0.2	
60	6010	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned curvilinear with gentle sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.02	0.7	
60	6011	Fill	6012	Post hole fill	Mid grey brown sand clay	0.2 d		0.1	
60	6012	Cut		Post hole	Circular with moderate sides with tapered/V-shaped base	0.2 d		0.1	
60	6013	Fill	6014	Post hole fill	Mid red brown silt clay	0.39	0.34		
60	6014	Cut		Post hole	Circular shape in plan, unexcavated	0.39	0.34		
60	6015	Fill	6017	2nd fill of ditch	Mid orange to light brown and grey silt clay	>1.9	0.83	0.1	
60	6016	Fill	6017	1st fill of ditch	Light grey brown silt clay	>1.9		>0.53	
60	6017	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear	>1.9	0.83	>0.56	

					with slightly irregular vertical to steep sides and slightly irregular rounded base				
63	6300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.28	
63	6301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.8	0.1	
63	6302	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clay and limestone	>50	>1.8		
64	6400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey sand clay	>50	>1.8	0.25	
64	6401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey brown sand clay	>50	>1.8	0.15	
64	6402	Layer		Natural	Light brown clay and limestone	>50	>1.8		
64	6403	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear with moderate to steep sides and flat base	>1.8	1.26	0.52	
64	6404	Fill	6403	2nd fill of ditch	Mid grey brown sand silt clay	>1.8	1.26	0.52	
64	6405	Cut		Pit	Oval with steep sides and flat base	>1.8	1.7	0.47	
64	6406	Fill	6405	2nd fill of ditch	Mid black brown silt clay	>1.8	1.44	0.26	
64	6407	Fill	6405	1st fill of ditch	Mid grey brown clay	>1.8	1.7	0.27	
64	6408	Fill	6403	1st fill of ditch	Light to mid grey brown and yellow silt clay	>1.8	0.88	0.25	
67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.9	0.38	
67	6701	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow clay	>50	>1.9		
67	6702	Deposit	6704	Soil accumulation	Mid brown clay silt	>1.9	9.58	0.42	
67	6703	Fill	6704	Pit fill	Mid black brown clay silt, charcoal rich	>0.5	2.44	0.3	
67	6704	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular with irregular/stepped profile with flat base	>0.5	>3.54	0.3	
67	6705	Fill	6706	Pit fill	Dark black brown clay, charcoal rich	>0.5	2.16	0.16	
67	6706	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval/circular (?) with flat base	>0.5	2.16	0.16	
67	6707	Fill	6708	Pit fill	Dark black clay, charcoal rich	>0.5	0.8	0.23	
67	6708	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular with moderate to steep sides and rounded base	>0.5	0.8	0.23	
67	6709	Fill	6710	Pit fill	Dark black grey clay, charcoal rich	>0.5	3.34	0.24	
67	6710	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular with gentle sides and flat/irregular base	>0.5	3.34	0.24	
68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.34	
68	6801	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown clay	>50	>1.8		
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.3	
69	6901	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown clay	>50	>1.8		
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.32	
70	7001	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown clay	>50	>1.8		
75	7500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.9	0.27	
75	7501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey yellow silt clay	>50	>1.9	0.15	
75	7502	Layer		Natural	Light blue grey clay and limestone	>50	>1.9		
75	7503	Fill	7504	Ditch fill	Mid brown silt clay	>1.2	0.32	0.1	
75	7504	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned linear	>1.2	0.32	0.1	

					with gentle to moderate and steep sides and V-shaped base				
76	7600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.9	0.23	
76	7601	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown silt clay	>50	>1.9	0.1	
76	7602	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown and light grey clay	>50	>1.9		
76	7603	Fill	7604	Pit fill	Mid yellow brown clay silt	1.13	0.62	0.18	
76	7604	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular with moderate to steep sides and flat base	1.13	0.62	0.18	
77	7700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
77	7701	Layer		Natural	Light yellow clay	>50	>1.8		
78	7800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt	>50	>1.8	0.2	
78	7801	Layer		Natural	Light yellow clay	>50	>1.8		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1600	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	1	24	C12-C14
1608	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered	1	32	RB
	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey	4	33	
1616	Roman pottery	Wheelthrown black sandy	1	7	MC1-C2
1704	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered	18	59	EMC2
	Roman pottery	Savernake ware	5	92	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey	9	68	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts oxidised	2	8	
	Roman pottery	Black-burnished ware	2	69	
1706	Roman pottery	Savernake ware	18	193	C2
	Roman pottery	Wheelthrown black sandy	6	22	
	Roman pottery	Black-burnished ware	8	56	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey	35	216	
	Roman pottery	Coarse grey with flint	1	27	
	Roman pottery	oxidised	1	20	
1708	Roman pottery	North Wilts? coarse grey	1	6	RB
1710	Roman pottery	Savernake	2	29	C13-C14
	Roman pottery	Wheelthrown black sandy	1	6	
	Medieval pottery	Southeast Wilts tripod pitcher?	1	2	
	Medieval pottery	Laverstock?	1	2	
	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	1	26	
1813	Roman pottery	Savernake ware	7	118	C2
	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	1	15	
	Roman pottery	Wheelthrown black sandy	3	24	
	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey	5	23	
	Worked flint	Flake	1	11	
1806	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey	4	14	LC1-C2
	Roman pottery	Savernake ware	2	109	
3000	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	2	22	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery	Minety ware?	1	11	
3004	Ceramic building material	Brick, tile	3	616	Pmed/modern
	Iron	Objects, nails			
3101	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	7	30	C12-C14
3104	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	7	5	C12-C14
	Burnt flint		1	1	
3106	Roman pottery	Wheelthrown black sandy	1	5	MC13-eC14
	Medieval pottery	Laverstock type	1	10	
3110	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	4	30	C12-C14
3111	Medieval pottery	Minety ware	1	83	C13-C14
	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	2	29	
	Medieval pottery	Laverstock type?	3	93	
3113	Medieval pottery	Minety ware	4	86	C13-C14
	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	5	52	
3118	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	9	112	C13-C14
	Medieval pottery	Sandy jug (Nash Hill?)	1	22	
3120	Roman pottery	North Wilts grey	1	13	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	5	34	
3201	Medieval pottery	East Wiltshire quartz/flint	1	2	LC17-C18
	Worked flint	Core	1	19	
	Glass	Post-med bottle	1	401	
	Fired clay	misc.	2	15	
4008	Prehistoric pottery	Fine grog	1	3	Beaker/EBA
4203	Prehistoric pottery	(hm) quartz-temp	1	3	MC1-C2
	Prehistoric pottery	(hm) vesicular	1	2	
	Roman pottery	Savernake	6	52	
	Worked flint	Flake	1	1	
	Roman pottery	Fine greyware (north Wilts)	14	38	
4206	Roman pottery	Black sandy (north Wilts)	1	2	MC1-C2

4208	Worked stone	Object (spindlewhorl)	1	18	
4210	Roman pottery	Black sandy (north Wilts)	2	18	MC1-C2
	Roman pottery	Savernake ware	2	18	
4212	Prehistoric pottery	Fine quartz-temp	1	2	LIA-C1
5803	Worked flint	Scraper; flake	2	16	-
6001	Prehistoric pottery	Fine flint-tempered	1	30	BA?
6005	Worked flint	Broken blade (burnt)	1	1	-
6016	Prehistoric pottery	Fine flint-tempered	2	4	BA?
<3>	Burnt stone	Quartzite	-	632	
6404	Prehistoric pottery	(hm) fine limestone-temp	2	8	M-LIA
	Prehistoric pottery	(hm) quartz/coarse shell	1	8	
	Prehistoric pottery	(hm) shell	1	6	
	Prehistoric pottery	(hm) fine quartz	12	117	
6407	Prehistoric pottery	(hm) fine quartz	1	9	M-LIA
	Prehistoric pottery	(hm) fine quartz	1	11	
6703	Burnt stone	Quartzite	-	2618	-
<2>					
6705	Worked flint	Flake	2	6	-
7603	Worked flint	Flake	1	2	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

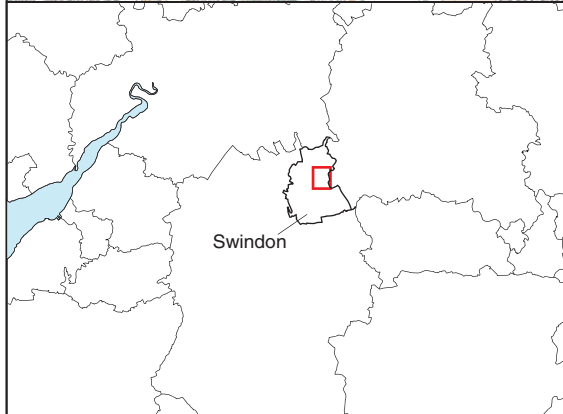
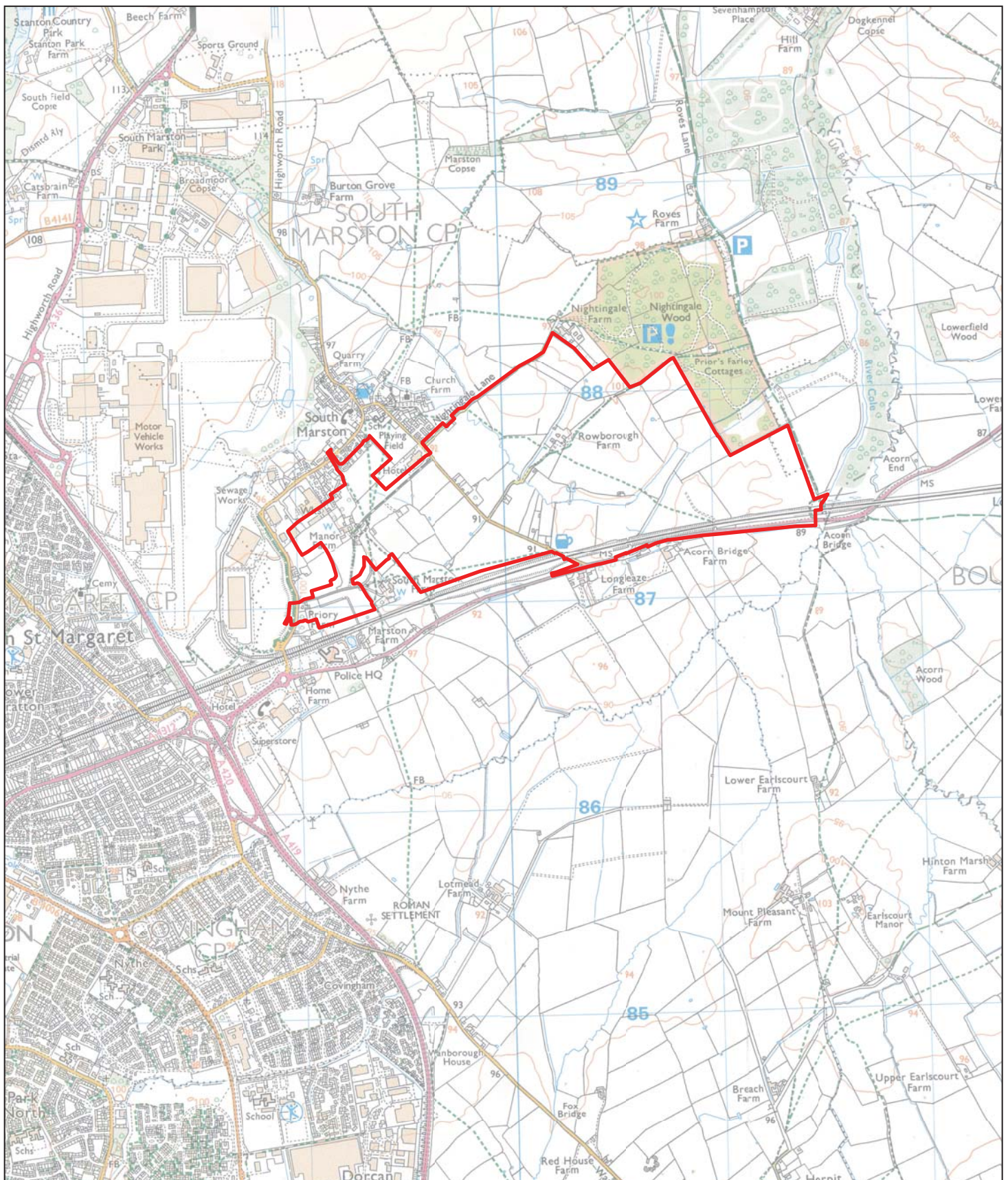
Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Canid	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Iron Age											
6403	6404	2	3				1		20	26	73
6405	6407	6	1				11		13	31	197
Subtotal		8	4				12		33	57	270
Iron Age/Roman transition											
4209	4212						1			1	23
Roman											
1705	1706		2							2	7
1811	1813		1							1	2
4211	4210	1					8	1		10	50
Subtotal		1	3				8	1		13	59
medieval											
3119	3120							2		2	6
3105	3106	1								1	12
3117	3118						1			1	12
Subtotal		1					1	2		4	30
undated											
1606	1607	3					1			4	56
3114	3116	1					3			4	106
4209	4208	5	2	1		1	3	9		21	212
6403	6408	1								1	16
subtotal		10	2	1		1	7	9		30	390
Total		20	9	1	0	1	29	12	33	105	
Weight		435	43	29	0	6	227	32	61	772	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat, SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Canid = dog; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; Ind = indeterminable

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at South Marston and Rowborough, Swindon, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between April and May 2015 on land at Land at South Marston and Rowborough, Swindon, Wiltshire. Twenty-eight trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Archaeological deposits spanning the later prehistoric, early Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods were identified. These included Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring ditches, a Bronze Age palisaded enclosure and a nearby burnt mound, Middle to Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement activity, a possible early Roman trackway and medieval paddocks and field systems, with later water management features. In addition, a number of residual lithic finds dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods was found residually in later contexts.</p>	
Project dates	20 April-13 May 2015	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical surveys (Durham University 2006 and 2008; Stratascan 2013 and 2014) Cultural Heritage Assessment (CgMs 2014) Evaluation (Foundations Archaeology 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Manor Farm, South Marston and Rowborough Farm, Rowborough, Swindon, Wiltshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	172ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	Centred on SU 1981 8752	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditched enclosure; paddock; ridge and furrow; ring ditch; trackway; water channel	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Ditched enclosure; ring ditch; trackway	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (Content
Physical	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery Accession Number: SWIMG: 2015.006	Ceramics, animal bone, ceramic building material, metal objects, lithics,
Paper	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery Accession Number: SWIMG: 2015.006	Trench recording forms, context sheets, photographic registers, Permatrace drawings
Digital	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery Accession Number: SWIMG: 2015.006	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Land at South Marston and Rowborough, Swindon, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report **15280**



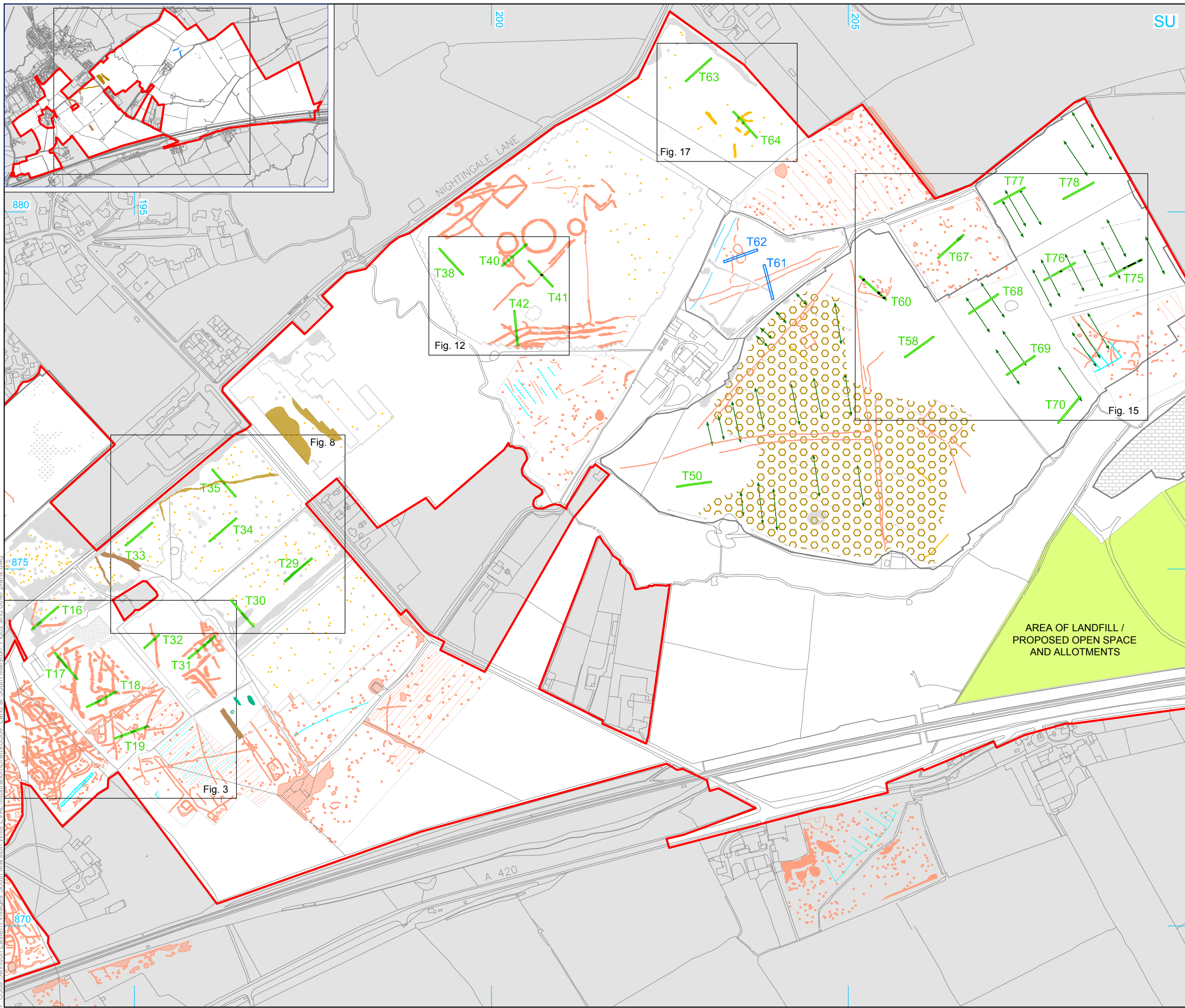
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at South Marston and Rowborough
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	08/06/2015	
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- 2014 evaluation trench (Foundations Archaeology)
- archaeological feature

Geophysics Key

- PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
 - Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
- POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
 - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
 - Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- OTHER ANOMALIES**
- Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
 - Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
 - Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
 - Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
 - Scattered magnetic debris
 - Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
 - Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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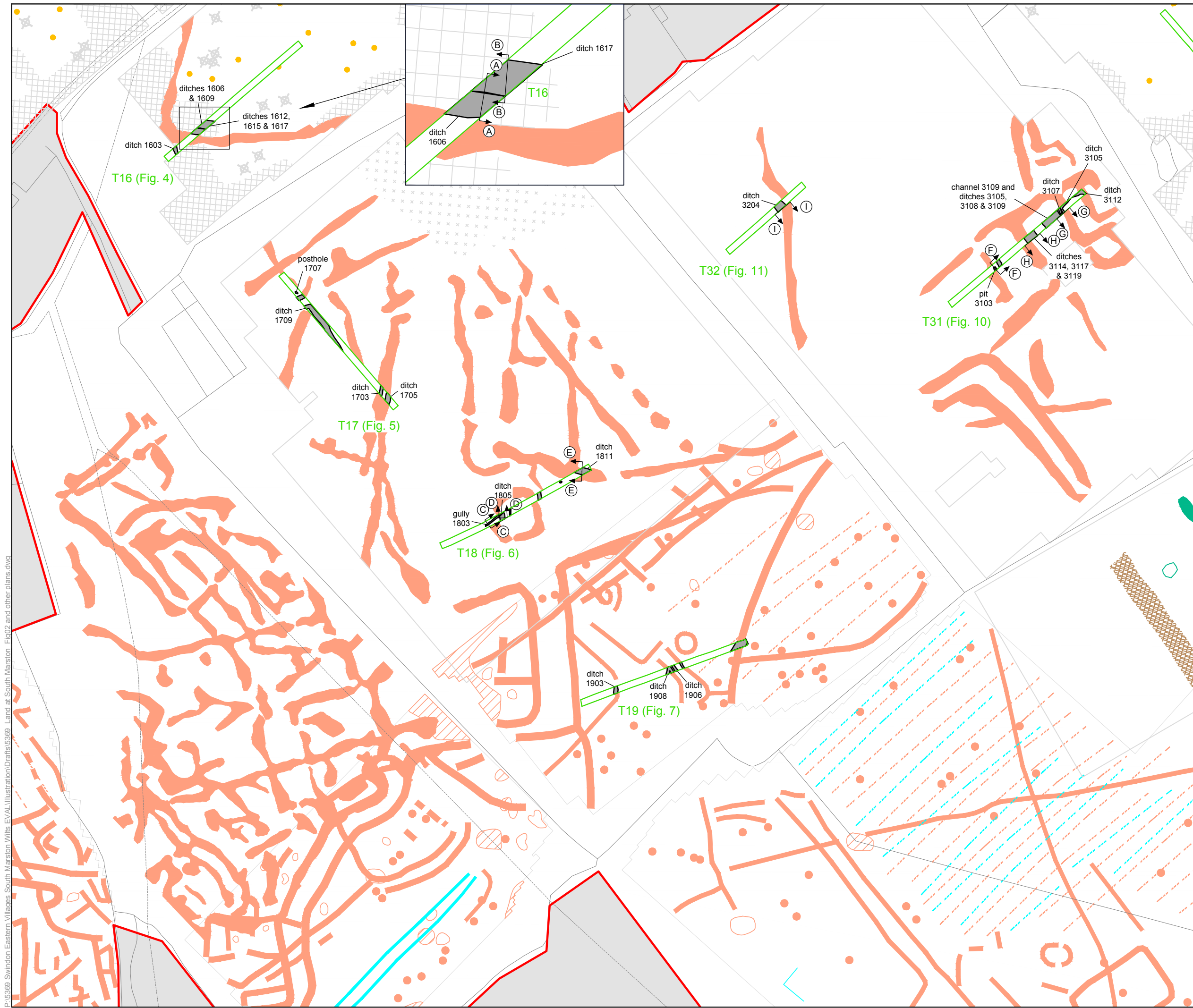
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at South Marston and Rowborough Swindon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical anomalies

DRAWN BY AO **PROJECT NO.** 5369 **FIGURE NO.**
CHECKED BY JB **DATE** 08/06/2015 **2**
APPROVED BY CMB **SCALE@A3** 1:5000

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- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- ⓐ section location

Geophysics Key

- PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- ▭ Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
 - ▭ Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
- POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- ▭ Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
 - ▭ Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
 - ▭ Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- OTHER ANOMALIES**
- ▭ Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
 - ▭ Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
 - ▭ Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
 - ▭ Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
 - ▭ Scattered magnetic debris
 - ▭ Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
 - ▭ Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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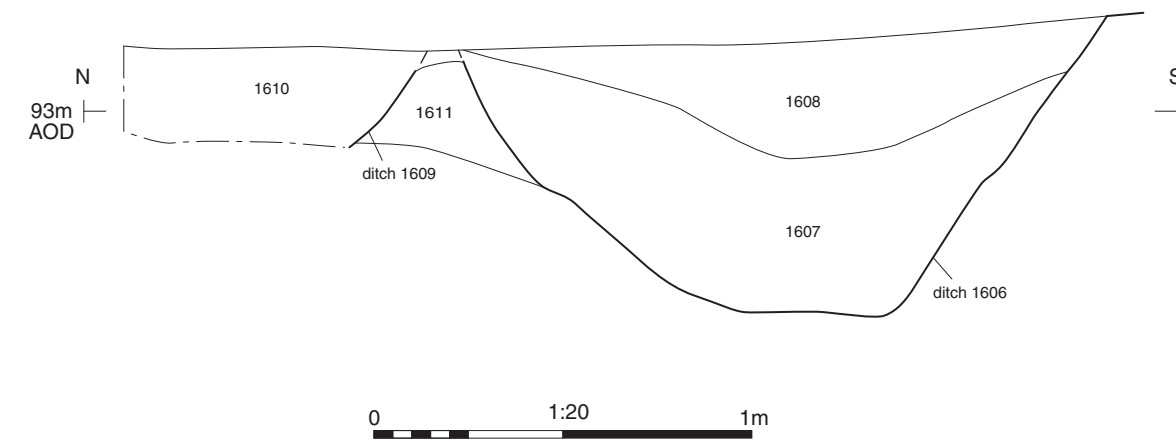
PROJECT TITLE
Land at South Marston and Rowborough Swindon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trenches 16-19 and 31-32, showing archaeological features and geophysical anomalies

DRAWN BY AO	PROJECT NO. 5369	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY JB	DATE 08/06/2015	3
APPROVED BY CMB	SCALE A3 1:1000	

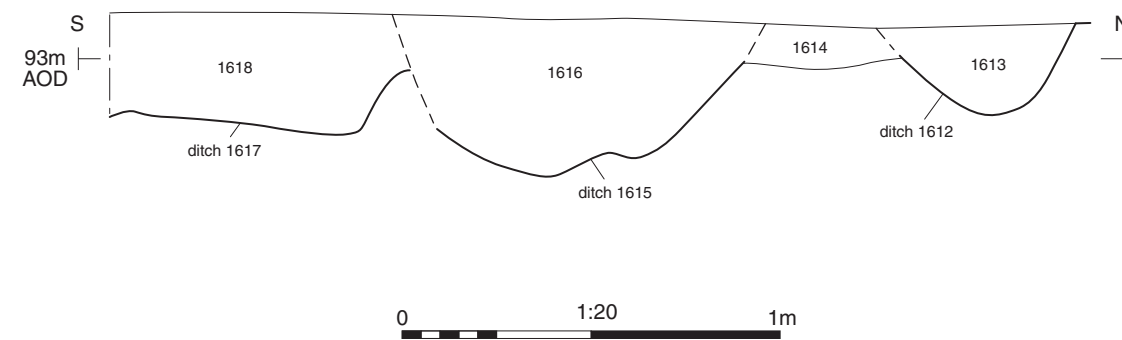
P:5369 Swindon Eastern Villages South Marston Wills EVAL Illustration Drafts 5369 Land at South Marston, Flood 2 and other plans.dwg

Section AA



Ditches 1606 and 1609, looking east (1m scale)

Section BB



Ditches 1612, 1615 and 1617, looking south-west (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 16: sections and photographs

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5

5 Trench 17, looking north-west



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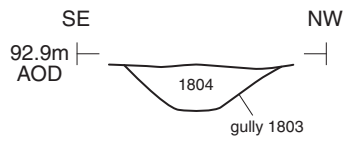
Land at South Marston and Rowborough
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FIGURE TITLE

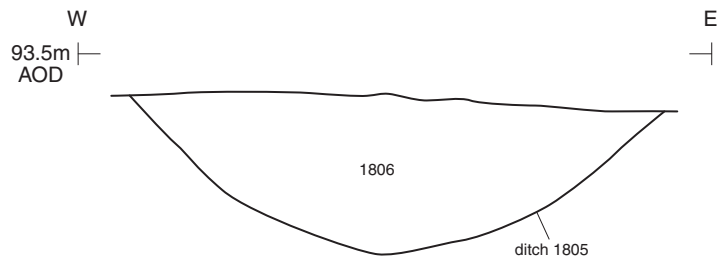
Trench 17: photograph

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APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A4	N/A	5

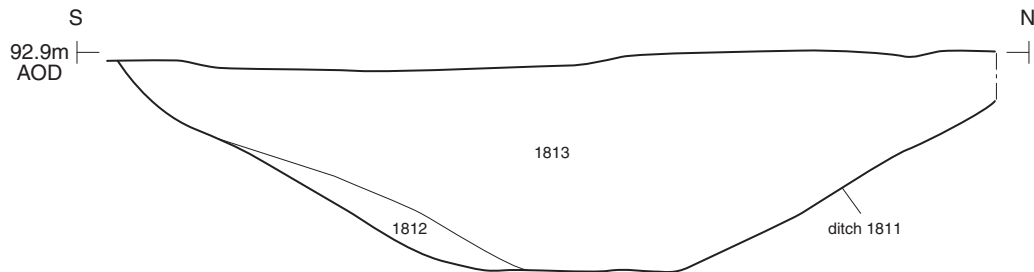
Section CC



Section DD



Section EE



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 18: sections

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7 Ditch 1906 and adjacent features within central part of Trench 19 (2m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 19: photograph

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<i>CHECKED BY</i>	JB	<i>DATE</i>	09/06/2015		
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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature

Geophysics Key (Stratascan)

- PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- OTHER ANOMALIES**
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



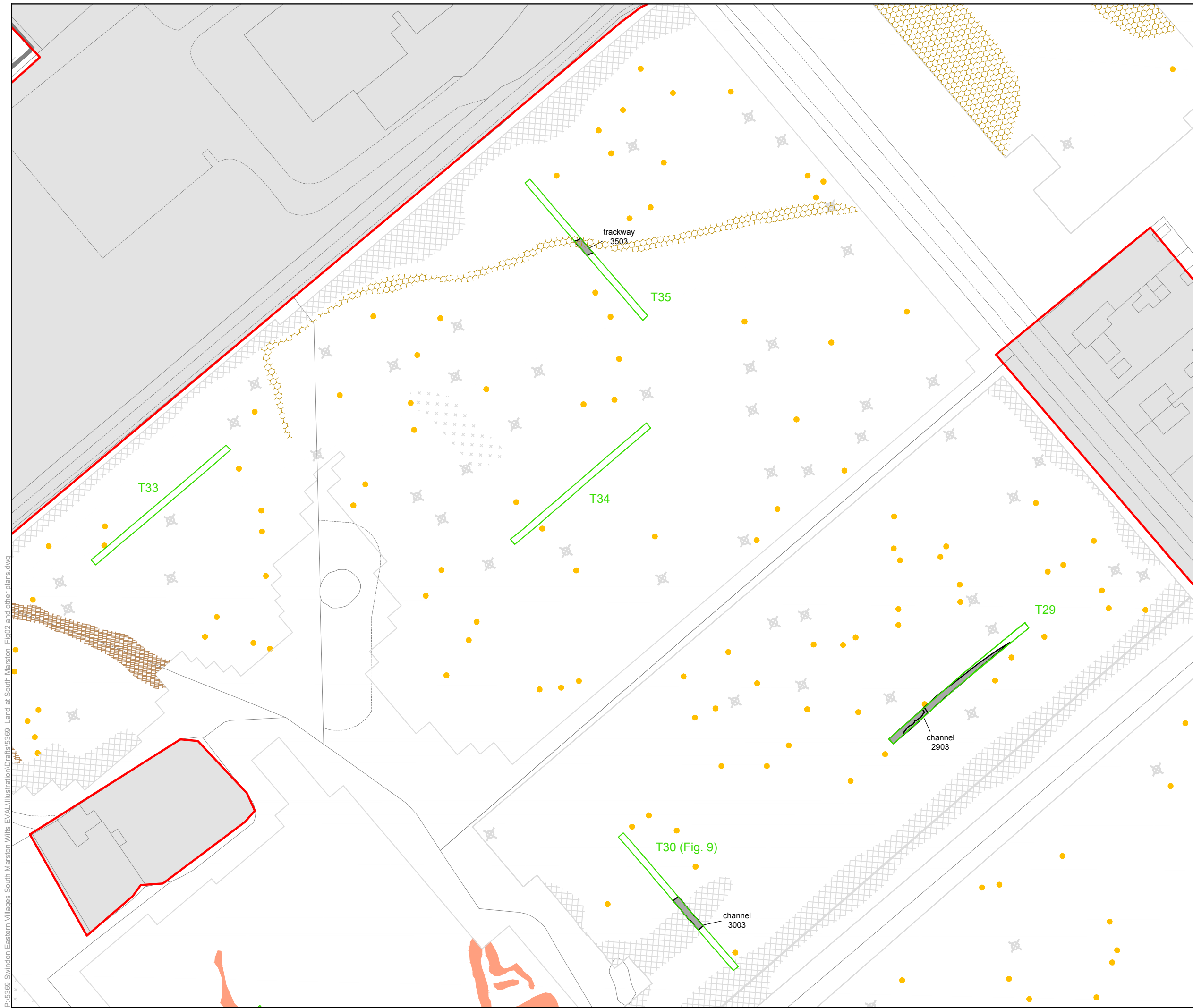
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FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trenches 29-30 and 33-35, showing archaeological features and geophysical anomalies

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APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:1000	



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9

9 Channel 3003, looking north-west (2m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

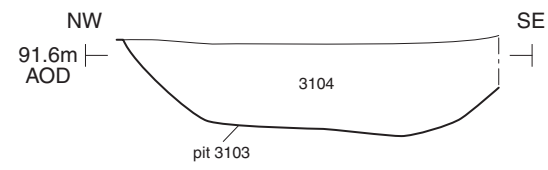
Trench 30: photograph

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 APPROVED BY CMB SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

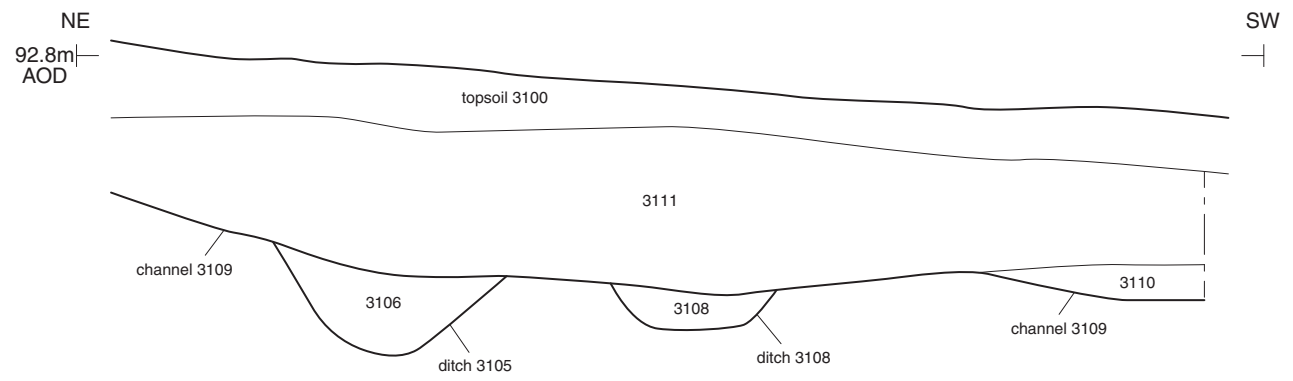
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Section FF



Pit 3103, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

Section GG

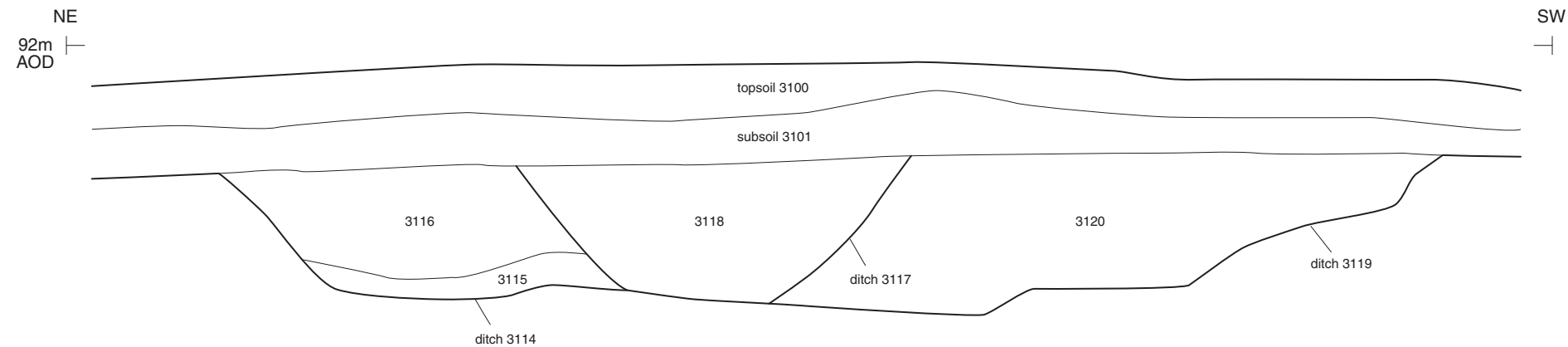


Ditches 3105 and 3108 and channel 3109, looking south-east (1m scale)



Ditches 3114, 3117 and 3119, looking south-east (2m scale)

Section HH



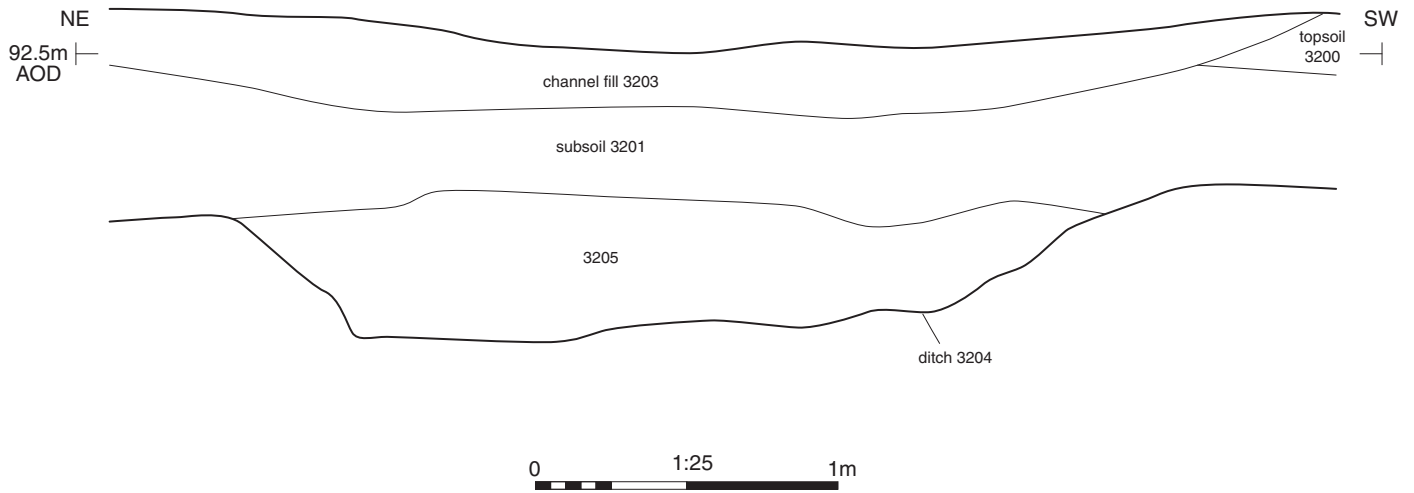
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Land at South Marston and Rowborough Swindon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 31: sections and photographs

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Section II



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Land at South Marston and Rowborough
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 32: section

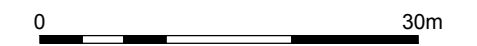
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- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- section location

Geophysics Key

- PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin



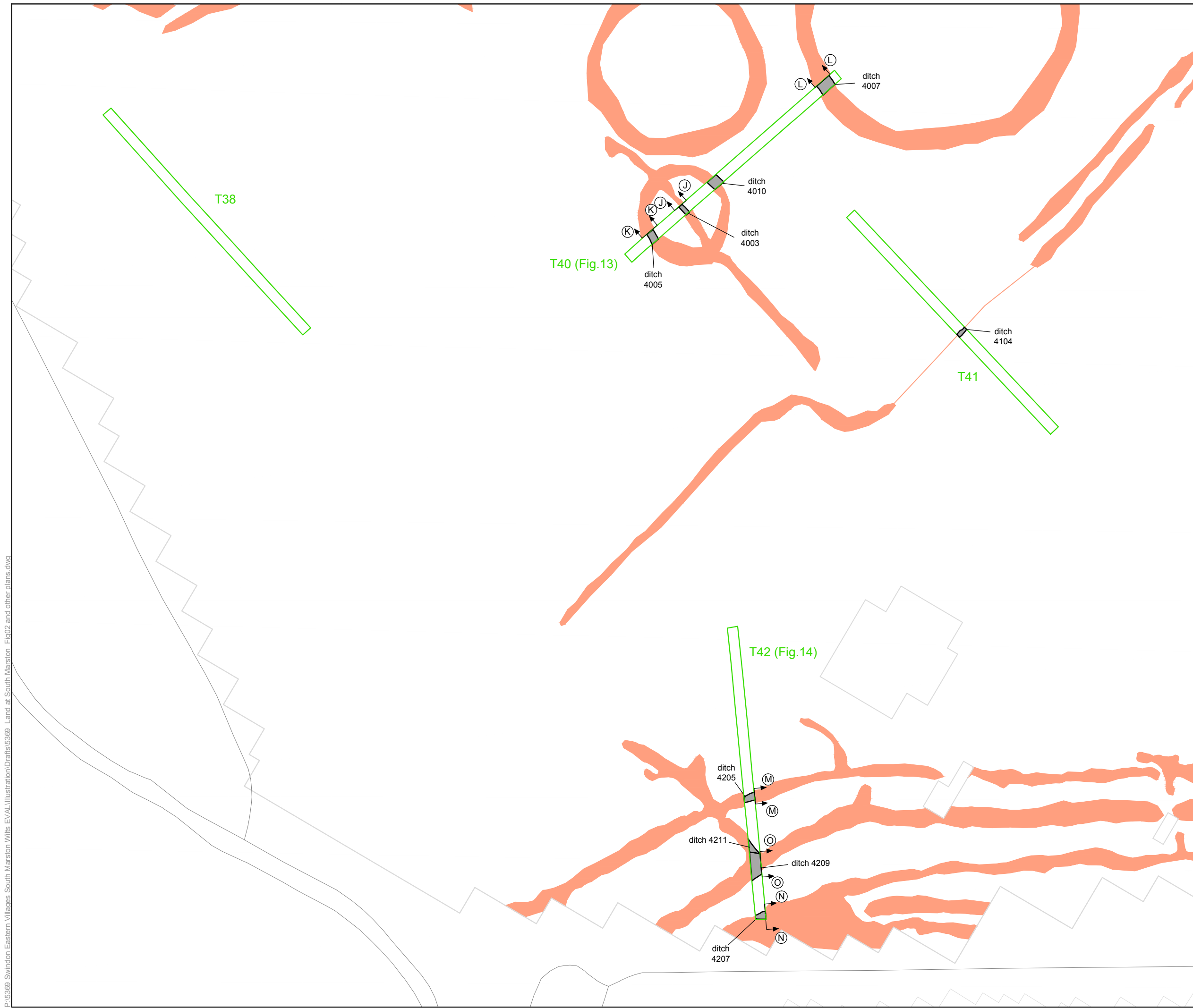
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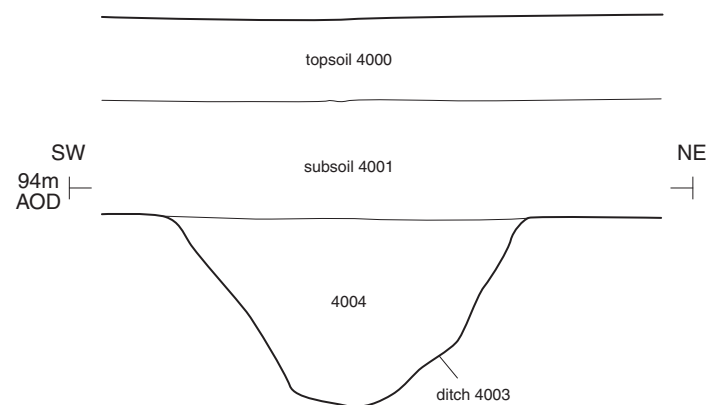
FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trenches 38 and 40-42, showing archaeological features and geophysical anomalies

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CHECKED BY JB	DATE 08/06/2015	12
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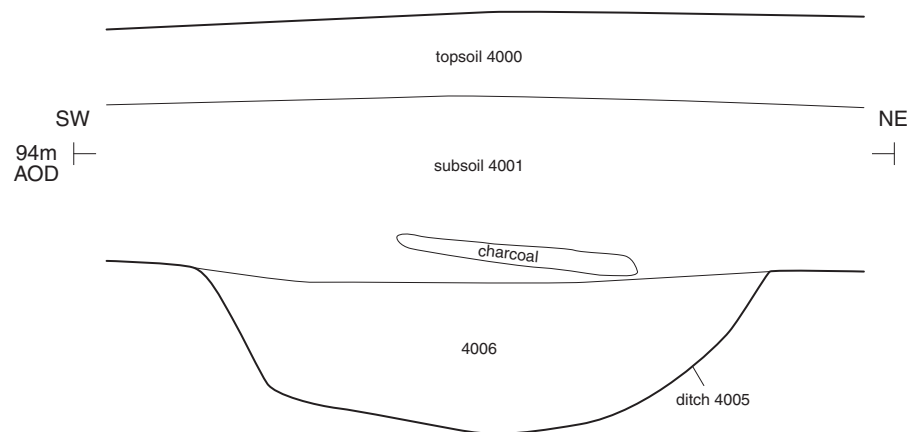


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Section JJ

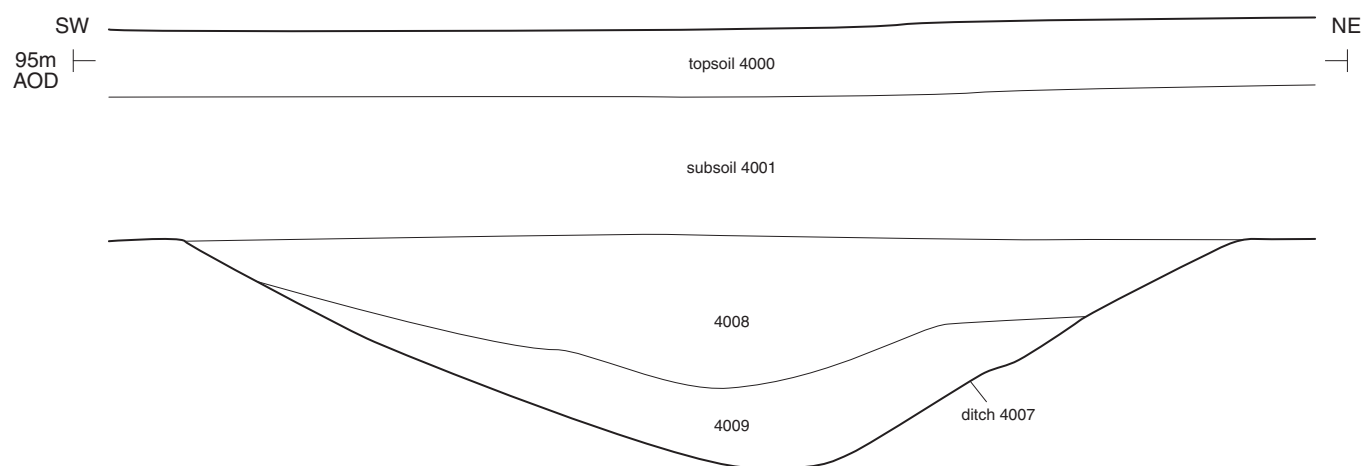


Section KK



Ditch 4007, looking north (1m scale)

Section LL



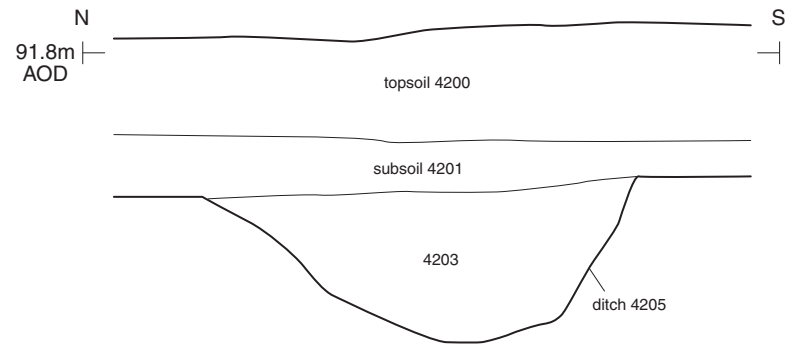
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at South Marston and Rowborough Swindon, Wiltshire

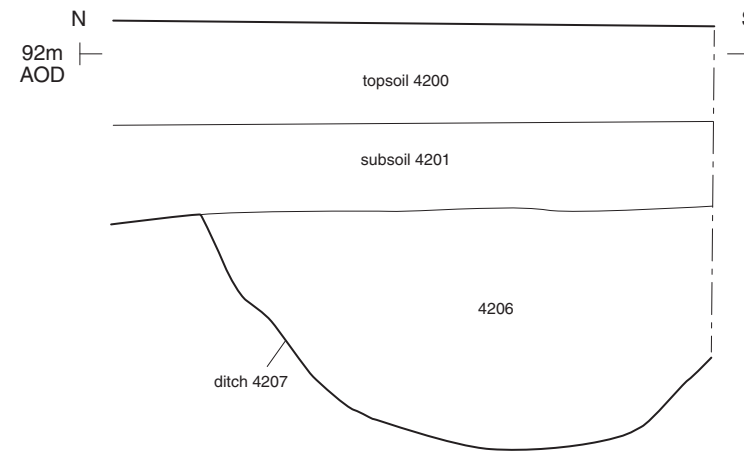
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 40: sections and photograph

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 APPROVED BY CMB SCALE@A3 1:20 13

Section MM



Section NN

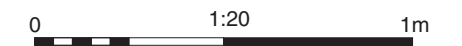
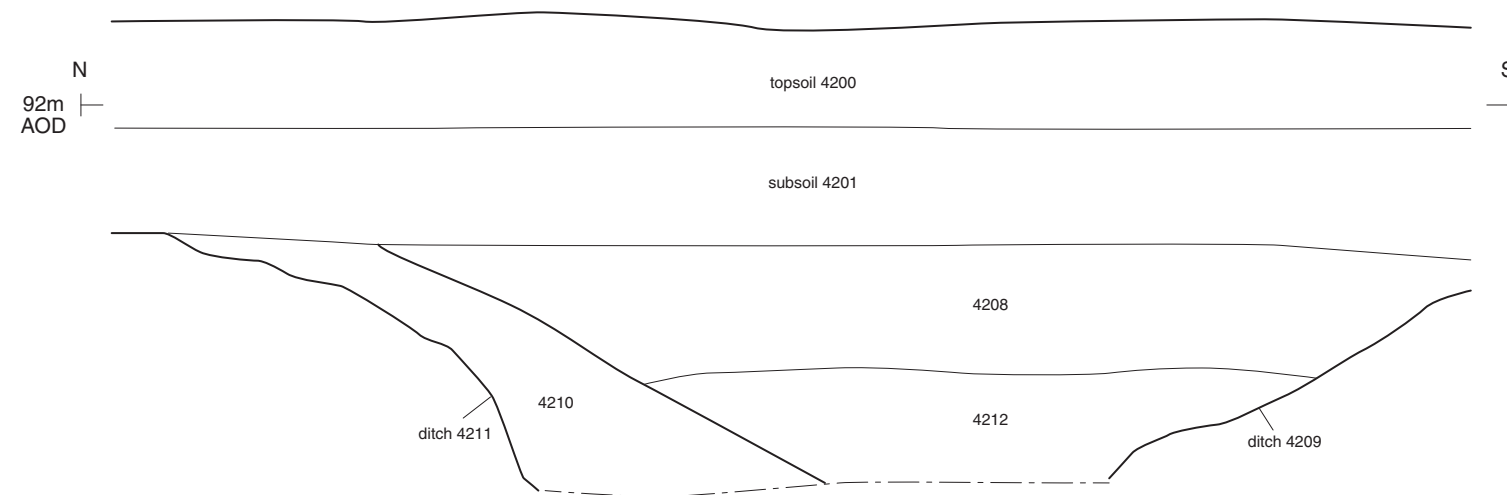


Ditch 4205, looking east (1m scale)



Ditch 4207, looking east (1m scale)

Section OO

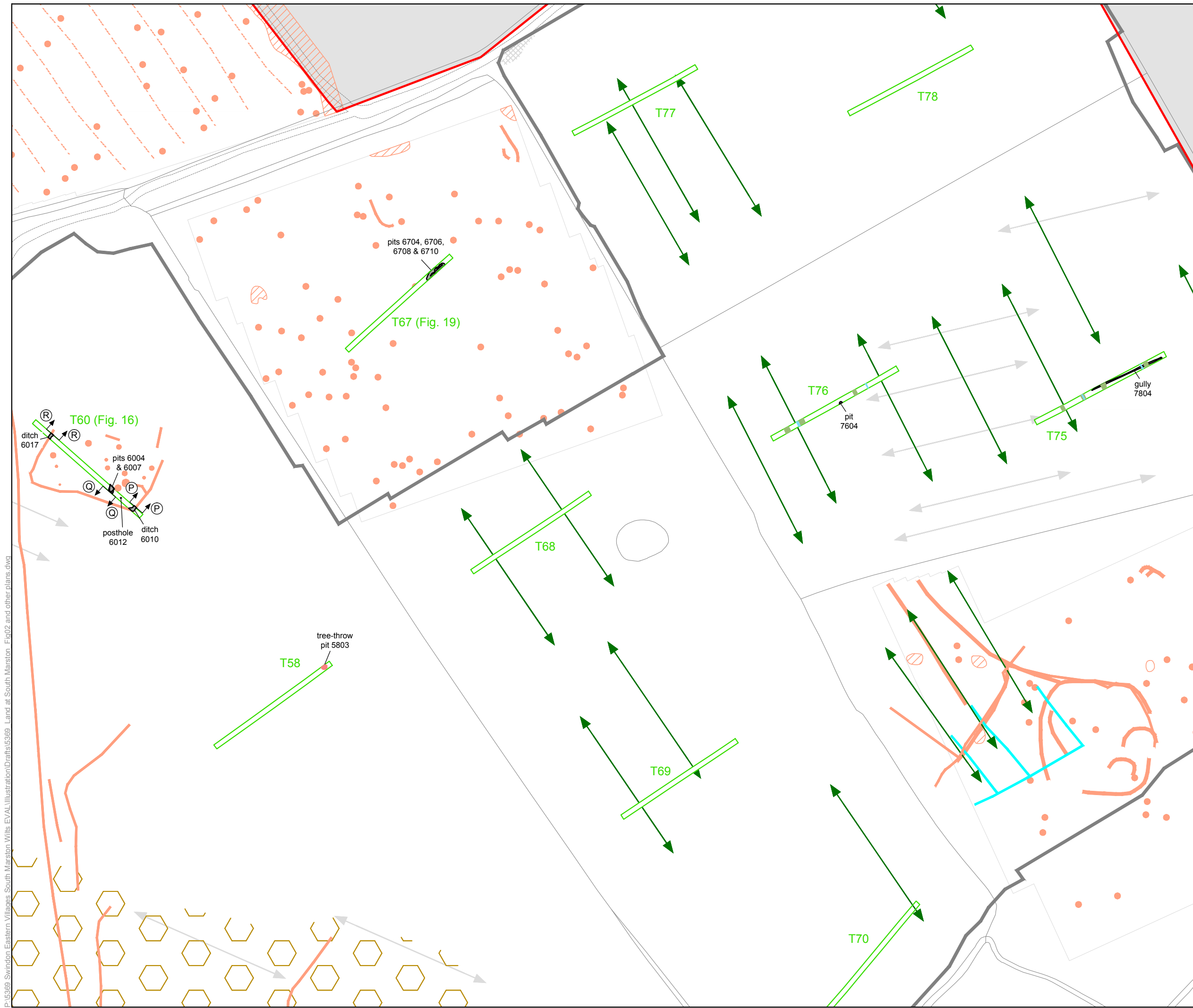


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at South Marston and Rowborough
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 42: sections and photographs

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- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ evaluation trench
- ▭ archaeological feature
- ▭ furrow
- ▭ land drain
- ▭ tree-throw pit
- Ⓜ section location

Geophysics Key

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- ▭ Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- ▭ Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- ▭ Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- ▭ Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin



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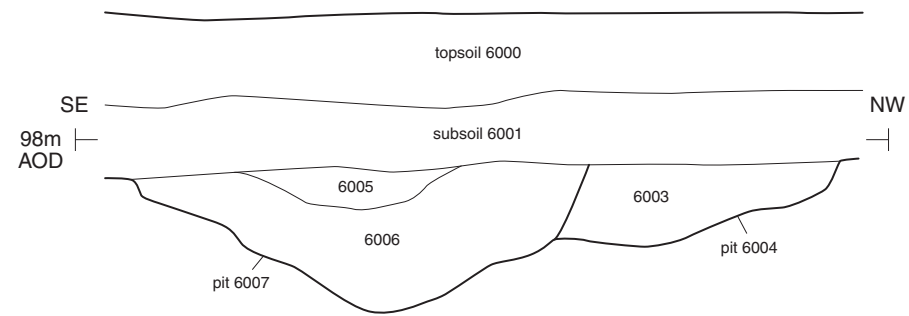
PROJECT TITLE
Land at South Marston and Rowborough Swindon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trenches 58, 60, 67-69 and 75-76, showing archaeological features and geophysical anomalies

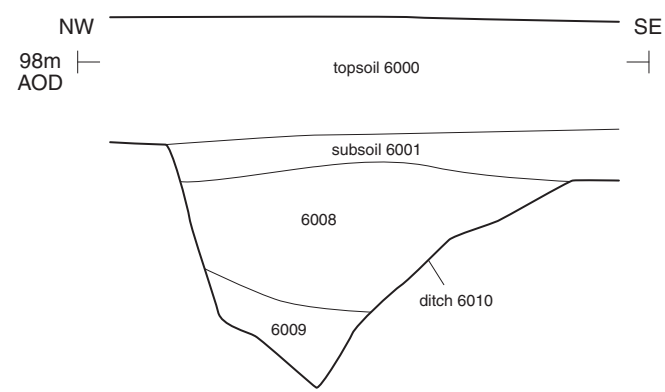
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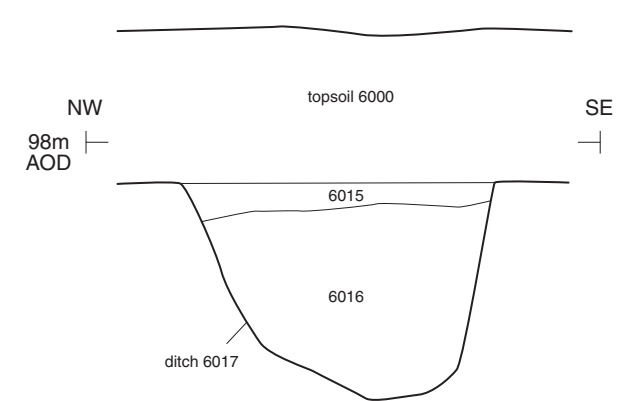
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Section QQ



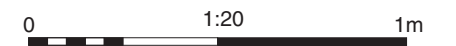
Section RR



Trench 60, looking north-west (1m scales)



Ditch 6017, looking north-east (1m scale)

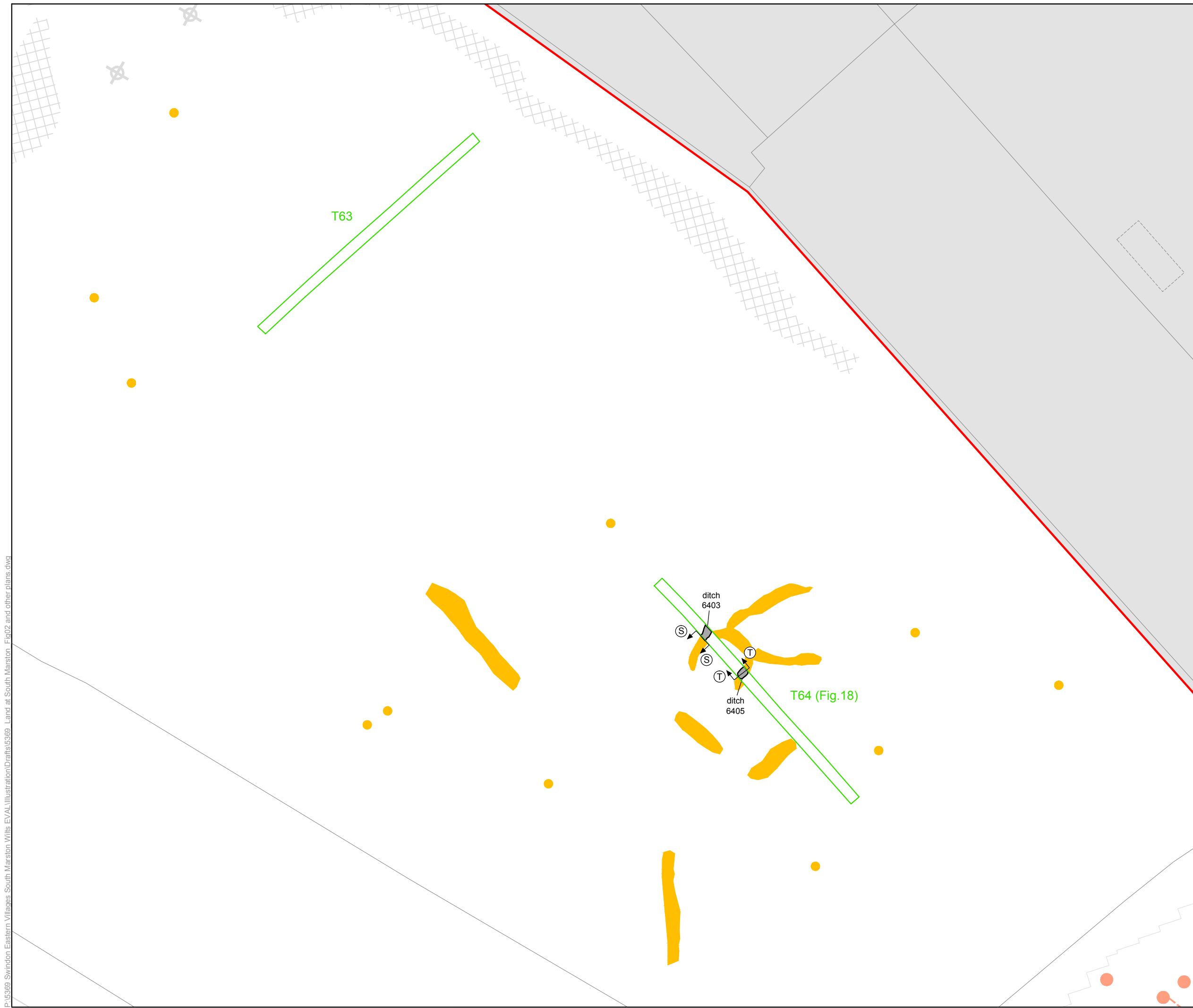


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 60: sections and photographs

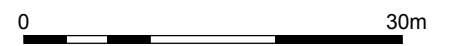
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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- S T section location

Geophysics Key (Stratascan)

- PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- OTHER ANOMALIES**
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- + Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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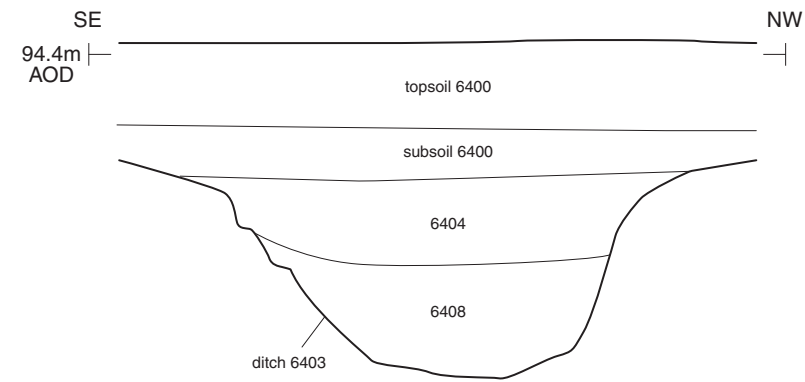
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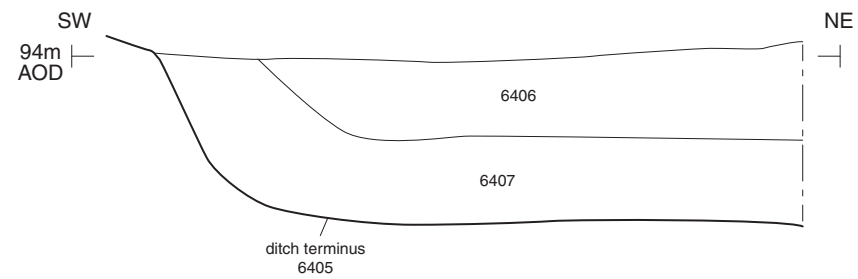
FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trenches 63 and 64, showing archaeological features and geophysical anomalies

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Section SS



Section TT



Ditch 6403, looking south-west (1m scale)



Ditch terminus 6405, looking north-west (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 64: sections and photographs

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19 Charcoal-rich pits within Trench 67 (1m scales)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 67: photograph

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FIGURE NO.

19

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