

Land South of Green Lane Trowbridge Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



for
Persimmon Homes Wessex

CA Project: 5723
CA Report: 16060

February 2016



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land South of Green Lane
Location:	Trowbridge, Wiltshire
NGR:	ST 87850 57800
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	4 - 13 January 2016
Location of Archive:	Trowbridge Museum
Site Code:	SGLT 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2016 at land south of Green Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. 23 trenches were excavated.

The evaluation trench locations were targeted on anomalies identified in a geophysical survey undertaken at the site. Trenches 2, 5, 7, 15, 20 and 23 contained no archaeology and trenches 2, 5 and 23 contained modern features. The remaining trenches identified ditches, pits and postholes with the majority of the archaeology located within Trenches 1, 10, 11, 14, 16 and 17 towards the north-western corner of the site. In the eastern corner of the site trenches 3, 9 and 22 identified several small pits containing large amounts of burnt material including fired clay.

Of the features identified the majority of the ditches correspond well with the geophysical survey and confirmed the existence of at least two phases of sub rectangular enclosure probably associated with occupation activity occurring in or around the north-west corner of the site during the 2nd to 3rd Century AD. Evidence for possible occupation activity comes from the range of high status pottery found within features from trenches 13, 14, and 16, stone masonry and roof tile identified within trench 1 and a copper alloy bracelet found in trench 16.

In the southern and eastern parts of the site the evaluation identified several pits containing fired clay and charcoal. These were not identified in the geophysics as possible archaeology but as ferrous anomalies and although they were initially thought to be a result of tree stump removal, it now seems more likely that these were a product of industrial activity. Although these features remain undated they could relate to the Romano-British activity identified to the north west

Two undated gullies were identified in trenches 8 and 21, in the eastern corner of the site, and were both identified in the geophysics and although they have no direct relationship with the Romano-British features in the northwest they do seem to be on a similar alignment.

The evaluation results as a whole indicated the presence of 2nd to 3rd Century Romano-British activity in the form of field systems, enclosures and occupation activity predominately found within the north-western part of the site with possible industrial activity towards the south-east.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Persimmon Homes Wessex on land south of Green Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: ST 87850 57800; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform a residential led planning application that is being prepared for the site, which will be submitted to Wiltshire Council the local planning authority.
- 1.2 The scope of the evaluation was defined following consultation with Rachel Foster the Assistant County Archaeological Officer at Wiltshire Council (ACAOWC), the archaeological advisor to the LPA, and was informed by a geophysical survey of the site (GSB 2015).
- 1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by the ACAOWC prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Rachel Foster, including site visits on 7th of January 2016.

The site

- 1.4 The Site is situated to the south-east of Trowbridge, at the edge of the residential area. It is bounded by Green Lane to the north, Green Lane Wood to the east, and agricultural land to the south and west and comprises an area of c. 9.3 hectares of agricultural land.
- 1.5 The ground is flat, with a very slight slope upwards to the south east; average elevation within the site is 45m AOD.
- 1.6 The British Geological Survey (BGS - online) Map shows that the Site was underlain by Oxford Clay formation - mudstone.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 An environmental statement for the site is currently in preparation (CA forthcoming). A brief summary of these results along with that of the geophysical survey (GSB 2015) is presented below.

Previous Archaeological Works

- 2.2 A programme of archaeological works including archaeological assessment and trial trench evaluation was undertaken between 2003 and 2005 and included the current Application Site (Wessex Archaeology 2003, Wessex Archaeology 2005)
- 2.3 A programme of archaeological works including geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation at Paxcroft Mead in 2005-6, to the north of Green Lane opposite the Application Site, identified no significant archaeological features (GSB 2006, AC Archaeology 2006).
- 2.4 Archaeological evaluation at Paxcroft Mead, Hilperton in 1989, where 60 trenches were excavated to the north of Green Lane, with some areas opposite the Application Site were evaluated and Roman and Iron Age features and finds were identified (Wessex Archaeology 1989).
- 2.5 Geophysical survey at Ashton Park in 2013; identified anomalies representing potential settlements possibly of Romano-British date (GSB Prospection 2013).
- 2.6 A programme of archaeological works including desk-based assessment and geophysical survey in 2015 on Land at Ashton Common to the north east of the Site did not reveal any anomalies that could confidently be interpreted as archaeological remains (Cotswold Archaeology 2015b, Pre-Construct Geophysics 2015)



Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (pre 43 AD)

- 2.7 No recorded prehistoric activity had been previously identified within the site. The nearest evidence to the site is Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery in a ditch some 880m north of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 1989).

Roman (AD 43 – AD 41)

- 2.8 No recorded Roman activity had previously been identified within the site. The nearest evidence for Roman activity is the 1st to 2nd century pottery found in ditches and pits located 1.2km north-east of the site (Wessex Archaeology 1989)

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) to Modern (1801 – present)

- 2.9 There is no evidence of Saxon activity directly within the site, although it lies within the historic parish of Steeple Ashton, a name which has Saxon origins, *tun* being Old English for a farm, a settlement or an enclosure. The Site is close to the northern border of Steeple Ashton parish, and Hilperton parish is north of Paxcroft Brook. The Domesday survey records a medium sized settlement at Hilperton, and a quite large settlement at Trowbridge, suggesting these were the main settlement foci in the latter part of the 11th century. The Abbess of Romsey Abbey, founded in 907AD by King Edward, son of Alfred the Great, held the manors of Steeple Ashton and Edington, both within the Hundred of Whorwellsdown. Some rights relating to the woods and commons in these manors rested with the beadle, although generally the land was common pasture; the Tithe shows the fields between the woodland and Green Lane as “arable in Steeple Ashton common”, and the 1918 Parish map of Steeple Ashton shows the woodland as common pasture (Victoria County History 1965).
- 2.10 The site is noted on historic maps mainly as an area of woodland, part of a larger area named as Castle Wood on the Andrews and Dury Map of 1773 and also on the later First Series Map of 1817. The Steeple Ashton Tithe Map of 1841 and the Apportionment of 1844 show the woodland numbered 33, Steeple Ashton Wood, although in the Apportionment it is recorded as Slowgrove Wood, possibly a continuation of using the 13th century name *Sla graf* meaning sloe wood. The Ordnance Survey Editions also show this but the wood is called Green Lane Wood on the 1899-1901 Six Inch Map. Green Lane is a straight, west-east road which appears to link Trowbridge with the eastern side of Ashton Common and is depicted on the Andrews and Dury Map. The road between Tinhead and Steeple Ashton went

to Trowbridge via Stony Gutter and Green Lane was turnpike in 1752. It had been part of the old road from Salisbury to Bath and went out of use in the later 18th century (Victoria County History 1965).

- 2.11 Within the wider study area of the Site, ridge and furrow dating to the medieval and post-medieval is recorded historically, attesting to the agricultural nature of the landscape throughout these periods. Most of this has been lost due to development of residential areas in the latter part of the 20th century and also in recent years. A carriage drive linking Castle Lodge and Trowbridge Lodge is of 19th century origin. Both Green Lane Farm and Brook Farm are of 19th century date and do not appear on early mapping; although medieval activity has been recorded around the area of Brook Farm.

Geophysical Survey

- 2.12 A geophysical survey (GSB 2015) of the site was undertaken (Fig. 1). Several anomalies were identified which are suggestive of ditched enclosures. Most of the anomalies conform to the same rectangular pattern, but one appears to be more “D”-shaped and overlaps the others; this might indicate a different phase of activity. There is no clear evidence for features within the enclosures and the overall impression is one of field systems rather than settlement activity.
- 2.13 Anomaly [2] appears to form an edge to the enclosure group and then extends south-eastwards. The response was very strong in places and it shares an alignment with several drains crossing the site, and might relate to later land management at the site
- 2.14 Linear anomaly [3] appears to follow the edge of the woodland shown on early OS mapping and is likely to be a former boundary.
- 2.15 A number of anomalies were identified of Uncertain Origin. These comprised a combination of short linears, isolated pit-type responses, wider areas of increased response and weak trends. These may be archaeological in origin or related to geological factors and/or agricultural / land management practices.
- 2.16 The remaining anomalies detected by the survey were ferrous in nature comprising a possible buried pipe, small pieces of debris scattered in the topsoil and linear trends characteristic of land drains

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the trial trench evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality.

3.2 Specific aims were to:

- targeted by trial trenching the anomalies that have been identified in the geophysical survey in order to identify, date and characterise the nature of the geophysical anomaly.
- establish by providing a random spread of trial trenches of the site whether the results of the geophysical survey are a true indication of the buried archaeological resource at the site

3.3 In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable ACAOWC 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 initially the excavation of 17 no 50m x 2m and 2 no 25m trenches in accordance with the WSI. Following consultation with Rachel Foster 4 no 30m x 2m trenches were excavated as a contingency in order to further clarify the scope and nature of archaeological features recorded in the south eastern part of the site. A number of trench locations need to be adjusted due to the presence of overhead cables within the norther part of the site. Excavated trench locations are shown on Fig. 2.

4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

- 4.3 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*.
- 4.4 Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. Photographs will illustrate both the detail and context of the archaeological features and deposits discovered as well as providing general views of the site. All photographs will be cross-referenced onto the context and trench records.
- 4.5 All finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. 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. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.6 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches were backfilled by mechanical excavator with arisings. Trenches were not backfilled until permission and sign off had been given by the ACAOWC
- 4.7 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 Trowbridge Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-10)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are provided in Appendix A.
- 5.2 No archaeological features were identified in trenches 2, 5, 7, 15, 20 and 23.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.3 Trench 1 was located towards the north-western corner of the site and formed an 'L' shaped trench with trench 17, both trenches targeted linear geophysical anomalies thought to be enclosure ditches. Trench 1 contained a feature recorded initially as a possible post medieval furrow (**103**) but later reinterpreted in post excavation as a spread of Romano-British demolition and occupation material (**104**) located at the northern ends and junction of trenches 1 and 17. Roman pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th century was recovered from deposit **104**. Also located in trench 1, at the southern end of the trench was ditch **105**, this was identified by the geophysics as possible enclosure ditch and was excavated in trench 16 and as a result was left unexcavated in trench 1. From within the subsoil (**102**) some 50 sherds of Roman pottery dating from the late 3rd to 4th century was recovered.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 4 & 5)

- 5.4 Trench 3 was positioned centrally within the field and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies. It contained one possible tree throw/pit (**302**) and one possible post hole (**305**). Both features were located at the south-eastern end of the trench and may have been identified in the geophysics as ferrous disturbance. Feature **302** was filled with a very dark charcoal rich fill (**304**) containing fragments of fired clay, it measured 1.1m in diameter and 0.3m in depth. It was initially interpreted on excavation as a burnt tree root/stump resulting from woodland/tree clearance. For an interpretation of a burnt tree stump to be confirmed, only a single species would be expected to be identified within the charcoal assemblage. The fill was sampled and contained more than one species, alongside a number of smaller twigs, larger timber and roundwood fragments. It is therefore suggested this material is a dump of firing debris, although it is uncertain whether this is of domestic or industrial origin
- 5.5 Post hole **305** was located 3m to the south-east of **302**, it measured 0.43m in diameter and 0.16m in depth and contained a fill rich in charcoal and fired clay (**306**) similar to **304**. No dateable material was recovered from any of these features.

Trench 4 (Fig 2)

- 5.6 Trench 4 was located at the northern end of the site and targeted an anomaly identified during the geophysics, thought to be a post-medieval field boundary. The

trench revealed one ditch (**402**) located on an east-west alignment. Its position correlated with the post-medieval ditch highlighted in the geophysical survey and was left unexcavated. Trench 4 needed to be slightly relocated and shortened to avoid overhead cables.

Trench 6 (Fig2)

- 5.7 Trench 6 was located in the northern end of the field east of trench 4 and was targeted on the same geophysical anomaly as trench 4. The trench needed to be relocated southwards in order to avoid overhead cables. It contained one ditch (**602**) on an east-west alignment, located at its northern end which correlated with the geophysical anomaly and forms part of the same post-medieval boundary as ditch **402**. A single piece of white porcelain was recovered from its surface, but was not retained.

Trench 8 (Figs 2, 4 & 6)

- 5.8 Trench 8 was targeted on a geophysical anomaly thought to be a possible ditch or gully in the southern end of the site. One ditch (**802**) was identified centrally within the trench running on a southwest-northeast alignment. It measured 1.16m in width and 0.29m in depth and correlated perfectly with the geophysical results. It contained a single fill (**803**) from which no dateable material was recovered. Located to the south of ditch **802** was pit **804**, this could not be excavated due to water ingress and flooding.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 4 & 7)

- 5.9 Trench 9 was located towards the southern end of the site and was targeted on a north west to south east aligned linear feature (which was also targeted within trenches 18 and 10) and a large ferrous anomaly. The trench revealed six small pits/post holes (**904**, **906**, **908**, **910**, **911** and **915**), which correlate approximately with the large ferrous anomaly and one ditch (**913**), which corresponds with the linear anomaly. Because of problems with water ingress in parts of the trench pits **908**, **910**, **911**, **913** and ditch **913** could not be excavated. However, ditch **913** was investigated within trench 18 to the north-west. Pit/posthole **904** was partially exposed within the trench along the eastern trench edge and was investigated. It measured 0.5m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.28m in depth. Located immediately to the north of **904** was pit/post hole **906**, it measured 0.8m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.28m in depth, both features **904** and **906** contained dark charcoal rich fills with

large amounts of fired clay and neither had particularly well defined edges which has made interpretation difficult. No dateable material was recovered from these features.

Trench 10 (Fig 2)

- 5.10 Trench 10 was targeted on the geophysical anomalies found in the west of the site. The trench revealed three ditches (**1002**, **1004** and **1006**) running northwest-southeast along the trench. Because of water ingress and flooding into the trench none of the ditches could be excavated, however they appeared to correlate well with a geophysical anomaly just to the southwest of the trench location which might suggest that the trench and geophysical mapping were not perfectly synchronised. Modern pieces of degraded timber were observed within the surface fills of the three ditches..

Trench 11 (Figs 2, 3 & 10)

- 5.11 Trench 11 positioned centrally within the site was targeted on the geophysical anomalies and contained one tree throw (**1112**), three post holes (**1102**, **1106** and **1134**), five pits (**1110**, **1122**, **1126**, **1128** and **1130**), four gullies (**1104**, **1108**, **1114** and **1118**) and four ditches (**1116**, **1120**, **1124** and **1132**). Due to water ingress and flooding none of the features could be excavated.

Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.12 Trench 12 was located to the east of trenches 1 and 17, it was targeted on two geophysical anomalies which were identified in the trench as two ditches (**1202** and **1204**) appearing in the geophysics to form part of a rectangular enclosure. Due to water ingress and flooding the two ditches could not be investigated, and no dateable material was recovered or observable from their surface fills. However, these archaeological features are likely to be Roman in date based on their location in relation to firmly dated corresponding features within this part of the site. Ditch **1202**, which was north east to south west aligned was recorded to the south within trench 17 as ditch **1702** from which Roman 2nd – 4th century pottery was recovered.

Trench 13 (Figs 2, 3 & 8)

- 5.13 Trench 13 was located to the east of trench 10 and contained two ditches (**1302** and **1305**), two post holes (**1308** and **1310**) and one pit (**1312**). The trench was targeted on a geophysical anomaly thought to be an enclosure ditch and the location of both

ditches **1302** and **1305** centrally within the trench correlated perfectly with the geophysics. Ditches **1302** and **1305** ran on a southwest-northeast alignment adjacent to one another, they measured 2.13m in width, 0.53m in depth and 2.65m in width and 0.58m in depth respectively. Pottery dating across the 1st to 4th century Roman period was recovered from the fills of both ditches.

- 5.14 The remaining features were located towards the northern end of the trench but could not be excavated or recorded due to water ingress and flooding.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.15 Trench 14 was located centrally within the site and was targeted on two geophysical linear anomalies thought to be enclosure ditches. The trench contained one possible gully/furrow (**1403**), six possible ditches (**1409**, **1415**, **1417**, **1419**, **1442** and **1445**), thirteen pits (**1405**, **1407**, **1411**, **1413**, **1421**, **1426**, **1428**, **1430**, **1432**, **1434**, **1436**, **1438** and **1440**) and two post holes (**1422** and **1424**) spread throughout the trench with a concentration of features towards the northern end. Gully **1403** was excavated and measured 1.05m in width and 0.02m in depth. It contained a single fill (1402) from which 2nd to 3rd century Roman pottery was recovered. The remaining features within the trench could not be excavated due to water ingress but ditches **1419** and **1444** correlate to the geophysical anomalies targeted by the trench.

Trench 16 (Figs 2, 3 & 9)

- 5.16 Trench 16 was targeted on two geophysical anomalies likely to form part of an enclosure and was located in the north-west corner of the site. The trench contained five possible ditch termini (**1609**, **1613**, **1620**, **1623** and **1650**), three ditches (**1606**, **1617** and **1620**), four pits (**1602**, **1604**, **1611** and **1616**) and one gully (**1627**).
- 5.17 Pit **1602** was located centrally within the trench and only partially exposed by the northern trench edge, it measured 0.55m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.28m in depth. It contained a single fill (**1603**) from which Roman pottery was recovered. Located further to the south was pit **1604**, it was also only partially exposed by the northern trench edge and measured 1.15m in length, 0.62m in width and 0.26m depth. Roman pottery was recovered from its single fill (**1605**).
- 5.18 Ditch **1606** was located in the northern end of the trench on a southwest-northeast alignment and it correlated perfectly with one of the geophysical anomalies the

trench was targeted on. Ditch **1606** measured 2.29m in width and 0.71m in depth. It contained three fills (**1607**, **1608** and **1619**) from which over 100 sherds of Roman pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries was recovered. Fill **1608** also produced a complete Roman copper alloy undecorated, penannular bracelet (Ra. 1) in good condition.

- 5.19 Located just to the south of ditch **1606** was ditch terminus **1609**, it was exposed running out of the southern trench edge for 1.1m on a southwest-northeast alignment and measured 0.54m in width and 0.33m in depth. Ditch terminus **1609** contained a single fill (**1610**) from which sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. Pit **1611** was positioned to the north of ditch **1606** and only partially exposed by the northern trench edge and measured 0.5m in width and 0.1m in depth. Its single fill (**1607**) contained Roman pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th century. Positioned opposite pit **1611** and only partially exposed by the southern end of trench was pit **1613**, it measured 0.4m in length, 0.35m in width and 0.1m depth, and Roman pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th century was recovered from its fill (**1614**).
- 5.20 Pit **1616** was partially exposed by the southern trench edge opposite pit **1604** and measured 1.8m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.26m depth. Roman pottery was recovered from its single fill (**1615**). Ditch **1617** was located in the southern end of the trench on a southwest-northeast alignment and appears to correlate perfectly with one of the targeted geophysical anomalies; it measured 2.27m in width and 0.64m in depth. Ditch **1617** contained two fills (**1618** and **1622**) from which Roman pottery dating to the 2nd – 4th century was recovered.
- 5.21 Located just to the north of ditch **1606** was ditch **1620**; it ran on a southwest-northeast alignment and measured 0.98m in width and 0.2m in depth. It contained a single fill (**1621**) from which Roman 2nd -4th century pottery was recovered. The remaining features, ditch termini **1623** and **1625**, were left unexcavated, but are highly likely to be Roman in date.

Trench 17 (Fig 2 & 3)

- 5.22 The north-west end of trench 17 was located and formed a junction with the northern end of trench 1 at a 90 degree angle which created an 'L' shaped trench. The same spread of demolition and occupation material (**103**) found in trench 1 was also present in the northern end of trench 17. Trench 17 also contained ditch **1702** positioned centrally within the trench on a north-south alignment, it was identified in

the geophysics as possible enclosure ditch and it measured 1.7m in width and 0.7m in depth. Ditch **1702** contained three fills (**1703** to **1705**) from which Roman 2nd to 4th century pottery was recovered. The same ditch was also recorded with trench 12 to the north as ditch **1202**.

- 5.23 Located between spread **103** and ditch **1702** were pits **1706** and **1708**, because of water ingress and flooding both features were left unexcavated, but are likely to be Roman in date

Trench 18 (Fig 2 & 4)

- 5.24 Trench 18 was located towards the southern end of the site and contained three ditches (**1802**, **1804** and **1806**), unfortunately due to water ingress and flooding they could not be excavated and remain undated. The trench was targeted on a geophysical anomaly thought to be a possible boundary ditch, although none of the ditches matched perfectly with the anomaly they were all on the same northwest-southeast alignment and it seems highly likely that one of them, probably **1804**, formed the boundary shown in the geophysics.

Trench 19 (Fig 2 & 3)

- 5.13 Trench 19 was located in the north-west corner of the site targeting two linear geophysical anomalies. The trenches original location had to be slightly adjusted due to the presence of overhead cables. The trench contained three ditches (**1902**, **1904** and **1906**) and one pit (**1908**). Ditch **1902** was located towards the western end of the trench and appears to form part of one of the linear anomalies identified in the geophysical survey; it measured 1m in width and 1m in depth. It contained a single fill from which Roman pottery was recovered. The remaining three features could not be excavated due to water ingress and flooding but ditch **1906** appears to form part of the other geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench. However it is highly likely given the location and orientation of the features that they date to the Roman period and are related to other features dating to this period recorded in this part of the site.

Trench 21 (Fig 2 & 4)

- 5.14 Trench 21 was a contingency trench positioned just to the east of trench 3 and targeted a weak geophysical linear anomaly, the trench contained one ditch or gully (**2102**) on a northeast-southwest alignment which appeared to correlate well with the geophysical anomaly, and it measured 0.6m in width and 0.24m in depth. No

dateable material was recovered from its single fill (**2103**). Ditch/gully 2102 is likely to be the same feature as recorded in trench 8, ditch 802 to the south west, which also remained undated.

Trench 22 (Fig 2 and 4)

- 5.15 Trench 22 was located between trenches 3, 9 and 18 and was targeted on several ferrous anomalies identified by the geophysics. This contingency trench was excavated to try and better clarify the nature and extent of features identified within trenches 3 and 9. The trench revealed four small pits (**2202**, **2204**, **2206** and **2210**) spread throughout the trench, each contained large amounts of fired clay and charcoal very similar to features recorded in trenches 3 (**302** and **305**) and 9 (**904** and **906**). Pit **2202** was located towards the northern end the trench and measured 0.91m in diameter and 0.26m, and pit **2204** measured 0.58m in width and 0.28m in depth and was located centrally within the trench. The remaining features were left unexcavated.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was hand-recovered from 27 deposits (mostly ditch/gully fills but also pit, tree throw and furrow fills, subsoil and topsoil). The recovered material dates to the Late prehistoric and Roman periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included a note of form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues (although none was apparent). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

6.2 *Pottery: Late prehistoric*

A total of six sherds (46g) of pottery was retrieved belonging to this date range, which spans the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. Condition is poor to moderate, in terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation, and all of this pottery had been redeposited in Roman-dated features.

All of the recorded sherds occur in the same limestone-tempered fabric. In some sherds the limestone inclusions are leached out, probably the result of burial conditions. The only featured sherd is a rimsherd (fill 1608 of pit 1606), which

derives from a thick-walled globular vessel with a slightly incurving rim. An Iron Age date is suggested for this pottery.

6.3 Roman

The Roman pottery assemblage totals 332 sherds (2.766kg). The average sherd weight is rather low at 8g, and condition ranges from poor to very good in terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation. However, all of the Roman pottery is apparently stratified and variations in condition appear to relate mainly to soil conditions and fabric properties, rather than disturbance. For example, Dorset Black-burnished ware and fine greywares are mostly in good condition, and samian is mostly poor to moderate.

The bulk of the assemblage (261 sherds) comprises coarsewares probably of relatively local manufacture, including both reduced (BS, GWF, GWM, GWOR) and oxidised (BUF, OXIS, OXIF) fabrics. The black-firing, sand-tempered (BS) fabrics are part of a tradition common to the wider region, particularly in the later 1st and 2nd centuries, and for which evidence for manufacture is known from Westbury, Wiltshire (Corney *et al.* 2014). The remaining fabrics are broadly dateable to the Romano-British period. Identifiable forms are mostly necked jars, including an unusual type with a flanged rim in a greyware fabric (GWM) from fill 1608 of pit 1606. A flat rim dish in greyware (GWM) from fill 1705 of ditch 1702 is in imitation of a Dorset Black-burnished ware form and, therefore, probably dates to the 2nd century. Savernake Grog-tempered ware (SAV GT) is represented by nine sherds. This ware type was made during the 1st and earlier 2nd centuries at Savernake Forest and other centres in Wiltshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191).

The most common regional import is Dorset Black-burnished ware (42 sherds), which was manufactured near Poole in Dorset. When found outside the county it typically dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries (Davies *et al.* 1994, 107). A small number of vessels was identified which enable closer dating: a (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 20 plain rim dish from fill 1608 of pit 1606 (late 2nd to 4th centuries); and a Type 22 flat rim dish (2nd century) and Type 25 conical flanged bowl (mid 3rd to 4th centuries), both from subsoil 101 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 232–5).

A bodysherd of New Forest Colour-coated ware (NFO CC) was recovered from subsoil 101. This type of pottery was manufactured at a number of kilns in the New Forest during the late 3rd to 4th centuries (Fulford 1975). A total of six unfeathered

bodysherds of Severn Valley ware were recorded, which was produced throughout the Roman period at a number of centres in and around the Severn basin (Webster 1977, 42).

Continental imports consist of samian from central (eight sherds) east (five sherds) Gaul. The former would have been imported to Britain during the 2nd century and the latter from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd centuries (Webster 1996, 2–3).

6.4 *Lithics*

The only worked flint recovered is a distal fragment from a very thin, broken flake. It was residual in Roman-dated fill 1614 of ditch terminal/pit 1613 and is broadly dateable to the prehistoric period.

6.5 *Ceramic building material*

A total of four fragments of ceramic building material of Roman date was recorded in two deposits. All are too fragmentary for further classification and are in a poor to moderately abraded condition.

6.6 *Other finds*

Fill 1608 of pit 1606 produced a complete copper alloy bracelet (Ra. 1) in good condition. The wearing of bracelets is evidenced throughout the Roman period, becoming more common in the later 3rd and 4th centuries. RA. 1 compares to Type 18 bracelets as defined by Allason-Jones and Miket (1984, 128): undecorated, penannular with plain terminals. It is D-shaped in section and measures 73mm x c. 64mm externally.

A total of 13 objects/fragments of iron was recovered from seven deposits: all in a moderately corroded condition. All are nails of uncertain date, with the exception of a Roman hobnail from fill 1903 of ditch 1902.

A flake of cortical animal bone was retrieved from fill 1603 of Roman-dated pit 1602. The external surface appears to have been smoothed, however, the object is too fragmentary for classification.



7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Palaeoenvironmental evidence

- 7.1 One environmental sample (18 litres of soil) was processed with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Undated

- 7.2 Sample 20 was recovered from charcoal rich fill 304 within pit 302. The sample contained no plant macrofossils however did contain a large assemblage of well-preserved charcoal identified as alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), hazel and oak (*Quercus*). (Appendix C)
- 7.3 This pit was initially interpreted as a burnt tree root/stump resulting from woodland/tree clearance. For an interpretation of a burnt tree stump to be confirmed, only a single species would be expected to be identified within the charcoal assemblage. This assemblage contained more than one species, alongside a number of smaller twigs, larger timber and roundwood fragments. It is therefore suggested this material is a dump of firing debris, although it is uncertain whether this is of domestic or industrial origin. Any charcoal excluding oak would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Animal Bone

- 7.4 Animal bone numbering 77 fragments (431g) (Appendix C) was hand recovered in association with artefacts dating to Roman period from the subsoil of Trench 1 and five pits and four ditches spread across Trenches 13, 16, 17 and 19, all located in the north-west corner of the site. For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1996), and quantified by fragment count and weight. Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone. The material was well preserved but fragmented with frequent historical and modern damage. This has rendered 61% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of cattle or sheep size mammal. However, it has been possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*).

- 7.5 A total of 12 (36g) sheep/goat bones were recovered from deposit 101, the subsoil of Trench 1. It is likely the bone had been redeposited in the subsoil as a result of ploughing action disturbing archaeological features below. All the fragments are lower limb (radius, ulna, metapodials) and foot (phalanges) bones, that are likely to originate from a single individual. When taking this fact into account it is clear that with nine and seven fragments respectively (Table 1 Appendix C), cattle and sheep/goat were recovered in approximately equal amounts. Both species were represented by meat-poor skeletal elements such as loose molars and lower limb bone shafts. The latter of which, displayed rough fracture patterns consistent with using a cleaver to prepare carcasses immediately following slaughter. However, a larger assemblage would be required to confirm if this area of site was a focus for this activity.
- 7.6 The remains of horse were identified from a loose incisor and a metacarpal recovered respectively from deposits 1703 and 1704, the successive fills of ditch 1702. Due to the low recovery it has not been possible to make any interpretative inference relating the presence of this species on site.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation was successful in confirming the results of the geophysics, with the majority of the anomalies identified within the evaluation trenches as archaeological features. The geophysics also highlighted a large number of ferrous anomalies spread across site and in some cases these were found to be discrete features filled with burnt material. The evaluation was also able to characterise the archaeology found by investigating and dating a broad spread of features from across the site.
- 8.2 Of the features identified the majority of the ditches correspond well with the geophysical survey and confirmed the existence of at least two phases of sub rectangular enclosure, probably associated with occupation activity occurring in or around the north-west corner of the site during the 2nd to 4th Century AD. Evidence for possible occupation activity comes from the range of high status pottery found within features from trenches 13, 14, and 16, the stone masonry and roof tiles identified within trench 1 and the copper alloy bracelet found in trench 16. There were also a considerable number of pits and gullies, not identified by the

geophysics, within the central areas of both enclosures (trenches 14 and 16) and although most were not excavated it seems highly likely that these would be contemporary with the Roman enclosures.

- 8.3 In the southern and eastern parts of the site the evaluation identified several pits containing heavily fired clay and charcoal. These were not identified in the geophysics as possible archaeology but as ferrous anomalies and although they were initially thought to be the results of tree stump removal, it now seems more likely as that these were a product of domestic or industrial activity as the charcoal assemblage contained more than one species, alongside a number of smaller twigs, larger timber and roundwood fragments. These features however remain undated.
- 8.4 The evaluation results as a whole indicate the presence of 2nd to 4th Century Romano-British activity in the form of field systems, enclosures and occupation activity predominately focused within the north-western part of the site. Although the nature of the archaeological features recorded would appear to indicate a fairly low status of activity, the quantity and nature of the finds recovered may indicate that there is higher status activity somewhere within the vicinity of the site. Although undated there is also the possibility that evidence of industrial activity located to the south east of the occupation focus may also date to the Roman period.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Oliver Good, assisted by Jeremy Clutterbuck, Tony Brown, Catherine Hubbard, Steve Bush and Ed Grenier. The report was written by Oliver Good. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Sarah Cobain and Andrew Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Tom Rowley, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey clayey silt, turfed ploughsoil.	26.6	2	0-0.13	Modern
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey silty clay, compact, occasional angular/subangular stones and abundant residual RB pottery fragments. Very similar to (100), possible ploughsoil.	~19	2	0.13-0.3	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silty clay, compact, with abundant dark grey streaks and blotches.	26.6	2	0.3+	
1	103	Cut		Cut of furrow or spread of material?	Diffuse linear, irregular sides and irregular base. Orientation E-W. Abundance of RB pot could be residual.	>5.6	~1	<0.21	
1	104	Fill	103	Fill of furrow or spread of material?	Dark grey silty clay, compact, occasional angular/rounded stones <0.25m diameter.	>5.6	~1	<0.21	Roman C2-C4
1	105	Cut		Cut of ditch	Unexcavated	>1.8			
1	106	Fill	105	Fill of ditch	Unexcavated	>1.8			
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey clayey loam, compact, turfed ploughsoil.	50	2	0-0.27	Modern
2	201	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with dark grey mottling/mid grey with dark yellowish brown mottling. Compact.	50	2	0.27-0.34+	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay, friable, >5% subangular stone. Turfed ploughsoil.	50	2	0-0.35	Modern
3	301	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay, friable, >5% subangular stone.	50	2	0.35-0.5+	
3	302	Cut		Cut of pit. Fire pit or burnt-out tree throw?	Sub circular pit. Steeply sloping sides with gentle breaks, uneven base.	1.1	1.01	0.3	
3	303	Fill	[302]	Secondary fill of pit	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, compact, with abundant charcoal and burnt clay inclusions, signs of burning in situ.	0.6+	1.01	0.11	
3	304	Fill	[302]	Secondary fill of pit	Black clayey silt/charcoal, compact. Abundant charcoal, very common burnt clay, occasional burnt stones.	1.1	0.9	<0.23	
3	305	Cut		Cut of post hole	Circular post hole, steep concave sides, flat irregular base.	0.43	0.4	0.16	
3	306	Fill	[305]	Secondary fill of post hole	Dark black clay, compact, with abundant reddish brown fired clay and charcoal inclusions. Uppermost fill.	0.43	0.4	0.03	
3	307	Fill	[305]	Secondary fill of post hole	Mid brown clay with orange staining. Friable, >5% subangular stone, with common reddish brown fired clay and charcoal inclusions. Lowest fill.	0.43	0.4	0.13	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay, friable, >5% subangular stone, turfed ploughsoil.	30	2	0-0.24	Modern
4	401	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowy brown clay, friable, >5% subangular stone.	30	2	0.24-0.36	
4	402	Cut		Cut of ditch	Unexcavated. Same linear as [602].	4.8	2+		Modern
4	403	Fill	[402]	Secondary fill of ditch	Unexcavated. Mid yellowy brown clay. Modern brick and wood in fill.	4.8	2+		Modern
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay, turfed ploughsoil.	50	2	0-0.45	Modern
5	501	Layer		Natural	Yellowy greyish brown clay, occasional subangular stones 0.005-0.02m diameter.	50	2	0.45+	

5	502	Fill	[503]	Secondary fill of post hole	Mid dark brownish grey silty clay, probably modern	0.3	0.15	0.19	Modern
5	503	Cut		Cut of post hole	Circular post hole with steep sides and concave base.	0.3	0.3	0.19	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	mid brown silty clay friable sub angular stones	47.7	2	0 – 0.25	
6	601	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay occasional to moderate gravel inclusions	47.7	2	0.48+	
6	602	Cut		Ditch	Linear NW/SE not excavated	4.42	2	n/a	Modern
6	603	Fill	[603]	Secondary Fill	Mid brown clay friable subangular stone modern brick and wood	4.47	2	n/a	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid to dark brownish grey silty clay compact no inclusions	35.7 13.8	2	0 - 0.21	
7	701	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silty clay compact	35.7 13.8	2	0.21 0.3	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey clayey loam compact	49.6	1.8	0 – 0.18	
8	801	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown with grey and yellowy brown mottling compact	49.6	1.8	0.18+	
8	802	Cut		Ditch	Linear steep sloping sides gentle break of slope to a slightly rounded base	1.8	1.16	0.29	Post med
8	803	Fill	[802]	Secondary Fill	Dark grey mottled with dark yellowish brown	1.8	1.16	0.29	
8	804	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated	1.5	1.3	n/a	
8	805	Fill		Fill	Mid grey silty clay with dark yellowish brown mottling	1.5	1.3	n/a	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark brownish grey silty clay occasional subrounded stone	50	2	0 – 0.28	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Yellowy brownish grey clay motley blue clay occasional subangular stone	50	2	0.28	
9	903	Fill	[903]	Deliberate Backfill	Mid brownish grey silty clay moderate compaction common charcoal and burnt clay	0.5	0.3	0.28	
9	904	Cut		Pit	Round steep irregular sides N/S alignment	0.5	0.3	0.28	RB
9	905	Fill	[906]	Deliberate Backfill	Mid brownish grey silty clay moderate compaction	0.8	0.3	0.25	
9	906	Cut		Pit	Mid brownish grey silty clay moderate compaction common charcoal and burnt clay	0.8	0.3	0.25	RB
9	907	Fill	[908]	Deliberate Backfill	Unexcavated				
9	908	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated				
9	909	Fill	[910]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
9	910	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated				
9	911	Cut		Post hole	Unexcavated				
9	912	Fill	[911]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
9	913	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated				
9	914	Fill	[913]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
9	915	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated				
9	916	Fill	[915]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay friable subangular stone	50	2	0 – 0.43	
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Mild yellowish greyish brown clay friable subangular stone	50	2	0.42 – 0.63	
10	1002	Cut		Ditch	Linear not excavated	18	1	n/a	
10	1003	Fill	[1002]	Secondary Fill	Mid greyish brown with blue and red flecks	18	1	n/a	
10	1004	Cut		Ditch	Linear not excavated	45	0.8	n/a	
10	1005	Fill	[1004]	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish brown blue and red flecks clay friable not excavated	45	0.8	n/a	
10	1006	Cut		Ditch	Linear not excavate	6.8	0.7	n/a	
10	1007	Fill	[1007]	Secondary Fill	Mid yellowish brown blue and red	6.8	0.7	n/a	

					flecks				
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay, friable, >5% subangular stone, turfed ploughsoil.	50	2	0-0.35	
11	1101	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay, friable, >5% subangular stone.	50	2	0.35+	
11	1102	Cut		Cut of Post Hole	Unexcavated				
11	1103	Fill	[1102]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1104	Cut		Cut of Gully	Unexcavated				
11	1105	Fill	[1104]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1106	Cut		Cut of Post Hole	Unexcavated				
11	1107	Fill	[1106]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1108	Cut		Cut of Gully	Unexcavated				
11	1109	Fill	[1109]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1110	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated				
11	1111	Fill	[1110]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1112	Cut		Tree Throw	Unexcavated				
11	1113	Fill	[1112]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1114	Cut		Cut of Gully	Unexcavated				
11	1115	Fill	[1114]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1116	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
11	1117	Fill	[1116]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1118	Cut		Cut of Gully	Unexcavated				
11	1119	Fill	[1118]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1120	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
11	1121	Fill	[1120]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1122	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated				
11	1123	Fill	[1123]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1124	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
11	1125	Fill	[1124]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1126	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated				
11	1127	Fill	[1126]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1128	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated				
11	1129	Fill	[1128]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1130	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated				
11	1131	Fill	[1130]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
11	1132	Cut		Cut of Ditch possible pit	Unexcavated				
11	1133	Fill	[1132]		Unexcavated				
11	1134	Cut		Cut of Post Hole	Unexcavated				
11	1135	Fill	[1134]		Unexcavated				
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay friable subangular	50	2	0 – 0.25	Modern
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clay friable subangular stone	50	2	0.25 – 0.3	
12	1202	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
12	1203	Fill	[1202]		Unexcavated				
12	1204	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
12	1205	Fill	[1204]		Unexcavated				
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey clayey loam compact	50	1.8	0 – 0.24	Modern
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silty clay	50	1.8	0.24 – 0.4	
13	1302	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan steep sloping sides	1.8	2.13	0.53	Roman
13	1303	Fill	[1302]	Secondary Fill	Mid yellowy brownish grey silty clay compact	1.8	2.13	0.32	Roman

13	1304	Fill	[1302]	Secondary Fill	Dark grey silty clay compact occasional flat irregular stones	1	1.5	0.38	Roman
13	1305	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan steep sloping sides slightly rounded base ne/sw alignment	1.8	2.65	0.58	Roman
13	1306	Fill	[1305]	Secondary Fill	Mid yellowish greyish brown silty clay compact	1.8	2.65	0.27	Roman
13	1307	Fill	[1307]	Secondary Fill	Dark grey silty clay compact	1.8	2.42	0.34	Roman MC2-MC3
13	1308	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated				
13	1309	Fill	[1308]		Unexcavated				
13	1310	Cut		Cut of Post Hole	Unexcavated				
13	1311	Fill	[1310]		Unexcavated				
13	1312	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated				
13	1313	Fill	[1312]		Unexcavated				
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay				
14	1401	Layer		Natural	Yellowish greyish brown clay				
14	1402	Fill	1403	Secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay – compact	2	1.05 m	0.2	
14	1403	Cut		Gully	Linear in plan with a gently sloping shallow concave profile	2	1.05	0.2	
14	1404	Fill	1405	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1405	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1406	Fill	1407	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1407	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1408	Fill	1409	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1409	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1410	Fill	1411	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1411	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1412	Fill	1413	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1413	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1414	Fill	1414	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1415	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1416	Fill	1417	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1417	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1418	Fill	1419	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1419	Cut		Ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1420	Fill	[1421]	Secondary fill of pit/terminus	Mid dark brownish grey silty clay. Unexcavated.	0.8+	0.8		
14	1421	Cut		Cut of pit/terminus	Cut of sub oval pit or terminus which runs N-S into baulk. Unexcavated.	0.8+	0.8		
14	1422	Cut		Cut of post hole	Unexcavated				
14	1423	Fill	[1422]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1424	Cut		Cut of post hole	Unexcavated				
14	1425	Fill	[1424]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1426	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated				
14	1427	Fill	[1426]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1428	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated				
14	1429	Fill	[1428]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1430	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated				
14	1431	Fill	[1430]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1432	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated				
14	1433	Fill	[1432]	Secondary fill o	Unexcavated				
14	1434	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated				
14	1435	Fill	[1434]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1436	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated				
14	1437	Fill	[1436]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1438	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated				
14	1439	Fill	[1438]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				

14	1440	Cut		Cut of pit	Unexcavated				
14	1441	Fill	[1440]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1442	Cut		Cut of ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1443	Fill	[1442]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
14	1444	Cut		Cut of ditch	Unexcavated				
14	1445	Fill	[1444]	Secondary fill	Unexcavated				
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay, friable. <1% subangular stone 0.05m diameter. Turfed ploughsoil.	50	2	0.44	Modern
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Light brownish grey silty clay with patches of mid grey clay with very small gravel inclusions, 0.001m diameter. Signs of rooting.	50	2	0.44+	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay, friable. <1% subangular stone 0.01m diameter. Signs of rooting.	50	2	0.7	Modern
16	1601	Layer		Natural	Light greyish brown silty clay with patches of medium grey clay. Signs of rooting.	50	2	0.7	
16	1602	Cut		Cut of pit	Circular pit, with concave/steep sides and rounded base.	0.55	0.5	0.28	Roman
16	1603	Fill	[1602]	Secondary Fill	Dark brownish grey, clay, friable	0.55	0.5	0.28	Roman
16	1604	Cut		Cut of pit	Sub circular gradual sides flat base NW/SE alignment	1.15	0.62	0.26	Roman
16	1605	Fill	[1604]	Secondary Fill	Mid dark brownish grey silty clay fairly compact small subangular stones occasional charcoal	1.15	0.62	0.26	Roman
16	1606	Cut		Cut of Pit	Linear moderate with convex top on s/e side gentle slope convex top on n/w side rounded base NE/SW	1	2.29	0.71	Roman
16	1607	Fill	[1606]	Secondary Fill	Light grey brown silty clay friable	1	2.3	0.30	Roman
16	1608	Fill	[1606]	Secondary Fill	Dark grey silty clay friable	1	2.3	0.19	Roman
16	1609	Cut		Tree Throw	Irregular oval rounded corners steep concave side irregular curving base	1.1	0.54	0.33	Roman
16	1610	Fill	[1610]	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey with brownish yellow mottling silty clay compact	1.1	0.54	0.33	Roman
16	1611	Cut		Cut of Pit	Circular concave steep sides flat base	0.84	0.5	0.1	Roman C2-C4
16	1612	Fill	[1611]	Primary Fill	Light grey with brown speckling	0.84	0.5	0.1	Roman C2-C4
16	1613	Cut		Ditch Terminus or Pit	Rectangular in plan concave steep sides flat uneven base	0.4	0.35	0.1	Roman
16	1614	Fill	[1613]	Primary Fill	Mid greyish brown clay friable	0.4	0.35	0.1	Roman C2-C4
16	1615	Fill	[1616]	Secondary Fill	Mid dark yellow greenish grey silty clay fairly compact occasional small stones	1.8	0.8	0.26	Roman
16	1616	Cut		Cut of Pit	Subrounded in plan shallow irregular sides concave base NW/SE alignment	1.8	0.8	0.26	Roman
16	1617	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan moderate sloped side flat base	2	2.27	0.64	Roman
16	1618	Fill	[1617]	Secondary Fill	Dark grey with orange mottling silty clay firm compaction occasional charcoal inclusions	2	1.24	0.24	Roman
16	1619	Fill	[1606]	Primary Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay friable	1	0.97	0.21	Roman
16	1620	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan moderate concave sides rounded base SE/NW alignment	1	0.98	0.2	Roman
16	1621	Fill	[1620]	Secondary Fill	Mid grey silty clay friable	1	0.98	0.2	Roman
16	1622	Fill	[1617]	Primary Fill	Mid blueish grey with orange mottling silty clay compact occasional charcoal rounded limestone	2	2.27	0.64	Roman

17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay occasional subangular stones	25	2	0.4	modern
17	1701	Layer		Natural	Yellowy greyish brown clay occasional subangular stones	25	2	0.4+	
17	1702	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan moderate strait sides rounded base	1	1.7	0.7	Roman
17	1703	Fill	1702	Primary Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay friable	1	1.1	0.22	Roman
17	1704	Fill	1702	Secondary Fill	Light grey silty clay friable	1	1.7	0.38	Roman
17	1705	Fill	1702	Secondary Fill	Mid grey silty clay friable	1	1	0.14	Roman C2-C4
17	1706	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated				
17	1707	Fill	1706	Unexcavated	Unexcavated				
17	1708	Cut		Cut of Post Hole	Unexcavated				
17	1709	Fill	178	Unexcavated	Unexcavated				
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty clay occasional subangular stone	50	2	0.5	
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Yellowy greenish brown occasional subangular stone	50	2	0.5	
18	1802	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
18	1803	Fill	[1802]		Unexcavated				
18	1804	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
18	1805	Fill	[1804]		Unexcavated				
18	1806	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
18	1807	Fill	[1806]		Unexcavated				
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay friable subangular stone	16.4	2	0.25	
19	1901	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay friable sub angular stones	16.4	2	0.25 – 0.45	
19	1902	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear steep concave flat base	1.6	1	1	Roman
19	1903	Fill	[1903]	Primary Fill	Mid greyish brown reddish clay friable	1.6	1	1	Roman
19	1904	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
19	1905	Fill	[1904]		Unexcavated				
19	1906	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
19	1907	Fill	[1906]		Unexcavated				
19	1908	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Unexcavated				
19	1909	Fill	[1908]		Unexcavated				
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay subangular stone friable	30	2	0.32	Modern
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay friable	30	2	0.32+	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay friable subangular stones	30	2	0.4	Modern
21	2101	Layer		Natural	Yellowy greenish brown clay occasional subangular stone	30	2	0.4	
21	2102	Fill	[2103]	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay moderate compaction	2	0.6	0.24	
21	2103	Cut		Cut of Gully	Linear in plan shallow sides concave base ne/sw alignment	2	0.6	0.24	RB
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay friable sub angular stone	29	2	0.26	
22	2201	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay friable sub angular stones	29	2	0.26 – 0.35	
22	2202	Cut		Tree Throw	Sub oval uneven sides uneven base	0.91	0.91	0.26	
22	2203	Fill	[2202]		Mid brown with reddish burning silty clay compact	0.91	0.91	0.26	
22	2204	Cut		Tree Throw	Irregular circle in plan concave near vertical to steep sides uneven and rounded base	0.4	0.58	0.28	
22	2205	Fill	[2204]		Mid brown with reddish burning silty clay compact	0.4	0.58	0.28	
22	2206	Cut		Tree Throw	Unexcavated				

22	2207	Fill	2206		Unexcavated				
22	2208	Cut		Tree Throw	Unexcavated				
22	2209	Fill	2208		Unexcavated				
22	2210	Cut		Tree Throw	Unexcavated				
22	2211	Fill	2211		Unexcavated				
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay friable subangular stone	25	2	0 – 0.23	Modern
23	2301	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay friable subangular	25	2	0.23	
23	2302	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear in plan moderate concave sides rounded base sw/ne alignment	1	0.42	0.06	
23	2303	Fill	[2302]	Secondary Fill	Mid brown silty clay friable	1	0.42	0.06	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
101	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	LEZ SA2	1	2	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	12	121	
	Roman pottery	New Forest Colour-coated ware	NFO CC	1	20	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	SVW OX2	1	6	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	22	158	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (fine)	GWF	4	119	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	8	42	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	1	1	
	Fired clay			7	14	
104	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	3	33	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	SVW OX2	1	9	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	6	127	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (orange core)	GWOR	2	17	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	1	24	
	Roman pottery	Buff coloured fabric	BUF	1	7	
	Iron	Nail		3	31	
304	Fired clay			394	1336	-
903	Fired clay			6	32	-
905	Fired clay			7	312	-
1303	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	6	25	RB
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	1	6	
	Roman pottery	Fine oxidised fabric	OXIF	1	1	
1304	Roman pottery	East Gaulish samian	EGS	2	42	MC2-MC3 C2 C2-C4 MC1-C2
	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	LEZ SA2	4	28	
	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	5	28	
	Roman pottery	Savernake Grog-tempered ware	SAV GT	3	46	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	SVW OX2	1	1	RB
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	20	119	RB
	Roman pottery	Greyware (fine)	GWF	3	17	RB
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	8	22	RB
	Roman pottery	Fine oxidised fabric	OXIF	1	1	RB
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		3	37	RB
	Fired clay			4	21	-
	Iron	Nail		3	24	-
	1306	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	1	2
Roman pottery		Greyware (fine)	GWF	1	12	
1307	Roman pottery	East Gaulish samian	EGS	2	39	MC2-MC3
	Roman pottery	Savernake Grog-tempered ware	SAV GT	1	128	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	9	62	
	Fired clay			1	3	
	Iron	Nail/bar fragment		2	19	
1400	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	SVW OX2	1	7	RB
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	1	14	
1402	Roman pottery	East Gaulish samian	EGS	1	5	MC2-MC3
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	2	4	
1600	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	2	8	RB
1603	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	1	16	RB
	Roman pottery	Greyware (fine)	GWF	2	5	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	1	2	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	1	1	
	Worked bone	Fragment		1	0.4	
1605	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	4	15	RB
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	1	1	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	1	3	
1607	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	4	12	C2-C4

	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	4	26	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	3	21	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (fine)	GWF	1	28	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	3	14	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	1	8	
	Fired clay			2	21	
	Shell			1	6	
1608	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	1	32	LC2-C4
	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	LEZ SA2	1	3	
	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	11	87	
	Roman pottery	Savernake Grog-tempered ware	SAV GT	5	38	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	56	401	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (fine)	GWF	5	107	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (orange core)	GWOR	4	47	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	4	13	
	Roman pottery	Buff coloured fabric	BUF	1	6	
	Fired clay			5	24	
	Copper alloy	Bracelet		1	35	
1610	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	5	21	RB
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	1	2	
1612	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	2	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	2	6	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (fine)	GWF	1	<1	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	1	14	
	Fired clay			5	16	
	Iron	Nail		1	6	
1614	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	1	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	1	2	
	Fired clay			1	0.8	
	Worked flint	Flake		1	0.3	
1615	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	4	52	RB
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	6	15	
	Roman pottery	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	BS	1	<1	
	Fired clay			1	6	
1618	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	14	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	4	11	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (fine)	GWF	2	10	
	Fired clay			3	4	
1619	Late prehistoric pottery	Limestone-tempered fabric	LS	1	2	RB
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	3	9	
1621	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	6	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	SVW OX2	1	7	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	3	21	
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	14	
	Fired clay			2	7	
	Iron	Nail		2	27	
1622	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	LEZ SA2	2	13	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	3	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	10	25	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXIS	2	3	
	Iron	Nail		1	6	
1703	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	2	10	RB
1704	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	8	124	RB
	Roman pottery	Fine whiteware	WHF	1	20	
	Roman pottery	Grog-and-quartz tempered fabric	GTQZ	1	11	
1705	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	2	26	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	8	175	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (fine)	GWF	2	26	

1903	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	SVW OX2	1	2	RB
	Roman pottery	Greyware (medium)	GWM	2	4	
	Roman pottery	Greyware (fine)	GWF	1	6	
	Fired clay			1	2	
	Iron	Hobnail		1	2	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Charcoal Identifications

Context number		304	
Feature number		302	
Sample number (SS)		20	
Flot volume (ml)		250	
Sample volume processed (l)		18	
Soil remaining (l)		20	
Period		U/D	
Charcoal quantity		+++++	
Charcoal preservation		Good	
Family	Species	Common Name	
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel r/w	2
	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel r/w	1
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak r/w	5
	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	2
Number of Fragments:			10

Key

U/D = undated; r/w = roundwood

+ = 1–4 fragments; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

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

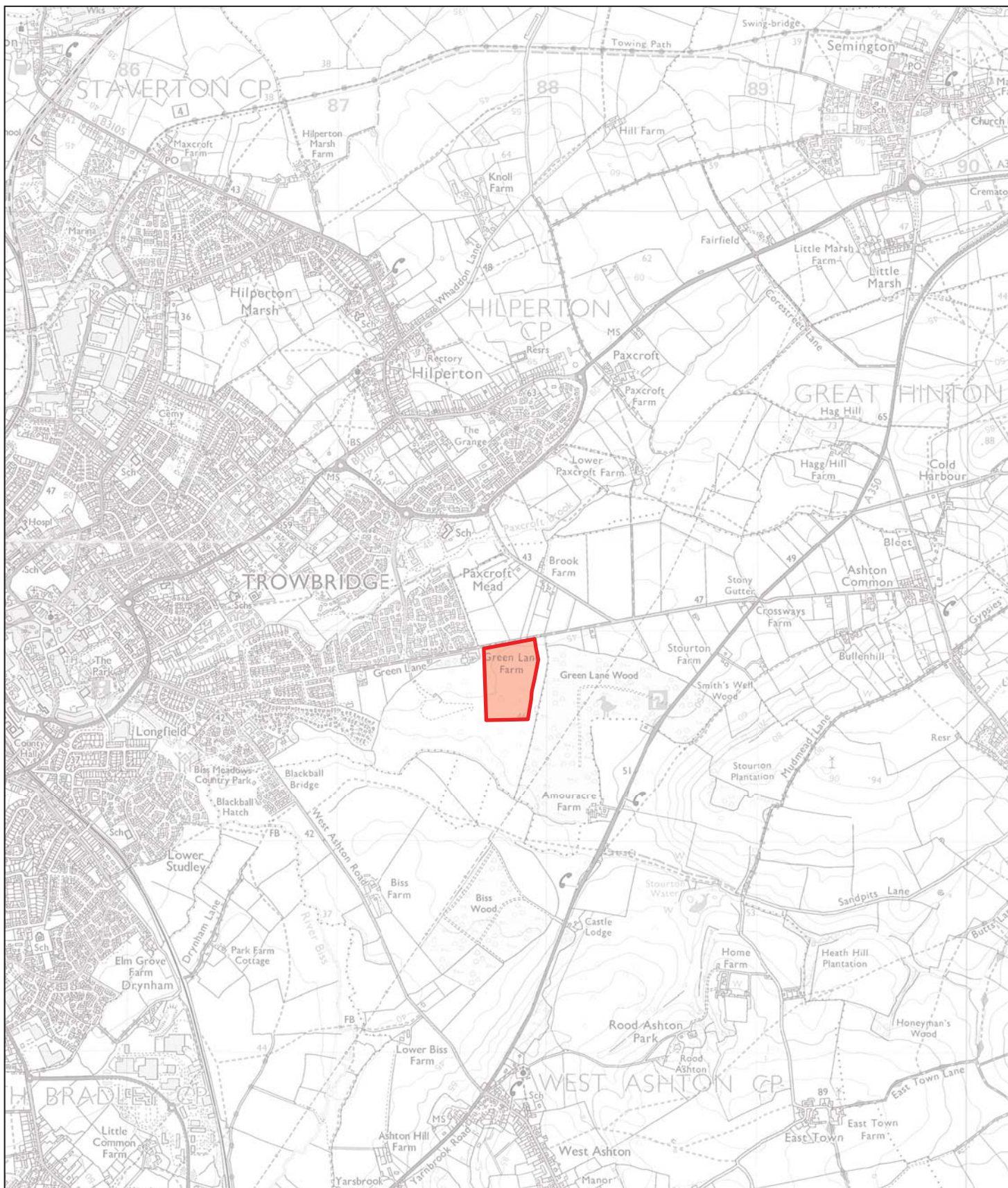
Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
	101	1	12		1	9	20	43	100
1302	1303	2						2	37
1302	1304		3					3	12
1604	1605		1					1	2
1606	1607	1	1				4	6	31
1611	1612						1	1	1
1616	1615						2	2	6
1617	1618		2					2	10
1702	1703			1			6	7	57
1702	1704	2		1				3	97
1705	1705	1						1	52
1902	1903	2					4	6	26
Total		9	19	2	1	9	37	77	
Weight		230	65	50	6	24	56	431	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land south of Green Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2016 at land south of Green Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. 23 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation trench locations were targeted on anomalies identified using a previous geophysical survey, of these the trenches excavated trenches 2, 5, 7, 15, 20 and 23 contained no archaeology and of those trenches 2, 5 and 23 contained modern features. The remaining trenches produced ditches, pits and postholes with the majority of the archaeology located within Trenches 1, 10, 11, 14, 16 and 17 towards the north-western corner of the site. In the eastern corner of the site trenches 3, 9 and 22 identified several small pits containing large amounts of burnt material including fired clay and CBM.</p> <p>Of the features identified the majority of the ditches correspond well with the geophysical survey and confirmed the existence of at least two phases of sub rectangular enclosure probably associated with occupation activity occurring in or around the north-west corner of the site during the 2nd to 3rd Century AD. Evidence for possible occupation activity comes from the range of high status pottery found within features from trenches 13, 14, and 16, stone masonry and roof tile identified within trench 1 and the copper Alloy bracelet found in trench 16.</p> <p>In the southern and eastern parts of the site the evaluation identified several pits containing fired clay and charcoal. These were not identified in the geophysics as possible archaeology but as ferrous anomalies and although they were initially thought to be a result of tree stump removal, it now seems more likely that these were a product of Romano-British industrial activity.</p> <p>Two undated gullies were identified in trenches 8 and 21, in the eastern corner of the site, and were both were picked up in the geophysics and although they have no direct relationship with the Romano-British features in the northwest they do seem to be on a similar alignment.</p> <p>The evaluation results as a whole indicated the presence of 2nd to 3rd Century Romano-British activity in the form of field systems, enclosures and occupation activity predominately found within the north-western part of the site and possible industrial activity towards the south-east.</p>
Project dates	4-13 th of January 2016
Project type	Evaluation
Previous work	DBA CA Forthcoming Geophysical Survey GSB Prospection 2013
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Green Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	9.3 hectares
Site co-ordinates	ST 87850 57800
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology

Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Oliver Good	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch – Roman Pit- Roman Posthole – Roman Ditch – Post medieval/modern Pit – undated Posthole-undated	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery – Roman Copper bracelet- Roman CBM – Roman Worked Flint – Prehistoric Iron hobnail – Roman Iron objects - undated	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Trowbridge Museum	Pottery, CBM, metal work, metal, animal bone
Paper	Trowbridge Museum	Trench sheets, context sheets, photo register, finds register, sample register, survey records, day book
Digital	Trowbridge Museum	Digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2015 Land South of Green Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. Archaeological Evaluation. Project No. 5723. Report No. 16060		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Green Lane, Trowbridge
 Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

0 1km

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DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5723	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/01/16	
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- furrow
- field drain
- treethrow

Geophysical Survey Results
(GSB Prospection Ltd 2015)

- Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
- ?Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Former Boundary (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Uncertain Origin (discrete / weak anomaly)
- Uncertain Origin (increased response / trend)
- Drain
- Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



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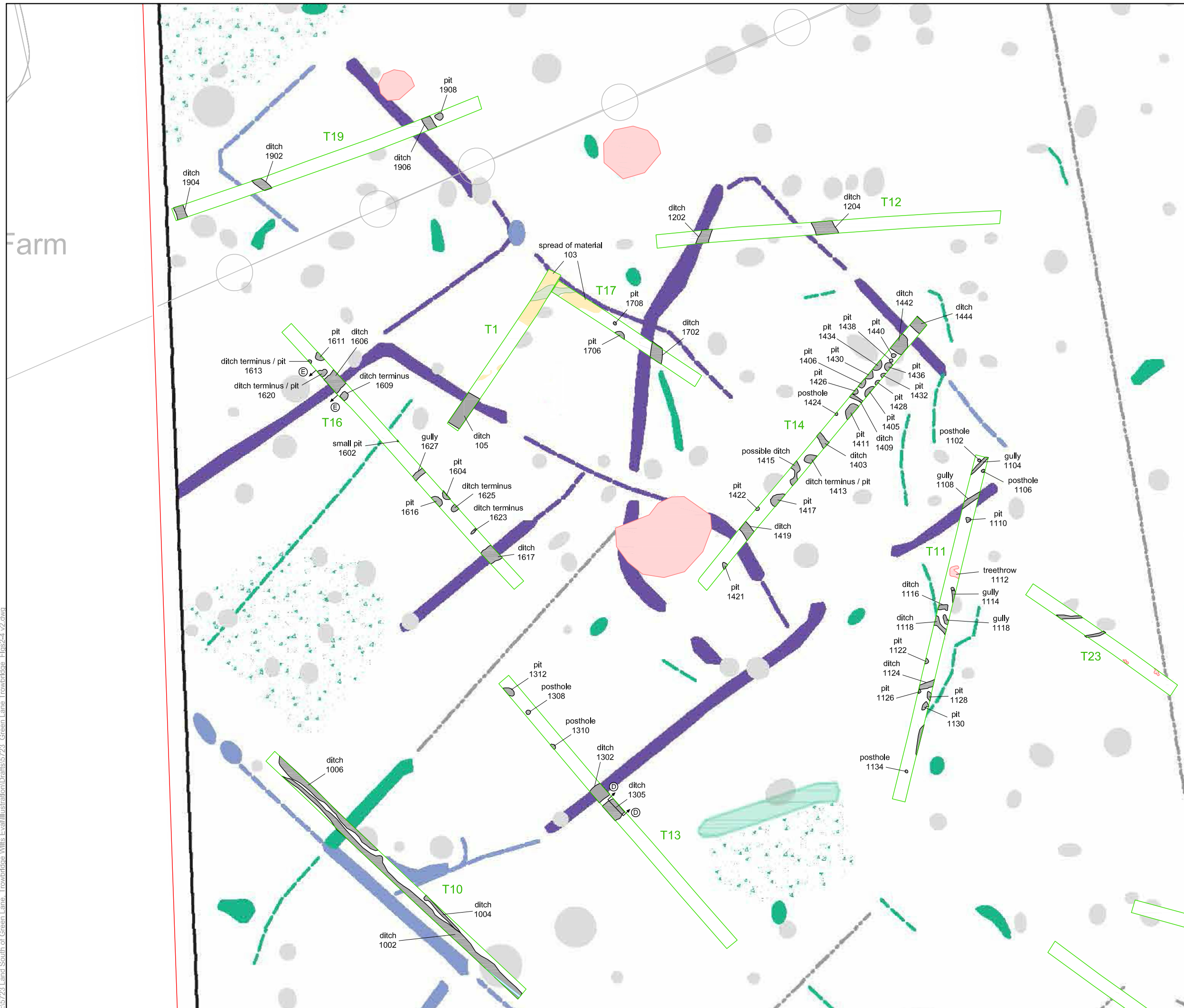
PROJECT TITLE
Land South of Green Lane
Trowbridge, Wiltshire

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

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5723	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	20/01/2016		
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:1500		2

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ST



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- furrow
- field drain
- treethrow
- section location

Geophysical Survey Results
(GSB Propection Ltd 2015)

- Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
- ?Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Former Boundary (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Uncertain Origin (discrete / weak anomaly)
- Uncertain Origin (increased response / trend)
- Drain
- Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



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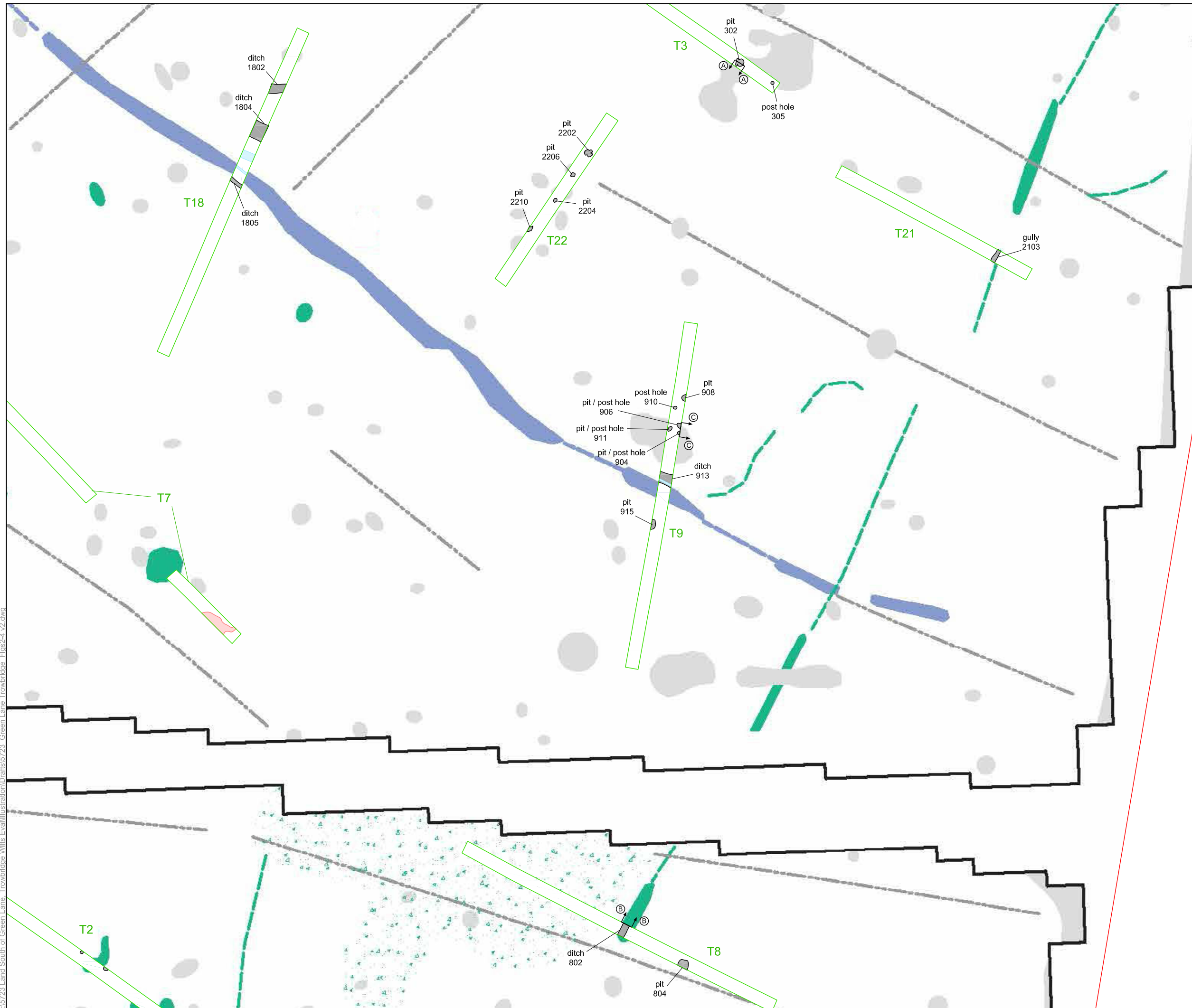
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PROJECT TITLE
Land South of Green Lane
Trowbridge, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1, 10 to 14, 16, 17 & 19:
location plan showing archaeological
features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5723	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	25/01/2016	3
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:500	

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- furrow
- field drain
- treethrow
- ⓐ section location

Geophysical Survey Results
(GSB Propection Ltd 2015)

- Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
- ?Archaeology (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Former Boundary (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Uncertain Origin (discrete / weak anomaly)
- Uncertain Origin (increased response / trend)
- Drain
- Ferrous / Magnetic Disturbance



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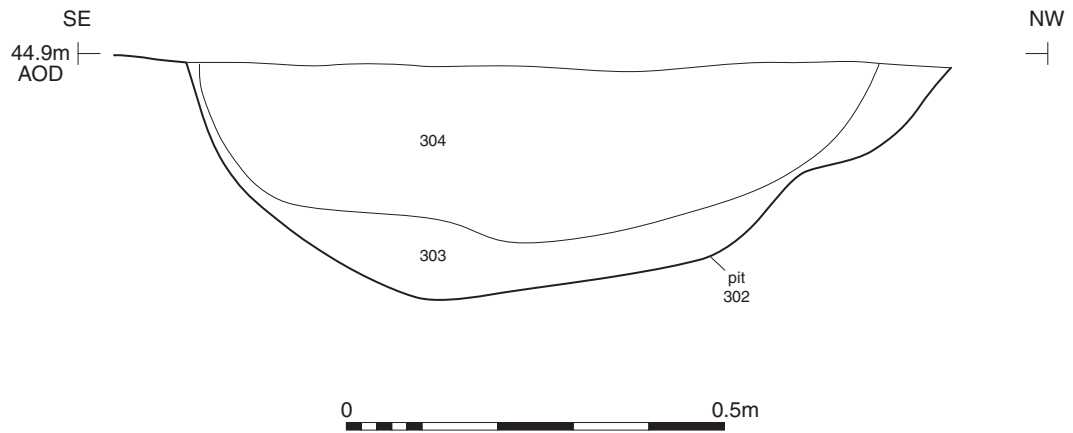
PROJECT TITLE
Land South of Green Lane
Trowbridge, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 3, 7 to 9, 18 & 20 to 22:
location plan showing archaeological
features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5723	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	25/01/2016	4
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:500	

P:\5723 Land South of Green Lane, Trowbridge Wiltshire\Illustration\Drafts\5723 Green Lane Trowbridge_Figs2-4_v2.dwg

Section AA



Section of pit 302, looking south-west (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: section and photograph

DRAWN BY L J H PROJECT NO. 5723
CHECKED BY D J B DATE 22/01/16
APPROVED BY D D R SCALE@A4 1:10

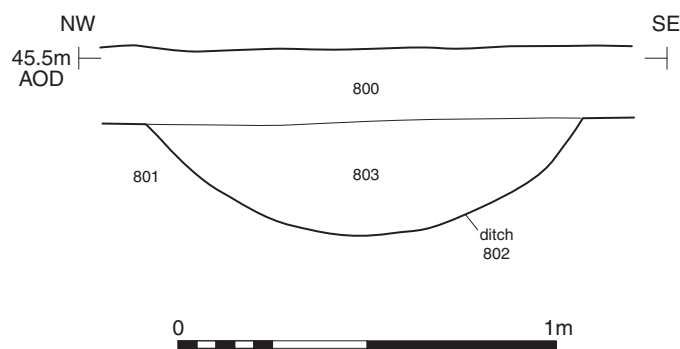
FIGURE NO.

5



Trench 8, looking north-west (1m scales)

Section BB



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FIGURE TITLE

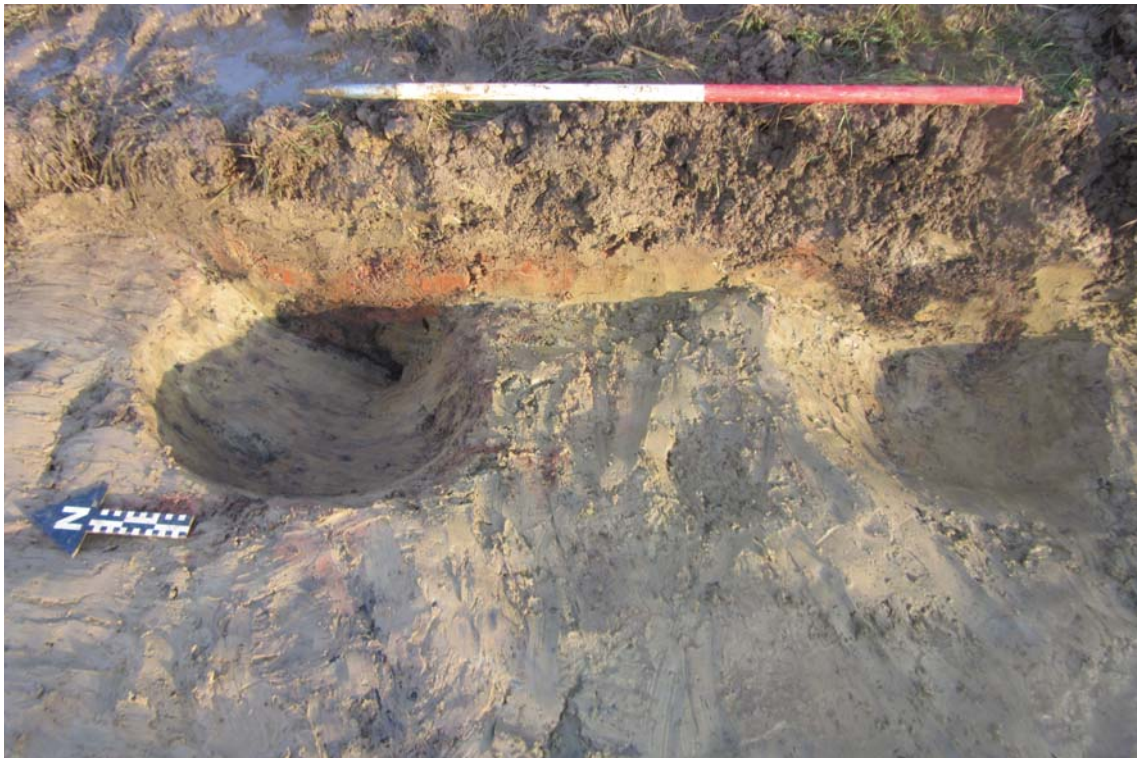
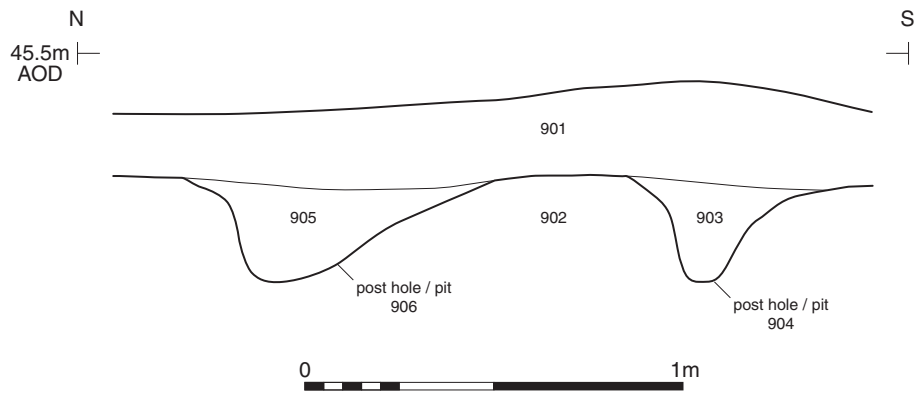
Trench 8: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

6

Section CC



Section of post holes / pits 904 & 906, looking east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

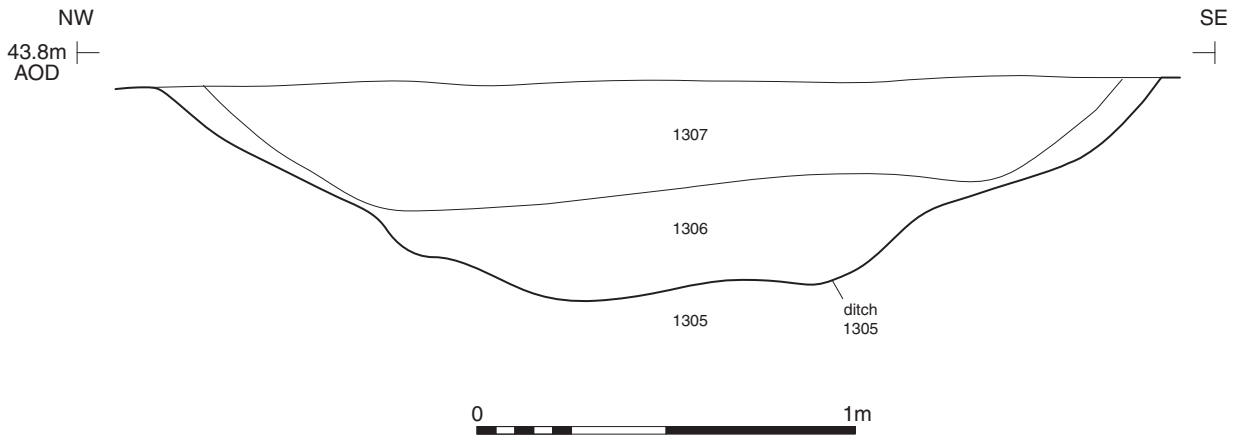
Land South of Green Lane, Trowbridge
 Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5723	FIGURE NO.
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Section DD



Section of ditch 1305, looking north (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land South of Green Lane, Trowbridge
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 13: section and photograph

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APPROVED BY DDR SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

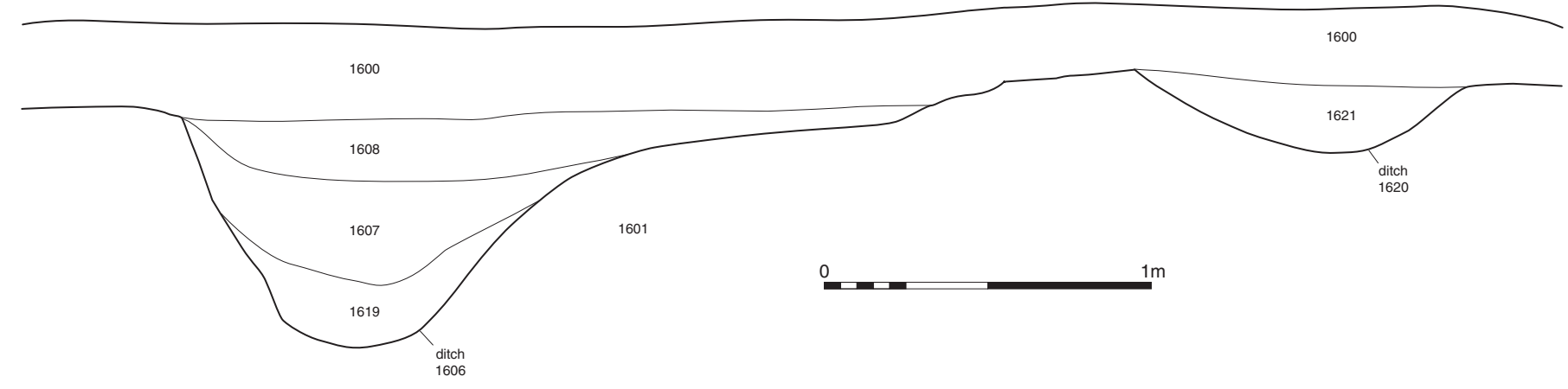
8



Section EE

SE
43.5m
AOD

NW



Section of ditches 1606 & 1620, looking south (2m scale)



Section of pit 1609, looking north-west (0.5m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 16: section and photographs

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Trench 11, looking north (1m scales)



Trench 14, looking west (1m scales)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 11 & 14: photographs

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APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A4	N/A	

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