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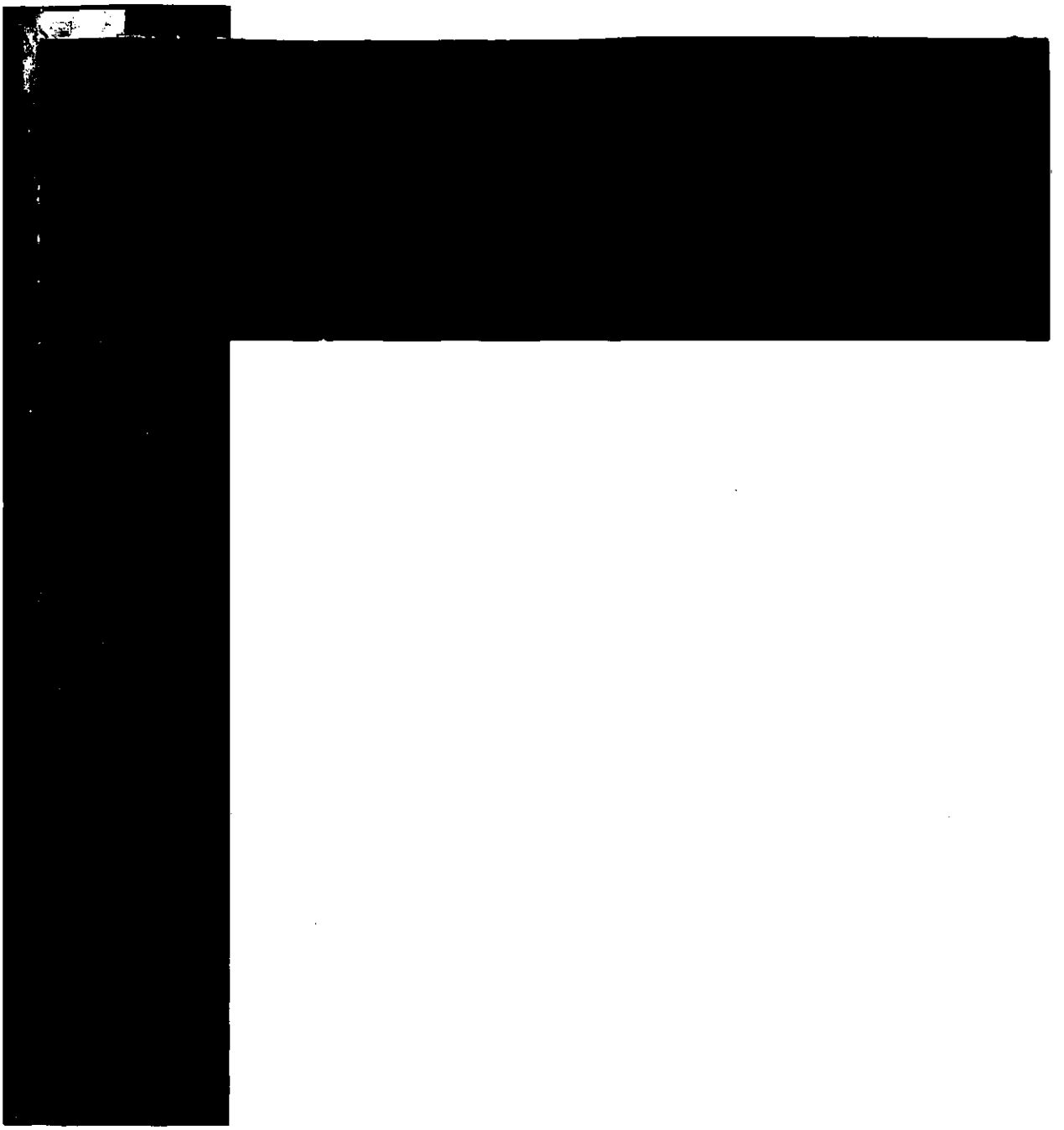

Wessex Archæology

A ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AND INHUMATION CEMETERY AT EYEWELL FARM, CHILMARK, WILTSHIRE

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Abstract

In October 1990 several human burials were disturbed during construction work for a new farmhouse at Eyewell Farm, Chilmark, Wiltshire (ST 9708 3216). Subsequent investigations revealed evidence for Romano-British occupation in the area consisting of a well-preserved grain drier, stone structures, a number of ditches and pits, and a small later Romano-British inhumation cemetery which also included several cist burials.

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A ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AND INHUMATION CEMETERY AT EYEWELL FARM, CHILMARK, WILTSHIRE

INTRODUCTION

Project background

In October 1990 several human burials were disturbed at Eyewell Farm, Chilmark, Wiltshire (ST 9708 3216), during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new farmhouse. A further burial was disturbed in April 1991 and subsequently excavated. In July 1992 a grain drier, uncovered beneath the burial excavated in 1991, was recorded in plan and section prior to its reburial. Further investigations took place in March 1994, following the discovery of several stone features during the final phase of groundworks. A geophysical survey of the environs of the site was undertaken as was an analytical earthwork survey.

Location and geology

Eyewell Farm is situated to the south of the village of Chilmark, at the foot of a slope marking the east end of an east-west aligned ridge of land known as Ridge Hill (Fig. 1). This ridge rises to a maximum height of *c.* 183 m AOD, with the farm at a height of *c.* 107 m AOD. The farm overlooks a small winterbourne stream to the east, which ultimately flows into the River Nadder, *c.* 2 km to the south.

Ridge Hill belongs to a narrow east-west band of Upper Greensand, with Lower, Middle and Upper Chalk to the north and Gault and Lower Greensand and some Limestone to the south. The Chilmark limestone quarries lie *c.* 1km to the south. Drift geology, comprising valley gravels, is restricted to a very narrow band following the course of the stream.

Archaeological background

Two other archaeological discoveries are known from the immediate vicinity of the site. Three cist burials of Romano-British date were uncovered in 1936 at Portash Cottage (ST 9700 3200; SMR ref. no. ST93SE305) *c.* 200 m to the south of Eyewell Farm (Fig. 1). Finds, presumably gravegoods, included brooch and hobnails. In addition, a quantity of Romano-British pottery, together with a Kimmeridge Shale 'spindle whorl', was found to the west of East Farm (ST 9710 3250; SMR ref. no. ST93SE306) *c.* 300 m to the north of Eyewell Farm. A fieldwalking survey immediately to the south of Portash Cottage (ST 9690 3180) recovered a quantity of worked flint and chert, including retouched tools, together with several sherds of Romano-British pottery (Gingell and Harding 1983, 16).

The geophysical survey examined an area to the south-west of the new farm building, predominantly using a magnetometer, with a small area examined using a resistivity meter. Although traces of possible features were detected using the magnetometer, the high level of background noise resulting from the large amount of modern ferrous debris in the area made it impossible to clarify these features. The resistivity meter did detect the faint traces of a possible pair of linear parallel features, aligned north to south and *c.* 12 m apart. The easternmost of these traces appears to correspond to a shallow linear earthwork recorded in the earthwork survey. The feature may represent the southern continuation of ditches 301/302 recorded in the area of the new farmhouse (Figs. 1-2) (full details of the survey are available in the archive). The analytical survey revealed a series of field boundaries with traces of what may be an later trackway to the west of the site. Further boundaries and what may be settlement platforms were recognised to the north. At least some of these may be Romano-British in date.

Methodology

Although discovered by hydraulic excavator (JCB), the burials, grain drier and foundation trench sections were cleaned, recorded and excavated manually (Fig. 2). Even so the work must, in some respects, be regarded as 'salvage'. In identifying the features exposed in the machine trenches, it was initially assumed that features visible in opposing sections were ditches, and features only present in one section were pits. In the absence of a detailed ground plan, it is impossible to establish whether features identified as pits were ditch terminals, or that features identified as ditches may have been elongated pits. Although it cannot be verified, it will be assumed here that all pits are circular, and that the sections exposed represent a half-section.

The features excavated in 1994 were initially exposed in the banked section face in the course of terracing using a mechanical excavator. The investigation was conducted in a series of hand dug boxes, excavation being limited to those areas of the section where large groups of stones were visible.

FIELDWORK

by A. CROCKETT

THE GRAIN DRIER

The grain drier 145 had been cut into the foot of the slope leading up to Ridge Hill (Fig. 3, Plate 1). The north end of the grain drier was removed by the JCB during its discovery, the surviving dimensions indicating a feature *c.* 3 m wide and at least 4.5 m long. The drier consisted of a north-south aligned flue, 0.60 m wide, at least 2 m long, and sloping down from south to north. At the higher southern end was the stoking area/fireplace, measuring 1.2 m east to west and 0.8 m north to south. The western side of the stoking area/fireplace was rectangular, corresponding to the west side of the flue, whilst the east side was elliptical, curving back behind the line of the east side of the flue. Between the flue and stokehole were a series of low kerb stones, one of which appeared to be deliberately chamfered on its hearth side, and which may have been a baffle. In addition, severely heat-affected flagging survived in patches within both the flue and the stokehole/hearth. One *in situ* capstone or perhaps vaulting, and another broken one survived over the flue, *c.* 0.4 m above the kerbstones. A third stone had slumped onto the upper surface of the *in situ* stone.

Evidence for a superstructure or drying platform was provided by four short lengths of internally-faced wall, forming the west, south and east sides of the drying chamber *c.* 2 m east to west and at least 1.6 m north to south. The slightly different building techniques employed on each side of the southern wall appear to indicate that there was a break in the wall at this point.

All the stone used was limestone. The flue and stoking area/fireplace were constructed using a combination of undressed drystone courses and upright orthostats, with large orthostats at the surviving north end of the flue. No evidence of bonding was found within the flue, but the hearth walls appeared to be mortared. The rectangular superstructure was usually of drystone courses, with a herringbone foundation course visible on the west wall and the section of south wall to the west of the flue. As with the flue and stoking area/fireplace, none of the stones forming the superstructure appeared to be dressed.

Deposits within the grain drier consisted of a layer of ashy, clayey, silt along the base of the flue and stoking area/fireplace where it was overlain by a redeposited natural subsoil mixed with collapsed, coursed, stonework. It is probable that the redeposited natural subsoil was material infilled behind the hearth walls after construction. A thick deposit of charcoal-rich silt overlay this within a bowl-shaped depression in the higher fills of the stoking area/fireplace. None of the Roman pottery recovered from these stratified deposits was closely dateable.

OTHER FEATURES

Introduction

To the north and east of the grain drier a number of features were recorded in the foundation trenches (Fig. 2). Several features were also noted in the box sections to the north and west of the grain drier. All of these features contained Romano-British material. The degree of machine, and possibly animal, disturbance also resulted in a number of medieval sherds being recovered from some of the features exposed.

The features identified included four ditches, three aligned approximately north-south and one east-west, seven pits and an east to west aligned broad shallow feature, whose fill was apparently capped by a low linear mound. Part of a wall, oriented north-north-east to south-south-west, and two other stone features possibly associated with collapsed structures, were noted. Evidence for at least seven, and possibly eight, inhumations, five of which were in cists or stone coffins, was also recovered.

Ditches, pits and other features

Ditch 300: This was the easternmost of the north-south aligned ditches, and was recorded in three separate sections as ditches 121, 127 and 133. Overall, the feature was between 0.5 m and 0.8 m wide, with moderate concave sides and a rounded base, with a maximum recorded depth of 0.45 m. The recorded length for this ditch was at least 6 m. Stratigraphically, its relationship with pit 120 was unclear, although they were probably not contemporary. No finds were recovered from the sections recorded through this feature.

Ditch 301: This ditch was *c.* 0.8 m to the west of ditch 300, and was recorded in five separate sections as ditches 22, 115, 118, 125 and 130. Overall, the feature was between 1.2 m and 1.8 m wide, with a 'V'-shaped profile and a maximum depth of 0.8 m. The recorded length for this ditch was at least 17.5 m. This ditch cut the west side of pit 114 and was cut along its west side by ditch 302. As with ditch 300, its relationship with pit 120 was unclear, although again, they were probably not contemporary. Undiagnostic Romano-British pottery was recovered from two of the recorded sections, together with a single sherd of 12th/13th century pottery from a third section.

Ditch 302: This was the westernmost of the north to south aligned ditches, and was recorded in five separate sections as ditches 24, 111, 117, 123 and 129. Overall, the feature was between 0.9 m and 1.2 m wide, with a slightly rounded 'V'-shaped profile

and a maximum depth of 0.8 m. As with ditch 301, the recorded length for this feature was at least 17.5 m. The ditch cut the west side of ditch 301, ditch 26 and pit 99, and was itself cut by pit 131. Undiagnostic Romano-British pottery was recovered from two of the exposed sections, with three large sherds of 3rd/4th century material recovered from a third section.

Ditch 26: This east to west aligned feature was 0.6 m wide and 0.6 m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. The ditch had been cut on its south side by pit 99, and on its east side by ditch 302.

Pit 37: This feature was 1.25 m in diameter and at least 0.4 m deep, with a moderate convex upper edge sloping down into a deeper vertical section, 0.65 m in diameter. The depth of this feature was not established and no finds were recovered.

Pit 33: This feature was 0.8 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep, with a concave, rounded, profile. No finds were recovered from the pit, its shallow nature suggesting that it may have been truncated by more recent activity.

Pit 131: This feature was 1.3 m in diameter and 0.55 m deep, with convex, sloping, sides and a rounded base. Although no finds were recovered from the pit, it cut the west side of ditch 302.

Pit 120: This feature was at least 0.75 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep, with a shallow, rounded, 'V'-shaped profile. The pit was located between ditches 300 and 301, and although it intersected both ditches, no stratigraphic relationships could be determined. Undiagnostic Romano-British pottery was recovered from the section of this pit.

Pit 114: This feature was at least 1.3 m in diameter and at least 0.65 m deep, with steep sides. The depth of the pit was not established. It was cut on its west side by ditch 301, and did not contain any finds.

Pit 99: This feature was at least 0.9 m in diameter and 0.45 m deep, with a slightly irregular, stepped, profile and a rounded base. This pit cut the south side of ditch 26 and was cut on its east side by ditch 302.

Pit 20: This feature was 0.7 m in diameter and 0.4 m deep, with slightly convex, sloping, sides and a rounded base. This feature produced undiagnostic Romano-British pottery.

Cut 60/Bank 52: Cut 60 was a broad shallow feature at least 3.4 m wide, 0.5 m deep and aligned approximately east to west. Above a primary fill of a 0.01 m thick spread of dark clayey loam was a 0.45 m thick deposit of limestone rubble, some pieces of which had mortar adhering to their surfaces. Sealing this rubble spread was 0.05 m of pale, greyish-brown, clayey loam, effectively representing the upper fill of this feature. Bank 52 was a linear mound of compact pale brown loam, 2.4 m wide and up to 0.25 m high, of similar alignment to cut 60 and sealing its the upper fill. Their shared alignment may indicate that the two features were associated.

A mixture of undiagnostic, 1st/2nd century and 3rd/4th century pottery was recovered from both cut 60 and bank 52, together with animal bone, and a quantity of human bone from cut 60. Cut 60 had disturbed an earlier cist burial (no. 76), which was probably the source of the human bone recovered from the fill of cut 60. It is also possible that a further cist burial (301) had been disturbed by cut 60 on the southern edge of the area examined. Cut 60 also contained a possible iron 'tub-handle mount'.

Wall 407: A section of walling 1.70m long, 0.57m wide, surviving to a depth of 0.12m, was noted in box 1. The inner and outer faces were of dressed limestone (404), the core was a medium sized limestone with a generally ordered overlap. The wall had been truncated at the NNE end by the terracing, and ceased at its SSW end with no indication of a faced-stone terminal. The wall appears to be slumped slightly north-eastwards, possibly as a result of the modern terracing.

The wall appeared to have been cut through a shallow (0.03m deep), brown, slightly silty clay (409) with frequent flint gravel inclusions, situated above the natural clay with flint.

Stone feature 411: A concentration of medium-large stone slabs, predominantly limestone, with one of sandstone (maximum 0.60 x 0.27m), formed the major feature in box 2. The full extent of the feature could not be ascertained. Along the western edge, a large flat limestone slab appeared to have one dressed-face (west) and be set on a NNE-SSW orientation. There did not appear to be a south-western continuation of this facing, and the feature was severely truncated to the north-east by the terracing, although one stone in the group of stones 415 to the north, may be faced and is roughly in alignment. The other stones comprising 411, several of which were

reddened by exposure to heat, showed no ordered arrangement other than being generally laid flat, and were up to three courses deep in places.

Other small concentrations of stones were noted to the NNE of 411 (415) and to the SSW (417). 415 comprised a number of medium-large sized limestone and sandstone 'rubble', one limestone slab being reddened by burning. Medium-sized (maximum 0.25x0.15m) limestone extending in a rough curve from the southern end of 411, up to three courses deep, formed 419.

All three stone concentrations were similar in nature and may form part of the same feature. The associated soil matrices were also very similar. 413, 416 and 419 were all very dark grey clay silts, with fairly frequent medium limestone and sandstone rubble inclusions (one burnt limestone fragment in 413), and occasional charcoal flecks. Burnt flint, Romano-British pottery and animal bone, were recovered from 413 and 416.

A layer of medium-large (average 0.26x0.20m, 0.06m thick), irregular limestone rubble (421), 2.1m long, 0.50m wide, to a depth of 0.20m, was recorded in box 3 below the topsoil. A 0.05m depth of slightly silty clay with frequent flint inclusions separated 421 from the natural clay with flint.

BURIALS

Evidence for at least seven, possibly eight burials was recovered (Figs. 2, 4-5). These included three stone cists which had contained skeletons, two skeletons which were not in cists, one carved limestone coffin (Fig. 6) removed by JCB prior to its examination by archaeologists, a disturbed cist without any skeletal remains surviving *in situ*. It is also possible that there was a further disturbed burial.

All the burials shared the same orientation. All the certain cists and one of the inhumations were arranged in a west to east line, with the remaining inhumation cut into the rubble layer sealing the grain drier, and the disturbed cist and possible burial located beneath cut 60. At least two phases of burials would appear to be represented.

Burial 204: A 3-6 month old ??male was buried in the westernmost cist of the west to east line. The cist was 0.7 m long, 0.5 m wide and up to 0.5 m deep. The sides were formed using limestone orthostats, with one stone forming each of the west, north and east sides, and two forming the longer south side. No capstones or flagstones were recovered from this cist, although several broken pieces of limestone covering the body may be broken capstones. The body was laid with its head to the west. Skull fragments recovered in the pelvic and thorax areas and over the feet and

this may result from decapitation. Undiagnostic Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill of this grave.

Burial 202: A 30+ year old ??male buried in a rectangular cist, which had been damaged during its discovery by JCB. The surviving portions indicated a cist 2 m long and 0.6 m wide, and at least 0.4 m deep. The sides consisted of limestone orthostats, with nine slabs surviving. In addition, both flagstones and capstones were recorded, although the capstones had broken and slumped down into the cist. The body was laid with the head to the west, iron nails recovered from the west, east and the south-east edges of the cist probably indicating that the body was buried in a wooden coffin. Animal bone was recovered from the grave but may have been introduced during the discovery of the burial. The cist cut through burial 203 to the east, with undiagnostic pottery recovered from the fill of the grave.

Burial 203: A 17-18 year old female, whose grave was heavily disturbed by the later burials 201 and 202 to the east and west respectively, leaving the lower torso and thighs of the body *in situ*, the body originally being laid with the head to the west. No orthostats, flagstones or capstones were recorded for this grave. The grave was at least 0.6 m long, 0.55 m wide and *c.* 0.4 m deep, and contained a single piece of worked flint.

Burial 201: A *c.* 25 year old male was the easternmost burial in the west to east line, this rectangular cist had been cut through at its eastern end by a modern foundation trench, which had removed the feet of the skeleton. The surviving cist was 1.9 m long, 0.65 m wide and *c.* 0.5 m deep, the sides formed using at least six orthostats, one of which constituted the entire southern side. The cist also had flagstones and capstones, and as with burial 202, most of the capstones had broken and slumped into the cist. The body was laid with its head to the west and a single hobnail suggests that a pair of shoes or boots had either been worn by the deceased or been placed with them. Iron nails recovered from the north, west and southern edges of the cist indicated the presence of a wooden coffin. This cist cut through burial 203 to the west, whilst the fill sealing the skeleton produced a small sherd of possible late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery.

Limestone coffin 13: The remains of an 18-25 year old ??female were found in a coffin which was a single massive block of limestone measuring 1.65 m long, 0.8 m wide and *c.* 0.45 m deep (Fig. 5). This had been hollowed out to form a subrectangular depression 1.55 m long, 0.48m wide and 0.17 m deep, with rounded

ends. Tool marks are visible on the coffin. Although this was removed by the JCB, the workmen responsible indicated that it had been located directly to the east of burial 201, forming part of the east to west line. Several fragments of human bone were found in this coffin, together with pottery ranging in date from 1st to 13th century. Coffin nails were also recovered from this coffin but they seem unlikely to derive from the grave. Two possible hobnails were also found.

Cist 76: This cist was located to the south of burial 201 and had been heavily disturbed by both later cut 60 and modern foundation trenches. The surviving portion was 0.8 m long, 0.6 m wide and at least 0.3 m deep, and consisted of a single orthostat forming part of the north side and the broken remains of flagstones. No skeletal remains were found within this cist, but numerous fragments of human bone from a 18-25 year old ??female were recovered from the fill of cut 60. A fragment of a jaw from context 59 had heavy green staining on it, suggesting the former presence of an object of copper alloy.

Burial? 301: Located within cut 60 at the southern edge of the area examined was an east-west aligned depression which was at least 0.9 m long and contained not less than five fragments of limestone slabs. Although not examined fully it is possible that this feature represents a further cist burial.

Burial 205 (including 206): This burial of a 35+ year old male was located to the south-west of the main group of burials listed above, in a grave cutting into the demolition rubble associated with the earlier grain drier (Fig. 5). The south-west to north-east aligned feature had been partially disturbed by modern activity, the surviving portion of grave indicating a cut at least 0.8 m long, 0.3 m wide and 0.25 m deep. Although not a cist burial, it appeared that an attempt had been made to line the grave cut with several small slabs of limestone, probably recovered from the rubble within which the grave had been inserted. The body was laid with the head to the south-west, and comprised most of the skull and the upper torso and arms. The remainder of the body, identified as burial 206, was recovered from disturbed layers resulting from modern activity.

THE FINDS

by L N MEPHAM

The finds recovered during archaeological examination are summarised in Table 1, which demonstrates that the artefactual assemblage is relatively small, and limited in range. The major categories, metalwork, pottery and stone, are summarised briefly.

THE METALWORK

Finds recovered during archaeological work

Of the 83 iron objects recovered during excavation, 78 comprise nails, and 51 of these derived from burials. With the exception of a hobnail from Burial 201 and two possible ones from the stone coffin, all the nails from burials may be identified as coffin nails. Where identifiable the majority of the nails are of Poundbury type 1(i) small flat-headed nails (Farwell and Molleson 1993, 115); many of which have traces of mineralised wood adhering, all of which is probably oak. These coffin nails were concentrated in Burials 201 and 202, with a further three in Limestone Coffin 13. The only other identifiable object is a possible 'tub-handle mount' from Cut 60 (layer 59)(Fig. 7). Such objects are not common; Manning cites four examples, one of which, from Borough Hill, Northamptonshire, is comparable to the Chilmark example (1985, 103-4, pl. 49, P28).

Metal detector finds

A number of metal objects have also been recovered by the landowner during metal-detecting over the site. Full details of these finds are available in the archive but they included 16 Roman coins.

Roman coins

by M.C. CORNEY

1. Sestertius of Hadrian 117-38, very worn
2. Tetricus II 270-73
3. Barbarous radiate *c.* 270-5
4. Alectus 293-96, two coins
5. Maximianus, 286-305
6. Constantine I, rev. Camp. gate *c.* 324-30
7. Constantius II as Caesar, rev. legionary standard (1 Std), *c.* 3357
8. Theodora or Helena *c.* 337-40

9. House of Constantine 330-40
10. House of Constantine *c.* 330-46
11. Constantius II as Caesar 335-37
12. Constans/Constantius II, rev. 2 Victories *c.* 340-46
13. Magnentius or Decentius *c.* 350-53
14. Barbarous copy of Constantius II *c.* 350-60
15. Gratian 367-78
16. House of Valentinian 374-78

Objects of copper alloy
by A.P. FITZPATRICK

Apart from one bracelet fragment with ring-and-dot decoration which may be of later Romano-British date, only one object of copper alloy, a brooch, was certainly from this period.

The brooch (Fig. 8) is a hinged T-shaped example with a fixed ring at the head. There is incised linear decoration on a rectangular moulding at the head of the bow, the ends of the wings and on the panel beneath the ring. Similar decoration occurs on the circular stud on the bow and on the front part only of the circular moulding at the foot. The circular stud may have held a setting of coloured glass, enamel or some other material, as may the setting at the foot.

The ring relates the brooch to the Headstud type, but it falls within a distinctive but as yet poorly defined group. There are related brooches with coloured enamel settings on the bow from Ilchester (Leach 1982, 243, fig. 116, 15) and Catsgore (Leech 1982, 105, fig. 76, 9) in Somerset, but the type is also found further afield. A particularly close parallel is alleged to come from Hadrian's Wall near Newcastle (Hattat 1987, 101, fig. 42, 420). Although the example from Catsgore was found in a 3rd or 4th century AD context, by analogy with related forms the Chilmark example was probably manufactured in the later 1st or earlier-mid 2nd century AD.

Objects of iron
by L.N. MEPHAM
Amongst the iron objects, the relatively high proportion of hobnails to nails is noteworthy, and it is possible that the former derive from one or more disturbed Romano-British burials. Hobnails, either from boots or sandals, were commonly included in Romano-British inhumation burials (Clarke 1979; Manning 1985, 136), and such burials are usually dated from the later 2nd to the 4th century AD (*cf.* McWhirr *et al.* 1982; Philpott 1991, 169-75). Some of the nails and dogs could also

be Romano-British, perhaps from buildings, or alternatively further coffin fittings, but this cannot be established.

THE POTTERY

The pottery assemblage comprises 230 sherds (2786g), of which one sherd has been tentatively identified as prehistoric (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age), 12 medieval (12th/13th century) and one modern (19th/20th century). The remainder of the assemblage is of Romano-British date. In view of the circumstances of recovery a detailed fabric analysis of the Romano-British pottery was not undertaken, but the pottery has been divided into very broad fabric groups according to dominant inclusion type and firing conditions. Four non-local wares of known source are present in very small quantities: Dressel 20 amphora (1 sherd), samian (5 sherds), and colour-coated wares from Oxfordshire (2 sherds) and the New Forest (4 sherds). The rest of the assemblage comprises coarsewares. The only coarseware of known source is Black Burnished Ware (BB1) of Poole Harbour origin (50 sherds). The remaining sherds have been grouped into buff sandy wares (48 sherds), grey sandy wares (98 sherds) and grog-tempered wares (8 sherds). These wares clearly derive from a number of different sources: the grey wares, for example, have potential sources in the New Forest (Fulford 1975), Westbury (Rogers and Roddham 1991) and to the west of Swindon (Anderson 1979). The range of fabrics present, although restricted, can be paralleled within larger Romano-British assemblages from the area, e.g. Shrewton (Seager Smith in prep.), Figheldean (Mepham 1993) and Butterfield Down, Amesbury (Millard forthcoming).

Diagnostic sherds are scarce, and represent common vessel forms which cannot be dated very closely. Everted rim jars of both early (1st/2nd century) and late Roman (3rd/4th century) type are present, as are dog dishes, a vessel form common from the 2nd to the 4th century, and a drop-flanged bowl of late 2nd/3rd century type. Several of the buff ware sherds appear to derive from thick-walled vessels with pre-firing perforations, probably strainers of some form. There is one flagon rim.

The Romano-British assemblage is dominated by utilitarian wares, and is typical of a rural site with occupation covering most of the Roman period. The evidence would seem to suggest that while there are early Roman elements within the pottery assemblage, there was an increase in the intensity of activity in the later Roman period, and this is a pattern which has been observed on other Romano-British rural sites in north Wiltshire, e.g. Durrington Walls (Swan 1971) and Butterfield Down, Amesbury (Millard forthcoming).

THE STONE

Worked Stone

Four pieces of worked stone were identified: three fragments of greensand rotary querns, and one large fragment of limestone with an incised but very abraded multi-directional linear grooves on one face. The function of this stone, which was recovered from the upper layer of grain drier 145, is uncertain but as the grooves are reminiscent of those on quernsit seems likely to be a damaged quern or millstone .

Worked Flint

by P.A. HARDING

Eleven pieces of worked flint were identified, seven pieces of which were from unstratified or topsoil contexts. The remaining four pieces were recovered from the fill of cut 60 and burial 203. The assemblage, including one core and at least two blades, provided evidence for both soft and hard hammer percussion. Although the bulk of the assemblage is largely undiagnostic, the blades are probably no later than early Neolithic, and possibly Mesolithic, in date.

Table 1: Number and weight of finds by context

CBM = Ceramic Building Material

Feature	Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Fired Clay	Flint	Pottery	Slag	Stone	Iron
Unstratified.	-	21/622				6/86	29/398	1/56	1	1
Topsoil	1 = 48		1/28				10/128			3
	49	22/442	1/15	1/2		1/9	29/392			9
	135	2/2					2/43			
Grain Drier	19=136	69/932					35/400		1	8
145	144	3/5								
	254						1/10			
	256	7/7					1/7			
	264						1/47			
	265	1/16					2/8			
Ditch 301										
Sect. 22	23				1/2		3/14			
Sect. 115	30		1/80		1/4		1/9		1	
Sect. 130	36						2/16			
Ditch 302										
Sect. 24	25	1/1					4/21			
Sect. 117	31						1/8			
Sect. 129	35	7/24					4/114			
Pit 20	21				1/7		1/9			
Pit 120	32		1/6				1/6			
Cut 60	51	28/156					26/358			6
	Bank 52	10/90				1/7	8/122			1
	59	115/1225	2/8		1/4	2/35	51/520			4
Burial 201	50						1/1			
	201									37
Burial 202	45						2/14			1
	56						1/7			10
Burial 203	66					1/5				
Burial 204	74	7/8					1/28			
	72								1	
Burial 205	138	2/14								
Limestone	8	20/36					1/9			3
Coffin 13	9	15/5					3/20			
	10		1/16				2/12			
	12						2/30			
Wall 411	412	2/25	1/1				2/12			
	413	1/10					2/17			
Wall 415	416						1/6			
Wall 417	419	9/46								
TOTAL		**342/3666**	**8/154**	**1/2**	**4/17**	**11/142**	**230/2786**	**1/56**	**4**	**83**

THE HUMAN REMAINS

by J. I. McKINLEY

METHODS

Bone from 24 contexts were received for examination, including five certain grave contexts (201-205).

Age was assessed from the stage of tooth development and eruption (van Beek 1983): the stage of ossification and epiphyseal fusion (Gray 1977, McMinn and Hutchings 1985, Webb *et al* 1985); the length of immature long bones (Bass 1987); tooth wear patterns (Brothwell 1972); and the general degree of cranial suture fusion and degenerative changes to the bone. Sex was assessed from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987, Schutkowski 1993), and post-cranial measurements (Bass 1987). Cranial, platymeric and platycnemic indices were calculated where possible (Bass 1987). Stature was estimated using Trotter and Gleser's regression equations (1952; 1958). Pathological lesions and morphological variations/non-metric traits were recorded, and diagnoses suggested where appropriate. Anatomical terminology used according to Gray (1977) and McMinn and Hutchings (1985).

RESULTS

A summary of the results is presented in Table 2. Details of identification may be found in the archive report.

Condition of bone

Bone from two of the cist burials, 201 and 202, was in poor condition, with erosion of the cortical bone and loss of spongy bone. Bone from the cist burial 204, context 59 (possibly originating from cist 76) and context 12 (from within stone coffin 13 removed by JCB) was in relatively good condition, as was the bone from burials 203 and 205 (no cist/coffin). Presumably the microenvironment resulting from different burial conditions was responsible for this variation.

Demography

A minimum of six, but probably seven, individuals were identified. Each burial 201-205 comprised a single inhumation. Bone from context 59 represents a sixth individual, possibly disturbed from cist 76. Several fragments of bone were recovered from limestone coffin 13. Bone from this context (12) probably represents a seventh individual, i.e. the original occupant of the coffin.

The small quantities of bone from contexts 12 and 59 both represent the remains of a young adult female. The exact location of the bone within context 59 is

not known, and although they are likely from contextual evidence to represent separate individuals, it is possible that one or other may represent redeposited bone. Three females (including one probable and one possible) and four males (including two possible) were identified. The 3-6 month infant was assessed as a possible male (Schutkowski 1993); the three females were all young, 17-18yr. and 18-25yr.; the three other males were *c.* 25yr., 30yr.+ and 35yr.+. While there is a noticeable difference between the sexes in the ages represented, the findings should be treated with caution. The small size of the group precludes any significant demographic comment.

Pathology

Table 2 gives a summary of lesions/pathological conditions and morphological variations, with bones/bone groups affected.

Dental disease

Full or partial dentitions were available for examination comprising two left and one right female mandible, two left and two right male mandibles (excluding infant 204), and two left and one right male maxilla.

Three adult dentitions had mild-medium calculus deposits (calcified plaque). Two female and one male dentition showed indications of slight-medium periodontal disease (gum infection), severity increasing with age. Five/51 (excluding unerupted deciduous dentition of 204) teeth were carious (9.8%), 4/17 (23.5%) female and 1/43 (2.9%) male. Female lesions were all from one individual (59), all mandibular premolar and molars. Molar lesions were small and occlusal. The male lesion was maxillary and in the occlusal surface. 1/64 (1.6%) of sockets showed abscesses, no female dentitions were involved, 1/43 (2.3%) mandibular male dentition. 2.5% (2/81) ante mortem tooth loss was noted. No female dentitions were involved, 2/58 (3.4%) in one male mandibular dentition.

The number of individuals is too small to draw any significant conclusions. Tooth loss and dental abscesses may be seen to increase with age. The relatively high incidence of occlusal as opposed to cervical caries, especially in unworn teeth, is not the common pattern in ancient dentitions (Miles 1969), and may reflect a more acidic (?sugar rich) diet than usual. In general, dental hygiene appears to have been relatively good.

Infections

Slight-mild, but extensive periosteal new bone was noted along the lengths of both tibiae shafts in 205 and on the left proximal femur shaft. Lesions were also noted on the right distal humerus shaft, un-sided ulna shaft and visceral surface of one rib shaft in 203, involvement was light. Infection of the periosteum (the membrane covering the bone) may occur in consequence of a number factors such as direct trauma, spread of infection via the blood stream from foci elsewhere, or in response to a vascular disorder. In no instance is there evidence of direct trauma, though the proximity of the tibia to the surface predisposes it to infection from soft tissue trauma. Periostitis affecting the visceral surface of the ribs is usually in response to a pulmonary infection such a pleurisy (Wakely *et al.* 1991). In cases of spread of infection from elsewhere, the tibiae and femur are commonly affected, though usually only one bone is involved (Manchester 1983). The tibiae are also likely to suffer most from vascular disorders such as varicose veins (Manchester 1983). A vascular disorder may be responsible for the extensive low grade involvement of the tibiae in 205.

Degenerative disease

Lesions indicative of osteoarthritis (pitting, osteophytes and eburnation) are present in seven joint groups of 205 (35yr.+ male). Basically the result of age-related wear-and-tear, other predisposing factors included obesity, injury and previous disease (Adams 1986). Lesions were slight in thoracic dorsal joints, the left hip and most costo-vertebral joints. Slightly heavier lesions were noted in the left temporo-mandibular joint. Gross lesions were present in the left shoulder and right elbow joint, leading to extensive remodelling. One costo-vertebral and the third-seventh cervical dorsal joints also had heavy-gross lesions. The ankylosis of the fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae is probably not related to the disease, fusion is across all elements of the vertebra via smooth new bone, and is most likely a developmental defect/morphological variation.

Such gross lesions in the non-weight bearing joints of the shoulder and elbow would suggest more than normal wear-and-tear, particularly where the weight bearing joints are so lightly affected. There is no indication of trauma or previous disease in the joints. Such involvement would suggest greater functional stress on the neck, left shoulder and right elbow.

Slight-mild hyperostosis was noted longitudinally along the anterior mid-line of six central thoracic vertebral bodies in 205. Lateral medium hyperostosis was also present in one lumbar vertebral body. These lesions may indicate the early stages of diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH), extra-spinal manifestations of which

may be represented by exostoses in the fibula, femur and clavicle (Rogers *et al.* 1985). However, exostoses (irregular bone forming at tendon and ligament insertions) also commonly reflects age related wear-and-tear, or may indicate minor traumatic events.

Morphological Variations

Two interesting variations were noted. All seven metacarpals and nine metatarsals recovered in the infant burial 204 have unfused metaphyses at both proximal and distal ends of the shafts, i.e. all were developed from three centres of ossification. While Weddell (1939) notes double epiphyses in the first, second and fifth metacarpals and the first metatarsal as common, the third and fourth metacarpal rarely showed a double epiphyses and, in studies made, other metatarsals never had double epiphyses.

The right mandibular canine in 205, while maintaining a normal root form, has a large bulbous crown 10.2 mm bucco-lingual, 7.3 mm meso-distal. It appears to have a 'skin' of cement covering the crown thinning towards the apex.

A pronounced groove was noted extending 13mm lateral and superiorly at *c.* 30° angle from the right supra-orbital notch, which subsequently turned to extend 26 mm superiorly. The groove is 3.2 mm deep as it leaves the notch, eventually levelling-out with the frontal bone. This probably represents an impression from the pulsation of the supra-orbital artery and vein which exit from the notch to join their respective temporal counterparts. Other such grooves have been described by Saul and Saul (1992).

Skeletal indices

Cranial index was calculated in only one case, 205; mesocrany type. Stature was estimated for the three males with a range of 169.8- 172.4cm (*c.* 5' 7"-5' 8"). Platymeric index (anterior-posterior flattening of the proximal femur shaft) was calculated for three individuals; two were platymeric (males 201 and 205), one was eurymeric (female 203). Platycnemic index (medio-lateral flattening of the tibia shaft) was calculated for three males, one mesocnemic, two eurycnemic.

Coloured staining to bone

The buccal area of the mandibular body in context 59 has heavy green staining, between the first premolar to second molar. Such staining will have resulted from the proximity of copper alloy during burial. No copper alloy object was found in, or near to, this context.

Discussion

Cemetery composition

The inclusion of both sexes and a range of age groups would suggest the cemetery was of a normal domestic nature. The presence of such a young infant, 3-6 months, in a cemetery of this date is in contrast to many other contemporaneous ones, where infants of less than one year were often found buried outside the cemetery area (Philpott 1981). In this instance, the infant was apparently afforded exactly the same treatment as other members of the community, being inhumed supine and extended in a stone cist.

Decapitation

There is a suggestion from the excavation records that the skull of the infant was 'removed and placed by the feet', implying deliberate placing of the skull (Fig. 4, Burial 204). The site drawings show apparently undisturbed lower limb bones with a large fragment of skull ?vault over the feet. However, the drawing also shows skull fragments in the pelvic and thorax areas. The upper body generally appears intact, with a slight jumbling of bones. That some disturbance has occurred is evidenced by the recovery of bone fragments from contexts 74 and 98. There are no signs of trauma to the bone indicative of decapitation, but since there was incomplete skeletal recovery such evidence may have been lost.

It is not inconceivable that pre- or, more likely, post-mortem decapitation may have occurred. Though not a 'common' occurrence, Philpott (1981, 80) suggests an estimated figure of 2.5% for all inhumations of this period. Two instances of decapitation of such young infants are noted (Philpott 1981, 79) and repositioning of the skull by the feet is most common in contemporaneous cases of decapitation. In this instance however, the lack of clarity in the contextual record and possibility of disturbance, must make the suggestion tentative.

Table 2: Summary of human bone from all contexts

Context no.	Skeletal elements	%age Skeleton	Age	Sex	Pathology
8	l.	=12			
9	u.l	=12			
10	u.l.	=12			
12	a.u.l.	c.4%	18-25yr.	??female	
16	s.	=203			
17	s.a.	=202/3			
19	a.l.	=205			exo. - l.fibula; periostitis - tibiae shafts
45	s.a.u.	=203			periostitis - r.humerus shaft; cribra orbitalia; ?erosive lesions - inner vault
48					animal bone
50	u.l.	=201/3			
56	a.u.	=203			periostitis - ulna shaft, rib visceral shaft
59	s.	c.5%	18-25yr.	?female	calculus; p.d.; caries
66	a.u.	=203			
74	s.a.	=204			
98 (u/s)	s.	?=204			
135	s.a.l.	=205			calculus; o.p. - axis; exo. - l.femur head
138	a.	=205			
144	a.u.	=205			
201	s.a.u.l.	c.55%	c.25yr.	male	calculus; p.d.
202	s.l.	c.20%	30yr.+	??male	exo. - l.fibula, l.3rd metatarsal, r. patella; d.l. - r.1st metatarsal; m.v. - calcaneal double facet
203	a.u.l.	c.40%	17-18yr.	female	
204	s.a.u.l.	c.70%	3-6 mth.	??male	m.v. - all metacarpals/tarsals have three centres ossification
205 (=206)	s.a.u.l	c.80%	35yr.+	male	p.d.; calculus; abscesses; caries; hypoplasia; hypercementosis; o.a.- cervical, thoracic, costo-vertebral, l.hip, l.shoulder, r.elbow, l.temporo-mandibular; ankylosis - cervical 4-5; d.d.d - cervical; Schmorl's - thoracic, lumbar; periostitis - l.p.femur shaft; exo. - femora d.shafts, l.anterior proximal shaft, r.clavicle shaft; hyperostosis - thoracic & lumbar anterior bodies; pitting - l.auricular surface, clavicle lateral articular surfaces; o.p. - atlas/axis, lumbar, thoracic; m.v. - atlas central groove, mandibular r.1st molar three root branches, mandibular r.canine malformed, groove superior to r.supra - orbital notch.

Key: s.=skull, a.=axial, u.=upper limb, l.=lower limb; ?=probable, ??=possible; exo.=exostoses, l.=left, r.=right, p.d.=periodontal disease, o.p.=osteophytes, o.a.=osteoarthritis, m.v.=morphological variation, d.d.d.=degenerative disc disease, p.=proximal, d.=distal.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossils
by M. J. ALLEN

Only one of the environmental samples taken during the course of the fieldwork produced palaeo-environmental evidence greater than 0.5 mm in size. This comprised a grain of wheat or barley together with 2 small fragments of unidentifiable charcoal from a sample taken from within burial 201. These may be derived from the earlier grain drier or contexts associated with it.

Animal Bones
by SHEILA HAMILTON-DYER

A small assemblage of 241 fragments of 143 bones was retrieved from 18 contexts. The majority were from Romano-British contexts but the date of some contexts is uncertain date while others are modern. Forty-five bones were from modern and unstratified contexts. Bones of seven species can be identified; horse, cattle, sheep, pig, red deer, dog and toad (Table 3).

Early Romano-British
The toad leg bone comes from the early Roman layers of the grain drier 145, and is probably a pitfall victim. Two cattle bones and a cattle-sized fragment are also present.

Later Romano-British
Probable later Roman material in the grain drier included a cattle humerus fragment with cut marks and part of a horned skull, a neonatal calf jaw, and a sheep/goat tibia with a bleached appearance.

The uppermost deposit in the grain drier contributed the only wild mammal remains in the assemblage. These were the fragmentary remains of two, or perhaps the same, antler tines of red deer. The fragments are from the crown and tip of a large male. These could originate from any period although their eroded, chalky, appearance suggests that they had been buried some considerable time. Cattle bones included fragments of a large tibia and humerus. These are just inside the range for later Roman material but could equally well be of Saxon date or later. Horse, sheep and pig bones were also recorded.

The largest single group of bones is from the late Roman rubble in cut 60. Bones of sheep and sheep-sized fragments dominate, several of which had been gnawed. Bones of the hind leg are the commonest but fragments of the front leg and head are also present. A few bones of cattle (6), pig (4), and horse (2) were also identified. One of the horse bones is a jaw which had fragmented into several pieces during excavation. Examination of the crown heights of the teeth suggest an animal of around seven years (Levine 1982). All five occurrences of horse in this assemblage are of animals of working age.

In addition to the indirect evidence of dog (23 fragments show signs of gnawing) there are two dog bones, both from post-Roman contexts, a scapula from the possibly post-Roman context 52, and a humerus from topsoil context 49. A cattle astragalus from this context is large but within the range reported for later Roman material (Maltby 1981).

Other contexts contributed a few fragments only. Context 206 in later Roman burial 205 contained a complete cattle metatarsus which gives an estimated withers heights of 1.194 using the factors recommended by von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974). Again this is large, but falls within the range for later Roman cattle in southern England.

Few definite butchery marks were observed, six fragments had been cut by a knife, three had been chopped. Most of these marks are on cattle and cattle-sized bones. None of the horse or dog bones had any marks. These few butchery marks are not diagnostic of any particular period from the Iron Age onwards. Evidence of modern butchery using saws was absent.

Bone elements are present both from the major meat-bearing body areas and those from the less useful heads and feet of sheep and cattle. The six pig bones are all jaws, teeth, or maxilla. This bias towards head bones is often encountered with pig bones and is discussed by King (1978).

This assemblage of mostly sheep and cattle with a few bones of horse, pig, and dog is not out of place for a rural Roman farmstead. Wild mammals are absent except for the red deer antler, which may have been collected after casting. No meat bones of deer were found. Bird bones are frequently a minor component of bone assemblages. Here bird bones, even of domestic fowl, are absent but the sample size is so small that this negative data ned not be significant.

Some of the cattle measurements are at the top end of the range for the Roman period but, as the dating of some contexts is insecure, this observation should be treated with caution.

Table 3: Species distribution of animal bone

Context	Feature	Date	Horse	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Red Deer	LAR	SAR	Dog	Toad	Total
u/s			-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
008		modern	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	7
049	topsoil	modern	1	4	1	1	-	8	-	1	-	16
051	bank over 60	post Roman?	-	1	6	-	-	12	1	-	-	20
052	upper 60?	post Roman?	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	5
059	ditch 60	later Roman	2	6	17	4	-	-	10	-	-	39
009	coffin 13	later Roman u/s	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
074	burial 204	later Roman	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
138	burial 205	later Roman	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
206	burial 205	later Roman	1	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
019	drier 145	modern	1	7	1	1	2	3	2	-	-	17
135	drier 145	modern	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
136	drier 145	later Roman?	-	2	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	13
256	drier 145	later Roman?	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
144	drier 145	early Roman	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
265	drier 145	early Roman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
024	ditch 302	early?	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
035	ditch 302	early?	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Total	5	32	34	6	2	37	25	2	1	143
		Percent	3.5	22.4	23.8	4.2	1.4	25.9	17.5	1.4	0.7	

DISCUSSION

by A.P.FITZPATRICK

Prehistoric

The small group of flint recovered in the salvage work is no later in date than early Neolithic, and it may be Mesolithic. Previous work in the vicinity (Gingell and Harding 1983) has identified a large assemblage of Mesolithic worked flint assemblage at Teffont (ST 9970 3100), *c.* 3 km to the east. Mesolithic flint assemblages are commonly found on or near Greensand, particularly in Hampshire (e.g. Oakhanger; Rankine and Dimbleby 1960), Surrey (e.g. Farnham; Clark and Rankine 1939) and Sussex (e.g. Selmeston; Clark 1934), suggesting that the resources available on or near to the Greensand created a preferred habitat during this period (Gingell and Harding 1983, 24). The Eyewell Farm finds, while modest, provide another example of this pattern.

Romano-British settlement

The evidence for Romano-British settlement indicates occupation throughout the period. Pther than a few fragemtns of Ceramic Building Material, direct evidence for buildings is tentative, a short length of wall and the possible collapsed remains of others recovered on the western edge of the site, were not fully investigated. Other recorded features appear to represent storage/rubbish pits associated with a settlement and enclosure and/or field boundaries. It is possible that the grain drier was housed within a building which was not identified in the limited scale of work. The obvious signs of burning relating to one of the layers of 'rubble' on the western edge of the site, may indicate a structure contemporary with the grain drier. If the features recorded in the earthwork and geophysical surveys can be related with the ditches uncovered in salvage work, it is possible that some of the other earthworks recorded (Fig. 1) may also be of this date. The stratigraphic relations recorded in the excavation indicate at least four phases of activity, perhaps covering most of the period, and this longevity is borne out by the metalwork and pottery. The comparartively rare find of an iron 'tub-handle mount' may be noted. The late bias evident within the Roman coin list is typical of Romano-British rural settlements.

The grain-drier is of a well known and relatively long-lived type (Morris 1979, 5-22; van der Veen 1989), which only became popular in the later Roman period. The burial which was subsequently cut into it is likely to be of 4th century date. A very similar 'T'-shaped grain drier, probably of 4th century date, is known nearby at Durrington Walls, Wiltshire (Wainwright 1971). Several fragments of querns were found in or near to the Eyewell Farm example. The association of grain

driers and querns has been noted previously (Morris 1979, 18) and may suggest the existence of a specific grain processing area at Eyewell Farm. This evidence and that from the animal bones, where sheep and cattle are predominant with some horse, pig and dog, would suggest that a mixed agricultural regime was practised.

The association of a settlement and cemetery may be compared with other examples in Wiltshire, for example at Figheldean (Graham and Newman 1993), but in the local context the location of the site away from Salisbury Plain, and in a valley, is noteworthy.

The Romano-British cemetery

The extent of the cemetery is unknown but it may have been associated with the settlement whose location had shifted by the mid-4th century. Inhumation burials in cist graves are characteristic of the later Roman period and more particularly from the mid-4th century onwards when they become increasingly common in central southern England (Philpott 1991, 61-3, 226). Similar Romano-British burials have been found close by at Portash Cottage (Fig. 1), and in the immediate area at Fovant, Tissbury and Teffont (Philpott 1991, 293). At least two phases of burials are indicated at Eyewell Farm. The earlier of these phases is represented by Burial 203, which was not a cist burial, but is nonetheless likely to be of later Romano-British date.

The evidence from the human remains suggests equal numbers of females and males and include those a 3-6 month old child which may have been decapitated and the head placed at its feet, a not uncommon practice in rural cemeteries (Philpott 1991, 78, 81). Although there was an increasing trend for the burial of children within settlements at this time (Struck 1993), the burial of children in cists was also relatively common though they were often placed in separate areas of the cemetery (Philpott 1991, 98, 100).

It has been suggested that cemeteries with a clear linear layout, the so-called 'managed cemeteries' are largely associated with urban sites (Philpott 1991, 226-8), but just within Wessex rural examples such as Nettleton Shrub, Wiltshire (Wedlake 1982, 90-2), Burntwood Farm, Hampshire (Fasham 1980) as well as Eyewell Farm suggest that this layout was not exclusively urban. The orientation of the Eyewell Farm cemetery approximately at right angles to an earlier or contemporary boundary suggests that similar principles of layout were applied to rural cemeteries.

The stone cists and coffin suggest the use of local stone resources, but the coffin is a relatively rare find and may be related to the status or wealth of the person buried in it (Farwell and Molleson 1993, 133). There is some association between the discovery of stone coffins and villa sites (Philpott 1991, 53). The wooden coffins in

burials 201-2 are also characteristic of the later Roman period, as is the rarity of grave goods.

Only two items of clothing and/or grave goods may be identified; boots or shoes with burial 201, and a copper alloy object, perhaps a coin, brooch or hair pin, with the remains of the individual recovered from context 59. The copper alloy object lay next to the outside of the jaw and this could derive from a coin in the mouth (Alcock 1980, 57-60), or from an object, perhaps a brooch or hair pin, at or near to the shoulder. These objects from items of clothing and/or grave goods are amongst the most common objects in later Roman cemeteries and were particularly common in burials dating from the mid-4th century onwards (Clarke 1979; Philpott 1991, 139-42, 167-75, 211-17). Although animal bone and some cereals and charcoal were found in graves, they were not clearly placed deposits and it is possible, particularly given the proximity of an earlier grain drier, that they were introduced in the fill of the grave rather than being grave goods. In this respect and in many others, the Eyewell Farm cemetery is a typical of the later Romano-British period.

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Archive: The project archive will be deposited at Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, The King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury SP1 2EN. The site code is W401.

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Captions

Figure 1 Location of Eyewell Farm, Chilmark based, with permission, on a survey by the RCHM(E).

Figure 2 Plan of excavated and observed features

Figure 3 Plan and section through grain drier 145

Figure 4 Plans of burials

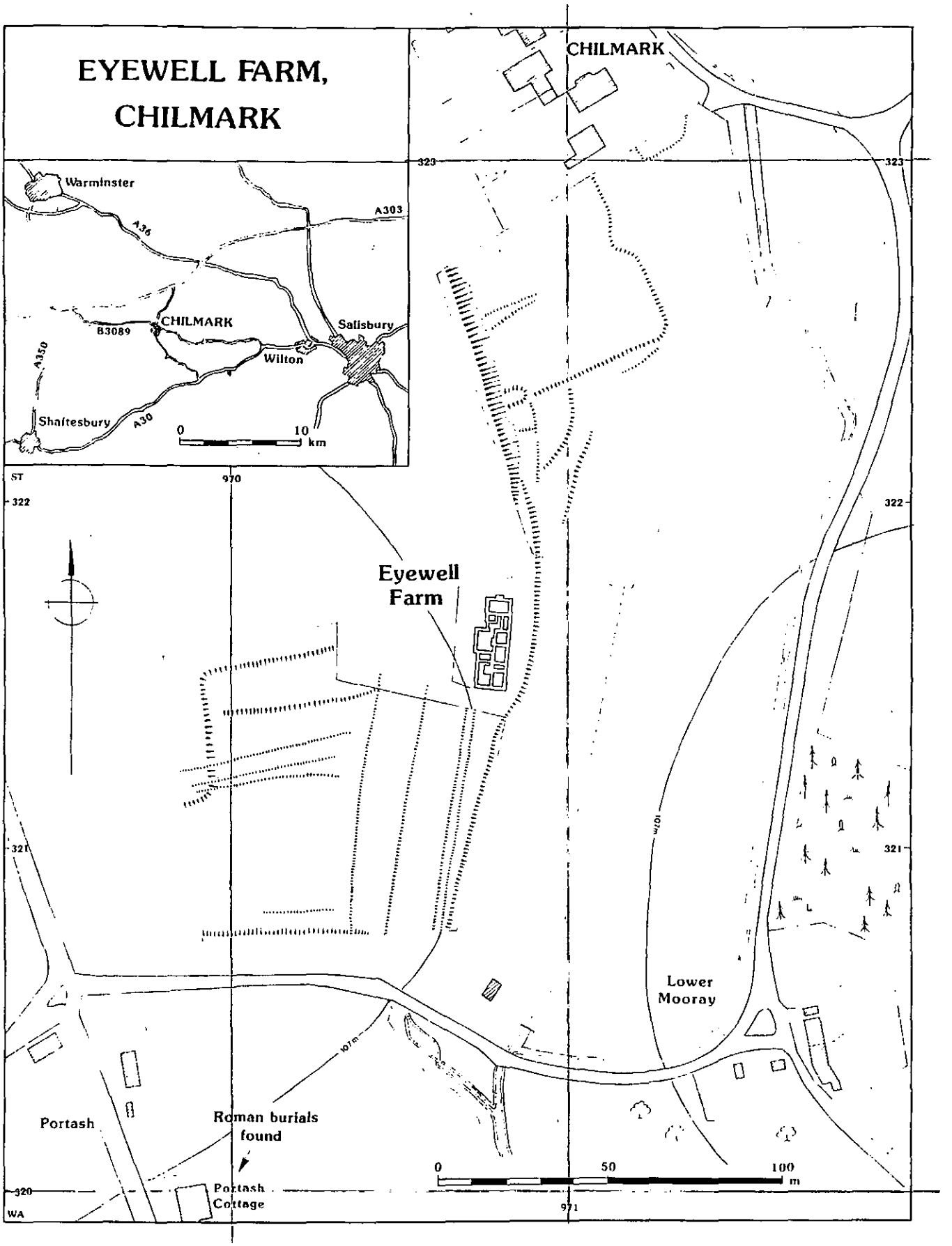
Figure 5 Plan of burial 205

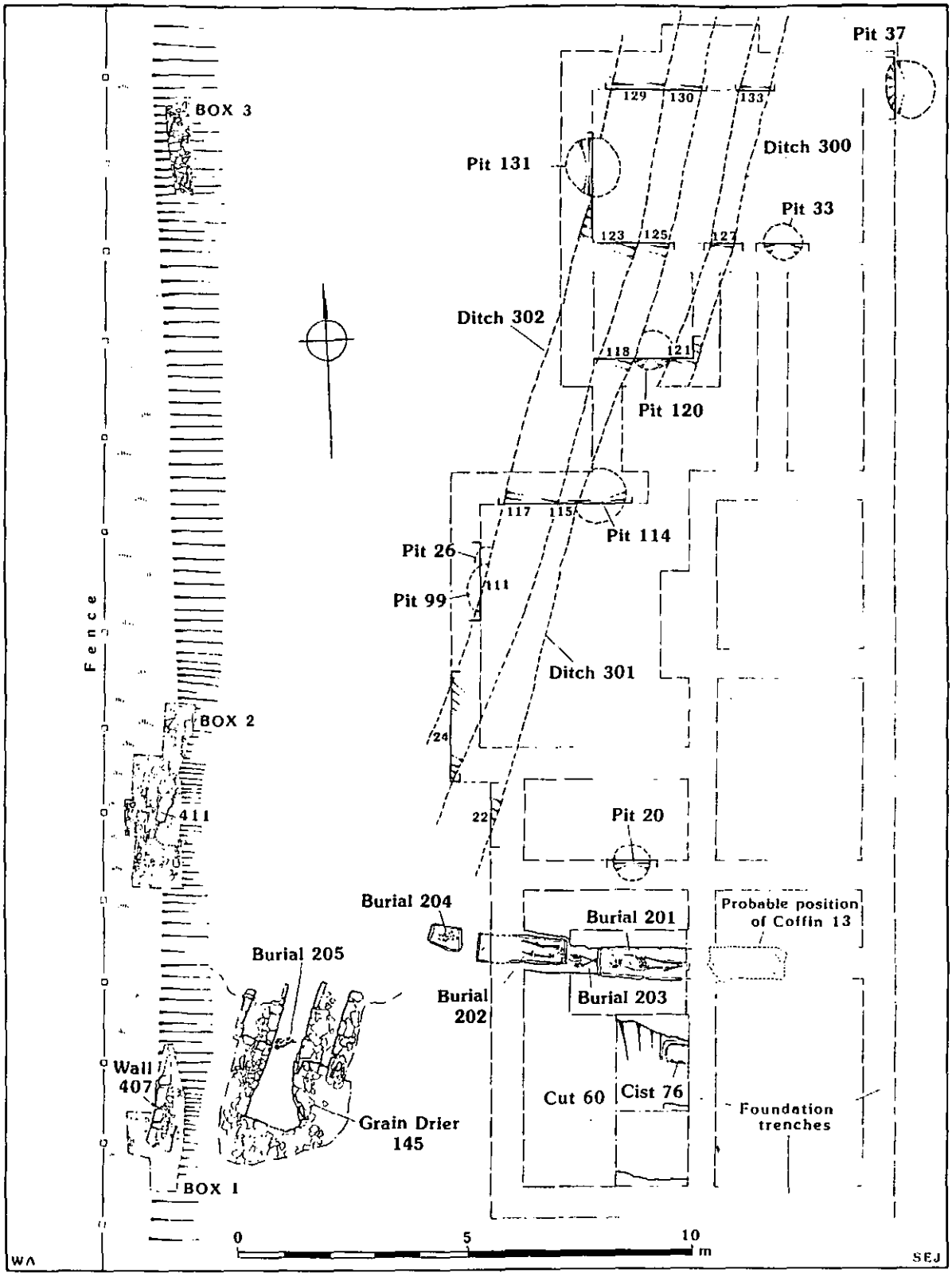
Figure 6 Limestone coffin 13

Figure 7 theRomano-British 'tub-handle mount' (drawn from X-Ray)

Figure 8 The Romano-British brooch

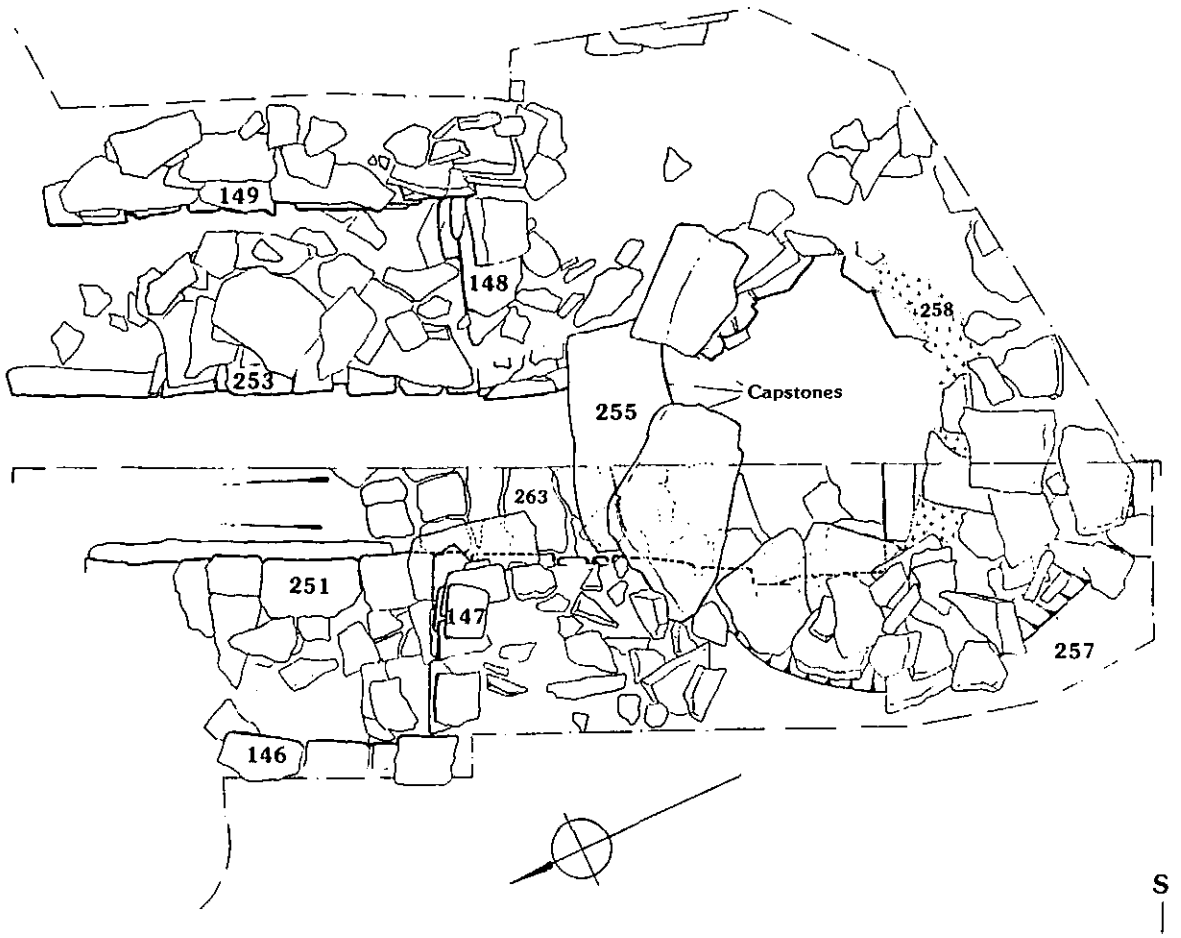
Plate 1 Grain drier 145 viewed from the north-west. Scales 1 and 2 m


EYEWELL FARM,
CHILMARK
Warminster
A36
A303
B3089
CHILMARK
Salisbury
Wilton
A350
Shaftesbury
A30
0
10
km
CHILMARK
323
323
ST
970
322
322
Eyewell
Farm
321
321
Lower
Mooray
107m
Portash
Roman burials
found
Portash
Cottage
320
WA
971
0
50
100
m

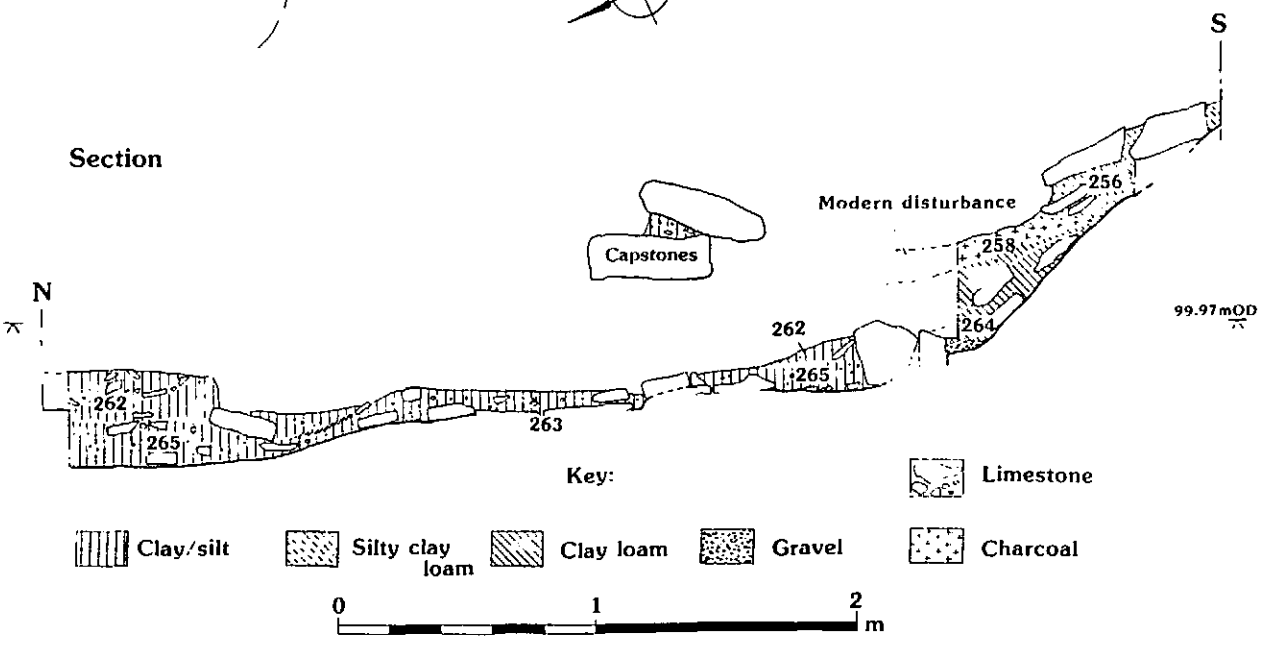

Pit 37
129
130
133
Ditch 300
Pit 131
Pit 33
123
125
127
Ditch 302
118
121
Pit 120
117
115
Pit 114
Pit 26
111
Pit 99
Ditch 301
24
22
Pit 20
Burial 204
Burial 201
Probable position of Coffin 13
Burial 205
Burial 203
Burial 202
Cut 60
Cist 76
Foundation trenches
Wall 407
Grain Drier 145
BOX 3
BOX 2
411
BOX 1
Fence
0
5
10
m
WA
SEJ

Grain Drier 145

Plan

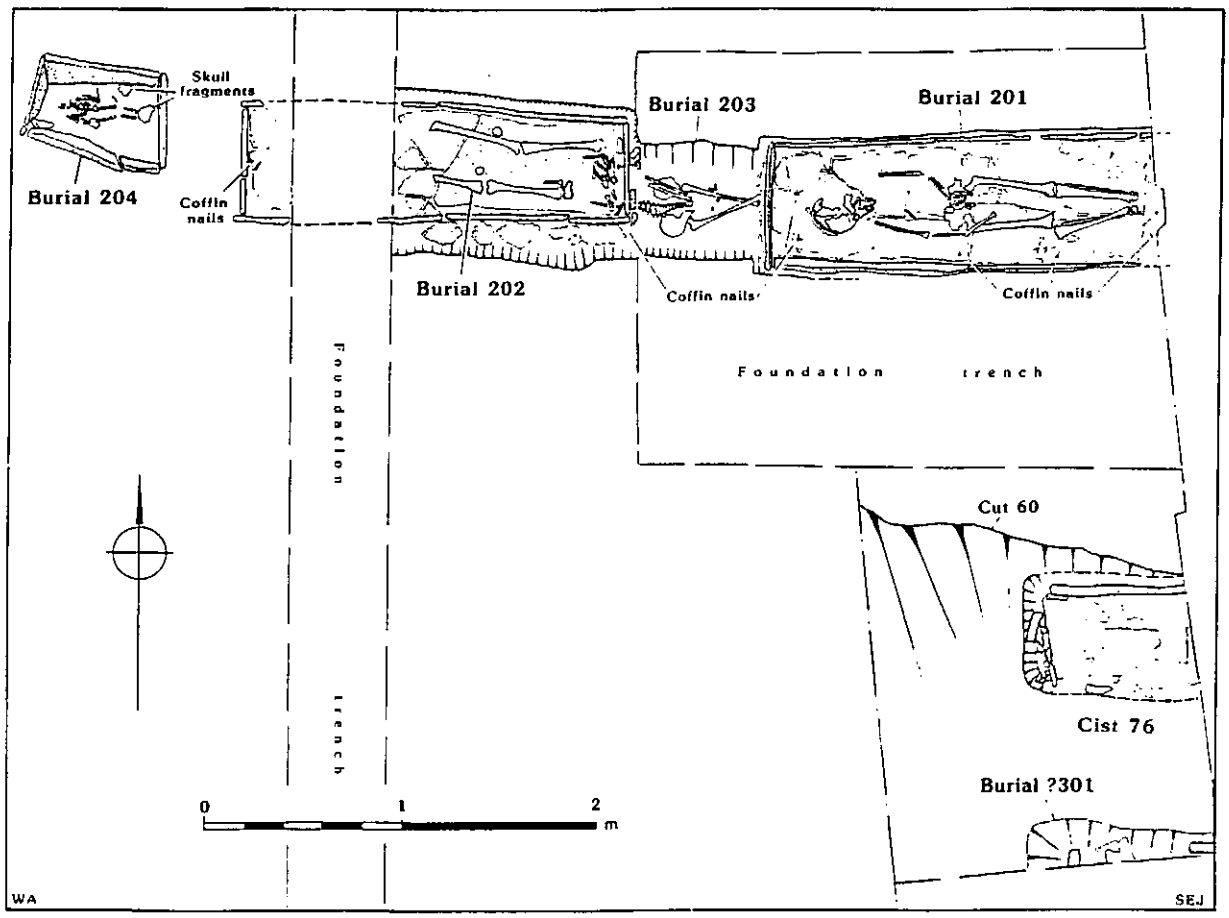


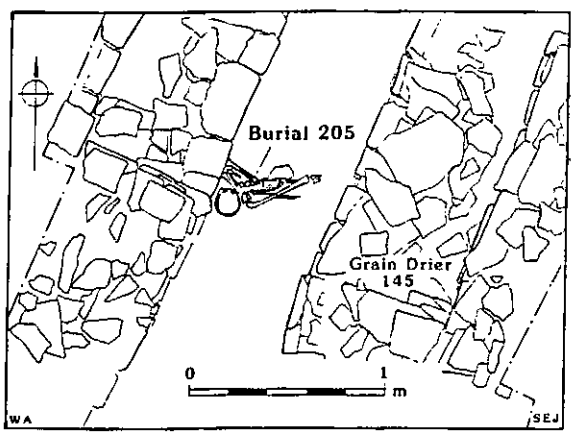
Section



WA

SEJ


Skull fragments
Burial 204
Coffin nails
Burial 202
Burial 203
Burial 201
Coffin nails
Coffin nails
Foundation trench
Foundation trench
Cut 60
Cist 76
Burial ?301
0
1
2
m
WA
SEJ


Burial 205
Grain Drier
145
0
1
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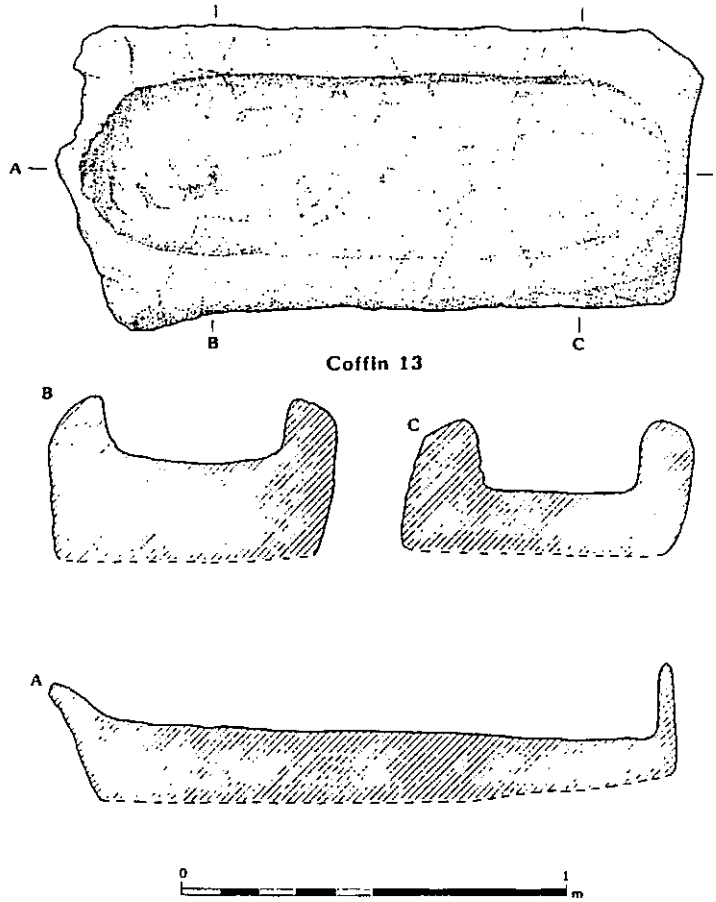
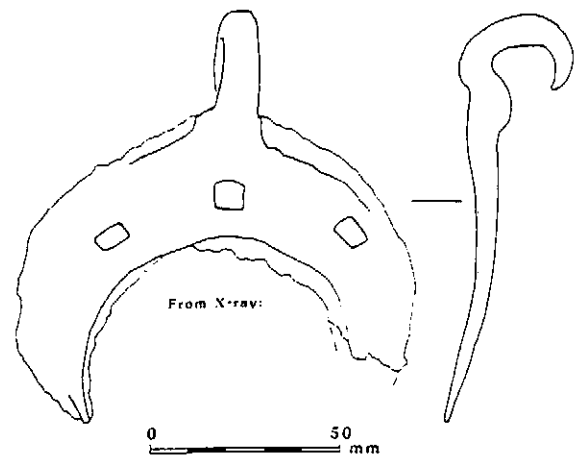
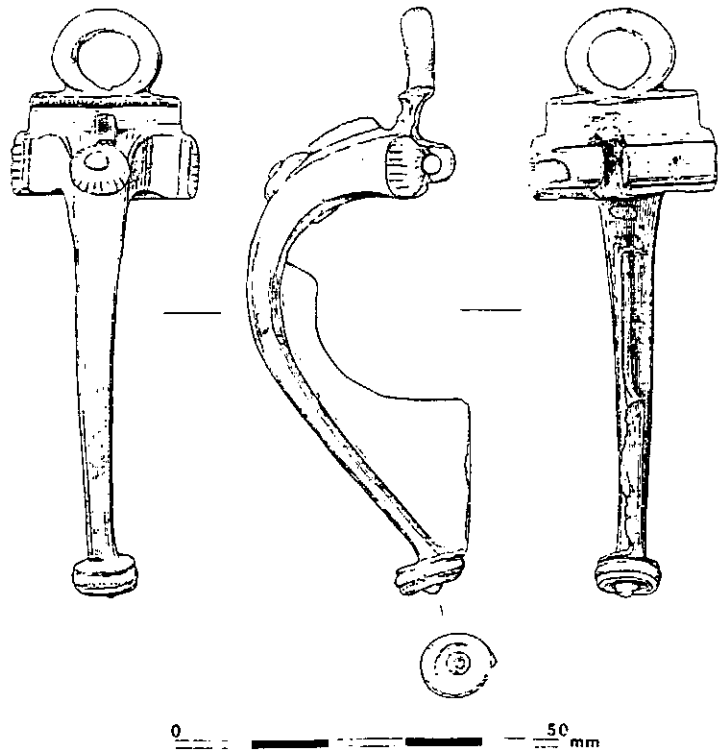
WA
SEJ

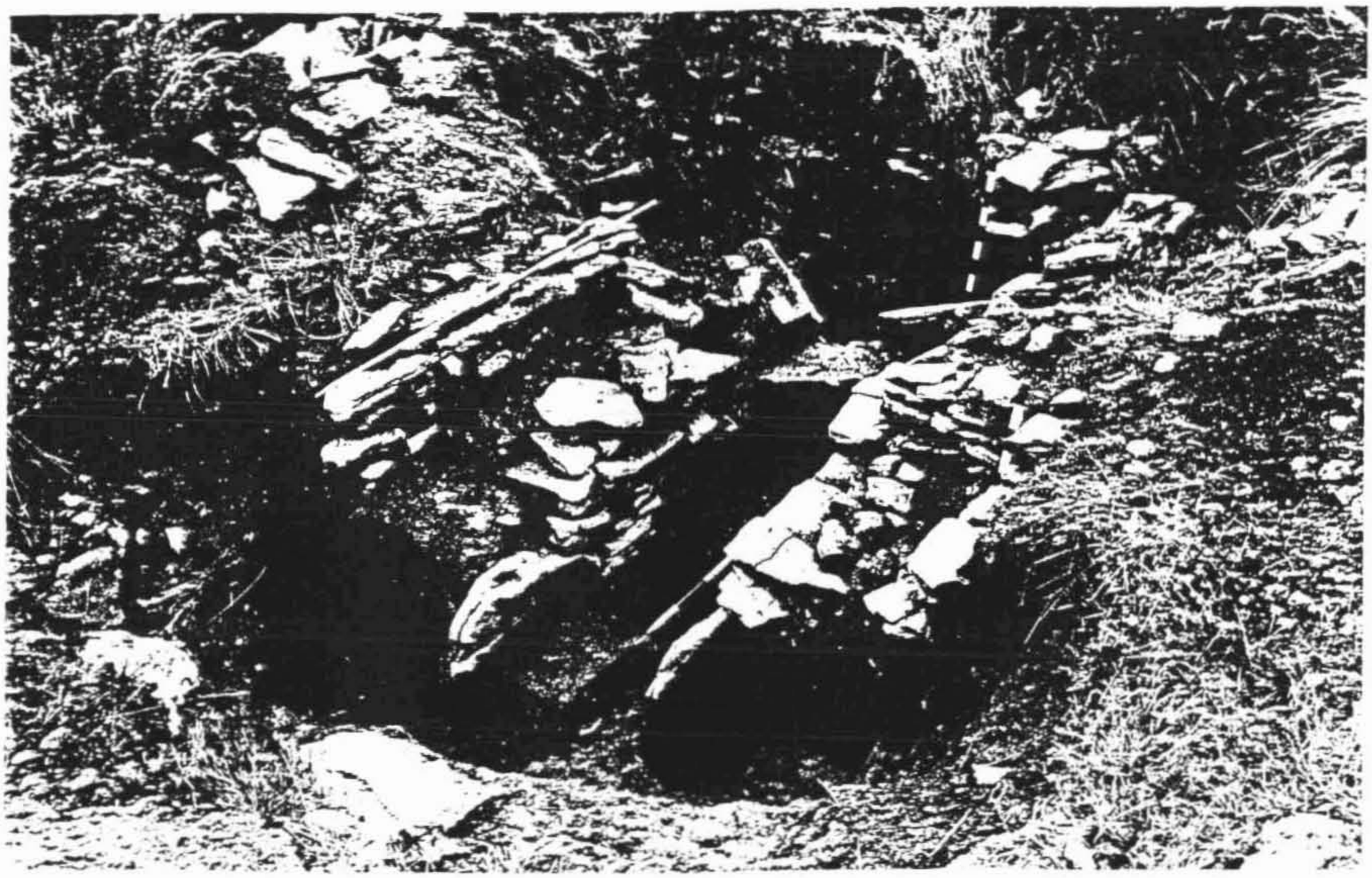


Coffin 13


From X-ray:
0
50
mm



WA/JC



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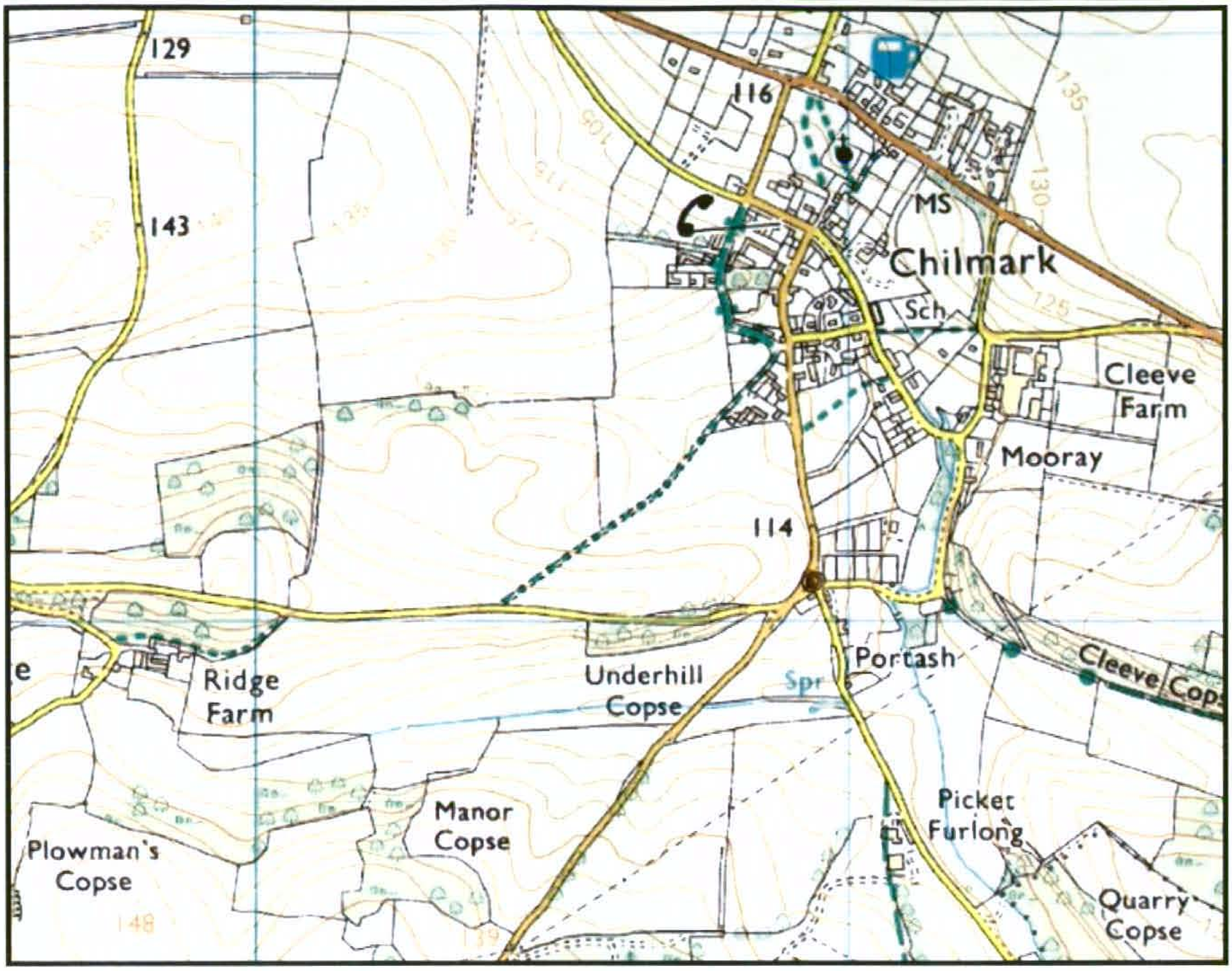

Eyewell Farm

3 Cows

3 [illegible]

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Becketts Lane

Chilmark.

Mr + Mrs Hayward

01722 716772

07771 965015

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