



**Former Headlands School
Headlands Grove
Upper Stratton, Swindon**

Archaeological Excavation

for
Bellway Homes Wales and West

CA Project: 4826
CA Report: 14435

November 2014

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Former Headlands School
Location:	Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon
NGR:	SU 1592 8722
Type:	Excavation
Date:	19 May– 13 June 2014
Planning Reference:	S/11/0084/KICO
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Accession Number:	SWIMG B 2014.98
Site Code:	FHE 14

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May and June 2014 at the Former Headlands School, Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon.

The excavation revealed ditches and pits pertaining to two phases of Roman agricultural activity on the site. Artefacts from the site date to the late 1st–2nd centuries AD, indicating a relatively short-lived period of activity on the site. It is likely that the site represents the surroundings of a small, relatively low-status Roman agricultural settlement located less than a kilometre from Ermin Street. Structures associated with the settlement were not present in the excavated areas, but a high concentration of cultural material, including Colchester-type brooches, a plate brooch, a Roman drill bit and domestic pottery, in the southern part of the site may indicate that the main settlement was located just to the south of the site boundary.

Post-Roman activity was restricted to medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow, which covered a large part of the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 During May and June 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at the Former Headlands School, Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon, (centred on NGR: SU 1592 8722; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken at the request of Bellway Homes Wales and West.
- 1.2 A draft decision notice granting conditional planning permission (S/11/0084/KICO) was granted in February 2013 for the “erection of up to 152 no. dwellings, including public open space, play facilities, sports pitch, associated works and retention of community and gymnastics facility and associated parking”, conditional on the completion of a programme of archaeological works. A programme of trial trenching was undertaken by CA (2014a) in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features within the site. The evaluation was able to identify archaeological features dating to the Roman period.
- 1.3 Following consultation with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), the archaeological advisors to Swindon Borough Council (SBC), it was recommended that a further programme of archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. This further work was to consist of a strip, map and sample excavation, targeted on areas of archaeological potential identified in the trial trench evaluation.
- 1.4 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (CA 2014b) approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, WCAS. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IfA 2009), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (WCC 1996), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager’s Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Ms Pomeroy-Kellinger, including a site visit on 3rd June 2014.

The site

- 1.5 The site was located in Upper Stratton, Swindon and enclosed a total area of c. 6.54ha. It was formerly occupied in the north and west by the former Headland School buildings with the remainder of the site occupied by playing fields (c. 4ha). The school buildings have been demolished apart from a single former school

building (the community and gymnastics facility) which is to be retained within the development. The site was bounded on the north by premises off Dores Road and Beechcroft Road, on the east by premises off Masefield Avenue and Dores Road, on the south by Headlands Grove and to the west by premises off Cricklade Road (Figure 1). The site lay at approximately 106m–109m AOD, rising gently to the north-east.

- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Lower Corallian Silt and Sand partly overlain by Upper Corallian 'Coral Rag', both of the Jurassic Period (BGS 2014).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Detailed information regarding the archaeological background of the site, and previous investigation and knowledge gained, are contained within an archaeological desk-based assessment (BARAS 2008). Subsequently an archaeological geophysical survey was conducted (SS 2011), followed by archaeological field evaluation (CA 2014a). The results of these investigations are summarised below.

Roman

- 2.2 A Roman coin, a follis of Constantine I (reigned AD 306–337), was found within the site (HER ref. MWI15877). Further Roman coins dating to the reigns of Carausius (reigned 286–393; HER ref. MWI15880) and Antoninus Pius (reigned 138–161; HER ref. MWI15884) have been found within 1km of the site. The route of Ermin Street, the Roman road linking Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) to the south with Cirencester (*Corinium*) and Gloucester (*Glevum*) to the north, passes c.1 km to the north-east of the site.
- 2.3 There is known to have been Roman settlement along this stretch of Ermin Street; the Roman mansio and associated settlement at Wanborough is located approximately 6km south along Ermin Street, and the ritual complex at Groundwell West is less than 3km to the north (Scheduled Monument 1018496). The complex includes hillside terracing, four courtyards, a bathhouse and a stone-lined cistern, possibly a nymphaeum (EH 2006). Two hoards, one of third century coins and the other of mid-4th-century silver plate were excavated at the site.

Medieval

- 2.4 Domesday (1086), the manor of Stratton (referred to as Stratone) comprised what was later Lower Stratton, Upper Stratton, St Barnabas (Gorse Hill) and St Peter's (Penhill). At the time of the survey, the manor was in the possession of Nigel, physician to William the Conqueror (reigned 1066-1087). In the medieval period, three core-settlement areas, or hamlets, existed: 'The Street', area of Green Road and Dores Road (Upper Stratton), and Stratton Green.
- 2.5 A study of aerial photographs (BARAS 2008) and the subsequent geophysical survey (SS 2011) identified the presence of medieval ridge and furrow, particularly at the north-east of the site. This was confirmed by the archaeological evaluation, which identified furrows in Trenches 3, 4 and 7, some of which contained fragments of 12th–15th-century pottery (CA 2014). The evidence therefore suggests that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland surrounding the small settlements in the area at this time. The configuration of the manor remained essentially unchanged until 1891 when Gorse Hill became part of Swindon.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.6 Historic mapping indicates that up until the 1st edition OS map of 1883 the site comprised open fields on the edge of Upper Stratton, which at this time was still a village that had not been consumed into Swindon to the south. By the time of the 1941 OS map there had been rapid urban expansion of Upper Stratton along with the surrounding area of Swindon and residential housing had been constructed around the site.
- 2.7 Prior to its development for the Headlands Grammar School in the early 1950s the site appears to have comprised agricultural land and allotment gardens. The school has since been demolished as part of the proposed development although the sports pitches still remained in use for football up until May 2014.

Geophysical survey

- 2.8 A detailed gradiometer survey (SS 2011) was conducted over approximately 4 hectares of the school playing fields prior to the demolition of the school buildings. Two positive linear anomalies identified in the north-eastern corner of the site are likely to be associated with former buildings or pathways. An area of linear markings

was also seen in the north of the site which may be associated with ridge and furrow activity or land drainage. A network of pipes also likely to relate to land drainage were identified predominantly in the south of the survey area and generally correlated with manhole locations. A large proportion of the site demonstrated high levels of magnetic disturbance likely to be of modern origin.

Archaeological Evaluation

2.9 An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 16 trial trenches was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 (CA 2014a). A single ditch identified in the eastern part of the site was tentatively dated to the prehistoric period. Ditches and deposits possibly relating to 2nd century AD settlement activity were identified in the southern part of the site. Several ditches thought to be medieval field boundaries/ ridge and furrow associated with agricultural activity were identified within the southern and central parts of the site. Several undated ditches were also identified also thought to relate to agricultural practices on the site.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains.
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

3.2 The specific aims of the work were:

- to better define through detailed excavation the nature, extent, character and chronology of the Roman activity on the Site recorded during the evaluation;
- to establish whether there was any evidence pre-dating the Roman period and if present whether there was any continuity of occupation/settlement from the prehistoric period continuing into the Roman period.
- to determine if there was any continuity of field system patterns and from the Roman period through to the medieval period

- to record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
- to recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified to better understand the results of the evaluation

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Three areas (Areas 1 to 3) based on the results of the trial trench evaluation (CA 2014) were subject to strip, map and sample excavation (Figure 2). They were as follows:
- Area 1 measured 50m x 30m in size and was focused on the Roman activity identified with Trench 4 (Fig. 2 and Fig. 9).
 - Area 2 measured 50m x 25m in size and was focused on the undated ditches identified within Trenches 2 and 3 (Fig. 2 and Fig. 20).
 - Area 3 measured 40m x 20m in size and was focused on the ditch dated to the Roman period identified at the northern end of Trench 7 (Fig. 2 and Fig 23).
- 4.2 Following consultation with WCAS a further contingency area measuring 30m x 6m was excavated as a northern extension to Area 1.
- 4.3 The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 4.4 The areas were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 4.5 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). Environmental bulk samples were taken from 25 contexts. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

- 4.6 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery, under accession number SWIMG B 2014.98, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-32)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation and phasing by period of the results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix A.
- 5.2 The stratigraphic and spot dating evidence suggests the presence of four main phases of archaeological activity.

Phase 1, Prehistoric

Phase 2, Roman I

Phase 3, Roman II

Phase 4, Medieval/post-medieval

Geology

- 5.3 The natural geological substrate was recorded as mid brown-orange clay silt in all of the excavation areas with occasional patches of grey clay and pockets of gravel.
- 5.4 Three features, 519, 523 and 525 were excavated in Area 2 to identify their nature, and there were on excavation shown to be geological in origin. Feature 519 was sub-circular in plan, 0.5m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with steep, uneven sides and an uneven base. Feature 523 was sub-circular in plan, 0.33m in diameter and 0.07m deep, with moderately steep, uneven sides and an uneven base. Feature 525 was ovoid in plan, 0.33m long, 0.47m wide and 0.15m deep, with steep, uneven sides and an uneven base. All three features had sterile blue-grey clay fills and were interpreted as naturally occurring pockets of clay within the natural substrate. Seven further features with similar fills were recorded in Area 2, but were not excavated.

Phase 1 - Prehistoric

- 5.5 One feature belonging to the prehistoric period was identified. Pit 256 (Fig. 10) was oval in plan, 0.47m long, 0.25m wide and 0.09m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid blue-grey clay, 257, which contained pottery most likely dating to the Middle Bronze Age–Early Iron Age. The pit was cut by Roman ditch 258 (Fig. 10).

Phase 2 - Roman I (Fig. 3)

Area 1

- 5.6 Six parallel ditches (126, 128, 135, 136, 294 and 318/342) on a north-east/south-west alignment were recorded. Ditch 126 (Fig. 12) was 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark orange-brown clay silt secondary deposit (127), from which sherds of 2nd-century pottery and a fragment of cattle bone were recovered. Ditch 128 (Fig 13) was 0.98m wide and 0.15m deep with shallow, gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid brown-grey clay silt secondary deposit (129), from which Roman pottery was recovered. Ditch 135 was 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep (Fig. 8: Section BB) with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-yellow-grey silty clay (133), from which late 1st–2nd-century pottery was recovered. Ditch 136 was 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a light yellow-grey silty secondary deposit (137), which was in turn covered by a darker tertiary fill (138), from which pottery broadly dated to the Roman period was recovered.
- 5.7 Ditch 294 extended 1.7m from the southern baulk of Area 1 and had its north-eastern terminus within the excavation area. The ditch was 0.34m wide and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, a mottled blue-grey primary fill (296), covered by a silty clay secondary deposit (295). No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch; however, it probably dates to the Roman period based on its form and alignment. Ditch 318/342 was up to 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a light orange-brown primary clay fill (343), covered by a mid grey-blue silty clay secondary deposit (319/344), from which late 1st–mid 2nd-century pottery was recovered.
- 5.8 Ditch 230 appears to be a continuation of ditch 122. It was 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by secondary

deposit 231. No finds were recovered from the feature. Ditch 230 was cut by pit 234 (Fig. 14), which was sub-rectangular in plan, 1.5m long, 1m wide and 0.5m deep. The pit (234) contained four fills: an initial primary deposit (235) from which Roman pottery was recovered; a thin organic layer (236) sealed by a clay capping layer (237), and backfill 238, which contained large amounts of late 1st–2nd century Roman pottery. A further ditch, 258, may have been a further continuation of this feature. The ditch was curvilinear in plan, on a broadly north-east/south-west alignment. It was 10m long, 0.21m wide and 0.06m deep with moderately steep sides and concave base. Its fill, 259, was a dark grey-brown silty clay, which contained frequent mollusc shells, but no dating evidence.

- 5.9 Ditch 196 was located approximately 1m to the north of ditch 258, on a broadly parallel alignment. The ditch had moderately steep sides and a concave base and was 15m long, 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep and appeared to have its north-eastern terminus within contemporary pit 323. The ditch was backfilled with a dark grey-brown silty clay (197), which contained no dating evidence. The similarity in form and fills of ditches 196 and 258 indicated that they were probably related, although their function remains unclear.
- 5.10 Two north-west/south-east aligned ditches (115 and 180) were excavated in the eastern part of Area 1. Ditch 115 (Fig. 11) was 1.07m wide, and 0.39m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a primary slumping of the sides, 114, which was sealed by a grey-brown secondary deposit (113) containing pottery broadly dating to the Roman period. Ditch 180 was 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 181, was a brown secondary deposit, which contained no dating evidence. Ditch 180 appears to have silted up at the same time as ditch 126 and has therefore been attributed to Phase 1. Ditch 210 appeared to have been a continuation of ditch 180 and terminated at its junction with north-east/south-west aligned ditch 318.
- 5.11 Four pits, 214, 218, 163 and 323, were located within the gap between ditches 135 and 318. Pit 214 was ovoid in plan, 0.7m long, 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by light grey secondary silting (215) from which pottery broadly dated to the Roman period was recovered.
- 5.12 Pit 218 (Fig. 3 and Fig. 8: Section CC) was sub-rectangular in plan, 1.4m long, 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep with shallow, gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill was a dark brown-grey silty clay (219) containing small amounts of charcoal flecks, from

which Late 1st–2nd-century Roman pottery was recovered. Pit 163 (Fig. 3 and Fig. 8: Section CC) is likely to be a part of pit 218, but its relationship had been truncated by pit 161 and could only be recorded in section. It produced pottery of late 1st century to 2nd century date.

- 5.13 Pit 323 was sub-rectangular in plan, 3.76m long, 2.7m wide and 0.55m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained four fills. Fills 324, against the base, and 327, against the western edge were primary deposits formed by erosion of the pit sides during use. Fill 325 was a deposit of redeposited natural material, presumably after the pit had gone out of use. The uppermost fill (326) was a mid blue-grey clay silt from which 2nd-century Roman pottery was recovered.
- 5.14 There was no physical relationship between the pits and the north-east/south-west aligned ditches. They are tentatively assumed to belong to the same period because the pits appear to have been deliberately located in the area defined by ditches 135 and 318, implying that the ditches were extant and visible at the time that the pits were cut. The fills of all of the pits probably derived from natural infilling of the cuts, may suggest that the pits were open for a reasonably long period of time.

Area 2 (Fig. 5)

- 5.15 Three parallel north-west/south-east aligned ditches (503, 505 and 517) were excavated. Ditch 503 extended 16.7m from the south-eastern baulk and had its north-western terminus within the excavation area. The ditch was 0.65m wide and 0.06m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 504, was a mid yellow-brown silty clay, which contained no dating evidence. The ditch is assumed to belong to Phase 2 based on its form and orientation. Ditch 505 (Fig. 21) was 1.09m wide and 0.38m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a grey clay primary deposit, 506, which was sealed by a darker secondary deposit, from which mid 1st–2nd-century pottery was recovered.
- 5.16 Ditch 517 was 0.41m wide and 0.08m deep with shallow, gently sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was heavily truncated and was not visible across much of the excavation area. Its fill, 518, was a mid grey-brown silty clay secondary deposit. No dating material was recovered from the feature and it was assigned to the Phase 2 based on form and orientation.

Area 3 (Fig. 6)

- 5.17 Ditch 706 was aligned north-west/south-east. It was 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8; Section EE). The ditch contained two fills. Lower fill 704 was derived from the erosion of the sides of the feature during use and contained 2nd-century Roman pottery. This was sealed by a secondary deposit, 705, which contained no dating evidence. Ditch 703 (Fig. 24) formed the south-western corner of a rectilinear enclosure with ditch 706 (Fig. 25), which was also 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep and was orientated north-east/south-west. The ditch contained a similar fill pattern to that of ditch 703. Pottery broadly dated to the Roman period was recovered from the lower fill, 707 and mid 1st–2nd-century pottery was recovered from the upper fill, 708.

Phase 3- Roman II (Figs. 4 and 5)

Area 1

- 5.18 The second phase of Roman activity in Area 1 generally focused on the re-establishment of features from Phase 1. Ditches 117, 124, 130, 132 and 232 were recuts of ditches 318/342, 126, 128, 135 and 230 respectively. Similarly pits 214, 218 and 328 were recut by pits 212, 161 and 333.
- 5.19 Ditch 117 (Fig.8; Section AA and Fig. 16) was 1.03m wide and 0.37m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 116, was a mid orange-brown silty clay from which late 1st–2nd-century pottery was recovered.
- 5.20 Ditch 124 (Fig. 12) was 0.54m wide and 0.25m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 125, was a dark brown-grey clay silt, from which pottery broadly dating to the Roman period and a hinged plate brooch (Ra 1.4 – Figs 31 and 31) from the late 1st or 2nd century were recovered.
- 5.21 Ditch 130 (Fig. 13) was 0.28m wide and 0.12m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 131, was a mid brown-grey clay silt, from which mid 1st–2nd-century pottery was recovered. Ditch 132 was 0.37m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a primary deposit, 178, which was sealed by fill 134, a dark silty clay, from which pottery dating to the mid-2nd century was recovered. The ditch was cut by pit 175, which was sub-circular in plan, 0.51m long, 0.39m wide and 0.09m deep with moderately

- steep sides and concave base. The pit was backfilled with a dark charcoal-rich deposit, 176, from which 2nd-century pottery was recovered. The date of the pottery indicates that the pit was dug very soon after the ditch silted up.
- 5.22 Ditch 232 was 0.45m wide and 0.35m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained secondary deposit 233, which contained no dating material. The ditch was cut by pit 239 (Fig. 14), which was sub-circular in plan, 0.9m long, 0.78m wide and 0.36m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The pit contained two fills (240 and 241) formed by successive dumps of cultural waste from which 2nd-century pottery was recovered.
- 5.23 Three north-east/south-west aligned ditches (226, 260 and 271) were recorded towards the east of the excavation area. Ditch 226 was 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 227 was a dark grey secondary deposit containing late 1st–2nd-century pottery. Ditch 260 (Fig. 15) was 0.92m wide and 0.37m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 280, was a mid grey secondary deposit containing late 1st–2nd-century pottery. The ditch had its north-west terminus within pit 338 and its fills at that end of the ditch were very similar to those of the pit (338), suggesting that the two features maybe contemporary and filled at the same time. Ditch 271 was 1.07m wide and 0.28m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 272, was a grey-brown secondary deposit, from which Late 1st–mid 2nd century-pottery was recovered. These ditches appear to have silted up at the same time as the rest of the Phase 2 ditches and contain similar fills and cultural material.
- 5.24 Pit 161 (Fig. 5 and Fig. 8: Section CC and Fig. 17 and 18) was sub-rectangular in plan, 4.4m long, 2.05m wide and 0.35m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. A line of large stones, 291 (Fig 18), was deposited onto the base of the pit on a north-west/south-east orientation, splitting the pit into two. The pit was backfilled with successive dumps, 162 and 146, of cultural material, which contained mid–late 2nd-century pottery, two Colchester-type brooches dating to the later 1st century AD (Ra 1.2 and 1.3 Figs 26 to 29) and a Roman spoon (drill) bit (Ra 1.1. Figs 32 and 33)
- 5.25 Pit 206 was ovoid in plan, 2.67m long, 2.36m wide and 0.29m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, 207, was a dark tertiary deposit, containing large amounts of charcoal and mid to late 2nd-century pottery. Pit 328 was sub-rectangular in plan, 2.4m long, 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep, with moderately

steep sides and a flat base. It contained successive backfills 329 and 330, from which large amounts of 2nd-century pottery were recovered.

- 5.26 Pit 244 was oval in plan, 0.65m long, 0.55m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately steep sides and concave base. The pit was filled by 245, a mid blue-grey sandy clay, from which late 1st–2nd-century pottery was recovered. The pit was cut into the fill of Phase 2 ditch 136.

Area 2

- 5.27 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 508/529 (Fig. 8: Section DD and Fig. 22) was 0.52m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was initially filled by a light grey secondary deposit, 511/532, which was sealed by further successive secondary deposits 510/531 and 509/530. Pottery broadly dated to the Roman period was recovered from fill 510.
- 5.28 North-east/south-west aligned ditch 527 extended 10.2m from the northern baulk of the excavation area. The full extent of the ditch was unknown as it was obscured by the path of a modern service trench at its south-western extent, but it did not extend past perpendicular ditch 508 (Fig. 22) and may have joined with it to form two sides of a rectilinear enclosure. The ditch was 0.43m wide and 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 528, was a mid brown-grey secondary deposit. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch; however it was observed in plan to cut ditch 517.
- 5.29 Ditch 515 was 8.7m long, 0.54m wide and 0.05m deep with gently sloping sides and concave base. Its fill, 516, was a grey secondary deposit that contained no dating evidence. The ditch was aligned north-south and did not extend further north than ditch 508, although their relationship was obscured by the modern service pipe. The ditch cut Phase 2 ditch 505 and it is possible that it was part of the same enclosure system as ditches 508 and 527.

Phase 4- Medieval/ post-medieval (Figs. 5 to 7)

- 5.30 In Area 1 eight furrows (104, 118/202, 139, 144, 147, 187/220, 308 and 345) on an approximate north/south alignment were identified. The furrows were generally broad and shallow, with uneven bases indicative of several successive ploughing events. Furrows 139 (Fig. 19), 147 and 187 contained pottery dating to the

medieval period within their fills. In Area 3 furrows 709 and 711 were excavated. The furrows were aligned more on a north/south axis than those in Area 1, but shared the same broad, shallow profile. 12th–14th century pottery was recovered from the fill of furrow 711 and heavily abraded residual Roman pottery from the fill of furrow 709. Further furrows on a similar alignment were identified but not excavated in Areas 2 and 3.

Unphased

- 5.31 Four features remained unphased after the excavation. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 159 was 2.8m long, 0.41m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 160, was a grey secondary silty clay. The ditch did not extend further north-west than ditches 124 and 126. The relationship between the ditches was investigated in the evaluation, when it was determined that ditch 159 was earlier than ditch 124, but had no surviving physical relationship with ditch 126. Therefore the ditch was Roman or prehistoric in date; however no dating evidence was recovered in either stage of fieldwork and it cannot be accurately phased.
- 5.32 Ditch 320 was located immediately to the north of, and parallel to, ditch 318. It was 4.9m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and concave base. Its fill, 321, was a grey-orange secondary silt deposit. The ditch was probably a recut of a short section of Phase 3 ditch 318, however no physical relationship existed between the two ditches.
- 5.33 Two tree throws were recorded in the south-east of Area 1. Tree throw 184 was 0.74 m long, 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep with an irregular shape and profile. It was filled with a blue-grey mottled clay. The tree throw was cut by Phase 1 ditch 136. Tree throw 289 was ovoid in plan, 0.95m long, 0.43m wide and 0.1m deep with irregular sides and base. Its fill, 290, was an orange-grey secondary silt deposit, from which no finds were recovered. The tree throw was cut by Phase 3 ditch 260.



6. THE FINDS

The Pottery (Ed McSloy)

- 6.1 A total of 1207 sherds of pottery (10.9 kg) were recorded from 68 deposits. The large bulk of material dates to the earlier Roman period, with a small number of sherds recorded of Prehistoric, medieval and later date. The assemblage was scanned by context and quantified according to fabric and weight. Unique fabric codings have been devised for this report and where applicable concordance is provided with the codes of the National Roman Pottery Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). (Appendix B; Tables 1 and 2) An additional 121 sherds of pottery, weighing a total of 109g, was recovered from bulk soil sampling of eight deposits: this material has been excluded from the analysis.

Prehistoric

- 6.2 A single deposit, pit fill 257, produced five small sherds (5g) in a handmade coarse flint-tempered fabric. The use of crushed calcined flint is a tradition which is long-lived in the region, known as early as the Middle Neolithic and reoccurring in the Middle and Late Bronze Age and into Iron Age periods. An absence of decoration in this instance makes a Middle Bronze Age or later date most likely.

Roman pottery

- 6.3 The Roman assemblage amounted to a total of 1187 sherds (10738g). The assemblage is moderately well broken up, and surface preservation tends to be poor. The mean sherd weight (9.4g) is not especially low, though this is likely to be inflated by the common presence of thick-walled storage jar sherds. Most context groups are small, the large majority (58 deposits) producing fewer than 20 sherds. Larger groups (in excess of 50 sherds) are those from ditch fills 146, 213, 241, 329 and 330 (table 2).

Local types (North Wiltshire)

- 6.4 The large majority of the Roman group comprises reduced and oxidised coarsewares for which local origin can be assumed. Most abundant are sandy reduced coarsewares (LOC GW1–4 and LOC BS). The dominant type LOC GW1 which is characterised by abundant quartz sand and pale-fired core corresponds to types associated with local production, including at Whitehill Farm, Swindon

(Anderson 1979). Darker-fired types (LOC BS) correspond broadly to types known, particularly from mid-1st to 2nd century-dated deposits from Cirencester and considered to have local or north Wiltshire origins (Rigby 1982). Identifiable vessel forms among the local reduced types comprise mainly medium-mouth necked jars, neckless/everted rim jars, together with a smaller number of beakers, lids and open forms including dishes/bowls with flat rims, round-based strainer bowls.

- 6.5 Pottery production in North Wiltshire is not well-dated although most likely extends across the later 1st to 3rd centuries AD. Some vessel forms among the reduced types (moulded-rim dishes and neckless jars) exhibit influence of Black-burnished wares and must date to the 2nd century or later. Examples of bag-shaped/cornice-rim beaker (pit fill 241), carinated jar (ditch fill 317) and hemispherical flanged bowl (ditch fill 134) are suggestive of earlier Roman (probably 2nd to earlier 3rd century dating and there is an absence of exclusively Late Roman (after c. AD 250) forms.
- 6.6 Also well-represented in the assemblage are grog-tempered greywares in the Savernake ware tradition (SAV GT). Identifiable vessel forms are mainly thick-walled large storage jars and necked jar forms. Savernake ware may have immediately pre-conquest origins, and production of this and related types extends into the middle decades of the 2nd century or a little later.
- 6.7 Oxidised types LOC OX1–2, and a small number of probable colour-coated ware sherds also probably originate locally (Anderson 1979). Few vessel forms were identifiable; these include a probable platter from pit fill 330 and a bag-shaped beaker from pit fill 173. The dating of the local oxidised and colour-coated ware probably corresponds to the reduced types outlined above. The bag-shaped beaker probably dates to the second half of the 2nd or early 3rd century.

Regional

- 6.8 The non-local Romano-British grouping (Table 1) is dominated by quantities (321 sherds) of southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1). A group of 153 sherds in this type from pit fill 329 represents a single, well-fragmented jar. Forms among fabric DOR BB1 comprise jars/cooking pots (Seager-Smith and Davies type 1 and 2) and flat-rim dishes (Seager-Smith and Davies type 22), together with a single flagon (probably Seager-Smith and Davies type 29) from pit fill 213. All are forms for which 2nd or earlier 3rd century is likely (Seager-Smith and Davies 1993).

- 6.9 The second regional centre represented in the assemblage is Oxfordshire and in the form of whiteware types. A total of eight white-firing sherds were recorded which probably originate from this source. Included is the single mortarium identified from the assemblage (Young type 6 or 7; Young 1977).

Continental

- 6.10 Continental ware types amount to a total of 27 sherds, of which 26 sherds are Gaulish samian. The single non-sigillata type is a roughcast beaker sherd in Cologne colour-coated ware from pit fill 172. On British sites this type dates typically to the first half of the 2nd century AD.
- 6.11 The samian group, equivalent to 2.2% of the total assemblage includes products from each of the Gaulish regional production centres. The majority comprises Central Gaulish products for which 2nd century date is certain. A small number of East Gaulish vessels date after c. AD 140 and might potentially extend as late as the mid-3rd century. Identifiable vessel forms consist primarily of plain classes: dishes (Drag. 18/31, 31) and bowls (Drag. 38). The form 31 (pit fill 162) and 38 (pit fill 213) vessels are each suggestive of dating after c. AD 150. A single decorated vessel was identified, a Drag. 30 bowl from ditch fill 134.

Summary

- 6.12 The Roman assemblage is consistent in its composition being largely composed of reduced coarsewares originating locally, from North Wiltshire kilns (Anderson 1979). This preponderance of coarsewares and the relatively narrow range of mainly utilitarian vessel forms inhibits the potential for close context-level dating. There is some limited evidence for activity dating as early as the mid/late 1st century AD, with a proportion of the Savernake and other grogged wares and one sherd of South Gaulish samian of this period. The bulk of the assemblage would seem to date to the 2nd or early 3rd centuries AD, with the main evidence for this coming from the samian and Dorset Black-burnished ware. Samian ware is relatively rare in the assemblage (2.2%) and this, together with an absence of amphorae and scarcity of mortaria are factors suggestive of lower status, consistent with a smaller rural settlement.

Medieval pottery

- 6.13 A small group of 11 sherds of medieval pottery (90g) was recorded from six deposits, including four sherds from topsoil 100. The group comprises unglazed coarsewares of two types: Cotswold-type oolitic limestone-tempered fabric COTS LI (three sherds/31g) and East Wiltshire/Kennet Valley limestone/flint bearing fabric KV FL (eight sherds/59g). Both are types encountered commonly from sites in the area and can be expected to date in the 12th to 14th century range. A single featured (rim) sherd occurs in type KV FL from topsoil deposit 100 and is identifiable as from a jar with internally-thickened everted rim.

Post-medieval/modern pottery

- 6.14 Pottery of post-medieval or later dating amounted to four sherds (71g), all of which was recorded from topsoil/subsoil deposits 100 and 501. Bodysherds in glazed earthenware, including one almost certainly of Ashton Keynes type (AK GRE) are dateable across the 16th to 18th centuries. The remainder consists of sherds in mottled brown and 'refined' brown glazed ware, for which 18th century or later dating is probable.

Metal finds (Ed McSloy)

- 6.15 A total of 29 objects of iron, copper alloy and lead/lead alloy were recorded (Table 2). The metal finds were x-rayed (Plate XRC14/103) and selected items have been undergone stabilising conservation treatment (**Ras. 1.1–1.4**). The copper alloy objects include four brooches and a spoon (drill) bit, all of Roman type, which are described individually below.
- 6.16 A total of 29 objects of iron, copper alloy and lead/lead alloy were recorded and are summarised in Table 2. The metal finds were x-rayed (Plate XRC14/103) and selected items have been undergone stabilising conservation treatment (**Ras. 1.1–1.4**). Four brooches and a toilet implement all of copper alloy and of Roman type, are described individually. Brooches **Ra. 1.2–1.3** (and possibly the fragmentary example from deposit 329) are of a similar form, which exhibits a clear west of England distribution (Mackreth 2011, 57–58). They probably date to the mid or late 1st century AD. Plate brooch **Ra. 1.4** belongs to a group of brooches with possible continental origins, albeit it a type where British examples are concentrated in southwest or southern England (*ibid.*, 178). Dated examples come from broadly 1st

or 2nd century and mid 2nd contexts (*ibid.*). **Ra. 1.6** is a nail cleaner of unadorned, strip-like form, cut from thin sheet. This example comes from a 2nd century dated deposit and comparable examples are of similar date or earlier (Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 130).

- 6.17 Spoon bit **Ra. 1.1** is the only noteworthy object among the iron and other materials. It comes from a mid/late 2nd century dated deposit and compares to examples from London (Manning 1988, 26).

Catalogue:

Copper alloy

Ra. 1.2. Sprung Colchester derivative brooch. Short, curved wings with groove at each end. Narrow bow with ridge from head to foot and double grooved 'crosscut' close to foot. Solid catchplate. Belongs to Mackreth's West of England Group, subtype CDHa3b (Mackreth 2011, 58). Length 45mm; width 19mm. *Period 3 Pit 161*. Figs 28 and 29

Ra. 1.3. Sprung Colchester derivative brooch. Curved wings with grooved moulding at single surviving end. Short 'pseudo hook' at head. Otherwise the bow is plain and the catchplate solid. Belongs to Mackreth's West of England Group, subtype CDHa3a1 (Mackreth 2011, 57). Length 59mm; width 30mm. *Period 3 Pit 161*. Figs 26 and 27.

Ra. 1.4. Hinged plate brooch. Elongated form consisting of half cones separated by a knurled double moulding. Forward facing studs at top and bottom which are hollowed for enamel, of which only traces survive. Head end features a cast on head loop. Mackreth's Type PL CONT 25a (Mackreth 2011, 178). Length 37mm; width 11mm. *Period 3 Ditch 124*. Figs 30 and 31.

Deposit 329. Fragment from bow brooch (Colchester derivative?). Narrow plain foot with solid catchplate. *Period 3 Pit 328*. Not illustrated.

Ra. 1.6. Nail cleaner. Straight-sided and plain. The terminal is expanded and was probably pierced for suspension. Eckardt and Crummy's 'plain nail-cleaners with straight-sided blade grouping' (Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 130). Length 37mm; width 11mm. *Period 3 Ditch 117*. Not illustrated.

Iron

Ra. 1.1. Spoon bit. Short, slightly dished bit, possibly broken and re-sharpened. The head is elongated and of square section, the shaft rounded. Spoon bits were the most common of drill bits in use by the Roman carpenter (Manning 1985, 26–27). Length 120mm; width 7–8mm. *Period 3 Pit 161*. (Fig 32).

Other Finds (Jacky Sommerville)

Ceramic building material

- 6.18 Two fragments of ceramic building material of Roman date, weighing a total of 44g, were recovered. The fragment from pit fill 330 was from a flat form of tile and that from furrow fill 190 was too fragmentary for further classification.

Fired clay

- 6.19 A total of 22 fragments of fired clay, weighing a total of 22g, was hand-recovered from eight deposits. A further 107 fragments, totalling 21g in weight, were recovered from bulk soil samples of eight deposits. All were soft with a colour range from mid orange to buff and mid grey. Three joining fragments from pit fill 146 displayed a grey core. A number of fabrics were distinguished, based on primary inclusion, which comprised: shell (from furrow fill 190); quartz sand (from pit fills 146 and 238); and limestone (from ditch fills 134 and 322, pit fill 146, and furrow fill 166). Three joining fragments from fill 146 were plate-like in form, measuring 10-15mm in thickness. None of the other fragments featured surfaces or other features which might suggest a function.

Glass

- 6.20 A small fragment of natural blue-coloured window glass of Roman date was hand-recovered from pit fill 162.
- 6.21 Bulk soil sampling produced a further 16 fragments, which were too small for dating, from ditch fill 134 and a fragmentary bead of Iron Age date from pit fill 162. The bead is a (Guido) Class 8 yellow, opaque annular bead with an estimated external diameter of 8mm and a thickness of 1.5mm. This class of bead dates to the 3rd to 2nd centuries BC (Guido 1978, 73–6).

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.22 A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries, was recovered from topsoil 100.

Industrial waste

- 6.23 A small fragment of industrial waste, most likely coke, was recovered from ditch fill 704.

Worked flint

- 6.24 Single pieces of worked flint were recorded in six deposits. These comprised: a flake from ditch fill 276; a heavily corticated blade or flake fragment from ditch fill 181; a burnt and broken flake with quite regular, semi-abrupt retouch along both dorsal edges from ditch fill 317; a very small, worked out, multi-platform flake core from furrow fill 188; a small, miscellaneous item from ditch fill 125; and a chip recovered from soil sampling of ditch fill 229. Those from fills 125 and 317 were residual in deposits containing material of Roman date. If the item from fill 181 is a blade it would be suggestive of Mesolithic or early Neolithic activity and the core is a type most common during the Neolithic period.

Burnt stone

- 6.25 A small fragment of burnt limestone, weighing 14g, was recovered from ditch fill 341. Bulk soil sampling of pit fill 176 produced seven fragments of burnt limestone which weighed 38g.

7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 Fifteen environmental samples (214 litres of soil) were retrieved from 15 deposits with intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2). Plant macrofossil identification is presented in Appendix C - Tables 3 and 4.

Romano-British

- 7.2 Ditches 117 (sample 1 and 11) and 132 (sample 12) and ditch termini 122 (sample 18) and 527 (sample 17) contained no plant macrofossil material or identifiable charcoal material. Ditch 228 (sample 19), upper fill 241 (sample 23) within pit 239 and the lower fill 704 (sample 15) within ditch 703 contained poorly preserved and indeterminate cereal grains. No identifiable charcoal was recovered with the exception of a single fragment of oak (*Quercus*) from ditch 703 (sample 15).
- 7.3 Samples recovered from gully 132 (sample 4), the fills 162 (sample 20) and 146 (sample 8) within pit 161, pit 175 (sample 10), pit 234 (sample 24) and pit 323 (sample 21) all contained small quantities of moderate to well preserved plant

remains identified as barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), spelt and emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*/*Triticum spelta*) and oat (*Avena*) cereal grains, cereal chaff including spelt and emmer/spelt wheat glume bases and spikelet forks and herbaceous taxa including hawkweeds (*Hieracium*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and grass species (*Poaceae*) stems. A single hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell and indeterminate nutlet shell were also present. A very small amount of charcoal was recovered, mostly highly fragmented and unidentifiable. It was however possible to identify charcoal from pit 175 (sample 10) as maple (*Acer campestre*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa*/*Corylus avellana*) and cherry (*Prunus*) species.

- 7.4 A general model of Roman cereal farming sees successive stages of crop processing leading to the separation of consumable grain from the 'waste' products - straw, weeds and chaff (Hillman 1981). Early processing stages involve harvesting and threshing wheat to break the ears into component bulk spikelets. The bulk spikelets would then have been stored in pits or granaries until required. Glumed varieties of wheat, such as emmer and spelt, would require parching and pounding to make the chaff brittle and release the grain from the component spikelets (producing glume bases). The presence of grain and cereal chaff including glume bases and spikelet forks suggests that parching and pounding activities may have taken place nearby site and the subsequent accidentally burnt waste disposed of within pits and ditches on site. The small numbers of oat and barley grains present may represent crop contaminants which were processed alongside the emmer/spelt wheat crops.

Medieval

- 7.5 Furrow 144 contained no plant macrofossil or charcoal material.



8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity on the site was very limited. A single pit containing Middle Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery was identified. The presence of residual prehistoric flint within features dated to the Roman period attests to the use of the area during the prehistoric period and it is likely that the density of Roman and later activity on the site has removed most traces of this presence.
- 8.2 The main activity on the site appears to have related to a small scale Roman agricultural settlement dating to the late 1st–2nd centuries AD. Although two phases of activity have been identified based on the stratigraphic relationships of features on site, the dating evidence from artefacts recovered during the excavation indicates a relatively short span of activity on site. The site is currently very close to the water table and is easily flooded during wet weather. If the same climatic conditions prevailed in the Roman period then it is highly likely that the ditches would have silted up over a short period of time and would need to be frequently cleaned or recut. This may explain the high incidence of recut ditches on site and why it has been difficult to distinguish between the successive phases of activity based on the artefactual evidence alone.
- 8.3 The Roman activity is generally characterised by a series of parallel ditches, particularly in the southern part of the site where the ditches were fairly regularly spaced, generally with a gap of between c. 4–5m between them. An 8m gap between ditches 136 and 294 may suggest that a shallower ditch existed between them, but has been truncated. The space between ditches 117 and 135 was approximately 7m wide, but pits 161, 212, 216, 234, 239, 328 and 333 were all located within this area, as well as shorter north-east/south-west aligned ditches 122, 196, 204, 230 and 258.
- 8.4 The relationships between the pits and the ditches is unclear. Ditch 260 had its north-western terminus within pit 338 and ditch 230 had its north-eastern terminus within pit 212. This may have some indication of function. The pits may have served as soakaways into which the ditches drained, or alternatively may have acted as water collection areas from which possibly crops were irrigated. As not all of the pits and ditches were connected, these propositions must remain tentative. A line of large stones in pit 161 divided the feature into two. The stones appear to have played a role in the use of the pit as they were laid directly onto the base of the pit and were stratigraphically demonstrated to predate the earliest fills. It is not clear

whether the stones were intended to divide the pit into separate compartments, or whether they provided a working surface. There was no difference in the fills or artefacts retrieved from either side of the stones.

- 8.5 The parallel ditches in Area 2 were less regularly spaced than the ditches in Area 1, although they appear to have contained similar pottery types dating to the middle of the 1st century to middle of the 2nd century AD within their fills and are therefore likely to have been broadly contemporary.
- 8.6 It is likely that the site represents the surroundings of a small, relatively low-status Roman agricultural settlement located less than a kilometre from Ermin Street. Structures associated with a settlement were not present in the excavated areas, but a high concentration of cultural material, including Colchester-type brooches, a drill bit and domestic pottery, in the southern part of the site may indicate that the main settlement was located just to the south of the site boundary under the main road (Headlands Grove) and 1930s houses that line the road.
- 8.7 The medieval and post-medieval activity on site is represented by a series of north/south aligned furrows in Area 1, with further furrows on a slightly differing alignment in Areas 2 and 3. These furrows are the remnants of the ridge and furrow agriculture identified on aerial photography of the site. Early cartographic mapping indicates that the site was historically divided into several different fields and the differing alignments may preserve the distribution of the historical land parcels. Vestigial earthworks of the ridge and furrow system must have survived for a long time as ceramic field drains were noted within several of the furrows. It is likely that these earthworks were finally removed in the late twentieth century when the southern part of the site was levelled to form playing fields for the school.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, assisted by Noel Boothroyd, Tony Brown, Jeremy Clutterbuck, Colin Forrestal, Sarah Foster, Jon Pick, Chris Watts and Sam Wilson. The excavation report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds reports were written by Ed McSloy and Jacky Sommerville. The palaeoenvironmental evidence was written by Sarah Cobain. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context description	Feature label	Spot-date
1	100	layer		Topsoil. Dark brown-grey silty clay. Occasional small stones		C18
1	101	layer		Subsoil. Mid brown-orange silty clay. Common small stones		
1	102	layer		Natural. Mid brown-orange clay silt		
1	103	fill	104	Mid grey-brown silty clay. Common small stones	Furrow 104	
1	104	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Shallow sides and uneven base	Furrow 104	
1	105	fill	106	Same as 103	Furrow 104	
1	106	cut		Part of 104	Furrow 104	
1	107			Context void		
1	108			Context void		
1	109	fill	110	Same as 103	Furrow 104	
1	110	cut		Part of 104	Furrow 104	
1	111	fill	112	Same as 113	Ditch 115	
1	112	cut		Part of 115	Ditch 115	
1	113	fill	115	Upper fill. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Moderate small stones, occasional charcoal	Ditch 115	RB
1	114	fill	115	Lower fill. Mid brown-orange sandy clay. Common small stones	Ditch 115	
1	115	cut		NW/SE aligned ditch. Steep sides and flat base	Ditch 115	
1	116	fill	117	Mid orange-brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	Ditch 117	C2
1	117	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Steep sides and flat base	Ditch 117	
1	118	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Shallow sides and concave base	Furrow 118	
1	119	fill	118	Dark grey-brown clay silt. Frequent small stones	Furrow 118	MC1–MC2
1	120	cut		Posthole. Circular in plan. Steep sides and flat base	Posthole 120	
1	121	fill	120	Dark grey-brown clay silt. Frequent sand and gravel	Posthole 120	
1	122	cut		NE ditch terminus. Shallow, moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 122	
1	123	fill	122	Mid yellow-grey silty clay. Common small stones and gravel	Ditch 122	
1	124	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 124	
1	125	fill	124	Dark brown-grey clay silt. Frequent sand and gravel	Ditch 124	MC2
1	126	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and flat base	Ditch 126	
1	127	fill	126	Dark orange-brown clay silt. Frequent small stones and gravel	Ditch 126	RB
1	128	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Shallow sides and concave base	Ditch 128	
1	129	fill	128	Mid brown-grey clay silt	Ditch 128	
1	130	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 130	MC1–MC2
1	131	fill	130	Mid brown-grey clay silt	Ditch 130	
1	132	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 132	
1	133	fill	135	Mid yellow-grey silty clay. Occasional gravel	Ditch 135	LC1–C2

1	134	fill	132	Dark black-grey silty clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	Ditch 132	MC2–EC3
1	135	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 135	
1	136	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 136	
1	137	fill	136	Lower fill. Light yellow-grey silty clay	Ditch 136	
1	138	fill	136	Upper fill. Light yellow-grey silty clay. Occasional charcoal	Ditch 136	
1	139	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Shallow sides and concave base	Furrow 139	C11–C13
1	140	fill	139	Mid orange-brown silty clay. Frequent gravel	Furrow 139	
1	141	cut		Modern field drain trench		
1	142			Modern ceramic field drain pipe		
1	143	fill	141	Modern field drain trench fill		
1	144	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Furrow 144	
1	145	fill	144	Light grey-brown silty clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	Furrow 144	RB
1	146	fill	161	Upper fill. Dark grey-black silty clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	Pit 161	MLC2
1	147	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Gently sloping sides and concave base	Furrow 147	
1	148	fill	147	Light yellow-grey silty clay. Occasional large stones	Furrow 147	C12–C13
1	149	cut		Part of ditch 124	Ditch 124	
1	150	fill	149	Same as 125	Ditch 124	
1	151	cut		Part of furrow 139	Furrow 139	
1	152	fill	151	Same as 140	Furrow 139	
1	153			Context void		
1	154			Context void		
1	155	cut		Part of furrow 144	Furrow 144	
1	156	fill	155	Same as 145	Furrow 144	
1	157	cut		Part of ditch 128	Ditch 128	
1	158	fill	157	Same as 129	Ditch 128	
1	159	cut		SW ditch terminus. Shallow sides and concave base	Ditch 159	
1	160	fill	159	Mid green-grey silty clay. Occasional gravel	Ditch 159	
1	161	cut		Pit. Rectangular in plan. Shallow sides and flat base	Pit 161	
1	162	fill	161	Lower fill. Mid black-grey silty clay. Occasional small stones and gravel	Pit 161	MC2
1	163	cut		Pit. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Pit 163	
1	164	fill	163	Dark grey-black silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks	Pit 163	LC1-2
1	165	cut		Part of furrow 118	Furrow 118	
1	166	fill	165	Same as 119	Furrow 118	C2
1	167			Context void		
1	168			Context void		
1	169			Context void		
1	170			Context void		
1	171	cut		Part of pit 161	Pit 161	
1	172	fill	171	Same as 162	Pit 161	EMC2
1	173	fill	171	Same as 146	Pit 161	MLC2
1	174	fill	161	Undifferentiated fill of pit 161 for metal detector recovery	Pit 161	MLC1
1	175	cut		Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Gently sloping sides and concave base	Pit 175	
1	176	fill	175	Dark grey-black silty clay. Frequent charcoal, occasional stones	Pit 175	C2
1	177	cut		Part of ditch 132	Ditch 132	

1	178	fill	177	Lower fill. Mid yellow-blue silty clay	Ditch 132	
1	179	fill	177	Upper fill. Same as 134	Ditch 132	
1	180	cut		NW/SE aligned ditch. Steep sides and concave base	Ditch 180	
1	181	fill	180	Dark green-brown silty clay. Frequent gravel	Ditch 180	
1	182	cut		Part of ditch 136	Ditch 136	
1	183	fill	182	Same as 138	Ditch 136	
1	184	cut		Tree-throw pit. Sub-oval in plan. Irregular sides and base		
1	185	fill	184	Dark blue-grey clay. Occasional small stones		
1	186	layer		Colluvial layer accumulated at SE corner of Area 1		
1	187	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Shallow sides and uneven base	Furrow 187	
1	188	fill	187	Dark orange-grey silty clay. Common stones	Furrow 187	C12-C14
1	189	cut		Part of furrow 202	Furrow 202	
1	190	fill	189	Same as 203	Furrow 202	RB
1	191	cut		Modern field drain trench		
1	192	fill	191	Modern ceramic field drain pipe		
1	193	fill	191	Modern field drain trench fill		
1	194	cut		Modern field drain trench		
1	195	fill	194	Modern field drain trench fill		
1	196	cut		NE/SW aligned curvilinear ditch. Shallow sides and concave base	Ditch 196	
1	197	fill	196	Dark blue-grey silty clay. Frequent small stones	Ditch 196	RB
1	198	cut		Part of furrow 147	Furrow 147	
1	199	fill	198	Same as 148	Furrow 147	
1	200	cut		Part of ditch 196	Ditch 196	
1	201	fill	200	Same as 197	Ditch 196	
1	202	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Shallow sides and concave base	Furrow 202	
1	203	fill	202	Light yellow-brown silty clay. Occasional stones and charcoal	Furrow 202	MLC2
1	204	cut		Part of ditch 232	Ditch 232	
1	205	fill	204	Same as 233	Ditch 232	C2-C4
1	206	cut		Pit. Oval in plan. Shallow sides and concave base	Pit 206	
1	207	fill	206	Dark black-grey silty clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	Pit 206	LC1-C2
1	208	cut		Part of ditch 117	Ditch 117	
1	209	fill	208	Same as 116	Ditch 117	C2
1	210	cut		Part of ditch 180	Ditch 180	
1	211	fill	210	Same as 181	Ditch 180	
1	212	cut		Part of pit 206	Pit 206	
1	213	fill		Same as 207	Pit 206	MLC2
1	214	cut		Pit. Oval in plan. Shallow sides and concave base	Pit 214	RB
1	215	fill	214	Mid grey-brown silty clay. Occasional gravel and charcoal	Pit 214	
1	216	cut		Part of pit 214	Pit 214	
1	217	fill	216	Same as 215	Pit 214	MC1-MC2
1	218	cut		Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Shallow sides and flat base	Pit 218	
1	219	fill	218	Dark brown-grey silty clay. Occasional gravel and charcoal	Pit 218	LC1-C2
1	220	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Gently sloping sides and uneven base	Furrow 220	
1	221	fill	220	Mid grey-brown clay silt. Occasional small stones	Furrow 220	
1	222	cut		Part of ditch 180	Ditch 180	

1	223	fill	222	Same as 181	Ditch 180	
1	224	cut		Part of furrow 187	Furrow 187	
1	225	fill	224	Same as 188	Furrow 187	
1	226	cut		NW/SE aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 226	
1	227	fill	226	Dark brown-grey silty clay. Common small stones	Ditch 226	C2
1	228	cut		Part of ditch 196	Ditch 196	
1	229	fill	228	Same as 197	Ditch 196	C1-C2
1	230	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Gently sloping sides and concave base	Ditch 230	
1	231	fill	230	Mid yellow-brown clay silt. Occasional small stones	Ditch 230	
1	232	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 232	
1	233	fill	232	Mid grey-brown clay silt. Occasional small stones	Ditch 232	
1	234	cut		Pit. Sub-rectangular in plan. Vertical sides and flat base	Pit 234	
1	235	fill	234	Lower fill. Light brown-grey silt and gravel. Common manganese	Pit 234	RB
1	236	fill	234	2nd fill. Black organic layer	Pit 234	
1	237	fill	234	3rd fill. Mid yellow-grey silty clay	Pit 234	
1	238	fill	234	Upper fill. Dark yellow-grey clay silt. Common small stones	Pit 234	LC1-C2
1	239	cut		Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and flat base	Pit 239	
1	240	fill	239	Lower fill. Mixed deposit of light brown-orange silt, light yellow-grey clay and dark orange-grey clay silt	Pit 239	C2
1	241	fill	239	Upper fill. Black clay silt. Frequent small stones	Pit 239	C2
1	242	cut		Part of ditch 136	Ditch 136	
1	243	fill	242	Same as 138	Ditch 136	RB
1	244	cut		Pit. Oval in plan. Steep sides and concave base	Pit 244	
1	245	fill	244	Mid blue-grey sandy clay	Pit 244	LC1-C2
1	246	cut		Part of ditch 226	Ditch 226	
1	247	fill	246	Same as 227	Ditch 226	RB
1	248	cut		Part of ditch 135	Ditch 135	
1	249	fill	248	Same as 179	Ditch 135	RB
1	250	cut		Part of ditch 258	Ditch 258	
1	251	fill	250	Same as 259	Ditch 258	
1	252	cut		Part of ditch 258	Ditch 258	
1	253	fill	252	Same as 259	Ditch 258	
1	254	cut		Part of ditch 258	Ditch 258	
1	255	fill	254	Same as 259	Ditch 258	
1	256	cut		Pit. Oval in plan. Steep sides and flat base	Pit 256	
1	257	fill	256	Mid blue-grey silty clay	Pit 256	MBA-EIA
1	258	cut		NE/SW aligned curvilinear ditch. Shallow sides and concave base	Ditch 258	
1	259	fill	258	Dark grey-brown silty clay. Frequent small chalk	Ditch 258	
1	260	cut		NW/SE aligned ditch. Steep sides and flat base	Ditch 260	
1	261	fill	260	Light blue-grey clay	Ditch 260	
1	262	cut		Part of ditch 226	Ditch 226	
1	263	fill	262	Upper fill. Same as 227	Ditch 226	LC1-C2
1	264	fill	262	Lower fill. Mid orange-grey silty clay. Common small stones	Ditch 226	
1	265	cut		Part of ditch 128	Ditch 128	
1	266	fill	265	Same as 129	Ditch 128	
1	267	cut		Part of ditch 196	Ditch 196	

1	268	fill	267	Lower fill. Mid grey-orange clay. Occasional small stones	Ditch 196	
1	269	cut		Part of ditch 226	Ditch 226	
1	270	fill	269	Lower fill. Same as 264	Ditch 226	
1	271	cut		NW/SE aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 271	
1	272	fill	271	Mid grey-brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	Ditch 271	
1	273	fill	267	Upper fill. Same as 197	Ditch 196	
1	274	fill	269	Upper fill. Same as 227	Ditch 226	
1	275	cut		Part of ditch 126	Ditch 126	
1	276	fill	275	Same as 127	Ditch 126	C2
1	277	cut		Part of ditch 124	Ditch 124	
1	278	fill	278	Same as 125	Ditch 124	RB
1	279	cut		Part of ditch 260	Ditch 260	
1	280	fill	279	Same as 261	Ditch 260	LC1-C2
1	281	cut		Part of ditch 128	Ditch 128	
1	282	fill	281	Same as 129	Ditch 128	
1	283	cut		Part of ditch 260	Ditch 260	
1	284	fill	283	Upper fill. Same as 261	Ditch 260	
1	285	fill		Lower fill. Mid grey-blue silty clay. Occasional small stones	Ditch 260	
1	286	cut		Part of ditch 260	Ditch 260	
1	287	fill	286	Lower fill. Same as 285	Ditch 260	
1	288	fill	286	Upper fill. Same as 261	Ditch 260	
1	289	cut		Pit. Oval in plan. Shallow sides and flat base	Pit 289	
1	290	fill	289	Mid orange-grey silty clay. Occasional small stones	Pit 289	
1	291	depos	161	Line of large grey stones at base of pit 161	Pit 161	
1	292	cut		Part of ditch 136	Ditch 136	
1	293	fill	292	Same as 137	Ditch 136	
1	294	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Gently sloping sides and concave base	Ditch 294	
1	295	fill	294	Upper fill. Mid blue-grey silty clay	Ditch 294	
1	296	fill	294	Lower fill. Light blue-grey silty clay	Ditch 294	
1	297	cut		Part of ditch 271	Ditch 271	
1	298	fill	297	Lower fill. Mid grey-orange clay. Occasional small stones	Ditch 271	
1	299	fill	298	Upper fill. Same as 272	Ditch 271	
1	300	cut		Part of ditch 128	Ditch 128	
1	301	fill	300	Same as 129	Ditch 128	
1	302	cut		Part of ditch 128	Ditch 128	
1	303	fill	302	Same as 129	Ditch 128	RB
1	304	cut		Part of ditch 271	Ditch 271	
1	305	fill	304	Same as 272	Ditch 271	LC1-MC2
1	306	cut		Part of ditch 135	Ditch 135	
1	307	fill	306	Same as 133	Ditch 135	
1	308	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Shallow sides and concave base	Furrow 308	
1	309	fill	308	Dark orange-grey silty clay. Common stones	Furrow 308	
1	310	cut		Part of ditch 135	Ditch 135	
1	311	fill	310	Same as 136	Ditch 135	C2-C4
1	312	cut		Part of ditch 130	Ditch 130	
1	313	fill	312	Same as 131	Ditch 130	
1	314	cut		Part of ditch 128	Ditch 128	
1	315	fill	314	Same as 129	Ditch 128	
1	316	cut		Part of ditch 117	Ditch 117	
1	317	fill	316	Same as 116	Ditch 117	LC1-MC2

1	318	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 318	
1	319	fill	318	Mid grey-blue silty clay. Occasional charcoal	Ditch 318	LC1–MC2
1	320	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Steep sides and concave base	Ditch 320	
1	321	fill	320	Lower fill. Mid grey-orange silty clay	Ditch 320	
1	322	fill	320	Upper fill. Mid blue-grey silty clay	Ditch 320	
1	323	cut		Pit. Sub-rectangular in plan. Moderately steep sides and flat, uneven base	Pit 323	
1	324	fill	323	Lower fill. Mid blue-grey sand and gravel	Pit 323	
1	325	fill	323	2nd fill. Mid brown-orange clay silt. Occasional small stones	Pit 323	
1	326	fill	323	3rd fill. Mid blue-grey clay silt. Occasional small stones	Pit 323	C2
1	327	fill	323	Upper fill. Light orange-grey clay silt. Common gravel	Pit 323	
1	328	cut		Pit. Sub-rectangular in plan. Moderately steep sides and flat, uneven base	Pit 328	
1	329	fill	328	Lower fill. Mid grey-orange clay silt	Pit 328	C2
1	330	fill	328	Upper fill. Dark brown-grey clay silt. Occasional small stones	Pit 328	C2
1	331	cut		Modern field drain trench		
1	332	fill	331	Modern field drain trench backfill		
1	333	cut		Part of ditch 135	Ditch 135	
1	334	fill	333	Same as 133	Ditch 135	
1	335	cut		Part of ditch 260	Ditch 260	
1	336	fill	335	Lower fill. Dark orange-grey clay silt. Occasional small stones and manganese	Ditch 260	MC1–C2
1	337	fill	335	2nd fill. Mid grey-orange clay silt. Frequent gravel	Ditch 260	
1	338	fill	335	Upper fill. Dark brown-grey clay silt. Occasional small stones	Ditch 260	RB
1	339	cut		Part of ditch 117	Ditch 117	
1	340	fill	339	Lower fill. Mid red-brown sandy clay. Occasional small stones	Ditch 117	
1	341	fill	339	Upper fill. Same as 116	Ditch 117	C2
1	342	cut		Part of ditch 318	Ditch 318	
1	343	fill	342	Lower fill. Light orange-brown silty clay. Common small stones	Ditch 318	
1	344	fill	342	Upper fill. Same as 319	Ditch 318	C2
2	500	layer		Topsoil. Same as 100		
2	501	layer		Subsoil. Same as 101		C16–C18
2	502	layer		Natural. Same as 102		
2	503	cut		NW/SE aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and uneven base	Ditch 503	
2	504	fill	503	Mid brown silty clay. Occasional stones	Ditch 503	
2	505	cut		NW/SE aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 505	
2	506	fill	505	Lower fill. Mid grey silty clay. Frequent gravel, occasional small stones	Ditch 505	
2	507	fill	505	Upper fill. Dark orange-grey silty clay. Common gravel	Ditch 505	MC1–MC2
2	508	cut		NW/SE aligned ditch. Steep sides and flat base	Ditch 508	
2	509	fill	508	Upper fill. Dark grey-brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	Ditch 508	
2	510	fill	508	2nd fill. Dark orange-brown silty clay	Ditch 508	
2	511	fill	508	Lower fill. Mid grey clay silt	Ditch 508	
2	512	cut		Part of ditch 505	Ditch 505	
2	513	fill	512	Same as 507	Ditch 505	
2	514	fill	533	Mid orange-brown silty clay. Occasional gravel	Ditch 533	

2	515	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Shallow sides and concave base	Ditch 515	
2	516	fill	515	Mid grey-brown silty clay. Occasional gravel	Ditch 515	
2	517	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Shallow sides and concave base	Ditch 517	
2	518	fill	517	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Ditch 517	
2	519	cut		Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Steep sides and flat base	Pit 519	
2	520	fill	519	Mid blue-grey clay	Pit 519	
2	521	cut		Part of ditch 515	Ditch 515	
2	522	fill	521	Same as 516	Ditch 515	
2	523	cut		Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Pit 523	
2	524	fill	523	Mid blue-grey clay	Pit 523	
2	525	cut		Pit. Oval in plan. Steep sides and tapered base	Pit 525	
2	526	fill	525	Mid blue-grey clay	Pit 525	
2	527	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Gently sloping sides and flat base	Ditch 527	
2	528	fill	527	Mid brown-grey clay. Occasional small stones and charcoal	Ditch 527	
2	529	cut		Part of ditch 508	Ditch 508	
2	530	fill	529	Upper fill. Same as 509	Ditch 508	
2	531	fill	529	2nd fill. Same as 510	Ditch 508	RB
2	532	fill	529	Lower fill. Same as 511	Ditch 508	
2	533	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Steep sides and concave base	Ditch 533	
2	534	cut		Part of ditch 505	Ditch 505	
2	535	fill	534	Same as 507	Ditch 505	RB
2	536	cut		Part of ditch 503	Ditch 503	
2	537	fill	536	Same as 504	Ditch 503	
2	538	cut		Part of ditch 505	Ditch 505	
2	539	fill	538	Same as 507	Ditch 505	
3	700	layer		Topsoil. Same as 100		
3	701	layer		Subsoil. Same as 101		
3	702	layer		Natural. Same as 102		
3	703	cut		NE/SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 703	
3	704	fill	703	Lower fill. Mid blue-grey silty clay. Occasional small stones	Ditch 703	C2
3	705	fill	703	Upper fill. Mid orange-brown silty clay. Common medium stones, occasional charcoal	Ditch 703	
3	706	cut		NW/SE aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides and concave base	Ditch 706	
3	707	fill	706	Lower fill. Mid blue-grey silty clay. Occasional small stones	Ditch 706	RB
3	708	fill	706	Upper fill. Mid orange-brown silty clay. Occasional medium stones	Ditch 706	MC1–MC2
3	709	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Shallow sides and flat, uneven base	Furrow 709	
3	710	fill	709	Mid orange-brown clay. Common small stones	Furrow 709	RB
3	711	cut		N/S aligned furrow. Shallow sides and uneven base	Furrow 711	
3	712	fill	711	Lower fill. Mid blue-grey clay. Occasional small stones	Furrow 711	C12–C14
3	713	fill	711	Upper fill. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Occasional small stones	Furrow 711	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Roman pottery summary

Source	Code*	Description	Count	weight
Local (North Wilts)	LOC BS	Wheelthrown black sandy (equiv Ciren. Fabric 5)	160	1182
	LOC BSf	Coarse Black sandy with flint	7	84
	LOC BSI	Coarse Black sandy with limestone	2	15
	LOC GW1	North Wilts grey sandy; typically pale core	336	2896
	LOC GW2	North Wilts? Grey sandy; yellow margins	6	63
	LOC GW3	North Wilts? Grey sandy; grey throughout, finer	71	486
	LOC GW4	North Wilts? Grey sandy; coarse	8	35
	OX WS	White-slipped flagon fabric	3	64
	SAV GT	Savernake grog-tempered	70	1907
	GGROG	Grogged grey (Savernake variant)	92	1548
	LOC OXf	Sandy oxidised (fine)	43	187
	LOC OXc	Sandy oxidised (coarser)	19	79
	SOW WS	Southwest white slipped ware	1	4
	GROG	Grog-tempered	13	110
Regional/ unsourced	<i>DOR BB1</i>	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	321	1829
	<i>OXF WH</i>	Oxfordshire whiteware (mortaria)	1	25
	WH	Coarse sandy whiteware (Oxford?)	4	17
	WHf	Fine whiteware (Oxford?)	3	3
Continental	<i>KOL CC</i>	Cologne colour-coated ware	1	2
	<i>LGF SA</i>	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) samian	1	1
	<i>LEZ SA2</i>	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian	21	168
	EG SA	East Gaulish samian	1	17
	EG SA t	East Gaulish samian (Trier)	1	10
	CG/EG SA	Central or east Gaulish samian	2	6
Total			1187	10738

* codes in italics equate to National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Table 2: metal finds summary

Material	Ra.	Period	Context	Type	Classification	Ct.	Comments
Cu. al.	1.2	3	174	brooch	Colch deriv	1	Mackreth CD Ha 3B
	1.3	3	174	brooch	Colch deriv	1	Mackreth CD Ha 3A1
	1.4	3	125	brooch	plate	1	Mackreth PL Cont 25
	-	3	329	brooch		1	Lower end of bow and catch plate
	1.6	3	341	toilet imp.	nail cleaner	1	foot and catchplate only
Fe.	-	5	100			3	Nail, blade fragment, fragment
	-	3	134	nail		3	
	-	2	146			1	fragment
	-	2	146			1	Rod/bar fragment
	1.1	2	146			1	awl
	-	3	162			1	fragment
	-	3+	164			1	Rod/bar fragment
	-	3	173			1	Dome headed nail/rivet
	-	2-	236	nail		3	
	-	3+	241	nail		1	Bent
	-	3	245			1	Fragment
-	3	278			1	Fragment	
Pb. alloy	-	2	146			5	Fragments
	-	4	166			1	Fragment
Total						29	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 3. Plant macrofossil identification

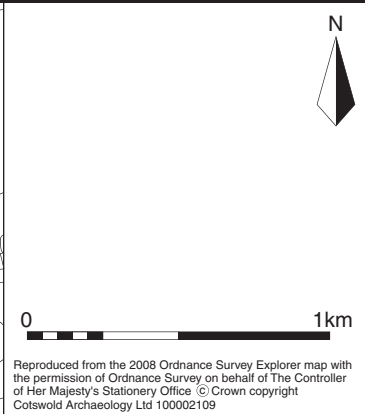
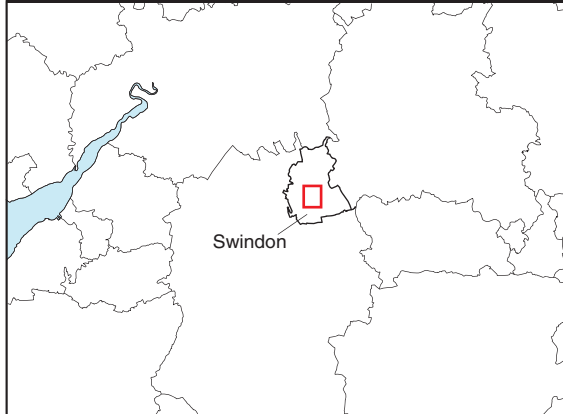
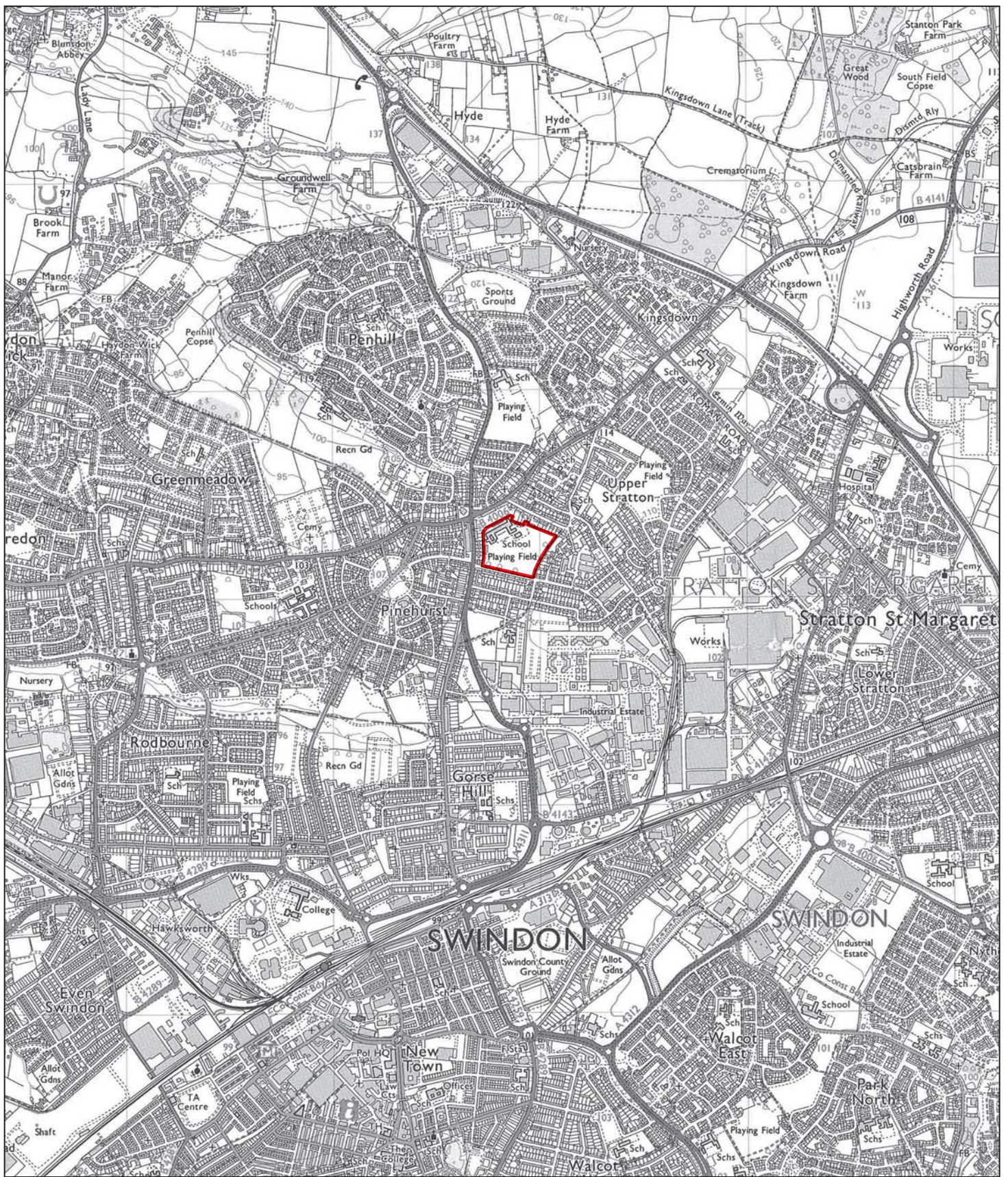
Context number				116	123	134	146	162	176	179
Feature number				117	122	132	161	161	175	177
Generic number										132
Sample number (SS)				1	18	5	8	20	10	11
Flot volume (ml)				5.5	10	8	17	4.5	14	11
Sample volume processed (l)				18	19	15	17	14	8	19
Soil remaining (l)				20	0	0	20	20	0	0
Period										
Plant macrofossil preservation				N/A	N/A	Good	Good	Moderate	Poor	N/A
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name							
D/P	Asteraceae	<i>Hieracium</i> L.	Hawkweeds			+				
E	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley grain			+	+		+	
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat grain			++	+			
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat grain			+	+	+	++	
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base				+			
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat spikelet fork					+		
E		Poaceae	Indeterminate cereal grain (whole)			+	+		++	
E		Poaceae	Indeterminate cereal grain (fragment)			+	+++	++	+++	
E		Poaceae	cf grass species stem				+			
A/D	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Cleavers				+			
			Indeterminate nutlet			+				
			Modern seeds	+						
Flot Inclusions										
Molluscs				+++++	++	++++	+	++++	++++	+++


Table 4 Plant macrofossil identification

Context number				209	229	236	241	326	528	704	145
Feature number				208	228	234	239	323	527	703	144
Generic number				117							
Sample number (SS)				12	19	24	23	21	17	15	7
Flot volume (ml)				10.5	5	2.5	8	4.5	11	8	25
Sample volume processed (l)				17	9	2	8	14	20	14	20
Soil remaining (l)				20	0	0	20	0	0	20	20
Period											
Plant macrofossil preservation				N/A	Poor	Moderate	Poor	Poor	N/A	Poor	N/A
Habitat Code	Family	Species	Common Name								
HSW	Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut					+			
E	Poaceae	<i>Avena</i> L.	Oats grain					+			
E		<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley grain					+			
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat grain								
E		<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt wheat glume base			+					
E		<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> / <i>Triticum spelta</i>	Emmer/spelt wheat glume base			+					
E		Poaceae	Indeterminate cereal grain (whole)				+			+	
E		Poaceae	Indeterminate cereal grain (fragment)		+	++	+	+			
			Modern seeds								+
Flot Inclusions											
Molluscs				+	+++	++	++	+++++	++	++	+++++

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Former Headlands School, Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May and June 2014 at Former Headlands School, Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon.</p> <p>The excavation revealed ditches and pits pertaining to two phases of Roman agricultural activity on the site. Artefacts from the site date to the late 1st–2nd centuries AD, indicating a relatively short-lived period of activity on the site. It is likely that the site represents the surroundings of a small, relatively low-status Roman agricultural settlement located less than a kilometre from Ermin Street. Structures associated with the settlement were not present in the excavated areas, but a high concentration of cultural material, including Colchester-type brooches and domestic pottery, in the southern part of the site may indicate that the main settlement was located just to the south of the site boundary.</p> <p>Post-Roman activity was restricted to medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow, which covered a large part of the site.</p>	
Project dates	19 May– 13 June 2014	
Project type	Strip, map and sample excavation	
Previous work	Field evaluation (CA 2014) Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011) Desk-based Assessment (BARAS 2008)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon	
Study area	6.45ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 1592 8722	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	2 Colchester brooches 1 disc brooch	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery (Accession no. SWIMG B 2014.98)	ceramics, animal bone, metal objects etc
Paper	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery (Accession no. SWIMG B 2014.98)	Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery (Accession no. SWIMG B 2014.98)	Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Former Headlands School, Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon: Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report 14435		





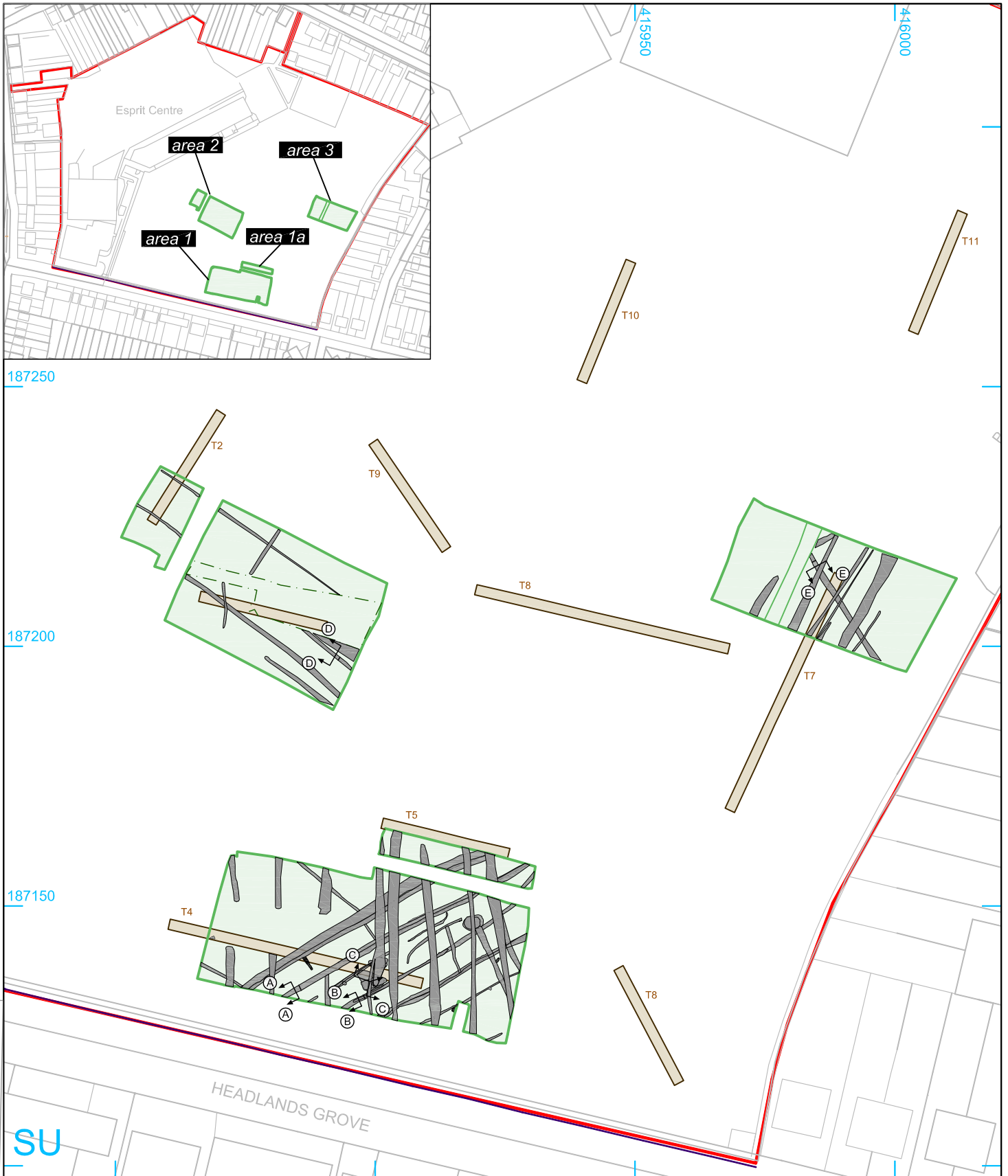
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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- ▬ site
- ▬ excavation area
- ▬ evaluation trench
- ▬ archaeological feature



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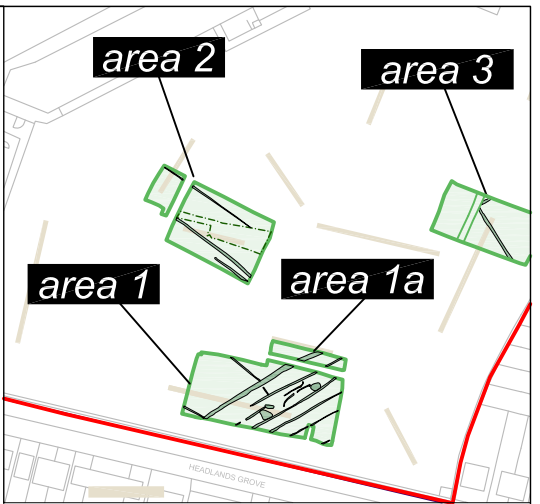
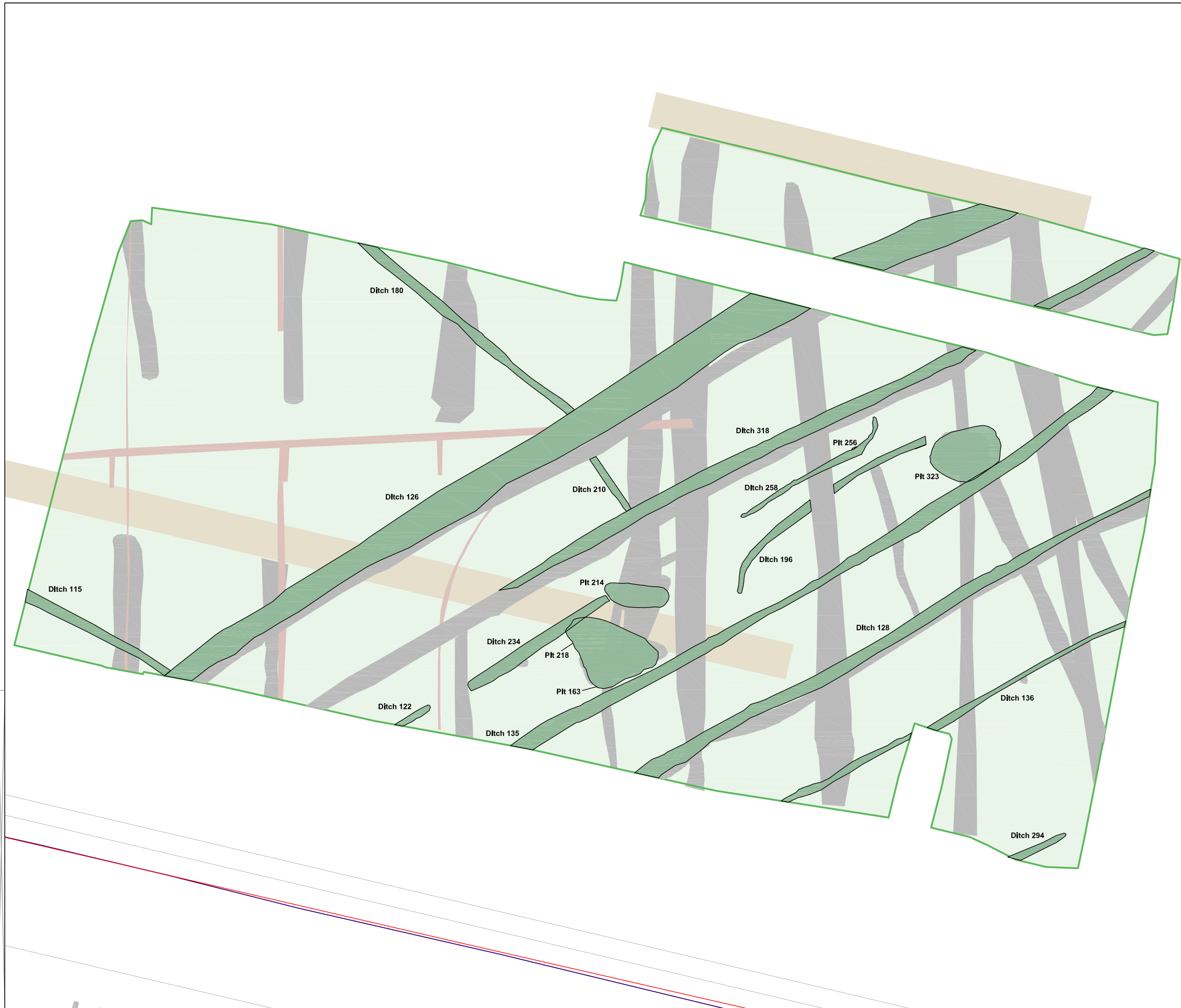
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Former Headlands School, Headlands Grove, Upper Stratton, Swindon

FIGURE TITLE
The site, showing archaeological features and evaluation trench locations

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FIGURE NO.

2



- site
- excavation area
- Phase 1 (prehistoric)
- Phase 2 (Roman I)
- features from other phases
- modern
- evaluation trench



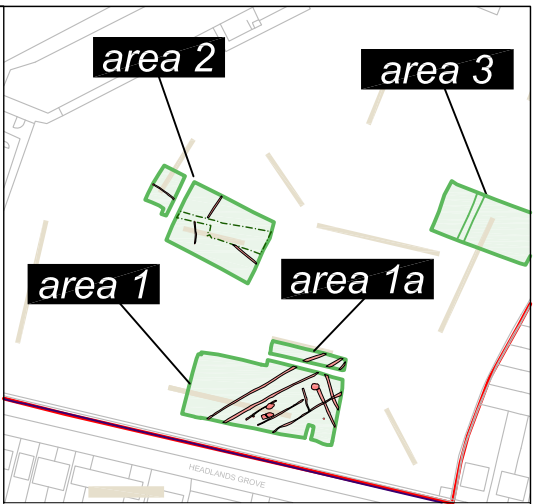
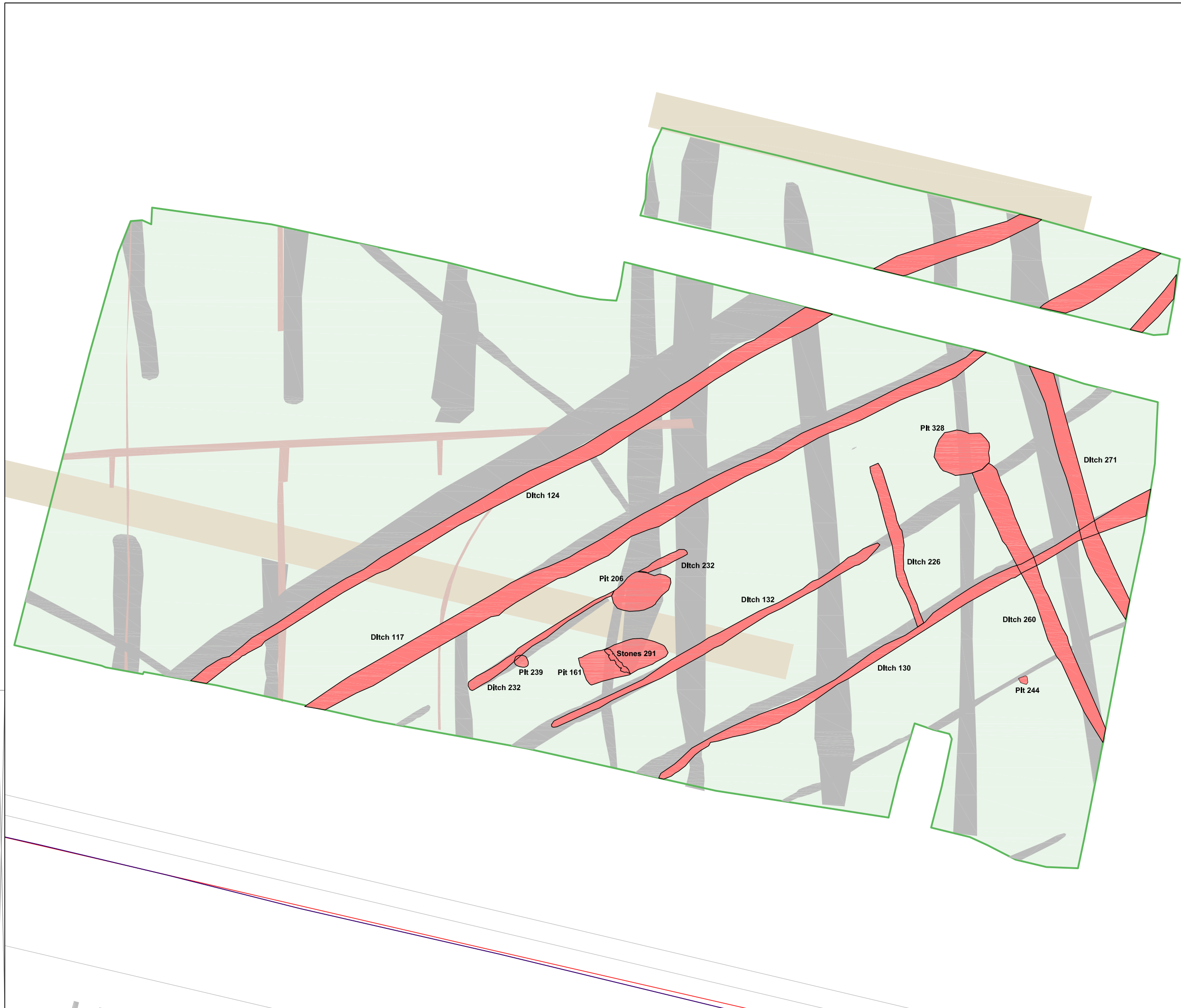
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FIGURE TITLE
 Area 1 with Phase 1 (prehistoric) and Phase 2 (Roman I) features highlighted

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- ▭ site
- ▭ excavation area
- ▭ Roman II
- ▭ features from other phases
- ▭ modern
- ▭ evaluation trench

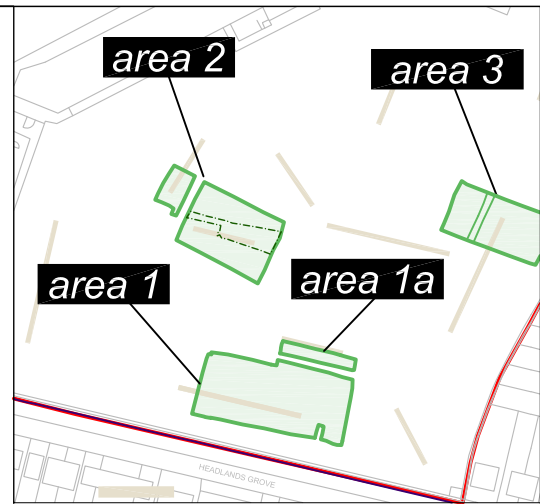


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FIGURE TITLE
 Area 1 with Phase 3 (Roman II) features highlighted

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APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:200	



- site
- excavation area
- Roman I features
- Roman II features
- medieval features
- geological features
- modern
- evaluation trench

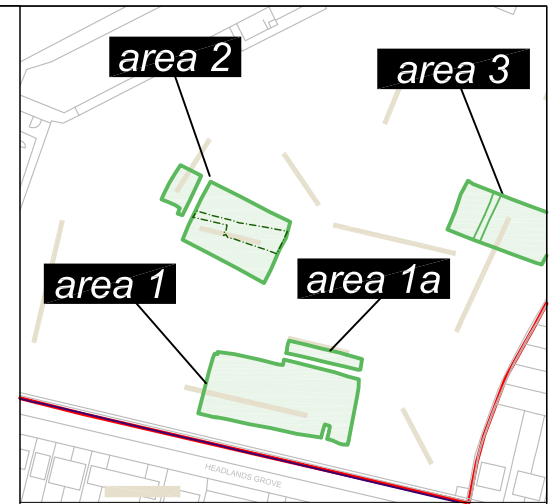


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FIGURE TITLE
 Area 2, all phases

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APPROVED BY JB	SCALE@A3 1:200	



- site
- excavation area
- Roman I features
- medieval features
- geological features
- modern
- evaluation trench



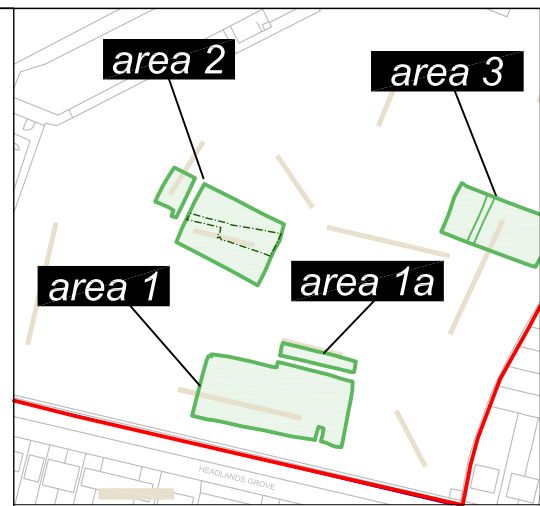
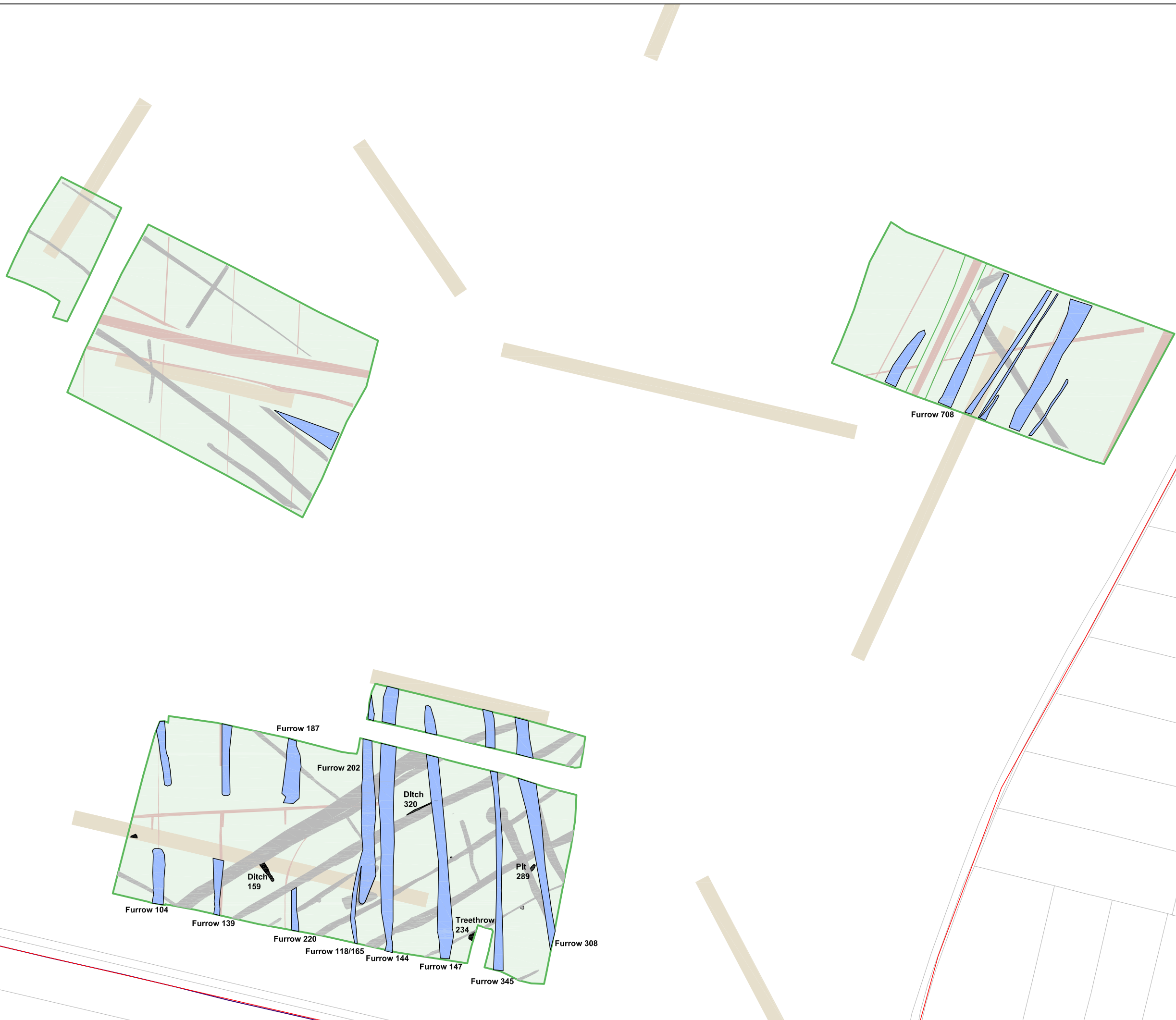
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FIGURE TITLE
 Area 3, all phases

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APPROVED BY JB	SCALE@A3 1:200	



- ▭ site
- ▭ excavation area
- ▭ medieval features
- ▭ unphased features
- ▭ features from other phases
- ▭ modern
- ▭ evaluation trench



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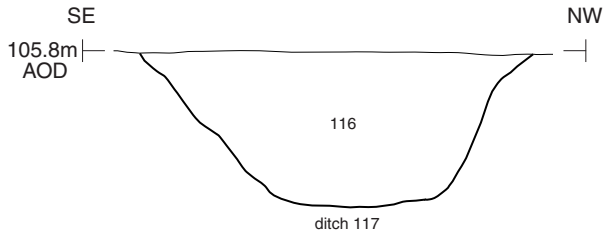
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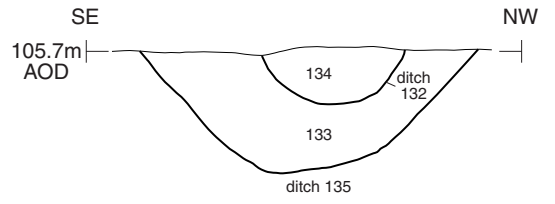
FIGURE TITLE
 Areas 1, 2 and 3 with medieval and unphased features highlighted

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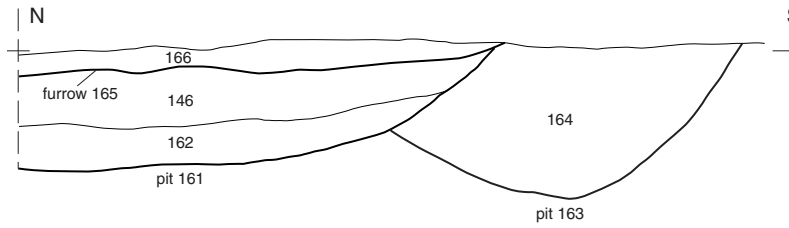
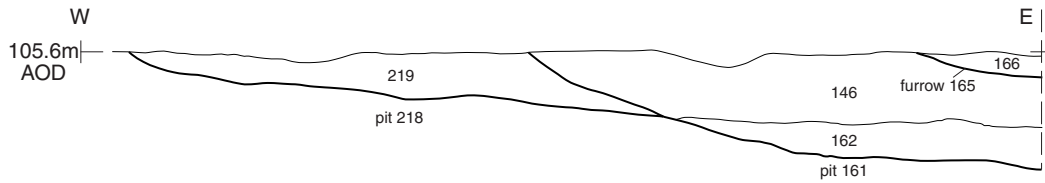
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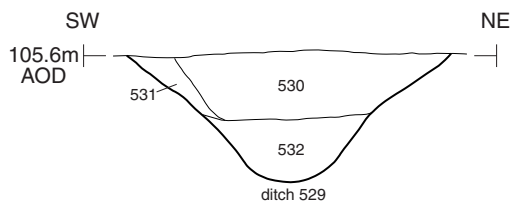
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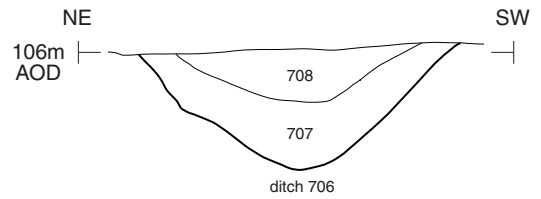
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FIGURE TITLE

Area 1, sections

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FIGURE NO.

8



9

9 Area 1 post-excavation, looking east (scales 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

9



10

10 Pit 256 and ditch 258, looking northeast (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

10



11 Ditch 115, looking northwest (scale 20cm)



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FIGURE NO.

11



12

12 Ditches 124 and 126, looking northeast (scale 1m)



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13

13 Ditches 128 and 130, looking southwest (scale 1m)



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14

14 Pits 234 and 239, looking east (scale 1m)



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15

15 Ditch 260, looking northeast (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

15



16

16 Ditch 117, looking northeast (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

16



17

17 Pit 161, mid-excitation, looking west (scales 20cm and 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

17



18

18 Pit 161, post-excavation, looking northeast (scales 1m)



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19

19 Furrow 139, looking north (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

19



20

20 Area 2, post-excitation, looking east (scales 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

20



21 Ditch 505, looking southeast (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

21



22 Ditch 508, looking southeast (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

22



23

23 Area 3, post-excavation, looking southwest (scales 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

23



24 Ditch 703, looking southwest (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

24



25

25 Ditch 706, looking southeast (scale 20cm)



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FIGURE NO.

25



26 Ra. 1.3. Roman mid or late 1st century AD sprung Colchester derivative brooch from Pit 161



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FIGURE NO.

26

27



27 Ra. 1.3. Roman mid or late 1st century AD sprung Colchester derivative brooch from Pit 161



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FIGURE NO.

27



28 Ra. 1.2. Roman mid or late 1st century AD sprung Colchester derivative brooch from Pit 161



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FIGURE NO.

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29 Ra. 1.2. Roman mid or late 1st century AD sprung Colchester derivative brooch from Pit 161



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FIGURE NO.

29

30



30 Ra. 1.4. Roman 1st or 2nd century hinged plate brooch from Ditch 124



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FIGURE NO.

30



31 Ra. 1.4. Roman 1st or 2nd century hinged plate brooch from Ditch 124



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FIGURE NO.

31



32 Ra. 1.1. Roman spoon (drill) bit from Pit 161



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FIGURE NO.

32

33



33 Ra. 1.1. Roman spoon (drill) bit from Pit 161



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