

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Medieval Settlement at Marsh Farm,
Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Excavation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: MFW19/107

(SU 0750 8368)

Medieval settlement at Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire

**An Archaeological Excavation
for LNT Construction Ltd**

by Andy Taylor
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MFW 19/107

Summary

Site name: New Care Home, land south of Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire

Grid reference: SU 0750 8368

Site activity: Excavation

Project Coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: MFW 19/107

Area of site: c. 3400 sq m

Summary of results: The excavation has revealed a complex of paddocks and other features spanning the medieval period with early post-medieval re-use of several boundaries. The site is considered to be part of a farming settlement with Marsh Farm being the centre of the complex. As for many late medieval sites, there does appear to be a break in development broadly corresponding with the time of the Black Death, but unusually the redefinition of existing boundaries in early Post-medieval times, suggests a degree of continuity which is usually absent for most farmsteads abandoned at that time.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Devizes Museum in due course. with accession code .

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Medieval Settlement at Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire An Archaeological Excavation

by Andy Taylor

with contributions by Sue Anderson, Rebecca Gordon, Matilda Holmes, Rosalind McKenna
and Danielle Milbank

Report 19/107

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services on land south of Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (SU 0750 8368) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Alistair Wood, for LNT Construction Ltd, Helios 47, Isabella Road, Garforth, Leeds, LS25 2DY.

Planning permission (18/02955/FUL) has been granted by Wiltshire Council to construct a new care home. The consent is subject to a condition (11) relating to archaeology. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2018), and the Council's policies on archaeology. Following the demonstration of the site's archaeological potential by geophysical survey and evaluation trenching, an excavation was required in order to satisfy the condition,

The stripping of the site took place between 11th and 26th November 2019 with the excavation taking place between 18th November and 12th December 2019. The work was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation approved by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist with Wiltshire Council, who also monitored the works. The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited with Devizes Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the eastern part of what was Marsh Farm, approximately 1.5km north of the centre of Wootton Bassett (Fig. 1). It was bounded by B4042 to the east, residential housing and fields to the south and west. Marsh Farm Hotel is located to the north (Fig. 2). The site slopes gently from north-west at a height of 134m above Ordnance Datum to the south-east at 128.50m aOD. The underlying geology is mapped as Kimmeridge Clay (BGS 1974), which was observed across the site.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the environs of the site has been demonstrated by geophysical survey (James 2004) and field evaluation comprising machine dug trenches (Bray 2015). The site lies at some distance from the centre of Royal Wootton Bassett which was first mentioned in Saxon documents of AD 680 (McMahon 2004). By the time of Domesday Book (1086), it was no more than a small settlement (Williams and Martin 2002) but had emerged as a town by the early 13th century with the granting of a market in 1219 though it was never very successful (McMahon 2004).

The evaluation was carried out on a much larger (21ha) parcel of land and revealed extensive areas of occupation and landscape features of Roman date to the north-west of the present site corresponding with a dense complex of geophysical anomalies. To the south-west of the present site another evaluation had revealed occupation deposits of Roman date (Carter 2014) which have subsequently been excavated relatively recently. The latter results have revealed part of a Roman settlement complex along with Iron Age occupation deposit (Pomeroy-Kellinger pers. comm.).

The area of the present site itself was also evaluated and revealed deposits of medieval and post-medieval date thought to represent an early phase of development of Marsh Farm.

Aims and Objectives

The General Objectives of the project were to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the area threatened by the proposed development.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific Objectives for the excavation were to attempt to address the following questions:

- Is there any Late Saxon pre-cursor to the medieval activity on the site?
- Are the medieval deposits simple land boundaries and outlying activity areas for a settlement located elsewhere or do they represent the presence of a small farmstead?
- Does the settlement cease in late medieval times, as is often observed or does it continue into post-medieval and later times?

The excavation area is shown on Figure 2 and comprised an area measuring *c.*3400 sq m targeting deposits identified in evaluation trenches 104, 116, 117 and 118. The site was stripped using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision.

The Excavation

The excavation revealed five phases of activity; one Saxon, and two each of medieval and post medieval dates. Areas of paddocks were noted on the southern and northern edges of the site with a central enclosure that had medieval origins and had been reused into the post-medieval period. Further boundary features, pits and postholes, also medieval, were also evident.

Saxon

Although no deposits of Saxon date were recorded on the site a few sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered indicating activity from the 10th-11th centuries on or in the vicinity of the site.

Medieval 1 (13th Century?)

Linear features 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506 and 507 were forming the earliest deposits on the site, forming what appears to be part of paddocks on the southern portion of the site, whose north-eastern side was at least 30m long, and which continued south-west outside the excavation areas. There was an entrance gap between ditches 501 and 504, in the north corner, another along the north-eastern side and it might be assumed that terminus 39 of ditch 506 created another gap in an eastern corner. Ditch 501 was explored in three slots (3, 5, 6) measuring between 0.63m and 0.71m wide, between 0.21m and 0.26m deep and contained pottery. Three slots (100, 105, 110) showed gully 502 to be 0.58m wide, between 0.10m and 0.20m deep and produced pottery and animal bone. Gully 503 had three slots (121, 125, 131) dug across it measuring 0.82m deep, between 0.08m and 0.18m deep and produced pottery. Ditch 504 also investigated in three slots (4, 11, 13) varied between 0.57m and 0.90m wide, but was consistently 0.17m deep and contained pottery and struck flint. A minor spur off this, gully 505 had two slots (10, 114) 1m wide, 0.14m deep and contained pottery. Gully 506 may be part of the same feature as either 502 or 503, or a continuation of 504, but was cut by a large pit (109/123). It had two slots (39, 117) dug into it measuring 0.90m wide and no more than 0.15m deep but did not contain any finds. Ditch 507 was investigated in two slots (118, 126). It was between 0.15–0.33m deep but did not produce any finds.

Postholes 2, 8, 17, 115 and 116 may be forming part of a fence line associated with these paddocks, just beyond the north corner entrance. Of these, postholes 8 and 116 produced finds. Posthole 8 was 0.49m wide, 0.17m deep and contained animal bone, while 116 was 0.50m in diameter, 0.21m deep and contained pottery.

On the northern side of the site gully 514, along with gullies 516, 518, 519, 520, 521?, 522 and 523 (518 and 523 likely to be two sections of the same feature) formed another similar series of paddocks, on roughly the same alignment and thus likely contemporaneous with those to the south, with internal divisions also evident, creating a series of smaller paddocks. Each of the gullies was explored in two (518–522) or three slots (514, 516, 523). They varied from just 0.30m (523) to a maximum of 0.88m wide (gully 514) and were rarely more

than 0.2m deep, in places no more than 0.06m (522). Every one of these gullies contained pottery, and in addition gully 516, which was cut by ditch 517, contained an iron nail and a piece of quern stone, while gullies 520 and 523 contained animal bone.

Ditch 511 and gullies 513 and 515 were forming a possible central field, 27m long (possibly extending further north) and just 9m wide. Ditch 511 was a possible boundary feature bisecting the middle of the site. It had a re-cut (512) and was cut by enclosure ditch recut 510: this making it at least plausible that the original cut (509) of the west–east ditch marked the southern edge of this field. Ditch 511 had four slots (32, 38, 44, 48) measuring 2.50m wide and between 0.22m and 0.32m deep and produced pottery and animal bone. Gullies 513 and 515 were the eastern side with a gap forming an entranceway, with 511 as the western side. The northern side had been removed by 20th-century truncation. 513 had two slots (29, 30) measuring 0.95m wide and between 0.10m and 0.20m deep containing and animal bone. 515 had two slots (24, 27) measuring 0.80m wide, 0.11m deep and produced pottery.

A large linear feature represented the eastern edge of the earliest medieval activity on the site, although its southern end had been removed by 20th century truncation and the eastern edge was unclear due to being heavily disturbed by tree rooting. It consisted of three ditches (524, 525, 526) indicating a redefinition of the same boundary, which from the pottery evidence likely happened over a relatively short period of time. Ditch 525 was the earliest feature, being cut by both 524 and 526. It also terminated just short of a modern truncation. Two slots (146, 149) across ditch 525 showed it was up to 1.30m wide, though much less had survived in the northern slot, between 0.31m and 0.60m deep and contained pottery. The second cut, 524, also terminated in line with 525 and had two slots excavated (145, 200) measuring 1.30m and 1.67m wide, and 0.64m and 0.67m deep and contained pottery. The latest of the three, ditch 526 also extended further south than the earlier ditches. It was investigated in two slots (147, 148) measuring 2.05m wide, between 0.25m and 0.71m deep and it also produced pottery and tile. A layer (279) across the top might be the last fill of the latest ditch or a later accumulation over all three. Gully 515 could have been the continuation of the line of one of these three ditches, though it is hard to match it to any particular one and it was a much slighter cut.

Cuts 22, 26 and 101 were all possible pits, although, due their shallow nature, may be root disturbance. All of these produced pottery with pits 22 and 101 being cut by gullies 516 and 514 respectively.

Pit 137, which was cut by the medieval enclosure ditch (509) measured 1.15m wide, 0.51m deep and contained pottery and animal bone.

Medieval 2: 13th-14th century

Boundary ditch 500 had pottery dated between the 12th and 16th centuries but its cutting is likely from the earlier or middle part of this date range. It was stratigraphically later than and was cutting the southern area of

paddocks. The ditch had six slots (1, 7, 9, 49, 106, 122) measuring between 1.33m and 2m wide, between 0.17m and 0.30m deep and contained pottery and animal bone.

The central area of the site was covered by an enclosure that had a medieval origin (509) although it was cutting the earlier medieval pit 137. Four slots (25, 46, 111, 138) dug into it showed it to be up to 4.66m wide and between 0.21m and 0.62m deep. It contained pottery, animal bone and metal. Although stratigraphically later than 509, ditch 517 may in fact represent part of the northern boundary, with the majority of it having been truncated away by 20th-century activity. It had three slots (12, 15, 21) dug into it measuring between 2.30m and 3.10m wide, between 0.20m and 0.35m deep and contained pottery and animal bone. 527 possibly formed the original eastern boundary of the enclosure. Again, though it was redefined in the 17th century. It was explored in three slots (28, 35, 43) measuring 1.60m wide, between 0.50m and 0.60m deep and contained pottery and animal bone.

Pit 140 can probably also be allotted to this phase of activity. It measured 0.82m in diameter, 0.13m deep and contained pottery and animal bone.

Post-Medieval 1

Ditch 510 was a re-cut of the medieval enclosure and likely reopening a feature that must have either still been open or at least visible as an earthwork. Six slots (14, 19, 31, 45, 47, 111) across ditch 510 showed it to be between 1.46m and 1.69m wide and between 0.30m and 0.90m deep. It produced pottery, animal bone, tile, metal and glass. It is probable that ditches 528 and 529 are associated with this phase of activity and is likely the same redefinition of the original medieval enclosure shown by 510. A large area of truncation where this would have met enclosure ditch 510 made it impossible to determine if they were the same, as well as heavy disturbance from trees along the eastern edge of 529. Ditch 528 had two slots (36, 42) excavated, measuring 0.80m wide, 0.65m deep and contained pottery and animal bone. Ditch 529 was heavily disturbed by trees and no edge could be determined on its eastern side. It had two slots (34, 41) measuring 1.13m wide, between 0.24m and 0.49m deep and contained pottery.

Post-Medieval 2

Boundary ditch 508 was cutting enclosure ditch 509 and four slots (103, 113, 120, 127) dug across it showed it was 1.09m wide and between 0.08m and 0.40m deep and contained pottery and animal bone.

Re-cut 512 (of ditch 511) was dated to the 16th-18th centuries. If it were from the earlier part of this date range it could be contemporaneous with the re-cuts of the enclosure to form a central division, as had occurred in its original medieval form. Its two excavated slots (33, 201) were 1.53m wide and 0.24m deep and contained pottery and animal bone. This again demonstrated a later re-use of a feature that must have either still been open or certainly visible as an earthwork when reopened.

A large pit was observed next to ditch 508 which had two slots (109, 123) dug into it showing it was cutting gully 502. Slot 109 showed that the pit measured 1.96m wide, 0.49m deep and contained pottery of likely 16th-century date as well as animal bone and iron nails. In slot 123 it was only 0.29m deep and also produced pottery, animal bone and an iron nail. Part of this feature was masked by a spread (124), 0.17m deep, which also produced pottery of 17th century date and animal bone.

Finds

Pottery by Sue Anderson

The pottery assemblage comprised 756 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 13959g, collected from 72 contexts during the excavation. A further 56 sherds were recovered from the evaluation (Timby 2015), some of these from areas outside of the excavation limits. Appendix 2.1 shows the quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 2.2.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). Cross-matching between contexts was noted when distinctive sherds were present, but otherwise the MNV is based on single context groups. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). The results were input onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue. Local fabrics were identified with the aid of texts by Vince (1984; 1997), Mellor (1994), Musty (1973; 2001), McCarthy (1974), the Gloucester type series (<http://glospot.potsherd.net/>) and McCarthy and Brooks (1988). The pottery was generally in good condition with only mild or moderate abrasion. Calcareous fabrics had commonly lost some or all inclusions due to leaching in the ground or burning out during firing.

Saxon

One handmade sandy fabric sherd with rare flint and chalk inclusions was a fragment of a dark grey flaring rim from a small jar (Fig. 7: 1). This is likely to be of Saxon or early medieval date. It was recovered from pit [137].

Several sherds of oolitic-tempered wares were comparable with Cotswolds-type wares as described by Vince (1984, Gloucester fabrics TF41A and TF41B) and Mellor (1994, Oxford fabric OXAC). Only one rim was found, a lid-seated everted form on a thin-walled wheelmade jar, comparable with an example from Worcester (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, fig. 109, no. 495). Some of this material may be of early medieval date.

Medieval (11th–14th century)

The majority of sherds in this assemblage were of medieval date, a total of 697 fragments.

A few sherds of the flint-tempered Kennet Valley A ware were present, including two jar rims. Limestone and flint-tempered Kennet Valley B ware was more frequent, however, and included ten jar rims (e.g. Fig. 7: 2),

most of which could be paralleled in the Newbury corpus (e.g. Vince 1997 nos 12, 21, 45, 52, 67). Also possibly of relatively early date were a few handmade sherds of West Wiltshire micaceous wares (Salisbury fabric E428; Timby 2001).

A few unsourced sandy wares were present, generally represented by body sherds only. One of these was a group of very fine sandy greywares with sparse ferrous inclusions (MFSW); it is possible that this small group was of Roman date, given the profusion of Roman wares from the evaluation of the larger part of the site to the north of the excavation (Timby 2015). However it is also similar to an unglazed fine micaceous ware from Herefordshire which occurs in Gloucester in the mid 13th to 14th centuries (Worcestershire Ceramics fabric 92; <https://www.worcestershireceramics.org/>)

Another group comprised handmade fine sandy sherds with sparse mica, rare flint and ferrous oxide, and there was a single sherd of a hard dark grey very fine sandy ware. There were also two sherds of Wessex sandy coarsewares, one of which was scratch-marked.

The majority of medieval pottery in this assemblage was Minety-type ware. Some of this may have been made at sites other than the excavated production site (Musty 1973), which appears to have mainly produced later medieval wares. Earlier Minety-type wares are known across the region however, and Currie (1995) suggested that a more local pottery industry may have served Wootton Bassett in the later 12th and 13th centuries, although unfortunately the differences between his 'Wootton Bassett fabric' and Minety-type ware are not published. In this assemblage, all oolitic-tempered wares with sparse to moderate sand inclusions and sparse to moderate red clay pellets have been included in the Minety-type group.

Identifiable forms in the Minety-type ware group comprised 71 jars (Fig. 7: 3–7), a handled jar, nine dishes/bowls, three West Country dishes, a pan and 17 jugs. One rim was of uncertain form (Fig. 7: 8). Rim types were varied, but the majority could be paralleled by published examples (e.g. McCarthy and Brooks 1988, nos 1378, 1387, 1388, 1390, 1393; Mellor 1994, fig. 38.4; Currie 1995, nos 8, 14, 20, 23, 29, 32; Musty 1973, no. 1). Decoration was generally in the form of combed or incised lines, usually placed either horizontally or diagonally on the upper part of the vessel. One jar had combed lines running concentrically around the inside of the rim. A few examples of thumbled bases and applied thumbled strips were found. Handles were the most likely part of jugs to be decorated, generally with deep knife-cut slashes running diagonally, horizontally or vertically across the handle, or deep stab-marks. These features are all typical of Minety-type wares. Up to 49 vessels showed traces of glaze either internally or externally (both on three vessels), but in most cases this was in the form of spots or streaks. Where vessel types could be identified, these spots were just as likely to occur on 'cooking pots' (jars and bowls) as on jugs.

One base fragment of a pierced West Country dish (Fig. 7: 9), also in an oolitic fabric, was probably a Great Somerford type.

Other glazed wares comprised two pieces of a sandy ware jug with a thumbled base and pale greenish glaze, and twenty fragments of a rod-handled copper-green glazed jug with a thumbled base (Fig. 7: 10), probably both Nash Hill products. Three glazed ware vessels were unprovenanced – two body sherds and a base fragment from ditch group 520 were in a fabric similar to Brill/Boarstall ware, although the sand was coarser than typical, and there was a small red body sherd with fine angular sand, mica and fine chert/flint inclusions, decorated with a white slip line and green lead glaze.

Late/post-medieval pottery (15th–18th century)

Some of the Minety ware discussed above was certainly of late medieval date, but could only be separated on the basis of form and this group was not quantifiable separately. One small body sherd of Midlands Purple type was recovered from spread 124.

A small group of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery (LMO) comprised fragments of vessels in two or three main fabric types, all with greenish or olive-green glaze internally, and probably of 16th-century date. The most frequent were a pale buff/orange fabric with a grey core, with silty sand inclusions, occasional clay pellets and sparse mica (similar to Gloucester fabric TF79), and a darker orange, harder silty sand fabric, also with a grey core. One sherd had sparse oolites in a very fine sandy matrix and may be an Ashton Keynes product. The LMO group included rims of four jars and three bowls.

A similar range of sandy fabrics (none with oolites) occurred in the fully oxidised glazed red earthenwares. This group included the rims of five bowls. All but two sherds were glazed orange internally, and one of these was an external flake (recorded as PMRW as it may be a plantpot fragment). A single fragment of thin-walled black-glazed redware was recovered, similar to a group of so-called ‘Wiltshire brown wares’ (probably made in Dorset and dated late 17th-18th century) currently on display in Salisbury Museum.

Other post-medieval wares comprised a fragment of a ?Cologne (or possibly English) brown stoneware mug, a piece of tin-glazed earthenware with blue paint/spatter externally, and a tiny fragment of a ?bowl rim in Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware.

Illustrated vessels (Fig. 7)

1. SAX jar, flaring rim. Pit [137].
2. KVB jar, upright flat-topped everted rim. Ditch 517, fill (65).
3. MIN jar, cavetto rim, combed horizontal lines. Ditch 500, fill (62).
4. MIN jar, thickened everted rim. Ditch 521, fill (250).-
5. MIN jar, wedge rim. Pit [137].
6. MIN jar, everted rim, combed diagonal lines. Pit [137].
7. MIN jar, collared rim, combed horizontal lines. Ditch 518, fill (72).
8. MIN inturned rim, incised wavy line. Ditch 524, fill (264).

9. GSOM West Country dish with pierced side. Ditch 517, fill (264).
10. NASH jug, thumbled base, stabbed rod handle with central groove, copper green glaze. Small hole drilled close to base angle after firing. Pit [140].

Pottery by context

Most of the pottery was recovered from ditches, although five pits, a pit/tree bole, and a post-hole also contained pottery and there were other groups from two spreads and from topsoil. The largest group from the pits was 77 sherds from pit 137, which contained principally Kennet Valley and Minety-type wares. The largest groups from the ditches were from ditches 524 (106 sherds) and 525 (117 sherds), the former containing Kennet Valley and Minety-type wares, the latter only Minety-type wares. Apart from this relatively large concentration of sherds from the north-east of the excavated area, sherds were fairly thinly distributed across most of the rest of the site.

Discussion

A few sherds of possibly Late Saxon date were present in the assemblage, but all were found in association with later wares. Nevertheless, they may represent activity on the site in the 10th and 11th centuries.

A small but significant group of Kennet Valley wares suggests continuation of site use in the 11th-13th centuries. Vince (1984) suggested that these wares were largely replaced by Minety wares in northern Wiltshire in the 13th century. In some ditches on the site, both types are present, perhaps suggesting that these features were filled during that century. Minety wares occur from the 12th century in Bristol (Vince 1984), so it is likely that they would also have been available at Wootton Bassett from this date too, but none of the distinctive tripod pitchers of early Minety type were present on this site. This may simply be due to simpler requirements – cooking pots rather than table wares – being met by the Minety potters here. The forms in this assemblage appear to span the 12th to 15th or early 16th centuries, suggesting that Minety was the main source of pottery for most of the life of the site, although this does not preclude the presence of other local manufacturers using the same clays (*e.g.* Great Somerford and possibly Lyneham (McCarthy and Brooks 1988)). However, little pottery from the Nash Hill production site in Lacock was present here.

Only a limited quantity of late/post-medieval pottery was recovered from the site, and it comprised mainly local redwares. One possible import, a ?Cologne stoneware mug fragment, was found. The latest sherd was a tiny fragment of white salt-glazed stoneware.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

A total of 27 pieces of ceramic building material was recovered from five contexts encountered in the excavation, with a total weight of 5590g (Appendix 3). These were examined under x10 magnification and categorised where possible according to Harley 1974.

Ditch slot 19 (81) contained a range of brick pieces, mostly fragmentary. The fabric is a slightly soft clay with occasional voids and sparse sand, in a mid-red colour. The thickness varies from 46mm to 48mm and the finish is slightly uneven, with rounded arrises, and the bricks overall are of a late medieval or more likely early post-medieval date.

Ditch slot 117 (176) contained two brick fragments, one in a fairly rough clay with frequent groggy inclusions and a very rough, pitted underside. The thickness is 38mm and the form is uneven and the piece abraded, and it is likely to be of broadly medieval date (late Harley type 3 or early type 4). A second piece of brick from this context is a harder, dense fine clay fabric with sparse sand and slight striations on the upper surface. The thickness is 52mm and the piece is of likely early post-medieval (16th or 17th century) date, categorised as type 4. This context also contained tile pieces in a fine, hard, sandy fabric which are broadly late medieval or post-medieval.

A single piece was recovered from ditch slot 145 (263), which is a piece thin, coarse sandy fabric in a dull orange grey colour with a grey (reduced) core, a fairly even finish and a rough underside. The thickness is 14mm and the tile is of broadly medieval date.

Six pieces were recovered from ditch terminus 147 (271), and 4 from 149 (274), which are all in a sandy clay fabric with a fairly even finish, light reddish grey colour with a grey (reduced) core. The pieces are 13mm to 15mm thick, with a square peg hole evident on one fragment. They are of likely late medieval date and represent roof tile.

Conclusion

The modest range of material on the site is indicative of medieval and early post-medieval activity on the site, with the brick fragments of likely 16th or early 17th century date, and a possibly earlier (medieval) example also present as a residual piece in this ditch. The tile is largely datable as being broadly medieval, with holes showing that it represents plain peg tile. The material is broadly categorised as domestic and no notable features were identified.

Metalwork by Danielle Milbank

The excavation yielded a total of 32 metal objects (698g) which are all iron, and all in a moderately to severely corroded condition (Appendix 4). The objects were hand-collected from a range of contexts, with several pieces recovered from ditch slot 19 (81), pit 109 (173), spread 119 (184) and pit 123 (184), and isolated pieces in further contexts. A significant proportion of the pieces had no datable characteristics, such as pieces of wire, from 40 (152) and 103 (187), and a small loop or ring 24mm diameter from 109 (173).

The majority of the fragments represent partial or complete nails, with a range of sizes present. The examples which are complete all appear to be handmade, and a range of different forms are present. Nails with a small head and rectangular-section shaft, ranging in length from 32mm to 41mm, were recovered from ditch slot 19 (81), 23 (77), 47 (160), pit 109 (173), and 124 (189). A larger rectangular-section nail was recorded in 28 (87), which is 84mm long, with a shaft 10mm by 5mm. Several small nails (31mm to 47mm in length) were recovered which have a tapering, narrow shaft and a circular (or oval) head, typically 15mm diameter, from pit 109 (173), spread 119 (184) and pit 123 (188). A larger circular-headed type, again with a fairly tapering, circular or square section shaft and length of 58mm to 91mm, were recovered from pits 109 (173) and 123 (188). None of these nails are closely datable. However, the forms are overall more typical of medieval and post-medieval (up to 18th century) types.

Further metal finds include three flat, wide pieces (20mm to 48mm long and 18mm to 24mm wide, and thin) recovered from 19 (81) and 109 (173), probably representing strap ends, buckles or hinges.

Two contexts contained horseshoes. A complete but corroded small horseshoe from 109 (173) is 95mm wide and 92mm long, with rectangular nail holes, tapering heel ends and slightly upward bent calkins. It is likely to be a 'dove' type horseshoe of late medieval or early post-medieval date. A piece from 119 (184) is a small part of a larger horseshoe, though not enough of the shoe is present to determine type.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

Glass was recovered from three contexts encountered in the excavation, four fragments with a total weight of 642g (Appendix 5).

Ditch slot 19 (81) contained a small piece of the base of a thick dark green wine bottle of broadly 18th or 19th century date.

Ditch slot 47 (160) contained pieces of colourless glass representing two 19th century bottles: one a cylindrical bottle, embossed with part of the manufacturer's name, 'Swindon Leese & Co', suggesting a late 19th or early 20th century date.

Ditch slot 48 (161) contained a piece from the base of a wine bottle, either an onion or mallet type, with a shallow kick. The glass is thick and very heavily patinated, and the bottle is likely to be of 17th or early 18th century date.

Clay Pipe by Danielle Milbank

Clay pipe stem fragments were recovered from two contexts, comprising a very small undatable fragment from the sieved soil sample from ditch slot 16 (70), and a piece of stem from ditch slot 19 (83). The piece can only be very tentatively dated on the basis of bore diameter, which suggests it is of late 18th or 19th century date.

Animal Remains by Matilda Holmes and Rebecca Gordon

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from medieval and post medieval features (Appendix 6). The sample size was too small for detailed analysis, although some comments will be relevant. The assemblage was characterized by the presence of several associated bone groups (ABG), and it may be that this area was used for burying non-food working animals in both periods. It is likely that the horse and dog carcasses were skinned prior to burial.

Bones were identified using the authors' reference collection. Details of methodologies are in the archive along with a full catalogue by context. The condition of bones and other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) were recorded separately. Where bones from both sides of the body of a single individual could be identified from an ABG, only one set of bones were measured. A number of sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes. Quantification of taxa used a count of all fragments (NISP – number of identified specimens).

Bones were in good condition (Appendix 6: Table A6.1), a few refitted and recently broken fragments were observed, but generally the bones were well preserved. The presence of canid gnawing and several loose teeth implies that at least part of the assemblage may have had a delayed burial. Very few examples of butchery were recorded and no burnt bones.

There were no obvious deposits of butchery, craft-working or skin-processing waste, although several ABGs were present:

?13th century – Gully 520 (context 197) partial skeleton of a perinatal calf (skull, humerus, radii, ulna and metapodia).

15-18th century – Ditch 510 (context 82) mostly complete but highly fragmentary large adult horse skeleton standing c. 1.6m tall at the withers (Kiesewalter 1888). It was missing the 3rd phalanges and had a knife cut to the radius, suggesting it may have been skinned, and disarticulated or defleshed prior to burial.

15-18th century – Ditch 510 (contexts 82 and 83) mostly complete adult dog skeleton c.0.6m tall at the shoulder (Harcourt 1974) missing the 2nd and 3rd phalanges, suggesting it may also have been skinned.

These ABGs are all from non-food animals, the calf may have been a birthing casualty and the adult horse and dog were possibly working animals. Their burial at the edge of paddocks suggests that this was an area that was convenient, peripheral to the settlement, that lent itself to the disposal of livestock that was not for consumption. It is possible that the horse and dog were skinned first, as hides and skins had economic value (Holmes 2018).

213th Century

As well as the calf skeleton several other cattle bones and teeth were recovered (Appendix 6, Table A6.2), along with a few sheep/ goat remains, a horse mandible and a red deer scapula fragment that may have come from a shoulder of venison, and either hints at a high-status household close by, or poaching from the local forest. A cattle mandible came from an old adult animal.

13-14th Century

A few remains of cattle, sheep/ goat, pig and equid were recovered.

Post-Medieval 1

The dog and horse skeletons came from this period, as well as a few disarticulated bones and teeth of cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, and other canids and equids.

Post-Medieval 2

The largest assemblage was recovered from the later post-medieval period, although the identifiable sample is still very small. Cattle, sheep/ goat and pig remains were most common, as well as a few equid and goose bones.

Shell by Danielle Milbank

Three contexts contained small quantities of shell (Appendix 7). These are all oyster shells which were collected from features 109 (173), 119 (184) and 124 (189), and represent a commonly consumed food throughout the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.

Environmental Sampling by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of soil samples from fourteen sealed contexts. The samples were subject to standard water flotation and the resultant flots (the sum of the material from each sample that floats) was sieved to 0.5mm and air dried. Details of methodology and identification guides used are in the archive.

Charred plant macrofossils were present in three of samples (Appendix 8, table A8.1). The preservation of the charred remains was very poor. Only indeterminate cereal grains were recorded. These were identified based

on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains. Other than to state their presence in the samples, nothing of further interpretable value can be gained.

Charcoal fragments were present in nearly all of the samples, in varying but small quantities (Appendix 8, Table A8.2). The preservation of the charcoal fragments was also generally poor. 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, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in small numbers in seven of the samples.

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). A local environment with an oak dominant woodland is indicated from the charcoal of the site. Oak was the most abundant and frequently recorded species within the samples. It was the dominant species in four of the samples. Willow / poplar was the dominant species in three of the samples. The majority of the samples contained only one identifiable species of charcoal, with only one containing a mixture of species with hazel being present alongside oak. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

Conclusion

The excavation revealed five phases of archaeological deposits dating from the Saxon to post-medieval periods, which consisted of linear features with a central enclosure with external paddocks as well as several pits and postholes.

Saxon evidence merely comprised residual artefactual material, although this must indicate some activity from that period on or close by the site, since Saxon pottery is very friable and rarely survives much post-depositional disturbance.

Medieval activity showed two phases of activity, relatively close in date, and consisted of the paddocks on the northern and southern parts of the site with a second medieval phase showing the opening of the central enclosure and southern boundary ditch. No medieval pottery later than the 14th century was recovered indicating an abandonment of the site, which it is tempting to attribute to the devastation wrought by the Black Death as is demonstrated across the country. A reopening of the central enclosure in the 16th century may however indicate that this existed as a visible earthwork allowing for an easier re-excavation of the ditches rather than creating a new field.

Whilst a modest amount of pottery was recovered, certainly enough to date the features, other finds were not abundant suggesting that the site was used for stock management rather than being an occupation focus. The excavated area is was probably located on the fringe of an occupied area. The very few bricks and tiles and the little recovered metalwork may indicate that the current Marsh Farm has moved little, if at all and these finds represent the outliers of rubbish deposition. The animal bone suggests that the site was used for the burial of working animals or those not destined for consumption as food, and the presence of an articulated horse skeleton supports the stock usage theory, certainly in the post-medieval period at least. While it is difficult to read too much into the paucity of cereal remains, given the types of features excavated, this absence certainly does little to contradict the pastoral interpretation.

In summary, it is considered that these excavated deposits represent elements of a farming settlement with Marsh Farm being the centre of the complex with Early Medieval if not Late Saxon origins. Whilst the ceramic dating evidence does indicate a break in sequence at around the time of the Black Death the redefinition of existing boundaries in early Post-medieval times, suggests some degree of continuity which is usually absent for most farmsteads abandoned at that time.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Excavated Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
	50		Topsoil	
	51		Subsoil	
2	53		Post hole	Medieval 1
8	60		Post hole	Medieval 1
17	71		Post hole	Medieval 1
22	76		Pit	Medieval 1?
26	85		Pit/Tree Bowl	Medieval 1?
40	152		Tree Throw	
101	165		Pit	Medieval 1?
107	171		Tree Bowl	
108	172		Tree Bowl	
109	173		Pit	Post-Medieval 2
115	180		Post hole	Medieval 1
116	181		Post hole	Medieval 1
119	184		Spread	Post-Medieval ?
123	188		Pit	Post-Medieval 2
124	189		Spread	Post-Medieval 2
134	199		Pit/Post hole	
137	252-3		Pit	Medieval 1
140	256		Pit	Medieval 2
1	52	500	Ditch	Medieval 2
7	59	500	Ditch	Medieval 2
9	61, 62	500	Ditch	Medieval 2
49	163	500	Ditch	Medieval 2
106	170	500	Ditch	Medieval 2
122	187	500	Ditch	Medieval 2
3	54	501	Ditch Terminus	Medieval 1
5	56, 57	501	Ditch	Medieval 1
6	58	501	Ditch	Medieval 1
100	164	502	Gully	Medieval 1
105	169	502	Gully	Medieval 1
110	174	502	Gully	Medieval 1
121	186	503	Gully	Medieval 1
125	190	503	Gully	Medieval 1
131	196	503	Gully	Medieval 1
4	55	504	Ditch Terminus	Medieval 1
11	64	504	Ditch	Medieval 1
13	67	504	Ditch Terminus	Medieval 1
10	63	505	Gully	Medieval 1
114	179	505	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
39	151	506	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
117	182	506	Gully	Medieval 1
118	183	507	Ditch	Medieval 1
126	191	507	Ditch	Medieval 1
103	167	508	Ditch Terminus	Post-Medieval 2
113	178	508	Ditch	Post-Medieval 2
120	185	508	Ditch	Post-Medieval 2
127	192	508	Ditch	Post-Medieval 2
25	80	509	Ditch	Medieval 2
46	159	509	Ditch	Medieval 2
111	175	509	Ditch	Medieval 2
138	254	509	Ditch	Medieval 2
14	68	510	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1
19	81-4	510	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1
31	92	510	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1
45	158	510	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1
47	160	510	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1
112	176-7	510	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1
32	93	511	Ditch	Medieval 1
38	150	511	Ditch	Medieval 1
44	157	511	Ditch	Medieval 1
48	161	511	Ditch	Medieval 1
33	94, 95	512	Gully	Post-Medieval 2
201	162	512	Gully	Post-Medieval 2
29	89, 90	513	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
30	91	513	Gully	Medieval 1

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>
37	99	514	Gully	Medieval 1
102	166	514	Gully	Medieval 1
104	168	514	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
24	79	515	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
27	86	515	Gully	Medieval 1
20	73	516	Ditch	Medieval 1
23	77, 78	516	Ditch	Medieval 1
136	251	516	Ditch Terminus	Medieval 1
12	65, 66	517	Ditch	Medieval 2
15	69	517	Ditch	Medieval 2
21	74, 75	517	Ditch	Medieval 2
16	70	518	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
18	72	518	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
128	193	519	Gully	Medieval 1
129	194	519	Gully	Medieval 1
130	195	520	Gully	Medieval 1
132	197	520	Gully	Medieval 1
133	198	521	Gully	Medieval 1?
135	250	521	Gully	Medieval 1?
144	260	522	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
139	255	523	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
141	257	523	Gully Terminus	Medieval 1
142	258	523	Gully	Medieval 1
143	259	523	Gully	Medieval 1
145	261-4	524	Ditch	Medieval 1
200	275-8	524	Ditch	Medieval 1
146	265-6	525	Ditch Terminus	Medieval 1
147	267-71	525	Ditch Terminus	Medieval 1
148	272, 278-9	526	Ditch	Medieval 1
149	273-4	526	Ditch	Medieval 1
28	87, 88	527	Ditch	Medieval 2 or post-medieval 1?
35	97	527	Ditch	Medieval 2 or post-medieval 1?
43	155-6	527	Ditch	Medieval 2 or post-medieval 1?
36	98	528	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1
42	154	528	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1
34	96	529	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1
41	153	529	Ditch	Post-Medieval 1

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery

Table A2.1: Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order (dates in centuries AD).

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Saxon wares	SAX	8th-10th	1	18	0.10	1
Cotswolds Oolitic Ware A	COTSA	Late 9th-11th	24	316	0.05	14
Cotswolds Oolitic Ware B	COTSB	Late 9th-12th	8	43		4
Kennet Valley flint-tempered ware	KVA	11th-12th	10	160	0.15	9
Kennet Valley limestone and flint ware	KVB	Late 12th-14th	96	1369	0.67	76
West Wilts micaceous coarseware	WWM	11th-13th	4	38		2
Great Somerford-type ware	GSOM	11th-13th	1	23		1
Medieval sandy wares	MSW	12th-14th	4	20		4
Medieval fine sandy ware	MFSW	12th-14th	5	31		5
Wessex-type sandy coarseware	WCW	12th-14th	2	24		2
Minety-type ware	MIN	12th-early 16th	533	9947	7.89	347
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	Late 12th-14th	4	30		3
Nash Hill ware	NASH	13th-15th	23	398	0.08	3
Late medieval oxidised wares	LMO	15th-16th	15	413	0.61	10
Midlands Purple ware	MIDP	14th-17th	1	5		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th	18	1075	0.44	16
Iron-glazed blackware	IGBW	16th-18th	1	6		1
Cologne stoneware	KOLN	16th-17th	1	18		1
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	16th-18th	1	2		1
Tin-glazed earthenwares	TGE	16th-18th	1	5		1
Staffs white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSW	18th	1	1	0.04	1
Unidentified	UNID	Roman or Late Medieval?	2	17		2
<i>Totals</i>			<i>756</i>	<i>13959</i>	<i>10.03</i>	<i>505</i>

Table A2.2 Catalogue by context (dates in centuries AD)

Cut	Deposit	Groip	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	MNV	Form	Notes	Date range
9		500	MIN	1	48	1			12th-E.16th
	50		KVB	1	7	1			L.12th-14th
	50		MIN	1	4	1			12th-E.16th
	50		MIN	6	41	1		overfired/burnt?	12th-E.16th
	50		MSW	1	8	1			12th-14th
1	52	500	KVB	3	28	3			L.12th-14th
1	52	500	MIN	1	8	1			12th-E.16th
1	52	500	MIN	4	55	1	dish		12th-E.16th
1	52	500	MIN	3	43	2			12th-E.16th
5	56	501	KVB	1	4	1			L.12th-14th
5	56	501	MIN	2	11	1	West Country dish?		12th-E.16th
5	56	501	MIN	1	5	1			12th-E.16th
5	57	501	COTSB	1	4	1			L.9th-12th
5	57	501	KVB	1	10	1			L.12th-14th
7	59	500	MIN	1	34	1			12th-E.16th
9	62	500	KVB	1	31	1			L.12th-14th
9	62	500	KVB	1	4	1			L.12th-14th
9	62	500	MIN	2	39	1		thick	12th-E.16th
9	62	500	MIN	14	111	1	jar		12th-E.16th
9	62	500	MIN	1	6	1			12th-E.16th
10	63	505	KVB	1	8	1			L.12th-14th
12	65	517	COTSA	1	7	1			L.9th-11th
12	65	517	GSOM	1	23	1	West Country dish	pierced above base angle	11th-13th?
12	65	517	KVA	2	17	2			11th-12th
12	65	517	KVB	5	40	1			L.12th-14th
12	65	517	KVB	3	61	2	jar		L.12th-14th
12	65	517	KVB	1	51	1	jar		L.12th-14th
12	65	517	MIN	9	111	2			12th-E.16th
12	65	517	MIN	4	36	1		MIN variant?	12th-E.16th
12	65	517	MIN	1	15	1			12th-E.16th
12	65	517	MIN	1	12	1	jar		12th-E.16th
12	65	517	MIN	3	22	3			12th-E.16th
12	65	517	MSW	1	5	1		matrix sim to MIN, poss NASH?	12th-14th
13	67	504	KVB	1	26	1			L.12th-14th
13	67	504	KVB	2	23	2			L.12th-14th

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Groip</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Date range</i>
13	67	504	MIN	1	58	1			12th-E.16th
13	67	504	MIN	1	96	1			12th-E.16th
13	67	504	WWM	1	6	1			11th-13th?
15	69	517	UNID	1	13	1			Rom/LMed?
15	69	517	KVA	1	6	1			11th-12th
15	69	517	KVB	4	21	4			L.12th-14th
16	70	518	MFSW	2	8	2			12th-14th
16	70	518	MIN	2	8	1			12th-E.16th
18	72	518	MIN	2	34	1	jar		12th-E.16th
21	75	517	KVB	2	13	2			L.12th-14th
21	75	517	MFSW	1	4	1			12th-14th
21	75	517	MIN	1	33	1	jar		12th-E.16th
21	75	517	MIN	2	63	1			12th-E.16th
21	75	517	MSW	1	2	1			12th-14th
23	77	516	COTSA	1	5	1	jar		L.9th-11th
23	77	516	COTSA	4	26	4			L.9th-11th
23	77	516	KVA	1	16	1	jar		11th-12th
23	77	516	KVA	4	55	3			11th-12th
23	77	516	KVB	3	26	3			L.12th-14th
23	77	516	MIN	1	5	1			12th-E.16th
24	79	515	MIN	2	23	1			12th-E.16th
24	79	515	MIN	1	14	1			12th-E.16th
25	80	509	KVB	1	13	1	jar		L.12th-14th
25	80	509	MIN	1	8	1			12th-E.16th
19	81	510	KVB	1	4	1			L.12th-14th
19	81	510	MIN	1	21	1	jar		12th-E.16th
19	81	510	MIN	1	18	1	jar	red	12th-E.16th
19	81	510	MIN	1	12	1			12th-E.16th
19	81	510	LMO	1	15	1		fine silty	15th-16th
19	81	510	LMO	1	42	1	jar	f/ms	15th-16th
19	81	510	GRE	1	180	1	bowl		16th-18th
19	81	510	PMRW	1	2	1		outer flake, poss GRE or LPME?	16th-18th
19	83	510	MIN	1	16	1			12th-E.16th
26	85		KVB	2	17	2			L.12th-14th
26	85		MIN	3	54	1			12th-E.16th
26	85		MIN	1	37	1	jar		12th-E.16th
26	85		MIN	5	40	4			12th-E.16th
27	86	515	MIN	5	46	5			12th-E.16th
28	87	527	KVB	1	18	1	jar		L.12th-14th
28	87	527	MIN	1	22	1			12th-E.16th
28	87	527	MIN	1	41	1			12th-E.16th
28	87	527	MIN	1	30	1	jar		12th-E.16th
32	93	511	COTSA	1	20	1			L.9th-11th
32	93	511	COTSA	1	22	1		drilled hole?	L.9th-11th
32	93	511	MIN	2	37	2			12th-E.16th
32	93	511	MIN	1	10	1			12th-E.16th
33	94	512	MIN	1	4	1			12th-E.16th
33	94	512	WCW	1	4	1		white ext, black int, appears grass-wiped int?	12th-14th
33	95	512	KVB	1	13	1	jar		L.12th-14th
33	95	512	KVB	1	4	1			L.12th-14th
33	95	512	MIN	1	10	1		poss another oolitic ware, some mica & cp	12th-E.16th
33	95	512	LMO	1	10	1		sim to Ham Green?	15th-16th
33	95	512	GRE	1	194	1			16th-18th
42	154	528	GRE	3	196	3			16th-18th
43	155	527	GRE	1	80	1			16th-18th
44	157	511	KVB	1	6	1			L.12th-14th
44	157	511	MIN	2	14	1			12th-E.16th
44	157	511	MIN	10	122	3			12th-E.16th
47	160	510	MIN	1	57	1			12th-E.16th
47	160	510	GRE	3	61	1	bowl	hard, orange	16th-18th
48	161	511	KVB	1	12	1			L.12th-14th
48	161	511	MIN	1	4	1			12th-E.16th
48	162	512	GRE	1	65	1	bowl		16th-18th
48	162	512	GRE	1	103	1	bowl		16th-18th
49	163	500	KVA	1	14	1	jar		11th-12th
49	163	500	KVB	1	7	1			L.12th-14th
49	163	500	MIN	2	57	1	jug		12th-E.16th
49	163	500	MIN	2	29	1			12th-E.16th
101	165		KVB	1	6	1			L.12th-14th

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Groip</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Date range</i>
101	165		MIN	1	6	1			12th-E.16th
101	165		MIN	1	6	1			12th-E.16th
102	166	514	KVB	4	32	4			L.12th-14th
102	166	514	MIN	1	11	1			12th-E.16th
102	166	514	MIN	3	21	3			12th-E.16th
103	167	508	MIN	1	13	1			12th-E.16th
109	173		MIN	3	111	2			12th-E.16th
109	173		MIN	1	100	1	jug		12th-E.16th
109	173		MIN	1	36	1	bowl		12th-E.16th
109	173		MIN	1	27	1	bowl		12th-E.16th
109	173		MIN	2	270	1	bowl	large, poss oval?	12th-E.16th
109	173		MIN	1	42	1	bowl		12th-E.16th
109	173		MIN	1	9	1			12th-E.16th
109	173		MIN	1	81	1		thick	12th-E.16th
109	173		MIN	1	144	1		thick walled, globular	12th-E.16th
109	173		LMO	1	47	1	bowl		15th-16th
109	173		LMO	1	29	1	jar		15th-16th
109	173		LMO	5	106	1	bowl		15th-16th
109	173		GRE	1	25	1			16th-18th
109	173		GRE	2	11	2			16th-18th
109	173		GRE	1	61	1	bowl		16th-18th
109	173		IGBW	1	6	1		poss CIST, thin	16th-18th
10	174	502	MIN	2	5	1			12th-E.16th
10	174	502	KOLN	1	18	1		poss ESW?	16th-17th
111	175	510	KVB	1	21	1			L.12th-14th
111	175	510	KVB	9	108	1			L.12th-14th
111	175	510	MIN	1	13	1			12th-E.16th
111	175	510	MIN	1	32	1	bowl?		12th-E.16th
111	175	510	MIN	2	19	1			12th-E.16th
111	175	510	MIN	2	25	1		thick	12th-E.16th
111	175	510	WWM	3	32	1			11th-13th?
103	178	508	GRE	1	54	1			16th-18th
103	178	508	GRE	1	44	1			16th-18th
103	178	508	SWSW	1	1	1	bowl?		18th
114	179	505	KVB	1	9	1			L.12th-14th
114	179	505	KVB	1	22	1	jar	neck, rim poss FTEV	L.12th-14th
116	181		MIN	1	10	1			12th-E.16th
118	183	507	COTSA	1	13	1			L.9th-11th
118	183	507	KVB	1	21	1			L.12th-14th
118	183	507	KVB	4	73	1			L.12th-14th
118	183	507	KVB	2	32	2			L.12th-14th
118	183	507	MIN	2	29	2			12th-E.16th
118	183	507	MIN	1	15	1	jug?		12th-E.16th
118	183	507	MIN	1	49	1	handled jar		12th-E.16th
118	183	507	MIN	4	47	4			12th-E.16th
119	184		COTSA	1	14	1			L.9th-11th
119	184		KVB	2	38	2			L.12th-14th
119	184		MIN	2	23	2			12th-E.16th
119	184		MIN	1	16	1			12th-E.16th
119	184		MIN	1	46	1			12th-E.16th
119	184		MIN	1	22	1	jar		12th-E.16th
119	184		MIN	1	12	1			12th-E.16th
119	184		LMO	1	38	1	jar?		15th-16th
119	184		LMO	2	74	1	jar		15th-16th
119	184		TGE	1	5	1			16th-18th
121	186	503	KVB	1	21	1			L.12th-14th
123	188		MIN	1	12	1			12th-E.16th
123	188		MIN	1	140	1	bowl		12th-E.16th
123	188		LMO	1	4	1			15th-16th
123	188		LMO	1	48	1	bowl		15th-16th
123	188		GRE	1	1	1		outer flake	16th-18th
124	189		COTSA	1	20	1			L.9th-11th
124	189		KVB	1	10	1			L.12th-14th
124	189		MIDP	1	5	1			14th-17th
125	190	503	MIN	1	269	1	bowl		12th-E.16th
125	190	503	MIN	3	79	1			12th-E.16th
125	190	503	NASH	1	62	1	jar		13th-15th
126	191	507	KVB	1	11	1			L.12th-14th
121	192	508	MIN	2	92	1	jug?		12th-E.16th

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Groip</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Date range</i>
128	193	519	MFSW	1	13	1			12th-14th
128	193	519	MIN	1	39	1	jar		12th-E.16th
128	193	519	MIN	3	11	3			12th-E.16th
130	195	520	MIN	4	42	4			12th-E.16th
130	195	520	MIN	1	37	1	jar		12th-E.16th
130	195	520	MIN	2	60	1	jar		12th-E.16th
130	195	520	MIN	1	13	1	jug		12th-E.16th
130	195	520	MIN	1	53	1	jug		12th-E.16th
130	195	520	MIN	2	18	1	jar		12th-E.16th
130	195	520	MIN	13	80	7			12th-E.16th
130	195	520	UPG	2	16	1			12th-14th
131	196	503	KVB	1	37	1			L.12th-14th
131	196	503	KVB	1	19	1	jar		L.12th-14th
131	196	503	KVB	3	25				L.12th-14th
132	197	520	MIN	3	35	3			12th-E.16th
132	197	520	UPG	1	11	1		poss same as 195?	12th-14th
133	198	521	MIN	1	10	1			12th-E.16th
133	198	521	MIN	1	30	1	jar		12th-E.16th
133	198	521	MIN	11	118	11			12th-E.16th
135	250	521	MFSW	1	6	1			12th-14th
135	250	521	MIN	1	18	1	jar		12th-E.16th
135	250	521	MIN	1	42	1	jar		12th-E.16th
135	250	521	MIN	1	39	1	jar		12th-E.16th
135	250	521	MIN	8	314	1	jar		12th-E.16th
135	250	521	MIN	2	52	1	jar		12th-E.16th
135	250	521	MIN	8	39	4			12th-E.16th
136	251	516	COTSB	1	4	1			L.9th-12th
136	251	516	MIN	1	8	1			12th-E.16th
137	253		COTSA	5	79	1			L.9th-11th
137	253		COTSA	6	89	1			L.9th-11th
137	253		SAX	1	18	1	jar		
137	253		KVA	1	52	1			11th-12th
137	253		KVB	3	137	3			L.12th-14th
137	253		KVB	1	17	1			L.12th-14th
137	253		KVB	1	15	1	jar		L.12th-14th
137	253		KVB	1	15	1	jar		L.12th-14th
137	253		KVB	9	166	8			L.12th-14th
137	253		MIN	10	228	4			12th-E.16th
137	253		MIN	1	30	1			12th-E.16th
137	253		MIN	2	84	1		poss same vessel as handle	12th-E.16th
137	253		MIN	1	86	1	jug		12th-E.16th
137	253		MIN	2	20	1	jar	fine, thin-walled, WM	12th-E.16th
137	253		MIN	4	239	3	jar		12th-E.16th
137	253		MIN	1	56	1	jar		12th-E.16th
137	253		MIN	11	451	2	jar		12th-E.16th
137	253		MIN	17	302	13			12th-E.16th
138	254	509	KVB	1	30	1			L.12th-14th
138	254	509	MIN	4	95	4			12th-E.16th
138	254	509	MIN	1	30	1			12th-E.16th
138	254	509	MIN	2	22	2			12th-E.16th
139	255	523	MIN	1	17	1	jar		12th-E.16th
140	256		MIN	1	6	1			12th-E.16th
140	256		MIN	17	161	1	jar?		12th-E.16th
140	256		NASH	20	231	1	jug	small hole pierced cloase to edge of base after firing	13th-15th
141	257	523	MIN	1	8	1			12th-E.16th
142	258	523	MIN	1	6	1			12th-E.16th
144	260	522	UNID	1	4	1			Rom/LMed?
144	260	522	KVB	1	10	1			L.12th-14th
144	260	522	MIN	2	29	2			12th-E.16th
144	260	522	MIN	1	16	1			12th-E.16th
144	260	522	MIN	1	9	1	jar		12th-E.16th
144	260	522	MIN	3	41	1	jar		12th-E.16th
144	260	522	MIN	2	10		jar		12th-E.16th
144	260	522	MIN	13	59	13			12th-E.16th
145	263	524	COTSB	3	9	1		thin red surface ext	L.9th-12th
145	263	524	KVB	1	9	1	jar		L.12th-14th
145	263	524	KVB	2	13	2			L.12th-14th
145	263	524	MIN	5	70	4			12th-E.16th

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Groip</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Date range</i>
145	263	524	MIN	1	19	1	West Country dish		12th-E.16th
145	263	524	MIN	1	106	1	West Country dish		12th-E.16th
145	263	524	MIN	3	38	1			12th-E.16th
145	263	524	MIN	3	41	1			12th-E.16th
145	263	524	MIN	2	64	2	jar		12th-E.16th
145	263	524	MIN	1	70	1	jug	oxid	12th-E.16th
145	263	524	MIN	7	28	7			12th-E.16th
145	264	524	COTSA	2	21	1			L.9th-11th
145	264	524	COTSB	3	26	1		thin oxid surfaces	L.9th-12th
145	264	524	KVB	1	22	1			L.12th-14th
145	264	524	MIN	4	36	4			12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	2	16	1			12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	14	322		West Country dish		12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	1	16	1			12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	3	27				12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	3	153	1	jug		12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	1	85	1	?		12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	3	132	3	jar		12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	1	8	1	jar		12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	2	11	2	jar		12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	2	3	1	jug?	flake	12th-E.16th
145	264	524	MIN	12	152	10			12th-E.16th
145	264	524	NASH	2	105	1		pale cream, copper flecks in glaze	13th-15th
145	264	524	UPG	1	3	1			12th-14th
146	265	525	MIN	1	9	1			12th-E.16th
146	265	525	MIN	4	80	1			12th-E.16th
146	265	525	MIN	1	19	1	jar		12th-E.16th
146	265	525	MIN	1	5	1	jar		12th-E.16th
146	265	525	MIN	1	16	1	jug		12th-E.16th
146	265	525	MIN	1	3	1	jug?	ext flake	12th-E.16th
146	265	525	MIN	5	128	1	dish?		12th-E.16th
146	265	525	MIN	15	128	10			12th-E.16th
146	265	525	WCW	1	20	1			12th-14th
147	267	525	MIN	1	8	1	jar		12th-E.16th
147	267	525	MIN	3	22	3			12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MIN	1	17	1			12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MIN	4	41	4			12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MIN	3	59	3	jar		12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MIN	2	90	2	jar		12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MIN	1	21	1	jar		12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MIN	2	122	1	pan		12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MIN	5	100	2	jar		12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MIN	3	36	1	jar		12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MIN	15	86	12			12th-E.16th
147	271	525	MSW	1	5	1			12th-14th
149	273	525	MIN	1	19	1			12th-E.16th
149	273	525	MIN	2	28	2			12th-E.16th
149	273	525	MIN	1	124	1	jar		12th-E.16th
149	273	525	MIN	3	66	1	jar		12th-E.16th
149	273	525	MIN	2	7	1	jug		12th-E.16th
149	273	525	MIN	14	134	9			12th-E.16th
149	273	525	MIN	5	80	1			12th-E.16th
149	274	525	MIN	2	36	2			12th-E.16th
149	274	525	MIN	1	9	1	jar		12th-E.16th
149	274	525	MIN	1	10	1	jar	flat-topped end to rim	12th-E.16th
149	274	525	MIN	1	67	1	jar		12th-E.16th
149	274	525	MIN	10	64	9			12th-E.16th
149	274	525	MIN	3	64	1	jug		12th-E.16th
200	275	524	MIN	3	43	3			12th-E.16th
200	275	524	MIN	1	41	1	jar		12th-E.16th
200	275	524	MIN	3	106	3	jar		12th-E.16th
200	275	524	MIN	2	19	2	jug		12th-E.16th
200	275	524	MIN	10	124	9			12th-E.16th
200	277	524	KVB	1	3	1			L.12th-14th

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
19	81	510	Ditch	10	2019
117	176		Ditch	6	1516
145	263	524	Ditch	1	290
147	271	525	Ditch Terminus	6	297
149	274	525	Ditch	4	423
				27	4545

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Metalwork

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
23	77	516	Ditch	Fe	1	5
19	81	510	Ditch	Fe	1	10
19	81	510	Ditch	Fe	1	9
19	81	510	Ditch	Fe	1	12
19	81	510	Ditch	Fe	1	7
28	87	527	Ditch	Fe	1	42
40	152		Tree Throw	Fe	1	45
47	160	510	Ditch	Fe	1	8
47	160	510	Ditch	Fe	1	49
109	173		Pit	Fe	1	19
109	173		Pit	Fe	1	36
109	173		Pit	Fe	1	5
109	173		Pit	Fe	1	25
109	173		Pit	Fe	1	4
109	173		Pit	Fe	1	7
109	173		Pit	Fe	1	4
109	173		Pit	Fe	1	94
113	178	508	Ditch	Fe	1	13
113	178	508	Ditch	Fe	1	40
119	184		Spread	Fe	1	70
119	184		Spread	Fe	1	80
119	184		Spread	Fe	1	5
119	184		Spread	Fe	1	12
119	184		Spread	Fe	1	7
123	188		Pit	Fe	1	4
123	188		Pit	Fe	1	12
123	188		Pit	Fe	1	4
123	188		Pit	Fe	1	8
123	188		Pit	Fe	1	4
124	189		Spread	Fe	1	10
127	192	508	Gully	Fe	1	9
147	271	525	Ditch Terminus	Fe	1	39

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Glass

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>FType</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
19	81	510	Ditch	1	26
47	160	510	Ditch	2	408
48	161	511	Ditch	1	208
				4	642

APPENDIX 6: Animal Bone

Table 1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	Med 1	Med 2	Med/ PM	PM 1	PM 2	? PM
	?13th C	13-14th C		15-18th C		
Fresh						
Very good						
Good	9	4	4	14	28	16
Fair				1		3
Poor	1					
Very poor						
Total	10	4		15		19
Refit	2=1	2=1	4=2		13=5	8=4
Fresh break	1	1	2		5	4
Gnawed	2	1		1	5	2
Loose mandibular teeth*		1		1		1
Teeth in mandibles*	2				1	3
Butchery			1		2	
Burning						

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

Table 2: Species representation (NISP) of hand collected assemblage. H= hand collected; S= samples

Taxa	<i>?13th C</i>		<i>13-14th C</i>	<i>PM 1</i>	<i>PM 2</i>
	<i>H</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>
Cattle	7*		1	2	12
sheep/ goat	2	1	1	1	5
Sheep					3
Goat					
Pig			1	2	7
Equid	1		2	8*	2
Canid				3*	
Red deer	1				
Goose					1
Total identified	11	1	5	16	30
Large mammal	100		6	644	20
Medium mammal	11			144	2
Total	122	1	11	804	52

* Associated bone groups included as a count of 1

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Shell

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
109	173	Pit	4	70
119	184	Spread	5	8
124	189	Spread	4	83

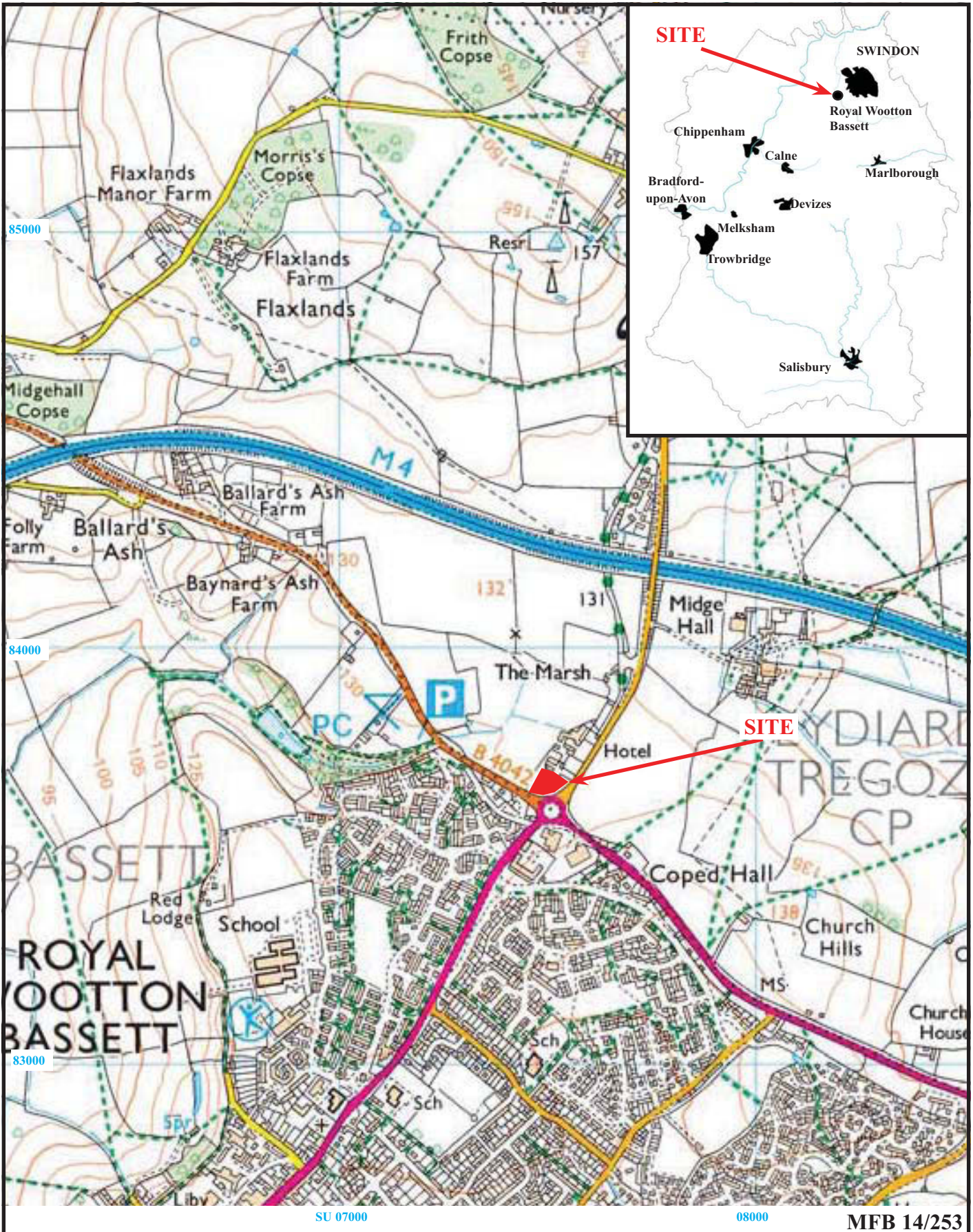
APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of Environmental Remains

Table A8. 1: Plant Macrofossils

<i>Sample</i>	5	10	15
<i>Feature</i>	21	139	200
<i>Context</i>	75	255	277
<i>Feature Type</i>			
<i>Phase</i>			
Indeterminate Cereal	3	35	1
Indeterminate	-	1	-

Table A8.2: Charcoal

	<i>Sample</i>	1	3	5	7	10	11	15
	<i>Feature</i>	3	13	21	103	139	141	200
	<i>Context</i>	54	67	75	167	255	257	277
	<i>Feature Type</i>							
	<i>Phase</i>							
	<i>No. frags</i>	2	8	38	1	8	3	20
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	16	10	14	14	8	10	12
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	-	-	-	2	2	9
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	2	5	19	1	-	-	-
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	-	3	16	-	6	1	11



**Land at Marsh Farm, Royal Wootton Bassett,
Wiltshire 2020
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Royal Wootton Bassett and Wiltshire.

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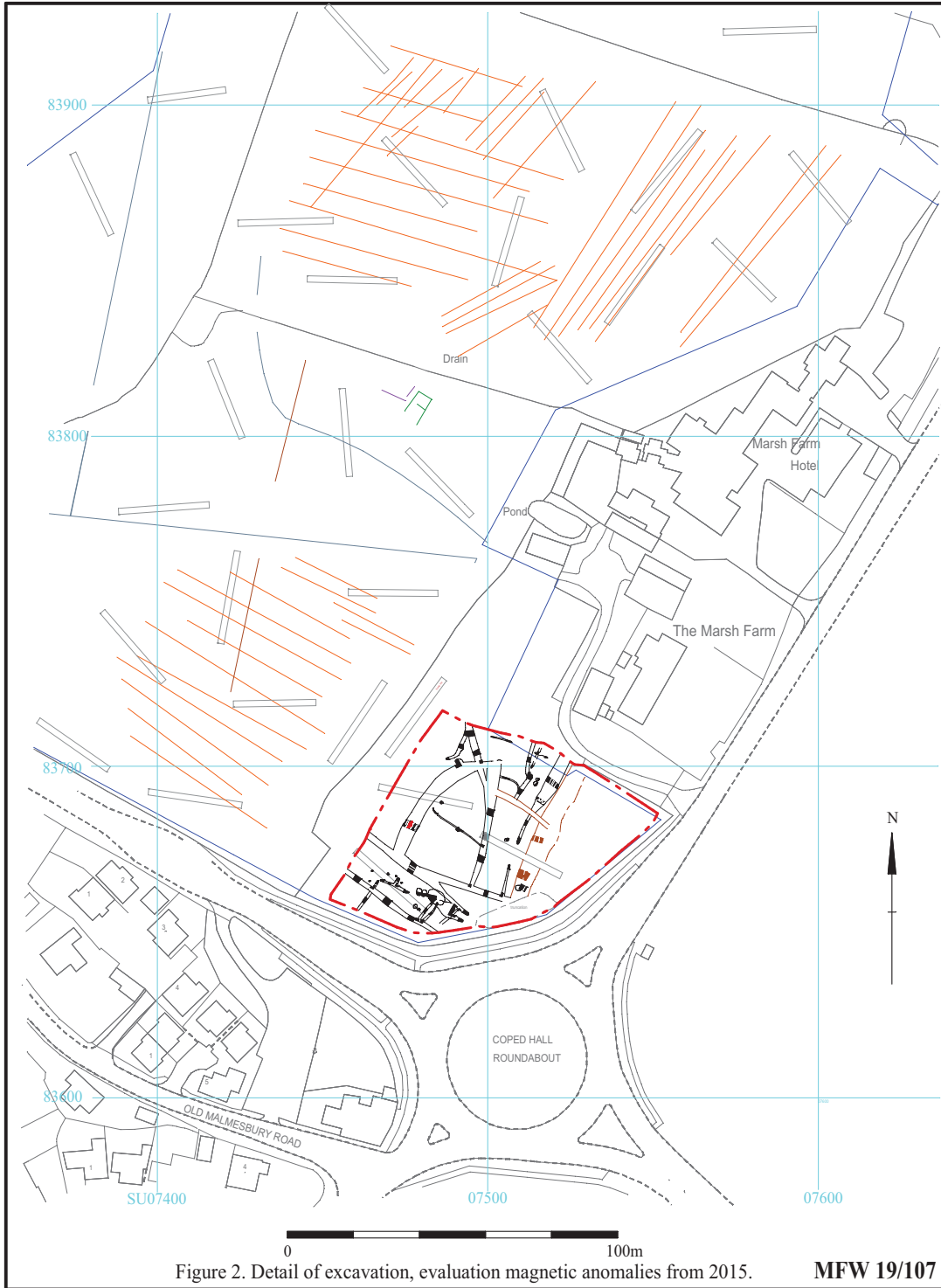
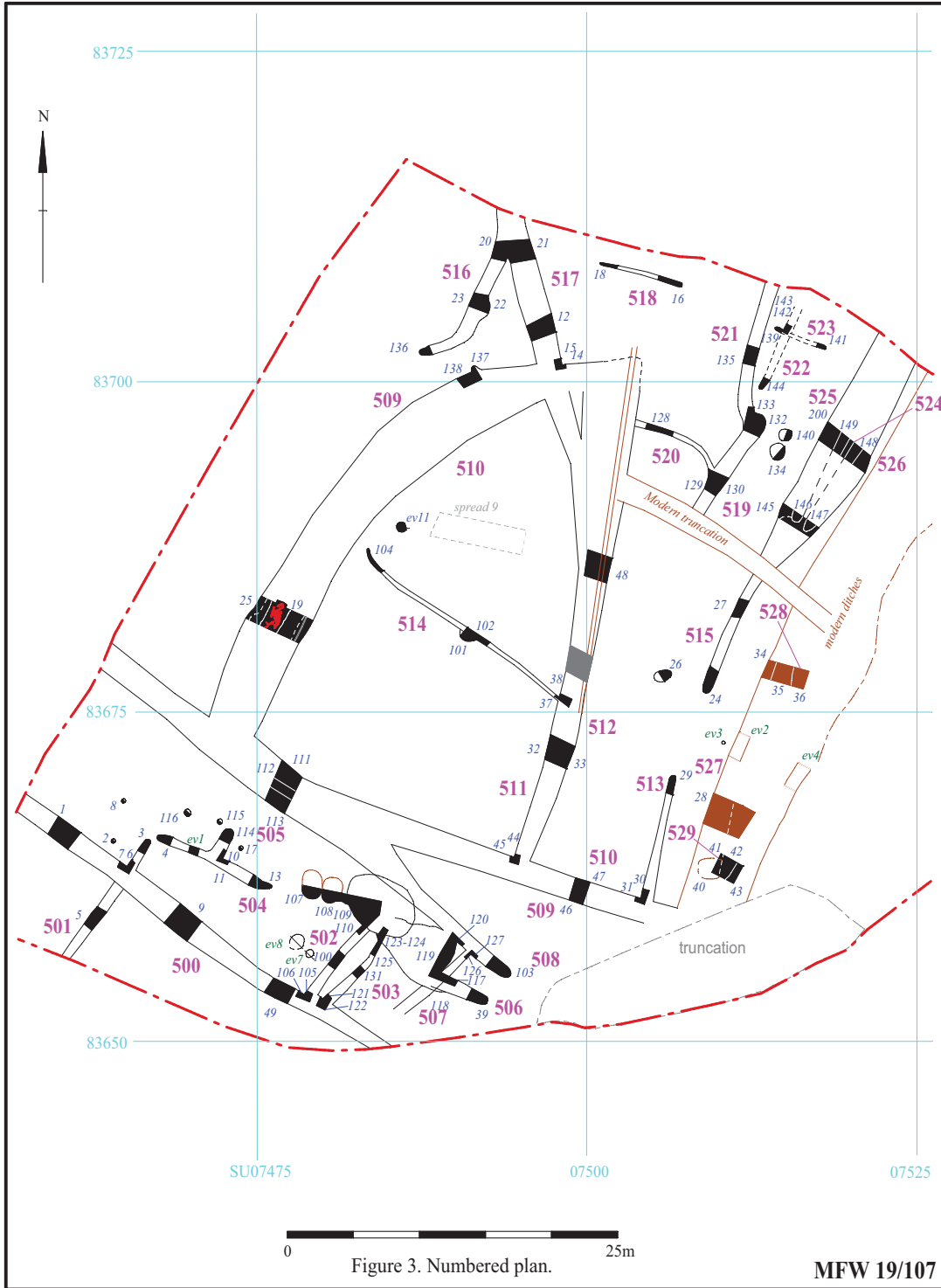


Figure 2. Detail of excavation, evaluation magnetic anomalies from 2015.

MFW 19/107



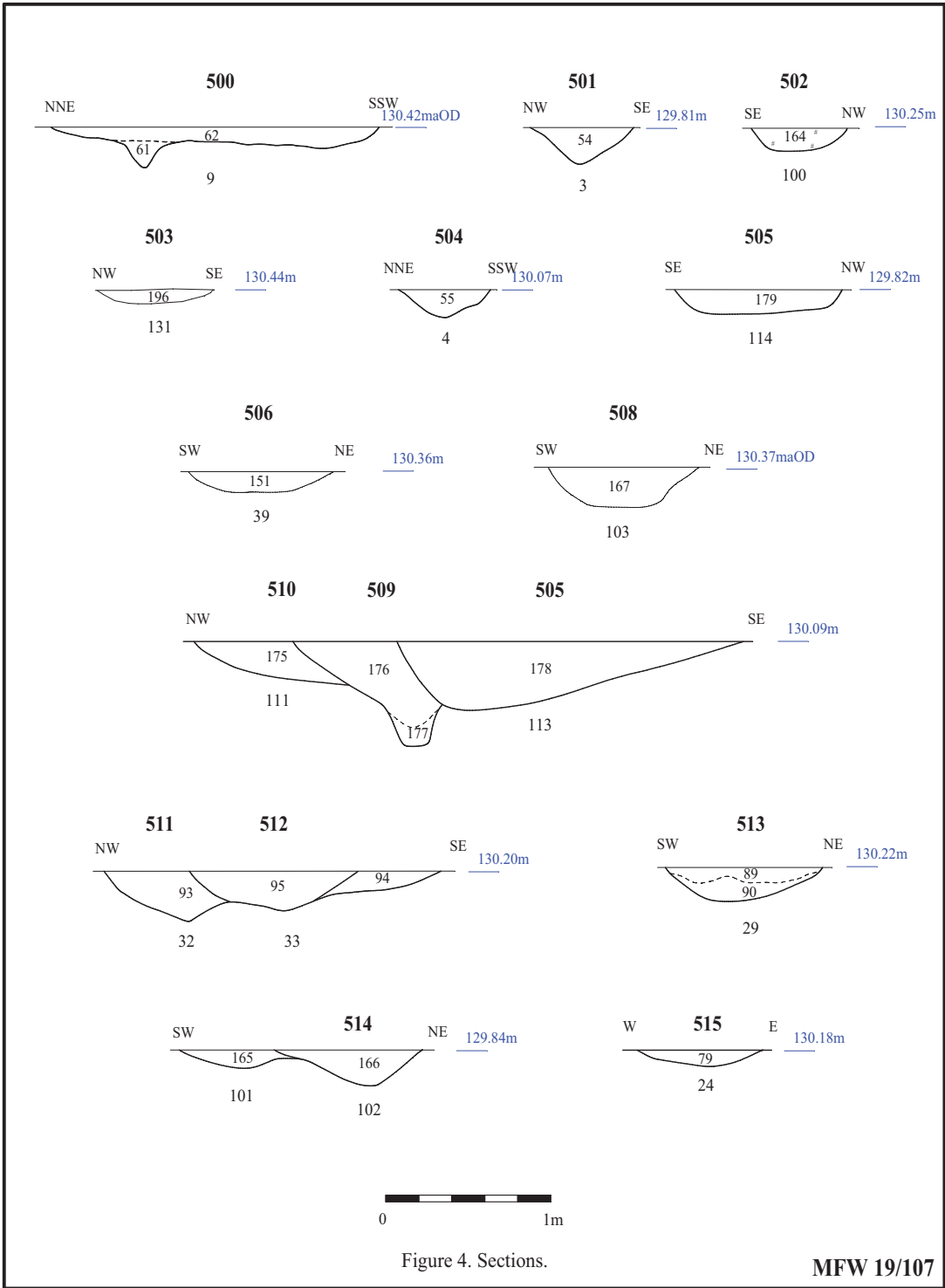


Figure 4. Sections.

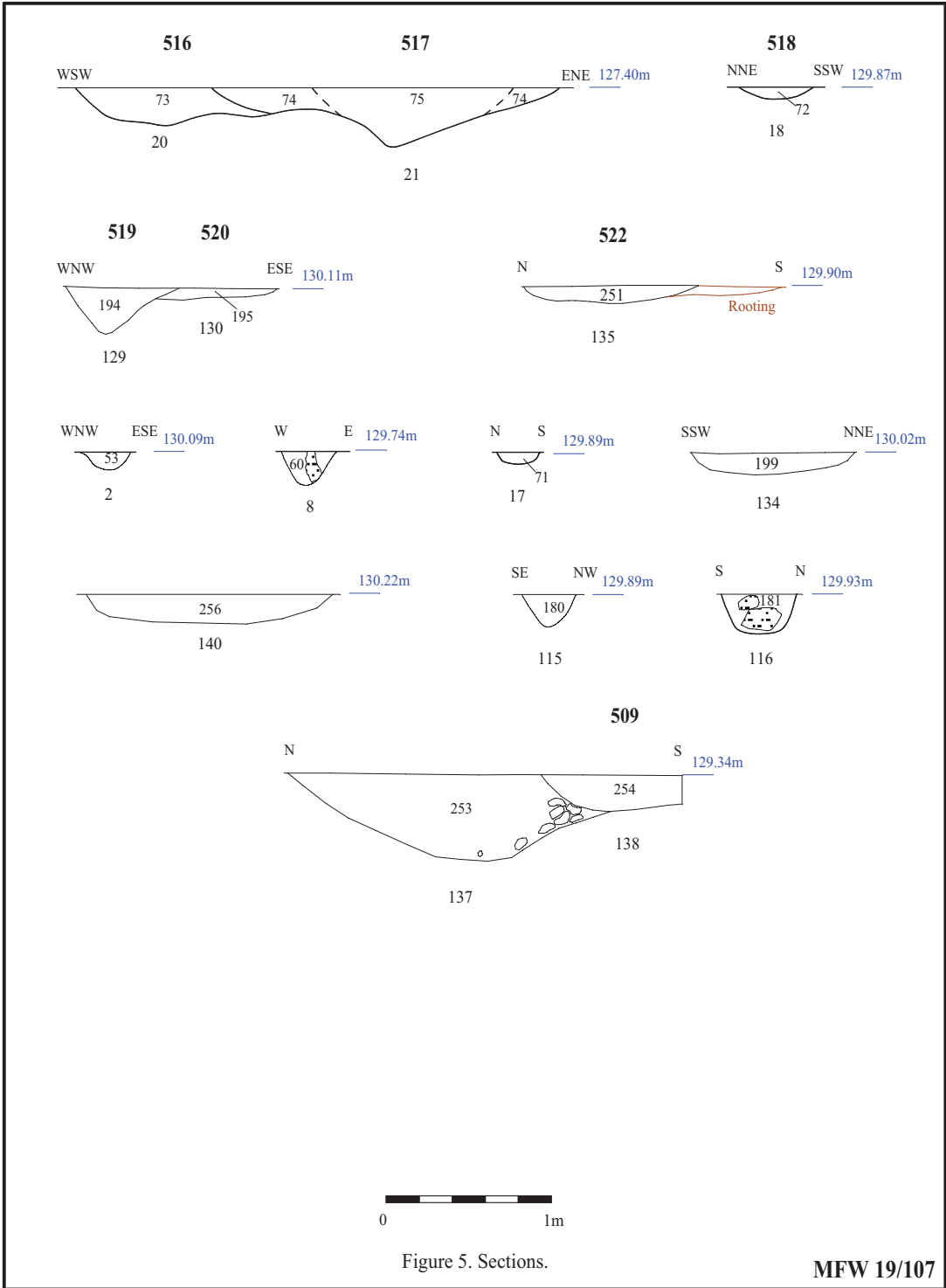


Figure 5. Sections.

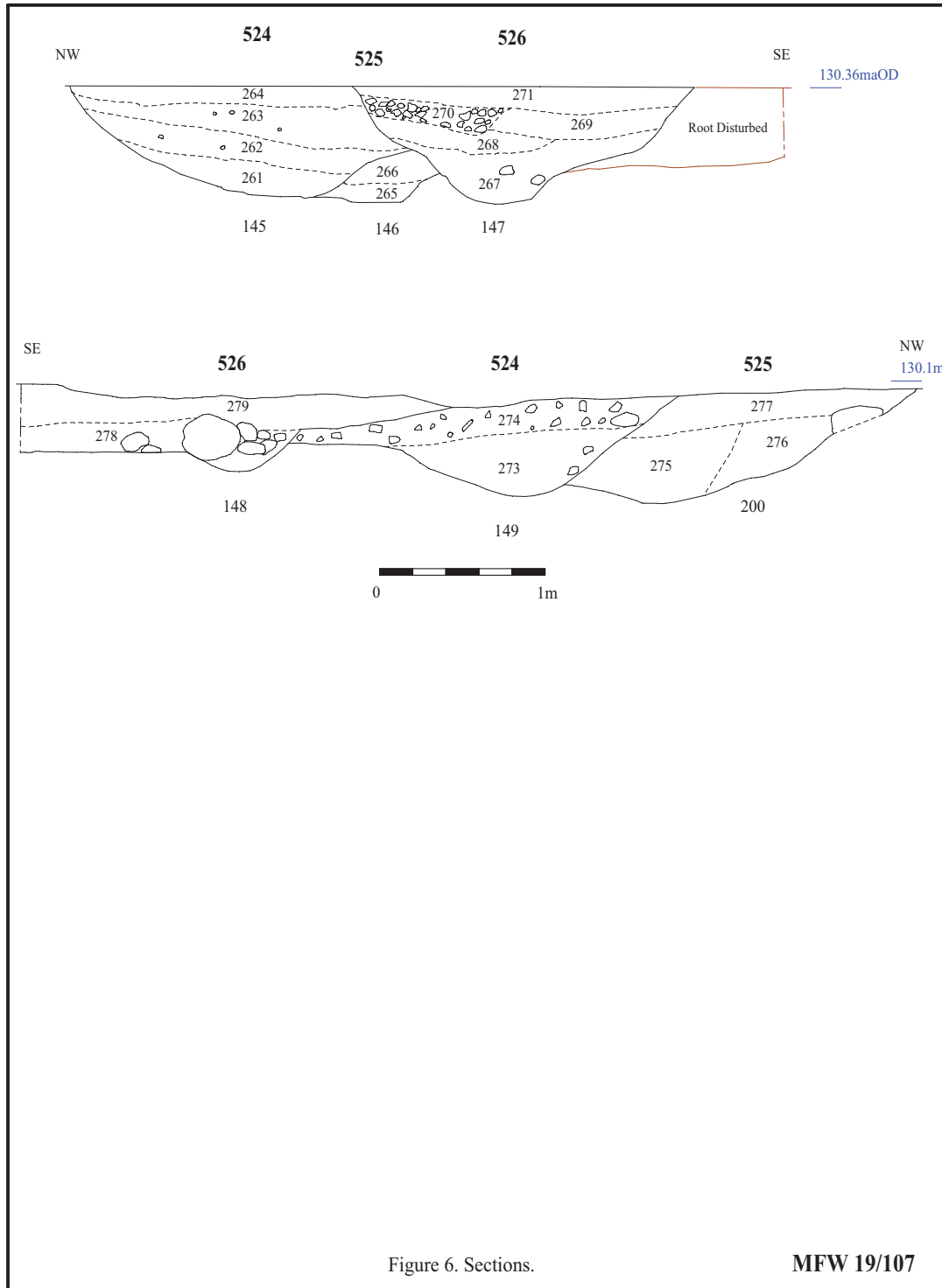


Figure 6. Sections.

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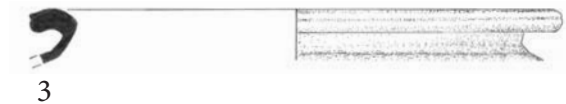


1

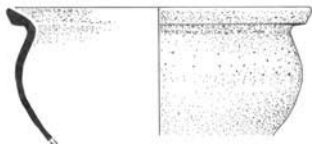
Late Saxon



2



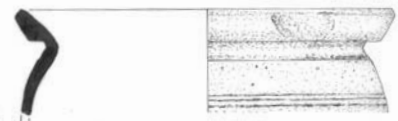
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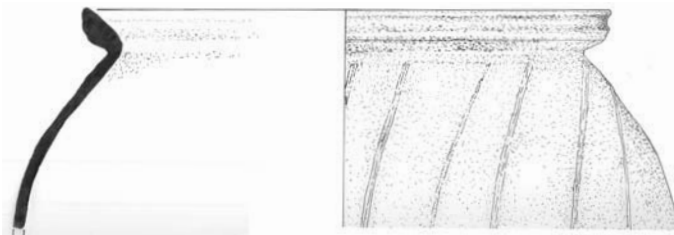
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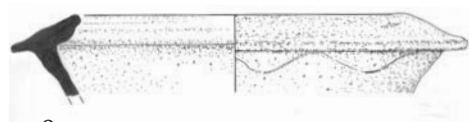
5



7

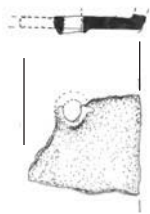


6



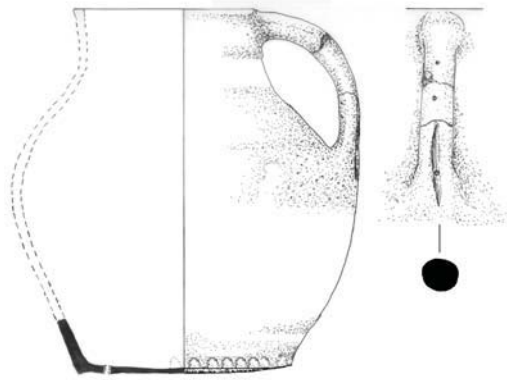
8

Kennett Valley and Minety types



9

base sherd



10

West Country type (Great Somerford)

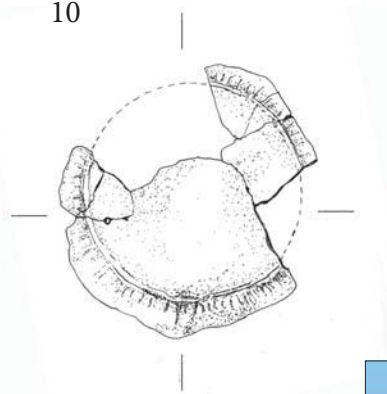


Figure 7. Saxon and Medieval pottery.

Nash Hill, Lacock



Plate 1. Ditch 517, slot 12, looking NW, Scales: 2m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Ditch 508, slot 103, looking NW, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 3. Pit 140, looking NW, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

MFW 19/107

**Manor Farm, Wootton Bassett,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 - 3.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 4. Dog skeleton in slot 19, looking WSW, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 5. Horse skeleton in slot 19, looking NW, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Ditch 518, slots 19 and 28, looking N, Scales: 2m and 0.3m.

MFW 19/107

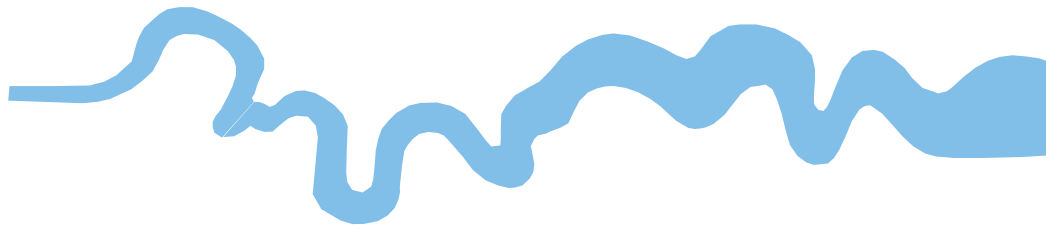
**Manor Farm, Wootton Bassett,
Swindon, Wiltshire, 2019
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 4 - 6.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

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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and Ennis (Ireland)***