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Foxbridge, Swindon, Wiltshire: Phase 2

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by John Boothroyd

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Summary

In August 2020, Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial-trench evaluation at the site of a proposed mixed development. The works comprised the excavation of seven trenches within the scheduled area of the Roman town of *Durocornovium*.

Although evenly distributed across the site, several of the trenches were positioned to investigate anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The correlation between geophysical anomalies and the features exposed during the evaluation was poor. Despite this, the evaluation identified a concentration of middle and late Roman activity.

Wanbrough Road, which forms the eastern site boundary, follows the route of the Roman road of Ermin street. The distribution of features within the site suggests a focus of activity along the roadside. Beam slots indicate the presence of a wooden structure dating to the middle Roman period, and three stone walls form a multi-phased, multi-roomed building of unknown function.

Ditches forming a rectangular enclosure and possible trackways were also present. Pottery recovered from the features suggest they originated in the middle Roman period. Many of the ditches appear to have been maintained or re-established, and artefactual evidence suggest several continued in use into the late Roman period.

Further away from Ermin street, in the south-west corner of the site, the remains of a small cemetery were exposed. Eight inhumation burials were identified and extending beyond the limits of one of the trenches. The extent of the cemetery is unknown, but the southern limit appears to be defined by a small gully.

The finds assemblage comprised 827 sherds of Roman pottery, the majority of which dates to the late Roman period, as well as glass, metal objects including coins, and animal bones.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Paul Murray, who was supported by Ben Attfield, Mark Gibson, Tomasz Neyman, Andrew Smith, Lee Sparks and Edward Tolley. Survey and digitising were carried out by Tomasz Neyman. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) Ltd on behalf of Danescroft (PCDF IV Swindon) LLP to undertake a trial-trench evaluation at the site of a proposed mixed development.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the planning authority in advance of the submission of a planning application. The proposed works lie within a scheduled monument, and discussions between Jo Vallender of EDP and Mel Barge at Historic England established the scope of work required. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 This investigation is supplementary to two other phases of evaluation that covered the wider development area, beyond the limits of the scheduled monument. These have been subject to a written scheme of investigation (WSI; OA 2019) and two other evaluation reports (OA 2021a and OA 2021b).
- 1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014, revised 2020).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies at the eastern edge of Swindon and on the south-east side of the Dorcan Stream in the parish of Wanborough (Fig. 1; NGR: SU 19593 84983).
- 1.2.2 The development site consists of several agricultural fields, separated by hedges, and covers a total area of 40ha. The northern portion of this area lies within a scheduled monument (list entry 1004684) and was the focus of these works (Figs. 2 and 4). The evaluation site consists of a roughly rectangular parcel of land which measures 2.2ha. It is bounded to the north by agricultural fields, to the south-east by Wick Lane and to the west by the A419. The site lies at between 95m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and 98m aOD.
- 1.2.3 The geology is mapped as Kimmeridge Clay Formation Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 152 to 157 million years ago in the Jurassic Period (BGS Online).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Excluding a geophysical survey (TVAS 2018), no previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the Phase 2 area (Figs. 2 and 4), although several previous evaluations have been undertaken in the wider development area to the south. These include evaluations along the route of the proposed Swindon Southern Connector Road (CA 2018) and a recently installed water pipeline (WA 2017), both of which cross the centre of the proposed development area (Figs 2 and 3). A trial-trench evaluation has also been undertaken across a large part of the development area (OA 2021a and OA 2021b; Fig. 2).

- 1.3.2 The following summary is derived from the desk-based assessment (CA 2016) produced for the Swindon Southern Connector Road and has been supplemented by the results of the associated archaeological investigations.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.3 No heritage assets dating to the prehistoric period were recorded within the site prior to the trial-trench evaluations, although features of prehistoric date are known in the immediate vicinity. Evaluation works undertaken in advance of the proposed Swindon Southern Connector Road (SSCR; Figs. 2 and 3) identified a Bronze Age cremation burial (CA 2018). An assemblage of prehistoric worked flints were also recovered but were considered to be residual within the archaeological features identified. In addition, a Mesolithic flint tool was recovered from a pit immediately to the south of the site. The geophysical survey identified a cluster of suspected, intercutting ring ditches within the route of the proposed connector road.

Roman

- 1.3.4 The site lies within the area of the scheduled monument (no. 1004684) that encompasses the Roman nucleated settlement conventionally identified as *Durocornovium*. The settlement extends along the Roman road of Ermin Street (the line of which is followed in part by Wanborough Road), which connects the Roman towns of Silchester and Cirencester. Excavations between 1966 and 1976, less than 0.5km to the north-west of the current site, along a length of Ermin Street on the north-west side of Dorcan Stream, uncovered remains spanning the 1st to 4th centuries AD (Anderson *et al.* 2001). In the settlement's earliest phase, dating to the mid-1st century AD, the road was laid out and a large, rectangular building erected. Large quantities of slag from ironworking were recorded. Finds appeared to have a military character, and it is possible that the activity during this time related to a fort or vicus settlement. The 2nd century saw an intensification of activity, as more structures, some with ovens, suggested to have been workshops associated with small-scale metalworking, were built on the west side of the Roman road. Parchmarks on the east side of the road identified a building believed to be a *mansio* established in the 2nd century. The settlement expanded in the 3rd and 4th centuries. Substantial, stone-footed buildings lined Ermin Street and a series of side streets extended from the road at right angles to form plots or *insulae*. Burials found close to the north-west bank of the stream were postulated to mark the southern extent of the settlement.
- 1.3.5 Other interventions and geophysical surveys have since indicated that the settlement extended over a wider area. Magnetometer and resistance surveys in 2015 on the north-east side of Ermin Street further defined the *mansio* and revealed an extensive area of rectilinear plots separated by streets to the north and west of the *mansio*. The area to the east was, in contrast, much sparser (Sabin and Donaldson 2015).
- 1.3.6 Trial trenching along Wanborough Road to the south-east of the current site revealed ditches, shallow pits and one inhumation burial, all dating to the Roman period. The activity represented was of an uncertain nature but is thought to have been set within roadside plots relating to the nucleated settlement (WA 2017). Further to the south, along the route of the connector road but beyond the limits of this site, two Romano-

British farmsteads and associated agricultural features were identified by the geophysical survey and confirmed by the trial-trench evaluation, one c 75m to the south and the other c 700m (CA 2018).

- 1.3.7 The present development area lies to the south-east of the 1966-76 excavations and south of the 2015 geophysical survey. Fieldwork by OA within the development area began in 2019 with the first phase of a trial-trench evaluation. Archaeological remains consistent with Roman roadside activity were identified within five trenches. The remains comprised rectilinear enclosures, pits and two postholes, but no *in situ* structural remains were identified. The activity is contained within a 50m-wide strip that runs parallel to the Wanborough Road, which forms the eastern site boundary, and is delimited to the west by a large enclosure ditch. Features of potential archaeological origin investigated to the west of this ditch were demonstrated to be of geological origin (OA 2020a).

Medieval/post-medieval

- 1.3.8 The village of Wanborough, c 1km to the south-east of the site, is suspected to have Saxon origins; early medieval pottery sherds have been recovered from within the village. The parish church of St Andrew is Grade I Listed and dates to the 14th century. A medieval moated site indicative of former settlement is located some 1.2km to the south of the site.
- 1.3.9 Areas of ridge-and-furrow cultivation are recorded on the HER within the northern part of the site and these are confirmed by the results of the geophysical survey. Its presence was also recorded in a significant number of trenches within the route of the proposed connector road (CA 2018).
- 1.3.10 No archaeological features dating to the early medieval period were identified during the previous evaluation works. A series of geophysical anomalies identified within the south-east corner of the site was interpreted as enclosures of possible Roman origin. Several linear ditches were identified in the trenches excavated across the anomalies, from which quantities of medieval pottery were recovered. The features were interpreted as representing a small medieval farmstead dating from the 11th to the 15th century, with some evidence for mid-16th- to 18th-century activity. It should be noted that sherds of pottery dated to the Roman period were also recovered from these features but in very small quantities.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. Undertake a programme of archaeological investigation targeted on known features of heritage significance and geophysical anomalies of suspected or unknown archaeological significance;
- ii. To confirm the absence or presence of archaeological features in areas indicated to be devoid of archaeological remains in the results of the geophysical survey;
- iii. Make a competent record of the location and character of any such remains;
- iv. Recover any archaeologically significant artefacts;
- v. Recover samples to assess material which has potential for the survival of paleoenvironmental or dating evidence from a range of archaeological features and significant deposits;
- vi. Prepare a report on the findings and material recovered, and their significance;
- vii. Make the report available through the Wiltshire HER and other online sources, and;
- viii. Create and deposit with a suitable repository the written, drawn and photographic data along with artefactual and ecofactual evidence.

2.1.2 The specific project aims and objectives were as follows:

- ix. To establish the character and preservation state of any remains present. This will include the archaeological features themselves and all types of organic and inorganic material identified;
- x. To assess how any proposed development works may impact on the preservation of the remains identified;
- xi. Further refine our understanding of the development of *Durocornovium*, including the organisation of the settlement, structures and the relationship between the settlement and Ermin Street;
- xii. If possible, identify any evidence of any industrial activities that may have occurred within the settlement, eg metalworking, with consideration given to appropriate paleoenvironmental sampling to aid identification;
- xiii. If present, further our understanding of the dark earth deposit identified during previous work (OA 2020a), including date, means of accumulation and relationship between the deposit and any positive and negative features (eg raised buildings and ditches). This should include appropriate bulk and specialist sampling;
- xiv. To consider the remains identified within both the context of previous investigation of the settlement of *Durocornovium*, and the wider landscape.

2.2 SWARF and other research questions

2.2.1 In addition to the above, the evaluation was considered to have the potential to contribute to the regional research agenda as outlined in the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF; Grove and Croft 2012).

How does the settlement sit within the wider landscape?

2.2.2 Theme A of the agenda highlights the importance of looking at the interaction between settlement and landscape. Two research aims within this theme are relevant to the evaluation: 'Improve understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement' (Aim 29) and 'Improve understanding of early Roman urban settlement' (Aim 35).

2.2.3 The evaluation undertaken immediately to the south (OA 2021a) confirmed the results of geophysical survey and demonstrated that Roman activity was concentrated along the edge of the development area, with the rest of the site probably forming the rural hinterland. No archaeological features were present in the wider area. The geophysical survey suggests a similar layout within the area of the proposed works.

2.2.4 The evaluation has the potential to shed further light on the character of *Durocornovium's* periphery and its hinterland and contribute to our understanding of the development and chronology of the settlement and its wider landscape. Reference to the outputs of the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (eg Allen *et al.* 2017; Smith *et al.* 2016) will be key to the interpretation of any remains.

2.2.5 In addition to the suspected significant remains in the eastern half of the site, any archaeological features identified within the hinterland should be fully investigated and subject to paleoenvironmental sampling.

Can the evaluation shed light on key periods of transition?

2.2.6 Aim 10 of the South West Archaeological Research Framework highlights the need to address our currently poor understanding of key transitional periods, listing two periods that are relevant to the evaluation: the 2nd-3rd centuries and the late Roman to post-Roman period. Excavation of a range of archaeological features and the recovery of artefactual and ecofactual evidence (notably from any 'dark-earth' deposits) have the potential to contribute our knowledge of these periods in relation to *Durocornovium* and its wider landscape.

What evidence is there for the evolution of the settlement, and how do any remains identified relate to those previously investigated?

2.2.7 Located approximately 400m to the north of the proposed evaluation, the results of the excavations undertaken in the late 1960s and 1970s identified three broad phases of development. The evidence suggests that the settlement started as a small roadside settlement with possible military origins. It then developed into a nucleated settlement in the 1st century, before expanding in the late 3rd and 4th centuries. Previous investigation to the south suggests limited activity prior to the 1st century, suggesting that the settlement developed mainly to the north. The evaluation provides an opportunity to examine the development of the settlement.

Is there any evidence of the suspected military origins of the settlement?

- 2.2.8 The location of the proposed evaluation is likely to lie beyond the extent of earliest known activity and the putative military settlement. Nevertheless, Aim 50 of the Research Framework, which looks to improve understanding of the effects of the Roman army on the local population, is relevant to the evaluation. Consideration should be given to the impact of the military activity on the surrounding landscape, for example through changes in agricultural practices and material culture.

What was the economic basis of the settlement?

- 2.2.9 The remains of a suspected *mansio* have been identified at *Durcornovium* through cropmark evidence. This would have provided a resting-place for travellers and state officials moving along Ermin Street, as well as a place to change horses, and suggests that the settlement had an official significance that many other nucleated roadside settlements lacked. As a result, the settlement may have been able to draw on greater resources from the local area and perform centralised economic functions, such as agricultural processing, distribution of goods, and tax collection.
- 2.2.10 At least one corndryer was identified during the excavation in the 1960s and 1970s. However, it was noted in the results that agricultural tools were rare, suggesting that this area was not a focus of activity.
- 2.2.11 Through the excavation of a wide range of archaeological features and the recovery of charred plant remains and animal bones, the evaluation provides an opportunity to identify evidence for agricultural and industrial activity. While interpretation of any enclosures would be limited, the results of this work should be considered together with the results of previous geophysical survey and trial-trench evaluations to identify evidence of landscape organisation.

How did Ermin Street develop and what can this tell us about the development of the activity in this area?

- 2.2.12 Evidence to the north suggests that as the roadside settlement developed, Ermin Street was expanded and improved. Should the remains of the road be identified during these works, it will be important to establish the construction and condition of the road surface and any adjacent roadside ditches, plus any evidence of maintenance and development. This will aid our understanding of the chronology and sequence of the road, as well as the development of adjacent features, such as field systems.

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in the WSI (OA 2020).
- 2.3.2 The seven trenches were positioned as shown in Figure 4 and in accordance with the proposed layout established in the WSI, and were positioned to ground truth the results of the geophysical survey. The trenches were located using a GPS with sub-25mm accuracy. Mechanical excavation was undertaken using a 13 ton 360°, fitted with a toothless bucket, under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from the trench edges.

- 2.3.3 Machining continued in even spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon depending upon which was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits had been exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand and the appropriate use of a machine.
- 2.3.4 The exposed surface was sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. A sample of each feature or deposit type, for example pits, postholes and ditches, was excavated and recorded. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual. Small finds and samples were allocated unique numbers. Bulk finds were collected by context.
- 2.3.5 The surface of all features and arisings from both hand and machine excavation were scanned with a metal detector to aid recovery of metal objects.
- 2.3.6 Digital photos were taken of any archaeological features, deposits, trenches and evaluation work in general.
- 2.3.7 On-site planning was undertaken using a GPS with sub-25m accuracy except where archaeological features warranted hand-drawn plans due to their complexity. All hand-drawn plans were produced at a scale of either 1:10 or 1:20. All section drawings of features were drawn at a scale of either 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All section drawings are located on the appropriate plan/s. The absolute height (m OD) of all principal strata and features, and the section datum lines, have been calculated and indicated on the drawings.
- 2.3.8 All trenches, features, interventions and samples, excluding baulk samples, were located using a GPS unit.
- 2.3.9 Upon completion of all hand-excavation and recording, trenches were backfilled with the arising in reverse order.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of each trench with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds reports and spot dates are presented in Appendix B.
- 3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated: eg ditch 6410 is a feature within Trench 64, while pit 6308 is a feature within Trench 63. Details of environmental samples are provided where they are of note or aid the interpretation of the feature. Full details of all environmental samples are provided in Appendix C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches varied across the site. In the north-east of the site (Trenches 63 and 65) archaeological features were sealed by shallow topsoil deposits only. Across the rest of the site, deeper deposit sequences were recorded, including potential alluvial deposits in Trenches 60 and 62. The natural geology comprised a brownish-yellow silty clay which was consistent across the site.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in all trenches.

3.4 Trench 60 (Fig. 5)

- 3.4.1 Eight inhumation burials were identified in Trench 60 along with a small gully and a pit (Plates 1-7). All features truncated the underlying geology which noticeably sloped from 94m aOD in the north to 93.30m aOD in the south, despite the present ground surface being fairly level.
- 3.4.2 Aligned broadly NE-SW, gully 6004 was located towards the southern end of the trench. All eight inhumation burials were located to the north of the ditch. Five were excavated (graves 6006, 6010, 6014, 6021 and 6027) with the other three only partially revealed within the trench (graves 6029, 6032 and 6034) and were left *in situ*. All burials were excavated under a licence granted by the Secretary of State (licence number 19-0286).
- 3.4.3 Continuing beyond the western baulk of the trench, grave 6032 was aligned NNE-SSE and only the partial remains of a femur were exposed (skeleton 6018). Based on the alignment of the femur the skeleton appears to be in a prone position with the head towards the northern end of the grave cut.
- 3.4.4 Aligned NNE-SSW, grave 6027 was located approximately 2.5m north of gully 6004. It contained the skeleton (6026) of a probable male adult (36-45 years old) who had been interred in a supine position with the head towards the southern end of the grave.

- During the excavation of grave 6027, a second grave (6034) was partially exposed which contained skeleton 6019. Only the left elbow of the skeleton 6019 was visible within the trench with the remainder of the burial continuing beyond the trench baulk.
- 3.4.5 Skeleton 6011, an adult (26-35 years old), probably male, was buried in grave 6010 in a supine position. The grave was aligned NNE-SSW and the head of the skeleton was towards the southern end of the grave. A small assemblage of disarticulated bone was recovered from the backfill of the grave (6012). This assemblage comprised three partial bones—a left radius, a right fibular and a right tibia—all suspected to come from one individual.
 - 3.4.6 Aligned north-south, grave 6014 was located in the centre of the trench and contained the remains of a probable female adult (skeleton 6015). The skeleton was interred in a supine position with the head at the northern end of the grave. Grave 6029 was located immediately adjacent to 6014, the two graves were inter-cutting but no stratigraphic relationship could be established. Grave 6014 contained skeleton 6019, of which only a small portion of the pelvis was exposed with the majority of the burial remaining under the western baulk of the trench.
 - 3.4.7 Also aligned north-south, grave 6021 contained skeleton 6022, a probable female adult. The skeleton was interred in prone position with the head to the northern end of the grave cut. Iron hobnails at the base of the feet indicate the presence of decayed boots.
 - 3.4.8 The fifth and most-northerly burial fully excavated within the trench was grave 6006 which contained skeleton 6008, a probable male adult. The grave cut was aligned NNE-SSW and the skeleton buried in a supine position with the skull towards the southern end of the grave. Pit 6030 cut the southern end of the grave removing the skull. The pit was only partially exposed within the trench and it was not possible to establish its function. An assemblage of pottery dating to AD 120-410 was recovered from the pit along with animal bone and fragments of stone roof tile.
 - 3.4.9 Little artefactual evidence was recovered from the graves. In addition to the pottery recovered from pit 6030, five sherds of pottery of broad Roman date were recovered from grave 6006 along with two iron nails. The pottery and the presence of hobnail boots in grave 6021 suggest the burials date to the Roman period, fitting with the remains across the rest of the site.
 - 3.4.10 All five skeletons showed evidence of healed fractures. The focus of the trauma is to the chest, hands and feet and may indicate all individuals undertook a particular set of activities. Full details of the skeletons, including pathology, can be found in Appendix C.5.
 - 3.4.11 The burials, the pit and the gully were all sealed in turn by a suspected alluvial layer (6002), subsoil (6001) and topsoil (6000).
 - 3.4.12 Upon completion of all excavation works within Trench 60, excavated material from the area immediately surrounding the remains was placed, by hand, over the burials left in situ to stabilise the soil environment and protect the burials prior to backfilling.

3.5 Trench 61 (Fig. 6)

- 3.5.1 In Trench 61, the natural geology was encountered at a relatively consistent depth of *c* 92.68m aOD across the length of the trench. Aligned NE-SW, ditch 6103 crossed the northern end of the trench (Fig. 12, section 6101; Plate 7). Five sherds of pottery were recovered from the ditch, of which three have a broad Roman date, one is undatable and two date between AD 43 and AD 100 suggesting that the ditch fell into disuse by the 2nd century. Given the limited size of the assemblage, however, it is possible the early Roman pottery was residual.
- 3.5.2 Although the relationship was very diffuse, the ditch was observed to cut deposit 6105. The deposit was only located along the edge of the ditch and only a small area was visible within the trench. The origin of deposit is unknown, but it is suspected to have a direct relationship to the ditch, either being upcast material or a modified natural deposit accumulated as a result of maintaining the ditch. Roman pottery was recovered from the deposit.
- 3.5.3 No other features were recorded within the trench, but an area of blue clay within the natural towards the southern end of the trench was deemed to be a geological variation.
- 3.5.4 Both the ditch and deposit 6105 were overlain in turn by subsoil (6101) and topsoil (6100).

3.6 Trench 62 (Fig. 7)

- 3.6.1 Trench 62 contained six broadly NNE-SSW aligned ditches, one east-west aligned and one north-south aligned ditch and two possible surfaces, along with two modern features. All features were observed to cut the natural geology, which was exposed at 92.6m aOD at the north-west end of the trench and 92.9m at the south-west end of the trench.
- 3.6.2 Located at the western end of the trench, ditch 6208 was aligned east-west and was cut by a modern drainage feature (Fig. 12, section 6200; Plate 10). A stoney deposit (6207) was recorded in the base of the ditch and possibly represents a stabilisation event. Pottery of late Roman date, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone were recovered from the upper fill of the ditch (6206).
- 3.6.3 Located to the south-east of ditch 6208 were four parallel ditches (6213, 6216, 6219 and 6222) and a possible surface (6203) indicative of a trackway (Fig. 12 section 6201; Plate 11). Ditch 6222 was cut by 6219. Pottery recovered from the earlier ditch can only be broadly dated to the Roman period, but pottery from the later ditch was dated between AD 120 and 200. In addition to cutting ditch 6222, ditch 6219 appeared to cut through possible surface 6203. Basic in composition and more indicative of the dumping of material to stabilise boggy ground, the surface measured 2.4m wide and comprised poorly sorted and well-distributed flint cobbles. A small assemblage of mid-late Roman pottery was recovered from the surface. The southern side of the surface was cut by ditch 6216, which in turn was cut by ditch 6213. Ditch 6213 contained four fills (6209-6212), of which the earliest two (6211 and 6212) produced Roman pottery, animal bone and CBM.

- 3.6.4 Middle Roman pottery (AD 120-240) was also recovered a second possible surface located in the centre of the trench (6204; Plate 12). The western side of the surface was cut by a post-medieval/modern drainage ditch still visible in the surrounding landscape.
- 3.6.5 North-south aligned ditch 6228 was located towards the southern end of the trench but was left unexcavated. Adjacent, and also north-south aligned, were intercutting ditches 6223 and 6225 (Fig. 12, section 6202; Plate 9). No datable material was recovered from any of these features.
- 3.6.6 All features within the trench were sealed in turn by a suspected alluvial layer (6202), subsoil (6201) and topsoil (6200).

3.7 Trench 63 (Fig. 8)

- 3.7.1 Cut features comprising drainage ditches, possible beam slots and a pit were recorded in the northern half of Trench 63. All features were recorded as cutting the natural geology, which was exposed at 91.2m aOD but only in the northern half of the trench. A series of walls suggesting a multi-roomed building and a possible surface were located in the southern half of the trench.
- 3.7.2 Aligned east-west, ditch 6305 was located at the northern end of the trench (Fig. 12, section 6300; Plate 13). The ditch was observed to cut an irregularly shaped feature (6303) suspected to be the result of trample or disturbance along the edge of the ditch during its construction or use. Pottery recovered from the ditch has a broad Roman date. However, pottery recovered from the trample is late Roman in date. Animal bone and CBM were both recovered from the ditch as well.
- 3.7.3 Two NW-SE aligned narrow linear features (6332 and 6335) were located to the south of ditch 6305. Only feature 6332 was excavated and has been interpreted as a beam slot (Fig. 12, section 6306). The parallel alignments of the features and their proximity to each other suggest that they are associated but, spaced only 0.5m apart, they are unlikely to represent two sides of one structure. A more plausible interpretation is that they represent different phases of a structure which has increased or decreased in size. A third, NE-SW aligned, beam slot (6319) was located approximately 12m to the south (Fig. 12, section 6304). It is not possible to determine any association between the features within the confines of the trench, and the distance between them suggest they do not represent a single structure. However, it is possible they indicate contemporary structures of similar alignments. A single sherd of pottery dating from AD 120 to 200 was recovered from beam slot 6319.
- 3.7.4 Possibly forming the corner of a rectangular enclosure, ditch 6312/6316 extended along a NE-SW alignment before turning at right-angle to continue south-east (Fig. 12, section 6303; Plates 15 and 16). Pottery recovered from upper fill of the ditch (6315) dates to the middle Roman period and includes sherds from a small cup showing signs of internal wear from use. In addition to the pottery, animal bone, stone roof tile, fired clay and a nail were recovered.
- 3.7.5 Pit or posthole 6308 contained three fills (Fig. 12, section 6301; Plate 14). No dating evidence was recovered from the earliest fill (6309), but assemblages of pottery dating to the middle Roman period were recovered from the middle and upper fills (6310 and

- 6311). Animal bone, fired clay, stone roof tile and CBM were also recovered from the pit. The pit had steep sides which tapered to a base 0.88m below ground level, which suggest the feature could be in fact the remains of a large posthole. No other postholes or pits were recorded within the trench.
- 3.7.6 All features located in the northern half of the trench were sealed by deposit 6302, a dark, humic soil horizon. In addition to early Roman pottery, stone roof tiles, animal bone, and CBM, two sherds glass of were all recovered from the deposit. One of the sherds was a small colourless piece with vertical linear decoration of broad Roman date; the other was a light-blue rolled-rim shard dating between AD 43 and 300.
- 3.7.7 A metallised surface (6328) was recorded in the centre of the trench. The surface was poorly constructed and formed of a single layer of flint cobbles set into a thin make-up layer 6329, which overlay deposit 6302.
- 3.7.8 Wall 6321 was located at the southern end of the trench (Plate 18). Aligned NE-SW and turning 90° to the SE, the wall formed the corner of a building. Located within the interior of the building, deposit 6323 appeared to abut the wall and represent a natural soil accumulation after the structure had fallen into disuse. Artefacts recovered from this deposit included pottery of a broad Roman date, stone roof tiles, fired clay, animal bone and an iron nail. Removal of this deposit exposed a deposit of compacted small limestone fragments (6330) forming a bedding layer for a surface (Fig. 12, section 6305; Plate 17). A number of larger, widely spaced limestone blocks abutting the wall may represent the remains of the interior surface. However, on current evidence, the interpretation is inconclusive.
- 3.7.9 A second wall (6322) was located to the north of wall 6321 (Plate 19). Entering the trench from the west on a NW-SE alignment, the wall turned 90° to the SW and abutted wall 6321. A deposit (6325) believed to be the same as 6323 was present on the west side of walls 6321 and 6322, abutting both of them.
- 3.7.10 A third wall (6324), also aligned NW-SE, was located 0.5m to the north of wall 6322 and was parallel to it (Plate 20). Deposit 6325/6323 was also present between these two walls. Removal of this deposit exposed an earlier deposit (6326) of possible demolition material between the two walls. This deposit was also present to the north of wall 6324 (recorded as deposit 6327 here). A rim sherd from a blue glass vessel dating from between AD 43 and 300 was recovered from the deposit, along with an iron bar that measured 159mm long and tapered towards one end. It has not been possible to establish the purpose or function of the bar but it is believed to form part of a tool.
- 3.7.11 All three walls were formed of un-hewn limestone in an earthen bond. The walls only survived up to two courses thick and are likely to represent the foundations of the building/s. The alignment of walls 6321 and 6322 and the fact wall 6322 abuts 6321, suggest that 6322 is a later addition, possibly an expansion of the structure indicated by wall 6321. No relationship between 6322 and 6324 was present within the trench. It should be noted that wall 6324 appeared to be poorly constructed compared to 6322, suggesting that they may not constructed at the same time.

3.7.12 All three walls and the abutting deposits appear to be overlying or cut into deposit 6302, although no construction cuts were discernible within the trench. Widely distributed limestone, likely to be associated with the demolition of the structures, was recorded overlying deposit 6302 between demolition deposit 6326/6327 and surface 6329/6328.

3.7.13 Topsoil (6300) overlay the features at the southern end of the trench and deposit 6302 in the northern half of trench, except at the very northern end of trench where a modern buried soil was recorded between 6302 and the topsoil.

3.8 Trench 64 (Fig. 9)

3.8.1 In Trench 64 natural geology was observed at between 92.3m aOD and 92.1m aOD.

3.8.2 Three intercutting ditches, all aligned WNW-ESE, crossed the western end of the trench (6402, 6406 and 6410; Fig. 12 section 6400; Plate 21). Pottery recovered from the earliest ditch (6402) and final ditch in the sequence (6410) can only be broadly dated to the Roman period (AD 43-410). However, pottery from the second ditch (6406) has a slightly narrower date range of AD 120-410. The fill sequences of the first and second ditches is similar, with primary silting deposits overlain by a later secondary silting deposit. This suggests that both ditches had gradually filled, with the later ditch being cut to re-establish the feature. In contrast, the final ditch in the sequence contains only a single fill (6411), rich in ash and charcoal, formed through deliberate dumping. This final deposit contained pottery of late Roman date, animal bone, stone roof tile and CBM.

3.8.3 Located on the southern side and truncated by ditch 6406, deposit 6412 appears to be an accumulation of material, either upcast when ditch 6402 was dug or the result of anthropogenic processes during the lifetime of the ditches.

3.8.4 Ditch 6415 had a similar appearance in plan to ditches 6402, 6406 and 6410, with a central ash-rich deposit flanked by sterile naturally accumulated deposits. The feature orientated perpendicular to the intercutting ditches on a NNE-SSW alignment and was interpreted as the return of the ditch, suggesting the corner of a rectangular enclosure.

3.8.5 Ditch 6416 was located at the northern end of the trench. It was heavily truncated by a modern service and was left unexcavated.

3.8.6 All features (excluding the modern service) were overlain 6413. This deposit had a similar appearance to fill 6411 appearing rich in ash and charcoal. Its origins are unknown, but it may have accumulated through later disturbance or levelling of the features within the trench. Roman pottery dating between AD 270 and 410, fired clay and animal bone were recovered from deposit. Deposit 6413 was overlain by topsoil (6400).

3.9 Trench 65 (Fig. 10)

3.9.1 Trench 65 was positioned to investigate a possible ditch that may have flanked the south-western side of the Roman road (Fig. 4). No definitive evidence for the ditch was identified within the trench and it is likely that it lies beyond the trench limit. Unfortunately, owing to the presence of a modern drainage ditch and dense hedgerows, it was not possible to extend the trench at this time.

- 3.9.2 A stone surface (6507) was exposed at the very north-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 13, section 6501; Plate 22). The surface appeared simple in form, comprising a single course of unworked limestone and flint cobbles. The surface was overlain by deposit 6506 from which 29 sherds of pottery dating to AD 270-410 were recovered along with a spindle whorl and iron nails.
- 3.9.3 A second surface (6505) was recorded approximately 7m to the south (Plate 23). The surface was similarly basic in its form, comprising unworked limestone and flint cobbles pressed into a buried soil (6502; Fig. 13 section 6502; Plate 24). The buried soil extended to the south-west for the remaining 40m of the trench. Although several variations in the deposit were investigated, including an area rich in ash (6504), another possible surface (6508) and a possible wall (6510), no confirmed features were observed to cut into the surface of the deposit.
- 3.9.4 A wealth of artefactual evidence was recovered from deposit 6502 and the variations found within it. The most notable finds included five sherds of glass, representative of at least two vessels of Roman date, two glass beads, five copper-alloy coins (all apart from one of late Roman date) and a fired-clay spindle whorl. Almost 75% of the 827 sherds of pottery recovered during the evaluation were recovered from Trench 65.
- 3.9.5 Given the wealth of material recovered from the surface of the deposit, and to ensure the works were not unnecessarily intrusive, the deposit was left *in situ*. The remains of a modern posthole which cut the south-western end of the deposit were investigated to provide an insight into the nature of the deposit. The deposit was observed to be 0.18m thick and the remains of a possible cobbled surface (6511) were exposed (Fig. 13, section 6500). The surface directly overlay the natural geology.
- 3.9.6 The buried soil and the surfaces within Trench 65 were all overlain by a shallow topsoil deposit (6500).

3.10 Trench 66 (Fig. 11)

- 3.10.1 Apart from the continuation of the post-medieval/modern drain also observed in Trench 62, the only feature present in Trench 66 was a small posthole or natural feature (6604; Fig. 131 section 6601; Plate 25). Although fairly well defined in plan, the feature had an irregular profile and contained a single sterile fill and may be the result of animal or root disturbance. The absence of artefactual evidence supports this interpretation.
- 3.10.2 The feature was observed to cut the natural geology, exposed at 92.96m aOD and was overlain in turn by subsoil (6601) and subsoil (6600).

3.11 Finds summary

- 3.11.1 A total of 827 sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation, all of Roman date. Although the assemblage contains pottery dating throughout the Roman period there is a heavy bias towards the late Roman period (*c* AD 270-410) with *c* 81% coming from contexts of this date. Context groups of early Roman date were noted in Trenches 61 and 63, and middle Roman period groups in Trenches 62 and 63. However, the presence of samian ware dishes dating to *c* AD 120 to 150 and Dorset black burnished

wares (characteristically 2nd century) suggest pottery was being supplied during the 2nd century.

- 3.11.2 The assemblage was dominated by reduced wares with examples of beakers, jars, dishes, flagon and 'cooking-pot'-type jars. Where present, oxidised wares were generally undiagnostic but evidence for a storage jar, bowls and a beaker were discernable. Both local wares and continental wares are present, with examples of fabrics including North Wiltshire wares, Oxford ware, New Forest ware, Central Gaulish 'Rhenish' ware, South Spanish amphora and samian wares.
- 3.11.3 The condition of the pottery varied, indicative of mixed groups accumulated from multiple sources within or around the site. Pottery from Trench 65 appears to have undergone several phases of redeposition, but it is not suspected to have been deposited far from its original point of use and initial discard. The pottery assemblage is indicative of a population familiar with continental-style dining practices.
- 3.11.4 The majority of the CBM assemblage is undiagnostic, with only a small number of the 110 fragments recovered being identifiable. Eleven fragments have been dated to the Roman period, including three fragments of imbrices and a single fragment of tegula.
- 3.11.5 Fired clay was recovered from nine contexts across the site but the whole assemblage is amorphous and undiagnostic. A spindle whorl recovered from layer 6506 appears to be formed from the repurposed base of a ceramic vessel.
- 3.11.6 No worked stone was recovered during the evaluation, although 28 pieces of suspected stone roof tile were found.
- 3.11.7 Of the 181 metal objects recovered, 46 were hobnails, 43 of which were associated with skeleton 6022. In addition to 83 iron nails, several amorphous fragments, bars and sheets of iron, the assemblage includes a small copper-alloy pin recovered from layer 6504, two iron rings or loops, likely to be harness-related, from layer 6502, part of a suspected iron spade from 6203, a possible awl from layer 6503, and two iron knives. Six copper-alloy coins were recovered from Trench 65. Most date between AD 330 and 353 and one pre-dates the 4th century: a 2nd-century sestertius of Lucilla, the daughter of Marcus Aurelius and wife of co-ruler Lucius Verus.
- 3.11.8 Three sherds of Roman glass representing three vessels were recovered from Trench 63. Although not closely identified, two of the sherds are from bowls while the third, a flat piece of colourless glass, is from a vessel of unknown form.

3.12 Environmental summary

- 3.12.1 Nineteen bulk samples were taken across the site from a variety of dated and undated features. A further 24 samples were taken from the graves in Trench 60 but these were only processed for bone recovery and otherwise produced little material of interest.
- 3.12.2 The environmental samples demonstrated that, although charred remains have survived, the material is often in poor condition limiting potential for further identification and interpretation. Evidence of wheat, chaff, legumes, and hazelnut shells was present in the flots.

- 3.12.3 Mollusc preservation was fairly good with large quantities of both terrestrial and freshwater taxa recovered.
- 3.12.4 The animal bone assemblage is dominated by cattle and sheep, while evidence for domestic fowl, pig, horse, dog, frogs and toads is also present. There is little potential for ageing and biometric data within the assemblage. Evidence of butchery and pathologies is scarce, while several specimens have been gnawed by dogs. Three fish bones were recovered from the environmental samples, including two eels and a cyprinid (an exclusively freshwater species). Given the site's location, it is suspected that all specimens were caught in local freshwater rivers or ponds.
- 3.12.5 A total of 442g of marine shell, consisting of common mussel and European flat oyster, was also recovered. One shell appeared to be worked, with two parallel circular perforations on the body shell suggesting that it had been pinned up or hung in some fashion.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The trenches were evenly distributed across the area, providing a representative sample of the site. Trench excavation was carried out cleanly and where present, archaeological features and deposits were easily identified in the underlying geology. Ground conditions were good throughout the fieldwork with all trenches remaining dry.
- 4.1.2 Although not all archaeological features exposed were excavated, a comprehensive range of the feature types exposed was fully investigated. The level of the investigation was sufficient to achieve the principal aims of the evaluation and the results should be considered a reliable representation of the remains present within the site.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and overview of results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation established and recorded the presence and extent of archaeological features across the sites. Artefacts and environmental samples were recovered as appropriate, and a report presenting the findings, which will be made available through the Wiltshire HER and online resources, has been prepared. The archive will be prepared for deposition with Swindon Museum and Art Gallery (aims i-ix).
- 4.2.2 Complexity of the archaeological features and deposits varied across the site, with ditches recorded in the western half while more-complex stratified structures and deposits were recorded in Trenches 63 and 65, the easternmost trenches. The impact of the development is likely to be greatest in the archaeologically complex eastern areas (aim x). The artefactual evidence recovered includes a substantial quantity of pottery, stone roof tiles, metal objects, glass, fired clay, CBM and animal bone. Although not all of the archaeological features produced datable artefacts, over 50% contained material of Roman date. No other period is represented within the finds assemblage and there is no evidence to suggest the undated features are not also of Roman date.
- 4.2.3 The distribution and nature of the archaeological features within the site provide insight into the organisation of the Roman town of *Durocornovium* (aim xi). The area covered by the evaluation and the geophysical survey lies close to the line of Ermin Street and the results of these investigations have identified an area of roadside activity.
- 4.2.4 Environmental samples were taken from a variety of features. Charred remains were recovered from across the site but the material is predominately in poor condition, which is likely to be an effect of the heavy clay geology. Nevertheless, the remains hint at crop-processing in or close to the site, and the presence of slag, fuel-ash and charcoal suggests that metalworking was taking place (aim xii).
- 4.2.5 The evaluation has also furthered our understanding of dark-earth deposits in the area (aim xiii). Deposit 6302 was identified as a dark, humic soil horizon, and buried soil 6502 represents a similar deposit. Both appear to be of a similar character to deposit 801 in Trench 8, recorded during trial trenching to the south of the site (OA 2020a). Analysis of the soil, for instance through micromorphological and chemical analyses,

has not been undertaken, and consequently the composition and origins of the deposits cannot be conclusively established. However, some useful observations may be made. Given the shallow overburden sealing these archaeological deposits, it is likely that they suffered some form of post-depositional disturbance. Both deposits were stratigraphically late: 6302 sealed features in the northern part of Trench 63, and 6502 contained late Roman material. However, the presence of archaeological features above and below these deposits indicates that they do not relate to post-abandonment processes but are more likely to be representative of the original land surface with finds becoming deposited when the site was in use. The character of the large, albeit fragmentary pottery assemblage recovered from layer 6502 points to the gradual accumulation of settlement debris and industrial waste.

- 4.2.6 The results of the geophysical survey (TVAS 2018) potentially identified a series of enclosures and other features along Ermin Street and spreads of magnetic disturbance and scattered ferromagnetic debris, but correlation between these and the excavated features was poor (Fig. 4). Only surface 6505 correlated with an anomaly revealed by the geophysical survey. Trench 63 was positioned to investigate two linear anomalies, and although ditches were present in Trench 63 there is no correlation between their position and alignment and the two geophysical anomalies. The southern end of Trench 63 extends into an area of magnetic disturbance where the walls of a masonry building was found, suggesting that the disturbance may represent demolition material from the structure.
- 4.2.7 It should be noted that discrete features are notoriously difficult to detect via geophysical survey and, given their location adjacent to the western site boundary, it is unsurprising that the burials exposed in Trench 60 were not observed on the geophysical survey. It may be added that during previous phases of work (OA 2020a) the correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching was good.
- 4.2.8 Ditches recorded in Trenches 62 and 63 are dated to the middle Roman period (c AD 120-250). Trench 63 revealed a diverse array of features, which included possible beam slots (6319, 6332 and 6335), the corner of a rectilinear enclosure (6312 and 6316), and stone walls (6321, 6322 and 6324). Aligned broadly NE-SW/NW-SE, the enclosure is on a comparable alignment to the geophysical anomalies and features identified during the evaluation works to the east of the trench (OA 2020a). The beam slots suggest the presence of timber buildings, with 6332 and 6335 representing separate structures or two phases of the same structure. Walls 6321 and 6322 represent the masonry footings of a multi-roomed, multiphase building, and although probably associated it was not possible to determine how wall 6324 related to the building.
- 4.2.9 Middle Roman activity was also recorded in Trench 62 and comprised two sets of intercutting parallel ditches 6219/6222 and 6213/6216 that flank a stone surface (6203). These remains are indicative of a trackway or road, which, from its orientation, may have led towards the cemetery to the south-west. The recutting of the ditches and the recovery of late Roman pottery from the surface indicates that the routeway continued into use into the late Roman period.

- 4.2.10 Late Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of deposit 6502 and also indicates the continued use of the site into the late Roman period. Ditches 6208, 6305 and 6410 have all been dated to the late Roman period, with the earliest phase of ditch 6410 beginning in the middle Roman period.
- 4.2.11 Although the pottery assemblage has a bias towards the late Roman period, this is predominately due to material recovered from the surface of deposit 6502, into which limited archaeological excavation was undertaken. However, features were found under the deposit, pre-dating the late Roman period, suggesting that the pottery recovered may not be a true reflection of the level of activity in different phases.
- 4.2.12 The absence of artefactual evidence, other than hobnails and a small assemblage of broadly dated Roman pottery from one of the burials, means that the longevity of the cemetery and date of the individual burials cannot be established from current evidence. Radiocarbon dates will be required to gain a clearer picture of the cemetery's chronology.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The distribution and nature of the archaeological features within the site provide insight into the organisation of the Roman town of *Durocornovium*. The area of evaluation lies close to the line of Ermin Street, with the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological remains exposed in the trenches identifying an area of roadside activity.
- 4.3.2 Apart from Trench 60, in which graves were found, archaeological remains appear to be densest and most complex in trenches closest to Ermin Street. Finds were concentrated in trenches 63 and 65, with metalled or stone surfaces also being uncovered in those trenches. Evidence from Trench 63 pointed to the presence of at least two buildings, one of timber construction and another with stone footings and, possibly, a limestone-paved floor and stone-tile roof. The function of the stone-footed building is uncertain, but the use of masonry points to a building of some pretension and importance.
- 4.3.3 Towards the west, the remains become more dispersed and less complex, with features comprising ditches and simple surfaces. The pattern of the archaeological evidence is consistent with activity becoming more peripheral with increasing distance from the road. This is supported by the eight burials in Trench 60, which indicate the presence of a cemetery in the south-west corner of the site. The graves add to the results of J S Wachter's excavation undertaken in 1960s and 1970s to the north of the site, where 23 inhumation and six cremation burials were recorded beyond the limits of structures that formed Insula IV, located to the west of Ermin Street (Anderson *et al.* 2001). The extent of the cemetery in the current site is unknown, although with inhumation burials extending into the baulk of the trench, the cemetery clearly continued beyond the trench. The western limit of the cemetery is likely to have been defined by the Winchester-*Durocornovium* road, the route of which is followed by the modern A419, while gully 6004 may have delineated the cemetery's southern limit. The relatively narrow width of the routeway in Trench 62 suggests that it was a trackway or path that led to the cemetery, but the possibility that it was part of the

Winchester-*Durocornovium* road cannot be discounted. If the routeway is identified as being part of the road, then the evaluation suggests that the road continued in use into the 4th century AD but had narrowed.

- 4.3.4 Analysis of the human remains revealed evidence of poor dental health and diet, bone and joint disease and trauma, and it is potentially significant that none the individuals, all adults, were older than 45 years. Such evidence is consistent with rural populations, which are typically associated with demanding physical labour and inadequate diet and resource allocation (Rohnbogner 2018, 345). Evidence for maxillary sinusitis detected in skeleton 6022 is also noteworthy. The condition may have resulted from air pollution (ibid., 340), hinting at a range of industrial activities that would be expected within a nucleated roadside settlement. We can also note that two of the individuals had been laid prone within the grave, which adds to the picture of a population that had a varied, but not uncommon, approach to the inhumation burial rite. However, the burial group is a small one, and how representative it is in terms of demographics, treatment and pathology remains to be seen. Questions of origin, ancestry and health may be addressed through further work such as isotope and aDNA analyses.
- 4.3.5 The artefactual and ecofactual evidence adds to our understanding of the social and economic activities practised within or close to the site. The animal bone assemblage was dominated by cattle and sheep (and/or goats), but pigs, horses and domestic fowl were also present. Fish bones demonstrate local freshwater exploitation, while mussel and oyster shells indicate access to marine resources. Together, the animal remains are consistent with consumption patterns at urban and larger nucleated settlements. The 'Romanised' or 'urban' signature of the faunal assemblage is consistent with the finds recovered from trenches 63 and 65, which include five separate glass vessels, and samian and other fineware pottery, suggesting that inhabitants in the area were conversant with continental-style dining or other social practices.
- 4.3.6 Industrial activity in the area, relating to metalworking, was suggested by the presence of small quantities of slag and hammerscale and the recovery of charcoal- and ash-rich ditch fills. The charred plant remains suggest that crop-processing took place within or close to the site. Some of the surfaces identified could have served as working floors and it is not implausible that buildings could have functioned as workshops, granaries or barns in addition to any domestic role. A single spindle whorl indicates textile production but again not on a significant scale.
- 4.3.7 The excavations to the north of the current site in the 1960s and 1970s (Fig. 3) identified three phases of development at *Durocornovium*, dating to the 1st century AD, 2nd to 3rd century, and 3rd to 4th century respectively. Limited evidence for early Roman activity was recorded during the evaluation with no features being definitively of this date. This supports the current understanding of *Durocornovium* originating in the 1st century as a small, nucleated roadside settlement, possibly with military origins, although the possibility that earlier Roman features exist within the site must also be considered. No evidence of military activity was detected in the evaluation.
- 4.3.8 On current evidence, the majority of the archaeological features, including the structures and enclosure, have been dated to the middle Roman period. This

chronology ties in with the results of Wachter's excavation where there is evidence for significant expansion around *Durocornovium* during this period. The evidence from the evaluation may, therefore, reflect linear expansion of the settlement to the south-east along Ermin Street, with the establishment of roadside buildings and enclosures. The range of artefactual and environmental evidence recovered from the evaluation suggests that this was an area of industrial activity, agricultural, domestic. Similar roadside enclosures were recorded on the north side of Ermin Street in the 2015 geophysical survey (Fig. 3; Sabin and Donaldson 2015) and suggests that the settlement developed in this direction along both sides of the street.

- 4.3.9 Trial-trenching to the south (OA 2021a) also identified enclosures of 2nd- to 5th-century date immediately adjacent to Ermin Street, but the remains were of notably less significance and density. This supports the conclusion that the focus of *Durocornovium* lies to the north of the proposed development area, in the immediate area surrounding the *mansio*, and that the evidence uncovered in the present site and further south represents more peripheral activity.
- 4.3.10 It is worth noting that, judging by the mollusc evidence, some ditches in the current evaluation area were permanently waterlogged, and that some surfaces were laid to stabilise boggy ground. Such evidence supports a picture of a somewhat peripheral area, but it also offers an explanation for the diverse range of activity attested. The establishment of industrial activity away from core areas of settlement and in an area that allowed blacksmiths and others to cater to travellers is to be expected.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 60						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained eight burials, five of which were excavated and three left in-situ. A gully and a pit were also recorded. A possible alluvial deposit was recorded in section which was overlain by a subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	Type	Width/Length (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
6000	Layer		0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6001	Layer		0.24	Subsoil	-	-
6002	Layer		0.18	Possible alluvial deposit	-	-
6003	Layer			Clay geology	-	-
6004	Cut	0.52	0.26	Gully aligned NE-SW.	-	-
6005	Fill	0.52	0.26	Fill of 6004. Firm, mottled mid orange grey silty clay.	-	-
6006	Cut	1.15 x 0.67	0.12	Sub rectangular grave cut containing skeleton 6008. Truncated by 6030.		
6007	Fill	1.15 x 0.67	0.12	Backfill of grave 6006. Mod firm, mid grey brown clay silt.	Pottery, Fe objs	Roman
6008	Skeleton			Adult supine skeleton aligned SSE-NNW. Skull truncated by 6036. Head to SSE.		
6009	Group No			Cut 6006. Skeleton 6008. Backfill 6007		
6010	Cut	1.41 x 0.53	0.4	Sub rectangular grave cut containing skeleton 6011.		
6011	Skeleton			Adult supine skeleton aligned S-N. Head to S.		
6012	Fill	1.41 x 0.53	0.4	Backfill of grave 6010. Firm, mid orange grey clay silt, occasional flints (0.1m).	Human Bone (disarticulated)	
6013	Group No			Cut 6010. Skeleton 6011. Backfill 6012.		
6014	Cut	1.6 x 0.5	0.14	Sub rectangular grave cut containing skeleton 6015.		
6015	Skeleton			Adult supine skeleton aligned N-S. Head to N.		

6016	Fill	1.6 x 0.5	0.14	Backfill of grave 6014. Firm, mid orange grey clay silt, occasional flints (0.1m).	Animal bone, Fe objs	
6017	Group No	-	-	Cut 6014. Skeleton 6015. Backfill 6016.	-	-
6018	Skeleton			Unexcavated skeleton. Right femur only exposed. Appears to be prone adult, aligned N-S. Head to N.		-
6019	Skeleton			Left elbow joint and left tarsals exposed, remainder beyond the limit of excavation. Appears to be adult supine skeleton aligned NNE-SSW. Head to NNE. Tarsals overlay the right arm of skeleton 6027.		-
6020	Skeleton			Unexcavated skeleton. Pelvis partially exposed. Alignment and body position not established.		-
6021	Cut	1.9 x 0.55	0.3	Sub rectangular grave cut containing skeleton 6022.		
6022	Skeleton			Adult prone skeleton aligned N-S. Head to N.	Hob nail boots.	
6023	Fill			Backfill of grave 6021. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt, 2% flint nodules (0.1m).	Fe objs	Roman
6024	Group No			Cut 6021. Skeleton 6022. Backfill 6023.		
6025	Fill	1.7 x 0.44	0.4	Backfill of grave 6027. Firm, light brown silty clay, 1% small stones.		
6026	Skeleton			Adult supine skeleton aligned S-N. Head to S. Feet truncated.		
6027	Cut	1.7 x 0.44	0.4	Sub rectangular grave cut containing skeleton 6026.		
6028	Group No			Cut 6027. Skeleton 6026. Backfill 6025.		

6029	Cut	0.9 x 0.34		Unexcavated grave cut containing skeleton 6020.		
6030	Cut	1.4 x 0.4	Excavated to 0.2.	Pit (?). Partially excavated and extends beyond limit of excavation. Cuts 6007.		
6031	Fill		0.2	Fill of 6030. Mod firm, dark grey brown silty clay. Only partially excavated.	Pottery, animal shell	CBM, bone, Roman
6032	Cut	0.9 x 0.18		Unexcavated grave cut containing skeleton 6018. Extend beyond western limit of excavation.		
6033	Fill	1.6		Unexcavated grave fill containing skeleton 6019. Firm, light brown silty clay.		
6034	Cut	1.6		Unexcavated grave cut containing skeleton 6019		
6035	Group No			Cut 6034. Skeleton 6019. Backfill 6033.		

Trench 61

General description					Orientation	SSE-NNW
Trench contained a single linear aligned NE-SW which was sealed by a subsoil and a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
6101	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
6102	Layer	-	-	Clay geology.	-	-
6103	Cut	1.3	0.5	Ditch aligned NE-SW.	-	-
6104	Fill	-	0.5	Primary fill of 6103. Firm, mid grey brown clay.	Pottery	Early Roman
6105	Layer	-	0.5	Up-caste. Firm, dark blue grey with reddish mottling.	Pottery, CBM	Roman

Trench 62

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained four ditches broadly aligned NNE-SSW, an E-W aligned ditch and three ditches aligned N-S. Two possible Roman surfaces were also recorded. The features were sealed by two buried soil horizons which were overlain by a topsoil.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Findings	Date
6200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6201	Layer	-	0.22	subsoil	-	-
6202	Layer	-	0.22	Alluvium	-	-
6203	Layer	-	0.28	Possible surface. Firm, mid greyish yellow silty clay. Moderate quantity of pebbles.	Pottery.	Mid-Late Roman
6204	Layer	-	-	Possible surface. Firm, brownish grey silty clay. Frequent rounded and sub-rounded cobbles.	Pottery.	Mid Roman
6205	Layer	6	-	Layer. Unexcavated. Friable, grey brown clay silt.	Pottery.	Roman
6206	Fill	1	0.32	Upper fill of 6208. Firm, dark brown silty sandy clay.	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	Late Roman
6207	Fill	1	0.07	Fill of 6208. Stony deposit tipping in from NW side of cut. Loose mid grey silt. 60% small stones.	-	
6208	Cut	1.2	0.38	Ditch aligned NE-SW.	-	
6209	Fill	1.8	0.8	Upper fill of 6213. Firm, mixed grey and orange brown sandy, clay silt.	-	
6210	Fill	0.8	0.12	Tertiary fill of 6213. Soft, dark grey, sandy, clay silt.	-	
6211	Fill	0.9	0.28	Secondary fill of 6213. Soft, mid grey, sandy, silty clay	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	Mid Roman
6212	Fill	0.6	0.24	Primary silting of 6213. Soft, light blue grey silty clay.	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
6213	Cut	1	0.72	Ditch aligned NW-SE. Re-cut of ditch 2616 (?).	-	
6214	Fill	0.56	0.42	Upper fill of 6214. Firm, brownish grey silty clay.	-	
6215	Fill	0.4	0.14	Primary fill of 6216. Soft, blue grey with orange mottling silty clay.	-	
6216	Cut	0.8	0.6	Drainage ditch aligned NNW-SSE.	-	
6217	Fill	2.4	0.48	Upper fill of 6219. Firm, mottled grey brown sand, clay silt.	-	
6218	Fill	1.7	0.245	Primary fill of 6219. Soft, blueish light grey silty clay.	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, shell	Mid-Roman
6219	Cut	1.4	0.7	Drainage ditch aligned NNW-SSE.		

6220	Fill	1.34	0.52	Upper fill of 6222. Firm, grey brown clay silt.	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
6221	Fill	1.8	0.28	Primary fill of 6222. Soft, mid blueish grey clay silt.	?	
6222	Cut	1.8	0.78	Drainage ditch aligned NNW-SSE.	-	
6223	Cut	0.8	0.42	Drainage ditch aligned NNW-SSE.	-	
6224	Fill	0.8	0.42	Primary fill of 6223.	Pottery, animal bone	
6225	Cut	0.85	0.6	Drainage ditch aligned NNW-SSE.	-	
6226	Fill	0.85	0.6	Secondary fill of ditch 6225.		
6227	Layer			Clay geology.		
6228	Cut			Drainage ditch aligned NNW-SSE. Not investigated.		
6229	Fill			Upper fill of 6228. Unexcavated. Similar in character to 6224.		

Trench 63						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Earth cut features were recorded at the northern end of the trench comprising drainage ditches, beam slot and a pit, all sealed by an accumulated layer (6302) of dark Roman soil. The southern end of the trench recorded structures and layers overlying layer 6302. The structures comprised three walls appearing to form at least three rooms and a possible corridor. Towards the middle of the trench a trackway and associated make up layers were recorded. Layers possibly related to the robbing of the structures were also recorded.				Length (m)	50	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.60 (N), 0.2 (S)	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6301	Layer	-	0.2	Re-laid topsoil horizon associated with recent construction activity. North 22m of trench.	CBM	-
6302	Layer	-	0.22	Accumulated soil horizon. Compact, dark grey clay silt, 3% small-med stones.	Pottery, stone, glass, animal bone, shell	Early Roman
6303	Cut	3	0.1	Shallow depression/trample.		
6304	Fill	3	0.1	Fill of 6303. Compact, mid grey brown clay silt.	Pottery, stone	Late Roman
6305	Cut	1.3	0.46	Drainage ditch aligned E-W		

6306	Fill	1.18	0.22	Primary fill of 6305. Compact, mottled mid brown and dark grey clay silt.	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	Roman
6307	Fill	1.3	0.24	Upper fill of 6305. Compact, dark grey clay silt.	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	Late Roman
6308	Cut	1	0.88	Possibly a large post-hole or deep narrow pit.	-	
6309	Fill	0.6	0.3	Basal fill of 6308. Edge erosion and/or backfill. Soft, mottled mid brown and yellow brown silt.	Animal bone	
6310	Fill	0.8	0.42	Secondary fill of 6308. Tenacious, dark grey brown clay silt.	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone	Mid-Roman
6311	Fill	1	0.38	Upper fill of 6308, derived from domestic or industrial fire waste. Mod compact, dark grey clay silt. 3% charcoal flecks. Distinct lens of charcoal at base of deposit.	Pottery, stone, CBM, fired clay, animal bone, shell	Mid-Roman
6312	Cut	1	0.36	Drainage ditch aligned NE-SW. Same as 6316?		
6313	Fill	0.3	0.36	Fill of 6313. Up-cast/bank erosion indicating bank on NW side. Compact, mid brown silt.	-	
6314	Fill	0.7	0.12	Primary fill of 6312. Compact, dark grey silt.	-	
6315	Fill	0.9	0.26	Upper fill of 6312. Compact, dark grey clay silt.	Pottery, stone, fired clay, animal bone, Fe objs, shell	Mid-Roman
6316	Cut	0.88	0.4	Drainage ditch aligned NW-SE. Same as 6312.		
6317	Fill	1.36	0.22	Primary fill of 6316.	-	
6318	Fill	1.3	0.18	Secondary fill of 6318. Compact, dark grey clay silt/ 2% charcoal flecks. Pottery.		
6319	Cut	0.14	0.12	Beam slot aligned NE-SW. Vertical sides and flat base.		
6320	Fill	0.14	0.12	Fill of 6319. Compact, pale grey clay silt.	Pottery	Mid-Roman
6321	Structure	0.65	c, 0.15	Wall foundation aligned NE-SW with 90° turn to NW. Abutted by wall 6322.	-	

6322	Structure	0.62	c, 0.15	Wall foundation aligned NW-SE with 90° turn to SW where it abuts wall 6321.	-	
6323	Layer		0.03- 0.22	Buried topsoil horizon. Compact and brecciated, dark grey slightly humic silty clay loam. To the south of wall 6321.	Pottery, stone, fired clay, animal bone, Fe objs	Roman
6324	Structure	0.62	c, 0.15	Wall aligned NW-SE.		
6325	Layer			Same as 6323. Generally confined by walls 6322 and 6321.	-	
6326	Layer	0.6		Demolition or construction rubble confined by walls 6324, 6322 (unexcavated). Loose, mid grey clay silt with 40% small stone. Three large flattish stones noted. Same as 6327.	Glass, Fe objs	Early-Mid Roman
6327	Layer	2.36		Demolition or construction rubble abutting wall 6324. Same as 6326.	Pottery, stone, CBM, animal bone, Fe objs	Mid-Roman
6328	Structure	2.2		Roughly laid trackway with slight (0.1m) camber. Generally compact, mid grey brown clay silt with 60% small-medium limestones. 10% larger limestones.	-	
6329	Layer	3.3 (S) 1 (N)		Possibly a make-up layer to N and S of surface 6328. Mod compact, mid grey clay silt with 50% - 60% small fragmented limestones.	-	
6330	Layer		0.22	Possibly a floor make-up layer butting wall 6321. Compact, mid grey clay silt with 20% limestones and 20% small fragmented limestones.	-	
6331	Layer		0.32	Same as 6302.	-	
6332	Cut	0.3	0.12	Possible beam slot or gully aligned NW-SE.	-	
6333	Fill		0.12	Fill of 6332. Compact, mid grey brown clay silt.	-	

6334	Layer		0.04	Possible patchy surface or remnants of layer 6327.	-	
6335	Cut	0.22		Possible beam slot aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated.	-	
6336	Fill	0.22		Fill of 6335. Compact, mid grey brown clay silt.	-	
6337	Layer			Clay geology.	-	

Trench 64						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Three ditches were recorded towards the western end of the trench, aligned WNW-ESE, with the final ditch appearing to return at the eastern end of the trench. An ashy layer was recorded to the eastern end of the trench. The trench was extended to the south to fully reveal the ditch sequence.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
6401	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
6402	Cut	1.5		Ditch aligned WNW-ESE. Re-cut of ditches 6402, 6406	-	-
6403	Fill	1.14	0.16	Primary fill of 6402. Soft, dark grey with dark yellow brown mottling, clay.	-	-
6404	Fill	1.38	0.22	Secondary fill of 6402. Soft, dark grey silty clay.	Pottery, stone, CBM, animal bone	Roman
6405	Fill	0.7	0.15	Final fill of 6402. Soft, dark grey silty clay.		
6406	Cut	0.8	0.34	Drainage/boundary ditch aligned WNW-ESE.		
6407	Fill	0.4	0.08	Primary fill of ditch 6406. Soft, dark grey-black clay.	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone	Mid-Late Roman
6408	Fill	0.6	0.12	Secondary fill of 6406. Soft, dark grey silty clay.		
6409	Fill	0.8	0.6	Final fill of 6406. Soft, dark grey-black silty clay.	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
6410	Cut	1.3	0.35	Drainage/boundary ditch aligned WNW-ESE.		
6411	Fill	1.3	0.35	Single fill of ditch 6410. Mod firm, dark grey ashy silty clay.	Pottery, stone, CBM, animal bone, shell	Late Roman
6412	Layer	0.85	0.1	Remnant of occupation layer or trample deposit to the SW of ditch 6410.		
6413	Layer		0.25	Occupation layer. Firm, dark grey slightly ashy silty clay.	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone	Late Roman

6414	Fill	1.32		Fill of 6415. Similar to 6411. Moderately firm-friable, dark grey ashy silty clay.	Animal bone, shell	
6415	Cut	1.32		Ditch aligned NNE-SSW. Probably the same as 6410.		
6416	Cut	1.4m		Ditch aligned NNE-SSW		
6417	Fill	1.4		Fill of ditch 6416, soft dark grey silty clay.		

Trench 65						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Surfaces were recorded at the NE and SW ends of the trench. A trackway was recorded towards the northern end of the trench. All of which were overlain by a dark grey accumulated occupation deposit (dark earth). A possible wall or demolition rubble was recorded within the dark earth. A possible pit appeared to cut this deposit.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
6501	Layer	-	-	Clay geology.	-	-
6502	Layer		0.2	Accumulated occupation layer with possible demolition material. Firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt with 3%-4% pebbles and occasional charcoal.	Pottery, stone, CBM, fired clay, glass, animal bone, Fe objs, , Cu alloy coins, shell	Late Roman
6503	Layer	3		Probably the same as 6502, although with fewer inclusions and overlies possible structure 6510. Un-excavated.	Pottery, stone, CBM, animal bone, Fe objs, shell	Late Roman
6504	Layer	1.4 x 0.5		Ashy dump over 6502. Compact, light grey ashy silt.	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, Fe objs, Cu alloy obj, shell	Late Roman
6505	Structure	2.54	0.05	Trackway surface aligned NW-SE. Hard, dark grey silt with up to 60% small limestones (0.4m x 0.4m average).	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, Fe objs, shell	Late Roman
6506	Layer		0.29	Same as 6502. Recorded at northern end of trench overlying surface 6507.	Pottery, CBM, fired clay, animal bone, Fe objs, Cu alloy coin, shell	Late Roman

6507	Layer	1	0.12	Possible surface. Compact, dark grey silt with 60% small limestones.	-	
6508	Fill	2.08 x 0.96	-	Fill of possible feature 6509. Firm, dark grey sandy silt. Differentiated from layer 6502 by distinct lack of stones. Unexcavated.	Pottery, stone, animal bone, Fe objs, shell	Late Roman
6509	Cut	2.08 x 0.96	-	Possible feature. Not investigated.		
6510	Structure	1.8	0.65	Possible wall aligned N-S. Formed from largish angular and rounded stones (up to 0.32m x 0.18m x 0.2m in size). Random character of stone suggest they are more likely to represent demolition rubble.	-	
6511	Structure		0.08	Possible surface recorded in small sondage. Compact, dark grey silt with up to 60% small limestones (0.1m x 0.05m x 0.04m average)	--	
6512	Layer		0.15	Same as 6501	-	
6513	Layer		0.23	Same as 6502.		
6514	Layer		0.16	Same as 6502	-	
6515	Layer		0.16	Disturbed upper geological horizon. Firm, dark grey with reddish mottling silty clay. Same as 6501	-	
6516	Layer		0.15	Disturbed upper geological horizon. Stiff, dark grey silty clay. Same as 6501		

Trench 66						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.61
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil.	-	-
6601	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil.	-	-

6602	Layer	-	-	Geology.	-	-
6603	Void	-	-	-	-	-
6604	Cut	0.8	0.32	Possible post-hole on SE edge of surface 6603. Ovoid in plan.		
6605	Fill	0.8	0.32	Fill of 6604. Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint nodule inclusion.		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of 827 sherds of pottery recovered from the evaluation were recorded. Each context-group was sorted into fabrics, which were quantified by sherd count and weight in grammes. Forms were identified by rim and quantified by minimum number of vessels (MV) and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE), which measure the surviving percentage of the rim circumference (thus, 0.25 EVE equals 25%). Forms and fabrics were assigned standard OA codes (Booth nd), which were supplemented where possible by codes from regional typologies, specifically Webster (1996) for samian wares and Young (1977) for Oxford wares.

B.1.2 Fabrics, particularly reduced, oxidised and samian wares, were generally sorted to a general level of detail. The reduced ware category R30 subsumes several wares of known and unknown source, including North Wiltshire reduced wares, West Oxfordshire products, Savernake ware and New Forest reduced ware, while samian category S almost certainly includes Central and East Gaulish products. In some cases, forms were identified to a more specific codes, though such codes (R48, S30 and S40) are likely to be underrepresented. Lists of fabrics and forms encountered, with quantification, are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

Fabric	Description	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
A	Un sourced amphora fabrics	4	83		
A11	South Spanish amphora fabric (BAT AM 1/2)	12	663		
B11	Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1)	125	1542	34	2.91
B30	Imitation black-burnished ware	1	30		
C11	Late Roman shell-tempered ware (?HAR SH)	1	5		
E80	Grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)	2	4		
F43	Central Gaulish 'Rhenish' ware (CNG BS)	1	2		
F50	Colour-coated wares, F51 or F57	13	55	3	0.28
F51	Oxford red/brown colour-coated ware (OXF RS)	23	214	3	0.16
F53	New Forest slipped ware, white/grey fabric	13	55		
F54	New Forest stoneware fabric (NFO CC)	2	36		
F57	New Forest slipped ware, oxidised fabric (NFO RS2)	9	75	1	0.08
F67	North Wiltshire colour-coated ware	1	6		
M22	Oxford white ware mortaria (OXF WH)	5	201	3	0.27
M31	Oxford white-slipped oxidised mortaria (OXF WS)	2	8		
M41	Oxford red colour-coated mortaria (OXF RS)	3	78	1	0.03
O	Un sourced oxidised wares	61	280	2	0.18
O10	Fine oxidised wares	16	105	2	0.09
O20	Sandy oxidised wares	6	25	1	0.08
O80	Coarse tempered oxidised wares	20	663	1	0.04
Q20	White-slipped oxidised ware	1	5		
Q22	South-west white-slipped oxidised ware (SOW WS)	2	16		

R	Indeterminate reduced fabric	1	1		
R10	Fine reduced ware	4	48	1	0.06
R20	Sandy reduced wares	20	209	2	0.12
R201	Sandy storage jar reduced ware	1	123	1	0.16
R30	Medium sandy reduced wares	366	3225	32	3.02
R48	New Forest reduced ware	4	22	1	0.21
R90	Coarse tempered reduced ware	45	2116	8	0.53
S	Un sourced samian wares	41	289	3	0.37
S30	Lezoux samian ware (LEZ SA 2)	6	123	3	0.29
S32	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (LMV SA)	3	17	1	0.08
S40	East Gaulish samian wares	3	82	1	0.05
W	Indeterminate white ware	1	6		
W10	Fine white wares	2	14		
W12	Oxford fine white ware (OXF WH)	3	35	2	0.29
W20	Sandy white wares	3	26		
Z	Indeterminate fabric	1	22		
	Totals	827	10509	106	9.3

MV minimum number of vessels; EVE estimated vessel equivalent; codes in brackets from Tomber and Dore 1998

Table 1: Quantification of Roman pottery fabrics

Form	Description	EVE
B	Flagons	0.06
BA	Small-mouthed flagons	0.21
BB	Large flagons	0.44
C	Jars	1.47
CD	Medium-mouthed jars	0.1
CK	'Cooking-pot'-type jars	1.26
CM	Wide-mouthed jars	0.17
CN	Storage jars	0.64
D	Jars or bowls	0.09
E	Beakers	1
EC	Bag-shaped beakers	0.2
EH	'Jar' beakers	0.33
FC	Conical cups (Drag. 33)	0.47
H	Bowls	0.18
H 430	Bowls with incipient bead and flanged rims	0.03
HB 440	Straight-sided bowls with dropped flanges	0.25
HC	Curving-sided bowls	0.29
I 410	Bowls or dishes with flat flanges	0.06
I 430	Bowls or dishes with incipient bead and flanged rims	0.04
IA 410	Straight-sided bowls or dishes with flat flanges	0.43
J 110	Dishes with plain rims	0.03
JA	Straight-sided dishes (Drag. 18/31)	0.16
JA 110	Straight-sided dishes with plain rims	0.25
JA 220	Straight-sided dishes with groove below plain rim	0.07
JA 440	Straight-sided dishes with dropped flanges	0.09
JB	Curving-sided dishes (Drag. 31 and Drag. 31 copies)	0.09

JB 110	Curving-sided dishes with plain rims	0.12
JB 220	Curving-sided dishes with groove below plain rim	0.14
K	Mortaria	0.1
KD	Wall-sided mortaria	0.14
KE	Mortaria with tall beads and stubby flanges	0.06
L	Lids	0.06
Z	Indeterminate form	0.27
	Total	9.3

Table 2: Quantification of Roman pottery forms

Assemblage composition

- B.1.3 Just two groups were dated to the early Roman period (c AD 43-120). Context 6104 contained two sherds of fabric E80, which were accompanied by three sherds in reduced (R30) and oxidised (O) fabrics. Given the size of the group (5 sherds, weighing 18g), it is possible that the grog-tempered ware is residual. Context-group 6302 comprised a Drag. 18/31 dish in Central Gaulish samian ware fabric S32. The vessel dates to the first quarter of the 2nd century AD. A fragment of a Drag. 27 cup from the same source was found as a residual occurrence in a later 2nd-century group.
- B.1.4 Pottery from context-groups dated to the middle Roman period (c AD 120-250) accounted for 6% of the assemblage by sherd count. All groups were recovered from trenches 62 and 63. Reduced wares (R30) made the largest contribution, though forms identified by rim were confined to a bag-shaped beaker. Jar-sized beakers, characteristic of the 2nd century, and a dish with a groove below the rim were recorded in black-burnished ware (B11). A dish (Drag. 18/31) was present in samian fabric S30. A lid was available in a fine oxidised ware (O10).
- B.1.5 Some 81% of the assemblage by sherd count belonged to context-groups dated to the late Roman period (c AD 240/50-410). The pottery was recovered from trenches 62, 63 and 65. Reduced wares (R30) formed the largest fabric group and were available as medium and wide-mouthed jars, a bag-shaped beaker, a curving-sided bowl, and a plain-rimmed dish. The fabric group included sherds consistent with North Wiltshire reduced wares and New Forest reduced ware. A flagon in the latter was recorded separately under fabric R48. Fabric B11 also made an important contribution. 'Cooking-pot'-type jars and bowls and dishes with plain and flanged rims were recorded. Three body sherds in the ware, from contexts 6502 and 6505, had evidence of graffiti incised after firing. One graffiti was a small cross.
- B.1.6 Oxidised wares were generally undiagnostic, comprising small fragments and chips, though included a storage jar in fabric O80 and bowls and a beaker in fine fabrics O and O10. A fine white ware (W12) flagon with a wall-sided, reeded rim (Young 1977, type W9) arrived from the Oxford kilns. Fragments of the same vessel appear to have been recovered from both contexts 6502 and 6508; this could not be confirmed, as the sherds did not join. Other Oxford products were represented by mortaria in fabric M22 (Young 1977, types M14 and M22) and fabric M41 (Young 1977, type C97) and dishes (Young 1977, type C45 and C94) in fine ware F51. Other fine wares were products of the New Forest industry (F53, F54 and F57). A bowl was seen in fabric F57.

Fine ware body sherds in North Wiltshire colour-coated ware (F67) had roughcast decoration.

- B.1.7 Continental wares, all residual by the late Roman period, were represented by Central Gaulish ‘Rhenish’ ware, South Spanish amphora fabric (A11) and samian wares (S, S30 and S40). Samian forms included Drag. 18/31 and Drag. 31 dishes, Drag. 33 cups and at least two Drag. 37 decorated bowls. Potters’ name stamps were seen on four vessels, but only one (context 6505) was legible, being the stamp of Lezoux potter Ruffus ii (AD 125-160; die 1a). This vessel also had two notches cut into the footring. The foot of wine amphora form Dressel 2-4 was recorded in fabric A11.

Chronology

- B.1.8 The assemblage is largely confined to the middle and late Roman periods, with the emphasis on the late Roman period. Grog-tempered pottery (including possible Savernake ware recorded as R90) and samian ware from Les Martres-de-Veyre point to pottery supply in the later 1st and early 2nd century, but this appears to be at a low level. The presence of Drag. 18/31 samian ware dishes in samian fabric S30 suggests pottery supply between c AD 120 and 150, and this is supported by characteristically 2nd-century forms in fabric B11 (eg form EH). Much of the pottery was deposited in the late Roman period. Oxford fabric F51 arrived after c AD 240, while New Forest fine wares date after c AD 270. Rosette stamps on sherds in F51 point to deposition after c AD 340. The chronology is similar to that of the assemblage recovered from an earlier phase of evaluation at the site (OA 2020a), although in that case evidence for pottery supply before c AD 150 appeared to be sparser than it is in the current phase (Biddulph 2019, appendix B.1).

Condition and pattern of deposition

- B.1.9 The condition of the pottery was mixed. The overall mean sherd weight (MSW; weight divided by sherd count) was 12.7g, while the mean rim percentage was 9% or 0.09 EVE. These values are similar to those obtained (MSW of 15g; mean EVE of 0.08) from the assemblage recovered from the earlier phase of evaluation and similarly suggest the deposition of mixed groups accumulated from multiple sources within or around the site. The pottery was recovered from ditches, occupation and demolition layers and soil layers. The pottery from occupation layer 6413 was the best preserved, having a MSW of 48g and mean EVE of 0.3, although it was a small group of just nine sherds. The largest group, of some 400 sherds, was recovered from context 6502, an occupation layer, possibly with demolition material. The group had a mean sherd weight of 11g and mean EVE of 0.08. Pottery from related deposits 6503 and 6506 was less fragmented, having a MSW of 17g and 16g and mean EVE of 0.1 and 0.13 respectively. While the pottery from these deposits is likely to have undergone several episodes of redeposition, the pottery may not have been deposited very far from where it was used and initially discarded.

Pottery use and site status

- B.1.10 The presence of fine wares and continental fabrics and a functionally diverse range of forms points to a population conversant with continental-style dining practices, as

would be expected on a site in the vicinity of the Roman roadside settlement of Wanborough (identified as *Durocornovium*). Evidence of vessel use was offered by wear patterns in samian bowls (typically Drag. 38) and burnt residues on black-burnished ware cooking-pots.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.11 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through reanalysis and thus it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

B.2 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 28 pieces of stone (Table 3) were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use. None of the stone is obviously worked or utilised, but all are of a flat slabby grey sandstone that would have been suitable for roofing, and that should be considered as a possibility.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.2.2 As the stone is unworked it can be discarded but one piece should be retained as a sample in case future petrographical analysis is warranted.

Context	No	Weight	Type	Notes	Lithology
6302	1	148	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6304	1	27	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6311	1	189	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6315	1	23	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6323	2	16	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6327	9	243	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6404	1	128	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6411	1	164	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6502	9	124	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6503	1	31	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone
6508	1	11	Unworked	Probable roofing - flat type	Fine-grained grey sandstone

Table 3: Catalogue of stone

B.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 110 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 4.01kg (Tables 4 and 5) and 19 fragments of fired clay weighing 103g (Table 6) was retained and submitted for analysis. These are described and discussed separately below.

CBM

B.3.2 A small number of CBM fragments are diagnostically Roman. These include a single fragment of tegula-type roof tile with square flanges (6306) and three fragments of imbrex-type tile (6506). Pieces of thick Roman tile or brick were also recovered from contexts 6302, 6307 and 6311. A fragment of box flue tile with a circular cutaway was found in context 6503.

Context	Nos	Weight	Form	Fabric	Size	Date
6031	1	8	Indeterminate			
6105	2	55	Flat	Dark peach silty fabric	Degraded	
6206	32	322	Flat	Heavily laminated silty cream and red fabric. Type 1	16mm thick	
6206	23	130	Indeterminate			
6211	1	178	Brick/flat	Silty grey/orange fabric. Degraded	28mm thick	
6218	1	97	Flat	Silty peach fabric with occasional sand and small ferruginous inclusions <2mm. Degraded	20mm thick	
6301	1	836	Brick/flat	Sandy orange laminated fabric	41mm thick	
6302	1	172	Brick/flat	Heavily laminated silty cream and red fabric. Type 1	33mm thick	Roman
6306	1	59	Tegula	Finely sandy orange fabric		
6307	2	146	Brick/flat	Overfired but silty peach/orange fabric	37mm thick	Roman
6311	2	237	Brick/flat	Heavily laminated silty cream and red fabric. Type 1	34mm thick	Roman
6327	12	245	Flat	Muddy peach matrix with frequent sand and cream pellets	14mm thick	
6404	1	5	Indeterminate			
6411	4	261	Flat	grey overfired silty fabric with frequent sand	13mm thick	
6411	1	10	Indeterminate			
6502	1	100	Brick/flat	Sandy peach/orange fabric		
6502	12	195	Flat			
6502	1	11	Indeterminate			
6502	1	12	Indeterminate			
6503	3	254	Box flue tile			
6503	1	363	Brick/flat	Laminated sandy orange fabric, burnt. Type 1 variant?	30mm thick	Roman
6504	2	57	Flat	Laminated silty orange fabric. Type 1 variant?		Roman
6505	1	6	Indeterminate			
6506	3	251	Imbrex	Finely sandy red fabric	20mm thick	Roman

Table 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material by context

B.3.3 Much of the flat tile, of which there are 72 fragments, also seems likely to be Roman in origin. It is difficult to be certain with small fragments, but the fabrics are comparable to some of the more certain Roman tile, in particular the 32 fragments from contexts 6206 are likely to be Roman in date.

Form	Number	Weight (g)
Brick/flat	9	2032
Flat	65	1232
Imbrex	3	251
Indeterminate	29	182
Tegula	1	59
Box flue tile	3	254

Table 5: Catalogue of ceramic building material by type

B.3.4 The remaining CBM is too fragmented to be dateable. Overall, the ceramic building material assemblage is small and indicative of low levels of general activity during the Roman period.

B.3.5 Fabric type was recorded for functionally diagnostic tile: flat tile, brick, tegula and imbrex tiles. A prominent fabric in the assemblage is a laminated silty peach and orange fabric, which was used to manufacture diagnostically Roman tile. There is also a sandy peach coloured fabric, which was used for flat tile and a finely sandy orange/red fabric which was used for imbrex and flat tile.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.3.6 The undiagnostic CBM can be discarded and the rest should be retained.

Fired Clay

B.3.7 All the fired clay fragments are amorphous and undiagnostic except for a single spindle whorl (6506, SF55). The whorl is of disc form with rounded sides measuring 37mm diameter, and weighing 16g (Plate 26). This is actually made from the base of a ceramic vessel, probably a beaker (Edward Biddulph, pers comm). The fabric for this is a fine oxidised ware (fabric code 010) and it is Roman in date.

Context	Nos	Material	Weight	Description
6315	1	Fired Clay	16	Amorphous
6323	5	Fired Clay	39	Amorphous
6506	1	Pottery	16	Spindle whorl 37mm diameter x 8mm thick
6310	3	Fired Clay	5	Amorphous
6311	4	Fired Clay	16	Amorphous
6323	1	Fired Clay	3	Amorphous
6407	1	Fired Clay	1	Amorphous
6413	2	Fired Clay	4	Amorphous

6502	1	Fired Clay	3	Amorphous
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Table 5: Catalogue of fired clay

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.3.8 The amorphous fired clay can be discarded but the spindle whorl should be retained.

B.4 Glass

By Anni Byard

B.4.1 Ten sherds of Roman glass (Table 7; Plate 27) were recovered from the evaluation, three from Trench 63 and seven from Trench 65.

B.4.2 The glass from Trench 63 represents three separate vessels. A rolled rim sherd in blue-green glass is from a vessel with a rim diameter of c 16cm, while a second rim sherd in blue glass is from a vessel with a rim diameter of c 12cm. Both sherds are probably from bowls, but their forms are not closely identifiable. They probably date from c AD 43-300/350. The third sherd from this trench is a small flat piece of colourless glass from an uncertain vessel form of Roman date.

B.4.3 The glass from Trench 65 includes two beads and the remains of two separate vessels. A cylindrical emerald green bead (sf 10) has been cut from a rod of glass and is probably later Roman in date (c AD 250-409). A segmented bead (sf 148) comprising two conjoined elements of green glass is also probably of late Roman date. However, the form continued in use into the early medieval period (c AD 250-600). Four pieces of glass, two of which refit, are probably all from a Roman square bottle of light blue/green glass. Square bottles were in use from the Claudian invasion until the mid-third century. The final sherd of blue/green glass is of Roman date but has no other distinguishing factors.

Trench	Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Date	Description
63	6302	11	Glass	1	1	Vessel	AD 43-300	Rolled vessel rim shard, light blue. Vessel diameter c.16cm
63	6302	11	Glass	1	0.1	Vessel	Roman	Colourless shard with vertical linear decoration
63	6326	132	Glass	1	1.5	Vessel	AD 43-300	Blue rim shard. Rim rises up at one end, not rolled. Vessel diameter c.12cm
65	6502	10	Glass	1	0.1	Bead	AD 250-409	Cylindrical emerald green glass bead, 6.66mm length, 3.2mm diameter. Cut from a rod, probably later Roman
65	6502	106	Glass	4	4.4	Vessel	AD 43-350	Light green/blue translucent straight-sided vessel glass. Two pieces refit. Possibly from a square bottle
65	6502	148	Glass	1	0.1	Bead	AD 250-600	Segmented (two) green glass beads, total length 9mm, 4.5mm diameter.

65	65002	n/a	Glass	1	0.5	Vessel	AD 43-300	Blue/green vessel fragment, slightly curved. No other distinguishing elements
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Table 7: Catalogue of glass

B.5 Metalwork

B.5.1 The evaluation yielded 183 metal objects (186 pieces) weighing a total of 1660.2g (Table 8). This comprised five copper-alloy coins (25.8g), one copper alloy pin (1.3g) and 177 iron objects (1633.1g), all of Roman date. These are summarised in the table below.

Function	Iron		Copper alloy		Totals	
	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight
Coin			5	25.8	5	25.8
Footwear	46	170.5			46	170.5
Household	2	67.5			2	67.5
Miscellaneous	4	26			4	26
Nails / fragments	100	646.1			100	646.1
Personal	1	18.5	1	1.3	2	19.8
Query	9	163.5			9	163.5
Rings/loops	2	14			2	14
Tools	2	126.5			2	126.5
Uncertain (bar)	6	177			6	177
Uncertain (sheet)	4	214.5			4	214.5
Waste	1	9			1	9
Totals	177	1633.1	6	27.1	183	1660.2

Table 8: Summary quantification by Metal and Function

B.5.2 The metalwork came from four trenches: Trench 60 (47 objects), Trench 62 (one object), Trench 63 (four objects) and Trench 65 (131 objects). All copper-alloy objects were recovered from trench 65 (table 9).

B.5.3 An inhumation burial in Trench 60 yielded a total of 43 leather iron cleats recovered from the left (count 21) and right (count 22) feet of the skeleton (sk. 6022). These are oval plates with an attachment prong at either end and functioned as hobnails. In addition, this trench also yielded two singular hobnails and the remains of two nails of Roman date.

B.5.4 Only one metal object was recovered from Trench 62. This is a heavy (121.5g) V-shaped iron object of probable Roman date but of uncertain use. It may be the remains of a spade iron used for digging, although comparative examples are not as large or heavy.

B.5.5 Trench 63 yielded only four iron objects comprising three nails and one unidentified iron bar (sf 133). This object tapers in width but not thickness and may be the remains of a tool.

B.5.6 Most of the metalwork recovered during the evaluation came from Trench 65, the majority being iron nails of indeterminate Roman date. Several iron bars and fragments of iron sheet are of indeterminate use and not closely datable. Two iron rings or loops may be related to suspension or possibly animal harnesses. A whittle-

tang knife or razor blade (sf 130) was recovered in four sections. A possible awl or chasing tool for leather working was also recovered. An incomplete copper-alloy hairpin or possible needle shaft (sf 117) missing its head is of general Roman date.

B.5.7 The iron work has not x-rayed at this time but should be considered for further assessment if further work is undertaken.

Trench	Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Date	Description
60	6007		Fe	2	10	Nail	Roman	Nails
60	6016	169	Fe	1	1.5	Hobnail	Roman	Hobnail
60	6016	170	Fe	1	1	Hobnail	Roman	Hobnail
60	6023	171	Fe	21	80	Cleat	Roman	Collection of leather cleats / hobnails. Sk. 6022
60	6023	172	Fe	22	86	Cleat	Roman	Collection of leather cleats / hobnails. Sk. 6022
62	6203		Fe	1	121.5	Tool	Roman	V-shaped wedge (internal 'v' corroded), possibly part of a tool, such as a spade iron / spade sheath (too thick?)
63	6315		Fe	1	10	Nail	Roman	Manning Type 1
63	6323		Fe	1	4.5	Nail	Roman	Incomplete
63	6326	133	Fe	1	62.5	Bar	Roman	Tapering bar, 159mm L. Tapers in width not thickness. Part of a tool?
63	6327		Fe	1	10	Nail	Roman	Manning Type 1
65	6502	76	Fe	1	12	Bar	Roman	Bar section, incomplete
65	6502	147	Fe	1	8.5	Bar	Roman	Square sectioned bar fragment, uncertain use
65	6502	159	Fe	1	4.5	Bar	Roman	Bar section, incomplete
65	6502	75	fe	1	2	Hobnail	Roman	Hobnail
65	6502	130	Fe	4	18.5	Knife	Roman	Incomplete tanged knife / razor
65	6502		Fe	4	26	Misc	Roman	Nail fragments and possible cleat
65	6502	various	Fe	54	various	Nail	Roman	Examples of Manning Types 1, 3, 4, 8
65	6502	103	Fe	1	8.5	Query	Roman	Wedge-shaped iron fragment, uncertain use
65	6502	163	Fe	1	2.5	Query	Roman	Small sheet fragment
65	6502	164	Fe	1	6	Query	Roman	Amorphous sheet fragment
65	6502	100	Fe	1	3	Ring	Roman	Small incomplete circular ring / loop, uncertain use
65	6502	131	Fe	1	11	Ring	Roman	Complete ring / hoop with wear on one edge. Square cross section. Possibly harness related
65	6502	84	Fe	1	9	Waste	Roman	Iron slag
65	6503	135	Fe	1	53.5	Hook	Roman	U-shaped hook, heavy duty, incomplete. Uncertain function. Suspension, or possibly a hay-rake prong (see Manning plate 25 no. F63).
65	6503	139	Fe	1	14	Hook	Roman	Wall hook

65	6503	various	Fe	15	various	Nail	Roman	Examples of Manning Types 1 and
65	6503	73	Fe	2	8.5	Query	Roman	Fragments
65	6503	70	Fe	1	9	Sheet	Roman	Sub-rectangular in plan, flat section, slightly curved sheet/plate
65	6503	143	Fe	1	5	Tool	Roman	Possible awl / chasing tool, alternatively well preserved nail shank and tip
65	6504	116	Fe	1	5.5	Nail	Roman	Manning Type 1
65	6504	127	Fe	1	6.4	Nail	Roman	Manning Type 4
65	6504	117	Cu alloy	1	1.3	Pin	Roman	Pin or needle shank, missing head
65	6505	124	Fe	1	11.5	Bar	Roman	Bar section, incomplete
65	6505	118	various	11	various	Nail	Roman	Fragments only
65	6505		Fe	7	42	Nail	Roman	Group of nails
65	6505	126	Fe	2	39.5	Query	Roman	Amorphous iron pieces
65	6505	120a	Fe	1	59.5	Query	Roman	Amorphous iron lump
65	6505	120b	Fe	1	177.5	Sheet	Roman	Flat, sub-square piece of iron sheet / plate. Quite thick. Incomplete. Uncertain use
65	6506	168	Fe	1	78	Bar	Roman	Short section of thick bar (14.6mm) with pointed terminal. Uncertain use
65	6506	56	Fe	1	9	Nail	Roman	Examples of Manning Type 1 and 4
65	6506	57	Fe	1	39	Query	Roman	
65	6506	60	Fe	1	20	Sheet	Roman	Sub-rectangular in plan, flat section, slightly curved sheet/plate
65	6508	151	Fe	1	17.5	Nail	Roman	Manning Type 3
65	6508	153	Fe	1	2.6	Nail	Roman	Manning Type 1
65	6508	152	Fe	1	8	Sheet	Roman	Flat, sub-rectangular fragment, uncertain use

Table 9: Catalogue of metal finds (excluding coins)

B.5.8 All the coins recovered during the evaluation came from Trench 65 (Table 10; Plate 28). All but one date to the 4th century AD, with most dating between AD 330-353. Coins of this date are well attested on both Roman rural and urban sites. A 2nd-century sestertius of Lucilla, the daughter of Marcus Aurelius and wife of co-ruler Lucius Verus, is probably residual from earlier Roman activity.

Trench	Context	SF no.	Material	Count	Weight	Object	Date	Description
65	6506	62	Cu alloy	1	1.3	Coin	AD 300-402	Nummus, 4th century, very worn
65	6502	129	Cu alloy	1	1	Coin	AD 335-337	Constantius II as Caesar, GLORIA EXERCITVS one standard. Mint of Trier
65	6502	63	Cu alloy	1	21.2	Coin	AD 164-69	LVCILLA AVGVSTA / HILARITAS sestertius, 28mm. Mint of Rome. RIC III 1740
65	6502	64	Cu alloy	1	1.3	Coin	AD 350-353	Magnentius or Decentius / VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES. Very worn. Possibly irregular
65	6502	65	Cu alloy	1	1	Coin	AD 330-341	House of Constantine / GLORIA EXERCITVS type. Very worn / damaged

Table 10: Catalogue of coins**Recommendations**

- B.5.9 All glass and metalwork should be retained. Should further work take place on the site it is recommended that these finds be considered alongside future discoveries and that at a minimum selection of the glass plus the coins, pin, knife, possible tools and a selection of cleats be illustrated and included in any resulting report or publication.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Richard Palmer and Julia Meen

Introduction

- C.1.1 Nineteen bulk samples were taken, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of charred plant remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts. These were taken to cover the most significant deposits from across the site, and as far as practicable every phase, with the aim of establishing the range of organic materials present, their condition and abundance and their potential to provide useful information about the environment around the site and conditions within it. In particular, samples were targeted on deposits which might be waterlogged in Trench 62, those which were rich in finds, and those associated with the possible multi-roomed building and a surface in Trench 63. A single sample, of a charcoal-rich deposit, was taken from Trench 65 as it was decided that the deposits should be left *in situ*.
- C.1.2 In addition, 24 bulk samples were taken from targeted locations within the graves in Trench 60 to facilitate complete recovery of smaller human skeletal elements.

Method

- C.1.3 The collected bulk samples from this evaluation stage were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains. Details of these samples are provided in Table 11.
- C.1.4 The skeletal samples were wet sieved to 2mm for young adults and adults and to 500µm for juveniles and neonates. Residue fractions were dried and sorted by eye with retrieved material and fine residue fractions passed to specialists for assessment. Details of these samples are not included in Table 11 as no flots were produced. The bone and any finds were passed to the relevant specialists to be considered together with the hand-excavated material.

Results

- C.1.5 Molluscs are present in a number of flots, as indicated in Table 11, where the estimated counts exclude the burrowing species *Cecilioides acicula* which although present in a handful of samples lacks ecological significance due to its burrowing nature and is likely to be intrusive. Both terrestrial and freshwater species have been identified (see below).
- C.1.6 Charred remains are limited and are mostly fragments of charcoal. No deposit proved to contain anaerobically preserved remains in any significant quantity. However, samples 43 and 44 from ditch fills 6210 and 6211 in [6213] did include a very small

quantity of uncharred seeds as did sample 45 from fill 6206 [6208] but with such a small quantity it is unclear whether the seeds are ancient.

Trench 8

- C.1.7 A sample taken from trial trenching to the south of the site (OA 2020a; Trench 8 deposit 801, sample 4) produced very little in terms of organic and charred remains. The flot is mostly composed of modern roots and the charred plant remains consist only of a highly degraded, unquantified possible grain fragment. The charcoal fragments are highly vitrified and coal-like and further identification is not possible. Pottery, bone and iron fragments were extracted from the residue.

Trench 60

- C.1.8 All 17 samples from this trench (13-23, 40-42 and 46-48) were taken from graves exclusively for the recovery of human remains and any associated artefacts. Material extracted from these samples is dealt with in the relevant specialist reports.

Trench 62

- C.1.9 Sample 43 from tertiary fill 6210 of ditch 6213 produced a modest flot. Recovered grain is mostly indeterminate although at least some of it is probably wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The flot also includes some clinker-like material and a small, mixed assemblage of terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. A single uncharred nettle seed (*Urtica dioica*) was also present but may be modern. Bone, pottery and iron was extracted from the residue.
- C.1.10 Sample 44 from secondary fill 6211 of ditch 6213 produced a small flot. As with sample 43, the small quantity of recovered grain was mostly indeterminate fragments with the possibility that some are wheat. The mollusc assemblage is again a mix of terrestrial and freshwater species and several uncharred seeds including single examples of possible sedge (*Carex* sp.), thistle *Cirsium/Carduus* and Lamiaceae are also present. Bone and iron were extracted from the residue.
- C.1.11 Sample 45 from upper, Finds-rich fill 6206 of ditch 6208, produced a modest flot. Most of the recovered charred plant remains are indeterminate due to damage. A possible <2mm charred legume is present as is some clinker-like material. The few uncharred seeds comprise two elder (*Sambucus nigra*), several nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and a single Lamiaceae, all of which are likely to be modern. Some of the charcoal is ring porous and include stem/twig fragments. Sorting of the residue led to recovery of bone, pottery, CBM and iron.

Trench 63

- C.1.12 Sample 5 from fill 6307 of ditch 6305 produced a modest flot. Recovered CPR is damaged and indeterminate. The mollusc assemblage is a mix of terrestrial species and freshwater species, with *Planorbis* sp. being the most abundant of the latter, suggesting that the ditch held water for at least part of the year. Further detail of the molluscan assemblage is provided below. Residue sorting led to the recovery of bone, pottery and iron.
- C.1.13 Sample 6 from fill 6311 of pit 6308 produced a large flot. The mollusc assemblage is a mix of freshwater and terrestrial species, primarily *Planorbis* sp. and *Trochulus*

hispidus, which suggests that the pit was subject to flooding. Recovered grains are in poor condition but are likely to be wheat. The CPR assemblage also contains several damaged legumes. Artefacts from multiple material categories including bone, pottery and iron were recovered during residue sorting.

- C.1.14 Sample 7 from fill 6315 of ditch 6312 produced a mostly mollusc dominated flot. The assemblage is a mix of terrestrial and freshwater species with freshwater being slightly more numerous, again indicating that the feature held freshwater. The CPR assemblage is limited and in poor condition, consisting mostly of glume fragments and an unquantified grain fragment. Residue sorting produced small amounts of bone, pottery, shell and iron.
- C.1.15 Sample 11 from dark-earth layer 6302 produced a large charcoal dominated flot. Other recovered material is limited in quantity and the grain is in poor condition hindering identification although some is possibly wheat (cf *Triticum* sp.). Residue sorting produced large quantities of bone, pottery and iron and a small quantity of hammerscale.
- C.1.16 Sample 24 from fill 6309 of pit 6308 produced a small flot with charred remains in poor condition. All recovered grain and weed seeds are damaged and generally indeterminate though there is a possibility that the grain is wheat. Residue sorting produced small quantities of bone and pottery.
- C.1.17 Sample 25 from fill 6310 of pit 6308 produced a small flot. Grain is mostly indeterminate though a few examples can be identified as wheat. Other charred material includes a fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) and a small number of terrestrial molluscs are also present. Residue sorting produced bone, pottery, fired clay and iron.
- C.1.18 Sample 26 from fill 6320 of beam slot 6319 produced a flot lacking in significant material. No Finds were recovered from the residue.
- C.1.19 Sample 27 from deposit 6323 produced a limited flot of mostly highly vitrified charcoal. Residue sorting produced small quantities of bone, pottery and iron.
- C.1.20 Sample 28 from fill 6314 of ditch 6312 produced a small mollusc dominated flot. The assemblage is a freshwater/terrestrial mix with the freshwater species *Planorbis* sp. dominating, and the terrestrial mollusc *Vallonia* sp. also being well represented (see below). The presence of freshwater snails again indicates the presence of standing water at least periodically. The residue produced bone and pottery.
- C.1.21 Sample 29 from fill 6306 of ditch 6305 produced a limited flot. Grain is in poor condition making it indeterminate and the few molluscs are a terrestrial/freshwater mix. Residue sorting produced bone, pottery and iron.

Trench 64

- C.1.22 Sample 8 from fill 6407 of ditch 6406 produced a modest flot. Some of the grain is wheat though most is indeterminate due to damage or distortion. Cereal chaff is in a similar condition with glume bases often damaged or fragmented, but the presence of glumes demonstrates that the wheat is emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) and/or spelt (*Triticum spelta*). Sorting of the residue produced bone, pottery and iron.

- C.1.23 Sample 9 from fill 6411 of ditch 6410 produced a large mollusc rich flot, which comprises a mix of freshwater and terrestrial species and is described and is discussed further below. Apart from charcoal charred material was generally lacking. Residue sorting produced bone, pottery, CBM and iron.
- C.1.24 Sample 30 from occupation layer 6413, which was described on site as rich in ash and charcoal, produced a large flot. The mollusc assemblage is a mix of freshwater species including *Planorbis* sp. and multiple terrestrial species. Recovered grain is wheat and several charred sedge seeds (*Carex* sp.) are also present. Residue sorting produced primarily bone and pottery along with fired clay and slag. The origin of the deposit is unknown, but the presence of freshwater snails in relatively good condition indicate either that the area was subject to regular flooding, or that the deposit includes sediment cleaned out from a ditch, perhaps used for levelling.
- C.1.25 Sample 31 from fill 6414 of ditch 6415 produced a large flot. A large quantity of charcoal was recovered, much of which is oak (*Quercus* sp.) (see below). Recovered grain is in poor condition with most being indeterminate and the remainder wheat. The molluscs form a mixed terrestrial and freshwater assemblage. Residue sorting produced bone, shell, pottery, iron and lead.

Trench 65

- C.1.26 Sample 10 from Finds-rich buried soil layer 6502 produced a large flot. Charcoal is abundant (see below) but the bulk of the other material present is a clinker and coal-like material. A small quantity of charred grain includes wheat, usually in poor condition with most grains existing as fragments. The small mollusc assemblage consists of terrestrial species. Residue sorting produced a range of artefacts the majority being pottery, iron and slag as well as hammerscale.

Discussion and Recommendations

- C.1.27 The assessment has demonstrated that although there is good potential for the recovery of charred remains on site, the recovered cereal remains are often in poor condition which is likely to hinder further identification work. Where cereals have been identified they appear to be wheat, the presence of glume base fragments confirming the presence of emmer and/or spelt, with the latter more likely given the Roman date. While sampling covered the range of feature types, it was limited in Trench 65 as these rich deposits were considered a priority for preservation *in situ*. It is possible that further evidence for metalworking could be discovered in the vicinity.
- C.1.28 Although no large dumps of cereal remains were discovered the possibility that crop drying and processing was being carried out in the vicinity cannot be discounted. The presence of some cereal chaff indicates that cereals were being stored in the glume, so processing would have been required.
- C.1.29 Charcoal is preserved in the majority of samples from the site, although it is often in low quantity and with few fragments of identifiable size. Charcoal survives sufficiently well to be suitable for further work in only a single sample, sample 31 which was a charcoal rich deposit of uncertain, but probably domestic, derivation recovered from ditch 6415. A preliminary assessment of this material strongly indicates that it is

dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.), with occasional diffuse porous wood including hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*).

- C.1.30 A brief assessment of the sparse material from the remaining samples suggests that in general, this oak-dominated character is repeated in charcoal assemblages across the site. In sample 10 (layer 6502), which produced a flot rich in ash and anthracite and is believed to be possibly industrial in origin given the association with iron slag, the charcoal is poorly preserved and the diagnostic features of the wood structure often obscured. However, the charcoal that survives is largely oak, and much of this is small roundwood. The only sample to diverge from this pattern is sample 43, from ditch 6213, which includes a significant proportion of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) alongside oak, as well as a little hawthorn type (Maloideae) and blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.). These trees are likely to have been growing nearby.
- C.1.31 Large quantities of molluscs, both terrestrial and freshwater were recovered from many features (snail nomenclature follows Anderson 2005), indicating good potential for preservation and recovery in the event of further work. In a number of samples the snail assemblages are rich and have the potential to reveal localised environmental conditions in the sampled features and therefore, if further work is undertaken at the site the sampling strategy should specify that dedicated snail samples may be appropriate if suitable features are found, with sample sizes and increments determined after discussion with the relevant specialist.
- C.1.32 Samples 5 and 9, taken from ditches in Trenches 63 and 64 respectively, contain abundant shells and the highest diversity of taxa, with no one species dominant. These include *Planorbis planorbis*, *Galba truncatula*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Anisus leucostoma*, *Cochlicopa* sp., *Trochulus hispidus*, *Vallonia* sp, *Vertigo* sp, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Bathymorphalus cortortus* and *Carychium* sp. Other samples from the site comprise snails from this range of species, but more often with two or three species abundant and occasional or rare examples of the other taxa. *P. planorbis*, *A. leucostoma*, *G. truncatula* and *Vallonia* sp. are particularly abundant in sample 7 (ditch 6312), while sample 28, from ditch 6312, is strongly dominated by *P. planorbis*.
- C.1.33 The dominance of freshwater taxa in the snail assemblages from the site indicate that standing water or damp conditions were present in the bottom of these features. The presence of *B. cortortus* in sample 9 suggests that ditch 6410 was wet year-round, as it is not tolerant of drying out (Kerney 1999) The *Vallonia* shells appear to be mostly *V. pulchella*, a species which is often found in water meadows as it likes wet, grassy conditions (ibid). Although this prefers open habitats, the presence of *Discus rotundatus* in several of the same samples suggests that some shade was available. It is notable that the samples from low-lying Trench 62 contained few snails, while the best assemblages came from Trench 63, which was situated on higher ground.

This evaluation has demonstrated the potential of the various deposits across the site to preserve palaeoeconomic and palaeoenvironmental information. In any future excavation targeted sampling of deposits and sequences from appropriate features can add valuable data to the palaeoeconomic and environmental history of a site and a sampling strategy should be devised in the event of further fieldwork. Such a strategy may include incremental sampling for molluscs, although sample sizes may need to be

larger than the 1 or 2 litres usually taken. The potential for the recovery of anaerobically preserved material appears to be low, although the possibility that pollen and macrofossils may survive in the lowest fills of deep ditches or pits located towards the southern end of the site can not be discounted. Further, more detailed, investigation of the buried soils would be warranted in the event of further excavation.

Recommendations for retention/dispersal

C.1.34 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete although it is not expected that further work will be required at this time.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other charred	Notes including predominant Munsell soil colour and soil texture
4	801		801		28	50	+				+		10YR 4/2 sandy silt loam, 90% roots
5	6307	63	6305	M/LRB	28	50	+++	+	+		++++		10YR 4/1 sandy silt loam
6	6311	63	6308	MR	32	75	+++	++	++		+++	+	10YR 3/1 silty clay loam
7	6315	63	6312	MR	28	40	++		+		++++		10YR 3/2 silt clay
8	6407	64	6406	RB	28	50	++	++	+++		+		10YR 2/1 silty clay loam
9	6411	64	6410	M/LRB	32	75	++				++++		10YR 4/1 sandy silt loam
10	6502	65	6502	LR	34	125	++++	++			++		10YR 2/2 sandy silt loam
11	6302	63	6302	ER	32	75	+++	+	+		+		10YR 3/2 sandy silt loam
24	6309	63	6308		12	25	+++	++	++	+	+		10YR 5/2 sandy silt loam
25	6310	63	6308	MR	12	25	++	++	++		++	+	10YR 2/1 silty clay
26	6320	63	6319	MR	12	25	+		+		+		10YR 5/2 clay loam
27	6323	63	6323	RB	14	60	++						10YR 4/2 sandy silt loam
28	6314	63	6312		14	25	++	+			++++		10YR 4/1 silty clay
29	6306	63	6305	RB	14	12	+	+	+		+		10YR 4/1 silty clay
30	6413	63	6413	M/LRB	28	50	+++	+	+	+	+++		10YR 3/2 silty clay
31	6414	64	6415		28	95	++++	++			+++		10YR 3/2 sandy silt loam
43	6210	62	6213		14	50	+++	+	+		+++		10YR 3/2 sandy silt loam
44	6211	62	6213	MR	32	25	++	+		+	+++		10YR 5/2 silty clay
45	6206	62	6208	M/LRB	32	50	++	+			++	+	10YR 4/2 silty clay

Table 11: Assessment of bulk (CPR) samples.

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+).

C.2 Animal bone

By Lee G Broderick

Introduction

- C.2.1 A total of 430 animal bone specimens were recovered by hand from the site (Table 12). Environmental samples were also taken and were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions, and these contributed a further 43 identified specimens. Features on the site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation) to the Romano-British period.
- C.2.2 The hand-collected material was assessed on a context-level basis in line with current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019). Material recovered from environmental samples was only recorded when it could be identified, following the same criteria.

Description

- C.2.3 Preservation on the site was moderate to good, with most bags of finds being typified by stage 3 weathering on the Behrensmeyer scale, which measures surface preservation (Behrensmeyer 1978).
- C.2.4 The assemblage is dominated by cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*), caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]) specimens, with pig (*Sus domesticus*), horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*), domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and rodents, as well as frogs and toads, also present (Table 12). There is limited potential for ageing and biometric data contained in the assemblage, either through epiphyseal fusion data or mandibular wear stage (Table 13). Evidence for butchery and pathologies is scarce, but several of the specimens have been gnawed by dogs (Table 14).

Conclusions

- C.2.5 This assemblage is similar to that recovered during earlier evaluations at the site. Previous assemblages were also dominated by cattle and sheep/goats, and through this assemblage domestic fowl can now be added to the list of animals featuring in the diet of the site's inhabitants. The size and condition of the assemblage suggest that there is high potential for a large assemblage being recovered from an open-area excavation, which could aid our understanding of the wider economy of *Durocornovium*.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- C.2.6 The assemblage should be considered a priority for retention, at least until such time as it can be combined with material recovered from future phases of the excavation.

	Hand Collected	Sieved
cattle	51	5
caprine	49	12
pig	6	2

horse	14	
dog		1
small rodent		4
house mouse/harvest mouse/wood mouse		1
bank vole/field vole/common vole		1
Total Mammal	120	26
bird		5
domestic fowl	2	
Total Bird	2	5
common frog/common toad		16
Total Amphibian	0	16
Total NISP	122	47
Total NSP	430	47

Table 12: Total NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and NSP (Number of Specimens) figures from the site.

	Butchery marks	Ageing	Biometric data	Sex
domestic cattle	1	15	1	
caprine	1	13	1	
pig		2		
horse		1	2	
Total Mammal	2	31	4	0
domestic fowl			1	
Total Bird	0	0	1	0
indet.				
Total	2	31	5	0

Table 13: Non-species data recorded from the specimens (NSP) in the assemblage.

Gnawing	Pathologies	Burnt
7	1	0

Table 14: Contexts containing gnawed, pathological or burned specimens.

C.3 Fish

By Rebecca Nicholson

- C.3.1 Three fish bones were recovered from the dried residues of sieved soil samples from Trench 63 (Table 15). Details are provided below. The common eel *Anguilla anguilla* (Linnaeus, 1758) is a catadromous fish, but in this case the fish are likely to have been caught in a nearby freshwater river or pond. The cyprinids (Cyprinidae) are exclusively freshwater fish, and the example from 6311 is from a fish of well under 15cm that was probably caught locally using a fine net.
- C.3.2 Typically, the greatest quantity of Roman fish remains come from villa and urban sites in the UK (Locker 2007). Eel, pike and cyprinids, as well as a range of marine fish have been recovered from Roman Silchester (Hamilton-Dyer 2000) and the consumption of

fish remains, especially those of seafish but also including freshwater fish, can be considered an indicator of Romanisation and status at this time. With the sieving of soil samples even smaller more rural Roman settlement sites have produced occasional finds of freshwater fish, for example remains of eel, pike and cyprinid have been discovered in Roman deposits at Gill Mill, Near Ducklington, Oxfordshire (Nicholson 2018). Significantly, a single example of a fish sauce amphora was discovered at Groundwell Ridge villa near Swindon (Brickstock *et al.* 2006). The recovery of small bones, including those of fish, should therefore be considered a priority for any future excavation at the site.

Context	Sample	Weight (g)	Description
6307	5	<1	One eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) vertebra
6311	6	<1	One eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) vertebra and one tiny cyprinid (<i>Cyprinidae</i>) precaudal vertebra

Table 15: Quantification of fish bones

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.3.3 The bones have been recorded and as a very small assemblage have minimal additional research value. However, if the rest of the faunal assemblage is recommended for retention in the archive these bones should be included.

C.4 Shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

A.1.1 Marine shell in fair or good condition, weighing 442g in total, was recovered by hand and from the residues of sieved soil samples (Table 16). The remains are of European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis* L.) and common mussel (*Mytilus edulis* L.). Details are provided below.

A.1.2 Beyond confirming that both oysters and mussels that were eaten in the vicinity of the Roman town of *Durocornovium*, and presumably purchased in the town market, interpretation is limited by the small numbers of shells. One shell, from context 6411, is worked, with two parallel circular perforations in the body of the shell, behind the hinge, probably to allow the shell to be pinned or hung up. A much cruder perforation in a valve from 65002 may plausibly have been caused by the prongs of a tool used to collect the shellfish.

Context	Sample	Weight (g)	Description
6031		10	Single oyster left valve, poor condition
6218		17	Single left valve, fair condition
6302	11	27	Single oyster left valve, fairly large and in good condition. Single mussel valve, fair condition
6311	6	72	One large left oyster valve and two right oyster valves. Fair condition. One right valve has opening notch. Left valve has evidence of irregular growth, flattened heel and flaking/blistering internally.
6315	7	30	Two right oyster valves and 2 fragments. Fair-poor condition

6411		9	Small find 134. Single oyster right valve in flakey condition with a pair of circular perforations behind the hinge, too large for gastropod boring holes: for hanging the shell?
6411	9	4	One oyster valve fragment
6414	31	30	Two right oyster valves, one complete and in good condition the other partial, in poor condition. One mussel valve.
6502		23	One right and one left oyster valve in fair condition. Fairly small valves. Left valve has crude perforation, possibly from a rake. Left valve has external evidence of tunnelling by a polychaete worm.
6502	10	2	One mussel valve
6503		22	Single left oyster valve in fair condition. Possible opening notch.
6504		24	Single left oyster valve, fairly large and in good condition but incomplete.
6505		10	Single left oyster valve in fair condition but incomplete. Chalky deposit internally.
6506		27	Single left oyster valve in fair condition. Fairly large but damage to margin opposite hinge.
6508		14	Single left oyster valve. Almost complete, good condition

Table 16: Quantification of shell

Recommendations for Retention/Dispersal

C.4.1 The shells have been recorded and as a small assemblage have minimal research value. Only the perforated shell from 6411 is recommended for retention in the archive.

C.5 Human bone

By Mark Gibson

Introduction

C.5.1 A total of eight articulated skeletons, all Roman, were excavated in Trench 60. This was in addition to 15 fragments of disarticulated human bone from grave backfill 6012. The disarticulated bone and five of the articulated skeletons (6008, 6011, 6015, 6022 and 6026) were fully recovered, brought to OA's premises and underwent full osteological analysis.

Methodology

C.5.2 Full osteological analysis was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations set out by the ClfA and the BBAO (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Mitchell and Brickley 2017). This involved recording information on preservation status, presence/absence of bones, joints and teeth, ancestry, sex, age, stature, metrics and non-metric traits. In addition, a full record of pathological lesions was made.

C.5.3 Disarticulated bone was analysed using the above methodology. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was estimated based on the presence/absence of repeated skeletal elements, the comparative size of the bones (ie adult versus juvenile size), and the presence of fully mature versus unfused skeletal elements (O'Connell 2004, 18). Observations pertaining to age, sex and pathology were made as appropriate.

Results

SK6008

C.5.4 Skeleton 6008 was only 60% complete, with the skull, left humerus and radius and most of the ribs and vertebrae missing. The bones were highly fragmented with slight, patchy and non-penetrative surface erosion (Grade 1 after McKinley 2004, 16). The skeleton was judged to be in a fair condition overall.

C.5.5 The preauricular sulcus was the only surviving sexually diagnostic pelvic trait. This indicated that the individual was male. This was further supported by the maximum diameter of the right femoral head (48mm, after Bass 1987). Degenerative changes on a partial auricular surface indicated that the individual was probably a middle adult, 36-45 years of age (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985, Phase 5, 40-44 years).

C.5.6 Fragmentation prevented the estimation of stature. However, it was possible to calculate both the platymeric and platycnemic indices. The platymeric (femoral index) was calculated as platymeric (74.29, a flattened shaft anterior to posterior, after Brothwell 1981, 89) and the platycnemic (tibial) index as eurycnemic (72.73, a broader tibial shaft, *ibid*).

C.5.7 It was only possible to score non-metric traits in the right humerus and both legs. A septal aperture was present on the right humerus, whilst third trochanters, vastus notches and lateral squatting facets were observed bilaterally on the femora, patellae and tibiae. In addition to this, both calcanei had double anterior facets, and the right calcaneus had a peroneal tubercle.

C.5.8 Schmorl's nodes were present on two of the thoracic and one of the lumbar vertebrae, but the high level of fragmentation prevented identifying which exact vertebrae were affected. Spinal osteoarthritis was present on the right superior articulating facet of the first sacral vertebra.

C.5.9 A total of eight healed ante-mortem fractures were present, six of which were transverse fractures to the right ribs. They may have occurred during the same incident, considering they all involve the thorax region. The exact location of the rib fractures and the precise ribs affected could not be identified because of fragmentation. One of the fractures had failed to reunite, a pseudo-facet having formed between the broken ends instead.

C.5.10 Another healed fracture, an oblique shaft fracture, was observed on the right fifth metacarpal. Clinically, this type of fracture is caused by both direct and indirect blows as well as rotational forces (Galloway 1999, 236). The final fracture was an epibasal fracture to the left third metatarsal. These fractures can be caused by both direct force

and torque (*ibid*). Given that none of the other left metatarsals were fractured torque is more likely.

SK6011

- C.5.11 Overall, 6011 was in a fair condition. It was highly fragmented and surface preservation was consistent with McKinley's grade 1 (2004, 16). The skeleton was 95% complete.
- C.5.12 Fragmentation of the skull and pelvis limited the number of diagnostic traits observable for estimating sex, but it was estimated to be probably male. Degenerative changes on the auricular surface and pubic symphysis indicated that the individual was probably a prime adult, 26-35 years of age (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985, Phase 3, 25-29 years; Brooks and Suchey 1990, Phase 3, 21-46 years, mean 28.7 years).
- C.5.13 Using the maximum length of the left femur (reconstructed), it was estimated that the individual was 1.65m tall (5 feet 5 inches) with an error margin of 3.27cm. The platymeric index was calculated to be 86.11 (eurymeric, Brothwell 1981, 89), meaning that the femur shaft was more rounded in cross section. The platycnemic index was calculated to be 64.86 (mesocnemic, *ibid.*) indicating a moderately flat shaft, anterior to posterior.
- C.5.14 The only non-metric traits observed on skeleton 6011 were absent zygomaticofacial foramen on both the left and right sides and posterior bridges on both sides of the atlas arch.
- C.5.15 Both mandibular and maxillary dentitions were present. There was a total of 31 permanent teeth and 27 tooth positions. The left maxillary first molar had been lost ante-mortem and the sockets for the right maxillary third molar, all the left mandibular molars and second premolar were absent. Slight to medium calculus deposits were present on all 31 teeth (after Brothwell 1981, 150). The alveolar margins of the right maxillary first and second premolars and second and third molars exhibited changes indicative of periodontitis.
- C.5.16 Observed skeletal pathology included bilateral cribra orbitalia, osteoarthritis, six healed ante-mortem fractures, Schmorl's nodes (in the 5th, 9th and 10th thoracic vertebrae) and slight periostitis on both tibiae and the right fibula. Cribra orbitalia, in the form of scattered fine foramina (Type 2, after Stuart-Macadam 1991, 145), was present bilaterally in the orbits. This condition is defined as thinning of the compact bone of the orbit roof (eye socket) and subsequent porosity, due to the pressure from the expanding, underlying diploë (trabecular bone). Several hypotheses exist as to the aetiology of these changes and one of these is iron deficiency anaemia, resulting from the body's attempt to produce more red blood cells in the marrow, to compensate for the lack of iron (Roberts and Manchester 1995, 167; Stuart-Macadam 1991). Iron deficiency anaemia may be caused by a diet deficient in iron, excessive blood loss through injury, chronic disease such as cancer, and parasitic infection of the gut (*ibid*, 166). More recently, it has been suggested that cribra orbitalia may not be related to iron deficiency but may result from a lack of vitamin B12 and/or folic acid instead (Walker *et al.* 2009).
- C.5.17 Osteoarthritis, diagnosed after Rogers and Waldron (1995, 36) was observed in the spine (2nd and 3rd thoracic vertebrae) and on the talo-navicular joint of the right foot.

In addition, osteoarthritis was observed in the right and left hands and was secondary to trauma (see below).

C.5.18 Healed fractures were present on the hands, ribs and left foot bones. In the hands, bilateral transverse proximal scaphoid fractures and an interarticular fracture to the fifth intermediate phalangeal base of the left hand were present. Scaphoid fractures occur when the scaphoid has been compacted between the capitate and distal radius due to a blow to the palm of the hand, such as during a fall (Galloway 1999, 230). In the present skeleton, the proximal fragments on both sides had failed to reunite, resulting in pseudo facets and secondary osteoarthritis. Considering their similar appearance, it is likely that both of these fractures were caused during the same incident, most likely a fall forwards where the impact was taken equally on the palm of both hands. The interarticular fracture was visible as well healed fracture lines on the lateral aspect of the phalangeal base. Secondary osteoarthritis had mostly obliterated the lines. Interarticular fractures such as this are caused by axial loading along the finger as well as angulation and possible subluxation (*ibid.*, 240-2) rather than by direct blows to the finger. It is not possible to say if this fracture occurred at the same time as the scaphoid fractures, given the different aetiology.

C.5.19 Two fractures were observed on rib shafts, including a transverse fracture on a right rib and an oblique one on a left rib. Fragmentation prevented the identification of the precise ribs affected. Lastly, two fractures were present on a distal and an intermediate foot phalanx from the same digit, probably the third. The distal phalanx was stunted and flattened at the distal end, due to a healed comminuted fracture, called a crushed eggshell fracture. These fractures are generally caused by direct blows, such as stubbing the toe (*ibid.*, 307). The head of the intermediate phalanx had a comminuted fracture as a result of being crushed, probably during the same incident.

SK6015

C.5.20 Skeleton 6015 was approximately 75% complete and highly fragmented. There was slight, patchy erosion on the bone surfaces (Grade 1, after McKinley 2004, 16). The skeleton was judged to be in a fair condition overall.

C.5.21 Sexually dimorphic traits of the skull and pelvis indicated that the skeleton was probably female. Degeneration of the auricular surface of the pelvis (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985) indicated that the individual was a middle adult (36-45 yrs).

C.5.22 Despite being highly fragmented it was possible to estimate the individual's stature. This was calculated to be 1.59m (c 5 feet 3 inches) with an error margin of 4.45cm using the maximum length of the left humerus (reconstructed). The platymeric index was calculated to be 82.86 (platymeric, Brothwell 1981, 89). It was not possible to calculate the platycnemic index due to fragmentation.

C.5.23 It was possible to score the presence/absence of several cranial and post-cranial non-metric traits. Cranial traits included bilateral accessory infraorbital foramen, and an accessory supraorbital foramen on the left orbit. Post-cranially, non-metric traits were observed on both femora in the form of Poirier's facets and exostoses in the trochanteric fossae.

- C.5.24 Both mandibular and maxillary dentitions were present. There was a total of eight permanent teeth (4 maxillary, 4 mandibular) and 18 tooth positions (six maxillary, 12 mandibular). Of the maxillary dentition, the left central incisor, canine, first premolar and third molar were present with their sockets. The sockets for the left lateral incisor and second premolar were also present. The only teeth present from the mandible were the right lateral incisor, canine and first and second premolars, although the sockets for these did not survive. The remaining 12 mandibular tooth positions were present, but all of the teeth for them had been lost ante-mortem. Slight to medium calculus deposits were present on seven teeth (after Brothwell 1981, 150) and periapical lesions were present above the empty sockets for the left maxillary lateral incisors and second premolars (the teeth had been lost post-mortem).
- C.5.25 Cribra orbitalia, in the form of capillary-like impressions, was present on the left and right orbits, consistent with Stuart Macadam's (1991, 145) Type 1. Spinal osteoarthritis was present on the facet joints of two articulating cervical and two articulating thoracic vertebral arches, although the precise identification of the vertebrae involved was precluded by fragmentation. Schmorl's nodes were also observed on six of the thoracic vertebrae. Healed trauma was represented by a Bennett's fracture involving the base of the right first metacarpal. Clinically, Bennett's fractures are the most common type of fracture to affect this bone and are caused when a person strikes a surface with a closed fist with the fingers wrapped around the thumb (Galloway 1999, 238).
- SK6022**
- C.5.26 Skeleton 6022 was 90% complete. The bones were highly fragmented with slight, patchy and non-penetrative surface erosion (Grade 1 after McKinley 2004, 16). The skeleton was judged to be in a fair condition overall.
- C.5.27 Due to the high level of fragmentation, the only surviving sexually diagnostic traits on the pelvis were the sciatic notch, the preauricular sulcus, the ilium auricular surface and the sacral alae width. However, most skull features used to estimate sex were observable. Together, the pelvic and skull traits indicated that the individual was probably female. It was estimated that the skeleton was that of a prime adult (26-35 years), based upon degeneration of a partial auricular surface of the pelvis (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985; Buckberry and Chamberlain 2002) and dental occlusal wear (Miles 1963; Brothwell 1981).
- C.5.28 All the long bones of skeleton 6022 were incomplete so it was not possible to estimate the stature of this individual. However, enough of the left femur and tibia had survived to allow the platymeric (87.10, eurymeric, Brothwell 1981, 89) and the platycnemic (87.50, eurycnemic, *ibid.*) indices to be calculated.
- C.5.29 Scoring was possible for some cranial and most of the post-cranial non-metric traits. The left zygomaticofacial foramen was absent and there was an accessory supraorbital foramen on the right orbit. Post-cranially, the only non-metric trait present was a double anterior facet on the left calcaneus.
- C.5.30 A total of 23 permanent teeth and 25 tooth positions were present. Most of the absent teeth and tooth positions were from the left maxilla. Here, the teeth and tooth

positions for the central incisor through to the first molar were missing. The second molar tooth position was present, but this tooth had been lost post-mortem. In the mandible, the left second incisor was lost-post mortem. It was not possible to tell if the left third molar had been lost ante-mortem, was impacted or was congenitally absent. All of the teeth had calculus deposits which ranged from slight to medium after Brothwell (1981, 150) and are detailed in the archive. Twenty of the tooth sockets had changes indicative of periodontitis. In addition, four of the teeth (the right maxillary first to third molars and left maxillary third molar) had carious lesions.

- C.5.31 Bony spicules indicative of maxillary sinusitis were observed in the right maxillary sinus. A number of factors can contribute to the development of this inflammatory condition, including congenital predisposition, systemic susceptibility (eg hormonal changes), and environmental conditions such as air pollution (Lewis *et al.* 1995). Diet and oral hygiene can also cause maxillary sinusitis when carious teeth and abscesses intrude into the maxillary sinus. In paleopathology, only the most severe cases (eg dense, spiculated new bone formation in the sinuses) tend to be observed.
- C.5.32 Other skeletal pathology observed on skeleton 6022 comprised a well aligned, healed, transverse, fracture to the distal shaft of the left radius and bilateral osteochondritis non-dissecans on the basal joint surface of the proximal phalange of the first digit of the foot. Osteochondritis non-dissecans is similar in appearance to osteochondritis dissecans, a benign condition which results in small areas of bone necrosis and the detachment or partial detachment of subchondral bone and articular cartilage on convex joint surfaces (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martin 1998). Unlike osteochondritis dissecans, osteochondritis non-dissecans affects convex joint surfaces. The etiology of both osteochondritis dissecans and osteochondritis non-dissecans is not certain, but the former can be caused by trauma and is most commonly found in adolescents and young adults in a clinical setting (*ibid.*).

SK6026

- C.5.33 Despite being highly fragmented, skeleton 8339 was 75% complete with most of the left arm, most of both lower legs and both feet missing. The bones had slight, non-penetrating surface erosion (Grade 1, after McKinley 2004, 16). The skeleton was judged to be in a fair condition overall.
- C.5.34 Most of the sexually diagnostic cranial traits and five of the pelvic traits (sciatic notch, subpubic angle, ventral arc, preauricular sulcus and ilium auricular surface) were observable. Together, they indicated that this individual was probably male. Degenerative changes on the auricular surface and pubic symphysis indicated that the individual was probably a middle adult of approximately 36-45 years of age (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985, Phase 4, 35-39 years; Brooks and Suchey 1990, Phase 4, 23-57 years, mean 35.2 years). This was supported by dental occlusal wear (Miles 1963; Brothwell 1981).
- C.5.35 The lack of complete long bones and the high level of fragmentation prevented the calculation of stature and the platycnemic index. However, the platymeric index could be calculated from measurements taken on the left femur, giving an index of 75.00 (platymeric, Brothwell 1981, 89).

- C.5.36 Fragmentation and missing elements precluded scoring skeleton 6026 for the full suite of non-metric traits (approximately half could be scored). The only trait present was a metopic suture on the frontal bone.
- C.5.37 All the maxillary teeth and 13 of the mandibular teeth were present (29 in total). There were 14 and 12 maxillary and mandibular sockets/tooth positions, respectively. The left mandibular first molar was lost ante-mortem and both mandibular central incisors (teeth and sockets) were absent. In addition, the sockets for the left maxillary canine and first premolar, right mandibular lateral incisor and second premolar were also absent. All 29 teeth had calculus deposits (small to medium, after Brothwell 1981, 150). The right mandibular first molar and left mandibular second premolar, had small carious lesions. Periodontitis was present on all mandibular sockets with teeth, except for the left lateral incisor and right first premolar (11 sockets in total), and all of the sockets for the maxillary molars and the left second premolar (seven sockets in total).
- C.5.38 Pathology included bilateral cribra orbitalia (Type 1, after Stuart-Macadam 1991, 145), a Schmorl's node on one unidentified thoracic vertebral body, two healed fractures with secondary osteoarthritis and Os Acromiale on the left scapula. Os Acromiale is a condition in which the acromion does not fuse to the scapula at the normal time (18-20 years) but persists as a separate bone (Scheuer and Black 2000). Opinion is divided regarding the aetiology of Os Acromiale, with some suggesting that it arises from stresses placed on the epiphyses, meaning it could potentially be related to occupational activities (Stirland 1987). Others have argued a genetic/developmental origin (Yamine 2014).
- C.5.39 Two healed fractures, possibly involving the second digit of the right hand, were present. The fractures were comminuted and affected the head of the proximal phalanx and base of the intermediate phalanx with some destruction of the joint surfaces in their lateral aspects. It is most likely that the fractures were caused by a direct blow to the joint (Galloway 1999, 240). Due to the disruption to the joint surfaces, the articulation was malaligned. Secondary osteoarthritis (porosity, osteophytes and joint contour change) was present.

Disarticulated bone

- C.5.40 Disarticulated bone was recovered from grave backfill 6012 in grave 6010 (Table 18). It comprised three partial bones, consisting a left radius, a right fibula and a right tibia. All the bones had become fragmented as the result of both modern and historic damage, evidenced by the variable condition of the fracture margins. Much of the surface of the bone fragments had some degree of erosion, although it was only slight, with very limited penetration, consistent with grade 2, after McKinley (2004, 16). The epiphyses (where present) were completely fused indicating that the bones were all from an adult. It was not possible to estimate the sex of any of the disarticulated bone. No pathology or abnormality were present on the remains.

Summary and discussion

- C.5.41 In summary, the assemblage comprised five articulated adult skeletons and three fragmentary disarticulated bones. The articulated skeletons were fairly well preserved, allowing a good level of information to be obtained regarding demography, physical

attributes and health status of the individuals. Further, the preservation of the skeletons is sufficient for the application of further, scientific analyses, stable isotopes to explore diet, geographic origins and migration (Mays *et al.* 2013), in particular.

- C.5.42 Three of the skeletons were male, including one prime adult and two middle adults. The remaining two skeletons were females, including one prime adult and one middle adult. Observed pathology includes dental disease (AMTL, caries, calculus, periapical cavities and periodontal disease), Schmorl's nodes, spinal and extra-spinal osteoarthritis, cribra orbitalia, Os Acromiale, healed trauma, periostitis, maxillary sinusitis and osteochondritis non-dissecans.
- C.5.43 Interpretation of this assemblage is limited because of its small size, but the range and type of disease and trauma observed in the skeletons is in keeping with burials of this date and type (for example, see Roberts and Cox 2003). The presence of dental calculus in all the dental arcades may be an indication of poor dental hygiene, whilst the dental caries on skeletons 6022 and 6026 is indicative of the consumption of cariogenic foodstuffs, eg carbohydrates, starch and sugars (Hillson 1996, 278, 283). The loss of teeth ante-mortem on skeletons 6011 and 6015 may have been the result of progressive dental caries (Freeth 2000, 230).
- C.5.44 Healed fractures were found on all the skeletons. The overall reported rate of trauma for Roman Britain, based on sites from across Britain, is 10.7%, with males more affected than females (Roberts and Cox 2003, 151; though see also Rohnbognor 2018). The small size of this assemblage means that it is difficult to say whether this finding is significant, or whether it points to a group of individuals who had engaged in a particular set of activities which predisposed them to trauma, more specifically trauma focussed on the hands, feet and ribs (the most common bones in the assemblage to be affected; only one fracture was to a long bone, the left radius of SK6022). The findings suggest that this particular group of individuals shared similar occupations and/or status in life.
- C.5.45 The disarticulated bone from fill 6012 of grave 6010 appears to represent one adult individual of unknown sex, there being no repeated or contradictory elements. The origin of these bones is unclear, and all the long bones of skeleton 6011 (also in grave 6010) were present. Furthermore, the grave (6010) for this skeleton did not cut any other graves and it is possible that these fragments arose from unexcavated graves intercutting nearby, resulting in the bone being incorporated into the backfill of 6010 or redeposited by later ploughing.
- C.5.46 Sufficient osteological data has been obtained from the aforementioned skeletons, thus no further osteological analysis is recommended. However, if further burials are recovered from the site in the future, including the unexcavated graves discovered in this area, the skeletons detailed in this report should be considered as part of the wider burial assemblage. The skeletons could also be considered for isotope studies to explore diet, geographic origin and migration.

SK	Completeness	Surface preservation (McKinley 2004,16)	Frag. score	Overall condition	Age	Sex	Stature	Indices	Non-metric traits	Dental pathology	Skeletal pathology
6008	60%	1	High	Fair	Middle adult (36-45 yrs)	??M	-	Platymeric; eurycnemic	R septal aperture, R & L third trochanter, R & L vastus notch, R & L lateral squatting facet, R & L calcaneal double anterior facet, R peroneal tubercle	-	Spinal OA, SN, healed fractures
6011	95%	1	High	Fair	Prime adult (26-35 yrs)	?M	1.65	Eurymeric; mesocnemic	R & L absent zygomaticofacial foramen, R & L atlas posterior bridge	AMTL, calculus, periodontitis	Spinal OA, SN, CO, healed fractures, OA periostitis
6015	75%	1	High	Fair	Middle adult (36-45 yrs)	?F	1.59	Platymeric	R & L accessory infraorbital foramen, L accessory supraorbital foramen, R & L Poirier's facet, R & L exostosis in trochanteric fossa	-	Spinal OA, SN, CO, healed fractures
6022	90%	1	High	Fair	Prime adult (26-35 yrs)	?F	-	Eurymeric; eurycnemic	L absent zygomaticofacial foramen, R accessory supraorbital/frontal foramen, L calcaneal double anterior facet	Caries, calculus, periodontitis	Maxillary sinusitis, healed fracture, OND
6026	75%	1	High	Fair	Middle adult (36-45 yrs)	?M	-	Platymeric	Metopism	Caries, calculus, periodontitis	Os Acromiale, CO, SN, healed fracture, OA

Table 17: Osteological summary, articulated skeletons

Key: ?M = probably male, ??M = possible male, ?F = probable female, L = left, R = right, AMTL = ante-mortem tooth loss, OA = osteoarthritis, SN = Schmorl's nodes, CO = cribra orbitalia, OND = Osteochondritis non-dissecans

Fill	Cut	Surface Preservation (McKinley, 2004: 16)	Skeletal elements	Age	Sex	Pathology	Dentition	MNI	Comments
6012	6010	2	3x left radius fragments 3x right fibula fragments x9 right tibia fragments	Adult	U	-	-	1	In grave fill associated with SK 6011

Table 18: Summary of disarticulated unburnt bone

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name:	Foxbridge, Swindon
Site code:	SOX19
Grid Reference	SU 19593 84983
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	August 2020 (two weeks)
Area of Site	1.9ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, and will be deposited with Swindon Museum and art Gallery in due course, under the following accession number: SWIMG:2019.192.

Summary of Results: In August 2020, Oxford Archaeology undertook a trial-trench evaluation at the site of a proposed mixed development. The works comprised the excavation of seven trenches within the scheduled area of the Roman town of *Durocornovium*.

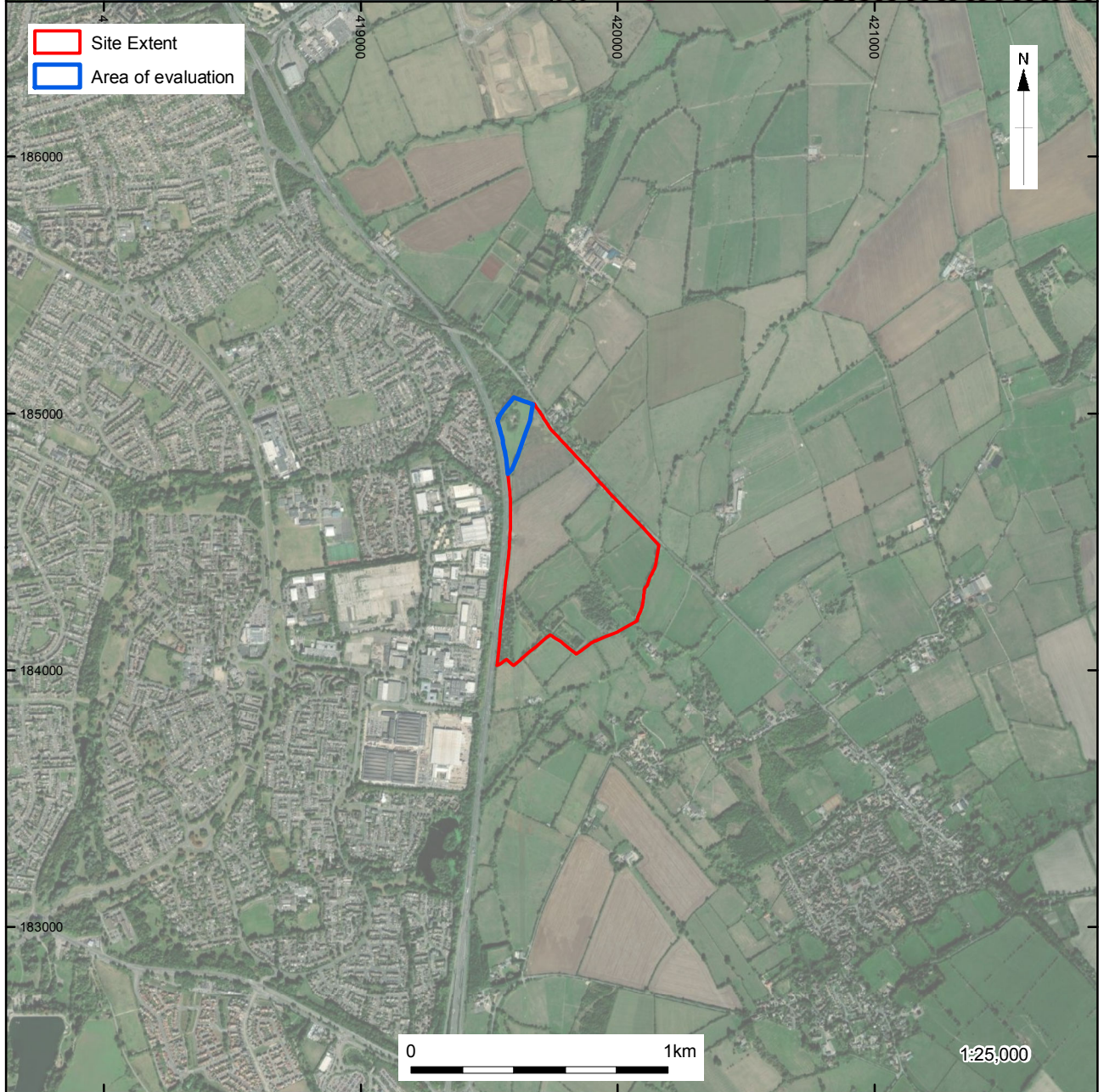
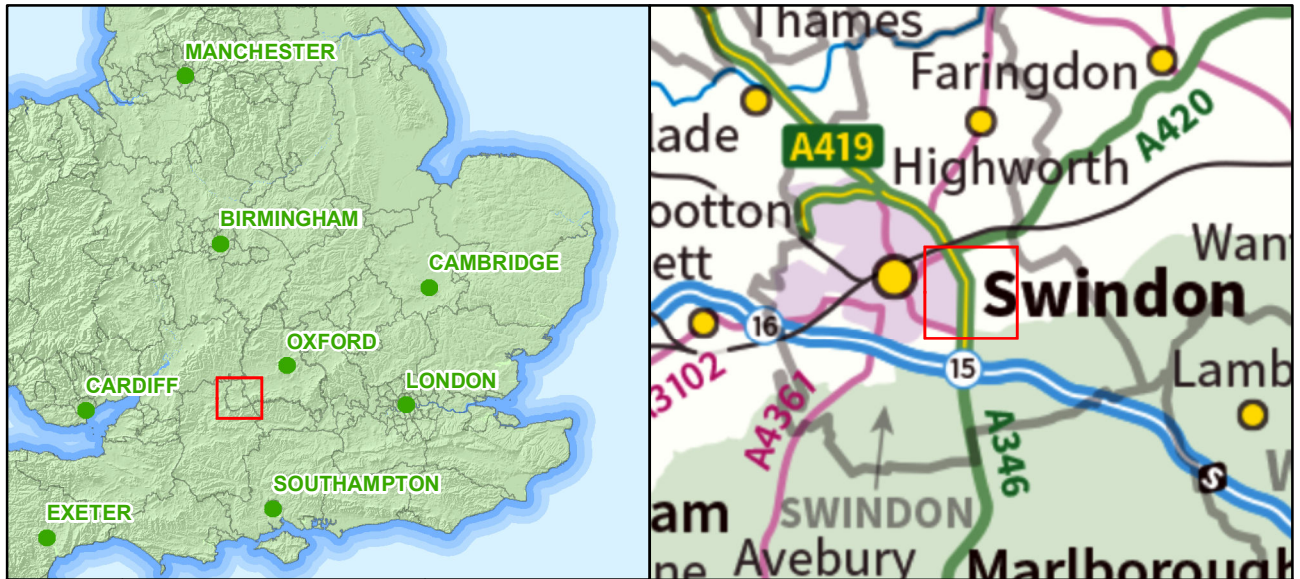
Although evenly distributed across the site, several of the trenches were positioned to investigate anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The correlation between geophysical anomalies and the features exposed during the evaluation was poor. Despite this, the evaluation identified a concentration of middle and late Roman activity.

Wanbrough Road, which forms the eastern site boundary, follows the route of the Roman road of Ermin street. The distribution of features within the site suggests a focus of activity along the roadside. Beam slots indicate the presence of a wooden structure dating to the middle Roman period, and three stone walls form a multi-phased, multi-roomed building of unknown function.

Ditches forming rectangular enclosure and possible trackways were also present. Pottery recovered from the features suggest they originated in the middle Roman period. Many of the ditches appear to have been maintained or re-established and artefactual evidence suggest several continue in use into the late Roman period.

Further away from Ermin street, in the south-west corner of the site, the remains of a small cemetery were exposed. Eight inhumation burials were identified and extending beyond the limits of one of the trenches. The extent of the cemetery is unknown, but the southern limit appears to be defined by a small gully.

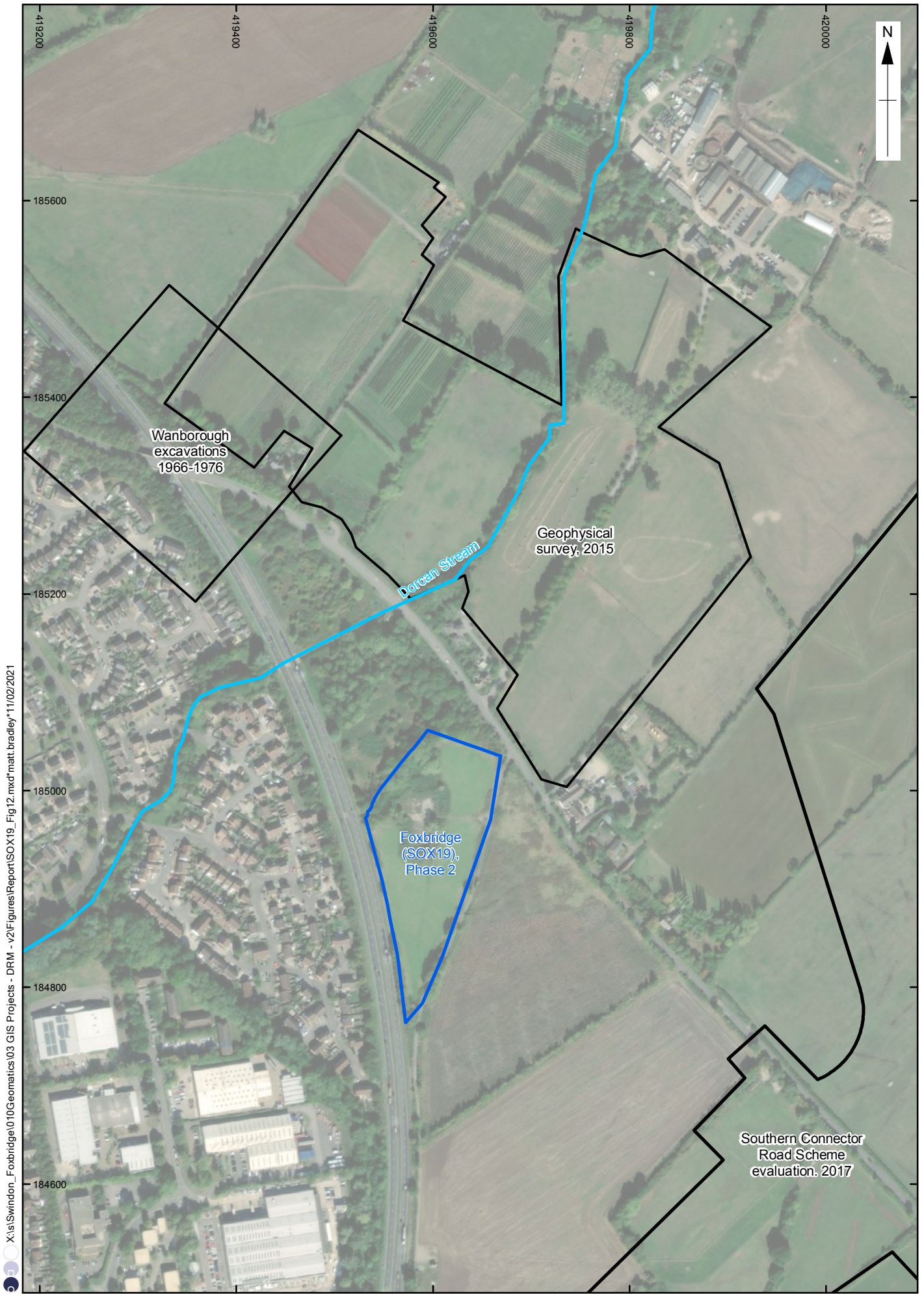
The finds assemblage comprised 827 sherds of Roman pottery, the majority of which dates to the late Roman period, as well as glass, metal objects including coins, and animal bone.



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

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X:\s\Swindon_Foxbridge\010\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects - DRM - v2\Figures\Report\SOX19_Fig12.mxd\matt.bradley\11/02/2021

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 3: Phase 2 area in relation to selected previous investigations

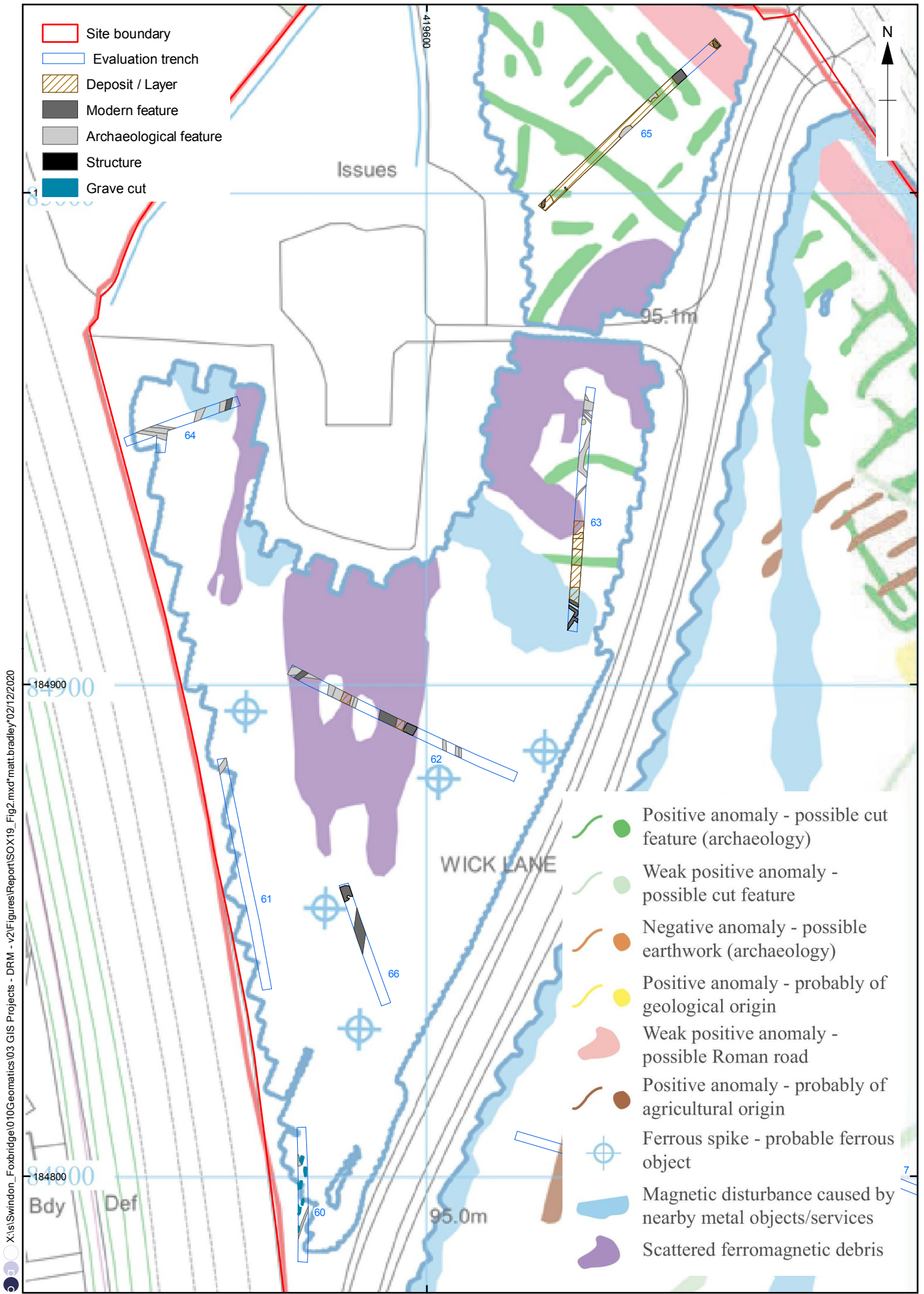


Figure 4: Trench layout

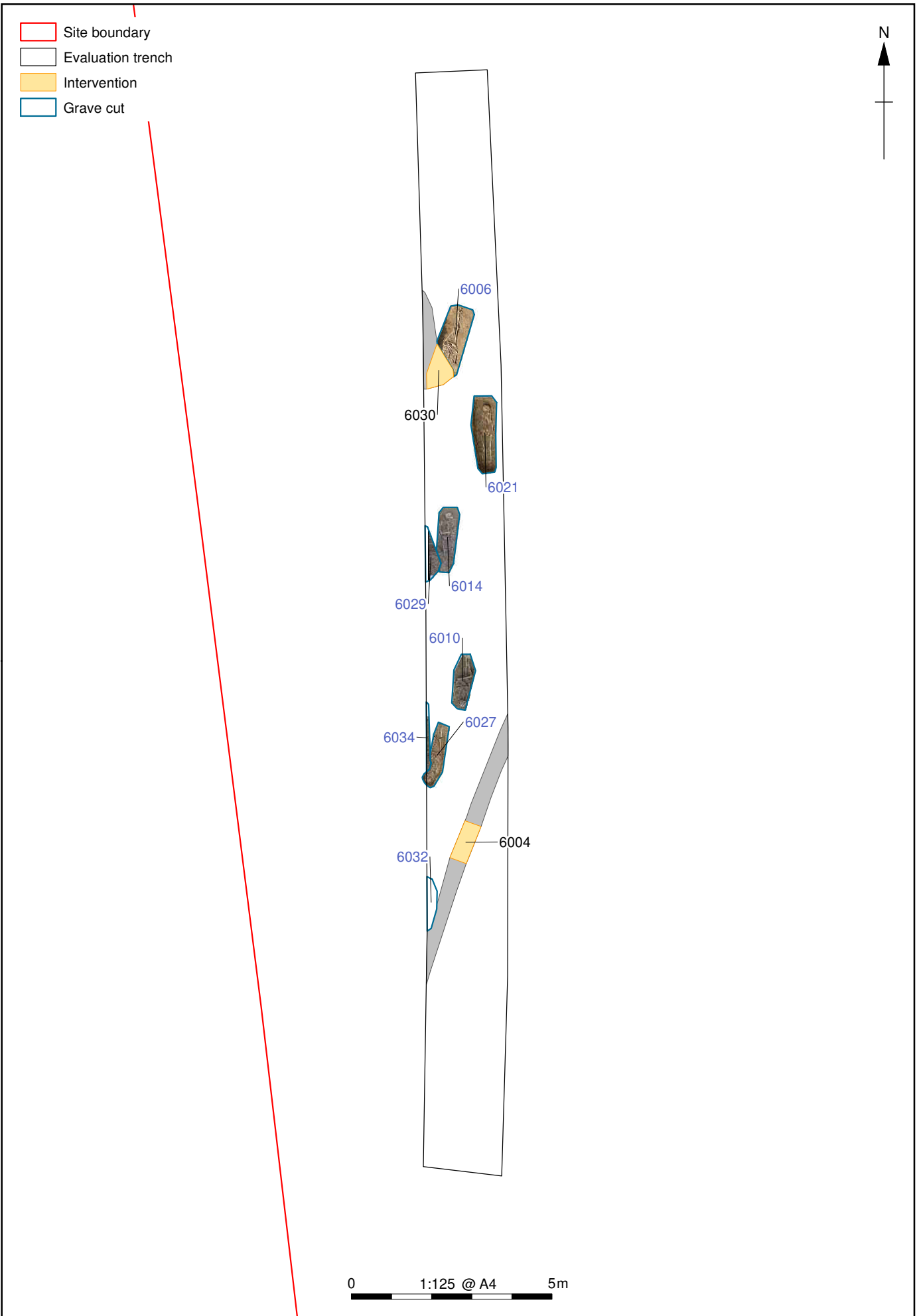


Figure 5: Trench 60

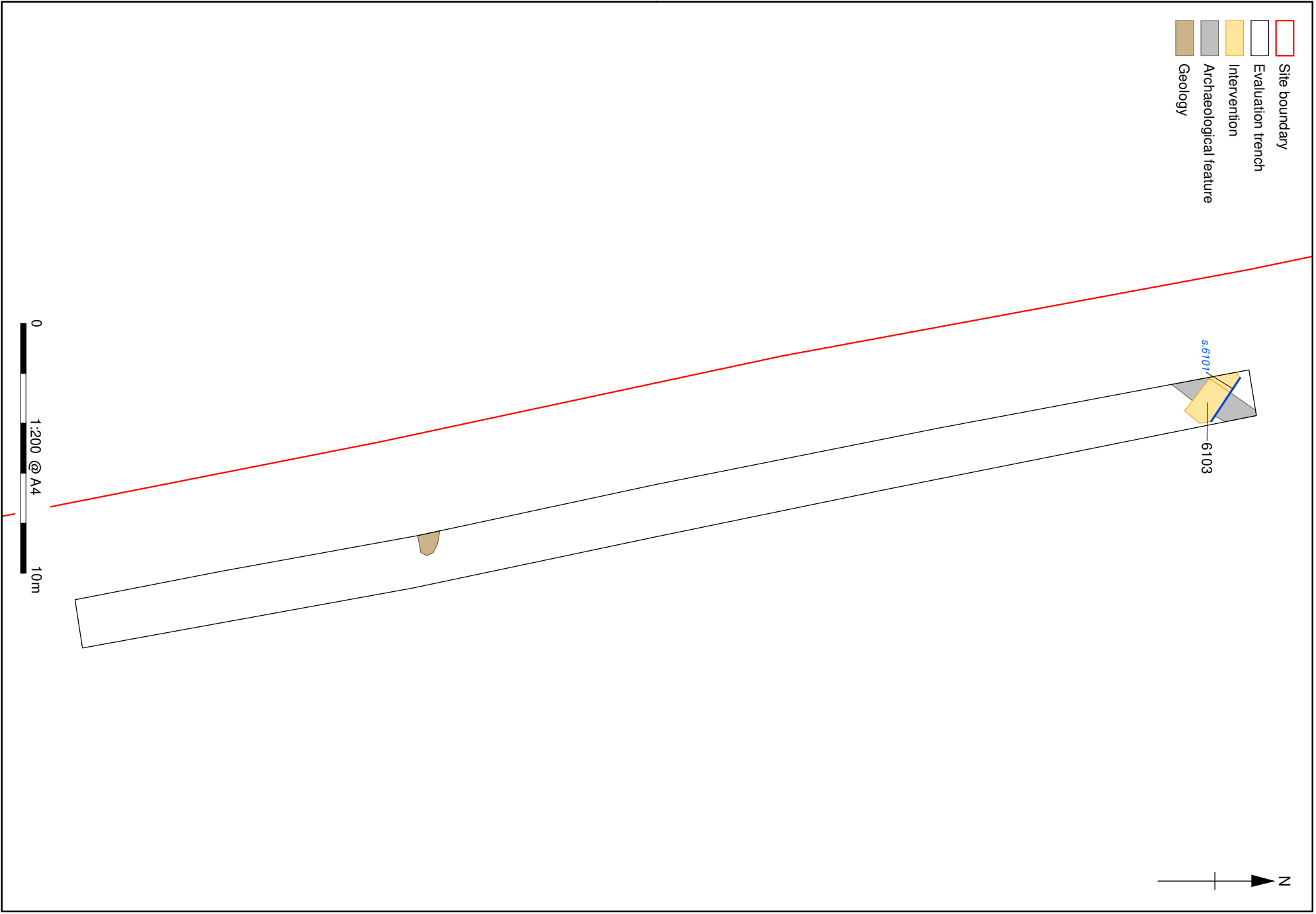
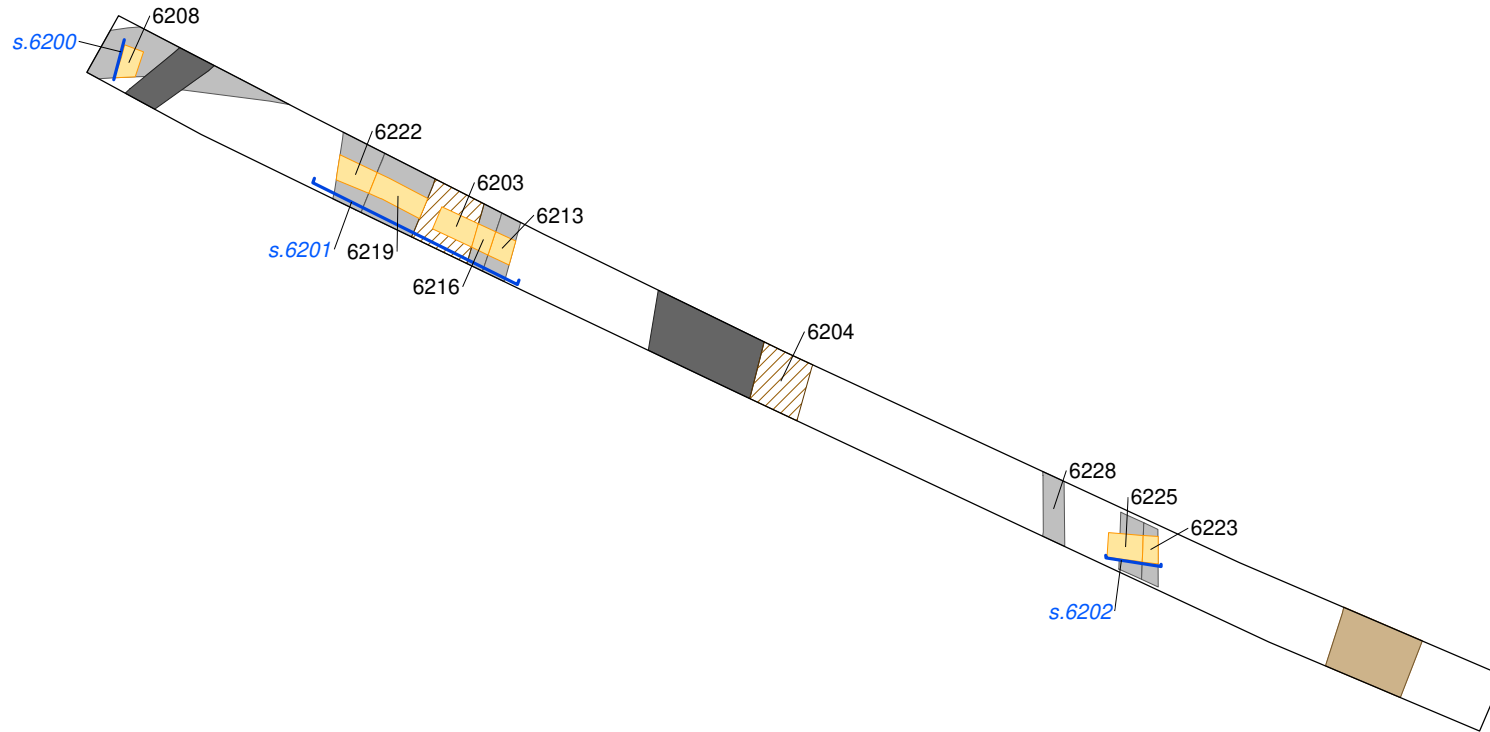


Figure 6: Trench 61

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Intervention
- Archaeological feature
- Geology
- Deposit / Layer
- Modern feature



0 1:250 @ A4 10m

Figure 5: Trench 62

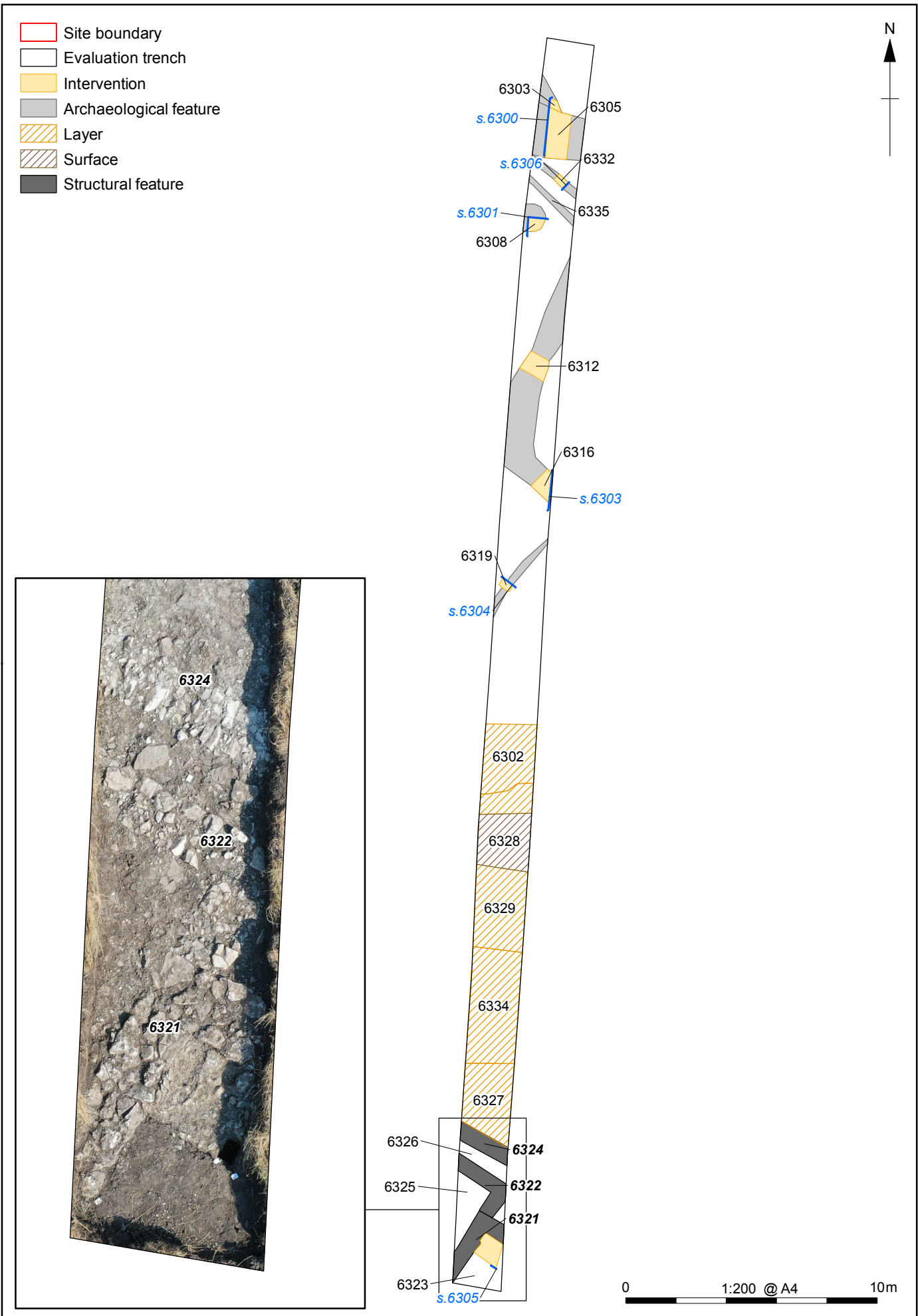


Figure 8: Trench 63

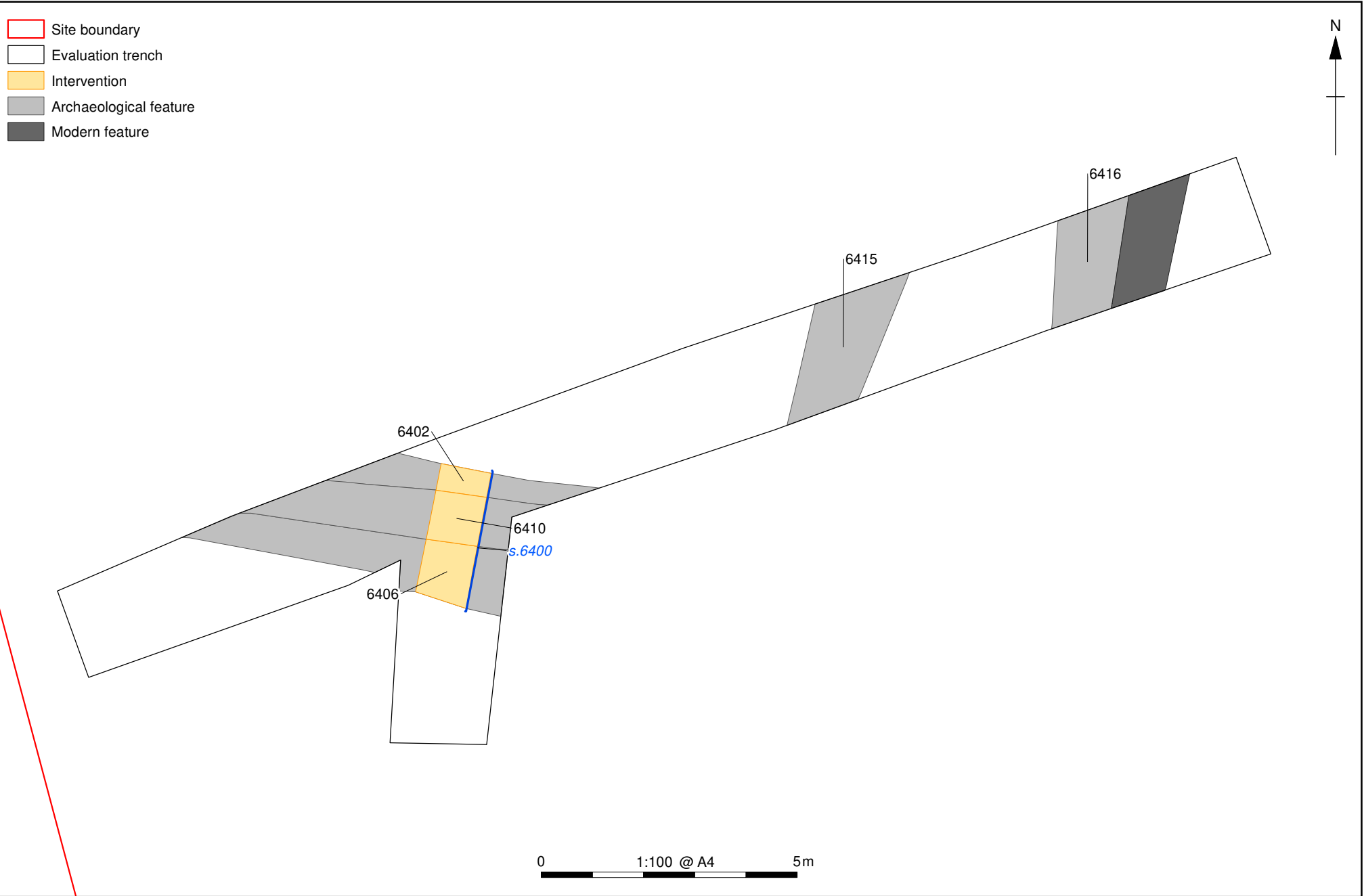


Figure 9: Trench 64

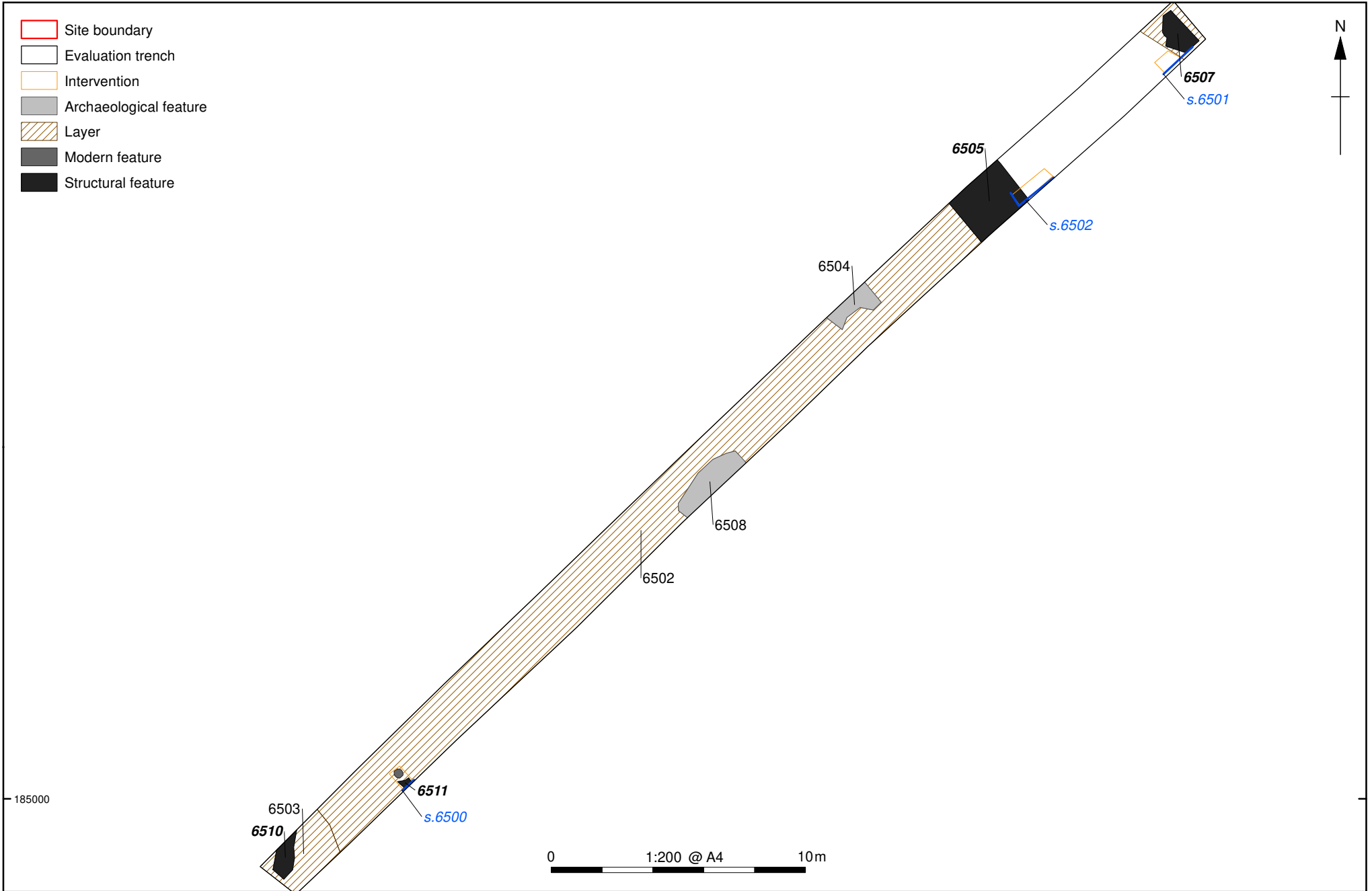
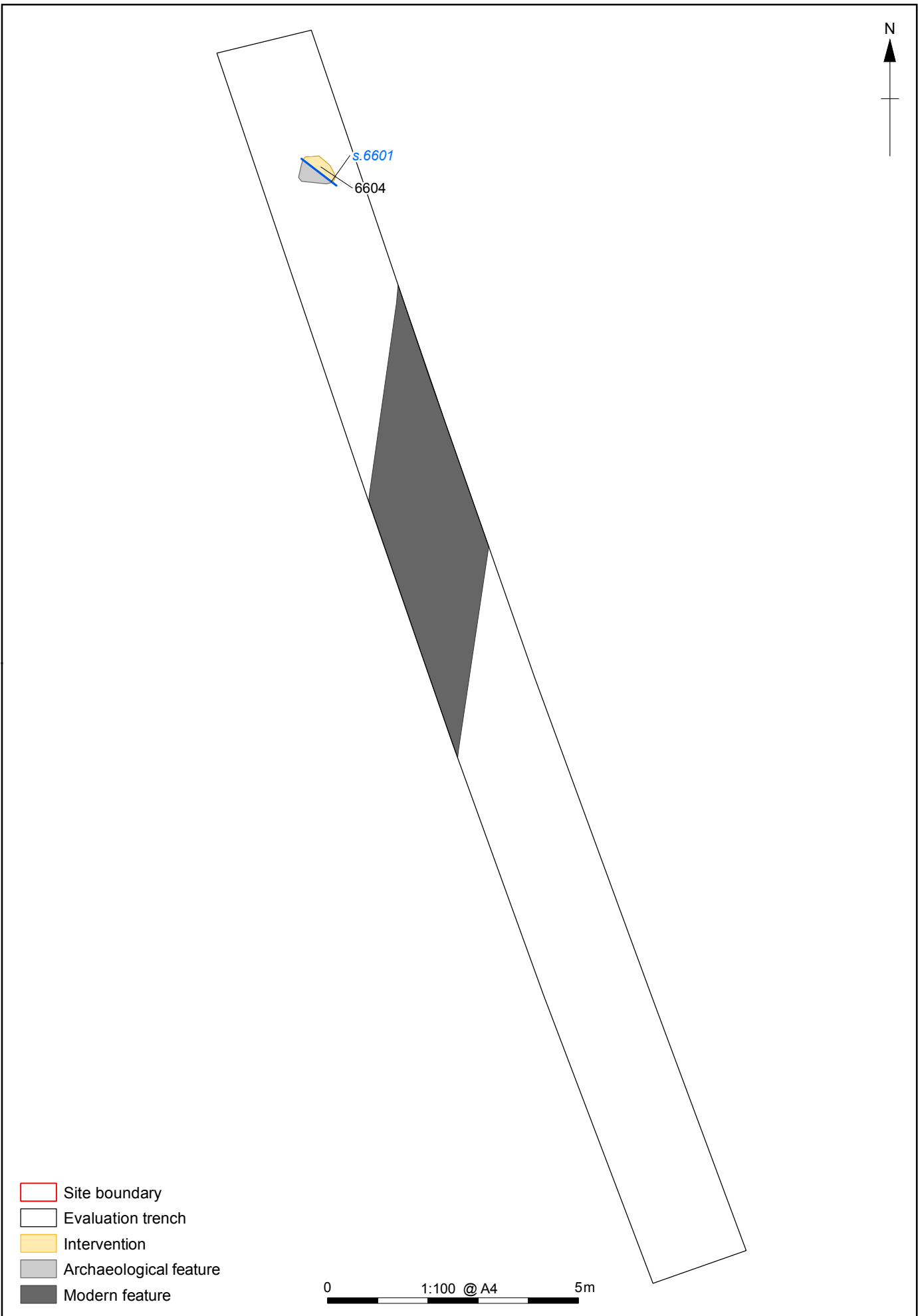


Figure 10: Trench 65



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Intervention
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature

0 1:100 @ A4 5m

Figure 11: Trench 66

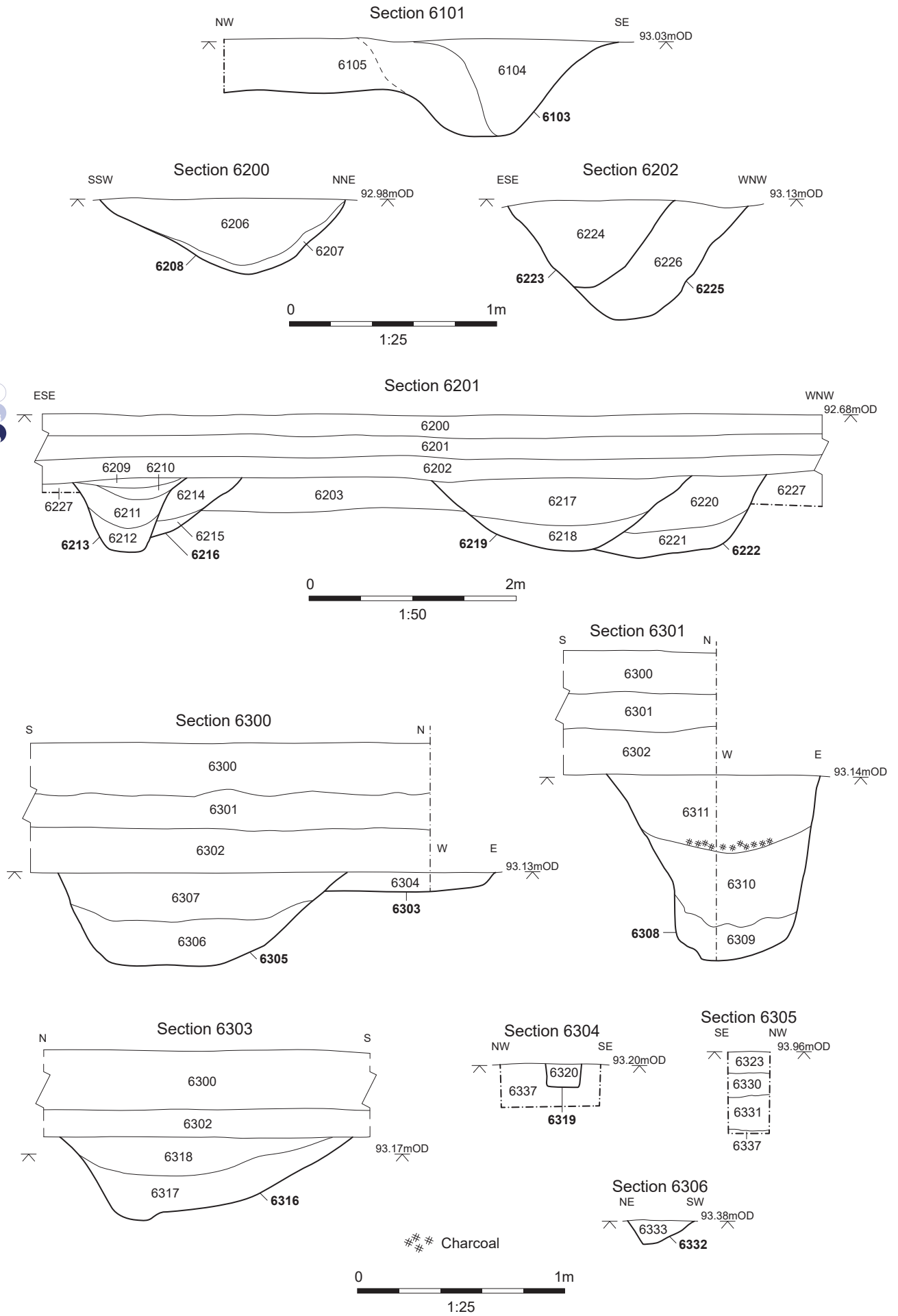


Figure 12: Sections, Trenches 61, 62 and 63

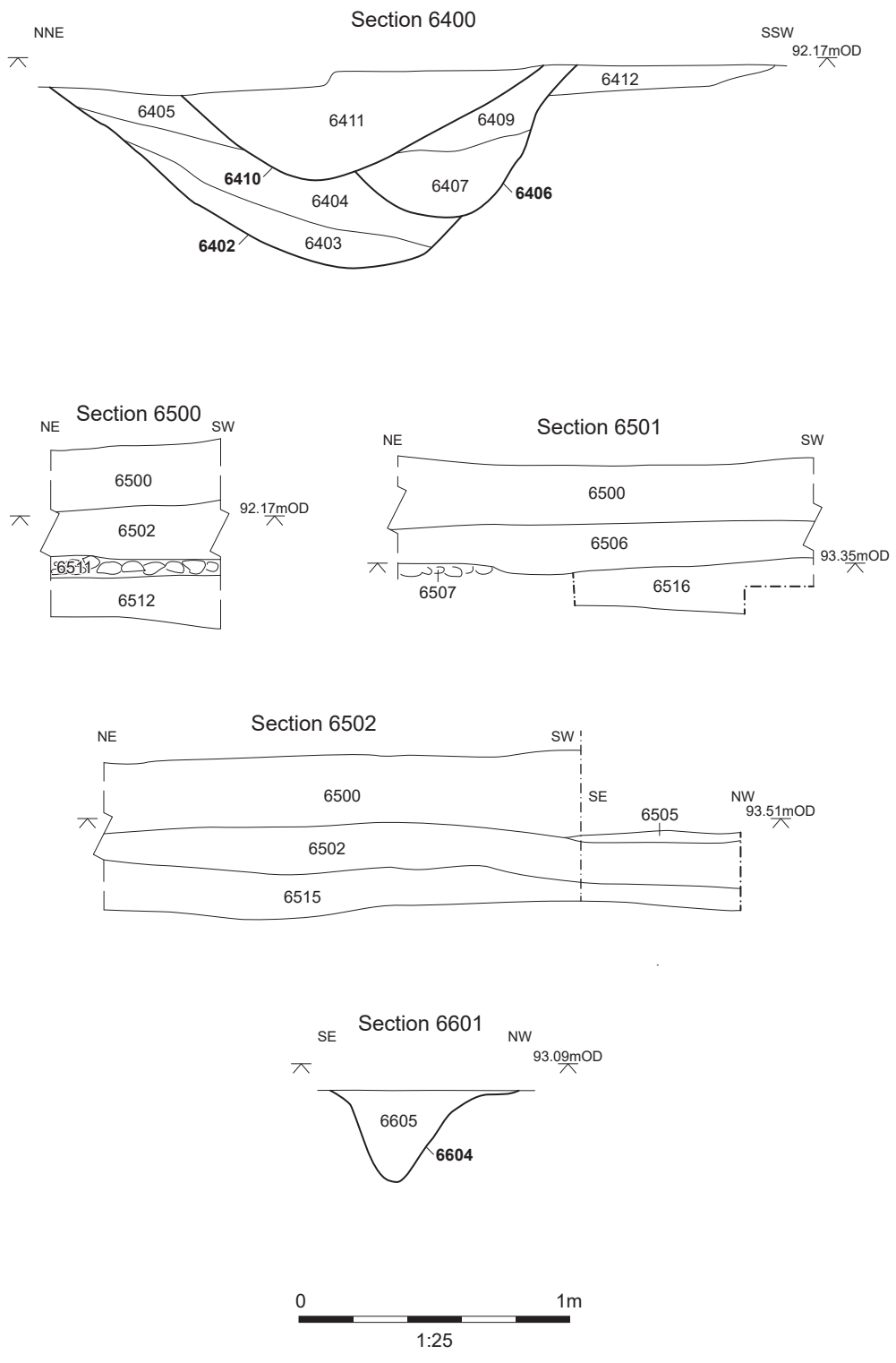


Figure 13: Sections, Trenches 64, 65 and 66



Plate 1: Trench 60 - SK 6008, view to S



Plate 2: Trench 60 - SK 6011, view to S



Plate 3: Trench 60 - SK 6015, view to N



Plate 4: Trench 60 - SK 6022, view to S



Plate 5: Trench 60 - SK 6026, view to S



Plate 6: Trench 60 - SK 6018, view to W



Plate 7: Trench 60 - Ditch 6004, view to SW



Plate 8: Trench 61 - Ditch 6103, view to NE



Plate 9: Trench 62 - Ditch 6223, view to S



Plate 10: Trench 62 - Ditch 6208, view to W



Plate 11: Trench 62 - Ditches 6213, 6216, 6219 and 6222, view to W



Plate 12: Trench 62 - Possible surface 6204, view to W



Plate 13: Trench 63 - Ditches 6303 and 6305, view to W



Plate 14: Trench 63 - Pit 6308, view to N



Plate 15: Trench 63 - Ditches 6312 and 6316, view to N



Plate 16: Trench 63 - Ditch 6312, view to SW



Plate 17: Trench 63 - Layer 6330, view to W



Plate 18: Trench 63 - Wall 6321, view to NE



Plate 19: Trench 63 - Wall 6322, view to SE



Plate 20: Trench 63 - View to N



Plate 21: Trench 64 - Ditches 6402, 6406 and 6410 view to E



Plate 22: Trench 65 - Surface 6507, view to NE



Plate 23: Trench 65 - Trackway 6505, view to NW



Plate 24: Trench 65 - Trackway 6505, view to SW



Plate 25: Trench 66 - Posthole 6604, view to S



Plate 26: Spindle whorl from Trench 65

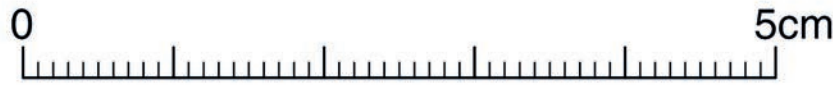


Plate 27: Glass objects from Trenches 63 and 65



Plate 28: Coins from Trench 65



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