Cotswold Archaeology

Land at Whychurch Farm
Malmesbury
Wiltshire

Archaeological Excavation

for
CgMs Consulting

on behalf of
Bloor Homes Limited

CA Project: 9220
CA Report: 16721

June 2017

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Whychurch Farm
Location:	Malmesbury, Wiltshire
NGR:	ST 93433 88516
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A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July and September 2015 at the request of CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd. at land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. Two areas were excavated within the development site, in compliance with an approved WSI (CA 2015).

The excavation confirmed the potential for later prehistoric and medieval activity on the site identified in the preceding evaluation. Bronze Age post-built structures, representing either open sided structures related to industry or agriculture, or small truncated roundhouses and two pit groups containing redeposited midden material, with burnt animal bone and placed deposits were excavated in area 1. To the south of this activity in area 2 were two Beaker period pits containing large quantities of domestic pottery and some struck flint, and one of these was associated with an intercutting pit group, which may also have belonged to the Early Bronze Age. A large swathe of pits and tree-throw holes also containing redeposited midden material, including burnt bone occupied the central part of area 2 and probably dated largely to the Middle and Later Bronze Age, although both Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age dating is possible for many of these features. Area 2 also contained ditches seemingly defining a sub-rectangular enclosure probably dating to the Late Bronze Age and probably representing a field. Both areas also contained medieval ditches, probably also defining field boundaries and area 2 contained evidence for ridge-and-furrow cultivation and an undated sub-rectangular post-built structure, which may have been medieval in date.

The results of the investigations at Whychurch Farm are of local and regional significance and merit publication. Beaker settlement sites remain rare in the region and the settlement at Whychurch Farm is on a significantly large scale to be of regional interest. In addition, the continuity of settlement from the Early Bronze Age into the Middle and Late Bronze Age and

the presence of Bronze Age post-built structures is of local and regional interest. The presence of medieval field boundaries and ridge and furrow adds to our understanding of agriculture and landscape development in a local context. It is proposed that a detailed excavation report is made available online, including on the CA website, and that a summary account is published in *The Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Magazine.*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between July and September 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the request of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Bloor Homes Limited, at land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: ST 93433 88516; Fig. 1).

1.2 Planning permission (Planning ref: APP/Y3940/A/12/2183526) for a development of 180 residential buildings was granted by Wiltshire Council, conditional (condition No. 10) on a programme of archaeological work recommended by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council. This comprised an archaeological excavation informed by the results of a preceding evaluation (CA 2014a) targeted upon archaeological features identified within the proposed development area.

1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger and Claire King, including site visits on 5, 19 and 26 August and 2 September 2015.

The site

1.4 The development site (Fig. 2) covers an area of c. 7.23ha and at time of excavation comprised two fields on the northern edge of Malmesbury, between the town and the hamlet of Filands. It is bounded to the north by the B4014 road. The site is located at a height of approximately 90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on land that undulates gently, sloping towards the south.

1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Kellaways Formation Mudstone of the Jurassic Period, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

2.1 The site has previously been the subject of an archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2011), geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) and archaeological evaluation (CA 2014a). The following section is a summary of information taken from these reports.

Prehistoric

2.2 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity on the site or in the immediately surrounding area (CgMs 2011). A cropmark of a ring ditch (HER ref: ST98NM645) c.800m to the north-west of the site and field-system cropmarks (ST98NW606) 350m north-east of the site may be prehistoric in date, but have not been tested by excavation. Archaeological excavations within the town of Malmesbury suggest that the settlement may have started as an Iron Age hillfort prior to the establishment of the Saxon and medieval town (*ibid*.).

Roman

2.3 There is an increasing body of recorded evidence for the presence of settlement and agriculture in the landscape surrounding Malmesbury during the Roman period. An excavation conducted in 2001 during the installation of a high pressure gas main near Marsh Farm, 650m east of the site, revealed a Roman stone-built villa dating to the 3rd or 4th century, possibly replacing an earlier timber-framed building (CA 2004). In addition, recent excavations at Tetbury Hill (Leonard and Massey 2017), 650m west of the site, and on the site of a new superstore 1.5km south-east of the site, have revealed small Roman agricultural enclosures and buildings. Residual Roman pottery has also been found within medieval contexts inside the town of Malmesbury, indicating the potential for Roman settlement beneath the medieval core (CA 2005).

Early medieval to medieval

2.4 From the early medieval period onwards, the site was probably situated within a predominantly agricultural landscape in the hinterland of Malmesbury (CgMs 2011).

2.5 The modern settlement of Malmesbury grew up around its abbey, which was founded by AD 709. The town soon became wealthy and influential, receiving its first borough charter from Aethelstan in 937. In the late 9th century the town was fortified

by Alfred against the Danes, and was the first Wiltshire borough covered in the Domesday survey. The development site is situated 1.25km outside the walls of the medieval town, between it and the hamlet of Filands, which in the 13th century housed 14 customary tenants farming land belonging to the abbey (Freeman and Watkin 1999, 131).

Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation

2.6 The recent geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014) identified some isolated, discrete responses, but most of the anomalies appeared to be associated with medieval or later farming activity.

2.7 A trial trench evaluation (CA 2014) consisting of 41 trenches identified a number of features dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods (Fig. 2). Prehistoric activity in the south-west was attested to by ditch 304 (trench 3), which contained Iron Age pottery within its fill, and by residual worked flint in medieval ditch 2006 (trench 20). Medieval activity also in the south-west of the site was attested to by the presence of 12th–14th century pottery in the fill of ditch 610 (trench 6), and 12th–16th-century pottery in the topsoil of trench 4, and in the north-east of the site by 13th-15th century pottery in the fills of a possible holloway (2907) and a pit (2905), both from trench 29, along with a medieval iron horseshoe from the fills of ditch 3508 (trench 35). Ditches 108/403 (trenches 1 and 4), 306 (trench 3) and 608/803 (trenches 6 and 8) were on the same alignment as ditch 610 and were thought to be contemporary with it, possibly forming part of the same medieval field-system. The excavation of area 2 (see below) largely confirmed this narrative, demonstrating that ditches 608 and 610 were medieval plough furrows and that ditch 403 was a contemporary boundary ditch (excavation ditch H). However, ditch 108 was demonstrated to be part of post-medieval ditch K and ditch 306 was found to be an isolated feature.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains;

- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use and where possible differentiate between Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity;
- to confirm (or otherwise) whether the activity on site is predominantly agriculture related – i.e. field boundaries/ditches/enclosures;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015). The locations of the excavation areas were agreed with Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger of Wiltshire County Council, informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (CA 2014). The excavation comprised two areas (area 1 and area 2) of 0.92ha and 1.28ha respectively (Fig. 2). Area 1 was targeted on evaluation trenches 20, 23 and 24, with its south-western limit of excavation defined by the presence of an 'overhead buffer' for power-cables, within which the use of machines for topsoil stripping was restricted. Area 2 was targeted on evaluation trenches 1–6, where archaeological features dating to the prehistoric and medieval periods had been clearly identified (ibid.).

4.2 The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4.1: *Survey Manual* (CA 2012a). The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe system of work for avoiding underground services*.

4.3 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation areas by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2014c).

4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and 144 contexts considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2012b).

4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (CA 1995).

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3&4)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A–I.

5.2 The presence of Early Neolithic struck flint in the subsoil and as residual finds in the fills of later features indicates the presence of earlier prehistoric activity in the wider landscape; however, no features of this date were identified.

5.3 A total of 140 features were excavated, the majority (113) comprised sub-circular or ovoid features concentrated in the central parts of areas 1 and 2. The excavated sub-circular or ovoid features varied in size from 0.3m in diameter to 2.2m and in most cases they had heavily root disturbed sides and bases; the majority (75) are therefore interpreted as tree-throw holes, or tree-throw holes/pits. Artefacts including pottery recovered from their fills date them to the Bronze Age, or more broadly to the later prehistoric period.

5.4 A smaller number of features were clearly identified as deliberately dug pits: in addition to two pits (6053 and 6063) containing beaker pottery in the central and north-western parts of area 2, three pit groups were identified, one in the north-

western corner of area 2 (group 1) and two situated towards the north-eastern corner of area 1 (groups 2 and 3). These produced pottery of Early to Middle Bronze Age date in the case of groups 1 and 2 and broadly later prehistoric date in the case of group 3.

5.5 Two post-built semi-circular structures (structures A and B) were identified in area 1 and there was also a rectangular post-built structure in area 2. One of the semi-circular structures produced pottery of Middle Bronze Age date and both are therefore interpreted as belonging to this period; however, the rectangular structure remains undated. In addition, ditches defining later prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval field-systems were excavated in both areas.

5.6 The features uncovered during the excavation have been assigned to five periods. As there were very few stratigraphic relationships between features, especially for the prehistoric periods, the majority of the phasing is based on artefact dating and spatial relationships. In addition, the condition of the finds assemblage was poor, meaning that the pottery and flint was mostly only datable within very broad date ranges, making definitive phasing difficult. This has resulted in a degree of overlap between the different periods, with period 4 (Later Prehistoric) having a particularly broad range and overlapping with both periods 2 and 3. A number of features contained no artefactual evidence, or had no stratigraphic relationship to other features and have remained undated. The identified periods are:

- Period 1: Early Bronze Age/Early to Middle Bronze Age (2600–1500 BC)
- Period 2: Middle to Late Bronze Age (1500–700 BC)
- Period 3: Late Bronze Age (1100–700 BC)
- Period 4: Later Prehistoric (1500BC – AD43)
- Period 5: medieval to post-medieval (AD 1066–1800)

Period 1: Early Bronze Age/Early to Middle Bronze Age (2600–1500 BC)

Early Bronze Age Pits

5.7 Two pits in area 2 contained Beaker period (c. 2600-1800 BC) pottery within their fills. Sub-circular pit 6053 (Figs 4 and 8, section JJ) was located in the north of the excavation area. The pit was 1.1m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Eight sherds of undecorated Beaker pottery along with two pieces of struck flint and fragments of fired clay were recovered from its fill (6052).

5.8 Pit 6063 (Figs 5 and 8, section KK) was located near the north-western limit of excavation of area 2. The pit was sub-circular in plan, 1.2m in diameter and 0.24m deep. It contained a dark silty clay fill (6062), which had a relatively high charcoal content. A total of 220 sherds of Beaker pottery was recovered from the pit fill, including several with geometric decoration. In addition to the pottery, 59 worked flints (including two scrapers), four pieces of burnt, unworked flint, fragments of fired clay and a fragment of ironworking slag were also recovered. Environmental remains from the pit fill comprised grains of emmer or spelt wheat and a sloe stone fragment, and the charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak.

Early to Middle Bronze Age Pits

5.9 A group of nine intercutting pits (pit group 1) (Figs 5 and 13, section QQ), which comprised pits 6064, 6238, 6268, 6272, 6274, 6276, 6278 6286 and 6299, were situated near to the north-western limit of excavation of area 2. These were dug in two phases, with the initial phase consisting of six discrete pits (6238, 6268, 6272, 6276, 6286 and 6299) ranging in shape from sub-square to sub-circular or irregular, and in dimensions from 0.65m in length by 0.43m in width and 0.05m in depth, to 1.50m in length by 1.45m in width and 0.27m in depth. The second phase consisted of three pits (6064, 6274 and 6278) cutting the former group, with the same general morphology and ranging in dimensions from 0.65m in length by 0.55m in width and 0.55m in depth to 1.10m in length by 0.85m in width and 0.09m in depth. The fills of all nine pits consisted of silty clay with varying concentrations of charcoal flecks. The fill of pit 6274 (6275) produced a single sherd of grog-tempered pottery, possibly dating to the Early to Middle Bronze Age. In addition, the fills of seven of the pits produced fragments of burnt animal bone, the fills of four pits produced fragments of fired clay and the fills of two pits produced fragments of uncharacterised industrial waste.

Early to Middle Bronze Age tree-throw holes/pits

5.10 Tree-throw hole/pit 6072 (Figs 5 and 9, section LL) was located 7m south-west of Beaker pit 6063, close to the north-western limit of excavation of area 2 and was ovoid in plan, 0.72m long, 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep. Its fill (6073) was a similar dark colour to that of the fill of pit 6063 and contained a sherd of grog-tempered pottery dated to the Early to Middle Bronze Age, along with a charcoal assemblage dominated by oak, blackthorn, cherry type and field maple. Tree-throw hole 6070 (Figs 5 and 9, section LL), which was adjacent to 6072 was of a similar size and

shape, and had a comparable fill. No pottery was recovered from the fill, although several small pieces of struck flint were recovered. Grog-tempered pottery (possibly of Early to Middle Bronze Age date) was also found in the fills of tree-throw hole 6078 (Fig. 4) located 28m south of tree-throw 6072, and 6088 (Fig. 4), which also produced fragments of burnt animal bone, and was located 21m to the south-east of 6072.

Period 2: Middle–Late Bronze Age (1500–700 BC)

Pits

5.11 A group of six pits (pit group 2) lay clustered together in the centre of area 1 (Fig. 3, inset). Two of these (5104 and 5122) situated approximately 3m apart, contained large sandstones, apparently deliberately placed on the base of the features. Pit 5104 was irregular in plan, with a shallow concave profile and measured 1.4m in length by 0.86m in width and 0.51m in depth. Pit 5122 was sub-circular in plan, with a bowl-shaped profile and measured 0.45m in diameter by 0.23m in depth. The fills of pit 5104 produced sherds of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery and that of pit 5122 produced pottery dated more broadly to the later prehistoric period; however, the similarity of the sandstone deposits in both suggests that they may have been contemporary. The fills of 5104 also produced burnt animal bone and an indeterminate grain fragment, along with charcoal of oak, hazel, cherry type and hawthorn. A further four pits that were part of the same intercutting cluster of features as pit 5122 (5107, 5109, 5111, and 5114) were also sub-circular with rounded or flat bases and steep sides, and ranged from 0.78m to 1.50m in diameter and 0.12m to 0.80m in depth. The fills of all four pits belonging to this latter group comprised clay silts or silty clays with charcoal inclusions and produced sherds of pottery dated broadly to the later prehistoric period. In addition, three of the pits contained fragments of fired clay and the fill of pit 5114 also contained 15 very small fragments of amber, possibly from a bead, along with a fragment of uncharacterised industrial waste, a seed of cleavers and charcoal of oak and hawthorn. All four pits of this latter group have been phased as Middle to Late Bronze Age on the basis of their spatial proximity to pit 5104 and their stratigraphic relationship with pit 5122, which was cut by pit 5111.

Tree-throw holes

5.12 Two tree-throw holes (6050 and 6054) (Fig. 4) the fills of which produced pottery of Middle to Late Bronze Age date and fragments of burnt animal bone, probably dated

to this period. Tree-throw 6050 was irregular/oval in plan and measured 1.07m in length by in 0.65m in width and 0.11m in depth, while tree-throw 6054 was similar in plan to 6050 and measured 0.28m in length by 0.37m in width and 0.08m in depth. The fills of both features consisted of silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Structures

5.13 Two semi-circular post-built structures (structures A and B), each enclosing an area with a diameter of approximately 4.6m, were recorded in area 1. Structure A (Figs 3 and 7, sections BB–EE), located towards the western limit of the excavation area, comprised postholes 5009, 5011, 5013 and 5015, arranged in a south-east facing semi-circle. The postholes were 0.15–0.25m in diameter and up to 0.15m deep, with vertical sides and flat bases. They were filled with dark, charcoal-rich material, which, as there were no post-pipes present, did not appear to be caused by the *in situ* burning of the posts and may, therefore, have been midden material, used to backfill the holes after the removal of the posts. A total of 37 sherds from a single Middle Bronze Age urn, dating to 1700–1200 BC, were recovered from fill 5016 of posthole 5015, while 18 sherds of later prehistoric pottery were recovered from fill 5014 of posthole 5013. In addition an indeterminate grain fragment, along with an assemblage of oak charcoal was recovered from the fill of posthole 5011.

5.14 Structure B (Figs 3 and 7, sections FF–II) was located near the north-eastern corner of area 1 and it is possible that it extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The structure comprised postholes 5079, 5081, 5083 and 5085, which were 0.17m–0.24m in diameter and 0.1m deep with steep sides and flat bases. The fills of the postholes were not as charcoal-rich as those of structure A, but did contain charcoal flecks, and posthole 5083 contained a small number of seeds of cleavers. No finds were recovered from the fills of any of the postholes; however, it is argued that structure B was broadly contemporary with structure A on the basis of the morphological similarities between the two.

Period 3: Late Bronze Age (1100–700 BC)

Field Boundaries

5.15 Ditch F (Fig. 4) was orientated north-east/south-west and ran beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation, terminating to the south-west, where it abutted north-west/south-east aligned ditch G (Fig. 4). Given this relationship, it is probable that the two ditches were contemporary and probably part of the same system of land division. Ditch F was 76m long and typically 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep with

moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Ditch G was 48m long and was typically 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Late Bronze Age pottery, struck flint and fragments of fired clay were recovered from the fills of both ditches. Three sherds of pottery possibly dating to the Anglo-Saxon period were also recovered from the fill of ditch G; however these were heavily abraded and, given the large number of deep plough furrows in the area, may have been intrusive.

Period 4: Later Prehistoric (1500BC– AD43)

Pits and tree-throw holes

5.16 A large number of tree-throw holes (25) and possible tree-throw holes/pits (ten) concentrated in the central part of area 2 (Fig. 4) produced sherds of pottery with vesicular or quartz tempers of broadly later prehistoric date. These features varied in shape from roughly sub-circular or oval to very irregular, but were mostly relatively shallow, with irregular profiles. Fragments of burnt animal bone were present in 19 of these features and fragments of industrial waste in 11, while 13 features produced environmental remains including grains of hulled wheat and possible barley, as well as a variety of weed seeds, legumes, nuts and charcoal fragments. The majority also produced fragments of fired clay. One tree-throw (6012, Fig. 4) contained a worked cobble, probably a hammerstone or cushion stone and another (6029, Fig. 4) produced a fragment of intrusive modern glass. In addition, three tree-throw holes located towards the southern end of area 2 (6187, 6189 and 6193, Fig. 4) contained medieval pottery within their fills but no burnt bone; however, the sherds of pottery were small heavily abraded pieces, which are likely to have been intrusive and the tree-throws probably therefore dated to the later prehistoric period.

Pits

5.17 A widely dispersed group of six pits (Fig. 3) situated in the north-eastern part of area 1 (pit group 3) had regular shapes and profiles and are better interpreted as deliberately dug pits, rather than tree-throw holes. Pits 5048, 5050, 5060, 5063 and 5072, were circular or sub-circular in plan, measured between 0.37m and 0.93m in diameter and were between 0.06m and 0.15m in depth. Pit 5070 was circular in plan, 1.09m in diameter and 0.19m deep. All of the pits had very similar profiles, having flat bases and near vertical sides, and contained clay fills with varying quantities of charcoal inclusions, which were very frequent in the case of pits 5070 and 5072 and largely comprised oak. Later prehistoric pottery was recovered from

the fills of pits 5048, 5070 and 5072, and fragments of burnt animal bone were recovered from the fills of pits 5070 and 5063.

Period 5: medieval/post-medieval (AD 1066–1800)

Medieval/post-medieval field boundaries

5.18 Ditch A (Figs 3 and 6, section AA), which measured 103.5m in length, ran across area 1 on a north-west/south-east alignment, extending beyond the limits of excavation in both directions. The ditch was 1m–1.5m wide and approximately 0.25m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Three ditches (B, C and D, Figs 3 and 6) were oriented north-east/south-west, at a right angle to ditch A, close to the south-eastern limit of excavation. Ditches B and D extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south-west, but stopped 16-20m short of ditch A to their north-east. This gap was, however, filled in by ditch C, which terminated approximately 2m short of ditch A at its north-eastern end and ran between ditches B and D terminating to the south-west at a point approximately halfway down the length of ditch D. Ditches B and D were wider than ditch C (which averaged 0.30m in width), ranging from 0.50m-1m in width. All three ditches had flat bases with moderately steep sides and all were less than 0.20m in depth. Ditches B, C and D probably represented the continued maintenance of a single boundary and clearly formed part of a field-system with ditch A. Sherds of Minety ware pottery, dating to the medieval period, were recovered from the fill of ditch D. Four small fragments of later prehistoric pottery recovered from the fill of ditch A were heavily abraded and probably residual.

5.19 North-west/south-east aligned ditches H and J (Figs 4 and 12, section PP), which extended across the south-western end of area 2, probably defined a single medieval field boundary. Both ditches were 1.25m wide on average, with concave bases and moderately steep sides (Fig. 12, section PP), and survived to a depth of 0.36m towards the south-east of the site, but became shallower toward the north-west, probably because of a greater depth of truncation by post-medieval ploughing to the north-west. This truncation probably accounts for the presence of a c.14m gap between the two ditches towards the north-western end of the boundary. Seven sherds of grass-tempered pottery, probably dating to the Anglo-Saxon period were recovered from the fill of Ditch H, in addition to a single sherd of later prehistoric quartz-tempered pottery, fired clay and worked flint. Fired clay was also recovered from the fill of ditch J.

5.20 Ditch H cut a similarly orientated and proportioned ditch (ditch I) (Figs 4 and 12, section OO), towards the south-eastern limit of excavation of area 2. Ditch I also extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north-west and perhaps marked an earlier iteration of the same medieval field boundary, but nevertheless diverged from the course of ditch H towards the north-western limit of excavation, so that there was a gap of up to 3.7m between the two ditches at their north-western ends. No finds were recovered from the fills of ditches I or J during the excavation, although a sherd of Minety ware, dating broadly to the medieval period was recovered from Ditch I during the evaluation (CA 2015, feature 403). The ditches respected the alignment of the ridge-and-furrow cultivation in area 2, which lay to their north, suggesting that they were contemporary with it and that the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon sherds from ditch H were residual.

Medieval tree-throw

5.21 Tree-throw 5117 (Fig. 3, inset) was situated in the centre of area 1, immediately to the east of pit group 2. It was very irregular in plan and profile and measured 5.96m in length by 1m in width and 0.20m in depth. The fill of the tree-throw comprised silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and contained a single sherd of 10th to 13th century pottery, suggesting a medieval date for its creation, although it also is also possible that the sherd was intrusive.

Post-medieval ditch

5.22 Ditch K (Fig. 4) was located towards the western end of area 2 and extended beyond the western limit of excavation. The ditch was aligned east/west and was 25m long, 0.43m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and an uneven base. It contained a dark, humic fill, probably derived from topsoil accumulating within the ditch cut. A fragment of clay pipe stem broadly dated to the post-medieval period was recovered from the ditch fill.

Undated

Structure C

5.23 Structure C (Fig. 4, inset) was located near the north-western limit of excavation of area 2. It was formed by a sub-rectangular arrangement of nine postholes (6210, 6212, 6214, 6216, 6218, 6220, 6222, 6224 and 6228) defining a building approximately 7m long and 3.5m wide. The postholes were typically 0.4m–0.5m in diameter and up to 0.15m deep, although posthole 6216 on the north side of the structure was notably smaller, being only 0.25m in diameter. The postholes all had steep sides and rounded bases. A ninth posthole (6212), measuring 0.3m in

diameter and 0.15m deep was located adjacent to the structure to the north. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the postholes.

Undated Postholes

5.24 Two discrete groups of undated postholes were also identified. Postholes 5003, 5036, 5041, 5047, 5052 and 5056 were located in the north-west of area 1 (Fig. 3) and were typically 0.35m–0.5m in diameter and up to 0.25m deep with steep sides and flat bases. The postholes were filled with material containing large amounts of charcoal and there was some evidence of scorching of the geological substrate around them that may indicate *in situ* burning. There was no obvious pattern to their distribution, although it may be that several postholes were truncated or obscured by the course of Ditch A.

5.25 Postholes 5021, 5023 and 5025 were located close together to the east of ditch C in Area 1 (Fig. 3), close to the south-eastern limit of the excavation. The postholes were 0.35m–0.65m in diameter and 0.21m–0.27m deep with vertical sides and concave bases. Approximately 16m to the south-west of this group, to the south-east of ditch D, isolated sub-circular posthole 5064 measured 0.32m in diameter by 0.12m in depth and had an irregular profile.

Undated Pits

5.26 A single deliberately dug, but undated pit (6142, Fig. 4) was excavated in area 2. The pit fill did not ontain any finds, but was similar in plan and profile to the other prehistoric pits from the site.

Undated Tree-throw holes/Pits

5.27 Several (34) irregular features without any dating evidence, probably representing pits or tree-throw holes were excavated among the later prehistoric features in area 2 and were in all likelihood contemporary with them. Of these 12 contained burnt animal bone within their fills and one (6061, Fig. 4) contained 21 fragments of probably intrusive medieval roofing slate. Two others (6085 and 6034, Fig. 4) contained a lead alloy birdshot pellet and a fragment of modern glass.

5.28 A total of 23 tree-throw holes that did not contain any artefacts were excavated across the two excavation areas and, in addition, there were a large number of unexcavated tree-throw holes. There was no notable distinction between these and the dated features in terms of size, shape, or fill colour, and it is likely that they were broadly contemporary with the tree-throw holes that did contain artefacts. Both

excavated and unexcavated features are indicated by pink shading on figures 3 and 4.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 This section contains summaries of the principal finds by type; detailed finds reports are to be found in Appendices A–F. The finds assemblage consists of a moderately sized pottery assemblage, comprising a small assemblage of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, a small assemblage of Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery, a moderate assemblage of broadly later prehistoric pottery and small assemblages of Anglo-Saxon and medieval material. In addition, there is a small assemblage of Early Neolithic and Bronze Age worked lithics, a single worked cobble, which has been used as a hammerstone and possibly a cushion stone, an iron horseshoe, a single lead shot, 15 fragments of amber, a single fragment of clay tobacco pipe, two fragments of glass, 21 fragments of probably medieval roofing slate, a small group of industrial waste fragments including clinker, fuel ash and iron working slag and a moderate assemblage of fired clay of indeterminate function.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Beaker	228	534
	Early to Middle Bronze Age	60	289
	Later Prehistoric	1419	876
	Roman	1	4
	Post-Roman/Anglo-Saxon	10	27
	Medieval	78	333
	Total	**1796**	**2063**
Flint	Worked	336	914
	Burnt	158	43
	Total	**494**	**957**
Worked stone	Cobble/hammerstone	1	167
Metalwork	Lead shot	1	0.2
	Total	**2**	**167.2**
	Iron horseshoe	1	47
Amber	Bead	15	0.1
Clay tobacco pipe		1	1
Glass		2	<1
Slate	Roof tile	21	29
Industrial waste	Vitreous burnt material	17	<1
	Clinker	3	<1
	Coal	39	<1
	Fuel ash	8	1.5
	Ironworking slag	58	8.7
	Total	125	13.2
Fired/burnt clay		612	634.5

Pottery

6.2 Pottery amounting to 1796 sherds, weighing 2063g was recorded. The typically poor condition of the assemblage has limited its usefulness as dating evidence and some material is only broadly definable chronologically.

Beaker

6.3 Pottery of this period amounts to 228 sherds (534g) and was identified from two area 2, period 1 features, interpreted as pits (6053 and 6063). The mix of decorated vessels and undecorated 'coarsewares' hints at a domestic Beaker group, the two features of this period (together with others which are undated) are possibly the truncated remnants of a habitation site. The period of Beaker use is *c*. 2600–1800 BC and stylistic grouping/dating is made difficult by this group's high fragmentation. Most 'domestic' groups are thought to date later within this range, in part suggested (as here) by the absence of the all-over corded decoration which characterises the earliest British Beakers.

Early–Middle Bronze Age

6.4 Pottery of this period amounts to 60 sherds (289g). Dating for most material consisting of unfeatured body sherds is tentative and based largely on fabric/sherd thickness. The largest context group came from area 1, period 2 posthole 5015 (fill 5016) associated with Structure A. The 37 sherds derive from the same vessel (P5), the neckless, barrel-like profile and thick-walls (11-12mm), are suggestive of a Middle Bronze Age 'urn' tradition, probably of the period c. 1700-1200 BC.

Later Prehistoric

6.5 Pottery of this period makes up the bulk of the assemblage (1419 sherds weighing 876g) and the majority was recovered from area 2, period 4 tree-throws and tree-throw/pits. The high degree of fragmentation apparent in this group even from the hand-collected group, hinders its close dating and only some nine featured (rim or decorated) sherds were recorded. As far as can be determined most material may have been made locally. Characterisation of this group is made very difficult by its condition and the general absence of dateable features.

Roman

6.6 A single sherd (4g) of Savernake ware (SAV GT), a type dating across the mid 1st to mid 2nd centuries, was recorded as a subsoil find.

Post-Roman/ Anglo-Saxon

6.7 Pottery from this period amounts to ten sherds (27g) from period 5, ditch H, in area 2. Most comprise small body sherds in distinctive black-firing organic-tempered fabrics typical of the pottery of the post-Roman period (*c.* mid 5th to 7th/8th centuries).

Medieval

6.8 A total of 78 sherds (333g) dating to this period was recorded, mostly from period 5 field boundary ditches, although some material was intrusive in period 4 tree-throws/pits. Unglazed coarseware types predominate, the most common type is probably equivalent to the calcareous gravel-tempered types widespread across the Cotswolds in the 10th/11th to 13th centuries. Glazed types include sherds in Minety ware, produced at Minety, Wilts (approx. 8km from the site) across the 12th to early 16th centuries. Glazed jug sherds (fabric MGLZ) from period 5 ditch D are probably from a south-east Wiltshire source, and dateable to the 13th or 14th centuries.

Lithics

6.9 A total of 366 worked lithics (914g), and 158 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (43g), was recorded from the excavation of 80 deposits and as unstratified finds, mostly from period 4 tree-throws and tree-throw hole/pits, although some material came from period 1 and 2 pits and from period 5 field boundary ditches. Of these 229 (62g) of worked lithics, and 152 (29g) pieces of burnt, unworked flint were retrieved via bulk soil sampling of 55 pits, tree-throws and tree-throw hole/pits. Of the hand-recovered material, 53 worked flints were recovered from subsoil deposits, or as unstratified finds. Probable Early Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been demonstrated by the presence/nature of the lithic assemblage, in particular Early Bronze Age activity is probable. No definitive Mesolithic items (such as microliths, microburins or bladelet cores) were present. Two topsoil finds were of post-medieval date. However, it appears likely that much of the lithic assemblage from Whychurch Farm was residual.

Worked Stone

6.10 A single cobble, weighing 167g, was recovered from the fill of period 4 tree-throw hole 6012. This is a flat cobble with percussion damage around the original circumference and across both faces. It has clearly been used as a hammerstone and all the percussion marks may result from hammering, but it is also possible that

the marks on the flat faces result from its use as a cushion-stone (in other words, rather than this stone being used to hit things, it may have been the base upon which things were hammered); it is worth noting that it is broken approximately in half.

Metalwork

6.11 Two items of metal, one of lead or lead alloy and one of iron were recorded from undated tree-throw hole (6085) and medieval ditch 3508 (evaluation trench 35) respectively. The item of lead or lead alloy, an approximately spherical pellet, is consistent with number 5 bird shot, developed in the late 18th century. The iron object (Ra. 1), a horseshoe, is of probable Clark (1995) type 3 or 4. Such types are dateable to the later medieval period.

Amber

6.12 Approximately 15 very small fragments of amber weighing 0.1g and probably representing a single object were recorded from a bulk soil sample taken from period 2 pit 5114. Amber beads are known in Britain from as early as the Mesolithic and throughout the prehistoric period (Beck and Shennan 1991).

Clay Tobacco Pipe

6.13 A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe (1g) was recorded from period 5 ditch K. The stem fragment is dateable only broadly to the post-medieval period.

Glass

6.14 Two fragments of glass, both weighing less than 1g, were recovered from bulk soil samples from period 4 tree-throw hole/pit 6029 and undated tree-throw hole 6034. A modern date for this material is likely and it was almost certainly intrusive.

Slate

6.15 A total of 21 fragments of slate (29g), was recovered from a bulk soil sample from undated tree-throw hole 6061. This material probably represents roofing material dating to the medieval or later periods and was probably intrusive.

Industrial waste

6.16 A small group of heavily fragmented material, consisting mainly of vitreous burnt material, which is indeterminate of process, was recovered by hand and by bulk soil sample from 17 features largely dating to periods 1 and 4, with some samples from

period 2 features and some from undated features. Three fragments of clinker were recorded from two period 4 features and 39 fragments of coal were recorded from 16 period 1, 2, 4 and undated features. Collectively these fragments weigh less than 1g. Eight fragments (1.5g) of fuel ash were recorded from three undated features and 58 fragments of uncharacterised industrial waste (8.7g) were recorded from five period 1, 2 and 4 features. A single fragment of ironworking slag (2g) was recorded from period 1 pit 6063.

Fired/burnt Clay

6.17 A total of 138 fragments (438g) of burnt clay (?) was recorded from 33 deposits. In addition, 474 fragments (196.5g) of unfeatured fired clay were recorded from 374 deposits. The majority of this material came from period 4 tree-throws and tree-throw hole/pits; although some was present in the period 1 and 2 pits and both the period 3 and period 5 field boundary ditches also produced some material. The fragments, all in a fine, sandy fabric, are formless and indeterminate of original function.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices G, H and I. The ecofact assemblage comprises 184g of burnt and highly fragmented bone, the majority of which is not identifiable to species, although those fragments that are identifiable are all of cattle or sheep/goat. In addition, there is a small assemblage of charcoal comprising both trunkwood and roundwood with a significant oak component, but also including birch, hazel, apple, service/whitebeam/rowan, hawthorn, poplar or willow, blackthorn, field maple and ash along with a small assemblage of charred plant remains, including hazelnut shell and sloe stone fragments, along with weed seeds of species typical of grassland and arable environments.

Type	Category	Quantity
Animal bone	Weight (ID to species)	184g
Samples	Environmental	143

Burnt animal bone

7.2 The majority of the burnt bone was recovered from period 4 tree-throw holes and tree-throw holes/pits, although a relatively substantial amount also came from undated features of similar character and some was recovered from period 1 and 2

pits and period 5 field boundaries. Very few specimens could be identified to taxa and anatomy owing to the highly-fragmented nature of the material submitted for analysis. There was an absence of diagnostic features and it proved impossible to determine definitively whether or not the highly fragmented, calcined material was of animal or human origin. Nevertheless, the identified specimens comprised pieces of heat shattered enamel of cattle and sheep/goat (?) teeth. Based on the predominance of calcined fragments the bulk of the material seems to have been subjected to very high temperatures (over 700 degrees centigrade), according to the criteria of Nicholson (1993).

Charcoal

7.3 Despite the large number of samples taken during the excavation, the quantity of charcoal recovered was low and most samples produced insufficient material to merit examination. The majority of the samples producing identifiable charcoal came from tree throw pits and, to a much lesser extent, rubbish pits; however, most of these were phased only to the broadest prehistoric or later prehistoric phases (period 4). In consequence, the analysis concentrated on productive samples that were securely dated: period 1 pit (6063), and tree throw pit (6072), period 2 posthole (5011); period 2 pit (5104); and a selection of six other period 4 prehistoric pits and tree throw pits. Oak forms a significant component of the assemblage; present in all samples and at least frequent, if not abundant, in some. Along with oak, a range of supplementary taxa are represented, some of which could have formed understorey of oak woodland (hazel, field maple, service tree/rowan, hawthorn) or scrub/hedgerow type and others, which are more light demanding and/or colonisers, such as birch, ash and blackthorn. The use of wetland type (willow or poplar) habitats is marginal.

Plant macrofossils

7.4 A series of 143 bulk soil samples (1765.5 litres of soil) were examined from a range of 85 features within Areas 1 and 2. Thirteen of the sampled features were period 1 pits or tree-throw/pits, one was a period 2 pit (5104), two were period 2 tree-throws and five were period 2 post-holes belonging to structures A and B. The remaining sampled features were all, either period 4 pits, tree-thows, or tree-throw/pits, or undated features, including the postholes from undated structure C.

7.5 The small quantities of charred plant remains recovered from this site may well be representative of dispersed settlement waste. There is no firm evidence from the samples for any crop processing activities taking place in the immediate vicinity of the period 1, 2 and 4 features, although grains of hulled wheat, barley and indeterminate cereals were present. The presence of hazelnut shell and sloe stone fragments may be indicative of the exploitation of wild food resources. The few weed seeds recorded were all those of species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. The assemblages are compatible with the dates of the features and there is no clear indication of the likely date of the undated features from the environmental remains.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The dating evidence indicates small scale Neolithic activity on the site, followed by more extensive, settlement related and agricultural activity, starting in the Early Bronze Age and certainly extending into the Late Bronze Age and possibly into the Iron Age. This activity comprised the construction of small semi-circular post-built structures (possibly parts of roundhouses, or windbreaks), pits and field boundary ditches, as well as the deposition of artefacts in a large number of tree-throw holes. There is no evidence for any activity of Middle Iron Age to Late Roman date, however, suggesting that the site went out of use during these periods. Medieval to post-medieval ridge and furrow was also evident, in many places truncating the earlier features, and medieval or post-medieval ditches appear to mark the establishment of fields in the hinterland of the hamlet of Filands.

Period 1 (Early and Early to Middle Bronze Age) settlement activity

8.2 Two pits (6053 and 6063) in the northern part of area 2 contained Beaker period pottery, in addition to struck flint, burnt bone, grains of hulled wheat (probably emmer or spelt), oak charcoal and a fragment of a sloe stone. The fills of both pits were also relatively charcoal-rich and analysis of the pottery indicates that it likely derives from a domestic context, dating to the later part of the Beaker period (see Section 6, above). This, along with the other artefacts, suggests that the backfill material may have derived from a midden, indicating settlement of activity of some kind, although the small scale of the activity would seem to indicate ephemeral, possibly temporary occupation.

8.3 A cluster of nine intercutting pits (pit group 1) immediately to the south east of Beaker pit 6063 also produced pottery of possible Early Bronze Age date and may therefore have been contemporary with the Beaker activity. The fills of several of these pits were also charcoal rich and in addition to pottery contained material suggestive of an origin in a domestic midden, such as burnt animal bone and fragmented fired clay, or as a by-product of industrial processes of some kind. These features also therefore probably represent settlement activity, albeit of a fairly limited and small scale nature. In addition to the pits, there were also several tree-throw holes dating to this period containing fills very similar to those of the pits and this suggests that the settlement existed in a wooded, or semi-wooded environment, which was dominated by oak and perhaps in the process of being cleared.

Period 2: Middle – Late Bronze Age settlement activity

8.4 Evidence for settlement activity belonging to period 2 is more substantial. Two semi-circular arcs of postholes Structures A and B may represent the remains of open-sided structures, such as animal pens or wind-shelters, associated with settlement or industrial activity; although structure B potentially extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south-east and could therefore have represented the remains of a small (c. 5m diameter) roundhouse. In addition, 37 sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered from one of the structure A postholes, might be taken to indicate a domestic significance.

8.5 Structures A and B were broadly contemporary with a group of intercutting pits (pit group 2) in the centre of Area A. This group of pits, along with two tree-throw holes had fills rich in oak charcoal, containing fired clay, burnt bone, industrial waste and very small quantities of indeterminate charred grain, similar in character to the fills of the pits from the preceding phase, interpreted as midden material. However, two pits (5104 and 5122) contained what appear to have been deliberately placed sand stones, and a further pit (5114) from the same group contained what may have been a fragmented amber bead. These finds are suggestive of intentionally placed deposits rather than accidental inclusion within the fills of features through the redeposition of midden material.

8.6 The relative lack of tree-thow holes definitively dated to this period may be taken to suggest that this activity was occurring in a less wooded landscape than that of the previous phase, however, the large number of period 4 tree-throw holes dated

broadly to the later prehistoric period may also have overlapped with the early/middle Bronze Age settlement.

8.7 Structural deposition of artefacts within features and ritual monumentalisation of natural features are well recognised, but poorly understood features of the early prehistoric period. Deposition of cultural material within tree-throw pits is documented in the late Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, but tended to decrease in the Early Bronze Age, as purpose-dug pits were increasingly used (Anderson-Whymark 2012, 187). The pits and postholes from Whychurch Farm bear a superficial similarity to 'scoops', or shallow, irregularly shaped pits found at Late Bronze Age settlement sites at Aldermaston and Burghfield in Berkshire (Bradley et. al 1980). However in both of those sites the scoops were found in association with much more clearly defined bowl-shaped pits that contained large amounts of midden material, with the scoops having comparatively few artefacts deposited within them.

Period 3: Late Bronze Age

8.8 Period 3 ditches, F and G, contained later prehistoric pottery similar to that found in the pits and tree-throw holes of period 4, suggesting a Late Bronze Age date. In addition, many of the period 4 tree-throws were located to the north of ditch G and south-east of ditch F, and it is possible that these ditches represent the establishment of part of a Late Bronze Age field system, which may have necessitated the clearance of an area of woodland.

Period 4: Later prehistoric pits and tree-throws

8.9 A large number of tree-throws and tree-throw hole/pits, along with four pits, which were distributed in a swathe across the middle of area 2 could only be broadly dated to the later prehistoric period on the basis of the pottery recovered from their fills. However, they were similar in form, and had similar fills to the Bronze Age pits and tree-throw holes belonging to the preceding periods, and are therefore thought likely to have been contemporary with them. This being the case they suggest a larger scale, or more sustained period of occupation and tree-clearance than that suggested by the more definitively dated features, although their presence need not alter our perception of the overall character of the occupation. Pits only broadly dateable to the later prehistoric period from area 1 were limited to a widely dispersed group of six discrete pits (pit group 3) in the north-east corner of the area. Not all of these features contained pottery, however, they had very similar profiles, and contained similar fills to those of Period 2 pit group 2 to their south-west, again

suggesting possible contemporaneity with the earlier features as well as a similar function.

The wider landscape context of the prehistoric activity

8.10 Bronze Age pit scatters and groups of tree-throw holes containing artefacts on the scale of those discovered at Whychurch Farm are rare in the region and indeed more widely in Southern England and post-built structures, and Late Bronze Age field-systems are also unusual in the setting of the Cotswold hills. Darvil (writing in 1987) pointed out that there were no known large Bronze Age settlement sites in Gloucestershire and that none preserved substantial elements of houses and buildings. He also considered that evidence for farming and subsistence activities was poor (Darvil 1987, 126).

8.11 However, in the years since the inception of regular developer funded excavation in 1990 some evidence for nearby contemporary settlement of a similar form to that at Whychurch Farm, including pits and post-built structures, has been forthcoming. The geographically closest contemporary activity is probably the single Beaker pit in association with a shallow ditch, containing 115 sherds of Beaker pottery, along with worked flint, from Staverton near the confluence of the rivers Avon and Bliss to the south-west of Malmesbury (Barber *et al.* 2013, 18). Slightly further afield, in the Upper Thames Valley to the south-west, at Horcott Pit near Fairford, three early Bronze Age pits produced beaker pottery, flint and burnt stone in a charcoal rich matrix; a few sherds of Beaker pottery were also recovered from tree-throw holes, suggesting a period of woodland clearance in the Early Bronze Age (Lamdin-Whymark *et al.* 2009, 56). Like the site at Whychurch Farm, that at Horcott Pit continued into the Middle and Late Bronze Age in much the same vein, although on a larger scale, with larger pit scatters presumably representing larger or longer periods of occupation, and with roundhouses and a palisaded enclosure established in the Late Bronze Age (*ibid*. 61).

8.12 Also on the south-eastern side of the Cotswolds three pits containing 164 sherds of Beaker pottery along with worked flint, hazelnut shells and burnt stone were discovered at Trinity Farm, Bagendon (Mudd *et al.*1999) and at Cirencester Polo Club near Daglingworth a single pit contained beaker sherds, representing at least eight vessels, as well as animal bone including cattle and wild boar (Nichols 2004). To the north of the Cotswold region, in the Severn Valley, groups of Early to Middle Bronze Age pits and a d-shaped enclosure were excavated to the south-east of

Tewkesbury in 2004 (Walker *et al*. 2004, 35). In addition, several sites in the region, including one in the Severn Valley at Netherhills, Frampton-on-Severn, originally excavated by Richard Atkinson in the 1940s (Mullin 2014), and another at Kingshill North, Cirencester (Biddulph and Welsh 2011), excavated in 2011, produced pits containing Beaker ceramics in association with funerary monuments.

8.13 However, if the period 4 pits and tree-throws are included, the site at Whychurch Farm was clearly one of the larger sites of this type belonging to the Bronze Age in the region and is probably more comparable to the site at Horcott Pit in terms of scale, than to surrounding settlements in the Cotswolds.

8.14 There is no evidence for any activity of Middle and Late Iron Age or Roman date in the areas excavated at Whychurch Farm, suggesting that the landscape could have been abandoned in these periods. However, it is also possible that they were used for agricultural purposes (at least in the Roman period) in ways that have not left an archaeological trace, especially given the presence of the villa nearby at Marsh Farm (CA 2004) and the evidence for field systems and buildings at Tetbury Hill (Leonard and Massey 2017) (see section 2.6 above).

Period 5: Medieval and post-medieval agriculture

8.14 Plough furrows were evident on a north-west/south-east alignment in area 1 and in the north-eastern part of area 2. In the southern part of area 2 north/south orientated furrows were observed cutting the subsoil but not the natural substrate. The cultivation evidenced by these furrows seems likely to have been carried out by the inhabitants of the Hamlet of Filands to the north.

8.15 Ditches A, B, C and D in area 1 probably formed two sides of a large rectilinear enclosure representing a medieval or post-medieval field. To the south the boundary formed by ditches H, I and J in area 2 was parallel with the course of ditch A, suggesting the presence of another contemporary field. These boundary ditches combined with medieval features in the adjacent field to the east, found during the evaluation (CA 2014a), add to the evidence for the enclosure of land adjacent to the hamlet of Filands during the medieval or post-medieval periods.

Undated

8.16 The rectangular eight-post structure in area 2 produced no artefacts capable of providing a date; and although rectangular structures are not unknown from the

prehistoric period, it is perhaps, on balance, more likely to have been associated with the medieval or later periods. If medieval in date its function remains unclear, as it would have been situated in the midst of a working agrarian landscape, although it may perhaps represent a small byre or barn.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, assisted by Luke Brannlund, Sikko van der Brug, Andrew Loader, Lizzie Raisin, Daniel Ramirez, Eliza Vecchi and Liam Wilson. The report was written by Christopher Leonard and Daniel Stansbie. The pottery report was written by Ed McSloy, worked flint report by Jacky Sommerville and worked stone report by Ruth Shaffrey. All other finds reports were written by Katie Marsden. The faunal remains report was written by Philip Armitage and the plant microfossils and charcoal report by Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex and the post-excavation was managed by Daniel Stansbie.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefact collection will be deposited with Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive contingent upon the reopening of their archives for deposition. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix G, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY CHRIS LEONARD

Area 1

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
5000	Layer		Topsoil		
5001	Layer		Subsoil		
5002	Layer		Natural soil/strata		
5003	Cut		Posthole		
5004	Fill	5003	Fill		
5005	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5006	Fill	5005	Fill	Ditch A	
5007	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5008	Fill	5007	Fill	Ditch A	
5009	Cut		Posthole	Structure A	
5010	Fill	5009	Fill	Structure A	
5011	Cut		Posthole	Structure A	
5012	Fill	5011	Fill	Structure A	
5013	Cut		Posthole	Structure A	
5014	Fill	5013	Fill	Structure A	Late Prehistoric
5015	Cut		Posthole	Structure A	
5016	Fill	5015	Fill	Structure A	EBA-MBA
5017	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5018	Fill	5017	Fill	Ditch A	
5019	Fill	5021	Fill		
5020	Fill	5021	Fill		
5021	Cut		Posthole		
5022	Fill	5023	Fill		
5023	Cut		Posthole		
5024	Fill	5025	Fill		
5025	Cut		Posthole		
5026	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5027	Fill	5026	Fill	Ditch A	
5028	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5029	Fill	5028	Fill	Ditch A	
5030	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5031	Fill	5030	Fill	Ditch A	Late Prehistoric
5032	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5033	Fill	5032	Fill	Ditch A	
5034	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5035	Fill	5034	Fill	Ditch A	
5036	Cut		Posthole		
5037	Fill	5036	Fill		
5038	Fill	5036	Fill		
5039	Fill	5041	Fill		
5040	Fill	5041	Fill		Prehistoric
5041	Cut		Posthole		
5042	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5043	Fill	5042	Fill	Ditch A	
5044	Cut		Ditch	Ditch A	
5045	Fill	5044	Fill	Ditch A	
5046	Fill	5047	Fill		
5047	Cut		Posthole		
5048	Cut		Pit		
5049	Fill	5048	Fill		Late Prehistoric
5050	Cut		Pit		
5051	Fill	5050	Fill		
5052	Cut		Posthole		
5053	Fill	5052	Fill		
5054	Fill	5052	Fill		
5055	Fill	5056	Fill		
5056	Cut		Posthole		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
5057	Fill	5023	Fill		
5058	Fill	5060	Fill		
5059	Fill	5060	Fill		
5060	Cut		Pit		
5061	Fill	5063	Fill		Prehistoric
5062	Fill	5063	Fill		
5063	Cut		Pit		
5064	Cut		Posthole		
5065	Fill	5064	Fill		Prehistoric
5066	Cut		Ditch	Ditch D	
5067	Fill	5066	Fill	Ditch D	
5068	Cut		Ditch	Ditch D	
5069	Fill	5068	Fill	Ditch D	C12–16
5070	Cut		Pit		
5071	Fill	5070	Fill		Late Prehistoric
5072	Cut		Pit		
5073	Fill	5072	Fill		Late Prehistoric
5074	Cut		Ditch	Ditch D	
5075	Fill	5074	Fill	Ditch D	
5076	Cut		Posthole		
5077	Fill	5076	Fill		Late Prehistoric
5078	Fill	5079	Fill	Structure B	
5079	Cut		Posthole	Structure B	
5080	Fill	5081	Fill	Structure B	
5081	Cut		Posthole	Structure B	
5082	Fill	5083	Fill	Structure B	Prehistoric
5083	Cut		Posthole	Structure B	
5084	Fill	5085	Fill	Structure B	
5085	Cut		Posthole	Structure B	
5086	Cut		Ditch	Ditch E	
5087	Fill	5086	Fill	Ditch E	
5088	Cut		Ditch	Ditch B	
5089	Fill	5088	Fill	Ditch B	
5090	Cut		Ditch	Ditch B	
5091	Fill	5090	Fill	Ditch B	
5092	Cut		Ditch	Ditch C	
5093	Fill	5092	Fill	Ditch C	
5094	Cut		Ditch	Ditch C	
5095	Fill	5094	Fill	Ditch C	
5096	Cut		Ditch	Ditch C	
5097	Fill	5096	Fill	Ditch C	
5098	Cut		Ditch	Ditch B	
5099	Fill	5098	Fill	Ditch B	
5100	Cut		Ditch	Ditch E	
5101	Fill	5100	Fill	Ditch E	
5102	Cut		Ditch	Ditch E	
5103	Fill	5102	Fill	Ditch E	
5104	Cut		Pit		
5105	Fill	5104	Fill		Late Prehistoric
5106	Fill	5104	Fill		MBA-LBA
5107	Cut		Pit		
5108	Fill	5107	Fill		Prehistoric
5109	Cut		Pit		
5110	Fill	5109	Fill		Late Prehistoric
5111	Cut		Pit		
5112	Fill	5111	Fill		
5113	Fill	5111	Fill		Late Prehistoric
5114	Cut		Pit		
5115	Fill	5114	Fill		Late Prehistoric
5116	Fill	5117	Fill		C10–13
5117	Cut		Tree throw hole		
5118	Cut		Ditch	Ditch B	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
5119	Fill	5118	Fill	Ditch B	
5120	Cut		Ditch	Ditch D	
5121	Fill	5120	Fill	Ditch D	C13–14
5122	Cut		Pit		
5123	Fill	5122	Fill		Late Prehistoric

Area 2

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
6000	Layer		Topsoil		
6001	Layer		Subsoil		
6002	Layer		Natural soil/strata		
6003	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6004	Fill	6003	Fill		
6005	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6006	Fill	6005	Fill		Prehistoric
6007	Fill	6008	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6008	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6009	Fill	6010	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6010	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6011	Fill	6012	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6012	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6013	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6014	Fill	6013	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6015	Fill	6016	Fill		Prehistoric
6016	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6017	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6018	Fill	6017	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6019	Fill	6020	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6020	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6021	Fill	6012	Fill		
6022	Fill	6012	Fill		
6023	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6024	Fill	6023	Fill		
6025	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6026	Fill	6025	Fill		
6027	Cut		Tree throw hole pit		
6028	Fill	6027	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6029	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6030	Fill	6029	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6031	Fill	6033	Fill		Prehistoric
6032	Fill	6033	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6033	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6034	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6035	Fill	6034	Fill		
6036	Fill	6037	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6037	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6038	Fill	6039	Fill		
6039	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6040	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6041	Fill	6040	Fill		
6042	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6043	Fill	6042	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6044	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6045	Fill	6044	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6046	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6047	Fill	6046	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6048	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6049	Fill	6048	Fill		Prehistoric
6050	Cut		Tree throw hole		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
6051	Fill	6050	Fill		MBA-LBA
6052	Fill	6053	Fill		Beaker
6053	Cut		Pit		
6054	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6055	Fill	6054	Fill		Prehistoric
6056	Fill	6054	Fill		MBA-LBA
6057	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6058	Fill	6057	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6059	Fill	6061	Fill		Prehistoric
6060	Fill	6061	Fill		Prehistoric
6061	Fill		Tree throw hole/pit		
6062	Fill	6063	Fill		Beaker
6063	Cut		Pit		
6064	Cut		Pit		
6065	Fill	6064	Fill		Prehistoric
6066	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6067	Fill	6066	Fill		Prehistoric
6068	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6069	Fill	6068	Fill		
6070	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6071	Fill	6070	Fill		Prehistoric
6072	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6073	Fill	6072	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6074	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6075	Fill	6074	Fill		Prehistoric
6076	Fill	6077	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6077	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6078	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6079	Fill	6078	Fill		Prehistoric
6080	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6081	Fill	6080	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6082	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6083	Fill	6082	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6084	Fill	6085	Fill		
6085	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6086	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6087	Fill		Fill		Late Prehistoric
6088	Cut		Tree throw/hole		
6089	Fill	6088	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6090	Fill	6088	Fill		
6091	Fill	6092	Fill		Prehistoric
6092	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6093	Fill	6094	Fill		
6094	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6095	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6096	Fill	6095	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6097	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6098	Fill	6097	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6099	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6100	Fill	6099	Fill		Prehistoric
6101	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6102	Fill	6101	Fill		
6103	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6104	Fill	6103	Fill		
6105	Fill	6103	Fill		Prehistoric
6106	Fill	6109	Fill		LBA
6107	Fill	6109	Fill		
6108	Fill	6109	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6109	Cut		Tree throw hole		Late Prehistoric
6110	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6111	Fill	6110	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6112	Fill	6080	Fill		Prehistoric

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
6113	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6114	Fill	6113	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6115	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6116	Fill	6115	Fill		
6117	Fill	6115	Fill		
6118	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6119	Fill	6118	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6120	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6121	Fill	6120	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6122	Fill	6113	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6123	Cut		Ditch	Ditch F	
6124	Fill	6123	Fill	Ditch F	
6125	Cut		Ditch	Ditch F	
6126	Fill	6125	Fill	Ditch F	
6127	Cut		Ditch	Ditch F	
6128	Fill	6127	Fill	Ditch F	
6129	Cut		Ditch	Ditch F	
6130	Fill	6129	Fill	Ditch F	
6131	Cut		Ditch	Ditch F	
6132	Fill	6131	Fill	Ditch F	
6133	Fill	6131	Fill	Ditch F	
6134	Cut		Ditch	Ditch F	
6135	Fill	6134	Fill	Ditch F	
6136	Fill	6140	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6137	Fill	6140	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6138	Fill	6140	Fill		
6139	Fill	6140	Fill		
6140	Cut		Tree throw/hole		
6141	Fill	6142	Fill		
6142	Cut		Pit		
6143	Cut		Tree throw/hole		
6144	Fill	6143	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6145	Fill	6143	Fill		
6146	Cut		Ditch	Ditch G	
6147	Fill	6146	Fill	Ditch G	Late Prehistoric
6148	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6149	Fill	6148	Fill		
6150	Cut		Ditch	Ditch G	
6151	Fill	6150	Fill	Ditch G	
6152	Cut		Posthole		
6153	Fill	6152	Fill		
6154	Cut		Ditch	Ditch G	
6155	Fill	6154	Fill	Ditch G	Prehistoric
6156	Cut		Ditch	Ditch F	
6157	Fill	6156	Fill	Ditch F	Late Prehistoric
6158	Cut		Ditch	Ditch F	
6159	Fill	6158	Fill	Ditch F	
6160	Cut		Ditch	Ditch G	
6161	Fill	6160	Fill	Ditch G	
6162	Cut		Ditch	Ditch F	
6163	Fill	6162	Fill	Ditch F	
6164	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6165	Fill	6164	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6166	Cut		Ditch	Ditch G	
6167	Fill	6166	Fill	Ditch G	
6168	Cut		Ditch	Ditch G	
6169	Fill	6168	Fill	Ditch G	
6170	Cut		Ditch	Ditch G	
6171	Fill	6170	Fill	Ditch G	
6172	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6173	Fill	6172	lower fill		
6174	Fill	6172	upper fill		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
6175	Fill	6177	Fill		Prehistoric
6176		6177	Fill		
6177	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6178	Fill	6179	Fill		Prehistoric
6179	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6180	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6181	Fill	6180	Fill		
6182	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6183	Fill	6182	Fill		
6184	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6185	Fill	6184	Fill		Prehistoric
6186	Deposit		Natural soil/strata		
6187	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6188	Fill	6187	Fill		C12–16
6189	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6190	Fill	6189	Fill		C12–16
6191	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6192	Fill	6191	Fill		
6193	Cut		Tree throw/hole		
6194	Fill	6193	Fill		C12–16
6195	Cut		Tree throw/hole		
6196	Fill	6195	Fill		
6197	Cut		Tree throw/hole		
6198	Fill	6197	Fill		
6199	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6200	Fill	6199	Fill		
6201	Fill	6199	Fill		
6202	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6203	Fill	6202	Fill		
6204	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6205	Fill	6204	Fill		
6206	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6207	Fill	6206	Fill		
6208	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6209	Fill	6208	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6210	Cut		Posthole	Structure C	
6211	Fill	6210	Fill	Structure C	
6212	Cut		Posthole	Structure C	
6213	Fill	6212	Fill	Structure C	
6214	Cut		Posthole	Structure C	
6215	Fill	6214	Fill	Structure C	
6216	Cut		Posthole	Structure C	
6217	Fill	6216	Fill	Structure C	
6218	Cut		Posthole	Structure C	
6219	Fill	6218	Fill	Structure C	
6220	Cut		Posthole	Structure C	
6221	Fill	6220	Fill	Structure C	
6222	Cut		Posthole	Structure C	
6223	Fill	6222	Fill	Structure C	
6224	Cut		Posthole	Structure C	
6225	Fill	6224	Fill	Structure C	
6226	Cut		Tree throw hole		
6227	Fill	6226	Fill		
6228	Cut		Posthole		
6229	Fill	6228	Fill		
6230	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6231	Fill	6230	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6232	Fill	6235	Fill	Ditch I	
6233	Fill	6235	Fill	Ditch I	
6234	Fill	6235	Fill	Ditch I	
6235	Cut		Ditch	Ditch I	
6236	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
6237	Fill	6236	Fill		
6238	Cut		Pit		
6239	Fill	6238	Fill		LBA
6240	Fill	6238	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6241	Cut		Tree throw hole/pit		
6242	Fill	6241	Fill		
6243	Cut		Ditch	Ditch H	
6244	Fill	6243	Fill	Ditch H	C5–8
6245	Fill	6246	Fill	Ditch H	
6246	Cut		Ditch	Ditch H	
6247	Fill	6248	Fill	Ditch H	
6248	Cut		Ditch	Ditch H	
6249	Cut		Ditch	Ditch H	
6250	Fill	6249	Fill	Ditch H	C5–8
6251	Fill	6253	Fill	Ditch I	
6252	Fill	6253	Fill	Ditch I	
6253	Cut		Ditch	Ditch I	
6254	Cut		Ditch	Ditch I	
6255	Fill	6254	Fill	Ditch I	
6256	Fill	6254	Fill	Ditch I	
6257	Cut		Context Void		
6258	Cut		Context Void		
6259	Fill	6258	Context Void		
6260	Cut		Ditch	Ditch I	
6261	Fill	6260	Fill	Ditch I	
6262	Fill	6260	Fill	Ditch I	
6263	Fill	6248	Fill		
6264	Cut		Context Void		
6265	Cut		Ditch	Ditch J	
6266	Fill	6265	Fill	Ditch J	
6267	Fill	6265	Fill	Ditch J	
6268	Cut		Pit		
6269	Fill	6268	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6270	Cut		Pit		
6271	Fill	6270	Fill		
6272	Cut		Pit		
6273	Fill	6272	Fill		Prehistoric
6274	Cut		Pit		
6275	Fill	6274	Fill		Prehistoric
6276	Cut		Pit		
6277	Fill	6276	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6278	Cut		Pit		
6279	Fill	6278	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6280	Fill	6281	Fill	Ditch J	
6281	Cut		Ditch	Ditch J	
6282	Void		Context Void		
6283	Void		Context Void		
6284	Cut		Context void		
6285	Cut		Context void		
6286	Cut		Pit		
6287	Fill	6286	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6288	Cut		Ditch	Ditch K	
6289	Fill	6288	Fill	Ditch K	
6290	Cut		Ditch	Ditch H	
6291	Fill	6290	lowest fill	Ditch H	
6292	Fill	6290	middle fill	Ditch H	
6293	Fill	6290	upper fill	Ditch H	
6294	Cut		Ditch	Ditch I	
6295	Fill	6294	Fill	Ditch I	
6296	Cut		Ditch	Ditch H	
6297	Fill	6296	Fill	Ditch H	Prehistoric
6298	Fill	6296	Fill	Ditch H	Late Prehistoric

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date
6299	Cut		Pit		
6300	Fill	6299	Fill		Late Prehistoric
6301	Cut		Ditch	Ditch K	
6302	Fill		Fill	Ditch K	
6303	Fill	6304	Fill	Ditch H	
6304	Cut		Ditch	Ditch H	

APPENDIX B: POTTERY BY E.R. MCSLOY

Pottery amounting to 1796 sherds, weighing 2063g was recorded. A substantial proportion of this material was recovered from bulk soil samples taken from features interpreted initially as cremation burials (Table 1). Both the hand-recovered material and that from the soil samples is fragmentary, largely an effect of conditions of burial which has resulted in leaching of mineral (calcareous/other) inclusions and surface wear. The typically poor condition of the assemblage has limited its usefulness as dating evidence and some material is only broadly definable chronologically. The assemblage has been fully recorded with methodologies reflecting current minimum standards (PCRG *et al.* 2016).

Beaker

Pottery of this period amounts to 228 sherds (534g) was identified from two adjacent area 2 features interpreted pits (6053 and 6063). Material from tree-throw hole 6053 comprised 8 poorly preserved sherds (8g) from a soil sample and identification is based on the fabric. The remainder, 220 sherds (527g) all came from tree-throw hole 6063 and includes 31 sherds (21g) from soil samples. Although the poor condition of the pottery from this feature makes the number of individual vessels unclear, at least five are represented. Some 30 sherds exhibit decoration as impressed square tooth comb (P1-P2) and rows of 'stab and drag' marks (P3) or impressed fingernail rows (P4). Undecorated material makes up the remainder and consists of sherds measuring 7-8mm (92 sherds) or 4-6mm in thickness.

The mix of decorated vessels and undecorated 'coarsewares' hints at a domestic Beaker group, the two features of this period (together with others which are undated) are possibly the truncated remnants of a habitation site. The period of Beaker use is *c*. 2600–1800 BC and stylistic grouping/dating is made difficult by this group's high fragmentation. Most 'domestic' groups are thought to date later within this range, in part suggested (as here) by the absence of the all-over corded decoration which characterises the earliest British Beakers.

Early to Middle Bronze Age

Pottery of this period amounts to 60 sherds (289g). Dating for most material consisting of unfeatured body sherds is tentative and based largely on fabric/sherd thickness. The largest context group relates to area 1 posthole 5015 (fill 5016) associated with Structure A. The 37 sherds derive from the same vessel (P5), the neckless, barrel-like profile and thick-walls (11-12mm), are suggestive of a Middle Bronze Age 'urn' tradition, probably of the period c. 1700-1200 BC.

Later Prehistoric

Pottery of this period makes up the bulk of the assemblage; 1419 sherds weighing 876g from which some 1223 sherds (488g) were derived from bulk soil sample residues. The high degree of fragmentation apparent in this

group even from the hand-collected group, hinders its close dating and only some nine featured (rim or decorated) sherds were recorded.

The range of fabrics is set out above and in Table 1. Vesicular fabrics, almost certainly representative of limestone or fossil shell-tempered types, makes up the large bulk of recovered material. As far as can be determined most material may have been made locally, using mineral and other resources found locally. Only the quartzite/flint fillers characterising fabrics FFL/QT may not have been readily obtainable locally, although both may have been available as erratics or discarded human-collected material. Flint-tempered fabrics are in the wider region commonly characteristic of the Middle and Late Bronze Age, and quartzite-bearing fabrics were recorded in association with Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age-dated pottery from Staverton, north Wiltshire (McSloy 2013).

The scarcity of rim or other featured sherds means that vessel form was rarely evident with any certainty. A single small bowl or cup is represented by carinated vessel P6. The remaining rim sherds (P7-9) are representative of neckless, ovoid or barrel-profiled forms which were probably jar-proportioned. Incidences of decoration are limited to oblique slashes to the rim top of vessel P7, a body sherd with impressed fingertip decoration in fabric QZ from tree throw hole 6140 (fill 6136) and a small sherd from pit 6238 (fill 6239) with multiple horizontal grooves.

Characterisation of this group is made very difficult by its condition and the general absence of dateable features. The most common vessel forms, the plain ovoid vessels (P7-8) are common among assemblages dating from the Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age. Elements including the occurrence of flint/quartzite-tempered fabrics encourage dating in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age for at least some of this group. Further evidence for this comes from carinated vessel P6 (in a quartzite-tempered fabric), a form known from Late Bronze Age assemblages in the Post Deverel-Rimbury plainware tradition (Barrett 1980), but also from 'transitional' Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age groups, including that from Budbury Hillfort (Wainwright 1970, 135, fig 14). Further stylistic traits related to the decorated phase of the Late Bronze Age and persistent into the Early Iron Age (*c*. 800–400 BC) are the few instances of fingertipped, incised (?furrowed) and rim slashed decoration.

Recent small-scale excavation in Malmesbury, approximately 2km from the Whychurch Farm site (Longman 2006; Collard and Havard 2011) have confirmed the town's origins as a major defended Iron Age site. The modest quantities of pottery recorded from these investigations, includes both Early and Middle Iron Age material, the latter associated with radiocarbon determinations of 760–400 Cal. BC (Meadows 2011). The pottery from the hilltop locations above is significantly better preserved compared with the Whychurch Farm group, making comparisons difficult although among both groups, calcareous and quartz-tempered types are dominant. Close contemporaneity is difficult to demonstrate, although a significant absence from the town centre assemblages (Brown 2006) is of quartzite or flint-tempered fabrics.

Roman

A single sherd (4g) of Savernake ware (SAV GT), a type dating across the mid 1st to mid 2nd centuries, was recorded as a subsoil find.

Post-Roman/ Anglo-Saxon

Pottery from this period amounts to 10 sherds (27g). Most comprise small body sherds in distinctive black-firing organic-tempered fabrics (SORG; SORGq), which were recorded from ditches G and H. Similar organic (grass or

chaff)-tempered fabrics characterise pottery of the post-Roman period, *c*. mid 5th to 7th/8th centuries. The single abraded rim sherd (AS11), from a jar probably of globular form, was from evaluation ditch 304. Its form is not closely dateable, but is typical of vessels from earlier Anglo-Saxon pottery groups.

Medieval

A total of 78 sherds (333g) dating to this period was recorded. In common with the prehistoric material, the condition of this group was poor, with abrasion common and calcareous inclusions leached out.

The composition of this small group is set out in Table 2. Unglazed coarseware types predominate, the most common type (MLI) is probably equivalent to the calcareous gravel-tempered types widespread across the Cotswolds in the 10th/11th to 13th centuries. Identifiable forms in this type (tree-throw 5117) consist of globular-bodied jars with simple everted rims. The source for fabrics with rounded quartz inclusions (MQZ; MQZli) is unknown, although similar material has been noted from excavations in the town (Burchill 2006, 135). Glazed types include sherds in Minety ware, produced at Minety, Wilts (approx. 8km from the site) across the 12th to early 16th centuries. Vessel forms in this type include a jar with faceted/flat-everted rim from evaluation ditch 2907 and a jug with stabbed strap handle from evaluation pit 2905. Both are types likely to date to the high or later medieval period, *c*.13th to 15th centuries. Glazed jug sherds (fabric MGLZ) from ditch D are probably from a south-east Wiltshire source, and dateable to the 13th or 14th centuries.

Table 1: Prehistoric pottery summary quantification by dated type/fabric and showing hand-collected pottery and material from soil samples

		Hand-recovered		**Soil samples**		**Total**	
Date	**fabric**	*Ct.*	*Wt.(g)*	*Ct.*	*Wt.(g)*	***Ct.***	***Wt.(g)***
Beaker	BKGT	189	506	39	28	**228**	**534**
Early/Middle Bronze Age	GTc	58	296	2	3	**60**	**289**
Late Prehistoric	FFL	2	19	1	2	**3**	**21**
	QT	8	32	17	6	**25**	**38**
	QZ	17	39	69	34	**86**	**73**
	QZg	30	74	109	42	**139**	**116**
	QZv	46	57	6	4	**52**	**61**
	SILT	-	-	1	2	**1**	**2**
	VES	95	170	1018	395	**1113**	**565**
Sub-total		*209*	*403*	*1223*	*488*	***1419***	***876***
Total		***445***	***1183***	***1262***	***516***	***1707***	***1699***

Fabric codes:

BKGT: Buff-coloured surfaces, the thicker sherds with a grey core. Soft with soapy feel and irregular fracture. Common self-coloured sub-angular grog, which is fine/well sorted (0.5-1mm); common or sparse rounded voids from leached (limestone?) inclusions and sparse silt-sized quartz.

GTc: Red-brown outer surface and margin and dark grey inner surface/margin, Soft with soapy feel and irregular fracture. Common self-coloured angular or sub-angular grog, which is poorly sorted (0.5-3mm).

FFL: Brown outer surface and margin and dark grey inner surface/margin. Soft with rough feel and irregular fracture. Abundant angular calcined flint which is moderately sorted (0.5-2mm).

QT: Brown outer surface and margin and dark grey core and inner surface. Soft with rough feel and irregular fracture. Common sub-angular quartzite which is moderately sorted (0.5-2mm).

QZ: Brown outer surface and margin and dark grey core and inner surface. Soft with slightly sandy feel and finely irregular fracture. Abundant, angular/sub-angular quartz which is well-sorted (0.1-0.2mm); common or sparse red-brown iron oxides and iron staining.

QZg: Light-brown outer surface and margin and grey core and inner surface. Soft with slightly sandy feel and finely irregular fracture. Abundant, angular/sub-angular quartz which is well-sorted (0.1-0.2mm); common, well-sorted dark grey sub-angular grog or mudstone (0.5–1mm) and sparse rounded voids. (0.5–1mm).

SILT: Light brown surfaces with grey core. Soft, with smooth surfaces. Poorly mixed and inclusionless.

VES: Patchy dark brown/grey surfaces and dark grey core. Soft with smooth feel and 'corky' surfaces and break. Laminated fracture with common rounded and plate-like voids up to 2mm; some voids are buff/yellow-edged, probably the remnants of decayed limestone.

Table 2: Roman and later pottery summary quantification by dated type/fabric

Period	Code	Description/reference	Ct.	Wt.(g)
Roman	SAVGT	Savernake ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 191)	**1**	**4**
Anglo-Saxon	SORG	Organic (chopped grass/chaff) tempered	**7**	**10**
	SORGq	Organic tempered with quartz	**3**	**17**
Sub-total			***10***	***27***
Medieval	MLI	Oolitic limestone-tempered (Ireland *)	**53**	**159**
	MGLZ	Glazed oxidized sandy (Southeast Wilts?)	**1**	**8**
	MEW	East Wiltshire ware (Mellor 1994, 100)	**1**	**3**
	MINE	Minety ware (Mellor 1994, 96)	**10**	**78**
	MQZ	Unglazed sandy coarseware.	**4**	**14**
	MQZLI	Unglazed sandy coarseware with limestone	**9**	**71**
Sub-total			***78***	***333***
Totals			**89**	**364**

Catalogue

Beaker

P1 Fabric BKGT. Body sherds (four) with impressed square toothed comb decoration consisting of horizontal bands and zone of criss-cross. Tree-throw hole 6062 (fill 6063).

P2 Fabric BKGT. Body sherd with impressed square toothed comb decoration consisting of horizontal bands and zone of diagonals. Tree-throw hole 6062 (fill 6063).

P3 Fabric BKGT. Joining rim/body sherds (six) from small Beaker with flattened rim top. Decoration to the neck/shoulder consists of rows of lightly impressed 'stab and drag'. Rim diam. 120mm. Tree-throw hole 6062 (fill 6063).

P4 Fabric BKGT. Body sherds (two), each with rows of impressed fingernail decoration. Tree-throw hole 6062 (fill 6063).

?Middle Bronze Age

P5 Fabric GTc. Joining rim/body sherds (36) from thick-walled barrel-shaped vessel with simple, pounded rim. Undecorated. Rim diam. c. 160mm . Area 1/ Structure A posthole 5015 (fill 5016).

Late Prehistoric

P6 Fabric QT. Undecorated carinated vessel (bowl) with short, upright neck/simple rim top. Tree-throw hole 6109 (fill 6106).

P7 Fabric VES. Neckless ovoid/barrel-shaped vessel; diagonal slashing to rim top. Tree-throw hole 6109 (fill 6096).

P8 Fabric VES. Neckless ovoid/barrel-shaped vessel, with simple rim. Tree-throw hole 5104 (fill 5106).

P9 Fabric QZ. Neckless ovoid/barrel-shaped vessel, with simple rim. Tree-throw hole 5114 (fill 5115).

P10 Fabric VES. Vessel with thickened/squared rim. Tree-throw hole 6050 (fill 6051).

Anglo-Saxon

AS11 Fabric SORGq. Jar. Globular?, with upright/slightly everted neck/simple rim. Evaluation trench 3 ditch 304 (fill 305).

APPENDIX C: WORKED FLINT BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

A total of 366 worked lithics (914g), and 158 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (43g), was recorded from the excavation of 80 deposits and as unstratified finds, mostly from period 4 tree-throws and tree-throw hole/pits, although some material came from period 1 and 2 pits and from period 5 field boundary ditches. Of these 229 (62g) worked lithics, and 152 (29g) pieces of burnt, unworked flint were retrieved via bulk soil sampling of 55 deposits. Of the hand-recovered material, 53 worked flints were recovered from subsoil deposits or as unstratified finds.

The artefacts were recorded according to broad artefact/debitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Attributes recorded included: raw material; weight; dimensions; colour; description of cortex, where present; degree of edge damage (microflaking), rolling (abrasion) and recortication (a surface discoloration resulting from burial environment (Shepherd 1972, 109)); and presence of breakage and/or burning. For debitage, the hammer mode, knapping stage, and butt and termination type were also recorded. Chips (debitage ≤10mm) were only quantified.

Raw material and condition

Four of the worked lithics were made using Greensand chert and the remainder were made from flint. Two types of Greensand chert are known in south-west Britain. The coarse-grained type outcrops in the Blackdown Hills on the Devon/Somerset border and in the Haldon Hills, south-west of Exeter. A finer-grained variety is found in Devon, Dorset and the Vale of Pewsey, Wiltshire (Stewart 2012, 125) – the latter is approximately 38km from Malmesbury.

Of the 93 worked flints which feature cortex, it is chalky on 48 (52%), abraded/pitted on 27 (29%) and consists of previously worked and recorticated surfaces on 18 (19%). The latter indicates the reuse of flint which had been worked in an earlier period. This recycling of flints worked in earlier periods was particularly common in the Bronze Age, when quality of raw material was less important than in earlier periods (Edmonds 1995, 175–6). Excluding the chips, most of the flint is brown (103, 57%) or grey/black (32, 18%). A small number displays honey coloured (13, 7%) or orange (1, 1%) staining; and 28 (15%) have undergone a degree of whitish discolouration due to recortication.

Edge damage was recorded as slight or absent on 56% of the lithics; slight or no rolling was observed on 76%. These figures suggest that much of the assemblage is unlikely to be stratified but that post-depositional movement was relatively minimal. Recortication is present on 23 flints and two Greensand chert items; this is mostly slight to moderate, but is heavy on six.

Provenance

The majority of worked lithics were recovered from cut features; subsoil/unstratified lithics comprised 14% of the assemblage.

Range and variety

Primary technology

The assemblage totalled 327 items of debitage and 14 cores/core fragments (table 1). The knapping stage was identifiable on 81 items: the majority (64, 79%) are secondary (partially cortical faces); with just 15 (19%) tertiary (fully decorticated); and two (2%) primary (fully cortical dorsal faces). Chronologically diagnostic technological attributes were observed on a small proportion of the debitage: all were suggestive of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic dating. These included: the presence of five blades and two bladelets; evidence for soft hammer percussion on 5% of debitage items; 'linear' butts on 6% (considered to be indicative of soft hammer percussion (Inizan *et al.* 1992, 80); and indications of preparation of the striking platform on one flake from subsoil 5001.

Various types of cores are represented: four multi-platform; two single-platform; one dual-platform; two discoidal; three tested nodules; and one which has at least two platforms but is too heavily burnt to identify whether or not there are more. All had been used to manufacture flakes and the technology was mixed. Of the discoidal cores, one had been made on a flake (recovered unstratified) and one on a flake or core which had been worked in a previous period and recorticated (from stakehole 5083). One of the tested nodules (from tree-throw hole 6179) had also been made on an old, recorticated flake. A single-platform, pyramidal type core would be most typical of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintworking but it was recovered from subsoil 6001. Two of the multi-platform cores (from subsoil 5001 and fill 6279) are very small and worked out, which would have been most common during the Neolithic.

Secondary technology: Scrapers

A total of 25 retouched tools (7% of the assemblage) was recovered (table 1). Scrapers are most abundant; comprising 14 examples of various types (table 1), in addition to a combination side scraper/spurred piece (the latter from subsoil 5001). Most common are end or end-and-side scrapers (four of each). Eight scrapers are broken and 10 are retrieved from subsoil. All but one feature regular retouch and the retouch was recorded as "fine" or "very fine" on eight examples. Regular, well-made scrapers would be expected during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods.

A 'thumbnail' type scraper was recovered from subsoil 5001. It was made on a tertiary flake blank and is oval in plan. It features quite fine and regular, steep, non-invasive retouch around the whole circumference. This type is dateable to the Early Bronze Age. Beaker tree throw 6063 (fill 6062) produced two fragmentary scrapers, one of which was burnt. Unfortunately both were insufficiently complete for classification, but each featured regular retouch along one or more edges.

Reworked flakes

The tools include notched and retouched blades/flakes, and a spurred piece. The notched and retouched blades (both from subsoil 5001) would most typically belong in a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic assemblage, as indicated by the use of a blade blank. The remainder of these tools, made on flake blanks, were not chronologically diagnostic types.

Gunflints

Two gunflints were retrieved from the subsoil. Both were made on sub-rectangular flakes and had been subsequently burnt. One is retouched along all four edges and the other on three. These were in use from the 17th to 19th centuries.

Beaker tree-throw hole *6063*

Fill 6062 of Beaker tree-throw hole 6063 produced 59 worked flints and four pieces of burnt, unworked flint (table 2). Of the worked flints, 43 were recovered from soil samples, including 37 chips. A large number of chips is generally present in assemblages which include *in situ* knapping waste. Twelve (71%) of the flakes are broken, in addition to the two unclassifiable scrapers (see above) six worked flints had also been burnt. The condition of the edges is mixed, with moderate edge damage on 41% and moderate rolling on 12%. Most of the lithics from this deposit are unrecorticated: however, varying degrees of recortication were recorded on five items. The flints from this feature are not closely dateable and their condition is very mixed: they may include some knapping waste but redeposition of at least some of the material seems very likely.

Middle to Late Bronze Age tree-throw hole *5104*

Fifteen worked flints were recovered from fills 5105 and 5106, of tree-throw hole 5104 (table 3) – the majority via soil sampling. The core is a multiplatform type, from which flakes have been removed. Of the nine flakes, five are broken and four are burnt. The flakes and core are not chronologically diagnostic. The condition suggests that some or all of these flints have been redeposited, as only two flakes are fresh and undamaged.

Discussion

Probable Early Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been demonstrated by the presence/nature of the lithic assemblage, in particular Early Bronze Age activity is probable. No definitive Mesolithic items (such as microliths, microburins or bladelet cores) were present. Two topsoil finds were of post-medieval date. It appears likely that much of the lithic assemblage from Whychurch Farm was residual.

Table 1: Breakdown of the lithic assemblage

	Hand excavated	**Bulk soil sampled**
Primary technology		
Blade	5	
Bladelet	1	1
Chip	1	183
Core	13	
Core fragment	1	
Flake	83	42
Miscellaneous unretouched	1	
Shatter	7	3
Subtotal	*112*	*229*
Secondary technology		
Gunflint	2	
Miscellaneous retouched	1	
Notched blade	1	
Retouched blade	1	
Retouched flake	4	
Scraper (end)	4	
Scraper (end-and-side)	4	
Scraper (miscellaneous)	3	
Scraper (side)	2	
Scraper (thumbnail)	1	
Scraper/spurred piece	1	
Spurred piece	1	

Subtotal	*25*	*0*
Total	**137**	**229**

Table 2: Lithics from Beaker-dated tree-throw hole 6063

	Hand excavated	Bulk soil sampled
Chip		37
Flake	11	6
Scraper (miscellaneous)	2	
Shatter	3	
Total	**16**	**43**

Table 3: Lithics from Middle/Late Bronze Age-dated tree-throw hole 5104

	Hand excavated	Bulk soil sampled
Chip		4
Core	1	
Flake	4	6
Total	**5**	**10**

APPENDIX D: WORKED STONE BY RUTH SHAFFREY

A single cobble was recovered from the fill (6011) of period 4 tree-throw hole 6012. This is a flat cobble with percussion damage around the original circumference and across both faces. It has clearly been used as a hammerstone and all the percussion marks may result from hammering, but it is also possible that the marks on the flat faces result from its use as a cushion stone (in other words, rather than this stone being used to hit things, it may have been the base upon which things were hammered); it is worth noting that it is broken approximately in half.

APPENDIX E: METAL ITEMS BY KATIE MARSDEN

Two items of metal, one of lead or lead alloy and one of iron were recorded from undated tree-throw hole (6085) and medieval ditch 3508 (evaluation trench 35). The assemblage has been recorded on a MS Access database and identifications are summarised in table 1. The ironwork was examined by a specialist conservator (Pieta Greaves) and subjected to x-radiography (X-ray plate P16/2). Both items are corroded, with the ironwork also fragmented. The items are currently stored in sealable plastic boxes with desiccating silica gel and are considered to be stable.

The item of lead or lead alloy, an approximately spherical pellet, was recovered by bulk soil sample from fill 6084 of undated tree-throw hole 6085. The item is almost certainly intrusive within this context, its size and weight consistent with number 5 bird shot. Lead shot was developed in the late 18th century but has a long use, into the contemporary period.

The iron object (Ra. 1), a horseshoe, was recorded from ditch 3508 (fill 3508) in evaluation trench 35. The horseshoe is fragmented and incomplete, but is of probable Clark (1995) type 3 or 4. Such types are dateable to the later medieval period, which is consistent with pottery recorded from the deposit.

Table1: Metal objects

Site Code	Context	Material	Ra. No.	Sample No.	Type	Date	Count	Wt. (g)	Comments	X-ray
WFM14	3507	iron	0		Horseshoe	medieval	1	47		P16/2
WHY15	6084	lead alloy	0	95	pellet	pmed-modern	1	0.2		P16/2

APPENDIX F: MIXED FINDS BY KATIE MARSDEN

Amber

Approximately 15 very small fragments weighing 0.1g and probably representing a single object were recorded from a bulk soil sample 77 taken from period 2 pit 5114. Pottery from this feature suggests later prehistoric dating.

The largest fragment, measuring *c.* 6mm in length, preserves a 'finished' surface which is slightly rounded. None of the fragments preserves evidence for perforation, this item almost certainly represents a bead. Its fragmentary survival means that further classification not possible. Amber beads are known in Britain from as early as the Mesolithic and throughout the prehistoric period (Beck and Shennan 1991).

Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe (1g) was recorded from period 5 ditch K (fill 6302). The stem fragment is only broadly dateable to the post-medieval period.

Glass

Two fragments of glass, both weighing less than 1g, were recovered from bulk soil samples 25 and 26, and 31, 32 and 33, from period 4 tree-throw hole/pit 6029 (fill 6030) and undated tree-throw hole 6034 (fill 6035). Modern dating for this material is likely and this material was almost certainly intrusive.

Slate

A total of 21 fragments of slate (29g), was recovered from a bulk soil sample from undated tree-throw hole 6061 (fill 6059). This material probably represents roofing material dateable to the medieval or later periods and was probably intrusive within tree-throw hole 6061.

Industrial waste

A small group of heavily fragmented material, consisting mainly of vitreous burnt material which is indeterminate of process, was recovered by hand and by bulk soil sample from 17 deposits largely dating to periods 1 and 4, with some samples from period 2 features and some from undated features. Three fragments of clinker were recorded from two period 4 features and 39 fragments of coal were recorded from 16 period 1, 2, 4 and undated features. Collectively these fragments weigh less than 1g. Eight fragments (1.5g) of fuel ash were recorded from three undated features and 58 fragments of uncharacterised industrial waste (8.7g) were recorded from five period 1, 2 and 4 features. A single fragment of ironworking slag (2g) was recorded from period 1 pit 6063 (fill 6062).

Fired/burnt Clay

A total of 138 fragments (438g) of burnt clay (?) was recorded from 33 deposits. In addition, 474 fragments (196.5g) of unfeatured fired clay were recorded from 374 deposits. The majority of this material came from period 4 tree-throws and tree-throw/pits, although some was present in the period 1 and 2 pits and both the period 3 and 5 field boundary ditches also produced some material. The fragments, all in a fine, sandy fabric, are formless and indeterminate of original function.

APPENDIX G: ANIMAL BONE BY PHILIP ARMITAGE

The majority of the burnt bone was recovered from period 4 tree-throw holes and tree-throw holes/pits, although a relatively substantial amount also came from undated features of similar character and some was recovered from period 1 and 2 pits and period 5 field boundaries. Very few specimens could be identified to taxa and anatomy owing to the highly-fragmented nature of the material submitted for analysis. There was an absence of diagnostic features and it proved impossible to determine whether or not the highly fragment, calcined material was of animal or human origin. The identified specimens comprised pieces of heat shattered enamel of cattle and sheep/goat (?) teeth. Based on the predominance of calcined fragments the bulk of the material seems to have been subjected to very high temperatures (over 700 degrees centigrade) – according to the criteria of Nicholson (1993).

References

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Table 1: Animal bone

Area	Period	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	brown	black	grey	light grey	white	mixed/black	mixed/grey	mixed/white	mottled	Notes
AREA 1	2	Pit	5104	5106	67					Y					
AREA 2	1	Pit	6063	6062	57					Y					large frag.exhibits surface cracking
	1	Tree throw hole/pit	6072	6073	74										frags. (?bone) plus heat shattered frags tooth enamel (? Sheep/goat cheek tooth)
	2	Tree throw hole	6050	6051	44					Y					
	4	Tree throw hole	6005	6006	4		Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	mostly greyish & white but includes some v.small black frags.
				6006	5							Y			
				6006	6							Y			includes what appears to be a tooth root (? cattle) with surface polygonal cracking
	4	Tree throw hole/pit	6010	6009	9				Y						
		Tree throw	6110	6111	104				Y						

		hole		6112											heat shattered enamel pieces of cattle lower molar tooth
		Pit	6238	6239	126					Y					
	4	Tree throw hole/Pit	6189	6190			Y								polygonal cracking on surface of frag.

APPENDIX H: CHARCOAL BY DANA CHALLINOR

Introduction

Despite the large number of samples taken during the excavation, the quantity of charcoal recovered was low and most samples produced insufficient material to merit examination. Many of the postholes associated with roundhouse structures were devoid of identifiable charcoal remains, indicating that the buildings had not burnt down and nor had the postholes been deliberately backfilled with waste material post-use of the building. Any material from these features was scant and small suggesting it had accumulated from an external burning event, either during or soon after the lifetime of the building. The majority of the samples producing identifiable charcoal came from tree throw pits and, to a much lesser extent, rubbish pits; however, most of these were phased only to the broadest Prehistoric or later Prehistoric phases. In consequence, the analysis concentrated on productive samples that were securely dated: period 1 pit [6063], and tree throw pit [6072], period 2 posthole [5011]; period 2 pit [5104]; and a selection of six other period 4 pits and tree throw pits.

Methodology

Full analysis was compromised by poor condition, with small fragment sizes and strong orange staining obscuring pore structures. All of the samples examined contained >100 fragments of >2mm charcoal, but preference was given (where possible) to the >4mm fraction, in order to improve the chances of making positive identifications. The material was scanned at low magnification (up to X45), to provide a relative, estimated quantification of species presence, with representative fragments examined in longitudinal sections at high magnification (up to X400). Identifications were made according to appropriate keys (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990) and modern reference material. Observations on maturity and other features were made where possible. Classification and nomenclature follow Stace 1997.

Results

A minimum of eight taxa were distinguished, but it is thought that the indeterminate category comprised additional diffuse porous species. It is also possible that more than one species of *Prunus* was present, though only *P. spinosa* was confidently confirmed.

Quercus sp., oak
cf. *Betula* sp., birch
Corylus avellana, hazel
Maloideae, incl. *Malus,* apple; *Sorbus,* service tree/whitebeam/rowan, *Crataegus,* hawthorn
cf. *Populus/Salix,* poplar or willow
Prunus spinosa, blackthorn
Acer campestre, field maple
Fraxinus excelsior, ash

A mix of trunkwood and roundwood was observed (roundwood being attributed to fragments exhibiting moderate or strong ring curvature). Occasional heartwood was recorded in the oak; however, determination of sapwood was limited by sediment infilling of pores.

Discussion

On the basis that some burnt animal bone and charred grain was recovered from some of the features, it is probable that the charcoal represents spent fuelwood from cooking fires. Oak forms a significant component of

the assemblage; present in all samples and at least frequent, if not abundant, in some. The presence of heartwood shows that mature wood had been utilised for fuel, and indicates suitable woodland resources in the vicinity. Along with oak, a range of supplementary taxa are represented, some of which could have formed understorey of oak woodland (hazel, field maple, service tree/rowan, hawthorn) or scrub/hedgerow type and others, which are more light demanding and/or colonisers, such as birch, ash and blackthorn. The use of wetland type (willow or poplar) habitats is marginal. The results are similar to those found for the Mid to Late Bronze Age charcoal from the nearby site of Cotswold Community (Challinor 2010). Work on the landscape of the Cotswold Water Park Area suggests that episodic and localised clearances were occurring throughout the Bronze Age, but that areas of oak-lime-hazel woodland persisted into the Late Bronze Age (Robinson 2007, 357).

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Table 1: Charcoal

	Phase	Beaker		Early/Middle Bronze Age		Mid-Late Bronze Age	Prehistoric			Later Prehistoric			
	Feature Type	Pit		Posthole Structure A	Tree throw pit	Pit	Tree throw pits		Pit	Pit	Tree throw pits		
	Feature	6062		5011	6072	5104	6064	6070	5072	5070	5114	6074	6077
	Context	6063	6063	5012	6073	5106	6065	6071	5073	5071	5115	6075	6076
	Sample	55	56	69	74	67	70	73	61	60	77	80	82
Quercus sp.	oak	++	+++	++r	+	+ (hr)	+	+ (r)	++	++ (hr)	++ (r)	++ (r)	+r
Betula sp.	birch									(+)			
Corylus avellana L.	hazel						+	+					
Alnus/Corylus	alder/hazel							+		+		+	
Populus/Salix	poplar/willow									(+)			
Prunus spinosa L.	blackthorn				+ r								
Prunus sp.	cherry type				++ (r)	+ r	+		+			+r	
Maloideae	hawthorn group					+	(+)	+	(+)	+	+		
Acer campestre L.	field maple				+ r							+	
Fraxinus excelsior L.	ash							+					++r
Indeterminate	diffuse		+			+			+	+			

+=present; ++= frequent; +++=abundant; h=heartwood; r=roundwood

APPENDIX I: PLANT MACROFOSSILS REPORT BY SARAH F. WYLES

Introduction

A series of 143 bulk soil samples (1765.5 litres of soil) were examined from a range of 85 features within Areas 1 and 2. Thirteen of the sampled features were period 1 pits or tree-throw/pits, one was a period 2 pit (5104), two were period 2 tree-throws and five were period 2 post-holes belonging to structures A and B. The remaining sampled features were all, either period 4 pits, tree-throws, or tree-throw/pits, or undated features, including the postholes from undated structure C. The breakdown of the samples by period is tabulated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary table

Area	Spot Date	Number of samples	Volume (L)	Features
1	E/MBA	1	1	Structure A
		4	22	Structure B
	M/LBA	1	18	Pit
	Prehistoric	1	16	Tree throw hole
	Later Prehistoric	4	50	Pits, tree throw holes
	Undated	1	6	Posthole
2	Beaker	7	138	Pits
	E/MBA	2	40	Pits
	M/LBA	1	20	Pit
	Later Prehistoric	41	489	Pits, posthole, tree-throw hole
	Later Prehistoric	64	903	Pits, tree throw pits
	Undated	16	62.5	Structure C
Total		143	1765.5	

Methodology

These samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1 mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table 2. Generally very few charred plant remains were recovered from these samples.

Results

Beaker

A series of samples were examined from fills 6052 and 6063 of Beaker date from tree throw pits 6053 and 6062 respectively in Area 2. No charred plant remains were recovered from tree throw pit 6053. A few hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) grain fragments and a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone fragment were noted from fill 6063 of tree throw pit 6062.

Early/Middle Bronze Age

An indeterminate grain fragment was recovered from fill 5012 of posthole 5011, part of structure A, in Area 1. A small number of seeds of cleavers (*Galium aparine*) were recorded from fill 5082 of stake hole 5083, part of structure B, in Area 1. No charred plant remains were noted in the other three samples from structure B stake holes.

The samples from Early/Middle Bronze Age tree throw pits 6072 and 6274 contained no charred plant remains.

Middle/Late Bronze Age

An indeterminate grain fragment was recovered from fill 5106 of pit 5104 in Area 1, while no charred remains were present in fill 6051 of tree throw pit 6050 in Area 2.

Prehistoric

No charred plant remains were recorded from tree throw pit 5107 in Area 1 and pit 6148 and posthole 6228 in Area 2. Low numbers of remains were recovered from five of the 37 samples from tree throw pits in Area 2. These included a possible hulled wheat grain fragment, a seed of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), a fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and monocotyledon stem fragments.

Later Prehistoric

No plant remains were noted from pits 5070 and 5072 in Area 1 and 6118, 6120 and 6208 in Area 2.

A seed of cleavers was observed from fill 5115 of tree throw pit 5114 and no plant remains from tree throw pit 5076 in Area 1. Small numbers of plant remains were recorded in eight of the 61 samples from tree throw pits in Area 2. These included hulled wheat, possible barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and indeterminate grain fragments, seeds of cleavers, vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and docks (*Rumex* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) stone fragments and an acorn cup.

Undated

A hazelnut shell fragment was noted from fill 5054 of posthole 5052 in Area 1 while no charred plant remains were contained in the 16 samples from eight potholes forming structure C in Area 2.

Discussion

The small quantities of charred plant remains recovered from this site may well be representative of dispersed settlement waste. There is no firm evidence from the samples for any crop processing activities taking place in the immediate vicinity of these features and the presence of hazelnut shell and sloe stone fragments may be indicative of the exploitation of the wild food resource. The few weed seeds recorded were all those of species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments.

The assemblages are compatible with the dates of the features and there is no clear indication of the likely date of the undated features from the environmental remains.

References

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2012 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 4th edition, Oxford, Clarendon Press

Table 2: Charred remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Area 1												
Period 2												
Structure A Posthole												
5011	5012	69	1	20	20	*	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	**/***	-
Structure B Stake holes												
5079	5078	63	4	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	-
5081	5080	64	7	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
5083	5082	65	7	10	20	-	-	-	**	*Galium aparine*	*/*	-
5085	5084	66	4	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
Pit												
5104	5106	67	18	200	30	*	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	****/*****	-
Pit												
5107	5108	79	16	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
Period 4												
Pits												
5070	5071	60	19	125	20	-	-	-	-	-	****/*****	-
5072	5073	61	7	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	**/****	-

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Posthole/Pit												
5076	5077	62	8	50	60	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
5114	5115	77	16	120	50	-	-	-	*	*Galium aparine*	***/*****	-
Undated												
Posthole												
5052	5054	68	6	15	40	-	-	-	*	*Corylus avellana* shell frag	**/***	-
Area 2												
Period 1												
Pits												
6053	6052 0-0.05	45	20	40	75	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6052 0.06-0.10	46	20	50	80	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6063	6062 0-0.05	55	20	125	60	-	-	-	-	-	***/****	-
	6062 0.06-0.10	56	20	275	35	*	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	*****/******	-
	6062 0.11-0.15	57	20	80	50	-	-	-	-	-	***/****	-
	6062 0.16-0.20	58	20	60	70	-	-	-	*	*Prunus spinosa* frag	*/***	-
	6062 0.21-0.25	59	18	75	70	-	-	-	-	-	**	-
Tree throw hole/pit/pit												
6072	6073	74	20	150	25	-	-	-	-	-	****/*****	-
6274	6275	131	20	25	40	-	-	-	-	-	*/***	-
Period 2												
Tree throw hole												
6050	6051	44	20	50	75	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Period1, Period 4 and undated												
Pits, Tree throw holes, Tree throw holes/pits												
6148	6149	113	18	15	65	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
	6149	114	7	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Posthole - undated												
6228	6229	124	3	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6229	142	2	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree throw pits												
6003	6004 0-0.05	1	4	10	30	-	-	-	*	stem frags	*/**	-
	6004 0.06-0.10	2	10	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6004 0.11-0.14	3	3	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6005	6006 0-0.05	4	20	50	40	-	-	-	*	*Avena/Bromus*	*/***	-
	6006 0.06-0.10	5	10	25	40	-	-	-	-	-	*/***	-

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
	6006 0.11-0.15	6	5	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6012	6021	19	10	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
	6022	20	20	25	40	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	glass
6016	6015 0-0.05	13	10	10	20	-	-	-	*	*Corylus avellana* shell frag	*/**	-
	6015 0.06-0.10	14	20	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
	6015 0.11-0.15	15	10	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
6023	6024 0-0.05	22	30	30	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6024 0.06-0.10	23	30	10	80	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
6025	6026	21	20	40	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6033	6031 0-0.05	27	20	60	60	*	-	?hulled wheat grain frag	-	-	**/***	-
	6031 0.06-0.10	28	5	20	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6034	6035 0-0.05	31	19	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6035 0.06-0.10	32	9	5	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
	6035 0.11-0.15	33	5	5	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
6040	6041	38	2	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6048	6049	49	20	40	75	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
6061	6059 0-005	52	9	15	35	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
	6059 0.06-0.10	53	4	25	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6060	54	6	10	65	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6064	6065	70	16	120	70						**/****	-
6066	6067	71	20	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
6068	6069	72	4	15	35	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
6070	6071	73	20	150	5	-	-	-	-	-	****/*****	-
6074	6075	80	6	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	**/****	-
6085	6084 0-0.05	94	6	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
	6084 0.06-0.10	95	7	20	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6092	6091 0-0.05	91	6	40	75	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	-
	6091 0.06-0.10	92	5	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
6099	6100	97	18	15	60	-	-	-	*	*Corylus avellana* shell frag	*/**	-
6103	6104	101	10	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6105	102	20	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6272	6273	130	20	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Later Prehistoric												
Pits												
6118	6119	105	17	30	40	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
6120	6121	106	10	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
6208	6209	115	15	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Tree throw pits												
6008	6007 0-0-05	7	4	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6007 0-06-0.10	8	5	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
6010	6009 0-0.05	9	12	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/***	-
	6009 0-06-0-10	10	14	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6012	6011	18	2	50	5	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
6013	6014 0-0.05	11	26	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6014 0.06-0.10	12	12	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6017	6018 0-0.05	16	19	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6018 0.06-0.10	17	40	5	60	-	-	-	*	*Galium aparine*	*/*	-
6020	6019 0-0.05	75	20	80	65	*	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	**/***	-
	6019 0.06-0.10	76	20	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
6028	6027	24	10	30	60	*	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	*/**	-
6029	6030 0-0.05	25	16	40	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	-
	6030 0.06-0.10	26	20	40	80	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
6033	6032 0-0.05	29	19	20	65	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6032 0.06-0.10	30	19	20	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	-
6037	6036 0-0.05	34	16	150	40	-	-	-	*	*Crataegus monogyna*	***/*****	-
	6036 0.06-0.10	35	18	75	60	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
	6036 0.11-0.15	36	12	15	60	*	-	?Barley grain frag	-	-	*/**	-
	6036 0.16-0.20	37	7	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6042	6043	39	5	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	*/***	-
6044	6045 0-0.05	40	18	60	65	-	-	-	-	-	*/***	-
	6045 0.06-0.10	41	20	20	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-

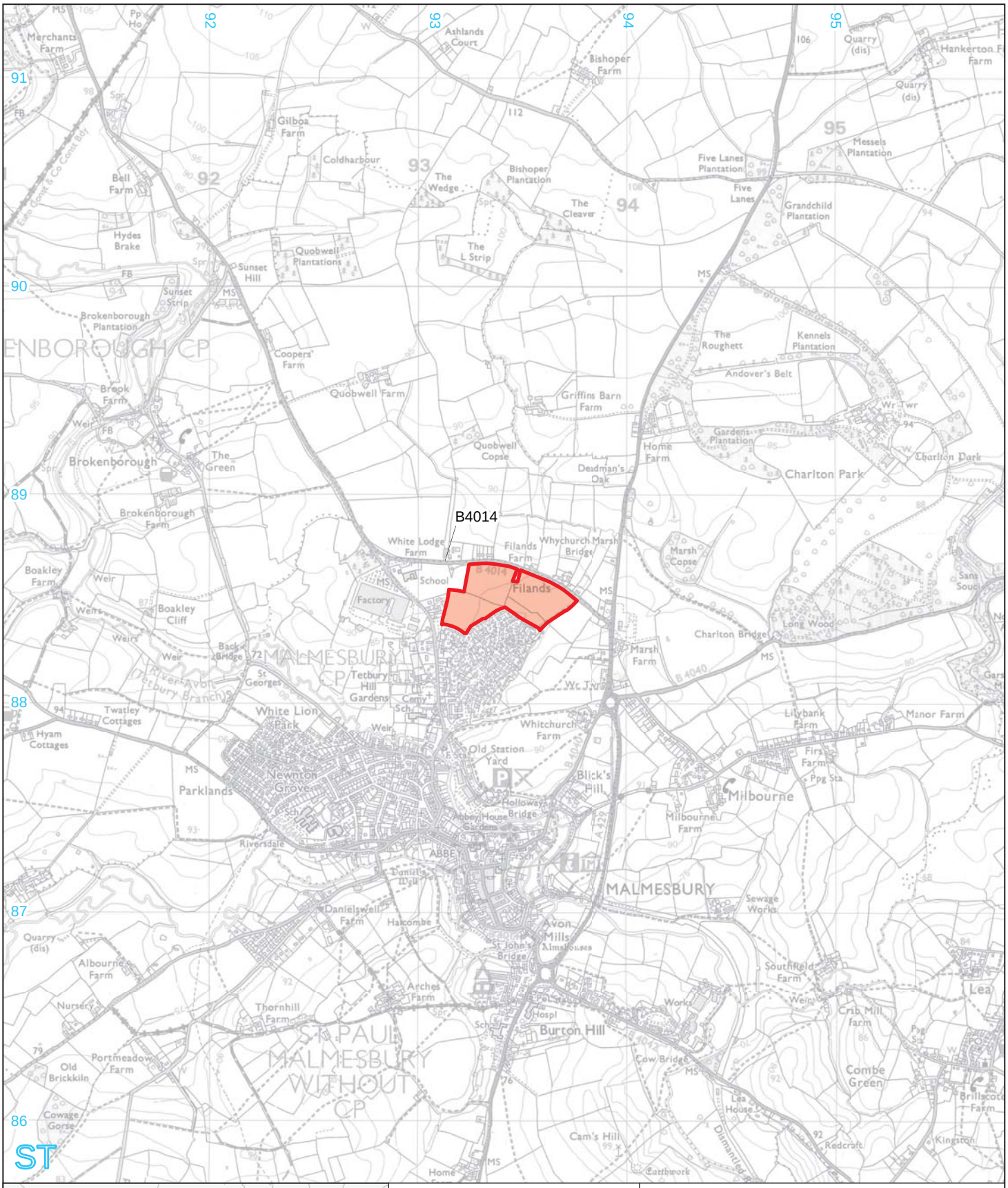
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
	6045 0.11-0.14	42	20	20	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6046	6047	43	6	15	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	-
6054	6055	47	3	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
	6056	48	3	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
6057	6058	50	6	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
	6058	51	1	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
6077	6076 0-0.05	81	19	175	40	-	-	-	*	*Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex*	****/*****	-
	6076 0.06-0.10	82	20	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	*****/******	-
	6076 0.11-0.15	83	20	100	20	-	-	-	-	-	*****/******	-
	6076 0.16-0.20	84	10	15	35	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
6082	6083 0-0.05	85	5	10	35	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6083 0.06-0.10	86	3	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6086	6087 0-0.05	87	20	15	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
	6087 0.06-0.10	88	5	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
6088	6089	89	17	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6090	90	20	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6095	6096	93	9	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
6097	6098	96	6	30	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6109	6106 0-0.05	98	20	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6106 0.06-0.10	99	20	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
	6108	100	20	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6110	6111 0-0.05	103	20	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
	6111 0.06-0.10	104	10	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	*/***	-
6113	6114	107	20	20	40	-	-	-	*	Acorn cup	*/**	-
	6122	108	20	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
6140	6137	109	20	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	*/***	-
	6139	110	1	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6143	6144	111	2	25	40	-	-	-	-	-	*/***	-
	6145	112	2	20	60	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6230	6231	125	7	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6238	6239	126	20	75	30	-	-	-	-	-	**/****	-
	6240	127	20	25	30	-	-	-	-	-	**/***	-
6268	6269 0-0.05	128	20	75	20	-	-	-	-	-	**/*****	-
	6269 0.06-0.10	129	20	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	**/****	-
6276	6277	132	20	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
6278	6279	133	20	60	35	-	-	-	-	-	**/****	-

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
6286	6287	143	20	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
6299	6300	144	12	75	40	*	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	**/*****	-
Undated												
Structure C Postholes												
6210	6211	116	12	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
	6211	134	4	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
6212	6213	117	4	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6213	135	2	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6214	6215	118	2	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6215	136	3	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6216	6217	119	2	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6217	137	0.5	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6218	6219	120	7	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6219	138	4	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6220	6221	121	5	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6221	139	3	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6222	6223	122	5	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6223	140	2	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6224	6225	123	6	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6225	141	1	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX J: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire
Short description	A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July and September 2015 at the request of CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Bloor Homes Ltd. at land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. Two areas were excavated within the development site, in compliance with an approved WSI (CA 2015). The excavation confirmed the potential for later prehistoric and medieval activity on the site identified in the preceding evaluation. Bronze Age post-built structures, representing either open sided structures related to industry or agriculture, or small truncated roundhouses and two pit groups containing redeposited midden material, with burnt animal bone and placed deposits were excavated in area 1. To the south of this activity in area 2 were two beaker period pits containing large quantities of domestic pottery and some struck flint, and one of these was associated with an intercutting pit group, which may also have belonged to the Early Bronze Age. A large swathe of pits and tree-throw holes also containing redeposited midden material, including burnt bone occupied the central part of area 2 and probably dated largely to the Middle and Later bronze Age, although both Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age dating is possible for many of these features. Area 2 also contained ditches seemingly defining a sub-rectangular enclosure probably dating to the Late Bronze Age and probably representing a field. Both areas also contained medieval ditches, probably also defining field boundaries and area 2 contained evidence for ridge-and-furrow cultivation and an undated sub-rectangular post-built structure, which may have been medieval in date. The results of the investigations at Whychurch Farm are of local and regional significance and merit publication. Beaker settlement sites remain rare in the region and the settlement at Whychurch Farm is on a significantly large scale to be of regional interest. In addition, the continuity of settlement from the Early Bronze Age into the Middle and Late Bronze Age and the presence of Bronze Age post-built structures is of local and regional interest. The presence of medieval field boundaries and ridge and furrow adds to our understanding of agriculture and landscape development in a local context. It is proposed that a detailed excavation report is made available online, including on the CA website, and that a summary account is published in *The Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*.
Project dates	27 July – 7 September 2015
Project type	Excavation
Previous work	CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 'Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire: archaeological evaluation', CA Report No. **14576** CgMs (CgMs Consulting) 2011 'Whychurch Farm Malmesbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological desk-based assessment', CgMs Report Stratascan, 2014 'Geophysical Survey Report: Malmesbury, Wiltshire', Unpublished Report

Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Malmesbury, Wiltshire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	7.23ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 93433 88516	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	Settlement, field-system	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Beaker pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Wiltshire Museum, Devizes	Ceramics, animal bone, lithics, metal objects, fired clay, industrial waste, clay tobacco pipe
Paper	Wiltshire Museum	Context sheets, section drawings, photographs
Digital	Wiltshire Museum	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Excavation.* CA typescript report **16721**		



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	9220	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24.01.17	1
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

393200
393400
393600
188700
188500
188300
B4014
Filands Farm
Area 1 (see figure 3)
Area 2 (see figure 4)
ditch 2006
ditch 803
ditch 610
ditch 608
ditch 108
ditch 403
ditch 304
ditch 306
holloway 2907
pit 2905
ditch 3508
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41
N
Site boundary
Excavation area
Evaluation trench (CA 2014)
Overhead buffer
Previous archaeological feature (CA 2014)
Furrow
Field drain
Tree-throw
Palaeochannel
0
100m

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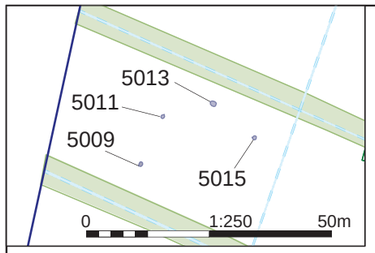
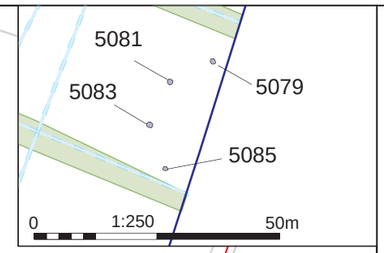
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
The site, showing the excavation areas and evaluation trenches

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	9220	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/04/2017	2
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A3	1:2,000	

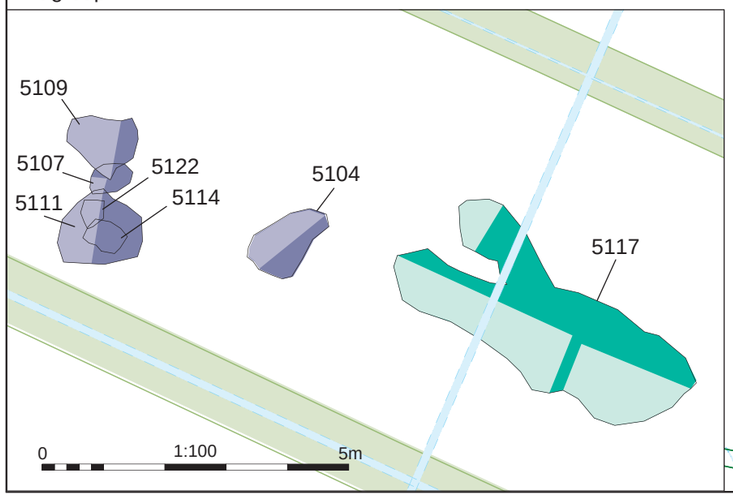


Structure A



Structure B

Pit group 2



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench (CA 2014)
- Previous archaeological feature (CA 2014)
- Furrow
- Field drain
- Tree-throw (unexcavated/undated)
- Palaeochannel

excavated/unexcavated

- Period 1 : Early Bronze Age/Early to Middle Bronze Age (2600-1500 BC)
- Period 2 : Middle to Late Bronze Age (1500-700 BC)
- Period 3 : Late Bronze Age (1100-700 BC)
- Period 4 : Later Prehistoric (1500BC-AD43)
- Period 5 : Medieval to Post-medieval (AD 1066-1800)
- Undated

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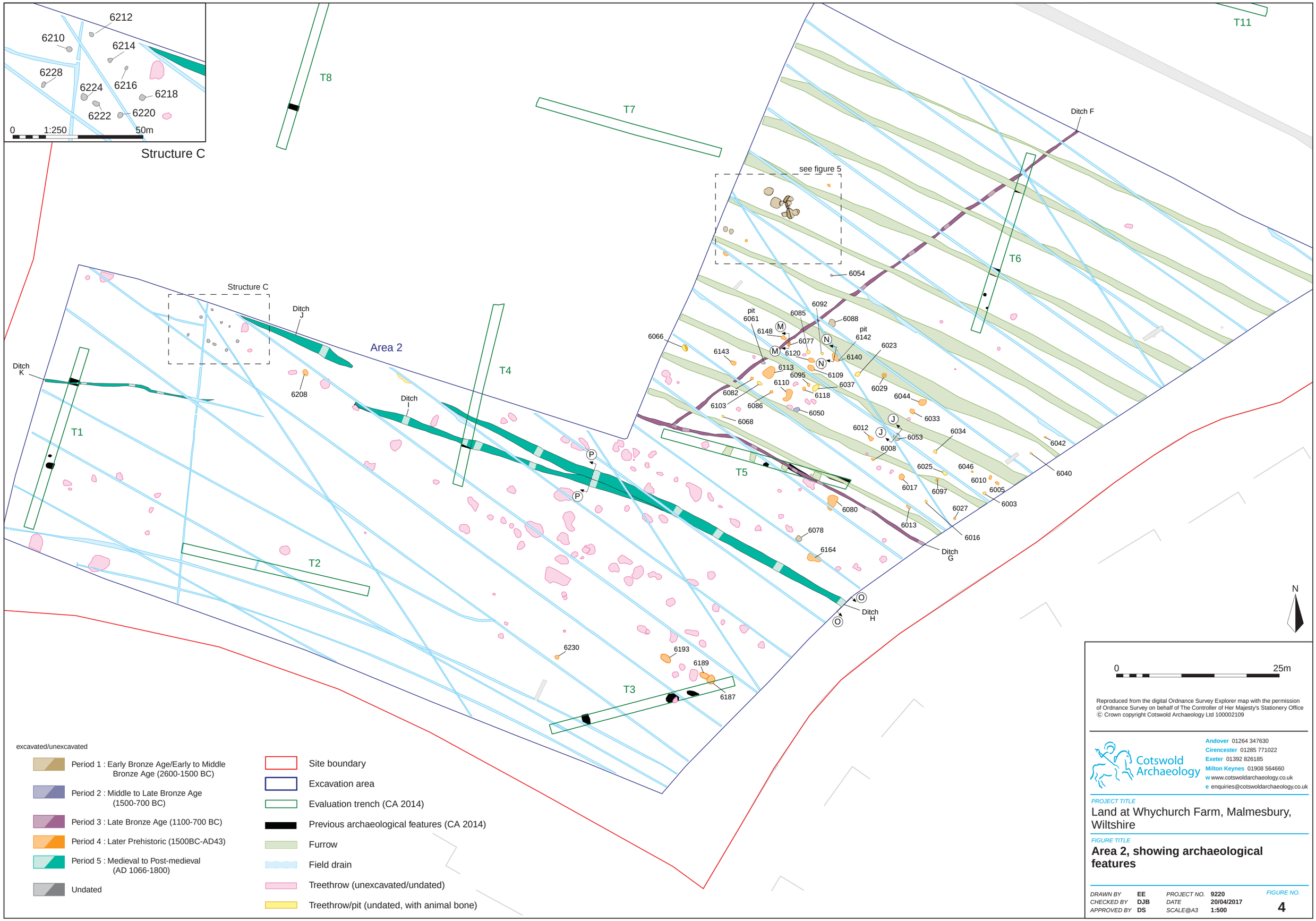
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1, showing archaeological features

				FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9220**	**3**
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20/04/2017**	
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	



excavated/unexcavated

- Period 1 : Early Bronze Age/Early to Middle Bronze Age (2600-1500 BC)
- Period 2 : Middle to Late Bronze Age (1500-700 BC)
- Period 3 : Late Bronze Age (1100-700 BC)
- Period 4 : Later Prehistoric (1500BC-AD43)
- Period 5 : Medieval to Post-medieval (AD 1066-1800)
- Undated

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench (CA 2014)
- Previous archaeological features (CA 2014)
- Furrow
- Field drain
- Treethrow (unexcavated/undated)
- Treethrow/pit (undated, with animal bone)

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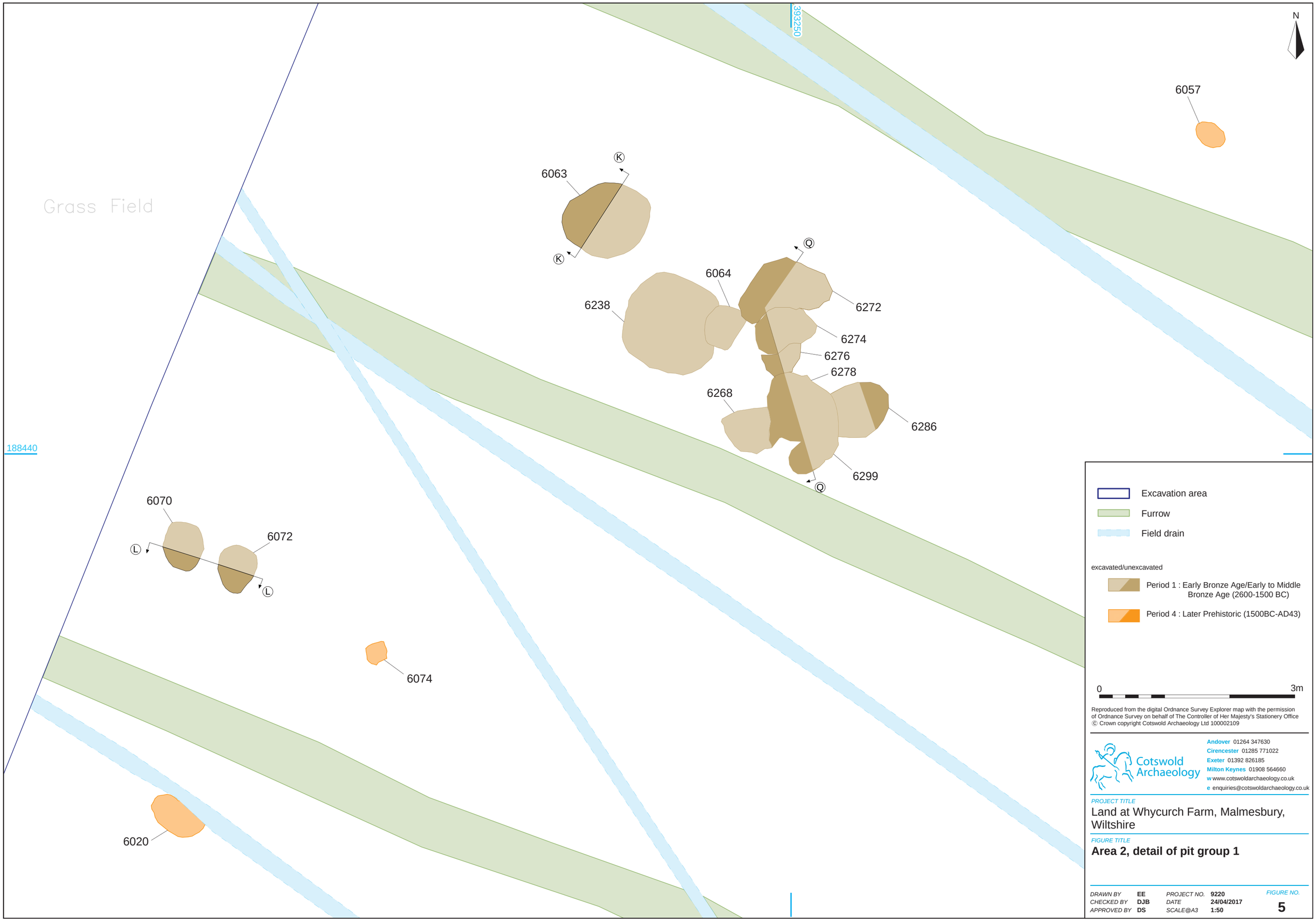
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**9220**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20/04/2017**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	



Excavation area

Furrow

Field drain

excavated/unexcavated

Period 1 : Early Bronze Age/Early to Middle Bronze Age (2600-1500 BC)

Period 4 : Later Prehistoric (1500BC-AD43)

0 3m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whycurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2, detail of pit group 1

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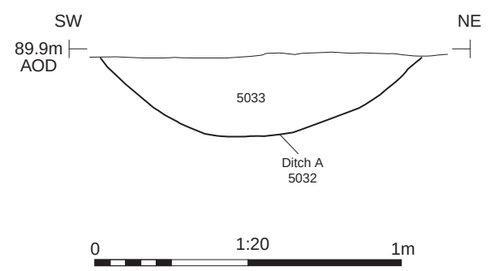
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:50**	

Ditch A, looking east (1m scale)

Ditches B, C and D, looking north-east (1m scale)

Section AA



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: photographs and section

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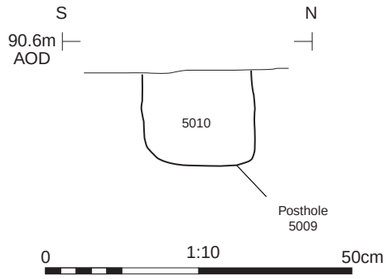
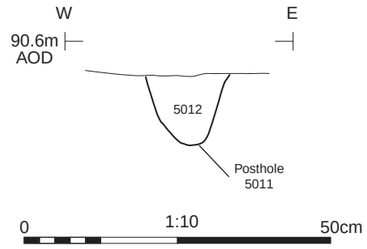
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

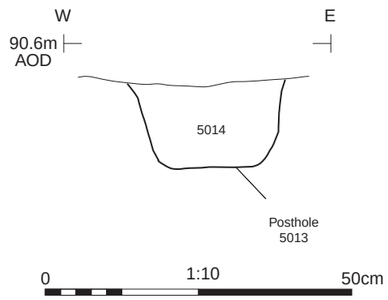
Section BB



Section CC



Section DD



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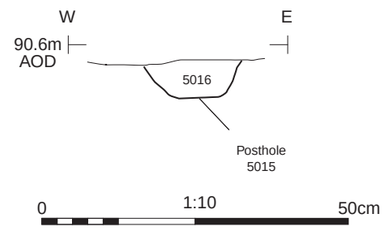
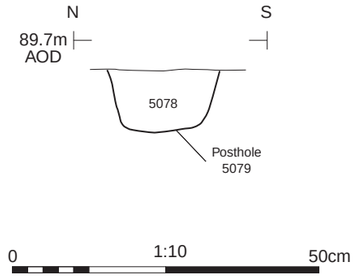
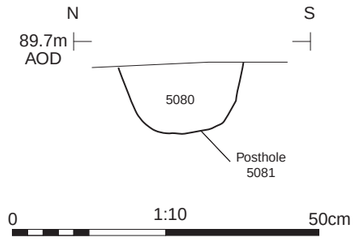


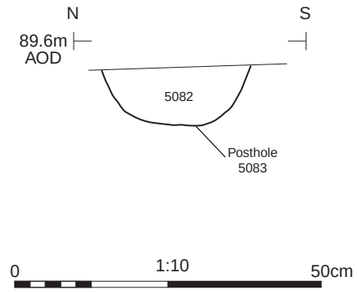
Section FF



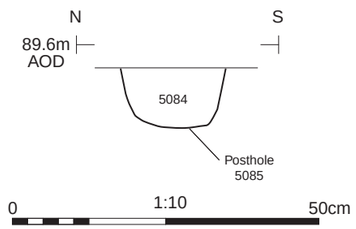
Section GG



Section HH



Section I-I



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: structures A+B, sections

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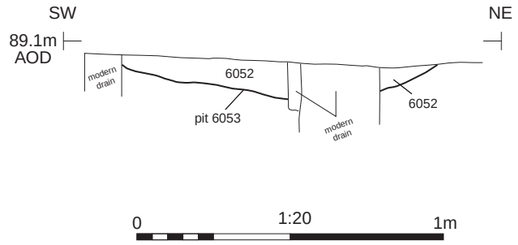
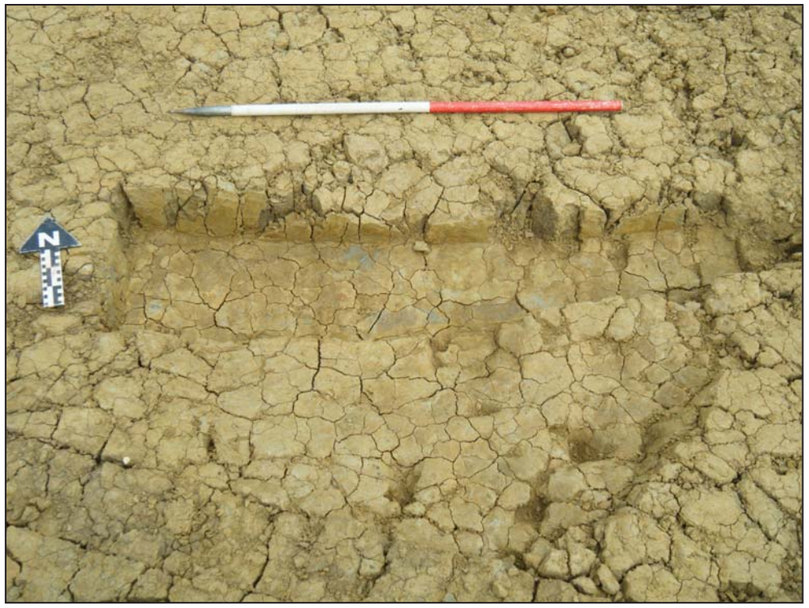
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:10**	

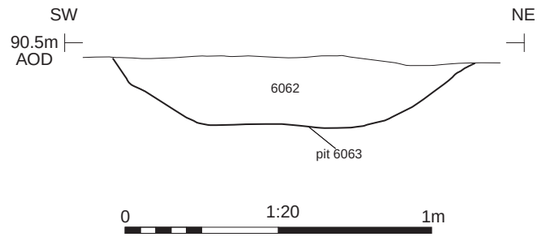
Section JJ





Pit 6053, looking north (1m scale)

Section KK



Pit 6063, looking north (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2, Early Bronze Age pits 6053 and 6063: photographs and sections

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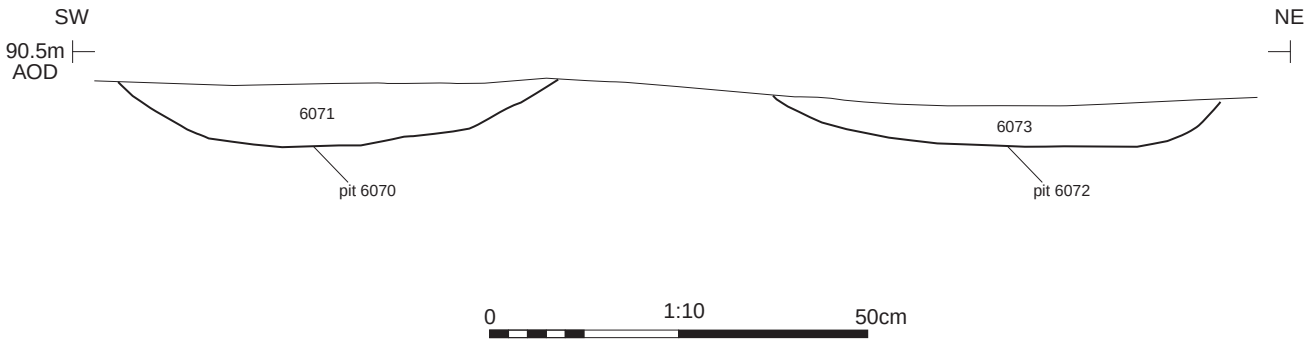
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section LL



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: sections of pits 6070 and 6072

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FIGURE NO.

9

Slot through Ditch F, looking north-east (0.2m scale)

Tree-throw hole 6164, looking west (0.5m scale)

Tree-throw hole 6164, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

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Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: Period 2 photographs

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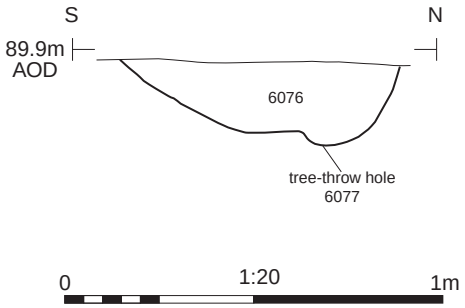
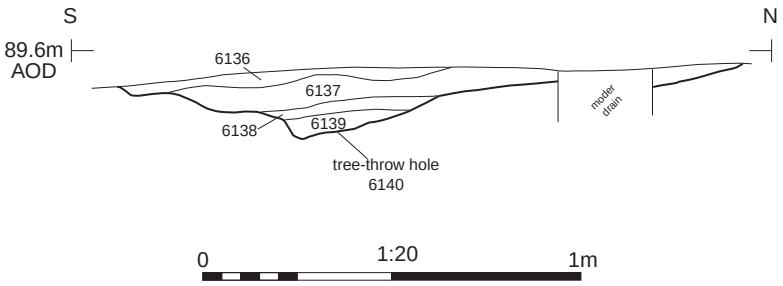
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24.03.17**	**10**
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

Section MM



Section NN



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Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: sections

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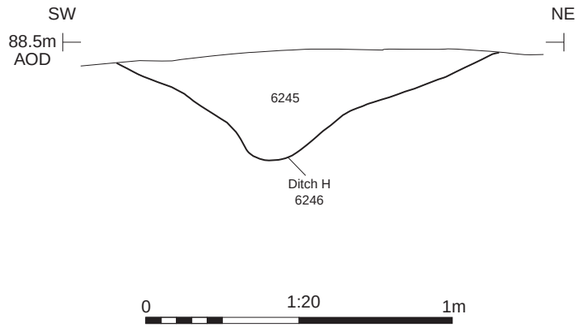
FIGURE NO.

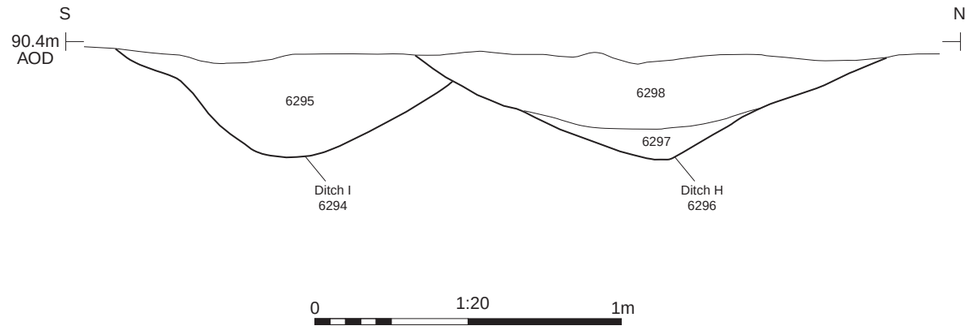
11

Section OO



Ditch H, looking south-east (1m scale)

Section PP



Ditches I and H, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2, period 5 ditches, photographs and sections

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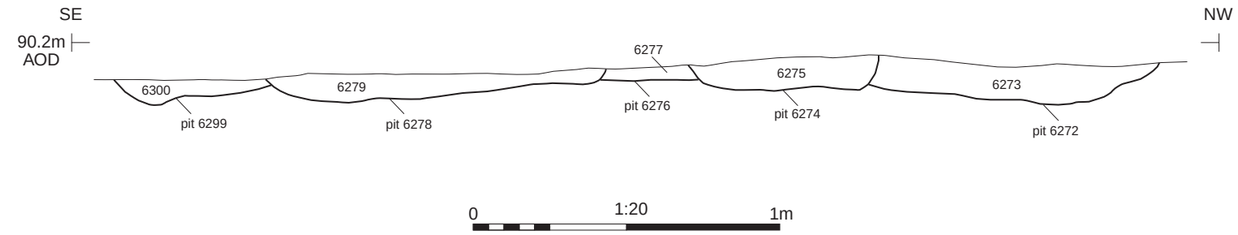
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20/04/2017**	**12**
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section QQ



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Whychurch Farm, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: section through pit group 1

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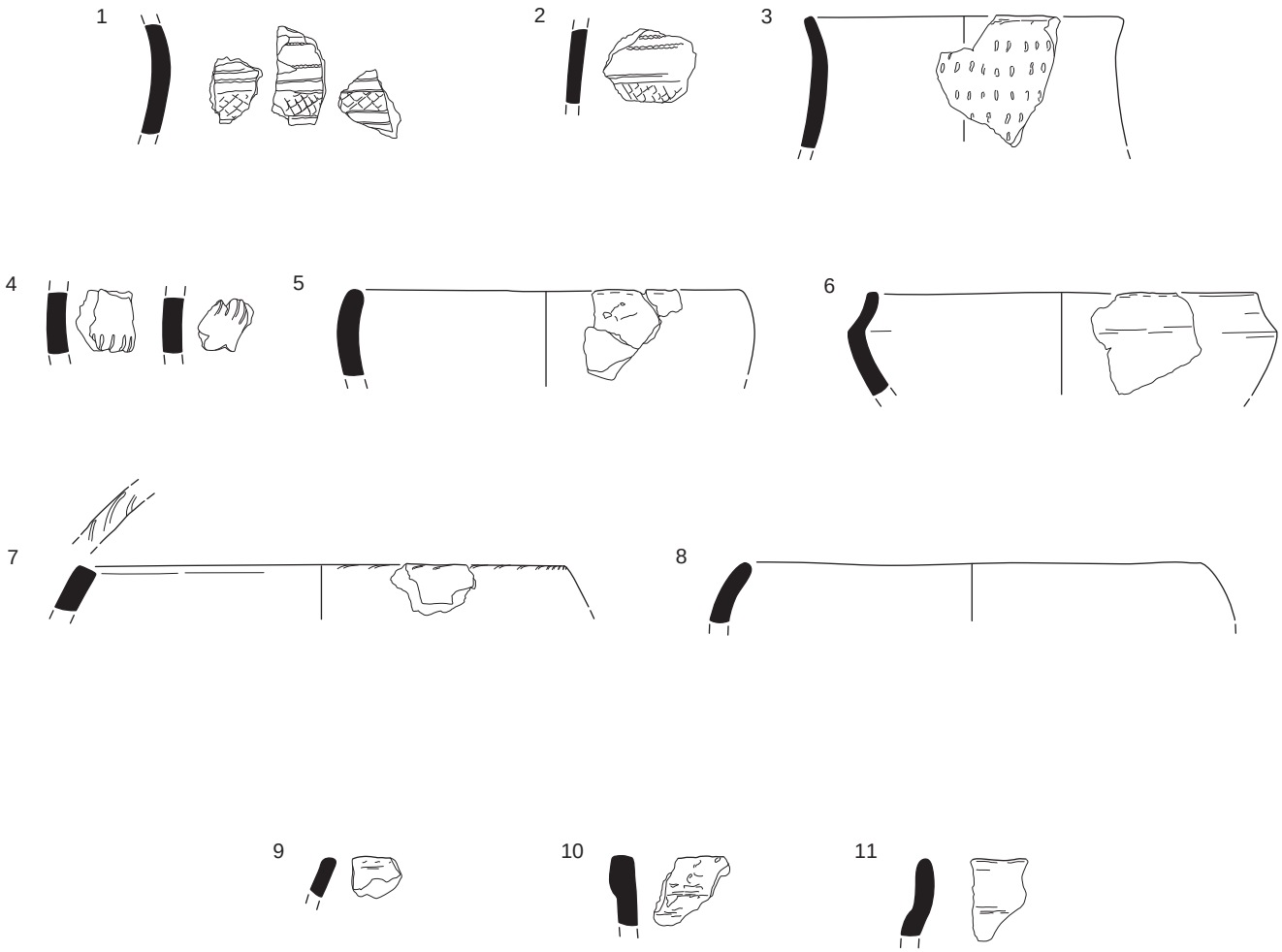
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20/04/2017**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



0
150mm
1:3

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FIGURE TITLE

Prehistoric (1-10) and Early Medieval (11) pottery. Scale 1:3

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24.03.17	14
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A4	1:3	

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