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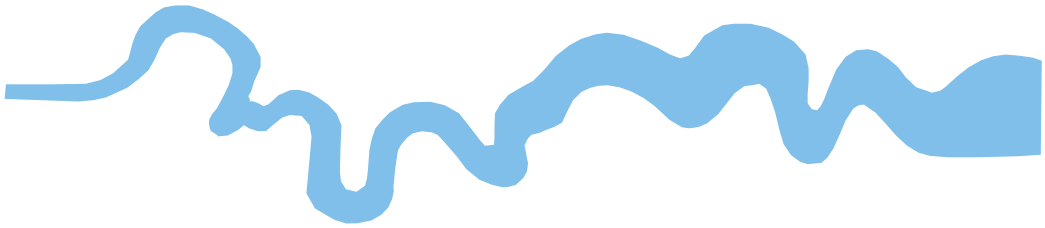

SOUTH WEST

Late Bronze Age occupation at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire

An archaeological excavation

By Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz

SRB14/130
(ST 9028 6251)

Middle to Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age occupation at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire

An Archaeological Excavation

for Bellway Homes Limited (South West)

by Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz

TVAS South West Ltd

Site Code SRB 14/130exc

March 2019

Summary

Site name: Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire

Grid reference: ST 9028 6251

Site activity: Archaeological Excavation

Date and duration of project: 16th to 24th May 2018

Project manager: Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz

Site supervisor: Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz

Site code: SRB 14/130

Summary of results: Two areas of *c*. 536 sq m and 2000 sq m were stripped of overburden to reveal small numbers of postholes, pits and gullies. Two phases of occupation seem to be represented, with a Middle/Late Bronze Age phase followed by an Early Iron Age one. The chronology of the latter was supported by two radiocarbon dates of 771-516 and 594-406 cal BC. A small collection of animal bone was recovered but charred plant remains recovered by sieving consisted entirely of charcoal.

A small collection of Late Saxon or medieval pottery sherds came from a single posthole and several furrows, and two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered as stray finds

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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 29.03.19
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Report 14/130d

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire (ST 9028 6251*)* (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Paul Curtin of Bellway Homes Limited (South West), 1st Floor, 2540 The Quadrant, Aztec West, Almondsbury, Bristol BS32 4AQ.

Planning permission (16/00497/OUT) has been granted by Wiltshire Council for the demolition of existing structures on the site and the construction of new housing and a village hall. The consent was subject to a condition (5) which required a programme of archaeological works to identify, excavate and record archaeological deposits which would be affected by the development. This was in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and Wiltshire Council's policies on archaeology.

The excavation comprised the third stage of investigation at the site, following a geophysical survey (Bray and Dawson 2014) and trial trenching (Bray 2014). The excavation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist. The fieldwork was supervised by Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz assisted by Nicholas Dawson, Dominika Golebiowska, Mariusz Paszkiewicz and Piotr Wrobel from 16th to 24th May 2018 and the site code is SRB 14/130. Nick Dawson, Dominika Golebiowska and the author prepared the plans and sections figures. The pottery illustration is by Amanda Tabor. The archive is presently held at TVAS South West in Taunton and will be deposited with the Wiltshire Museum (Devizes) in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north-east of the village of Berryfield and just to the south of Western Way (A350) by-pass of Melksham. It is bounded to the east by Semington Road, a sewage treatment works to the south, housing to the west, a caravan park to the north and fields to the north and east (Fig. 1). The site itself consisted of three fields and an adjacent house in the north-western corner of the 7.7ha development area (Fig. 2). The fields were bounded by mature hedgerows on all sides and internally except for the western edge where the field was divided

from the neighbouring houses by wooden post-and-rail fencing. Formerly used as pasture, by the time of excavation all fields were left overgrown by tall grass. The ground across the whole site slopes gently downhill from north to south at a height of *c.*40m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as First River Terrace deposits for the majority of the area with a band of Oxford Clay along the southern edge (BGS 2017). The geology observed in the excavated areas was mainly mid brown sandy clay with localised occurrence of Oxford clay (grey clay) in north-western part of Area A.

Archaeological background

A desk-based assessment (Dawson 2014), geophysical survey (Bray and Dawson 2014) and trial trench evaluation (Bray 2014) have previously been undertaken for the site. In summary, the assessment (Dawson 2014) indicated that Melksham lies to the west of the chalkland massif forming the Marlborough Downs, an area of great archaeological interest, including (at some distance to the east), a World Heritage Site centred on Avebury. Rather less is known of the gravel and clay areas in which the site lies. The historic core of the town has seen very little archaeological work, most of which has concentrated on the medieval town. Evidence of prehistoric or Roman periods was limited to two entries for findspots; one of a Bronze Age unlooped palstave or axe head which was discovered at Outmarsh Farm c. 600m south, and one of seven Roman coins discovered near Melksham Hospital, some 750m north-east of the site. To the north-west, there are records of several parch marks which appear to be prehistoric ring ditches and enclosures. The Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record lists a series of earthworks to the west which may be a medieval field system, and ridge and furrow identified on the site itself through aerial photography indicate agricultural use of the area in this period.

There is a single heritage asset located on the site - the course of the disused Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal. Cartographic evidence shows that, aside from the construction and later removal of the canal, the site has undergone very little change since the early 19th century, which raised the possibility for any buried archaeological deposits to be preserved.

A geophysical survey undertaken prior to trenching (Bray and Dawson 2014) revealed large areas of magnetic disturbance associated with the backfilled canal, ridge and furrow and only two possible archaeological anomalies in the eastern field.

The trenching exercise (Bray 2014) revealed only a few archaeological features. In the western field a single posthole of possible late Saxon/medieval date was excavated along with a modern ditch and another undated ditch. Two parallel undated linear features were excavated in the northern part of the middle field. The

only archaeological features highlighted in the geophysical survey which were confirmed by the trenching were two ditches in the northern part of the eastern field, the later of which produced medieval pottery dating between the 13th and 14th century and two sherds of residual Iron Age pottery. A shallow gully of possibly of medieval date and an undated ditch were also revealed in the eastern field.

The prominent ridge and furrow was further confirmed by the trenching exercise. Medieval pottery dating between the 11th and 14th century was recovered from the base of three furrows. Two trenches explored the magnetic disturbance associated with the backfilled canal and revealed a large amount of modern material.

As a result, two small areas within the overall site were targeted for archaeological mitigation works as requested by the Wiltshire Historic Environment Officer, to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any further remains which might be present and liable to be destroyed during construction.

Objectives and methodology

The general objectives of the project were:

to excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas affected by proposed development;

to produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;

to establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic; and

to produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The specific research objectives were to address the following questions:

when was the site first occupied?

when was the site abandoned?

what is the nature of any occupation of the site?

what is the nature and date of any landscape features encountered (e.g. fields, boundary features, large enclosures) and what is their spatial organisation?

what is the chronology and organisation details of the landscape features if found? How did these landscape features relate to occupied areas?

what is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the area?

The two excavation areas (A and B) were to be stripped of topsoil and any subsoil under archaeological supervision to fully expose any archaeological deposits. Hand excavation or sampling of features was to be to an agreed sampling fraction depending on the nature and significance of the feature.

The Excavation

It was proposed to excavate two areas; Area A (Pl. 1) of *c*. 2000sq m centred around two medieval ditches identified in the north-east of the eastern field (Trenches 28, 29 and 31) and Area B (Pl. 2) of *c*. 400 sq m centred around the late Saxon posthole revealed in the western field (Trench 6). A contingency to extend the stripped areas by 10% was included in the proposal. In the event, Area B covered just over 530 sq m and area A just over 2050 sq m. All of the excavated features, along with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 1.

Area A (Fig 2, 3, 5 and 6; Pls 1 and 3 - 6)

A planned 2000 sq m area was enlarged to the north-east by around 50 sq m to examine the area around a posthole. Five pits, two post holes, a ditch and an irregular spread were recorded, in addition to the features from the evaluation.

Pits

Pit 113 was oval in plan, 1.90 by 1.50m and 0.75m deep, with concave sides and rounded base (Pl 4). Its five fills (169-173) were all variations of a grey or brown silty clay with grit, but with the lower fills containing noticeable charcoal. The pit produced 190 sherds of pottery of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, a piece of burnt clay, 1 flint spall and 26 fragments of animal bone, mainly cattle but horse and deer bone were also identified. A radiocarbon date was obtained on oak charcoal from the lowest fill (173) and returned a date of 771-516 cal BC (UBA-38604) (Appendix 8).

Pit 112 was 0.58m in diameter and 0.20m deep with vertical sides and flat base. It was infilled by brownish grey silty clay (168) with frequent charcoal which contained 7 sherds of pottery of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date, 15 fragments of animal bone including goat, and 2 fragments of burnt animal bone, one with possible butchery cut mark.

Pit 118 was also circular, 0.40m in diameter and 0.16m deep and with U-shaped profile. It contained a light grey deposit of silty clay with moderate ironstone and traces of charcoal (181) but no datable artefacts.

Pit 119 was 0.37m in diameter but just 0.05m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained dark grey silty clay (182) with moderate charcoal but no datable artefacts.

Pit 124 was 0.48 in diameter and 0.17 m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base (Pl. 5). It was infilled with dark brownish grey to black silty clay (188) with frequent charcoal which contained 27 sherds of pottery of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date.

Postholes

The two postholes appear to be isolated.

Posthole 120 was 0.27 in diameter and 0.15m deep with a u-shaped profile (Pl. 6). It was infilled by grey brown silty clay and contained 12 sherds of pottery of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date.

Posthole 126 was 0.30m in diameter, 0.17m deep and with u-shaped profile. It was infilled with dark brownish grey to black silty clay (189) with frequent charcoal and contained 2 sherds of pottery of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date.

The posthole revealed in the evaluation (7) was 0.35m in diameter and 0.09m deep. No finds were recovered from the dark brown grey silty sand fill (56).

Spread 177

Spread 177 was sub-oval in shape, 5.0 by 3.0m and 0.10m thick and comprised greyish brown deposit of silty clay with frequent charcoal. It contained 34 sherds of pottery of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date, 2 pieces of burnt clay and 6 fragments of burnt unidentified animal bone.

Ditch 1004

Ditch 1004 was previously revealed as a strong anomaly in the geophysical survey and confirmed in the evaluation. The feature was wholly contained within the trench and was 14.5m long. It cut and seemed to capture a geological feature (10, 115, 117). Ditch 1004 was examined by three slots (8, 114, 116) and varied from 1.70m to 1.95m in width and from 0.12m to 0.60m in depth. In the evaluation, slot 8 was steep sided, 0.70m deep and contained two fills (57 and 58). The upper fill (57) was dark grey silty clay from which 8 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered along with two small abraded sherds of residual Iron Age pottery. The primary fill (58) was light brown grey silty clay with no finds. Slot 114 had a roughly u-shaped profile with gently rounded bottom and concave sides (Pl. 3) and was filled by brown silty clay with traces of charcoal (174) above grey silty clay with occasional charcoal (175) above dark grey to black silty clay with up to 10% charcoal (176). Slot 116 revealed the south-west terminal. It was, in comparison to the other slots, very shallow with a flat base and very gradual sides containing a single deposit (179) of dark grey silty clay with moderate amount of charcoal which could represent the same horizon as the basal deposit recorded in cuts 8 and 114. Finds recovered from all slots comprised 54 sherds of pottery, 20 of which were of Middle to Late Bronze Age date, 22 of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date, 10 pieces of fired clay two of which together could form part of a loomweight and 10 fragments of animal bone classified mainly as cattle or large mammal. The two sherds of Late Iron Age and 8 sherds of Medieval pottery recovered from the top fill during the evaluation are considered to be intrusive.

Slot 8 cut natural feature 10 (and similarly, slot 116 cut natural feature 117) which was 0.27m deep and contained a single fill (60) from which no finds were recovered.

A narrow, shallow gully recorded in the evaluation (9) was not apparent on excavation and may have been just remnant subsoil in a natural dip, or a wheel rut.

Area B (Figs 2, 4 5 and 6; Pls 2 and 7-10))

A planned 400 sq m area was enlarged to the north-east resulting in total extent of 536 sq m The additional area was stripped as to further investigate the course of gully 1000. Three furrows dominated the plan, but a gully and five pits were also present, in addition to the posthole (1) from the evaluation.

Gully 1000

Gully 1000 was at least 16m long and was aligned SSW–NNE. Its southern terminal was lost due to a furrow and it continued beyond the excavated area to the north. It was investigated by slots (107, 122, 123) which revealed it varied between 0.40–0.65m in width and from 0.18–0.46m in depth. All investigated slots were v-shaped in profile a with tapered round or flat base. Slots 107 and 123 were filled by two deposits (Pl. 8); dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal at the top (recorded as 162 in slot 107 and as 186 in slot 123), above light grey silty clay with fewer charcoal fragments (166 and 187 respectively). Slot 122 contained a single deposit (185) of grey silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal. This slot also showed the gully was cut by furrow 1001 (121). The gully produced 38 sherds of pottery, 35 of which were of Middle to Late Bronze Age date and 3 of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date, 1 piece of fired clay, 2 flint flakes, 52 fragments of animal bone, mainly large mammal, but including dog, along with 3 fragments of unidentified burnt animal bone.

Pits

Towards the west of the area stripped was a cluster of three pits.

Pit 103 was 1.03m by 0.66m across and 0.44m deep with stepped sides, initially very shallow, then almost vertical, to a flat base (Pl. 7). It had three fills, the topmost of which was light grey brown silty clay (160) with moderate charcoal, above dark brown grey sandy clay (154) with frequent charcoal, above grey sandy clay (161) with little charcoal. The pit produced 9 sherds of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery, 10 fragments of animal bone (cattle and large mammal) and 7 fragments of unidentified burnt animal bone.

Pit 104 was 0.65m in diameter by 0.40m deep with concave sides and base sloping base. It was filled by reddish brown/grey silty clay (157), above mottled dark yellow/ dark grey to black silty clay (155). The pit produced 3 pieces of burnt clay and a flint spall but no closely datable artefacts. The pit was disturbed by root activity and its precise dimensions difficult to ascertain.

Pit 110 was 0.90m by 0.50m across and 1.15m deep with almost vertical sides and flat but undulating base. It was filled by single deposit of mottled brown/dark grey to black silty clay (165) which contained 1 sherd of pottery of Middle to Late Bronze Age date, 5 pieces of burnt clay and 2 fragments of unidentified animal bone. The pit was also disturbed by root activity.

Pit 127 was 0.50m in diameter and 0.16m deep with a u-shaped profile and filled with dark grey brown silty clay (197) with frequent charcoal. It contained no datable artefacts but it cut gully 1000.

Pit 125 was sealed by a block of unworked sandstone at the top (Pl. 9). It was excavated in spits (Pl. 10) to reveal the remains of, probably three, flat based pottery vessels (191, 194 and 195) separated by thin layers of brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal (190, 192 and 196). The pit was 0.45m in diameter but only 0.09m deep. Very poor preservation of the vessels did not allow for their recovery intact and produced a total of 122 sherds of pottery of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age. A sample of oak charcoal taken from deposit 194 returned a radiocarbon date of 594-406 cal BC (UBA-38438) (Appendix 8).

Postholes

A single post hole (1) was found during the evaluation. It was 0.3m in diameter and 0.27m deep. It contained three small sherds of Late Saxon or Early Medieval pottery and can now be seen to be wholly isolated.

Furrows

Three lengths of furrows 1001, 1002 and 111 were uncovered within the excavation limit of Area B. Four sherds of pottery of Middle to Late Bronze Age date and one sherd of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age date recovered from furrow 1001 were clearly residual. Sherds of modern china, cream ware and modern bricks were observed in all excavated slots but not retained.

Finds

Prehistoric pottery by Richard Tabor

The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised a total of 686 sherds weighing 2768g with a further 9 crumbs weighing 9g, giving a very low mean weight of 4g (Appendix 2). The assemblage appeared to derive from two episodes, Middle to Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, and contrasts with the small, mainly Medieval, assemblage recovered during the evaluation (Lyne 2014). Later prehistoric pottery has rarely been recognised in the immediate locality but bronze and iron weaponry and horse-gear found on separate occasions but possibly from one deliberate deposit in the River Avon at Melksham testify to activity in the area

in the 7th century at the time of the Bronze Age to Iron Age transition (Gingell 1979; Osgood 1995). However, broadly contemporary pottery has been found at and near Budbury hillfort, and Kingston Farm, Bradford-on-Avon, 8km to the west of the site, and in particular at Potterne occupation and midden site, within 10km to the south-east (Wainwright 1970; McSloy 2016; Gingell and Morris 2000).

The weights, fabrics and vessel parts of all sherds were recorded. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by rim or other diagnostic features, including surface treatments, in accordance with guidelines for the analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

Fabrics

The pottery recovered during the evaluation amounted to just 24 sherds weighing 99g. It was dominated by Medieval sherds with multicoloured quartz inclusions which are in sharp contrast to any of those collected during the excavation phase. Only two residual sherds including grog bear comparison with elements of the present assemblage (Lyne 2014, appendix 3). The main inclusions in pottery from the excavation are grog, oolitic limestone and clear quartz/sand. Flint is a rare to sparse component in one grog mixture. The grog-tempered sherds typically varied in thickness from 9-14mm, with outliers as thin as 6-8mm, and the quartz/sand fabrics typically varied in thickness from 6-8mm, with outliers as thin as 4mm and as thick as 11mm. Broad formal attributes suggest that the variation in fabrics is chronologically significant, with a progression from broadly bucket and biconical jars to jars and bowls with distinct shoulders, both angular and rounded (Appendix 2: Table A2.1), supporting a clear distinction between an earlier grog-tempered group, including grog mixed with oolite (Table A2. 2) and later oolitic and sandy wares group (Table A2.3).

Middle to Late Bronze Age: grog and grog mixtures

G1 (Fine) Moderately soft, dark grey to black, fabric with reddish brown to grey surfaces including moderate fine (<1m) to sparse medium (<2mm) grog.

G2 (Medium) Moderately hard dark grey to black, fabric with whitish pink exterior and dark grey to black interior surfaces including common fine (<1m) to sparse medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<4mm) grog.

FG1 (Medium) Moderately hard, soapy, grey fabric with whitish pink, through reddish brown to grey exterior and dark grey to black interior surfaces including common fine (<1m) to sparse medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<4mm) grog and rare fine to medium (<1mm) angular flint.

Middle to Late Bronze Age: grog and oolite

GO1 (Medium) Soft pink, vesicular fabric with buff pink surfaces including common fine (<1m) to sparse medium (<2mm) grog, common fine (<0.5mm) and sparse medium (1mm) ooliths, some partially dissolved, rare plate shell (<7mm), typically partially dissolved, rare to sparse reddish brown round iron oxides (<0.5mm) and rarely rounded quartz (<1mm).

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age: oolite

O1 (Medium) Soft grey, usually vesicular fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including common fine (<0.5mm) and sparse medium (1mm) ooliths, and rarely plate shell (<7mm) and rare rounded quartz (<1mm).

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age: quartz and oolite mixtures

QO1 (Medium) Moderately hard grey, vesicular fabric with reddish brown surfaces including moderate to common fine (<0.5) to rare medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, moderate fine (<0.5mm) oolites or voids and rare red iron oxides. May be smoothed.

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age: quartz/ sand

Q1 (Medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with reddish brown exterior and grey interior surfaces, sometimes with pink margins including common fine (<0.5) to sparse medium (<1mm) and rarely coarse (<2mm) sub-rounded quartz, rare red iron oxides and rarely flint (<2mm). Maybe smoothed or burnished.

Q2 (Medium) Hard grey fabric with dark grey surfaces including abundant fine (<0.25) to sparse fine/medium (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz. May have burnished exterior.

S1 (Fine) Hard sandy, micaceous, grey fabric with reddish brown to grey surfaces including sparse fine (<0.5mm) sub-rounded clear quartz.

S2 (Medium) Moderately hard sandy, micaceous, grey fabric with reddish brown oxidised to grey surfaces including moderate fine (<0.5mm) and rare medium (<2mm) reddish brown iron oxides and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) to coarse (<0.5mm) angular flint.

The range of fabrics is very similar to that from Potterne, where grog tempering was associated with the oldest strata (Morris, 'Fabrics', 143, table 19, in Gingell and Morris 2000). There, sandy fabrics were strongly represented throughout the deposits, ranging from around 25% in the earlier deposits to 75% in the later deposits. The frequency of oolitic inclusions also increased over time, from 3% to 12% but flint declined from around 38% to 8% or less over the same period (Gingell and Morris 2000, 146-8). Despite the extensive application of radiocarbon dating the complexity of the stratigraphy thwarted the development of absolute dating for the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age ceramic series but there is a parallel trend of increased use of oolitic and sandy fabrics. However, whereas there was a strong early component of fossiliferous shell at around 29% declining over time to between 15% and 2% at Potterne, shell at Semington Road occurs only in small proportions amongst frequent ooliths (GO1, O1). To the west of the site, at Kingston Farm, grog tempered fabrics were seen as products of an earlier and entirely discrete, possibly Deverel-Rimbury, phase predating a succession of Earliest Iron Age (or Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age transition) to Early to Middle Iron Age phases dominated by shelly wares but with strongly represented oolitic and sparsely represented sandy wares (McSloy 2016, table 1). Whilst the proximity of sources will have had considerable bearing on the selection of clays and tempering agents there is a notable degree of synchronous preferences in common indicative of cultural and technological factors at work. On balance the later fabric percentage trends from Semington Road (Table A2.4) correlate most closely with the middle to later phases at Potterne.

Grog-tempered wares: form and decoration and surface treatment

No firm dates can be assigned to the grog-tempered pottery. Two flattened rims (Fig. 7: 1 and 2) from pit 3 are from vessels of biconical form which would allow an earlier Bronze Age date. The wall thickness of each (11mm) implies a date no later than later Middle Bronze Age. Similarly, acceptable dates for two rims from

bucket form jars rising vertically above the point of maximum girth in fabric G2 and fG1 (Fig. 7: 3 and 4) would either be Middle or earliest Late Bronze Age.

Decorative motifs are restricted to fingertip impressions directly into the wall of the vessel slightly below the rim or lower (Fig. 7: 3 and 4) and a single instance of a strongly furrowed rounded upper shoulder from a jar (Fig. 7: 5). A wall sherd in G2 from gully 107 had an applied cordon scar and may be from the same bucket form jar as Fig. 7: 3. The fingertip decoration directly into the outer surface would fit well in a Deverel-Rimbury assemblage (Stone 1941, fig. 5, 5 and 8; Green and Rollo-Smith 1984, figs 24 and 25, P24 and P25) but beyond Wiltshire it features in earlier Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery of broadly similar form at Kimpton, west Hampshire (Ellison 1981, figs 14, 20 and 21, D9-11, F5 and G2). The furrowed upper shoulder sherd (Fig. 7: 5) might derive from a globular urn (Stone 1941, fig. 2; fig. 3, 1) but the form usually occurs in fine fabrics and in this instance the slightly convex surface also resembles occasionally furrowed rounded type 20 jars from Potterne which are bracketed within the 8th to 6th centuries BC (Gingell and Morris 2000, 151, fig. 51, 48). However, its fabric and association with two other grog-tempered sherds of above average size for the site may favour the earlier date.

Quartz/sand and oolitic wares: form and decoration and surface treatment

Several small shoulder or rim sherds from jars and bowls in quartz/sand and oolitic fabrics have forms and thickness of walls consistent with dating to the first half of the 1st millennium BC and a few have sufficient diagnostic traits to date them more closely. All but one of the rims are rounded, the exception being flattened, and those from bowls are short and either everted or upright (Table A2.5; Fig. 7: 6 and 8). It is significant that none of the bowls have the long necks which characterize type 2 bowls, assigned an 8th to 6th century currency at Potterne, but which Cunliffe continues to include in his 5th to 3rd centuries All Cannings Cross-Meon Hill group (Gingell and Morris 2000, 150, fig. 47; Cunliffe 2010, fig. A:8, 1-3). The lower neck of one jar rim sherd was broken at too high a point to determine its full length, which was at least medium, and although no rim sherds survive from a probable tripartite jar for which a continuous profile survives from the base to the shoulder, similar jars tend to have medium to long everted rims (Fig. 7: 9). Two upper shoulder sherds from a single different vessel in the same deposit are likely to be from a broadly similar jar (Fig. 7: 11). The full profile of a jar with a sharply angled shouldered and an upright rim includes a horizontally perforated lug attached on and below the shoulder (Fig. 7: 10).

Most of the assemblage is at least moderately abraded but several sherds retain traces of smoothing and even possible slip; a single sherd in fabric Q1 definitely has a burnished exterior. The application of fingertip impressions continues in the later fabric groups but on a rim exterior (QO1; Fig. 7: 7), twice on shoulders (Q1,

QO1; not illustrated) and on a very small cordon fragment (O1; not illustrated) which may have come from the possible tripartite jar (Fig. 7: 9). The other possible tripartite jar had three horizontal lines incised at or slightly above the point of maximum girth on two non-joining upper shoulder sherds (Fig. 7: 11). A single line was incised on a very small sherd and there was evidence for a lightly incised loosely geometric pattern on a small sherd from deposit 177 (both in fabric Q1; not illustrated). The manner of the latter incisions resembles that on an Early All Cannings Cross type jar associated with Structure B at Kingston Farm (Hart and McSloy 2016, 10; McSloy 2016, 11; illustrated pot 1). The range of decorative motifs is restricted in comparison with large assemblages such as Potterne and Early All Cannings Cross (Cunliffe 2010, 90-2; appendix A) but this is likely to reflect the size of the assemblage. Nonetheless the frequency of decoration in the later fabrics is only 2.3% by sherd count. At Potterne only 2-3% of sherds from the earlier stratified zones were decorated, rising to 6% in the middle zones and eventually 18% in the later zones (Gingell and Morris 2000, 154).

The bowl rims all fit well within Cunliffe's Early All Canning Cross style for which he prefers a currency within a span of 850–600BC based on the radiocarbon dating of Potterne's middle and higher deposits. Two rims are characteristic Potterne bowl types 3.4 and 3.1 (Fig. 7: 6 and 8) which have been dated respectively to the 10th–7th and 8th–7th centuries BC (Gingell and Morris 2000, 150, fig. 48). The two projected longer necked jars would fit within the narrower date span and one may be of a rare cordon tripartite Potterne type 58 (Cunliffe 2010, 92, fig. A:2, 12-14; 3, 4; Gingell and Morris 2000, 152, fig. 59). The sharply angled shoulder of the lugged jar closely resembles Potterne jar type 20, a group for which no rims were found dated within the 8th to 6th centuries BC.

Summary

The grog tempered pottery has strong Middle Bronze Age traits although it is unclear whether the assemblage should be dated to the earlier or later part of that period or whether, indeed, more than one phase is represented. The Quartz/sand and oolitic wares can be dated with confidence to within the mid-9th to 7th centuries BC. In general, there is good separation in the distribution across features of the earlier and later assemblages, with limited evidence for intrusive or residual sherds. However, there is a strong overlapping of the two groups in slot 114 of ditch 1004 suggesting that this section of the ditch had cut through a nearby earlier deposit rich in pottery.

Fired Clay by Richard Tabor

The fired clay assemblage comprised a total of 22 fragments weighing 178g. All fragments were recorded by context according to count, weight and fabric. All the fabrics included grog with co-occurrence variously or quartz and, in one instance, shelly, probably oolitic limestone (Appendix 3).

There is limited evidence for the function and dating for some of the material.

Fabrics

FC-G1 (Fine) Moderately soft pale buff pink, silty fabric including moderate fine/medium (<1.5mm) grog, sparse red brown round iron oxides (<1mm) and sparse fine (<0.5mm) clear rounded quartz.

FC-QG1 (Medium) Moderately hard buff pink, sandy silt fabric including moderate medium (<2mm) to coarse (<5mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular grog, sparse red brown round iron oxides (<1mm) and sparse medium (<1mm) and rare coarse (<2mm) clear rounded quartz.

FC-QG2 (Medium) Moderately hard pale buff pink, sandy fabric including abundant clear rounded medium (<1mm) and rare coarse (<2mm) quartz, sparse medium (<2mm) to medium (<3mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular grog, and moderate fine (<1mm) to medium (<3mm) red brown round iron oxides.

FC-ShG1 (Medium) Moderately soft pale grey vesicular fabric with buff orange surfaces including common fine (<1mm) round and moderate coarse (2mm – 5mm) rounded sand sub-angular voids and common fine (<1mm) to sparse medium (<3mm) grog (<6mm). The voids were formed by the dissolving of calcareous material, probably shelly oolitic limestone.

Evidence of function and date

Worked surfaces were absent from all but two of five fragments in fabric FC-QG2 from ditch slot 114. One large piece retained surfaces meeting at approximately 60g, allowing the possibility that it derives from an artefact with an equilateral triangular outline. A second fragment from the same context, in the same fabric, retains 30% of the arc of a cylindrical perforation suggesting that together they formed part of a Danebury Type 1 loomweight (Poole 1991, 375, figs. 7.44-7.48). The inclusion of fragments in post holes allows the possibility that some derived from the walls of buildings.

Type 1 loomweights occurred throughout the Iron Age sequence at Danebury, although more commonly in the Middle to Late Iron Age. In this instance, the pottery points strongly to a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. Good-sized fragments in the same fabric were recovered from post hole 109. A small fragment in FC-G1 was from the probably Middle to Late Bronze ditch 1000 but the same fabric occurs in the well-dated Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pit 113 so no inferences about dating should be drawn concerning other features.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

Seven struck flints were recovered from the site. They were made from flint of variable colours (brown, amber and dark grey/black) and several possess a fairly thin but rough cortex. Four were flakes, one was a core and the others, spalls (piece less than 20x20mm) (Appendix 4). One of the flakes was burnt. Another was a narrow flake.

The flints are not closely datable, but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age, though the narrow flake may possibly be of Mesolithic date.

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (149 fragments), weighing a total of 926g was recovered during the course of the excavation (Appendix 5). Much of the bone was found to be highly eroded and in poor condition. The bone was classified according to size (large – cattle, horse; medium – sheep/goat, pig, deer) and where possible to species level. A full catalogue of the bone can be found in Appendix 5, only the identified bone from stratified contexts will be discussed here.

A fragment of rib classified as a medium-sized mammal, 6 fragments of long bone from large mammal (3 of which were sliced), 4 fragments of molar and an upper premolar identified as cattle were recovered from pit 103 (fills 154 and 161).

Pit 112 (168) contained a fragment of medium-sized mammal long bone shaft and a sheep/goat left proximal radius.

Pit 113 (172-173) contained 2 re-fitted fragments of horncore, a fragment of mandible with the M1 tooth *in situ*, a partial left ulna and a right proximal radius, all identified as cattle. Two fragments of mandible, 2 fragments of possible pelvis that had been chopped, and 2 fragments of long bone shaft (one of which had been sliced) were classified as large mammal. Two re-fitted fragments of a left proximal radius were identified as horse. A single proximal phalange was identified as a possible deer.

Ditch 114 (176) contained a single cattle molar. Ditch 116 (179) contained a large mammal partial tooth.

Gully 122 (185) contained 5 eroded long bone shaft fragments classified as large mammal. Gully 123 (187) contained a fragment of mandible and p4, m1/m2 and m3 teeth identified as cattle and 4 fragments of dog maxilla with premolars *in situ*.

Minimum number of individuals was not calculated due to the lack of duplicated skeletal elements. Given the presence of dog remains the assemblage was checked for gnaw marks but none were noted suggesting the remains were disposed of quickly rather than being left lying around. A small amount of taphonomy associated with butchery was noted but mainly confined to long bones suggesting that whole carcass processing was taking place off site. Overall it is likely that the remains represent small domestic consumption. No further analysis was possible given the small size of the assemblage.

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

Fragments of burnt bone were recovered from four contexts, including pit 103 (154), gully 107 (162), pit 112 (168), and spread 177 (Appendix 6). A total of 18 fragments of burnt bone, weighing just 7g, were present for analysis, with each context displaying varying degrees of preservation and fragmentation (Appendix 6). In general, the surface preservation of the burnt bone is good, yet all pieces are highly fragmented. None of the fragments are human. The majority are small, with maximum post-excavation fragment sizes ranging between 12.5mm (154) and 31.9mm (162) long. The colour of the bone also varies, both between and within the same deposit. Fragments of white bone are present in all four contexts, however, two larger pieces of grey coloured bone are present in deposit (162), and a charred black fragment is present in (168).

The differences in bone colour provide an indication the amount of time, temperature, and amount of oxygen supplied to the bone while being subjected to fire. An efficient cremation process, meaning that adequate time, temperature and oxygen supply was applied to the skeletal elements to allow for the organic components of the bone to be fully oxidized, results in white coloured bone, and requires temperatures above 600 ºC (Holden *et al*. 1995a and b). Hues of blue and grey suggest that the bone has been incompletely oxidized, reaching temperatures up to 600ºC, and black coloured, or charred bone, has reached a temperature of *c.* 300ºC.

The majority of pieces are unidentifiable, due to the small fragment size. The two grey-coloured pieces recovered from gully 107 (162) refit into a portion of a long bone shaft, from a small or medium sized animal. A piece of grey-white coloured small to medium mammal mandible from pit 112 (168), along with a charred black vertebral fragment, appears to have been severed transversely using a bladed implement. It is likely the burnt bones recovered from this site are the remains from cooking.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which comprised 13 samples of 8-16L and four hand-picked samples (Appendix 7). The samples were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. Details of methodology and identification guides used are in the archive. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

No charred plant macrofossils were present. Charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor to fair. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough,

the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret. Identifiable remains were however present in seven of the sieved samples, as well as four handpicked charcoal samples.

The only identifiable wood was oak (*Quercus*). It is possible that this was the preferred fuel wood obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

Radiocarbon dating

Two samples of oak charcoal, one from pit 114 (58) and on from nested-pot pit 125 (194 were submitted to the Chrono radiocarbon dating laboratory at the Queen's University of Belfast. The results were calibrated using Calib rev 7.0 with data from INTCAL 13 (Reimer *et al.* 2013) and are detailed in Appendix 8 at 2-sigma. Details of methodology are in the archive. Sample produced result considered reliable and the dates at 2-sigma probability lies well within the range anticipated for the context from which they were recovered.

Conclusion

The excavations not only revealed more archaeological features than anticipated from the evaluation and geophysical results, but also a different range of periods. The discovery of the deposits here within an area of scarce prehistoric activity has made a useful contribution to an understanding of the nature and distribution of prehistoric settlement in this area.

Two phases of prehistoric activity were identified. The earliest phase was that of the Middle to Late Bronze Age, being predominant in Area B and represented by 3 pits in a cluster along with gully 1000. In general, the range of Middle and Middle to Late Bronze Age settlement types is quite variable. Much settlement is comparable to the preceding Earlier Bronze Age and Neolithic where settlement is thought to be highly mobile, and leaving few below ground traces in the archaeological record. By way of contrast, permanent settlement, such as with post-built houses, enclosures and field systems have been established by this time. It is clear that the deposits here are best considered as belonging to a mobile or seasonal settlement pattern regime.

The Early Iron Age phase was predominant in Area A, where almost all of the features could be dated to this phase, but with other features in Area B. This chronology was supported by two radiocarbon dates of 771-516 and 563-406 cal BC. Again the ephemeral pattern would suggest a mobile, short-lived and/or seasonal pattern of activity on site.

The possibly Saxon (or early Medieval) posthole recorded in the evaluation appears to be wholly isolated.

The final activity represented on the site is of agricultural origin with a few sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, presumably from manuring, and Medieval/Post-Medieval ridge and furrow (the very narrow spacing suggests the later date).

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details (evaluation and excavation combined)

Group	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
	1	50	Posthole	Late Saxon/Early medieval?	Pottery
1002	*2*	*51*	*Furrow*	*Post Medieval*	*China, Glass*
	3	52	Ditch	Undated	None
	4	53	Ditch	Undated	None
	5	54	Gully	Undated	None
	6	55	Ditch	Undated	None
	7	56	Posthole	Undated	None
1004	8	57, 58	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Medieval Pottery
	9	59	Gully?	Medieval	Pottery
	10	*60*	*Palaeochannel?*	*Undated*	*None*
	11	-	Ditch	Modern	By association
1001	*101*	*153*	*Furrow*	*Post Medieval/ Modern*	*China*
1002	*102*	*152*	*Furrow*	*Post Medieval/ Modern*	*Glass*
	103	154, 160, 161	Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
	104	155, 157	Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age (?)	By association
1000	107	162, 166	Gully	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	By association
	110	165	Pit	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery
	111	*167*	*Furrow*	*Post Medieval/Modern*	*Glass*
	112	168	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
	113	169 - 173	Pit	Early Iron Age	C14
1004	114	174, 175, 176	Linear feature	Early Iron Age	Pottery
	-	177	Spread	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
	115	*178*	*Palaeochannel*	*geological*	*None*
1004	116	179	Ditch Terminus	Early Iron Age	Pottery
	117	*180*	*Palaeochannel*	*geological*	*None*
	118	181	Pit	Undated	None
	119	182	Posthole	Early Iron Age (?)	By association
	120	183	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Pottery
1001	*121*	*184*	*Furrow*	*Post Medieval/Modern*	*Brick, Glass*
1000	122	185	Gully	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
1000	123	186, 187	Gully	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery
	124	188	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
	125	190 - 195	Pit with nested pots	Early Iron Age	C14
	126	189	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
	127	197	Pit	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Pottery

APPENDIX 2: Pottery

Table A2.1. Association of general characteristics of form with fabrics

Type	*Date*	*Form*	*fG1*	*G2*	*GO1*	*QO1*	*Q1*	*Q2*	*O1*	*S1*
Jar	M-LBA	bucket	1	1						
		biconical			2					
	LBA-EIA	tripartite							1	
		Shouldered				2				1
		other				1				
Bowl	LBA-EIA	shouldered					3		1	1
		closed					1			
		furrowed						1		
Indeterminate	M-LBA?	furrowed			1					
	LBA-EIA	shouldered					1			

Table A2.2. Distribution of Middle to Late Bronze Age fabrics (weight in g)

			fG1		**G1**		**G2**		**GO1**		**Total**	
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*
1000	107	162			11	13	16	52			27	65
1000	107	166					1	9			1	9
1000	123	186			2	19			1	8	3	27
1001	122	185			4	3					4	3
1004	114	174					1	13			1	13
1004	114	175					7	24			7	24
1004	114	176	17	167					12	46	29	213
pit	103	154					1	7	3	28	4	35
pit	103	160							2	24	2	24
pit	103	161							2	27	2	27
ph	110	165					1	14			1	14
		Total	17	167	17	35	27	119	20	133		

Table A2.3. Distribution of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age fabrics (weight in g)

			O1		**QO1**		**Q1**		**Q2**		**S1**		**S2**		**Total**	
Group	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*
1000	123	186					1	3							1	3
1001	122	185	1	2			1	5							2	7
1003	116	179					6	20.5							6	20.5
1004	114	174					8	35					4	11	12	46
1004	114	176					8	30.5	1	4	1	10			10	44.5
ph	120	183	3	19	2	8	7	26							12	53
ph	126	189							2	6					2	6
pit	112	168			4	8	3	6							7	14
pit	112	169			4	14	3	13.5							7	27.5
pit	113	170							1	4					1	4
pit	113	172	126	693	3	27			60	576					189	1296
pit	124	188			25	143	12	65							37	208
pit	125	191			27	72									27	72
pit	125	193			54	110									54	110
pit	125	195			41	107									41	107
		177			13	32	15	77	6	8					34	117
		Total	130	714	173	521	64	281.5	70	598	1	10	4	11		

Table A2.4. Percentage representation of compressed fabric groups

Period	*Fabric group*	*No*	*% no*	*wt*	*% wt*
Middle to Late Bronze Age	Grog	61	11.7	321	12.4
	Grog & oolite	20	3.8	133	5.1
Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age	Oolite	130	24.9	714	27.6
	Quartz & oolite	173	33.1	521	20.1
	Quartz/sand	139	26.6	900.5	34.8

Table A2.5. Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age rim forms

Type	*Rim form*	*No of examples*	*Illustrations*
Jars	Medium to long, everted	1	
	Medium to long, everted?	2	S9, S11
	Short, upright	2	S7, S10
Bowls	Short, everted	3	S6
	Short, upright	2	S8

APPENDIX 3: Distribution of fired clay fabrics (weight in g)

Possible date	Group / feature type			FC-G1		FC-ShG1		FC-QG1		FC-QG2		Total	
		Cut	Deposit	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*
M-LBA	1000	123	186	1	5							1	5
LBA-EIA	pit	113	168	1	4							1	4
LBA-EIA	1004	114	174							2	15	2	15
LBA-EIA	1004	114	176							8	113	8	13
undated	pit	104	155	2	2			1	5			3	7
undated	Pit	110	165	3	3					2	27	5	30
undated	spread		177			2	4					2	4
			Total	7	14	2	4	1	5	12	155	22	178

APPENDIX 4. Struck flint catalogue by context

Cut	*fill*	*Type*
102	153	Core
104	155 s2	Spall
107	162	2 Flakes
107	166	Narrow flake
113	170	Spall
123	186	Flake (burnt)

APPENDIX 5. Animal bone catalogue

(C:chopped; S:sliced)

Cut	Fill	Sample	Type	No. frags	Wt (g)	Horse	Cattle	Deer	Sheep/ Goat	Dog	Large	Medium	Unid	Notes
101	153	-	Furrow	1	4				1					
103	154	-	Pit	10	42		5				3	1	1	
103	160	3	Pit	3	2								3	
103	161	-	Pit	3	21						3			S
107	166	-	Gully	1	12								1	
108	163	-	Posthole	2	1								2	
112	168	-	Pit	15	22				1			1	13	
113	172	-	Pit	39	560	2	5	1			6		25	C, S
113	173	8	Pit	1	<1								1	S
114	176	-	Ditch	9	37		1						8	
116	179	9	Ditch	1	4						1			
122	185	-	Gully	20	34						5		15	
123	187	-	Gully	44	186		4			4			36	
Total				149	926									

APPENDIX 6*:* Inventory of burnt bone.

Cut	*Fill*	*No. Frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Max frag size (mm)*	*Colour*	*Comments*
103	154	7	2	12.5 x 8.3 x 5.1	white	non-human, all unidentified fragments.
107	162	3	4	31.9 x 13.6 x 8.7	mix of grey and white	non-human, long bone shaft fragment (refit) of small to medium sized animal.
112	168	2	0.5	23.2 x 13.3 x 4.4	mix of charred black and grey-white	non-human, identified as pieces of mandible and a vertebra. A possible transverse butchery cut mark present on the vertebral fragment.
-	177	6	0.5	13.6 x 10.4 x 4.3	white	non-human, all unidentified fragments.
Total		**18**	**7g**	**-**	**-**	**-**

APPENDIX 7*:* Charcoal

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

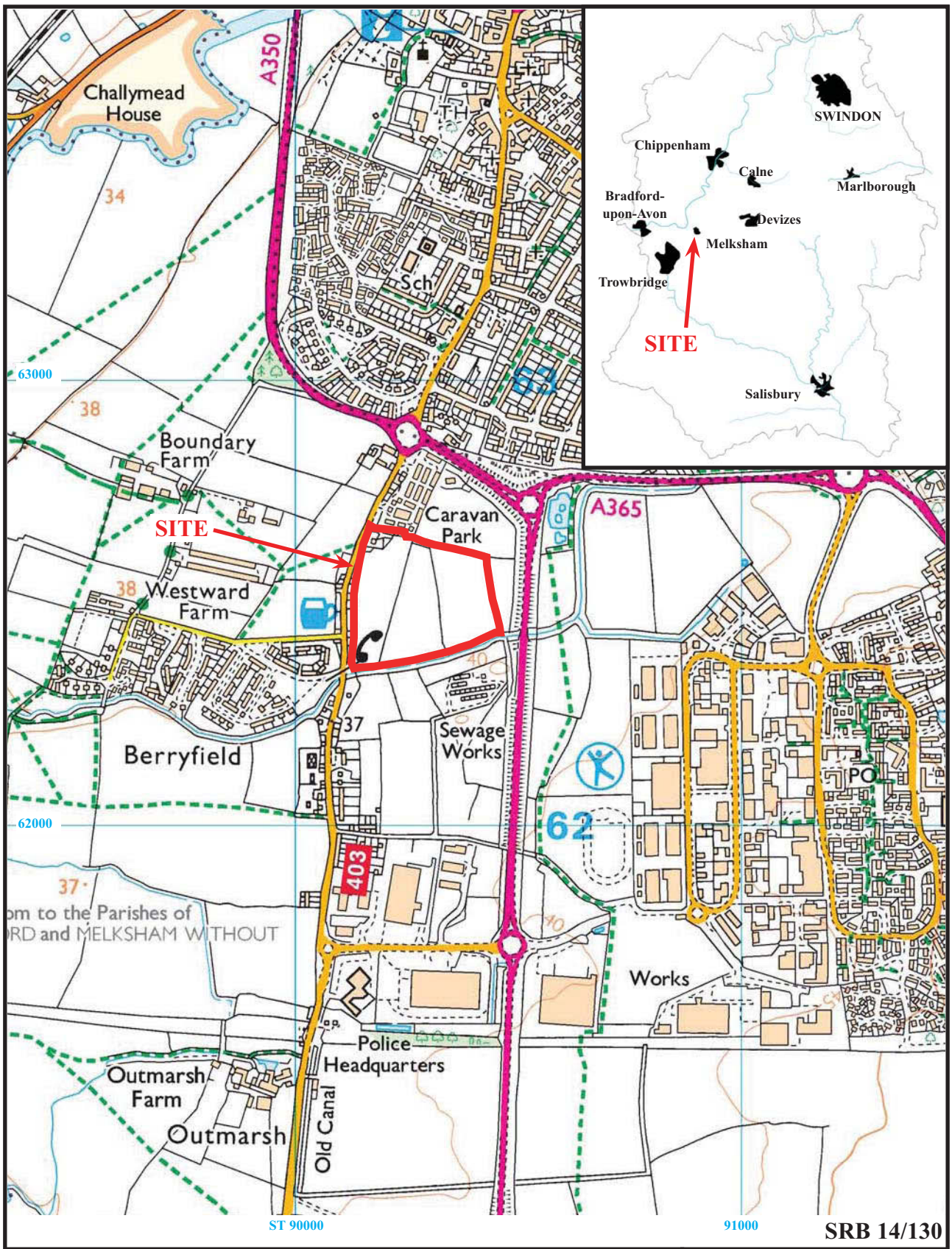
	Sample	1	4	6	7	8	9	10
	Cut	103	107	112	114	113	116	120
	Deposit	154	162	168	176	173	179	183
	Feature Type	Pit	Gully	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Posthole
	No frags	37	23	9	100+	12	17	10
	Max. size (mm)	15	10	14	23	12	14	16
Quercus	Oak	16	7	5	29	8	9	4
	Indeterminate	21	16	4	71	4	8	6

	Sample	4	4	11	12	13
	Cut	107	107	125	125	125
	Deposit	162	162	190	192	194
	Sub-sample	Charcoal A	Charcoal B	Charcoal	Charcoal	Charcoal
	Feature Type	Gully	Gully	Pit	Pit	Pit
	No frags	2	66	1	2	3
	Max. size (mm)	21	19	7	8	10
Quercus	Oak	2	22	1	2	2
	Indeterminate		44			1

APPENDIX 8: Radiocarbon dating

Lab Id	*Material*	*Cut*	*Fill*	*Feature*	*Radiocarbon Age*	*Cal BC*	*Probability*
UBA-38604	Charcoal	113	173	pit	2485 ± 26	**771-516**	**100**
UBA-38438	Charcoal	125	194	Pit (nested pots)	2432 ± 26	748-684	20.0
						667-640	6.4
						588-578	0.9
						563-406	**72.0**

Probability expressed as area under the curve at 2-sigma (95.4% confidence).



SRB 14/130

Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 1. Location of site within Berryfield and Wiltshire.

TVAS SOUTH WEST

SRB 14/130

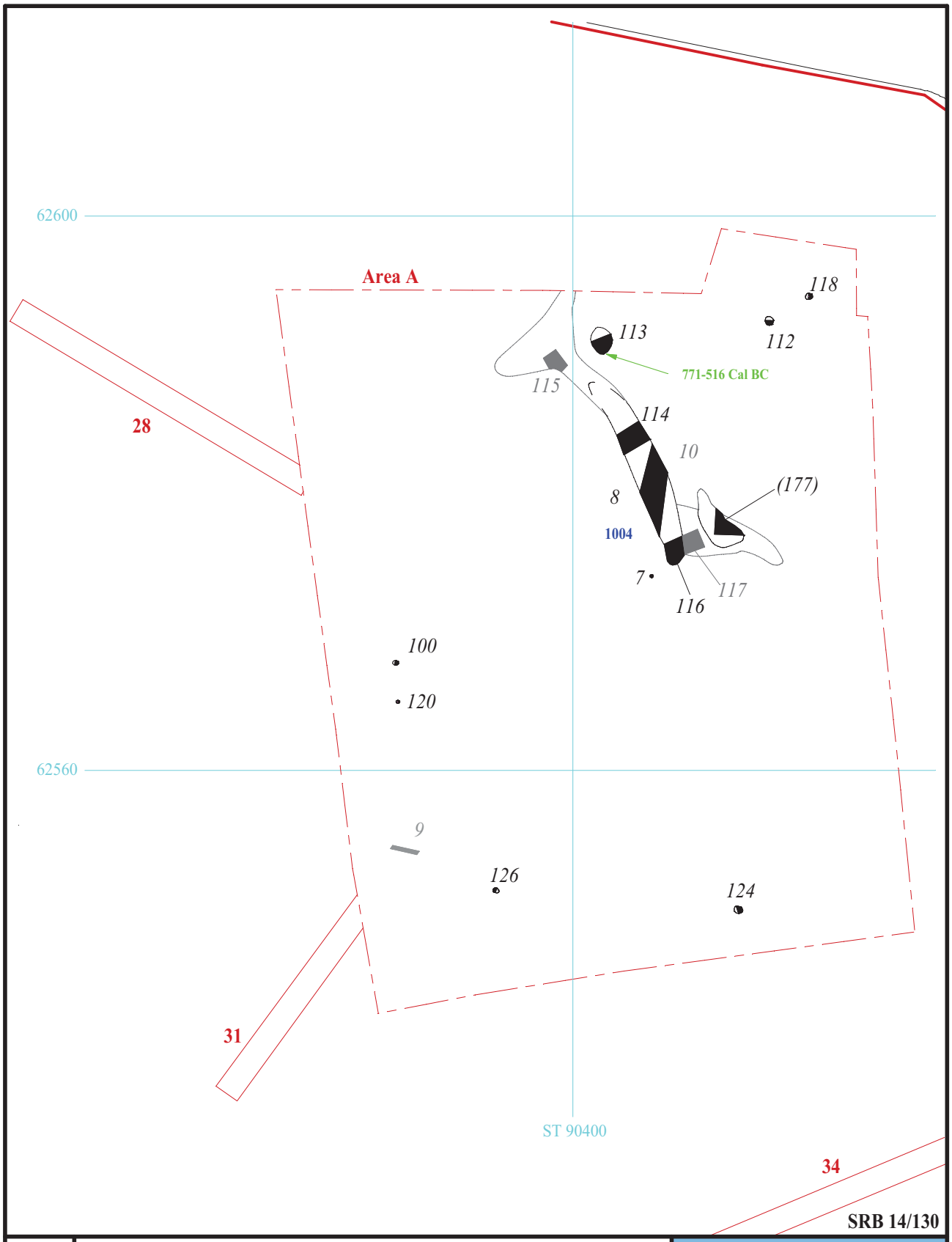
N

Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire Archaeological Excavation

Figure 2. Location of trenches and excavated features.

0 100m

TVAS SOUTH WEST



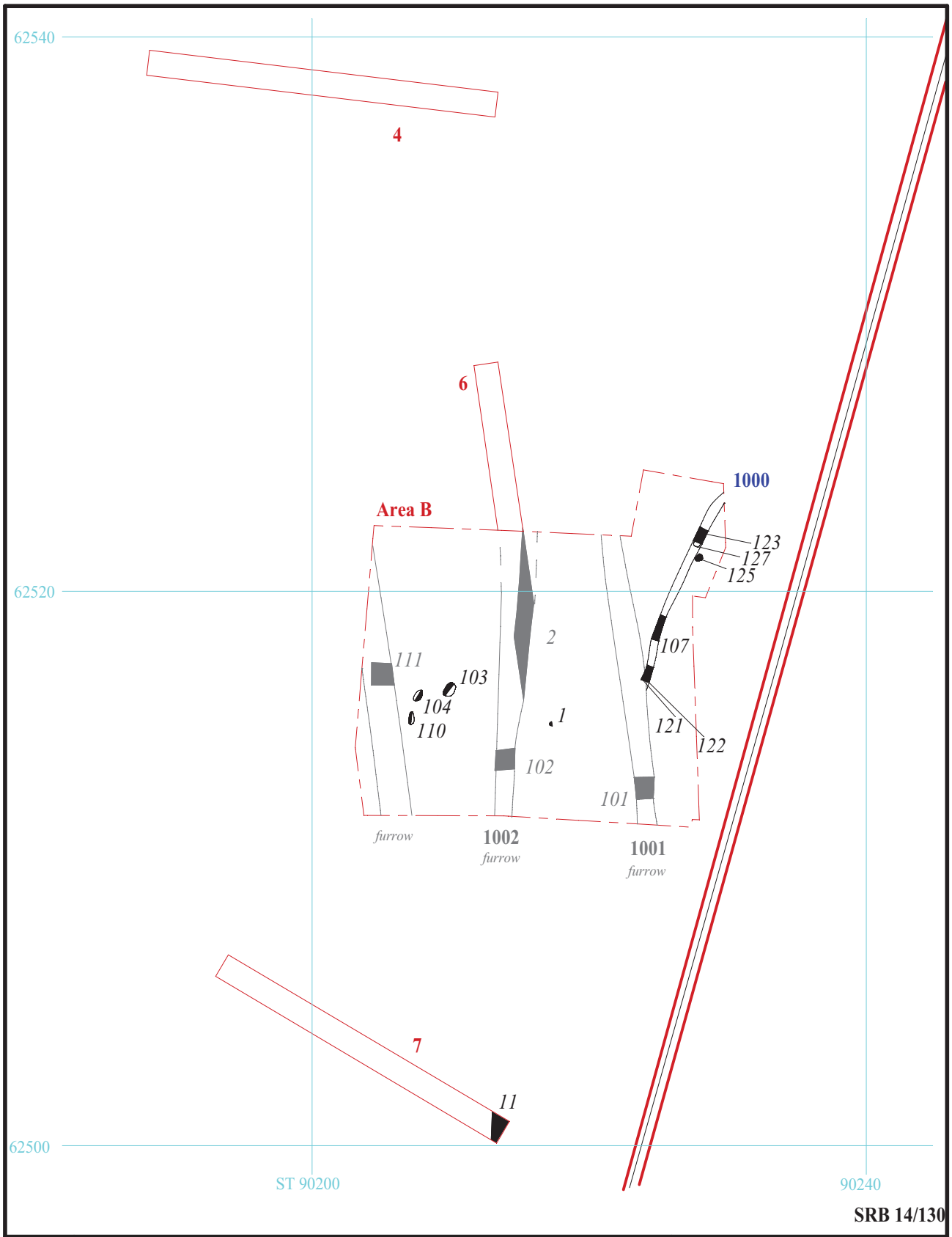
N

Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 3. Detail of Area A

0 20m

TVAS SOUTH WEST



SRB 14/130

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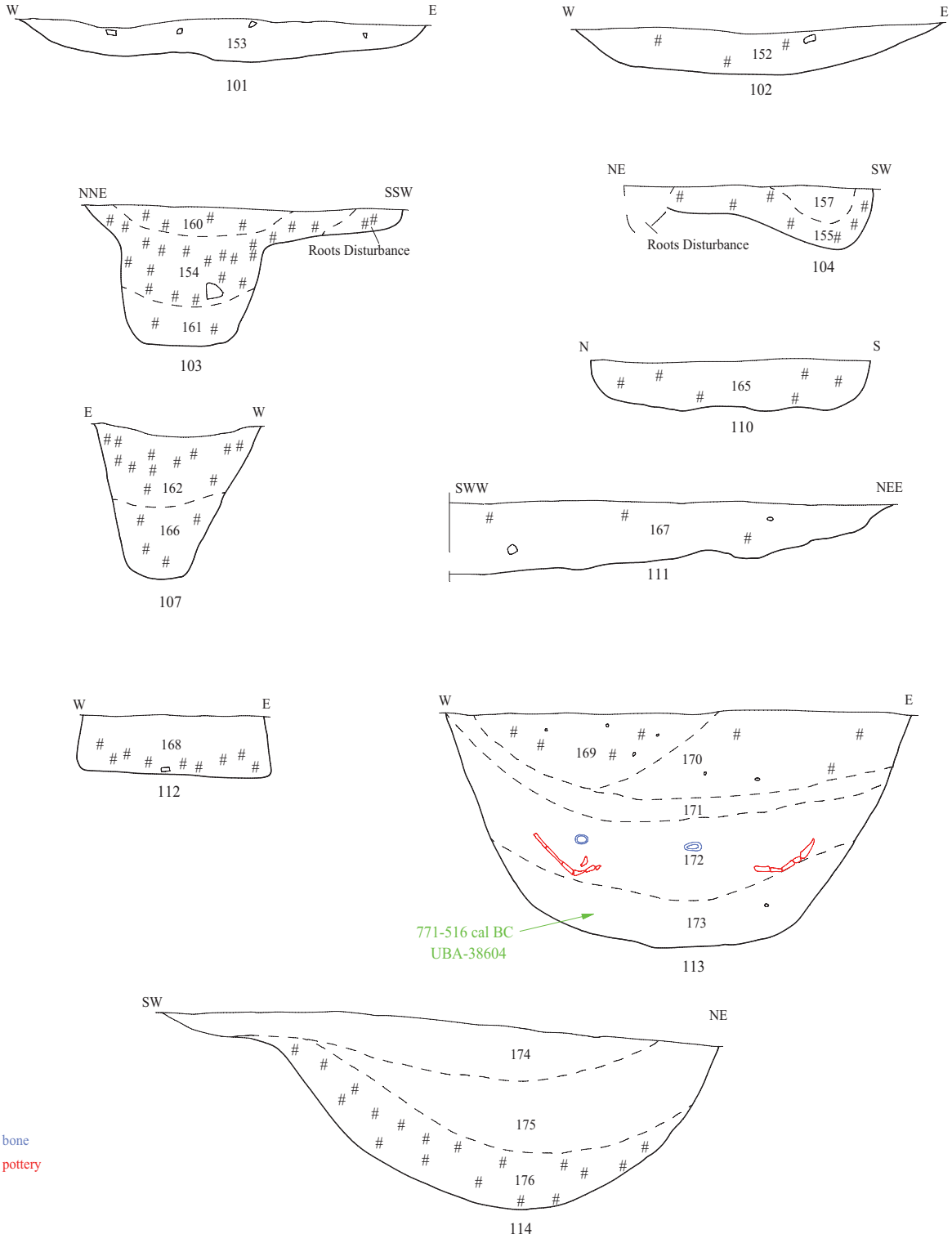
Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire Archaeological Excavation

Figure 4. Detail of Area B

0 20m

TVAS SOUTH WEST



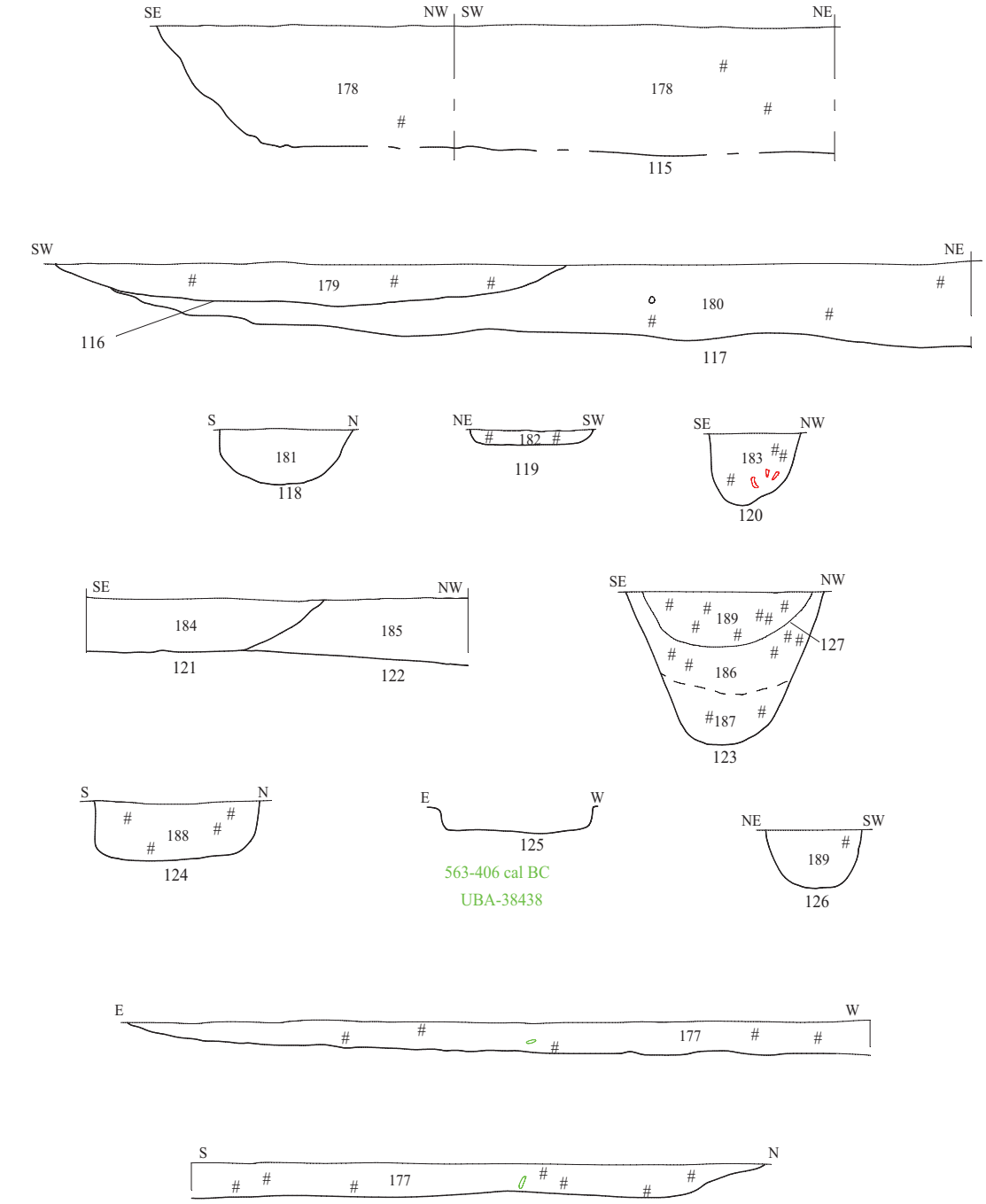
SRB 14/130

Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire Archeological Excavation

Figure 5. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH WEST



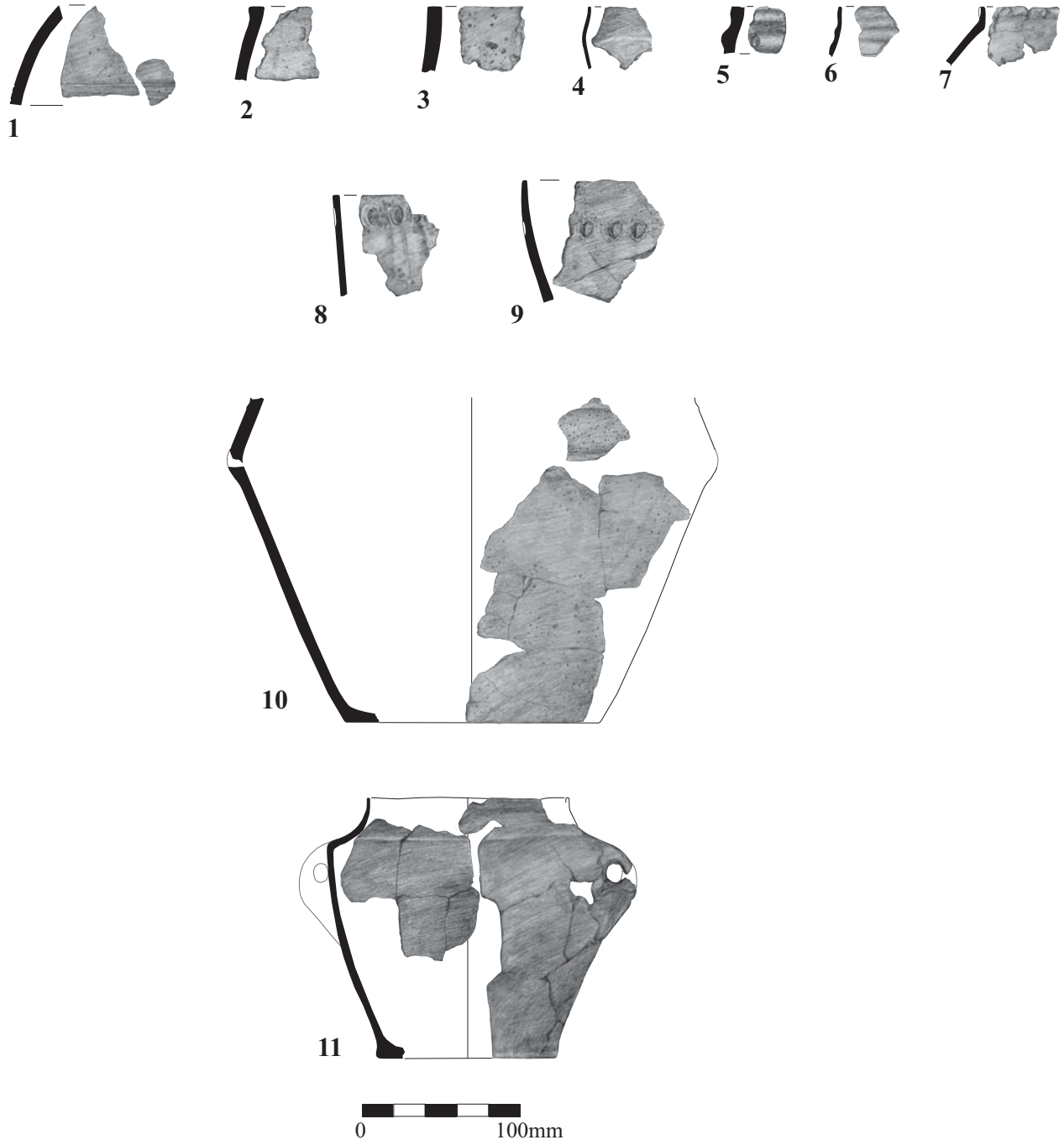
SRB 14/130

Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire Archeological Excavation

Figure 6. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH WEST



SRB 14/130

Land at Semington Road, Berryfield,
Melksham, Wiltshire
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 7. Pottery (see text for details)

TVAS SOUTH WEST

Plate 1. Area strip A, looking NE

Plate 2. Area strip B, looking NE, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Land at Semington Road, Berryfield
Melksham, Wiltshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 and 2.

TVAS SOUTH WEST

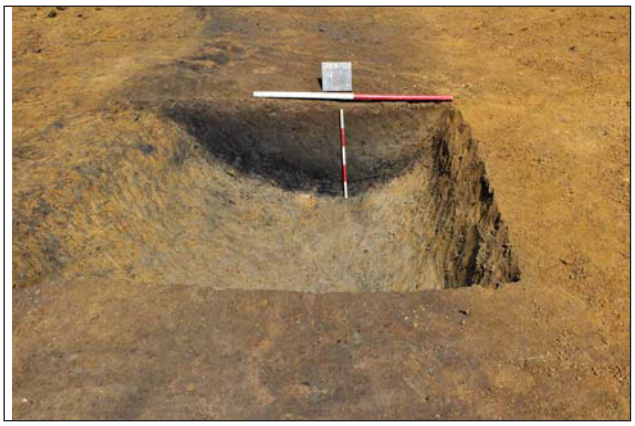

Plate 3. Linear feature 1004, slot 114, looking NW, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 4. Pit 113, looking NW, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 5. Pit 124, looking E, Scales: 0.5m and 0.2m.

Plate 6. Posthole 120, looking NW, Scales: 0.3m and 0.2m.

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Plates 3 to 6.

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Plate 7. Pit 103, looking SE, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 8. Gully 1000, slot 123, looking NW, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

Plate 9. Pit 125 pre excavation, looking NW, Scale: 0.5m

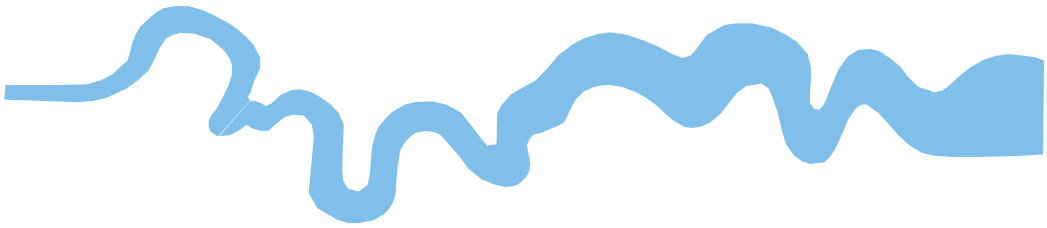
Plate 10. Pit 125 under excavation, looking NW, Scale: 0.5m

Land at Semington Road, Berryfield
Melksham, Wiltshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 7 to 10.

TVAS SOUTH WEST

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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