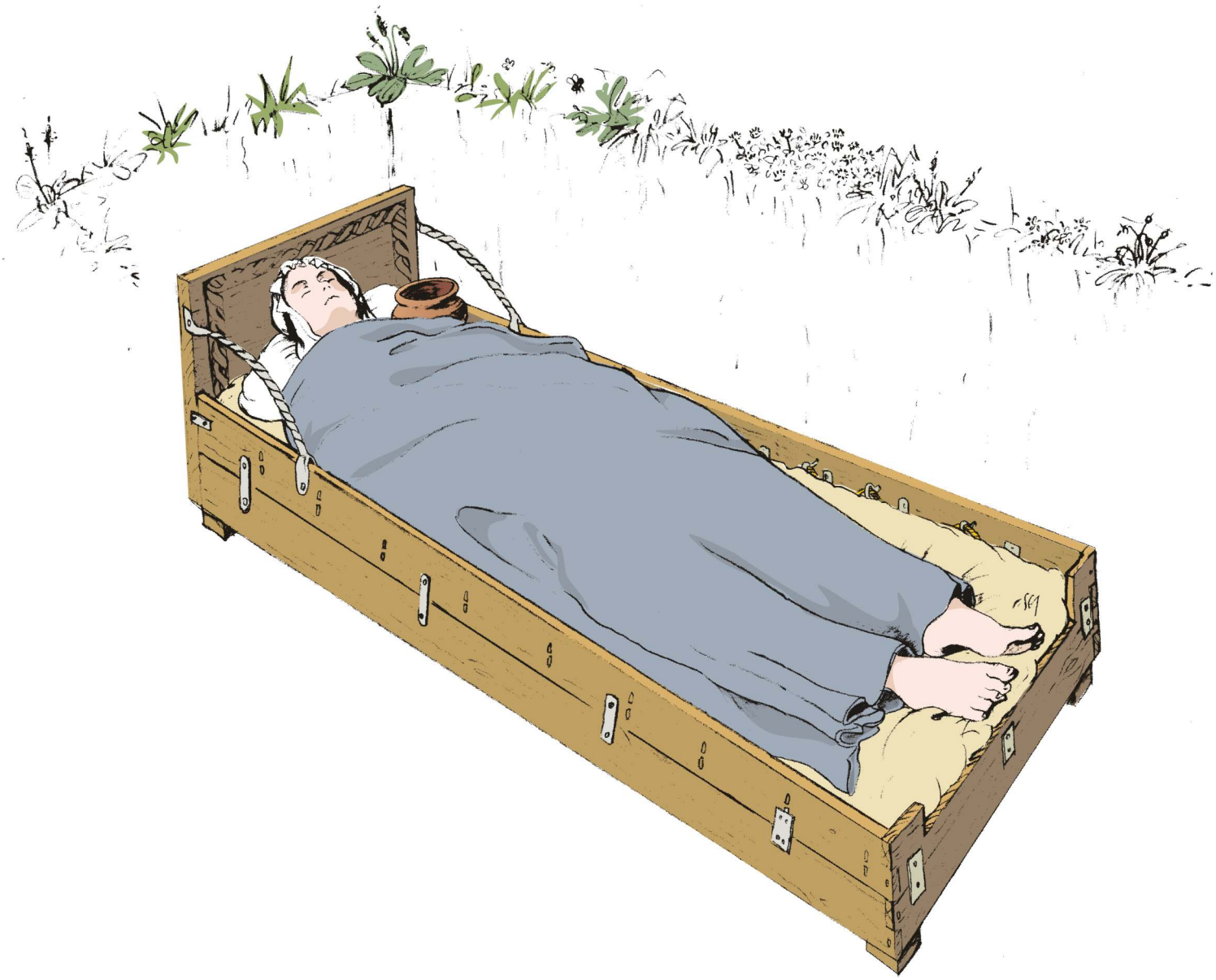
Wessex Archaeology

Land to the Rear of 106-108 Cadley Road Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire

Assessment Report on Archaeological Excavation and Proposals for Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication



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LAND TO THE REAR OF 106-108 CADLEY ROAD, COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS, WILTSHIRE

Assessment Report on Archaeological Excavation and Proposals for Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd on behalf of Sarsen Housing Association to carry out an archaeological excavation in advance of housing development on an area of land comprising c.0.53ha located at the rear of 106-108 Cadley Road, Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 424625 154188, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.

The archaeological excavation was undertaken between 28th February 2007 and 31st May 2007 with the primary objective of identifying the extent of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery first recorded to the west of the Site in 1974, and to fully excavate and record all the burials and associated features present within the area of the proposed development.

A total of 78 graves, a minimum of four cremation burials, three urned and one unurned, cremated human bone from 23 contexts, two possible cenotaphs and a funerary enclosure date were revealed during the excavation. The majority of the burials are fairly well preserved and an initial assessment of the pathology on the skeletons identified an unusual case of spinal tuberculosis and both rickets and scurvy in the children. Most of the other conditions were more common findings such as degenerative joint disease or trauma.

Initial assessment of the grave goods suggests that the burials span the fifth to seventh centuries AD with the majority of the burials dating to the sixth century. The majority of the burials contained weapons and personal items that should enable a more closely dated chronology of the Site to be established. The importance of the Site is highlighted by the discovery of a bed burial, one of only fourteen ever recorded in the Country.

Together with the burials excavated in 1974, the Site represents the largest cemetery of this date ever excavated in Wiltshire. Although the county boasts a relatively high number of early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries spanning the later fifth to seventh century AD, few have been subject to modern excavation and analysis techniques and therefore because it was a modern investigation, carried out under controlled conditions, the assemblage recovered from the Site represents an important addition to our knowledge and understanding of Anglo-Saxon burial in the county.

Overall it is considered that the Site is of regional importance although the rarity of the bed burial means that this can be viewed as a nationally important find. It is therefore proposed that following the completion of a detailed programme of analysis that is set out in this document, the Site will be published in the form of a stand-alone Wessex Archaeology monograph.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to acknowledge the co-operation and help given by Jude Barber (Sarsen Housing Association) and Jon Bentley (Persimmon Homes, south Coast Ltd). Thanks are also due to Sue Farr of Wiltshire County Archaeological Service (WCAS) for her assistance and advice during the fieldwork.

The archaeological fieldwork was directed by Kevin Ritchie, with the assistance of Barry Hennessie, Neil Fitzpatrick and Gemma White. The excavation team comprised Sue Nelson, Jenifer Bracewell, Julia Sulikowska, Chloe Hunnisett, Piotr Orczewski, Tristan Adfield, Darren Baker, Alice O'Mahoney, Dave Reay, Emma Nordström, Zolt Magyar, Paul Squires, Oliver Good, Amy Ness, Dicken Agnew, Kirsten Egging and Dorothée Facquez.

The environmental samples were processed by Nicki Mulhall. The bulk samples were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles and Chris Stevens. The finds assessment was undertaken by Anthea Boylston, University of Bradford (Human Bone), Jaqueline I. McKinley (cremated bone), J. M. Grimm (animal bone), Nick Stoodley (metalwork), Lorraine Mepham (beads and pottery) and Jörn Schuster (bed).

This report was written by Kevin Ritchie and edited by Nick Truckle, with illustrations by Kenneth Lymer. The artists impression of the bed burial was drawn by Liz James. Internal management for Wessex Archaeology was provided by Nick Truckle.

LAND TO THE REAR OF 106-108 CADLEY ROAD, COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS, WILTSHIRE

Assessment Report on Archaeological Excavation and Proposals for Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd on behalf of Sarsen Housing Association to carry out an archaeological excavation in advance of development on an area of land comprising c.0.53ha located at the rear of 106-108 Cadley Road, Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 424625 154188, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**)

1.1.2 Two planning applications for the development of the Site for commercial and affordable housing were submitted to and approved by Kennet District Council, each with a condition requiring a programme of archaeological investigation. Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the Site, Wiltshire County Archaeological Service (WCAS) recommended a programme of Strip, Map and Record excavation should be carried out in advance of the development.

1.1.3 However in order to gain a more complete picture of the potential surviving archaeology, a programme of evaluation work was also commissioned. Due to access and ground conditions the evaluation was restricted to the western area of the Site.

1.1.4 As a first stage in this process a Ground Probing Radar survey was carried out by Stratascan Ltd in January 2006 (Stratascan, 2006) on an area of approximately 2000m² adjacent to the western boundary of the Site.

1.1.5 Following this survey, a Project Design for an initial programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation to be undertaken within the area surveyed by Stratascan Ltd was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology, March 2006).

1.1.6 A Project Design for a Strip, Map and Record excavation following completion of the evaluation, and based on its results, was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology, February 2007). This document was prepared in accordance with best practice and was submitted to, and approved by, the Client and the WCAS.

1.1.7 The Strip, Map and Record Excavation was undertaken in accordance with the document 'Standards for Archaeological excavation in Wiltshire' (WCAS 1995) and the Institute of Field Archaeologist's

'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (as amended 1999).

1.1.8 The fieldwork was carried out between 28th February 2007 and 31st May 2007.

1.2 Site Use and Location

1.2.1 The Site comprised an irregular, sub-rectangular area of pasture and dense shrub bounded to the north by open fields, to the west by a residential development, to the south by houses fronting onto Cadley Road and to the east by domestic gardens (**Figure 1**).

1.3 Geological and Topographical Background

1.3.1 The Site lies upon deposits of Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period which is heavily weathered and degraded with multiple periglacial stripes and areas of colluvium/hillwash deposits. The Site is approximately 140m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the northern slope of a dry valley *c.*250m to the east of the River Bourne.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 A chance discovery during the construction of the housing development directly to the west of the Site in 1974 led to the discovery of burials dating to the early Saxon period (500-650AD).

2.1.2 A total of 33 graves were excavated cut to an average depth of 0.3m into the natural chalk (Gingell, 1978). Several contained objects buried with the bodies, including knives, shield bosses and swords as well as items such as brooches, keys, buckles and beads pointing to a mixed community associated with a nearby settlement.

2.1.3 No obvious patterning to the burial ground could be ascertained and no archaeological features other than graves were observed. A plan showing the distribution of the burials is included on **Figure 1** and it can be clearly seen that the burials continued to the western boundary of the development Site.

2.1.4 In 1999 an excavation undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services approximately 150 m to the south west of the Site revealed a settlement comprising ten sunken-featured buildings and associated features (Pine, 2001). Radio carbon dates suggest that most of the site is dated to the early eighth to tenth centuries AD, although one building was dated to the fifth to seventh century AD and is therefore contemporary with the cemetery.

2.1.5 In March 2006 an archaeological evaluation comprising of six trenches was undertaken within the western area of the Site (Wessex Archaeology, 2006). The eastern half was covered with trees and scrub and was not accessible for evaluation at this time. The trenches

were positioned to target anomalies identified following a geophysical survey of the Site using Ground Probing Radar (GPR) (Stratascan, 2006). These anomalies were interpreted as graves or areas of graves.

2.1.6 The evaluation revealed one definite inhumation burial and a further four probable grave cuts, as well as recovering fragments of early Saxon pottery from the trenches. A number of the graves were just 0.25m below the current ground surface. The evaluation failed to identify the limit of the burials.

2.1.7 In April 2006 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the monitoring of seven geotechnical pits dug to investigate the nature of the underlying natural geology. Five of the pits revealed no archaeological remains. However one pit identified a possible undated ditch aligned roughly east west.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Strip, Map and Record Excavation

3.1.1 The primary objective of the archaeological excavation was to identify, the extent of the Anglo Saxon cemetery recorded to the west of the Site in 1974 and to fully excavate and record all the burials and associated features present within the entire area of the proposed development.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2007) and was designed in order to meet the aims and objectives as set out in Section 3. The methodology is set out below.

4.2 Excavation

4.2.1 Due to the need to store excavated spoil on site, it was necessary to strip and excavate the Site in two phases. Phase one consisted of the stripping of the western half of the Site (approximately 0.3ha) under continuous archaeological supervision with top and sub soil stockpiled on the eastern area. Excavation of the graves and any other archaeological features that was present was then undertaken.

4.2.2 When excavation on this area was completed to the satisfaction of WCAS and signed off, the area was backfilled with the stockpiled soil and the stripping of the remaining eastern portion of the Site (approximately 0.23 ha) was carried out, with spoil stockpiled in the

western area. Excavation of archaeological features was then undertaken.

4.2.3 All modern overburden was removed by a 360º tracked excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket under the constant supervision of a qualified professional archaeologist. Machine excavation was continued down to the first recognisable archaeological horizon, as identified in the evaluation trenches.

4.2.4 The Site was then cleaned by hand, as appropriate, to enable an accurate plan to be produced. Further excavation of archaeological features or deposits was then undertaken by hand.

4.2.5 All archaeological features were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them.

4.2.6 Metal detectors were employed to scan all deposits prior to excavation.

4.2.7 The relationship between all archaeological features and the soil horizon was established. All archaeological features were completely excavated in order to ensure all artefacts were recovered (see environmental sampling). Stratigraphic relationships between all intercutting features were also determined.

4.3 Environmental Sampling

4.3.1 The results from the evaluation indicated that there was good potential for the survival of charcoal and charred plant remains and therefore it was proposed that samples of up to 30 litres were to be taken. Sampling was concentrated on single event deposits such as dumps within pits/ burials, hearths and ditches as well as occupation related deposits.

4.3.2 The samples taken from specific zones during the excavation of burials were processed to ensure the retrieval of small artefacts, small bones and other biological material. Easily identifiable material was separated from residues at the processing stage.

4.4 Archaeological Recording

4.4.1 The unique site code of **62671** was assigned for the strip, map and record excavation field project.

4.4.2 Following the machine strip, the extent of the excavation area was accurately recorded using a Leica total station 1220 & 1250 (TST). The data was overlaid onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid (using digital map data). During fieldwork digital plans were produced using AutoCAD.

4.4.3 A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of the area. Hand drawn plans and sections of non-grave/burial features were

produced at a scale of 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. All graves and burials were planned at 1:10. All plans and section points were surveyed using the Leica TST, giving accurate 3D OS co-ordinates and spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum. Wessex Archaeology *pro-forma* sheets were used exclusively for all site recording.

4.4.4 Colour transparency, monochrome negative photographs (35mm) and digital images of features and burials were also taken, including a scale bar as appropriate. Specific digital images of burials were also taken to allow geo-referencing (accurate attachment of photographs to AutoCAD using 3D co-ordinates). A number of general site photographs and digital video footage were also taken to give an overview of the Site and the progress of the excavation.

4.5 Artefact Recovery

4.5.1 All artefacts were collected, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (IFA 2001, SMA 1993 & 1995). All non-modern artefacts were collected and retained. Small finds were recorded three dimensionally using the Leica TST. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context.

4.6 Human Remains

4.6.1 The excavation and assessment of the human remains was undertaken in compliance with a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains issued by the Department of Constitutional Affairs in February, 2007 and also followed Wessex Archaeology's guidelines, which fully comply with all current legislation and standards set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2004) and English Heritage (2002).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 78 inhumations, a minimum of four cremation burials, three urned and one unurned, cremated human bone from 23 contexts, two cenotaphs and a funerary enclosure of Anglo-Saxon (late fifth to seventh century) date were revealed during the excavation.

5.1.2 A summary of all archaeological features and deposits encountered is presented below, (**see Figures 2 & 3**). The phasing is provisional and will be refined during full analysis. A combination of stratigraphic and spatial relationships and spot dates from finds has been used to assign phases. Full descriptions are available in the project archive.

5.2 Natural deposits and soil sequence

5.2.1 The latest deposit comprised rough turf and topsoil, which was on average 0.24m deep and consisted of a dark brown silty loam

containing common fragments of chalk recorded as (**101**), (**201**), (**301**), (**401**), (**501**), (**600**) and (**1111**).

5.2.2 The subsoil across the Site comprised a chalky reddish brown silty clay colluvium that ranged in thickness from 0.62m to the north (up-hill) to 0.98m to the south. The subsoil was recorded as (**202**), (**302**), (**502**), (**601**) and (**1110**).

5.2.3 The natural geology comprised deposits of Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period which was heavily weathered and degraded with multiple periglacial stripes and areas of colluvium/ hillwash deposits. The natural was recorded as (**102**), (**203**), (**303**), (**403**), (**503**), (**602**), (**603**) and (**1109**).

5.3 Archaeological Sequence

5.3.1 The stratigraphy on the Site was simple, with only nine examples of intercutting features. These instances are described below. Unless otherwise stated below, the archaeological features were cut into the natural bedrock, and were sealed below the subsoil.

5.4 Funerary Structure and Cenotaphs

5.4.1 Evidence of three structures associated with the cemetery was recorded during the course of the excavation and appear to represent a funerary structure and two cenotaphs.

Funerary Structure 1268

5.4.2 The evidence of the funerary structure comprised four post pits **1312**, **1316**, **1320** and **1324**, connected by four shallow gullies/ beam slots **1314**, **1318**, **1322** and **1326** with a central pit **1310** and was located near the south-western corner of the Site (**Figures 1 and 2**). Together these features formed a square enclosure measuring 2m x 2m with the corner posts to the north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.

5.4.3 The corner post-pits ranged from 0.42m (**1316**) to 0.56m (**1324**) in diameter and 0.16m to 0.29m in depth. The connecting gullies/ beam slots ranged from 0.27m (**1314**) to 0.3m (**1322**) in width and 0.12m to 0.19m in depth. (**Figure 5, plate 2**).

5.4.4 A small quantity of cremated human bone was recovered from the fills of post pits **1312** and **1324** and gullies/ beam slots **1322** and **1326**.

5.4.5 The central pit **1310** had vertical sides and a slightly concave base and measured 0.46m diameter and 0.49m deep. The fill (1311) a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay produced cremated human bone and organic tempered pottery, possibly the remnants of an urn.

Cenotaphs

5.4.6 Structure **1360** was located *c*.5m south east of funerary structure **1268** and comprised a penannular gully **1500** with a central post pit

1295 (**Figure 2**). Penannular gully **1500** had a diameter of 2m with a maximum depth of 0.17m and width of 0.25m. The central post pit **1295** had a diameter of 0.65m and depth of 0.40m (**Figure 4, plate 1**). No artefacts were recovered from this feature.

5.4.7 Structure **1433** was located near the south eastern corner of the Site (**Figure 3**) and comprised four post pits **1423**, **1425**, **1429** and **1431** that formed a square 1.5m in length and 1.2m in width, aligned north to south with the corner posts to the north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.

5.4.8 The post pits ranged from 0.40m (**1425**) in diameter to 0.43m (**1423**) with depths ranging from 0.14m (**1431**) to 0.23m (**1425**). A single sherd of Saxon pottery and an iron strip (262) were recovered from post pit **1431**.

5.5 Graves

5.5.1 The most abundant features on Site were graves. There were seventy eight in total. Preliminary results show that of these twenty six contained the remains of adult females, twenty one adult males, twenty five (unsexed) infant/ child and six unsexed/aged due to poor condition of the remains.

5.6 Grave Dimensions

5.6.1 The average length for graves was 1.72m, ranging from 0.14m to 2.58m, with approximately half between 1.40m and 2m. The width averaged 0.79m, with a range of 0.20m – 1.25m, approximately half between 0.5m and 0.8m. The average depth from the surface of the chalk geology was 0.24m, ranging from 0.05m – 0.70m.

5.7 Burial Orientation

5.7.1 The calculations have not taken into account slight seasonal variations of grave alignments. Further analysis may take seasonal orientation into account. Five graves (6.4%) were oriented with the head in the north end of the grave, 42 graves (53.8%) with the head in the south end of the grave, 26 graves (33.3%) with the head in the west end of the grave. Orientation was not evident for the remaining five graves (6.4%) due heavy truncation and poor condition of the remains.

5.8 Burial Distribution

5.8.1 The graves were clearly organised into two groups bisected by a natural shallow coomb that ran north-east to south-west across the Site. Sixty one (78.2%) of the burials were located in the western half of the Site. In the northern half of this area the burials appear to be more widely dispersed, possibly indicating a separate group.

5.9 Intercutting Features

5.9.1 There were only two examples of intercutting graves and both instances were recorded within 4m of each other on the western edge of the Site (**Figure 2**). Grave **1103** cut through (1151) the fill of grave **1150**; the re-cut was not evident until skeleton 1104 was removed from the grave revealing the second occupant, skeleton 1132 beneath. Both skeleton 1104 and skeleton 1132 were adult males laid in a supine posture. Skeleton 1132 had a sword placed over his lower left arm extending down by his left leg (**Figure 6**, **Plate 5**).

5.9.2 Grave **1274** containing crouched burial skeleton 1275 (unsexed adult), truncated (1289) the fill of grave **1291** containing skeleton 1290, a female laid in a supine posture with legs flexed.

5.9.3 Three examples of cremated remains placed into the upper part of grave fills were recorded. Cremated remains **1297** truncated (1299) at the eastern end of grave **1340** located near southern extent of the Site on the western side of the coomb (**Figure 2**). Grave **1340** contained skeleton 1300, a female laid in a supine posture with extended feet and right hand on pelvis.

5.9.4 On the eastern side of the coomb (**Figure 3**) cremated remains **1418** truncated 1416 at the northern end of grave **1414** that contained skeleton 1415, an adult male laid in a supine posture. At the eastern extent of the Site cremated remains **1480** truncated 1470, the north west corner of grave **1468** which contained skeleton 1469, an adult female laid in a supine posture on a bed (see section 10 below).

5.9.5 Grave **1283**, located near the south-western corner of Site (**Figure 2**)contained skeleton 1284, an adult laid in a supine posture and truncated gully **1314** and post pit **1316** that formed the south east corner of funerary structure **1268**.

5.9.6 Graves **1100**, **1116** and **1157** were cut through layers 1107 and 1108. Context 1108 produced a single sherd of Roman pottery and a sherd of Saxon pottery. Grave **1100** contained skeleton 1101, an adult female laid in a flexed posture; grave **1116** contained an adult female, skeleton 1117, laid in a supine posture with flexed legs and arms crossed over chest. Grave **1157** also contained an adult female, skeleton 1158, laid in a supine posture.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Finds recovered from the excavation relate largely to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery; these include human remains (both inhumed and cremated) and a range of grave goods. There are also ‘incidental’

finds from graves, which probably represent re-deposited material; these finds are of prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon date.

6.1.2 A much smaller group of material came from non-grave and unstratified contexts (topsoil, subsoil, colluvium, and a few cut features); these include finds of prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. It is possible that some of the Anglo-Saxon artefacts within this group (and also the apparently re-deposited Anglo-Saxon finds – all pottery sherds - within graves) derive from disturbed graves; this is almost certainly the case, for example, for the human bone, and probably for most of the metalwork within this group.

6.1.3 All grave goods, and other metal and glass 'objects' have been allocated unique Object Numbers within a continuous sequence from 1. All finds, both Objects and bulk finds, have been quantified by material type within each context, and a summary of the total quantification is presented in **Table 1**.

6.1.4 A summary of the grave goods by type is presented in **Table 2**; note that this is based on preliminary identification of objects, several of which remain unidentified at this stage.

7 HUMAN BONE

7.1 Methods of Assessment

7.1.1 The human remains were assessed in order to calculate the percentage of the burial remaining and its state of preservation. Each context was recorded on a *pro forma* recording form, and a line drawing of a skeleton was shaded in to show which bones were present. As this was only an assessment of the skeletal material, it was not a complete inventory of the burial, but rather intended to give a quick visual guide indicating approximately which bones were present and which were complete. Bone surface preservation was noted in order to see which measurements could be taken and indices elicited from the cranial and postcranial remains. The state of the dentitions was also observed, since dental health and disease will be an important part of the final analysis. The bags were then checked against the context sheets in order to ensure that there were no discrepancies and that the processing of the assemblage was adequate.

7.1.2 In addition, provisional age and sex assessment was undertaken by a quick examination of features of the cranium, dentition and pelvis. This was carried out before the context sheets were consulted in order that the observation should not be biased by the presence of particular grave goods. The assessment was made using the experience of the osteologist alone, and not employing any ageing

methods in detail. It must be stressed that these do not constitute proper age estimates, and may be revised following a more thorough analysis.

7.2 Results

7.2.1 These are listed in detail in **Table 3**. A rough breakdown of the preservation and completeness of the sample is shown in **Tables 4 and 5**. This shows that 44% of the seventy eight burials are virtually complete and most of the remainder are well represented. The majority of the burials are fairly well preserved, although their crania are fragmented. Hence it will be possible to calculate postcranial but not cranial indices. Stature can be calculated in over 50% of adults because one or more of the long bones is complete. However, long bone length measurements will not often be possible in the children since the bones ends are eroded in all but three of them. Nevertheless, excellent preservation of the dentition means that age estimation will be possible in all but three of the *in situ* burials.

7.2.2 Males, females and children are all present in relatively equal numbers, although there are few adolescents and infant burials are rare. Children form just over 30% of the sample. When small children were included in the cemetery they were often buried in the same grave as an adult, possibly unrelated (Crawford, 1991). However, this does not appear to have been a frequent practice at Collingbourne Ducis. Adult age-at-death seems to be relatively evenly distributed between the different age groups with almost 40% of adults having died before the age of 40 years.

7.2.3 A cursory study of the pathology on the skeletons identified an unusual case of spinal tuberculosis with a kyphosis involving six vertebrae and both rickets and scurvy in the children. Most of the other conditions were more common findings such as degenerative joint disease or trauma. Dental pathology appears to be rare in young adults and only increases with advancing age.

8 CREMATED BONE

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from twenty three contexts of Anglo-Saxon (late fifth to seventh century) date, including the remains of a minimum of four burials, three urned and one unurned (**Table 6**). Other contexts appear to represent the remains of formal and incidental deposits of pyre debris, and cremation-related deposits of uncertain form. The deposits were mostly distributed in two clusters in the southern half of the site (**Figure 1**).

8.2 Methods of Assessment

8.2.1 All the bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone, demographic data and the presence of pathological lesions. Assessments were based on standard ageing and sexing methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Some preliminary consideration of the nature of the deposits was also undertaken (**Table 6**).

8.3 Results

8.3.1 A substantial proportion of the deposits derived from features which had suffered some level of truncation resulting in the probable loss of some of the bone. The bone is in visual good condition with no visible signs of degradation, however, relatively little trabecular bone was apparent within much of the assemblage. Some of the bone is blue or grey in colour indicative of low levels of oxidation.

8.3.2 A minimum of five individuals is represented within the assemblage. No pathological lesions were observed during the rapid assessment scan. No non-human osseous material was observed and there was no evidence for artefactual materials.

9 METALWORK

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The assemblage of artefacts considered in this report consists mainly of copper alloy and iron objects (**Table 7**), but does not include the iron components of the bed burial; these are mentioned in the following section. In total there are 229 objects: 62 are copper alloy and 167 iron. The number of artefacts is not definite because several groups of iron fragments may contain multiple artefacts (e.g. the 'group' of nails), although to maintain consistency at this stage, each group is treated as representing a single artefact. It should be possible to give a firmer idea about the status of the fragments during the analysis stage.

9.2 Archaeological provenance

9.2.1 The majority of the material derives from burial deposits within a cemetery of unknown extent. The artefacts were recovered from sealed discrete graves, although there was limited disturbance in some areas resulting in the dispersal of artefacts into the subsoil.

9.3 Cultural provenance

9.3.1 The range of artefacts recovered from this sample of graves is typical of an assemblage from an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery from southern England. It is brooches that provide the clearest evidence for cultural

associations and the examples are generally in keeping with what one would expect from an area of Saxon settlement. The disc and saucer brooches provide the best indication of connections with other southern English sites, e.g. the pair of cast saucer brooches with seven running spiral designs in grave 1348 has parallels in the Upper Thames Valley and Hampshire (Dickinson 1993, fig. 19). The most numerous brooch is the disc brooch, but unfortunately this lacks an up-to-date study, and it is not possible to identify secure parallels from which cultural connections can be discerned. As a group, however, they are the most common type in the Upper Thames Valley (Dickinson 1979, 39) and figure relatively prominently in other southern English sites, thus reinforcing the strong Saxon characteristic of this burial ground. Applied brooches are also a type with strong Saxon associations, but specific parallels cannot be identified because of the very fragmentary state of their faces.

9.3.2 Other cultural influences are represented by the pair of unusual equal-armed (possibly small-long) brooches and the small group of penannular brooches. The latter have connections to Anglian regions. A relatively large number of small-long brooches (n=8) were also recovered. These are also considered to be an Anglian brooch type (Leeds 1913, 77-78; 1945), but in recent years the number found in the south suggests that they may have been a general type used by Anglo-Saxon groups irrespective of cultural identity; Leeds' work is clearly in need of urgent review.

9.3.3 Leeds (1945) classified the brooches into numerous different types based mainly on the form of the headplate. At Collingbourne Ducis two graves **1157** and **1166** contained pairs of Type IV Group 1 (rectangular head); the distribution of these is not clear but parallels can be cited from the earlier excavations at Collingbourne (Gs 14 and 19), and at Harnham Hill (G26), Winterbourne Gunner (G7) and Pewsey (Gs 19, 74, 85 and 93). A pair of Type V Group 1d (square headed with lozenge foot) was recovered from grave **1202** and is paralleled in the Upper Thames Valley, but also at Pewsey (Gs 15 and 27) and again from the earlier work at Collingbourne (G27). In contrast, the two Type III Group e (cross patée with square-topped headplate and basal notches) are more typical of Anglian than Saxon regions.

9.3.4 Kentish influence is evidenced by the keystone garnet disc brooch (Avent Type 7.2) that was recovered from colluvium (see back cover). It is a rare find and it is unfortunate that it was not recovered from a sealed context which may have gone someway to explaining its presence in a Saxon region. A rare type of 'face' brooch was found in Grave **1340** (Obj No 221) which is gilded and decorated with Style 1 animals. At the current time no exact parallels can be cited, but a roughly similar pair of gilt brooches was found in G136 at Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

9.3.5 Little else is culturally diagnostic. Knives make up the largest group of artefacts but as a group they do not exhibit regionalisation. The majority of the buckles are simple iron loops that are not diagnostic. The exception is the rare iron kidney-shaped buckle with rectangular cellwork plate (Marzinzik Type II.10). It is significant that two of the other three known examples come from Wiltshire (Petersfinger G21 and Pewsey G49) which may indicate an origin for this type in the county. However, both the other examples have oval loops and it seems that the Collingbourne specimen is unique. Grave **1150** produced a copper alloy kidney-shaped loop, which belongs to a slightly larger but more widely distributed group of buckles (Marzinzik 2003, 27).

9.3.6 The following discussion of the spearheads is based on Swanton's 1973 study which is now out-of-date and consequently the information may not be entirely accurate. Three leaf-shaped spearheads were excavated from graves. A Type C1 (smallest form) came from grave **1437** - a popular type in East Kent and the Thames Valley, with a Wiltshire example from Petersfinger. A Type C2 from grave **1444** comes from a widely distributed group, but has a pronounced concentration in the Upper Thames Valley, the Lower Thames and East Kent with a local example again provided by Petersfinger (G7). Grave **1292** (**Figure 6, Plate 4**) yielded an example with a long blade (Type C3) – a small widely distributed group, although four examples have been found in Wiltshire at Petersfinger, Harnham Hill, Winterbourne Gunner and Ford.

9.3.7 A small angular straight-sided spearhead (Type E1) was recovered from grave **1260** and possibly from grave **1283**. This is a type that is particularly well represented in the Upper Thames, but rare in Wiltshire although one was found at Pewsey. A Type G1 (small angular parallel-sided spearhead) was recovered from grave **1251**. Examples of this rare group are widely distributed but this may be the first Wiltshire example.

9.3.8 Four angular concave-sided spearheads are present: two from graves (Obj Nos 179, 199), and two unstratified examples (Obj Nos 1, 112). The latter are of Type H1 (smallest type), while the former consist of a transitional H1/H2 example and a H2 type. All have a similar distribution with concentrations along the Thames Valley and in the Midlands and occur in most Wiltshire cemeteries with H1 spearheads relatively well represented at both Pewsey and Petersfinger.

9.3.9 The various types of shield bosses also exhibit regional preferences. The Dickinson and Härke Type 1.1 (Obj No 106, grave **1283**) is a type particularly concentrated in the Upper Thames Valley and Wessex (Dickinson and Härke 1992, 12-13). However, the other types all demonstrate associations with other areas; for example the Type 3 (Obj No 178, grave **1369**)**,** (**Figure 6, Plate 6**) is a popular type in East Kent and Essex (*ibid*., 15-16), while the (possible) Type 2 boss is

a form more readily encountered in Anglian districts, especially East Anglia (ibid., 13-14).

9.3.10 Overall the material culture reflects the Saxon identity of this community with the brooches and certain spearheads demonstrating links with surrounding Saxon areas, especially the Upper Thames Valley. In addition, it is the general lack of Anglian and Kentish material which demonstrates that this was a community with limited long distance connections, although several artefacts, such as the garnet inlaid brooch and penannular fasteners do indicate wider connections.

9.4 Chronology

9.4.1 A number of the artefacts were possibly produced in the fifth century: copper alloy kidney-shaped buckle loop (Obj No 16; grave **1150**) and iron kidney-shaped buckle loop with rectangular cellwork plate (Obj No 22; grave **1157**). Both of these are found in graves spanning the fifth and early sixth century. In addition, disc brooches were deposited in graves during the period 450-550 AD, while several of the small-long brooches, e.g. Obj Nos 19 and 20 (grave **1157**) and Obj Nos 49 and 51 (grave **1202**), also overlap the fifth and sixth century.

9.4.2 The applied brooches are in a very fragmentary condition with little of their decorative foil faces surviving. This is frustrating because the face defines the type and thus determines the chronology. Typologically early examples were manufactured and deposited in graves of the fifth century, and Obj Nos 166 and 167 (grave **1349**) may possibly have had human masks or scroll motifs that would place them within this century.

9.4.3 The weapons generally concur with this evidence. The shield boss of Dickinson and Härke Type 1.1 (Obj No 106, grave **1283**) occurs in contexts of the second half of the fifth and first half of the sixth century. The accompanying spearhead, if a Swanton E1, has a complementary date range. A similar spearhead was found in grave **1260**; while grave **1369** produced a transitional H1/H2 and two examples of Types H1 were recovered from the subsoil. All of these pieces could have been manufactured in the later fifth century. In addition, the Type H2 (grave **1404**) and Type C2 (grave **1444**) have wide date ranges from the fifth into the seventh century so could conceivably also have had an early date of manufacture.

9.4.4 The sword (Obj No 15 grave **1150**) is of the long two-edged (parallel-sided) type, also known as the *spatha* type. Wood from the scabbard survives over much of the blade, but no obvious trace of any additional fittings either to the scabbard or the grip can be discerned. Current sword typologies are based on these various metal fittings (Härke 1992, 88-9) and thus it is difficult to closely date it, or to suggest useful parallels.

9.4.5 The bulk of the remaining chronologically diagnostic finds can be comfortably accommodated within the sixth century, for example the pair of saucer brooches and the other small-long brooches. The shield boss of possible Type 2 and the spearhead of Type G1 were also current during that century. Unfortunately the most numerous types of objects, e.g. the knives and simple iron buckles are not closely datable and a general date spanning the later fifth to seventh century must apply.

9.4.6 The bed burial is a good example of a practice that belongs in the seventh century, but a small number of artefacts are also indicative of 'late' burial. Several burials produced examples of Böhner (1958) Type C and D knives, which although found in sixth century contexts, are more typical of burial in the succeeding century. Grave **1292** produced a large spearhead of Swanton Type C3, which again although occurring during the second half of the sixth century does appear to have been more prolific in the seventh. A possible Dickinson and Härke Type 6 shield boss (Obj No 268) was recovered from grave **1444** - a form current during the late sixth to mid seventh century. A bead of a distinctive monochrome seventh-century type was found in grave **1434**, while grave **1486** produced beads (Koch 20 and Koch 34 polychrome types) that span the second half of the sixth and first half of the seventh century. The keystone garnet brooch belongs to Avent's Type 7.2 which he places in the early seventh century (Avent 1975, 38).

9.4.7 Overall the objects range in date from the later fifth to the mid seventh century. If grave contexts are considered it is questionable whether any burial should be regarded as having been made before the turn of the sixth century. There are no definite fifth century assemblages: on our present understanding of the chronology of the burials, the earliest is probably grave **1150** with its sword and kidney-shaped buckle loop.

9.4.8 Although the brooches include types produced during the second half of the fifth century, all the jewellery burials could have been interred during the sixth century. Although the applied brooches with possible scrolls may be fifth-century, the grave also included amber beads and a date in the sixth century seems appropriate.

9.4.9 With the exception of the aforementioned sword burial, all the weapon graves could also post-date the fifth century, and several are firmly placed in the sixth: for example, grave **1251** with its Swanton Type G1 spearhead and grave **1260** which although it has a spearhead that occurs in the fifth century (Swanton Type E1), also has a shield boss possibly of sixth-century type.

9.4.10 Most of the latest graves overlap the sixth and seventh century. Apart from the bed burial (grave **1468**), the most likely example of a securely dated seventh-century burial is grave **1434** which along with its monochrome 'doughnut' type bead, was also accompanied with a

small copper alloy buckle and pin of forms that are indicative of seventh century burial.

9.5 Range and variety of materials

9.5.1 The metalwork consists mainly of copper alloy and iron objects, with the latter clearly outnumbering the former (see above), which is typical for a group of burials of this size. A silver keystone garnet brooch was also recovered (Obj No 140). The range of copper alloy objects is dominated by brooches and the variety of types can be considered normal for a Saxon cemetery in Wiltshire (**Table 8**). If the 1974 finds are added, then the range is the same as that at the similarly sized burial ground of Pewsey. The other objects of copper alloy include buckles, other items of jewellery and toilet items which again can be considered normal.

9.5.2 Although some of the iron was poorly preserved, the grave fills were thoroughly sampled and it is doubtful whether any artefacts or fragments were overlooked. There is a greater range of iron objects (**Table 7**) with knives and buckles figuring as the most common artefacts overall; while spearheads are the most popular weapon type, results that are not surprising and can be paralleled throughout Wessex, if not further-a-field.

9.5.3 As with all early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, composite objects such as wooden vessels and weapons are mainly represented by the survival of the metal elements. The vessel (Obj No 169) clearly illustrates this: without the metal fittings all trace of this vessel would have disappeared.

9.5.4 Disturbance to the interments appears to be minimal with only four recorded instances. In the few cases where disturbance has taken place, objects may have been lost, for example grave **1160** in which only a skull was found. Overall the potential for the movement and breakage of grave goods is low and coupled with the generally good preservation of the metalwork the identification and interpretation of the objects and their role in burial practice can be described as very good. The chance of contamination of an assemblage with disturbed objects is low.

9.6 Condition

9.6.1 The copper alloy is generally well preserved with the form of almost all objects immediately identifiable. Traces of gilding and tinning survive on at least seven brooches. Under the correct storage conditions the long-term wellbeing of such objects is not an issue. There are several fragile and also very fragmentary objects, such as the foil faces from the applied brooches and rim bindings which will need to be carefully packaged and monitored. Overall the assemblage of copper alloy objects can be described as good to very good.

9.6.2 The iron work was more poorly preserved and many of the artefacts have suffered from corrosion, but the form and even sub-type of many is still recognisable, e.g. knives, buckles and spearheads. However, some have suffered to such an extent that the original form is no longer obvious, while others were in a fragmentary state of preservation. Radiographs have helped to reveal the original shape and function of several of these objects. The iron kidney-shaped buckle with rectangular cellwork plate from grave **1157** is a good example of the success of this technique.

9.6.3 Long-term preservation of the iron is therefore more problematic, but with the correct packaging and close monitoring of the artefacts their wellbeing should be assured. The corpus can be described as being in adequate condition.

9.7 Primary sources and other relevant documentation

9.7.1 The metalwork from the recent excavations complements and contributes to the group of material from the earlier episode of investigations (Gingell 1978). During the previous excavation, thirty six inhumation burials in thirty three graves were excavated. The graves were generally well-spaced, but the presence of discrete burial plots could be recognised. Almost half of the interments were disturbed and there was one example of a consecutive multiple burial involving a male adult overlying a subadult. The fifth century is represented by the pair of applied disc brooches with human mask motifs (grave 23) and an equal-arm brooch (grave 6). In tandem with the 2007 discoveries the majority of finds are late fifth and sixth century. Similar brooch types were recovered in both investigations, although disc brooches are absent, while grave 31 produced a pair of button brooches – a type not encountered in 2007 (**Table 8**).

9.7.2 An important discovery was made in 1998 when part of an associated settlement was found (Pine 2001). Excavated cases of settlements and their attendant cemeteries are rare and in Wiltshire only the example of Market Lavington (Williams and Newman 2006) is comparable to Collingbourne Ducis. However, both cases seem to differ quite significantly in terms of the spatial relationship between the living and the dead. At Market Lavington the two zones were almost adjacent, while at Collingbourne Ducis they appear to have been kept separate by a distance of 150m.

9.7.3 In addition to site-specific information, there is evidence from a number of other well-excavated Wiltshire cemeteries that will provide the regional background against which the significance of Collingbourne Ducis can be assessed. In close proximity are Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Eagles forthcoming), Petersfinger (Leeds and Shortt 1953) and Winterbourne Gunner (Musty and Stratton 1964; unpublished), plus several partially excavated sites.

10 METAL FINDS FROM THE BED BURIAL

10.1.1 Grave **1468** contained 57 metal objects; two of copper alloy, which are a probable Roman coin and an unidentified fragment. The 55 iron finds appear at present all to be structural components of a bed on which an adult female was laid in a supine position. The iron fittings of the bed comprise two headboard stays, 15 brackets, two nails, 26 split spike loops and ten pins, some of which may be shafts of nails or additional split spike loops.

10.1.2 Certainty about identification of a bed is provided by the two headboard stays. These curved metal bands are a common feature of Anglo-Saxon beds in England, e.g. from Swallowcliffe Down, Wiltshire (Speake,1989), Barrington, Cambs. (Malim and Hines 1998) or Smythes Corner, Coddenham, Suffolk (Watson 2006) but are lacking from contemporary Merovingian beds on the Continent, e.g. at Oberflacht, Germany, where no metal fittings were used at all in the carpentry of the wooden beds (Paulsen 1992).

10.1.3 Beds are rare grave furnishings in Anglo-Saxon graves; including the present example only 14 have been found to date. Their distribution is focussed on two groups, a larger one with seven examples in East Anglia and a smaller group with five beds from Wiltshire and Dorset; isolated examples are known from Derbyshire and Durham (Speake 1989, 109 fig. 90 with additions; Watson, pers. comm.).

10.1.4 All the iron fittings are more or less heavily covered in corrosion products which in many cases already show visible traces of mineral preserved organic remains. It is likely that in most cases these remains derive from the wooden frame of the bed, as was the case in the above examples from England.

11 POTTERY

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The small pottery assemblage includes sherds of prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval date. With the exception of one, possibly two, Saxon vessels found as grave goods, these sherds all represent re-deposited finds. This is reflected in the condition of the assemblage, which ranges from fair to poor, with many sherds small and heavily abraded (mean sherd weight overall is 8.4g). The whole assemblage has been quantified by broad ware type, and fabric totals are given in **Table 9**.

11.2 Prehistoric

11.2.1 One undiagnostic sherd in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric (grave **1236**) has been identified on fabric grounds as later prehistoric, probably Late Bronze Age.

11.3 Late Iron Age/Romano-British

11.3.1 Thirty-four sherds were dated as Late Iron Age or Romano-British. The earliest wares amongst this group are the flint-tempered and grog-tempered wares, both of which originated in the Late Iron Age, but which continued in use well into the Roman period. There are no diagnostic sherds here to enable closer dating, but the likelihood is that all these sherds are post-conquest. Alongside these are 'Romanised' wheelthrown greywares (including Black Burnished ware from south Dorset), oxidised wares and whiteware, and a few sherds of British finewares, from the Oxfordshire and New Forest industries. The latter indicate a later date within the Roman period (late 3rd to 4th century AD), and this is supported by the presence of a greyware dropped flange bowl of a similar date range.

11.3.2 The majority of the Late Iron Age/Romano-British group (22 sherds) came from Saxon graves, with the remaining 12 from subsoil and two non-grave features (posthole **1208**, lynchet group **1497**); in all cases these sherds are likely to be re-deposited, and most sherds are correspondingly small and abraded.

11.4 Saxon

11.4.1 The Saxon sherds fall into two broad ware types: organic-tempered and sandy, the latter generally also containing some organic inclusions. Most of the sandy wares are accounted for by a single vessel, found as a grave good in cremation grave **1269** (99 sherds). This vessel had been broken in antiquity, and sherd edges are abraded, but the form appears to be sub-biconical and hollow-necked.

11.4.2 Five other cremation graves (**1264**, **1266**, **1272**, **1310** and **1442**) produced pottery sherds which could represent further grave goods, either containing or accompanying the burials. All these, however, were very fragmentary, and only represented very partial vessels. Only one included diagnostic sherds (rim and base sherds from grave **1310**).

11.4.3 A further 31 sherds came from Saxon graves (all inhumation burials), where they appear to be re-deposited, perhaps from earlier, disturbed burials, or from settlement activity in the vicinity. In addition, 48 sherds were recovered from subsoil and unstratified contexts, and from several cut features; again, some of these sherds could be re-deposited in these contexts.

11.4.4 None of the Saxon vessels are decorated in any way and, with the exception of the most complete of the grave pots, there are no reconstructable profiles. Dating is therefore difficult, particularly since the sub-biconical form in grave **1269** is not a chronologically distinctive form. All that can be noted is that the use of organic temper is generally considered to span the period from the fifth to 8th centuries. Other artefacts within the cemetery are more useful as

dating tools, but this leaves the cremation burials (which produced no other artefacts) without close dating.

11.5 Medieval

11.5.1 Six sherds are of medieval date; all are in coarseware fabrics of a type – 'Kennet Valley' wares - found widely across north-east Wiltshire and west Berkshire, and with a lengthy currency from at least the 11th century through the medieval period. Sherds came from Saxon grave **1100** (presumably intrusive here), ditch **1263**, and subsoil.

12 BEADS (GLASS, AMBER AND OTHER MATERIALS)

12.1.1 A total of 219 beads were recovered, comprising 98 glass, 117 amber and four in other materials (quartz, rock crystal, carnelian). All these were found in graves (inhumation burials). Twenty-one graves produced beads, in quantities ranging from one to 124 per grave. The largest group (48 glass, 74 amber, one quartz, one carnelian) came from grave **1202**; none of the other graves yielded more than 11 beads.

12.1.2 Most of the glass beads are monochrome (85 examples); 12 are polychrome; several different types are represented amongst each group. There is also one Romano-British tubular vessel rim fragment reused as a bead (grave **1286**). The amber beads also occur in various forms.

12.1.3 The majority of the beads, including the large group from **1202**, appear to be of early date – types present (wound blue, constricted segmented, constricted cylindrical, possible 'traffic light') fall within Brugmann's Group A1 and A2 beads, dated *c.* AD 450-580 (2004, 28, 70). Amber beads, too, are considered to fall within this date range. It may be noted that beads recovered from the previously excavated cemetery at Collingbourne Ducis were also considered to be early, perhaps all pre-dating the sixth century (Guido 1978). There are also, however, some beads which fall later within Brugmann's chronological framework, dated *c.* 555-650 (Koch 20 and Koch 34 polychrome types); these are concentrated in the group from grave **1486**. One 'doughnut' monochrome form is amongst the latest types found in this country, dating after *c.* AD 650 (grave **1434**).

13 ANIMAL BONE

13.1.1 The faunal assemblage consists of 88 hand collected and sieved mammal and amphibian bone fragments; note that conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion, and therefore specimen

counts (NISP) given here may differ from the absolute raw fragment counts in Table 1.

13.1.2 The overall condition of the bone is poor with severe erosion of the bone surface. This probably explains the absence of any surface marks other than root etching. No burnt bones were seen. Although the assemblage is only small, it is dominated by mandibles and teeth which also hint at poor preservation.

13.1.3 Most of the bone could be identified to species. As the identified assemblage is quite small, it is not representative in terms of husbandry strategy or population characteristics at any period (Hambleton 1999, 40). Although some animal bones were found in the Saxon graves, their nature seems to indicate that they represent accidental backfill rather than grave goods (i.e. frogs).

13.1.4 The identified remains consist of cattle (4), sheep/goat (9) and frog (57). Four of the sheep/goat mandibles could be aged. One of these indicated a juvenile.

14 OTHER FINDS

14.1.1 Other finds include small quantities of prehistoric worked flint (residual finds in graves, subsoil and other features) and medieval ceramic roof tile (subsoil). There is also a piece of natural iron pyrite from grave **1390** which could have been deliberately collected and deposited.

15 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 A total of 59 bulk samples were taken from a variety of Early Saxon features and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoals. It was hoped that the charred plant remains and wood charcoal recovered from this Early Saxon site would provide additional information on the mixed funerary practises taking place, such as whether there was any management and/ or selective exploitation of the local woodland resource taking place.

15.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following feature groups:

Feature type	***no of samples***	***volume (litres)***
Bed burial	9	76
Cremation related deposits	12	148
Ditches and Ring gullies	3	26
Funerary structures	13	184.5

Grave	7	44
Postholes	6	66
Pot fills	9	6.25
total	59	550.75

15.2 Methods

Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

15.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table E1**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

15.2.2 The flots were generally small. There were up to 80% rooty material and modern seeds in some flots which may be indicative of stratigraphic movement, reworking or the degree of contamination by later intrusive elements. Seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp) were observed in a large number of the samples and these were thought to be mainly modern. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

Charred plant remains

15.2.3 Small quantities of generally poorly preserved grain fragments were recorded in about half of these samples. Some of these cereal fragments were identifiable to grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Single occurrences of hazelnut fragments (*Corylus avellana*) and celtic beans (*Vicia faba*) were retrieved from the bed burial area and some pea fragments (*Pisum sativum*) in posthole **1485**.

15.2.4 Low numbers of weed seeds and tubers were observed in 11 samples. The latter included false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum*), which is often found in association with cremation related deposits, although usually of a Bronze Age date. Other weed species recorded were vetches/wild peas (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp.), knotweeds (Polygonaceae), wild oats/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* spp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* spp.). These are all common arable weed species.

Wood Charcoal

15.2.5 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table E1**. The wood charcoal fragments retrieved were generally well preserved heartwood fragments. It was only recovered in significant quantities from cremation related deposit 1480, from posthole 1**310**, part of funerary structure **1268** and from grave **1369**,

where there appeared to have been a post lying along the side of the grave.

16 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

16.1 Archaeological Deposits

16.1.1 The cemetery's value is in regional and local research priorities. The county of Wiltshire boasts a relatively high number of early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries spanning the later fifth to seventh century AD and encompassing a range of different sites: community burials grounds of the fifth and sixth century to high-status burials, often reusing earlier monuments, of the seventh (Eagles 2001). Thus the regional context of Collingbourne Ducis can be reconstructed with a certain degree of certainty. Because it was a modern investigation, carried out under controlled conditions, it will be an important addition to our knowledge and understanding of Anglo-Saxon burial in the county.

16.1.2 The Site is also important in terms of the recent interest in the early medieval landscape and especially how cemeteries may have been used to demarcate boundaries and territory in Wiltshire. It is intriguing that the cemetery is sited on the boundary between Inham Down and Collingbourne Ducis parishes. It is also located close to a Roman road (Gingell 1978, 61). There is the potential for the wider landscape setting to be evaluated and the evidence from Collingbourne Ducis to be integrated into such studies (Bonney 1966; Semple 2003).

16.1.3 Closely related to this is the evidence of the settlement previously excavated at Collingbourne Ducis some 150m to the south west of the Site (Pine, 2001). The relationship between the living and the dead is a topic that has seen little serious consideration, mainly because of the lack of sites that have produced excavated evidence for both, especially in Wessex. A fine-grained analysis of the relationship between the cemetery and settlement is possible in which the different chronological phases are examined and assessed against other topographical features.

16.1.4 The Saxon cemeteries from east Wiltshire are at the western edge of Saxon-controlled Wessex and therefore have great significance both at a regional and national level, particularly given the rarity of sizeable human bone assemblages from this area. Some cemeteries were excavated in the 1960s and 1970s, notably those at Winterbourne Gunner and Black Patch Field, but the human bone from the latter has not been reported. Although a further 37 individuals from nearby Winterbourne Gunner were excavated in the 1990s, a number of others were left *in situ* (Cherryson 2005). Many of the burials in Wiltshire consist of isolated finds consisting of one interment. There

are also secondary burials in barrows close to Collingbourne which probable date to the Saxon period (Gingell 1978).

16.1.5 Collingbourne Ducis has now provided the largest sample of early Anglo-Saxon burials from the county; for the sake of comparison Pewsey is the second largest with 106 inhumations and four cremations. Given the size of the sample and combined with the relatively good samples from Pewsey, but also Winterbourne Gunner, Market Lavington and Petersfinger, a clearer understanding of this community's place culturally, socially and chronologically can be achieved.

16.1.6 Cremation formed the minority rite within this Early Saxon cemetery and comparison of the demographic data from both parts of the assemblage may assist in illustrating why parts of the population chose to cremate and others to inhume the unburnt corpse of their dead. With the exception of four deposits from Christchurch in Dorset (Bayley 1983), the cremation burials from Collingbourne Ducis represent the most south-westerly examples of the rite in Anglo-Saxon England. Although mixed rite cemeteries with slightly larger numbers of cremation burials are known from the Portway, Andover, *c*. 12 km to the south-east (Henderson 1985), and Alton and Worthy Park, both in Hampshire (Powers 1988; Cameron 1988; Bayley 1973; Cameron 1988), the data pertaining to some of these deposits is limited and, although few in number, the cremation-related deposits from Collingbourne Ducis will provide a useful modern study. The form and nature of the cremation-related deposits will be considered in their regional and national contexts.

16.2 The Grave Goods

16.2.1 Overall the quality of the metalwork can be described as good and the preliminary typological analysis has demonstrated that it has the potential to answer a number of key questions: the cemetery's period of use and the chronology of individual burials; the cultural identity of the group and any external contacts that it may have had including trading arrangements. The fact that only a small proportion of the graves were disturbed ensures that any conclusions made should be accurate.

16.3 Burial rites and cemetery organisation

16.3.1 Together with the evidence from the metalwork and the wider aspects of the burial rite (gained, for example, from the human remains), plus what information can be acquired about the layout of the site, there is the potential to make important inferences about the community interred at Collingbourne Ducis.

16.3.2 It is quite clear that the burials contain a range of wealth and this seems to reflect notions of vertical status divisions. Particularly noteworthy is grave **1202**, a large well-cut grave that contained a female adult adorned with three brooches, a festoon of beads and other objects that included a possible chatelaine – a leading woman in the late fifth/early sixth century community? The metalwork will allow a distributional analysis of the graves to be undertaken to examine the reasons behind the laying out of the cemetery and whether this is social or chronological. In conjunction with the 1974 data it will be possible to discern this with a good degree of confidence because a relatively large proportion of the site has now been recovered. An analysis of the 1974 plan by Härke (1997, 138) argued that it demonstrates a 'monocentric' pattern of development, that is there are a number of contemporary burial plots radiating out from a common origin. This can now be tested against the new evidence.

16.3.3 Good evidence for the wider aspects of the burial rite was recovered and the metalwork can be examined against this data to deepen knowledge about burial practice. For example, the graves were aligned in one of two major orientations: west-east (29%) or north-south (42%) which is typical of the early Anglo-Saxon period. But is there a significant relationship between alignment and quantity/types of metalwork? Most of the interments had been laid out extended supine (78%), although there were several minority positions, such as burial on the side and crouched. All except one grave was occupied by a single burial and overall there was a lack of internal grave structures, although again there are exceptions with several having flint lining, while in one a burnt log appears to have been placed down the side of one grave.

16.4 Grave good deposition

16.4.1 An overall assessment of the nature of grave good deposition followed by the community can be undertaken. The low level of disturbance, and generally good preservation of grave goods and human remains, will support a distributional analysis of the location of the objects in the grave in order to reconstruct this aspect of the rite and to inform on methods of deposition, and how they may vary both spatially and temporally. An important aspect of the analysis will focus upon female costume. Costume provided an important medium through which individual, local and regional identity was articulated (Brush 1993; Stoodley 2005). Several of the burials (graves **1116**, **1157**, **1202**, **1215**, **1221**, (**Figure 6, Plate 3**) **1348**, **1349** and **1355**) have produced a range of dress accessories from which it is possible to reconstruct the style of costume worn at burial. The jewellery assemblages also afford the opportunity to examine how other social identities, adopted at both a horizontal and vertical level in this community, were expressed through the medium of costume.

16.4.2 Analysis of the metalwork against the sex and age of the interred (see below) will provide additional information about how aspects of

horizontal status were structured (Stoodley 1999, 2000) and can be compared to similar studies already undertaken for other Wiltshire Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (Allen *et al*. 2006). So far the evidence seems to be consistent with the 1974 data, and other early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Wiltshire (Stoodley *forthcoming*). In addition, there is the potential to examine the human remains for trauma, stress and other indications of lifestyle which, when analysed against the metalwork, may provide a deeper understanding of status differentials and how they were expressed materially.

16.5 Objects of national or regional importance

16.5.1 With the exception of the bed, the corpus does not contain artefacts that are of significance to national research questions. But it does contain a number of objects that are important in terms of regional research priorities and have the potential to contribute important chronological and cultural information. As one of the largest assemblages of stratified early Anglo-Saxon finds from the county (with the 1974 finds) it will be of value in answering questions about the arrival of Anglo-Saxon culture in Wessex.

16.5.2 Several objects are significant because of their rarity in Wiltshire, for example the keystone garnet disc brooch which hints at contact with East Kent and the unusual 'face' brooch, in addition to certain types of spearheads and shield bosses. In particular, the pair of saucer brooches will make important additions to the corpus of this type currently being compiled by Dr Tania Dickinson. Few of these have been retrieved from closed grave contexts and the contextual information provided will help to clarify their dating and to provide additional information about their distribution.

16.6 Chronology

16.6.1 The preliminary analysis demonstrated that it is possible to identify the type and subtype of many of the pieces. The potential to ascribe most artefacts to an established type series and to cite well-provenanced and dated parallels is good. As well as the metalwork, which will form the bulk of the chronological evidence, the beads (glass, amber and other materials) also have potential to inform the chronological interpretation of the site; there are clearly individual beads and bead groups here which can be relatively closely dated, and which should allow an exploration of chronological sequence within the cemetery, used in conjunction with the other grave goods.

16.6.2 The cremation graves, however, lack good chronological indicators. The only grave goods are pottery vessels, most of which are very fragmentary. Only one profile is reconstructable, and this is not a closely datable form. Pottery was not found within any of the inhumation graves, except as odd sherds which are likely to be residual.

16.6.3 A selective programme of radiocarbon dating would assist in the dating of the cremation burials although it should be noted that problems with the calibration curves for the later fifth and sixth centuries do not allow close dating and the potential of radiocarbon dating to refine our dating for this 100+ years is limited.

16.7 Manufacturing techniques

16.7.1 The potential exists to make inferences about the manufacturing techniques used in the construction of the artefacts, including the mode of decoration. For the bulk of the objects this can be determined by a visual analysis. The majority of the iron work was forged, and the radiographs occasionally provide information about the process. It should prove possible to reconstruct the form of several composite artefacts.

16.7.2 Traces of mineral-preserved organic material on several artefacts will aid the reconstruction of these pieces and help explain how they functioned in the burial rite. Textile analysis will contribute to our understanding of the character of the costume and also provide insights into textile manufacture and technology. It will also be possible to extract data about the leather sheaths associated with the sword and possibly several knives, while remains of organic material on several tangs will disclose information about the handles used. The spearheads and shield boss will require analysing for traces of wood from the haft and board respectively in order to facilitate identification of species and to aid reconstruction. The small size of the sample does limit the scope of the analysis; however there is the potential for integrating the results with the 1974 data and on the basis of this evaluating it against the wider Wiltshire dataset.

16.8 The Human Remains

16.8.1 There are many questions that can be answered by a complete analysis of the human remains from Collingbourne Ducis and the results will form part of the final site report. As well as more general questions relating to correlations of demographic data and the deposition of grave goods, and wider aspects of the burial rite (see above), the following questions can be posed:

- Is there a correlation between age and the preservation of the burial? Peak bone mass is reached in the late twenties and early thirties and after that it declines and this can lead to the bone becoming brittle and fragmenting easily (Walker 1995).
- Is there further evidence for tuberculosis at Collingbourne Ducis, in addition to the case of spinal TB revealed in 1415? Since TB is found in bone in only about 5% of cases, even one case may suggest that it was rife in the population. Recent advances in DNA research may

permit an investigation to see whether burial 1415 was affected by *Mycobacterium tub*er*culosis* or bovine TB.

- Is there further evidence for nutritional deprivation in the children, in addition to the case of rickets in burial 1191 and scurvy in burial 1174? The recent findings of Lewis (in press) from Romano-British Poundbury suggest that these conditions may have been much more prevalent than has been appreciated hitherto.
- The early age-at-death of many of those interred at Collingbourne Ducis suggests that many of them died from infections such as measles and smallpox which are not evident on bone. However, density-dependent infections would have stood little chance of spreading in a rural community such as this (Manchester 1992). The low frequency of chronic infections such as tibial periostitis contrasts with findings in medieval urban communities and this will need to be confirmed on further examination of the human remains.
- Dental pathology is normally kept to a minimum in the Anglo-Saxon period owing to the 'self-cleansing' diet. This certainly seems to be the case at this site and full recording of the dentitions should reinforce this impression. Furthermore, was the evidence of nutritional deficiency in the children accompanied by enamel hypoplasia or not?

16.8.2 Some pathological lesions amongst the cremated remains may be revealed with more detailed analysis, but are likely to be of limited, if any, value in assessment of the health of individuals.

16.9 Charred Plant Remains

16.9.1 The charred plant remains recovered were too sparse for any viable analysis, as may be expected on a cemetery site. The remains however were still generally comparable with those found at the Saxon settlement at Cadley Road, Collingbourne Ducis (Letts in Pine 2001), where cereal remains were also very sparse despite being the settlement part of the site.

16.10 Wood Charcoal and Mineralised Wood

16.10.1 The analysis of the wood charcoal from a number of samples from cremation related deposits (**1442)** and (**1480)**, funerary structure **1268** and grave **1369**, together with any mineralised wood fragments attached to the iron fittings recovered from bed burial **1468**, has the potential to provide additional information on the mixed funerary practices taking place on the Site such as whether there was any management and/ or selective exploitation of the local woodland resource taking place for such activities.

17 METHOD STATEMENT

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 Throughout the proposed finds analyses and reporting, reference will be made to the published cemetery assemblage from Collingbourne Ducis (Gingell 1978).

17.2 Pottery

17.2.1 No further analysis of the pottery assemblage is proposed, but the partial Saxon vessels from the cemetery will be described (for the grave catalogue), and briefly discussed in terms of any chronological implications, enhancing the information presented in this assessment report. The single reconstructable profile will be illustrated.

17.3 Inhumations

17.3.1 Each individual skeleton will be recorded on a form designed specially for the project. An inventory will be taken of the skeletal elements that are present. Recording of age, sex and palaeopathology will be adapted from methods described in *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). These techniques will be followed in order to attempt standardisation of reporting and comparability with other cemetery samples.

17.3.2 Recommendations for the analysis phase of human remains in archaeological projects published in Mays *et al*. (2002). Age estimation will be carried out by dental development, epiphyseal fusion and long bone shaft measurements (where possible) for infants and juveniles; assessment of the pubic symphysis, iliac auricular surface, sternal rib ends and molar attrition will be used for adults. Cranial suture closure will be observed because, despite differences in rates of suture obliteration, there is a general correlation with advancing age. Individuals can then be grouped into age categories, with narrower ones for subadults. The report will list the methods used and state their limitations.

17.3.3 An Excel spreadsheet will give basic information on preservation, age, sex, stature, metric data, as well as any pathological conditions that are recorded on the skeleton and dentition. The spreadsheet will enable a catalogue to be produced with an entry for each individual giving the essential information, in addition to a diagram of the dentition. Information will then be tabulated in order for the demography of the entire population to be studied and compared with other cemeteries dating to the same period and from other periods to assess trends in health at both a local and a national level. Any distinctions in mortuary practice between the treatment of male and female burials will also be noted.

17.3.4 Pathological conditions that are visible on the skeleton will be tabulated by age and sex and according to the side of the body affected. This will permit a study of markers of lifestyle, stress indicators, traumatic incidents and age-related diseases to be made. More unusual conditions including neoplasia (cancer) may be encountered during the course of the investigation.

17.3.5 X-rays will be performed where these would assist with diagnosis of disease and photographs will be taken to illustrate the major pathological conditions. Digital photography will be used to document these conditions as recording proceeds.

17.4 Dental analysis

17.4.1 Recent work by Dr Alan Ogden in the Biological Anthropology Research Centre at Bradford has demonstrated how much there is to be learned by revising our traditional methods of recording the dentitions of past populations. In particular, the study of periodontal disease has been revised (Ogden 2007). Whilst the true prevalence of periodontal disease in the past is now considered to be less than was previously thought, its significance as a marker of general health has greatly increased in recent years. There is a relationship between periodontal disease and diet, social class, heart disease and many other factors (Hobdell *et al*. 2003). Dias and Tayles (1997) pointed that the word abscess has been used as a 'catch-all' for a number of conditions, including dental cysts and granulomas. Dr Ogden has also revised our recording method for this category of conditions (Ogden 2007).

17.5 Cremated Bone

17.5.1 Analysis, undertaken in corroboration with the site context data, will provide more detailed demographic data with regard to the number, age and sex of individuals. Analysis of the cremated bone will follow the writer's standard procedure (McKinley 1994, 5-6; 2004). All unsorted <4mm residues will be subject to a rapid scan at this stage to extract any identifiable material, osseous or artefactual.

17.5.2 Taphonomic factors potentially affecting differential bone preservation will be assessed. The minimum number of individuals will be assessed following McKinley 2004. The age of individuals will be assessed using standard methodologies (Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Sex will be ascertained from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Gejvall 1981). Pathological lesions will be recorded in text and via digital photography.

17.6 Dating

17.6.1 The temporal position of the cremation-related deposits within the overall sequence is uncertain. The ceramic vessels used within the urned burials are not sufficiently distinctive to allow close dating. Several of the cremation-related deposits were recovered from features cut through the upper fills of inhumation graves. Given the importance of the geographic location of the cemetery, particularly in terms of the use of the cremation rite, it is recommended that a selection of the cremation–related deposits are subject to radiocarbon dating to allow their position within the temporal sequence to be ascertained.

17.7 Metalwork

17.7.1 Individual pieces will be related to established typologies and where possible the original form of the artefact will be reconstructed. In case of the bed, analysis of the mineral preserved organic remains will also be employed to aid understanding of the original function and position of the individual fittings in the bed construction. Existing catalogue entries for the metalwork will be updated as appropriate during the analytical process, and will contribute towards the grave catalogue. All grave goods, apart from small, undiagnostic fragments, will be illustrated as part of this catalogue, combined with the grave plans showing the location of objects within the graves.

17.7.2 To confirm and extend the preliminary findings of the assessment, the metalwork will be fully discussed in terms of chronology, parallels, associations and the implications that it has for burial practice, costume, social status and external contact.

17.8 Beads

17.8.1 The beads will be catalogued according to Hirst's classificatory system (Hirst 2000), recording colour, form, manufacture, size and decorative motif; this information will form part of the grave catalogue. Correlations will be made with Brugmann's classificatory system (2004), to enable a discussion of the beads in terms of the range of types present, with chronological implications. The spatial distribution of beads within graves will also be considered. Examples of each different type of monochrome and polychrome beads within each grave will be photographed and a sample illustrated (a maximum of around 70 beads).

17.9 Charred Plant Remains

17.9.1 No further work is proposed**.**

17.10 Wood Charcoal and Mineralised Wood

17.10.1 A targeted selection of samples of wood charcoal from cremation deposits, samples *5445* and *5495*, funerary structure **1268**, sample *5247*, and grave **1369** sample *5419* should be analysed in full, and samples *5418* and *5420* from grave **1369** should be scanned in more detail. Any mineralised wood from the bed burial **1468** should also be analysed.

18 CONSERVATION

18.1.1 Due to the nature of the site, a number of objects, or groups of objects, were identified as requiring special attention in the field because of their fragility, and some of these were blocklifted for subsequent excavation under controlled conditions. A number of finds remain in unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment; these comprise the metal objects.

18.1.2 All metal objects have been X-radiographed as part of the assessment phase, as a basic record, to aid identification, and also to inform the conservation process. All metal grave goods, and objects of intrinsic interest from other contexts which are considered to be of Saxon date, have been selected for further conservation treatment, involving investigative cleaning and stabilisation. This amounts to a total of around 230 objects (see above, Metalwork, for an explanation of the difficulties in calculating the precise number of objects). All conservation treatments will be fully documented, and these records will form part of the project archive.

18.1.3 Within this group, a number of objects have been noted as showing traces of mineralised organic material (wood or leather), or mineralised textile. These will be identified by appropriate external specialists, who will provide short reports summarising the findings of the analysis, with any implications for an understanding of object construction, use of costume, and mortuary rites. The identifications will be incorporated in to the grave catalogue.

18.1.4 All fittings of the bed will be examined for mineral replaced organic remains in order to allow reconstruction of their exact position and purpose in the bed's construction. In turn, this will permit comparison of the craft techniques observed in the other beds excavated under modern conditions.

19 PUBLICATION

19.1.1 It is proposed that the detailed, integrated report on the results of the archaeological excavations at Cadley Road will produced as a stand alone Wessex Archaeology Monograph. The publication will follow the outline synopsis set out below.

Section headings	No. of words	Figures/Plate	Tables
Summary			
Introduction			
Background	1000	1	
Geology and topography	500		
Archaeological background	1,000	1	
Previous work	3,000		
Fieldwork methodology	1,500		
The cemetery			
Graves	5,000	4	
other features	2,000		
Burial rites (demographics, health, status, layout, position, alignment, grave goods, grave morphology etc)	5,000	5	3
Human bone	10,000	6	2
Finds			
Pottery	2,000	1	1
Metalwork	10,000	5	2
bed burial	3,000	2	1
Beads	2,000	2	2
Environmental report	3,000		
Discussion	10,000		
Summation	500		
Acknowledgements and archive	500		
Bibliography	3,000		
Grave catalogue	10,000	13	
Finds catalogue	10,000	20	
Totals	82,000	59	11

20 THE PROGRAMME OF WORKS

20.1 Introduction

20.1.1 In order to achieve the project aims the following list identifies the task, personnel and/or time required. Proposed personnel and their qualifications are listed in section 20.2. Further details may be supplied on request. Wessex Archaeology reserves the right to vary the staff should circumstances necessitate this

Task Name	Staff	Time	Cost
Pre-analysis tasks			
Investigative cleaning/stabilisation of metalwork *Iron* *Copper alloy*	Wilts. Conservation Centre L Wootten	406 hours 25 days	
Extraction of charcoal samples	Environmental Officer	1 day	
Analysis tasks			
Metalwork *Mineralised organics* *Mineralised textiles* *Bed burial*	Ext Spec (N Stoodley) Ext Spec (J Watson) Ext Spec (P Rogers) Ext Spec (J Watson)	6 weeks 2 weeks 1 week 2 weeks	
Human bone	external		
cremated bone	Senior Project Officer	2 days	

Beads (glass, amber & other materials)	Project Supervisor	4 days	
Pottery	Senior Project Manager	0.5 day	
Charcoal analysis and scan	Senior Project Officer	5.5 days	
Mineralised wood analysis	Senior Project Officer	1 day	
Publication Report			
Introduction	Project Officer	1 day	
Site and Phasing description	Project Officer	5 days	
Finds Texts	Project Officer	1 day	
Research and discussion	Project Officer	5 days	
Editing	Project Manager	3 days	
Revisions/integration	Project Officer	2 days	
Illustration			
Site plans	Drawing Officer	4	
Graves/human remains	Drawing Officer	20	
Metal objects/ Beads (glass, amber & other materials)/ Pottery	Drawing Officer	64	
Editing		2	
Monograph Production			
Printing and Production	External		
Archive			
Final archive ordering/indexing	Project Officer	1 day	
Microfilm job-sheets/checking	Archives Officer	0.5 day	
Microfilm preparation	Marathon	6 files	
Archive deposition	Archives Supervisor	0.5 day	
Archive Storage Grant		68 boxes	
Total			

20.2 Designated Project Team

20.2.1 It is currently proposed that the following Wessex Archaeology core staff and external specialists will be involved in the programme of post-excavation analyses. Wessex Archaeology reserves the right to replace any member of the named team at its discretion. The project will be managed by Dr Jörn Schuster, who will be responsible to the Head of Specialist Services:

Archive Officer	Christine Butterworth AIFA
Head of Specialist Services	Karen Walker BA MPhil MIFA
Senior Post-excavation Manager	Lorraine Mepham BA, MIFA
Senior Project Manager	Nick Truckle AIFA
Finds and Environmental Team Leader	Andrew Crocket BTech MIFA
Senior Technical Manager Publications	Dr Julie Gardiner, BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA
Post-excavation Manager	Dr Jörn Schuster, MA Dr phil MIFA
Project Officer	Kevin Ritchie AIFA
Senior Project Officer (cremated bone)	Jacqueline I McKinley, BTech, MIFA
Drawing Office	Will Foster
External Specialists	
Human bone	Anthea Boylston, University of Bradford
Metalwork	Dr Nick Stoodley, MA PhD, FSA

20.3 Management structure

20.3.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by the Post-Excavation Manger, in this instance Jörn Schuster, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Specification, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary or scheduled.

20.3.2 The Post-Excavation Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will have a major input into the writing of the publication report, and will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

21 STORAGE AND CURATION

21.1 Museum

21.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of the finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

21.2 Preparation of Archive

21.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the ‘Guidelines and conditions for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archives to the Wiltshire Heritage Museum’ (latest version 2007), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Brown 2007).

21.2.2 All archive elements are marked with site code, and a full index has been prepared. The archive comprises the following:

21.2.3 72 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type (NB The number of plastic boxes/other containers of metalwork is likely to increase following conservation treatment)

22 DISCARD POLICY

22.1.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, no discard of artefactual material is anticipated.

22.1.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in Wessex Archaeology's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and Samples'. The archive policy conforms with nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002) and is available upon request.

23 COPYRIGHT

23.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

24 SECURITY COPY

24.1.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

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APPENDIX 1: FINDS TABLES

Table 1: Finds totals by material type

	GRAVE FINDS		NON-GRAVE FINDS		TOTAL	
Material	**No.**	**Wt. (g)**	**No.**	**Wt. (g)**	**No.**	**Wt. (g)**
Human Bone	78 indiv. - -	- 374g crem. -	- - 395 redep.	- - -	78 indiv. - 395 redep.	- 374g crem. -
Animal Bone	150	65	139	337	289	402
Metalwork	340	-	33	-	373	-
Silver	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cu alloy	70	-	1	-	71	-
Iron	270	-	31	-	301	-
Glass	98	-	1	-	99	-
Amber	117	-	-	-	117	-
Stone	4 beads 1 pyrite	-	-	-	4 beads 1 pyrite	-
Pottery	?6 vessels 65 sherds	- 696	- 67	- 420	?6 vessels 132	- 1116
CBM	-	-	2	8	2	8
Worked Flint	11	37	5	43	16	80

Table 2: Grave catalogue

Grave No.	Personal items	Knives	Weapons	Other	Redeposited Finds
1100	2 brooches; quartz bead; fitting; pin			2 coins; unid.	4 sherds pot
1103					1 flint; 32 animal bone
1116	4 brooches; glass bead; pin	1			
1150	buckle; tweezers; clasp	1	sword	unid.	
1157	2 brooches; 6 glass beads; pin	1		2 unid	
1160					
1166	2 brooches; 2 glass & 1 amber bead; buckle	1		4 unid	
1173	buckle	1		2 unid	
1176	5 glass beads	1		unid	
1179	pin	1			1 sherd pot
1184	brooch	1		unid	1 sherd pot
1189	7 amber beads	1		2 rings; latchlifter	1 sherd pot
1190	buckle				1 sherd pot
1193		1	shield boss		1 sherd pot
1196				nail	
1198	brooch; rock crystal bead; toilet implement			2 rings; 2 unid	
1202	3 brooches; finger ring; 48 glass, 74 amber, 1 quartz & 1 carnelian bead; buckle; 2 toilet implements; tweezers	2		6 unid.; frag	
1205					1 sherd pot
1214	buckle	1	spearhead		
1215	2 brooches; pin			12 unid.	
1221	2 brooches; 1 glass bead				1 sherd pot
1224		1			
1227	brooch; buckle			unid	
1228					
1233					
1236					1 sherd pot
1241	belt fitting	1			1 sherd pot
1246		1			2 sherd pot
1251		1	spearhead	unid	2 sherd pot
1254	1 glass bead; buckle; pin	1		ring; 2 unid	1 animal bone
1257		1			3 sherd pot
1260		1	spearhead; shield boss	4 unid	
1264 C				pottery vessel	
1266 C				pottery vessel	
1269 C				pottery vessel	

Grave No.	Personal items	Knives	Weapons	Other	Redeposited Finds
1272 C				pottery vessel	
1274					
1280	11 amber beads; buckle	1			2 animal bone; 4 sherd pot
1283		1	shield boss & 2 shield fittings; spearhead	2 unid	1 flint; 2 sherd pot
1286	1 glass bead; brooch; pin; buckle	1			
1291		1			
1292		1	spearhead	nail; unid	1 flint; 205 animal bone
1301		1		unid	1 sherd pot
1304	buckle	1			
1307		1		3 unid	
1310 C				pottery vessel	1 flint
1330	brooch				1 sherd pot
1332	9 glass & 1 amber bead				2 sherd pot
1335		1			
1340	2 brooches; finger ring; amber bead; buckle				
1343		1			1 sherd pot
1348	2 brooches; 2 glass & 2 amber beads; toilet implement; binding	3		unid	1 sherd pot
1349	2 brooches; 17 amber beads ; buckle; pin				
1352	buckle				
1355	2 brooches ; 8 glass & 3 amber beads	1		unid	
1369	buckle; pin	1	shield boss & 3 shield studs; spearhead	unid	
1372	buckle	1			
1375					
1378				unid	
1381					
1384		1			
1387		1			
1390	buckle	1		stud; pyrite	
1393					
Grave No.	Personal items	Knives	Weapons	Other	Redeposited Finds
1397					
1401					
1404	buckle	1	spearhead		
1407	buckle	1			
1411		1		nail	
1414	glass bead				2 sherd pot
1427					
1434	3 glass beads; buckle; pin	1			2 sherd pot

Grave No.	Personal items	Knives	Weapons	Other	Redeposited Finds
1437			spearhead	nail	1 flint; 10 animal bone; 4 sherd pot
1442 C				pottery vessel	1 flint
1444	glass bead; buckle	1	shield boss; spearhead		
1449	buckle	1			
1450		1			
1453		1			1 sherd pot
1465					
1468				55 bed fittings; coin; unid	1 flint; 13 pot
1471		1			
1476					
1477		1			
1486	9 glass beads	1		2 unid	2 clinker

Table 3: Results of assessment of inhumation burials

Context	Deposit type	Quant.	Preservation	Provis. Sex	Provis. Age	Pathology	Complete long bones?	Comment
1101	In situ	c. 98%	Good but fragmentary cranium and lower limb bones	Female	adult, c. 25-35 yr.	Calculus, caries	No	
1104	In situ	c. 98%	Excellent, with complete cranium and good surface preservation	Male	adult, c. 25-35 yr.	Caries, abscesses, spinal osteophytosis, acromioclavicular DJD	Yes	
1106	Disartic		Degraded long bone fragments					
1109	Disartic		Cranial fragment					
1110	Disartic		Badly degraded lower limb bone segment					
1117	In situ	c. 98%	Fair	Female	adult, c. 35-45 yr.	Infection of both lower legs, spinal DJD, calculus	No	
1132	In situ	c. 98%	Good, but ribs badly degraded	? Male	adult, > 45 yr.		Yes	No vertebrae in the box
1158	In situ	>75%	No cranium apart from a few teeth or left scapula	Female	adult, > 45 yr.	Calculus, rotator cuff changes, spinal DJD	No	
1161	In situ	<10%	Poor, badly fragmented cranium and a few rib fragments only	Unknown	child, c. 1-2 yr.	-	No	Not located on survey!
1167	In situ	c. 50%	Poor, badly degraded cranial vault, a few teeth, long bone segments and, rib slivers	Unknown	adult, > 45 yr.	-	No	Very shallow grave
1174	In situ	c. 50%	Poor, fragmentary cranium, long bone shafts and a few ribs	Unknown	child, c. 6-10 yr.	Scurvy	No	
1177	In situ	c. 98%	Good, some slight degradation at edges of bones	Female	adult, > 45 yr.		Yes	
1181	Disturbed		2 long bone fragments and small fragments of cranium long bone and rib from fill	Unknown	child, < 5 yr.		No	The two long bones are probably in situ; found on base of grave 1179
1185	Disturbed		2 adult teeth and a few bone slivers					These are all that remain in grave 1184

Context	Deposit type	Quant.	Preservation	Provis. Sex	Provis. Age	Pathology	Complete long bones?	Comment
1188	In situ	c. 50%	Poor: fragmentary cranium, ribs, a few vertebrae and degraded long bones	Unknown	child, c. 1-5 yr.		No	Teeth preserved but not jaws
1191	In situ	c. 75%	Poor: much fragmentation and surface erosion; bone ends degraded	Unknown	child, c. 6-10 yr.	Rickets ? affecting cranial vault and clavicle	No	
1194	In situ	c. 50%	Poor: bone badly degraded and incomplete	? Male	adult, > 35 yr.	Spinal DJD	No	Bag labelled left lower leg probably right since left leg not recovered
1199	In situ	c. 90%	Fair: cranium incomplete and fragmented, fragmented ribs, long bone breaks	Female	adult, c. 18-25 yr.		No	heavily truncated grave
1201	In situ	c. 75%	Poor: badly degraded long bone shafts, fragmentary cranium, a few vertebral and rib shaft fragments	Unknown	child, c. 6-10 yr.		No	
1203	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: surfaces degraded and long bone ends frayed but cranium, hands and feet quite well preserved	Female	adult, c. 25-35 yr.		Yes	
1206	In situ	c. 50%	Poor: badly degraded long bone shafts	Unknown	child, older		No	
1213	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: fragmentation of cranium, ribs and long bones	Male	adult, > 45 yr.	Traumatic fusion of 2 lumbar vertebrae, spinal DJD, caries, calculus	No	
1216	In situ	c. 75%	Poor: bone severely degraded with erosion of long bone ends	? Female	adult, > 45 yr.	Spinal DJD, severe calculus, periodontal disease	No	

Context	Deposit type	Quant.	Preservation	Provis. Sex	Provis. Age	Pathology	Complete long bones?	Comment
1222	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: some fragmentation of long bones and ribs	Female	adult, > 45 yr.	Osteoporosis, spinal DJD, abscesses	Yes	
1225	In situ	c. 50%	Poor: badly degraded cranium and long bones, a few slivers of rib	Unknown	child, c. 6-10 yr.		No	
1229	In situ	c. 90%	Poor: bone badly eroded and ends fragmented	?	adult, c. 25-45 yr.		No	
1231	In situ	c. 75%	Fair; no cranial vault, some fragmentation of ribs and vertebrae	Female	adult, c. 18-25 yr.	Calculus	Yes	
1234	In situ/disarti c	c. 15%	Poor: badly degraded fragments of lower legs and feet	Unknown	adult, > 18 yr.		No	
1238	? In situ	c. 10%	Poor: badly degraded cranial fragments	Unknown	Infant ? Neonate	thickening of cranial bone	No	heavily truncated grave
1242	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: long bone ends degraded but bone surface good; fragmentation of cranium and ribs	Female	adult, c. 18-25 yr.	? Destructive lesion of right elbow, calculus	Yes	
1245	Ditch fill		1 tiny fragment of degraded bone					
1248	Disturbed	c. 10%	Poor: fragmentary cranial vault and teeth (not in jaw), 2 long bone segments	Unknown	child, c. 6-10 yr.		No	
1250	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: bone surface good but many postmortem breaks	Male	adult, > 45 yr.	Spinal DJD, caries, calculus	No	
1255	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: surface preservation quite good but bones badly fragmented	Female	adult, > 45 yr.	Spinal DJD, calculus, abscesses	Yes	
1259	In situ	c. 50%	Fair: fragmentary ribs and vertebrae, eroded bone surfaces	? Male	adolescent, c. 15-18 yr.		No	
1261	In situ	c. 98%	Good: almost complete cranium; good surface preservation	Male	adult, c. 25-35 yr.	Cribra orbitalia, calculus	Yes	left foot missing from box

Context	Deposit type	Quant.	Preservation	Provis. Sex	Provis. Age	Pathology	Complete long bones?	Comment
1275	In situ	c. 75%	Fair: root etching of surfaces and degradation of bone ends; vertebral bodies and pelvis completely destroyed; no hands or feet	Unknown	adult, c. 25-45 yr.		No	
1281	In situ	c. 98%	Fair but surfaces and long bone ends eroded. Vertebrae and parts of ribs destroyed	Female	adult, c. 25-35 yr.	Maxillary sinusitis; porosity of maxilla, caries, abscesses	No	
1284	In situ	c. 90%	Good: bone condition excellent; slight root etching on ribs and foot bones	Male	adult, c. 25-35 yr.		Yes	
1288	In situ	c. 98%	Good. Most bones complete with good surface preservation	Female	adult, c. 18-25 yr.		Yes	
1290	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: some erosion of bone surfaces and long bone ends	Female	adult, c. 18-25 yr.		Yes	
1293	In situ	c. 98%	Excellent, with complete cranium though sides are damaged	Male	adult, c. 25-35 yr.	Periostitis of right tibia, spinal osteophytosis, maxillary sinusitis	Yes	
1300	In situ	c. 98%	Good but some post mortem fragmentation of long bones	Female	adult, c. 18-25 yr.	Dental crowding, calculus	Yes	
1302	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: some fraying of long bone ends and fragmentation of cranium and ribs	Unknown	child, c. 11-14 yr.		Yes	
1305	In situ	c. 90%	Fair: some degradation of surfaces and postmortem fragmentation	Unknown	child, c. 6-10 yr.		Yes	
1308	In situ	c. 75%	Fair: bone ends destroyed; ribs and vertebrae fragmentary	? Female	adult, > 45 yr.	Osteoporosis, calculus, abscesses, caries	No	

Context	Deposit type	Quant.	Preservation	Provis. Sex	Provis. Age	Pathology	Complete long bones?	Comment
1329	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: bone quality quite good but brittle and fragmentary	Male	adult, > 45 yr.	Severe spinal DJD, OA/spondylo-/ncrosis of right shoulder, DJD of knee and ligamentous strain, caries	No	
1333	In situ	c. 75%	Fair: bone ends degraded; few hand or foot bones	Unknown	child, c. 6-10 yr.		No	
1336	In situ	c. 10%	Poor: fragmentary cranium, 2 badly degraded long bone shaft segments and 2 other bones	Unknown	child, c. 2-5 yr.		No	
1344	In situ	c. 98%	Good: some fragmentation of cranium and ribs	Male	adult, c. 18-25 yr.	maxillary sinusitis, calculus	Yes	
1347	In situ	c. 50%	Poor: bones eroded and ends degraded; no preservation of cancellous bone; feet destroyed	Female	adult, c. 25-35 yr.	left ear infection (? Taphonomic)	No	
1350	In situ	c. 98%	Good but cranium and ribs fragmentary	Female	adult, c. 35-45 yr.	spinal DJD, Schmorl's nodes, ? R. mastoid infection	Yes	
1353	In situ	c. 75%	Poor: some long bone ends frayed, vertebrae destroyed apart from fragments, ribs are slivers	Unknown	child, c. 11-15 yr.		Yes	
1356	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: surfaces good but cranium, long bones and ribs fragmentary	Female	adult, c. 18-25 yr.	costoclavicular enthesopathy	Yes	right pelvis missing from box
1370	In situ	c. 98%	Good but cranium and ribs fragmentary	Male	adult, c. 35-45 yr.	slight hip degeneration, calculus	Yes	
1373	In situ	c. 90%	Fair: cancellous bone poorly preserved; hands and feet fragmentary	Unknown	child, c. 12-14 yr			

Context	Deposit type	Quant.	Preservation	Provis. Sex	Provis. Age	Pathology	Complete long bones?	Comment
1376	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: long bone ends degraded, ribs fragmentary	? Female	adult, > 25 yr.	destructive lesions on temporals, maxillary sinusitis, bscesses, caries, periodontal disease	No	? Pelvis and right leg bones in box of 1371
1378	In situ	-	No infant bone in box	-	-	-	-	Vertebrae incorrectly marked 1378; probably come from 1376 or 1388. See soil sample 5278 for possible infant bones
1379	In situ	c. 75%	Poor: lower limb bones better preserved than ribs and vertebrae, bodies of which are destroyed	? Female	adult, > 35 yr.		No	
1382	? In situ	c. 0%						see bone sample 5278
1385	In situ	c. 25%	Poor: cranial vault without dentition, slivers of arm bone and ribs	Unknown	infant ? Foetus		No	
1388	In situ	c. 98%	Good, although cranium and ribs fragmentary	Male	adult, c. 25-35 yr.		Yes	
1391	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: bone condition good but some elements fragmentary	Male	adult, c. 35-45 yr.		Yes	Vertebrae not in box
1396	In situ	c. 90%	Fair: long bones and ribs almost complete	Unknown	child, c. 12-14 yr.		Yes	
1398	In situ	c. 50%	Poor: bones eroded and fragmentary; teeth well preserved; feet destroyed	Unknown	child, c. 5-8 yr.		No	

Context	Deposit type	Quant.	Preservation	Provis. Sex	Provis. Age	Pathology	Complete long bones?	Comment
1402	In situ	c. 98%	Poor: torso badly fragmented, postmortn sitem breaks in long bones	Female	adult, c. 18-25 yr.	Non-eruption of a mandibular M3, spondylolysis	No	
1405	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: long bones good; ribs fragmentary, feet erded	Male	adult, > 45 yr.	Contrecoup fractures of r. tibia and fibula, DJD of spine, severe dental attrition, OA of cervicals, impacted canine	Yes	
1408	In situ	c. 90%	Fair: long bones well preserved but torso very fragmentary	Male	adult, > 45 yr.	Spinal osteophytosis, severe abscesses, osteoporotic vertebrae, enthesopathies	Yes	
1410	Unstrat	c.90%	20+ long bone shaft and pelvic fragments (both upper and lower limb)					Within coombe deposit.
1412	In situ	c. 90%	Poor: long bone ends eroded, fragmentary ribs and vertebrae	Unknown	child, c. 12-14 yr.			
1415	In situ	c. 90%	Poor: badly fragmented cranium, torso and pelvis, postmortem breaks in long bones	Male	adult, > 45 yr.	Spinal tuberculosis with kyphosis	No	
1428	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: left humerus badly eroded, most long bones and ribs fragmentary, feet badly eroded	Female	adult, c. 18-25 yr.	Muscle trauma to left humerus	Yes	
1435	In situ	c. 90%	Poor: no cranial vault; bone surfaces eroded, most fragmented	Female	adult, > 35 yr.	DJD of spine, calculus	Yes	
1438	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: good cortical bone but some erosion of cancellous bone and fragmentation of ribs	Male	adult, c. 35-45 yr.	Mastoiditis	Yes	

Context	Deposit type	Quant.	Preservation	Provis. Sex	Provis. Age	Pathology	Complete long bones?	Comment
1445	In situ	c. 98%	Good but ribs and vertebrae fragmentary	Male	adult, c. 25-35 yr.	DJD of spine; injury to l. fifth metatarsal	Yes	
1448	In situ	c. 98%	Good: most long bones complete as are ribs and vertebrae	? Male	adult, c. 18-25 yr.	Schmorl's nodes, periostitis	Yes	
1451	In situ	c. 98%	Fair; bone brittle with fragmentation of torso and long bone ends	? Female	adult, > 35 yr.	Osteoporotic vertebrae	No	
1454	In situ	c. 50%	Poor: a few cranial fragments, 1 tooth and degraded long bone shafts	Unknown	child, younger		No	
1466	In situ	c. 25%	Poor: badly degraded segments of lower limb bones	Unknown	child?		No	
1469	In situ	c. 98%	Fair: postmortem breaks in long bones; ribs and vertebrae badly fragmented	Female	adult, > 45 yr.	DJD of spine	No	
1470			Not human bone					In backfill of 1469.
1472	In situ	c. 75%	Poor: badly degraded cranium, vertebrae, ribs and long bone shafts	Unknown	child, c. 4-6 yr.		No	
1475	Disturbed	c. 10%	Poor: badly degraded fragment of mandible, some teeth and long bone segments	Unknown	child, c. 6-10 yr.		No	
1478	In situ	c. 90%	Fair: degraded long bone surfaces and bone ends, only fragments of vertebrae	? Male	adult, c. 35-45 yr.		No	
1487	Disartic.		6 teeth, 3 hand bones, 2 zygomatic fragments, long bone fragment					
Misc.			Right foot of male from unlabelled tray. Rib slivers					
Unstrat			(close to 1213/1216) 3 maxillary molars in jaw, left maxillary fragment, temporal fragment, subadult femoral segment, adult femur segment, r. zygomatic, cranial fragment, foot bone, ulna shaft segment, radial segment, 8 misc long bone fragments					
Unstrat			6 lower limb bone shaft fragments which are badly degraded					

Table 4: Human bone preservation (inhumations)

Preservation	n	%
Good	19	24.3
Fair	30	38.5
Poor	29	37.2

Table 5: Completeness of individual inhumation burials

Completeness	n	%
Complete (c. 98%)	34	43.5
>75%	22	28.2
50-75%	10	12.8
0-50%	12	15.5

Table 6: Summary of results from assessment of cremated human remains

Context	Cut	Deposit Type	Bone Weight	Age/Sex	Comment
1265	1264	urned burial	22.6g	infant/juvenile c. 2-10 yr.	?no other fill within grave, only the vessel?
1267	1266	urned burial	29.3g	adult >18 yr.	some bone grey; why so little bone at 15cm depth?
1270	1269	grave fill ?rpd	0.6g	immature	
1277	1269	urned burial	152.6g	juvenile c. 5-12 yr.	Fill of urn, 5 spits
1273	1272	?crd	1.8g	immature?	Within vessel 105.
1298	1297	unurned burial	305.5g	adult 18-30 yr.	In top of fill for Grave 1340.
1311	1310	?rpd	19.3g	subadult/adult	Gp. 1268 (central)
1313	1312	?redep.	0.7g	subadult/adult	Gp. 1268 (SW)
1323	1322	?redep.	0.7g	subadult/adult	Gp. 1268 (N, slot)
1325	1324	?redep.	1.4g	>infant	Gp. 1268 (NW)
1327	1326	?redep.	1.4g	subadult/adult	Gp. 1268 (W slot)
1338	1337	crd	14.4g	subadult/adult	some blue/grey bone
1417	1418	?rpd	25.6g	subadult/adult ?/female	some blue/grey
1441	1440	crd	3.1g	juvenile/subadult?	
1443	1442	unurned burial + rpd or rpd?	57.1g	adult	
1446	1444	redep.	0.4g	>infant	
1461	1462	?rpd	18.2g	?subadult	Part of 1464.
1463	1464	redep.	1.3g	subadult/adult	
1470	1469	redep.	7g	subadult/adult	few slightly grey
1481	1480	rpd	8.5g	subadult/adult	few slightly grey
1482	1483	redep.	0.4g	infant/juvenile	
1490	1489	?crd	3.8g	subadult/adult	poor description – did this have fuel ash in it?
1494	1493	?rpd	0.5g	subadult/adult	

KEY: rpd – rpd; crd – cremation-related deposit

Table 7: Metalwork - breakdown of main objects from by material and type

(a) Copper Alloy

Object Type	**No.**	**Types and/or number of types of artefact**							
Brooches	31	Saucer 2	Applied disc 4	Disc 10	Small-long 8	Penannular 3	Equal-armed 2	Garnet disc 1	'face' 1 (Style 1)
Buckles	2	Simple 1	Kidney-shaped 1						
Pin	2	Disc headed 1	Other 1						
Finger ring	2	1 (coiled strip)	1 possible						
Toilet items	6	Cosmetic brush 1	Toilet set 3	Tweezers 2					
Key	1	RB							
Rings	2								
Coins	4	Prob. all RB							
Fittings etc	1								
Vessel fittings	1	group							
Fragments	3								
Unknown	7	3 inc poss. rims							

(b) Iron

Object Type	No.	Types and/or number of types of artefact							
Sword	1	Spatha type							
Spearheads	12	Swanton E1, ?E1	Swanton's C: C1x2, C2, C3	Swanton G1	Swanton: H1x2, H2, transition-al H1/H2	Swanton E2 or H2			
Ferrule	1								
Shield boss	5	Dickinson and Härke Type 1.1	Dickinson and Härke Type ?2	Dickinson and Härke Type 3, & ?3	Dickinson and Härke Type ?6				
Shield board fitts	5								
Knives	50	Böhner type A: 11, ?3	Böhner type B: 9, ?3	Böhner type C: 4, ?5	Böhner type D: 1 ?2	Unknown 11	Not seen 1		
Buckles	23	Simple types 17	Simple with plates 5	Kidney-shaped & plate 1					
Brooch	1	Penann-ular							
Pursemount	1	with buckle							
Pin	10	2 knob/disc headed	1 hooked end	7 simple types					
Ring	2	1 assod. with rod	1 ring						
Toilet set	1								
Cleat	2								
Chatelaine	1	Poss. (collection rods etc)							
Key	1								
Fitting	2								
Strip	2								
Stud	2								
Wire	1								
Nail	??	13 single	& a 'group'						
Fragments	30	i.e. groups							

Table 8: Brooch types across Wiltshire cemeteries

Cemetery	Annular	Applied	Button	Disc	Equal-armed	Keystone garnet	Penannular	Saucer	Square-headed	Small-long	other
Collingbourne Ducis (2007)		•		•	?•	•	•	•		•	•
Collingbourne Ducis (1974)		•	•		•			•		•	
Charlton Plantation	•			•							•
Harnham Hill	•	•	•	•			•	•		•	•
Petersfinger	•	•	•	•							
Pewsey	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•

Table 9: Pottery breakdown by ware type

Date Range	Ware Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)
PREHISTORIC	LBA Flint-tempered	1	2
	LIA Flint-tempered	2	36
	sub-total prehistoric	3	38
ROMANO-BRITISH	Greyware	7	28
	Black Burnished ware	5	35
	Grog-tempered ware	13	197
	Oxidised ware	3	14
	Whiteware	1	8
	New Forest colour coat	1	2
	Oxfordshire colour coat	2	78
	sub-total Romano-British	32	362
SAXON	Organic tempered ware	105	705
	Sandy ware	124	903
	sub-total Saxon	229	1608
MEDIEVAL	Kennet Valley ware	6	48
	OVERALL TOTAL	270	2056

APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Table E1. Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	%Roots	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes for Table	Charcoal 4/2mm	Res. Charcoal	Other
Early Saxon													
Bed Burial													
	1470	5507	8	25	60	C	-	Indeterminate grain fragment	-	-	1/1ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
	1470	5508	9	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
	1470	5509	8	30	10	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	1/2ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
	1470	5510	8	35	60	C	-	Free-threshing wheat fragments	-	-	0/2ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
	1470	5511	9	25	50	C	-	Indeterminate grain fragment	C	Hazelnut frag	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
	1470	5512	9	30	60	C	-	Indeterminate grain fragment	-	-	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
	1470	5513	9	10	20	C	-	Indeterminate grain fragment	C	Arrhenatherum elatius	0/2ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
	1470	5514	7	25	60	C	-	Indeterminate grain fragment	-	-	0/2ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
1468	1470	5515	9	15	20	C	-	Free-threshing wheat fragments	C	Vicia faba	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
Cremation related deposits													
1266	1267	5182	10	40	80	-	-	-	-	-	0/2ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1269	1270	5190	14	30	50	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat fragment	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	0/1ml	1ml	Moll-t (A*)

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	%Roots	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes for Table	Charcoal 4/2mm	Res. Charcoal	Other
1272	1273	5183	6	20	70	-	-	-	-	-	1/1ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1297	1298	5227	7	35	65	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1337	1338	5263	17	90	70	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat fragment	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	1/8ml	-	Moll-t (A**)
1414	1417	5389	2	10	35	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat fragment	-	-	2/2ml	3ml	Moll-t (A)
1442	1443	5445	20	70	50	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat fragment	C	Arrhenatherum elatius	3/5ml	1ml	Moll-t (A**)
1462	1461	5460	20	80	75	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat fragment	C	Galium	1/3ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
1464	1463	5461	14	150	70	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat fragment	-	-	1/5ml	-	Moll-t (A**)

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	%Roots	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes for Table	Charcoal 4/2mm	Res. Charcoal	Other
1480	1481	5495	20	170	15	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat fragment	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	30/50ml	-	Moll-t (A**)
1489	1490	5506	3	10	65	-	-	-	-	-	0/2ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1491	1492	5528	15	200	70	C	-	Indeterminate grain fragment	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	0/3ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
Ditch													
1263	1271	5173	8	35	50	-	-	-	-	-	2/2ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
Ring gully													
	1364	5302	9	80	85	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	0/2ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
1360	1368	5303	9	100	75	C	-	Indeterminate grain fragment	-	-	0/8ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
Funerary structure 1268													
1310	1311	5247	108	600	15	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	25/130ml	2ml	Moll-t (A**)
1312	1313	5248	2	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	<1/1ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1314	1315	5249	2	20	50	C	-	Barley grain fragment	C	Avena/Bromus	0/2ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1316	1317	5250	1	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	1/1ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1318	1319	5251	2	25	60	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat fragment	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	0/2ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1320	1321	5252	2	20	65	-	-	-	-	-	2/1ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1322	1323	5253	1.25	10	65	-	-	-	-	-	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A)

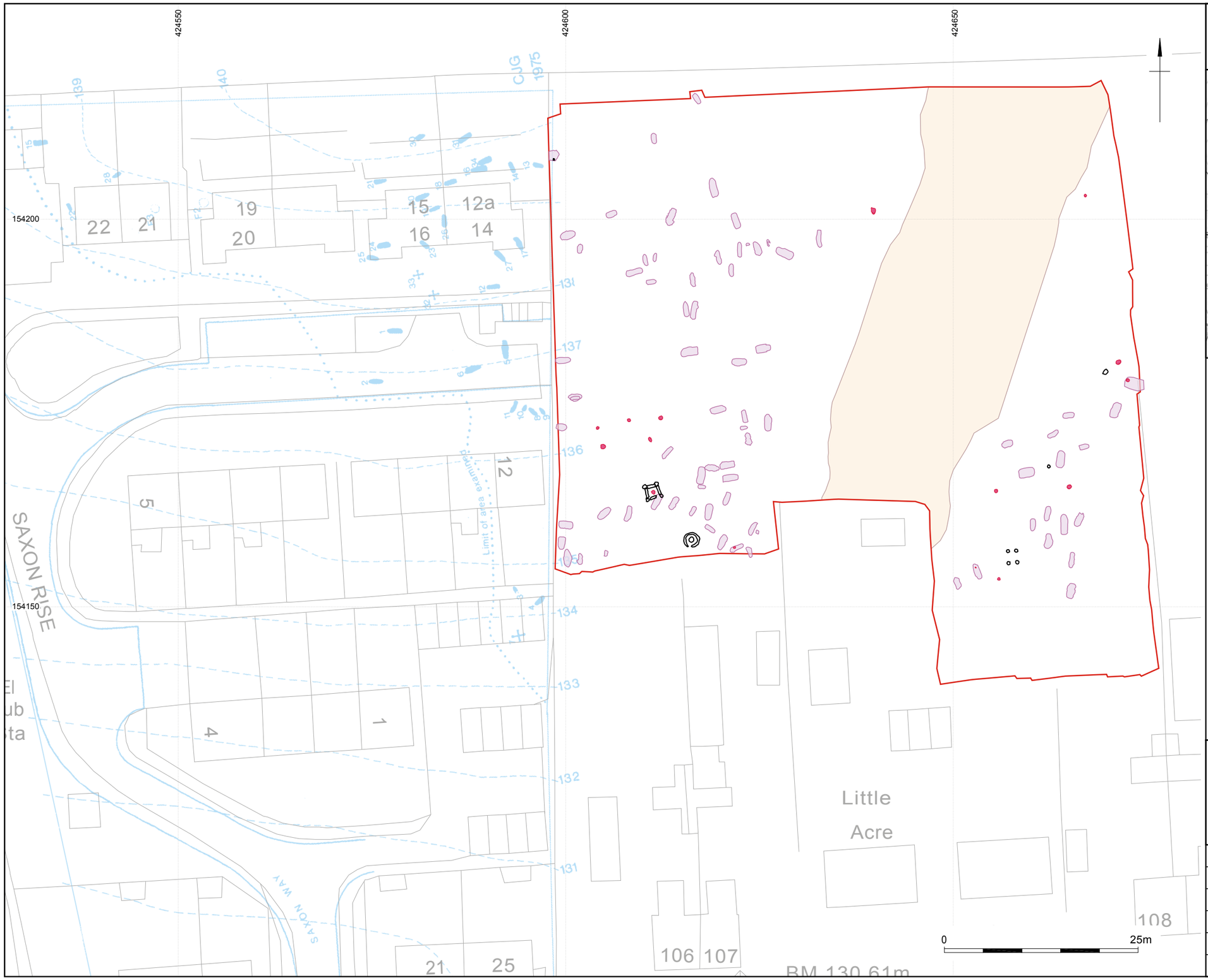
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	%Roots	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes for Table	Charcoal 4/2mm	Res. Charcoal	Other
1324	1325	5254	1.75	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	1/1ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1326	1327	5255	1.5	5	20	C	-	Free-threshing wheat fragments	C	Arrhenatherum elatius	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A)
Funerary structure 1433													
1423	1424	5431	13	40	65	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	1/2ml	-	Moll-t (A**)
1425	1426	5432	17	70	75	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	2/4ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
1429	1430	5433	17	90	75	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	0/4ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
1431	1432	5434	16	75	75	C	-	?Free-threshing wheat fragment	-	Chenopodium (probably modern)	1/3ml	-	Moll-t (A*)

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	% Roots	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes for Table	Charcoal 4/2mm	Res. Charcoal	Other
Grave													
	1422	5418	2	150	5	-	-	-	-	-	10/50ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
	1422	5419	17	700	8	-	-	-	-	-	85/150ml	-	Moll-t (A**)
	1422	5420	5	170	8	-	-	-	-	*Chenopodium* (probably modern)	20/60ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
1369	1422	5421	2.5	25	40	-	-	-	-	-	2/2ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1437	1439	5484	0.5	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A)
	1446	5444	10	75	70	-	-	-	-	-	0/2ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
1444	1446	5493	7	40	70	C	-	Barley and free-threshing wheat frag.	C	*Vicia/Lathyrus*	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
Posthole													
1440	1441	5435	10	40	80	-	-	-	-	-	2/4ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
	1459	5462	8	30	70	C	-	Free-threshing wheat frag.	C	*Avena/Bromus*	0/3ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
1458	1460	5463	2	20	70	C	-	Indeterminate grain frag.	C	Polygonaceae	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
1483	1482	5504	18	50	70	C	-	Indeterminate grain frag.	-	*Chenopodium* (probably modern)	1/2ml	-	Moll-t (A**)
1485	1484	5505	12	75	70	B	-	Free-threshing wheat frats	B	*Arrhenatherum elatius, Pisum sativum*, Polygonaceae	0/3ml	-	Moll-t (A**)
1493	1494	5529	16	150	80	-	-	-	-	*Chenopodium* (probably modern)	3/5ml	-	Moll-t (A*)
Pot fill													
1272	1273	5188	0.5	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	0/1ml	-	Moll-t (B)
1264 ob 99	1265	5178	1	5	60	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1ml	-	Moll-t (A)
1266 ob 100	1267	5179	0.5	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1ml	-	Moll-t (B)
1269 ob 104	1277	5189	0.5	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1ml	-	Moll-t (C)

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	% Roots	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes for Table	Charcoal 4/2mm	Res. Charcoal	Other
	1277	5548	0.75	2	50	-	-	-	C	*Arrhenatherum elatius*	0/0	-	Moll-t (C)
	1277	5549	0.75	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	0/0	-	Moll-t (C)

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	%Roots	Grain	Chaff	Cereal notes	Charred other	Notes for Table	Charcoal 4/2mm	Res. Charcoal	Other
1269 ob 104	1277	5550	0.75	2	50	-	-	-	-	Chenopodium ? (modern)	0/<1ml	-	Moll-t (C)
	1277	5551	0.75	2	40	C	-	Indeterminate grain fragment	C	Arrhenatherum elatius	0/<1ml	-	Moll-t (B)
	1277	5552	0.75	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1ml	-	Moll-t (A

key: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items



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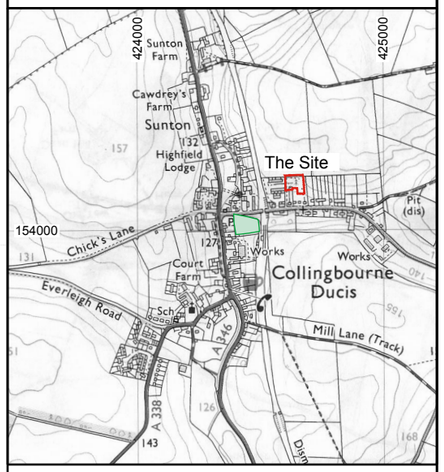

The site and area of strip

Anglo-Saxon settlement excavated 1998

Early Saxon cemetery (WAM 70/71, 1978)

Grave

Cremated bone

Archaeological feature

Coomb

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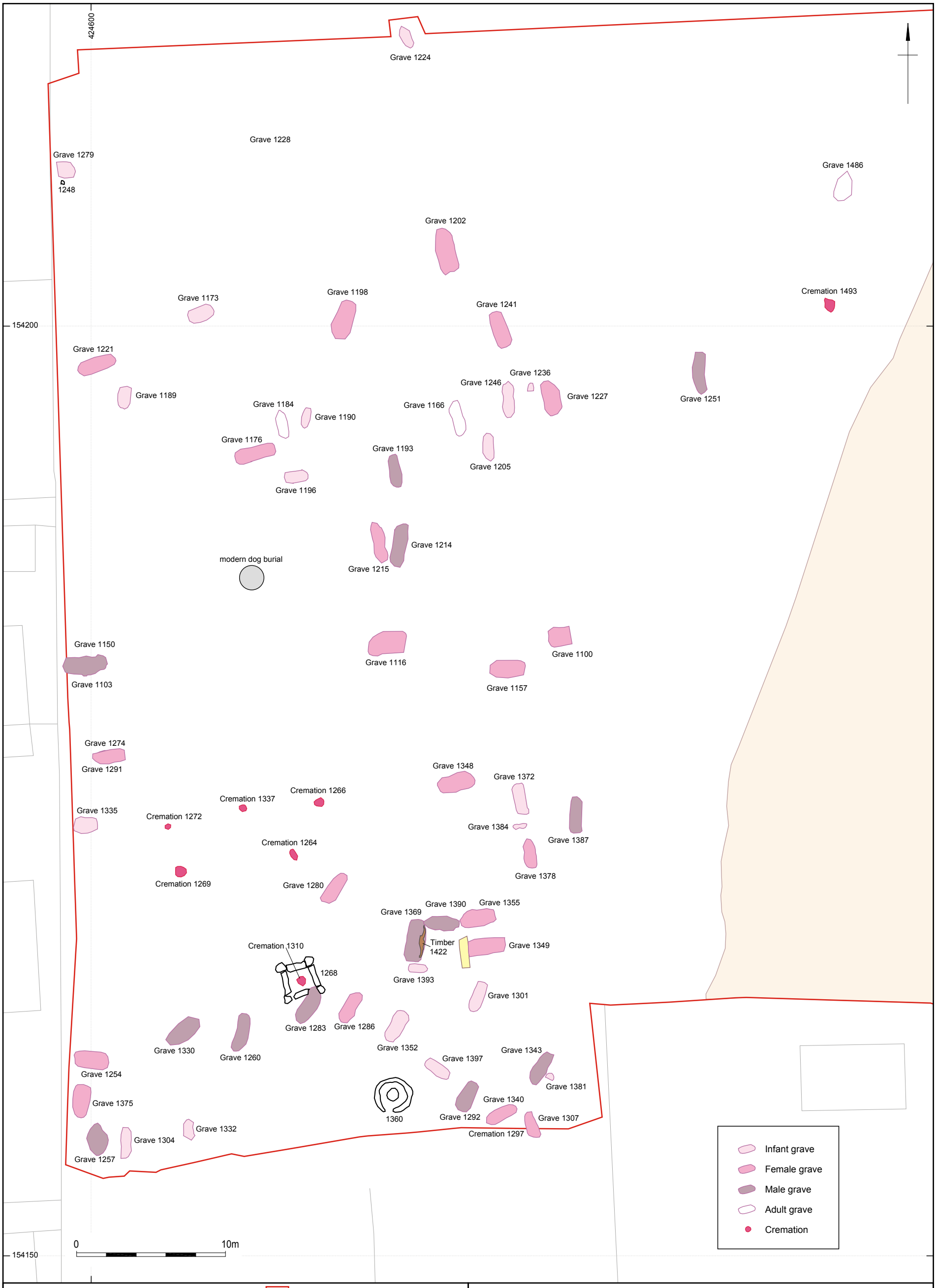
Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



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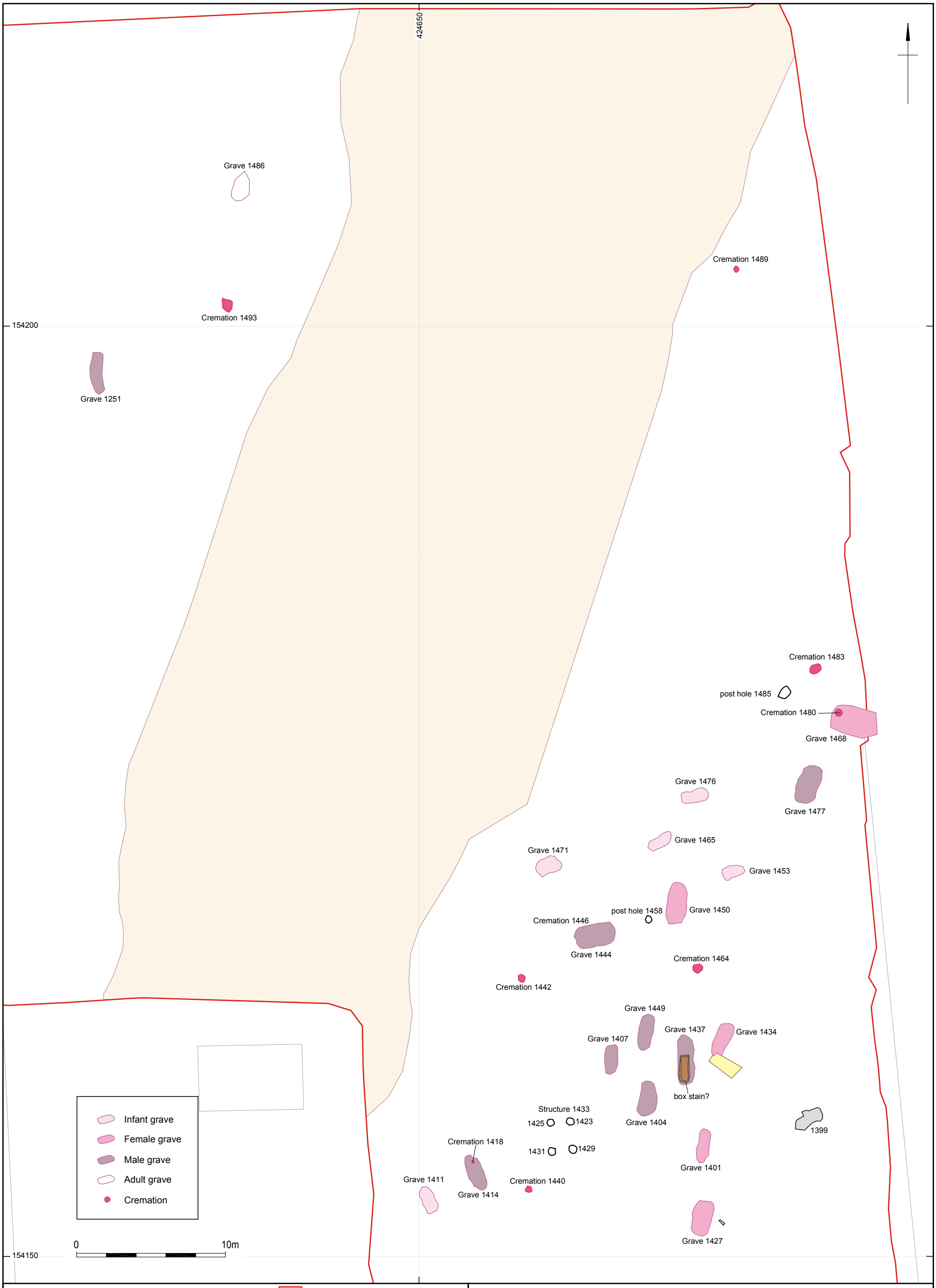
Features, site west

Figure 2



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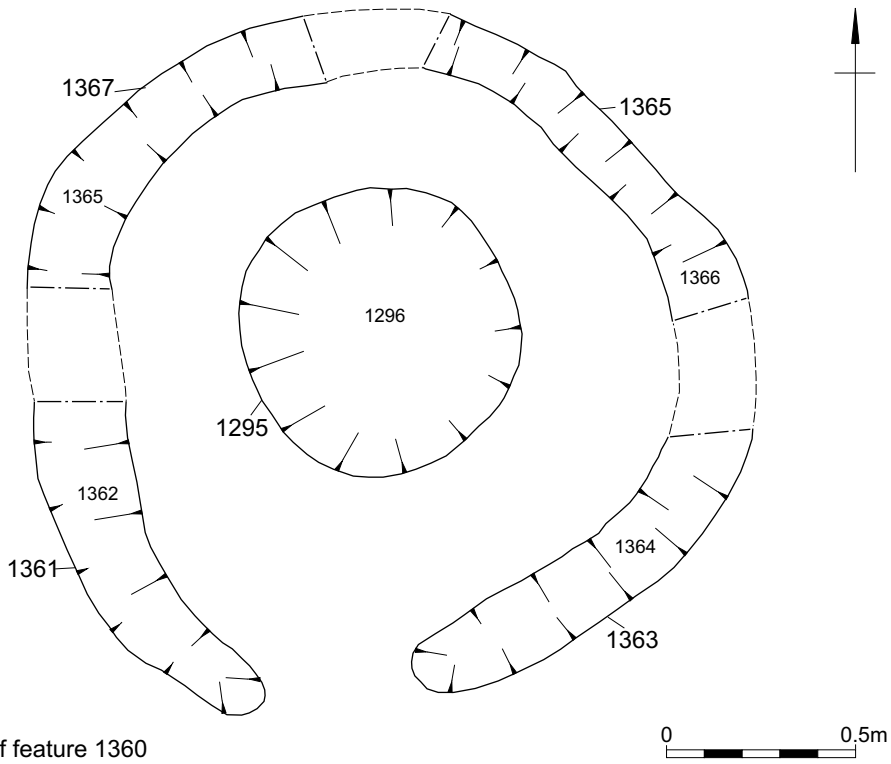
Features, site east

Figure 3



Plan of feature 1360

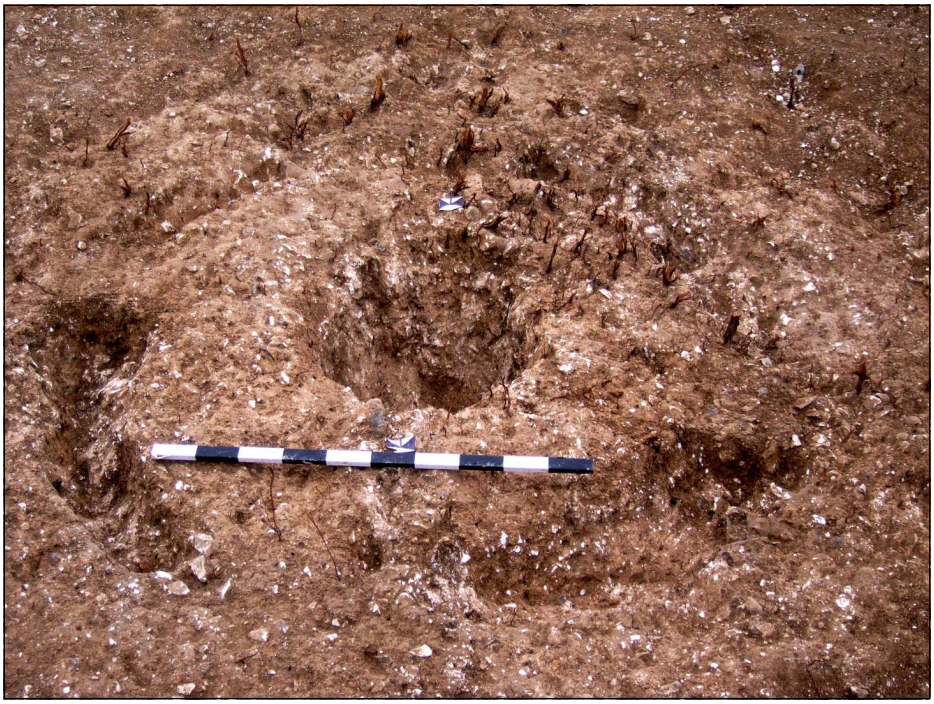


Plate 1: Feature 1360

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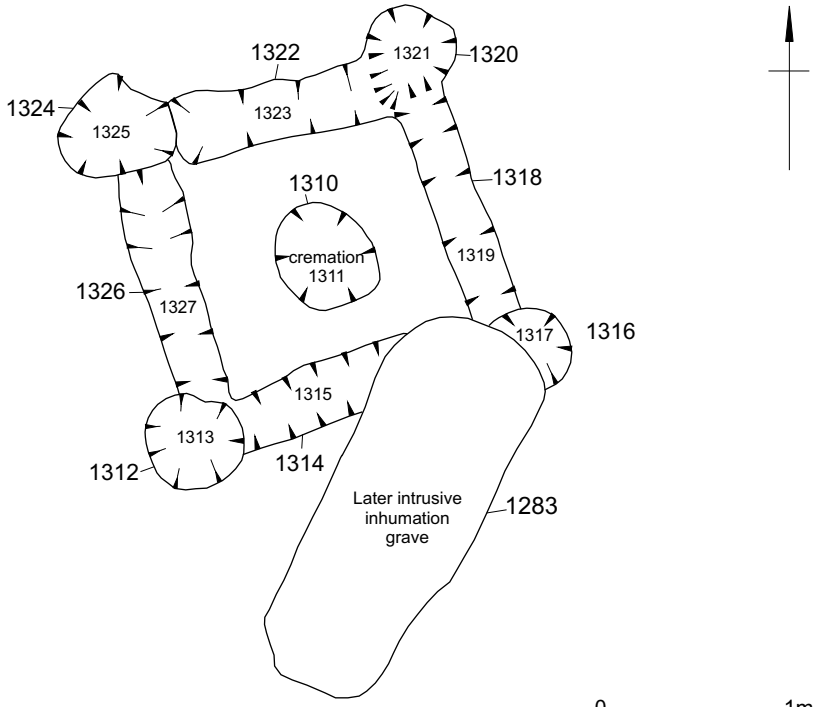

Plan of Structure 1268

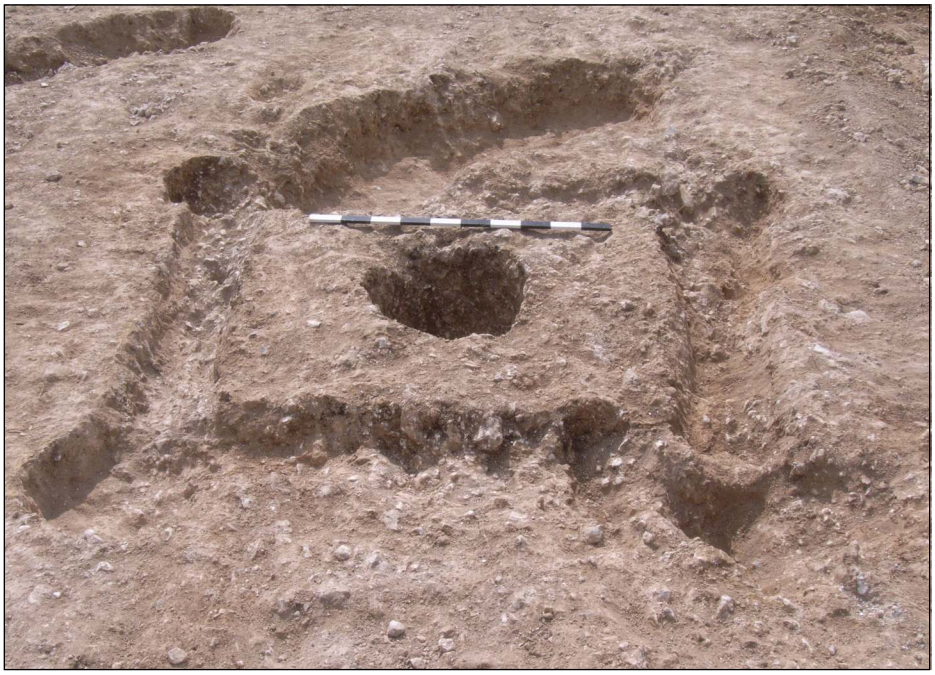

Plate 2: Structure 1268

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Plate 3: Grave 1221, Skeleton 1222 with brooch in situ

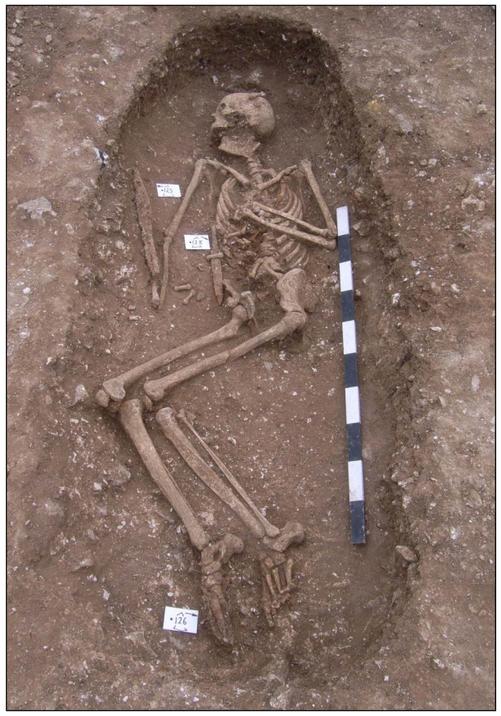

Plate 4: Grave 1292, Skeleton 1293 with large spear and knife, viewed from north-east

Plate 5: Grave 1150, Skeleton 1132 with sword, viewed from east

Plate 6: Grave 1369, Skeleton 1370 with shield boss, spear and burnt wood, viewed from west

Date:	14/04/08	Revision Number:	0
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