

T H A M E S      V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Redlands Airfield,  
Swindon, Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Andy Taylor**

**Site Code: RAS19/114**

**(SU 2060 8470)**

# **Land at Redlands Airfield, Swindon, Wiltshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for ECUS Ltd**

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code RAS 19/114

**November 2020**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Redlands Airfield, Swindon, Wiltshire

**Grid reference:** SU 2060 8470

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 21st September-7th October 2020

**Project coordinator:** Tim Dawson

**Site supervisor:** Andy Taylor

**Site code:** RAS 19/114

**Area of site:** c.17.2 hectares

**Summary of results:** The evaluation has identified a moderate number of archaeological deposits on the site dating from the Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. Most features were of Iron Age date followed by those of Roman date and likely to represent occupation deposits of these periods across the middle and south of the site.

The fieldwork also revealed an Early Bronze Age Beaker along with barbed and tanged arrowhead and cremated human remains. A modest collection of flintwork from within the topsoil and subsoil of a number of trenches is also considered to represent a late Mesolithic flint scatter site.

The trenches in the north of the site contained no features, dated or otherwise. A few sherds of Medieval and Post-Medieval date were also recovered.

The evaluation has therefore identified and defined that parts of the site have high archaeological potential.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery in due course.

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[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 11.11.20 Steve Preston ✓ 11.11.20
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# Land at Redlands Airfield, Swindon, Wiltshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 19/114b

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on Land at Redlands Airfield, Swindon, Wiltshire (SU 2060 8470) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Paul White, Head of Heritage with ECUS Ltd, 3rd Floor The Pin Mill, New Street, Charfield, South Gloucestershire, GL12 8ES.

Planning consent ((S/OUT/16/0021/EDSN) has been obtained from Swindon Borough Council for the development of the site for housing with a condition (27) requiring a programme of archaeological mitigation works to be carried out.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist with Wiltshire County Council, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located north-east of Wanborough Road, which is on the alignment of a major Roman road (Ermin Street) which runs adjacent to the airfield and farm. The area consists of fields with redundant buildings associated with the farm and airfield present and are located southeast of Covingham village and north-east of Wanborough village, west of Swindon (Fig. 1). The site is a mostly flat area with a slight westerly slope on the western side. The underlying geology is mapped as the West Walton Formation, Amptill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (BGS 1997), which was observed across the trenches. The site lies at a height of c.92.30m above Ordnance Datum to the west sloping up to c.96.50m in the middle of the area.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in an desk-based assessment (ECUS 2015), with subsequent geophysical survey field evaluation and latterly geotechnical test pit monitoring (CU 2015; CA 2015 St. John-Brooks 2020). The results from both the first phase of evaluation and the geophysical survey identified a number of features/anomalies with a potential enclosure present. These were dated from the Roman to medieval periods. In the centre of this area were two, possibly three, large late medieval pits or quarries. Mid-16th- to 18th-century ridge and furrow covered most of the site. In the previous evaluation trenches, a small quantity of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints were identified and limited evidence for Middle Iron Age occupation was found in two of the trenches.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was;

- to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity state of preservation and quality;
- to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy for the site;
- to identify a wider extent of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and modern activity within the site,

Specific aims of the evaluation were;

- to identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;
- to recover artefacts;
- to prepare a comprehensive record and report of archaeological observations during the site work.

It was proposed to dig 69 additional trenches, each measuring 30m long, plus one 60m trench, and all 1.80–2.0m wide. These were dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision and all spoilheaps were monitored for finds. For trenches within fields 4 and 5 (the western edge of the site) 50L samples of topsoil would be sieved every 5m in order to maximise recovery of potential Mesolithic flint artefacts. Archaeological features revealed were to be excavated by hand or sampled to an agreed fraction according to the nature and significance of the feature.

## Results

A total of 70 trenches were excavated in the second phase of fieldwork, as close as possible to their intended locations (Fig. 2). They measured 2m wide, between 28.70m and 60.70m long and between 0.41m and 1.20m deep. The stratigraphy across the site was uniform with between 0.23m and 0.38m (exceptionally up to 0.48m) of topsoil (50) and generally around 0.25–0.30m of subsoil (51) (exceptionally 0.84m in trench 30 only) overlying clay natural geology in every trench.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Only the trenches with potential archaeological features are described in detail below. The features are summarized in Appendix 2.

### *Sieving*

Sieving of topsoil in 50L samples every 5m was carried out for trenches 30-42 and 44, with the spoil being dry sieved using a 10mm mesh. Six flint were recovered from trenches 33,35,37 and 42) and from trenches 30 and 39 respectively, 16 Roman sherds and 1 Medieval sherd were recovered.

### *Trenching*

#### Trench 30

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 29.30m long and between 0.62m and 1.20m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil overlying between 0.26m and 0.84m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Although no archaeological features were observed the depth at the centre of the trench may be explained as a possible backfilled pond or relict river channel, as other examples of these had been identified in the earlier phase of evaluation trenching.

#### Trench 31 (Figs 3 and 6)

This trench was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 29.20m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil overlying 0.25m of subsoil. Between 19.10m and 21.40m was a possible ditch or the base of a furrow (25). It was 1.29m wide, 0.35m deep and its mid reddish grey silty clay fill (77) contained one sherd of Iron Age pottery and two pieces of struck flint.

#### Trench 32 (Fig. 3)

This trench was aligned approximately NE-SW and measured 29.60m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil overlying 0.22m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. The same linear feature (here 26) from trench 31 was observed between 20.20m and 22.30m but was not excavated in this trench.

#### Trench 34 (Figs 3 and 6; Pl. 1)

This trench was aligned N-S and was 29.30m long and 0.61m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.37m of topsoil overlying 0.24m subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Between 13.90m and 16.10m was a ditch with two recuts (13, 14, 15), with 13 cutting 14, which cut 15. Ditch 13 measured 1.72m wide, 0.17m deep and its dark green brown silty clay fill (69) produced 1 sherd of Roman pottery and tile. Ditch 14 was at least 1.10m wide, 0.22m deep and its dark green brown silty clay fill (70) contained 14 sherds of Roman pottery, 2 fragments of animal bone (medium-sized mammal not closely identifiable) and tile. The surviving part of the original ditch, 15, measured 0.50m wide, 0.17m deep and its dark red brown silty clay fill (71) produced 6 sherds of Roman pottery and tile.

#### Trench 41 (Figs 3 and 6; Pl. 10)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 29m long and 0.61m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil overlying 0.32m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Between 3.40m and 11.90m was a curving gully that may be part of a ring gully from a roundhouse. It was investigated by two slots (21 and 22) which revealed segment 21 to be 0.53m wide and 0.13m deep while segment 22 measured 0.40m wide and 0.11m deep. Both had mid red brown fills (73 and 74 respectively) with fill 74 producing a sherd of Iron Age pottery. At 27.50m another gully (20) was observed which measured 0.38m wide and 0.09m deep. Its light yellow brown clay fill (72) contained 4 sherds of Iron Age pottery.

#### Trench 42 (Figs 3 and 6)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 30.30m long and 0.69m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.42m of topsoil overlying 0.24m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. At 11.60m a small pit, 24, was located that measured 0.55m wide and 0.23m deep. Its dark brown grey silty clay fill contained 2 sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery. Between 24.30m and 26m was gully 23, which measured 0.55m wide and 0.23m deep. Its dark brown grey silty clay fill (75) produced one sherd of Iron Age pottery.

#### Trench 47 (Figs 3 and 6; Pls 2 and 7)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 30m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil overlying 0.20m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Between 10.80m and 12.80m was gully 6 with a terminal end of a second gully (7) at its side, and a posthole (8) at 13.30m, none of which were excavated. Between 20m and 22.40, a curving gully 3 was 0.33m wide, 0.13m deep and its mid grey brown silty clay fill (54) did not produce any dating evidence. Between 23.20m and 24.40m was gully 4, which measured 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its mid grey brown silty clay fill (55). Between 24.70m and 25.60 was another gully (5), 0.35m wide and 0.20m deep. Its mid grey brown silty clay fill (56) again did not contain any dating evidence.

#### Trench 52 (Figs 4 and 6)

This trench was aligned N-S, 29.50m long and 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying 0.22m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. A gully (1) was observed between 2.30m and 3.70m which measured 0.50m wide and 0.14m deep. Its mid brown grey silty clay fill (52) did not produce any finds.

#### Trench 53 (Figs 4 and 6, Pls 3 and 9)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 30.7m long and 0.66m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.39m of topsoil overlying 0.23m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Four linear features were observed along the length of this trench. Ditch 16 at the western end of the trench was 0.70m wide, 0.26m deep and its light brown grey silty clay fill (65) contained 1 sherd of Iron Age pottery and 3 struck flints. Ditch 19 was noted at 11m although this was not excavated. Between 16m and 18m was gully 17, which measured 0.23m wide and 0.05m deep but its light brown grey silty clay fill (66) did not contain any dating evidence. At 25m was gully 18 that measured 0.20m wide, 0.05m deep and its light brown grey silty clay fill (67) contained 1 struck flint.

#### Trench 54 (Figs 4 and 6; Pls 4 and 8)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 30.40m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying 0.22m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Four linear features were observed along the length of the trench with gully 12, at 9.50m, not being excavated. At 17m was gully 11 measuring 0.27m wide, 0.08m deep. Its dark blue grey silty clay fill (62) did not contain any dating evidence. At 19.50m was gully 10 which was 0.44m wide, 0.17m deep and its mid blue grey silty clay fill (61) contained no finds. Between



22.30m and 24.70m was gully 9 which measured 0.89m wide, 0.39m deep and its mid blue grey silty clay fill (60) contained 2 pieces of struck flint.

#### Trench 57 (Figs 4 and 6)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 29.20m long and 0.59m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying 0.25m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. At 15.50m gully 2 was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep. Its mid grey brown silty clay fill (53) contained 5 sherds of Iron Age pottery.

#### Trench 72 (Figs 4 and 6; Pls 5 and 12)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S and measured 30.90m long and 0.53m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil overlying 0.22m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Between 15.40m and 18.50m a recut ditch was observed (38 and 39). Ditch 38 was 1.12m wide and 0.91m deep and had three fills (96-8). Fill 96 was a dark brown grey silty clay that produced 17 sherds of Roman pottery. Below this, fill 97 was a light blue grey silty clay and basal fill 98 was a light grey blue silty clay but neither of these produced any finds. Recut 39 was 2.05m wide and 0.84m deep and also had three fills (99, 150, 151). Top fill 99 was a dark brown grey silty clay that contained 23 sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery. Below this, fill 150 was a light blue grey silty clay and basal fill 151 was a light red brown silty clay but neither of these produced any finds. Between 29.50m and the end of the trench was ditch 29, which was 1.49m wide, 0.60m deep and was cutting what has been interpreted as a clay extraction feature (30), although this was unclear due to its position at the end of the trench. Ditch 29 had three fills (88, 89, 90) with 88 being a dark brown grey silty clay that produced 18 sherds of Roman pottery. Below this, fill 89 was a light blue grey silty clay and basal fill 90 was a dark brown grey silty clay but neither of these contained any dating evidence. Pit 30 was 0.82m deep and had five fills (from top to bottom, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95) none of which produced any finds.

#### Trench 73 (Figs 4 and 6)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 29.80m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.26m of topsoil above 0.23m of subsoil over clay natural geology. Between 13.70m and 16.70m was ditch 37, considered to be the same as observed in trench 72 and which was not excavated in this trench.

#### Trench 74 (Figs 5 and 6)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S and measured 30m long and 0.66m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil overlying 0.32m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. A ditch (36) was observed along the full length of the trench which was 1.20m wide and 0.41m deep. Its light red brown silty clay fill (87) produced 11 sherds of Roman pottery and a piece of tile.

#### Trench 83 (Figs 5 and 6; Pl. 11)

This trench was aligned E-W and measured 30.80m long and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil overlying 0.29m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. At the western end of the trench was a cremation-related deposit (although containing just 90g of burnt bone) in a small pit that measured 0.46m wide and 0.18m deep. This was excavated in 0.01m spits for the recovery of burnt bone and this revealed the remains of a Beaker as well as sherds from a Late Bronze Age bowl, along with a barbed and tanged arrowhead (Pl. 13), an item often found with Beaker burials.

#### Trench 84 (Fig. 5)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE and measured 29.50m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.26m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Between 7.60m and 10.70m ditch 34 was observed but was not excavated. It is considered to be the same feature as observed in trenches 72 and 73.

#### Trench 85 (Figs 5 and 6; Pl. 6)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 29m long and 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil overlying 0.24m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. The majority of the length of this trench was taken up with what has been interpreted as a clay extraction feature. A slot (33) was dug into this measuring 1.20m wide and 0.46m deep although no dating evidence was recovered from its light brown grey clay fill (84).

#### Trench 88 (Figs 5 and 6)

This trench was aligned N-S and measured 30.70m long and 0.57m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil overlying 0.32m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Gully 32 was noted at the northern end of the trench measuring 0.41m wide and 0.14m deep. Its mid red grey silty clay fill (83) did not contain any dating evidence.

### Trench 96 (Figs 5 and 6)

This trench was aligned approximately E-W and measured 29.70m long and 0.53m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of topsoil overlying 0.25m of subsoil overlying clay natural geology. Between 16m and 20m was ditch 27 which was 0.87m wide, 0.43m deep and had two fills (79, 80). Fill 79 was a mid yellow grey silty clay that contained 10 sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone including four cattle teeth. Fill 80 was dark brown grey silty clay but did not contain any finds. Between 19.60m and 21.50m was another linear, although this was not excavated. A possible pit 28 was at 26m measuring 1.02m wide, 0.18m deep but its mid grey brown silty clay fill (81) did not produce any finds.

## **Finds**

### *Earlier Prehistoric Pottery* by Richard Tabor

The earlier prehistoric pottery comprises 170 sherds (400g), all from cremation pit 35, the mean sherd weight of 2.4g reflecting the poor condition of the material. Of these, 58 sherds (307g) were recovered during excavation and the remainder were collected from wet sieving residues in spits. All but six flint-gritted sherds from spit 1 were in a similar grog-tempered fabric. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

The cremation vessel was in a moderately soft, grog-tempered fabric, G1. Its most distinctive feature was a flat, slightly expanded, pedestal-like base which was slightly concave at the exterior angle before rising in a gentle outward curve. A single small wall sherd retained traces of a possible reddish brown exterior slip and another appeared to have round toothed comb impressions. The wall was up to 10mm thick where both surfaces survived. The base form is comparable with some examples of Tall Mid-Carinated and S-profiled Beakers (Needham 2005, figs. 6 and 10, nos. 6, 5, 10) with which the fabric would be consistent.

All of the six sherds (17g) from spit 1 were flint gritted, 7mm-thick wall sherds and clearly from a different vessel. They are unlikely to be contemporary with the cremation vessel and might either derive from a middle Bronze Age fine ware or, more probably, from a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age bowl or jar.

## Fabrics

**G1** (medium) moderately soft, grey, slightly soapy fabric with buff red to grey surfaces including common to abundant medium (<2mm) to rare medium/coarse (<4mm) mainly sub-rounded grog and rarely fine (<1mm) white sub-rounded stones, possibly rolled corticated flint.

**F1** (medium) friable, grey fabric with brownish grey surfaces including common to abundant fine (<1mm) sparse medium (<2mm) to medium/coarse (<4mm) and rare coarse (<6mm) burnt sub-angular flint.

## *Late Iron Age, Roman and later pottery by Rob Perrin*

The Late Iron Age, Roman and later pottery collection comprised 153 sherds (1119g) and with a rim estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of 0.56, recovered from 18 contexts in 16 cuts within 18 trenches; the features include topsoil, subsoil and general spoil heap layers (Appendix 3). Most of the pottery was from ditches. Only seven rims occur and much of the pottery is very fragmentary with a low mean sherd weight of 7g; some sherds weighing only a few grams.

A number of different fabrics were represented (Table 1) including three (12 sherds) that are regionally traded varieties (Tomber and Dore 1998). The one sherd of DOR BB1 is a jar rim and the six colour-coated sherds are from beakers; the fabric is probably New Forest (NFO CC) but it is softer than usual. There are five definite sherds of Savernake grog-tempered ware (SAV GT) including a large jar with an undercut rim and a fragment from a storage jar. The DOR BB 1 is probably of 2nd or 3rd century date and the NFO CC late 3rd to mid-4th century. SAV GT is of late 1st to 2nd century date.

Trench 64 only contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery from the spoil heap and the topsoil in Trench 30 also contained a medieval sherd.

**Table 3: Pottery per fabric**

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>
DOR BB1	1	7	0.1
NFO CC	6	27	0.11
SAV GT	5	144	0.16
SAV GT?	1	3	
Flint	16	105	0.06
Grog?	3	12	
Shell?	3	39	
Grey	1	2	
Grey, fine	14	71	
Grey, coarse	14	60	
Dark grey	77	530	0.13
Dark grey, fine	1	4	
Reddish-yellow	4	25	
Reddish-yellow, grey core	5	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>0.56</b>

The most common fabric is a sand-tempered dark grey ware. Two vessels in this ware are neckless plain-rimmed jars which are likely to be of late Iron Age date or earlier. Another neckless plain-rimmed jar occurs in the flint-tempered ware and this ware, together with the grog-tempered and possible vesicular shell-gritted ware, is probably of mid-to-late Iron Age date, again possibly earlier. The sherds of grey ware are almost certainly products of the local kilns at Lydiard Tregose (Swan 1984, 149; <https://romankilns.net>) which are mainly of 2nd century date as is the reddish-yellow wares which may be of Severn Valley or more local origin.

The assemblage suggests limited activity or occupation from at least the late Iron Age, and probably earlier, to the later Roman period. The earliest pottery occurs in eight trenches but the latest in just two, 34 and 35.

### *Tile* by Rob Perrin

Roman tile was recovered from ditches in Trenches 34 and 74 (Appendix 4). This was mainly from *tegula*, including some flanges and one piece with incised concentric rings, with a few fragments of possible *imbrex*. One fragment might be from a box flue tile.

### *Struck Flint* by Will Attard

A modest assemblage of 37 struck flints were recovered during evaluation trenching at Redlands Airfield, Swindon, Wiltshire. The assemblage was recovered from excavated archaeological features, from monitoring of top and subsoil spoil heaps and from targeted sampling & on-site sieving of topsoil. This latter component of the evaluation focused on fields 4 and 5, where previous archaeological monitoring had produced a small assemblage of Mesolithic flints (CA 2015).

The assemblage varies widely in quality, colour, opacity and size. Despite this, most pieces are in good condition, with fresh edges and very few examples of macroscopic post-depositional damage. The assemblage contains examples of grey, brown, grey-yellow & honey-coloured flint, ranging from translucent through to very opaque. Opacity was observed in some cases to be likely due to exposure to heat – burnt or heated flint tends to become more opaque. Suitable flint for knapping is not readily available in the immediate vicinity of the site, and would have been curated and transported in, either as cores or as pre-made blades, flakes, preforms or implements.

Of the 37 flints recovered, 18 (46%) are typical of late Mesolithic flint-working techniques (defined for the purposes of this report as blade core technology and associated by-products). Evidence of both single platform and bipolar reduction techniques are present on the three blade cores (or fragments thereof). Four retouched tools

were recovered. A thumbnail scraper and a perforator (produced by pressure flaking the distal end of a blade to a point) were retrieved from the topsoil, and ditch 25 (Tr31) produced two small burins.

#### *Barbed and tanged arrowhead*

The Beaker containing cremated human bone (pit 35) also produced a finely worked barbed and tanged arrowhead (Pl. 13). This distinctive type of arrowhead is perhaps most well-known from the relatively recent discovery within the grave of the 'Amesbury Archer' (Fitzpatrick 2002). The arrowhead is a very pale grey in colour, with small areas of glossy silica deposit over both faces. This is likely the result of exposure to heat. The terminal end of one barb and part of the tang have been lost in antiquity, although overall the arrowhead is in fair condition.

#### *Trenches 30-42 and 44*

Sieving of topsoil for trenches 30-42 and 44 resulted in the recovery of just 6 struck flints in total but with a further 19 recovered from the spoil of all of these trenches in general. These flints are certainly or probably of Mesolithic date

#### *Metalwork by Aidan Colyer*

Two fragments of ferrous nails were recovered from deposit (70) in ditch 14 in trench 34. One is the top of the nail with the head intact, the second is the tip of a nail. The head is sub-square and the shaft of the nail is square, suggesting a Roman nail of Manning type 1b. The two fragments are potentially from different nails, however, the level of corrosion is consistent and shows the fragments of being the same date.

#### *Cremated Bone by Ceri Falys*

A small amount of burnt human bone was collected from feature 35 (86). The deposit was whole-earth recovered on site in a series of 17 spits. During the post-excavation processing, the samples were floated and wet-sieved to a 1mm mesh size, with all burnt bone and other associated residues separated for further analysis. The burnt bone from each spit was sorted using a sieve stack of 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sizes, and weighed. The relative weights from each of the sieves, as well as the maximum fragment sizes of cranial and portions long bone shafts are provided in Appendix 6. The preservation of the remains was generally poor, with the fragments displaying rounded and weathered appearances and chalky/brittle textures.

The largest bone fragments were present in the upper spits (spits 1-6). The largest post-excavation fragment size of cranial fragment was found to be 22.6mm (spit 3), and the largest long bone shaft fragment was recorded as 36.9mm (spit 1). The majority of pieces measured less than 10mm in size.

The colour of fragments was uniformly white in all spits, which indicates the bone was subjected to an efficient cremation process (i.e. adequate time, temperature and oxygen supply was applied to the skeleton to allow for the organic components of the bone to be fully oxidized). Holden *et al.* (1995a, b) suggest that temperatures above 600°C are required to fully oxidize the organic components and produce white bone, as observed here.

The total amount of bone recovered from 35 (86) was 90.0g, which is significantly less than would be expected from the cremation of a complete (adult) individual (recorded range: 1001.5g-2442.5g, average: 1625.9g based on modern crematoria, McKinley 1993). Reduced quantities of bone may reflect disturbance of the burial after interment, poor preservation in the burial environment, the age of the individual, or the practice of burying only some of the calcined bone of the cremated individual, representing a symbolic or token interment (McKinley 2006).

#### Osteological Analysis

All pieces of bone were subjected to osteological analysis following the procedures suggested by Brickley and McKinley (2004), and Mitchell and Brickley (2017). Initial analysis divided fragments into “cranial” and “long bone shaft fragment (lbsf)” categories. No other areas were identifiable. Due to poor preservation, it was not possible to confidently assess the age-at-death, sex, or health status of the individual(s) comprising the small assemblage of burnt bone.

#### Other Burnt Bone

A single, small fragment of unidentifiable burnt bone was recovered from gully 10 (61). Weighing less than 0.5g, the fragment had maximum measurements of just 8.6mm long by 4.0mm wide. The fragment was uniformly white. It was not possible to identify the skeletal element or species of origin of the fragment, and no further information could be retrieved.

#### *Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from two feature. Weighing a total of 78g, 36 fragments of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 7). The overall preservation of the remains was poor, with extensive damage to the cortical bone surfaces and a high degree of fragmentation.

The majority of pieces of bone (30 fragments) could not be identified to species or element of origin, due to the small fragment size and/or non-descript appearance. The assemblage contained a minimum of two animal individuals: one cow)and one unidentified “medium” sized animal (sheep/goat or pig, more likely the former).

### *Environmental Investigation by Elspeth St John-Brooks*

A programme of soil sampling was implemented which included the collection of soil samples from 15 sealed contexts. The cremation (35) was excavated in spits, each treated as a sample though all given one number. The samples were floated and wet sieved using a 0.5cm sieve with a 0.01cm flot mesh, the flots were then air dried and resulting mass retained. The cremation spits were sieved using a 0.25cm sieve.

Charred plant remains were present in only one sample: 1 indeterminate cereal grain from spit 17 of cremation 35. Seven samples contained charcoal, 5 of which originated from cremation 35 (spits 1-4 and 9). Gully 23 and pit 24 also contained a total of 5 charcoal fragments: the largest of these were identified as bark fragments and therefore cannot be used to determine species. The charcoal present was minimal in all samples and too small to enable successful fracturing which reveals the identifying morphological characteristics.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation has identified a moderate amount of archaeological deposits on the site dating to the Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. Several clusters of features were revealed.

One set of trenches (84,78,72,73) further examined a spread of geophysical anomalies which had been confirmed by the previous evaluation, found additional features and extended a large Iron Age ditch corresponding to a geophysical anomaly.

Two other sets of trenches (41, 44? and 47,54,53) found a range of features of Iron Age and Roman date including certain and probable roundhouse/ring gully structures in locations where no geophysical anomalies had been recorded.

Several other features, mostly linear in nature were found in relative isolation and may represent field boundaries surrounding these occupation sites or possibly indicting the presence of additional smaller occupation foci.

A cluster of geophysical anomalies to the south west already confirmed as being of archaeological origin (Iron Age/Roman) was not directly re-examined during this stage of evaluation but extra trenches helped clarify its extent.



Notably, the earliest deposit recorded was an Early Bronze Age cremation burial with a Beaker and barbed and tanged arrowhead, though as only a small amount of burnt bone was present, the deposit is strictly speaking pyre-related. Nevertheless it is an uncommon find for the claylands,

Sieving of topsoil and spoilheap finds for trenches 30-42 and 44 resulted in the recovery of a modest collection of struck flints which are certainly or probably of Mesolithic date. This appears to confirm the presence of a small Mesolithic site in this location, now represented only by a scatter of durable flintwork within the topsoil.

The evaluation has therefore confirmed that parts of the site have high archaeological potential.

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

(Trenches 1-29 –phase 1)

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
30	29.30	2.00	1.20	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-1.20m subsoil; 1.20m+ clay natural geology.
31	29.20	2.00	0.49	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.49m+ clay natural geology. Ditch/Furrow 25
32	29.60	2.00	0.47	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.47m+ clay natural geology. Ditch/Furrow 26
33	28.70	2.00	0.50	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.50m+ clay natural geology.
34	29.30	2.00	0.61	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37m-0.61m subsoil; 0.61m+ clay natural geology. Ditches 13, 14, 15 [PL 1]
35	29.90	2.00	0.59	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.57m subsoil; 0.57m-0.59m+ clay natural geology.
36	29.40	2.00	0.58	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m+ clay natural geology.
37	29.20	2.00	0.54	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.54m+ clay natural geology.
38	60.70	2.00	0.41	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m+ clay natural geology.
39	29.30	2.00	0.53	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m-0.53m+ clay natural geology.
40	29.30	2.00	0.64	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.59m subsoil; 0.59m-0.64m+ clay natural geology.
41	29.00	2.00	0.61	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m-0.61m+ clay natural geology. Gully 20, Ring Gully 21, 22 [PL 10]
42	29.20	2.00	0.54	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.53m subsoil; 0.53m-0.54m+ clay natural geology. Gully 23, Pit 24
43	30.30	2.00	0.69	0-0.42m topsoil; 0.42m-0.66m subsoil; 0.66m-0.69m+ clay natural geology.
44	28.70	2.00	0.55	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.53m subsoil; 0.53m-0.55m+ clay natural geology.
45	29.40	2.00	0.68	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m-0.67m subsoil; 0.67m-0.68m+ clay natural geology.
46	29.80	2.00	0.48	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.48m+ clay natural geology.
47	30.00	2.00	0.52	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+ clay natural geology. Gullies 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Posthole 8 [PLs 2 and 7]
48	29.80	2.00	0.51	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.51m+ clay natural geology.
49	30.40	2.00	0.61	0-0.41m topsoil; 0.41m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m-0.61m+ clay natural geology.
50	30.70	2.00	0.66	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m-0.62m subsoil; 0.62m-0.66m+ clay natural geology.
51	30.10	2.00	0.62	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m-0.61m subsoil; 0.61m-0.62m+ clay natural geology.
52	29.50	2.00	0.52	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m-0.52m+ clay natural geology. Gully 1
53	30.40	2.00	0.57	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m-0.57m+ clay natural geology. Ditch 16, Gullies, 17, 18, 19 [PLs 3 and 9]
54	30.40	2.00	0.54	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m-0.54m+ clay natural geology. Gullies 9, 10, 11, Ditch 12 [PLs 4 and 8]
55	30.90	2.00	0.86	0-0.48m topsoil; 0.48m-0.83m subsoil; 0.83m-0.86m+ clay natural geology.
56	29.50	2.00	0.57	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.57m+ clay natural geology.
57	29.20	2.00	0.59	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.54m subsoil; 0.54m-0.59m+ clay natural geology. Gully 2
58	29.00	2.00	0.51	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.51m+ clay natural geology.
59	31.00	2.00	0.85	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.82m subsoil; 0.82m-0.85m+ clay natural geology.
60	29.80	2.00	0.56	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m-0.56m+ clay natural geology.
61	29.80	2.00	0.54	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m-0.54m+ clay natural geology.
62	29.60	2.00	0.54	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m-0.54m+ clay natural geology.
63	31.20	2.00	0.69	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.62m subsoil; 0.62m-0.69m+ clay natural geology.
64	31.60	2.00	0.57	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19m-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m-0.57m+ clay natural geology.
65	31.10	2.00	0.52	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+ clay natural geology.
66	30.20	2.00	0.53	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.53m+ clay natural geology.
67	30.30	2.00	0.52	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m-0.52m+ clay natural geology.
68	30.80	2.00	0.66	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.62m subsoil; 0.62m-0.66m+ clay natural geology.
69	30.10	2.00	0.53	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.53m+ clay natural geology.
70	31.80	2.00	0.62	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.57m subsoil; 0.57m-0.62m+ clay natural geology.
71	31.80	2.00	0.57	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.57m+ clay natural geology.
72	30.9	2.00	0.53	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m-0.53m+ clay natural geology. Ditches, 29, 38, 39, Pit 30 [PL 5]
73	29.80	2.00	0.55	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m-0.55m+ clay natural geology. Ditch 37
74	30.00	2.00	0.66	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m-0.66m+ clay natural geology. Ditch 36 [PL 12]
75	29.20	2.00	0.66	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.66m subsoil; 0.66m+ clay natural geology.
76	29.20	2.00	0.70	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m-0.70m subsoil; 0.70m+ clay natural geology.
77	29.80	2.00	0.52	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.52m+ clay natural geology.
78	29.80	2.00	0.52	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m-0.52m+ clay natural geology.
79	29.80	2.00	0.49	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m-0.49m+ clay natural geology.
80	29.60	2.00	0.55	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ clay natural geology.
81	29.10	2.00	0.53	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m-0.53m+ clay natural geology.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
82	29.70	2.00	0.61	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37m-0.57m subsoil; 0.57m-0.61m+ clay natural geology.
83	30.80	2.00	0.51	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m+ clay natural geology. Cremation Pit 35 [PL 11]
84	29.50	2.00	0.54	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m-0.54m+ clay natural geology. Ditch 34
85	29.00	2.00	0.62	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m-0.62m+ clay natural geology. Pit 33 [PL 6]
86	29.80	2.00	0.69	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.66m subsoil; 0.66m-0.69m+ clay natural geology.
87	30.30	2.00	0.63	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.62m subsoil; 0.62m-0.63m+ clay natural geology.
88	30.70	2.00	0.57	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.57m+ clay natural geology. Gully 32
89	29.10	2.00	0.63	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.59m subsoil; 0.59m-0.63m+ clay natural geology.
90	29.50	2.00	0.52	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m-0.52m+ clay natural geology.
91	30.30	2.00	0.62	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.61m subsoil; 0.61m-0.62m+ clay natural geology.
92	29.50	2.00	0.53	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m-0.53m+ clay natural geology.
93	37.30	2.00	0.51	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m+ clay natural geology.
94	34.50	2.00	0.51	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m-0.51m+ clay natural geology.
95	29.50	2.00	0.55	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ clay natural geology.
96	29.70	2.00	0.53	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.53m subsoil; 0.53m+ clay natural geology. Ditches 27, 31, Pit 28
97	29.80	2.00	0.46	0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ clay natural geology.
98	29.80	2.00	0.47	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ clay natural geology.
99	30.00	2.00	0.71	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m-0.69m subsoil; 0.69m-0.71m+ clay natural geology.

*APPENDIX 2: Feature details*

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
52	1	52	Gully		
57	2	53	Gully	Iron Age?	Pottery-
47	3	54	Gully		
47	4	55	Gully		
47	5	56	Gully		
47	6	57	Gully		
47	7	58	Gully		
47	8	59	Posthole	Roman	Pottery
54	9	60	Gully	-	-
54	10	61	Gully	-	-
54	11	62	Gully	-	-
54	12	63	Ditch	-	-
34	13	69	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
34	14	70	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
34	15	71	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
53	16	64, 65	Gully	Iron Age?	Pottery
53	17	66	Gully		
53	18	67	Gully		
53	19	68	Gully		
41	20	72	Gully	Iron Age	Pottery
41	21	73	Ring Gully	Iron Age?	Same as 22
41	22	74	Ring Gully	Iron Age?	Pottery
42	23	75	Gully	Iron Age?	Pottery
42	24	76	Pit	Roman	Pottery
31	25	77	Ditch/Furrow	Iron Age?	Pottery
32	26	78	Ditch/Furrow	Iron Age?	Same as 25
96	27	79, 80	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
96	28	81	Pit	-	-
72	29	88-90	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
72	30	91-3	Clay Pit		Stratigraphy
96	31	82	Ditch	-	-
88	32	83	Gully	-	-
85	33	84	Clay Pit	-	-
84	34	85	Ditch	Roman	Same as 38/39
83	35	86	Cremation	Early Bronze Age	Pottery, Arrowhead
74	36	87	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
73	37	152	Ditch		Same as 38/39
72	38	96-8	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
72	39	99, 150-1	Ditch	Roman	Pottery

### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fil l</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Body</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Tp39		50	Topsoil	SAV GT	1			1	48	4	JST
Tp30		50	Subsoil	Grog?		1		1	7		
Tp30		50	Subsoil	Shell?		1		1	7		vesicular
Tp30		50	Subsoil	Reddish-yellow, grey core		1		1	1		
Tp30		50	Topsoil	Reddish-yellow, grey core		2		2	3		
Tp30		50	Topsoil	Grey, coarse		14		14	60		
Tp30		50	Topsoil	Med		1		1	1		green glaze
86		51	Subsoil	SAV GT		2		2	24		
44		51	Subsoil	Reddish-yellow, grey core		2		2	6		
52	2	53	Gully	Flint		5		5	3		
47	8	59	Posthole	Grog?		2		2	5		
54	16	65	Ditch	Flint	1			1	17	6	JPR
34	13	69	Ditch	DOR BB 1	1			1	7	10	JCR
35	14	70	Ditch	SAV GT	1			1	56	12	Large JUR
35	14	70	Ditch	Grey, fine		5		5	15		
35	14	70	Ditch	Dark grey, fine		1		1	4		
35	14	70	Ditch	Reddish-yellow		4		4	25		
35	14	70	Ditch	LNV CC/NFO CC	1	2		3	20	11	BKR, PR/FN
34	15	71	Ditch	Grey, fine		2	1	3	24		
34	15	71	Ditch	LNV CC/NFO CC		3		3	7		Barbotine beaker
41	20	72	Gully	Flint		4		4	10		
41	22	74	Gully	Flint			1	1	12		
42	23	75	Gully	Flint		1		1	14		
42	24	76	Pit	Flint		1		1	7		
42	24	76	Pit	Dark grey		1		1	6		
31	25	77	Ditch	Flint		1		1	6		
96	27	79	Ditch	Dark grey	1	9		10	117	7	LIA JPR
74	36	87	Ditch	Grey, fine		5	1	6	32		
74	36	87	Ditch	Dark grey		5		5	4		
72	29	88	Ditch	Dark grey		17	1	18	128		
72	38	96	Ditch	Dark grey	1	14		15	146	6	LIA? JPR
72	38	96	Ditch	Shell?		2		2	32		vesicular
72	39	99	Ditch	Flint		1	1	2	36		
72	39	99	Ditch	Dark grey		15	1	16	93		LIA?
72	39	99	Ditch	SAV GT?		1		1	3		
72	39	99	Ditch	Dark grey		3		3	10		
72	39	99	Ditch	Grey		1		1	2		
64			spoil	Post med		1		1	79		green glaze
76			Spoil	Dark grey		4		4	4		
48			Spoil	SAV GT		1		1	16		
72			spoil	Dark grey		5		5	22		LIA?

### APPENDIX 4: Brick and tile

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>FType</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
34	13	69	Ditch	2	237
34	14	70	Ditch	12	1779
34	15	71	Ditch	10	271
74	36	87	Ditch	1	128

**APPENDIX 5:** Catalogue of struck flint.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken Flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Other</i>
32	-	Subsoil (51)					1	1 x core (blade core?)
33	-	Topsoil (50)				1		
34	-	Subsoil (51)						1 x backed/utilised blade segment
35	-	Topsoil (50)		1				1 x thumbnail scraper
37	-	Topsoil (50)				1		
38	-	Subsoil (51)						1 x bi-polar blade core
39	-	Subsoil (51)	1	1	1	1	1	2 x blade core fragments; 2 x core fragment (one burnt); 1 x awl/perforator made on a blade
40	-	Subsoil (51)					1	2 x core fragments (one burnt)
41	-	Topsoil (50)					1	
41	-	Subsoil (51)	1					
42	-	Topsoil (50)						2 x utilised blades
42	-	Subsoil (51)	1					
44	-	Topsoil (50)	1					
52	1	52		1				
48	9	60	1					1 x core fragment
53	16	65			1		2	
53	18	67				1		
31	25	77		2				
83	35	86						1 x barbed and tanged arrowhead (from cremation, spit 7)

## APPENDIX 6: Burnt Human Bone

Summary of burnt human bone fragmentation recovered from Cremation 35 (86) by spit

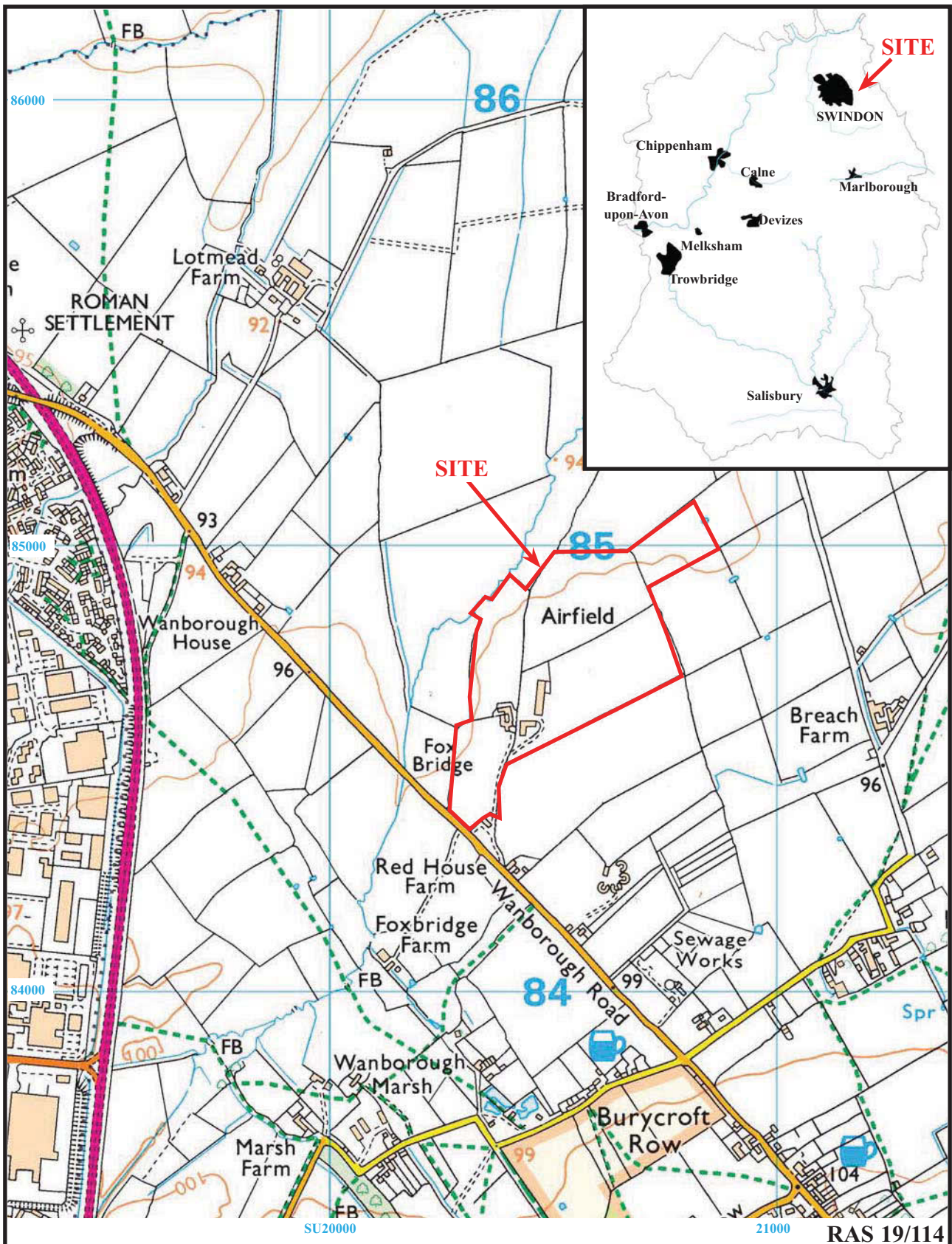
**Key: LBSF = long bone shaft fragment**

Spit	Max frag size (mm)		10mm		5mm		2mm		Total Wt (g)
	Cranial	LBSF	Wt (g)	(%)	Wt (g)	(%)	Wt (g)	(%)	
1	20.4	36.9	12.0	46.2	6.0	23.1	8.0	30.8	26.0
2	15.6	23.2	7.0	56.0	0.5	4.0	5.0	40.0	12.5
3	22.6	18.3	6.0	37.5	2.0	12.5	8.0	50.0	16.0
4	15.1	17.0	4.0	30.8	2.0	15.4	7.0	53.8	13.0
5	13.3	13.3	1.0	10.0	3.0	30.0	6.0	60.0	10.0
6	20.8	18.4	2.0	30.8	2.5	38.5	2.0	30.8	6.5
7	-	13.7	0.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	66.7	1.5
8	11.1	13.9	0.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	66.7	1.5
9	-	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.0	0.5	50.0	1.0
10	-	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
11	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
12	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
13	-	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
14	-	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
15	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
16	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
17	-	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	-	-	33.0g	36.7%	18.5g	20.6%	38.5g	42.8%	90.0g

**APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Animal Bone**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Unid</i>	<i>Comments</i>
14	70	2	4	-	2	-	long bone midshaft fragment, ?sheep/goat metacarpal midshaft
27	79	34	74	4	-	30	four loose cow teeth



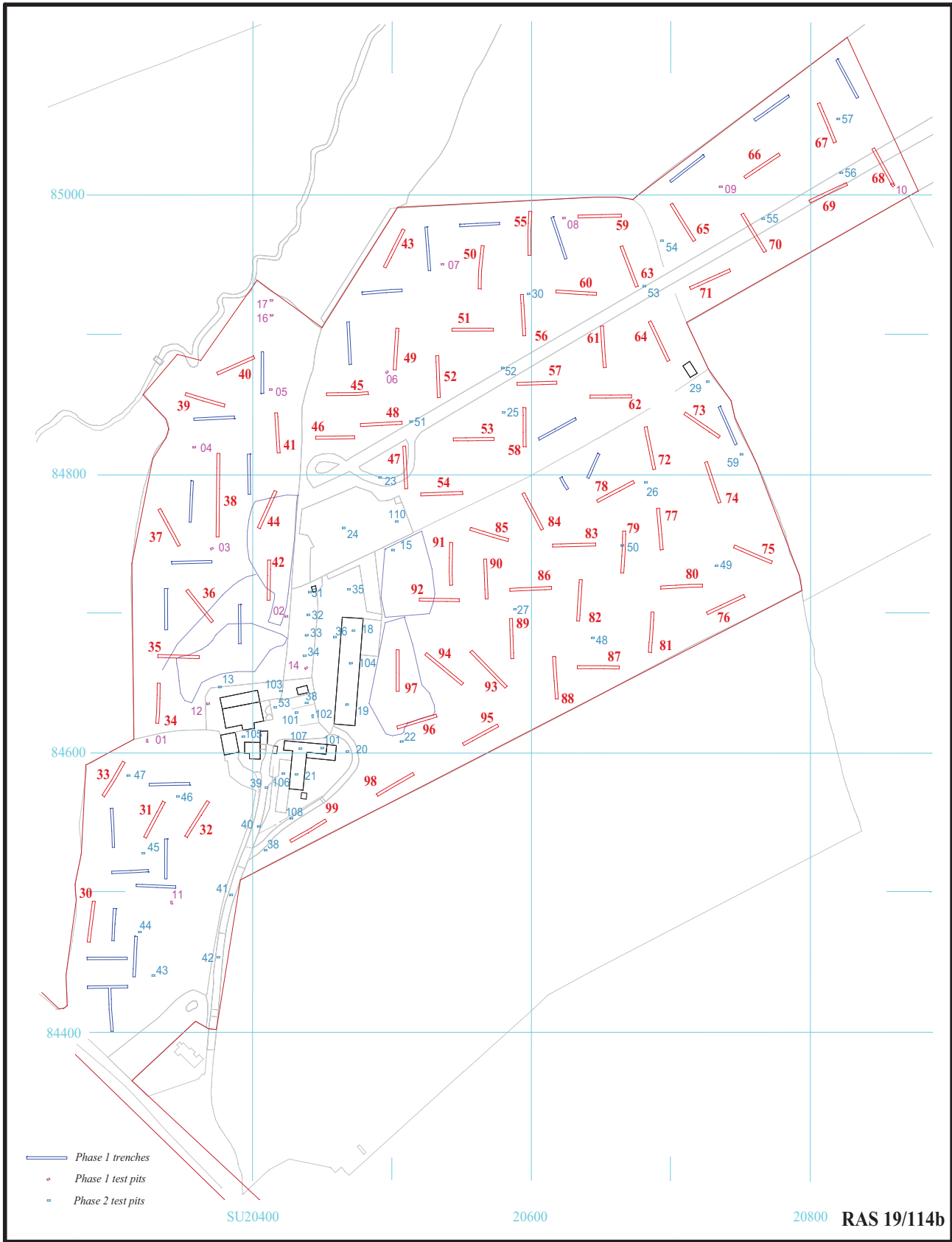


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Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Wanborough Road and within Wiltshire.

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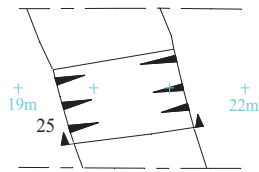


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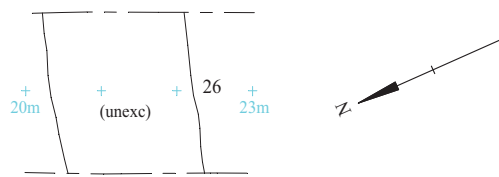
Figure 2. Location of phase 2 trenches (red)



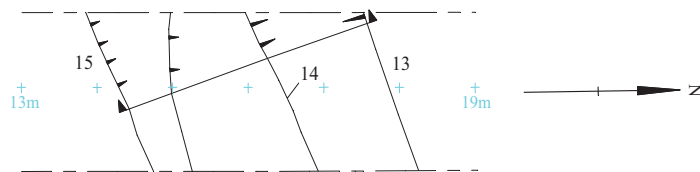
Trench 31



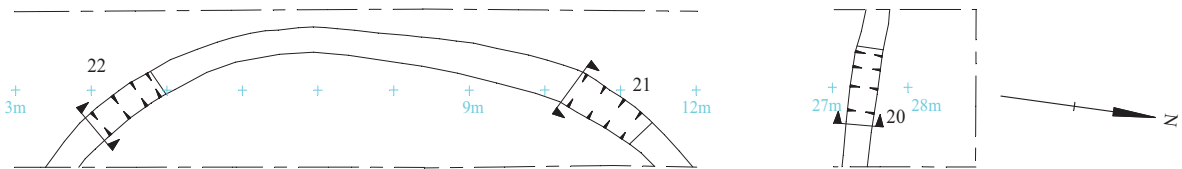
Trench 32



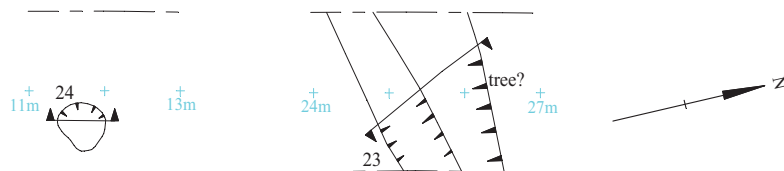
Trench 34



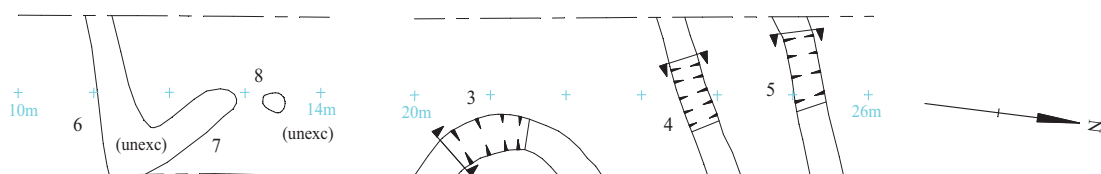
Trench 41



Trench 42



Trench 47



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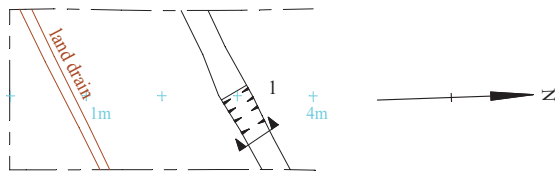
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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.

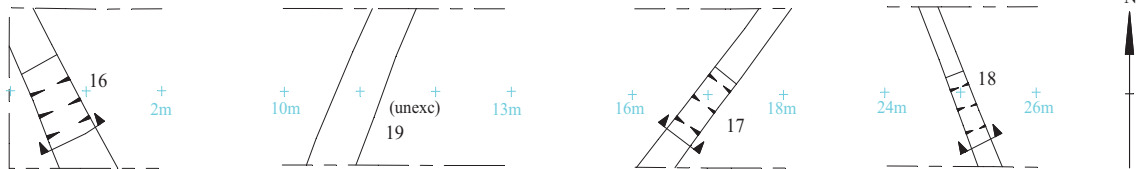


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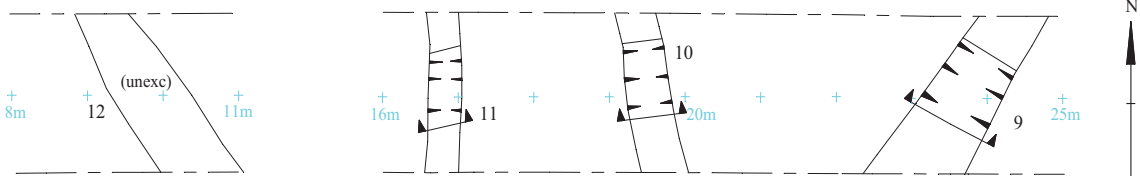
Trench 52



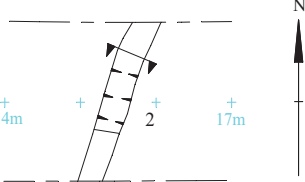
Trench 53



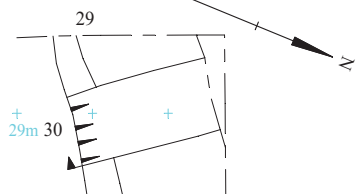
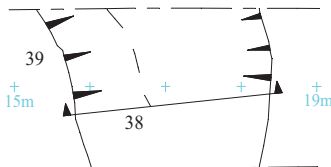
Trench 54



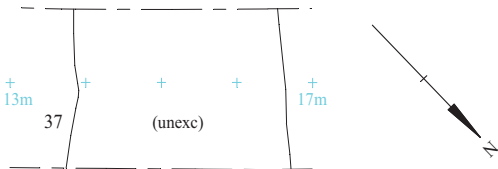
Trench 57



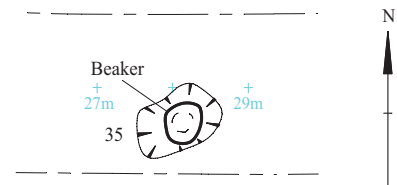
Trench 72



Trench 73



Trench 83



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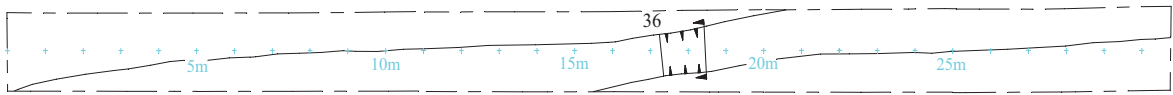
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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.



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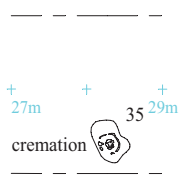
Trench 74



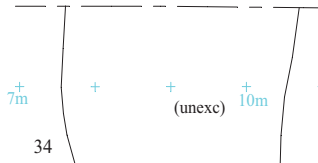
Trench 85



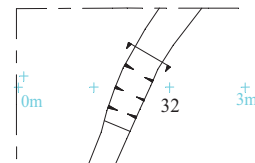
Trench 83



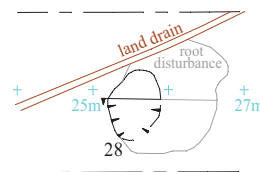
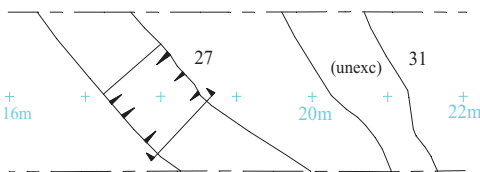
Trench 84



Trench 88



Trench 96

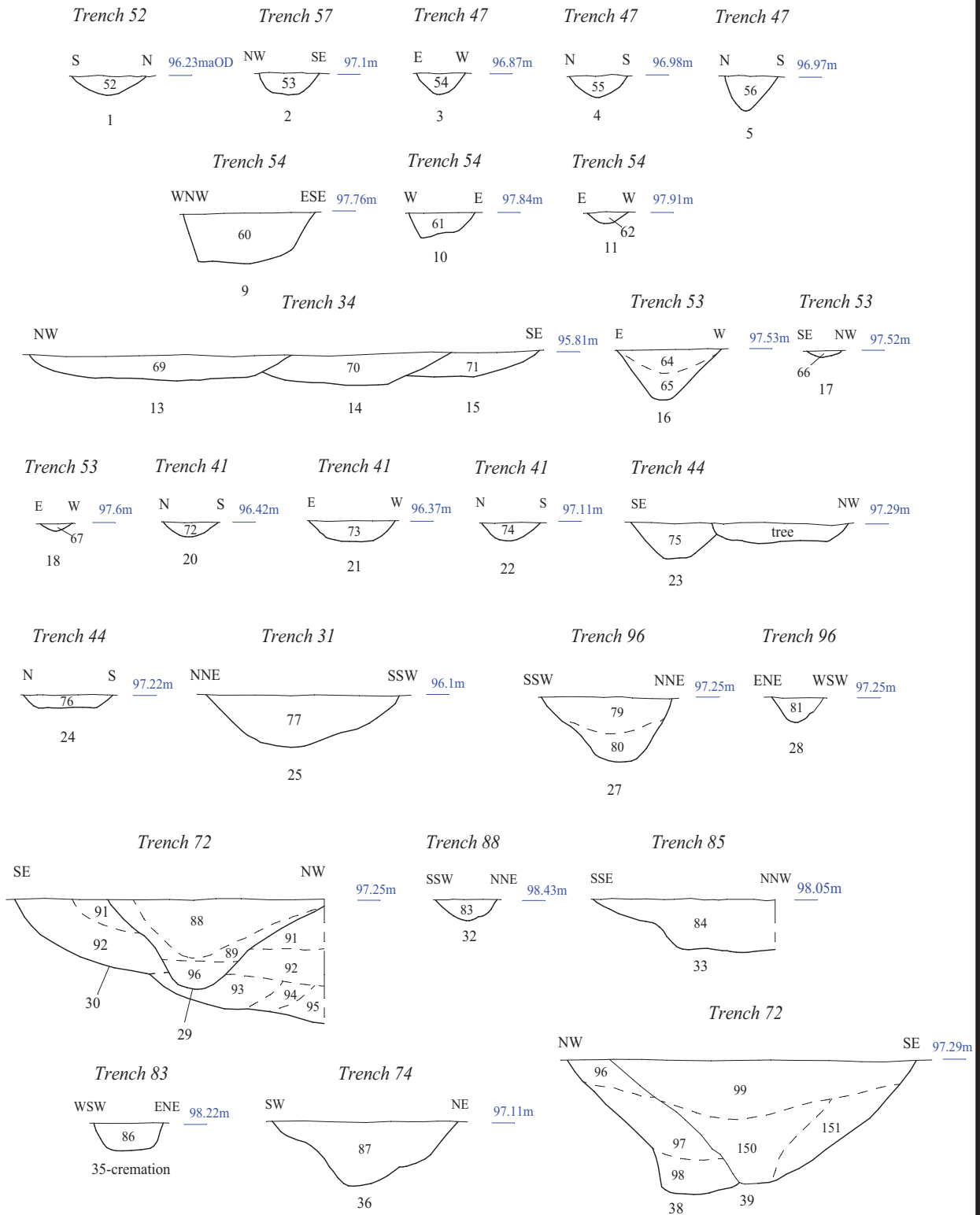


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Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

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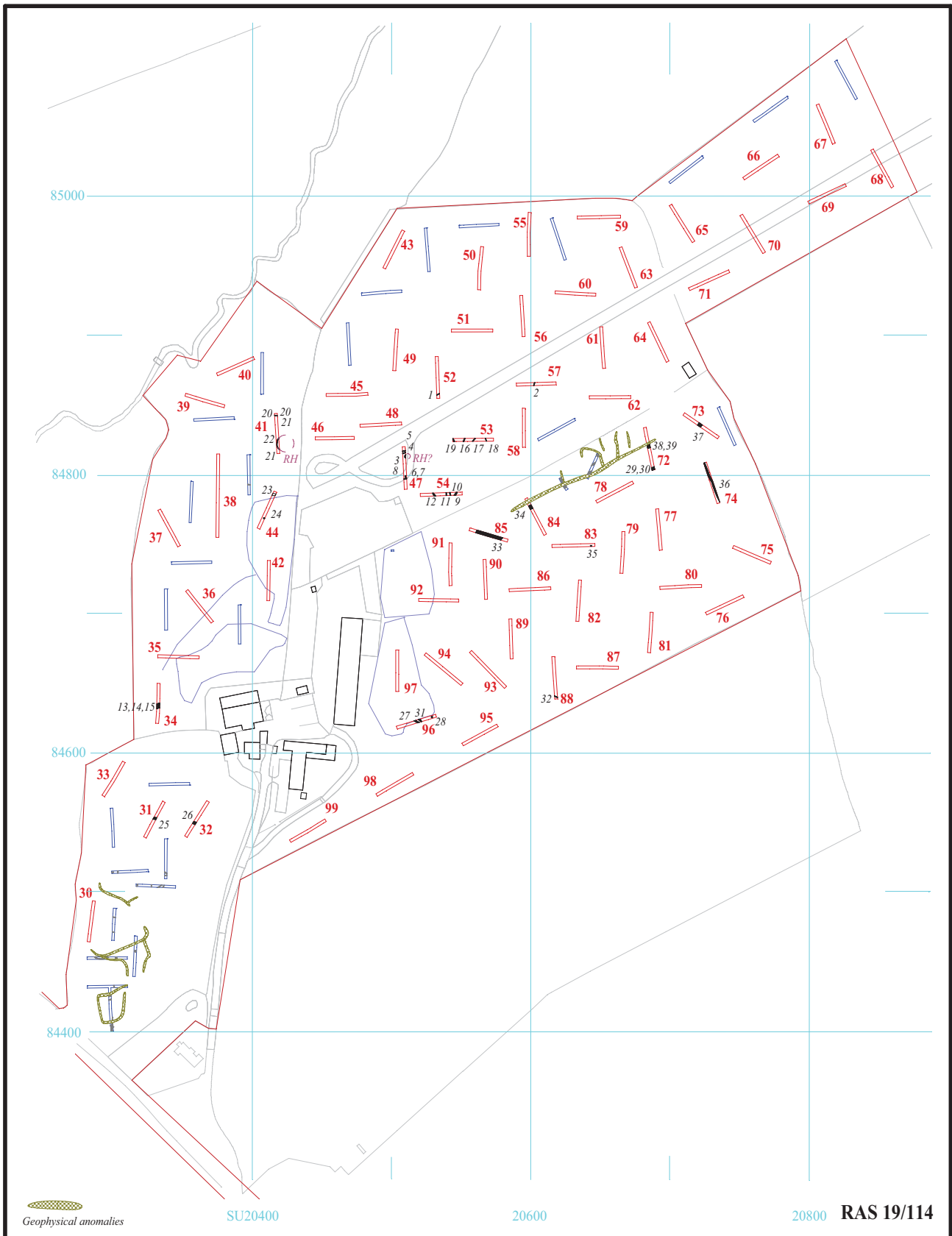


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Figure 6. Sections.





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Figure 7. Location of features in current (red) and previous (blue) evaluation exercises and archaeological geophysical anomalies.



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Plate 1. Trench 34, looking NNE, Scales:horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 47, looking N, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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**Redlands Airfield, Wanborough,  
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Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 53, looking E, Scales:horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 54, looking ENE, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plate 5. Trench 72, looking S, Scales:horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 85, looking ESE, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plate 7. Trench 47, curvilinear slot 3, looking S, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Trench 54, slot 11, looking SE, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

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Plate 9. Trench 53, slot 16, looking SE, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 10. Trench 41, curvilinear slot 22, looking ESE, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Plate 11. Trench 83, pit 35, looking S, Scales:0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 12. Trench 74, ditch 36, looking NW, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plate 13. Trench 83, pit 35, Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead. Scale:5cm.

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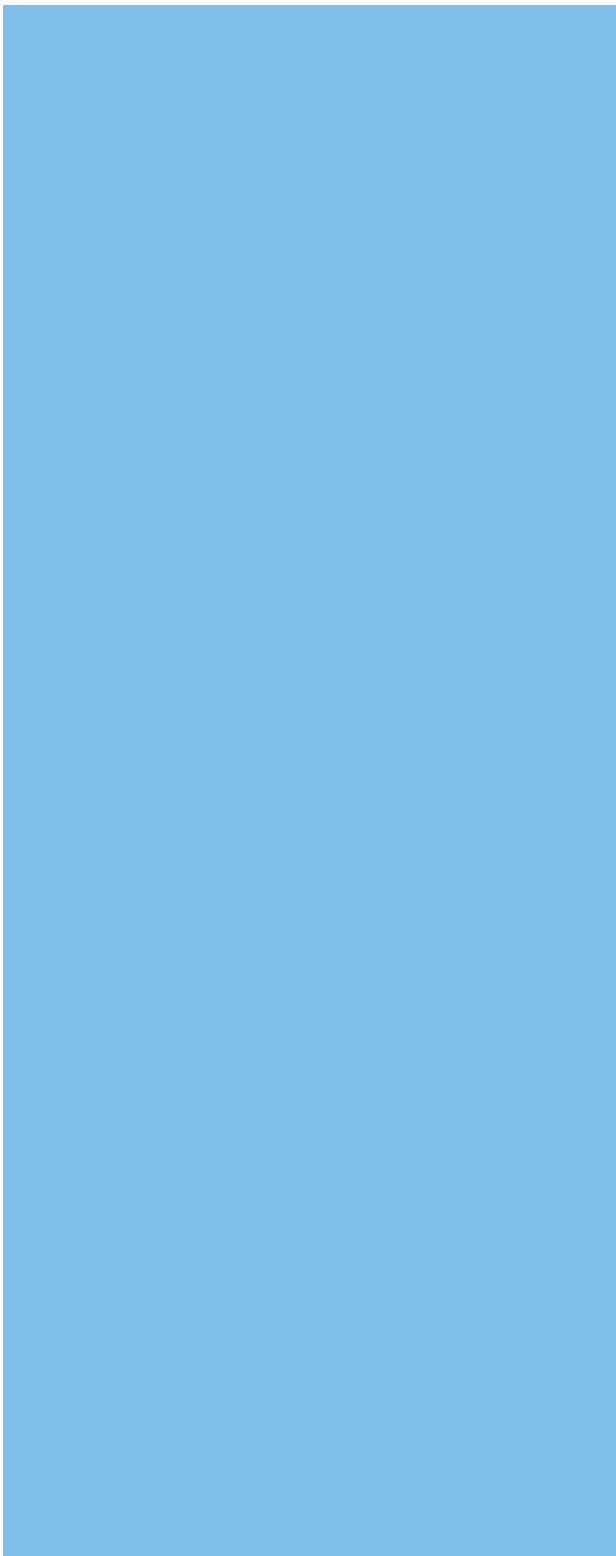
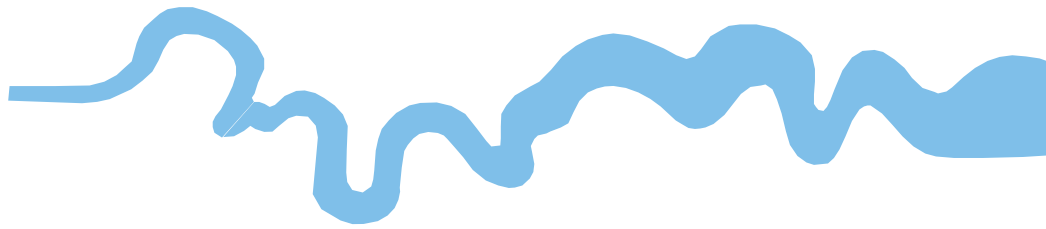
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Plates 13.**

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## TIME CHART

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





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