

The Marsh Wanborough Swindon

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Fairhurst UK Ltd

CA Project: CR0080
CA Report: CR0080_1

May 2019



THE MARSH WANBOROUGH SWINDON

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: CR0080
CA Report: CR0080_1



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	23/05/2019	Emily Troake	Adam Howard	Internal Draft	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Marsh
Location:	Wanborough, Swindon
NGR:	420190 183730
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	9 – 10 May 2019
Location of Archive:	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	WMA19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2019 at The Marsh, Wanborough. Seven trenches were excavated.

No significant archaeology was identified during the evaluation. The two medieval ditches seen previously during an evaluation to the west of the site did not continue into the current site. A substantial boundary ditch, which forms the western boundary of the site maybe associated with the outer boundary of the moated manor and explain why the medieval ditches do not continue.

Two heavily truncated floor surfaces, sealing the subsoil, were encountered in one trench. These were within areas known to contain late post-medieval/early modern domestic buildings indicated on historic mapping. In several locations within the site, the ground has been heavily contaminated by modern construction backfill, which appears to correspond with magnetic responses identified in the geophysical survey results.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Fairhurst UK Ltd at The Marsh, Wanborough centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 420190 183730 (see Figure 1). The evaluation was undertaken in support of a planning application for five residential dwellings, and a drainage pond construction, and forms part of the archaeological assessment.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, including a site visits on 13/05/19.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is 1ha, and comprises two fields of green pasture divided by a roughly north-south trackway. It is bounded by agricultural buildings to the west and fields to the north, east and south. The southern edge of the field is accessed by The Marsh Road. The site lies at approximately 100m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Gault Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 101 to 113 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Archaeological Data Service (ADS 2019) was accessed in April 2019. Thames Valley Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological evaluation (TVAS 2007) immediately to the west of the site and also produced a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of a site on the southern edge of Wanbrough centred on a field 500m to the south-east (TVAS 2009). Archaeological Surveys (AS 2019) conducted a geophysical survey of the site. The summaries of the above are below.

- 2.2 A bowl shaped pit was identified in a drainage pipe trench at Foxbridge Farm, 500m to the north-east of the site. The pit was filled with a mixture of soil and ash and contained possible Mesolithic flint (ADS 2019).
- 2.3 The site is located close to the line of the Roman road from Cirencester to Silchester and only 500m north-east of the Roman town of Wanborough (TVAS 2009). Located 500m to the north-east of the site at Foxbridge Farm, a layer of black occupation soil over 100 metres in length and up to 60cm deep was identified in a drainage-pipe trench. Near the centre of the deposit were the foundations of a possible Roman building which comprised of chalk walls and floors. Also recovered from the trench were fragments of 2nd century AD pottery. It is recorded in the HER database as a possible villa (ADS 2019).
- 2.4 Although the DBA (TVAS 2009) was targeted on the southern edge of Wanborough, it identified a medieval settlement and earthworks and a post-medieval settlement to the south-east of the current site.
- 2.5 TVAS undertook an evaluation on land immediately to the west of the site in 2007, seven trenches were excavated of which two contained medieval ditches dating to the 12-14th century (TVAS 2007).
- 2.6 Immediately north-west of the site is a former medieval moated site which includes the site of St Catherine's Chapel which was constructed during the 13th century and in use until 1483. Field investigations in 1965 found that except for a 30 metre length of bank, the whole of the moat had been filled in and an associated earthwork, flattened. A drainage ditch along the south-west and west sides was the only indication of the approximate original course. Several amorphous undulations in the southern corner of the moat may indicate the site of the chapel though no definite conclusions were concluded from ground inspection (ADS 2019).
- 2.7 In 2019 Archaeological Surveys carried out a detailed magnetometry survey of the site. The survey located anomalies associated with a formerly mapped house or cottages and ancillary buildings in the western part of the site. Other anomalies in the vicinity are likely to be associated. Magnetic debris has also been used to infill the surrounding boundary as well as being widespread elsewhere within the survey area. A single weakly positive linear anomaly is located in the far northern part of the site, but it is not possible to determine its origin.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable the Swindon Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven trenches 30m long and 1.9m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeo-environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery, along with the site archive. A

summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and biological evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate was broadly similar throughout site and consisted of brown/yellow clay silt. The natural geology was revealed at an approximate depth of 0.64m below present ground level (bpgl) and overlain by subsoil comprising mid-yellow/brown clay silt with an average thickness of 0.33m. This was in turn sealed by a layer of mid-black/brown clay silt topsoil averaging 0.23m thick. However within areas of **Trench 3** and **4** there was over 1.2m of modern made ground sealed by topsoil and no geology was encountered. **Trench 5** contained buried topsoil sealed by modern made ground which in turn was sealed by modern topsoil.
- 5.3 **Trenches 4, 5, 6** and **7** were blank, **Trench 1** and **3** contain modern features and **Trench 2** contained late post-medieval early modern floor surfaces.

Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 3)

- 5.4 **Trench 1** contained modern features **104**, **106** and **108**. Pits **104** was cut from the top of the subsoil and contained dark black/brown clay silt fill with occasional modern construction waste material. Ditch **106** was 5m wide and was excavated to 0.8m deep and was not bottomed. It had step concave sides and contained similar backfill as pit **104**.
- 5.6 Modern pit **108** was exposed in the southern end of **Trench 1** on a north-south alignment and was cut from the top of the subsoil. It had irregular sides, measured 1.06m wide and 1.16m long and was only partially excavated as it was discovered to contain a modern dog burial **111**.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 4 & 6)

- 5.7 **Trench 2** contained pits **204** and **207**, surfaces **203** and **210** and modern linear **211**. The trench was targeted on geophysical anomalies the location of which

corresponded with post-medieval early modern domestic buildings identified on historic mapping (**Fig 6**). Within the centre of **Trench 2** was surface **206**. The surface consisted of red bricks laid in a single course and measured 0.78m in length and 0.63m wide and was laid within the sub-rectangular construction cut **203** which measured 1.1m in length and 0.74m wide. The surface was located within a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Located adjacent to surface **206** was a sub-oval pit **209** which measured 0.75m long, 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep. The pit was filled by **204**, a dump of burnt material, and fill **205** which contained late 18th-19th century ceramic building material, iron and post-medieval/modern pottery.

- 5.8 Located immediately south of surface **206** was sub-circular pit **207** which was unexcavated. It measured 0.62m in length and 0.60m wide, it was filled with **208**, a mid-grey/brown clay/silt and contained post-medieval/modern finds which were noted but not retained.
- 5.9 Surface **210** was recorded within the east of **Trench 2**, and measured 2.05m in width and 0.17m deep on a north-west/south-east alignment. The surface consisted of rough-hewn irregular shaped limestone and chalk blocks. Three undated metal objects, ceramic building material, stone and three sherds (28g) of post-medieval dated glazed earthenware were recovered from this surface along with two fragments of colourless moulded glass suggesting a probable 19th or 20th century date. This surface was within the area of a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.
- 5.10 Located within the east of **Trench 2** was a modern linear **211**. It was machine excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m and no natural geology was found. It measured >5m wide by >1.9m long and >1.2m deep and contained a single mid-yellow/brown clay silt fill and was filled with modern construction waste **212**. This pit correlated with an area of magnetic debris identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 3 (Figures 2 & 5)

- 5.11 **Trench 3** contained modern features **304** and **306** within areas of magnetic debris identified by the geophysical survey. East-west possible linear **304** was cut from the top of the topsoil. It had steep concave sides and was not fully excavated due to reaching a safe max depth on 1.2m, it measured >1.9m long and 2.7m wide. It was filled with a single modern backfill **305** of black silt/clay which contained modern construction backfill.

- 5.12 Pit **306** was exposed to the southern end of **Trench 3** and had the same properties as Pit **304**. It measured >1.9 wide, >1.8m long and >1.2m deep and contained a single modern backfill **305** a black silt/clay which contained modern construction backfill.

6. FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. All finds have been recorded directly to an MS Excel spreadsheet.

Pottery

- 6.2 A small assemblage, comprising six sherds (43g), was recovered from two deposits. A single sherd of modern-dating unglazed earthenware (5g) was recovered along with three sherds (28g) of post-medieval dated glazed earthenware from deposit **210**. Two sherds of a refined white earthenware plate, of late 18th to 19th century, were recovered from deposit **205**.

Other Finds

- 6.3 A small group of ceramic building material fragments, comprising 14 probable brick pieces (weighing 702g) of post medieval or modern date were recovered from four deposits.
- 6.4 Three fragments of glass (29g) were recovered from two deposits. Deposit **202** produced a single fragment of dark green vessel glass of probable 18th or 19th century date. Two fragments of colourless moulded glass were recovered from deposit **210**, suggesting a probable 19th or 20th century date.
- 6.5 A small group of metalwork, comprising four iron items and one of copper alloy (weighing a total of 329g), was recovered from four deposits. The copper alloy item recovered from deposit **210** comprises a loop with a faceted cross-section. Loops such as these have a number of uses and are not closely dated. The iron objects comprise a bar and strip of uncertain function, a nail that cannot be closely dated and an object of uncertain form, function and date.

7. BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone amounting to 97 fragments (366g) was recovered from deposit **109**, the fill of modern pit **108**. The bone was partially fragmented, but very well preserved and was identified as the almost complete skeleton **111** of a mature dog (*Canis familiaris*).

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The archaeological features recorded in the western trenches can all be attributed to the late post-medieval/early modern period. The dog burial **108** in **Trench 1** was most likely a post-medieval/early modern pet burial.
- 8.2 The two medieval ditches identified in TVAS (2007) evaluation immediately to the west, were not identified in the evaluation. It's possible that the current western site boundary ditch may date back to the medieval period and that the aforementioned medieval ditches respected it.
- 8.3 **Trench 2** showed evidence of two insitu surfaces, one of which was associated with a possible hearth. Both surfaces lay on top of the subsoil, and were sealed by the topsoil. The 1886 OS county series map (OM 2019) shows that there were domestic properties (**Fig. 6**) within the western portion of the site which correlate with the archaeological evidence in **Trench 2**.
- 8.4 Within the western field, ditch like magnetic-debris signals were identified by the geophysical survey which broadly correspond with features **106**, **211** and **304**. The 1886 OS county series map (OM 2019) (**Fig. 6**) shows the buildings surrounded by an enclosure ditch. The geophysical signals and associated cut features may be the remnants of this enclosure ditch backfilled with modern debris.



9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard, assisted by Alice Jones. The report was written by Emily Troake and Adam Howard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden and Andrew Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Eleanor Cox. The archive has been compiled by Richard paxford, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Oliver Good.

10. REFERENCES

- ADS (Archaeological Data Service) 2019 <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/> accessed 26/5/19
- AS (Archaeological Surveys) 2019 *Land at the Marsh Wanborough Swindon: geophysical survey.*
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 26/4/19
- OM (Old Maps) 2019 <https://www.old-maps.co.uk> accessed 26/4/19
- TVAS (Thames Valley Archaeological Service) 2007 *Marsh Farm, Marsh Lane Wanborough: An Archaeological Evaluation*
- TVAS (Thames Valley Archaeological Service) 2009 *Land off Stanley Close, Wanborough Swindon, Desk Based Assessment*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid black brown clay silt, friable	30	1.9	0.2	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt, friable	30	1.9	0.3	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow clay silt, friable	30	1.9	>0.	
1	103	Layer		Deposit	Layer of sub-angular chalk mixed with subsoil in the north west end of the trench	1.9	2.3	0.2	Modern
1	104	Cut		Pit	Rectangular cut of pit on east - west alignment. Unexcavated	1.7	0.91	N/A	Modern
1	105	Fill	104	Fill of pit	Dark black brown clay silt, friable with rare CBM, charcoal and chalk inclusions	1.7	0.91	N/A	Modern
1	106	Cut		Pit	Unexcavated	5	1.9	>0.	Modern
1	107	Fill	106	Fill of pit	Mid black brown clay silt, friable with common chalk and building rubble	5	1.9	>0.	Modern
1	108	Cut		Pit	Irregular sub oval, partially excavated on north - south alignment. Contained a dog burial	1.06	1.16	>0.	Modern
1	109	Fill	108	Tertiary Fill of Pit	Light grey brown firm clay silt with rare sub angular flint and charcoal flecks	1.06	1.16	>0.	Modern
1	110	Fill	108	Tertiary Fill of Pit	Redeposited natural capping of dog burial	1.06	1.16	>0.	Modern
1	111	Skelet	108	Dog Skeleton	Complete dog skeleton crouched on left side on north east - south west alignment	1.06	1.16	>0.	Modern
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid black brown clay silty, friable with common chalk flecks	30	1.9	0.2	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt, friable with rare chalk flecks	30	1.9	0.3	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow clay silt, friable with rare calcareous flecks	30	1.9	>0.	
2	203	Cut		Construction cut	Sub rectangular construction cut for surface 206. steep straight sides to flat base on north - south alignment	1.1	0.74	0.0	Post - Med / Modern
2	204	Fill	203	Fill of construction cut	Light grey brown clay silt with rare charcoal flecks, bedding material for surface	1.1	0.74	0.0	Post - Med / Modern
2	205	Fill	209	Fill of pit	Mixed black grey and black red burnt clay silt with common charcoal flecks	0.75	>0.4	0.0	Post - Med / Modern
2	206	Struct		Surface	Red brick, one course on north - south alignment. Partial surface	0.78	0.63	0.0	Post - Med / Modern
2	207	Cut		Pit	Sub circular - unexcavated	0.62	0.6	N/A	Post - Med / Modern
2	208	Fill	207	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown clay silt, friable	0.62	0.6	N/A	Post - Med / Modern
2	209	Cut		Pit	Sub oval with vertical straight sides and slightly concave base on east - west alignment	0.75	>0.4	0.0	Post - Med / Modern
2	210	Struct		Surface	Rough-hewn shaped stone and chalk	N/A	2.15	0.1	Post - Med / Modern
2	211	Cut		Pit	Cut of modern waste pit - unexcavated	5	1.9	>0.	Modern
2	212	Fill	211	Fill of pit	Mid yellow brown clay silt friable with common calcareous inclusions and	5	1.9	>0.	Modern

					rubble				
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid black brown clay silty, friable with common chalk flecks	28.9	1.9	0.2	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clay silt, friable with rare chalk flecks	28.9	1.9	0.3	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Light yellow silty clay, compact	28.9	1.9	>0.	
3	303	Layer		Natural	Mid blue grey silty clay, firm	28.9	1.9	>0.	
3	304	Cut		Pit	Large pit exceeds excavation area, concave sides - partially excavated	>2.7	>1.9	>1.	Modern
3	305	Fill	304	Fill of pit	Black silty clay, firm with plastic, concrete and metal inclusions	>2.7	>1.9	>1.	Modern
3	306	Cut		Pit	Large pit with steep concave sides - partially excavated	>1.9	1.8	>1.	Modern
3	307	Fill	306	Fill of pit	Black silty clay, firm with plastic, concrete and metal inclusions	>1.9	1.8	>1.	Modern
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, compact with occasional CBM and concrete inclusions	30	1.9	0.2	
4	401	Layer		Made ground	Very mixed black blue firm silty clay with large concrete inclusions	30	1.9	0.5	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mixed brown yellow sandy clay	30	1.9	>0.	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid black grey sandy clay, compact	30.5	1.9	0.8	
5	501	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey blue silty clay, compact with common brick and cement inclusions	30.5	1.9	0.1	
5	502	Layer		Buried soil	Mid black grey sandy clay, compact	30.5	1.9	0.1	
5	503	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay, compact	30.5	1.9	0.2	
5	504	Layer		Natural	Light yellow sandy clay, compact	30.5	1.9	>0.	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey black sandy clay, firm	29.6	1.9	0.1	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown compact sandy clay	29.6	1.9	0.5	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Light brown yellow sandy clay, compact with patches of dark brown silt	29.6	1.9	>0.	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay, firm	29.7	1.9	0.1	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, compact	29.7	1.9	0.2	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow silty clay, compact	29.7	1.9	>0.	

APPENDIX B: FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
202	CBM	brick fragment		2	79	-
	glass	vessel		1	2	
	iron	bar		1	238	
204	CBM	brick fragments		3	71	
205	CBM	fragments		7	271	LC18-C19
	iron	object		1	43	
	post-medieval/modern pottery	refined white ware plate	RWW	2	13	
210	CBM	brick fragments		2	281	C19-C20
	copper alloy	hoop, faceted		1	5	
	glass	moulded vessel		2	27	
	iron	strip and ?nail		2	43	
	modern pottery	unglazed earthenware	UnGEW	1	5	
	post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	GEW	3	28	
	stone			1	3	

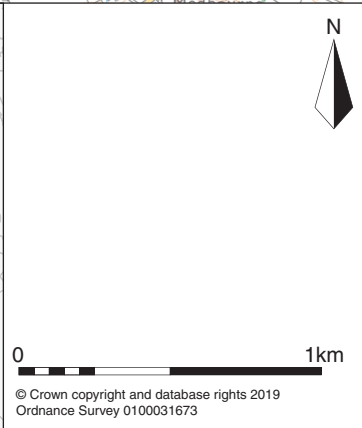
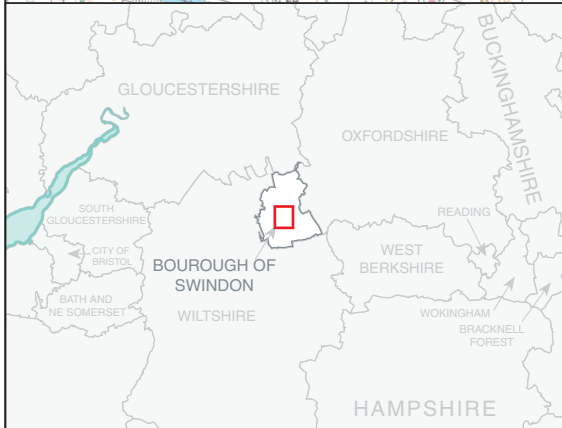
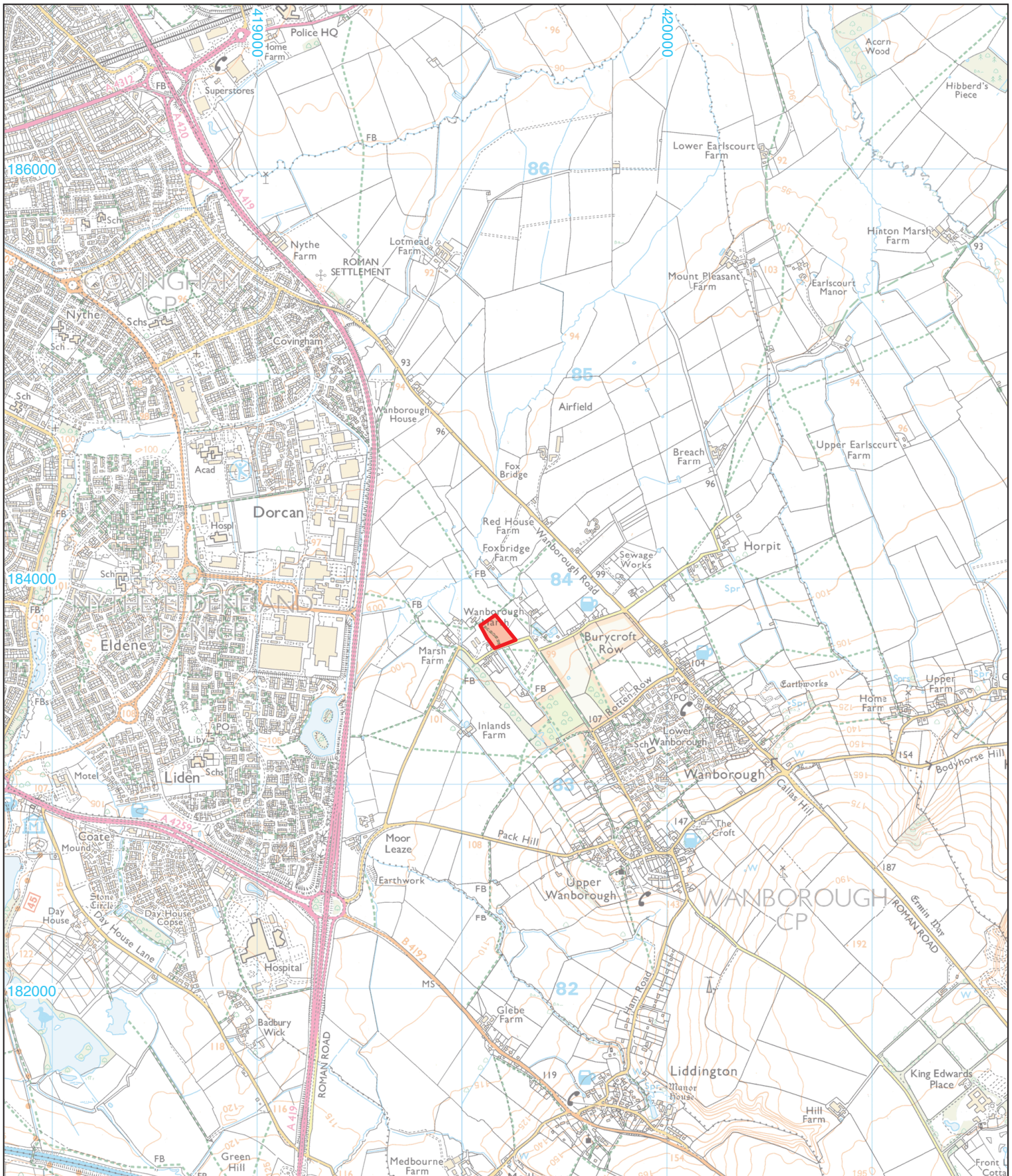
APPENDIX C: BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**Table 2:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	Canid	Weight	Total	Weight (g)
108	109	97	366	97	366
Total		97	366	97	
Weight		366		366	

Canid = dog

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	The Marsh, Wanborough	
Short description	No archaeology was present within this evaluation. The two medieval ditches seen in previous evaluations to the west did not continue into the current trenches. Two floor surfaces, sealing the subsoil, were encountered. These were within areas known to contain domestic buildings seen on historic mapping. The ground had been heavily contaminated by modern construction backfill which corresponded well with the magnetic debris identified by the geophysical survey.	
Project dates	9 – 10 May 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	AS (Archaeological Surveys) 2019 <i>Land at the Marsh Wanborough Swindon: geophysical survey.</i>	
Future work	Watching Brief	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	The Marsh, Wanborough Swindon Wiltshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1ha	
Site co-ordinates	420190 183730	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Oliver Good	
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard	
MONUMENT TYPE	Post-medieval/modern surfaces	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery	For example ceramics, animal bone cbm metal objects
Paper	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery	Trench sheets, Context sheets, photo registers sample registers, drawing
Digital	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery	Database, digital photos survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>The Marsh, Wanborough Swindon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report CR0080_1		



Cotswold Archaeology

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 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 The Marsh, Wanborough, Swindon

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

FIGURE NO.
 1

DRAWN BY EC **PROJECT NO.** CR0080
CHECKED BY AO **DATE** 29/05/2019
APPROVED BY AH **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

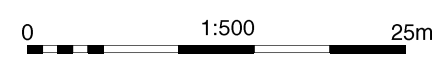
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- Site boundary
- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeological Feature
- Modern
- Burial
- Surface

Geophysical survey results
Archaeological Survey Ltd 2019

- Positive linear anomaly-associated with former c19th structure
- Negative linear anomaly-associated with former c19th structure
- Positive linear anomaly-of uncertain origin
- Negative linear anomaly-material of low magnetic susceptibility
- Discrete positive response-possible pit-like feature
- Magnetic debris-spread of magnetically thermoremanent/ ferrous material
- Strong dipolar anomaly-ferrous object



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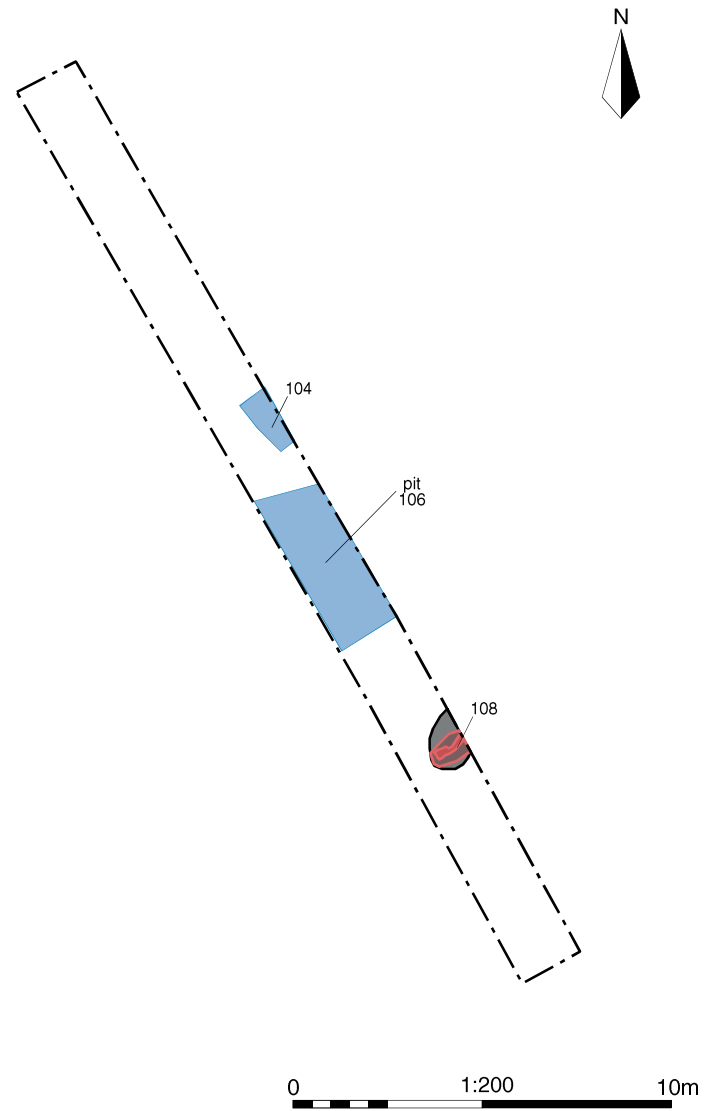
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Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
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PROJECT TITLE
The Marsh, Wanborough, Swindon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	EC	PROJECT NO.	CR0080	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	29/05/19	2
APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE@A3	1:500	

Trench 1



Modern feature 104, looking north-east (1m scale)



Pit 106 and modern feature 104, looking north (1m scale)



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

- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Modern
- Burial

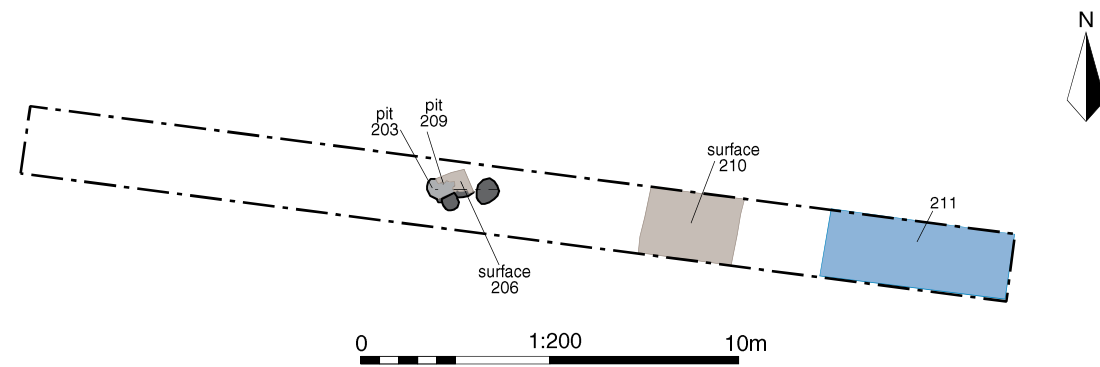
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PROJECT TITLE
 The Marsh, Wanborough, Swindon

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: plan and photographs

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CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	29/05/19	3
APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE@A3	1:200	

Trench 2



Trench 2, looking north-east (1m scales)







Surface 210, looking south (1m scales)



Surface 206 and pit 209 pre-excitation, looking north east (1m scale)



Surface 206 and pit 209 post-excitation, looking east (0.3m scale)

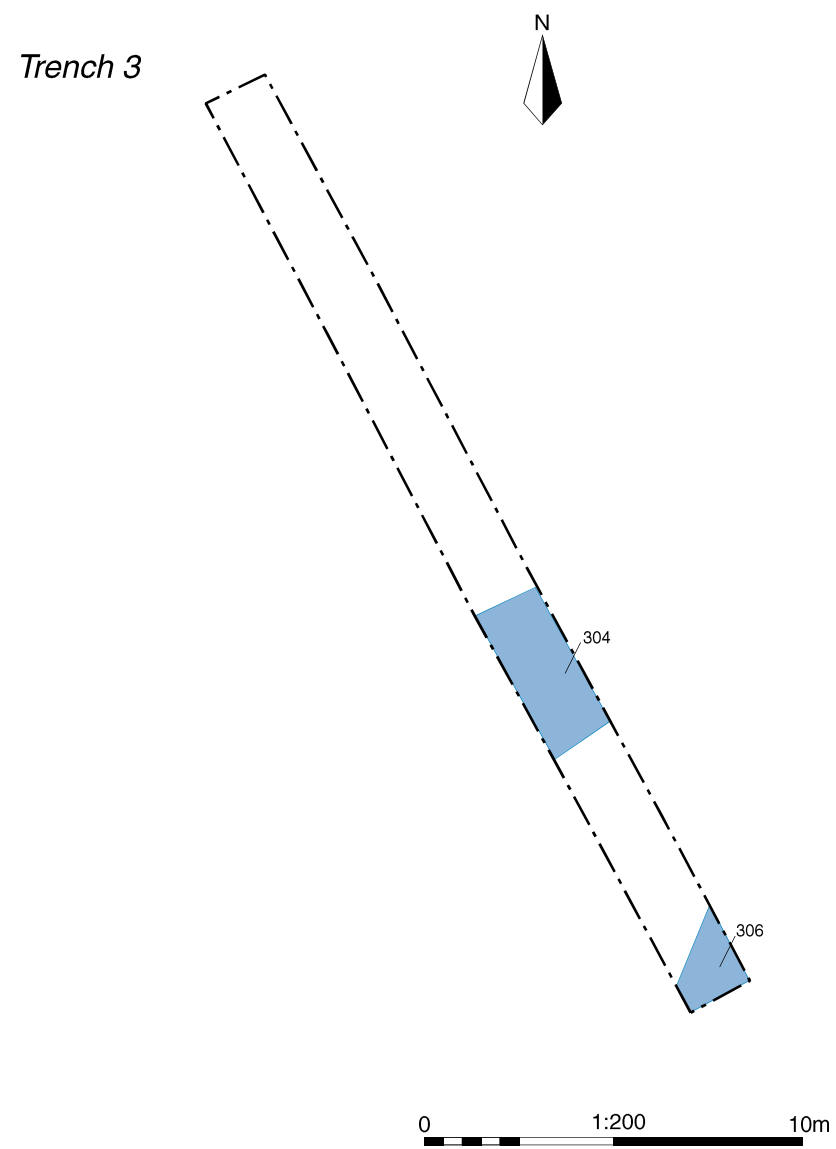
-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Modern
-  Surface

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 The Marsh, Wanborough, Swindon

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2 plan and photographs

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APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE@A3	1:200	



Trench 3, looking north-west (1m scales)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Modern

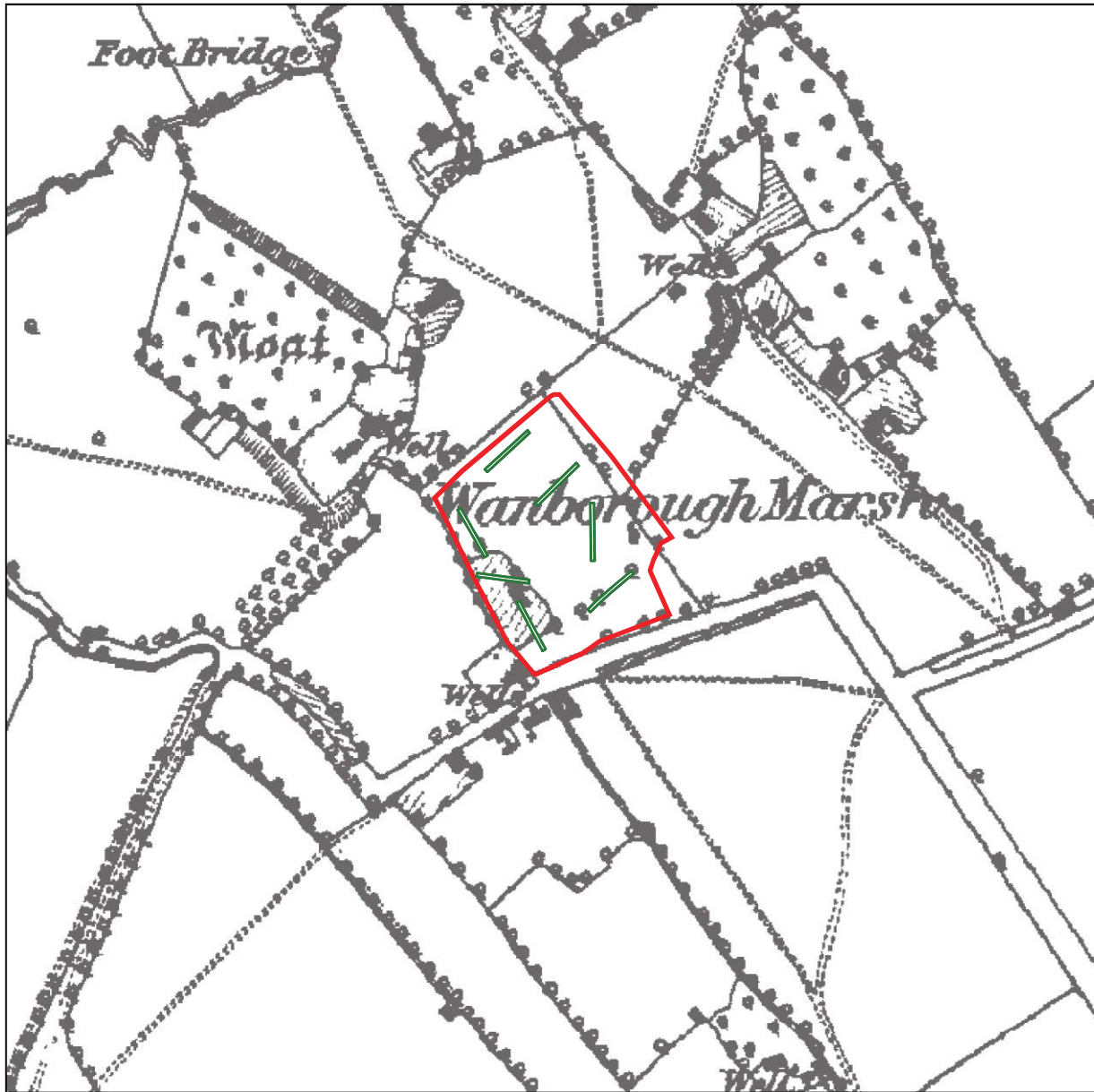
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PROJECT TITLE
 The Marsh, Wanborough, Swindon

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 3 plan and photograph

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APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE	A3 1:200	



Site boundary and trenches overlain 1882 map, originally plotted at 1:10,560



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PROJECT TITLE

The Marsh, Wanborough, Swindon

FIGURE TITLE

Historic map

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 05/06/19
 APPROVED BY AH SCALE@A4 1:10,560

FIGURE NO.

6

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