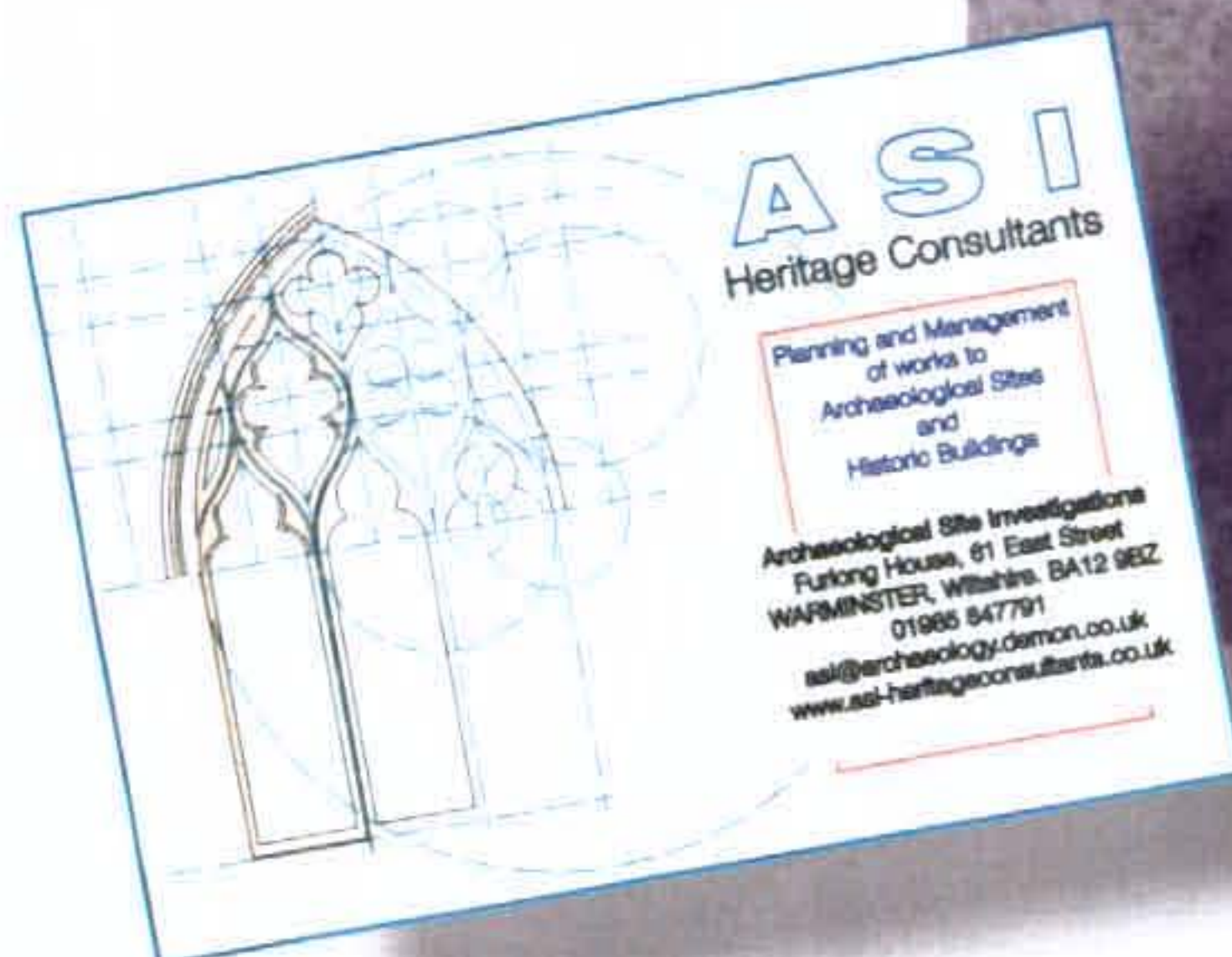
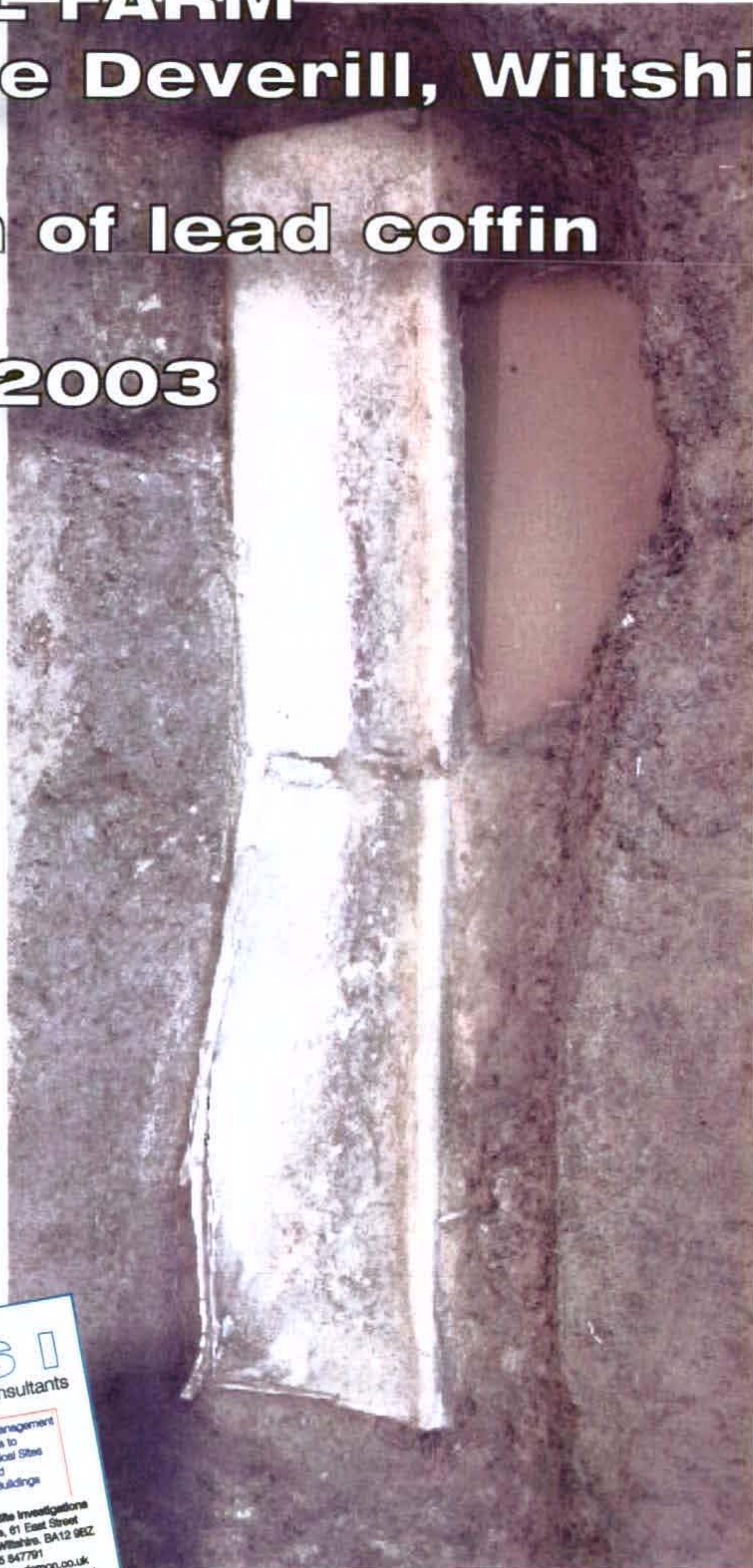


# **SAND HILL FARM** **Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire**

## **evaluation of lead coffin**

### **February 2003**





SANDHILLS FARM  
Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire

*evaluation of lead coffin*

February 2003

prepared on behalf of:

Libraries and Heritage Service  
*Wiltshire County Council*  
Bythesea Road  
TROWBRIDGE  
Wiltshire  
BA14 8BS

by:

*ASI Heritage Consultants*  
Furlong House  
61 East Street  
WARMINSTER  
Wiltshire  
BA12 9BZ

Reference: ASI 3260  
May 2003

## SUMMARY

ST 94 SE 310

Sand Hill Farm, Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire  
NGR ST 8750 4095  
Evaluation of Lead Coffin Burial  
February 2003

Calibrated actually ST 87 30 4096

EVENT 820

Cleaning and limited investigation of the context of a lead coffin and associated coin hoard discovered – and correctly notified – by metal detectorists at Sand Hill Farm near Longbridge Deverill in Wiltshire, indicated the lead to have been the lining of a timber coffin, possibly within a greensand (stone) sarcophagus, set within a simple 'normal' sized grave cut. The coffin was not opened and was left *in situ*.

Two 4<sup>th</sup> century coins and a fragment of a pennant sandstone roof slate were recovered from the site of the adjacent hoard, the rest of which had been removed to the *British Museum* prior to the evaluation works.

The report concludes that, given the proximity of the site to other recent finds of Roman material, the burial is likely to be part of a cemetery and potentially indicates the former presence of a Roman villa close to Longbridge Deverill.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Land owner:	Mr and Mrs G. Read, Sand Hill Farm, Longbridge Deverill, Warminster, Wiltshire.
Detectorists:	Wayne Green, 9 Bishopstrow, Warminster, Wiltshire. Richard Boyd, 9a Bishopstrow, Warminster, Wiltshire.
Sponsor:	Libraries and Heritage Service, <i>Wiltshire County Council</i> , Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire.
Site works and descriptive report	Bill Moffatt BA AIFA, t/a <i>Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance</i> , 25 The Hollow, Lower Woodford, Salisbury, Wiltshire. SP4 6EN
Finds assessment and Period consultant:	Mark Corney BA FSA, The Cheese House, Manor House Farm, Stoke St Michael, Somerset. BA3 5LD
Management and Report assembly:	Michael Heaton BTech PgDip MIFA IHBC t/a <i>ASI Heritage Consultants</i> , Furlong House, 61 East Street, Warminster, Wiltshire. BA12 9BZ

500  
Middle Chalk

## CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	
1.1	The Project .....	1
1.2	The site and its situation.....	1
1.3	Archaeological setting .....	2
2	METHODOLOGY	
2.1	Site works .....	3
2.2	Report preparation.....	3
2.3	Archive .....	3
3	RESULTS	
3.1	Statigraphic data.....	4
3.2	Artefactual data .....	4
4	CONCLUSIONS	
4.1	Archaeological interpretation .....	6
4.2	Archaeological significance .....	6

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

ILLUSTRATIONS	Figure 1. The site and its situation
	Figure 2. Relative positions of coin hoard and grave
	Figure 3. Detail plan of grave
	Figure 4. Detail plan of coffin

APPENDICES	Appendix 1. Site records
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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Project

1.1.1 This report presents an archaeological evaluation of the context, condition and significance of a Roman lead coffin burial discovered by metal detectorists at Sandhills Farm near in the parish of Longbridge Deverill in Wiltshire during January 2003. The evaluation was commissioned by the Libraries and Heritage Service of *Wiltshire County Council* to assist the landowner in the management of the site and to provide a proper record for the county Sites and Monuments Record. Site works and the descriptive report were undertaken by Bill Moffatt MA AIFA, t/a *Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance*; the work was supervised, and the report completed, by Michael Heaton BTech PgDip MIFA IHBC t/a *ASI Heritage Consultants* with a finds report and additional contextual assessments by Mark Corney BA FSA

1.1.2 The exact date and circumstances of discovery are not known to the author but it is understood to have been during the last week of January 2003. Evaluation site works commenced Thursday 6th February 2003 and were completed the following Monday when the excavation was backfilled by the landowner. Following processing of finds, the descriptive report was submitted to ASI on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2003. Following receipt of finds reports and contextual assessment in late April 2003 this report was submitted to *Wiltshire County Council* on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2003.

1.1.3 The following texts present a geographic and archaeological introduction to the site; methodological statements; the results; and concluding assessments of the context, condition and significance of the find. Texts are augmented by line drawings and a selection of photographs.

### 1.2 The Site, its situation and status.

Figure 1

1.2.1 The civil parish of Longbridge Deverill is situated in the upper Wylve valley approximately 4km south (upstream) of Warminster in Wiltshire. It encompasses the full width of the valley at the point at which the river changes direction to flow south-eastwards towards Wilton, creating an enhanced floodplain on its south side formed by a broad and gently sloping exposure of Greensand at the base of the north-western scarp slope of Cranborne Chase. The Greensand substrate generates deep sandy soils, typically 600mm thick with poor boundary definition between A and B horizons.

1.2.2 Sand Hill is one of a group of hillocks that form the north-western edge of the Greensand exposure, overlooking the village and the river from the north-west. The ground slopes down gently to south and east towards Sutton Veny before rising again, sharply, at the chalk scarp. The eponymous farm occupies the full width of the greensand exposure and the chalk downs on the east side of the village.

1.2.3 The lead coffin and a hoard of coins within a ceramic vessel were discovered in the field immediately east of the village, on the south side of the Longbridge Deverill – Sutton Veny road, centred on NGR ST 8750 4095. At the time of discovery, the field had been ploughed and tilled and was awaiting drilling. Both finds were correctly reported by the landowner and detectorists to the *Portable Antiquities Officer* for Wiltshire who duly informed the County Archaeological Officer at Wiltshire County Council. The coin hoard was removed immediately to the *British Museum*. At the time of the evaluation, the coffin had been partly exposed for several days and the entire grave fill along its west and south sides had been removed or disturbed by the detectorists.

### 1.3 Archaeological setting

- 1.3.1 The chalk downlands of Wiltshire and north Dorset and the intervening valleys are an area of outstanding archaeological survival. Here, the earthwork remnants of prehistoric, Roman and medieval field systems, dotted about the skyline monuments of prehistoric pastoralists, attest to millennia of agricultural activity, and have been the subject of antiquarian and academic study for the last 400 years at least.
- 1.3.2 Longbridge Deverill was recorded as a Saxon manor - *Devrel* - at the Domesday Survey of 1086. It is likely to have been the principal settlement in the valley above Warminster which, by 10<sup>th</sup> century, was known as Deveril', though the name alludes to much earlier occupation, being a collusion of the British terms *dubro* meaning water (as in Andover and Micheldever), and *ill* meaning fertile cultivated land (Gover, 1939). Settlement earthworks survive adjacent to the church and at the south end of the village close to The Manor; but much of the present village core was known as 'The Marsh' until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century when the present turnpike road was constructed on an embankment and the course of the river diverted (L/Bridge Dev. encl. map, Longleat Archives).
- 1.3.3 Despite this pedigree, the villages of Wiltshire - in common with many of the valley bottoms within the downlands - have received little archaeological attention to date compared to the surrounding hills or to the adjacent areas of Somerset, for example (cf. Aston, 1985; Ellison, 1983). The *Sites and Monuments Record* maintained by Wiltshire County Council at Trowbridge records chance finds of Roman and prehistoric material from the downlands around the village and the remnants of undated field systems, though no systematic survey has been made. However, recent PPG-lead work within the village itself (Heaton, 2001) has indicated a possible Roman origin, reflecting a trend increasingly recognised throughout southern Britain (English Heritage, 1990). The site is 4km from the Great Ridge Roman Road and the Pit Meads Roman Villa at Norton Bavant

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Site Works

- 2.1.1 The purpose of the work was to establish the context of the burial and its superficial condition with the minimum of further disturbance. Site works and report preparation have been conducted in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation published by the *Institute of Field Archaeologists* (IFA, 2000) and ASI's standard specification by *Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance* supervised by *ASI Heritage Consultants*.
- 2.1.2 The detectorists' excavations were emptied of backfill and accumulated groundwater and recorded 'as found' before any further work was undertaken. Trench 1, the area around the burial, was eventually expanded to 9.8m long by 8m wide and excavated to the top of natural base. Trench 2, the shovel pit excavated during the recovery of the coin hoard was not expanded. Its dimensions were ca 600mm long and 400mm wide, largely excavated to the top of natural base. All deposits revealed were manually investigated, and recorded in accordance with the specification, using complementary written, drawn and photographic records. The site position was tied in to fixed landscape features by tacheometry; height above mean sea level was established from OS contour lines on Explorer 143 "Warminster and Trowbridge".
- 2.1.3 Datable artefacts recovered were retained and processed in accordance with current *UKIC* and *IFA* guidances.
- 2.1.4 No palaeoenvironmental materials were recovered and no soil samples were retained.

### 2.2 Report preparation

- 2.2.1 In the following sections of the report, the principal observations are summarised with reference to Figs 3 - 4. Detailed descriptions of the deposits encountered are in the Trench Records, which are presented unaltered as Appendix I. Deposits are referred to by the numerical references assigned on-site, the first integer of which refers to the Trench No. (i.e. 100, 200).
- 2.2.2 The artefact assemblage recovered during the evaluation has been examined by Mark Corney MA FSA, whose descriptions are presented unaltered in Section 3.2 below.
- 2.2.3 The report concludes with an assessment of the methodological efficacy of the work and an assessment of the archaeological significance of the results, for the purpose of informing the proposed reconstruction works. The report makes no recommendations.

### 2.3 Archive.

- 2.3.1 The archive of written, drawn and photographic records has been compiled into an indexed archive according with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991).
- 2.3.1 The coin hoard has been removed to the *British Museum*. The Lead coffin has been left *in situ*. Artefacts recovered during the evaluation and accompanying records are currently held at ASI's offices in Warminster. With the landowners' permission these will be deposited with *Salisbury Museum* in due course. Microfilm copies of the archive and report will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record Centre* at Swindon within approximately 12 months of report submission.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Stratigraphic data

*Deposits exposed comprised ploughsoil and lower ploughsoil, sealing a grave cut into natural clay over chalk marl.*

##### 3.1.1 Overburden and Modern Deposits.

Upper ploughsoil (100,201) consisted of dark brown silty clay loam and was ca 300mm deep.

Lower ploughsoil (101, 202) consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, which was considerably more argillaceous than (100,201) and was ca 200mm deep. The coin hoard and its associated pottery were recovered from within this lower soil.

The re-excavated backfill of Trench 2, (200) was a wet, vacuous deposit derived from both (201) and (202).

##### 3.1.2 Archaeological deposits.

The grave [105] was 2.15m long, 0.68m wide and ca 0.5m deep. It contained two layers of redeposited natural backfill (102, 103) overlying a dense, homogenous deposit of compact green sand, (104), which surrounded the coffin (Object 1) and partially overlay it at its southern end.

The coffin consisted of a two-piece lid, a coffin lining and associated iron nails at its corners. The lid was 1.65m in overall length, 0.38m wide at its northerly end and 0.30m wide at its southerly end. The lead sheet was ca 6mm thick. The two halves had been joined across the middle of the coffin by a lead strap 30-40mm across. The coffin lining was incompletely exposed, but could be seen to be more substantial than the lid at 8-10mm thick. The original presence of a wooden outer coffin was suggested by the presence of substantial iron nails at the exposed corners. Their positions suggest an overall width of ca 400mm at the northern end.

The green sand deposit (104) was incompletely exposed, but may represent the remains of a badly decayed Upper Greensand outer lining, or possibly a sarcophagus.

##### 3.1.3 Natural Base

Natural base consisted of compact yellow brown silty clay ca 400mm thick overlying chalk marl.

#### 3.2 Artefactual data

*The artefacts comprised flint tools and a fragment of a red Pennant sandstone roof slate, Roman ceramics, Roman coins and the lead coffin lining. The flint tools are considered to be an incidental inclusion here and are not described further. The Pennant roof slate was recovered from the base of the coin hoard 'shovel pit': though certainly in situ, it is of a generic and well understood type and is also not described further. The coffin is described above and considered in greater detail below.*

##### 3.2.1 Roman ceramics.

A total of 48 sherds of pottery were recovered from Trench 2. These are all from the same vessel but the rim and base are absent. The vessel form is a jar, at least 26cm



high and an approximate maximum circumference of 20cm. The central zone of the body is decorated with lightly burnished acute lattice-work lines arranged in groups of four. The fabric is as follows: the matrix is very fine, sandy with abundant micaceous inclusions. The surface colouring is a pale/light brown with an orange core. The vessel is well made and the walls are relatively thin, averaging 4mm. The lack of base and rim sherds hampers close dating, but the general form and fabric are quite in accord with local coarse industries of the later Romano-British period.

### 3.2.2 Coins

Two Roman coins were recovered from Trench 2, the coin hoard 'shovel pit'.

SF3    Æ4 of Constans.

Obv. Laureate bust right. CONSTANS PF AVG.  
Rev. Two victories. VICTORIAE DD [AVGG] Q NN  
Mint mark TRP • Trier. HK162. Mint period AD341-48

SF4    Æ4 (fragment) House of Constantine.

Obv. Part of laureate bust right. No surviving legend.  
Rev. As SF3. [VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN]  
Mint mark: illegible. AD341-48

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Archaeological Interpretation

4.1.1 The stratigraphic relationship between the coffin burial and the coin hoard was not identified in the necessarily limited site work undertaken here. However, lead coffin burials are a late Roman phenomenon in Britain (see below), so, if the two 4<sup>th</sup> century coins recovered from the 'shovel pit' are representative of the rest of the hoard, it would not be unreasonable to associate the burial with the coin hoard.

4.1.2 The lead coffin is, in fact, the lining of a timber coffin indicated by iron nails at three of the four corners of the lead lining (Figure 3). It is a single burial within a single 'normally' sized grave, with fragmentary evidence of a greensand (stone) sarcophagus surviving at one end. It is, however, unaccompanied by any other form of mortuary structure. Lead coffins from Roman Britain have been classified and discussed in depth by Toller (1977). Annable (1980) has observed (ibid. 187-8) that an example from *Cunetio* near Marlborough and three of the other Wiltshire examples display a common localised form of construction involving two cast sheets joined by soldered strips. Given that the lid of the Sandhill Farm example employs this method of manufacture, it is possible that the coffin is also of this local form. Evidence from other sites (see below) suggests the lead lining and the wooden coffin may also have been placed in a greensand sarcophagus, which appears to have been the case here.

### 4.2 Archaeological significance

4.2.1 Lead coffins and coffin linings are predominantly late Roman in date. The extensive late Roman urban cemetery at Poundbury, Dorchester included 26 inhumations in lead-lined coffins, all dated to the first half of the fourth century AD (Farwell & Molleson, 1993, 63-4), one within a greensand sarcophagus (Davies & Grieve, 1987), though the adjacent cemetery at Alington Avenue (Davies, Bellamy, Heaton and Woodward, 2002) included a single 3rd century example. Outside the archaeologically-excavated cemeteries they occur as isolated though undated finds on Sites and Monuments Records and older versions of Ordnance Survey maps, principally because they were a relatively common find during agricultural improvement works of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Subsequent investigation of some (Heaton, 2002) has indicated that many of these 'isolated' finds may have been components of larger cemeteries.

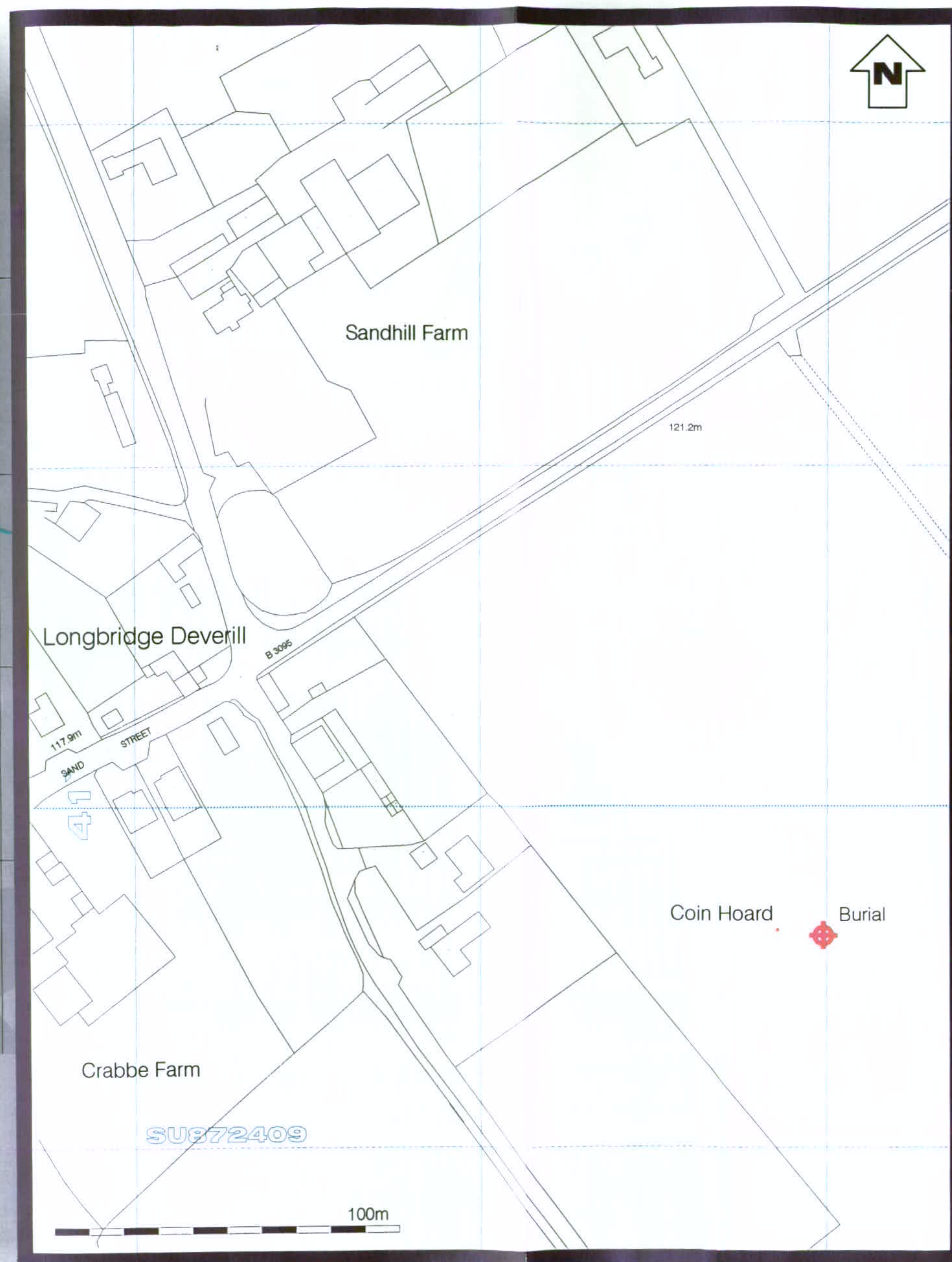
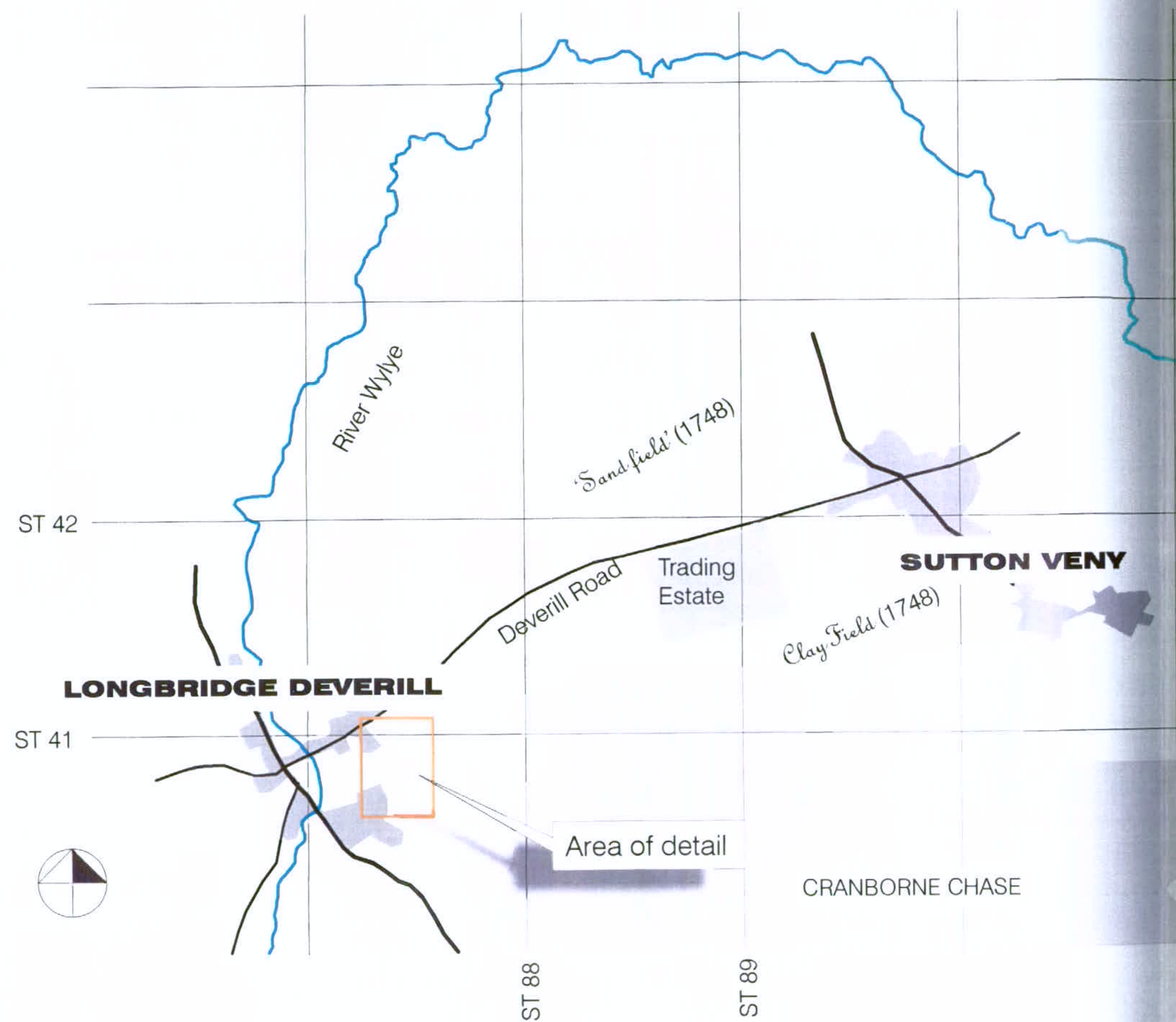
4.2.2 The discovery of the lead coffin lining at Sandhill Farm is an important addition to the record of late Roman burials from Wiltshire, being only the ninth example of this type from the County. The majority of the Wiltshire examples are from the western side of the County, with only one, from the Roman town of *Cunetio* near Marlborough, in the east. Close to Sandhill Farm an example within a greensand sarcophagus is known from Maiden Bradley, some 6km to the west (Annable 1966). Other lead linings are known from Bratton, North Bradley, Headington, Grittleton, Roundway and Devizes (Grinsell 1957).

4.2.3 Lead coffins and coffin linings are, like stone sarcophagi, expensive items and are most likely associated with high status individuals. At the Poundbury cemetery the majority of the burials associated with lead linings occurred in prominent positions or, in four cases, within stone mausolea (Farwell & Molleson, 1993, 64). Such an interment is unlikely to be an isolated event, and a Romano-British cemetery should be anticipated in the immediate vicinity. The burial, coin hoard and the piece of pennant sandstone also point to a site of some status in the area. Given that ceramic finewares of Roman date have been recovered from the centre of the village 500m west of the site (Heaton, 2001), the possibility of a villa within close proximity of Sand Hill Farm is highly likely.

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Figure 1. The site and its situation



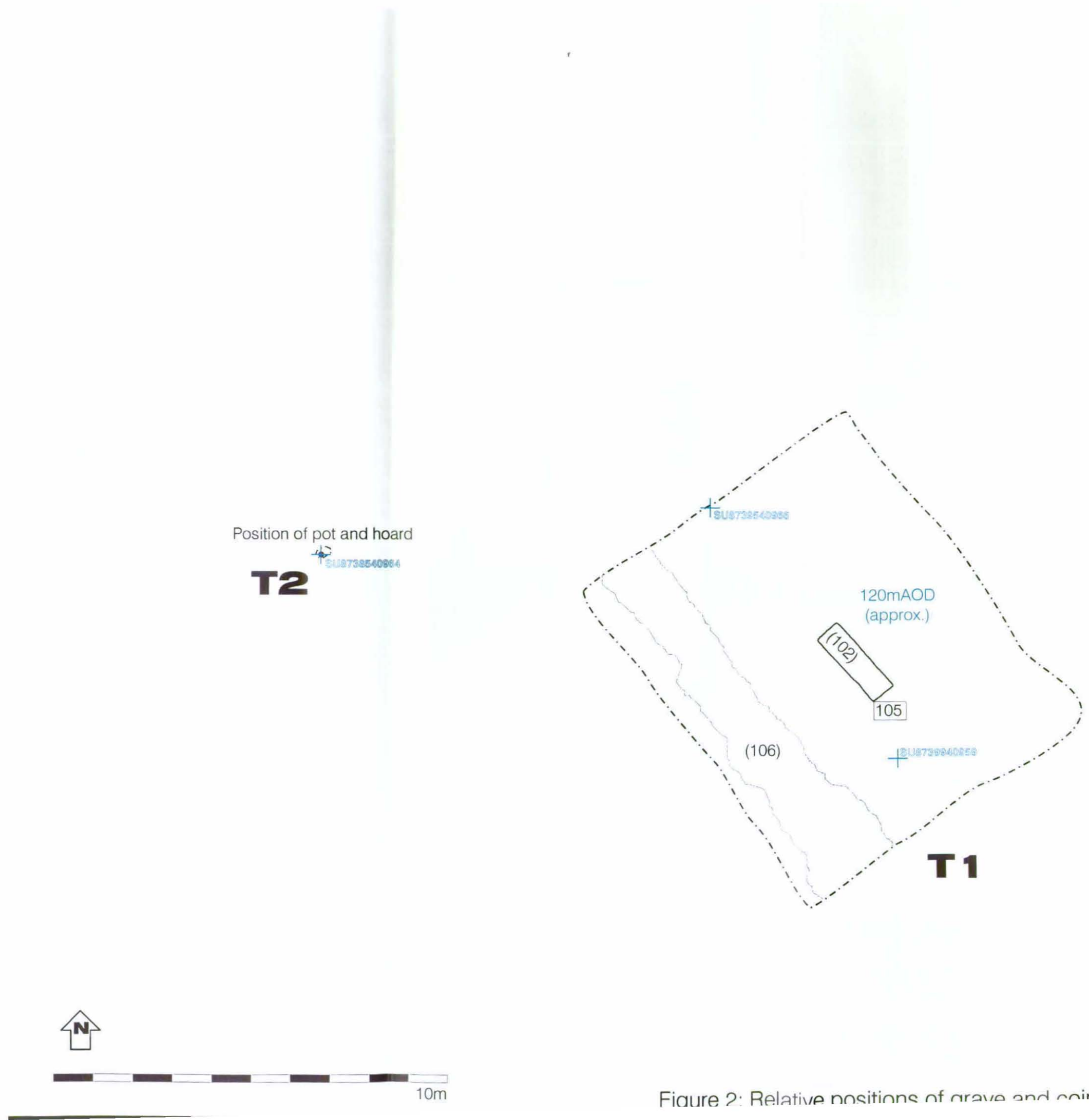


Figure 2: Relative positions of grave and coin hoard



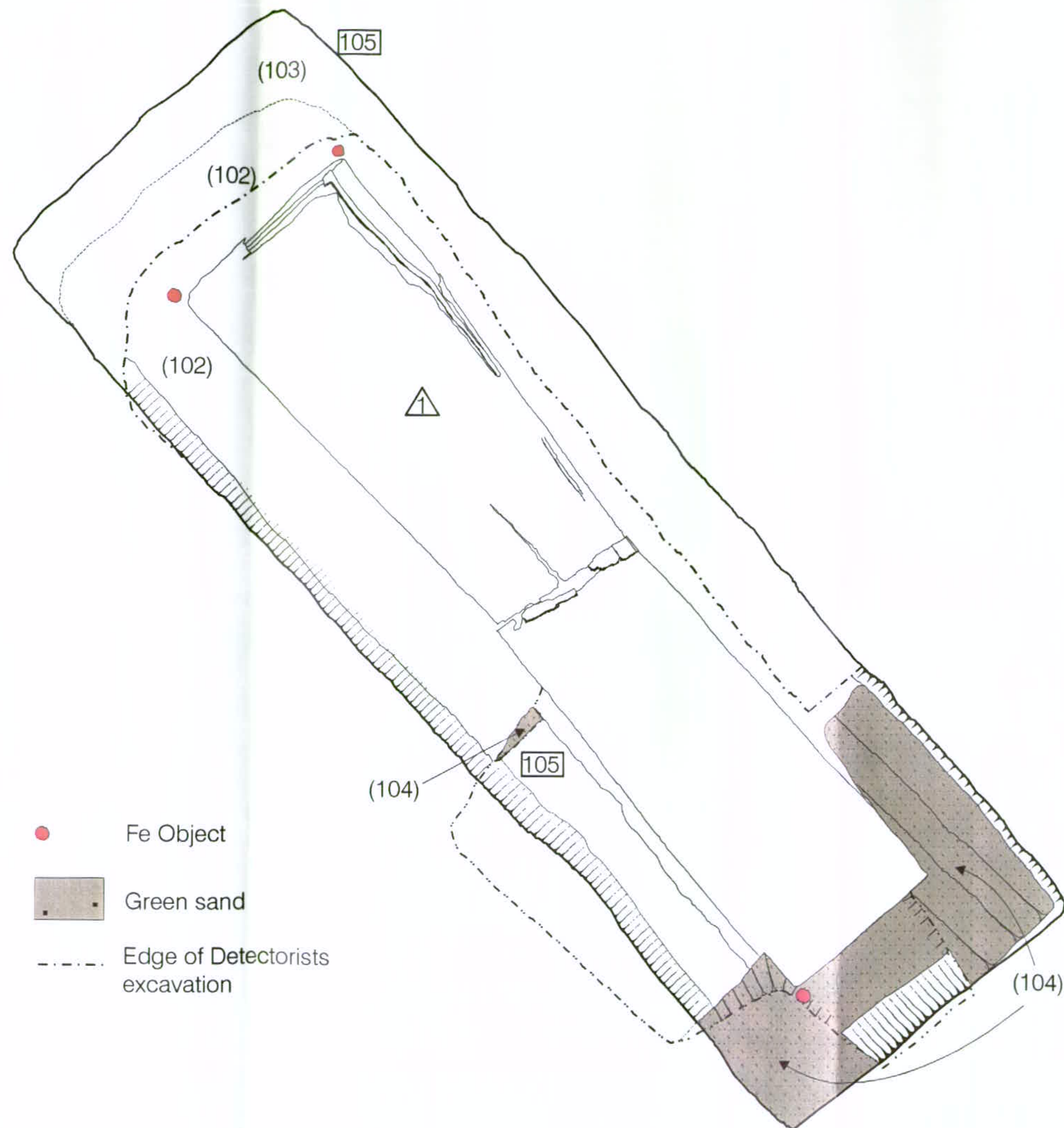


Figure 3: Plan of grave



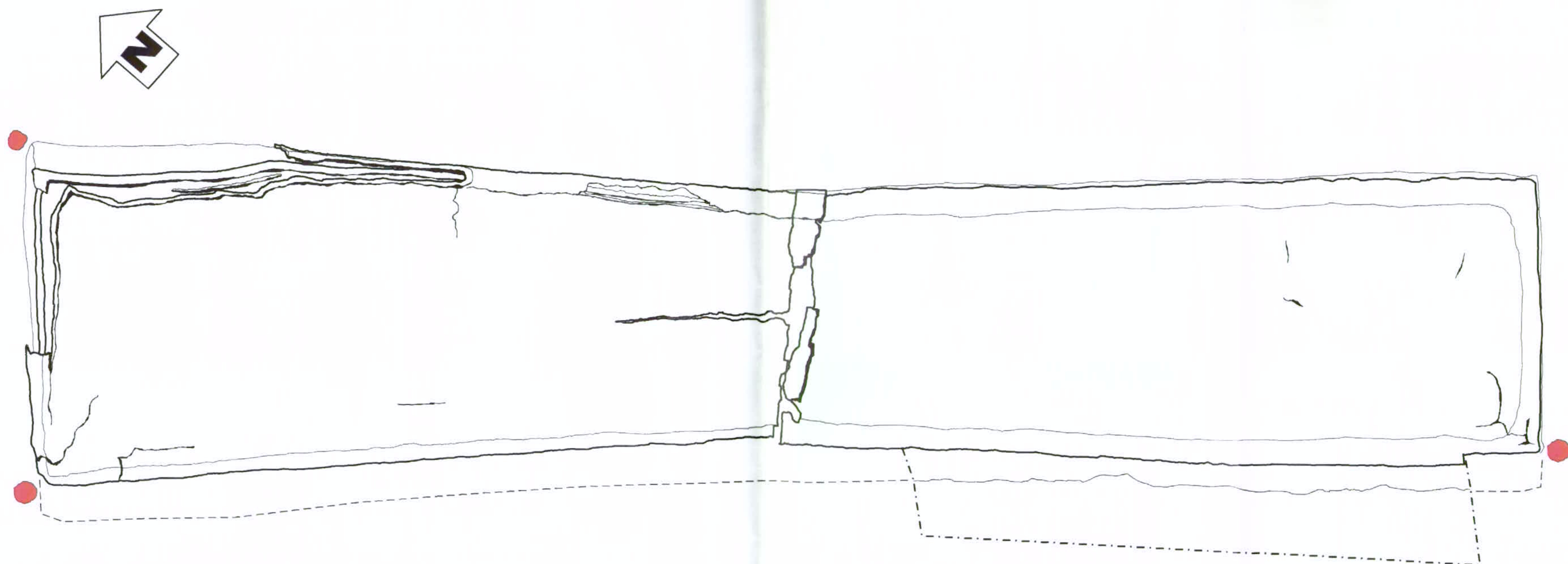


Figure 4: Detail plan of coffin





The coffin as found , from sou-thwest



The coffin and surroundings after cleaning



The coin hoard 'shovel' pit after cleaning,  
showing depression formed by pennant roof slate



The site, from the south

Figure 5. Selected photographs



# APPENDICES





Site Name SANDHILL FARM	Site Code AD13260	PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER	Film Type ALL/B&M.	No 1
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1	ID shot					
	Facing	Scale(s)	Description	Initials/date	Archive No	
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11			TR 1 INITIAL STATE	BU. 12/2		
12			— " —			
13			TR 2 AS DIG BY DETECTURESTS	13/2		
14			— " —			
15			LOCATION T1 + T2 IN RELATION			
16			TO SANDHILL FARM.			
17			OBJECT 1 IN GRAVE 105			
18			FULLY EXPOSED			
19			— " —			
20			— " —			
21			T2 FULLY EXCAVATED	16/2		
22			— " —			
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
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32						
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37						
38						
39						

Comments

PART FILM.







Grid Square(s) SU 873410	Site Name SANDHILL FARM	Site Code 3260	TRENCH	2
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------	--------	---

Type HAND DUG	Length (m) 0.60	Width (m) 0.40	Max. depth (m) 0.5
------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

Location NW OF COFFIN/GRAVE 1 - 105					
Corner CENTRE OF POT.	Triangulation Point 1M ON BASELINE	Distance 15	Triangulation Point 8M ON BASELINE	Distance 10	@mAOD 120

Context No	Description (in approximate stratigraphic order)	Context Sheet?	Depth BGL
		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	TRENCH 2 WAS A CRUDE HAND DUG PIT EXCAVATED BY DETECTORISTS TO RETRIEVE A COIN (HARD + ASSOC. POTTERY WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY DELIVERED TO THE BSM AS PART OF PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SURVEIL.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
200	LOOSE WET VACUOUS BACKFILL OF DETECTORISTS EXCAVATIONS.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
201	DARK BROWN PLOUGH SOIL ca 300mm DEEP.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
202	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY LOAM SUBSOIL (SEE ALSO TR 1). IT WAS WITHIN THIS MATERIAL THAT THE HARD + POTTERY WAS FOUND (PERS COMM FROM WAYNE GREEN, DETECTORIST). THERE WAS NO SIGN OF ANY FEATURE EXCAVATED INTO NATURAL DGE AND NO REASON TO DISBELIEVE THE EXCAVATORS ASSERTION THAT IT CAME FROM "JUST BELOW THE PLOUGH" SIMILARLY MR GREEN DESCRIBED THE POTTERY AS FOUND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	PTO

Stratigraphy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Plan Nos	Finds	Sample	Number
Other Drawings	1200: POTTERY (0.5kg) OBJ 3 + OBJ 4 (COINS)		
Photographs			
Levels on reverse			
Tick when reduced and transferred to plans			
Initials/date			
Checked by/date			

## CONTEXT FINDS RECORD

Job Name: SAND HILL FARM

Mus. Acc

Job No.  
3260

From Context/Sample  
200

3260

200

[illegible]

Sheet 1 of 1

Name KM1st

Date 27/2/03

## CONTEXT FINDS RECORD

Job Name: SANDHILL FARM

**Job No.**

**From Context/Sample**

Mus. Acc

3260

100

[illegible]

Sheet 1 of 1

Name BM Date 27/2/02

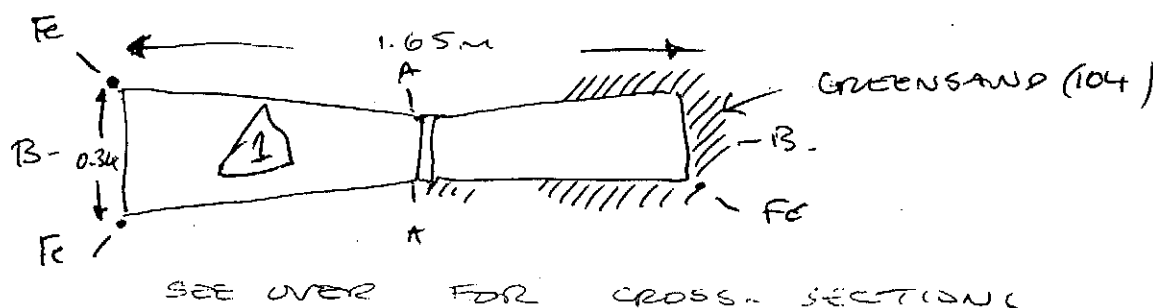
Date 27/2/02

Grid Square(s) SU873410	Site Name SANDHILL FARM	Site Code 3260	OBJECT	Object No 1
----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------	--------	----------------

1 Material(s)	1) LEAD, IRON
2 Type of Object	2) COFFIN LID, COFFIN + ASSOC. NAILS.
3 Size (btl in mm)	3) OVERALL 1.65 X 0.34 X 0.23
4 Condition as found	4) COMPLETE, DEFORMED BY SOIL PRESSURE
5 How found	5) DETECTORISTS.
6 3D Coordinates (if known)	6) 387394*140960, <del>119.20</del>
7 Orientation	7) NW-SE
8 Completeness	8) WHOLE
9 Position within Context (if applicable)	9) -
10 Other Comments	10) COFFIN GROUP WITHIN GRAVE 105. CONSISTS OF TWO PIECE COFFIN LID, FIXED TOGETHER WITH A BOARDED LEAD STRAP, OVER A LEAD COFFIN. PRESENCE OF COFFIN NAILS (Fe) ON CORNERS INDICATED TIMBER CONSTRUCTION LINED IN LEAD. POSSIBLY WITHIN A DEGRADED GREENSAND SARLIPHANS (104). - BEYOND NAILS NO EVIDENCE OF TIMBER RECOVERED

PTO

## Sketch



Plan Nos	1
Other Drawings	1
Photographs	15-20

Initials/date BM 27/2  
Checked by/date

1 Material(s)	<del> <p>2 Size (btl in mm)</p> <p>3 Weight</p> <p>4 Condition</p> <p>5 Completeness (number of pieces)</p> <p>6 Need for Conservation</p> <p>7 Method of Conservation</p> <p>8 Other Comments</p> </del>
2 Size (btl in mm)	
3 Weight	
4 Condition	
5 Completeness (number of pieces)	
6 Need for Conservation	
7 Method of Conservation	
8 Other Comments	

N/A COFFIN GROUP LEFT IN SITU.

PTO

## Assessment Notes

PTO

Provisional Date ROMAN-BRITISH	Group	Initials/date
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Grid Square(s) SW 873410	Site Name SANDHILL FARM	Site Code 3260	OBJECT	Object No 2
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------	--------	----------------

1 Material(s)	1) FLINT
2 Type of Object	2) TOOL
3 Size (btl in mm)	3) 25 X 28 X 6
4 Condition as found	4) GOOD.
5 How found	5) WALKING OVER AREA
6 3D Coordinates (if known)	6) —
7 Orientation	7) —
8 Completeness	8) COMPLETE
9 Position within Context (if applicable)	9) —
10 Other Comments	10) SCRAPER

PTO

**Sketch**

Plan Nos ☐

Other Drawings ☐

Photographs ☐

Initials/date *BSM*

Checked by/date *27/2/*

1 Material(s)	
2 Size (btl in mm)	
3 Weight	
4 Condition	
5 Completeness (number of pieces)	
6 Need for Conservation	
7 Method of Conservation	
8 Other Comments	

PTO

**Assessment Notes**

PTO

Provisional Date	Group	Initials/date
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Grid Square(s) SU78340	Site Name SANDHILL FARM	Site Code 3260	OBJECT	Object No 3
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1 Material(s)	1) CWALEY
2 Type of Object	2) COIN
3 Size (btl in mm)	3) 14 mm DIA
4 Condition as found	4) SOLID CORRODED
5 How found	5) IN BACKFILL OF TR2
6 3D Coordinates (if known)	6) -
7 Orientation	7) -
8 Completeness	8) COMPLETE
9 Position within Context (if applicable)	9) -
10 Other Comments	10) PART OF COIN MOVED NOW AT BSM

PTO

**Sketch**

Plan Nos ☒  
 Other Drawings ☒  
 Photographs ☒

Initials/date BSM 27/2  
 Checked by/date

1 Material(s)	
2 Size (btl in mm)	
3 Weight	
4 Condition	
5 Completeness (number of pieces)	
6 Need for Conservation	
7 Method of Conservation	
8 Other Comments	

PTO

**Assessment Notes**

PTO

Provisional Date	Group	Initials/date
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