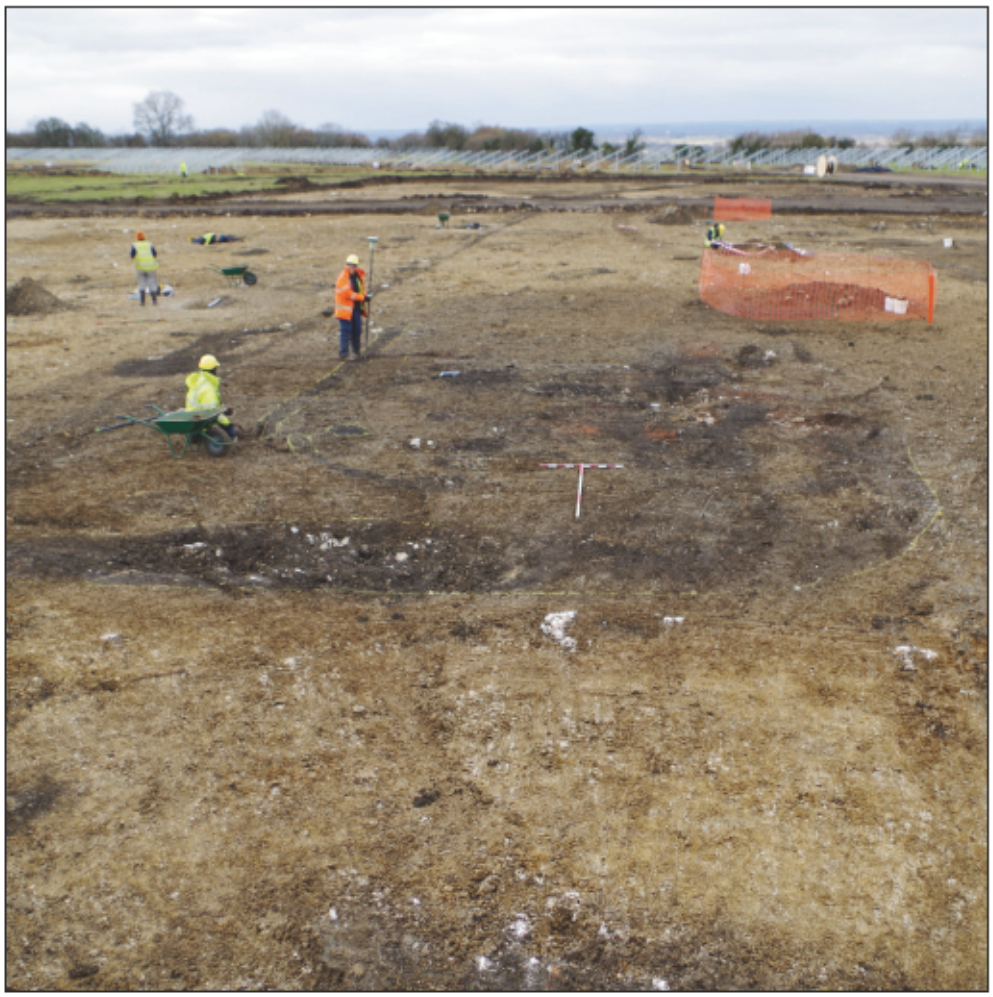
making sense of heritage

Area D – former MoD Lyneham Wiltshire

Post-excavation Assessment Report and Updated Project Design



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wessex archaeology

Area D – former MoD Lyneham
Wiltshire

Post-excavation Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by British Solar Renewables Ltd to carry out the archaeological excavation of one of four areas (Area D) at the site formerly known as MoD Lyneham airfield, Bradenstoke, Wiltshire (National Grid Reference 399430 178720), in advance of works to install a solar array. The remaining areas were excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. The work – carried out from 23rd February to 13th March 2015 – forms part of extensive redevelopment plans for the airfield, and follows a series of archaeological and historical investigations.

The main discovery comprises part of a Romano-British rural settlement, which followed intermittent and dispersed prehistoric activity, primarily of Iron Age date. The presence of a post-mill fits well with the medieval setting, surrounded by strip farming, and situated close to a priory and small settlement.

Prehistoric remains include a few sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery found in an area of repeated small-scale quarrying. A concentration of features consistent with a small, probably Middle Iron Age settlement was identified in the north-west of the site, and residual sherds in later features suggests that other Iron Age features once existed further to the south-east.

Romano-British ditches provided the earliest evidence for division of the landscape, with associated agricultural and domestic features including an enclosure and various pits. One of the two wells probably had its origins in the early Romano-British period. Extensive re-organisation of the landscape, represented by a rectilinear field system, was probably undertaken during the mid-Romano-British phase. There is also some evidence for ironworking in the mid and late phases, though the presence of two grain dryers indicates that farming remained important. Earlier quarrying activity appears to have continued throughout this later period, whilst the mid–late Romano-British community chose to inter several individuals in graves dispersed across the area. No building remains were identified, but several spreads of dark, finds-rich material were preserved which are likely to reflect settlement in the vicinity.

Late Romano-British finds include a number of coins, and in two adjoining shallow, elongated pits were a rare cache of at least five pewter plates and a copper alloy calyx-shaped mount, perhaps from a ceremonial staff.

The remains of a medieval post-mill, an early form of windmill, comprised a cross-shaped foundation trench and a surrounding penannular ditch with a broad causeway, situated on the highest part of the site.

It is anticipated that, following proposed post-excavation analysis, the results will be published as an article in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Natural History Magazine*.

Area D – former MoD Lyneham Wiltshire

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank British Solar Renewables Ltd for commissioning the work. The co-operation of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) is gratefully acknowledged, as is the advice and assistance provided by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council.

The excavation was directed in the field by Piotr Orczewski, assisted by Kerry Birnie, Peter Capps, Michal Cepak, Steven Cole, Susan Clelland, Ray Ducker, Neil Fitzpatrick, Michael Fleming, Ed Grenier, Lynn Hume, Natalia Hunt, Luke Jarvis, Roy Krakowicz, Stuart Pierson, Frances Ward and Owen Watts. Lynn Wootten undertook the lifting, excavation and recording of the pewter plates, with the assistance of Rachael Seager Smith. The project was managed by Andy King, on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

This report was written by Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy, who also assessed the human remains, and edited by Phil Andrews. Specialist contributions were provided by Jane Timby (pottery), Nicholas Cooke (coins), Phil Andrews (slag), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), Rachael Seager Smith (other finds) and Sarah Wyles (environmental remains). The illustrations were prepared by Will Foster.

Area D – former MoD Lyneham Wiltshire

Post-excavation Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by British Solar Renewables Ltd to carry out an archaeological strip, map and record excavation in advance of the construction of a new solar array and related installations on land to the north of the existing runway at the site of the former MoD Lyneham airfield site, Bradenstoke, Wiltshire (centred on National Grid Reference 399430 178720; **Figure 1**). The works were undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological investigations (the 'Scheme') associated with large scale developments plans for the airfield.

1.1.2 Wiltshire Council granted planning permission (14/06989/FUL) for the solar array development in November 2014 and this, on the basis of a Heritage Assessment and geophysical survey (AMEC 2014), included a condition requiring a programme of works to enable the recording of remains of archaeological interest.

1.1.3 An archaeological evaluation of the Scheme area was subsequently undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS 2015), the results of which identified four areas of 'significant' archaeological potential. Further investigation through strip, map and record excavation (areas A–D; **Figure 1**) was required in order to satisfy the planning condition. Areas A–C were excavated by PCAS (and the results are reported elsewhere; PCAS forthcoming), whilst WA completed Area D (hereafter the 'Site').

1.1.4 The approved Written Scheme of Investigation for the Site (WSI; WA 2015) sets out the excavation aims and methodology, following current best practice and guidance as outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a).

1.1.5 The fieldwork took place between 23rd February and 13th March 2015.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises a roughly rectangular grassed plot of land (0.73 ha), situated within the larger Scheme area (90 ha) on the north side of the runway at former RAF Lyneham airfield.

1.2.2 The airfield lies immediately to the south of Bradenstoke and 1.2 km to the east of Lyneham. The A3102 Calne Road lies to the east, whilst the northern part of the Scheme is bounded by the site of the former Bradenstoke Priory (**Figure 1**).

1.2.3 The airfield occupies a prominent plateau which falls away to the south and north-west – towards the Marlborough Downs and Avon Vale respectively. The Site lies at an elevation of 152–154 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.4 The underlying geology is mapped as coral-rich/shelly Stanford Formation Limestone (Jurassic) (BGS Online Viewer); lower calcareous grit underlies much of the Scheme area. Aquifers on the Lyneham plateau ensure wells are productive sunk; springs and tributaries gather to join the rivers Avon and Marden.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A comprehensive local archaeological and historical background is provided in the Heritage Assessment prepared for the area covered by the Scheme (AMEC 2014) and also in a similar document for the land to the south and east (AMEC 2013). This background is summarised in the WSI (WA 2015), and a précis follows.

2.2 Recent investigations in the area

2.2.1 A geophysical survey in 2012, which encompassed much of the airfield, revealed a series of anomalies across and around the Site, including field boundaries and potential discrete feature groupings (**Figure 1**; Butcher 2012). Some of these are also identifiable as cropmarks on aerial photographs (AMEC 2014).

2.2.2 As part of the wider development programme, and following a Heritage Statement (AMEC 2013), WA undertook an archaeological trial trench evaluation on the area to the south and east of the Scheme (WA 2013). Predominantly medieval and post-medieval agricultural features were identified in the area to the south, whilst no remains associated with the moated site of Lyneham Court (indicated on early Ordnance Survey mapping) were revealed to the east.

2.2.3 The Heritage Assessment (AMEC 2014) established that the solar array development would result in activities and changes that were likely to affect some of the identified heritage assets, particularly with regard to possible archaeological remains (for which a strong likelihood of their survival was suggested). The Scheme was designed and undertaken in order to mitigate these effects, such that the development would not result in unacceptable harm to the heritage significance of the assets.

2.2.4 As part of the mitigation, the Scheme area was subject to a targeted archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising sixty 30 m-long trenches (PCAS forthcoming). Whilst many of the trenches were devoid of archaeological features, concentrations of discrete features, ditches and a possible drip-gully were identified. Overall, there was a good correlation with the geophysical results, though a number of features did not show up in the magnetometry survey. Finds from across the area included Roman pottery, metalwork and a carved bone pin. Four zones of particular archaeological interest (Areas A–D) were identified as a result.

Prehistoric

2.2.5 The earliest known archaeological remains in the vicinity of the Site include possible Bronze Age burial mounds, seen as cropmarks, and suggested by place and field names. One barrow mound is recorded as being levelled during World War II, when the airfield was constructed, and another, more distant example was found to contain 16 skeletons when it was excavated in 1863. Various undated crop marks may well relate to prehistoric activity.

2.2.6 An Iron Age carving was found in a cottage garden in Bradenstoke.

Romano-British

2.2.7 Some of the crop marks and geophysical anomalies recorded in the area are likely to be related to Romano-British activity.

2.2.8 A small number of finds of Romano-British date have been recorded in the vicinity, and a few sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during the PCAS evaluation.

2.2.9 Geophysical survey and a limited excavation by Time Team in 1994 revealed a good example of a multi-phase Romano-British villa complex 300 m west of Queen Court Farm, Tockenham, north-west of Lyneham (HER List Entry No. 1017015).

Medieval

2.2.10 Along the northern border of the Scheme is the site of a Motte and Bailey Castle, known as Clack Mount, a Scheduled Monument (part of HER List Entry No. 1010807). According to Domesday (AD 1086), the surrounding land (including the Site), belonged to Edward of Salisbury, whose son Walter formed a house of Augustinian Canons at Bradenstoke in 1139. The Priory remained active until the dissolution in 1539. Many of the monastic structures were demolished in 1929. What remains of the Priory, along with associated earthworks and fishponds, are Scheduled Monuments (also part of 1010807).

2.2.11 Bradenstoke-cum-Clack, originally a medieval settlement, is located immediately to the east of the Priory and Clack Mount. The remains of a medieval cross is situated in Bradenstoke village. The site of a moated manor (Lyneham Court; SU07MW451) was situated to the east of the airfield, though no sign of it was found during investigations in 1972 and 2013. Crop marks and geophysical survey result show fairly extensive remnants of medieval ridge and furrow across the Scheme area.

2.2.12 The sites of several other medieval settlements have been recorded in the vicinity, for example at Upper Littlecott Farm (HER List Entry No. 1018420), Hooker's Gate (a moated site; 1013077) and Crew's Farm (1018416).

2.2.13 A post-mill mound (HER List Entry No. 1018127) is recorded near Brynards Hill Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett – 8.5 km to north-west of the Site.

Post-Medieval

2.2.14 The Priory and certain specified lands were granted to Sir Richard Pexsall in 1546, and these became known as Bradenstoke cum [with] Clack, until the 17th century. Subsequent ownership, rights and division of the estate are well-recorded.

2.2.15 The area was in mixed agricultural use from the 16th century, though parts survived as 'moorland', including that held in common, until at least the end of the 18th century. Enclosure was probably relatively late, though it was complete by the early part of the 19th century.

2.2.16 Some post-medieval field boundaries are still extant, and others show relatively clearly on aerial photographs and the geophysical survey.

Modern

2.2.17 RAF Lyneham was originally designed as an aircraft storage unit, originating in 1937 but mostly developed 1938–1940. The grass runways were replaced with hard surfaced runways in 1942. A further runway was added in the following year to accommodate wartime operations. Between 1942 and 1944 the newly formed British Overseas Airways Corporation operated from Lyneham, transporting VIPs and civilians across the world.

Development of the base at this time included the construction of many more hangars, a control tower and additional accommodation. The first married quarters were built in 1949, along with further barracks.

2.2.18 Lyneham was the principal transport base of the RAF following the war, and from the 1950s its development reflected changes in military strategies, whereby troops were predominantly transported by air rather than ship. Further modifications and additions ensued.

2.2.19 A new apron was built to accommodate the Lockheed Hercules aircraft in the 1960s, and by the 1970s Lyneham had become the main transport base for the RAF in the UK. The aircraft have moved both troops and supplies in times of conflict, famines or other emergencies, and became a common sight in the skies over Lyneham and the surrounding area. Shortly before its closure in 2012 (when the Hercules' were transferred to RAF Brize Norton, Oxfordshire) the base became renowned for serving aircraft returning the military victims of the war in Afghanistan.

3 AIMS

3.1.1 The general aims of the investigation, as set out in the WSI (WA 2015), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and to ensure their preservation by record;
- confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- determine the approximate extent of any remains;
- determine the condition of the remains;
- determine the complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present; and
- assess the results and prepare an appropriate report.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 All excavation and post-excavation procedures were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a), and as set out in the WSI (WA 2015).

4.2 Fieldwork methodology

4.2.1 The area to be investigated, as detailed in the WSI, was marked out using a Global Positioning System (GPS). The Client provided all necessary information on any above or below-ground services within the excavation area; additional checks were made using a cable avoidance tool.

4.2.2 Under the constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist, all overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was carefully removed in spits by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Stripping ceased at the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first, and not exceeding 1.2 m in depth.

4.2.3 The Site was cleaned by hand, as appropriate, to enable the production of an accurate plan. Investigation of the archaeological features and deposits was undertaken as specified in the WSI, sufficient to satisfy the aims and objectives of the investigation.

4.2.4 Stripped material was visually examined for archaeological material and, where appropriate, a metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery.

4.2.5 A sample of each feature type was excavated and recorded, selected on the basis of their form, fill, and stratigraphic relationship, and in order to ensure a broad characterisation.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 A continuous numbering system employed by PCAS within Areas A, B and C was also used for Area D. A unique WA site code of **108110** was created, allowing WA's *pro forma* recording system to be used.

4.3.2 A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of the excavation. Hand drawn site illustrations were produced (1:10 for sections and grave plans, 1:20 for other plans). The excavation area, archaeological features, drawing points, and any other relevant anomalies, were surveyed using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit and Leica Viva series TS12 unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30 mm or below. The co-ordinates were tied to the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system, and heights were recorded in metres above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). The electronic survey record will be retained within the Site archive.

4.3.3 A full digital photographic record was maintained during the evaluation. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The County Archaeologist, working on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, visited the Site during the course of the works.

4.5 Specialist strategies

Artefact

4.5.1 All artefacts were collected, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (CIfA 2014b, SMA 1993; 1995). All non-modern artefacts were collected and retained. Objects of special interest (e.g. grave goods, coffin furniture, placed objects) were three-dimensionally recorded using the GPS. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context. These have been, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.

4.5.2 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They have been suitably bagged and boxed and will be deposited with the relevant museum, with the landowner's permission.

Human remains

4.5.3 The excavation of the human remains followed WA guidelines, which comply with all current legislation, and are based on the standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (McKinley and Roberts 1993; Brickley and McKinley 2004).

4.5.4 The samples from the excavation of the burial remains have been processed in order to retrieve small artefacts, bones and other biological material. Easily identifiable material has been separated, and the remaining residues will be scanned by the osteoarchaeologist during the analysis stage.

Environmental

4.5.5 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts, and under the guidance of WA environmental specialists.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the results of the excavation. Details are in the archive.

5.2 Soil sequence

5.2.1 The Site was covered with very dark greyish brown silty loam topsoil, generally 0.20–0.30 m deep. This overlay a mid-grey to orange-brown silty loam subsoil of similar depth. All archaeological features were revealed below the subsoil. The underlying natural geology comprised a light to mid brownish-yellow limestone cornbrash.

5.3 Archaeological sequence

5.3.1 Approximately 80 archaeological features were excavated and recorded, most of which have been assigned to the Romano-British period, the remainder being Iron Age, medieval and undated (**Figure 2**). Features include an enclosure, field boundary ditches, pits, postholes, inhumation graves, grain dryers, ovens/kilns, wells and the remains of a post-mill. The general pattern is one of sparse prehistoric activity including a small Iron Age settlement focused in the north-west, and widespread Romano-British agricultural, settlement and mortuary activity.

5.3.2 In general the features and deposits were reasonably clear, and the stratigraphic sequence simple. Defining features and interpretation was more difficult in the areas where a number of ditches, their recuts and associated spreads overlapped, and where there had been reworking due to repeated small-scale quarrying activity. Group numbers have been allocated where appropriate (**Appendix 1**).

Bronze Age

5.3.3 Three sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery were collected from the surface of **40172**, the fill of unexcavated feature **40171** (see below; **Figure 3**).

Iron Age

5.3.4 A cluster of features in the northern corner of the Site included postholes and four pits containing varying quantities of probably early Middle Iron Age pottery (**Figure 3**). Three of the possibly 20 or so postholes in the cluster were excavated. Each was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. They measured 0.25 x 0.31 m up to 0.55 x 0.63 m, and were 0.15–0.51 m deep. The smallest (**40248**) contained a single fill of dark greyish-brown loam with occasional small stones, charcoal flecks, and a single sherd of pottery. The other postholes had two fills – an initial light greyish-brown sandy clay (disturbed post-packing), and a secondary fill similar to that of **40248**, with the addition of burnt stone in **40253**. The evidence suggests that the posts had been removed rather

than left to rot *in situ*. Possible arcs of postholes are discernible, though the evidence is too sparse to enable more than a tentative suggestion of structural remains here.

5.3.5 Four of the six pits excavated in this part of the Site were assigned to this phase; the remainder contained no datable material. Pit **40301** (1.32 x 1.25 x 0.65 m; **Plate 1**) was partially investigated in the previous evaluation (PCAS forthcoming). The lowest fill comprised a lens of heat-reddened clay sandwiched between two lenses of charcoal-rich silt. This was followed by a mid-grey to dark brown silty clay fill containing quantities of Iron Age pottery, animal bone, burnt stone and charcoal. The upper fill was a mid-greyish-brown silty clay with burnt stone, charcoal and a few sherds of Iron Age pottery.

5.3.6 Pit **40342**, one of an adjacent pair, was the largest of the six pits, at approximately 1.75 m in diameter (sub-circular) and 0.75 m deep. The base was slightly wider than the top and it had a fairly distinct 'bell'-shaped profile (**Figure 3**; **Plate 2**). The basal fill comprised a 0.16 m deep series of black, orange and red lenses of ash, charcoal and burnt clay; there was no evidence for *in situ* burning. The next deposit, which was stony and had collected around the periphery of the first (below the overhanging sides), probably represents a period of erosion (an Iron Age sherd was found in this layer). Above this was a layer of dark grey stony clay with charcoal, fire-reddened clay lenses and much burnt stone, as well as pottery. Further weathering and collapse of the sides ensued, the subsequent layer comprising light grey, slightly stony silty clay with pottery, animal bone and some charcoal. The final fill was a 0.30 m deep layer of dark grey silty clay containing similar material. A large number of weed seeds were found in fill **40348** (see below),

5.3.7 Pit **40305**, adjacent to **40342**, was sub-circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a concave base. It measured 0.92 x 0.76 x 0.29 m, and contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown clay-silt, comprising a series of silting lenses. Pottery was recovered.

5.3.8 Two parallel elongated pits or gullies, **40298** (1.32 x 0.50 x 0.40 m) and **40307** (1.10 x 0.23 x 0.06 m), were a few metres to the west of pit 40342. They held a fill of dark grey-brown loam, with occasional stones and a small quantity of Iron Age pottery (**Figure 3**).

5.3.9 It is likely that a proportion of the unexcavated features in this area were of comparable date (**Figures 2**; see below).

5.3.10 Two features mid-way along the northern edge of the Site (**Figure 3**), appear to be an insubstantial quarry pit (**40113**; 2.20 m long, 0.57 m deep oval cut) and an adjacent possible prospection pit, or part of a larger pit (**40117**; ?circular, ?0.38 m diameter, 0.17 m deep). Pottery from both features has been assigned to the Iron Age period; other artefacts include animal bone and fired clay. Dark layer **40131**, possibly the same as **40132–4** (containing pottery of Iron Age and Romano-British date) probably represents a tertiary deposit (i.e. same as group **40361**; see 'spreads' below). A small assemblage of charred plant remains were identified (see below).

Romano-British

5.3.11 Romano-British features include those associated with formalisation of the landscape and agriculture, settlement and crafts, and those relating to mortuary activity. There is evidence for activity from the early (1st–2nd century) to the very late (4th–5th century) phases of the Roman period. Though a number of the features can only be assigned a broad Romano-British date, it is possible to determine changes in landscape organisation, settlement and craft activity and probably mortuary activity from the middle phase (2nd–3rd century) onwards (**Figures 2, 4a and 5a**).

5.3.1 In particular, an area of settlement-related activity was recorded in the south-eastern part of the Site, seemingly delineated by the field/enclosure system ditches with probable internal divisions (**Figure 2**, **4a** and **5a**).

Spreads

5.3.2 In several areas of the Site, layers of dark, artefact-rich silty clay loam overlay largely infilled features, especially in the vicinity of some of the ditches, the majority of the finds of late Romano-British date. Some may be occupation spreads, others reworked material and/or buried soils. Individual examples are discussed with their associated features below.

Early Romano-British enclosure

5.3.3 Groups **40349** and **40352**, the earliest in the sequence of ditches that extended across the Site, demarcated the north-eastern corner of a substantial enclosure. This had an approximately 10 m wide entrance to the north-east, and possibly one at least as wide to the south-east (**Figure 4a**). Two parallel ditches extended to the north-west, either of which may have been a continuation of the enclosure ditch; one appeared to terminate whilst the other continued beyond the limit of excavation. The enclosure ditches measured between 0.90 and 1.25 m wide, and survived to depths of 0.19–0.30 m. Fills generally comprised pale brown silty clay, probably largely formed through natural silting, and included pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone. Pottery dates indicate use during the 1st to 2nd centuries AD, and some Iron Age pottery suggests that earlier features in the vicinity had probably been disturbed. A concentration of later pottery (3rd century) was recovered from the southernmost end, where a 5 m length (including the terminal) included an upper deposit of dark, finds-rich material similar to layer **40145** (see 'spreads' and 'working areas').

5.3.4 Either side of the north-east entrance were several features. To the west was a well (**40099**; see below), probably originally dug at the same time as the enclosure ditches. To the east was a shallow irregular feature (**40286**; 1.10 x 0.80 x 0.20 m), which was cut by feature **40288** (see below; **Figure 5a**).

5.3.5 Just inside the entrance to the enclosure, gully **40253** (10 m long, 0.45–0.50 m wide and 0.10 m deep) contained a dark brownish-blackfill with similarly early pottery to the enclosure ditch, with some possibly slightly later. It was cut by oven/kiln-like feature **40321** and overlain by late Romano-British spreads (see below). It is possible that this represents an internal feature associated with the enclosure, though it was parallel with **40350** – part of the later field-system.

5.3.6 The layout of the early enclosure clearly corresponds with linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (**Figures 1 and 2**).

Mid-Romano-British field-system

5.3.7 Re-organisation of the agricultural landscape was represented by the ditches of a rectilinear field system of probable mid-Romano-British date (**40350** and **40355**).

5.3.8 Ditch **40350** was 115 m long, curving slightly to the north in the westernmost 25 m, perhaps reflecting an area of slightly higher ground to the south (later occupied by a medieval post-mill, see below). It is here that the ditch survived to its greatest width and depth (3.20 m x 1.30 m; **Figure 4a**), and had a rounded base with moderately sloping sides. Fills here suggest gradual infilling (four distinct deposits, each between 0.10–0.20 m thick) followed by a homogenous 0.90 m deep deposit, probably indicative of deliberate backfilling. The sparse early Romano-British pottery from the upper two fills is

undoubtedly residual. The ditch cut the earlier enclosure ditch in two places and continued to the south-east beyond the limit of excavation. Its relationship to north-east to south-west aligned ditch groups **40354**, **40355** and **40358**, which it crossed, could not be established, though all appear to be of mid-Romano-British date. On balance, given the layout of ditches, it is considered more likely that **40350** was the earliest in the sequence.

5.3.9 A recut along the south-western edge of **40350** (**40351**), is evident to the south-east, the later ditch surviving discontinuously along its length. Both ditches were subsequently cut by late Romano-British grain dryer (**40265**, see below). A few sherds of pottery from the single, dark fill are probably residual and a mid-Romano-British date is most likely.

5.3.10 Ditch **40355** extended south-west to north-east for approximately 43 m across the south-eastern part of the Site, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the north-east. There was no clear terminus to the south-west and the ditch may have continued beyond the limit there too. Ditch **40355** was approximately 2.00 m wide and up to 0.67 m deep, with a slightly concave base and moderate to gradually sloping sides. It contained up to four fills, which comprised two gradually formed basal fills around 0.10 m thick, a third, more substantial fill (0.37 m deep) and, the remains of an upper, tertiary fill. Pottery indicates a mid-Romano-British date. A recut, **40358**, 0.65 m wide and 0.20 m deep, was apparent along part of the south-eastern side, the pottery from this of 2nd to 4th century AD date.

5.3.11 The field-system appears to have continued to the south-east of ditches **40355** and **40358**, with extensions at approximately 90° to the south-east of both in the southern corner of the Site. This and the continuations of ditches **40350** and **40351**, at least one of which may have been open at the same time, suggest the demarcation of two or possibly three rectangular plots or enclosures, the most complete being 26.4 m wide. Several pits (**40004**, **40038**, **40041** and **40043**) and postholes, some dated to the mid- and late Romano-British periods, as well as a late quarry (**40221**), lay within these plots (**Figure 4a**; see below), though the later ones may have post-dated them.

5.3.12 Ditch **40354** extended for approximately 36 m across the same area, roughly parallel and 4 m to the north-west of ditches **40355** and **40358**. It was between 1.20 and 1.50 m wide, and up to 0.40 m deep. The single fill of light yellowish-brown to mid brown silty clay loam contained pottery, animal bone and oyster shell. Most of the pottery is of mid-Romano-British date, broadly contemporary with ditches **40355** and **40358**, though both the latter were sealed by spread **40562**, whereas ditch **40354** may have cut it; the precise relationship was unclear (**Figure 4a**; **Plate 3**).

5.3.13 All these ditches correlate with linear geophysical anomalies extending beyond the limits of excavation, indicating that the field-system was reasonably extensive (**Figure 1**).

Mortuary activity

5.3.14 Six graves of probable Romano-British date (one possibly late) were found as singletons and a pair, dispersed across the central part of the Site (**Figure 4a** and **b**; **Plates 4–9**). These comprised **40128**, **40158**, **40245**, **40280**, **40290** and **40295** (see **Appendix 2** for details). There was no clear pattern regarding their location and landscape features, one being on a similar alignment to a field boundary, one perpendicular to the enclosure ditch, and another cutting it. The pair of graves lay immediately adjacent to the largest area of quarrying activity, whilst the remaining singleton was more isolated.

5.3.15 The graves were all sub-rectangular in plan and most were rounded at one or both ends. Grave bases were generally flat to slightly concave, and the sides were moderate to steeply sloping. One grave (**40280**; **Plate 7**) was stepped at the head end, though this may be a reflection of the ditch into which it was cut. Grave **40295** (**Plate 9**) had irregular,

possibly stepped sides. Graves for the adult burials were 1.70–2.15 m long and 0.55–0.77 m wide. The infant grave (**40290**; **Plate 8**) measured 1.48 x 0.55 m. Depths varied between 0.13 and 0.39 m; all but one were less than 0.20 m deep.

5.3.16 Each grave contained the remains of a single inhumation burial – five adults (all male) and an infant. All but one corpse had been laid supine, with the legs either extended, or flexed in some way. One burial (grave **40295**) had been made prone and extended. Arms were arranged either along the side or across the abdomen/hips, or a combination thereof.

5.3.17 Hobnailed footwear was recorded in four of the adult graves, worn on the feet in three cases and underlying the shin of the fourth. The infant and the burial in grave **40295** (prone) did not contain any grave goods. Only grave **40290** contained iron nails, probably indicative of a coffin, as well as residual and iron slag. Nearly all graves held residual pottery (Romano-British) and animal bone. A late Roman coin was found in the backfill of grave **40280** which, on the basis of all other evidence, is unlikely to have come from the underlying ditch.

5.3.18 Redeposited human bone (all neonatal) was recovered from a posthole (**40051**) and two pits (**40073** and **40164**) (**Figure 4a**; **Plate 10** and **40162**; **Appendix 2**).

Pits

5.3.19 Various pits were found, mainly across the north-eastern half of the Site, where other features were concentrated. Most of these are described below by category, but a small number are unusual or are of particular interest for their contents.

5.3.20 Pits **40317** and **40333**, adjacent to grave **40290**, may have been empty graves or cenotaphs, memorials where the body was not available for burial (**Figure 5a**). Mid–late Romano-British pit **40333** measured 2.12 x 0.84 x 0.80 m, and was sub-rectangular in plan with one rounded end. The steep to vertical sided cut had a slightly irregular base and contained three fills. The lower two fills, together up to 0.7 m thick, may have been deliberately deposited, and produced just over 1 kg of finds. Undated pit **40317** (1.54 x 0.84 x 0.64 m) was similar in form, and contained a single dark brown sandy loam fill. Feature **40119** (1.54 x 0.50 x 0.12 m) was also somewhat grave-like but no human bone was recovered. This pit lay a few metres to the south-west of grave **40246**, and on a similar alignment; pottery from its fill is early Romano-British.

5.3.21 Two shallow, sub-rectangular pits, **40073** and **40080**, lay at approximately 90° to each other near the centre of the Site (**Figures 4a** and **b**; **Plates 10–12**). Their ends intercut but no relationship could be established, however the contents of both suggest some ritual significance and the dating evidence shows them to be of broadly contemporary late Romano-British date.

5.3.22 Pit **40073** was 2.20 m long, 0.68 m wide and 0.32 m deep, with irregular concave sides and base. The basal fill comprised very dark grey/black loam with some charcoal, and this contained 4th century pottery, three late Roman coins (ONs 419, 420 and 424) and a rare, perhaps unique cast copper alloy calyx-shaped mount (ON 422). The charred plant remains were moderately rich in cereal grains. Redeposited neonatal human bone was found in the upper deposit of mid yellowish-brown silty clay (0.15 m deep), which formed a band along the western edge of the feature.

5.3.23 Pit **40080** was shorter but of similar width and depth (1.3 x 0.6 x 0.25 m), with slightly straighter sides and a flatter base. The basal fill comprised a 0.15 m thick layer of mid yellowish brown silty clay similar to the upper fill of **40073**. The upper fill was a very dark brown/black silty loam which contained a heavily corroded cache of at least five pewter

plates (**Plate 11**; ON 417; see below), as well as six late Roman coins (ONs 405, 406, 414, 435, 436 and 439) and an iron fitting (ON 434).

Quarry pits

5.3.24 A group of intercutting pits on the central northern edge of the Site have been interpreted as quarrying activity, possibly originating in the prehistoric period or perhaps disturbing features of that date (see above). The area, covering approximately 20 by 20 m, was overlain by a large spread of dark, silty clay loam (**40361**; **Figure 4a**), which contained a variety of Romano-British artefacts. It is likely that rather than being one homogenous layer, this may have been reworked during different phases of quarrying, potentially throughout the entire period of activity.

5.3.25 Sample excavation along the northern edge of this quarrying complex partially revealed pit **40091** (0.52 m deep; **Figure 4a**). It contained a sequence of seven fills, with alternating deposits that contained domestic debris and those of gravelly rubble. Burnt stone and charcoal occurred in the artefact-rich deposits, and there was a distinct dump of larger rubble. The earliest fills included Iron Age and Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, whilst the later fills were early Romano-British.

5.3.26 Approximately 10 m to the south-east, still within the quarrying area, a sequence of intercutting features was recorded (**Figure 4a**). The earliest deposit, **40172**, from which sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery were recovered (fill of 'cut' **40171**), was not excavated. A further unexcavated feature (**40175**) was noted as cutting **40172**, as was **40177**, an oval pit measuring 1.80 x 1.50 x 0.27 m. The sides were convex and the base almost flat. The mid grey-brown silty clay loam fill contained two sherds of pottery broadly dated as Roman. Pit **40177** was cut along the south-eastern edge by otherwise undated pit **40179**, a 0.75 m diameter and 0.27 m deep cut containing frequent limestone fragments in a mid-greyish-brown silty loam matrix.

5.3.27 Just to the west of the access road was a sub-circular complex of probably intercutting features, perhaps quarries, approximately 3.0 x 2.70 m in extent (**Figure 4a**). Pit **40224** was only 0.07 m deep, though the single mid grey-brown silty clay fill contained a relatively large amount of early Romano-British pottery, fired clay and animal bone.

5.3.28 A further 12 m to the north, sub-circular pit **40340** (4.30 m in diameter and 1.30 m deep) is also likely to have been a quarry pit (**Figure 4a**). It had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base, and was filled with dark blackish-brown loam containing late Romano-British pottery, with a greater proportion of limestone rubble in the upper part of the fill.

5.3.29 At the south-eastern end of the Site, sub-rectangular feature **40221** is also suggested to have been a possible quarry complex. This was 7.00 x 6.00 m in extent and up to 0.50 m in depth, but was predominantly around 0.25 m deep (**Figure 4a**). Two fills were identified, the lowest a mid blackish grey silty clay loam with late Romano-British pottery and several iron nails; the uppermost fill was slightly lighter in colour, and devoid of artefacts. No horizontal distinctions in the fill could be made, but the profile suggests several intercutting pits are represented, perhaps all filled in together.

Storage and refuse pits

5.3.30 Pit **40084** measured 1.35 x 1.18 m and 0.17 m deep, and contained three similar fills of dark grey-brown silty clay (**Figures 5a** and **b**, **Plate 19**). The earliest fill produced animal bone and Iron Age pottery, the next included a large quantity of burnt stone, and early Romano-British pottery was recovered from the latest fill.

5.3.31 A little over 3 m to the north-east were **40190** and **40192**, recorded as a pit and recut respectively, may be part of a single feature. The earliest (**40190**) comprised a 0.77 m diameter cut with steep, straight sides and a flat base, the sides 'lined' with a pale yellow-brown silty clay deposit up to 0.10m thick. Recut **40192**, which was 0.58 m in diameter, was filled with dark brown clay silt that contained Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, animal bone and a piece of partly worked antler (ON 443; **Figures 5a** and **b**; **Plate 23**).

5.3.32 Approximately 12 m to the south-west of pit **40084** was pit **40125** (**Figure 5a**). The 1.10 x 1.23 m circular cut was 1.16 m deep, with steep concave sides, except to the south, where it rapidly shallowed approximately 0.20 m from the top; the base (0.60 m diameter) was fairly flat. The initial fill comprised mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions. The upper fill was a darker brown with early Romano-British pottery. Both contained animal bone which included horse.

5.3.33 Sub-oval pit **40161** (1.75 x 1.20 m, and at least 1.05 m deep – base not reached) had a 0.15 m thick mid-brownish-green silty clay deposit 'lining' the sides to a depth of 0.68 m. This 'cessy' deposit probably represents a fill which perhaps had been squeezed up the edges, and contained early Romano-British pottery. Otherwise, the earliest recorded fill (0.55 m deep) comprised a mid-green-brown silty clay containing frequent stones and occasional flecks of charcoal (**Figures 5a** and **b**; **Plate 22**). Pit **40161** was cut by pit **40164**, which removed at least 0.60 m of the earlier pit. The initial fill was a 0.25 m thick, mid green/brown silty clay containing oyster shell and animal bone. The upper fill was a much darker, clay-silt which contained early Romano-British pottery and some redeposited human bone (neonatal).

5.3.34 Pit **40064** was sub-circular (1.20 x 1.07 m x 0.79 m deep) and had a slightly 'bell'-shaped profile. The 0.72 m thick basal deposit was a mid-brown silty clay containing frequent stones and charcoal flecks, whilst the upper fill was a mid-brown stony clay loam containing some animal bone (**Figures 5a** and **b**; **Plate 18**). Pottery from the uppermost and basal fills is early Romano-British. Nearby posthole **40051** contained material of similar date.

5.3.35 Pit **40049** situated just to the north of the early enclosure was sub-oval (**Figure 5a**), 0.70 x 0.45 m and 0.10 m deep, with concave sides and base. The dark brown-grey silty clay fill contained animal bone and small sherds of early Romano-British pottery, as well as a relatively large assemblage of charred plant remains.

5.3.36 Pit **40197** probably cut mid-Romano-British field system ditch **40351** (**Figure 5a**), was 1.75 m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.95 m. The sides were steep and the base slightly concave. A sterile primary fill was sealed by yellow-brown silty clay with green-brown lenses that contained oyster shell, animal bone and early Romano-British pottery A further sterile layer, probably derived from erosion of the pit sides, was followed by a stony layer (0.15 m thick) may have been a deliberate capping deposit. The final, fairly homogeneous fill contained mid-Romano-British pottery, oyster shell and an iron hobnail (ON 440).

5.3.37 To the south-east, oval pit **40228** measured 1.60 x 2.10 x 0.50 m deep, and was truncated by well **40232** (see below; **Figures 5a** and **b**; **Plate 24**). The fill of greyish-yellow silty clay and gravel contained late Romano-British pottery and animal bone. Pit **40143**, a flat-based sub-circular pit with steep sides and a dark brown, silty loam fill also contained late Romano-British pottery as well as animal bone (including puppy and juvenile domestic fowl), ceramic building material, burnt stone and an iron nail (**Figure 5a**; **Plate 21**).

5.3.38 Sub-circular, irregular sided pit **40045** (0.7 x 0.5 x 0.16 m; **Figure 5a**) had mid greyish brown clay loam fill containing Romano-British pottery, animal bone and several pieces of redeposited human bone (neonatal).

Wells

5.3.39 Probable well shaft **40099** (**Figures 5a** and **b**; **Plate 20**) was dug through one of the terminals marking the early enclosure ditch entrance. The 2.70 m diameter cut was at least 2.6 m deep (augered) with steep sides that became vertical with depth. The sides were 'lined' with dark brownish-grey clay silt, approximately 0.05–0.12 m thick, perhaps reflecting the former presence of a lining.

5.3.40 The lowest recorded fill in well **40099** was a homogenous dark brownish-grey clay silt with a few stone inclusions, this layer at least 0.75 m thick and continuing more than 1.20 m below ground level. This contained late Romano-British pottery, animal bone and copper alloy wire (ON 409). The charred plant remains assemblage was moderately rich, and some charcoal was present. Above this was a 0.55 m thick, very dark brownish-grey clay loam layer containing abundant fine gravel, pottery, animal bone, an iron object and a late Roman coin. The uppermost deposit was a dark greyish-brown silty clay loam with some stony inclusions but no finds.

5.3.41 The location of well **40099** suggests that it may have been contemporary with the early Romano-British enclosure ditch, and remained in use throughout the period, only becoming infilled in (or after) the late Romano-British period. The animal bone assemblage from this feature included horse and dog.

5.3.42 A little over 30 m to the south-west of well **40099** was **40232**, a larger and later probable well (**Figures 5a** and **b**; **Plate 24**). The 4 m diameter feature cut through pit **40228** (see above) and was augured to a depth of 2.20 m, with no clear sign of the base. The deepest recorded fill comprised brown/grey clay silt with common charcoal and limestone fragments, at a depth of 1.25 m below the machined level. A 0.15 m thick layer of redeposited natural sealed this deposit, and a possible recut (**40235**) was recorded at this point, though the evidence is not convincing. The remains of a probable void (**40230**) was encountered in one side, the loose silty clay fill containing a sherd of early Romano-British pottery. The succeeding two deposits comprised dark grey-brown silty clay with an intervening ashy lens. Finds included 3rd-century pottery, several iron nails and animal bone (including dog). A browner fill above this contained a relatively large number of finds including late Roman-British pottery, glass (ON 437), a bone pin/needle shank (ON 442), a coin (ON 446) and a copper alloy sheet metal tag (ON 438)

5.3.43 Deposit **40239** then accumulated above the infilled well **40232** and pit **40288**, the finds including a coin (ON 432). Pit **40240** was dug through this deposit to a depth of 0.75 m (**40240**), the lowest of the dark greyish brown fills containing late Romano-British pottery, iron nails and a coin (ON 425, minted AD 330), whilst the latest deposit contained a similar pottery assemblage, a copper alloy wire bracelet (ON 421) and a coin (ON 423). The whole area was then covered with **40244**, a dark brown-grey spread which contained late Romano-British pottery, three coins – all of 4th-century date (ONs 423, 425 and 432; two minted in the early 330s), a decorated copper alloy pin (ON 418) and a strip (ON 437), an iron object with hooked ends (ON 430), ironworking slag, animal bone and oyster shell.

Pyrotechnic features and associated 'working areas'

5.3.44 Several features across the Site were clearly associated with pyrotechnical activities. Some were simple scoops or pits that were probably single-use 'fire-pits' or 'ovens', whilst a few were more permanent structures, for example the stone-lined grain dryers. At least

two 'working areas', one a hollow and one an area of hardstanding, appear to be associated with some of these features, as are some spreads of occupation material (see below).

5.3.45 A small sub-circular probable fire-pit **40311** was found in the area encompassed by the post-mill mound (**Figure 2** and **4a**, **Plate 14**). This 1.10 x 1.07 x 0.40 m deep cut, with concave sides and base, was distinctly fire-reddened. In the base was a layer of limestone in a grey-brown silty clay matrix. Above this was a mid brownish-grey loam which contained two sherds of early Romano-British pottery, as well as some animal bone.

5.3.46 In the northern part of the Site was an irregularly shaped depression interpreted as a working hollow, approximately 3.50 x 3.50 m in extent and around 0.21 m deep. Sub-oval and irregular projections appeared to relate to tree-throw holes as well as two possible oven-like features, some pre-dating and some post-dating the hollow. One oven-like example (**40258**; **Figure 5a**) was sub-oval in plan with a concave base and sides. A 0.10–0.22 m band of heavily reddened clay and burnt limestone most likely reflects the extent to which the underlying natural was affected by *in situ* heating, rather than a 'fill' of the feature. This was overlain by a mid-brownish-grey sandy loam with rare charcoal inclusions, which probably accumulated following abandonment. A small posthole (**40261**) lay immediately adjacent to **40258**. The other possible oven was less than a metre to the north-west, but remained unexcavated A few sherds of late Romano-British pottery were recovered from the dark brown silty clay deposit (**40263**) that covered the ovens and filled the working hollow.

5.3.47 Post-dating gully **40353** and sealed below late Romano-British spread **40145**, 'oven' **40321** (**Figure 5a**) can be assigned a mid–late Romano-British date, despite no datable pottery being recovered from its fills. The sub-rectangular cut had rounded ends and measured 1.65 x 0.6 x 0.14 m. It comprised a flue and chamber, the bases of which were covered with a 0.08 m thick layer of black-brown sandy clay with charcoal and fired clay inclusions. The subsequent deposit was predominantly fired clay and may represent collapsed superstructure.

5.3.48 Another sub-rectangular cut with rounded ends, **40031**, was recorded in the far south-eastern part of the Site (**Figure 5a**). It was heavily truncated but of similar proportions to 'oven' **40321**, though was more comparable to 'oven' **40258** in character; a Romano-British date has therefore been assumed. The surrounding natural had been substantially altered by *in situ* heating, and the hollow was then deliberately infilled with a dark brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions.

5.3.49 Two features at the terminal of enclosure ditch **40349** included **40286**, a 1.40 x 1.30 m sub-square 'scoop' up to 0.20 m deep, which cut through the enclosure terminal and contained fired clay (**Figure 5a; Plate 13**). Along the south-eastern edge of this feature was **40288**, an irregular short linear cut with rounded ends, measuring 2.80 x 0.80 m, and 0.34 m deep. The very dark sandy fill contained late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, fired clay and a few large lumps of limestone, contrasting with the fire-reddened material in **40286**. This cut may be later, though it is possible that the two features were linked and parts of a single structure, for example a flue and chamber. These were sealed by spread **40145** (see below).

5.3.50 Two stone-lined grain dryers were found near the centre of the Site, both in use during the late Romano-British period.

5.3.51 Grain dryer **40265** (**Figures 5a** and **b**; **Plate 15**), which post-dated ditches **40350** and **40351**, comprised a keyhole shaped construction cut approximately 5.25 x 2.60 x 0.88 m

deep. The unlined south-eastern end forming the stoke pit was rounded and measured 2.00 x 1.50 m. The flue and chamber were 'T'-shaped in plan (3.70 x 3.50 m), with steep to vertical sides and a flat base, and the lining of these comprised lumps of randomly coursed limestone and sandstone. A 2.30 m long area of heat-affected natural extended from the mouth of the flue to around 0.70 m from the chamber entrance. A thin dark greyish-black silty deposit (**40267**) covered the base of the flue and chamber, and this was rich in charred plant remains (see below). The overlying loose mid to dark grey-brown silty clay (**40266**) contained late Romano-British pottery and animal bone, and probably represents initial disuse of the grain dryer. Partial collapse of the lining on the north-west side was followed by further infilling with domestic debris. The uppermost fill was darker, and also included domestic debris, the pottery dated as late Romano-British.

5.3.52 Grain dryer **40312** (**Figures 5a** and **b**; **Plate 16**), 15 m to the south of **40265**, comprised a 'T'-shaped construction cut 3.20 x 3.10 m x 0.42 m deep. Unlike **40265**, the entire cut was stone-lined. The lining comprised irregularly sized pieces of limestone and sandstone in clay-bonded random courses, from which a single 2nd century sherd (presumably residual) was retrieved. A large sandstone slab lay on the base of the cut at the junction of the 'T'. This and the surrounding area – particularly to the north-west – had been affected by heat. A few loose stones were found on the base, deriving from subsequent collapse of the structure, sealed by a dark brown-grey clay silt deposit containing late Romano-British pottery, iron nails, slag and animal bone.

5.3.53 Two 0.15 m thick patches of limestone rubble (**40071**) lay immediately to the south-east of enclosure ditch **40349**, and probably represent the remains of a possibly rectangular area of hardstanding measuring approximately 2.3 x 2.2 m (**Figures 5a** and **b**; **Plate 17**). The rubble overlay natural and were covered with a spread of dark brownish-grey silty clay (**40070**) that included late Romano-British pottery, a bone pin (ON 403), animal bone and ceramic building material.

5.3.54 In the immediate vicinity of **40070** and possibly contemporary with it was a substantial spread of dark brownish black sandy clay comprising layers **40142**, and **40145–6**. The deposit, probably occupation debris mixed with some craft (iron smithing) waste extended across the corner of the early Romano-British enclosure and the adjacent area. The abundant finds included late Romano-British pottery, a whetstone, a unidentified composite metal object (ONs 427–9), a lead sheet fragment (On 445), a stone ?pot lid (ON 444), and a moderate quantity of ironworking slag (see below).

5.3.55 A probable smithing hearth bottom was found in layer **40189**, possibly part of **40362**, at the south-eastern end of the Site (**Figure 5a**).

Medieval

5.3.56 The remains of a medieval post-mill, **40360**, comprising a penannular ditch and central cross-shaped trench, were revealed on high ground at the north-western end of the Site (**Figures 2** and **6**; **Plate 27**). Post-mills are the earliest form of windmill in England. They usually comprised a timber superstructure which housed the mill machinery and rotated about a central post. The post was stabilised at the base by horizontal crossed timbers (cross-tree) and four raking struts (quarter bars), which were either left 'open', were surrounded by a simple 'roundhouse', or were buried within a flat-topped mound as seen at Brynard's Hill Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, and at Stanstead and Clobb's Wood, Essex (Hardy 2007, 164; Cooke and Phillpotts 2008, 209). The whole superstructure was turned to face into the wind by pushing a horizontal pole (the tail pole) projecting from the mill on the opposite side from the sails. The end of the tail pole was

supported by a wheel, the rotation of which often resulted in a shallow ditch surrounding the mill mound.

5.3.57 The cross-shaped trench (**40276**) was 6.54 m x 6.50 m in extent, comprising four arms with rounded ends each approximately 0.95 m wide. Much of the 0.19 m depth was filled with limestone rubble, probably foundation material for the cross-tree. As noted above, for stability these supportive structures were often buried within a mound, formed from the upcast of an encircling ditch, as is likely to be the case here.

5.3.58 The 21 m diameter penannular ditch (**40210**) had a 14 m wide causeway on the north-east side, presumably for access to the mill. It was 4.90 m wide and 0.70 m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (**Figure 6**). Initial fills derived from the centre, the first being relatively inclusion free and the next being notably stony, most likely deriving from erosion of the central mound which probably had a rubble core. A possible recut was noted along the centre-line of the ditch, this secondary feature being 1.80 m wide and 1.10 m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It is unlikely that the tail pole wheel was responsible for its formation and it may represent refurbishment of the mound.

5.3.59 Finally, the broad depression above the infilled ditches silted up, with intervening periods of stabilisation, and it was from one of these later deposits that a few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

Features of uncertain date

5.3.60 Most of the undated and/or unexcavated features (**Figure 2**) are likely to have been of Romano-British date, though some to the north-west were almost certainly Iron Age.

5.3.61 An cluster of five postholes (**40008, 40010, 40012**, and two unexcavated) and one other (**40018**) were recorded in the possible settlement area to the south-east; none contained any dating evidence.

5.3.62 Further postholes were recorded in the vicinity of pit **40084**, just north of the main area of quarrying activity (**40194**, **40088** and others unexcavated), and also in the area between pits **40045** and **40064** (**40051, 40055**, **40057** and **40082**). Only posthole **40051** contained pottery, which was early Romano-British.

5.3.63 Oval pit **40309** in the north-west part of the Site was 1.50 x 0.29 x 0.24 m, with concave sides and an irregular base. The single pale grey-brown loam fill was devoid of artefacts. In the same area, small pit **40256** (1.40 x 1.00 x 0.31 m) contained burnt stone and very degraded animal bone.

5.3.64 Undated circular pit **40077** (0.90 m diameter, 0.11 m deep) was probably a fire-pit or similar feature, its concave sides and base being reddened through *in situ* burning. The single fill of dark brownish-black silty clay contained abundant charcoal (see below) and occasional burnt stone.

5.3.65 Another possible heat-related feature was sub-circular pit **40024** (0.60 x 0.77 x 0.11 m), which had gently sloping sides and flat base. The only fill comprised brownish-red sandy clay, perhaps slightly burnt.

5.3.66 Spread **40278** (3.66 x 2.10 m) lay between the Iron Age and Romano-British features in the northern part of the Site. It incorporated burnt clay, burnt stone, and charcoal, but there were no datable finds. This may have been a remnant of a spread similar to those present elsewhere, though these were generally finds-rich.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Approximately 71 kg of finds, predominantly of later Romano-British date, were retained, derived from 144 contexts in 66 individual features and 10 groups. Only 13 features, however, contained more than a single kilogramme of finds – pits **40038** (1081 g), **40080** (4601 g), **40125** (1329 g), **40164** (1562 g), **40256** (2377 g) and **40333** (1063 g); well **40099** (3887 g); layer **40187** (1577 g); ditched enclosure **40349** (2498 g); field system ditch **40355** (1032 g) and construction cut **40265** (12247 g; although almost 11 kg of this consisted of two stones retained as a sample of the building material used). Together, the material from these features accounted for almost two-thirds of the total assemblage by weight.

6.1.2 All the artefacts have been quantified (number and weight of pieces) by material type within each context; this information is summarised in **Table 1**. All material types were also scanned on a context by context basis, to assess their date, range and condition. The pottery and coins have provided the primary dating evidence, but, where appropriate, this has been combined with information from other chronologically diagnostic artefact types (e.g. glass, ceramic building materials) allowing broad spot-dates to be assigned to each context.

Material	No.	Wt (g)
Animal bone	1291	19,306
Burnt flint	3	25
Building materials:		
ceramic	18	404
stone	22	13,915
Fired clay	42	543
Flint	12	72
Glass	3	3
Human bone	15	16
Metalwork:		
coins	19	24
copper alloy	6	123
iron	555	1788
lead alloy	7	3933
Pottery	2706	26,584
Shell	54	599
Slag	57	3120
Stone objects	3	814
Worked bone	2	3
Total:	**4815**	**71,272**

Table 1: Finds totals by material type (no. of pieces/wt in grammes)

6.1.3 In general, the artefacts survive in moderately good condition, with some variability according to material and feature type. Items of particular interest comprised a copper alloy mount (ON 422; pit **40073**), which probably formed part of a high status, highly

Romanised item, such as a lamp, sceptre or piece of furniture and at least five lead alloy (probably pewter) vessels (ON 417) deposited in pit **40080**. Both of these deposits were associated with multiple coins of very late 4th or early 5th century AD date as well as a range of more domestic debris.

6.2 Metalwork

6.2.1 Most of the metalwork survived in reasonably good condition. The six copper alloy objects, one piece of lead alloy and all the iron was x-radiographed as part of this assessment.

Coins

6.2.2 Nineteen coins were recovered (**Appendix 2**). All appear to be copper alloy issues of the late Roman period, many of which were recovered from stratified deposits. In general, they are in fair condition, with 12 identifiable to period. Many show signs of post-depositional corrosion, whilst others show evidence of pre-depositional wear. Five coins could not be closely dated (ON 419,423, 424, 439 and 481), but are considered likely to be late Roman (late 3rd or 4th centuries AD) on the basis of their size and shape.

6.2.3 The remaining coins all date to the mid to late 4th century AD. The earliest (ON 407, 414, 425, 432 and 441), are all issues of the House of Constantine, three struck early in the AD 330s and two in the 340s. One of these (ON 414), appears to be a contemporary copy. The single coin of the AD 350s (ON 405) is also a copy. These contemporary copies of 'official' coinage were possibly struck to compensate for gaps in supply of coinage to Britain and to provide sufficient small change for the province's needs. It is unclear whether these copies were officially sanctioned, if at all, but they are not uncommon as site finds, and seem to have circulated in the same fashion as officially struck coins.

6.2.4 Two coins (ON 402 and 406) were struck for the House of Valentinian (AD 364–378), but the remainder (ON 410, 412–3, 420 and 435–6) are all issues of the House of Theodosius, and include coins from the last series of coins sent to Britain before Honorius issued his edict to the Britons advising them to look to their own defences.

6.2.5 Two features contained more than one coin. Pit **40073** contained three coins (ON 419, 420 and 424), all from its primary fill. Only one (ON 420; AD 388–402) could be closely dated, although it is possible that the others are of a similar date. The adjacent feature, pit **40080**, contained six coins (ON 405–6, 414, 435–6 and 439), along with the lead alloy vessels. Whilst it is tempting to view these as a small dispersed hoard, they comprise similar issues to those encountered elsewhere on the site. The latest coins in this deposit belong to the House of Theodosius, and it is clear that the deposit must have formed at the very end of the 4th· into the early 5th century AD.

Copper alloy objects

6.2.6 The most significant copper alloy object, a cast calyx-shaped mount (ON 422; **Plates 25** and **26**) came from pit **40073**. No direct parallels have been found for this object which probably formed part of a high status, highly Romanised item, perhaps of mixed materials. A possible candle-holder from Verulamium (Frere 1984, 55, fig. 22, 199), for example, is decorated with similar stylised acanthus leaves, while a sceptre head, found at the base of the Palatine hill in Rome and thought to belong to the Emperor Maxentius (AD 307–312), features a blue sphere surrounded by a ring of iron leaves http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/1544019/Sceptre-from-Roman-emperor-exhibited.html. Indeed, the use of various figures emerging from acanthus leaf calyces, probably symbolising enduring or recurring life, is comparatively well-known in Roman iconography, used on items such as suspension lamps (Bielfeld 2014, 181–4, figs 8.4 and

8.5a–c), figurines and steelyard weights as well as on decorative fittings from metal vessels, furniture and carts (e.g. https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/445512, 648999, 89170, 96791, 126319). Many of the human figures appear to be associated with Bacchus or Silenus, while others have been identified as Cupid or Attys, the consort of Cybele. Animals emerging from calyces include panthers, often associated with Bacchus, horses and eagles, the latter particularly favoured on military cart fittings of the 1st century AD.

6.2.7 Fragments from two wire bracelets, both of later 3rd or 4th century AD date, were found in layer **40145** and pit **40240** (ON 421), while a hair pin (ON 418) came from layer **40244**.

6.2.8 Although complete, this item is fairly short (56 mm long) and may have been re-fashioned from the broken head fragment of a longer pin. Associated pottery suggests it is of 4th century AD date. The remaining items, a short bent length of fine wire (ON 409) and a flat, perforated sheet metal tag (ON 438), came from wells **40099** and **40232** respectively; associated finds also suggest Late Romano-British dates for these objects.

Iron

6.2.9 Approximately three-quarters of the iron objects came from five graves (**40128**, **40158**, **40245**, **40280** and **40290**). These predominantly consist of dome-headed hobnails (394 pieces, 329g; Manning 1985, 135, type 10), from nailed boots/shoes. The individuals in graves **40128**, **40245** and **40280** were wearing their boots/shoes, and were therefore probably fully dressed, at the time of burial (Philpot 1991, 147). The hobnails in grave 40158, however, were found under and next to the lower half of the individual's legs, indicating that boots/shoes had been placed in the grave, but were not being worn. The remaining objects from graves consist of 23 flat, round-headed iron nails from the wooden coffin in grave 40290.

6.2.10 Elsewhere, one tanged knife blade (ON 415) was recovered from subsoil layer **40002**, while parts of a slide key and a latch-lifter (Manning 1985, 88-9) came from layer **40146**. The slide key (*ibid*. 92-3) is unusual for its complexity, for it has six teeth, the third on each side being at right-angles to the other two. Although of uncertain function/origin, a rod-shaped object, apparently broken at one end but with a large, conical head at the other was found in layer **40070**; part of a fine copper alloy wire ring surrounding the shank of this object was also present. A horseshoe fragment, with one of the clenches surviving *in situ*, was also found in layer **40189**, associated with later 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery, though the horse-shoe could be of much later date and intrusive.

6.2.11 The remainder of the iron assemblage consists of structural fittings, including a joiners' dog (layer **40070**), a fragmentary corner bracket (ON 434; pit **40080**) and a double-spiked loop (layer **40145**), as well as flat, round-headed nails, stray hobnails/tacks, cleats and unidentifiable scraps or fragments. These were all found in small quantities in a variety of features scattered across the site.

Lead alloy

6.2.12 A small, roughly triangular off-cut of thick metal was found in the primary fill of pit **40038**, while a torn, irregular sheet metal fragment with part of one straight, cut edge surviving, came from layer **40145**. This item has been x-radiographed to investigate the possibility of it being inscribed, but it was found to be plain. Both items were associated with late 4th century AD pottery.

6.2.13 More significantly, pit **40080** also contained a deliberately placed deposit of at least five lead alloy, probably pewter, vessels (**Plate 11**; ON 417). These survived in very poor

condition, as little more than solidified corrosion products. They were block lifted on site, but despite the best efforts of an experienced conservator working with the field team, the block was just too large and heavy to maintain its structure during the lift and the central part fell away, thus limiting the typological and taphonomic detail that could be recorded. However, it was apparent from the surviving remains that there were at least three of the larger dishes, each approximately 700 mm in diameter, stacked together. The upper vessel, at least, is best described as a flanged dish with a T-shaped, expanded rim and a rounded rim/wall junction (Peal 1967, fig. 4, type 4b), a form considered to be of 4th century AD date (Lee 2009, 207). Details of the two other large vessels were less apparent, but they were probably of broadly comparable form. Horizontal folds in one edge of the vessels and continuing throughout the depth of the stack, suggests that they had originally been placed vertically, where their own weight and/or post-depositional pressure caused them all to buckle before they slumped into the inverted, horizontal position in which they were discovered.

6.2.14 The smaller vessel is a flat dish, 2–3 mm thick and approximately 400 mm in diameter, with a substantial bead and a cast footring with a triangular profile (Peal 1967, fig. 4, type 2). A 4th century AD date is again likely for this form (Lee 2009, 207). The rim of at least one other vessel was apparent below the flat dish; this vessel had a solid rim but no further typological details could be recorded. It is possible that a third vessel (180–200 mm in diameter) in a more or less vertical position protruded from beneath the smaller ones, the outer edge of its rim against the folds in the flanged dishes, but again, no details of its profile could be recorded.

6.2.15 Pewter production workshops are known scattered across Britain (Beagrie 1989, 181-190), but the Mendip district of Somerset was an important center, exploiting local lead resources and Cornish tin (Lee 2009, 25). Although traditionally viewed as relatively expensive, high-status items, finds of late Roman pewter tableware are well-known across the rural settlement hierarchy, with all forms present on villa sites and most evident in villages too (*ibid*, 76). As at this site, a significant proportion of pewter finds occur as 'hoards', generally interpreted as crisis hoards of the elite or wealthy, or as caches of scrap, ready for re-cycling. However, in some instances, more ritualistic interpretations may be appropriate. Poulton and Scott (1993), for example, question the extent to which pewter was used in domestic contexts in late Roman Britain, suggesting instead that much of it was manufactured for specifically ritual purposes "… most probably because it was a relatively cheap material which could nevertheless offer the illusion of the splendour of silver plate, and as such represented both an affordable and appropriate offering to the gods." The carefully stacked nature of the pewter vessels hints that they were deliberately deposited, perhaps first placed within a bag or sack, and it may be of some relevance that six closely dated copper alloy coins (ON 405–6, 414, 435–6 and 439) were also found in pit **40080**, with another three (ON 419–20 and 424) and the unusual calyx-shaped mount (ON 422) from the adjacent feature (pit **40073**). As noted above, the coins indicate a very late 4th or early 5th century AD date for these deposits, and it is possible that they represent a small, dispersed hoard, the calyx-shaped mount perhaps also having some iconographic significance. However, both features also contained significant quantities of more 'normal' domestic debris – pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material, glass and oyster shell – so the nature of these deposits remains far from certain.

Conservation

6.2.16 Some conservation work has already been undertaken on key objects, both on Site and as part of the assessment works. The preliminary on-site work was aimed at the successful recovery of the lead alloy dishes and plates, while the copper alloy, iron and one of the other lead objects have been X-radiographed as part of this assessment to

provide a basic record of these inherently unstable material types and as an aid to identification..

6.3 Slag

6.3.1 The excavation produced 3.12kg of slag, all derived from ironworking. The material is generally moderately abraded and some is undiagnostic, but waste from both iron smelting and iron smithing appears to be represented, though in small quantities.

6.3.2 The possible smelting slag (2.233kg) occurs mostly as small fragments and is characterised by being fairly dense and relatively heavy, though there is no obvious flow structure that would indicate that it had been tapped from a furnace; non-tapping furnaces are therefore assumed. Virtually all (2.066kg) comes from a 'cleaning layer' (**40146**) in the vicinity of an enclosure ditch and includes some less dense, more vesicular pieces, a few glassy fragments, and one with a small piece of hearth or furnace lining attached; some of this debris may derive from smithing rather than smelting. In addition, possible smelting slag came from contexts **40139** (58g) and **40314** (122g).

6.3.3 The possible smithing slag is generally undiagnostic, with a total of 263g from contexts **40100**, **40145**, **40148** and **40238**. However, amongst the 567g from context **40189**, a layer between two ditches, was a single, abraded, probable smithing hearth bottom, the hemispherical bun-shaped accumulation of slag that formed in the base of a smithing hearth. This example weighs 498g and measures 100 x 85 x 55 mm.

6.3.4 There was a further 23g of undiagnostic iron slag from contexts **40239**, **40244** and **40292**, and 12g of fuel ash slag from **40292**. No iron ore was identified and virtually no hearth/furnace lining was present which, together with the small quantities, distribution and abraded nature of the slag, suggests that no smelting was undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the site (although such activity would not be unexpected should there be a suitable source of ore in the locality) and any nearby smithing was small-scale.

6.4 Pottery

Introduction

6.4.1 Some 2706 sherds of pottery weighing 26.5 kg were recovered. The material mainly falls into three main chronological periods: Iron Age; Romano-British (1st–4th century AD) and medieval. In addition, there are three probable earlier prehistoric pieces.

6.4.2 The assemblage was sorted into fabrics based on the colour, texture and nature of the inclusions present in the clay. The prehistoric material was classified following the recommended nomenclature in PCRG (1997) where the letters denote the main inclusions present. Known named or traded Roman wares were coded using the National Roman fabric reference system (Tomber and Dore 1998). Other wares, generally of local origin, were coded more generically, according to colour and main characteristics.

6.4.3 The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each context. Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces. Rims were additionally coded to general form and measured for diameter and estimated vessel equivalence (EVE). A summary of the main ware types for each context can be found summarised in **Appendix 3**, along with a provisional date and ceramic phase (CP) for that context.

6.4.4 In general terms, the assemblage was in poor condition with well-fragmented sherds. The collective overall average sherd weight was just 9.8 g. Surface preservation was variable and finishes such as slips, colour-coats or burnishing appear to have been lost in some cases.

6.4.5 The pottery was recovered from 123 contexts; of these, 113 were feature fills (pits, graves, ditches, gullies, postholes and grain dryers), falling into 73 defined groups. The quantities of material ranged from single sherds up to a maximum of 500 pieces from layer **40146**. Three contexts/features collectively produced 52% by sherd count of the recovered assemblage: well **40999** and layers **40145** and **40146**.

Early prehistoric?

6.4.6 Three thick-walled handmade sherds from the surface of unexcavated feature **40171** are likely to date to the early prehistoric period. The pieces have a coarse fossil-shell temper and may come from an urn-type vessel, suggesting a potential Bronze Age date.

Later prehistoric

6.4.7 Approximately 127 sherds (4.7% of the assemblage), dated to the later prehistoric period. Provisionally, this material suggests a date in the early middle Iron Age.

6.4.8 The sherds can be divided into four main ware categories: calcareous with fossil shell and/or limestone including oolitic limestone (77% by sherd count), sandy with sparse limestone (16%), sandy (4.7%) and sand with sparse flint (a single sherd). These groups can be further sub-divided based on the size, character and frequency of the inclusions. Within the calcareous group, fossil shelly wares with limestone dominate followed by finer shelly wares with less obvious limestone. The sandy wares include some pieces with glauconitic sand.

6.4.9 Most of the sherds are plain bodies with no distinctive features, but nine rims represented seven vessels, three very fragmentary. Most of the forms appear to be jars including a slack profiled jar with an undifferentiated rim from ditch **40349** and a very wide diameter vessel, possibly a bowl, from pit **40342**. A body sherd from pit **40342** appears to be from a saucepan-style vessel. A few vessels have a burnished finish but there are no decorated wares present. One sherd from pit **40080** has a sooted interior.

Late Iron Age – early Romano-British pottery

6.4.10 There are a number of sherds present, in a variety of fabrics, all in small quantities, which appear to be in the later Iron Age tradition but could be early Romano-British. Equally some of the 'one-off' non-diagnostic pieces could be residual middle Iron Age pieces. These mainly include a few grog-tempered, flint-tempered, shelly and sandy wares most of which are non-diagnostic body sherds.

Roman

6.4.11 Roman pottery accounts for 94% of the assemblage and dates from the later 1st century – 2nd centuries through to the late 4th century or beyond. It is overwhelmingly dominated by a diverse range of 'local' coarse wares, most or all of which are likely to have come from the poorly documented Wiltshire pottery industry.

6.4.12 Continental imports comprise 59 sherds of samian, six sherds of Central Gaulish black slipped ware (CNG BS), one sherd of Moselkeramik (MOS BS) and three sherds of Baetican olive-oil amphora (BAT AM) imported from Southern Spain.

6.4.13 The samian appears to be largely of Central Gaulish (Lezoux) origin but there are a number of probable East Gaulish pieces, possibly including vessels from Argonne and Trier. Forms include cup Dragendorff (Drag) types 27 and 33, dishes 31, O&P LV13, 79, bowls Curle 11 and Drag 37 and mortaria 45.The emphasis is thus very much on the later phase of the samian industry. One vessel from pit **40235** has the edge of a stamp (not

decipherable) and three vessels show rivet repair holes (midden **40187**; layer **40146** and ditch **40349**). At least two sherds are burnt and the O&P LV dish is sooted.

6.4.14 Regional imports are quite well represented in the assemblage with sherds from the Alice Holt (ALH RE) and Tilford (OVY WH) industries on the Surrey-Hampshire border, one sherd of Lower Nene Valley white ware (LNV WH), Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) from Poole Harbour, various products from the New Forest and Oxfordshire later Roman industries and late Roman Midlands shelly ware (ROB SH).

6.4.15 The Alice Holt wares (11 sherds) including a storage jar, largely recovered from well **40099**, whilst the Overwey wares are from jar forms with ridged surfaces.

6.4.16 Dorset black burnished ware accounts for 11% of the Romano-British assemblage by sherd count and includes the usual range of jars, plain-walled dishes, grooved rim dishes and flanged rim conical bowls largely dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries. A few sherds show evidence of use through sooting. Two vessels (a plain-walled dish from layer **40145** and a jar from pit G40235), have post-firing graffiti in the form of simple crosses.

6.4.17 Products from the New Forest industry include various colour-coated wares (NFO RS2; NFO CC; NFO WH2) and parchment ware (NFO PA) and account for 5.6% of the Roman sherds. Forms include beakers (Fulford 1975, types 30, 36, 47), dishes (types 59 and 61), and bowls (types 67, 73 and 76), some with stamped decoration. Of particular note is an almost complete miniature beaker (type 30.12) with some rim damage from well **40099** (SF 141).

6.4.18 Oxfordshire wares account for 4.1% of the Roman sherds with most of the main wares present but with a particular emphasis of the later colour-coated vessels (OXF RS). White-wares are represented but in small amounts and with only three sherds of white-ware mortaria. There are further examples of mortaria in white-slipped ware (OXF WS; Young, 1977, form WC7) and colour-coated ware (form C99). Colour-coated vessels include a beaker and bowls (of forms C51, C68, C75 and C81), many with stamped decoration.

6.4.19 The Midlands shelly ware, generally dated from the last quarter of the 4th century AD, accounts for 1.4% of the assemblage and only occurs as jar forms here, usually with triangular rims.

6.4.20 The local wares are quite diverse but some of the more distinctive components can be highlighted. Savernake ware (SAV GT), particularly known for its large handmade storage jars, is well-represented accounting for 3.6% (count). These were largely made in the 1st and 2nd-centuries AD. Sherds of South-west oxidised and white-slipped/oxidised wares (SOW OX/WS) conventionally dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD, account for nearly 25% (count) of the total assemblage. Wheel-made black sandy wares, well documented from Cirencester (Rigby 1982, fabric 5), and probably from a Wiltshire source dating to the Neronian to mid-2nd century AD, are also quite well represented. The other two main categories of Wiltshire products are the reduced (grey) (WIL RE; WILFR) and oxidised (WIL OX/F) sandy wares in sandy and finer fabrics. A black sandy ware making BB1 copies is probably also 'local'.

6.4.21 There is a moderately diverse range of vessel forms present but overall the assemblage is dominated by jars, which alone account for *c.* 61% estimated vessel equivalence. Bowls account for 18% and dishes 9.1%. Drinking vessels are also quite well represented at 5.8% but there are very few vessels for dispensing liquids such as flask or jugs and there are no flagons present. Other forms include lids, mortaria and at least one colander, the latter identified from body sherds.

Spindle-whorl/perforated disc

6.4.22 A sherd of Savernake ware from pit **40235** has been fashioned into a small perforated disk 34 mm in diameter. Approximately half the object survives. The hole through the disk is off-centre.

Medieval

6.4.23 There are just seven sherds of medieval date present, all from the circular mill ditch **40210**. These comprise five sherds of Minety ware from North Wiltshire and two glazed sandy ware sherds from jugs. The sherds suggest a currency in the 13th–15th century.

Distribution and chronology

6.4.24 The earliest feature appears to be unexcavated pit **40171**, with the three possible urn sherds provisionally suggested to be of Bronze Age date (CP1).

6.4.25 The next phase of use of the site lies in the middle Iron Age (CP2), represented by a sparse cluster of pits and postholes along the north-east side of the trench. These features contained 60% of the designated Iron Age sherds, the remainder occurring residually in later features. In total eight pits, one gully (**40307**), two postholes and one layer fall into this phase. Most produced very small assemblages of pottery but pits **40301** and **40342** contained 29 and 22 sherds respectively.

6.4.26 There would appear to be a slight hiatus of activity with the next definable phase of use lying in the 1st to 2nd centuries AD (CP3). The focus of this activity appears to have shifted down to the central zone of the trench. The pottery pre-dates the appearance of Dorset black burnished wares in the assemblage and is characterised by various local grog-tempered and sandy wares. This phase of use accounts for 11.6% of the assemblage and comprises two layers (**40090**, **40142**), five pits (**40049**, **40064**, **40084**, **40125** and **40311**), two gullies (**401119** and **40353)** and six ditches (**40204**, **40272**, **40274**, **40349**, **40352** and **40354**).

6.4.27 Activity continues through the 2nd century into the 3rd century (CP4) marked by the appearance of the various Dorset black burnished ware forms, particularly grooved-rim bowls, and the presence of Central and East Gaulish samian vessels. This phase predates the appearance of the late colour-coated wares characteristic of the mid–later 3rd century AD onwards. Features include ditches **40354**, **40355**, **40147**, gullies **40353**, **40358**, **40022**, midden **40187**, chamber **40230**, seven pits (**40004**, **40041**, **40043**, **40161**, **40164**, **40181** and **40197**) and layer **40239**. Sherds of pottery from the fills of graves **40128**, **40158**, **40245**, **40290** and **40295** are also no later than this phase.

6.4.28 Late Romano-British features (CP6) produced the greatest amount of pottery, 47.6% of the total by count, although some of this is residual material from the earlier activity. The CP6 assemblage is characterised by the presence of wares from the New Forest and Oxfordshire industries and later DOR BB1 forms. Large groups were recovered from layers **40070**, **40146** and **40266** and from well **40099**. The pottery also indicates that four pits (**40038**, **40080**, **40240** and **40340**), one quarry (**40221**) and one grain drier (**40312**) belong within CP6. These features are distributed across the trench.

6.4.29 Although not subdivided at this stage, the very latest phase of Romano-British use is highlighted by the presence of the latest colour-coated wares (e.g. those with stamped decoration) and Midlands shelly wares. The latter in particular occurred in well **40099**, pits **40038**, **40080**, **40164**, **40240**, **40340**, oven **40258** and grain drier **40265**, suggesting dates in the last quarter of the 4th/early 5th century AD.

6.4.30 The gully around the windmill mound produced an assemblage of 40 sherds of pottery of which three are presumably contemporary with the use of the feature dating it to the medieval period (CP7). The remainder are of Iron Age and Roman currency.

6.5 Fired clay

6.5.1 Small quantities of fired clay occurred in 17 cut features, mostly pits, and two layers. All were featureless fragments made in a variety of predominantly oxidised fabrics; some were slightly sandy, while others were very fine and almost inclusion-free or more heavily tempered with shelly limestone, chalk or sand and flint. One slightly wedge-shaped fragment with two, opposing flattish surfaces (pit **40301**), might be from a fired clay disc, while the rest are probably of structural origin, deriving from wattle and daub panels or oven/hearth linings; one piece (posthole **40179**) possibly preserved part of a withy impression.

6.6 Building materials

6.6.1 In general, stone building materials were not collected during the excavation, but two stone blocks (10.8kg) used in the construction of grain drier **40265** were retained as samples of the rock types used. One is a flat slab (360x 240x36 mm) of Pennant-type sandstone and maybe part of a reused polygonal roof tile; the other is a roughly triangular block (currently 240x235x77 mm but with two broken edges) of the local Corallian sandstone. This piece is not obviously worked but the surviving original edge and one surface are weathered.

6.6.2 Twelve small flat fragments (659 g) may also be from polygonal roof tiles, but none of them have any obvious signs of working. One piece (65 g; 12 mm thick; pit **40235**) is a calcareous sandstone, probably of fairly local origin, while the others (pits **40043** and **40181**, well **40099** and layer **40146**), are all of Pennant-type sandstone, ranging from 10−14 mm thick. Pieces of burnt but otherwise unworked local Corallian sandstone were also collected from ditch **40067** (three pieces, 67 g) and pit **40256** (five pieces 2368 g) but have been discarded.

6.6.3 Ceramic building materials were collected in similarly small quantities (**Table 1**). Most consisted of featureless fragments, with no or only one original surface surviving, made in slightly sandy, virtually inclusion-free or grog-tempered fabrics. Flat fragments, probably from one of the smaller, thinner types of Roman brick (e.g. *bessales*, *lydion*) or *tegula* roof tiles came from cleaning layer **40070** and segment **40147** of field system ditch **40355**. This feature also contained a small flat fragment with combed keying on one surface, probably from a box flue tile or voussoir block. However, with an average weight of only 22.4 g (a single *tegula* can weight 10-15 kg; Brodribb 1987), it is clear that ceramic building materials did not form a significant part of the structures encountered on site, or, indeed, in its immediate vicinity.

6.7 Stone objects

6.7.1 These consist of a stone disc, a rubber or polisher and a whetstone. The disc (ON 444) is made of Pennant-type sandstone, and has deliberately chipped, slightly chamfered edges and flattish surfaces. It was found in layer **40142**, associated with six sherds of 1st to 2nd century AD pottery. With a diameter of 95−100 mm, this item was probably used as a pot lid, heating disc or similar.

6.7.2 The rubber, a fist-sized, water-worn pebble, broken at both ends but with two flat, highly polished surfaces, came from pit **40288**. The small, tapering, rectangular-sectioned, rod-shaped whetstone was found in layer **40145** and is made from fine-grained, grey,

micaceous sandstone. Each face is highly concave through use. Although intrinsically undatable, both these objects were associated with 4th century AD pottery.

6.8 Other finds

6.8.1 Low-level prehistoric activity in the vicinity is indicated by the small quantity of struck flint recovered (**Table 1**). As befitting residual material, the date range and condition of these pieces varies considerably. The earliest is a broken bladelet probably of Mesolithic date from pit **40117**, while a Mesolithic or early Neolithic trimming flake from a blade core was found in layer **40145**. A thumb-nail scraper of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date, together with a burnt core fragment likely to be of similar date and an undiagnostic broken flake were all found in pit **40240**. The remaining pieces were all found singly and consist of flakes (layer **40070**, pits **40125** and **40342**), some broken (pit **40177**) or burnt (well **40099**, layer **40172** and pit **40197**). Unworked burnt flint fragments were also found in pit **40301**, associated with Iron Age pottery, and in pit **40177** with three sherds of generalised Romano-British date; this material is intrinsically undatable.

6.8.2 Three scraps of Romano-British vessel glass were found in pit **40080** and wells **40099** and **40235**. The piece from well **40235** may derive from a square or hexagonal bottle, but the other two were too small to be assigned to type; that from pit **40080** was also badly burnt. As today, this material type was easily recycled during the Roman period, and it is therefore likely that the fragments recovered from any archaeological site probably severely under-represent glass usage by the inhabitants.

6.8.3 A worked bone hairpin (ON 403) came from cleaning layer **40070**. This has a tapering shank and an ovoid head with a single reel beneath; its tip is missing. The head is decorated with incised diamond lattice, giving it a pine cone or flame-like appearance. Comparable pins from Colchester date to the 4th century AD (Crummy 1983, 23-4, type 5). A highly polished, tapering shank fragment from a pin or needle (ON 442) was also found in well **40235**. Both these items were too well-worked to permit the identification of species or anatomical element. In addition, three sawn off-cuts of red deer antler (two (ON 443) from pit **40192** and one from grain drier **40265**) indicate the utilisation of this material in the vicinity; these items are reported upon more fully below.

6.8.4 Both right and left valves occur among the oyster shells, suggesting that they represent food remains brought to and prepared on the site. The small quantities recovered, however, indicate that oysters never formed more than an occasional part of the diet. The largest context group was 10 shells from layer **40146**; at least 100 shells are required before further analysis becomes statistically viable.

6.9 Human remains

6.9.1 Human bone was recovered from nine contexts and includes the remains of six inhumation burials (one coffined; one prone). Whilst none are likely to be earlier than early/mid Romano-British, further clarification is required (see below). Redeposited bone was recovered from a posthole, a gully and a pit (**Appendix 5**; **Figures 4a** and **b**; **Plates 4–9**).

6.9.2 The bone was rapidly scanned to assess its condition, the age and sex of the individual, the potential for indices and the presence of pathological lesions. Assessment of age and sex is based on standard methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Grading for bone condition follows McKinley (2004, fig 6). The results are summarised in **Appendix 5.**

6.9.3 Most graves (0.13–0.39 m deep, average 0.20 m) were cut into the limestone brash natural, the exceptions being **40280** and **40295**, which cut through ditch **40352** and spread **40332** respectively. Most burial remains were slightly disturbed/truncated during site stripping – a consequence of the fairly shallow surviving grave depths.

6.9.4 The bone is generally in very good condition, though marked variability was noted in a few skeletons. Fragmentation also varied. At least 70% of the skeleton was recovered from each of the in situ burial remains; most missing parts had been lost to truncation (see above). Iron residue was found adhering to a number of foot bones (hobnails) and a rib.

6.9.5 The assemblage represents a minimum (MNI) of eight individuals comprising five adult males and an infant (*in situ*), and at least two neonates (redeposited). Pathological conditions were observed in all but the latter. The infant exhibited signs of metabolic disease and possible infection, whilst various dental lesions, occasional indications of childhood disease/nutritional stress, changes reflective of age-related degeneration and activity were observed in the adults. Traumatic injuries – mainly minor fractures probably associated with accidents – were evident in four of the adults. In the years before his death, the older male buried in grave **40158** sustained a number of injuries including weapon trauma. Some morphological variations were also noted.

6.10 Animal bone

6.10.1 A total of 1293 fragments (or 19.309 kg) of animal bone were recovered from the Site, once conjoins are taken into account this falls slightly to 1008 fragments (**Table 2**). The assemblage came from a range of Romano-British contexts, mostly ditches and pits, but also a few gullies, grain dryers, wells, graves, spreads and an oven-like feature. An additional small quantity of animal bone was recovered from features associated with a medieval windmill.

Species	mid-late Romano-British	medieval	unphased	Total
cattle	180		1	181
sheep/goat	140	1	1	142
pig	22		1	23
horse	16			16
dog	12			12
red deer	4			4
domestic fowl	1			1
Total identified	**375**	**1**	**3**	**379**
Total unidentifiable	**618**	**5**	**6**	**629**
Overall total	**993**	**6**	**9**	**1008**

Table 2: Number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period

6.10.2 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

6.10.3 Gnaw marks were recorded on 7% of fragments; this is a relatively low incidence and suggests that the assemblage has not been significantly biased by the bone chewing habit

of scavenging carnivores. Bone preservation is generally good, cortical surfaces are intact and surface details such as fine knife cuts are clear and easily observed. The condition of bone fragments from some contexts was notably different. The more poorly preserved fragments from these contexts are likely to be residual fragments that have been reworked from earlier contexts.

Romano-British

6.10.4 Thirty-eight percent of the 993 bone fragments recovered from Romano-British contexts are identifiable to species and skeletal element (**Table 2).** Bones from livestock species dominate the assemblage at 91% NISP. Cattle bones are common, accounting for 53% NISP for livestock, followed closely by sheep/goat (41%) and then pig (6%). Other identified species include horse (2%), dog (1%), red deer and domestic fowl.

6.10.5 Cattle and sheep/goat were clearly important to the local rural economy and diet, while pigs were a minor consideration. Cattle-farming appears to have been the mainstay of the rural economy in the Upper Thames Valley during the mid-late Romano-British period, with cattle-dominated assemblages recorded from Yarnton (Mulville *et al*. 2011), Claydon Pike (Sykes 2007), and Watkins Farm (Wilson 1990), however sheep-dominated assemblages have also be recorded within the region, for example at Ridgeway Farm and Harwell (Higbee forthcoming a–b) which suggests that local factors influenced the choice of husbandry. Overall species proportions for livestock are typical of the majority of rural Romano-British settlements in Britain (King 1978, 1984 and 1999).

6.10.6 Provisional assessment of the age range of livestock suggests that the majority of cattle were slaughtered as adult animals. This mortality pattern is typical of the later Romano-British period - it has been recorded at a number of regional sites and is thought to be linked to the intensification and expansion of arable agriculture which required larger numbers of adult cattle for use as traction animals (Thomas and Stallibrass 2008, 11). The range of ages for sheep/goat and pig is wider and includes neonates and animals slaughtered at the optimum age for prime meat production.

6.10.7 The range of skeletal elements indicates that livestock were brought to the settlement to be slaughtered and butchered for local consumption. The larger bone deposits from some of the pits (e.g. **40125**, **40235** and **40235**) and layer **40146** are all fairly mixed and include elements from different stages in the carcass reduction sequence. There were no obvious concentrations of waste material from craft or industrial activities such as bone/horn-working or tanning. The butchery evidence indicates that certain meat joints such as shoulders of beef were cured for longer-term storage (Dobney *et al*. 1996) and shows a consistent pattern typical of the Roman approaches to carcass processing (Seetah 2006).

6.10.8 Most of the horse bones came from six pits and well **40099**. The bones are all from adult animals and with the exception of the remains from pit **40125**, are mostly disarticulated elements. The bones from **40125** are all from the right ankle and show signs of severe spavin, a condition that causes the individual bones in the joint to fuse together making the animal lame.

6.10.9 The dog bones came from four pits and well **40099**. The majority are from adult animals of small to medium size. They include a skull and atlas vertebra from pit **40232** and the partial remains of a 4–5 month old puppy from pit **40143**. The tibia of this animal is noticeably bowed and this is a general characteristic of certain small breeds, including corgis and dachshunds.

6.10.10 Three pieces of red deer antler and a fragment of metatarsal shaft were recovered from the site. Two pieces came from pit **40192** (ON 443) and the third from grain dryer **40265**.

All are sawn off-cuts from the base of the beam and brow tine of antlers collected as raw material after they had been naturally shed.

6.10.11 A single domestic fowl bone, an ulna from a juvenile bird, was recovered from pit **40143**.

Medieval

6.10.12 A sheep/goat metatarsal and a small number of unidentifiable fragments were recovered from features associated with the post-mill.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A series of 20 bulk samples were taken from a range of features of mainly Middle Iron Age to Late Romano-British date. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

7.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following phase groups:

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Middle Iron Age	4	27	gully, pits
Iron Age/Romano-British	1	10	pit
Early Romano-British	5	43	hearth/oven, pits
Late Romano-British	8	99	grain dryer, gully, pits, well shaft
?Romano-British	2	20	pit, posthole
Totals	**20**	**199**	

Table 3: Sample provenance summary

7.2 Charred plant remains

7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 6**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3 and 5, 28, 65) for cereals.

7.2.2 The flots varied in size with low to relatively high numbers of roots and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

Middle Iron Age

7.2.3 Few cereal remains were observed in the samples from pits but large numbers of weed seeds were recovered, in particular from pit **40342**. The cereal remains included a small number of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments. The weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and mallow (*Malva* sp.). There were also fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell.

Iron Age/Romano-British

7.2.4 The small assemblage recorded from pit **40113**, part of the area of quarrying, included barley grain fragments, vetch/wild pea seeds and hazelnut shell fragments.

Early Romano-British

7.2.5 One of the five samples from features of this date, from pit **40049**, contains a large assemblage. The cereal remains within these assemblages include hulled wheat grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments, barley grain and rachis fragments, and possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain fragments. A number of the chaff elements are identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). The weed seeds included oat/brome grass, bedstraw, rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), docks, goosefoot black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.).

Late Romano-British

7.2.6 A very rich assemblage was recovered from grain dryer **40265** and moderately high numbers of remains from pit **40073** and well shaft **40099**. The cereal remains included hulled wheat grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments, barley grain fragments and oat (*Avena* sp.) awn fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat. Coleoptile fragments, a result of germination of the grain, were also noted in the assemblage from grain dryer **40265**. This may be an indication of malting, as part of the brewing process, taking place on the site. The weed seeds included oat/brome grass, docks, vetch/wild pea and goosefoot.

?Romano-British

7.2.7 No charred plant remains were noted in these samples so there is no indication of date of these features from the environmental remains.

Summary

7.2.8 The charred assemblages appear to be indicative of general settlement waste and activities. The weed seeds are mainly those typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. There is an indication of the exploitation of both wetter areas with the presence of mallow and the hedgerows/scrub/woodland edge as shown by the presence of hazelnut shells. There may also have been brewing on the site during the Later Romano-British period.

7.2.9 These assemblages appear to be typical of those from rural settlements of this date. Generally spelt wheat is the dominant wheat over much of England during the later Iron age and Romano-British period (Greig 1991). There are similarities between these assemblages and other assemblages from Iron Age and Romano-British deposits in the wider area such as Brickley Lane (Pelling 2002) and Wayside Farm (Carruthers 2002), both sites in Devizes, Latton (Griffiths 2009) and Groundwell west (Stevens and Wilkinson 2001).

7.3 Wood charcoal

7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Appendix 4. Charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm were recovered in moderate quantities from Middle Iron Age gully **40301**, Late Romano-British well shaft 40099 and undated pit **40077**. It included mature and round wood fragments. Very little charcoal was recorded from oven/hearth **40321** and grain dryer **40265**.

7.4 Land snails

7.4.1 Generally low numbers of land snail shells were noted in 13 of the bulk samples (**Appendix 6**). Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape.

7.4.2 The few shells in the samples from Middle Iron Age features included those of the open country species *Helicella itala, Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica* and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*.

7.4.3 The two mollusc assemblages recorded from Earlier Romano-British features included shells of the open country species *Helicella itala, Vertigo pygmaea, Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica* and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*.

7.4.4 There was more species diversity within some of the assemblages from the Later Romano-British features. The shells included those of the open country species *Helicella itala, Vertigo pygmaea, Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica,* the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Cepaea* spp., and the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Clausilia bidentata* and *Cochlodina laminata*.

7.4.5 There were a few shells of *Helicella itala, Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica* within the samples from possible Romano-British features.

7.4.6 The mollusc assemblages are generally indicative of a well-established open downland landscape, probably with both pasture and arable environments, in the vicinity of the site during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. There is an indication of some areas of longer grass and scrub/hedgerow/woodland edge in the locality during the Later Romano-British period.

8 POTENTIAL

8.1 Archaeological sequence

8.1.1 Features and finds indicate sparse activity during the Bronze Age, and small-scale settlement in the Middle Iron Age. Though the potential is limited, the Iron Age remains are of some significance given the relative lack of evidence for activity of this date in the vicinity.

8.1.2 Romano-British ditches provided the earliest evidence for division of the landscape, with associated agricultural and domestic features including an enclosure and various pits. One of the two wells probably had its origins in the early Romano-British period. Extensive re-organisation of the landscape, represented by a rectilinear field system, was probably undertaken during the mid-Romano-British phase. There is also some evidence for ironworking in the mid and late phases, though the presence of two grain dryers indicates that farming remained important. Earlier quarrying activity appears to have continued throughout this later period, whilst the mid–late Romano-British community chose to inter several individuals in graves dispersed across the area, as seen at similar rural sites (e.g. Poundbury, Dorset; Egging Dinwiddy and Bradley 2011). No building remains were identified, but several spreads of dark, finds-rich material were preserved which are likely to reflect settlement in the vicinity. Late Romano-British finds include a number of coins, and in two adjoining shallow, elongated pits were a rare cache of at least five pewter plates and a copper alloy calyx-shaped mount, perhaps from a ceremonial staff.

8.1.3 Romano-British remains and find spots in and around the Site are limited, though they include the multi-phase villa site at Tockenham, a few kilometres to the east, which may well have been influential in the development of the Site. The discovery of extensive and moderately dense Romano-British activity at Lyneham is, therefore, of significance, though this is somewhat limited by its apparently peripheral position within a settlement whose full extent, nature and chronology is unclear. The results of the PCAS excavation of Areas A–C have the potential, however, to enhance our understanding of these aspects of the settlement.

8.1.4 In addition, the results of the excavation have the potential to contribute at least two research themes for the Romano-British period in the South-West, as articulated in the *South West Archaeological Research Framework* (SWARF) (Webster 2008). In particular, these include:

- Research Aim 10: Address our lack of understanding of key transitional periods;
- Research Aim 26: Investigate the changes in landscape and population at the end of the Roman period.

8.1.5 The medieval post-mill is a good example of one of the earliest forms of windmill, a concept which is thought to have derived from the Middle East, brought back by returning Crusaders (Hardy 2007). The earliest reference to post-mills dates to the end of the 12th century, and an estimated 4000 were working in England by the beginning of 15th century (Watts 2002, 103), though tower-windmills soon became the favoured form. It is likely that the example here (as well as the surrounding land) was associated with Bradenstoke Priory or the adjacent village; the nearby Brynard's Hill post-mill mound was Scheduled in 1981, demonstrating the significance of such remains. Comparable excavated examples include those at Stansted Airport, Essex (Cooke and Phillpotts 2008), and at Clobb's Wood, also in Essex, where remnants of the cross-tree timbers were preserved within the mound (Hardy 2007).

8.2 The finds

Introduction

8.2.1 In general, the artefacts survive in moderately good condition, although some variability is apparent according to material and feature type. Low-level prehistoric activity in the vicinity is indicated by the small quantities of struck flint (Mesolithic to late Neolithic/early Bronze Age) and prehistoric pottery (early prehistoric to Early/Middle Iron Age) recovered, while medieval material occurred in the features associated with the medieval windmill. The main focus of activity, however, occurred during the Romano-British period, with particular emphasis on the end of this period

8.2.2 A comparatively wide range of material types was recovered, although the paucity of Romanised building material suggests that any structures standing in the vicinity were of a comparatively ephemeral nature, utilising natural materials rather more than stone or ceramics. Items of particular interest comprise the copper alloy mount (ON 422) from pit **40073**) and the lead alloy vessels (ON 417) from pit **40080**, both associated with very late 4th or early 5th century AD coins and domestic debris. However, artefact distribution across the site was fairly uneven with significant parts of the assemblages coming from just a few features. There is also a fair amount of redeposition on the Site reflecting the moderately high level of activity, particularly in the later Roman period.

8.2.3 Although the economy of the settlement was firmly agricultural, based on a mixture of crop and animal husbandry, evidence for small-scale industrial (e.g. metal-working) craft

activities, such as antler working, was also encountered. Iron smithing, vital for the maintenance and repair of tools, if not their creation, is ubiquitous on Romano-British sites such as this.

8.2.4 Finally, the finds derived from the nearby PCA sites will allow some broader consideration of the overall artefactual assemblage to be made, on chronological, functional and economic grounds.

Coins

8.2.5 Overall, the pattern of coin loss puts the main phase of activity on the site firmly in the mid and late 4th century AD, perhaps extending into the early 5th. It is unusual on British sites for there to be so strong a grouping of late 4th century coins, and in particular coins of the House of Theodosius. However, this appears to be a genuine pattern – even if the coins from layers containing more than one coin are excluded, the pattern of coin loss is not significantly altered, and it therefore seems that the overall picture has not been influenced by the inclusion of a small hoard of coins. Instead, the pattern seems to be one of intensive activity and coin use from the AD 330s onwards, continuing into the very late 4th or early 5th centuries AD.

Pottery

8.2.6 The assemblage is predominantly of late Roman date, though the pottery does span all four centuries of the Roman period, and on that basis the size of the assemblage is quite modest. Samian makes up 2.3% of the sherds, which although typical of a 'rural' assemblage is a relatively high proportion given the emphasis on later Roman material. Added to this are a few other imported fine ware sherds and Baetican amphora suggesting the material derives from a relatively prosperous establishment, a view reinforced by the presence of the 'exotic' metal objects and glass. Overall, however, the nature and size of the assemblage is broadly comparable with those from other contemporary sites in the vicinity and provides evidence for trading links and ceramic influences operating in this region throughout the period.

Animal bone

8.2.7 The mid–late Romano-British assemblage is moderate in size. However, information relating to the age, size and butchery of livestock (**Table 4**) offers some, albeit limited scope for further more detailed study. This will provide insight into the nature of the livestock economy, dietary preferences and all aspects of meat preparation and consumption on the Site during the Romano-British period.

Information type	N
Age - fusion	84
Age - mandibles 2+	17
Biometric	37
Butchery	39

Table 4: Animal bone: type of detailed information available for further study

Human remains

8.2.8 The material offers a high potential for the collection of osteoarchaeological data which would facilitate investigation of the health and lifestyle of the individuals represented here. The information may then be used to make comparisons with contemporaneous assemblages, and enhance the existing corpus of data.

8.2.9 Although not common in this period, Romano-British prone burials are less rare than once perceived (Egging Dinwiddy and McKinley 2009, 45; McKinley and Egging Dinwiddy 2009). It has been suggested that such a rite may have been undertaken in order to confuse the dead, or may even have been the result of accidental inversion (McKinley and Heaton 1996; Philpott 1991, 73; Harman *et al*. 1981). The presence of neonatal remains in non-cemetery locations is well-recognised in Romano-British settings, particularly those related to agriculture and domesticity (Philpott 1991, 97–102; Scott 1999, 115; Struck 1993). The preponderance of adult males in the assemblage is worthy of further consideration.

8.2.10 The potential for analysis may be further enhanced by clarifying the chronology of the burials through radiocarbon dating, and by also taking into account the burials understood to have been recovered from the PCA sites nearby.

8.3 Environmental

Charred plant remains

8.3.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide some information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment and local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

8.3.2 The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other sites in the wider area, such as Brickley Lane (Pelling 2002) and Wayside Farm (Carruthers 2002), both sites in Devizes, Latton (Griffiths 2009) and Groundwell west (Stevens and Wilkinson 2001).

Wood charcoal

8.3.3 The analysis of the wood charcoal has only limited potential to provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site. Furthermore, it would not be possible to ascertain if there was any species selection for specific functions, such as the use of hearth/oven **40321** and grain dryer **40265**.

Land snails

8.3.4 Further analysis of the mollusc assemblages has little potential to augment the picture of the nature of the local landscape in much more detail.

9 PROPOSALS

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Further stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual analysis will enhance the existing archaeological data for the Site and will allow the results to be presented and discussed in their local and regional context.

9.1.2 Specifically this will consider:

- The Middle Iron Age settlement evidence;
- Formalisation of the Romano-British landscape –the relationships between the early enclosure and field system, and how these relate to other features;
- Development of the Romano-British settlement over time;

- Clarification of the nature and function of pits 40073 and 40080 and their associated finds (pewter plates etc);
- Mortuary activity – chronology, layout, demography, health/status and other characteristics of the graves and burial remains;
- The medieval post-mill – characteristics, comparisons and its place in the landscape.

9.2 Site sequence

9.2.1 An Access database and AutoCad drawings have been constructed to facilitate rapid cross-examination and updating of the archive during the post-excavation analysis.

9.2.2 Once the initial analysis is complete, revisions will be made as required, though it is anticipated that there will be relatively few changes to what is presented in assessment report. The detailed site text will be written and illustrations will be prepared to accompany the report.

9.2.3 The known archaeology in the vicinity of the Site will be re-examined, including the results from the PCAS excavations of Areas A–C. This and the results of the further finds and environmental analyses will contribute towards a discussion of the broader landscape and the site's place in its regional setting.

9.3 Artefacts

Introduction

9.3.1 The artefact assemblage has been recorded to a detailed level during assessment and no further analysis is recommended for the worked flint, ceramic building materials, fired clay, glass, shell, slag and worked bone, although brief comments based on the results of this assessment should be incorporated into the final publication report. Specialist geological identifications will be added into the descriptions of the building and worked stone reports. The three worked stone objects and the bone hairpin should be illustrated.

9.3.2 The other material types for which further analysis is required will be considered individually below.

Conservation

9.3.3 On the basis of the X-rays, the range of objects present, their condition and provenance on the Site, one object has been selected for further conservation treatment, involving the investigative cleaning and stabilisation of the rod-shaped iron object and associated copper alloy ring from layer **40070**.

Metalwork

9.3.4 The coin report will be enhanced with further discussion of their use and loss on the site and comparisons with other assemblages from the region, for inclusion in the publication report. Further parallels will be sought for the calyx-shaped copper alloy mount (ON 422) and the lead alloy vessels (ON 417); depending on the results of the conservation cleaning, the rod-shaped iron object from layer 40070 may also require further description. A publication text will be prepared, describing and discussing these objects, their deposition and significance in their local and regional context.

9.3.5 Details of the iron objects (coffin nails and hobnails) recovered from graves will be enhanced where appropriate and incorporated into the grave catalogue; a publication text

briefly describing the objects and summarising their significance within the burial will be prepared. For the remaining objects, comments based on the results of this assessment will be incorporated into the publication text where appropriate.

Pottery

9.3.6 Further research is required to place the assemblage into its local and regional context, and it is recommended that a samian specialist checks the identifications and refines the East Gaulish component. A summary report will then be produced for publication, supported by a more detailed archive which will include fabric and form descriptions.

9.3.7 It is suggested that up to 20 vessels should be illustrated, to include five later prehistoric rim sherds, the almost complete New Forest beaker, the two vessels with graffiti and a selection of other wares to characterise the group.

Animal bone

9.3.8 Further recording of information relating to the age, size and butchery of livestock, aspects of meat preparation and consumption, and craft activities such as antler-working is required for the animal bone. A publication report outlining these aspects and setting them into the local and regional context of the Site will then be prepared.

Human bone

9.3.9 All unsorted <4 mm residues will be subject to a rapid scan to extract any identifiable material, osseous or artefactual.

9.3.10 Taphonomic factors potentially affecting differential bone preservation will be assessed. The minimum number of individuals will be estimated following McKinley 2004. The age of individuals will be assessed using standard methodologies (Brothwell 1972; 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). Where possible a standard set of measurements will be taken (Brothwell and Zakrzewski 2004) and non-metric traits recorded (Berry and Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978).

9.3.11 Pathological lesions will be recorded in text and by digital photography; some lesions warrant photographing for publication purposes. It may be necessary to make X-radiographs of skeletal elements showing evidence of trauma or infection to ascertain as far as possible the full nature of the lesions.

Radiocarbon dating

9.3.12 It is standard practice to obtain a radiocarbon date for all single unaccompanied *in situ* burial remains in order to set them in their temporal context and allow informed interpretation and discussion. The presence of hobnailed footwear and artefacts found in the backfill are not considered reliable or accurate enough for dating purposes, though the burials are certainly Romano-British. It is therefore recommended that samples from the remains of two burials should be submitted for radiocarbon dating – the unaccompanied example from grave **40295**, and at least one other.

9.4 Environmental

Charred plant remains

9.4.1 It is proposed to analyse the plant assemblages from Middle Iron Age pit **40342**, earlier Romano-British pit **40049**, and Later Romano-British grain dryer **40265** and well shaft **40099**.

9.4.2 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 and 1mm residues together with the flot. Identification will be undertaken using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3 and 5), for cereals and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. They will be quantified and the results tabulated.

9.4.3 The samples proposed for analysis are indicated with a "P" in the analysis column in **Appendix 6**.

Wood charcoal

9.4.4 No further work is proposed on these samples.

Land snails

9.4.5 No further work is proposed on these assemblages.

10 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 It will be necessary to agree and finalise the proposals for post-excavation analysis and publication with the Client and Wiltshire Council's County Archaeologist. Following acceptance of this report and agreement of costs, appropriate resources will be made available for the agreed programme of analysis, as defined in the updated Project Design, to be undertaken.

10.2 Management structure

10.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by the Reporting and Analysis Team Leader, in this instance Alistair Barclay, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the Project Design, and achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary or scheduled.

10.2.2 The Post-Excavation Manager, in this instance Phil Andrews, may delegate specific tasks of the project to key staff, who both supervise others and have direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

10.3 Designated project team

10.3.1 The analysis and publication of the site, finds and environmental data from Area D will be undertaken by WA core staff or external specialists. The work will be carried out under the supervision of departmental managers listed below, under the overall direction of the Reporting and Analysis Team Leader. The following staff are proposed:

Fieldwork Manager	*Andy King, BA, MCIfA*
Post-excavation Manager	*Phil Andrews, BSc, MCIfA, FSA*
Project Officer	*Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy BA, MA, ACIfA*
Roman pottery	*Jane Timby (external)*
Animal bone	*Lorrain Higbee, BSc, MSc, MCIfA*
Human bone	*Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy BA, MA, ACIfA*

Charred plant remains	*Ruth Pelling (external)*
Finds Manager	*Rachel Seager Smith BA, MCIfA*
Environmental Manager	*Dave Norcott BA, MSc, MCIfA*
Quality and Production Manager	*Pippa Bradley, BA, MPhil, MCIfA, FSA*
Reporting and Analysis Team Leader	*Alistair Barclay, PhD, MCIfA, FSA*

10.3.2 WA reserves the right, due to unforeseen circumstances (e.g. annual leave, sick leave, maternity, retirement etc.) to replace nominated personnel with alternative members of staff of comparable expertise and experience.

10.4 Proposed publication and dissemination

10.4.1 The draft publication report, incorporating the results of the fieldwork in Area D and subsequent analysis, will be produced within 18 months of the approval of this report and subsequent agreement of costs.

10.4.2 It is proposed that the report be published in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, the peer-reviewed county journal for Wiltshire. Additionally, information may be made available online.

10.4.3 A synopsis for the report is set out below:

A Romano-British rural landscape and other discoveries at former MoD Lyneham airfield, Wiltshire

	Words	Figures	Tables
Summary	150		
Introduction			
Project background	250	1	
Geology and topography	150		
Archaeological background	400		
The site			
Prehistoric	250	1	
Romano-British			
Agricultural and domestic activity	1500	2	
Industrial/craft activity	500		
Burials	500	1	
Medieval	200	1	
Finds			
Coins and metalwork	600	2	
Pottery	1000	2	1
Other finds	400	1	
Animal bone	600		1
Human bone	650		1
Palaeo-environmental remains			
Charred plant remains	750		
Discussion	1500		
Appendix: Grave catalogue	600		
Acknowledgements	200		
Bibliography	800		
TOTAL (approx. 25 pages)	**11,000**	**11**	**3**

10.5 Task list

10.5.1 The table below lists the tasks necessary to complete the proposed programme of post-excavation analyses and publication. Indications of which individuals will carry out specific tasks are at this stage, provisional only. The quoted publication costs may change depending on the final decision regarding the content of the proposed publication. All costs given are valid for the financial year 2015/16.

Table 5: Task list

Task	Grade	Staff	Time (days)
Management			
Project Management	PM	P Andrews	1.5
Project monitor and QA	SPM	A Barclay	0.25
Finds management	SPM	R Seager Smith	0.5
Pre-analysis			
Extraction of charred plants (4 samples)	ES	N Mulhall	1
Check phasing and stratigraphy	PO	K Egging Dinwiddy	1.5
Analysis			
Pottery	external	J Timby	2
Samian identification	external	J Mills	1
Animal bone	SPO	L Higbee	5
Human bone incl. radiocarbon sampling	PO	K Egging Dinwiddy	4
x-radiography (human bone)	PS	L Wootten	1
Geological identification	external	TBC	0.25
Charred plant remains (4 samples)	SPO	S F Wyles	3
Radiocarbon dates x 2	EXT	SUERC	
Reporting			
Coins	PM	N Cooke	1
Metalwork	PM	R Seager Smith	3
Pottery	EXT	J Timby	3
Other finds	PM	R Seager Smith	1
Animal bone	SPO	L Higbee	2
Human bone	PO	K Egging Dinwiddy	2
Charred plant remains	SPO	S F Wyles	1
Radiocarbon	SPM	A Barclay	0.25
Publication text			
Site narrative	PO	K Egging Dinwiddy	2.5
Grave catalogue	PO	K Egging Dinwiddy	0.5
Discussion	PO	K Egging Dinwiddy	2
Assemble publication report (incl. captions and bibliography)	PO	K Egging Dinwiddy	1
GO brief	PO	K Egging Dinwiddy	0.25
Illustrations (site)	GO	GO	3
Illustrations (finds)	GO	GO	5
Review and edit	PM	P Andrews/A King	1
Production			
Copy edit	SPM	P Bradley	1
Corrections	All	contributors	1
Liaison with journal	SPM	P Bradley	0.5
Journal fee	EXT	WAM	

Archive			
Archive ordering/indexing	PO	K Egging Dinwiddy	0.25
Final check and preparation for scanning/scanning	PS	C Coates	1
Preparation of finds archive, discard, records update	PS	S Nelson	1.5
Preparation of environmental archive	PS	N Mulhall	0.25
Preparation of digital archive	PS	C Coates	0.25
Archive deposition			0.5
Box storage grant	-	-	-

11 STORAGE AND CURATION

11.1 Museum

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

11.2 Preparation of Archive

11.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfAb 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

11.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code (108110), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises:

30 cardboard or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type

3 files of paper records and A3/A4 graphics sheets

1 A1 graphics sheet

11.3 Conservation

11.3.1 All metal objects have been X-rayed. These items are all stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity, and are regularly monitored to maintain this. Full conservation records are available as part of the site archive

11.4 Discard policy

11.4.1 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. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

11.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

11.5 Copyright

11.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The

Heritage Centre, however, will be granted exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights* regulations 2003.

11.6 Security Copy

11.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

11.7 OASIS

11.7.1 An OASIS (http://oasis.ac.uk) online record has been initiated for the work and key fields in regard of the excavation have been completed on the details, location and creators forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record under the code (wessexar1-211308). This will include an uploaded Pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will be in the archive).

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Group concordance

group number	group components	description
40349	40112, 40123, 40136, 40283	Enclosure ditch (ERB)
40350	40047, 40138, 40204, 40274	Field boundary ditch (MRB)
40351	40053, 40140	Field boundary ditch recut (MRB)
40352	40067, 40103, 40109, 40272	Enclosure ditch (ERB)
40353	40167, 40169, 40319	Gully, possibly associated with enclosure (RB)
40354	40075, 40150, 40183	Field boundary ditch (MRB)
40355	40026, 40059, 40147, 40185	Field boundary ditch (MRB)
40358	40061, 40356	Field boundary ditch recut (MRB)
40360	40210, 40276	Post-mill (medieval)
40361	40090, 40131 40132, 40172	Quarrying activity (overlying spread, ?RB)
40362	40149, 40187/8/9	spread associated with ditch intersection at SE end of Site (MRB)

Appendix 2: Grave details

grave burial backfill	orientation	length (m)	width (m)	depth (m)	base (m aOD)	shape	sides	base	burial position	age range	sex	grave goods	other finds
40128 40129 40130	NE–SW	2	0.63	0.15	152.36	Sub-rectangular (rounded ends)	straight, moderate	flat	extended, supine, left leg slightly flexed on right side; large stone may be related to leg position; hands at right hip	23–28	male	ON 416 (hobnails at feet i.e. worn)	?RB pottery; animal bone
40158 40159 40160	SW–NE	1.7	0.75	0.13	152.54	Sub-rectangular (rounded foot end)	straight, steep–vertical	flat	supine, legs flexed to left; hands over right hip	>50	male	ON 433 (hobnails - under /next to lower half of legs i.e. not worn)	pottery; animal bone
40245 40246 40247	SSW–NNE	1.78	0.68	0.15	152.86	Sub-rectangular (rounded foot end)	concave-straight, steep-vertical	flat	supine, leg flexed left, hands over lap	>50	??male	hobnails under left foot – not given ON numbers	pottery; animal bone

grave burial backfill	orientation	length (m)	width (m)	depth (m)	base (m aOD)	shape	sides	base	burial position	age range	sex	grave goods	other finds
40280 40281 40282	W–E	2.15	0.55	0.2	152.54	Sub-rectangular (rounded head end)	concave-straight, steep-vertical	stepped (head) rest flat	supine, right leg slightly flexed to left; hands in lap	>55	male	hobnails at each foot – not given ON numbers	pottery & animal bone; ON441 copper alloy coin (AD 330-337)
40290 40291 40292	WNW–ESE	1.48	0.55	0.19	152.73	Sub-rectangular (rounded ends)	straight, steep	flat–concave	extended, supine; right hand over abdomen, left hand over left hip	*c.* 2	?	none	pottery; FE nails, not given ON numbers
40295 40296 40297	NW–SE	1.88	0.77	0.39	151.85	Sub-rectangular (rounded ends)	convex-stepped / irregular	flat-concave	extended, PRONE; arms long sides, hands in lap	35–45	male	none	pottery

Appendix 3: Coin list

Object Number	Context number	Metal	Denomination	Issuer	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Obverse Comments	Reverse Comments	Issue Date	Notes
402	40039	Cu Alloy	AE3	Gratian	15	1.30	Bust r, pearl diadem DNGRATI ANVSPFAVG	Wreath containing 4 lines VOT / XV / MVLT / XX	AD 367–383	As LRBC I, 144
405	40081	Cu Alloy	AE 3	House of Constantine	14	2.4	Bust r, pearl diadem	Soldier spearing a fallen horseman. Fel Temp Reparatio type. Mint Mark: TRS	AD 350–360	Copy as LRBC II, 47
406	40081	Cu Alloy	AE 3	Gratian	18	2.20	Bust r.	Emperor holding labrarum and resting hand on shield	AD 367–383	As LRBC II, 503
407	40101	Cu Alloy	AE 3	Constans	19	0.93	Bust r, pearl diadem, CONSTA NSPFAVG	2 facing victories with wreaths (VICTOR) IAEDDAVGGQNN. Mint Mark: D / TR-	AD 345	As LRBC II, 148. SI oval flan
410	40106	Cu Alloy	AE 4	House of Theodosius	10	0.78	Bust r,	Victory l with wreath. Victoria Auggg type	AD 388–402	? Copy as LRBC II, 162
412	40002	Cu Alloy	AE3	Valentinian II	15	1.27	Bust r, pearl diadem - ALEN- TIN IANVSPF-	Victory l with wreath (VIC) TO (RIA AV) GGG. Mint Mark: PCON (Arles)	AD 388–392	As LRBC II, 546
413	40002	Cu Alloy	AE 4	House of Theodosius	11	0.79	Bust r, pearl diadem	Victory to l with trophy, dragging captive. Salus Reipublicae type	AD 388–402	?copy as LRBC II, 796. Oval flan
414	40081	Cu Alloy	AE 4	House of Constantine	12	0.69	Illegible	2 facing victories. Victoriaeddaugggnn type.	AD 341–348	? Copy as LRBC I, 137
419	40074	Cu Alloy	AE 4	Unknown Roman emperor	11	0.97	Bust r	Figure standing	C4	v small worn coin
420	40074	Cu Alloy	AE 3	House of Theodosius	14	0.85	Bust r	Winged victory l with wreath. VICT (ORIA AVGGG)	AD 388–402	As LRBC II, 162

Object Number	Context number	Metal	Denomination	Issuer	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Obverse Comments	Reverse Comments	Issue Date	Notes
423	40243	Cu Alloy	AE 3	Unknown Roman Emperor	16	1.90	Bust r	Illegible	C4	Corroded C4 coin
424	40074	Cu Alloy	AE 4	Unknown Roman emperor	12	0.8	Bust r	Illegible	C4	Possible C4 copy
425	40242	Cu Alloy	AE 3	House of Constantine	18	2.45	Bust l, helmeted, VRBS ROMA	Wolf and twins Mint Mark: U/PCONST	AD 330	LRBC I, 360
432	40239	Cu Alloy	AE 3	Constantine II	19	2.39	Bust r, laureate, cuirassed. CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC	2 soldiers, 2 standards GLOR IAEXERC ITVS Mint Mark: TR.S	AD 332	LRBC I, 63
435	40081	Cu Alloy	AE 4	House of Theodosius	12	1.22	Bust r, pearl diadem. -PFAVG	Winged victory l with wreath (VICTOR) IAAVGGG	AD 388–402	? Copy as LRBC II, 162
436	40081	Cu Alloy	AE 3	Theodosius	14	1.11	Bust r -ODO-	Winged victory l , trophy on shoulder, dragging captive. Salus Reipublicae type.	AD 388–395	As LRBC II, 797
439	40081	Cu Alloy	AE 3	Unknown Emperor	16	1.53	Illegible	Figure l	C3–C4	Damaged and corroded flan. Cannot be dated to period
441	40282	Cu Alloy	AE 3	House of Constantine	15	1.88	Bust l, helmeted and spear. CONSTAN TINOPOLIS	Victory on prow. Mint Mark : /U/PLG	AD 332	LRBC I, 196
481	40100	Cu Alloy	AE 4	Unknown Emperor	11	1.13	Bust r	Illegible	C4	V small v worn coin. Prob a C4 copy

Appendix 4: Pottery by context/provisional date/ceramic phase (cp)

Cxt	Cut	Gp	Type	E preh	L preh	Samian	Savgt	BB1	Oxford	New For	Other	ROBSH	Med	Tot No	Tot wt	Date	cp
40002	0	0	subsoil	0	0	1	4	7	5	5	26	0	0	48	2217	C4	5
40005	40004	40004	pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	C2+	4
40015	40014	40014	pit/furrow	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	52	C3+	4
40017	40016	40016	pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	late C4+	6
40023	40022	40022	gully	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	14	157	C2+	4
40028	40026	40355	ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	Roman	r
40029	40026	40355	ditch	0	1	1	6	0		0	12	0	0	20	501	C2	4
40030	40026	40355	ditch	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	170	C2	4
40039	40038	40038	pit	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	10	360	mid C4+	6
40040	40038	40038	pit	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	20	2	0	30	296	late c4+	6
40042	40041	40041	pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	C2	4
40044	40043	40043	pit	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	34	C2	4
40046	40044	40045	phole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Roman	r
40048	40047	40350	gully	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	40	C1–C2	3
40050	40049	40049	pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	44	C1–C2	3
40052	40051	40051	phole	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	54	C1–C2	3
40054	40053	40351	gully	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	27	C4	5
40062	40061	40358	gully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	7	?E Roman	3 or 4
40063	40061	40358	gully	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	26	0	0	30	219	C2+	4
40065	40064	40064	pit	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	14	96	C1–C2	3
40066	40064	40064	pit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9	22.5	C1–C2	3
40068	40067	40352	ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	30	C1–C2	3
40069	40067	40352	ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	75	C1–C2	3
40070	0	0	layer	0	0	4	12	14	0	9	57	0	0	96	740	C3+	5

40074	40073	40073	pit	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	11	0	0	16	70.5	C4	5
40081	40080	40080	rect pit	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	53	2	0	63	554	late C4+	6
40085	40084	40084	pit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	Iron Age	2
40087	40084	40084	pit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	37	C1–C2	3
40090	0	0	layer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	320	C1–C2	3
40092	40091	40091	quarry pit	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	20	95	IA/Ro?	2?
40097	40091	40091	quarry pit	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	34	IA	2
40100	40099	40099	well	0	0	2	3	17	18	26	124	15	0	205	2134	late C4+	6
40101	40099	40099	well	0	0	0	1	6	12	6	65	0	0	90	715	C4	5
40106	40105	40105	ditch	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	8	65	late C4+	6
40107	40099	40099	well	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	7	65	late C3+	5
40108	40099	40099	well	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	11	97	late C3+	5
40110	40109	40352	ditch	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	28	C1–C2	3
40111	40112	40349	ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	12	C1–C2	3
40112	40112	40349	ditch	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	89	IA	3
40118	40117	40117	ph/pit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	IA	2
40120	40119	40119	gully	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	11	29.5	C1–C2	3
40121	40123	40349	ditch t	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	97	0	0	114	522	C3	3
40124	40113	40113	pit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	19	IA	2
40126	40125	40125	pit	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	23	0	0	32	348	C1–C2	3
40129	40128	40128	grave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	C1–C2	3
40130	40128	40128	grave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	42	C2+	4
40132	0	0	layer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	IA	2
40133	0	0	layer	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	71	IA/Ro	2?
40137	40136	40349	ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	16	C1–C2	3
40139	40138	40350	gully	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	7.25	C3+	5
40141	40140	40351	gully	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	20.5	C1–C2	3
40142	0	0	layer	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	388	C1–C2	3
40144	40143	40143	pit	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	20	0	0	27	327	late C3–C4	5

40145	0	0	layer	0	0	2	5	16	9	0	170	2	0	204	1062	late C4+	6
40146	0	0	layer	0	0	12	23	69	19	7	370	0	0	500	4254	late C3–C4	5
40148	40147	40147	ditch	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	12	143	late C2–C3	4
40151	40150	40354	ditch	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	22	0	0	26	121	C2+	4
40160	40158	40158	grave	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	7	17	C2+	4
40162	40161	40161	cess pit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	C2	4
40166	40164	40164	pit recut	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	25	0	0	31	306	C2	4
40168	40167	40353	gully	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	44	C2	4
40170	40169	40353	gully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	14	C1–C2	3
40172	40171	40171	feature unexc	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	150	?BA	1
40178	40177	40177	pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	18	Roman	r
40182	40181	40181	pit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	11	C2+	4
40184	40183	40354	ditch	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	24	C1–C2	3
40189	40187	40187	midden	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	12	295	C2–C3	4
40193	40192	40192	pit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	15	IA/Ro	
40199	40197	40197	pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	C1–C2	3
40203	40197	40197	pit	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	22	0	0	31	105.5	C2+	4
40208	40204	40204	enc ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1.5	C1–C2	3
40209	40204	40204	enc ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6.25	C1–C2	3
40211	40210	40210	mill ditch	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	1	0	0	15	13	C4	7
40212	40210	40210	mill ditch	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	10	25.5	late C4+	7
40213	40210	40210	mill ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5	Roman	7
40218	40210	40210	mill ditch	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	9	25	C13–15	7
40220	40210	40210	mill ditch	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	22.5	C2	7
40222	40221	40221	quarry	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	8	86	C4	5
40225	40224	40224	pit	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	249	C1–C2	3
40227	40226	40226	nat feat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	21	Roman	r
40229	40228	40228	pit	0	0	2	0	6	0	1	15	0	0	24	143	late C3+	5

40231	40230	40230	chamber	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	23	C2	4
40234	40232	40232	well?	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	12	0	0	17	189	C3	4
40236	40235	40235	pit	0	0	4	1	7	0	13	35	0	0	59	502	late C3+	5
40237	40235	40235	pit	0	0	0	2	9	0	2	17	0	0	30	693	C3+	5
40238	40235	40235	pit	0	0	2	5	22	1	14	89	0	0	133	1289	C3+	5
40239	0	0	layer	0	0	0	2	4	2	1	21	0	0	30	195	C3	4
40241	40240	40240	pit	0	0	1	1	20	2	4	63	0	0	91	729	late C3–C4	5
40242	40240	40240	pit	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	25	1	0	35	226	late C4+	6
40243	40240	40240	pit	0	0	0	2	4	11	10	31	1	0	59	377	late C4+	6
40244	0	0	layer	0	0	1	0	11	1	9	32	0	0	54	374.5	C4	5
40247	40245	40245	grave	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	8.5	C2	4
40249	40248	40248	phole	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	IA	2
40255	40253	40255	phole	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	69	IA	2
40263	40258	40258	oven/kiln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	late C4+	6
40268	40265	40265	grain drier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	199	later Roman	5
40270	40265	40265	grain drier	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	2	0	13	306	late C4+	6
40271	40265	40265	grain drier	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	7	271	late C4+	6
40273	40272	40272	ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	32	C1–C2	3
40275	40274	40274	ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	9	C1–C2	3
40277	40276	40276	found tr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	7	C1–C2	3
40285	40283	40349	ditch	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	47	310	C2	3
40289	40288	40288	pit	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	10	0	0	15	81	C4	5
40291	40290	40290	grave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	Roman	r
40292	40290	40290	grave	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	7	37	C2	4
40297	40295	40295	grave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	12	C2	4
40299	40298	40298	pit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33	IA	2
40303	40301	40301	pit	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	300	IA	2
40304	40301	40301	pit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27	IA	2

40306	40305	40305	pit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	IA	2
40308	40307	40307	gully	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	IA	2
40313	40312	40312	grain drier	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	C2	4
40314	40312	40312	grain drier	0	0	1	1	5	3	4	39	0	0	53	472	C4	5
40320	40319	40353	gully	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	11	0	0	14	36	C2+	4
40328	40327	40327	gully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	Roman	r
40329	40311	40311	pit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	37	C1–C2	3
40334	40333	40333	pit	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	17	0	0	21	280	C3+	5
40335	40333	40333	pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	Roman	r
40341	40340	40340	pit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	6	492	late C4+	6
40343	40342	40342	pit	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	123	IA	2
40345	40342	40342	pit	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	243	IA	2
40346	40342	40342	pit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	IA	2
40347	40342	40342	pit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	34	IA	2
TOTAL				**3**	**127**	**59**	**107**	**282**	**105**	**144**	**1835**	**37**	**7**	**2706**	**26,584**		

Appendix 5: Summary of results – human bone assessment

context	feature	deposit type	quantity	age/sex	pathology	comments
40052	40051 (posthole)	R	2 frag. u.l.	neonate		2; old breaks (dry), eroded ends; no metrics; small
40115	40073 (pit)	R	*c.* 12%	neonate *c.* birth		2–3; no metrics; old breaks (dry)
40129 incl. 40130	40128	inh. burial	*c.* 88%	adult *c.* 23–28 yr. male	calculus; enamel hypoplasia; Pacchonion depressions; Sch – Ls; op – C1, carpals; cortical defect – Ts, Ls, humeri shafts, 1st proximal IP (toe); plastic change – ulnae; mv – wormian bones, asymmetric L5, peroneal tubercle	1–5, most 1–2; slight root etching & erosion, heavier erosion – lower limbs; skull v. fragmented & incomplete (dry); some reconstruction; few cranial & most p-cranial measurements; stature
40159	40158	inh. burial	*c.* 75%	adult >50 yr. male	amtl; apical void; ?impaction/rotation; ankylosis – left sacro-iliac; pointed weapon trauma – right parietal (skull); fracture – 4 left & 7 right ribs, right 1st MtC & trapezium, ?right tibia & fibula, right tarsal; dislocation – right shoulder; Sch – Ts, Ls; ddd – Cs, Ts, Ls (?infection); posterior collapse – Ts, Ls; oa – Cs Ls, S1, right acromion, right shoulder, right 1st MtC & trapezium, left hip; op – occipital condyle, Cs, Ts, ribs, sterno-claviculars, right glenoid, distal right humerus, distal left radius, carpals, left 1st MtC-P, proximal IP (right hand); pitting – Cs, Ts; enth – innominates, sterno-claviculars, phalanges (hands), tarsals (flat feet); rotator cuff degeneration – proximal humeri; exo – right shoulder, left 1st MtC, right 5th MtC; cortical defect – naviculars; mv – *os acromiale*	1–2; moderately fragmented (dry); some reconstruction; few cranial & p-cranial measurements; stature; strong upper limb, esp. shoulders & chest; Cs & manubrium with skull; XRAYs
40166	40164 (40161)	R	2 bones a.l.	neonate *c.* birth		2–3; old & new breaks (dry); root etching; (not 40115)
40246 incl. 40247	40245	inh. burial	*c.* 65%	adult >50 yr. ??male	amtl; apical void; calculus; dental caries; hypercementosis; solitary bone cyst – carpal; endocranial pitting; ankylosis – left sacro-iliac; fracture – distal finger phalanx; ddd – Cs; oa – Cs, Ts, Ls, 2 left ribs, acetabulum left proximal humerus; op – rib, right shoulder, olecranons, carpals, distal finger phalanx, 1st proximal & distal IPs (fingers); pitting – temporo-mandibular, 1T, right acromio-clavicular, carpal, C-MtC; enth – right clavicle, radii, 1st MtC, finger phalanges; rotator cuff degeneration – shoulders; mv – wormian bones	2–4; root etched & eroded; heavily fragmented; some reconstruction; cranial & p-cranial metrics; ??stature; XRAY

40281 incl. 40282	40280	inh. burial	*c.* 92%	adult >55 yr. male	amtl; apical void (abscess); calculus; dental caries; enamel hypoplasia; hypercementosis; pd; sinusitis; fracture – right rib; Pacchonion depressions; ddd – Cs, Ts, Ls; Sch – Ts, Ls, S1; oa – Cs, Ts, S1, left rib; op – Ts, Ls, S1, ribs, glenoids, humeri, olecranon; distal radii, carpals, right C-MtCs, right MtC-Ps, proximal & distal finger IPs, hips, knees, tarsals; pitting – Ts, ribs, sterno-claviculars, acromio-claviculars, sacro-iliacs, hips; enth – innominates, humeri shafts, radii shafts, finger phalanges, femora, calcanea; cortical defect – humeri shafts, ?right tibia condyle; rotator cuff degeneration – humeri; ossified cartilage – thyroid; mv – wormian bones, mandibular tori, accessory sacral facets, 1st coccyx fused to sacrum, *?os acromiale*, *os triganom*, occasional facets – naviculars & cuboids, odd right 5th MtT head	1; slight root etching & erosion; minimal fragmentation (dry) across most, skull more heavily; most measurements; stature; moderate reconstruction; overall strength – physically demanding lifestyle; iron staining – right calcaneum, right ribs; XRAY
40291 incl. 40292	40290	coffined burial	*c.* 85%	infant *c.* 2 yr.	enamel hypoplasia; pnb – left *os petrosal*, ?mandible; ?sinusitis; *cribra orbitalia*; flared rib end (?rickets)	1–4; mostly 2–3, variable erosion & root etching; moderate fragmentation (dry), skull more heavily; several metrics; iron staining – rib
40296	40295	inh. burial (prone)	*c.* 95%	adult *c.* 35–45 yr. male	amtl; apical void; calculus; dental caries; enamel hypoplasia; hypercementosis, pd; healed endocranial vessel impressions; Pacchonion depressions; fracture - ?both 1st proximal toe phalanges; sinusitis; pnb – tibiae, right fibula; ddd – C; Sch – Ts; oa – temporo-mandibulars, Cs, Ts; op – Cs, Ts, Ls, ribs, glenoids, humeri, right radius, left elbow, carpals, 1st MtC-Ps, 1st proximal finger IPs, femur heads, knees, proximal 1st MtTs; pitting – Ts, acromio-claviculars; enth – innominates, lower limbs, calcaneum; cortical defect – 1st proximal phalanx (toe); ossified cartilage – thyroid; mv – wormian bones, palatine torus	1; slight root etching & erosion; slight–moderate fragmentation, old & fresh (dry); skull fairly complete; most measurements; stature; some reconstruction; smaller than others; XRAY

KEY: inh. – inhumation; R – redeposited; s.a.u.l. – skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb (where not all skeletal regions represented); ? – probable; ?? – possible; amtl – *ante mortem* tooth loss; pd - periodontal disease; pnb - periosteal new bone; C, T, L, S – cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral vertebrae; Sch – Schmorl's node; ddd – degenerative disc disease; af – articular facet; c-v – cost-vertebral; oa – osteoarthritis; op – osteophytes; MtC/MtT – metacarpal/metatarsal; IP – interphalangeal; enth – enthesophytes; mv - morphological variation

Appendix 6: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Middle Iron Age													
Gully													
40301	40308	482	4	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	5/10 ml	Moll-t (C)	
Pits													
40301	40302	441	9	60	60	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	A	*Corylus avellana* shell frags, *Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium, Galium*	0/2 ml	Moll-t (C)	
40342	40344	483	5	60	75	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	0/3 ml	-	
	40348	484	9	60	10	C	-	Barley grain frags	A**	*Galium, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex, Avena/Bromus, Malva, Chenopodium*	3/1 ml	-	P
Iron Age/Romano-British													
Pit													
40113	40114	414	10	50	40	C	-	Barley grain frags	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags, *Vicia/Lathyrus*	8/8 ml	-	
Earlier Romano-British													
Hearth/Oven													
40321	40323	442	10	60	65	C	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	C	*Avena/Bromus*	0/1 ml	Moll-t (B)	
	40324	443	5	30	65	B	C	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc spelt	C	*Avena/Bromus*	0/<1 ml	-	
Pits													
40049	40050	402	10	60	25	A	C	Barley, hulled wheat + ?f-t wheat grain frags, barley rachis, glume base frags	A	*Avena/Bromus, Galium, Lolium/Festuca, Rumex, Fallopia, Chenopodium*	1/2 ml	Moll-t (C)	P
40064	40066	406	9	20	50	C	B	Hulled wheat grain frags, glume base frags inc spelt	B	*Corylus avellana* shell frags, *Ranunculus, Galium*	1/2 ml	-	
40064	40066	407	9	25	30	-	-	-	B	*Lolium/Festuca, Vicia/Lathyrus, Galium*	1/3 ml	-	
Later Romano-British													
Grain dryer													
40265	40267	440	20	125	25	A**	A*	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc spelt, *Avena* awns, coleoptile frags	A*	*Avena/Bromus, Rumex, Vicia/Lathyrus*	1/5 ml	Sab (C), Moll-t (C)	P
Gully													
40319	40320	444	9	50	65	C	B	Indet. grain frag, spikelet fork + glume base frags inc. spelt	C	Buds	0/1 ml	Moll-t (C)	

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Oven													
40031	40032	401	8	15	60	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (C)	
Pits													
40038	40040	403	10	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	1/1 ml	Moll-t (A)	
40073	40074	405	17	60	65	A	B	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base frags inc spelt	C	*Avena/Bromus*	1/3 ml	Moll-t (A)	
40080	40081	499	10	20	35	C	C	Barley grain frags, glume base frags	C	*Avena/Bromus*	1/1 ml	-	
40181	40182	423	5	1500	1	-	-	-	-	-	0/10 ml	Moll-t (C)	
Well Shaft													
40099	40100	481	20	175	5	B	A*	Hulled wheat grain frags, spikelet fork + glume base frags inc. spelt	B	*Avena/Bromus, Chenopodium*	10/20 ml	Sab/f (A), min. nodules, Moll-t (C)	P
undated													
Pit													
40077	40078	404	10	250	50	-	-	-	-	-	15/65 ml	Moll-t (C)	
Posthole													
40179	40180	500	10	60	20	-	-	-	-	-	2/5 ml	Moll-t (C)	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Analysis: P = plant

Appendix 7: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-211308

Project details

Project name	Area D - Former MoD Lyneham, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation at the site formerly known as MoD Lyneham airfield, Bradenstoke, Wiltshire in advance of works to install a solar array. The findings include part of a typical rural Romano-British landscape which followed dispersed prehistoric activity. The early form of windmill fits well with the medieval setting, surrounded by strip farming, and situated close to a Priory and small settlement. Prehistoric evidence includes a few sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery and a minor (?middle) Iron Age settlement. There is evidence for early Romano-British formalisation of the landscape and associated features. A well-shaft probably had its origins in the early part of the period. Comprehensive re-apportionment of the landscape represented by a rectilinear field system, was probably undertaken and re-established during the mid Romano-British phase. A shift towards metalworking in the mid and late phases was discernible, though two grain dryers indicate that farming was still a major occupation into the late phase. Late Romano-British findings include a number of coins, at least one grave, and a pair of elongated pits - one containing a cache of pewter plates. Large spreads reminiscent of 'Dark Earth' were also recorded. Quarrying probably continued throughout the period, whilst the (?mid-late) Romano-British community chose buried their dead in graves dispersed across the landscape. The footprint of a medieval post-mill was situated on an area of higher ground.
Project dates	Start: 23-02-2015 End: 13-03-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	108110 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	14/06989/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	PIT CLUSTER Middle Iron Age
Monument type	POST HOLE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	POST MILL Medieval
Monument type	GRAVE Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	WELL Roman
Monument type	POST HOLE Roman
Monument type	CORN DRYING OVEN Roman
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Significant Finds	PLATE Roman

Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	POT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	SLAG Roman

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE NORTH WILTSHIRE LYNEHAM Area D - Former MoD Lyneham, Wiltshire
Study area	0.73 Hectares
Site coordinates	ST 9943 7872 51.506928320101 -2.008213782785 51 30 24 N 002 00 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 151m Max: 154m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	British Solar Renewables Ltd.
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andy King
Project director/manager	Phil Andrews
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Type of sponsor/funding body	solar developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	British Solar Renewables Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Physical Archive ID	108110
Physical Contents	"Environmental","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Digital Archive ID	108110
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Paper Archive ID	108110

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text","Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Area D - former MoD Lyneham: Post-excavation Assessment Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Egging Dinwiddy, K
Other bibliographic details	108110.01
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard client report, with colour illustrations

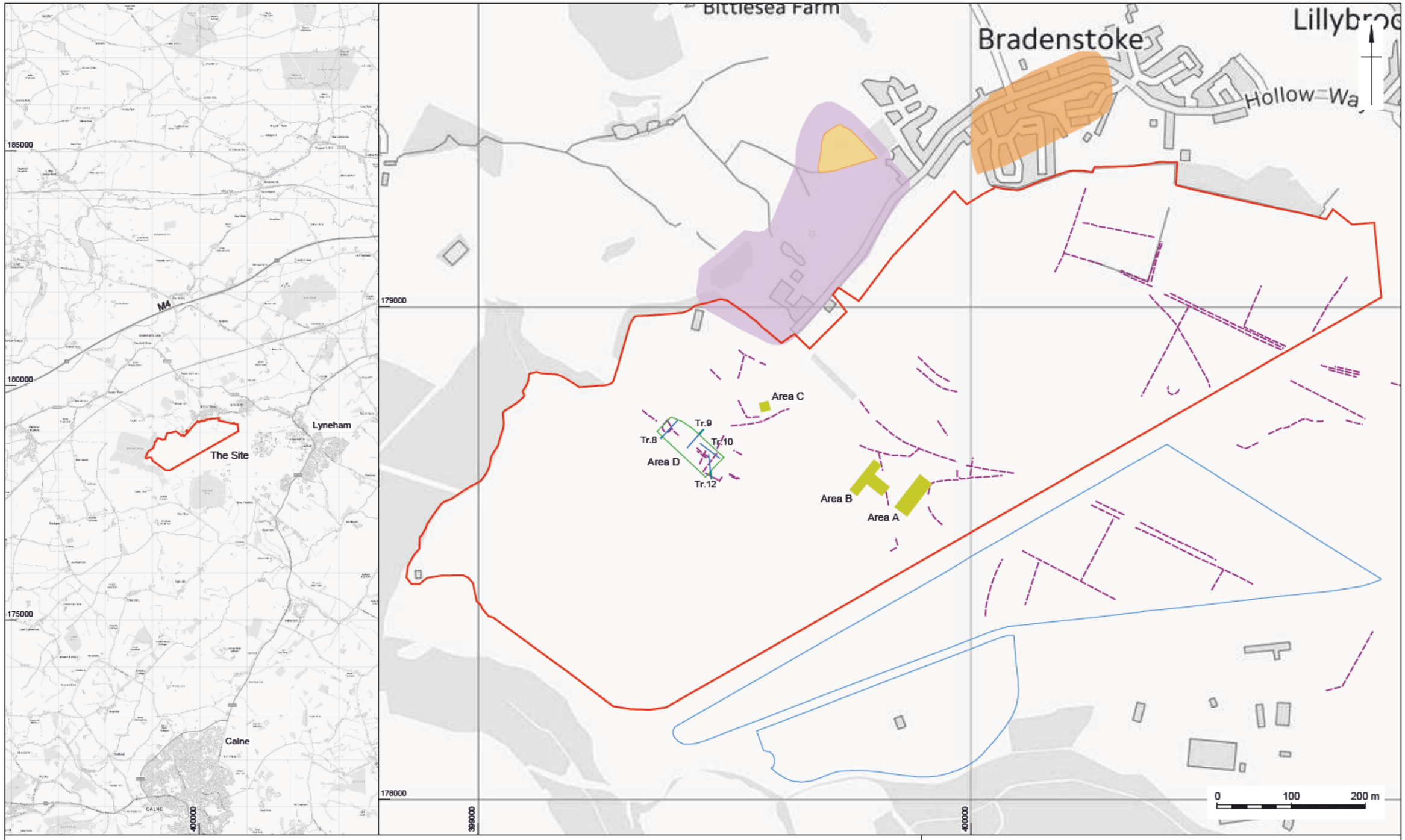
Project bibliography 2

Publication type	An article in published serial

Entered by	Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy (k.dinwiddy@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	7 October 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice



The Scheme
Mitigation Area D
PCAS excavations (as proposed)
PCA evaluation trenches (selected)
WA 2013
Geophysical survey linear anomaly
Bradenstoke Priory
Clack Mount
Bradenstoke-cum-Clack

Date:	05/10/15	Revision Number:	0
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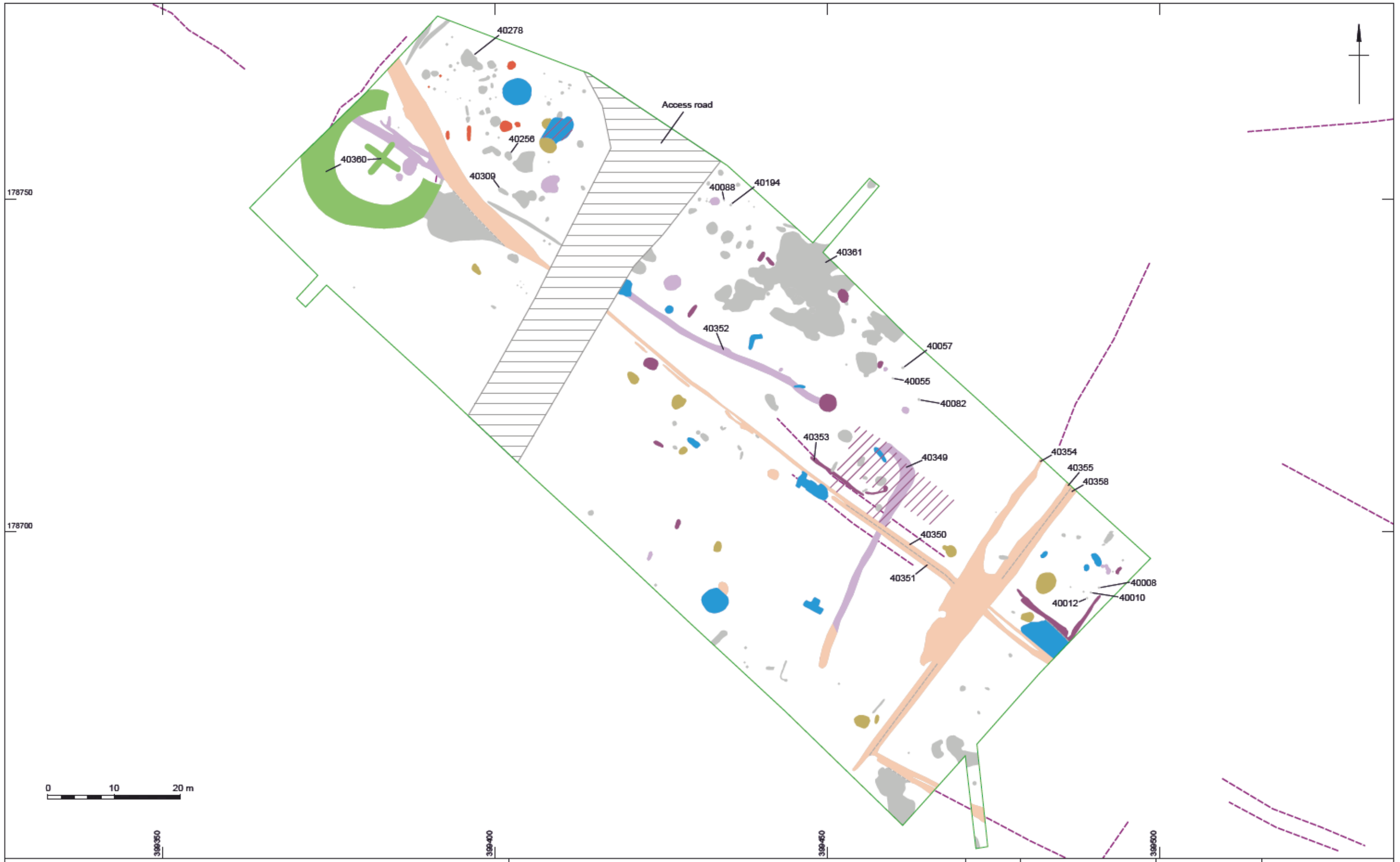
Site location plan

Figure 1



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Site plan showing all feature phasing

Figure 2

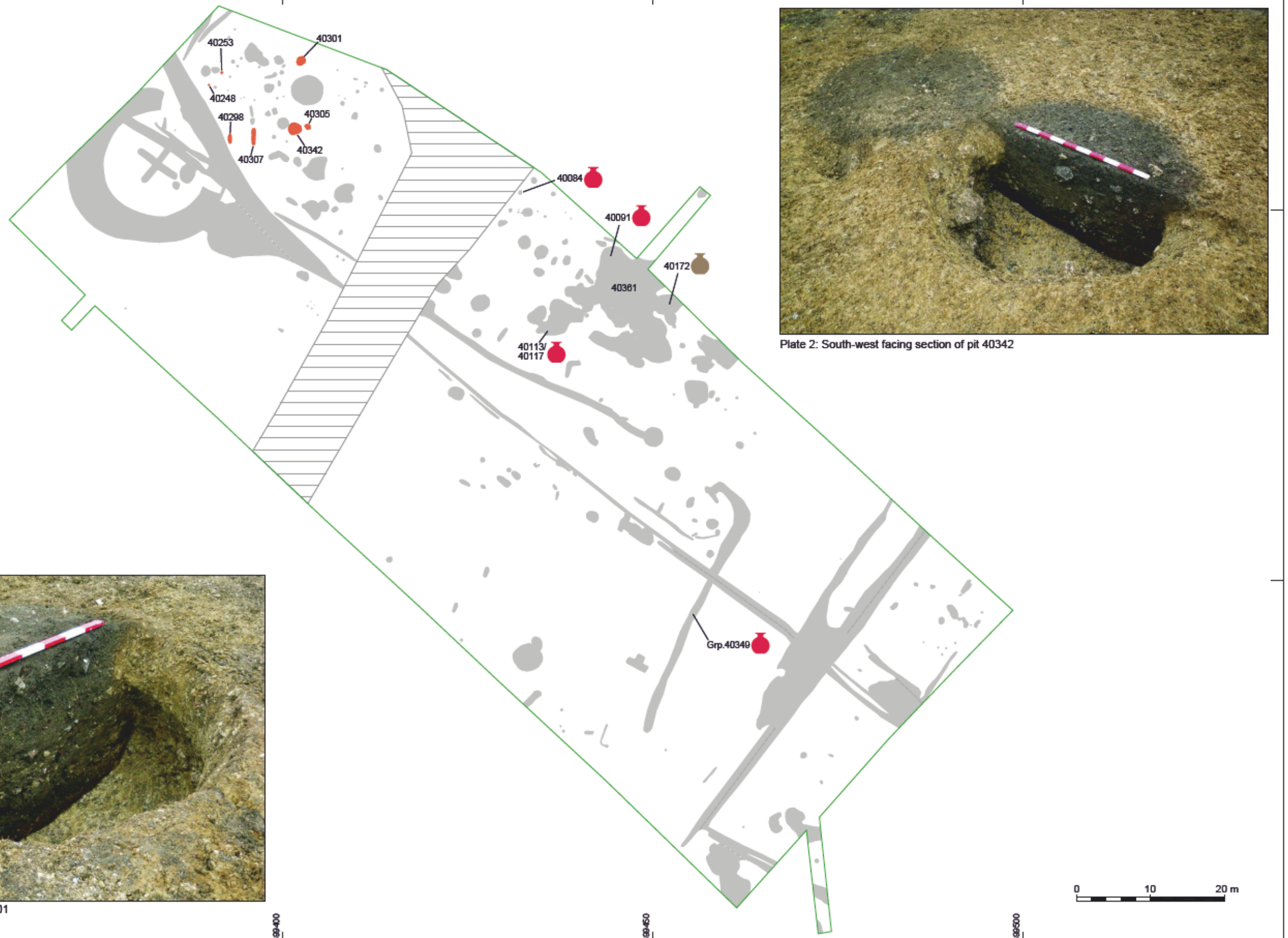

Plate 2: South-west facing section of pit 40342

Plate 1: North-east facing section of pit 40301

?Middle Iron Age
Residual Bronze Age pottery
Residual Iron Age pottery

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Scale:	1:550	Illustrator:	WAF
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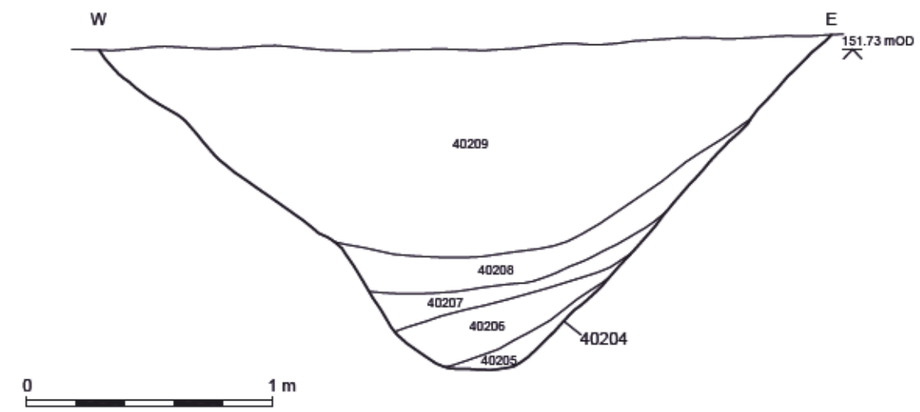
Prehistoric features

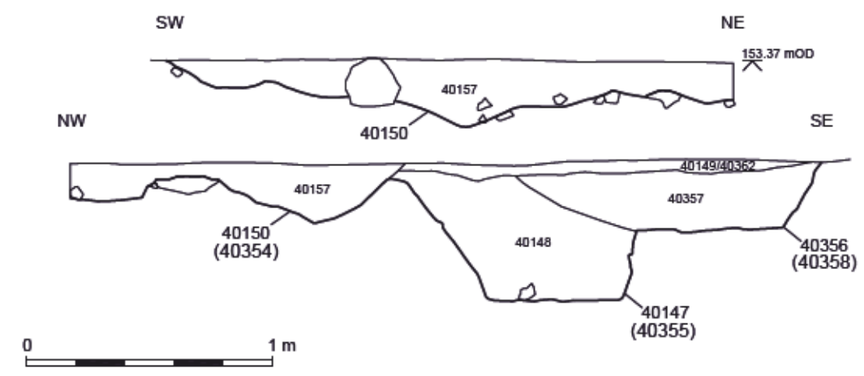
Figure 3

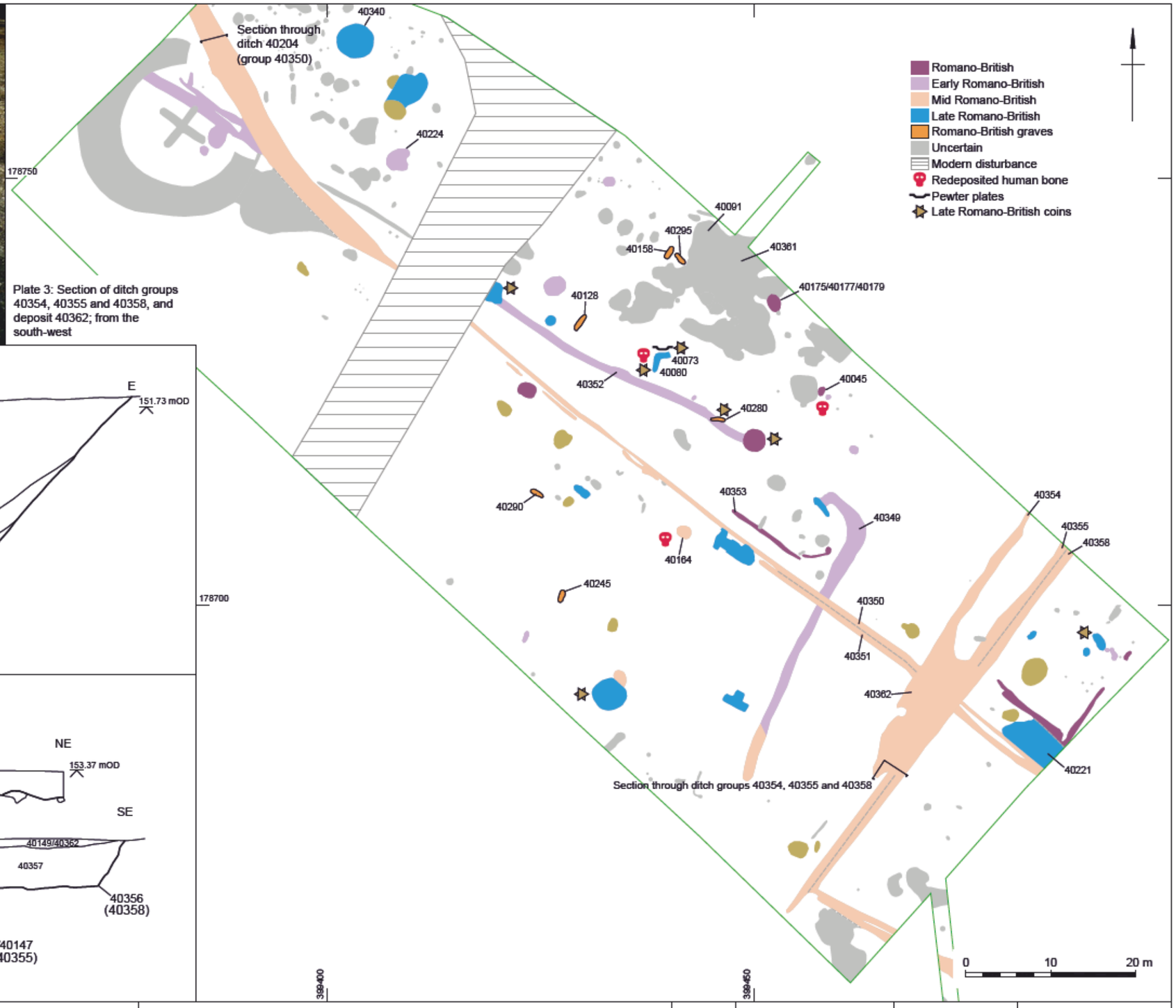
Plate 3: Section of ditch groups 40354, 40355 and 40358, and deposit 40362; from the south-west

South facing section through ditch 40204 (group 40350)



Section through ditch groups 40354, 40355 and 40358





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Key Romano-British features, including graves and selected finds

Figure 4a

Plate 4: Grave 40128 from the north-west

Plate 5: Grave 40158 from the south-east

Plate 6: Grave 40245 from the east

Plate 7: Grave 40280 from the north

Plate 8: Grave 40290 from the south-west

Plate 9: Grave 40295 from the north-east

Plate 10: Features 40073 and 40080 including pewter plates ON 417; from the north-east

Plate 11: *In situ* pewter plates ON 417 – detail; from the north

Plate 12: Lifting ON 417

Date:	12/10/15	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	WAF
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Key Romano-British features. Plates 4 – 12

Figure 4b

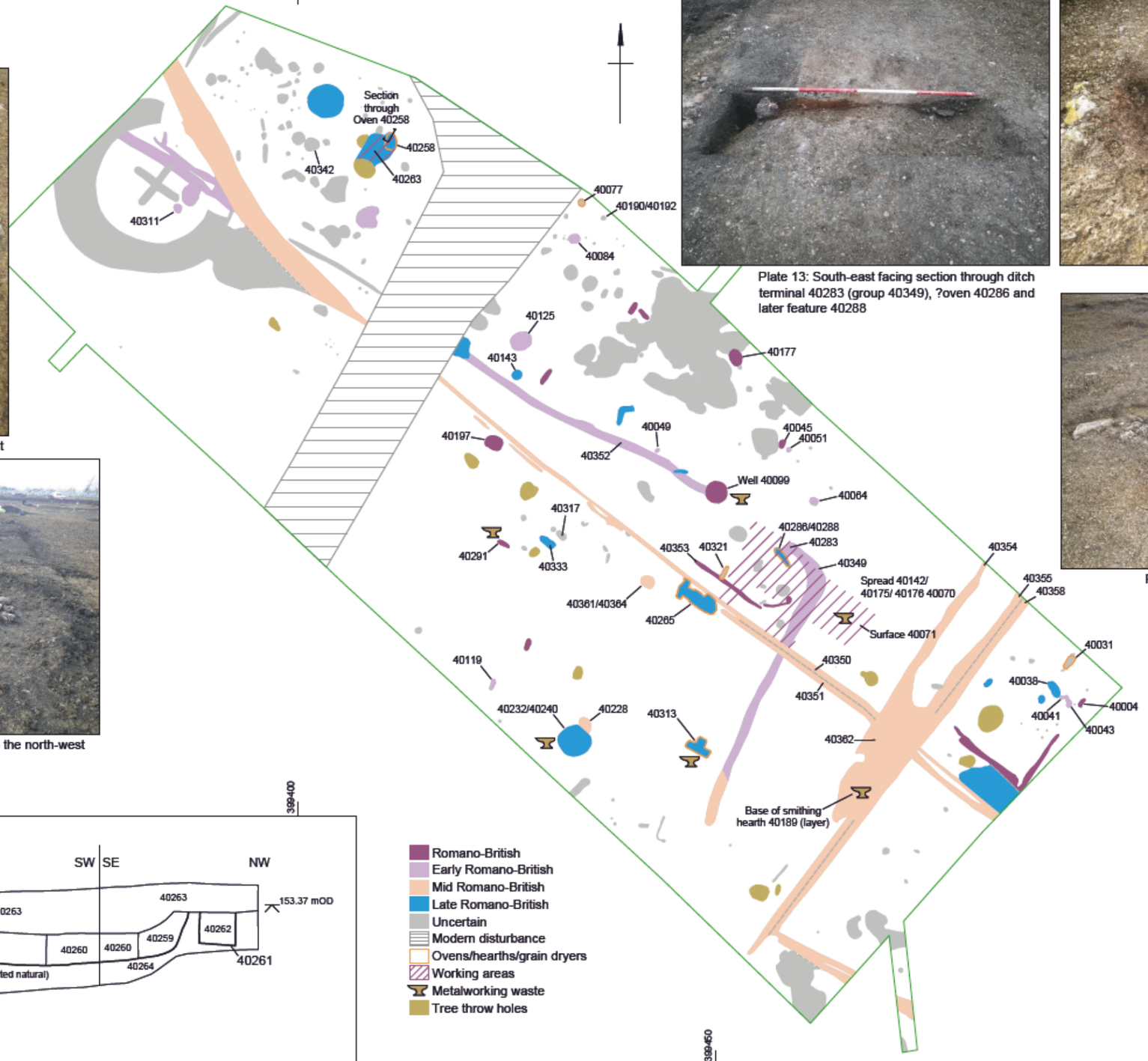
Plate 16: Grain dryer 40313 from the south-east

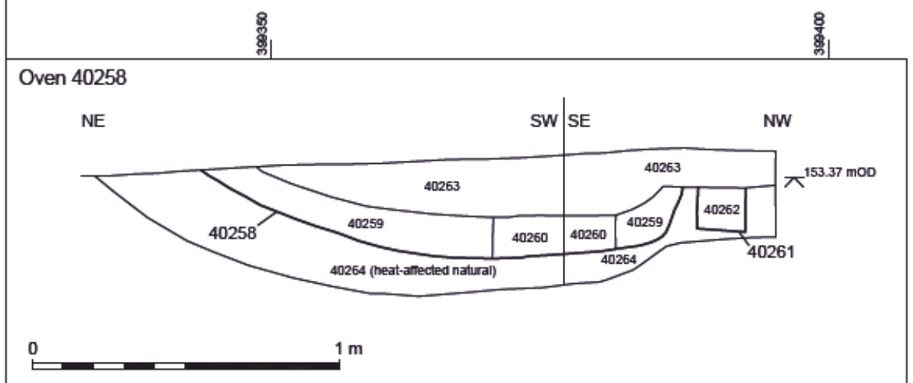
Plate 17: Probable working surface 40071 from the north-west

Plate 13: South-east facing section through ditch terminal 40283 (group 40349), ?oven 40286 and later feature 40288

Plate 14: North facing section of pit 40311

Plate 15: Grain dryer 40265 from the north-west





- Romano-British
- Early Romano-British
- Mid Romano-British
- Late Romano-British
- Uncertain
- Modern disturbance
- Ovens/hearths/grain dryers
- Working areas
- Metalworking waste
- Tree throw holes

Date:	06/10/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:550 Section 1:20@A3	Illustrator:	WAF
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Key Romano-British features

Figure 5a

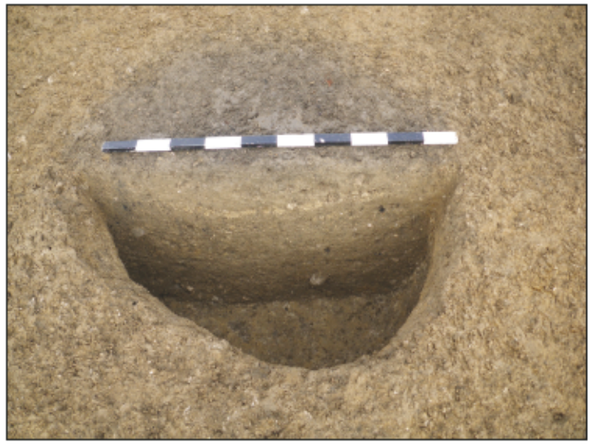

Plate 18: South facing section of pit 40064

Plate 19: North facing section through pit 40084 and posthole 40088

Plate 20: North-west facing section of probable well 40099

Plate 21: East-facing section of pit 40143

Plate 22: South-west facing section through pit 40161 and recut 40164

Plate 23: North facing section of pit 40192, showing antler ON 443

Plate 24: Section through pits 40288 and 40230, and recuts 40232 and 40240; from the north

Plate 25: Calyx-shaped mount ON 422 – top view

Plate 26: Calyx-shaped mount ON 422– side view

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Key Romano-British features. Plates 18 – 25

Figure 5b

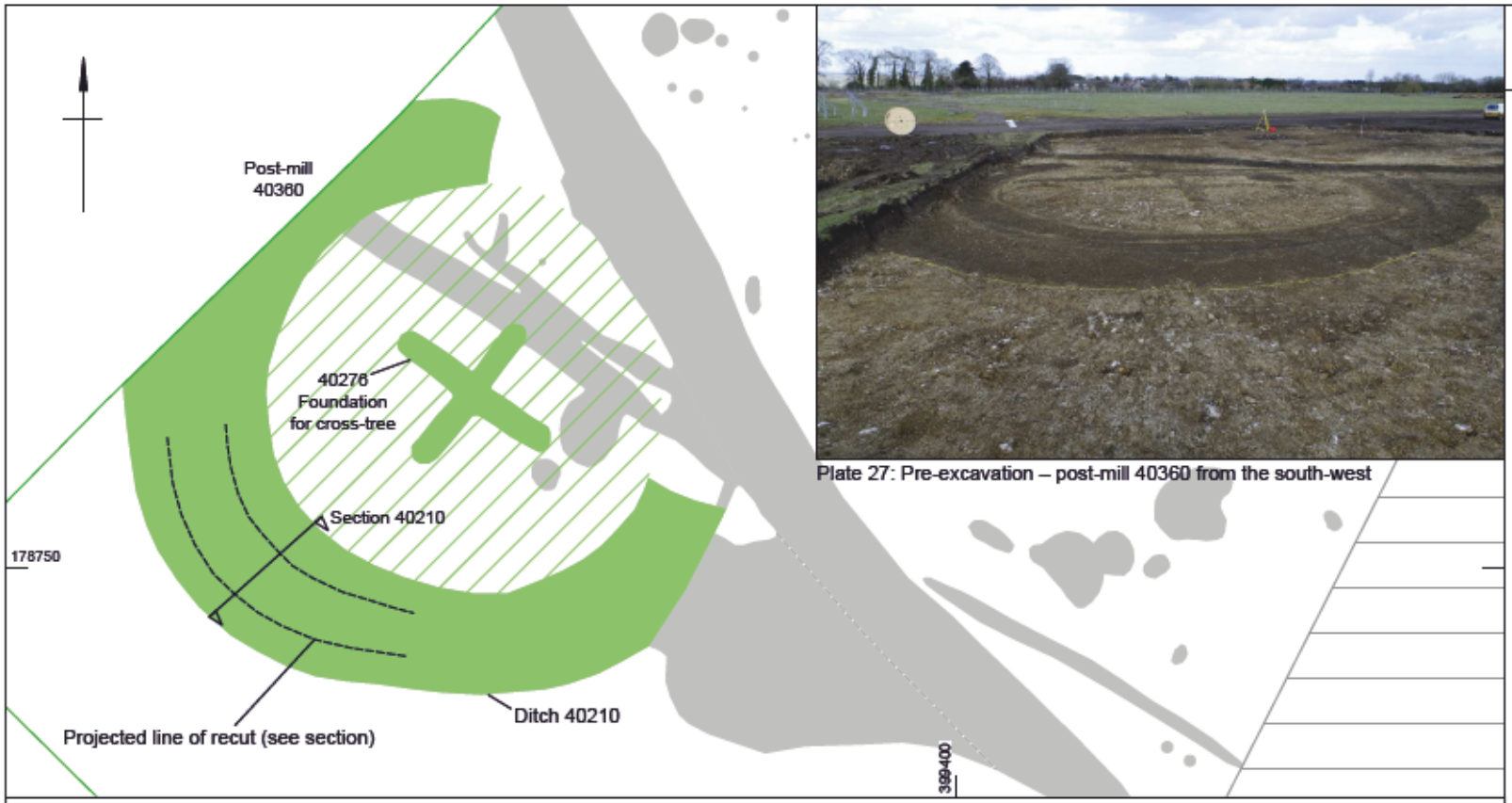
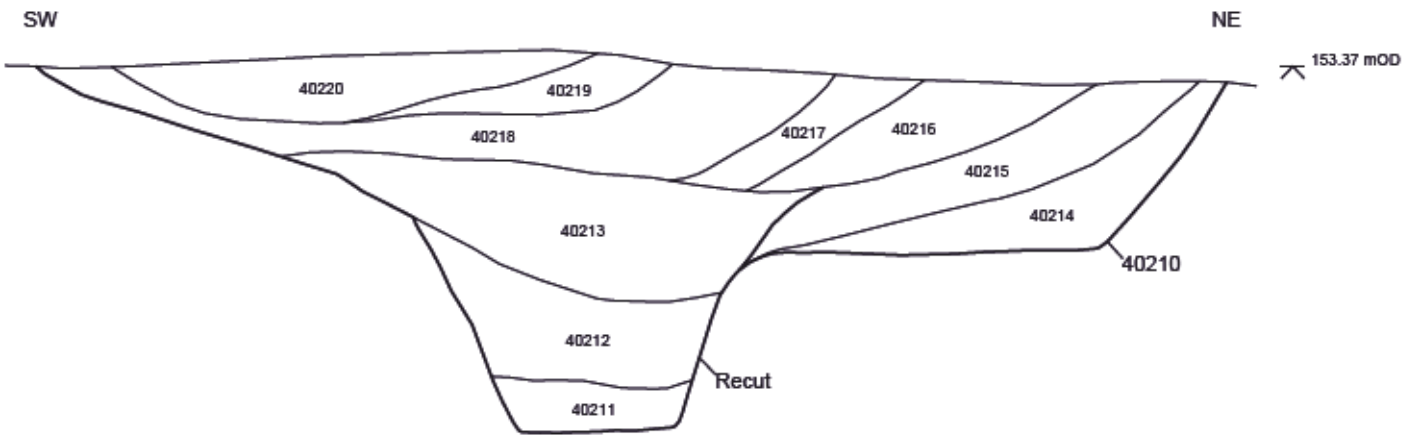


Plate 27: Pre-excavation – post-mill 40360 from the south-west



Medieval
Extent of post-mill mound

Date:	12/10/15
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Illustrator:	WAF
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Medieval post-mill 40360

Figure 6

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