

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF
LAND AT BRYNARD'S HILL,
WOOTTON BASSETT, WILTSHIRE**

NGR 40780 18185

On behalf of

CgMs

June 2010

REPORT FOR CgMs Consulting Ltd
Morley House
26 Holborn Viaduct
London
EC1A 2AT

PREPARED BY Jenny Winnett and Gwilym Williams

EDITED BY David Gilbert

ILLUSTRATION BY Eoin Fitzsimons

REPORT ISSUED 22nd June 2010

ENQUIRES TO John Moore Heritage Services
Hill View
Woodperry Road
Beckley
Oxfordshire OX3 9UZ

Tel/Fax 01865 358300
Email: info@jmheritageservices.co.uk

Site Code WBBH 10
JMHS Project No: 2239
Archive Location The archive will be held at JMHS until an Accession
Number is assigned prior to deposition.

CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Site Location	1
1.2 Planning Background	1
1.3 Archaeological Background	1
2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION	3
3 STRATEGY	3
3.1 Research Design	3
3.2 Methodology	3
4 RESULTS	4
4.1 Excavation Results	4
4.2 Reliability of Techniques and Results	10
5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS	10
5.1 Pottery	10
5.2 Animal Bone	11
5.3 Metal	11
5.4 Building materials	11
5.5 Environmental Remains	12
6 DISCUSSION	12
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY	13
APPENDIX	14
FIGURES	
Figure 1 Trench location	2
Figure 2 Trenches 5, 6, 7, and 13 plans and sections	5
Figure 3 Trenches 19, 24 and 32 plans and sections	9

SUMMARY

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an evaluation on land at Brynard's Hill, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. Thirty-two trenches were excavated revealing a possible Roman ditch with a remnant bank. Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity is noted in the area as evidenced by the residual pottery in this ditch. Also recorded were post-medieval agricultural features and a modern pit.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location (Figure 1)

The site is located on land at Brynard's Hill, southeast of Wootton Bassett in Wiltshire and covers an area of c.35ha. The site is centred at NGR 40780 18185.

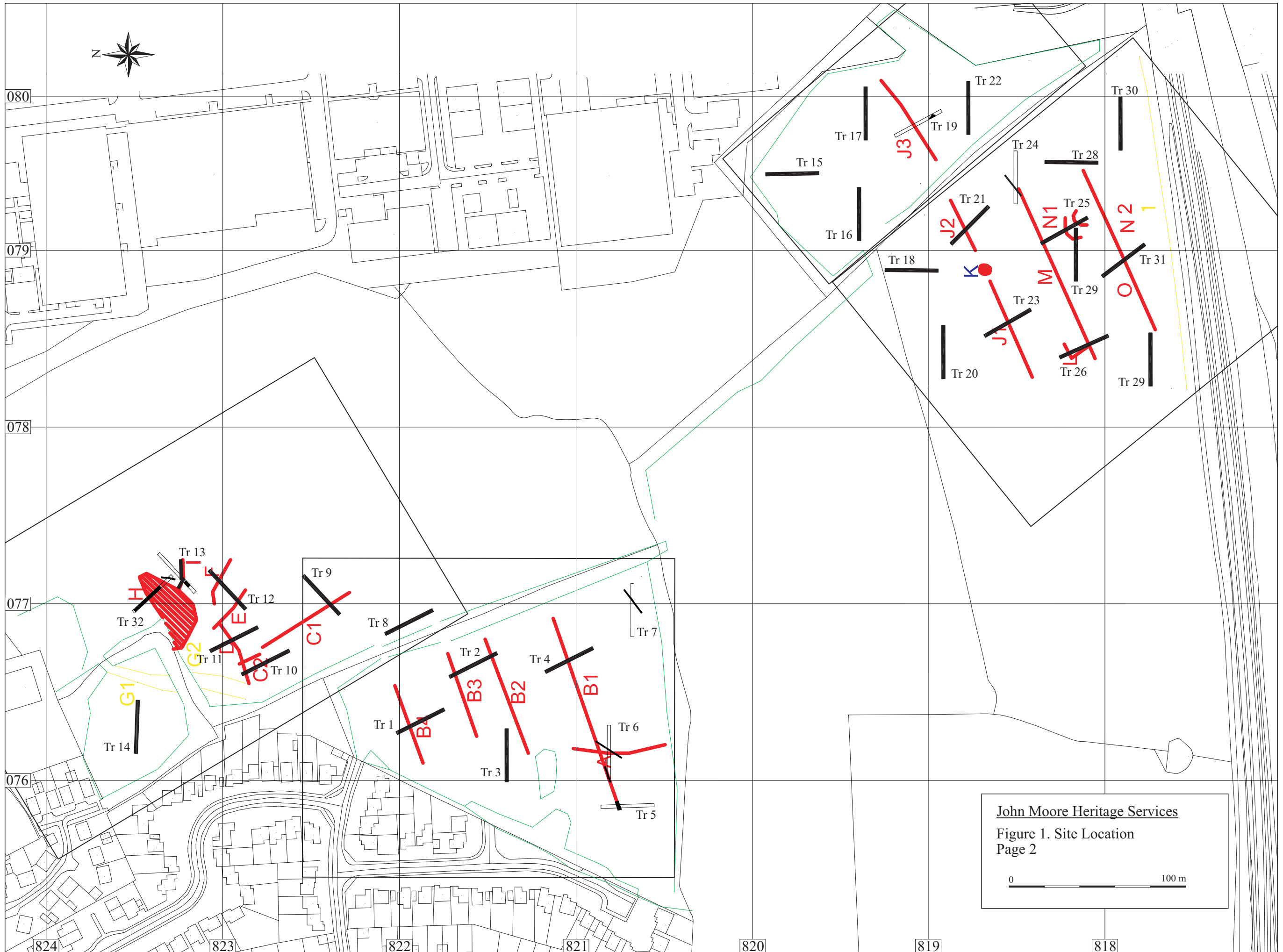
1.2 Planning Background

Following the production of an archaeological desk-based assessment (CGMS 2009) and the completion of a geophysical survey (Sitescan 2009), planning permission for a mixed scheme of housing, employment and a country park was granted by Wiltshire Council (App. No. N/09/00871/OUT) following an Appeal (APP/Y3940/A/09/2115332/NWF). Only a small percentage of the site is subject to constructional development. Site A comprises residential development of approximately 100 dwellings, while Site B is a proposed 4.9ha extension to the Interface Business Park in the south-west of the study site. Condition 10 attached to the Appeal Decision required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. This was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* agreed with the county Local Planning Authority (LPA) proposed a method to satisfy the requirements of the Brief.

1.3 Archaeological Background

According to the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Monuments Record (NMR) no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or archaeological features occur on the study site. Seven archaeological features occur within 1km of the study site, two of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The site was identified as having a low potential for Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon/Early Medieval period remains.

A number of heritage assets from the medieval periods were, however, identified within and near the site. A review of aerial photography from the site showed evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks, land drains and previous field boundaries indicative of an area of agricultural activity. A windmill mound is located towards the centre of the site, as identified by the Wiltshire HER. Although nothing remains of this above ground, its location is clear from the topography. The windmill base was excavated in 1866 and produced pottery sherds from the 13th-14th century, as well as fragments of quern and iron. A second windmill (SAM31641) lies 200m to the west of the northern part of the site. This is believed to be of a similar date. The deserted Medieval settlement of Woodshaw is located 170m east of the study site. It comprises of a single large platform surrounded by a series of small enclosures and ridge and furrow. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM28999).



Geophysical survey of the site revealed further evidence of agricultural activity. Two curvilinear features of a possible prehistoric origin were also recorded in Site B.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The objectives of the investigation as laid out in the Specification were as follows:

- i. To further elucidate the results of the previous archaeological work;
- ii. To establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits not identified by the geophysical study and thereby confirm the validity of the results of this work;
- iii. To establish the date, condition, extent and depth of the archaeological features within the site.

The specific aims of the evaluation as laid out in the Specification were:

- i. To determine whether the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey in Site A are Medieval and those in Site B Prehistoric;
- ii. To determine whether any of the anomalies relate to the medieval windmill;
- iii. To enable a more informed and focused mitigation strategy to be developed and agreed in consultation with the LPA in order to satisfy Condition 10 of the planning consent.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to the Wiltshire Council Archaeological Services' (WCAS) request a scheme of investigation was designed by CgMs and agreed with WCAS and the applicant. The work was carried out by JMHS and involved the excavation of trial trenches across the site (Fig. 1).

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (1994) and the procedures laid down in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

3.2 Methodology

The trenching sample required was achieved through the excavation of 32 trenches. All were 30m in length and 1.8 m wide. These were excavated by a 12 tonne 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand prior to limited hand excavation of any identified archaeological deposits.

The original specification called for 31 trenches, however, after a visit to the site by the Local Planning Archaeologist it was decided that it would be beneficial to place an extra trench in the northernmost part of the site to further investigate features located in Trench 13.

Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and sections drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was produced. The trenches were backfilled after recording.

Mrs Melanie Pomeroy-Killinger of WCAS monitored the work.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Field Results (*Figures 2 and 3*)

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts; while numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material. All contexts numbers are preceded by trench number and /.

Westernmost field

Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

The natural clay deposits (1/02), (2/02), (3/02), (4/02) and (5/02) within Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 consisted of mid orange brown clay, with grey clay mottling throughout. <5-10% flint gravels occurred throughout the deposit. Overlying the natural was a layer of topsoil ranging from 0.25-0.35m in depth, extending across the entire length of the trench. This topsoil layer (1/01), (2/01), (3/01), (4/01) and (5/01) consisted of mid brown friable silty clay, containing rare gravels with occasional charcoal flecking and rare CBM fragments. The lower levels of the topsoil deposit contained rare flint gravels, pea gravels and rare rounded quartzite pebbles.

Trench 5

The natural underlying geological layer (5/02) consisted of mid brown orange clay, with 0-10% gravel. Cut into this was a linear feature 5/03. This was located 10m from the northern end of the trench. The sides were straight and parallel in plan. It had a sharp break of slope at the top, inward sloping concave sides leading to an imperceptible break of base slope and a concave base. This was oriented northeast by southwest, was 2.1m in length and had a width of 2.00m. This was interpreted as being a continuation of feature 6/07 (see Trench 6), as indicated by geophysical survey and a comparison of fills (6/06) and (5/04). Fill (5/04) consisted of a dark grey brown silty clay containing <1% sub angular stones. Sealing these features was a layer of topsoil (5/01) that extending throughout the trench. It consisted of mid brown silty clay with 2% pea gravel and 1% CBM flecks. It was 0.30m in depth.

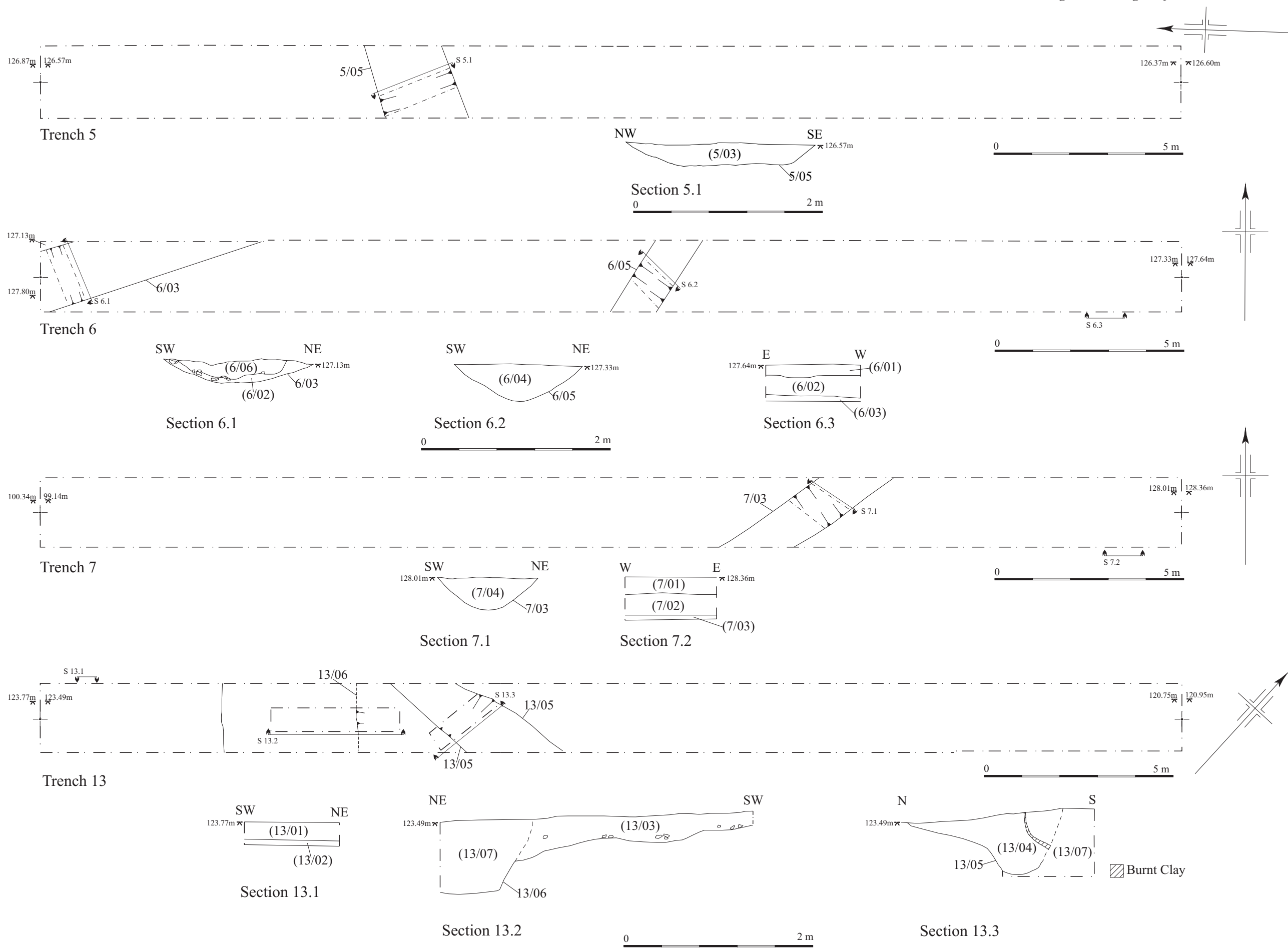


Figure 2. Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 13 plans and sections

Trench 6

The natural clay deposit (6/02) was a mottled mid brown orange/green clay that contained 0-2% gravel and stones. Cut 6/05 into this was a linear feature aligned northeast by southwest. This measured 2.50m in length by 0.40m in width. The cut of the feature had a gradual break of top slope with shallow sides, an imperceptible break of base slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill (6/04) of loose mottled grey green silty clay with <1% chalk flecking throughout. The fill contained sherds of glazed redware. The western end of trench 6 also contained a linear feature running northeast by southwest cut into the natural clay (6/02). The cut of the feature 6/03 was 1.54m in width, and excavated to a depth of 0.33m. The feature had steep sides sloping to a concave base. It contained a single fill (6/06) of firm, dark green grey brown silty clay containing sub-angular stones <1%, and 0.05-0.10m in length. The fill contained pottery. It appears to be a continuation of feature 5/04 located within Trench 5 and identified by geophysics. The features were sealed by a layer of topsoil 0.15m in depth, consisting of mid brown silty clay with 1% pea gravel, mottled with green brown silty clay.

Trench 7

The natural (7/02) was a mid grey green clay with 0-10% gravels and stones. A northeast by southwest aligned linear feature 7/03 was cut into the natural clay (7/02). It was 1.1m in width and 3.2m in length and continued under the northern and southern sections of the trench. The feature had a sharp break of top slope, inward sloping concave sides, a gradual break of base slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill (7/04) consisting of loose mid blue grey silty clay, with 1% chalk flecks throughout. Sealing these features was a layer of topsoil 0.35m in thickness. This layer consisted of brown silty clay containing 2% gravel and chalk flecks.

Northernmost field

Trenches 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12

Trenches 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 32 displayed similar natural clay (8/02), (9/02), (10/02), (11/02) and (12/02) consisting of mid grey brown compacted clay with <10% flint gravels. Sealing the natural was a layer of topsoil (8/01), (9/01), (10/01), (11/01) and (12/01) consisted of mid brown silty gravel with some clay content, increasing towards the lower parts of the deposit. Inclusions of pea gravel <5% and rare charcoal flecking was noted. The topsoil varied from 0.14-0.25m in depth.

Trench 13

The natural (13/02) was highly compacted light grey brown clay with <10% flint gravels and concentrations of chalky orange flecking. Cutting through the natural (13/02) was feature 13/06. It was oriented northwest by southeast, with a gradual break of slope at the top, with steeply sloping sides and a gradual break of base slope leading to a concave base. It measured 1.8m in length and 2.4m at its widest point. Its northeastern extent was obscured by linear feature 13/05. Feature 13/06 contained a single fill, (13/07), which consisted of dark grey brown silty clay with <1% charcoal and some gravel content and extended to a depth of 0.83m.

Linear feature 13/05 was cut through the natural clay 13/02 on the northeastern side, and through fill (13/07) on the southwestern side. It was oriented west by east, measured 3.00m in length and 1.5m in width. 13/05 had a gradual break of top slope with steeply sloped sides, a gradual break of base slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill (13/04) that was 0.75m thick and consisted of firm mid green grey silty clay with <1% limestone flecks.

Sealing feature 13/06 in the southwestern end of Trench 13 was a layer of colluvium (13/03). This was visible 4.7m from the southwestern end of Trench 13, and extended for a further 3.5m. This layer consisted of dark grey brown silty clay with <1% charcoal and some gravel content. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil (13/01) of mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel that was 0.20m thick. Charcoal flecking and orange chalk-like speckling occurred throughout the layer. In the northeastern end of the trench this sat directly on the natural clays (13/02) and sealed ditch 13/05 in the northeastern end of the trench.

Trench 14

The natural (14/02) was highly compacted light grey brown clay with <10% flint gravels and concentrations of chalky orange flecking. Trench 14 also contained an irregular linear feature in the northwest (14/03), cut into this clay. The feature was 1.00m in length and c. 0.30m wide. It contained dark orange grey silty clay but was unexcavated. A single piece of post-medieval pottery was pressed into the surface of the deposit. The feature was unexcavated and was interpreted as the base of a plough furrow. Sealing these deposits was a layer of topsoil (14/01) 0.18m thick, of mid grey brown silty clay, loosely compacted, with some gravel content.

Trench 32

The natural was a light grey brown compacted clay (32/02), which varied slightly in colour from light brown to blue grey with <5% flint nodules in areas of high concentration. Cut through the natural c.2.00m from the southeastern end of the trench was a linear feature 32/03. This was oriented north by south, with sides straight and parallel in plan. It had a gradual break of top slope, convex sides sloping to a sharp break of base slope and a concave base. It contained a single fill (32/04) of light grey brown compacted silty clay with no inclusions. It measured 0.27m at its deepest point, was 0.80m wide and <2.40m in length, extending under the northern and southern trench sections. It also contained decomposed wood at the base of the deposit.

Also cut in to the natural was pit 32/05. This was 19.7m in length and extended beyond the northern and southern boundaries of the trench. Its sides were concave and sloped inwards to a concave base. It measured 1.05m at its deepest point and contained a single fill (32/06) that consisted of dark grey silt and contained numerous pieces of building material, rubber, plastic sheeting and other modern materials throughout.

Sealing these features was a layer of mid grey brown silty clay topsoil 0.22m in depth, extending the full length of the trench.

Southeastern Field

Trenches 15, 16, 17 and 22

Trenches 15, 16 and 17 contained similar natural deposits (15/02), (16/02) and (17/02) consisting of light grey brown compacted silty clay, with bands of flint nodules and mottled orange clay throughout. Sealing this layer was topsoil, (15/01), (16/01) and (17/01). This was 0.19-0.22m in depth and extended the full length of the trench. This consisted of mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content.

Trench 19

The natural (19/02) was dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels and some flint nodules alternating with bands of grey blue and orange clays. A layer of coarse gravels (19/03) 0.02m in depth was pressed into the top of the natural gravels c. 9.00m from the southeastern edge of the trench. The layer was irregular in shape and without visible bonding. Two pieces of flat laminated sandstone-like stone comprised part of this layer. Geological maps indicate no outcrops of such material are in the vicinity of the site. The stone must therefore be an imported material. A corroded ferrous knife/razor, bone, CBM and pottery were recovered from the surface of the gravel layer. Sealing this gravel layer was topsoil (19/01) that consisted of mid grey brown friable silty clay with some gravel content.

Southernmost field

Trenches 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31

Trenches 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 contained similar deposits of natural clay (18/02), (20/02), (21/02), (23/02), (25/02), (26/02), (27/02), (28/02), (29/02), (30/02) and (31/02). This was light grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels, grey blue clay banding and 5-10% flint nodules throughout. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil (18/01), (20/01), (21/01), (23/01), (25/01), (26/01), (27/01), (28/01), (29/01), (30/01) and (31/01) that was 0.16-0.32m thick. This layer consisted of mid grey brown friable silty clay with some gravel content, rare charcoal flecking and orange chalk-like speckling.

Trench 24

The natural underlying clays (24/02) was dark grey brown and compacted with 5-10% flint nodules. Cut 24/04 into this was an irregular linear ditch running through the approximate centre of the trench. This has a sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides with a gradual break of base slope. The sides were straight and parallel approximately 0.34m apart. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil (24/01) consisting of mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. This extended throughout the trench and to a depth of 0.16m.

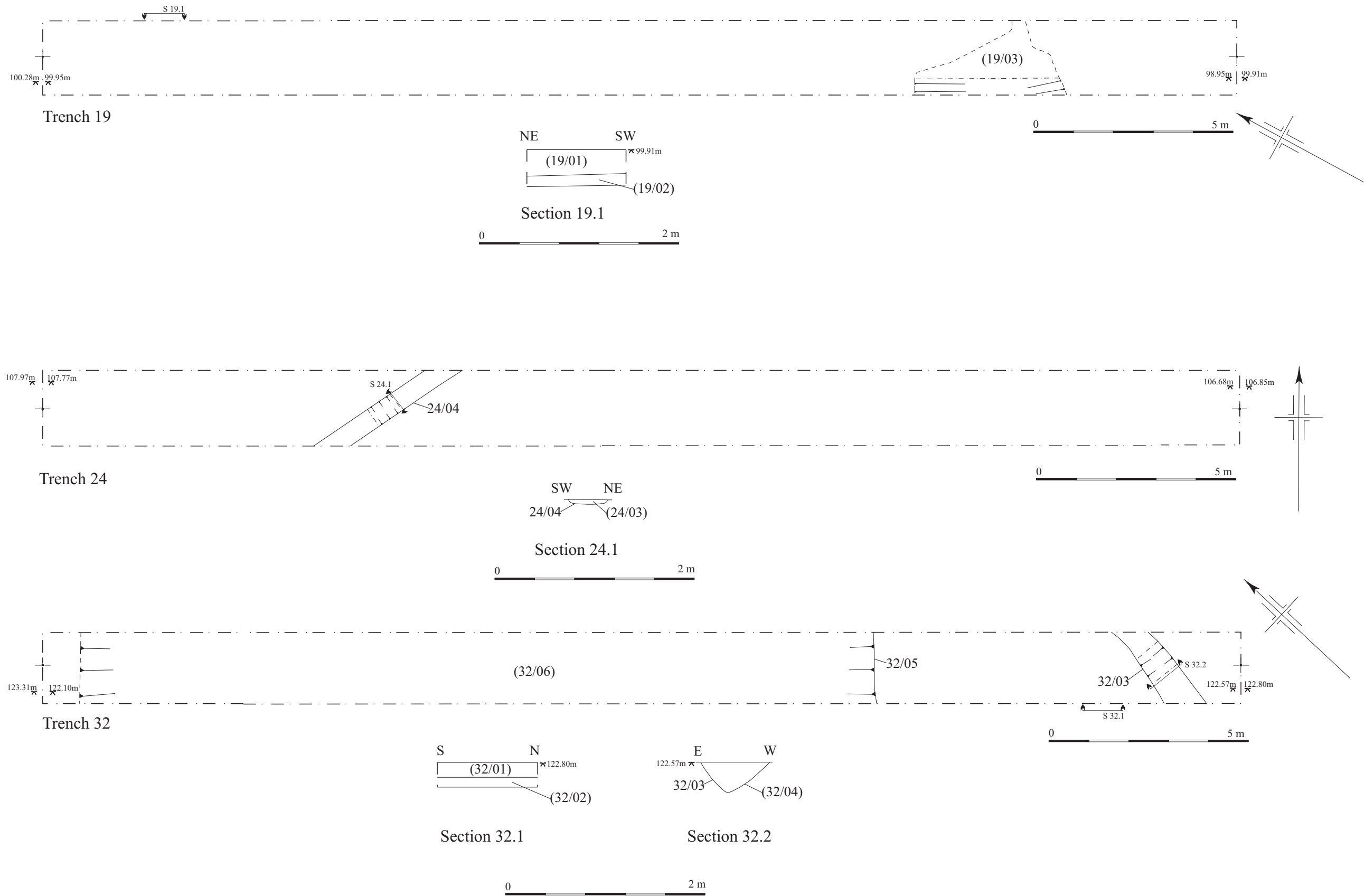


Figure 3. Trenches 19, 24 and 32 plans and sections

4.2 Reliability of Techniques and Results

The reliability of results is considered to be good. The archaeological evaluation took place during fine weather conditions.

5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

5.1 Pottery

5.1.1 Prehistoric and Roman pottery (*Frances Raymond*)

The few fragments of prehistoric pottery are associated with one later sherd in a fine sandy oxidised fabric likely to be of Roman date. This demonstrates unequivocally that the earlier ceramics are residual. The only stylistically diagnostic prehistoric sherds are two refitting fragments from a short necked tripartite vessel of a type with a long history of use extending between the late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. In contrast to the rest of the pottery, this is in good condition and is made from a hard sandy fabric tempered with common medium grade burnt flint (up to 4 mm.), which also contains moderate amounts of partially leached limestone. The other sherds are heavily abraded wall fragments, most probably of late prehistoric origin but this is by no means certain. Four are in a similar glauconitic sandy ware with sparse clay pellets and iron ore (up to 3mm.); while the fifth is a rolled split wall fragment in a fabric containing common fine limestone (up to 1mm.).

Table 1: Catalogue of pottery from 13/03

Context	No.	Wt.(g.)	Date	Comments
13/03	2	20	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age	Refitting rim/neck tripartite vessel
	4	6	Indeterminate prehistoric	Abraded wall and split wall sherds
	1	1	Indeterminate prehistoric	Abraded split wall fragment
	1	1	Possibly Roman	Abraded wall fragment
TOTALS	8	28		

5.1.2 Post medieval pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 10 sherds with a total weight of 666g, representing a Minimum Item Count (MIC) of 4 (based on rims). This assemblage consists largely of 17th and 18th century domestic ceramic food related types. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The reliability of the stratigraphy on parts of the site is reasonable. Context (6/04) was sealed ditch fill, (7/02) is natural clay and (14/03) the fill of a possible plough furrow. Sealed deposits allow for relatively accurate dating of features, whilst pottery in natural clay and topsoils is likely associated with manuring practises or ploughing activity.

Ditch fill (6/04) contained 7 pieces of redware weighing a total of 380g. These appear to be from the same vessel. The fabric is a well mixed fine-grained earthenware with some larger lime and ironstone inclusions. A yellowy brown lead based glaze has

been applied to the interior of the vessel and the exterior is unfinished. The pottery has a heavy clubbed rim and is probably a large mixing bowl or storage vessel.

Deposit (7/02) contained rim/body sherds from two separate redware vessels weighing 280g in total. Both have been made from a well mixed fine-grained earthenware and have clubbed rims. The fabric of both pieces contains multiple ironstone, limestone and black inclusion. They appear to be large vessels used in food preparation. One has an orange brown lead based glaze applied to the interior with an unfinished exterior. The other has a green brown glaze on the interior that is heavily reduced.

Fill (14/03) contained a single redware rim sherd weighing 6g. It is made of a well mixed fine-grained red earthenware fabric. It seems to be an everted rim with an orange green lead based glaze on the interior and exterior. A glaze scar on the top of the rim may have occurred during kiln firing.

Overall, the shapes and decorative types represented here are typical of an early 17th to 19th century domestic assemblage. However, the presence of such a limited assemblage scattered over a wide area is not necessarily indicative of settlement in the area.

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	No. of sherds	Wt (g)	Date
(6/04)	7	380	17th/18thC
(7/02)	2	280	17th/18thC
(14/03)	1	6	17th/18thC
Total	10	666	

5.2 Animal Bone

The assemblage consisted of 32 fragments of animal bone that were recovered from 2 separate contexts.

Context (19/03) contained 7 pieces of bone weighing 2g.

Context (7/04) contained 24 pieces of bone weighing 41g. It also contained a single piece of burnt bone weighing 1g.

5.3 Metal

A single metal find was recovered from feature (19/03). This was a corroded cutting implement, probably a razor or small knife, with the remnants of a wedge shaped blade and handle. This weighed 8g.

5.4 Building Materials *by Gwilym Williams*

A single fragment of tile was recovered from context 19/03. It was examined by the naked eye.

The tile had two edges present, and was slightly distorted in the horizontal plane. It exhibited glaze splashing on the upper face, and was heavily reduced on the underside and along the broken edges. The fabric was an orange buff colour on the upper face, with haematite and possibly flint inclusions.

The fragment, which may be a peg tile – although no peghole was present, may be part of kiln furniture. The presence of a single fragment is not diagnostic of pottery production, however, as its presence in the trench may be due to manuring.

Table 3

Trench	Context	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Comments
19	3	99x76x12	146	green/grey glaze splashing; tile slightly distorted

5.5 Environmental Remains

Samples were taken and processed from contexts (5/04), (6/06), (13/03) and (24/03). All showed poor preservation of material and minimal charcoal content. Context (24/03) contained wood fragments and must be considered a relatively recent deposit.

6 DISCUSSION

The evaluation undertaken on land at Brynard's Hill, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire revealed evidence of land use in the prehistoric and post-medieval periods.

Trench 13 contained the most significant archaeological remains in the area. The spread of material identified as deposit (13/03) would appear to be the remnant of the bank material associated with ditch 13/06. This material (13/03) appears to have eroded and filled the ditch. The presence of late Bronze Age – early Iron Age pottery may indicate the date of the bank with the later Roman sherd derived during the period of erosion. All pottery is noted to be abraded and may indicate a slightly later date for the bank and ditch. If this is the case this pottery must be derived from other features disturbed during its construction. Linear ditch 13/05 appears to have been cut through it at a later date.

Although no longer visible in the landscape its presence may tentatively suggest some kind of settlement in the area.

The archaeology identified in Trench 13 does appear to be localised. The deposits are located in the area of the new developments access road. This road will be built up due to the current topography. This will enable these deposits to be preserved in situ.

Trench 32 was excavated in an attempt to gain further information regarding these features but the area was highly disturbed throughout by a large modern rubbish dump, 32/05. This appears to be a pit that is depicted on the 1887 Ordnance Survey maps.

Ditch 32/02 in the southeast end of Trench 32 could not be related to any of the features seen within Trench 13. It was undated, but the present of decomposing wood would indicate a relative modern date.

A linear feature aligned northeast by southwest identified by geophysical survey (feature B1) has been identified within trenches 5 and 6, 5/05 and 6/03.

Linear ditches 6/05 and 7/03 can be dated to the post-medieval period by pottery finds. Ditch 6/05 is probably geophysical anomaly A. It appears to represent some kind of agricultural activity in the post-medieval period. Ridge and furrow earthworks and the remnants of a medieval windmill identified in the vicinity are also evidence of this. It is possible that there is continuity of activity through the medieval and into the post-medieval period. The base of a plough furrow in Trench 14 can also be dated to the post-medieval period by pottery finds. Post-medieval pottery found in topsoils across the site, seemingly from manuring, also indicate agricultural activity from this period on the site.

The spread of limestone and laminated stone 19/03 in the southeastern end of Trench 19 is possibly a variation in the natural clays. However, artefacts found in this relatively compact area, as well as the presence of possibly imported stone suggest otherwise. It is possible the stone layer is some kind of highly degraded surfacing although the lack of other features in the vicinity suggests it cannot be related to a substantial structure.

Geophysical anomaly M was a shallow ditch 24/04, identified in the western end of Trench 24. This feature could not be attributed to any particular historic period.

Geophysical anomalies B1, B2, B3, B4, J1, J2, J3 and N2 were not located during trenching. It is likely these were caused by variations in the natural Kimmeridge clay that consisted of alternating bands of clay containing greater or lesser amounts of flint nodules. The orientation of the geophysical anomalies roughly east north-east by west south-west aligns with the natural slope of the area.

The majority of the features recorded appear to be associated with post-medieval agricultural activities. Although the bank and ditch recorded in Trench 13 may be Roman or later there is obviously some prehistoric activity in the area.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

CgMs 2009 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Land at Brynard's Hill, Wootton Bassett.*

CgMs 2010 *Specification for Archaeological Evaluation. Land at Brynard's Hill, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire*

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*

English Heritage 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*

Institute for Archaeologists, 1994 (revised 2008) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*

Appendix 1: Archaeological Context Inventory

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Finds	Interpretation
Trench 1							
(1/01)	Layer	Mid brown silty clay, pea gravel, loose.	0.35	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil
(1/02)	Layer	Light green grey silty clay, chalk flecks, firm.	>0.10	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 2							
(2/01)	Layer	Mid brown friable silt. Rare gravel with occasional charcoal flecking and rare CBM fragments. Lower part of deposit has rare flint gravels and rounded quartzite and larger gravels.	0.25	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(2/02)	Layer	Mid brown orange clay with blue grey mottling throughout. Concentrations of gravel with flint nodules occur throughout the deposit.	>0.08	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 3							
(3/01)	Layer	Mid green brown silty clay, 5% pea gravel, CBM flecks present, loose	0.30	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(3/02)	Layer	Mottles light orange grey clay, variously 0-5% gravel	>0.10	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 4							
(4/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay, 2% pea gravel, 1% CBM flecks.	0.35	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(4/02)	Layer	Mid brown orange clay, variously 0-10% gravel.	>0.10	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 5							
(5/01)	Layer	Mid brown friable sandy silt with 10% clay and rare charcoal flecking, darker at interface with the underlying natural.	0.25	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(5/02)	Layer	Light brown grey clay with numerous flint nodules <0.10m in length.	>0.19	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
5/03	Cut	Sharp break of slope at the top, inward sloping concave sides leading to an imperceptible break of base slope and a concave base.	-	>2.0	>2.1	No	Cut of ditch
(5/04)	Layer	Firm, dark green grey brown silty clay containing sub-angular stones <1%	-	>2.0	>2.1	No	Fill of 5/03

Trench 6							
(6/01)	Layer	Mid brown loose silty clay, 1% pea gravel mixed with mid green brown silty clay.	0.15	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(6/02)	Layer	Mottled mid brown orange/green clay, variously 0-2% gravel and stones.	0.20	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
6/03	Cut	Linear cut, sharp break of top slope, steep sides sloping to a concave base, oriented north-south.	0.33	1.54	Unk.	No	Cut of linear feature
(6/04)	Fill	Mottled grey brown loose silty clay, <1% chalk flecks.	0.40	<2.50	Unk.	Yes	Fill of 6/05
6/05	Cut	Linear feature oriented north-east by south-west. Gradual break of top slope with shallow sides leading to an imperceptible break of base slope and a concave base.	0.40	<2.50	Unk.	No	Cut of ditch
(6/06)	Fill	Firm, dark green grey brown silty clay containing sub-angular stones <1%, 0.05-0.10m in length.	0.20	1.54	Unk.	Yes	Fill of 6/03
Trench 7							
(7/01)	Layer	Brown silty clay, 2% gravel with mid grey brown silty clay. 1% gravel and chalk flecks.	0.35	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(7/02)	Layer	Mid green grey clay, variously 0-10% gravel and stones	>0.10	>1.8	>30	Yes	Natural
7/03	Cut	Linear feature oriented northeast-southwest.	0.35	2.50	Unk.	No	Cut of ditch
(7/04)	Fill	Loose mid blue grey silty clay. 1% chalk flecks mottled with ferric?/dark orange flecks.	0.35	2.50	Unk.	Yes	Fill of ditch 7/03
Trench 8							
(8/01)	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with some gravel and <1% charcoal flecking.	0.23	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(8/02)	Layer	Mid grey brown compacted clay with 10% flint nodules and coarse gravels.	>0.08	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 9							
(9/01)	Layer	Mid brown silty gravel with <20% clay (increasing towards lower part of the deposit/interface). Humic. Flint nodules <10%, with rare charcoal flecking.	0.20	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(9/02)	Layer	Mid grey brown clay. Compacted and homogenous with concentrations of gravel throughout. And flint nodules.	>0.20	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 10							
(10/01)	Layer	Mid brown gravely silt with <20% clay. Gravel coarser towards base of deposit. Rare CBM fragments.	0.25	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface

(10/02)	Layer	Light grey brown homogenous compacted clay with <20% coarse gravels and flint.	>0.08	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 11							
(11/01)	Layer	Mid brown silty gravel with <20% clay. Gravel coarser towards base of deposit.		>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(11/02)	Layer	Compacted light grey brown clay with <10% flint nodules. Mottled throughout with darker grey clay. Small flecks of orange stone throughout (look like CBM).	>0.08	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 12							
(12/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silt with <20% clay, some gravel content <5%. Larger gravels toward base of deposit (1-2mm). Rare charcoal flecking.	0.14	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(12/02)	Layer	Light grey brown compacted clay with <10% flint nodules and grey clay mottling throughout. Flecks of orange stone.	>0.10	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 13							
(13/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown friable silty clay with some gravel content. Rare charcoal flecking and orange chalk-like speckling throughout deposit.	0.20	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(13/02)	Layer	Light grey brown compacted clay, varying in colour from light brown to blue grey. Large flint nodules <5% throughout.	>0.06	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
(13/03)	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay with humic inclusions and large amounts of charcoal <1%. Rare flint nodules <1%.	0.10	>1.8	>30	Yes	Hillwash from bank
(13/04)	Fill	Firm mid green grey silty clay with <1% limestone flecks.	0.75	0.60	>2.50	No	Fill of 13/05
13/05	Cut	Feature oriented northeast-southwest. Gradual break of top slope with steeply sloped sides, gradual break of base slope and a concave base.	0.75	0.60	>2.50	No	Cut of large feature
13/06	Cut	Feature oriented northeast-southwest. Gradual break of top slope with steeply sloped sides, gradual break of base slope and a concave base.	0.83	Unk.	>2.50	No	Cut of large feature
(13/07)	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay with humic inclusions and large amounts of charcoal <1%. Rare flint nodules <1%.	0.83	Unk.	>2.50	Yes	Fill of 13/06
Trench 14							
(14/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Loosely compacted.	0.18	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
	Layer	Highly compacted light grey brown clay with <10% flint	>0.10	>1.8	>30	No	Natural

(14/02)		nodules and grey blue clay mottling throughout. Concentrations of chalky orange flecking.					
(14/03)	Layer	Narrow band of dark orange grey silty clay.	Unk.	0.30	1.0	Yes	Probably plough furrow
Trench 15							
(15/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.22	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(15/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels. <20% flint nodules and orange flecking in the southwest.	>0.04	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 16							
(16/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.19	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(16/02)	Layer	Light grey brown compacted silty clay with bands of flint nodules in orange brown clay mottled throughout.	>0.05	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 17							
(17/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.21	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(17/02)	Layer	Highly compacted light grey brown clay with <10% flint nodules and grey blue clay mottling throughout.	>0.10	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 18							
(18/01)	Layer	Mid brown friable silty clay with coarse gravels throughout.	0.20	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(18/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with <10% flint nodules.	>0.04	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 19							
(19/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic. Few inclusions.	0.13-0.19	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(19/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels. Some flint nodules. Alternating grey blue and orange clay bans.	>0.03	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
(19/03)	Layer	Limestone (?) gravels and pieces scattered and pressed into the natural clays. Couple of pieces layered light orange flat stones. No visible bonding. Possibly natural hillwash.	>0.02	>1.8	3.0	Yes	Spread of stone
Trench 20							
(20/01)	Layer	Mid brown friable silty clay with coarse gravels throughout.	0.32	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(20/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with <10% flint nodules.	>0.08	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 21							

(21/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.19	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(21/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels and grey blue clay banding. Some flint nodules.	>0.07	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 22							
(22/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions. Lots of orange stone flecking.	0.18	>1.8	>30	Yes	Topsoil/interface
(22/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown homogenous compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels. <5% flint nodules.	>0.10	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 23							
(23/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.16	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(23/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels and grey blue clay banding. Bands of concentrated flint nodules running E-W (variation within the natural). Orange chalky flecking throughout.	>0.08	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 24							
(24/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.16	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(24/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels and grey blue clay banding. Some flint nodules.	>0.09	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
(24/03)	Fill	Firm mid green grey silty clay with <1% limestone flecks	0.03	0.25	2+	No	Fill of [24/04]
24/04	Cut	Linear cut	0.03	0.25	2+	No	Cut
Trench 25							
(25/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.18	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(25/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels and grey blue clay banding. <5% flint nodules.	>0.10	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 26							
(26/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.18	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(26/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels and grey blue clay banding. <5% flint nodules.	>0.09	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 27							
(27/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable	0.20	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface

		and humic with nil inclusions.					
(27/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels and grey blue clay banding. <5% flint nodules.	>0.08	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 28							
(28/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.19	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(28/02)	Layer	Dark grey brown compacted clay with concentrations of red gravels and grey blue clay banding. <5% flint nodules.	>0.09	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 29							
(29/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content <10%. Concentrations of orange gravel inclusions throughout.	0.19	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(29/02)	Layer	Mid grey brown clay, highly compacted, with <10% flint nodules in large concentrations.	>0.09	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 30							
(30/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content. Friable and humic with nil inclusions.	0.20	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(30/02)	Layer	Compacted light brown clay with grey clay mottling. <5% flint nodules, concentrated in bands throughout.	>0.08	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 31							
(31/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with some gravel content <10%. Orange gravel inclusions throughout.	0.20	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil/interface
(31/02)	Layer	Mid grey brown compacted clay with <10% flint nodules in large concentrations.	>0.09	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
Trench 32							
(32/01)	Layer	Mid grey brown friable silty clay with some gravel content. Rare charcoal flecking and orange chalk-like speckling throughout deposit.	0.22	>1.8	>30	No	Topsoil
(32/02)	Layer	Light grey brown compacted clay, varying in colour from light brown to blue grey. Large flint nodules <5% throughout.	>0.12	>1.8	>30	No	Natural
32/03	Cut	Linear feature oriented northwest-southeast, sides straight and parallel. Gradual break of top slope, convex sides sloping to a sharp break of base slope and a concave base.	0.26	0.80	>1.00	No	Cut of north-south oriented linear feature
(32/04)	Fill	Light grey brown compacted silty clay with few inclusions. Some wood/humic material in base.	0.26	0.80	>1.00	No	Fill of [32/03]
32/05	Cut	Sides were concave and sloped inwards to a concave base	1.05	>1.8	19.7	No	Modern dump

(32/06)	Fill	Dark grey silt and contained numerous pieces of building material, rubber, plastic sheeting and other modern materials throughout.	1.05	>1.8	19.7	No	Fill of [32/05]
---------	------	--	------	------	------	----	-----------------