

**LAND AT MOREDON BRIDGE
WEST SWINDON
WILTSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

CGMs CONSULTING

on behalf of

**WAINHOMES (SOUTHWEST)
HOLDINGS LTD**

CA PROJECT: 2990
CA REPORT: 09200


NOVEMBER 2009



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date	1 December 2009
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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at Moredon Bridge
Location: West Swindon, Wiltshire
NGR: NGR SU 1220 8700
Type: Evaluation
Date: 11-18th November 2009
Planning Reference: 08/00403/OUT
Location of Archive: Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code: MBS 09

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2009 at the request of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Wainhomes (Southwest) Holdings Limited at land at Moredon Bridge, West Swindon, Wiltshire. Eighteen trenches were excavated.

An area of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement was identified in three trenches in the eastern part of the site, in the form of ditches, postholes and a pit. The features contained pottery, animal bone, fired clay and burnt stone. One linear feature contained a small sherd of Roman pottery which may be intrusive into an earlier feature. The remains of ridge and furrow cultivation and modern drainage features were recorded.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs consulting on behalf of Wainhomes (Southwest) Holdings Limited at land at Moredon Bridge, West Swindon, Wiltshire (centred NGR SU 1220 8700). Planning consent for residential development of the site was granted by North Wiltshire District Council (App No. 08/00403/OUT), subject to conditions, following an Appeal (App/J3910/A/08/2082566). The evaluation was undertaken to address Condition 12 attached to the Appeal Decision, which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), who are now Wiltshire Council.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Specification for Archaeological Trenching* (CgMs 2009) prepared by CgMs Consulting, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2009); both were approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, Wiltshire Council Archaeologist. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (WCC 1996), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, including a site visit on 17 November 2009.

The site

1.3 The site is located immediately south-east of Moredon Bridge, Swindon. It is bounded to the north-west by Thamesdown Drive (B4534), to the north-east by a disused railway line, to the south-east by the River Ray and to the south-west by the Swindon to Stroud railway line (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 90m AOD, with a rise to approximately 95m AOD to the south-west; the ground level drops away gently to the north-east. This area is seasonally waterlogged, while the ground upslope maintains a seasonally-perched water table due to the underlying clay geology.

1.4 The site covers an area of roughly 13.5 hectares and is currently in use as pasture.

- 1.5 The underlying Solid geology of the area is mapped as Oxford Clay (silt and sand), Coral Rag and Kimmeridge Clay, all of the upper Jurassic Era (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1974, sheet 252). The Drift geology is characterised by deposits of alluvium to the south-east of the site associated with the River Ray.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2008) and a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2008). The desk-based assessment included a review of the HER data, historic map regression exercise, review of available air photos and a site visit. The geophysical survey comprised a magnetic susceptibility survey over the whole of the survey area. From the results areas of enhancement were targeted with detailed magnetometer survey together with areas of low enhancement to test "blank" areas. The following summarises the results of both the assessment and the survey.
- 1.7 The desk-based assessment established that the site is not designated as a Locally Important Archaeological Site (RB21/HE8) in the adopted Local Plan (2001) or the Revised Draft Deposit (2004). There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Historic Parks and Gardens on or near to the study site nor are any known archaeological sites or finds within the site. The assessment confirmed that while there are no recorded archaeological features, finds or sites within the site, there are nine archaeological assets within a 1 km radius. These comprised flint flakes, dated to the Neolithic, found at Hreod Parkway School some 500 m to the east of the site; cropmarks, interpreted as two ring-ditches and an enclosure, located some 350m and 250m to the north of the site; Iron Age and Roman pottery have been found at Hreod Parkway School and Roman pottery was retrieved from the topsoil at Mouldon Hill (500m to the north of the site); and a medieval farmstead at Sparcells Farm, some 200m to the south-west. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow were observed during the site walkover. The assessment concluded that there was potential for archaeological deposits, particularly dating to the Roman period and for medieval agricultural features, but that it was unlikely that if present these features would be of such significance so as to prevent development.

- 1.8 The results of the geophysical survey support these conclusions, with anomalies indicating buried ridge and furrow in several places within the site and a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies mainly concentrated toward the north of the site. Some of these anomalies lie outside of the extent of the residential area and will be preserved *in situ*.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.9 The objectives of the evaluation were to:
- i. further elucidate the results of the previous archaeological work;
 - ii. establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits not identified by the geophysical study and thereby confirm the validity of the results of this work;
 - iii. establish the date, condition, quality, extent and depth of the archaeological features within the site.
- 1.10 The specific aims of the evaluation were:
- i. to determine whether the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were Roman or Iron Age and related to the archaeological activity recorded at Hreod School;
 - ii. to determine whether any of the anomalies related to the medieval farmstead at Sparcells Farm; and
 - iii. to enable a more informed and focused mitigation strategy to be developed and agreed in consultation with the LPA in order to satisfy Condition 12 of the planning consent.

Methodology

- 1.11 The evaluation comprised the investigation of the development area through the excavation of 18 trenches, 10 of which were 50m in length and 8 were 30m in length. All trenches were 1.8m in width. The position of the trenches is shown on the trench location plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were distributed to specifically target anomalies identified through geophysical survey (Stratascan 2008). Therefore a concentration of trenches reflects a concentration of anomalies.
- 1.9 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket 1.8m in width. 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* (2007).

- 1.10 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003); no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.11 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 No archaeological features were observed in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 17.
- 2.3 Modern features were recorded in Trenches 3, 4, 12 and 16 (Fig. 2). These comprised: a modern drainage ditch observed in Trenches 3 and 4, a modern pit containing 19th-century china and modern glass and a tree-throw pit in trench 12. In Trench 16 a deep, vertical-sided linear feature had been cut from a level immediately below the modern topsoil. It was visible as a green cropmark in the surface of the field extending all the way across the field to the north-east. Part of its length seems to correspond to a linear anomaly in the geophysical survey. There is no evidence for it as a feature on any of the historic mapping of the site contained within the desk-based assessment.

Trench 13 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

- 2.4 Ditch 13004 was on an east/west alignment and its primary fill contained Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and animal bone; above this 13006 comprised a charcoal-rich fill containing heat-affected stone, animal bone and Late Bronze Age pottery (Fig. 3). The ditch corresponded to an anomaly on the geophysical survey. The upper part of 13004 was cut by a cultivation furrow 13009, and by a modern feature 13007, which cut through the subsoil. The latter appears to correspond to an irregular anomaly on the geophysical survey.

Trench 14 (Figs 2, 4 & 5)

- 2.5 Ditch 14004 was large and v-shaped with a rounded base on a northwest/ southeast alignment (Fig. 4). A dark upper fill 14007 yielded pottery sherds dating to the Late Bronze Age and animal bone. A group of postholes and one pit were found to the east of the ditch. Pit 14019 contained a concentration of charcoal, heat-affected stone and fired clay in its fill 14016. The postholes generally exhibited an obvious post-pipe with collapsed packing stones and a secondary fill indicative of the natural infilling of the post void. The primary fill 14011 of posthole 14010 contained pottery dating to the Bronze Age and worked flint. The ditch corresponded to a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey but the pit and postholes were not identified.

Trench 18 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 2.6 Linear feature 18005 was wide and shallow and contained in its fill a flint scraper and animal bone, and a single very small sherd of Romano-British pottery (which may be intrusive). It was on a similar alignment to ditch 14004 to the north-west, although they differ in form. It also aligned with the western part of feature 18006/18008 to the south-east. 18006/18008 appear to form two arms of a disturbance apparently forming a tree-throw pit; it contained small pieces of animal bone and late prehistoric pottery in its fill. The western arm of the feature coincides with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey, but the eastern part does not. To the north of 18005 lay two postholes, 18011 and 18014. The fills 18013 and 18015 of posthole 18011 contained animal bone and fired clay, including a possible fragment of a spindlewhorl. A small fragment of iron was also recovered, but it may be intrusive.

The Finds

- 2.7 Artefacts, comprising quantities of pottery, fired clay, flint, ceramic building material, burnt stone, one metal artefact and one fragment of glass, as well as animal bone, were recovered from 15 separate deposits (Appendix B).
- 2.8 Pottery of prehistoric date was recovered from six deposits. Six sherds in a handmade coarse shell-tempered fabric and a fine sand-tempered fabric were recovered from deposit 14007. The only identifiable vessel form from this deposit is an undecorated jar with high, upright rim and flattened rim upper. This vessel form is reminiscent of Late Bronze Age pottery in the post-Deverel Rimbury plainware tradition (Barrett 1980), although dating into the transitional Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period is also possible. Comparable vessels in similar fabrics are known from Groundwell West, Wiltshire (Timby 2001, 25; Fig. 14, nos. 10 and 16).
- 2.9 Eight bodysherds in a handmade leached shell or limestone-tempered fabric were collected from deposit 13006. A jar with high, upright rim was also identified from this deposit and this suggests a Late Bronze Age or transitional Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date for the group. Three bodysherds in a shell and quartz-tempered fabric from context 14011 are considered to be broadly prehistoric in date, with some aspects of the firing and sherd-thickness suggesting possible Bronze Age dating.
- 2.10 A bodysherd from context 18009 occurs in a fine flint-tempered fabric and is considered of Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The fabric is similar to material described in the assemblage from Groundwell West, Wiltshire (ibid. 20). A small bodysherd in a black-firing quartz and sand-tempered fabric was recovered from deposit 18007. Iron Age dating is suggested for this sherd based on its fabric (ibid. 20).
- 2.11 A single bodysherd in a dark grey sandy fabric of probable Roman date was recovered from deposit 18004. From context 12005 were recovered two fragments of pottery: one is a post-medieval glazed ware and the other is identifiable as modern refined whiteware (china).

- 2.12 Two pieces of prehistoric (Neolithic to Bronze Age) worked flint, comprising a scraper and a flake, were recovered from deposits 18004 and 14011 respectively. A fragmentary ceramic object in a fine and inclusionless fabric from deposit 18015 could be part of a spindlewhorl. The object exhibits well-smoothed and faceted surfaces but is otherwise featureless and not itself dateable.
- 2.13 A total of 25 fragments of animal bone weighing 553g was recovered from nine deposits, the fills of features of Bronze Age and Iron Age date. One fragment of animal bone was recovered from 18004, the fill of a ditch 18005 which contained a small sherd of Roman pottery, although this may be intrusive. The species identified are cattle and sheep/goat; the remaining bone fragments are classified as cow-sized and sheep-sized. The identified specimens include teeth and meat-bearing limb bones. Evidence of butchery is visible in deposits 13005, 13006, 14007 and 14015. Damage to the bones consistent with gnawing by dogs is noted on the bones from deposits 13005, 13006 and 14009.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 While the evaluation demonstrated that there are no significant archaeological remains across the largest part of the site, it has shown the existence of a focus of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement activity in a clearly defined area around Trenches 12, 14 and 18. The variety and quantity of the finds assemblage and the associated charcoal and burnt stone recovered allows a confident identification of this as primary deposition within the features; it is notable that the many of the finds of this date came from distinctive upper levels of the ditches, above the primary silting. The character of the finds assemblage from the features in the area of settlement is typical of a rural settlement economy of this period, with flint tools, pottery, animal bone (both cattle and sheep), and the possible spindlewhorl, directly associated with structural features and with the fired clay as evidence of either structures or craft activities. The activity seems to have clear boundary ditches in Trenches 13 and 14, with the structural postholes and associated pits in Trenches 12, 14 and 18 not extending north or west beyond them. However the apparently regular enclosure form suggested by the geophysical survey across this area was not confirmed with certainty by the results from the other trenches. The shallow linear feature 18005 continues the line of 14004 and contained a similar assemblage of finds, although it also contained a small sherd of Roman pottery (which may be

intrusive) and may form part of the same boundary. To the south, the tree-throw pit 18006/18008 may have removed the continuation of this boundary, although it was clear that the return to the north shown on the geophysical survey did not exist within the trench. There was no evidence for the continuation of this boundary to the north-west in Trench 12, although the geophysical survey suggested it may extend through there.

3.2 The work has addressed the specific aims of the evaluation. With regard to the previous investigations at Hreod School, the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement defined here has added an extra chronological layer to the local settlement pattern. It is possible that later features lie within the area of preservation *in situ* to the east but it is clear that there is only very limited evidence for occupation from the Roman period in the form of the single small sherd of pottery. The only evidence for possible medieval use of the site was the ridge and furrow cultivation remains, although these remain undated.

3.3 In general terms, the geophysical survey proved reliable in identifying the presence of larger buried features, and with the exception of the modern ditch in Trench 16, no unexpected major features were recorded in the evaluation. The geophysical anomalies identified and targeted by Trenches 3, 4, 2, 13, 14 and 18 were present upon excavation, although not necessarily in the form suggested by the survey. Small features not present on the geophysical data were revealed in Trenches 14, 15, and 18, while the anomaly targeted by Trench 7 was not present at all. In Trenches 4 and 15 a number of further cultivation furrows not present in the geophysical survey were identified.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Riley, assisted by Ray Holt, Sam Hall, Martin Harrington, Alex Mulhall, Andrew Donald and Andrew Loader. The report was written by Rebecca Riley. The finds were reported on by Angela Aggujaro and Sylvia Warman. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Rebecca Riley, and prepared for deposition by Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Mark Collard.

5. REFERENCES

- Barrett, J.C. 1980, 'The Pottery of the later Bronze Age in Lowland England', *Proc. Prehist Soc.* **46**, 297–319
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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1001	Layer	Topsoil: mid brown silt clay, soft compaction			0.2	-
1002	Layer	Natural: Light orangey brown silt clay			@ L.O.E	-

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
2001	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	-
2002	Layer	Subsoil: Light orangey brown silt clay, chert incl.			@ L.O.E	-

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3001	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
3002	Layer	Natural: mid orange brown silt clay, small stone incl.			@ 0.22	
3003	Cut	Cut of ditch			not exc	
3004	Fill	Fill of ditch 3003			not exc	

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4001	Layer	Topsoil			0.30	
4002	Layer	Natural: mid orange brown silt clay, small stone incl.			@ 0.30	
4003	Cut	Cut of modern drain			> 0.28	
4004	Fill	Fill of modern drain			> 0.28	
4005	Cut	Cut of furrow				
4006	Fill	Fill of furrow 4005				
4007	Cut	Cut of furrow				
4008	Fill	Fill of furrow 4007				

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
5001	Layer	Topsoil			0.20	
5002	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@ 0.20	

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6001	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
6002	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown silt clay			0.08	
6003	Layer	Natural: yellow brown silt clay, chert & manganese			> 0.22	

Trench 7

No.	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Spot-

			(m)	(m)	(m)	date
7001	Layer	Topsoil			0.20	
7002	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@ 0.20	

Trench 8

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
8001	Layer	Topsoil			0.20	
8002	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@ 0.20	

Trench 9

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
9001	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
9002	Layer	Natural (same as 6003)			@ 0.24	

Trench 10

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
10001	Layer	Topsoil			0.23	
10002	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@ 0.23	

Trench 11

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
11001	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
11002	Layer	Subsoil: mid greyish brown silt clay, orange flecks			0.10	
11003	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@0.35	

Trench 12

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
12001	Layer	Topsoil			0.25	
12002	Layer	Subsoil (same as 11002)			0.13	
12003	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@ 0.38	
12004	Cut	Cut of modern pit			0.10	
12005	Fill	Fill of modern pit 12004			0.10	
12006	Cut	Cut of tree-throw pit			0.09	
12007	Fill	Fill of tree-throw pit 12006				

Trench 13

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
13001	Layer	Topsoil (same as 4001)			0.10	
13002	Layer	Subsoil: light orangey brown clay silt			0.30	
13003	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@0.40	
13004	Cut	Cut of ditch			0.64	
13005	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 13004			0.40	
13006	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 13004			0.45	
13007	Cut	Cut of modern disturbance			0.38	

13008	Fill	Fill of modern disturbance 13007			0.38	
13009	Cut	Cut of furrow			>0.26	
13010	Fill	Fill of furrow 13009			>0.26	
13011	Cut	Cut of furrow			not exc	
13012	Fill	Fill of furrow 13011			not exc	

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
14001	Layer	Topsoil			0.28	
14002	Layer	Subsoil (same as 11002)			0.08	
14003	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@ 0.36	
14004	Cut	Cut of ditch			0.86	
14005	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 14004			0.13	
14006	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 14004			0.60	
14007	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch 14004			0.28	
14008	Cut	Cut of posthole			0.15	
14009	Fill	Fill of posthole 14008			0.15	
14010	Cut	Cut of posthole			0.30	
14011	Fill	Post-pipe/ primary fill of posthole 14010			0.24	
14012	Fill	Secondary fill of posthole 14010			0.19	
14013	Cut	Cut of posthole			0.22	
14014	Fill	Primary fill of posthole 14013			0.19	
14015	Fill	Secondary fill of posthole 14013			0.22	
14016	Fill	Tertiary fill of pit 14019			0.24	
14017	Fill	Secondary fill of pit 14019			0.19	
14018	Fill	Primary fill of pit 14019			0.07	
14019	Cut	Cut of pit			0.33	
14020	Cut	Cut of posthole			0.21	
14021	Fill	Primary fill of posthole 14020			0.15	
14022	Fill	Secondary fill of posthole 14020			0.16	

Trench 15

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
15001	Layer	Topsoil			0.30	
15002	Layer	Subsoil (same as 13002)			0.06	
15003	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@ 0.36	
15004	Cut	Cut of furrow			not exc	
15005	Fill	Fill of furrow 15004			not exc	
15006	Cut	Cut of furrow			not exc	
15007	Fill	Fill of furrow 15006			not exc	
15008	Cut	Cut of furrow			not exc	
15009	Fill	Fill of furrow 15008			not exc	

Trench 16

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
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16001	Layer	Topsoil			0.10	
16002	Layer	Subsoil: light yellow brown silt clay			0.30	
16003	Layer	Natural (same as 4002)			@ 0.40	
16004	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 16006			0.48	
16005	Fill	Primary fill of ditch 16006			@ LOE	
16006	Cut	Cut of ditch				

Trench 17

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
17001	Layer	Topsoil			0.22	
17002	Layer	Subsoil (same as 11002)			0.14	
17003	Layer	Natural			@ 0.36	

Trench 18

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
18001	Layer	Topsoil			0.24	
18002	Layer	Subsoil (same as 11002)			0.20	
18003	Layer	Natural grey blue mottling within orange silt clay			@ 0.44	
18004	Fill	Fill of ditch 18005			0.22	
18005	Cut	Cut of ditch			0.22	
18006	Cut	Cut of tree-throw pit			0.15	
18007	Fill	Fill of tree-throw pit 18006			0.15	
18008	Cut	Cut of tree-throw pit			0.31	
18009	Fill	Fill of tree-throw pit 18008			0.31	
18010	Layer	Natural greyish blue alluvial clay			@ 0.75	
18011	Cut	Cut of posthole			0.12	
18012	Fill	Primary fill of posthole 18011			0.05	
18013	Fill	Secondary fill of posthole 18011			0.08	
18014	Cut	Cut of stakehole			0.43	
18015	Fill	Fill of stakehole 18014			0.43	

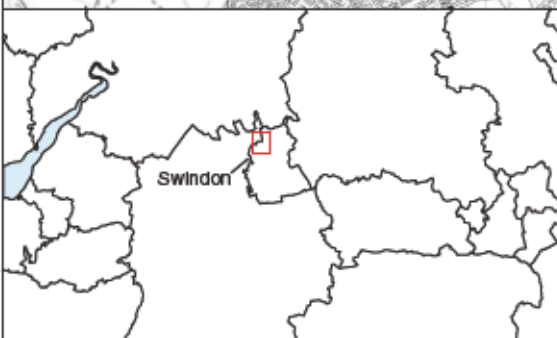
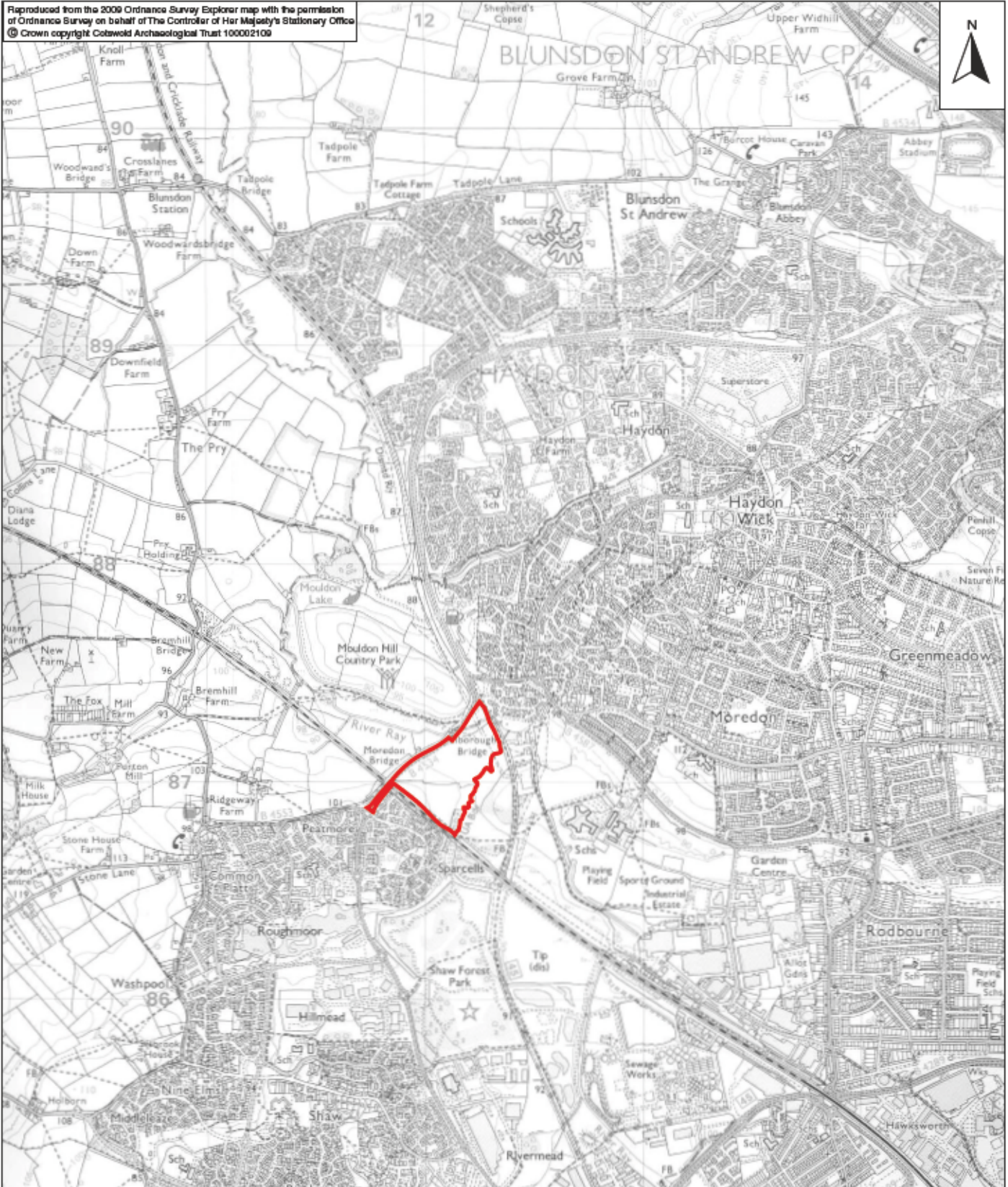
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Type	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Date
12005	Modern pot:	refined white ware (china)	1	3	C19+
	Post-med pot:	glazed earthenware	1	11	
	CBM:	tile	1	2	
	glass:	green bottle glass	1	1	
13005	Prehistoric pot:	fine flint-tempered	1	11	BA-EIA
	Animal bone:	cow-sized; weathered, gnawed, butchered	2	163	
13006	Animal bone:	cattle, cow-sized; butchered, gnawed	7	76	LBA+
	Prehistoric pot:	shell and limestone tempered	8	27	
	Burnt stone:		2	337	
14007	Prehistoric pot:	shell-tempered; fine quartz-tempered	6	49	LBA+
14007	Animal bone:	cattle, sheep/goat, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered	4	41	
14009	Animal bone:	cattle; gnawed	1	17	
14011	Worked flint:	flake	1	10	BA?
	Prehistoric pot:	shell and quartz-tempered	3	18	
14015	Animal bone:	cattle, cow-sized; butchered	4	188	
14016	Fired clay:	misc.	32	181	
14018	Burnt stone:	?conglomerate	19	3118	-
18004	Worked flint:	scraper	1	12	RB
	Animal bone:	cow-sized	1	1	
	Roman pot:	dark grey, sandy	1	1	
18007	Prehistoric pot:	black-firing, quartz-tempered	1	3	LPre
	Animal bone:	cattle; weathered	2	38	
18009	Animal bone:	cattle, cow-sized; gnawed	2	24	-
18013	Animal bone	sheep-sized	2	5	-
	Fired clay:	misc.	1	1	
	Fe object:	?nail fragment	1	1	
18015	Fired clay:	object (spindlewhorl?)	2	8	BA?
	Prehistoric pot:	shell-tempered	1	1	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Moredon Bridge	
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2009 at the request of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Wainhomes (SW) Holdings Limited at land at Moredon Bridge, West Swindon, Wiltshire. Eighteen trenches were excavated. An area of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement was identified in three trenches in the eastern part of the site, in the form of ditches, postholes and a pit. The features contained pottery, animal bone, fired clay and burnt stone. One linear feature contained a small sherd of Roman pottery which may be intrusive into an earlier feature. The remains of ridge and furrow cultivation and modern drainage features were recorded.	
Project dates	11 to 18 November 2009	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	CGMS 2008 <i>An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Land at Moredon Bridge, West Swindon, Wiltshire</i> . CgMs Consulting. Stratascan 2008 <i>Geophysical Survey Report, Moredon Bridge, West Swindon</i>	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at Moredon Bridge, West Swindon, Wiltshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 1220 8700	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	CgMs Consulting	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Collard	
Project Supervisor	Rebecca Riley	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery	ceramics, animal bone, burnt stone
Paper	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery	Context and trench sheets, drawings, registers, black and white negatives.
Digital	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2009. <i>Land at Moredon Bridge, West Swindon. Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 09200		

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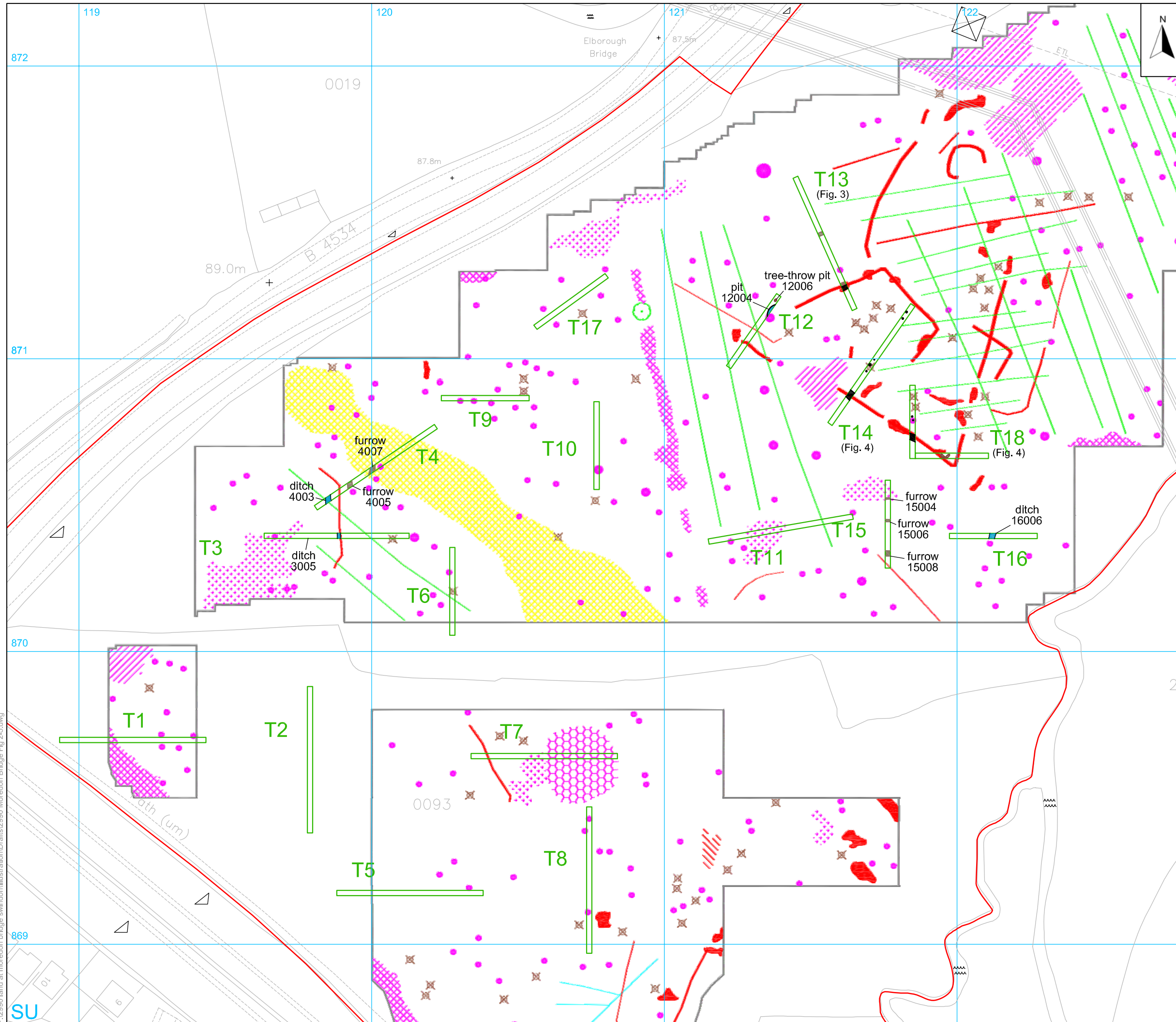


 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Moredon Bridge
 West Swindon, Wiltshire

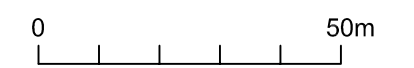
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:25,000@A4	2990	1



- site
- trench
- archaeological feature
- modern feature
- furrow
- tree-throw pit

- Positive anomaly with associated negative response - ferrous object
- Discrete positive anomaly - possible pit
- Magnetic disturbance - associated with pipe/cable
- Positive linear anomaly - agricultural mark
- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drains
- Weak positive area anomaly
- Magnetic disturbance evidence of ground disturbance
- Magnetic disturbance of uncertain origin
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby service or field boundary
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metallic objects
- Magnetic debris
- Area of magnetic variation - possible geological/pedological response



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

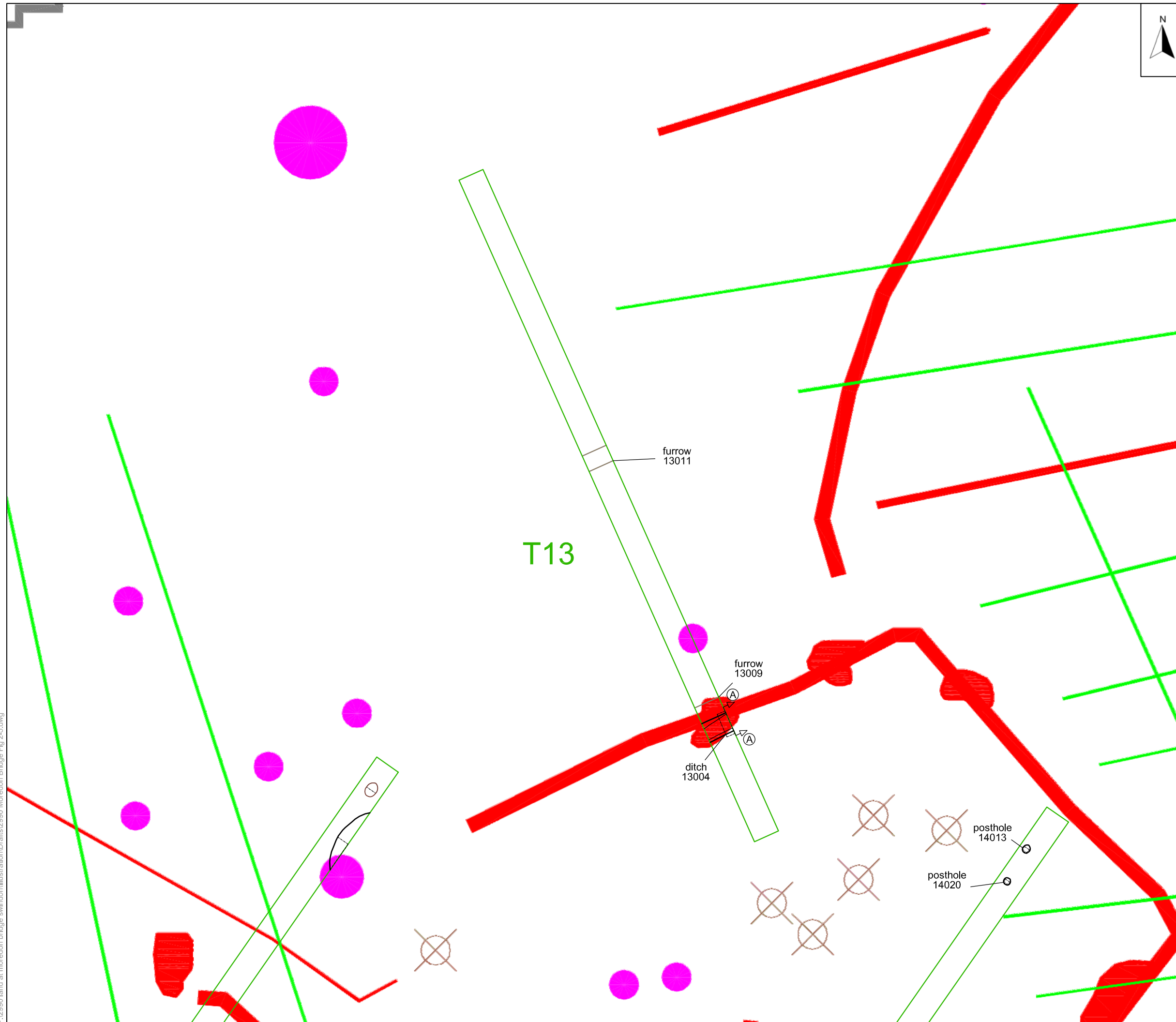
PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Moredon Bridge
West Swindon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:1250@A3	2990	2

P:\2990\land at moredon bridge swindon\illustration\Drawings\2990 Moredon Bridge Fig 2-5.dwg

SU



- site
- trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- tree-throw pit
- Positive anomaly with associated negative response - ferrous object
- Discrete positive anomaly - possible pit
- Magnetic disturbance - associated with pipe/cable
- Positive linear anomaly - agricultural mark
- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drains
- Weak positive area anomaly
- Magnetic disturbance evidence of ground disturbance
- Magnetic disturbance of uncertain origin
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby service or field boundary
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metallic objects
- Magnetic debris
- Area of magnetic variation - possible geological/pedological response

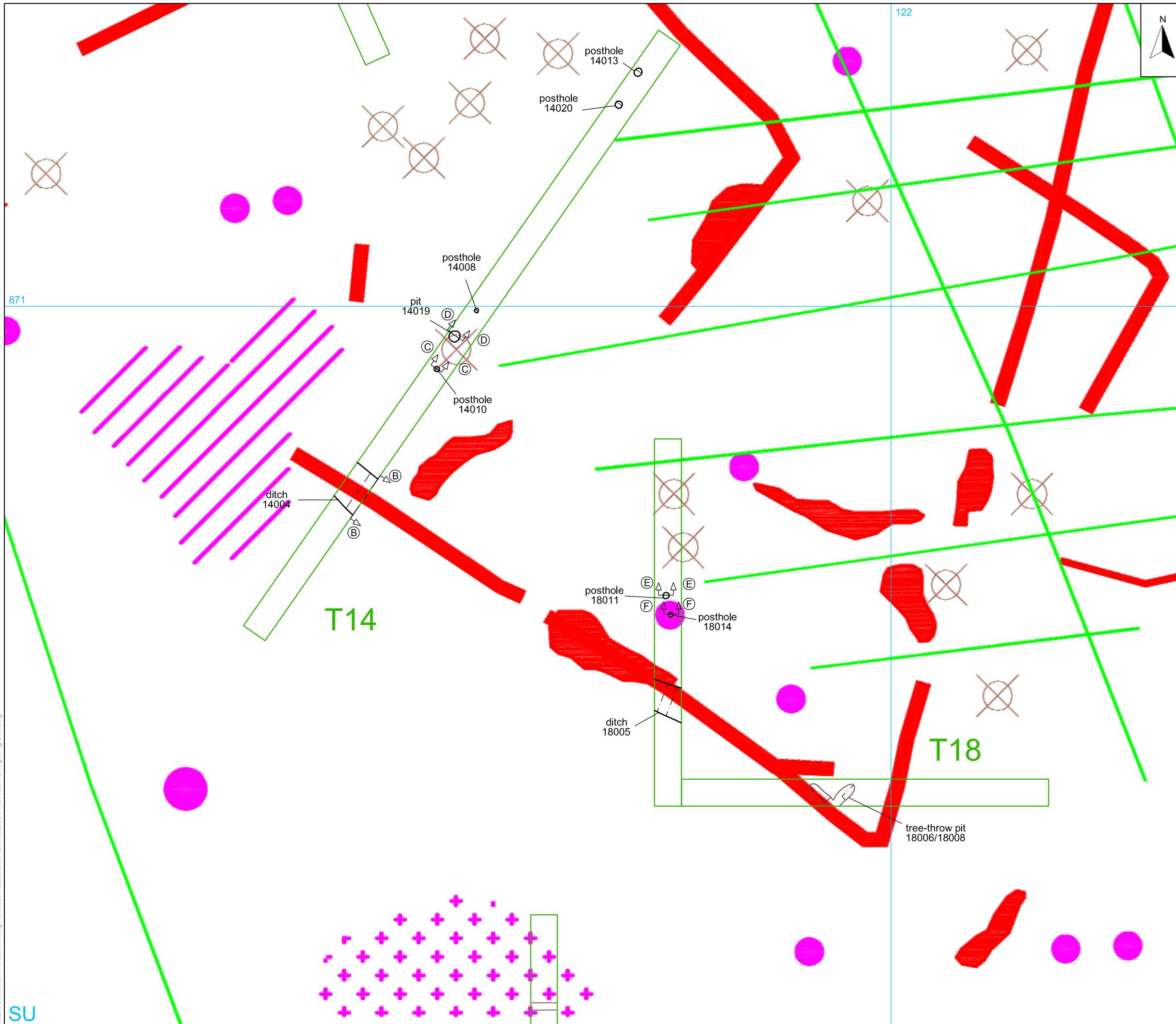


COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Moredon Bridge
West Swindon, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 13, showing
archaeological features**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:250@A3	2990	3



- █ site
- ▭ trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- tree-throw pit

- Positive anomaly with associated negative response - ferrous object
- Discrete positive anomaly - possible pit
- Magnetic disturbance - associated with pipe/cable
- Positive linear anomaly - agricultural mark
- Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drains
- Weak positive area anomaly
- Magnetic disturbance evidence of ground disturbance
- Magnetic disturbance of uncertain origin
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby service or field boundary
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metallic objects
- Magnetic debris
- Area of magnetic variation - possible geological/pedological response



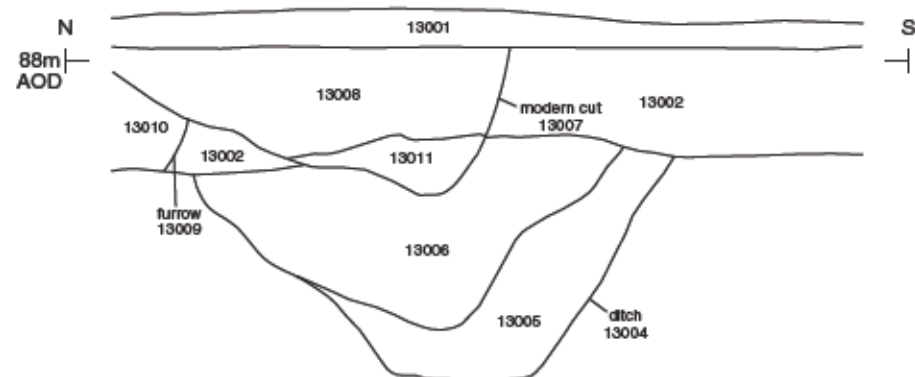
COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE
Land West of Moredon Bridge
West Swindon, Wiltshire

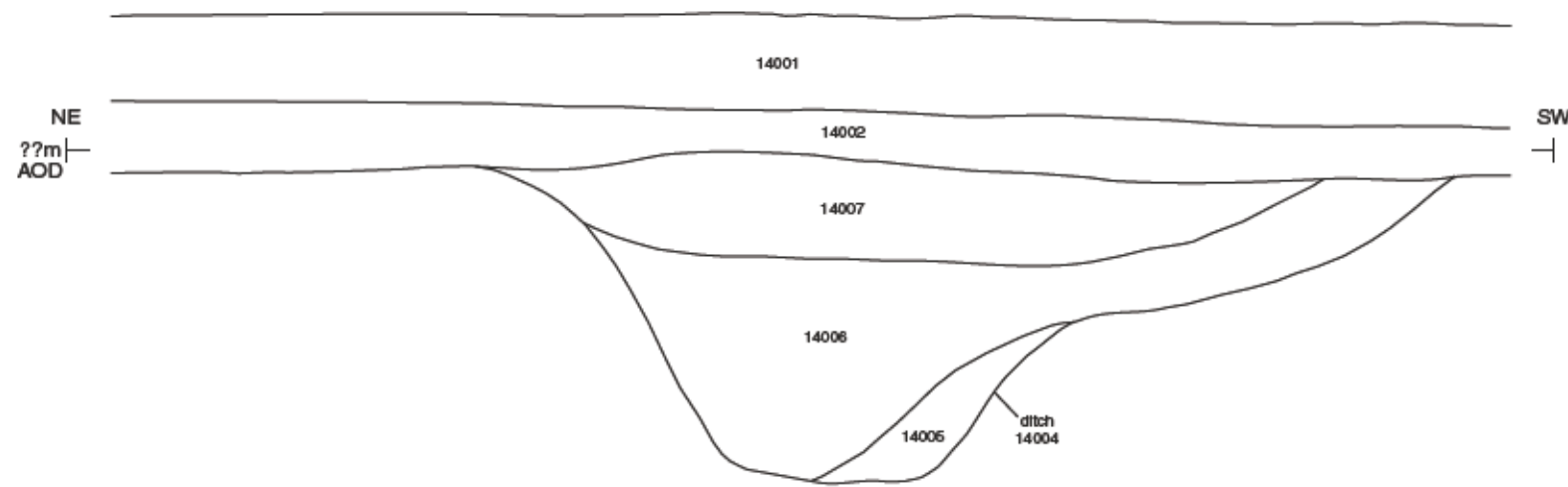
FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 14 and 18, showing
archaeological features**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
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Trench 13; section AA



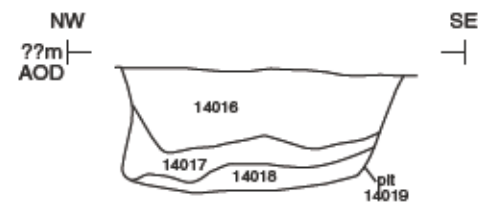
Trench 14; section BB



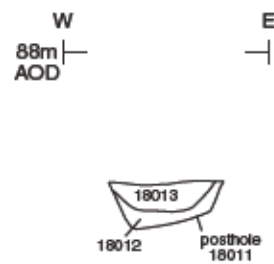
Trench 14; section CC



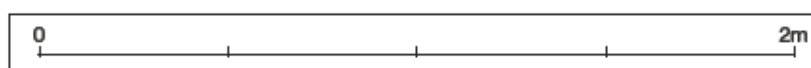
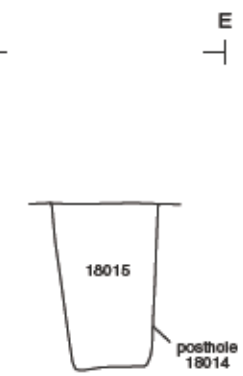
Trench 14; section DD



Trench 18; section EE



Trench 18; section FF



PROJECT TITLE Land at Moredon Bridge West Swindon, Wiltshire			
FIGURE TITLE Sections			
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