

**Barnes Coaches Site
Aldbourn
Wiltshire**

Outline Post-Excavation Assessment
and
Updated Project Design

for

Hannick Homes

CA Project: 9120

November 2011

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Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne, Wiltshire

NGR: SU 2635 7560
Type: Excavation
Date: May 2011
Location of archive: To be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum
Accession Number: To be confirmed
Site Code: BCY 11
CA Project: 3382/9120

SUMMARY

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2011 at the request of Hannick Homes at the Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne, Wiltshire. In compliance with an approved WSI (CA 2011), an area approximately of 40m by 22m was excavated across the development area.

Excavations uncovered a late prehistoric pit, a potential Romano-British ditched field enclosure aligned broadly north-south/east-west and two Romano-British pits. The remaining features consisted of refuse pits, a well and a north/south aligned ditch, representing medieval and post-medieval domestic activity to the rear of the historic street frontage. Undated features included a north/south aligned juvenile inhumation burial, pits, postholes and former hedge lines which probably relate to the afore-mentioned medieval and post-medieval activity.

This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation.

INTRODUCTION

During May 2011 Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation at the Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne, Wiltshire, (centred on NGR: SU 2635 7560; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken at the request of Hannick Homes in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological excavation prepared by David Vaughan, Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and with a subsequent detailed WSI produced by CA (CA 2011) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Mr Vaughan. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999), the *Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation* (Wiltshire County Council Archaeological Service 1995), and the *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (EH 1991). It was monitored by Mr Vaughan, including a site visit on 10 May 2011.

Location

The site encloses an area of approximately 0.3ha, and comprises the Barnes Coach Depot and an associated tarmac and paved parking area. The site lies to the west of West Street behind current domestic dwellings at approximately 128m AOD (Fig. 2).

The underlying geology is mapped as New Pit Chalk of the Turonian Age overlain by Head (gravel, sand and clay) from the Quaternary Age (BGS 2011). The chalk was encountered throughout the excavation area.

Archaeological background

Archaeological interest in the site arises from its location within an area of archaeological interest. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area includes assemblages of Neolithic and Mesolithic flints found to the north of the site, whilst sherds of Bronze Age pottery have been uncovered immediately to the north at Pudley Cottage. Aldbourne is situated to the south of Ermine Way, and a number of Romano-British artefacts have been found in the vicinity of the site including sherds of pottery immediately to the north, again at Pudley Cottage, sherds of pottery associated with a compacted flint surface to the north-west at Manor Farm, and a bronze buckle and two coins at the Old Rectory to the south-east. These suggest the possibility of a nearby settlement. Part of mid-Saxon cemetery containing 26 inhumation graves was excavated at Marlborough Road c. 450m to the south-west (WA 2008).

Aldbourn itself is first recorded as Aldincburnan in AD 970, and archaeological work immediately to the north of the site at West Street House in 2004 revealed evidence of

medieval domestic activity to the rear of the historic street frontage, suggesting a high potential for further medieval activity within the site.

An archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken by CA in February 2008. A possible Anglo-Saxon ditch was recorded at 0.6m below present ground level. It was cut into the underlying chalk natural and sealed by modern subsoil, topsoil and recent yard surfaces. An undated ditch had very similar form and fills to the possible Anglo-Saxon ditch, and may be of the same date. A modern wall foundation and modern pit were also encountered (CA 2008).

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the excavation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist the Local Planning Authority in making an informed judgement on the likely impact upon the archaeological resource by the proposed development.

The objectives of the excavation were laid out in a project design produced by CA (April 2011) in accordance with brief specification, as follows:

The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

The specific aims of the work were to:

- investigate and record an area approximately of 40m by 22m centred on the feature within an evaluation trench which produced Anglo-Saxon pottery;
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- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
-
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified;
-
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.
-

METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork commenced with the removal of the paved yard surface and topsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.

The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All funerary/ritual activity deposits were **100%** excavated. Discrete features (post holes, pits) were sampled by hand excavation (average sample **50%**) except where their common/repetitious nature suggested they are unlikely to yield significant new information. All linear features were sampled to a minimum of **20%**. Priority was attached to features which yielded sealed assemblages which could be related to the chronological sequence of the site. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Excavation Recording Manual* (CA 1996). Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and sampled appropriately in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The taking of samples for paleoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic analysis from archaeological sites* (CA 2003). All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (CA 1995).

The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive (including artefacts) will be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

RESULTS

Fieldwork summary

This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in appendices 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Six phases of activity were identified: later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval, undated and modern. These were represented by pits, postholes, ditches, a well, an inhumation burial and modern service cuts (Fig. 2). All were covered by modern yard surfaces related to the site's previous use as a coach depot.

Natural chalk 4000 was identified across the whole of the excavation area approximately 0.65m below present ground surface and showed evidence of modern disturbance.

Later prehistoric

Evidence for later prehistoric activity on the site consisted predominantly of residual pottery within the fills of later features and a pit. Pit 4162 measured 0.43m in width and 0.22m in depth and contained a single fill (4163) from which was recovered grog tempered pottery of late prehistoric date. Two sherds of Middle Bronze Age coarse shell tempered pottery were recovered from the fill of an otherwise undated pit 4231, which cut through the fills of a Romano-British ditch. Two sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill of medieval pit 4238. Sherds of Bronze Age pottery have also been uncovered immediately to the north of the site at Pudley Cottage supporting the interpretation of Bronze Age activity in the vicinity.

Romano-British

One ditch and two pits of probable Romano-British date were encountered. Ditch 4026 was aligned north-east/south-west, measured 4m in length, 0.55m in width, and 0.28m in depth and terminated to the north of ditch 4022/4228/4233. Pottery of Late 1st century AD to Early 2nd century AD date was recovered from the fill of ditch 4026. The ditches have been interpreted as potentially forming part of a wider field enclosure or land boundary continuing to the north of the excavation area.

To the south of the ditches, pit 4219 contained 1st century AD to 2nd century AD pottery, and pit 4160, pottery dating from the 3rd century AD to 4th century AD. Residual Romano-

British pottery and ceramic building material was also recovered from the fills of medieval pit 4238, post-medieval pit 4098 and modern pit 4005.

Romano-British artefacts previously found in the vicinity of the site included sherds of pottery, again at Pudley Cottage immediately to the north, sherds of pottery associated with a compacted flint surface to the north-west at Manor Farm, and a bronze buckle and two coins at the Old Rectory to the south-east. Combined with the evidence from this phase of archaeological works these suggest the possibility of a nearby settlement.

Medieval

Nine pits and a short length of truncated ditch of medieval date were encountered. The pits ranged in size from 0.3m to 2.42m in width, 0.07m to 2m in depth and contained artefacts consistent with the disposal of domestic waste, predominantly cooking pot fragments of 11th to 13th-century AD date. Ditch 4069/4073 was aligned north/south and measured 0.63m in width, 0.23m in depth, and survived for 2.75m in length. One sherd of flint tempered cooking pot of medieval date was recovered from the fill of the ditch. Residual medieval pottery was also recovered from the fills of post-medieval pits 4020, 4039, 4056, 4240 and post-medieval posthole 4111.

Previous archaeological work, immediately to the north of the site at West Street House in 2004, also revealed evidence of medieval domestic activity to the rear of the historic street frontage and suggested a high potential for further medieval activity within the Barnes Coaches site, confirmed by the current excavations.

Post-medieval

Six pits, a posthole, a well and a ditch of post-medieval date were recorded. The pits ranged in size from 0.3m to 3.1m in width, 0.19 to 1.51m in depth and contained artefacts consistent with the disposal of both domestic waste and building debris including tile and brick fragments. The well 4087 had been cut through the natural chalk substrate and had been deliberately backfilled with chalk rubble mixed with domestic pottery, glass and ceramic building debris; it was not fully excavated. Ditch 4022/4228/4233 was aligned east/west, measured at least 13.5m in length, up to 0.6m in width, 0.2m in depth and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west. Pottery of 1st century AD to 2nd century AD date was recovered from its fills in addition to a small quantity of post-medieval pottery.

Undated

Twenty-nine features remain artefactually undated. These consist of twelve postholes, fifteen pits, the remnants of possible hedge lines and an inhumation burial. Two of the pits can be broadly stratigraphically dated; pit 4231 cuts a post-medieval ditch and pit 4224 cuts medieval pit 4226, both sealed by modern topsoil.

Grave 4003 was aligned broadly north/south and contained the heavily truncated skeleton of a probable juvenile (SK4212). The plant macrofossil and charcoal assemblage from grave fill 4002 contained large assemblages of carbonised cereal grains and charcoal which were almost identical in composition to the fills in pits 4031/4246 and 4242. This may provide dating evidence, indicating a medieval or later date for skeleton 4212. A fragment of human skull was also recovered from an undated posthole (4001) to the southwest.

Further analysis of the undated features with regard to their form, perceived function and their fill types may allow them to be allocated to a particular phase of activity. Given the paucity of features pre-dating the medieval period it is likely that the majority of the remaining artefactually undated features are medieval, post-medieval or modern in date.

Modern

Modern artefacts were recovered from two postholes and two pits. Additional modern pits were identified and recorded in plan but not excavated (Fig. 2). These contained large quantities of modern artefacts including domestic pottery, glass, iron objects and ceramic building material. A concentration of large intercutting refuse pits was noted in the eastern half of the site, a number of these contained corroded automobile parts suggesting they probably relate to the use of the site by Barnes Coaches in the second half of the 20th century.

Modern sewer pipes, associated culverts and inspection pits and a water pipe trench were also identified and relate to the site's former use as a coach depot.

Stratigraphic Record: factual data

Following the completion of the excavation an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence and a site matrix was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The excavation comprises the following records:

Context sheets	247
Plans (1:10, 1:20, 1:100)	2
Sections (1:10, 1:20)	49
Sample sheets	3
Monochrome Films	3
Colour slide Films	0
Digital photographs	105
matrices	1

The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was good with archaeological remains having survived as negative features. Despite a relative paucity of stratigraphic relationships, most features have been assigned a preliminary period.

Stratigraphic record: statement of potential

A secure stratigraphic sequence is essential to elucidating the form, purpose, date, organisation and development of the various phases of activity represented. This can be achieved through detailed analysis of the sequence and further integration of the artefactual dating evidence. The refined sequence will then serve as the spatial and temporal framework within which other artefactual and biological evidence can be understood.

Artefactual record: factual data

All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	prehistoric	5	76
	Roman	89	1531
	medieval	35	421
	Post-medieval/modern	118	2480
	Total	247	4508
Flint	Worked/burnt	2	-
Brick/tile	Pmed/modern	43	2900
Clay pipe	Bowls/stems	10	54
Glass	Vessel/window	31	581
Metals	Iron	8	-
	Copper alloy	10	-
	Lead alloy	1	-

Pottery

A small assemblage was recovered, dating to the later Prehistoric to the post-medieval/modern periods. The small late prehistoric group and a proportion among the Roman and medieval groups are re-deposited. The assemblage was moderately fragmented, the overall mean sherd weight being fairly high at 18.2g and surface preservation is typically good. The Roman group includes a small number of larger context groups; the largest, from pit 4046, dating to the later 3rd or 4th centuries AD.

Flint

A secondary flake was a re-deposited find from deposit 4047, occurring in association with pottery of Roman date. A fragment of unworked, but burnt flint was recovered from deposit 4023, also in association with Roman pottery.

Ceramic Building Material

A total of 43 fragments was recovered from fifteen separate deposits. All material dates to the post-medieval/modern period, the majority comprising brick fragments.

Clay tobacco pipe

A total of 10 fragments (54g) was recovered from four deposits. The majority comprises unmarked stem fragments. A group of six fragments from deposit 4006 includes three bowls of 19th century type with moulded leaf decoration.

Glass

A total of 31 fragments of (581g) vessel or window glass was recovered from six deposits. All would appear to be modern in date, probably after c. 1850. There are two fragments from a clear glass stemmed drinking glass from deposit 4006. The bulk of the remainder comprises mould-made bottles in green; natural green and brown glass. An embossed legend to the base of a brown glass bottle from deposit 4090 refers to the Aire and Calder bottle manufacture known to be in operation after 1836.

Metalwork

A total of 20 items of metal, comprising 10 of copper alloy, 8 of iron and 1 of lead, were recovered. A single item, a fragmentary, tapering bar-like iron object from undated deposit 4129, may pre-date the post-medieval. The remainder, including nails, wire pins, window lead are probably all of relatively recent date.

Artefactual record: statement of potential

Pottery

The pottery assemblage is small and of limited significance overall. Of greatest interest is the Roman group and in particular pit group 4046, made up primarily of Alice Holt/Farnham greywares. The Roman assemblage merits brief reporting as contributory towards a greater understanding of pottery supply in the area. A brief note recording the presence of Prehistoric and medieval groups should also be prepared. Reporting to archive level requires additional recording of the small Roman and medieval groups to the standards recommended by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP 1994) and the Medieval Pottery Research group (MPRG 2001).

Other classes

None of the artefact classes described (flint, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe and metalwork) are of intrinsic interest or present anything more than very low significance as dating evidence. Recording undertaken as part of this assessment is considered sufficient for the purposes of the archive and no further work is recommended. Material types such as the ceramic building material, glass and modern metalwork will not be retained.

STORAGE AND CURATION

The archive is currently held at CA offices, Kemble, whilst post-excavation work proceeds. The legal landowner has agreed to the deposition of the site archive and artefactual collection with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project.

PUBLICATION

The results from this excavation, merit publication and are of obvious regional significance; it is proposed that a full report be published in *Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Magazine*.

Synopsis of Proposed Report

Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne

Excavations in 2011

by Ray Holt, Jonny Geber and Ed McSloy

Abstract

Brief summary of main findings of the project 200 words

Introduction

Project background, archaeological background, topography, geology 300 words

Excavation Results

Chronological discussion of the major phases and features of the site 700 words

The Finds

Pottery (Ed McSloy) 700 words

The human bone (Jonny Geber) 1000 words

The animal bone (Jonny Geber) 500 words

Discussion and conclusions 1000 words

Acknowledgements & Bibliography 800 words

TOTAL **4500 words (c. 6 pages)**

Illustrations

Location of site and site plan with phasing 1 page

Human remains 1 page

2 pages

Tables

Animal bone **1 page**

Total Publication Estimate: **c. 9 pages**

Project team

The post-excavation and publication programme will be under the management of **Dr Jörn Schuster FSA MifA** (PX Manager), who will co-ordinate the work of the following personnel:

Ray Holt (Project Officer: PO):

Post-excavation phasing, draft report preparation, research and archive.

Ed McSloy MifA (Finds Officer: FO):

Specialist report preparation and liaison, post-excavation phasing.

Jonny Geber MIAI MifA (Environmental Officer (Osteologist): EO)

Specialist report preparation human and animal bone and liaison.

Sarah Cobain AIFA (Environmental Officer: EO)

Specialist report preparation plant macrofossil and charcoal and liaison.

Peter Moore (Senior Illustrator: SI):

Production of all site plans, sections and artefact drawings (exc. pottery).

Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the Environmental Officer:

SUERC (East Kilbride): Radiocarbon dating

The final publication report will be edited and refereed internally by CA senior project management.

REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) *Geology of Britain Viewer*
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html accessed 17 March
2011

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 *Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne, Wiltshire:
Archaeological Evaluation*. CA Report No. **08054**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Barnes Coaches site, Aldbourne, Wiltshire: Written
Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation*

WA (Wessex Archaeology) 2008, *Former Thames Valley Food site, Marlborough Road,
Aldbourne, Wiltshire, post-excavation assessment report*. WA report 65081.01

APPENDICES

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4000	Layer	Topsoil			Up to 0.65	
4001	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.3	0.18	
4002	Fill	Fill of 4001	0.35	0.3	0.18	
4003	Cut	Pit, same as 4024				
4004	Fill	Fill of 4003, same as 4025				
4005	Cut	Pit	1.7	1.55	0.7	
4006	Fill	Upper fill of 4005	1.7	1.55	0.25	C19
4007	Fill	Middle fill of 4005	>0.5	>0.5	0.1	C19
4008	Fill	Lower fill of 4005	>0.5	>0.5	0.35	
4009	Deposit	Natural chalk				
4010	Cut	Pit		0.75	0.13	
4011	Fill	Fill of 4010		0.75	0.13	
4012	Cut	Posthole		0.35	0.13	
4013	Fill	Fill of 4012		0.35	0.13	
4014	Cut	Modern sewer pipe cut				
4015	Fill	Fill of 4014				
4016	Cut	Modern water pipe cut				
4017	Fill	Fill of 4016				
4018	Cut	Modern sewer pipe cut				
4019	Fill	Fill of 4018				
4020	Cut	Pit	0.9	0.82	0.26	
4021	Fill	Fill of 4020	0.9	0.82	0.26	C18 and C11 – C13
4022	Cut	E-W ditch, same as 4228 and 4233	>13.0	0.38 to 0.6	0.15 to 0.2	
4023	Fill	Fill of 4022		0.4	0.19	C1
4024	Cut	Pit	0.55	0.3	0.14	
4025	Fill	Fill of 4024	0.55	0.3	0.14	
4026	Cut	NE-SW ditch	>4.0	0.55	0.28	
4027	Fill	Fill of 4026	>4.0	0.55	0.28	LC1 – EC2
4028	Cut	Posthole		0.45	0.33	
4029	Fill	Lower fill of 4028		0.45	0.12	
4030	Fill	Upper fill of 4028		0.45	0.21	
4031	Cut	Pit, same as 4240 and 4246		3.1	0.61	
4032	Fill	Fill of 4031		3.1	0.61	P. MED
4033	Cut	Posthole	>0.45	>0.55	0.37	
4034	Fill	Primary fill of 4033	>0.45	>0.55	0.03	
4035	Fill	Post packing in 4033		0.11	0.37	
4036	Fill	Fill of 4033			0.33	RB?
4037	Cut	Pit	>1.0	0.6	0.33	
4038	Fill	Fill of 4037	>1.0	0.6	0.33	MED

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4039	Cut	Pit	>1.5	1.4	0.22	
4040	Fill	Fill of 4039	>1.5	1.4	0.22	C18
4041	Fill	Backfill of 4046		1.98	0.82	C3 – C4
4042	Fill	Backfill of 4046		0.71	0.61	C12 – C14
4043	Fill	Fill of 4046		0.44	0.62	
4044	Fill	Fill of 4046		0.22	0.61	
4045	Fill	Fill of 4046			0.25	
4046	Cut	Pit		2.24	2.01	
4047	Fill	Backfill of 4056		1.03	0.47	C18+
4048	Fill	Backfill of 4056		1.09	0.17	
4049	Fill	Backfill of 4056		1.03	0.24	MED
4050	Fill	Backfill of 4056		0.35	0.31	
4051	Fill	Backfill of 4056		0.24	0.57	
4052	Fill	Fill of 4056		0.44	0.4	
4053	Fill	Fill of 4056		0.35	0.56	
4054	Fill	Fill of 4056		0.72	0.44	
4055	Fill	Fill of 4056		0.34	0.36	
4056	Cut	Pit		1.12	1.51	
4057	Fill	Upper fill of 4058		0.66	0.26	
4058	Cut	Pit		0.66	0.31	
4059	Fill	Fill of 4060		0.48	0.21	
4060	Cut	Pit		0.48	0.21	
4061	Cut	Pit	1.0	0.95	0.38	
4062	Fill	Lower fill of 4061		0.82	0.27	
4063	Fill	Upper fill of 4061	1.0	0.95	0.21	C11 – C13
4064	Fill	Lower fill of 4058		0.45	0.11	
4065	Fill	Fill of 4058		0.63	0.22	
4066	Cut	Pit		0.63	0.22	
4067	Fill	Fill of 4068		0.34	0.18	
4068	Cut	Pit or posthole		0.34	0.18	
4069	Cut	Pit, same as 4073	2.9	0.65	0.23	
4070	Fill	Lower fill of 4069	2.9	0.21	0.04	
4071	Fill	Upper fill of 4069	2.9	0.65	0.21	
4072	Fill	Fill of 4046			0.26	
4073	Cut	Pit, same as 4069	2.9		0.27	
4074	Fill	Lower fill of 4073	2.9	0.21	0.08	
4075	Fill	Upper fill of 4073	2.9		0.21	C11 – C13
4076	Fill	Fill of 4077		0.65	0.16	C18 – C19
4077	Cut	Pit		0.65	0.16	
4078	Fill	Fill of 4079		0.52	0.08	C11 – C13
4079	Cut	Pit		0.52	0.08	
4080	Fill	Fill of 4081		>0.52	0.09	
4081	Cut	Pit		>0.52	0.09	
4082	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.28	
4083	Fill	Lower fill of 4082	0.4	0.4	0.28	

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4084	Fill	Upper fill of 4082	0.2	0.2	0.2	
4085	Cut	Hedge line, same as 4106	6.25	0.8	0.14	
4086	Fill	Fill of 4085	6.25	0.8	0.14	
4087	Cut	Construction cut for well		1.05 to 1.5	>2.3	
4088	Masonry	Well superstructure consisting of lime mortared roughly hewn chalk blocks		1.5	0.18	
4089	Fill	Upper backfill of 4087		1.05	0.27	C 18 – C19
4090	Fill	Lower backfill of 4087		1.05	>2.03	C16 – C19
4091	Fill	Fill of 4092		0.37	0.12	C11 – C13
4092	Cut	Pit		0.37	0.12	
4093	Fill	Fill of 4094	1.16	0.6	>0.32	
4094	Cut	Pit	1.16	0.6	>0.32	
4095	Fill	Fill of 4096		0.35	0.13	
4096	Cut	Pit		0.35	0.13	
4097	Wood	Wooden post in 4096		0.05	0.13	
4098	Cut	Pit	0.45	0.4	0.19	
4099	Fill	Fill of 4098	0.45	0.4	0.19	P. MED
4100	Cut	Pit	0.26	0.3	0.07	
4101	Fill	Fill of 4100	0.26	0.3	0.07	C11 – C13
4102	Cut	Pit	0.37	0.4	0.21	
4103	Fill	Fill of 4102	0.37	0.4	0.21	
4104	Cut	Posthole		0.44	0.18	
4105	Fill	Fill of 4104		0.44	0.18	
4106	Cut	Hedge line, same as 4085	6.25	0.65	0.13	
4107	Fill	Fill of 4106	6.25	0.65	0.13	
4108	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.2	
4109	Fill	Fill of 4108	0.4	0.4	0.2	
4110	Fill	Post packing in 4111		0.29	0.43	C18
4111	Cut	Posthole		0.39	0.43	
4112	Fill	Upper fill of 4113	>0.97	0.72	0.12	
4113	Cut	Pit	>0.97	0.72	0.24	
4114	Fill	Lower fill of 4113	>0.97	0.72	0.12	
4115	Fill	Backfill of well construction cut 4087 surrounding superstructure 4088		Up to 0.1	0.2	
4116	Cut	Posthole	0.5	0.3	0.2	
4117	Fill	Lower fill of 4116	0.5	0.3	0.2	
4118	Fill	Upper fill of 4116	0.3	0.21	0.09	
4119	Cut	Posthole	0.13	0.1	0.05	
4120	Fill	Fill of 4119	0.13	0.1	0.05	C19
4121	Cut	Posthole	0.24	0.21	0.1	
4122	Fill	Fill of 4121	0.24	0.21	0.1	C19
4123	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.55	0.3	
4124	Fill	Fill of 4123	0.6	0.55	0.3	C19
4125	Cut	Posthole, cutting fill of pit 4123	0.19	0.18	0.29	
4126	Fill	Fill of 4125	0.19	0.18	0.29	
4127	Fill	Fill of 4128		0.33	0.21	

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4128	Cut	Posthole		0.33	0.21	
4129	Fill	Fill of post pipe within posthole 4111		0.09	0.43	
4130	Fill	Backfill of 4111		0.04	0.43	C16 – C18
4131	Masonry	Limestone pad stone at base of posthole 4111	0.32	0.38	0.09	
4132	Fill	Fill of 4132	1.4	1.0	0.12	
4133	Cut	Pit	1.4	1.0	0.12	
4134	Fill	Fill of 4135		0.22	0.37	
4135	Cut	Posthole		0.22	0.37	
4136	Cut	Modern pit				
4137	Fill	Fill of 4136				
4138	Cut	Modern pit				
4139	Fill	Fill of 4138				
4140	Cut	Modern pit				
4141	Fill	Fill of 4140				
4142	Cut	Modern pit				
4143	Fill	Fill of 4142				
4144	Cut	Modern pit				
4145	Fill	Fill of 4144				
4146	Cut	Modern pit				
4147	Fill	Fill of 4146				
4148	Cut	Modern pit				
4149	Fill	Fill of 4148				
4150	Cut	Modern pit				
4151	Fill	Fill of 4150				
4152	Cut	Modern pit				
4153	Fill	Fill of 4152				
4154	Cut	Modern pit				
4155	Fill	Fill of 4154				
4156	Cut	Modern pit				
4157	Fill	Fill of 4156				
4158	Cut	Modern pit				
4159	Fill	Fill of 4158				
4160	Cut	Modern pit	0.3	0.3	0.08	
4161	Fill	Fill of 4160	0.3	0.3	0.08	C3 – C4
4162	Cut	Modern pit	0.53	0.43	0.22	
4163	Fill	Fill of 4162	0.53	0.43	0.22	L PRE
4164	Cut	Modern pit				
4165	Fill	Fill of 4164				
4166	Cut	Modern pit				
4167	Fill	Fill of 4166				
4168	Wood	Wooden post in posthole 4135		0.12	0.36	
4169	Cut	Modern pit				
4170	Fill	Fill of 4169				
4171	Cut	Modern pit				
4172	Fill	Fill of 4171				
4173	Cut	Modern pit				
4174	Fill	Fill of 4173				

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4175	Cut	Modern pit				
4176	Fill	Fill of 4175				
4177	Cut	Modern pit				
4178	Fill	Fill of 4177				
4179	Cut	Modern pit				
4180	Fill	Fill of 4179				
4181	Cut	Modern pit				
4182	Fill	Fill of 4181				
4183	Cut	Modern pit				
4184	Fill	Fill of 4183				
4185	Cut	Modern pit				
4186	Fill	Fill of 4185				
4187	Cut	Modern pit				
4188	Fill	Fill of 4187				
4189	Cut	Modern pit				
4190	Fill	Fill of 4189				
4191	Cut	Modern pit				
4192	Fill	Fill of 4191				
4193	Cut	Modern pit		0.3	0.08	
4194	Fill	Fill of 4193		0.3	0.08	
4195	Cut	Modern pit				
4196	Fill	Fill of 4195				
4197	Cut	Modern pit				
4198	Fill	Fill of 4197				
4199	Cut	Modern pit				
4200	Fill	Fill of 4199				
4201	Cut	Modern pit				
4202	Fill	Fill of 4201				
4203	Cut	Modern pit				
4204	Fill	Fill of 4203				C16 – C18
4205	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.28	0.17	
4206	Fill	Upper fill of 4205	0.48	0.27	0.17	
4207	Fill	Lower fill of 4205	0.4	0.27	0.12	
4208	Cut	Posthole	0.52	0.5	0.23	
4209	Fill	Fill of 4208	0.52	0.5	0.23	
4210	Cut	Posthole		0.45	0.26	
4211	Fill	Fill of 4210		0.45	0.26	L MED to P. MED
4212	Skeleton	Skeleton in grave 4003				
4213	Cut	Modern pit				
4214	Fill	Fill of 4213				
4215	Cut	Modern posthole				
4216	Fill	Fill of 4215				
4217	Cut	Hedge line	>2.5	0.8	0.16	
4218	Fill	Fill of 4217	>2.5	0.8	0.16	
4219	Cut	Pit	0.65	0.38	0.25	
4220	Fill	Fill of 4219	0.65	0.38	0.25	C1 – C2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
4221	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.3	0.15	
4222	Fill	Fill of 4221	0.36	0.3	0.15	
4223	Fill	Fill of 4224		0.81	0.18	
4224	Cut	Pit		0.81	0.18	
4225	Fill	Fill of 4226	0.81	0.6	0.16	C11 – C13
4226	Cut	Pit	0.81	0.6	0.16	
4227	Fill	Fill of 4228	>0.5	0.44		C16 – C18
4228	Cut	E-W ditch, same as 4022 and 4233	>13.0	0.38 to 0.6	0.15 to 0.2	
4229	Fill	Fill of 4230	0.39	0.36	0.25	
4230	Cut	Posthole	0.39	0.36	0.25	
4231	Cut	Pit	0.4	0.31	0.08	
4232	Fill	Fill of 4231 containing residual MBA pottery	0.4	0.31	0.08	LPRE
4233	Cut	E-W ditch, same as 4022 and 4228	>13.0	0.38 to 0.6	0.15 to 0.2	
4234	Fill	Fill of 4233		0.38 to 0.6	0.2	C1 - C2
4235	Cut	Natural hollow	1.8	0.9	0.13	
4236	Fill	Fill of 4235	1.8	0.9	0.13	
4237	Fill	Fill of 4238		0.8	0.47	C12 – C14
4238	Cut	Pit		0.8	0.47	
4239	Fill	Fill of 4240			0.65	C16 – C18
4240	Cut	Pit, same as 4031 and 4246		3.1	0.65	
4241	Fill	Fill of 4242		1.8	>1.19	C11 – C13
4242	Cut	Pit		1.8	>1.19	
4243	Cut	Modern pit				
4244	Fill	Fill of 4243				
4245	Fill	Fill of 4246			0.61	
4246	Cut	Pit, same as 4030 and 4240		3.1	0.61	

POTTERY ASSESSMENT BY ANGELA AGGUJARO

Introduction and methodology

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered, totalling 247 sherds (4508g). The assemblage dates from the later Prehistoric to the post-medieval/modern periods, with the bulk of material of Roman and post-medieval/modern date.

The pottery assemblage was moderately fragmented, the overall mean sherd weight being fairly high at 18.2g. Surface preservation is typically good.

Pottery was recovered from 44 separate contexts, the majority of material coming from pits (175 sherds 71%). The remainder comes from well 4087 (35 sherds 14%), from ditches (24 sherds 9.7%) and a small quantity from post-holes (13 sherds 5.2%).

For the purpose of assessment the pottery was scanned macroscopically, quantified by sherd count/weight per context and with pottery fabric types listed (Table 1).

Late Prehistoric

Fabrics

LS: Limestone-tempered

SHELL: coarse shell-tempered

FL: flint-tempered

QZ: quartz-tempered with red surface

A small quantity of Late Prehistoric pottery, 5 sherds (76g) or 2% of the total by count, was recorded from four deposits (4049, 4163, 4232 and 4237). Most sherds are seemingly residual, occurring from medieval-dated deposits. Two sherds from deposit 4232 are the only dateable material from this context and might be stratified.

All sherds are bodysherds and broad 'Late Prehistoric' (Late Bronze Age to late Iron Age) dating assigned for most sherds is based on properties of fabric/firing characteristics analysis. One sherd from deposit 4237 (fill of pit 4238) exhibits a red surface colouration (slip?) which is a characteristic of finewares of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age dating in south central England. This sherd was re-deposited in a feature containing Roman and medieval pottery.

Roman

Fabrics (type codes are coded where applicable to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: Tomber and Dore 1998).

DOR BB1: Dorset Black-Burnished ware (ibid, 127, plate 100)

OXF RS: Oxford Red-slipped ware (ibid, 176, plate 147)

ALH RE: Alice Holt Reduced ware (ibid, 138, plate 112)

SAV GT: Savernake grog-tempered (ibid, 191, plate 159)

LOC OX: local sandy oxidized fabric

LOC GW: local greyware

SFL: Silchester flint-tempered ware (Fulford and Timby 2000, 239-243)

GTc: coarse Grog-tempered fabric

GTf: fine grog-tempered fabric

FLc: Coarse flint-tempered fabric

FLf: Fine flint-tempered fabric

EG SAM: East Gaulish samian ware

BS: Black-sandy fabric

OXF PA: Oxford Parchment ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 175, plate 145)

Roman pottery was recovered from 18 separate deposits, and amounts to 89 sherds (1531 g). A proportion of this material is re-deposited, occurring with pottery of medieval or later date (Table 1). Surface preservation is good and mean sherd weight (17.2 g) moderately high for Roman material.

For a small group the assemblage is wide in range, comprising 14 fabrics (above). Reduced coarse ware types are most common and where identifiable derive from relatively local and further distant sources. Most abundant are Savernake grog-tempered wares (SAV GT) from east Wiltshire; Alice Holt/Farnham greywares (ALH RE) from the Hampshire/Surrey borders. Fineware types are primarily regional imports; Oxford red-slipped (OXF RS) and Parchment wares (OX PA). Continental imports occur as a single sherd of East Gaulish samian (EG SAM) from deposit 4047.

Identifiable vessel forms include handmade jars with bead rims in Savernake ware from deposit 4027 (fill of ditch 4026), which are comparable to forms described from Oare, Wilts (Swan 1975, 51–53, fig. 3). A similar vessel form occurs in Silchester flint-tempered fabric from deposit 4023 (fill of ditch 4022), and is similar to forms recorded from Silchester (Williams 2000, 239, fig. 126). A wheelthrown bead-rim jar in fine grog-tempered fabric was recorded from deposit 4234 (fill of ditch 4233). A sherd in coarse grog-tempered fabric from deposit 4112 (fill of pit 4113) could be from a large storage jar based on the thickness of the sherd.

Vessel forms in Alice Holt/Farnham fabric from deposit 4041 (fill of pit 4046) include a plain rim dish with external groove below the rim (Millett 1979, 124, fig 2) and neck-less jars with everted rim or undercut faceted rim. A further vessel in the white-slipped Alice Holt fabric variant is identifiable as a necked, narrow-mouthed jar with undercut quadrangular, grooved rim and with impressed cordon (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, p. 38, type 1A.19).

Identifiable fineware forms are restricted to two bowls; a form 31R in East Gaulish samian ware and a type C75 carinated bowl in Oxford red-slipped ware (Young 1977, 167, fig.62). A sherd in Oxford Parchment ware exhibits painted decoration to its interior which is similar to type P15 dishes (Young 1977, 85, fig. 26).

Dating

The composition of the Roman group is suggestive of activity spanning the period. Early Roman types are present as Savernake and Silchester flint-tempered fabric, as well as other grog-tempered sherds, all of which probably date to the mid/late 1st century AD or the early decades of the 2nd century. Evidence of Late Roman date is present mainly from the group from pit 4046, which is made up of late forms in Alice Holt/Farnham ware. In addition there are sherds, mainly re-deposited, in Oxford red-slipped ware and Parchment which can be expected to date after c. 270/300 AD.

Medieval

Fabric description

FL LS: Flint and Limestone-tempered fabric: Kennet valley/East Wiltshire ware (Mellor *et al* 1994, 100-106)

LS: limestone-tempered fabric

QZ: quartz-tempered fabric

FLc: coarse flint-tempered fabric

FLf: fine flint-tempered fabric

QZ FL: quartz and flint-tempered fabric

A total amount of 35 sherds (421g) of medieval pottery was recorded from 17 deposits, representing 14.5 % of the total. The preservation of this group is moderately good with a mean sherd of 11.7 grams.

Glazed jug fabrics were absent from the assemblage and dating is necessarily broad (c. 12th to 14th centuries), based on the long-lived coarse type fabrics noted above. Identifiable vessel forms are mainly jars, including examples with complex/'developed' everted rims. A vessel in east Wiltshire type coarseware (FL FS) with a flanged rim with wavy comb decoration is probably a bowl. The majority of the group consists of bodysherds. Evidence for use is preserved as traces of sooting and/or (internal) burnt food residues.

Post-medieval

Fabrics

RWW: Refined whiteware
MOCHA: Mocha ware
ESTO: English stoneware
YW: Yellow ware
GE: Glazed earthenware
UEG: Unglazed earthenware
MOB: Mottled brown earthenware
WS GGE: White slipped glazed earthenware
CGE: Clear glazed earthenware

Post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered from 21 deposits and amounts to 117 sherds (2480g) or 47.3% of the total sherd count. The fabrics identified spanning the 18th to 19th centuries, with most material (RWW, MOCHA ESTO, YW, UEG) probably dating late in this range.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis

The pottery assemblage is small and of limited significance overall. Of greatest interest is the Roman group and in particular pit group 4046, made up primarily of Alice Holt/Farnham greywares. The Roman assemblage merits brief reporting as contributory towards a greater understanding of pottery supply in the area. A brief note recording the presence of Prehistoric and medieval groups should also be prepared. Reporting to archive level requires additional recording of the small Roman and medieval groups to the standards recommended by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP 1994) and the Medieval Pottery Research group (MPRG 2001).

Summary

Recording and reporting 1 days (FO)

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SGRP (Study Group for Roman Pottery) 1994 *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery* (ed. M.J. Darling) Study Group for Roman Pottery Guidelines Advisory Document **1**

Table 1: Pottery summary

4006	pit	Pottery	Post-medieval	RWW; MOCHA; ESTO; YW; GE; BW		39	721	C19
4007	pit	Pottery	Post-medieval	GE; RWW		7	186	C19
4008	pit	Pottery	Post-medieval	ESTO; RWW; MOCHA; UGE; GE		5	105	C19
4013	posthole	Pottery	Post-medieval	GE		1	1	C16-C18
4021	pit	Pottery Pottery	Medieval Post-medieval	LS GE	EV RIM JAR	2 1	44 20	C16-C18
4023	ditch	Pottery	Roman	SFL	Bead rim jar	5	186	C1
4027	ditch	Pottery	Roman	SAV GT; GW; COARSE GT; FLINT COARSE and FINE	Bead rim jar; Shouldered jar	15	217	LC1-EC2
4032	pit	Pottery Pottery Pottery Pottery	Medieval Medieval Roman Post-medieval	QZ; Sandy glazed FL+QZ (Kennet Valley) OXF RS GE (red and green glazed)	DEV-EV RIM JAR BOWL (YOUNG C75?) 1 handle	2 4 1 3	11 51 9 24	C16-C18
4036	posthole	Pottery	Roman	ALH RE (Fabric 1a)		1	5	C3-C4
4038	pit	Pottery	Medieval	FL		1	6	C11-C13
4040	pit	Pottery	Post-medieval	CGE; RWW		5	40	C19
4040	pit	Pottery	Medieval	FL		1	5	
4041	pit	Pottery	Roman	OXF RS; DOR BB1; ALH RE (fabric 1); BS; FL	narrow-necked jar with undercut quadrangular rim grooved on its face with impressed cordon, flanged bowl, ev rim jar; plain rim dish	48	843	C3-C4
4042	pit	Pottery	Roman	FL; GW		2	16	RB
4044	pit	Pottery	Roman	SAV GT		2	28	C1
4047	pit	Pottery Pottery Pottery	Post-medieval Medieval Roman	MOB; GE (red and green) FLc; FLf; QZ; QZ+FL (Kennet valley?); LS+QZ SAV GT; EG SAM	DEV EV RIM JAR BOWL DR.31R?	5 6 2	66 88 7	C18
4049	pit	Pottery Pottery	Prehistoric Medieval	LS FLI+LS		1 2	13 25	C11-C13
4063	pit	Pottery	Medieval	FL+LS		2	4	C11-C13
4075	pit	Pottery	Medieval	FL+LS		1	7	C11-C13
4076	pit	Pottery	Post-medieval	GE		1	1	C16-C18
4078	pit	Pottery	Medieval	FL		2	2	C11-C13
4089	well	Pottery	Post-medieval	MOCHA; RWW; GE; ESTO		8	245	C19
4090	well	Pottery	Post-medieval	RWW; MOCHAWARE; WS		27	864	C19

				GGE; GE; UGE				
4091	pit	Pottery	Medieval	FL		1	2	C11-C13
4099	pit	Pottery Pottery	Post-medieval Roman	GE (Aston Keynes) SAV GT		1 1	10 7	C16-C18
4101	pit	Pottery	Medieval	LS FL		1	3	C11-C13
4110	posthole	Pottery	Post-medieval	GE; ESTO		2	7	C18
4112	pit	Pottery	Roman	COARSE GT (white slip?)	ST JAR	1	39	C1-C2
4120	posthole	Pottery	Post-medieval	RWW		2	3	C19
4122	posthole	Pottery	Post-medieval	RWW		1	5	C19
4124	pit	Pottery	Post-medieval	RWW		2	1	C19
4130	posthole	Pottery Pottery	Post-medieval Medieval	CGE FL; QZ		1 3	56 17	C18
4161	pit	Pottery	Roman	LOC OX		1	1	RB
4163	pit	Pottery	Prehistoric	LS		1	1	LPRE
4204	pit	Pottery Pottery	Post-medieval Roman	RGE OXF PA	bowl (Young type 15)	2 1	95 14	
4211	posthole	Pottery	Post-medieval	GE		1	1	C16-C18
4220	pit	Pottery	Roman	SAV GT		1	52	C1
4225	pit	Pottery	Medieval	QZ		1	2	C11-C13
4227	pit	Pottery	Post-medieval	CGE, Glazed sandy fabric		3	10	C16-C18
4229	posthole	Pottery	Roman	Black sandy		1	6	RB
4232	pit	Pottery	Prehistoric	SHELL;FL		2	19	LPRE
4234	ditch	Pottery	Roman	SAV GT; FL f; GROG f; GW grog	bead rim jar	4	64	C1-C2
4237	pit	Pottery Pottery Pottery	Prehistoric Roman Medieval	QZ LOC OX FL	DEV EV RIM JAR	1 1 1	43 3 25	C11-C13
4239	pit	Pottery Pottery Pottery	Post-medieval Roman Medieval	CGE; SAV GT FL (Kenneth Valley); FL+LS	flanged rim bowl/dish (wavy comb decoration);squared developed ev rim jar	1 1 3	19 30 85	C18
4241	pit	Pottery Pottery	Medieval Roman	QZ CGL, QZFL (Kennet Valley ware) OXF RS	Flanged rim jar	2 1	44 4	C11-C13

FINDS BY ED MCSLOY

Lithics

A flint 'secondary' flake was a re-deposited find from deposit 4047, occurring together with pottery of Roman date. Raw material is unpatinated dark grey flint, with a thick chalky cortex, suggesting it is from a primary and probably local chalk source. It is heavily 'rolled'.

A fragment of unworked, but burnt flint was recovered from 4023, also in association with Roman pottery.

Ceramic Building Material

A total of 43 fragments (2.9kg) was recovered from fifteen separate deposits.

All material dates to the post-medieval/modern period, the majority comprising brick fragments. None preserve measurements (length or width), though other characteristics such as well-defined sides suggestive of manufacture in metal mould, would be consistent with fairly modern (post c. 1800) dating. Most occur in a hard, well-mixed slightly sandy orange or red-firing fabric. Fragments of flat roof tile with squared peg holes were recorded from deposits 4007 and 4040. These may be earlier, but still very likely post-date c. 1700. They occur in a poorly mixed pale orange fabric with common clay pellet and sparse flint inclusions.

Clay tobacco pipe

A total of 10 fragments (54g) was recovered from four deposits. The majority comprises unmarked stem fragments. A group of six fragments from deposit 4006 includes three bowls of 19th century type with moulded leaf decoration. A stem fragment from the same deposit features a partial stamp reading (on opposing sides) McDo[and]ow. It almost certainly refers to the Glasgow-based manufacturer D. McDougall known to be in operation c. 1847–1881.

Glass

A total of 31 fragments of (581g) vessel or window glass was recovered from six deposits. All would appear to be modern in date, probably after c. 1850. There are two fragments from a clear glass stemmed drinking glass from deposit 4006. The bulk of the remainder comprises mould-made bottles in green; natural green and brown glass. An embossed legend to the base of a brown glass bottle from deposit 4090 refers to the Aire and Calder bottle manufacture known to be in operation after 1836.

Metalwork

A total of 20 items of metal, comprising 10 of copper alloy, 8 of iron and 1 of lead, were recovered. The iron and copper-alloy objects have been x-rayed as part of the assessment process (plate K11/59) as an aid to identification.

Copper-alloy wire pins (3) from deposit 4095 are of a common post-medieval type and probably date after c. 1700. The remaining items of this material consist of lengths of drawn wire from deposit 4036 and sheet fragments from deposit 4239. They occur in association with pottery of 19th century or later date.

Objects of iron comprise mainly nails (deposits 4032 and 4040). A tapering bar (possibly a tang from a knife or similar) from undated deposit 4129 and a modern heel plate from deposit 4095 complete the group. Nails from deposit 4040 are of modern round-sectioned

form. A shaft from a square-sectioned wrought nail from undated deposit 4129 wrought nails from 4032, and 4040 although still plausibly of post-medieval date.

The single lead object from 4239 is a sheet of lead, almost certainly a portion of came for securing window glass, and probably of post-medieval/modern date.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis

None of the artefact classes described (flint, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe and metalwork) are of intrinsic interest or present anything more than very low significance as dating evidence. Recording undertaken as part of this assessment is considered sufficient for the purposes of the archive and no further work is recommended. Material types such as the ceramic building material, glass and modern metalwork will not be retained.

Introduction

Human bones were recovered from two contexts at Barnes Coach Yard, Aldbourne in Wiltshire. A partial infant skeleton (4212) was present in the mid north-edge section of the area, and a single adult modified parietal bone was present in the fill of a posthole (4001).

Table 1. Quantification of human bone from Barnes Coach Yard, Aldbourne, Wiltshire.

Type	Context	Category	Count
Human Bone	4212	Non-adult inhumation burial	1
Human Bone	4002	Single modified skull vault fragment	1

Osteological methodology

The human remains have been made subject to full osteological analysis, following agreed national and international professional standards (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Age-at-death of the non-adult skeleton was determined from dental development and eruption the 'Bolton Standards' (Broadbent et al. 1975) and (Moorrees 1963). The adult skull vault fragment was aged based on the stage of sutural obliteration (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985) and diploë expansion (Gejvall in Sigvallius 1994, 10).

Skeleton 4212

A heavily truncated and partial skeleton (4002) of a young child were recovered from single earth cut grave. The skeleton was moderately well preserved, with cortical erosion but only moderate fragmentation. What remained of the skeleton were fragments of the skull, the vertebral column, the ribs, the right scapula, the left arm bones and fragments of the right ulna and some hand phalanges. The skeleton appeared to be lying in a supine position, in a north-south orientation. It is tentatively dated to the medieval period, but considering the orientation of the grave it may be pre-Christian and therefore earlier.

This skeleton displayed patches of active porotic hyperostosis of the parietal bones (Figure 9), and porous hyperostosis on the roof of the right orbit of the frontal bone (Figure 10). These pathologies would indicate that this individual suffered from metabolic disease and nutritional deficiencies at the time of death. Porotic hyperostosis on the cranial vault has usually been attributed to iron deficiency anaemia, although no particular expansion of the diploë layer was noticeable in this case, why a confident diagnosis of anaemia is made impossible (see Ortner 2003). The hyperostosis of the frontal orbit indicates haemorrhage due to micro-trauma at the insertion points of the superior eye muscles (*M. levator palpebrae superioris*). Orbital lesions (cribra orbitalia) are also commonly attributed to iron deficiency anaemia (Stuart-Macadam 1989); however hyperostosis is more commonly reported in association with scurvy (Brickley and Ives 2006), which is a more likely diagnosis in this case.

Scurvy caused by lack of Vitamin C, which is usually mostly obtained from fresh vegetables and fruits such as broccoli, cabbage, blackcurrants, and berries, although smaller quantities of Vitamin C is also present in milk and raw meat. Unlike most animals, humans are biologically unable to convert glucose to Vitamin C, and therefore dependent on dietary intake. Vitamin C is required for mature collagen formation, and is essential for virtually all bodily functions. Consistent lack of the vitamin will result in severe muscle and joint pain, often resulting in pseudo-paralysis. If left untreated, scurvy may eventually result in death, usually caused by a ruptured aorta or cardiac arrest.

Historically, scurvy accompanied periods of famine and political and social unrest, but it would also have been common annually before the new vegetable crops could be harvested. Current medical research suggest that subclinical scurvy is in fact quite common today

(Hoffer and Saul 2008, 96), and it would therefore be likely to assume that it was considerably more prevalent in past populations.

Modified adult human parietal bone fragment

A find of particular interest was a fragment of an adult skull vault fragment (Figure 11) found in the fill (4002) of undated posthole 4001. This was a seemingly curated portion of a right parietal bone (81x57mm), which comprised of the posterior-lateral quarter of the original bone. The fragment displays the medial portion of the right lambdoid suture, which was completely open and therefore suggests a young adult age of the individual this bone belonged to. Based on the relative thickness of the diploë layer, it is estimated that this individual was between 18-44 years at the time of death.

The bone appears to have been hand-held polished on each surface, although there is also a possibility that it was intentionally polished with oil or wax (Crummy 1981, 283). While there were recent damage and breaks to the superior and anterior portions of the fragment, the inferior edge was much worn in a slight concave angle. This polishing is clearly man-made and intentional, and it displays a slight endocranial angulation and fits well as a tool in the right hand with the thumb on the endocranial surface and the rest of the fingers on the ectocranial surface (Figure 12). As such, it does appear as if the bone was used for some scraping movement of a flat(ish) and soft surface, such as textile or leather, or possible that the bone may have been used for scraping hides, in a similar way that has been suggested from finds of modified pottery sherd fragments (Semenov 1964; Shamanaev 2001).

There is also a small angular cut mark (8x1.5mm) on the endocranial surface to the edge of the fragment by the superior-anterior corner, next to a recently broken edge. A second small notched cut (1.5mm deep) is also present on the endocranial edge of the inferior-posterior corner of the polished edge, adjacent to the lambdoid suture (Figure 13). A possible third very fine knife cut mark is also noticeable transverse across the cross-section of the polished edge, towards the anterior portion.

Few cases of modified human cranial bones are known from the published archaeological literature in Britain. The most famous case involves three skull-cups which were found in Upper Palaeolithic deposits at Gough's Cave in Somerset, which are also the oldest dated in the world (Bello *et al.* 2011). In the un-published literature, there is also a case of a modified adult frontal bone, which displayed several cut marks and a small drill hole, from a Romano-British settlement site at Gill Mill in Oxfordshire (Loe, pers. comm.). There are also several reported cases from various places around the world; such as the Pacific Islands, North America, where some are believed to have been used as tools (Cybulski 1978; Storey 2008).

Statement of potential

The discovery of human remains was not anticipated, but their presence contributes greatly to our understanding and interpretation of the historic use of this site. The potential from the osteological analysis has already been achieved through this assessment of the remains. However, the unusual find of single modified human bone is very significant, and of great archaeological and academic value. This find is significant and important, not only in Britain but also within a wider European context and beyond.

Recommendations

The human remains have been made subject to full osteological analysis, and require no further study. A radiocarbon date should be taken from the young child skeleton (4212) which will allow placing this find within its chronological context.

Potential for future research

The parietal skull fragment is of considerable significance in its own right; however, the research required to produce a commensurate report requires further scientific research and documentation which goes beyond the scope of the remaining post-excavation programme. Further research and a thorough literary review should be carried out to allow placing this important find within its chronological and cultural context.

Suggested topics for future research include:

further background research on similar cases of modified human bones from the archaeological record in Britain, which will enable a determination of the significance of the human parietal bone from posthole 4001.

photographing cut marks and surface features of the modified human bone from posthole 4001, using a high-detailed digital light microscope. Efforts should be made to try to establish academic links with institutions within the cultural heritage sector that habit such equipment.

taking a radiocarbon date from the modified adult parietal bone, which will allow placing this find within its chronological context.

publishing the modified human bone in a peer-reviewed osteoarchaeological journal (e.g. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology) as a case study, provided the above points are to be considered.

Requested budget for proposed publication

Summarise results for journal article 0.25 day

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Osteological catalogue

Abbreviations:

11 =	Tooth present	/ =	Tooth lost postmortem
44 =	Tooth present, alveoli absent	E =	Tooth in eruption
- =	Alveoli and tooth absent		

Dental charts (FDI 1971):

Deciduous dentition:

Maxillae									
Right					Left				
55	54	53	52	51	61	62	63	64	65
85	84	83	82	81	71	72	73	74	75
Right					Left				
Mandible									

Permanent dentition:

Maxillae															
Right							Left								
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Right							Left								
Mandible															

Skeleton no: 4212

[Cut]; (Fill): [4003]; (4002, 4004)

Completeness: 65%; The occipital bone, the parietal bones, the temporal bones, the right orbit of the frontal bone, the right greater wing of the sphenoid, fragments of the right maxilla, parts of the body of the mandible, four cervical, one thoracic, four lumbar and one sacral vertebra, six left and nine right ribs, the lateral angle of the right scapula, the lateral half of the right clavicle, the right arm bones, the distal diaphysis of the left ulna, and three proximal hand phalanges.

Preservation: Moderate

Period: Medieval?

Age: ~ 1 ½ - 2 years (*Young child*)

Sex: Indet.

Stature: Indet.

Position: Supine, extended(?)

Orientation: N-S

Dental inventory:

E	54	/	52	/		-	62	-	-	-
E	84	E	/	/		/	/	-	-	-

Dental pathology: Not present

Skeletal pathology: Patch of porotic hyperostosis on a parietal bone fragment, towards the lambdoid suture (22x9mm). Porous hyperostosis on the frontal roof of the right orbit (17x10mm). Both pathologies are indicative of scurvy.

ANIMAL BONE BY JONNY GEBER

Introduction

A small quantity of animal bones was recovered from the archaeological excavation at Barnes Coach Yard, Aldbourne, Wiltshire. Bones from four chronological phases were recovered, of which the majority of the material dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods (Table 1). The aims and objectives of this report is to quantify the osteological assemblage, present a brief summary of preliminary osteological findings, give recommendations and suggestions for future work, and assessing the scientific potential and significance of the bone material (see EH 2002; Payne 1991).

Table 1. The quantity and preservation of the Barnes Coach Yard, Aldbourne animal bone assemblage by phase.

Period	Preservation	NISP	Weight (g)
Later prehistoric	Good	1	0.51
Romano-British	Good/Moderate	152	522.99
Medieval	Good	51	998.42
Post-medieval	Good/Moderate	95	2,713.15
Undated	Good	18	74.03
<i>Total:</i>	<i>Good/Moderate</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>4,309.10</i>

Material

The total animal bone assemblage comprised a total of 317 fragments (4,309.10g) of bones of good preservation and moderate fragmentation. The greatest fragmentation was noted in the Romano-British deposits, while post-medieval material was the least fragmented. A total of eight species were identified in the animal bone assemblage from Barnes Coach Yard, Aldbourne. A total of 194 fragments, approximately 61% of the total assemblage (11% of the weight) remained unidentified. Of these, 23% derive from large mammal species such as cattle, horse or red deer, and 15% from medium sized mammals such as caprovine, pig or dog (Table 2).

Based on fragment counts, there were an equal proportion of cattle and caprovine bones with 41 and 40 fragments respectively. Pig was the third most commonly encountered species; represented by 16 fragments from seven contexts. Bones from foetal/infant, juvenile and mature animals were represented in this material, and suggest that pigs were both bred and reared on site. Lesser quantities of bones were identified as horse, dog, goose, fish and rodent. As the majority of rodents are burrowing species, they may represent relatively recent intrusions.

Table 2. The representation of animal species, by bone fragment count (NISP) and phase. Abbreviations: S/G = sheep/goat; MM = medium sized mammal; MIC = micro mammal.

Species	Later prehistoric	Romano-British	Medieval	Post-medieval	Undated	Total
Cattle	-	5	9	25	2	41
S/G	-	11	8	14	7	40
Pig	-	2	1	13	-	16
Horse	-	1	3	2	-	6
Dog	-	1	-	2	-	3
Goose	-	-	1	2	-	3
Indet. bird	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fish	-	1	1	-	-	2
Rodent	-	2	-	-	-	2
LM	-	12	15	15	2	44
MM	1	4	5	13	6	29
MIC	-	7	-	-	-	7

Indet.	0	104	8	8	1	121
Total:	1	152	51	95	18	317

The cattle bones were seemingly containing both butchery and food waste, as fragment of both meat poor and meat rich elements were identified in the material. The caprovine bones, on the other hand, appear to predominately consist of meat rich elements, and indicate that they for the most part consist of food waste.

Two bones displayed pathological lesions. A horse metacarpal (4032) displayed woven new bone growth at the proximal interosseus surface, which indicates an infection and possible ankylosis with the adjacent metacarpal, possibly due to a fracture of the splint bone. These types of fractures are common in horses and are usually caused by kicks (Denny 1989, 99-101; Jones and Fessler 1977). Ankylosis, without fracture as a primary cause, does also occur occasionally in horses, and possible causes suggested for this pathology include trauma or concussion from working the animal on a hard surface (Bendrey 2007).

A tibia of a mature caprovine animal (4047) displayed moderate marginal osteophytosis of the proximal articulation, which is an indication of degenerative joint disease. As the articulating femur was not present in the assemblage, it is difficult to identify the cause of the pathology. Generalised degenerative joint diseases in domestic mammals are uncommon finds in archaeological animal bone assemblages, and a more likely cause is trauma elsewhere in the skeleton.

Statement of potential

The animal bone from Barnes Coach Yard, Aldbourne is of a small size by quantity, and represents a typical archaeological animal bone assemblage. Due to the small size of the assemblage, there is only minor potential in the osteological assessment of age-at-death and sex. Only 38 epiphyseal bones and dentitions were available for age estimation in the assemblage, and only three fragments with sex characteristic traits were present. A total of 50 fragments were complete enough for collection of metrical data, but the overall small size of the assemblage prevents any valuable metrical analysis of the remains. Butchery marks were identified in the assemblage, but only noted on a total of five fragments (Table 3).

The material therefore has limited scientific value in terms of furthering our understanding of the wider husbandry regimes, breeding strategies and economy in the area, but more value when interpreted at an exclusively local level as it represents an ecofactual testimony of the economic use of the site throughout the periods. There may be potential in comparing and contrasting the different types of contexts from which the animal bones derived.

Table 3. Summary table of identified species (by fragment count) and osteological potential in the animal bone assemblage from Barnes Coach Yard, Aldbourne.

Context	Weight (g)	Identified species (NISP)					Potential					Other				
		Cattle	S/G	Pig	Horse	Dog	Goose	Bird	Fish	Rodent	Indet.	Ageing	Sexing	Metrics	Butchery	Pathology
4021	235.48	2	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	3	0	0
4023	8.74	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
4027	103.00	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
4032	374.82	4	6	1	3	1	0	0	1	7	111	5	0	5	1	1
4041	588.01	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	0	9	0	0
4042	146.34	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0
4047	414.16	5	5	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	11	4	0	10	0	1
4049	875.09	6	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	5	0	6	3	0
4063	2.16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4064	0.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4075	19.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Context	Weight (g)	Identified species (NISP)					Potential					Other				
		Cattle	S/G	Pig	Horse	Dog	Goose	Bird	Fish	Rodent	Indet.	Ageing	Sexing	Metrics	Butchery	Pathology
4078	2.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
4090	20.33	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
4099	7.85	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
4112	26.89	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
4129	2.01	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4130	822.47	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	3	0	0	
4163	0.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
4209	4.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
4211	1.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
4218	37.67	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	
4220	10.70	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4222	4.16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4225	23.78	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	
4227	1.62	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4234	24.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	
4237	39.89	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	
4239	333.84	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	
4241	177.14	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	
Total:	4,309.10	41	40	16	8	3	3	1	2	9	194	38	3	50	5	2

Recommendations

It is recommended that the bones are made subject to analysis, but with a focus only on the Roman and medieval component to determine the type of deposit/waste they represent to aid the interpretation of the use of the site. There is limited value in conducting any comparative study with contemporary animal bone assemblages, and not enough raw data is present for any valid analogy.

It is suggested that the result of the analysis is presented in a single table format, which quantifies the species and skeletal elements present by fragment count (NISP), and a few explanatory paragraphs which includes the interpretation of the assemblage and a more detailed description of the two pathological specimens (see above).

Budget requirement

It will take a total of 0.5 day to conduct the full analysis and produce a report on the animal bones with the following breakdown:

Bone analysis	-	0.25 day
Report writing	-	0.25 day
TOTAL	-	0.5 day

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Introduction

A total of three bulk soil samples were taken for plant macrofossil and charcoal assessment. Two samples were taken from post-medieval pits and one from a burial of unknown period. The aim of this assessment is to determine the type, preservation and quantity of plant macrofossil and charcoal remains recovered and use this to assess the potential of these remains to provide evidence of socio-economic activities being undertaken on the site (crop husbandry, diet, living conditions of communities, exploitation of woodlands for fuel, woodland management), and to infer the composition of the local flora and woodlands.

Methodology

Following flotation (CA Technical Manual No 2), the residue was dried and sorted by eye and the floated material scanned and seeds identified using a low power stereo-microscope (Brunel MX1) at magnifications of x10 to x40. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Cappers *et al.* (2006), Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

A selection of charcoal fragments were fractured by hand to reveal the wood anatomy on radial, tangential and transverse planes. The pieces were then supported in a sand bath and identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400) at magnifications from x40 to x400. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Cutler and Gale (2000) and Heller *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

The potential of the samples are graded on scale A, B, C and D (Tables 1 and 2)

A = High potential - well preserved or frequent material, wide range of species

B = Good potential. Identifiable remains are present in reasonable quantities, moderate range of species.

C = Plant macrofossil/charcoal remains scarce or poorly preserved. Not recommended for further analysis

D = No or unidentifiable plant macrofossil or charcoal remains. Not recommended for further analysis

Results

The results are presented in tabular form (Tables 1 and 2) and are discussed below. SS refers to the Soil Sample number

Post-medieval

Fill 4032 (SS 1) from pit 4031 contained carbonised wheat spp (*Triticum* spp), bread-type wheat (*Triticum cf aestivum*), emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oat (*Avena* spp) cereal grains, cleavers (*Galium aparine*), fat hen/goosefoot spp (*Chenopodium* spp) and vetch/vetchlings (*Vicia* spp/*Lathyrus* spp) seeds and carbonised hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shells. These plant macrofossils were moderately well preserved, however since they were from post-medieval pits with little evidence of settlement activity nearby, no further work is recommended. The poorly preserved charcoal from this pit consisted of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (*Crateagus monogyna/Sorbus* spp/ *Malus sylvestris*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) and sessile/pedunculate oak (*Quercus petraea/robur*) fragments. Due to the poor preservation of this charcoal, no further work is recommended.

The sample taken from fill 4241 (SS 3) of pit 4242 contained carbonised wheat spp, bread-type wheat, emmer/spelt wheat, barley and oat cereal grains, carbonised culm node (cereal chaff), carbonised horsenettle (*Solanum* spp) and vetch/vetchlings seeds and carbonised hazelnut shells. These plant macrofossils were moderately well preserved, however since they were from post-medieval pits with little evidence of settlement activity nearby, no further work is recommended. The charcoal from this pit consisted of alder/hazel, hazel and oak fragments. As the charcoal from this feature was poorly preserved, no further work is recommended.

Undated?

A sample was retrieved from fill 4002 (SS 2) within grave cut 4003. The plant macrofossils from this sample consisted of carbonised wheat spp, bread-type wheat, emmer/spelt wheat, barley and oat cereal grains, vetch/vetchlings seeds and carbonised hazelnut shells. The plant macrofossils from this feature are moderately preserved and would be suitable for full analysis. The charcoal recovered consisted of oak and hawthorn/rowan/crab apple fragments. As the charcoal from this feature was poorly preserved, no further work is recommended.

Discussion

The plant macrofossil and charcoal material from Barnes Coach Yard, Aldbourne were recovered in relatively large quantities. The plant remains were moderately preserved and the charcoal was generally poorly preserved.

Medieval?

There were a moderate quantity of carbonised cereal remains recovered from features dated to the post-medieval period. The main crop identified consisted of wheat spp with smaller quantities of oat and barley. The wheat was largely unidentifiable to species level, although there were moderate numbers of bread-type wheat and some emmer/spelt wheat grains identified. These are all crops which were typically cultivated during the post-medieval period (Stone 2006, 12-13). There were also some vetch/vetchlings seeds found within the assemblage with a possible broad bean identified (although this will require confirmation at the full analysis stage). Vetch/vetchlings are common arable weeds, however they were also deliberately grown as they fixed nitrogen within the soil thereby improving the nutrition of the soil and were also known to be used for fodder. There were also weeds of disturbed ground present. As there is little evidence of any settlement activity on this site no further work is recommended other than a summary of crops identified within the publication report.

There was a relatively narrow assemblage of charcoal identified (oak, ash, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple, alder/hazel and hazel). These are typical species found in woodland during this period (Cutler and Gale 2000, 34, 88, 183, 204), however larger assemblages would be necessary to determine whether the fuel was being collected locally or brought in via trade. As the plant macrofossil assemblage contains a large number of carbonised cereal remains, this charcoal is likely to be associated with crop processing activities, however due to the poor preservation of the charcoal identified and the small volumes recovered, no further work is recommended.

Undated?

Plant macrofossil and charcoal assemblages from grave fills are notoriously difficult to interpret as material usually becomes incorporated into the grave when it is being backfilled, and could potentially originate from any area on site or from any period of activity. As a result, they are not usually recommended for full analysis. The plant macrofossil and charcoal assemblage from grave fill 4002 is however of interest as it contained a large assemblage of carbonised cereal grains and charcoal assemblage which was almost identical in composition to the fills in pits 4031 and 4242. This may provide dating evidence, indicating a post-medieval date for skeleton 4212, although this must be viewed with caution

as post-depositional processes may have caused the integration of this material into the grave cut. The presence of the cereal remains do not appear to be significant in relation to the burial/burial practice and most were inclusions in the soil used for backfilling. It would be of interest to fully analyse this plant macrofossil assemblage in conjunction with that from pits 4031 and 4242 and radiocarbon and spot dates to give a clearer indication of crop preferences and husbandry, and whether cereal processing activities were undertaken on site, during this period.

Potential for radiocarbon dating

Any of the carbonised cereal remains and fragments of identifiable charcoal (with the exception of oak) would be suitable for radiocarbon dating

Recommendations for publication

Summary of plant macrofossil and charcoal remains for publication report – 0.25 days (EO)

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Table 1: Plant macrofossil assessment results

Sample	Context	Description	Period	processed	Flot volume	Description	Taxa	Suitable for Radiocarbon	further work	Recommendations for further work
1	4032	Fill of pit 4031	Post-	10L	18ml	Small stones, silt, modern roots Bone + Charcoal +++ Molluscs +	Barley + Bread-type wheat +++ Cleavers + Chenopodium spp + Emmer/spelt wheat + Hazelnut + Indeterminate cereal grains ++++ Oat + Vetches/Vetchlings ++ (poss broad bean) Wheat spp +++	Y	B	N/A
2	4002	Fill of grave 4003; Skeleton 4212	?	8L	39ml	Small stones, silt, modern roots Charcoal +++ Molluscs +++	Barley + Bread-type wheat ++ Emmer/spelt wheat + Hazelnut + Indeterminate cereal grains ++++	Y	B	N/A

							Oat + Wheat spp ++ Vetches/Vetchlings ++			
3	4241	Fill of pit 4242	Post-	32L	58ml	Small stones, silt, modern roots Charcoal +++ Molluscs +	Barley + Bread wheat ++ Culm node (cereal chaff) + Hazelnut + Horsenettle spp + Indeterminate cereal grains +++ Oat ++ Vetches/Vetchlings + (poss broad bean)	Y	B	N/A

+ = 1-5 fragments ++ = 6-20 fragments +++ = 21-40 fragments ++++ = >40 fragments

The potential of the sample are graded on scale A, B, C and D.

A = High potential - well preserved or frequent material

B = Good potential. Identifiable remains are present in reasonable quantities.

C = Remains scarce or poorly preserved. Not recommended for further analysis

D = No or unidentifiable charcoal remains. Not recommended for further analysis

Taxa List and habitat distribution

Family	Species	Common Name	Habitat Code
Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium spp</i>	Fat hen/goosefoot	D
Betulaceae	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazelnut	HSW
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus spp</i>	Vetches/Vetchlings	A/D

Family	Species	Common Name	Habitat Code
Poaceae	<i>Avena</i> spp	Oat	E
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Barley	E
	<i>Triticum</i> spp	Wheat	E
	<i>Triticum cf aestivum</i>	Bread-type wheat	E
	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	Emmer	E
	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Spelt	E
	<i>Poaceae</i> spp	Indeterminate cereal grains	E
<i>Rubiaceae</i>	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	D
<i>Solanaceae</i>	<i>Solanum</i> spp	Horsenettle	D

Key

HSW = hedgerow, scrub, woodland; D = disturbed; C = arable weeds; G = grassland; E = economic plants; M = marshland

Table 2: Charcoal assessment results

Sample	Context	Description	Period	processed	Flot volume	Description	Taxa	Quantity	further work	Suitable for Radio carbon	Comments	Recommendations for full analysis
1	4032	Fill of pit 4031	Post-	10L	18ml	Small stones, silt, modern roots	Alder/hazel (1) Ash (3) Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (5) Oak (1)	+++	C	Y	Poorly preserved	N/A
2	4002	Fill of grave 4003; Skeleton 4212	?	8L	39ml	Small stones, silt, modern roots	Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple (8) Oak (2)	+++	C	Y	Poorly preserved	N/A
3	4241	Fill of pit 4242	Post-	32L	58ml	Small stones, silt, modern roots	Alder/hazel (5) Hazel (1) Oak (4)	+++	C	Y	Poorly preserved	N/A

+ = 1-5 fragments ++ = 6-20 fragments +++ = 21-40 fragments ++++ = >40 fragments

The potential of the samples are graded on scale A, B, C and D.

A = High potential - well preserved or frequent material

B = Good potential. Identifiable remains are present in reasonable quantities.

C = Charcoal remains scarce or poorly preserved. Not recommended for further analysis

D = No or unidentifiable charcoal remains. Not recommended for further analysis

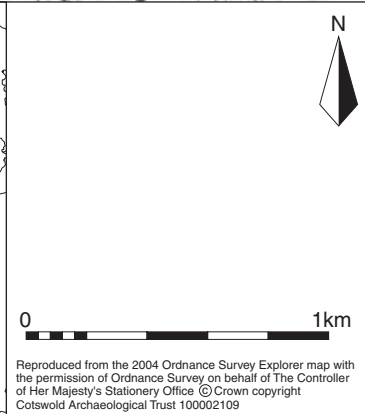
Taxa List

Family	Species	Common Name
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> / <i>Corylus avellana</i>	Alder/hazel
	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus Petraea</i> / <i>Robur</i>	Sessile/pedunculate oak
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
Pomoideae	<i>Maloideae</i> spp (<i>Crateagus monogyna</i> / <i>Sorbus</i> spp/ <i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	Hawthorn/rowan/ crab apple

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne, Wiltshire
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2011 at the request of Hannick Homes at the Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne, Wiltshire. In compliance with an approved WSI (CA 2011), an area approximately of 40m by 22m was excavated across the development area.</p> <p>Excavations uncovered a late prehistoric pit, a potential Romano-British ditched field enclosure aligned broadly north-south/east-west and two Romano-British pits. The remaining features consisted of refuse pits, a well and a north/south aligned ditch, representing medieval and post-medieval domestic activity to the rear of the historic street frontage. Undated features included a north/south aligned juvenile inhumation burial, pits, postholes and former hedge lines which probably relate to the afore-mentioned medieval and post-medieval activity.</p> <p>This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation.</p>
Project dates	May 2011
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Excavation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Archaeological evaluation by CA in February 2008
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Barnes Coaches Site, West Street, Aldbourne, Wiltshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.3ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 2635 7560
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	David Vaughan, Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Richard Young
Project Supervisor	Ray Holt
MONUMENT TYPE	Settlement and inhumation burials
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery; skull fragment

PROJECT ARCHIVES	To be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes, Accession Number to be confirmed	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)		
Physical	Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
	Pottery	prehistoric	5	76
		Roman	89	1531
		medieval	35	421
		Post-medieval/modern	118	2480
		Total	247	4508
	Flint	Worked/burnt	2	-
	Brick/tile	Pmed/modern	43	2900
	Clay pipe	Bowls/stems	10	54
	Glass	Vessel/window	31	581
	Metals	Iron	8	-
		Copper alloy	10	-
		Lead alloy	1	-
	Human remains	Skeleton	1	
	Human remains	Skull fragment	1	
	Samples	Environmental	3	
Paper	Context sheets		247	
	Plans (1:10, 1:20, 1:100)		2	
	Sections (1:10, 1:20)		49	
	Sample sheets		3	
	Monochrome Films		3	
	Matrices		1	
Digital	Photographs	105		
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 <i>Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne, Wiltshire, Outline Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design</i> . CA report				



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PROJECT TITLE
 Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne
 Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 9120	DATE 16-09-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY LG	REVISION 00	1
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	

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- later prehistoric
- Romano-British
- medieval
- post-medieval
- modern
- modern (not excavated)
- undated
- previous evaluation trench

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PROJECT TITLE
 Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne
 Wiltshire
PROJECT TITLE
Site plan, showing archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	9120	DATE	16-09-2011	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:125		2

P:\9120 Barnes Coach Yard Aldbourne PUB\Illustration\Drafts\9120 Barnes Coach Site PXA Fig 2.dwg

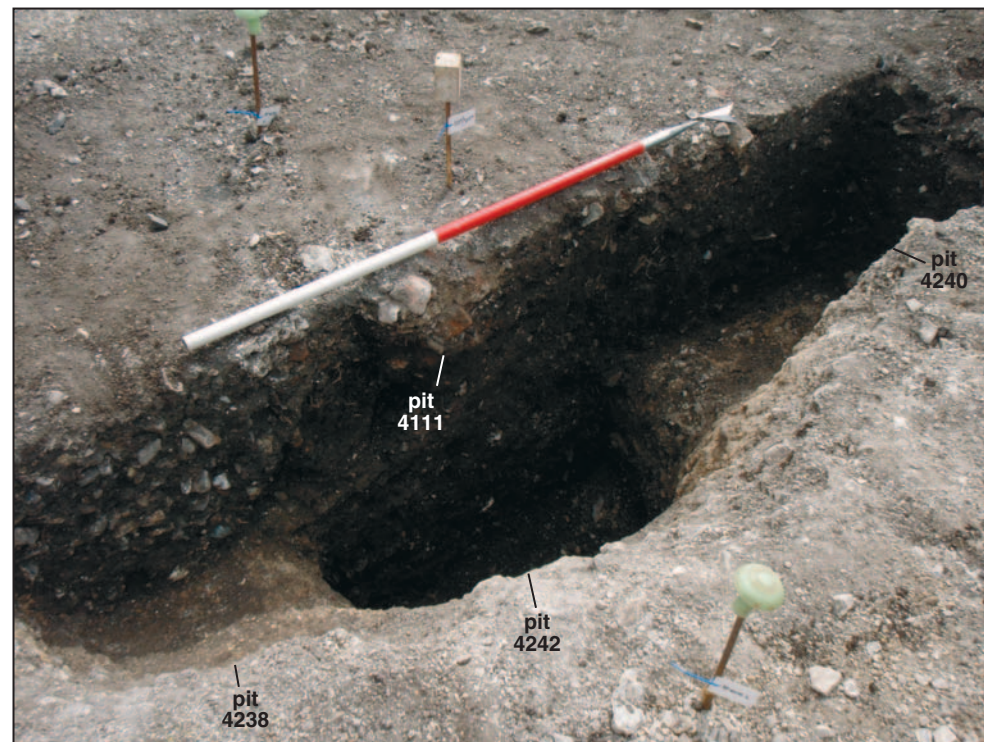




3



4



5

- 3 General view of the site, looking north-east
- 4 Medieval pit 4046, looking south-west. (Scale 1m)
- 5 Post-medieval pits 4238, 4242 and 4240, looking east. (Scale 1m)



6

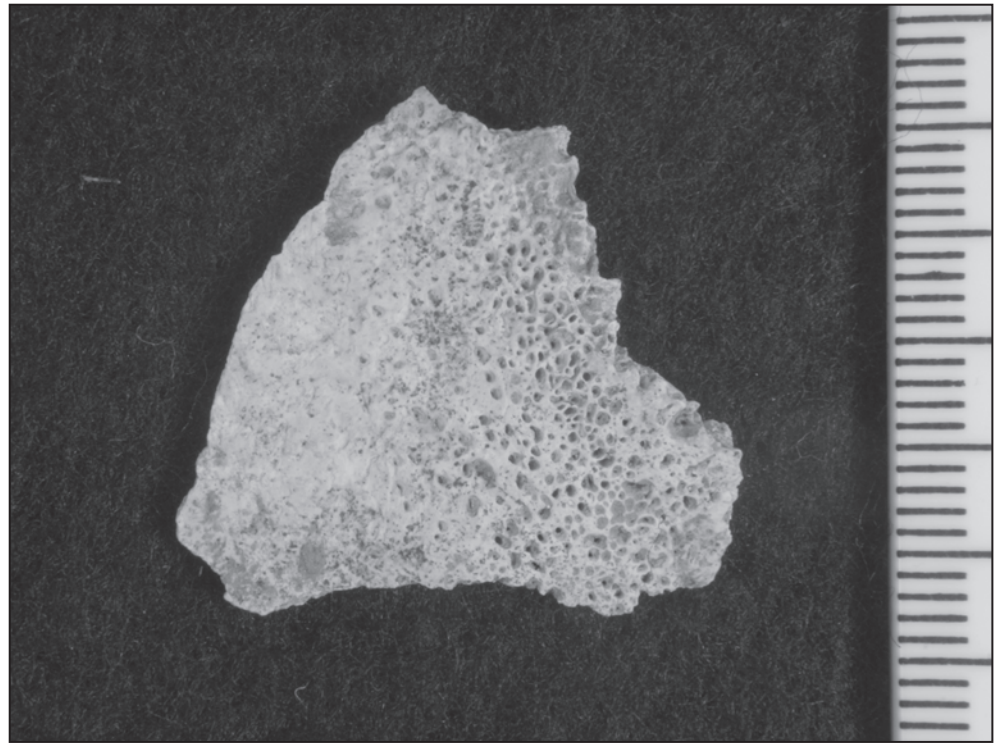


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8

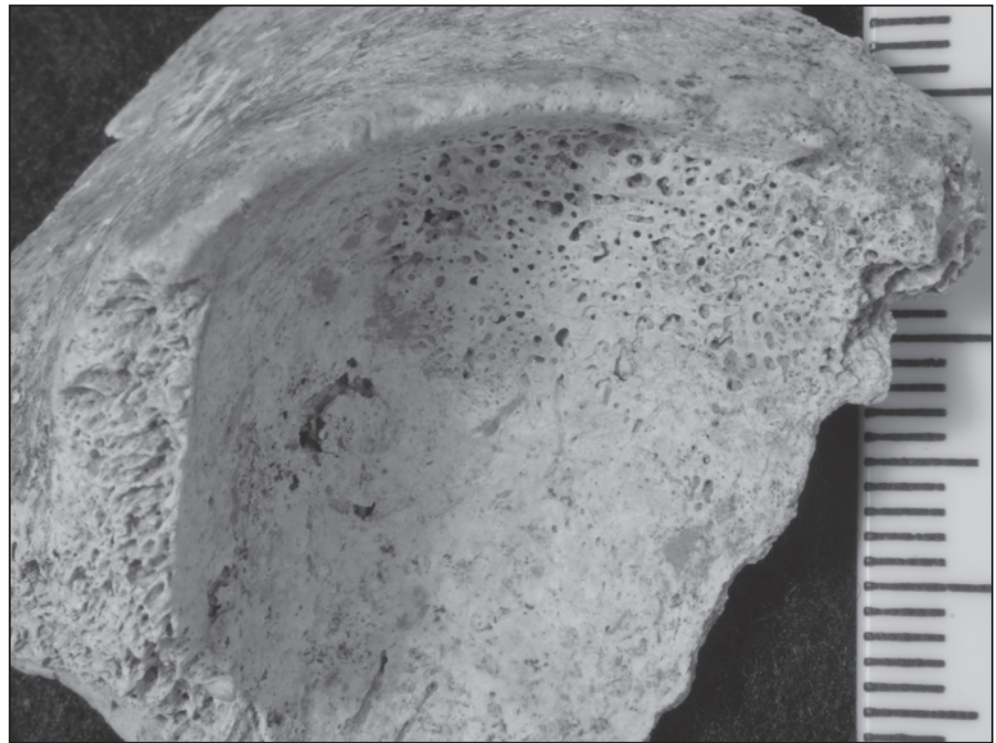
- 6 Post-medieval pits 4056 and 4246, looking south. (Scale 1m)
- 7 Post-medieval well 4087, looking north-west (Scale 1m)
- 8 Skeleton 4212, looking south. (Scale 0.4m)



9



11



10



12

9 Patches of porotic hyperostosis on a parietal bone fragment from Skeleton 4212

10 Patch of porous hyperostosis of the roof of the right orbit of the frontal bone of Skeleton 4212

11 Modified adult human parietal bone fragment, ectocranial view

12 Possible use of the modified human parietal bone fragment, as a scraping tool



13

13 Cut mark noticeable on the endocranial margin of the polished edge of modified human parietal bone fragment



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

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PROJECT TITLE

**Barnes Coaches Site, Aldbourne
Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE

Appendix B: Photograph

PROJECT NO. 9120 DATE 16-09-2011
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APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

13