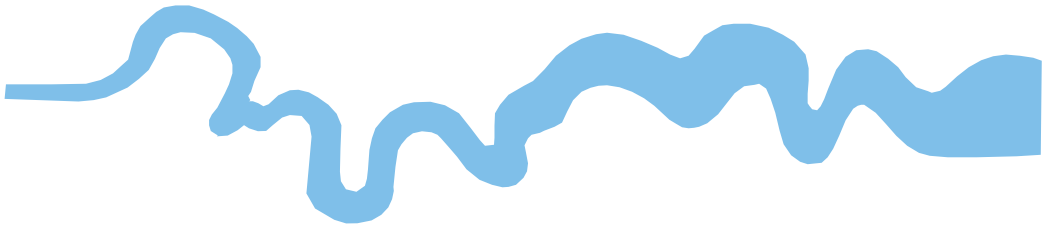
T V A S



SOUTH WEST

Land off Park Street (Area 2), Heytesbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Nicolas Dawson

Site Code: PSH17/78

(ST 9286 4250)

Land off Park Street (Area 2), Heytesbury, Wiltshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for the Executors of George Sassoon

by Nicholas Dawson

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code PSH 17/78

October 2018

Summary

Site name: Land off Park Street (Area 2), Heytesbury, Wiltshire

Grid reference: ST 9286 4250

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 6th to 14th August

Project manager: Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz

Site supervisor: Nicholas Dawson

Site code: PSH 17/78

Area of site: 1.5ha

Summary of results: Nineteen trenches of twenty planned were opened. Every trench contained archaeological deposits with 88 features being recorded. The dates of those investigated range from middle Saxon to the Post-medieval period, but the large majority of these were dated to the early Medieval period (11th to 13th centuries AD). Two, possibly three inhumation burials were also recorded. The site is considered to have high archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton and will be deposited at Wiltshire Museums in Devizes in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 14.10.18 Steve Preston✓ 14.10.18

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Land off Park Street, Heytesbury, Wiltshire (Area 2)
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Nicholas Dawson

Report 17/78b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at land off Park Street, Heytesbury (ST 9286 4250) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Claire Welburn of Fowler Architecture and Planning Limited, 19 High Street, Pewsey, Wiltshire on behalf of the executors of George Sassoon c/o Voisey & Co., Chartered Accountants, 8 Winmarleigh Street, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 1JW.

Planning permission (appln no 17/11163/FUL) has been sought from Wiltshire Council to develop the site for housing, as part of a hybrid proposal covering a larger area. Due to the potential for the site to contain archaeological remains which might be affected by the proposed development, a field evaluation has been requested in order to inform the planning process with regard to potential archaeological implications and to permit a mitigation strategy to be developed if appropriate. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Council's heritage policies.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Martin Brown, Assistant County Archaeologist. The fieldwork was undertaken by Nicholas Dawson, Mariusz Paszkiewicz, Dominika Golebiowska, Arkadiusz Piszcz and Piotr Wrobel between 6th and 15th August 2018 and the site code is PSH 17/78. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Taunton and will be deposited at Wiltshire Museums in Devizes in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Heytesbury sits between the A36 and the River Wylye, on the south-western edge of the Salisbury Plain, 6km south-east of Warminster. The overall proposal site is comprised of two plots centred on ST 9292 4261 situated on the east side of the Village of Heytesbury, Wiltshire, with Area 1 on the north side of Park Street and Area 2 to the south (centred at ST 9286 4250). Area 1 had previously been evaluated, and this report deals with the evaluation of Area 2. The overall site slopes gently from 105m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its highest in the north-west corner to 92m aOD at the southern boundary. Area 2 is used as grazing for livestock. The underlying geology for the site consists of

West Melbury Marly Chalk, part of the lower chalk formation (BGS 2001). All of the trenches exposed a pale cream clay natural geology.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Tabor 2017) and a previous evaluation carried out in Area 1 (Pine 2007). In summary, the site lies within an area of generally high archaeological potential. The six trenches of the 2007 evaluation within Area 1 revealed archaeological features and finds which included prehistoric pottery (Bronze Age or Iron Age) and worked flints, Medieval pottery, animal bone, oyster shells, and other finds likely to be more modern. Cartographic evidence suggests that recent land-use would have had little effect on below-ground archaeological remains in the areas where the impact of development would be greatest.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the projects are:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to provide information in order to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy if required; and

to report on the findings of the evaluation.

Sixteen trenches were proposed to be dug, each measuring 25m long and 1.6m wide. These were to be dug using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Where archaeological features were identified or potentially identified, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficiently excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any features or deposits which warrant preservation *in situ*, or might be better excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

Out of the twenty planned evaluation trenches, only nineteen were eventually opened due to unforeseen access restrictions for trench 11 (Fig. 2). The trenches ranged in length from 28m to 23m and in depth from 0.37m to 1m. All were 1.6m wide. All of the trenches opened revealed potential archaeological features.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 6; Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was aligned SW-NE and was 26m long and 0.95m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.67m subsoil overlying natural geology. From the topsoil and subsoil unusually large quantities of post-Medieval ceramic sherds, clay tobacco pipe and metal-work were recovered including a key. Also recovered were eight fragments of Medieval (11th-13th Century) pottery. Six possible pits were identified, four of which were excavated. Two possible linears were also identified, one was sampled. Pit (1) was 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. The pit was revealed to be a small early Medieval pit located within a shallow deposit or spread (53), 1.15m in width and 0.06m in depth, on the deposit's northern edge. The relationship between the shallow pit and the spread was unclear. The second possible pit (111) at 3.2m and the third (110) at 5.3m were recorded but not excavated. Both had a very similar fill and diameter as pit 1 and spread 53.

Pit 4 and the gully 5 were dug as a relationship section. This yielded a number of 11th-13th century pottery sherds from both though the relation between cuts 4 and 5 was unclear. Pit 4 had a diameter of 0.86m and depth of 0.16m, gully 5 a width of 0.46m and depth of 0.1m, on an east–west orientation. Both had fills (56, 57) of dark grey sandy clay with small stone inclusions. Gully 112 was also on an east–west orientation and though unexcavated it's fill was similar in appearance to that in cuts 4 and 5.

Pit 3 (Pl.10) was 0.55m in diameter and 0.16m deep. From it were recovered a number of sheep bones including a section of articulated vertebrae. It's fill was light grey silty clay with small stone inclusions. Pit 2 at the north end of the trench was again small with a diameter of 0.73m and depth of 0.16m, with a fill of light grey silty clay that revealed further animal bone.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 6; Pl. 2)

Trench 2 was aligned SE - NW and was 28m long and 0.93m deep. The stratigraphy at its northern end (10m to 28m) comprised 0.2m of topsoil overlying 0.17m of crushed and compacted chalk overlying the natural creamy white clay

geology. At the southern end (0 to 10m) the stratigraphy comprised 0.2m topsoil and 0.53m of subsoil overlying natural geology. The transition between the two stratigraphies was obscured by the presence of a water pipe requiring a 1.2m wide baulk being left. Three pits and two ditches were identified of which one was not excavated.

Pit 10 was 1.1m in diameter and 0.36m in depth with an upper fill (62) of dark grey clayey sand with occasional gravel, from which were recovered 17 fragments of pottery dating to the 11th-13th century AD. Its lower fill (63) was a dark grey clayey sand mixed with re-deposited natural and gravel inclusions. A second pit (6) was 1.02m in diameter and 0.3m depth. Its grey sandy clay fill (58) produced bone and pottery that was dated to the 13th century AD. Gully (7), was 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep and filled with grey clayey sand (59) with gravel inclusions also containing bone and pottery dated to the 13th century. A second gully (9) on the same orientation but slightly curving, was investigated at 20m with a width of 0.44m and depth of 0.15m. Its grey clayey sand fill (61) produced no finds. The last pit (113) at 22m was unexcavated but recorded with a diameter of 1m and fill of grey sandy silt clay.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 6)

Trench 3 was aligned N - S and was 23m long and 0.9m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.6m subsoil overlying natural geology. Four linear features were uncovered, all on a broadly east–west orientation, two of which were excavated. A single pit (8) was excavated. The pit was 1.08m in diameter and 0.47m deep and it produced bone and pottery from its dark grey clayey sand fill (60). The pottery was dated to the 5th to 8th century AD (the early to middle Saxon period). Gully (11) was 0.4m in width and 0.12m in depth. Its grey to dark grey clayey sand fill (64) produced only bone. A second gully (12) was 0.75m wide with a depth of 0.4m, with a fill of mid grey silty clay with white lenses of chalk fill (65). Linear feature (115) was 1m wide with a fill (185) of pale grey silty clay. Gully (114) was 0.2m and a fill (184) of a dark grey clayey sand. Both of the latter were unexcavated.

Trench 4 (Figs 3 and 6; Pl. 3)

Aligned SE – NW, trench 4 was 24.8m in length and 1m in depth. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil, with at the NW end a layer 0.2m in depth of a crushed white chalky material (173) and then 0.5m of subsoil overlying natural geology. The features identified within this trench were a single pit (14) and what appeared to be a palaeochannel or branching gully (13): both were investigated. The pit (14) had was situated 17.2m from the south-east end of the trench, with a diameter of 0.8m and depth of 0.36m. From its dark grey clayey sand fill (67) two pottery sherds dating from 11th to 13th century AD and a number of animal bones were retrieved. The palaeochannel or branching gully extends from 6m from the south-east end all the way to the north-west end of the evaluation trench, with a fork at 12m and a second at 17m. The excavated slot (13) revealed a gully of 0.7m width and 0.15m depth and a fill of dark grey clayey

sand (66) that produced both bone and pottery dating to the 11th to 13th century AD. Although it does not appear to be a close match this is roughly in the location of a junction of boundaries marked in the historic mapping of 1785 and 1861 (Tabor 2017, figs 6 and 7) and visible in LiDAR imagery (Tabor 2017, fig. 13).

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 6)

Trench 5 was aligned SW - NE and was 27.1m long and 0.7m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.4m of topsoil and 0.3m subsoil overlying natural geology. Two pits were identified within this trench and both were investigated. Pit 21 sat half in the trench at 17m from the south-west end. It diameter was 1.2m and depth 0.8m. Find from its two fills (76, 77) included bone, metalwork and ceramics, the latter dating the pit to the 11th to 13th century AD. The upper fill (76) was a dark grey clayey sand whereas the lower (77) was a grey sandy clay fill. The second pit (22) was much larger with a width of 3.3m and depth of over 0.7m. Due to its size the feature was not bottomed. Its top fill (78) consisted of a dark grey silt clay and pottery finds indicate a similar date of 11th to 13th century AD. A single ditch (116) orientated NW–SE was not excavated but on its surface a large quantity of animal bone and modern debris were visible. Its fill was a dark grey silty clay.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 6)

At a length of 24m and depth of 0.68m aligned SW - NE. The trench's stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.38m of subsoil overlying natural geology. One pit (20) was excavated, whose depth was 0.55m and diameter 1.2m. The pit contained two fills, the upper of the two (74) was a dark grey silt clay with large amount of gravel and small stone inclusions which contained only bone. The lower fill (75) was a darker black silt sand, again the only finds were animal bone. The pit cut one (19) of the three linear features that were excavated. Ditch 19 was on an east–west orientation with a width of 0.62m and depth of 0.18m. Its fill (73) was grey clayey sand with gravel inclusions with no finds. Just north of this, on a north–south in orientation, ditch 18 was 0.66m in width and 0.12m deep: it looks likely to join ditch 19 and a right angle just beyond the trench. The fill was a grey clayey sand and provided only animal bones. Ditch 17 had a width of 0.72m and depth of 0.3m. Its orientation was east-west and all three ditches could be related as part of a rectilinear layout. A single sherd of pottery and some animal bones were recovered from its fill (71) of dark grey clayey sand with gravel inclusions. The pottery again gives a date of 11th to 13th century AD. A fourth, much narrower, gully (117) was recorded on an east-west orientation but not excavated. Its fill (187) was a dark grey silt clay. No finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 6)

Trench 7 was aligned SE - NW and was 24m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.2m of subsoil overlying natural geology. Two gully terminals (23, 24) **[Pl. 11]** were recorded on the edge of the trench. Gully 23 cuts 24. Its width was 0.5m and depth 0.18m. The width of gully 24 was hard to determine due to its orientation along the edge of the evaluation trench but 0.23m of its width was visible and its depth appeared to be 0.17m. The fills of each gully were a similar dark grey silt clay with chalk inclusions and no finds were recovered from either.

Trench 8 (Figs 4, 6 and 7; Pl. 4)

At 27.3m in length and 0.49m deep, Trench 8 was on a WSW to ENE orientation. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.29m subsoil overlying natural geology. From 4.5m to 8m a section of trench was not taken down to natural due to the presence of a water utilities pipe. A total of six features were identified, of which three were sampled. Pit 27 had a diameter of 1.05m and depth 1m with a slightly 'beeehive'-shaped profile and a single dark grey silt clay fill (84) with small stone inclusions. Pottery pit dates it to the 11th to 13th century AD. A second pit (119) with a similar fill and dimensions was recorded but not excavated. Of the remaining four linear features, two were excavated. Ditch 28 orientated north–south (Pl. 12) was 4.4m wide (only a half-width section was excavated) and had a depth of 0.45m, with two fills. The upper fill (86) ran along the centre of the feature at 1.3m wide and 0.1m depth and consisted of crushed chalk stone probably forming a surface. The lower fill (85) consisted of a grey silty clay with stone inclusions. Finds produced included animal bone, ceramic building material and pottery. The pottery was dated 11th to 13th century AD whereas the ceramic building material is potentially post-medieval. It is conceivable that this was a medieval ditch whose fill was consolidated and surfaced over in the later period. Gully 29 was on a NW–SE orientation, 0.45m wide and just 0.08m deep. The fill (87) was a grey clayey sand with occasional small stones and 1 sherd of medieval pottery. Unexcavated gully 118 while on a different orientation (NE–SW) shares identical width and fill to gully 29 suggesting high potential of being the same feature and where they intersect was obscured either by the baulk left for the water pipe or lay just outside the trench. The other unexcavated gully (120) shared a similar orientation but the fill was more like that of deposit 85.

Trench 9 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 9 was aligned SE - NW and was 24.9m long and 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m topsoil and 0.35m subsoil overlying natural geology. Pit (15) was 1.08m wide and 0.21m deep and filled with an upper fill (68) of dark grey clayey sand and occasional fine gravel and a lower fill (70) of a mid grey sandy clay again with find gravel

inclusions. The only finds were animal bone from the upper fill (68). A ditch (16) with an east west orientation, width of 0.51m and depth of 0.15m was also identified. Its fill (69) was a dark grey clayey silt with occasional fine gravel and animal bone finds.

Trench 10A (Figs 4 and 7; Pl. 5)

Trench 10A was aligned NW - SE and was 11.3m long and 0.7 deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.38m subsoil overlying natural geology. Four features were identified of which three were investigated: pit 41, ditch 44 and a burial (43). The burial cut (43) contained the skeletal remains of a male adult (sk152) (Fig 9; Pl. 16). The grave was orientated NW–SE with the skull at the northern end with dimensions of 2.15m in length, 0.73m in width and 0.17m in depth. The body was in the extended position and there were no signs of the presence of a coffin. The burial fill (153) was a mid to light grey clayey sand with cream spots with inclusions of fine gravel. The only finds apart from the human remains were animal bone.

Pit 41 had a diameter of 1.1m and depth of 0.33m and contained three fills. The upper fill (99) was a dark grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions. The mid fill (150) was mid grey with white spots sandy clay with inclusions of fine gravel. The lower fill (151) was of a light grey sandy clay with fine gravel inclusions. Only animal bone was recovered from the upper layer (99). The ditch (44) was recorded with a width of 1.6m and depth of 0.49m. It contained a single fill (155) of mid grey with white spots clayey sand with occasional charcoal and fine gravel. Again the only finds recovered were animal bone. The unexcavated feature (121) was partially outside the evaluation trench though appeared to be of similar length to the burial cut (43) and had similar fill (191).

Trench 10B (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 10B was aligned SE - NW and was 17m long and 0.7m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.38m subsoil overlying natural geology. The trench contained four pits, two of which were left unexcavated, and one ditch that was also not sampled. The first of the excavated pits (38) was 1.32m wide and 0.77m deep with a dark grey silty clay and gravel inclusions. Finds from it consisted of animal bone and post-medieval pottery. The second excavated pit was smaller at 0.86m wide and 0.76m deep. The fill of dark grey silty sand with gravel and small stone inclusions produced animal bone and two pottery sherds dating to the 11th to 13th centuries. Of the two unexcavated possible pits both were partially outside of the evaluation trench area. The first (122) was only potentially had only a quarter visible. Its fill (192) was a dark grey silty clay. The second was more visible and had a width of 1.2m and again

a dark grey silty clay fill (193). The ditch (121) was recorded as being on a SW–NE orientation at 0.8m wide and with a fill (194) of dark grey silty clay.

Trench 11

Due to the identification of potentially active animal burrows or sett covering the majority of the proposed location for trench 11 it was agreed with Mr Martin Brown, Assistant County Archaeologist that this trench would not be opened.

Trench 12 (Figs 4, 7 and 8)

Aligned SE - NW Trench 12 had a length of 26.3m and depth of 0.83m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.52m subsoil overlying natural geology. Two pits were identified within the trench one of which was excavated. The excavated pit (37) had a diameter of 0.9m and depth of 0.25m. Its fill of mottled grey and cream silty clay produced no finds. The unexcavated pit (125) had a diameter of 0.5m and fill (195) of grey silty clay. On a near north–south orientation were two parallel linear cuts, one a ditch (100) and the other a shallow cut (101) (Pl. 14). The ditch (100) had a width of 1.6m and depth of 0.75m and fill (161) of dark grey silty clay with patches of re-deposited natural geology. Finds included animal bone, metal objects, clay pipe and post-medieval pottery. The shallow cut (101) had a width of 1.35m and depth of 0.1m. Its fill (162) of mid grey silty clay with gravel inclusions appeared earlier the fill of the ditch (161) though it was hard to tell if it was cut by the ditch (100). No finds were recovered from the shallow cut (101). In appearance the features appear to be some form of field boundary and it does appear to be a reasonably close match for boundaries marked in the historic mapping of 1785 and 1861 (Tabor 2017, figs 6 and 7) and visible in LiDAR imagery (Tabor 2017, fig. 13).

Trench 13 (Figs 4 and 7; Pl. 6)

With a length of 23m and depth of 0.37m Trench 13 was aligned W - E. The Trench's stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.22m subsoil overlying natural geology, with the exception of 5.6m to 10m where a layer and possible former surface of crushed chalk (175), 0.13m deep sat between the top and subsoil which was now only 0.09m deep. Within this section three gullies were identified one of which was excavated. The excavated gully (35) was orientated north–south and recorded with dimensions of 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep and a fill (92) of dark grey silty clay which contained small chalk inclusions. Within the section the feature cuts the subsoil (51) but not the chalk layer (175). A single fragment of pottery dating to 11th to 13th century AD was recovered but is presumed residual. The two unexcavated features (126, 127) were of similar width and similar fills (196, 197) as gully cut 35 though their orientation was on a more NE–SW direction.

Trench 14 (Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 14 was aligned SW - NE and was 24m long and 0.89m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil and 0.61m subsoil overlying natural geology. Within the evaluation trench, four features were identified, two of which were investigated. A NW–SE orientated gully (35), was located at 21m from the south-west end of the trench, and was 0.52m wide and 0.19m deep. Its fill (93) was a dark grey clayey sand and finds consisted only of animal bone. It is unclear if feature 36 is a pit or gully terminus as it was partially outside of the trench. Its width was 0.6m and depth 0.23m, with a fill (94) of dark grey clayey sand that produced a sherd of pottery dating to the 11th to 13th century. The two unexcavated features (128, 129) where both linear features on a NW–SE orientation. Their widths were 0.5m and both fills (198, 199) were a dark grey clayey sand.

Trench 15 (Figs 5 and 7)

Trench 15 was aligned SSE - NNW and was 26.6m long and 0.66m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.36m subsoil overlying natural geology. From this trench two of three linear features identified were investigated and one of two small pits was also investigated. Gully 25, orientated east to west was 0.45m wide and 0.21m deep with a fill (81) of mid to dark grey clayey sand. Finds included animal bone and pottery dating to 11th to 13th centuries. Ditch 26 was on the same orientation but much more substantial with a width of 1.76m and depth of 0.22m. Its fill (82) was a grey clayey sand which contained animal bone and pottery sherds dating 11th to 12th century AD. The excavated small pit (32) had a diameter of 0.46m and depth of 0.1m with a fill (90) of dark grey clayey sand and finds of animal bone only. The unexcavated small pit (131), just to the north of cut 32, had a diameter of 0.3m and fill (251) of grey clayey sand. The unexcavated linear (130) had a north-west to south-east orientation and width of 0.1m and very light grey fill (250).

Trench 16 (Figs 5 and 7)

Aligned W – E, Trench 16 had a length of 24.9m and depth of 0.55m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.35m subsoil overlying natural geology. Three gullies were investigated, all on a north–south orientation. Gully 30 had a width of 0.33m and depth of 0.15m, with a fill (88) of dark grey silty clay with small chalk stone inclusions and no finds. Immediately to the west was gully 31 with a width of 0.4m and depth of 0.15m with a dark grey fill (89) of silty clay. The final feature (33) was a gully terminus with width of 0.4m and depth of 0.2m. Its fill (91) was a dark grey silty clay with small stone inclusions. One sherd of pottery dating from the 11th to 13th century AD was recovered.

Trench 17 (Figs 5 and 7; Pl. 7)

Trench 17 was aligned SE - NW and was 23m long and 0.8m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.5m subsoil overlying natural geology. A single gully (45) was recorded which was 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep and filled with a light grey brown silty clay (156). No finds were recovered. Also recorded but not excavated was a grave (132) with visible human remains (sk252) (Fig. 9). The grave cut was unclear but was a minimum of 1.5m in length.

Trench 18 (Figs 5, 7 and 8)

With a length of 23m and depth of 0.65m Trench 18 was aligned SW - NE. The stratigraphy for the first 2m was 0.27m of topsoil overlying 0.3m of crushed chalk surface layer. For the remainder it consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.38m subsoil overlying natural geology. The Trench revealed three linear features on a NE–SW orientation, two of which were excavated, and two pits both of which were excavated.

Ditch 46 had a width 0.6m and depth 0.33m and fill (157) of grey silty clay. Pottery dates the feature to the late 10th to 13th century AD. The second linear feature (47) had a width of 2m and depth of 0.3m and fill of mixed grey, light grey and black silty clay. Its irregular sides suggest it was possibly a palaeochannel but it was also roughly on the line of a boundary visible in the historical mapping (Tabor 2017, figs 6 and 7). Animal bone and three pottery sherds dating from the late 10th to 13th century AD were recovered. The unexcavated linear feature (133) had a mid grey silty clay fill (254). The first of the pits (48) had a diameter of 0.9m, vertical sides, and depth of over 1.25m and was not bottomed. Its fill (159) was a grey silt clay with fine gravel inclusions producing animal bone and pottery from the 11th to 13th centuries. This pit cut the second (49) (Pl. 13) which had a width of 0.85m and depth of 0.67m. Its fill (160) was a mixed dark grey and brownish grey silty clay. Finds of animal bone and pottery dating from the 11th to 13th century AD.

Trench 19 (Figs 5 and 8; Pl. 8)

Trench 19 was aligned E - W and was 26.4m long and 0.57m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.37m subsoil overlying natural geology. Eleven features were identified and recorded of which eight were excavated. Ditch 102 was orientated north–south with a width of 1m and was 0.35m deep with a fill (163) of mid grey silty clay from which animal bone and oyster shell were retrieved. Pit 103 had a diameter of 0.98m and depth of 0.3m. Its fill (164), a brownish grey silty clay with gravel inclusions, produced animal bone and 28 fragments of pottery dated to the 12th to 13th century AD. The next feature consisted of two pits, the first of these being cut 104. Its diameter was 1.9m and depth 0.35m with two fills. The upper fill (165) was a mid grey black silty clay with small stone inclusions containing animal bone, iron nail and pottery dating to the 11th to 13th centuries The lower fill (166) was a black silty

clay with further animal bone and iron nail. Cutting pit 104 and its fills (165, 166) was a smaller pit (105) with a diameter of 1.05m and depth of 0.45m. Its only fill (167) was a mid grey silty clay with gravel inclusions and no finds.

A group of four interrelating features (Pl. 15) included three linear features and one pit. Linear terminus 106 with a width of 0.5m and depth of 0.18m and fill (168) of dark grey silty clay, cut gully 107. Gully 107 was 0.52m wide and 0.15m deep. Its fill (169) was a brownish dark grey silty clay with gravel inclusions. It (107) cut pit (109). Pit 109 had a diameter of 0.8m and depth of 0.38m was filled by a mix mid and light grey silty clay (171). The pit in turn was also cut by another north–south orientated ditch (108). This was found to be 0.5m wide and 0.33m deep. Its fill was a brownish grey silty clay with gravel inclusion. The only finds came from gully 108 and these included animal bone and pottery dating to the 11th to 13th century AD. Two of the three unexcavated features (135, 136) were linear features and the other was a pit (134). Pit 134 was 0.4m in diameter with a brownish grey silty clay fill (255). Gully 135 was 2m wide and had a mid grey silty clay fill (256) and gully 136 had a width of 0.4m and similar fill (257) of mid grey silty clay.

Trench 20 (Figs 5 and 7; Pl. 9)

Trench 20 was aligned SW - NE and was 25.5m long and 0.8m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil followed by, at the south end 0.1mof crush chalk and rubble surface layer (177) increasing in depth to 0.6m at the north end, over subsoil overlying natural geology. One pit and one spread were identified and excavated. The pit (40) had a diameter of 1m and depth of 0.35m. Its fill was a mid grey silty clay with gravel inclusions and no finds. The spread had a diameter of 2.7m and depth of 0.1m. Its fill was a mid grey brown silty clay with stone inclusions and some fragments of animal bone.

Finds

Pottery by Alejandra Gutiérrez

A total of 189 ceramic sherds (2.61kg) was recovered from 14 of the excavated trenches. The ceramics are all pottery vessels except for three fragments of ceramic building material (cbm) of post-Medieval/modern date, including one sliver from a red brick and one roof tile with nib. The assemblage was studied in following the standards recommended by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG 2016).

Most of the pottery found is of Medieval date, with only a handful of modern wares, although modern pottery from the topsoil was not kept. Noteworthy is the finding of a large sherd of an Anglo-Saxon jar (5th-8th centuries). A quantification by trench and context is given in Appendix 3.

Saxon

A single jar (fabric Med4) is organic-tempered and of Anglo-Saxon date (5th-8th centuries). It was found in context 60 (Tr 3). This is a large sherd (approximately ¼ of the vessel), which implies it has not moved far from its original place of deposition.

Medieval

Out of the 187 pottery sherds recovered, 169 (90.4%) date to the Medieval period. Besides the single Saxon sherd, the rest of the Medieval assemblage is dominated by West Wiltshire or Bath A fabrics, with hand-made coarseware jars, occasionally covered with green lead glaze. The ware is generally dated to the late 11th-13th centuries with a specific type of vessel, one with incurved walls, dating to the 12th century (Vince 1979; Mepham 1997).

The source of this fabric is not located, although it appears distributed along Somerset, Avon and Wiltshire and it is thought it was produced in that area. It has been linked to Crokerton due to documentary references to kilns there, but so far no kiln has been found. The fabric has numerous variations in frequency of inclusions which might reflect chronological variations or the existence of different places of manufacture (Vince 1988, 265). Some of the fabrics recorded separately here (Med 5, Med11) may be variants of the same group.

Fabric Med13 is also known as South-East Wiltshire, a coarse, sandy fabric with well sorted sub-angular quartz sand. Vessels are characterized by the scratched marks from smoothing the surfaces; it is typically dated to the late 11th-early 13th centuries (Mepham 2000). Tripod pitchers, such as that found in context 56 (Tr 1), were produced from the 11th century but not exported until the late 12th century (Vince 1998, 264).

Fabric Med2 belongs to a group of fabrics dated to the late 10th-11th centuries, characterized by hand-made vessels of soapy texture, with large, poorly sorted inclusions; they are broadly related to the Cheddar E group (Rahtz 1979, 315).

Fabric Med12 is sand and flint tempered, similar to Kennet Valley coarsewares, dating to the 11th-12th centuries (Ford 2002, 44).

The remaining fabrics are also represented by hand-made pots in sandy fabrics, of similar chronology in the 11th-13th centuries. Only two glazed jug sherds were found (contexts 58 and 59, Trench 2) which can be dated to the 13th century.

Some of the sherds are worn all over indicating re-deposition, especially from contexts: 62 (Tr 2), 71 (Tr 6), 84 (Tr 8) and 82 (Tr 15).

Post-Medieval Wares

Only two contexts produced material that can be securely dated to the 17th and 18th centuries (contexts 51 and 96, Tr 1 and 10b). These are lead-glazed wares and an English stoneware drinking mug.

Conclusion

This is a small assemblage, but most of the pottery recovered is of Medieval date and most probably pre-dates the 13th century when glazed pottery becomes widespread. The presence of an Anglo-Saxon jar (5th-8th centuries) is of great interest as it predates the building of the current church and known dates for the village foundation.

Clay tobacco pipe by Nicholas Dawson

Two fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from ditch 100. The diameter of the bore suggests a date of the mid to late 17th century (Oswald 1975, 92).

Stone by Nicholas Dawson

A single stone fragment was recovered from the base of the subsoil (51) within Trench 17. It is a f flat oval medium grained micaceous sandstone. The colour is part orangey brown and part darker reddish brown. The surface of the stone is rough on one side and smooth on the other suggesting possible use-wear. Weight: 1396g; length: 16mm; width: 145mm; thickness: 40mm.

Metalwork by Andrew Weale

A small assemblage of eleven iron objects weighing a total of 160g was recovered from seven contexts (Appendix 4). Six of the items are nails or fragments of nail, all hand-drawn but unremarkable and undatable.

From the subsoil (51) in Trench 1 an iron key weighing 39g was recovered. The shaft is slightly conical in form with the narrow end towards the bow. No noticeable collar could be observed between the pin and the shaft. The pin end is rounded and the bit appears square but any key wards within the bit had been covered with rust. The bow at the end of the shaft is oval in form. Also from the subsoil in Trench 1 was the frame of a buckle (35g) with the bar and the prong missing.

From cut 100 deposit (161) a single rounded iron bar (25g) was recovered, but due to the corrosion this piece cannot be specifically identified further.

From pit 104 there were a total of four iron objects. From fill 165 were a single square shafted hand drawn nail with a rectangular head (9g), what is probably the round head of a large nail (10g), and a single piece of flat iron plate (14g) whose exact form could not be established. From deposit 166 was a thin length of rounded iron with a pointed end which may have either been the shaft of a wire nail or the tang of a tool, weighing 6g.

A single unidentified fragment of iron was recovered from post-medieval ditch 100 (161) in trench 12.

None of the objects could be closely dated, however the key is likely to be post-medieval or modern as is the wire shafted iron nail shaft.

Slag by Nicholas Dawson

In total nine fragments of iron slag were recovered from four separate features (Appendix 5). Six of these, including the five from pit 21 and the single fragment from pit 38 are rough and jagged in form and dark blue grey in colour with lighter grey and corroded iron inclusions. The remaining three fragments, two from pit 1 and one from pit 20 are of a different type. Their colour is a much more orange brown, suggesting a higher iron content and surface is rough and flowery. All however, are undiagnostic as to whether they are the result of smithing or smelting.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of four struck flint were recovered during the evaluation. Three of the four pieces were patinated bluish white with one unpatinated piece on a grey flint. All four pieces were flakes, one coming from the subsoil in trench 1 and the remainder from ditch 12 (65) in trench 3.

Human Bone by Ceri Falys

A single inhumation burial was excavated during the evaluation, and a second left *in situ*. SK152 was found within a NW (head) to SE aligned grave (cut 43) in Trench 10A. The body of SK152 was in a supine and extended position. The skull had rolled slightly to the left, and the feet lying close together, with the toes seemingly acutely doriflexed at the metatarsal-proximal phalanges joints. Both hands were located by the pelvis. The right hand was resting adjacent to the top of the right of the hip blade, while the left hand was located beneath the left ilium (hip blade) (Fig. 10).The position of the phalanges (finger bones) on both hands suggests that the fingers were clenched at the time of burial. No grave goods or other dating evidence were recovered from grave 43.

The preservation of the remains at the time of excavation was very good. All skeletal elements were largely intact and well represented within the grave.

Osteological analysis has been undertaken following suggestions by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), Brickley and McKinley (2004) and Mitchell and Brickley (2017). A detailed summary of the findings of the skeletal analysis are provided in Appendix 6. The skeleton is nearly 100% complete, as only a few small bones of the hands and feet are absent.

In summary, the osteological analysis has found that SK152 was an adult male, likely aged between 36 and 45 years at the time of his death. He was of approximately average height, with an estimated stature of 171.3cm ± 3.27cm tall (*c*. 5'7"). Four non-metric traits (genetic anomalies) were identified in several elements of the skeleton. Few pathological alterations were observed, suggesting he was relatively healthy in life. The development of Schmorl's nodes in the lower spine suggests he undertook repetitive strenuous activities during his youth, and he had small, well healed likely traumatic injuries to his hands and the toes of his left foot. The identified age-related skeletal changes (degenerative joint disease) arise from everyday wear and tear to the lower spine and knees. An interesting (not strictly pathological) observation was also made based on the metric analysis of his upper body, which found his upper arm bones were asymmetrical, with the right side notably longer and more robust in the shaft than the left side, and his left clavicle is longer than the right. Previous research suggests this may have a genetic basis.

SK152's teeth suggest that daily dental hygiene was not a priority. The majority of tooth surfaces are covered with dental plaque (calculus), which could have been removed by regular brushing. He likely had inflammation of the gums (gingivitis), as indicated by the slight resorption of bone holding his teeth in the jaws. Two teeth display cavities of differing sizes. The left side of his mouth would have had a significant amount of chronic pain due to the removal of the entire crown of his left first maxillary molar and subsequent healing abscess that formed at the tooth's roots. Traumatic chips observed in a few tooth crowns, and possible patterns of unusual tooth wear may suggest he was using his teeth for other tasks besides chewing food.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A moderate assemblage of animal bone has been recovered from 48 contexts within the investigated area. A total of 598 pieces of bone are present for analysis, weighing 4706g (Appendix 7). The surface preservation of the remains is generally good, with few examples of etching by root activity, however, a significant amount of fragmentation is present. With the exception of two bones of a foot, no skeletal element is complete.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements into a general animal size category, specifically “large”, “medium”, and “small” categories. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat, bird species etc.) have been designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species was made. Although a portion of the aim of analysis is to determine the minimum number of animal individuals (MNI) both within and between the species within the assemblage, this has not been possible. Due to the level of fragmentation, the vast majority of sufficiently preserved skeletal elements present to enable identification are teeth. A total of 32 deposits contained a minimum of one tooth, and as the majority of teeth were loose (not in situ within the maxilla and/or mandible), it is not feasible to give an accurate estimation of the number of animal individuals within each species.

Within this assemblage, evidence has been found for the presence of a minimum of six animal species, two “large” animals (horse and cow), two “medium” animals (sheep/goat and pig) and two “small” animals (a possible dog and bird). It is likely that there are multiple animal individuals within each of the identified large and medium sized species, although this cannot be quantified.

Four deposits provided evidence of horse, pit (74) and ditches (85, 158 and 161). Teeth were recovered from (74, 85 and 158), while a portion of an unsided distal femur was found in ditch (161).

Skeletal elements identifying the presence of cattle were present in 10 contexts within the assemblage, eight of which were from pits (i.e. deposits 52, 54, 62, 67, 84, 99, 154, and 166). Two deposits recovered from gully slots also contained portions of cattle bones (69 and 169). In addition to teeth or fragments of teeth providing evidence for cattle (i.e. as recovered in pit deposits 52, 62, 84, 154, and 166), few elements from the legs and feet of cattle were recovered. Foot bones are present within pit deposits (54, 67, and 99) and gully (69). A portion of distal tibia is also present in gully 169.

Half of the 48 archaeological features containing animal bone contained evidence of sheep/goats, with 24 deposits containing one or more sheep/goat sized tooth or skeletal element. A total of 13 of features were pit deposits (55, 56, 58, 62, 67, 68, 77, 78, 80, 99, 159, 160, and 165), nine were from ditch deposits (59, 66, 71, 72, 82, 155, 158, 161, and 163), and two were (human) graves (deposits 96 and 153). Loose teeth dominate the recovered sheep/goat elements (see appendix 7 for a summary of the 21 features containing teeth), although portions of long bones and foot bones were also identified (deposits 55, 58, 66, 72, 77, 82, 163, and 165). Of note is a proximal left sheep/goat femur recovered from pit 105 (165), which displays a large patch of eburnation that nearly covers the entire anterior surface of the femoral head, as well as a smaller area of eburnation on the posterior surface. This indicates the sheep/goat had osteoarthritis of its left

hip joint. Eburnation is produced by bone-on-bone contact (i.e. the joint cartilage has been damaged and is no longer sufficiently covering the two halves of the joint, allowing the bones to rub together during movement).

The other "medium" sized animal identified in the PSH 17/78 assemblage was pig, and this was done primarily through the presence of teeth. A total of nine deposits contained one or more pig tooth (pit deposits 99, 159 and 164, ditch deposits 51, 82, 85, 157, 158, and 161, and the subsoil (51) in trench 1). In three of these deposits, the teeth were still firmly anchored within portions of mandible (i.e. 51, 85 and 164). Interestingly, two of these mandibular fragments (both from the right sides of the mandibles in deposits 85 and 164) display diffuse active bone formation (grey woven bone), which covers all surfaces of the mandible (Appendix 6 plate). Active bone remodelling can develop following traumatic injury or in response to an underlying infection. Given the diffuse nature of these observations on the mandibles, it is most likely these pigs were suffering from an infection rather than a localized traumatic event. It is not possible to provide suggestions of the causative infection from isolated skeletal elements.

Finally, elements from two "small" animals are also present in the assemblage. These include a proximal femur, possibly of dog origin is present in ditch deposit (158), and several avian long bones in (64, 68 and 166).

Minimal evidence of butchery cut marks have been identified on the animal bone fragments. These observations were limited to two transverse cuts on a non-descript long bone shaft fragment in pit (99), although the moderate degree of fragmentation may be making other occurrences. No further information could be derived from this moderate assemblage of animal remains.

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

Four fragments of burnt animal bone were recorded from Early Saxon 8 (60, s 4) in trench 3.

Probable Human Bone by Ceri Falys

A small fragment of probable human bone has been recovered within a deposit of animal bone from ditch 44 (155) within Trench 10A. The single fragment measures 29.2mm in length, 4.3mm at one end and 10.7mm at the other. It is fairly well preserved, although the widest end does show some cortical bone damage, which obscures the surface features. The fragment appears to be the distal portion of a right femur of a human foetus, one who had not yet reached full term. No further information could be retrieved from this small piece of probable human bone.

Oyster Shell by Nicholas Dawson

A total of six fragments of oyster shell were recovered from two features. Five of these fragments, weighing 7g in total were found in pit 1. The final fragment weighing 5g was recovered from ditch 102. Further information on the oyster shells was indeterminable due to the fragmented nature of the specimens found.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

A total of 6 samples were processed from deposits encountered during the excavation, from a range of cut features. These were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnification of x10.

Charred plant macrofossils were present in 3 samples, all comprising a small number (up to 5) indeterminate cereal seeds. These were present in <1>, (1, deposit 52), <2> (2, deposit 54) and <6> (24, deposit 80).

Very small charcoal fragments (1-5mm) were present in all 6 samples, some of which are potentially large enough to identify species if further analysis is required.

Conclusion

The evaluation revealed a dense and widespread concentration of archaeological deposits with some 88 features recorded and 60 investigated. These revealed a range of feature types and dates including medium to shallow pits, small ditches and one, probably three human burials. A few struck flints point to some low level prehistoric activity and one pit was of early Saxon date. However, the majority of the dated features, twenty-eight in total were found to be early to mid Medieval in date, with the ceramics ranging from the late 10th to the 13th century AD. The human inhumations could not be dated, but one was located within a ditch and is thus presumably pre-Medieval. Several post-medieval and modern field boundaries were also recorded. The site clearly has high archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at west or south ends

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	26	1.6	0.95	0–0.32m mid grey silt clay topsoil; 0.32- 0.95m pale grey silt clay subsoil; 0.95m+ pale cream clay natural geology. Pits (1-4,110, 111), gullies (5, 112). **[Pls 1; 10]**
2	28	1.6	0.93	0–0.2m topsoil; at 10m to 28m from 0m; 0.2-0.37m of compact crushed chalk (172); 0.93m+ natural geology. At 0m to 10m; 0.2-0.73m pale grey silt clay subsoil; 0.93m+ natural geology. Pits (6, 10, 113), ditch (7). **[Pl. 2]**
3	23	1.6	0.9	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3m to 0.9m of pale grey silt clay; 0.9m+ natural geology. Ditches; (11, 12,114, 115), pit (8).
4	24.8	1.6	1.0	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.5m compact crushed chalk; 0.5-1m subsoil; 1m+ natural geology. Pit (14) and a gully or palaeochannel (13). **[Pl. 3]**
5	27.1	1.6	0.7	0–0.4m topsoil; 0.4- 0.7m subsoil; 0.7m+ natural geology. Pits (21, 22), modern ditch (116) .
6	24	1.6	0.68	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3- 0.68m subsoil; 0.68m+ natural geology. Pit (20), ditches (17, 18, 19,117).
7	24	1.6	0.5	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3- 0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+ natural geology. Gullys (23, 24). **[Pl. 11]**
8	27.3	1.6	0.49	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2- 0.45m of subsoil; 0.49m+ natural geology . Pits (27,,119), ditches (28; 29). **[Pls 4; 12]**
9	24.9	1.6	0.6	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.6m subsoil; 0.7m+ natural geology. Pit 15, ditch 16.
10A	11.3	1.6	0.7	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.32- 0.7m subsoil; 0.7m+ natural geology. Burial (43; SK152); pits (41 and 121), Ditch (44);. **[Pls 5; 16]**
10B	17	1.6	0.7	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.32- 0.7m subsoil; 0.7m+ natural geology. Pits (38, 39,122, 123). Ditches (38, 39, 124)
11				Unexcavated
12	26.3	1.6	0.83	0–0.25m topsoil; 0.25- 0.83m subsoil; 0.83m+ natural geology. Pits (37, 125), ditches (100, 101). **[Pl. 14]**
13	23	1.6	0.37	0–0.15m topsoil; 0.15- 0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ natural geology. Gullies (34, 126, 127). **[Pl. 6]**
14	24	1.6	0.89	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28- 0.89m subsoil; 0.89m+ natural geology. Gullies (93,128, 129), pit/gully terminus (36).
15	26.6	1.6	0.66	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3- 0.66m subsoil; 0.66m+ natural geology. Gully 25, ditches (26, 130), pits (32, 131).
16	24.9	1.6	0.55	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2- 0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ natural geology. Gullies (30, 31, 33).
17	23	1.6	0.8	0–0.3m topsoil; 0.3- 0.8m subsoil; 0.8m+ natural geology. Ditch 45 with burial (SK252) . **[Pl. 7]**
18	23	1.6	0.65	0–0.27m topsoil; 0.27- 0.65m subsoil; p0.65m+ natural geology. Ditch 46, gullies (47, 133) , pits (48, 49). **[Pl. 13]**
19	26.4	1.6	0.57	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2- 0.57m; 0.57m+ natural geology. Pits (103, 104, 105, 109, 134) , Linear features (102, 106, 107, 108, 135 and 136).Spread ?(137) . **[Pls 8; 15]**
20	25.5	1.6	0.8	0–0.2m topsoil; 0.2- 0.3m at south west end and 0.2-0.8 at north east end chalk and flint hardcore former surface (177); 0.3-0.8msubsoil; 0.8m+ pale cream clay natural geology. Pits (40, 42). **[Pl. 9]**

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
1		53	Spread	late 10th-11th Century	Pottery
1	1	52	Small pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
1	2	54	Pit		
1	3	55	Pit		
1	4	56	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
1	5	57	Gully	11th-13th Century	Pottery
2	6	58	Pit	13th Century	Pottery
2	7	59	Ditch	13th Century	Pottery
3	8	60	Pit	5th-8th Century	Pottery
2	9	61	Gully		
2	10	62, 63	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
3	11	64	Gully		
3	12	65	Ditch		
4	13	66	Gully/paleochannel	11th-12th Century	Pottery
4	14	67	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
9	15	68, 70	Pit		
9	16	69	Gully		
6	17	71	Ditch	11th-13th Century	Pottery
6	18	72	Ditch		
6	19	73	Ditch		
6	20	74, 75	Pit		
5	21	76, 77	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
5	22	78	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
7	23	79	Gully terminus		
7	24	80, 83	Gully terminus		
15	25	81	Gully	11th-13th Century	Pottery
15	26	82	Ditch	11th-13th Century	Pottery
8	27	84	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
8	28	85, 86	Ditch	11th-13th Century	Pottery
8	29	87	Gully	11th-13th Century	Pottery
16	30	88	Gully		
16	31	89	Gully		
15	32	90	Posthole/small pit		
16	33	91	Gully terminus	11th-13th Century	Pottery
13	34	92	Gully	11th-13th Century	Pottery
14	35	93	Gully		
14	36	94	Gully terminus/pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
12	37	95	Pit		
10B	38	96	Pit	18th Century	Pottery
10B	39	97	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
20	40	98	Pit		
10A	41	99, 150, 151	Pit		
20	42	154	Pit		
10A	43	SK152, 153	Grave		
10A	44	155	Ditch		
17	45	156	Ditch		
18	46	157	Ditch	Late 10th-13th Century	Pottery
18	47	158	Gully/paleochannel	Late 10th-11th Century	Pottery
18	48	159	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
18	49	160	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
12	100	161	Ditch	Post Medieval	Pottery, cartography
12	101	162	Gully/hedge	Post Medieval	Cartography
19	102	163	Ditch		
19	103	164	Pit	12th-13th Century	Pottery
19	104	165, 166	Pit	11th-13th Century	Pottery
19	105	167	Pit		
19	106	168	Gully terminus		
19	107	169	Gully		
19	108	170	Gully	11th-13th Century	Pottery
19	109	171	Pit		
1	110	180	Possible pit unexcavated		
1	111	181	Possible pit unexcavated		
1	112	182	Possible gully unexcavated		
2	113	183	Possible pit unexcavated		
3	114	184	Possible gully unexcavated		

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
3	115	185	Possible gully unexcavated		
5	116	186	Ditch unexcavated		
6	117	187	Possible gully unexcavated		
8	118	188	Ditch unexcavated		
8	119	189	Possible pit unexcavated		
8	120	190	Possible gully unexcavated		
10A	121	191	Possible linear unexcavated		
10B	122	192	Possible pit unexcavated		
10B	123	193	Possible pit unexcavated		
10B	124	194	Possible linear unexcavated		
12	125	195	Possible pit unexcavated		
13	126	196	Possible gully unexcavated		
13	127	197	Possible gully unexcavated		
14	128	198	Possible gully unexcavated		
14	129	199	Possible gully unexcavated		
15	130	250	Possible gully unexcavated		
15	131	251	Possible pit unexcavated		
17	132	SK252, 253	Grave unexcavated		
18	133	254	Possible gully unexcavated		
19	134	255	Possible pit unexcavated		
19	135	256	Possible gully unexcavated		
19	136	257	Possible gully unexcavated		
19	137	258	Possible spread unexcavated		

APPENDIX 3: Pottery by context and type

Tr	*Cut*	*Fill*	*Fabric*	*Date range*	*Form*	*Sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*rims*	*Observations*
1	-	51	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	3	17	1	
1	-	51	Med11	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	6	1	
1	-	51	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	2	4		
1	-	51	Med2	late 10th-11th century	cw jar	2	18		
1	-	51	Pm redware	17th-18th century	pancheon	1	20	1	Interior: green lead glaze, with wavy incised line; unglazed exterior. Light grey core and cream margins; fine fabric with clay relicts
1	-	51	Verwood	18th century		2	20		Interior: yellowish-brown glaze; unglazed exterior
1	1	52	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	21		Burnt/soot on exterior surface
1	-	53	Med2	late 10th-11th century	cw jar	2	20	1	
1	4	56	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	4	35		
1	4	56	Med11	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	24	1	very fine
1	4	56	Med13	12th century	tripod pitcher	3	103	1	with handle
1	5	57	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	6	32		2 with burnt contents on int; 1 burnt on int and ext; 1 soot ext
1	5	57	Med11	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	2		
1	5	57	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	2		
2	6	58	GL1	13th century	jug	1	8		
2	6	58	Med1	12th-13th century?	cw jar	1	3		
2	6	58	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	4		
2	6	58	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	2		
2	6	58	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	4		
2	6	58	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	4		
2	7	59	GL2	13th century	jar?	2	15		green glaze on interior surface only; burnt throughout
2	7	59	Med1	12th-13th century?	cw jar	3	12	1	
2	7	59	Med1	12th-13th century?	cw jar	1	9	1	
2	7	59	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	4	18		1 with burnt residues on interior surface
2	7	59	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	6	1	
2	7	59	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	22		one hole pierced post-firing; jar with secundary use
2	7	59	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	6		with spots of green glaze on exterior surface only
2	7	59	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	6		exterior: yellow lead glaze; interior unglazed
2	10	62	Brick?			1	1		sliver
2	10	62	Med11	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	2		grey core and buff surfaces
2	10	62	Med11	11th-13th century	cw jar	6	47		
2	10	62	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	5	16	1	
2	10	62	Med3	11th-12th century	cw jar	2	11	1	
2	10	62	Med5	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	6	1	buff fabric
2	10	62	Med7	11th-13th? century	cw jar	1	7		very worn all over
3	8	60	Med4	5th-8th century	cw jar	5	60	2	organic-tempered, small jar
4	13	66	Med12	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	2		
4	13	66	Med3	11th-12th century	cw jar	3	11		soot on exterior surface
4	14	67	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	5		
4	14	67	Med2	late 10th-11th century	cw jar	1	12		very burnt interior only
5	21	76	Med3	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	22	1	some soot on exterior surface of rim
5	21	76	Med6	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	6		
5	22	78	BRICK	Post-medieval	cbm	1	23		
5	22	78	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	33		
5	22	78	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	41		very thick wall (10mm), not scratched; grey core and light orange surfaces
5	22	78	roof tile	Post-medieval	cbm	1	181		
6	17	71	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	6		very (water?) worn all over
8	27	84	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	2	7		very worn all over
8	27	84	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	12		worn all over
8	28	85	cbm	Post-medieval	cw jar	1	115		thick sandy redware
8	28	85	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	4	57		

8	28	85	Med11	11th-13th century	cw jar	9	89		fine; burnished on exterior
8	28	85	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	3	14		
8	28	85	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	21	1	a patch of burning on rim
8	28	85	unid		cw jar	1	6		small sliver
8	28	85	unid redw	modern?	cw jar	1	8		footring or rim?
8	28	85	unid redw		cw jar	1	31		worn edge, with white residue on interior
8	29	87	Med8	11th-13th century?	cw jar	1	5		
13	34	92	Med11	11th-13th century	handled jar	1	21		thumbed strap handle
14	36	94	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	8	1	
15	25	81	Med12	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	6		worn edges
15	25	81	Med7	11th-13th century?	cw jar	2	18		very similar to worn sherd from context 62
15	25	82	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	5		very worn all over
15	25	82	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	2	7		
16	33	91	Med9	11th-13th century?	cw jar	1	16		grey with black surfaces
18	46	157	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	2	18		sandier than usual
18	46	157	Med2	late 10th-11th century	cw jar	2	15	1	perhaps same vessel as that from 157
18	47	158	Med2	late 10th-11th century	cw jar	3	47		perhaps one vessel
18	48	159	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	13	146	2	
18	48	159	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	6		yellowish-green glaze on exterior surface only
18	49	160	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	9		
18	49	160	Med3	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	6	1	
19	103	164	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	14	110	1	
19	103	164	Med10	12th century	incurved dish	2	44		
19	103	164	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	3	90		burnt exterior surface
19	103	164	Med11	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	2		grey throughout
19	103	164	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	2	472	2	similar to Algar no. 18
19	103	164	Med13	11th-12th century	cw jar	3	51		one handle
19	103	164	Med5	11th-13th century	cw jar	3	36		2 slighter finer than the other sherd
19	104	165	Med1	12th-13th century?	cw jar	1	3		
19	108	170	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	1	3		
10b	38	96	English stoneware	18th century	mug	3	24		with fabric with scarce black spots. Interior: light brown wash; exterior: brown (tiger) glaze
10b	38	96	Med10	11th-13th century	cw jar	2	6		
10b	38	96	Med2	late 10th-11th century	cw jar	1	8		black with buff surfaces
10b	38	96	Pm redware	Post-medieval		1	2		sliver; only exterior surface survives; micaceous, very fine fabric
10b	38	96	unid		cw jar	1	2		too small to identify
10b	38	96	Verwood	18th century	jar	5	16		flat base with start of vertical wall; green glazed on interior only; light orange with buff exterior surface; fine sand
10b	38	96	Verwood	18th century	jar	1	15		yellowish green glaze with darker spots on interior surface only
10b	38	96	Verwood	18th century	jar	1	93	1	yellowish green glaze with darker spots on interior surface only
10b	39	97	Med12	11th-12th century	cw jar	1	3		
10b	39	97	Med9	11th-13th? century	cw jar	1	5		black throughout

APPENDIX 4: Metalwork by context

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*No. frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
1		51	2	74	Key and buckle frame
6	17	71	1	8	Nail shaft
5	21	76	2	10	Two nails
7	24	92	1	10	Nail
12	100	161	1	25	Unidentified
19	104	165	3	34	Nail, nail head, unidentified plate
19	104	166	1	6	Nail or tool tang

APPENDIX 5: Slag by context

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*No. frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
1	1	52	2	28	Large iron content slag
5	21	77	5	93	Un-diagnostic iron slag
6	20	74	1	91	Large iron content slag
10B	38	96	1	75	Un-diagnostic iron slag

APPENDIX 6: Human Bone detailed analysis by Ceri Falys

Age and Sex

In general, the skeletal remains of SK152 are robust with strong markings at the sites of muscle attachments. The morphological characteristics of the cranium, mandible and innominates all suggested a male sex, a designation that is also supported by the measurements of the femoral heads (after Stewart 1979). Age-at-death has been estimated based on the degenerative characteristics of the pubic symphyses (stage 5 based on Suchey and Brooks 1990), the auricular surface (phases 4-5 based on Lovejoy et al 1985), and tooth wear (age 25-35 based on Brothwell 1981). Taking these aspects of the skeleton into consideration, SK152 is estimated to be with the broad age range of 36-45 years at the time of his death.

Metric Analyses

Metric analyses were undertaken for two purposes: to estimate stature and to describe the asymmetry of the upper limbs. The femora were used to estimate stature, using the formula by Trotter (1970). The right femur measured at maximum of 46.1cm, and the left was 46.0cm, which results in an approximate stature of 171.3cm ± 3.27cm (approximately 5'7"). His calculated stature is approximately average for males who lived during the majority of archaeological time periods, in Britain: 168cm for the Iron Age, 169cm for the Roman period, 172cm for the early medieval, and 171cm in the later medieval periods (Roberts and Cox (2003).

A notable difference has been found between the maximum measurements for the left and right skeletal elements of the arms (i.e. humeri, radii, ulnae and clavicles). Metrical analysis of the upper limbs follows criteria provided by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Measurements were taken from the left and right humeri, ulnae, radii and claviculae and are provided in Table A6.1.

Table A6.1: Measurements (in mm) of the elements of the upper limbs of SK152

Skeletal element / aspect	*Measurement (in mm)*	
	Left	*Right*
Humerus		
Maximum length	340.0	349.0
Epicondylar breadth	66.1	65.0
Vertical diameter of head	47.6	44.8
Maximum diameter of shaft	24.8	25.7
Minimum diameter of shaft	24.1	24.7
Radius		
Maximum length	25.3	25.7
A-P diameter at midshaft	12.5	12.2
M-L diameter at midshaft	20.2	19.4
Ulna		
Maximum length	27.4	27.7
A-P diameter at midshaft	12.4	12.2
M-L diameter at midshaft	20.9	20.2
Clavicle		
Maximum length	153.9	147.6
A-P diameter	11.4	10.8
S-I diameter	12.8	13.1

Non-Metric Traits

A total of four non-metric traits have been observed on the remains of SK152. Non-metric traits are visible in the skeleton as extra projections of bone, foramina, sutures, facets or canals. They are not pathological, but are suggested to be genetic origins or the result of mechanical stresses. Those believed to have genetic origin may be used to suggest hereditary links to family members. Non-metric traits were recorded following guidelines present in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994, 87-94) and Brothwell and Zakrzewski (2004, 31-32), unless otherwise stated. These traits have been identified on aspects of the cranium, the neck, the hips, and the right knee.

A single trait has been observed on the cranium. Bilateral accessory vessels are present on the ectocranial surface of the frontal bone. The grooves are faint in places, and some fragmentation is present on the right side of the frontal bone, however, the accessory vessels appear to be approximately symmetrical. Accessory transverse foramina are present on the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae. The foramina are located on the left side of the fifth cervical vertebra and bilaterally on the sixth cervical vertebra. The posterior surfaces of the femoral heads facets that extend partially down the necks. These extensions of the femoral heads are called Walmsley's facets and are also known as posterior acetabular imprints (Mann and Murphy 1990, 97). Finally, the right patella has a vastus notch on the supero-lateral corner.

Health Status

The human skeleton has the ability to record pathological alterations for those conditions that are chronic, or are the result of a traumatic event. Such manifestations were identified in the lower spine, knees, hand(s) and toe of SK152,

which fit into the general disease categories of antemortem trauma, degenerative joint disease (spinal and extra-spinal), and non-specific infection. An additional skeletal abnormality was also noted (i.e. the asymmetry of the upper limbs), and although it is not strictly pathological in nature, it is discussed in this section.

Antemortem Trauma

Antemortem trauma is identified by signs of healing of the wounds, signifying that the traumatic event occurred prior to the individual's death. Such injuries include dislocations, deformations, fractures, and weapon injuries, to name a few. Five of the smallest elements in the body of SK152 display localized remodelled lesions that may have resulted of traumatic events. Three of the lesions are located on bones of the hands, and two are located on the toes of the left foot.

Two areas of small raised patches of dense, smooth compact bone are located in elements of the right hand, including the dorsal surfaces of the left third metacarpal and dorsal surface of a right intermediate phalanx of the second or third finger (probably, based on length). Both elements are affected at the midshafts.

The left hand displays a single remodelled area, affecting the distal end of the proximal phalanx of (likely) the fourth finger. In contrast to the localized patches of remodelled bone observed in the right hand, the distal condyles of the affected phalanx are separated by a dorsal groove that gives an unusually pronounced sharp edges to the distal end of this proximal phalanx.

The intermediate and distal pedal phalanges of two toes (indeterminate toe number) of the left foot have become fused together. This would have limited the ability to bend the most distal knuckle of each of the affected toes.

Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)

Many factors influence the development of joint disease, which include physical activity, occupation, and advancing age. Wear and tear on the articular joints of the skeleton eventually produces both bone formation (osteophytes) and bone resorption (porosity) that can affect both the joint surface itself, as well as around the edges of the joint. Pain and possible disability can result from DJD. Evidence of DJD (i.e. osteophytic lipping) has been observed on two regions of SK 152's skeleton, the lower spine and the knees.

Bilateral osteophytic lipping is present on the on the rib facets of the lowest ribs, numbers 8 through 10. Marginal body osteophytes are also present on the bodies of four of the vertebrae in the lower spine, on the second to fifth lumbar vertebrae. The inferior edge of the right side of the fifth lumbar vertebra displays the most severe osteophytic growths, followed by the superior rim of the third lumbar vertebra.

Lastly, moderate marginal osteophytes are present on the patellae (Fig. 10) and slight osteophytes on distal femora (anterior/patellar surface and condyles). The osteophytosis of the right knee is more severe than the left.

Schmorl's Nodes

Unlike other degenerative changes, Schmorl's nodes do not increase in number with age, as they most commonly form during adolescence, usually before the age of 18 years (Resnick and Kransdorf 2005). Visible as pits or depressions of thoracic and lumbar vertebral bodies, Schmorl's nodes are formed by the contents of the vertebral disc exerting pressure on the vertebral body surface (Roberts and Manchester 1995). They are often asymptomatic, and their aetiology is complex, although spinal trauma caused by vigorous activity and flexion and extension of the spine are most commonly associated with their formation (Kyere et al 2012).

Schmorl's nodes affect the bodies of eight vertebrae in the lower spine of SK152, each vertebral body from the seventh thoracic vertebra (T7) to the fourth lumbar vertebra (L4) displays a minimum of one lesion, with the exception of T9, which displays no Schmorl's nodes. Just the inferior body of T7 is affected, the superior body of T8, and the inferior body of T10. The superior and inferior body surfaces of T11 through L4 display the erosive lesions.

Infectious Disease

Non-Specific Infection

Evidence of non-specific infection has only been identified on just one element, the right side of the fifth lumbar vertebra. A small area of active spiculated new bone growth is present. Given the localized nature of the lesion, a differential diagnosis could not be suggested.

Other Observations

Asymmetrical Upper Limbs

As identified in the metric analysis section of this report, the dimensions of the skeletal elements of the upper limb (i.e. humerii, radii, ulnae and claviculae) demonstrated differences. Metric analysis has found that the right humerus is longer and more robust at the midshaft than the left side. However, head and distal end of the left humerus are larger in comparison. The ulnae and radii are approximately equal in length and robusticity, with just a 0.4cm difference in maximum length of the radii and 0.3cm difference in the ulnae, both with the right sides marginally longer. The claviculae differed from this pattern, with the left side being longer than the right. As previously stated, similar asymmetry was not observed in the lower limbs (or the thigh bones at least), as the left and right femora measured 46.0cm and 46.1cm, respectively. Such observations are not uncommon in archaeological populations (e.g. Dorchester-on-Thames; Falys 2017), and is likely the result of genetic disposition rather than handedness.

Dental Health

Teeth have the ability to provide information on more than oral hygiene. Dental disease reflects the quality of the diet and the enamel on tooth crowns can record periods of illness or malnutrition during childhood. The dentition of SK152

was generally well preserved, although the maxilla was fragmented, leading to the post-mortem loss of three teeth. Analysis has identified the presence of several dental disease processes as well as other non-pathological observations, the findings of which primarily indicate that daily dental hygeine was not a daily priority for SK 152.

A total of 26 teeth were present for analysis (12 maxillary and 14 mandibular), in addition to 29 observable tooth sockets. Three of the right maxillary anterior teeth have been lost postmortem (the incisors and canine), and one tooth, the left first mandibular molar, has been lost antemortem (prior to death). The empty tooth socket for the left first mandibular molar is in the process of remodelling. Deposits of calculus (dental plaque), of slight severity based on Brothwell (1981), covers the majority of teeth along the cemento-enamel junction ("CEJ"; along the gum lines). The alveolar bone that holds the teeth in place displays a slight degree resorption (based on Brothwell 1981), suggesting the presence of periodontal disease (gingivitis). A minimum of two carious lesions (dental cavities) affected the right maxillary first and second molars. The carious lesion on the right maxillary first molar likely started at the CEJ, with the decay spreading to remove the majority of the lingual half of the crown. The second carious, located on the right maxillary second molar, is situated on the interproximal surface with the first molar, along the CEJ.

A single abscess is also present, affecting the root area of the left maxillary first molar (see Fig. 10). Two circular porous and erosive lesions holes are present at the apex of the roots (for pus drainage), with remodelling bone surrounding them. While the roots of this tooth, the left first maxillary molar, are still in situ within the maxillary alveolar bone, the crown is absent, which has allowed the abscess causing pathogens in and produce the abscess. It is unclear what process has led to the absence of the crown, whether a carious lesion or severe wear.

Three additional dental observations have been made. Firstly, and somewhat unusually, the premolars (mandibular and maxillary) display a degree of wear, with both the first and second premolars of the left side display more wear than those of the right side, where only the second premolars are affected. It is also noted that the wear observed on the molars on the left side of the mouth is not in the horizontal plain (as is observed on the right side), but rather the wear is slanted (Pl. A6.1a). Secondly, two traumatic chips are present, one large chip removes the distal-buccal corner of the right mandibular first molar. The other traumatic notch is located on the left maxillary second premolar. It is located midway on the mesial edge of the crown, interproximal with the first premolar. Finally, overcrowding of the teeth is present on the right side of the mandible. The first premolar has been pushed anteriorally out of alignment from its normal position within the dental arcade (Pl. A6.2b).

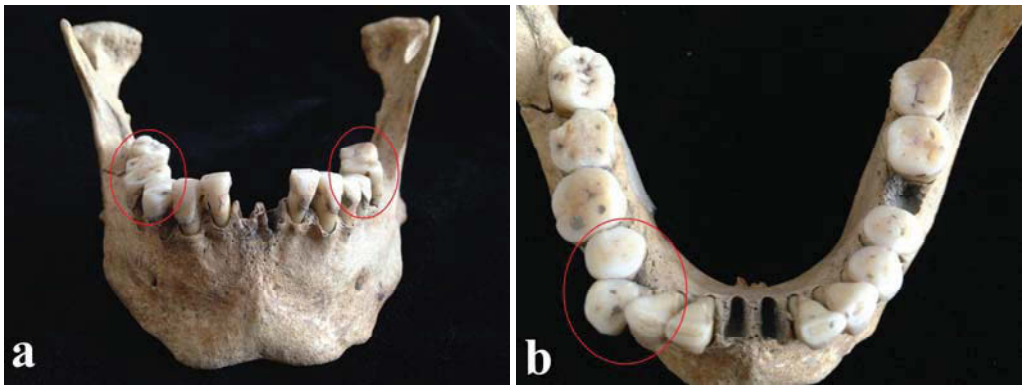
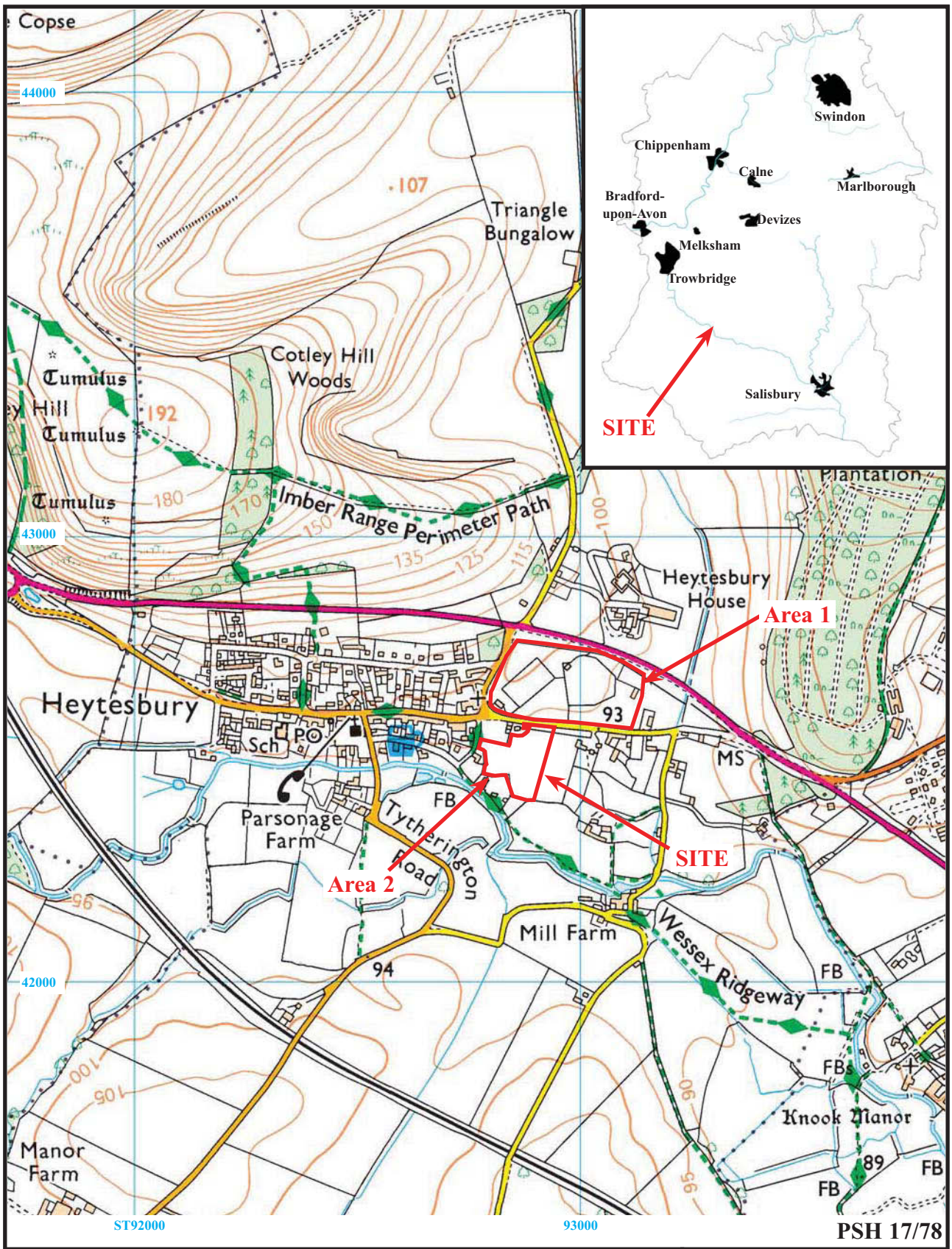


Plate A6.1: a) Unusual pattern of molar wear (left side is slanted, right side is horizontal; circled); b) overcrowding of the left first premolar (circled).

APPENDIX 7:- Inventory of animal bone. Key s/g = sheep/goat

Context		No of frags	Weight (g)	Identified fragments (by general size category)				Comments
Cut	Deposit			Large	Medium	Small	Unidentified	
Tr1	subsoil (51)	2	24	0	2 (pig)	0	0	left pig mandible frag, with molar still in crypt
1	52	4	29	2 (cow)	0	0	2	cow-sized teeth
-	53	2	2	0	0	0	2	unidentifiable
2	54	5	260	2 (cow)	2	1	0	cow metatarsal, unfused distal epiphyses on the medium sized animal metapodial shafts
3	55	128	568	0	128 (s/g)	0	0	partial skeleton of a sheep/goat
4	56	4	5	0	2 (s/g)	0	2	s/g sized teeth
6	58	4	33	0	4 (s/g)	0	0	s/g sized tooth and rib
7	59	31	73	2	7 (s/g)	0	22	s/g sized teeth and talus
10	62	9	92	4 (cow)	1 (s/g)	0	4	cow and s/g sized teeth
11	64	1	4	0	0	1 (bird?)	0	unidentified bird species
13	66	8	27	0	1 (s/g)	0	7	s/g sized tooth
14	67	3	34	1 (cow)	2 (s/g)	0	0	cow calcaneal fragment, s/g sized tooth
15	68	38	138	2	8 (s/g)	2 (bird?)	26	8 s/g sized teeth, distal femur of possible bird
16	69	8	45	2 (cow)	0	0	6	cow proximal phalanx
17	71	6	24	0	6 (s/g)	0	0	s/g sized teeth and calcaneus
18	72	2	7	0	2 (s/g)	0	0	s/g sized tooth
20	74	12	201	12 (horse)	0	0	0	horse teeth
20	75	3	3	0	0	0	3	unidentifiable
21	76	18	126	1	3	0	14	-
21	77	9	75	0	9 (s/g)	0	0	s/g sized teeth and humerus frag
22	78	19	152	2	12 (s/g)	1	4	s/g sized teeth, large rib fragments, cut marks on a medium sized mandible fragment
24	80	12	59	0	12 (s/g)	0	0	s/g sized teeth
25	81	3	8	0	0	0	3	unidentifiable
26	82	8	56	2	6 (s/g, pig)	0	0	pig tooth, s/g tibia
27	84	6	224	6 (cow)	0	0	0	cow tooth
28	85	17	275	5 (horse)	8 (pig)	0	4	horse tooth, pig teeth in pathological mandible fragment
29	87	2	4	0	0	0	2	unidentifiable
31	89	1	25	1	0	0	0	-
32	90	2	8	1	0	0	1	large sized rib fragment
38	91	3	5	0	0	0	3	unidentifiable
35	93	6	33	0	1	0	5	unidentifiable
38	96	18	50	0	18 (s/g)	0	0	s/g sized teeth in mandible fragment
39	97	4	6	0	0	0	6	unidentifiable
41	99	33	314	4 (cow)	7 (s/g, pig)	2	20	cow metatarsal, proximal and intermediate phalanges, pig and s/g sized teeth, cutmarks
43	153	22	152	0	12 (s/g)	0	10	s/g sized teeth
42	154	5	148	5 (cow)	0	0	0	cow sized teeth
44	155	27	121	0	27 (s/g)	0	0	s/g sized teeth, possible human foetal humerus fragment (not included in fragment counts)
46	157	4	49	0	4 (pig)	0	0	pig teeth
47	158	8	193	1 (horse)	3 (s/g, pig)	1 (dog?)	3	horse, pig and s/g sized teeth
48	159	6	71	0	3 (s/g, pig)	0	3	pig and s/g sized teeth
49	160	4	51	0	2 (s/g)	0	2	s/g sized teeth
100	161	13	322	2 (horse)	9 (s/g, pig)	0	2	horse distal femur, pig and s/g sized teeth
102	163	3	28	0	3 (s/g)	0	0	s/g distal radius
103	164	6	97	0	6 (pig)	0	0	pig teeth in pathological mandible fragment
105	165	24	182	0	24 (s/g)	0	0	s/g sized teeth, pathological s/g femoral head (eburnation)

104	166	39	124	4 (cow)	6 (s/g)	4 (bird?)	25	cow and s/g teeth, s/g distal humerus, unidentified bird species
107	169	4	175	1 (cow)	1 (s/g)	0	0	cow tibia, s/g sized tooth
108	170	2	4	0	0	0	2	unidentifiable
Total		**598**	**4706**	**cow, horse**	**sheep/goat, pig**	**bird, dog?**	-	-



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Heytesbury, Wiltshire, 2018
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Heytesbury and Wiltshire.

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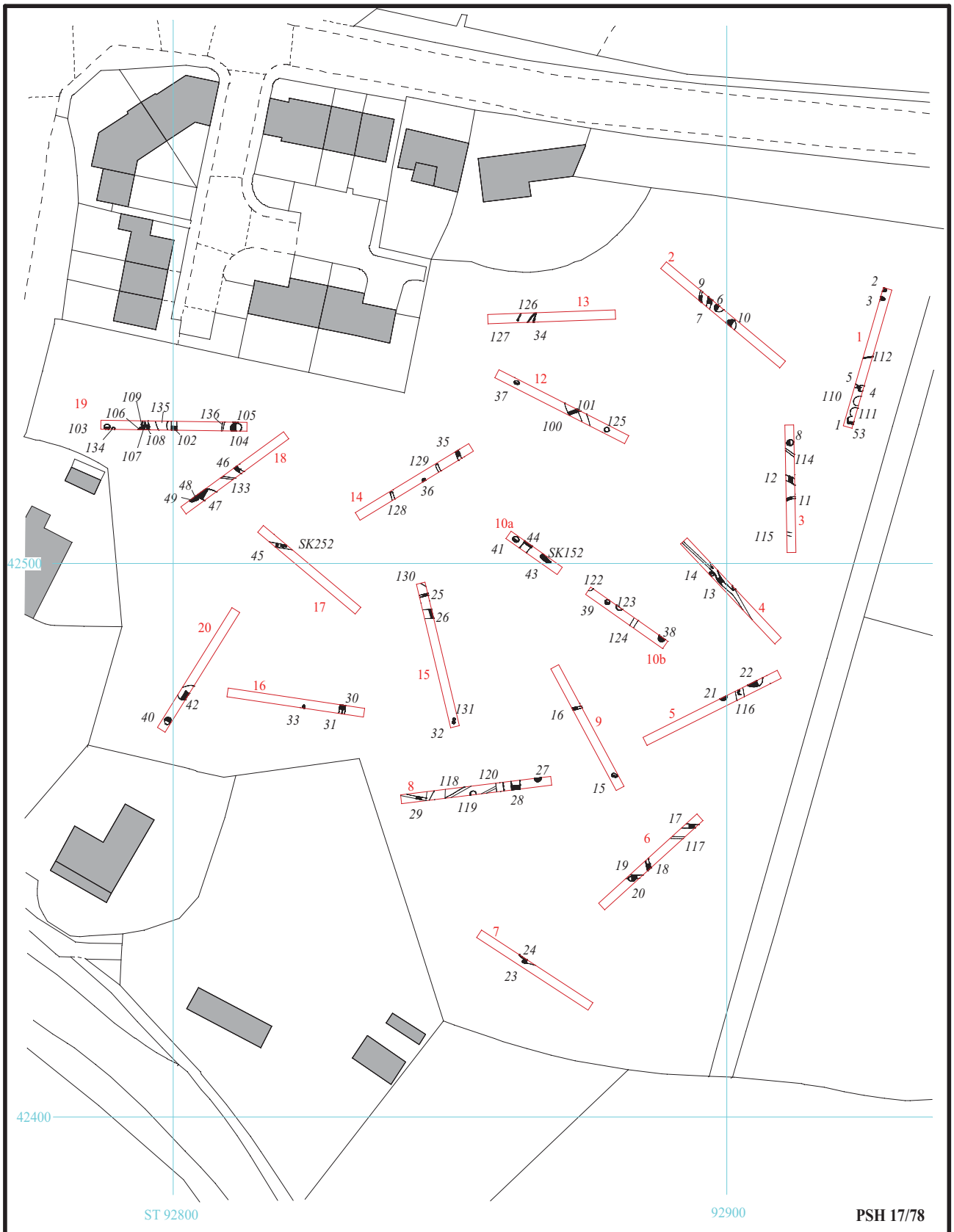

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Figure 2. Locations of trenches and features.

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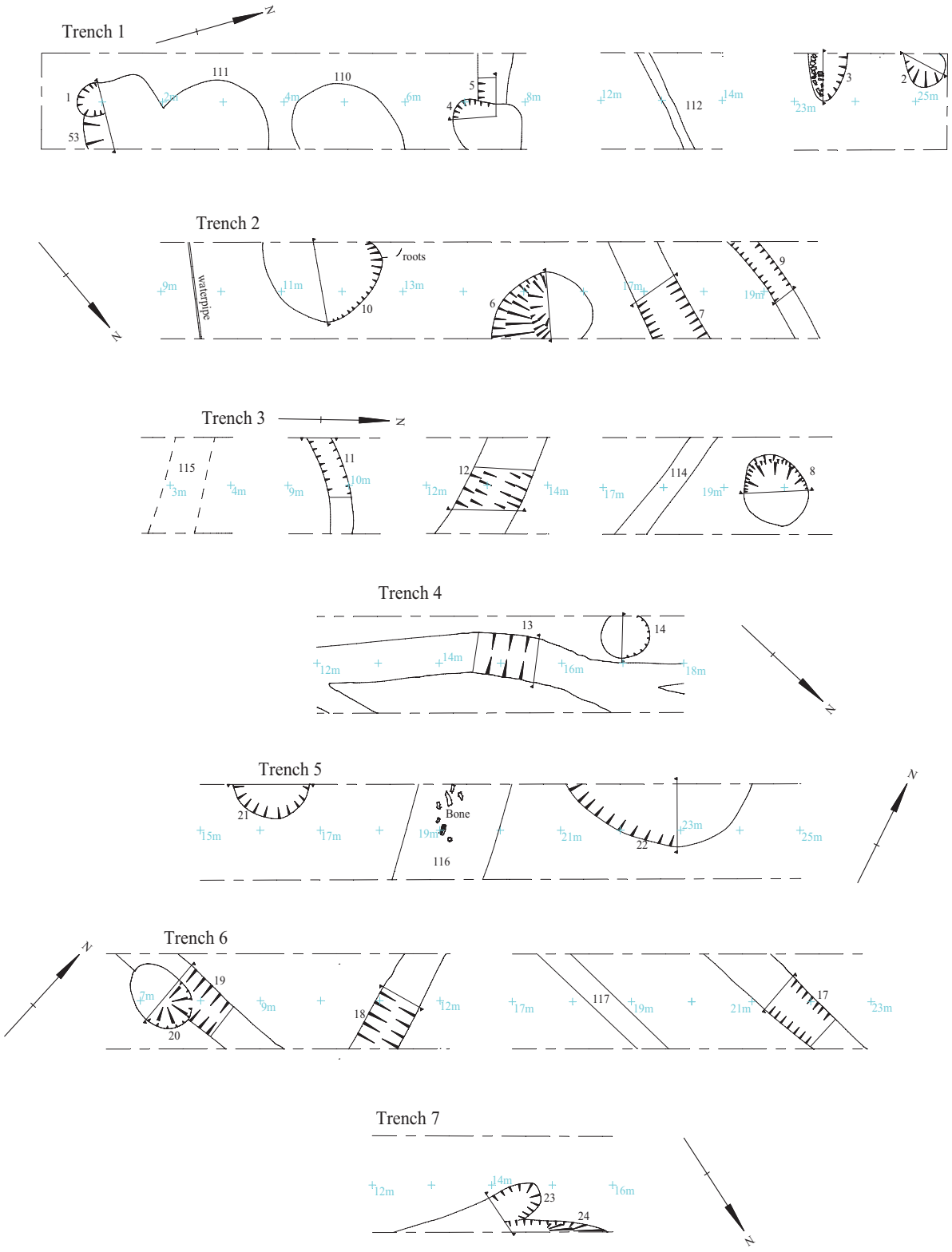

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Figure 3. Details of trenches.

0 5m

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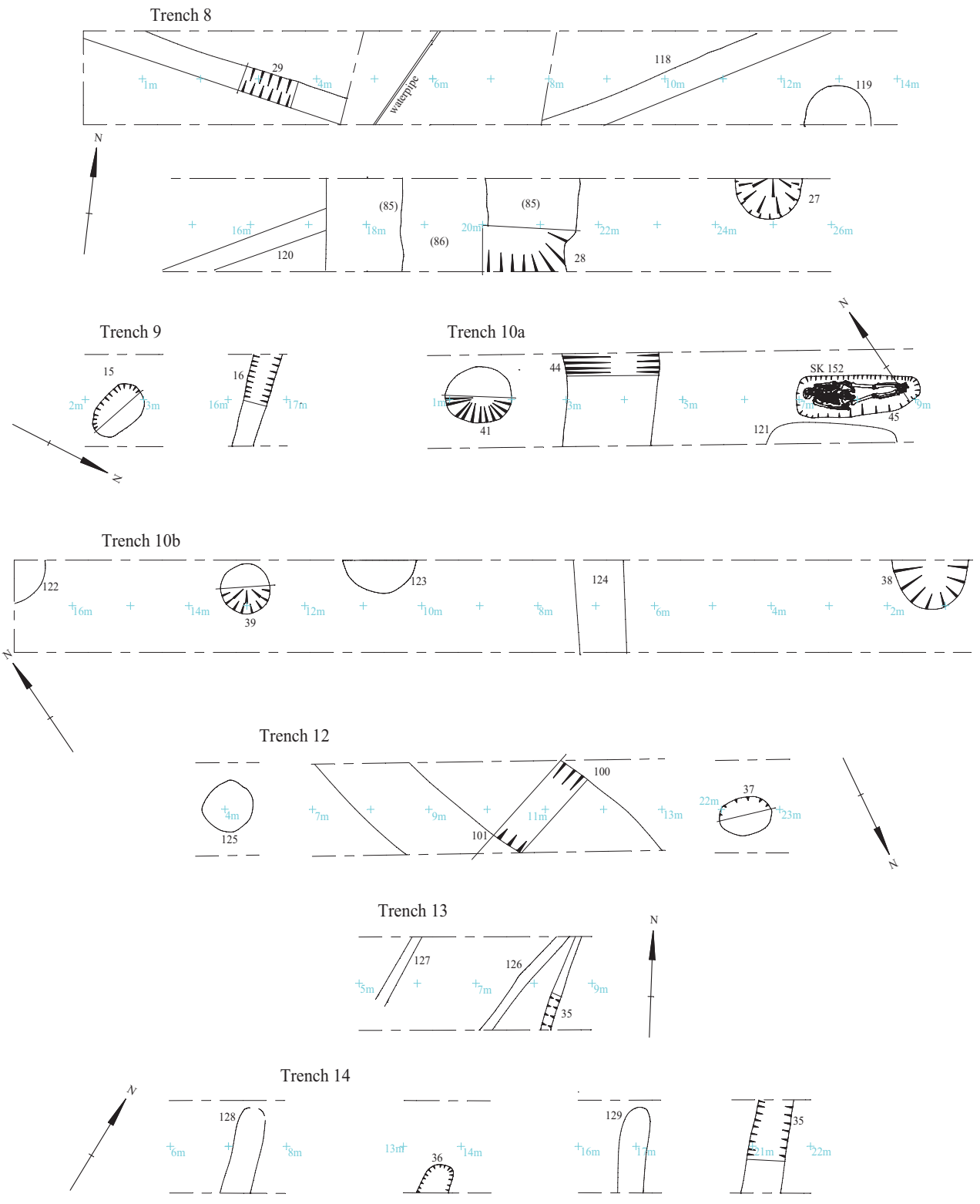

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Figure 4. Details of trenches.

0 5m

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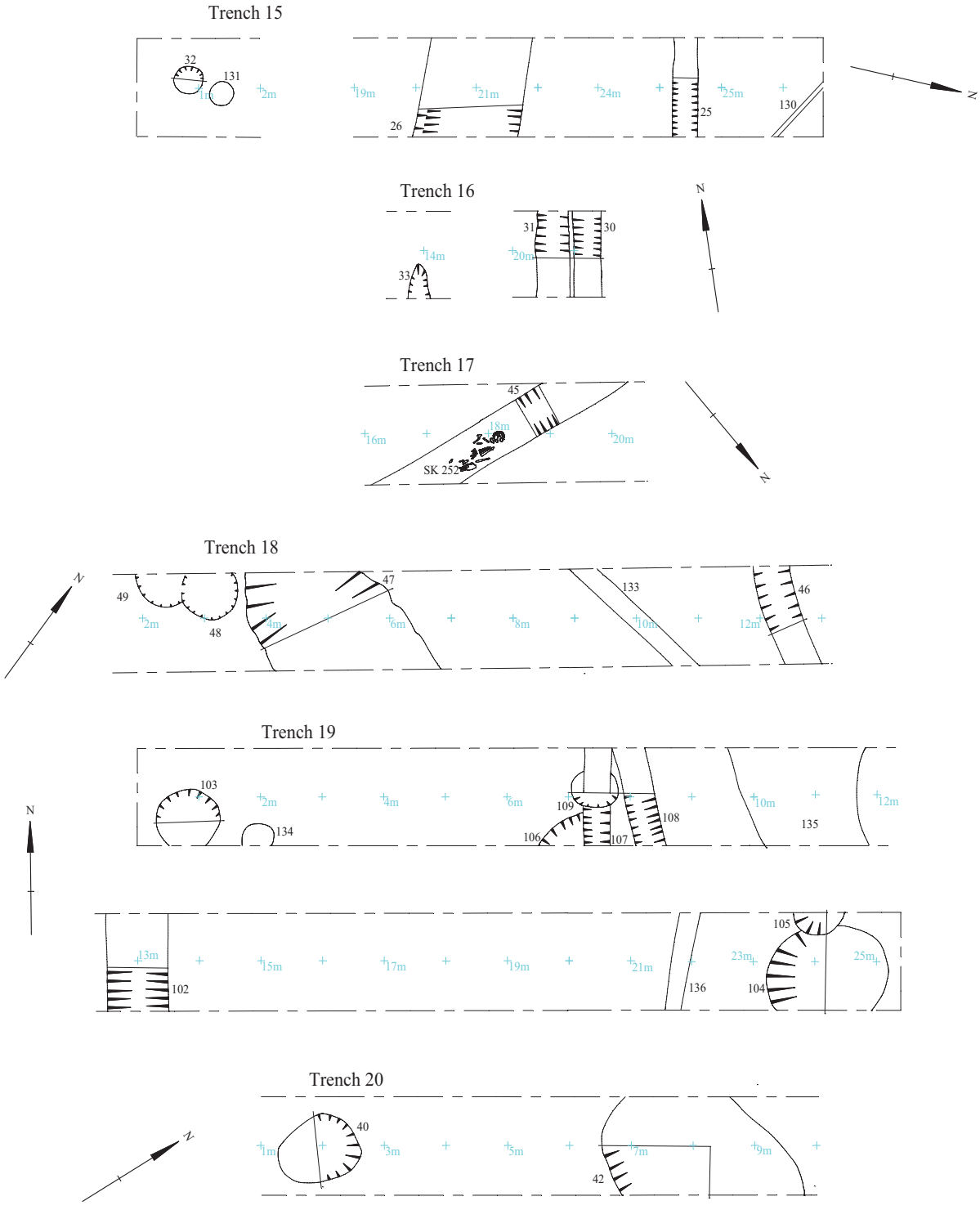

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Figure 5. Details of trenches.

0 5m

TVAS SOUTH WEST

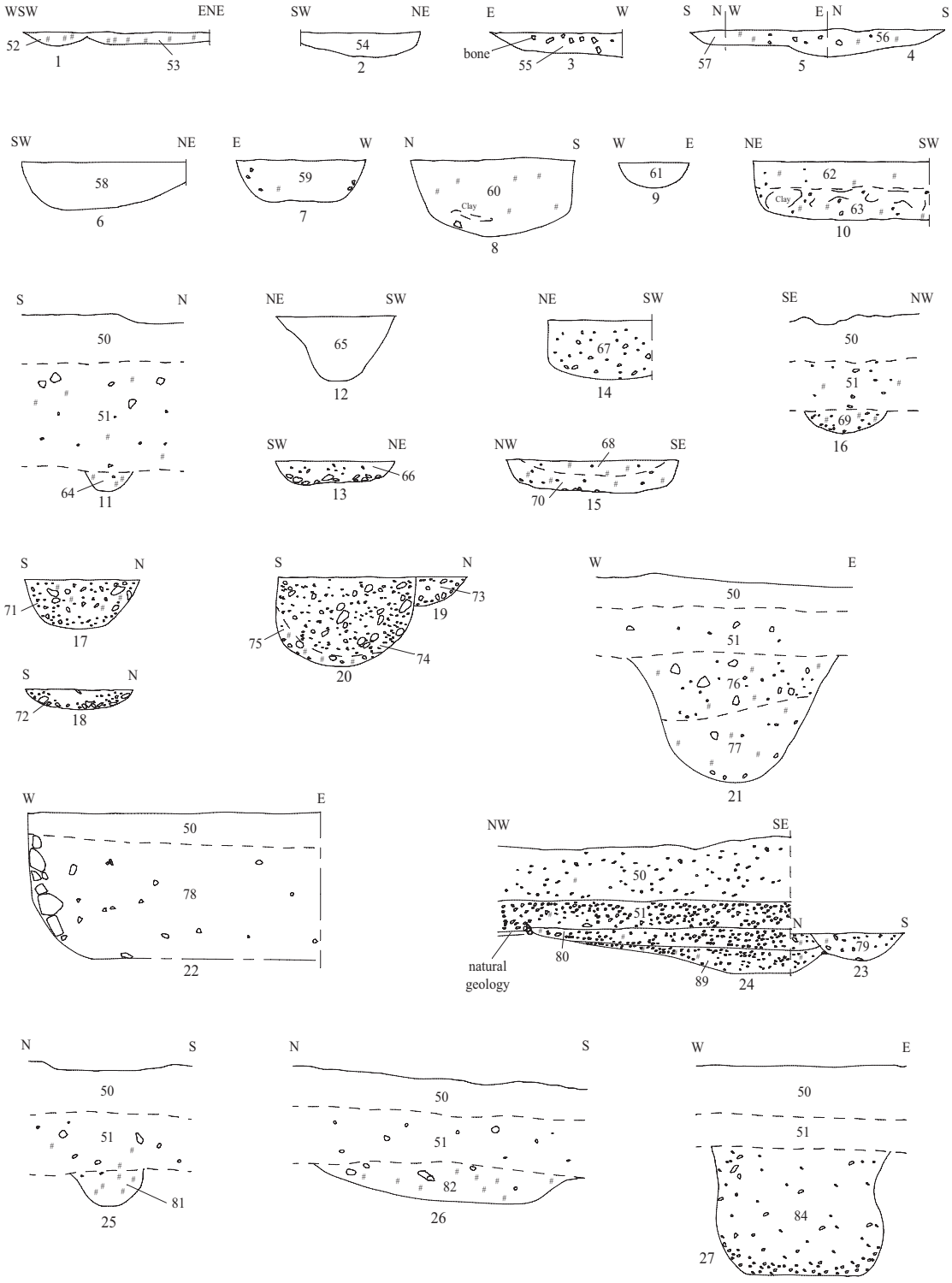

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Figure 6. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH WEST

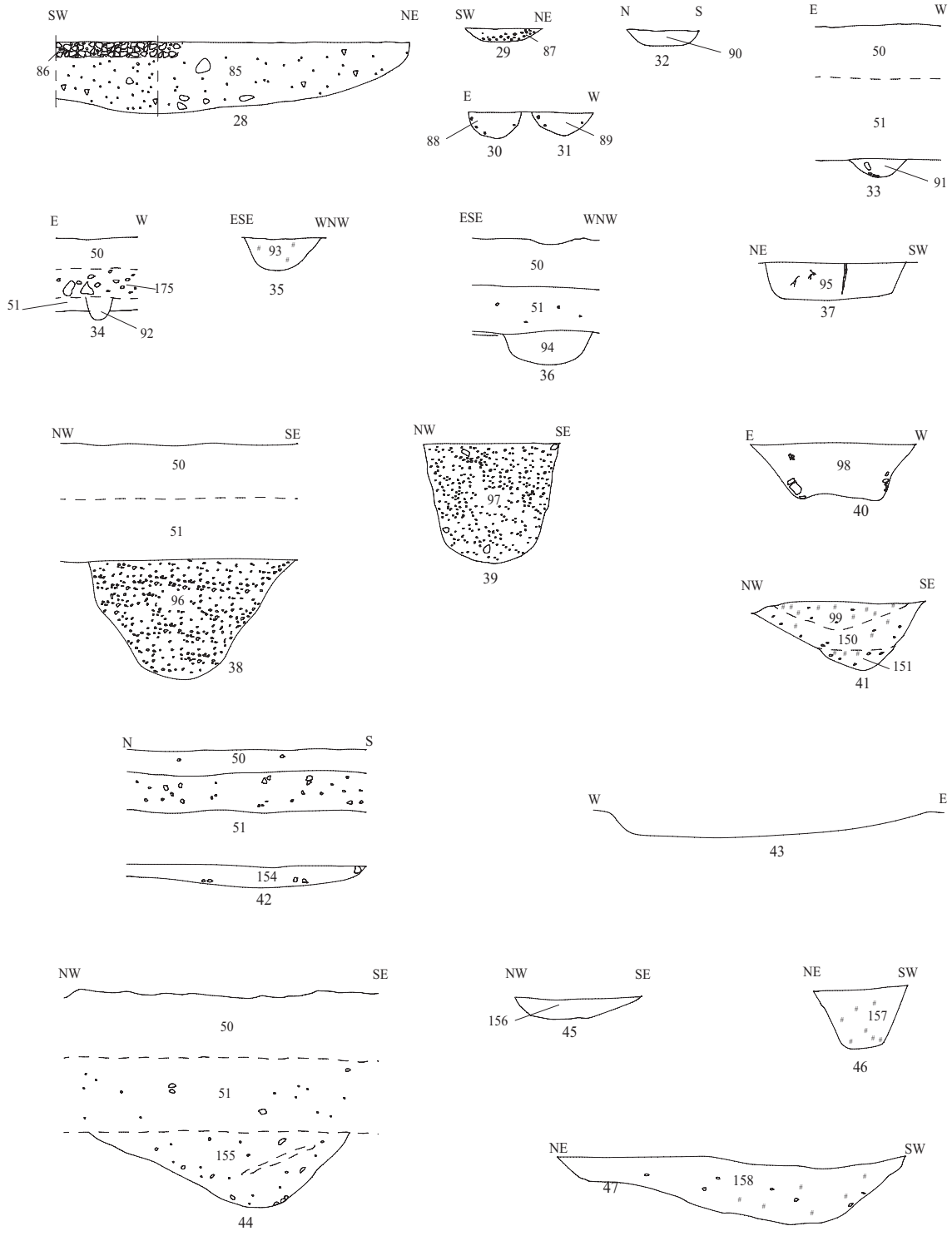

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Figure 7. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH WEST

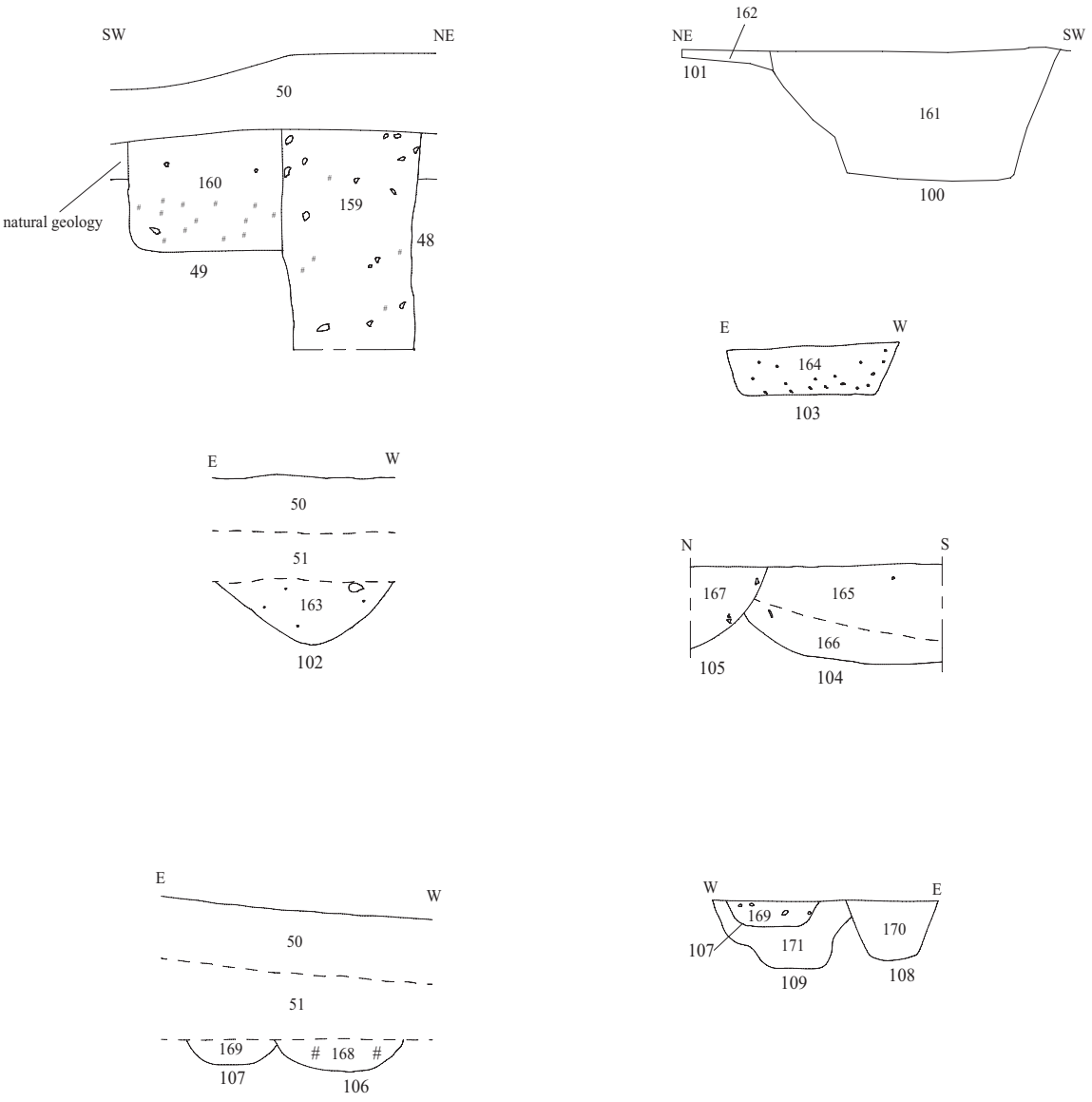

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Figure 8. Sections.

0 1m

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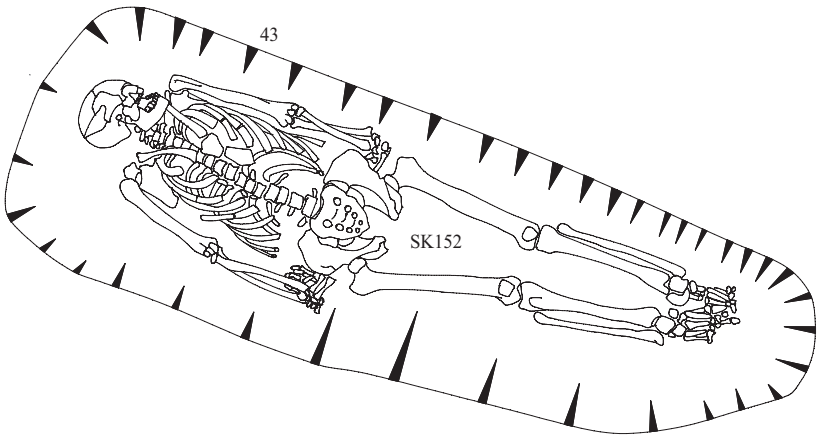
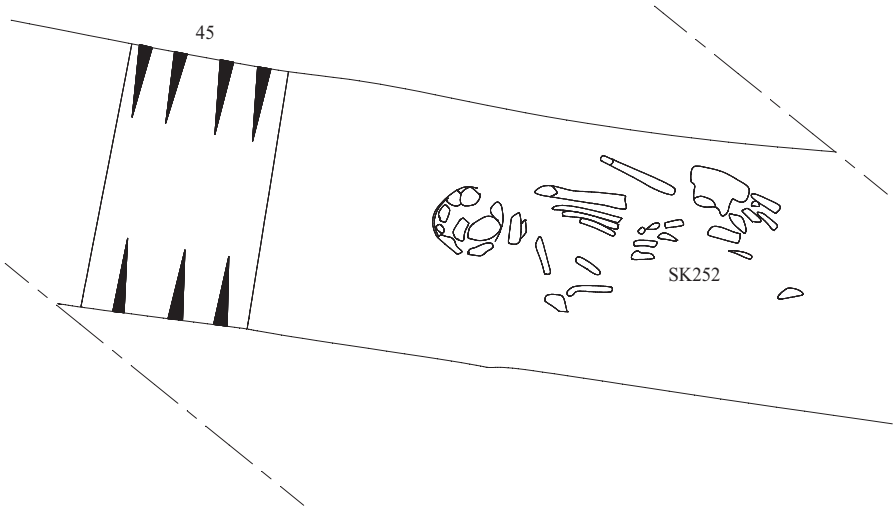
Trench 10A



Trench 17



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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 9. Plans of burials.

0 1m

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SK152

Sex: male

Age: 36-45 years

Stature: 171.3cm ±3.27cm (approx. 5'7")

Completeness: 75%+

Preservation: good

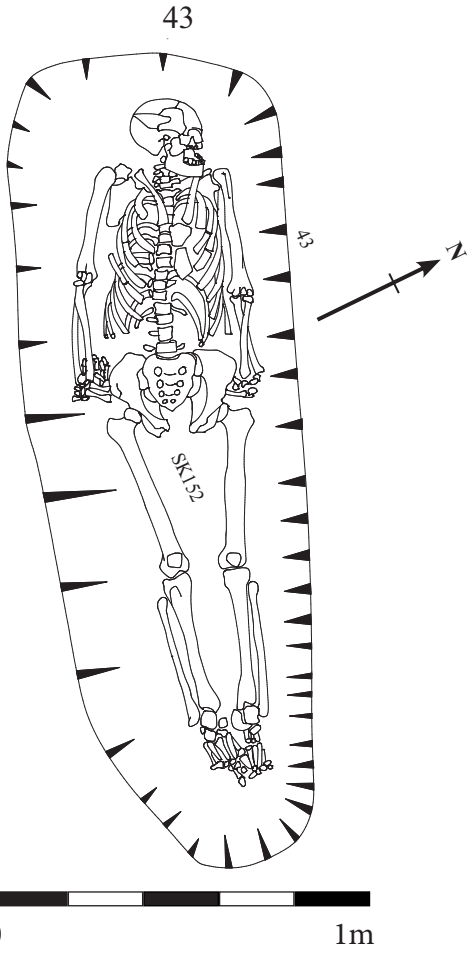
Orientation: NW (head) -SE (feet); supine and extended. The skull rests towards the left. The feet are together and the toes acutely dorsiflexed. The hands rest by the pelvis, and the fingers of both hands appear to be tightly clenched.

Bones present: all skeletal regions are well represented. A few small bones of the hands and feet are absent.

Grave dimensions: [43], L = 2.20m, W = 0.75m, D = 0.19m

Dentition present:

	c	c	w								w	tw	aw		
8	7	6	5	4	--	--	--	/	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	/	2	3	4	5	X	7	8
	t		w								w	w			



The dentition of the left side of the mouth. Abscess (circled) and antemortem loss of the first mandibular molar (arrowed).

Pathology:

Asymmetrical upper limbs (right generally longer than left), possible trauma to the hands and foot (indeterminate sides), degenerative joint disease of the lower spine and knees, Schmorl's nodes, localized spiculated new bone formation on the fifth lumbar vertebra.

Dental pathology: slight calculus and periodontal disease, carious lesions (2/26), abscess (1), antemortem tooth loss (1/29), traumatic chips (2/26), unusual wear of the premolars, and overcrowding of the right mandibular dentition.

Non-metric traits: bilateral accessory vessels (frontal bone), accessory transverse foramen located on the left side of C5, and bilaterally on C6, Walmsly's facets on posterior femoral heads, and a vastus notch on the right patella.

Development of marginal osteophytes on the patellae (knee caps, right patella is to the left of the photo).

Figure 10. Skeleton 152

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking N, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 2. Trench 2, looking NW, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 3. Trench 4, looking NE, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 4. Trench 8, looking E, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 10A, looking NW, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 6. Trench 13, looking E, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 7. Trench 17, looking NW, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 8. Trench 19, looking E, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 5 to 8.

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Plate 9. Trench 20, looking NE, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 10. Pit 3, looking S, Scales: 1m and 0.2m.

Plate 11. Gullies 23 and 24, looking E, Scales: 2m, 1m, 0.5m and 0.2m.

Plate 12. Ditch 28, looking W, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 9 to 12.

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Plate 13. Pits 48, 49, looking NW, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 14. Ditch 100 and shallow cut 101, looking E, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.1m.

Plate 15. Gullies 106, 107, 108 and pit 109, looking N, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Plate 16. Human burial 152, looking NW, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 13 to 16.

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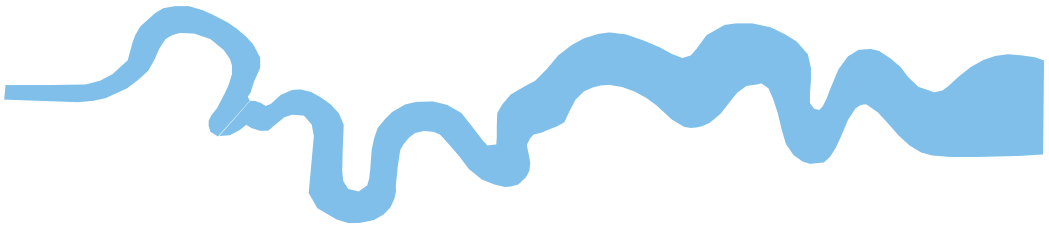
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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