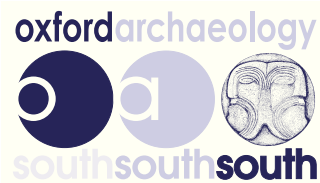


Roves Farm Swindon Wiltshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Roves Farm, Swindon, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

In September 2011 Oxford Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation at Roves Farm, Sevenhampton, Swindon, Berkshire (NGR SU 206 889).

The evaluation concentrated on defining the limits of a settlement observed through a prior geophysical survey. The driveway/trackway investigated as the boundary to the area of occupation produced both later prehistoric and Romano-British artefactual evidence as did a smaller enclosure investigated to the north of the site.

Evidence for the later occupation of the site is centred on the system of medieval ridge and furrow which covers the site, and a large stone-lined drain aligned east west across field 1.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), was commissioned by AEE Renewables plc to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the proposed site of a solar farm to the east Swindon, located on fields that are part of Roves Farm (henceforth referred to as 'the site') (Fig.1).
- 1.1.2 Archaeological works were being proposed under a post-determination agreement with Swindon Borough Council. Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for these works, discussions between OA and the County Archaeological Officer established the scope of the work required, and OA produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing how this would be implemented.

1.2 Location, Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the north-eastern outskirts of Swindon c.1.2km to the south of Sevenhampton village (NGR SU 206 889) (fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development currently consists of fields under cultivation measuring approximately 34.5ha in total. The fields were noted to slope gently from north (approx 103m OD) to south (101m OD)
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is recorded as Jurassic Stanford Limestone formation of the Upper Corralian, comprising limestone, marl and mudstone. (Geological Survey of Great Britain (England & Wales), 1:63,360 sheet 252: Swindon, 1974).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site has been the subject of geophysical survey and this has identified significant archaeology at Roves Farm. Anomalies indicate a significant enclosed settlement site in the south/central part of the site, with a driveway or trackway running out to the east and west. A second possibly unenclosed settlement of earlier or later date lies to the north-west.
- 1.3.2 The geophysical survey indicates evidence of pitting, and probable structures (including circular gullies indicating roundhouses). The settlements are linked by trackways and landscape boundaries. Together the features represent a coherent and significant archaeological landscape.
- 1.3.3 This early landscape was overlain by medieval open fields with geophysical anomalies clearly showing that ridge and furrow survives across the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The project was managed by Nick Shepherd (MIfA) and the field team comprised Dan Watkeys (supervisor), and archaeologists Jack Crennell, Hailey Nicholls and Ralph Brown.
- 1.4.2 Work was monitored on behalf of Wiltshire County Council by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger.
- 1.4.3 Our thanks go to Rupert Burr for providing and operating the excavator used during the excavation.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- (i) To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
- (ii) To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- (iii) To confirm the validity of the geophysical survey.
- (iv) To assess the impact the construction of the solar farm will have on areas retained within the scheme of works.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Large parts of the site were identified for preservation in situ (hatched blue on figures 3 and 4). In these areas solar panels will be constructed on pads at ground level with no impact on buried archaeology. Elsewhere 22 evaluation trenches (30m x 1.8m x c. 0.3m deep) were excavated in areas of proposed piling and targeted on (a) geophysical anomalies, and (b) apparent blank areas. (Fig. 2)

2.2.2 The evaluation trenches were machine excavated, under archaeological supervision, down to the top of archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural deposits whichever were encountered first.

2.2.3 Thereafter deposits and features were sample excavated by hand as appropriate.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results are presented trench by trench below. Archaeological remains were located within trenches 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18 and 20. No archaeological remains were located within trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 22. Trenches devoid of archaeological remains will not be discussed in this report.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soils uncovered during trenching varied considerably across the site. Trenches 16, 19, 21 and 22 to the very north of field 2 revealed a natural deposit of compact red brown silt clays. South of this trenches 1 and 5 revealed a natural of compacted brown grey clays. The remaining trenches were excavated directly onto limestone bedrock.

3.2.2 The clay-based fills within archaeological features were firm to soft. Dry weather throughout meant there were no problems with ground water or puddling. Archaeological features were well contrasted against the natural limestone but more difficult to identify in areas where natural clay was uncovered.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological remains were restricted to areas previously identified from the earlier geophysical survey. Where trenches were excavated beyond these areas few archaeological features were discovered.



3.4 Trench Summaries

Field 1 (Fig. 3)

- 3.4.1 **Trench 5** revealed a continuation of the predicted trackway ditch running north east to south west toward the main settlement area. The ditch **504** (Fig. 3; Fig. 5 section 500) survived only to a depth of 0.15m and has been heavily affected by ploughing. No finds were recovered from the fill of the ditch at this location.
- 3.4.2 **Trench 7** was positioned so as to reveal a further section of the trackway ditch. Ditch **705** (Fig. 3; Fig. 5 section 701, Fig. 6) was noted to survive to a depth of 0.28m and contain a single fill **706**. A single sherd of late prehistoric or early Romano-British 'Belgic' pottery was recovered from the feature. To the east of the ditch were located two small pits **703** and **707** (Fig. 3, Fig. 5 sections 700/702). Neither pit survived to a significant depth <0.2m and both were extensively plough damaged.
- 3.4.3 **Trench 8** contained three linear features as predicted from the geophysical survey. Southern most of these was Structure **803** (Fig. 3, Fig. 5 section 800) which was a stone lined drain aligned North West – south east and backfilled with loose limestone rubble. A single small pottery fragment dating to the 13th - 14th century was recovered from the very upper fill 808 of the backfilled drain, the pottery was noted to be very abraded and likely to be residual suggesting a post medieval date for the feature. To the north of this was located a north east – south west aligned boundary and trackway ditch **809** (Fig 3, Fig. 5 section 801, Fig. 7) as seen in the geophysical survey. Observed to be 1.08m wide this was surviving to a depth of 0.3m. A single sherd of later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the feature. North of this was ditch **811** (Fig. 3, Fig. 5 section 802). Aligned north west – south east, it was observed to be 0.8m wide and survived to a depth of 0.19m. No dating evidence was recovered from the single fill of the feature.
- 3.4.4 **Trench 9** was positioned to reveal a further section of boundary ditch as it turned to run north – south. Ditch **903** (Fig. 3, Fig. 5 section 900, Fig. 8) was observed to be 3.1m wide and survive to a depth of 0.65m containing three distinctive fills. Fills 904 and 905 were mid yellow brown clays and interpreted as erosion from the natural edges of the feature, as well as possible bank material from the interior of the enclosure. Fill 906 from the same ditch was a dark brown grey clay silt and was interpreted as an erosion of topsoil into the abandoned ditch. Pottery recovered from the fills of the ditch was Romano-British from the 1st to 3rd century AD. A further boundary ditch **907** (Fig. 3, Fig. 5 section 901, Fig. 9) was revealed running North West – south east across the eastern end of the trench. This was not shown from the geophysical survey but sat on a point where two geological bands coalesced. Two distinct fills were observed within the ditch. The lower of which (908) produced a small amount of 1st century AD pottery.
- 3.4.5 **Trench 10** was centred on a large irregular anomaly **1002** appearing from the geophysical survey. This anomaly was 0.52m in depth and covered the Northern 6m of the trench and was interpreted as a large quarry pit. Two square headed iron nails were recovered from the upper layers of fill 1003 (Fig. 3, Fig. 5 section 1000) and a single sherd of 2nd to 3rd century pottery was found near the base of the feature.

Field 2 (Fig. 4)

- 3.4.6 **Trench 18** contained the remains of a field boundary ditch, **1802** (Fig. 4), as seen on the 1978 Ordnance Survey of Berkshire. This survived to a depth of 0.6m deep and was observed to be 1.1m wide. This ditch was heavily disturbed with roots from an associated hedgerow which was removed in 1986.



3.4.7 **Trench 20** was positioned to examine the remains of a small enclosure which was recorded in the geophysical survey. The ditch **2002** (Fig. 4, Fig. 5 section 2000) was observed to survive to a depth of 0.4m. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery (late 2nd to 4th century AD) was recovered from the feature, as were eight sherds of Early Iron Age pottery.

3.4.8 In **Trench 21** a north-south aligned linear **2104** was investigated (Fig. 4), and interpreted to be a remnant of the medieval ridge and furrow system previously noted in the geophysical survey. The large geophysical anomaly running east-west through trenches 21 and 22 was seen to represent a change in the natural geology.

3.5 Finds summary

3.5.1 Ceramics recovered from excavated features place the majority of features firmly in the later prehistoric and early Romano-British periods. Pottery recovered high up in the sequence of fills from the stone drain in trench 8 has been dated from the 13th-14th century, although the material has been judged to be residual.

3.5.2 Bones from cattle and sheep/goat dominate the assemblage collected, though a single piece of deer antler was recovered from pit **707**. The high percentage of cattle and sheep/goat is typical of rural Roman assemblages in the Upper Thames Valley.



4 DISCUSSION.

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 Access was available to the entire site and all planned trenches were excavated. Ground and light conditions were good throughout. The evaluation confirmed the reliability of the geophysical survey as a good indicator of the location of archaeological remains. Where trenches were targeted on noted anomalies corresponding archaeological remains were observed. Trenches targeted on blank areas similarly did not produce evidence of archaeological remains.
- 4.1.2 Few archaeological remains were targeted in the evaluation. Although this means it is difficult to arrive at any detailed understanding of the phased development and date of the site, the sample is reliable enough to give an overview of the site. The overall periods of occupation are reasonably certain, as are the main foci for activity within those periods.
- 4.1.3 The overall phased approach to evaluation, comprising geophysics and trial trenching represents an appropriate and effective method for assessing the location and character of the archaeological remains

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

Extent of archaeological remains

- 4.2.1 The trench evaluation confirmed the results of the earlier geophysical survey in that the main foci for archaeological remains are within a central southern zone within field 1 and a further zone located towards the central southern edge of field 2. A further concentration can be observed within a strip of land between fields one and two. Beyond these areas archaeological remains thin out comprising a driveway/trackway and the remnants of a medieval ridge and furrow system.

Date, type and condition of archaeological remains

- 4.2.2 The investigated archaeological remains within field 1 centre on the driveway/trackway identified from the geophysical survey. Three interventions were excavated through the trackway with two producing datable pottery indicating a focus of activity from the later Iron Age into the early Romano-British period. Two further boundary ditches, **903** and **907** investigated in trench 9 also produced pottery dated to the early Romano-British period.
- 4.2.3 In field 2 the probable small enclosure investigated within trench 20 contained a significant amount of later prehistoric pottery and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery dated from between the late 2nd to the 4th century AD. These investigated features indicate the occupation of the site within the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. It is possible that the unenclosed settlement in field 2 may be Early Iron Age, replaced by the enclosed settlement in field 1 by the late Iron Age to Romano-British periods.
- 4.2.4 The later periods of activity on the site is indicated by the presence of a medieval ridge and furrow system noted from the geophysical survey (and in trench 21) and the drain 802. The construction of the drain and the abraded pottery within its very upper fills suggest it has a post-medieval date and not associated with the period of ridge and furrow across the site.



- 4.2.5 It is clear from where evaluation trenches were excavated that the site has been heavily affected by ploughing. All features were truncated and it is likely that only the deeper ones survive.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed a NE-SW aligned ditch. Part of a trackway observed in geophysical survey.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
500	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
503	Fill	1.05	0.15	Mid grey brown, clay silt.	None	-
504	Cut	1.05	0.15	Ditch	-	-

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed N-S aligned trackway ditch as well as two small pits.				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
701	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
703	Cut	0.5	0.12	Small Pit	-	-
704	Fill	0.5	0.12	Dark brown clay silt.	Bone	-
705	Cut	1	0.28	N-S Ditch	-	-
706	Fill	1	0.28	Dark brown clay silt.	Pottery, bone	1C AD
707	Cut	1.1	0.15	Pit	-	-
708	Fill	1.1	0.15	Dark brown clay silt.	Bone	-
709	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-



Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed three approximately NW-SE aligned linear features. Two shallow ditches and a 1m deep stone drain.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
800	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
801	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
802	Cut	0.84	1.3	Cut for drain 803	-	-
803	Structure			Stone Drain	-	-
804	Fill		0.6	Grey clay	-	-
805	Fill		0.6	Light brown silt clay	-	-
806	Fill		0.1	Loose limestone	-	-
807	Fill	0.7	0.7	Light grey brown clay silt	-	-
808	Fill	0.8	0.25	Dark brown clay silt	Pottery	13-14C AD
809	Cut	1	0.3	Ditch	-	
810	Fill	1	0.3	Mid brown silt	Pottery	Later prehistoric
811	Cut	0.8	0.19	Ditch	-	
812	Fill	0.8	0.19	Dark brown grey silt clay	-	
813	Natural	-	-	Limestone	-	

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed N-S aligned trackway ditch as well as two small pits.					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
900	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
901	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
903	Cut	3.1	0.65	N-S Ditch	-	-
904	Fill	1.34	0.3	Mid yellow brown clay	Bone	-
905	Fill	1.2	0.23	Mid yellow brown clay	Bone, Pottery	1-2C AD



906	Fill	3.1	0.2	Dark brown grey clay silt	Pottery, bone	Late 1C-3C AD
907	Cut	1.1	0.15	NW-SE aligned ditch	-	-
908	Fill	-	-	Light brown grey silt clay	Bone, Pottery	1C AD
909	Fill			Mid grey brown silt clay	-	-

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench revealed a large quarry pit as previously shown on geophysics.				Avg. depth (m)		0.2
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1000	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1001	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1002	Cut	1.8	0.52	Quarry pit	-	-
1003	Fill	1.8	0.5	Dark brown grey silt clay	Pot, Fe nails	2-3C AD

Trench 18						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained a NE-SW aligned post-Medieval field boundary ditch.				Avg. depth (m)		0.36
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1800	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1801	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
1802	Cut	1.1	0.6	Ditch	-	-
1803	Fill	1.1	0.6	Dark brown clay silt	-	-
1803	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-



Trench 20						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained a North – South aligned prehistoric ditch, as predicted from the geophysical survey.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Cut	0.72	0.25	N-S ditch	-	-
2003	Fill	0.72	0.25	Dark brown clay silt	Pottery, bone	Late 2C-4C AD
2004	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 21						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench contained a North – South aligned prehistoric ditch, as predicted from the geophysical survey.				Avg. depth (m)		0.3
				Width (m)		1.8
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2000	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
2001	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2002	Natural	-	-	Natural	-	-
2003	Fill	1	0.07	Mid grey brown clay silt	-	-
2004	Cut	1	0.07	Furrow	-	-



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Paul Booth BA FSA MIFA

A total of 19 small sherds (118g) was recovered. These were recorded rapidly using standard codes defined in the OA system for recording later prehistoric and Roman pottery (in brackets in Table 1). Fabrics were identified at an intermediate level of precision (eg North Wiltshire reduced wares) and quantified in context groups by sherd count and weight. The pottery was in variable condition. Mean sherd weight was small (6.2g) and some sherds were particularly small and abraded, making meaningful identification difficult.

The assemblage has three main components. Later prehistoric sherds concentrated in context 2003. A variety of fabrics was represented and an Iron Age date seems certain. The material perhaps belongs mainly, if not entirely, in the early Iron Age, although it is not possible to be certain about this. Unfortunately this group also contains a rim sherd from a black-burnished ware cooking pot of a type that must date at least to the later 2nd century AD. It is not clear if this sherd is intrusive in a later prehistoric group or if the latter material is residual in a Roman context. The only other potentially later prehistoric sherd is a very abraded fragment from context 810.

Late Iron Age-Roman sherds are not numerous, but those from Trench 9 contexts are in fairly fresh condition and are likely to reflect occupation of this period in the vicinity. There are no rim sherds here, so close dating is not possible. A late 1st-3rd century range is likely for most of the material in Trench 9. The Savernake sherds in context 905 could be earlier than this, but do not need to be. The character of the small fragment in context 908 is very uncertain.

The third element in the assemblage is represented by a tiny decorated fragment of 13th-14th century date from context 808. This is quite abraded and its significance is uncertain (I am grateful to John Cotter for help with this sherd).

The incidence of pottery by context is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Quantities of pottery by context

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
706	1	5	1C	'Belgic type' grog-tempered fabric (E80)
808	1	1	13-14C	Oxidised sandy, probably fairly local, fragment from strip-decorated jug, glazed (abraded)
810	1	2	Later prehistoric?	Limestone/fossil shell and sand (very abraded), possible rim
905	2	29	1-2C	Savernake ware (R95))
906	3	33	Late 1C-3C	North Wiltshire sandy reduced fabrics (R35), 1 base



908	1	2	1C?	Sand etc (ASP3) fabric (E20??), possibly later
1003	1	11	2-3C	?North Wiltshire micaceous sandy reduced fabric (R35), jar/bowl rim
2003	8	30	Later prehistoric	Flint- (1), limestone- (2), shell- (3), sand-tempered (2) fabrics, 1 tiny sand-tempered upright rim
2003	1	5	Late 2C-4C	Black-burnished ware 1 (B11), cooking pot rim

B.2 Flint

By Geraldine Crann BA PIfA

Table 2: Quantities of flint by context

Context	Description	Date
905	Heavily patinated blade fragment snapped in antiquity at proximal and dorsal ends, 3g.	Late Mesolithic/ early Neolithic

Discussion.

The single worked blade fragment is missing both dorsal and proximal ends where diagnostic knapping features might have been present. Its three dorsal scars have max width dimensions of 10mm, 8mm and 4mm, suggesting that it is from the earlier prehistoric period and probably late Mesolithic or early Neolithic. The small size of the assemblage limits the interpretation of the material, beyond illustrating a human presence in the local area during the earlier prehistoric period.

B.3 Animal Bone

By Lena Strid BSC AlFA

A total of 176 hand collected animal bones were recovered from Roves Farm, Swindon. Preliminary dating of the site indicates that most, if not all features date to the Iron age or the Roman period.

Most bones were in a poor condition, although the poorly preserved bones mainly comprise small unidentifiable fragments (Table 3). Burnt bones were absent and only one bone was gnawed, probably by a dog .

Bones from cattle and sheep/goat dominate the assemblage. This is common in rural Roman assemblages from the Upper Thames Valley (Strid 2010, 208, 228), although the small sample size precludes further interpretation. Wild game are not commonly represented in rural assemblages of this date so the presence of a deer antler, probably red deer, in pit (707) is notable. As the burr was absent it is not possible to tell whether it represents hunting or, alternatively, the collection of shed antlers.

The ageing evidence is scant, comprising a total of four epiphyses and two teeth from cattle, sheep/goat and horse. Two cattle metapodials are fused distally, indicating an age of death of more than 2-2.5 years. One sheep/goat mandibular third molar derived from an adult sheep, suggesting an age-at-death of at least 3-4 years. One sheep/goat mandible with a deciduous



fourth premolar present represents an individual of under 2.5 years old. A fused distal sheep/goat humerus came from an animal older than 3-4 months and a fusing distal horse tibia came from an animal of around 2 years (Grant 1982; Habermehl 1975, 48, 104-105, 121; Payne 1973).

The only observed butchery mark in the assemblage was a blade mark on a long bone shaft from a large mammal. Blade marks represent rough filleting with heavy cleavers, a butchery method mainly associated with Roman professional urban or military butchers but also occasionally found in rural assemblages (Maltby 2007, 64).

Table 3. Preservation level for bones from the Roves Farm assemblage.

	N	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Abysmal
SWROVE11	176	0.6%	7.4%	4.0%	62.5%	0.6%	

Table 4. Bone assemblage from Roves Farm.

	Cattle	Sheep /goat	Horse	Deer	Medium mammal	Large mammal	Indeterminate
Antler				1			
Horn core	1						
Skull	1						
Mandible		1					
Loose teeth		2					
Vertebra						2	
Rib					1	7	
Humerus		1					
Metacarpal	1						
Pelvis		1					
Femur	1						
Tibia			1				
Metatarsal	1	1					
Longbone					5	5	
Indeterminate							99
TOTAL	5	6	1	1	6	14	99
Weight (g)	244	35	312	12	17	182	92

Table 5: Measurements (mm).

Context	Species	Bone	GL	Bp	Bd	SD
908	Cattle	Metatarsal			49.8	
2003	Cattle	Metacarpal	171.5	47.9		27.8



APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Roves Farm, Swindon

Site code: SWROVE11

Grid reference: SU 206 889

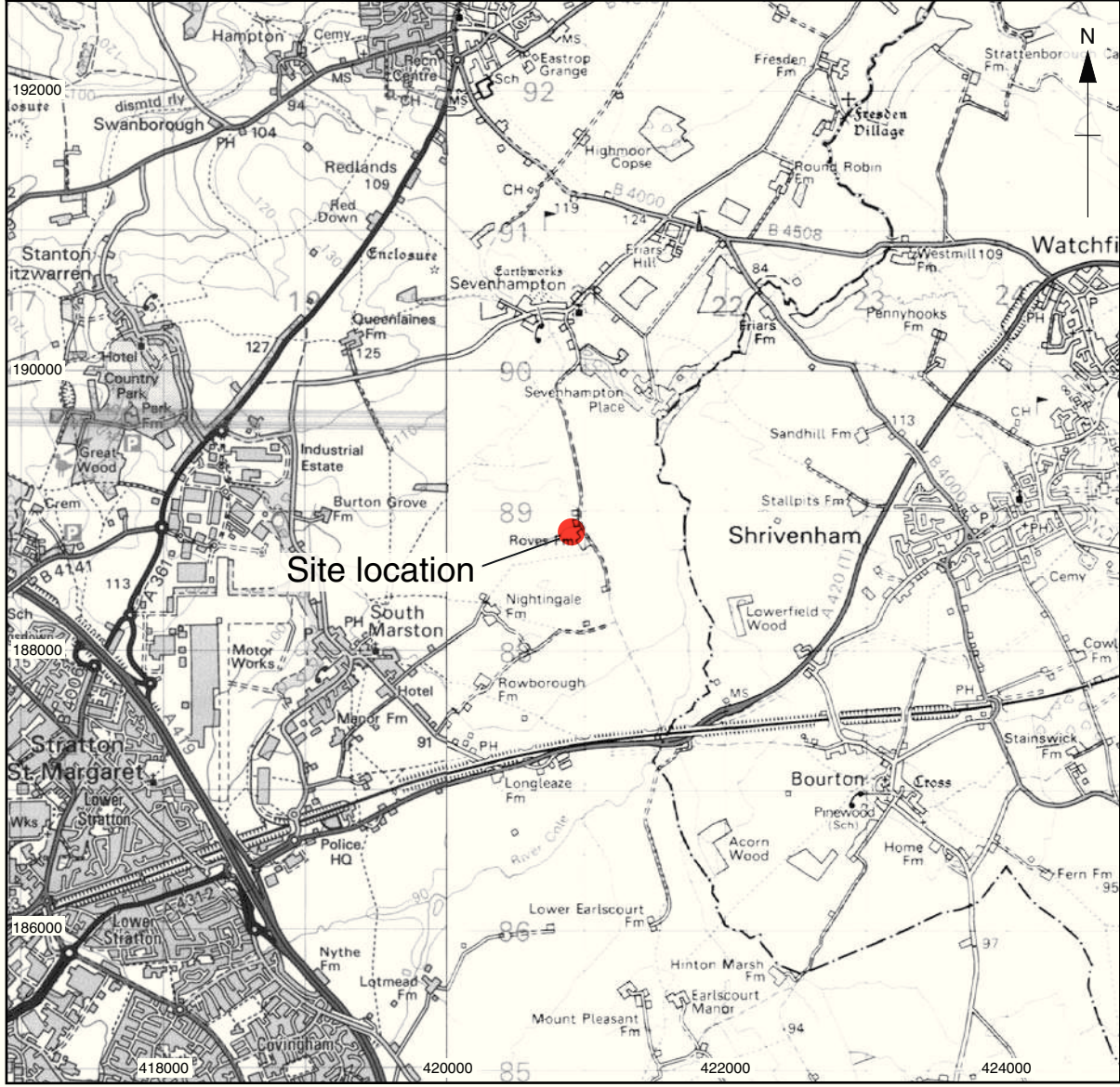
Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 20/9/2011 to 23/9/2011

Area of site: 128826m²

Summary of results: Oxford archaeology excavated 22 thirty metre long trenches across land at Roves Farm, Sevenhampton, Swindon. Several later prehistoric and Romano-British boundary and enclosure ditches were revealed during the course of the evaluation but most were heavily plough damaged.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and has been offered to Swindon Museum and Art Gallery.



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Figure 1: Site location

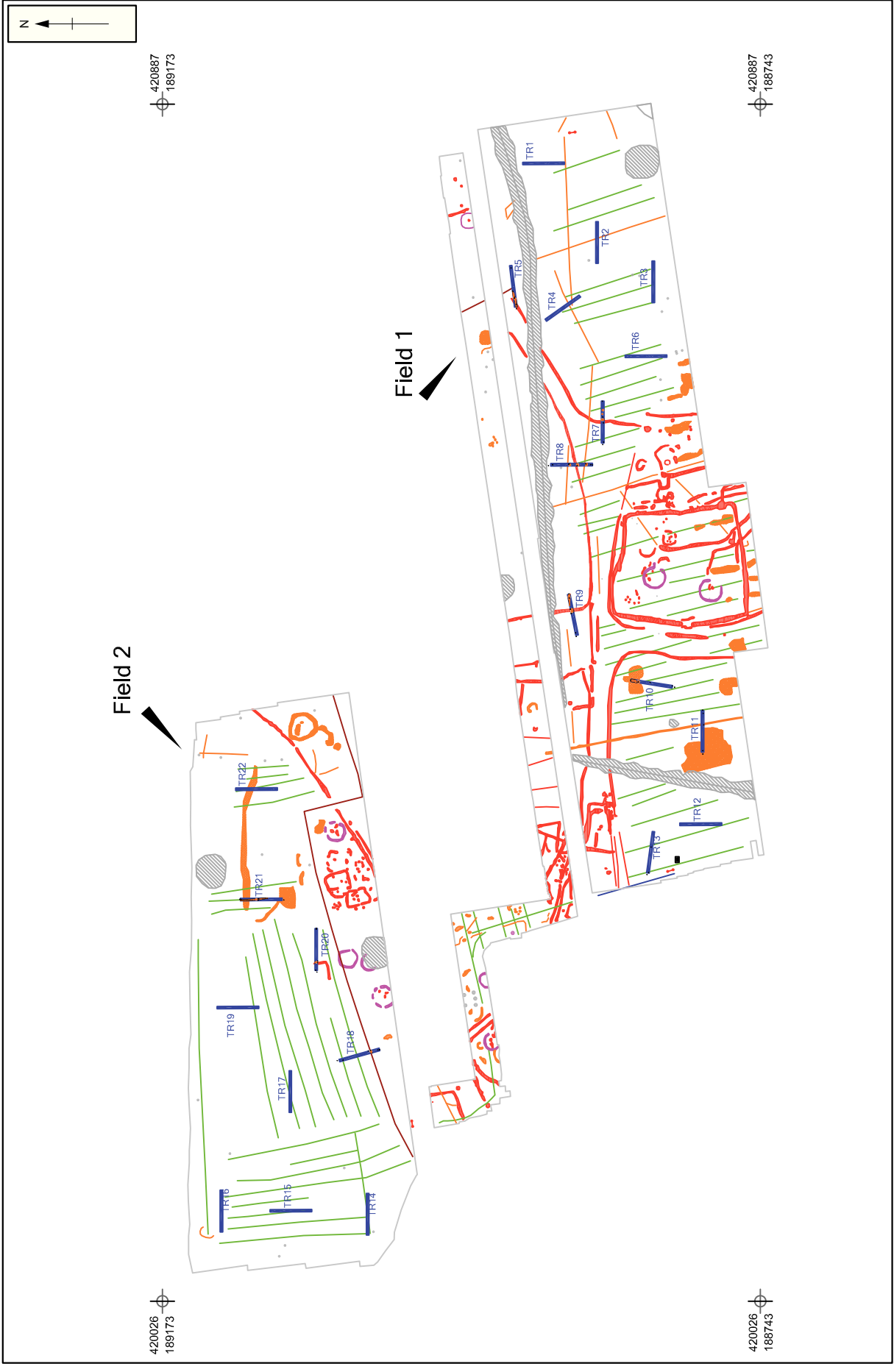


Fig 2: Trench locations against geophysical anomalies

0 200 m
Scale at A4 1:4000

Survey Data supplied by :
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Fig. 3: Field 1: Features excavated within trenches.

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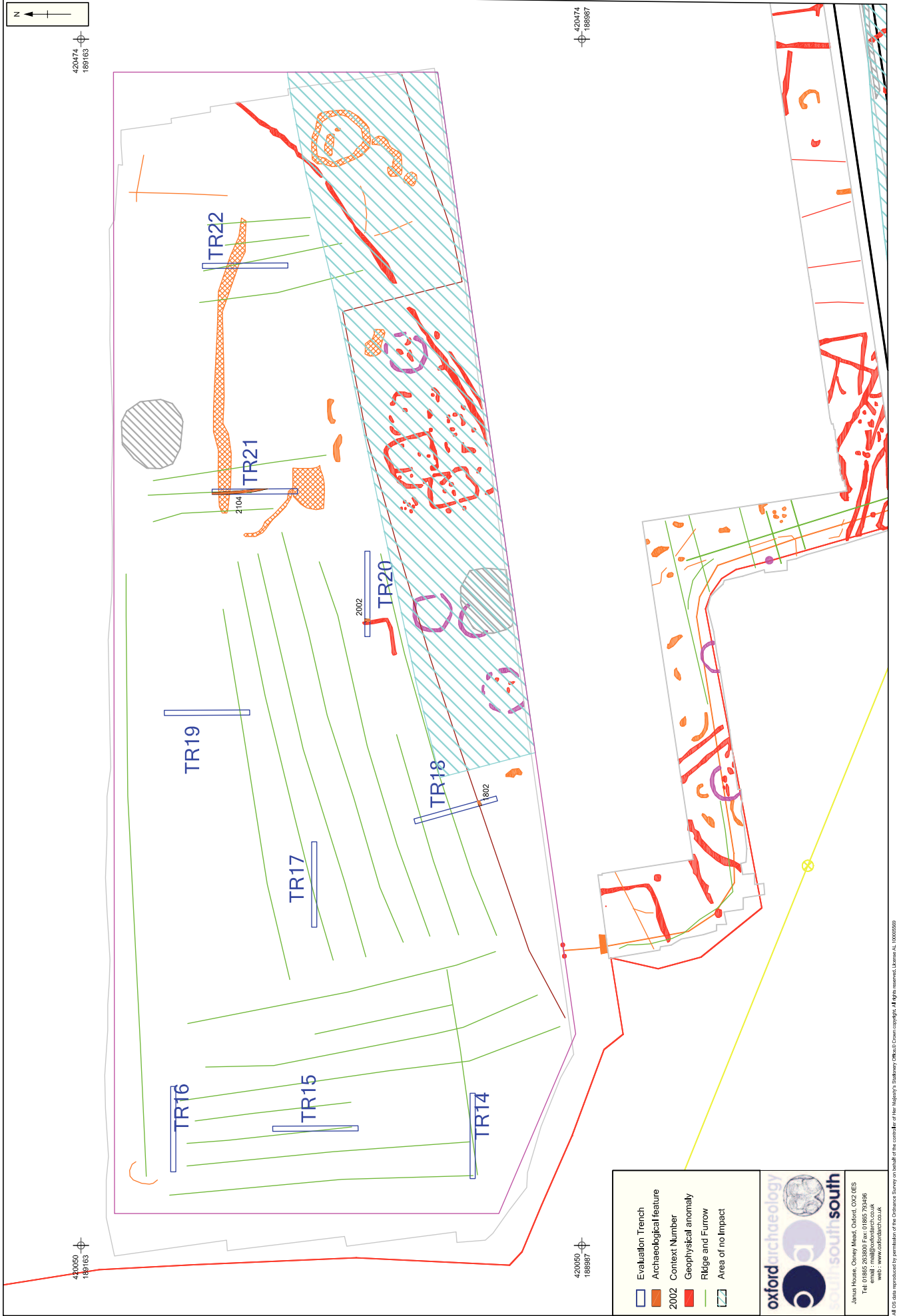


Fig 4: Field 2: Features excavated within trenches

Scale at A3 1:1250
 0 50 m

Survey Data supplied by:
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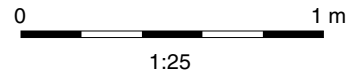
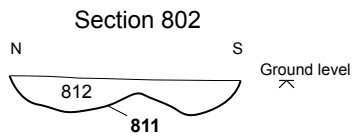
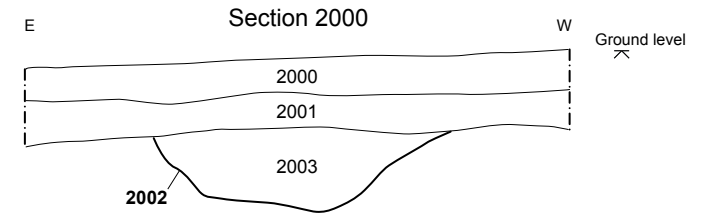
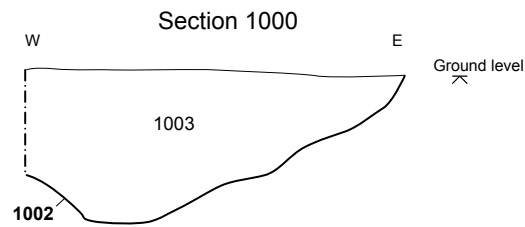
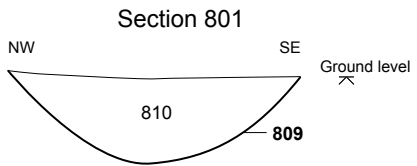
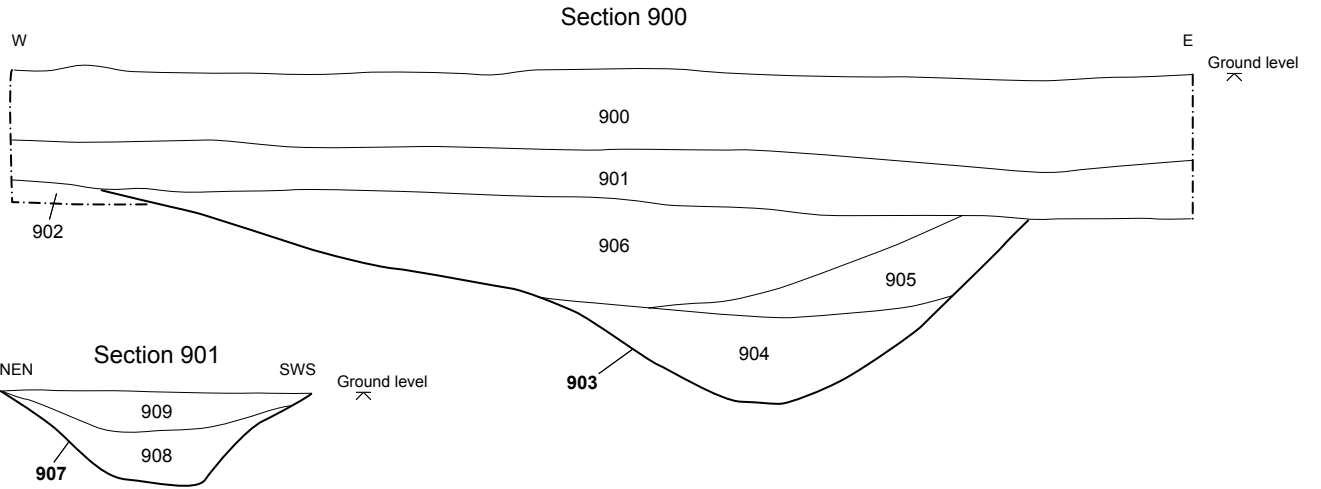
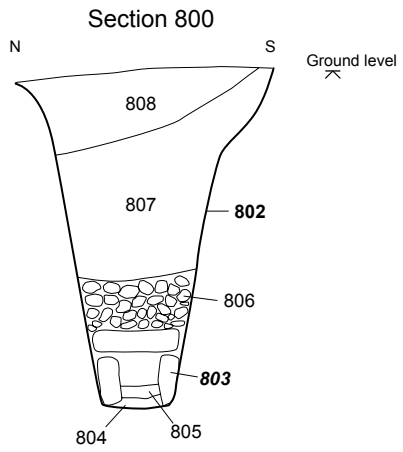
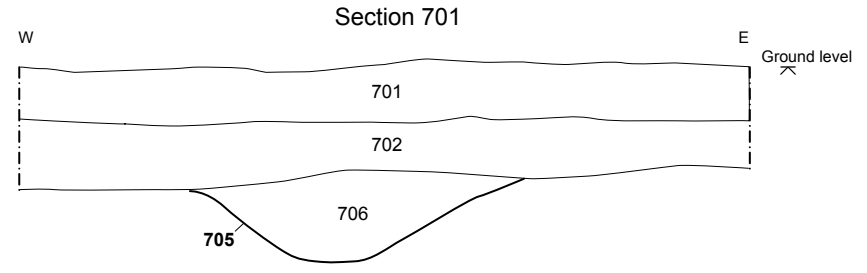
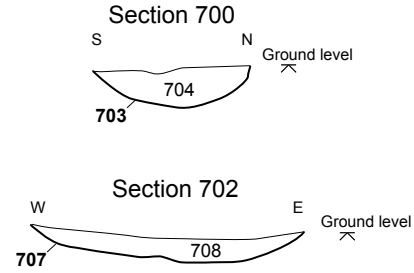
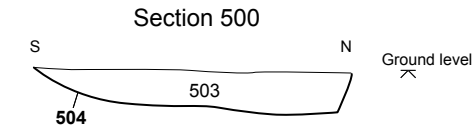


Figure 5: Sections



Fig 6: Trench 7, Ditch 705. View looking North, 1m scale.



Fig 7: Trench 8, Ditch 809. View looking East, 1m scale.



Fig 8: Trench 9, Section 903. View looking North, 1m scale.



Fig 9: Trench 9, Ditch 907. View looking East, 1m scale



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