

Elm Grove, Drynham Lane, Trowbridge,  
Wiltshire:  
Results of an archaeological evaluation

NGR ST 86100 56319

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On behalf of:  
Coulston Estates

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AC archaeology

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## Results of an archaeological evaluation

Centred on NGR: ST 86100 56319

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### SUMMARY

*Archaeological investigations, consisting of the machine-excavation of ninety-three trenches, on land at Elm Grove, Drynham Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, was undertaken by AC archaeology Ltd. during May 2019. The investigation was undertaken in support of a future planning application for the development of the site. The application area has been subject to a previous desk-based assessment and magnetometer survey.*

*Of the trenches excavated across the site, ten revealed evidence for archaeological deposits. This evidence included a number of features possibly representing pit-kilns for the production of charcoal. One of these which contained the large proportion of a single cooking vessel dated between the 11th to 12th century AD. Two trenches revealed structural deposits including part of an agricultural building, along with probable related features associated with a former homestead which once stood on the site. This building is depicted on the 1837 tithe map, but no longer present after the late 19th century. A quantity of post-medieval artefacts was recovered including late-17th to 19th century pottery, clay tobacco pipes and glass vessels likely to be associated with the former homestead.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation in support of a planning application for the proposed residential development of land at Elm Grove, Drynham Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire (centred on NGR ST 86100 56319). The work was commissioned by Mike Heaton, acting consultant for Coulston Estates. The report was prepared by AC archaeology Ltd.
- 1.2 The investigation was undertaken in order to provide supporting information for a forthcoming planning application for residential development. It was requested by the Wiltshire Council Assistant County Archaeologist (WCACA). The site location is shown in Fig. 1.
- 1.3 The proposed application area is situated immediately south-east of Trowbridge along Drynham Lane. It covers c.12 hectares within five land parcels, two of these were used as pony paddocks and the remaining three as cultivated pasture arranged around the meandering course of Drynham Lane and an un-named tributary of the River Biss. The north-west boundary comprises both Bradley Road retail park and a residential estate, while the south-east boundary comprises the White Horse Business Park. Either end of the application area is bounded by Bradley Road and the main Salisbury to Bath railway. The topography is within a low-lying landscape with ground levels generally below 40m OD. The underlying bedrock geology comprises Oxford Clay Formation, a mudstone formed in the Jurassic Period.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A detailed account relating to the archaeological and historical background to the site was presented in the archaeological desk-based assessment (Heaton 2017) which identified little

evidence for the likelihood of any archaeological remains within the application area, other than the vestiges of ridge and furrow cultivation and structural elements associated with a former post-medieval homestead situated in the northern extent of the site. This homestead can be seen on the 1837 tithe map of which an extract is included in this report (Fig. 6) showing its position and that of Trenches 77 and 78 where elements of the homestead were revealed.

**2.2** A subsequent geophysical survey of the application area (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2016) only identified magnetic anomalies thought to be evidence for relatively recent agricultural activity, in the form of land drainage, along with responses associated with the homestead itself.

### **3. OBJECTIVES**

**3.1** The aims of the investigations were:

- To provide an initial assessment of the principal magnetic anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey and to ascertain whether they are of archaeological origin;
- To assess the presence/absence, function, date and chronology of any archaeological deposits present on the site;
- to enable a description of the significance of any heritage assets present;
- to enable an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on any heritage asset, and;
- to enable further evaluation/mitigation strategies to be designed.

### **4. METHODOLOGY**

**4.1** The investigations were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation prepared by Mike Heaton (2017) and a trench plan provided by AC archaeology, both of which was approved by the WCACA prior to commencement on site.

**4.2** The application area comprises five land parcels, two of which are used as pony paddocks and the remainder for pasture. All spoil removal was undertaken under the control and direction of the Site Archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil were removed by mechanical excavator, using a wide toothless bucket, and ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits or natural subsoil was exposed. Site levels relate to Ordnance Survey Datum.

**4.3** Ninety-three trenches were excavated across the application area, each measuring 20 x 1.9m and positioned on the ground using a survey grade GNSS instrument with a horizontal precision of c. 20mm (Fig. 2). Each trench was recorded using the full range of the standard AC archaeology *pro forma* recording system.

**4.4** The archive has been prepared using the site code ACW1189.

### **5. RESULTS**

**5.1** Of the ninety-three trenches excavated, ten contained evidence for archaeological deposits. This evidence was broadly concentrated in the northern extent of the application area and included pits, linear features and structural remains associated with a former post-medieval homestead and agricultural building.



- 5.2** The layer sequence across the site comprised topsoil directly overlying the natural sub-strata, with an area in the northern portion of the site containing a shallow subsoil horizon. Trenches containing archaeological deposits are described below in text, while negative trenches are described in table form in Appendix 1.

**Trench 54** (Plan Fig. 3a; section Fig. 3b)

- 5.3** This trench was aligned north-west to south-east and situated on level ground in the easternmost plot. A maximum depth of 0.25m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey-brown silty clay loam (5400), which overlay the natural yellowish-brown stiff clay (5401). A single feature representing a possible former charcoal pit was revealed cutting through the natural clay.

*Pit F5402*

- 5.4** This pit feature was partly exposed in the trench and appeared sub-circular in plan with maximum dimensions present of 1.1m. Excavation revealed a gentle sloping profile and flat base at a depth of 0.15m. It contained two fills comprising a thin primary deposit (5403), composed of a mid-grey silty clay and containing abundant charcoal flecks and a secondary fill (5404), composed of mid-greyish brown, silty clay, containing no coarse components. No dating evidence was recovered.

**Trench 63** (Plan Fig. 3c; sections Fig. 3d & e; Plates 1 & 2)

- 5.5** This trench was aligned northwest to southeast and situated on level ground toward the central portion of the site. A maximum depth of 0.2m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey-brown silty clay loam (6300), which overlay the natural sub-strata composed of yellowish-brown stiff clay (6301). Two features both representing possible former charcoal pits were revealed cutting through the natural sub-strata.

*Pit F6302*

- 5.6** This feature was partly exposed in the trench and appeared sub-circular in plan with maximum dimensions present of 1m. Excavation revealed a moderately sloping profile and flat base at a depth of 0.3m. It contained two fills comprising a thin primary deposit (6303), composed of a dark grey to black silty charcoal and a secondary fill (6304), composed of blueish-grey silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was recovered.

*Pit F6305*

- 5.7** This feature was partly exposed in the trench and appeared sub-circular in plan with maximum dimensions present of 0.85m. Excavation revealed a steep sloping profile and slightly uneven base at a depth of 0.4m. It contained two fills comprising a primary deposit (6307), composed of a dark grey-black silty charcoal and a secondary fill (6306), composed of blueish-grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and small gravels. The majority of a 11th to 12th century cooking vessel was recovered from fill (6307), this was associated with a deposit of charcoal that has been identified as ash (6.13 below).

### **Trench 68** (Plan Fig. 3f)

- 5.8** This trench was aligned north-east to south-west and situated on level ground toward the central portion of the site. A maximum depth of 0.2m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey-brown silty clay loam (6800), which overlay the natural yellowish-brown stiff clay (6801). A single charcoal pit was revealed cutting through the natural clay.

#### *Pit F6802*

- 5.9** This feature was sub-circular in plan with a maximum diameter of 1m. Excavation revealed an irregular profile and base with a maximum depth of 0.1m. It contained a single fill (6803), composed of mixed dark grey / blueish grey silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was recovered.

### **Trench 72** (Plan Fig. 3g; section Fig. 3h; Plate 3)

- 5.10** This trench was aligned north-west to south-east and situated on level ground toward the north of the site. A maximum depth of 0.25m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey-brown silty clay loam (7200), which overlay the natural yellowish-brown stiff clay (7204). A single feature representing a possible former charcoal pit was revealed cutting through the natural clay.

#### *Pit F7203*

- 5.11** This feature was partly exposed in the trench and appeared sub-circular in plan with maximum dimensions present of 1.35m. Excavation revealed a steep to moderately sloping profile and slightly uneven base at a maximum depth of 0.4m. The pit contained two fills comprising a primary deposit (7202), composed of a dark grey silty clay containing abundant charcoal flecks and a secondary fill (7201), composed of blueish-grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was recovered, although a sample of charcoal rich fill (7202) was processed and the charcoal was identified as ash (Section 6.13 below).

### **Trench 77** (Plan Fig. 4a; sections Fig. 4b & c; Plates 4 & 5)

- 5.12** This trench was aligned approximately north-east to south-west and situated on level ground toward the north of the site. A maximum depth of 0.2m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey-brown silty clay loam (7700), which overlay a thin subsoil horizon (7701), composed of yellowish-brown silty clay. This horizon overlay the natural yellowish-brown stiff clay (7702). A single course of a possible brick buttress and other related features were revealed.

#### *Ditch F7703*

- 5.13** This feature was aligned approximately north-east to south-west with dimensions in plan of up to 2m in width and a length exposed of 6m, continuing beyond the trench limits. Excavation revealed a steep to moderately sloping profile and slightly concave base at a depth of 0.65m. It contained three fills comprising upper fill (7704), composed of dark yellowish brown silty clay and containing moderate small gravels and charcoal flecks; secondary fill (7705) composed of dark grey silty clay containing sparse small gravels, and a primary fill (7706) composed of yellowish brown silty clay containing sparse small gravels. This feature is likely to represent part of a former boundary ditch which was also revealed in Trench 76 where it was not investigated. A quantity of artefacts was

recovered from the fills, including mid to late 19th pottery, vessel glass, ceramic building material (CBM), slate, animal bone, an iron T-shaped nail and an iron collar.

#### *Gully F7707*

- 5.14** This feature was aligned approximately north-west to south-east with dimensions in plan of 0.8m in width and a length exposed of 1.9m. Excavation revealed a moderately sloping profile and slightly rounded base at a depth of 0.2m. It contained a single fill (7708) composed of yellowish-brown silty clay containing moderate small limestone pieces and gravels. This feature appears to represent a former drainage gully. A small quantity of artefacts was recovered, including mid to late 19th pottery, iron nails and animal bone.

#### *Structure S7709*

- 5.15** This context comprised a single course of unbonded bricks and measuring 1.2 x 0.5m in plan, continuing beyond the trench limits to the north-west. The nature of this structure is unclear but may represent remnants of a brick buttress or lightweight foundation. A small group of large pieces of mid-18th century pottery was recovered around this structure during its cleaning.

#### *Linear feature F7710*

- 5.16** This feature appeared linear in plan with only its southern edge exposed within the trench. It was aligned approximately north-east to south-west with dimensions of 4m in length and at least 1m in width with excavation revealing a shallow gentle sloping profile and broad flat base at a depth of 0.1m. It contained a single fill (7711), composed of mid-grey brown silty clay containing common limestone pieces and brick rubble. The nature of this feature is unclear, but it may represent part of an external surface such as a pathway. A small quantity of artefacts was recovered, including 18th century pottery, CBM, vessel glass and animal bone were recovered.

#### **Trench 78** (Plan Fig. 4d; sections Fig 4. e, f & g; Plates 6, 7 & 8)

- 5.17** This trench was aligned approximately north-west to south-east and situated on level ground toward the north of the site. A maximum depth of 0.2m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey-brown silty clay loam (7801), which overlay the natural yellowish-brown stiff clay (7802). Elements of a former structure and other deposits were revealed.

#### *Structure 7803*

- 5.18** The main component of this structure measured at least 20m in length with a number of rectilinear features associated with it, continuing westwards beyond the trench limits (F7804, F7806, F7810 & F7807). Each of these features, along with the main foundation (S7803) was composed of brick and limestone rubble (7812). One of these features was investigated (F7810) revealing a width of 0.85m and a gentle sloping profile with slightly undulating base at a depth of 0.25m. A possible demolition layer (7813), composed of limestone rubble and mortar was partly overlying some of these features, with a further deposit representing a spread of material composed of yellow-grey silty clay also present (7814). This structure appears to represent part of a former cattle stall. A single nail was recovered from (7708), with a small assemblage of mid-late 17th to early 18th century pottery, clay tobacco pipes and vessel glass that was recovered from (7812). Two sherds of mid-late 19th century pottery, a single nail and two fragments from a clay tobacco pipe were recovered from (7813), the foot of one fragment, was stamped with its manufacturer John Howell who was making pipes in the area between 1650-90.

### *Pit F7811*

- 5.19** This feature was partly exposed below foundation trench S7810 and appeared sub-circular in plan with a maximum diameter of 0.5m. Excavation revealed a steep sloping profile and flat base at a depth of 0.3m. It contained a single fill composed of silty brick and limestone rubble, the same soil matrix as deposit (7812), suggesting it was infilled at the same time S7810 was constructed. The artefacts recovered from this pit included mid-late 17th to early-18th century pottery, Glass vessel fragments, clay tobacco pipes, animal bone and a complete iron key.

### *Curvilinear feature F7820*

- 5.20** This curvilinear feature was only clearly defined after the removal of an overlying stone deposit comprising large limestone slabs and associated smaller pieces (7809). Where exposed this feature measured 1.7m in length with a width of 1.3m. Excavation revealed a steep sloping profile and flat base at a depth of 0.55m. It contained a sequence of infilling deposits (7818, 7817, 7816) generally composed of silty clay and limestone rubble as well as a primary deposit (7819) composed of a dark greyish brown clay-silt seemingly associated with the original cut of this feature. This feature is unclear in nature, but possibly represents part of a former drain. A small quantity of artefacts, including late 17th to mid-18th century pottery, vessel glass, clay tobacco pipes and animal bone was recovered from within fill (7818).

### **Trench 79** (Plan Fig. 5a; section Fig. 5b)

- 5.21** This trench was aligned north-east to south-west and situated on ground sloping down gently to the southeast toward the north of the site. A maximum depth of 0.35m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey-brown silty clay loam (7900), which overlay the natural yellowish-brown stiff clay (7901). A single pit feature was revealed cutting through the natural clay.

### *Pit F7903*

- 5.22** This feature was sub-circular in plan with a maximum diameter of 0.5m. Excavation revealed a steep sloping profile and concave base at a depth of 0.2m. It contained a single fill (7904), composed of mid-brown silty clay containing sparse charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was recovered apart.

### **Trench 80** (Plan Fig. 5c; section Fig. 5d.)

- 5.23** This trench was aligned approximately north-west to south-east and situated on ground sloping down gently to the south-east toward the north of the site. A maximum depth of 0.25m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey- brown silty clay loam (8000), which overlay a subsoil horizon (8001), composed of yellowish-brown silty clay. This horizon overlay the natural yellowish-brown stiff clay (8002). A single linear feature was revealed cutting through the natural clay.

### *Linear F8003*

- 5.24** This feature was aligned north-east to south-west and was also present in adjacent Trench 81. It had dimensions in plan of 0.8m in width and a length exposed of 1.8m. Excavation revealed a gentle sloping profile and flat base at a depth of 0.15m. It contained a single fill (8004), composed of yellow-grey silty clay containing sparse small gravels. This feature possibly represents part of a

former drainage gully. A single sherd from a late 18th to early 19th century creamware bowl and a single cattle tooth were obtained from this fill, along with the pivot fragment from a pair of scissors.

#### **Trench 82** (Plan Fig. 5e; section Fig. 5f)

- 5.25** This trench was aligned north-west to south-east and situated on level ground toward the north of the site. A maximum depth of 0.3m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey-brown silty clay loam (8200) that contained two sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery. This overlay the natural yellowish-brown stiff clay (8201). A single pit-like feature was revealed cutting through the natural clay.

##### *Pit F8202*

- 5.26** This feature was partly exposed in the trench and appeared slightly irregular to sub-circular in plan with dimensions present of 1.5m x 1.2m. Excavation revealed a shallow gentle sloping profile and flat base at a depth of 0.1m. It contained a single fill (8201), composed of dark grey clayey silt containing moderate charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was recovered.

#### **Trench 86** (Plan Fig. 5g; section Fig. 5h)

- 5.27** This trench was aligned approximately northeast to southwest and situated on generally level ground toward the north of the site. A maximum depth of 0.3m was excavated through topsoil composed of a grey-brown silty clay loam (8600), which overlay a subsoil horizon (8601), composed of yellowish-brown silty clay. This horizon overlay the natural yellowish-brown stiff clay (8602). A single sinuous linear feature appearing to represent a former water course was revealed below the subsoil horizon and cutting through the natural clay. This feature also appeared in Trenches 84 & 87, but not investigated.

##### *Linear feature F8603*

- 5.28** This feature was aligned approximately north to south with plan dimensions of 4m maximum in width and a length exposed of 3.5m. Excavation revealed an irregular moderate to gentle sloping profile and uneven base at a maximum depth of 0.5m. It contained a single fill (8604), composed of light grey silty clay, gleyed in appearance and containing sparse small gravels. A small quantity of 11th to 12th century pottery was recovered from this fill.

## **6. FINDS**

### *Summary*

- 6.1** A modest assemblage of finds was recovered from the site, comprising a small assemblage of medieval pottery and predominately ceramics of late 17th to 19th century date, other artefacts include a single prehistoric flint flake; ceramic building material; animal bone; clay tobacco pipes; vessel and window glass and a small number of iron objects (Table 1).



Context	Animal Bone		CBM		Charcoal		Clay Pipe		Coal		Cu Alloy		Fired Clay		Flint		Glass		Iron		Lead		Medieval Pottery		Post Medieval Pottery		Slag		Stone		Total Count	Total Weight
	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)	No.	Weight (g)		
6307					1	1																	67	257							68	258
6901														1	11															1	11	
7001																							1	4	3	42					4	46
7704	2	25	5	106												3	28	1	28						18	167			1	11	30	365
7705	13	234	5	157												12	593								14	353			1	54	45	1391
7706	5	70	1	45												14	37	2	56						12	207					34	415
7708	7	100	7	355					1	7						2	7	10	49						19	292	3	44			49	854
7711	3	49	2	65							1	24				2	95	1	17						9	331					18	581
7809	2	2														3	110								8	409					13	521
7812	9	63					4	9								46	946	3	115						18	522					80	1655
7813	2	21					2	14								2	10	1	11	1	4				2	22					10	82
7818	7	103	1	126			2	14								1	19								29	874					40	1136
7904	4	5											1	1																	5	6
8004	1	24																2	23						1	3					4	50
8200																							2	47							2	47
8403																							8	17							8	17
8604																							4	9							4	9
Grand Total	55	696	21	854	1	1	8	37	1	7	1	24	1	1	1	11	85	1845	20	299	1	4	82	334	133	3222	3	44	2	65	415	7444

**Table 1: Summary of finds by context**

## *Methodology*

- 6.2** All finds from the site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. Finds were quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage was then scanned by context to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented.

## **The Pottery and Ceramic Building Material**

*By Kevin Trott*

### *Introduction*

- 6.3** The assemblage was initially visually scanned and grouped into fabric type based upon previous typological examples from Trowbridge (Mephram 1993), Poole (Jarvis 1992) & Allan (1984). The assemblage has been recorded in line with current guidance and standards (Barclay et al. 2016), with any relevant terminology in terms of vessel form and the component parts of a vessel being drawn from *A guide to classification of medieval & post-medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998).

### *The Pottery Assemblage*

- 6.4** This assemblage of pottery comprises a total of 214 sherds, weighing 3,638 grams and is of a domestic nature, with the sherds comprising both diagnostic and undiagnostic material (Table 2). The medieval vessel forms comprise mostly local manufactured forms of 11th to 12th century cooking pots or jars. The post-medieval vessels include fragments of handmade pancheons, dishes & chamber pots with finer glazed vessels representing jugs, mugs, dishes & plates. Most of the vessels recovered can be compared to assemblages recovered during the excavations in Trowbridge, undertaken between the late 1970s and the mid-late 1980s (Graham & Davis 1993). Further post-medieval vessels could be paralleled from other excavation assemblages in Poole, Bristol and Exeter.

#### Early medieval

- 6.5** The early medieval ceramics consist of five Trowbridge fabrics that were published by Lorraine Mephram in (1993, 101-114). The pottery assemblage mainly consists of indeterminate body fragments of a size attributable to either cooking pots or jars in Fabrics Q402; Q405; Q411 & Q417 (Mephram 1993). The large proportion of a thin walled cooking pot with everted rim from context (6307) has lost most of its exterior mid-brown surface (Mephram, pers. Comm.) surviving as reduced core fragments with traces of its mid-brown exterior surfaces. Diagnostic base sherds were recovered from (8200 & 8604), these both derive from cooking vessels in Fabrics Q417 & Q411.

#### Post-medieval

- 6.6** The post-medieval assemblage of coarse ware and utilitarian vessels derive from kilns in Verwood, Hampshire, Crockerton, Wiltshire and Donyatt and Wanstrow in southern Somerset as well as the central Midlands, with vessels in Midlands Yellow ware (7704, 7708 & 7711) and the brown-glazed ware pancheon (7711). Some of the internally glazed and/or slipped red and whitewares may have more local origins. The table wares could be sourced from the Staffordshire kilns, although copies

were being produced in the kilns in and around Bristol, this includes yellow with brown feathered slipped wares, brown-glazed vessels & the tin-glazed vessel from Context (7818). The only imports are a neck sherd from a Stoneware Westerwald tankard (7704) from the Low Countries, and the yellow-slipped redware bowl from Holland (7001).

## Dating

**Table 2: Spot dating of ceramics by context**

Context	Date	Comment
6307	11th - 12th century	Sixty-seven sherds from an everted cooking pot with rounded body and base that has lost its exterior mid-brown surface in Mephams Fabric Q402.
7001	Late 17th century	A single sherd of residual late Saxon-medieval pottery. The presence of Crockerton and a yellow slipped redware from Holland suggests this assemblage contains elements that date to the late 17th century.
7704	Late 17th – 18th century	The presence of fine white earthen wares, transfer printed wares, Jackfield ware and late Verwood products indicates a 19th century date, although there are fresh pieces of Crockerton; Bristol products and a Westerwald vessel of late 17th to 18th century date.
7705	Mid-late 19th century	Conjoining sherds from fine white earthenware bowl and a transfer printed dish and plate, along with a Verwood bread bin and chamber pot and Crockerton vessels indicate this context is mid-late 19th century.
7706	Mid-late 19th century	Fine white earthenware mug and a transfer printed saucer, along with a Verwood bread bin, pancheon sherds and Crockerton wares indicate this context is mid-late 19th century.
7708	Mid-late 19th century	Fine white earthenware plate, transfer printed ware; Midlands Yellow ware, Basalt mug; Verwood bread bin & chamber pot along with various Crockerton vessels suggest a mid-late 19th century date.
7709	Mid-18th century	Conjoining large pieces from a Staffordshire/Bristol Yellow ware jug and mug, along with a Bristol brown glazed mug all typologically suggest a mid-18th century date.
7711	18th century	A mixed slightly abraded assemblage that includes Crockerton; Verwood, South Hampshire redware & Midlands Yellow ware vessels of late 17th to 18th century date. The presence of fresher sherds from a Bristol brown ware jug indicates an 18th century date.
7812	Mid-late 17th -early 18th century	A small fragment from a feather-edged Creamware plate of early-18th century date and the large part of a Staffordshire/Bristol Yellow ware bowl and brown-glazed mug, along with, Verwood chamber pot, Crockerton and Donyatt vessels would suggest this context dates from the mid-late 17th to early 18th century.
7813	Mid-late 19th century	A transfer printed ware dish and Verwood vessel of mid-late 19th century date.
7818	Late 17th – mid 18th century	A basal fragment from a Bristol Delft ware bowl with internal red decoration, Staffordshire/Bristol yellow ware bowl, Donyatt dish, Crockerton pancheon and vessels along with Verwood jar, pancheon and bowl would indicate a date from the late 17th to the mid-18th century.
8004	Late 18th to early 19th century	A single White Creamware bowl of late 18th to early 19th century date.
8200	11th to 12th century	A basal & body sherd from a single vessel in Mephams Fabric Q417.
8403	11th to 12th century	Four body sherds in Mephams Fabric Q411, three in Q405 & two in Q402.
8604	11th to 12th century	A single basal sherd in Mephams Fabric Q411 & three body sherd in Mephams Fabric Q402.

## Clay Tobacco Pipes

By Kevin Trott

- 6.7** Eight fragments (36g) of clay tobacco pipes were recovered from three contexts (7812, 7813 & 7818). Context (7812) produced four plain stems (9g) of 18th century stem size. The one plain stem and non-conjoining bowl from (7813) was of a type dated typologically to the period 1650-1690. The stamped foot exhibited: JOH..HOW..EIW.. John Howell was a pipe maker known from Bristol, Marlborough and Salisbury, he was known to be making pipes from 1650 (Jackson & Price 1974, 47). The last context also consisted of a plain stem and stem fragment with a spur and basal bowl of

a type commonly attributed to the period 1710-30. All fragments were in good-fresh condition with elements of polished finish.

### *Glass*

*By Kevin Trott*

- 6.8** A total of 85 fragments (1841g) of window and vessel glass was recovered from nine contexts. The majority of the 25 fragments of translucent greenish window glass recovered were broken fragments, only one fragment exhibiting a rolled edge indicative of handmade window glass. The remainder of the assemblage was dominated by wine bottles in opaque, decaying potash, dark green glass. Although most of the assemblage consisted of undiagnostic vessel fragments, the few bases, necks and string-rims could be set typologically to Hume (1961) vessel types, dating to the late 17th to 18th century. A wine bottle base from Context (7705) could be dated to between 1720-70 (Hume Type 14), a further base from (7706) was similarly dated by Hume typology as a Type 10, along with two bases from Context (7812). Context (7711) contained the base and side wall from a Hume Type 19 dated between 1720-1850. The string-rim from a Hume Type 8 (1650-1720) was recovered from Context (7809). A similar date was associated to a Hume Type 4 (1650-1720) from Context (7813). The final glass wine bottle base encountered within Context (7705) was made from moulded glass with the makers mark: BRICKETTS & CO. GLASSWORKS BRISTOL.

### *Metalwork*

*By Kevin Trott*

- 6.9** A small group of 18 iron objects weighing 297g was recovered from seven contexts. Most of the assemblage consists of iron nail shanks of both square and rounded profiles. The range of nail shanks consisted of small tacks and lightweight utilitarian nails and slightly larger and thicker structural-type nail. The few nails exhibiting heads were mainly rectangular (7813 & 7708) with a single rectangular T-shaped nail from (7704). Of intrinsic interest were a small group of identifiable metal items consisting of an iron collar (7706); the conjoining pivot from a pair of scissors (8004) and a complete kidney-shaped handled key with solid pierced ward (7812). A single cu-alloy D-shaped horse harness buckle was recovered from (7711). This type of buckle is of a style common in the 19th century. The final item of metalwork consisted of a small fragment lead (7813) associated with windows. The presence of thin greenish window glass from the same context suggests they are associated.

### *Worked flint*

*By Royston Clark*

- 6.10** A single gravel flint flake (11g) was recovered from (6901). This consisted of an oval-shaped flake with retouch broadly on three sides, indicative of a side scraper. The surface of the flint has a slight mid-brown polished sheen, possibly related to its use.

### *Animal Bone*

*By Royston Clark*

- 6.11** A total of 55 animal bone fragments, weighing 696g was recovered from the evaluation. All of the bone was recovered from post-medieval contexts and consisted of highly fragmented material. Most of the bone comprised cattle long-bone, rib and vertebrae fragments. Sheep-sized long-bones and rib fragments were also recorded. Apart from the sheep and cattle bones, a single pig tooth was recorded. Traces of butchery and gnaw marks were visible on some of the bone fragments.

## *Paleo-environmental evidence*

*By Rob Scaife*

- 6.12** Two 10 litre samples were taken from contexts (6307) and (7202). These were floated and subsequently sorted and examined to establish what plant remains may be present. If present, these can provide evidence of crop types and environment and possible uses of these Saxon-early medieval pit features. The weights of the dried residues were 151 and 78 grams respectively. The samples were completely examined and sorted using a Wild, low power, binocular microscope at a magnification of x40. The two assemblages consist solely of charcoal. Surprisingly, no cereal grain or other seed remains were found,
- 6.13** The charcoal in both sample contexts consists of largely particulate or small pieces of 2-3mm with larger fragments to 10mm (c.15%) and a small number of pieces to c.30mm. The latter were examined and tentatively identified with the aid of keys (Schweingruber 1982 and HMSO 1953 as *Fraxinus* (ash) in both sample contexts. High temperatures have distorted the wood and *Prunus* (plum) is a possibility. The wood used was mature rather than twigs or smaller growth. The fact that no seeds were recovered suggests that all of the charcoal was used solely for firing in whatever these pits were used for, as opposed to use in domestic grain storage. Ash (*Fraxinus*) would likely have been readily available as secondary woodland in the local landscape.

## **7. COMMENT**

- 7.1** With the exception of a number of small pits (Features 5402, 6302, 6306 & 7203), the archaeological evaluation has demonstrated little evidence for any pre-18th century activity on the site. A single worked flint was recovered from within the subsoil (6901) of Trench 69. The four pits investigated, appear to represent former pit-kilns for the production of charcoal derived from Ash. This interpretation is based on each of these features containing a primary fill composed largely of charcoal residue, evidence characteristic of this feature type. Two types of earth kiln are known to have been used in Britain and Ireland from the early medieval period up until the first half of the 20th century, one comprising the mound kiln, the other a pit-kiln, although little evidence survives in the archaeological record for the former kiln type as these would leave little trace in the subsoil. Pit-kilns are generally circular or rectangular in plan with depths not exceeding 0.4m and would normally be situated a distance from any associated occupational activity (Kenny and Dolan, undated). However, the large proportion of a 11th to 12th century cooking vessel was recovered from the primary fill in pit F6305, suggesting this had been deposited after the feature has gone out of use and also indicating probable nearby occupational activity on the site. Part of a possible former water course revealed in Trenches 84, 86 and 87 did however contain a small quantity of 11th to 12th century pottery (8604). Further sherds of similar date were found within the topsoil and subsoils (8200 and 8403).
- 7.2** The latest phase of activity recorded on the site comprised the remains of a large building associated with a former agricultural homestead. This evidence was revealed in both Trenches 77 & 78 within the northern part of the site, included part of a possible cattle stall revealed in Trench 78 (S7803) and a probable boundary ditch, F7703 revealed in Trench 77. Much of this evidence appeared insubstantial in depth, possibly as a result of clearance and reduction in the levels associated with the construction of the adjacent railway embankment to the east. The 1837 tithe map and its apportionments record a homestead which includes associated buildings, yard and gardens positioned in the area of both Trenches 77 and 78. Dating evidence recovered from these

features suggest the homestead possibly dates to at least the late 17th century and continued through into the 18th century. The homestead has been abandoned and levelled by the late 19th century as shown on the 1887-88 OS map.

**7.3** The remaining features within Trenches 77 and 78 are undated, although some of these are likely to be associated with the adjacent former homestead.

**7.4** The archaeological deposits recorded on the site are of low archaeological significance.

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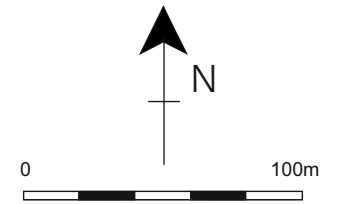
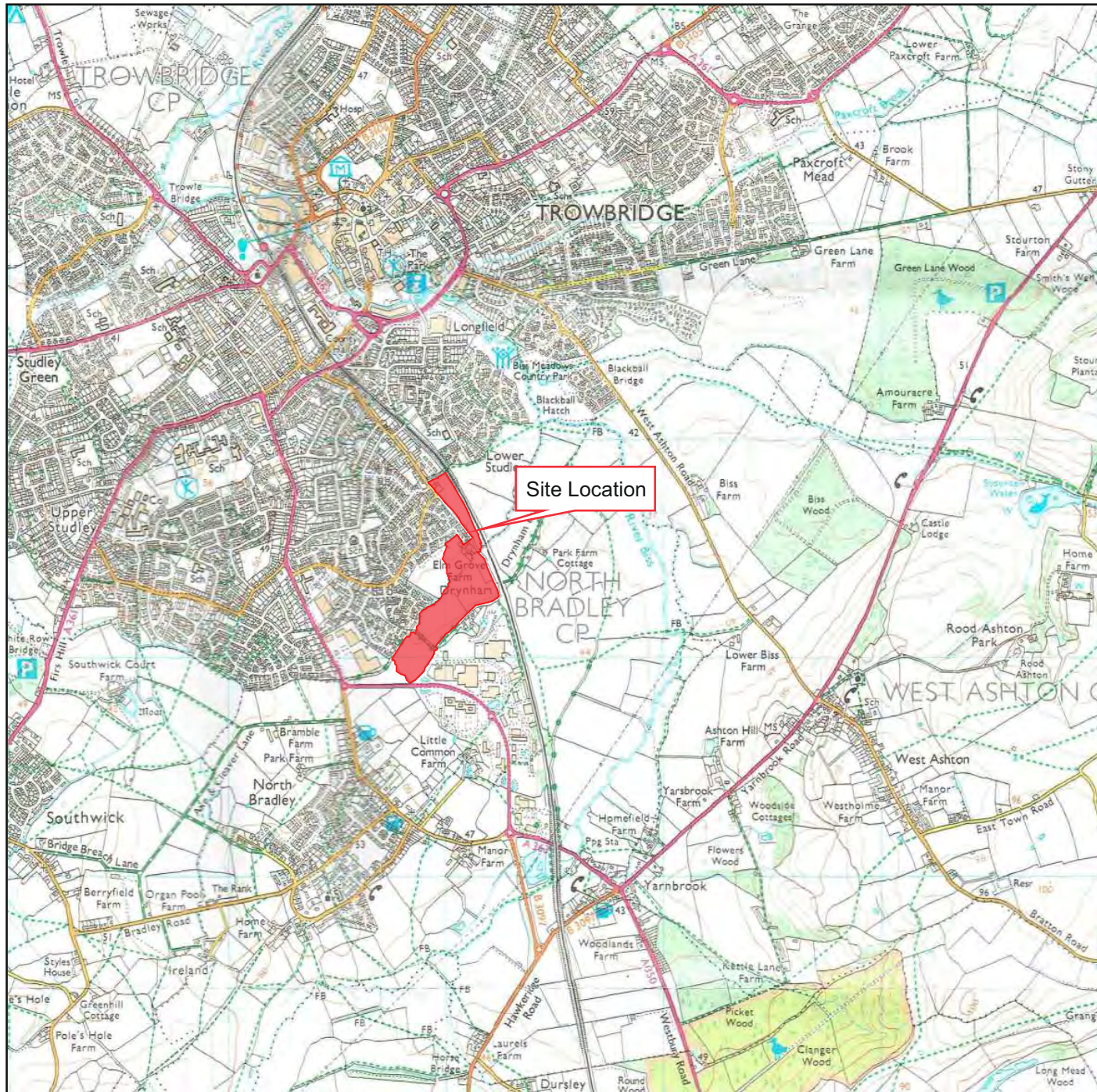
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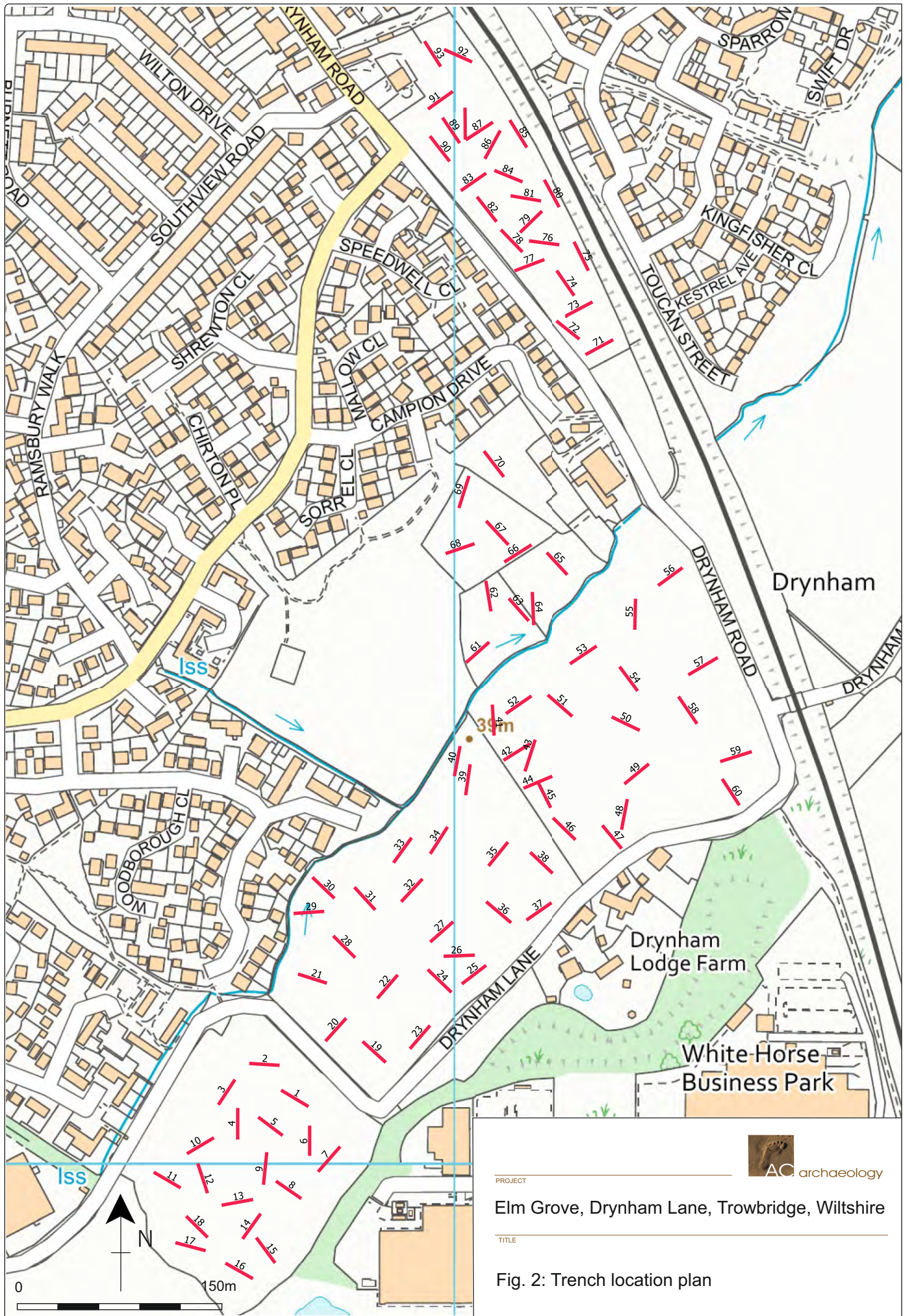




PROJECT  
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 Trowbridge, Wiltshire

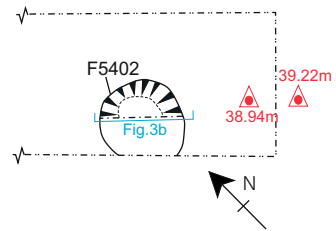
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 Fig. 1: Site location



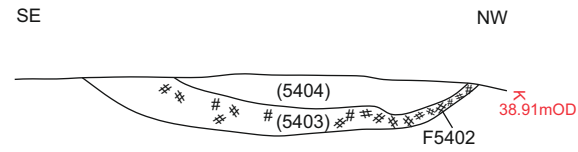




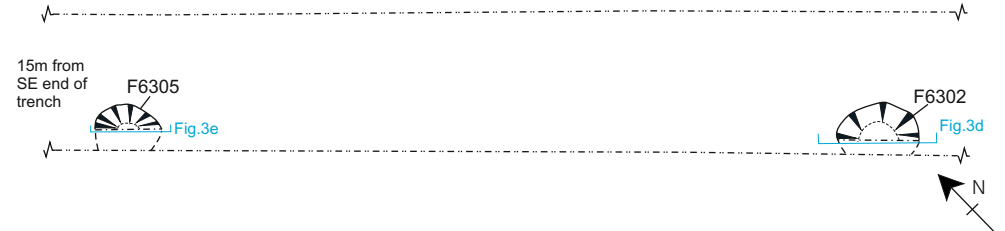
Trench 54  
a) Plan



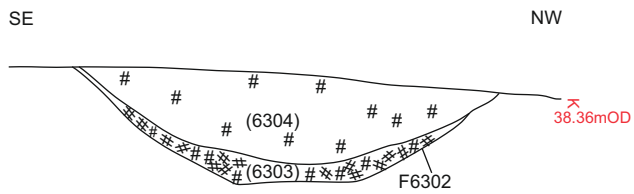
b) F5402



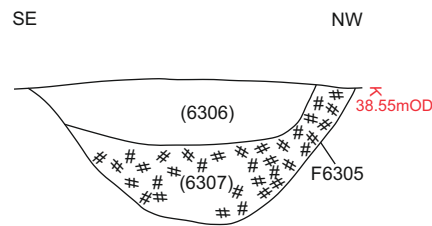
Trench 63  
c) Plan



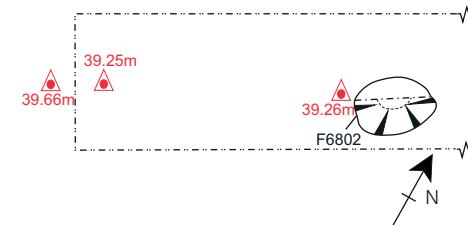
d) F6302



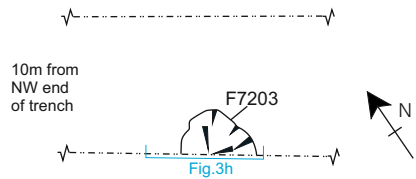
e) F6305



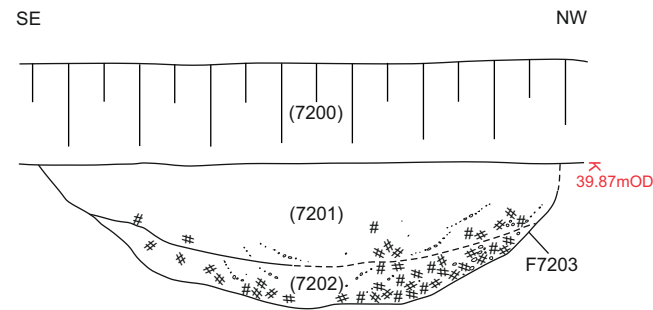
Trench 68  
f) Plan



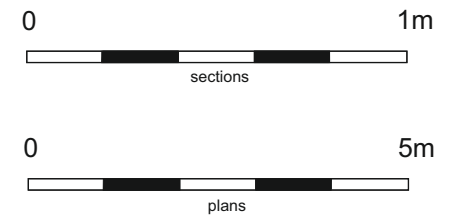
Trench 72  
g) Plan



h) F7203



Key:

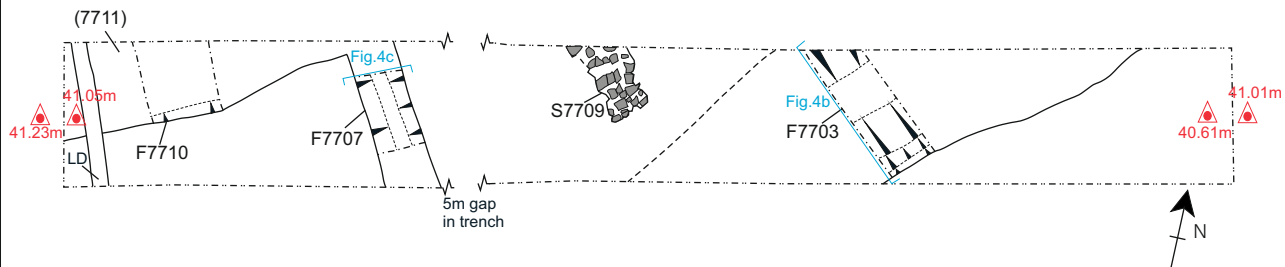


PROJECT  
Elm Grove, Drynham Lane,  
Trowbridge, Wiltshire

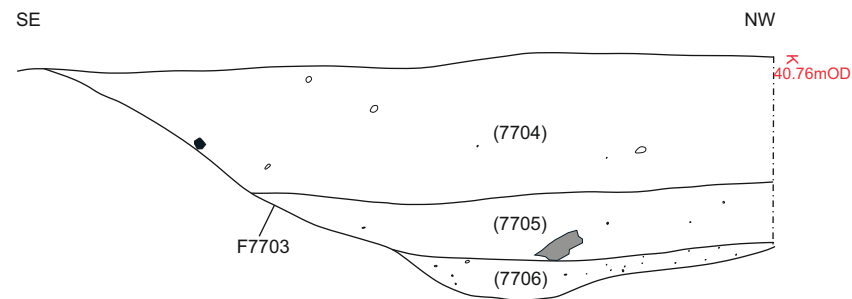
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Fig. 3: Plan and section drawings

Trench 77

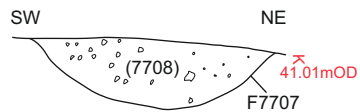
a) Plan



b) F7703

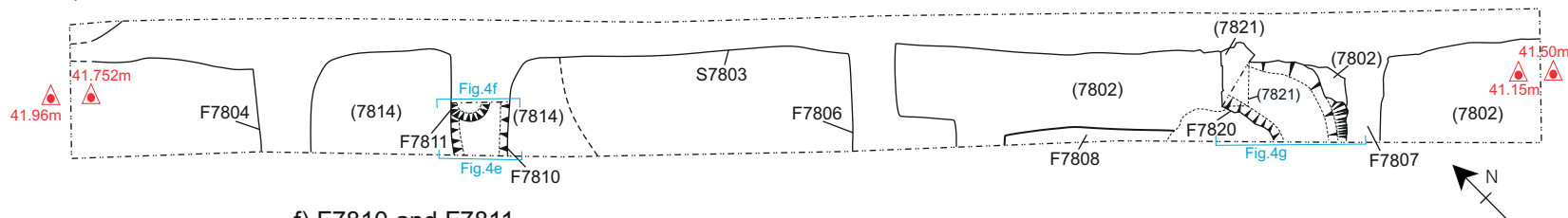


c) F7707

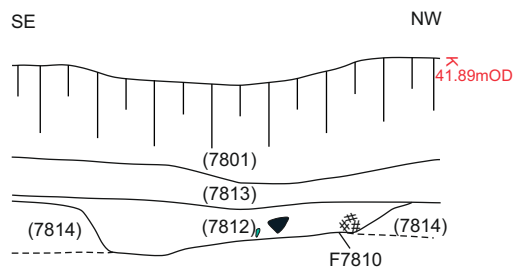


Trench 78

d) Plan



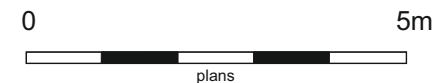
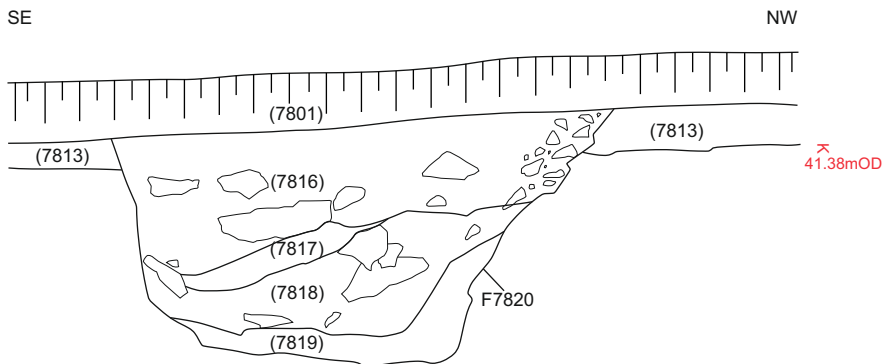
e) F7810



f) F7810 and F7811



g) F7820



Key:

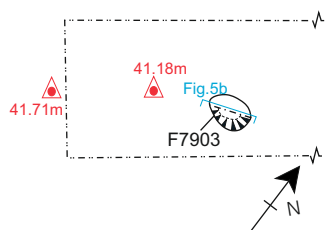
- |  |            |  |           |
|--|------------|--|-----------|
|  | charcoal   |  | glass     |
|  | stone      |  | FE object |
|  | pottery    |  | CBM       |
|  | land drain |  |           |

PROJECT  
Elm Grove, Drynham Lane,  
Trowbridge, Wiltshire

TITLE  
Fig. 4: Plan and section drawings

Trench 79

a) Plan

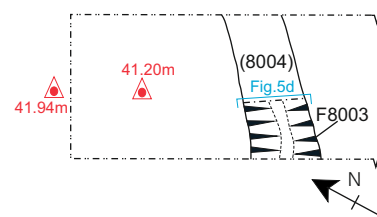


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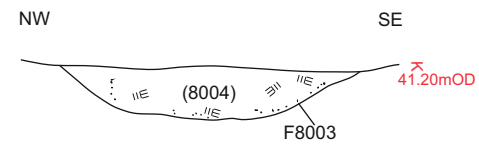


Trench 80

c) Plan

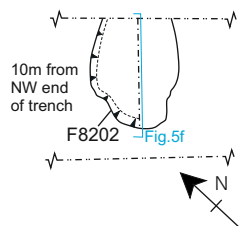


d) F8003

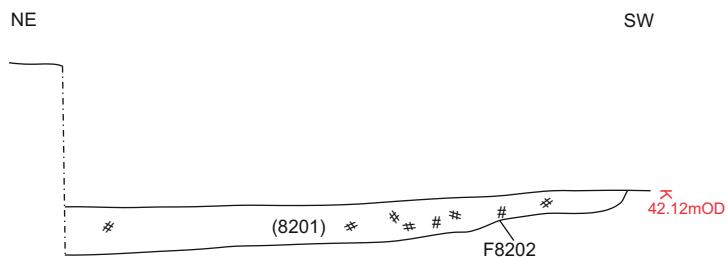


Trench 82

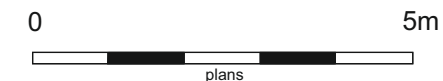
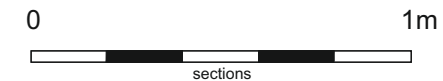
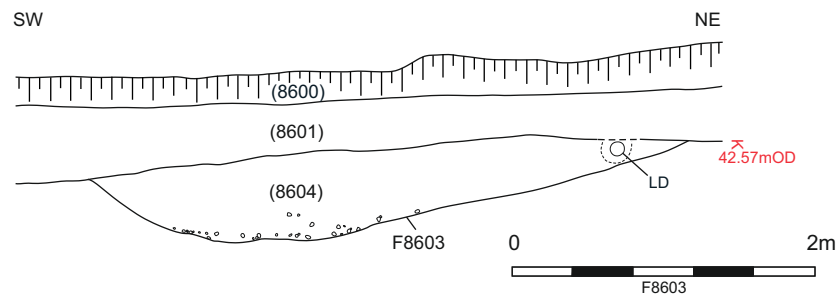
e) Plan



f) F8202



h) F8603



Key:



Charcoal



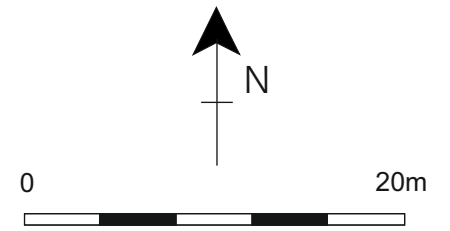
land drain



PROJECT  
Elm Grove, Drynham Lane,  
Trowbridge, Wiltshire

Fig. 5: Plan and section drawings





PROJECT  
Elm Grove, Drynham Lane,  
Trowbridge, Wiltshire

TITLE  
Fig. 6: Geo-referenced tithe map 1837  
with trench plan overlay



Plate 1: F6302 - view from the north-east (0.5m scale)



Plate 2: F6305 - view from the north-east (0.5m scale)



Plate 3: F7203 - view from the north-east (1m scale)



Plate 4: F7703 - view from the west (1m scale)





Plate 5: F7710 and F7707 view from the north-east (1m scale)



Plate 6: F7820 - view from the north-east (1m scale)



Plate 7: F7810 and F7811 view from the south-west (0.5m scale)



Plate 8: General çã, Ā -Trench 78 - view from the south-east (2x1m scale)

## APPENDIX 1: NEGATIVE TRENCHES

## Appendix 1

## Negative Trenches

Trench No.	Depth below ground	Contexts	Description
1	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 100 Natural - context 101	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
2	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 200 Natural - context 201	E -W oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
3	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 300 Natural - context 301	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
4	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 400 Natural - context 401	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
5	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 500 Natural - context 501	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
6	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 600 Natural - context 601	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
7	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 700 Natural - context 701	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
8	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 800 Natural - context 801	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
9	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 900 Natural - context 901	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
10	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 1000 Natural - context 1001	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.

11	0 - 300mm 300mm+	Topsoil - context 1100 Natural - context 1101	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
12	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 1200 Natural - context 1201	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
13	0 -250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 1300 Natural - context 1301	Approximately E-W oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
14	0 – 250mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 1400 Natural - context 1401	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
15	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 1500 Natural - context 1501	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
16	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 1600 Natural - context 1601	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
17	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 1700 Natural - context 1701	Approximately east to west oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
18	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 1800 Natural - context 1801	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
19	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 1900 Natural - context 1901	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
20	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2000 Natural - context 2001	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
21	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2100 Natural - context 2101	Approximately east to west oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.



22	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2200 Natural - context 2201	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
23	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2300 Natural - context 2301	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
24	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2400 Natural - context 2401	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
25	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2500 Natural - context 2501	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
26	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2600 Natural - context 2601	Approximately east to west oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
27	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2700 Natural - context 2701	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
28	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2800 Natural - context 2801	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
29	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 2900 Natural - context 2901	Approximately northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
30	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 3000 Natural - context 3001	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
31	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 3100 Natural - context 3101	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
32	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 3200 Natural - context 3201	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.

33	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 3300 Natural - context 3301	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
34	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 3400 Natural - context 3401	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
35	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 3500 Natural - context 3501	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
36	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 3600 Natural - context 3601	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
37	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 3700 Natural - context 3701	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
38	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 3800 Natural - context 3801	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
39	0 - 150mm 150mm+	Topsoil - context 3900 Natural - context 3901	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
40	0 - 150mm 150mm+	Topsoil - context 4000 Natural - context 4001	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
41	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 4100 Natural - context 4101	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
42	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 4200 Natural - context 4201	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
43	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 4300 Natural - context 4301	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.

44	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 4400 Natural - context 4401	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
45	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 4500 Natural - context 4501	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
46	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 4600 Natural - context 4601	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
47	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 4700 Natural - context 4701	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
48	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 4800 Natural - context 4801	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
49	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 4900 Natural - context 4901	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
50	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 5000 Natural - context 5001	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
51	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 5100 Natural - context 5101	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
52	0 - 250mm 250mm+	Topsoil - context 5200 Natural - context 5201	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
53	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 5300 Natural - context 5301	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
55	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 5500 Natural - context 5501	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.

56	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 5600 Natural - context 5601	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
57	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 5700 Natural - context 5701	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
58	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 5800 Natural - context 5801	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
58	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 5800 Natural - context 5801	Northwest to southeast, oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
59	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 5900 Natural - context 5901	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
60	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 6000 Natural - context 6001	Northwest to southeast, oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
61	0 - 150mm 150 - 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 6100 Deposit – context 6101 Natural - context 6102	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Post-medieval deposit of seemingly made-ground, composed of slightly mixed dark yellowish brown silty clay, containing pieces of ceramic building material, clinker and charcoal. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
64	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 6200 Natural - context 6201	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
65	0 - 200mm 200mm+	Topsoil - context 6500 Natural - context 6501	Northwest to southeast, oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
66	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 6600 Subsoil - 6601 Natural - context 6602	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.

67	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 6700 Subsoil – context 6701 Natural - context 6702	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
69	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 6900 Subsoil – context 6901 Natural - context 6902	North to south oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay. Subsoil context 6901 contained a single piece of worked flint.
70	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 7000 Subsoil – context 7001 Natural - context 7002	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
71	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 7100 Subsoil – context 7101 Natural - context 7102	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
73	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 7300 Subsoil – context 7301 Natural - context 7302	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
74	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 7400 Subsoil – context 7401 Natural - context 7402	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
75	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 7500 Subsoil – context 7501 Natural - context 7502	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
76	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 7600 Subsoil – context 7601 Natural - context 7602	Approximately Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay. West end of trench contained continuation of ditch feature F7703 investigated in Trench 77.

81	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 8100 Subsoil – context 8101 Natural - context 8102	Approximately Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay. Trench contained continuation of gully feature F8003 investigated in Trench 80.
83	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 8300 Subsoil – context 8301 Natural - context 8302	Northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
84	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 8400 Subsoil – context 8401 Natural - context 8402	Approximately northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay. Trench contained continuation of linear feature (former water channel) F8603 investigated in Trench 86. This unexcavated feature recorded as F8403 contained four sherds of early medieval pottery.
85	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 8500 Subsoil – context 8501 Natural - context 8502	Approximately northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on generally level ground. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
87	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 8700 Subsoil – context 8701 Natural - context 8702	Approximately northeast to southwest oriented trench positioned on ground sloping down gently to the south. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
88	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 8800 Subsoil – context 8801 Natural - context 8802	Approximately northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on ground sloping down gently to the south. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
89	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 8900 Subsoil – context 8901 Natural - context 8902	Approximately northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on ground sloping down gently to the south. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
90	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 9000 Subsoil – context 9001 Natural - context 9002	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on ground sloping down gently to the south. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.

91	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 9100 Subsoil – context 9101 Natural - context 9102	Approximately northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on ground sloping down gently to the south. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
92	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 9200 Subsoil - context 9201 Natural - context 9202	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on ground sloping down gently to the south. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.
93	0 - 200mm 200 – 350mm 350mm+	Topsoil - context 9300 Subsoil - context 9301 Natural - context 9302	Northwest to southeast oriented trench positioned on ground sloping down gently to the south. Topsoil composed of dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Subsoil 'interface' composed of yellowish brown silty clay. Natural substrate composed of stiff yellow-blue-grey clay – Oxford Clay.

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