6 The Street
Liddington, Wiltshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

Ref: 116830.01
August 2017

wessexarchaeology

6 The Street, Liddington
Wiltshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

Prepared for:
Primary Insurance & Financial Services
101 Commercial Road
Swindon
Wiltshire
SN1 5PL

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

August 2017

WA document ref. 116830.01
Planning application S/16/1097/TB
Museum accession code: SWIMG: 2017.074

Quality Assurance

Project Code	116830	**Accession Code**	SWIMG: 2017.074	**Client Ref.**	
Planning Application Ref.	S/16/1097/TB	**Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)**	420628 181394		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v0.1	E	*TW*	*A D Crockett*		10/7/2017
File:	\\projectserver\wessex\Projects\116830_Reports\Submitted				
v1.0	F	*TW*	*A D Crockett*		10/7/2017
File:	\\projectserver\wessex\PROJECTS\116830_Reports\Submitted				
v1.1	F	*TW*	*A D Crockett*		25/8/2017
File:	\\projectserver\wessex\PROJECTS\116830_Reports\Submitted				
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

6 The Street, Liddington
Wiltshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

Contents

Tables

Figures

Plates

6 The Street, Liddington
Wiltshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Primary Insurance & Financial Services, to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at 6, The Street Liddington, Wiltshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 420628 181394.

Planning consent has been granted by Swindon Borough Council (ref. S/16/1097/TB) for the demolition of an existing dwelling within the site and the erection of 2no. detached dwellings and associated works. A condition attached to the consent required a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken within the site. The Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service indicated that a strip, map and record excavation should be undertaken on the site in order to discharge the condition.

An earlier trial trench evaluation of the site identified the presence of four ditches, which comprised a substantial late prehistoric ditch, parts of a possible Romano-British coaxial ditch system and a probable medieval or later residential/property boundary ditch. The excavation, which was carried between 12-19 April 2017, confirmed the results of the evaluation, and indeed identified additional archaeological features.

The earliest traces of activity within the site were provided by a small assemblage of worked flint of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date, which was recovered from secondary depositional contexts. However, the earliest significant phase of activity was evidenced by the relatively large, re-cut Iron Age ditch, which had previously been recorded during the evaluation. The excavation also revealed additional features forming the continuation of the early Romano-British coaxial field system that had also been identified during the evaluation.

The remainder of the archaeological features encountered during the excavation were shallow ditches and gullies of predominantly medieval date, many of which had not been encountered within the trial trenches. Although these features could not be precisely dated, they appeared to represent at least two phases of land division and/or drainage associated with agricultural activity on the periphery of medieval Liddington. A considerably larger medieval ditch revealed in the southern part of the site may have fulfilled some other purpose, perhaps as a boundary, rather than a drainage/field system ditch.

The programme of archaeological work has added considerably to existing knowledge regarding the nature, extent and character of activity within the local area, with a palimpsest of numerous features spanning the late prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods. Further investigation and/or analysis of the remains identified within the site is unlikely to be warranted, as any such work is not expected to yield any significant new information. However, the excavation has demonstrated the potential for associated, multi-period archaeological remains to extend beyond the limits of the Site.

6 The Street, Liddington
Wiltshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

Acknowledgements

The archaeological excavation was commissioned by Primary Insurance & Financial Services and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Steve Graham in this regard. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful to Clare King of the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The archaeological excavation was undertaken by Benjamin Cullen, Bill Moffatt and Dylan Duane Roche. This report was written and prepared by Tom Wells and Bill Moffatt. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham and Lorrain Higbee. The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and Dylan Duane-Roche and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The report illustrations were prepared by Liz James. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett.

6 The Street, Liddington
Wiltshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Primary Insurance & Financial Services, to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at 6, The Street Liddington, Wiltshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 420628 181394 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Planning permission dated 19th October 2016 (ref. S/16/1097/TB) has been granted by Swindon Borough Council (subject to a number of conditions), for the development of the Site to consist of the demolition of existing dwelling and the erection of 2no. detached dwellings and associated works.

1.1.3 Condition 13 attached to the planning permission relates to archaeology:

No development shall commence within the footprints of the dwellings hereby approved until:

A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details

Reason: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest

1.1.4 The Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service (WCAS), as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Swindon Borough Council indicated that a strip, map and record excavation should be undertaken on the Site in order to discharge the aforementioned condition.

1.1.5 These works were subsequently undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (WA 2017), which was submitted to, and approved by the Client and WCAS prior to the start of fieldwork. The strip, map and record excavation was carried out between 12-19 April 2017.

1.2 Previous work

1.2.1 A Heritage Statement (Mathewson Waters Architects 2015) together with an archaeological evaluation (Foundation Archaeology 2016) in relation to the Site, were undertaken and submitted as supporting information with the planning application.

1.2.2 The archaeological evaluation consisted of two 15m machine dug trenches to the east and south of the existing property (**Figure 1**). This evaluation identified the presence of four ditches, which comprised a substantial late prehistoric ditch, parts of a possible Romano-

British coaxial ditch system and a probable medieval or later residential/property boundary ditch (Foundation Archaeology 2016).

1.2.3 Archaeological features were recorded between 0.48m in Trench 1 and 0.63m in Trench 2 below existing garden topsoil. The upper surface of the underlying geology, in Trench 1, was encountered at 144.15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and at 142.63m aOD in Trench 2.

1.3 The Site

1.3.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) is located to the south of The Street, Liddington and comprises a former residential dwelling and associated garden. It is situated at approximately 144 m aOD, upon a natural terrace, which is located on the northern edge of an east-west aligned natural spur. The site overlooks an extensive expanse of lower ground to the north.

1.3.2 The bedrock geology underlying the Site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Calcareous Sandstone and Siltstone of the Upper Greensand Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation report (Foundation Archaeology 2016) provided a brief historic background to Liddington, which is summarised below.

2.1.2 The settlement of Liddington dates back to prehistoric times. The ancient Ridgeway traverses the parish, on the higher ground just south of the village and the Iron Age hillfort known as Liddington Castle overlooks the present-day village. Liddington itself is first recorded in the late Saxon period, around AD 940 and the Domesday Book records a settlement of the name of *Ledentone* in 1086.

2.1.3 By the 14th century, Liddington was a prosperous parish. However, by the mid-19th century it was in decline. Church Road and The Green form the historic core of the village, now separated by Purley Road. Early maps show that The Street was originally the main road through the village with Church Road leading off it. All Saints Church dates to the 13th century; it was extensively altered in the 14th century and restored in the 19th century.

2.1.4 Archaeological finds and features have been found in the vicinity of the Site, which lies within the Conservation Area of Liddington. An archaeological evaluation has previously been undertaken nearby at 20 The Green (WA, 2006). The evaluation identified two shallow ditches. Medieval pottery was recovered from one of these features and it is possible that the ditch (recorded during the evaluation) was also of this date. This work was proceeded by a watching brief (Foundations Archaeology, 2009) which revealed the presence of moderately preserved medieval occupation deposits of 12th to 14th century date.

2.2 Known archaeological potential

2.2.1 The previous archaeological evaluation (Foundation Archaeology 2016) identified a series of ditches within the two excavated trenches (**Figure 1**). A substantial northeast-southwest aligned ditch (Cut 102) was recorded within Trench 1. This measured up to 3.1 m wide and more than 0.82 m deep. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fills of this feature. The axis of the ditch suggested that it runs across the footprint of the two proposed dwellings. Within Trench 2, two shallow coaxial ditches (Cuts 202 & 204) were recorded. Pottery recovered from these ditches suggested an early Romano-British date. A further

ditch (Cut 203) remained undated; however, it was stratigraphically later than the early Romano-British features.

2.2.2 The recovered artefact assemblage from the evaluation included a small amount of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, a struck flint and a few fragments of animal bone. It was considered likely, therefore, that refocussing on these known features would enhance existing understanding of the Site and wider area.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The generic aims of the archaeological excavation, as stated in the WSI (WA 2017), were:

- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered and to establish the extent (where possible), date, character, relationship, condition and significance of surviving archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area to be impacted by construction work*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, particularly with reference to the known Iron Age and medieval remains in the immediate and wider area.*

3.1.2 In addition, the WSI (WA 2017) specified that the programme of archaeological excavation would investigate a number of key issues regarding the nature and activity within the wider context of the Site, in particular:

- *The precise date, extent and nature (whether domestic, agricultural or 'ritual') of Iron Age activity within the site and its potential relationship with the occupation of the Iron Age hill fort known as Liddington Castle.*
- *The presence of medieval activity in the immediate area has been previously identified. Therefore there is potential to trace and investigate this activity within the site to further understand the medieval development of Liddington*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the evaluation WSI (WA 2017) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the CIfA's Standards and guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014a).

3.2.2 The strip, map and record excavation was conducted over two areas (Plots 1 & 2, located to the west and east, respectively) corresponding to the footprints of the two proposed dwellings, as indicated on **Figure 1**. , Plot 1 measured *c.*125.7 sq.m in extent, and Plot 2 covered an area of *c.*118.5 sq.m. The excavation areas were marked out on the ground prior to the commencement of work and located relative to the Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid.

Machine-excavation

3.2.3 Removal of the overburden was carried out by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. Where possible, excavation was undertaken in discrete 0.2m spits and ceased at the upper surface of significant archaeological features/deposits, the upper surface of the *in situ* natural geology or the construction level, whichever was encountered first.

3.2.4 Machine-excavated spoil was scanned with a metal detector to aid finds retrieval.

Hand-excavation

3.2.5 All features were cleaned by hand where appropriate and planned prior to hand excavation. A sample of each feature type was excavated and recorded, selected on the basis of their form, fill and stratigraphic relationship, and in order to ensure a broad characterisation. A machine-dug section was also excavated through ditch **315**.

3.2.6 All features were scanned with a metal detector to aid finds retrieval.

3.2.7 A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of all deposits through the stripped area from ground surface to top of the natural deposits was recorded.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits were assigned a unique number and recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.

3.3.2 A full drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections). The OD height of all principal features and levels will be calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights.

3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels.

3.3.4 A real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all as-dug locations, associated archaeological remains and other features of relevance to the project was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service or Total Station Theodolite (TST). All survey data was recorded in Ordnance Survey National Grid coordinates and heights aOD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, to a three-dimensional accuracy limit of 50 mm. The electronic survey record will be retained within the site archive, with co-ordinate and/or datum information transposed onto the appropriate paper archives.

3.4 Monitoring

3.4.1 The WCAS monitored the progress and standards maintained throughout the fieldwork.

3.5 Specialist strategies

Artefacts

3.5.1 All artefacts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. These were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Spot dating of finds was undertaken during the course of the fieldwork in order to inform the excavation strategy.

3.5.2 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner(s). They have been suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014b) and the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992). On completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme and with the permission of the landowner it is anticipated that any artefacts will be deposited with the relevant museum.

Environmental

3.5.3 Bulk environmental soil samples for the recovery of plant macro fossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts or features.

3.5.4 The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in general accordance with guidelines published by English Heritage (2011), now Historic England.

3.5.5 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flot was scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions were detected, such as earthworm eggs and insects. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence/absence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (if anoxic conditions for their preservation are present), is recorded in **Appendix 3: Table 5**.

3.5.6 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence was observed to be relatively uniform across the Site during the strip, map and record excavation (**front cover**). The uppermost deposit throughout the Site consisted of a topsoil, or garden soil (**300**) layer, consisting of dark grey brown silty clay loam, incorporating rare sub-rounded fragments of limestone and occasional fragments of modern ceramic building material (CBM). This deposit averaged between 0.2-0.4 m in thickness, and attained a maximum thickness of approximately 0.7 m on the eastern side of the Site. The topsoil, or garden soil, directly overlaid the upper surface of the natural geology (**301**), which consisted of a light grey clay with white and green mottles.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The excavation revealed a complex arrangement of archaeological features (**Figure 2**), including several which had not previously been identified during the evaluation (**Figure 1**; Foundations Archaeology 2016). These consisted of two comparatively large ditches (**Plates 1-2; Figures 3a&d**), one of which may have been re-cut, along with a number of smaller ditches and gullies (**Plates 3-4; Figures 3b&c**). The ditches and gullies, which occupied several different alignments, were tentatively identified as evidence for several distinct phases of activity within the Site, potentially spanning the late prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval to post-medieval periods.

4.2.2 Dateable material was recovered from the majority of the features. However, the typically low quantities, variable condition and mixed date ranges of the pottery within a given context

(refer to Section 5) suggests that, in some instances, the finds may not be a reliable indicator of the date of the features from which they were recovered.

4.3 Iron Age

4.3.1 The earliest feature identified during the excavation, ENE – WSW aligned ditch **315**, was relatively confidently dated to the Iron Age. The ditch extended across the southern part of both areas of the Site, and was excavated in Plot 1. This showed it to be *c.*3.5 m wide and approximately 0.85 m deep, with uniform, moderately sloping sides and a broad, flat base (**Plate 1**; **Figure 3a**). Its main fills consisted of distinct primary and secondary deposits suggesting gradual, natural infilling over time. Its uppermost fill appeared to be deliberate backfill, consisting of lumps of reworked natural in a clay soil matrix.

4.3.2 The fills of the ditch yielded a small quantity of Iron Age pottery, adding to the two sherds recovered from the feature when it was investigated during the earlier evaluation (Foundations Archaeology 2016; Trench 1, Cut 102).

4.3.3 Ditch **315** was observed to have been cut, or possibly re-cut by ditch **338** (**Plate 1**; **Figure 3a**), which measured *c.*1.65 m wide and 0.72 m deep, and which was contained entirely within the volume of the earlier feature. No dateable material was recovered from the fills of **338**, although its physical association suggests that it was broadly contemporaneous with **315**. However, its alignment and position could be coincidental, in which case, the feature may be somewhat later in origin, and possibly related to the similarly orientated medieval ditches in this area of the Site (e.g. **328/309** and **325/326**).

4.3.4 Ditch **338** contained a finely laminar primary fill, which appeared to consist of a series of horizontally lain silts, suggesting that the feature had contained or carried water over some considerable period of time. Sealing this were laminated secondary fills, including a tentatively identified stabilisation horizon. These fills were very dark, and blended into the garden soils in their upper parts.

4.3.5 Ditch **315** was also cut by the probable medieval northwest – southeast aligned ditch **314** (**Plate 2; Figure 3d**), medieval ditch **325/326** and medieval / post-medieval ditch **317/344**.

4.4 Romano-British

4.4.1 The next phase of activity on the Site was evidenced by an arrangement of ditches/gullies, which appeared to form part of a co-axial field system, or series of enclosures, aligned on a northwest - southeast / northeast - southwest axis, and tentatively dated to the early Romano-British period.

4.4.2 This system was partially defined by 1 m wide and 0.35 m deep ditch **335** (**Figure 3b**), which traversed the western excavation area (Plot 1) on a northwest - southeast alignment. The ditch was infilled with a typical sequence of primary and secondary fills, overlain by a tertiary fill that was visually indistinguishable from the overlying garden soil (**300**). Although a small fragment of 12th–13th century pottery and two pieces medieval/post-medieval were recovered from the fills of the ditch, the majority of the dateable material from the feature was of late prehistoric, and particularly 1st–2nd century AD date. Given the stratigraphic relationships of **335**, which was cut by probable medieval ditches **328/309** and **325/326**, it is suspected that the later cultural material derived from its fills is intrusive, and that the ditch is of early Romano-British date.

4.4.3 The remaining components of the possible Romano-British co-axial system consisted of a number of small ditches/ gullies (**303**, **305** & **320**), which were located within the eastern part of the Site (Plot 2). Two of the gullies (**303** & **320**) had previously been identified during

the evaluation (Foundations Archaeology 2016; Trench 2, Cuts 202 & 204 respectively). These features were extrapolated to form part of the same co-axial system as **315** on the basis of their alignments, stratigraphic relationships with later features, and the very small quantity of pottery that was recovered from the fill of **303** during the excavation and the preceding evaluation.

4.4.4 Excavation of gully **303** (**Plate 3**) revealed that the northwest - southeast aligned feature was approximately 0.5 m wide and 0.18 m deep. The similarly proportioned northwest - southeast aligned gully **305** measured 0.46 m in width and 0.11 m in depth. Ditch/gully **320**, which was aligned approximately northeast - southwest, attained a depth of 0.4 m and a width of approximately 0.7m. All of these features had relatively shallow concave sides and concave bases, and contained similar dark grey fills.

4.4.5 The intersections of the gullies/ditches were truncated by an area of modern disturbance, and by medieval/post-medieval ditch **317**. Gully/ditch **320** was also cut by medieval ditch **309**.

4.5 Medieval

4.5.1 A number of medieval ditches/gullies represented the next major phase of activity identified during the excavation, although they may have belonged to more than one chronologically distinct sub-phase.

4.5.2 These included an ENE - WSW aligned ditch/gully, which extended across Plot 1 (**328**) and into Plot 2 (**309; Figure 3c**), where it turned NNW to form the corner of an enclosure. Within Plot 1, this feature intersected with a NNW – SSE aligned ditch/gully, **325/326**, which turned to the WSW at its southern end.

4.5.3 These features were generally distinguished from the possible Romano-British co-axial system by orientation, being aligned further towards north (i.e. co-aligned with current property boundaries in this part of Liddington); by stratigraphy, in that all relationships show these features to be of later origin, and in the nature of their fills.

4.5.4 The ditches/gullies were relatively uniform in terms of dimensions, profile and infilling deposits. They were typically 0.5 m wide and 0.20-0.30 m deep. All contained heavily reworked fills that were visually indistinguishable from the overlying garden soils (**300**). Although there were suggestions of re-cutting in the stepped bases of **325/326** and possible phasing in the relationship between these and **328**, reworking had entirely obscured any conclusive evidence of this within the exposed sections.

4.5.5 Dateable material was only recovered from these features in relatively limited quantities. However, the pottery retrieved from **328/309** was of earlier date (*c.*10th-12th century) than that from **325/326** (*c.*12-13th century), which may provide an indication of phasing. Single sherds of early-middle Saxon (5th–8th centuries AD), Romano-British and Iron Age pottery from gully **330/331** were presumably residual.

4.5.6 Ditch **314** (**Plate 2**; **Figure 3d**) also appears to have been of medieval date based on the pottery assemblage (predominantly 12-13th century) recovered from its fills. This feature, which was exposed in the southernmost corner of Plot 1, occupied a different alignment to the other, smaller medieval ditches/gullies described above. It was oriented northwest - southeast, was 1.75 m wide and 0.80 m deep, and had a v-shaped profile with a narrow base. The ditch contained distinct primary and secondary fills and a deliberate backfill of redeposited weathered natural and clay soil. Its uppermost fill was considered to be derived

from subsidence of the overlying garden soil. Although only producing medieval pottery, it is of note that this feature is co-aligned with the Romano-British features to the north.

4.6 Features of uncertain date

4.6.1 Although not conclusively dated, a ditch (**317/344**), which was aligned NNW – SSE and exposed along the eastern edge of Plot 2, could also be of medieval, or possibly post-medieval origin. This feature was previously excavated during the evaluation, where it was shown to be approximately 0.85 m in width and 0.11 m in depth (Foundations Archaeology; Trench 2, Cut 206).

4.6.2 Although no dating evidence was recovered from ditch **317/344** during the evaluation, it was noted that the feature cut two probable Romano-British gullies (recorded here as **303**, forming the corner of the Romano-British enclosure). It was also observed that *'its alignment, perpendicular to The Street, suggested that it represented a former residential/property boundary ditch, which most likely dated to the Medieval period or later'* (*Ibid*. para 5.4). A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the upper surface of the ditch during the excavation, although this could equally have derived from the overlying garden soils (**300**).

4.6.3 The final archaeological feature identified during the evaluation was a very shallow, 0.5 m wide undated gully, **307**, which was aligned northeast – southwest across Plot 2. The feature terminated to the north-east, although this may have been due to vertical truncation and the shallow nature of the cut. Although it could not be confirmed through investigation, there was a suggestion this may have been cut by Romano-British ditch **303**, potentially therefore indicating another Iron Age feature, and indeed broadly co-aligned with the substantial Iron Age boundary ditch **315** (or recut **338**) to the south.

4.6.4 A single undated tree throw hole, or area of bioturbation, **319** (not illustrated), was identified during the excavation. This was observed to be cut by possible Romano-British ditch/gully **320**.

4.7 Modern disturbance

4.7.1 Areas of modern disturbance associated with the structure that had been demolished immediately prior to the excavation were revealed within Plots 1 and 2. These included a brick-filled soakaway, which was cut through possible medieval/post-medieval ditch **317** in Plot 2.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the excavation, consisting largely of pottery and animal bone; the assemblage ranges in date from late prehistoric to post-medieval.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Appendix 2: Table 2**.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 42 sherds, weighing 512 g, and includes sherds of prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. The pottery derived entirely from ditch and gully fills, several of which produced chronologically mixed groups, but quantities are very small - no feature yielded more than 20 sherds. The level of redeposition is clearly fairly high, and this is reflected in the condition of the assemblage.

This is fair to poor; the assemblage is fragmentary, with few conjoining sherds, and levels of surface and edge abrasion are relatively high. Mean sherd weight overall is 12.2 g. The confidence with which the pottery can be used as firm dating evidence for the features within which it was found is therefore limited

5.2.2 The pottery has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context, using known types where possible (e.g. Kennet Valley ware), and broad ware groups elsewhere (e.g. shelly ware). The results are given in **Appendix 2**: **Table 3**.

Prehistoric

5.2.3 Eight sherds have been dated as prehistoric, although closer dating cannot be achieved with any high level of confidence. All are undiagnostic body sherds, and four fabric types are represented: sandy, calcareous (chalk/limestone); shelly and flint-tempered. All these could be accommodated within the Iron Age ceramic traditions of the region, but it remains uncertain whether they represent a restricted period within the Iron Age, or a more extended timespan.

5.2.4 Four sherds provide the only dating evidence for ditch **315** (two Iron Age sherds in shelly fabrics were recovered from this ditch during the evaluation: Foundations Archaeology 2016, appendix 2); other sherds appear to be residual in later contexts.

Romano-British

5.2.5 Romano-British wares (a total of 18 sherds) consist largely of 15 sherds from one context (ditch **335**) which probably represent a single vessel in a grog-tempered ware, an everted rim jar with a shoulder cordon, later 1st or 2nd century AD in date. The other three sherds are all greywares; none are diagnostic.

5.2.6 One small sherd provides the only dating evidence for gully **303**. Other sherds of Romano-British pottery were clearly residual finds recovered from later contexts.

Saxon and medieval

5.2.7 One small body sherd from gully **330/331** (context 329) is in an organic-tempered fabric characteristic of the early-middle Saxon period (5th–8th centuries AD).

5.2.8 Four sherds from the same context, including a jar rim (plain everted rim with simple profile) are in oolitic fabrics; the ware type is similar to medieval Minety-type wares (see below), but the rim form suggests an early date, perhaps Saxo-Norman (10th-12th century). Another oolitic sherd from ditch **309** may be of similar date.

5.2.9 Sherds in flint-tempered and chalk-/flint-tempered wares from ditches **309**, **314** and **335**, and gully **322** fall into the 'Kennet Valley ware' ceramic tradition, widespread across north-east Wiltshire, west Berkshire and parts of the surrounding counties (Mepham 2000). Kennet Valley wares have a date range spanning the medieval period from at least the 11th century through to the 14th, and possibly beyond. The flint-tempered variants (seen here in ditch **309**) are earlier, with the chalk-/flint-tempered variants appearing from the 12th century (ditches **314** and **335**, gully **322**). There is only one diagnostic sherd here: a jar rim from ditch **314**.

5.2.10 There is also one sherd of oolitic Minety-type ware, with combed decoration, from gully **328**.

5.2.11 In all these features except for ditch **335** (which also contained post-medieval brick), the medieval pottery provides the latest dating evidence, although given the small quantities involved it should perhaps be regarded more as a *terminus post quem* for these features.

However, as discussed above, it is suspected that the medieval and post-medieval material recovered from ditch **335** may be intrusive.

Post-medieval

5.2.12 One sherd of glazed redware was found in the secondary fill (**316**) of ditch **317**. This is not closely datable within the period (16th–20th century).

5.3 Worked Flint

5.3.1 Four pieces of worked flint were recovered, comprising three flakes and one blade. All pieces show signs of edge damage, and one of the flakes (from ditch **335**) is slightly rolled. In the absence of chronologically distinctive tools, this small group cannot be dated more closely than Neolithic/Bronze Age.

5.4 Stone

5.4.1 One fragment of a quernstone was recovered from gully **330/331** (context 329). The quern appears to be of rotary form.

5.5 Animal Bone

Introduction

5.5.1 The assemblage comprises 242 fragments (or 876 g) of animal bone. Once conjoins are account for the total count falls to 121 fragments. Bone was recovered from features of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

Methods

5.5.2 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information. The assemblage has been quantified in terms of the number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by feature or deposit type (see **Appendix 2: Table 3**).

Results

5.5.3 Bone preservation varies from good to fair but consistent within individual contexts. Only two bones show signs of carnivore gnawing. These two strands of evidence suggest that the assemblage has not been significantly biased by taphonomic factors.

5.5.4 A small number of cattle bones came from gully **303**. The identified bones include fragments of tibia, metatarsal, mandible and a loose tooth. The fragment count for medieval contexts is slightly over-inflated by material retrieved from the sieved residue from sample 700. The small number of identified bones include sheep/goat, cattle and horse. The horse bone is the distal end of an axially split metacarpal and came from gully **322**. Two sheep/goat bones, a fragment of metatarsal and a mandible came from ditch **317**. The mandible is from an animal aged between 4–6 years (wear stage G, after Payne 1973). Two fragments of cattle tibiae came from undated gullies **305** and **307** respectively.

5.6 Other Finds

5.6.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of ceramic building material (medieval/post-medieval roof tile, post-medieval brick), burnt, unworked flint, metalworking slag, and iron (two nails, two unidentified objects). Apart from the ceramic building material, none of these finds are datable.

5.7 Potential and further recommendations

5.7.1 This is a very small assemblage, and its potential for further research is correspondingly limited. Pottery provides virtually the only dating evidence, but the high level of redeposition has been demonstrated, as well as the lack of confidence that can be placed on this material as firm dating evidence. The pottery ware types fall into the expected range for the area. The animal bone assemblage similarly offers very limited potential for more detailed study. There is nothing of intrinsic interest amongst the assemblage as a whole.

5.7.2 No further analysis is warranted, but a summary of the assemblage, based on this report, and accompanied by tabulated data, could be incorporated in any publication report.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A single bulk sample of 40 litres was taken from fill **308** of ditch **309**. This was processed for the recovery and assessment of environmental remains, particularly charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.1.2 The purpose of this assessment was the evaluation of the quality of plant remains preserved at the site and the potential for further analysis to address specific site archaeological issues and to provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.

6.1.3 A summary of the assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal is provided in **Appendix 3: Table 5**.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 Charred material was well preserved and included remains of cereals grains and chaff and seeds from wild plants. A partially uncarbonized seed was also recovered. The charred assemblage was dominated by naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) grains and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains. Other crops included garden pea (*Pisum sativum*) and broad bean (*Vicia faba*). Several other legume seeds (*Vicieae*) were observed, some of them remained taxonomically undetermined and could either belong to wild or domestic pulses. Oat (*Avena* sp.) remains, consisting of grains and awns, were also present. However, due to the absence of lemma and floret bases it is not possible to ascertain their domestic status, although the large size of the grains suggests so. Seeds of wild plants, many of which might have acted as crop weeds, were also abundant. The taxa comprised composites (Asteraceae, including stinking mayweed, *Anthemis cotula*), other small legumes like trefoils (Trifolieae), other small grasses (including Poaceae culms and grains and *Poa/Phleum* grains), docks (*Rumex* sp.), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and docks/sedges (*Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae*). A charred seed of raspberry/blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) was also recovered, but modern uncharred seeds of this taxa were very abundant in the sample and it might be intrusive too.

6.3 Charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted in moderate quantity and belonging exclusively to mature wood.

6.4 Discussion and further potential

6.4.1 The assemblage of environmental remains, mostly composed of charred plant remains, indicates the existence of activities typical of a domestic rural site where crop processing is carried out. The taxa dominating the assemblage suggests a possible medieval, Saxon or later chronology. So far, no evidence or rye (*Secale cereale*), typical of that period, has

been recovered. This could be a particular characteristic of the Site, a deliberate choice of not cultivating that crop, or could simply be a result of sampling bias.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological excavation corroborated the findings of the earlier evaluation by confirming the presence of a number of Iron Age and early Romano-British features within the Site. In addition, the excavation also identified a number of previously unrecorded medieval ditches, which apparently derived from two or more phases of activity during this period.

7.1.2 The dating and phasing of several of the features identified during the fieldwork remains somewhat tentative due to the comparatively small finds assemblages, and the likely residual and intrusive nature of some of the dateable material. Despite this, it was possible to correlate the majority of the features with a series of distinct phases of activity within the relatively discrete area investigated.

7.1.3 A small assemblage of residual worked flint of probable Neolithic/Bronze Age date represented the earliest phase of activity identified within the Site. However, the earliest cut feature identified during the excavation was a moderately large Iron Age ditch. Given the size of this feature, it may have represented a boundary of some form. However, due to the limited size of the excavation area, and the absence of any other identifiable traces of contemporary activity, the likely function, and interpretation of the feature remains uncertain. Given the relatively small assemblage of cultural material derived from the fills of the ditch, it is suggested that the feature was not located in close proximity to any associated settlement, or any other focus of intensive forms of activity. The possibility that the Iron Age ditch had been re-cut may indicate that the boundary or land division was maintained over a considerable period of time. However, the nature of the fills within the upper part of the earlier ditch suggests that it may have gone out of use for a period of time, or at least be allowed to substantially infill, before the land division was re-established on the same alignment. Though we cannot be certain this was also within the Iron Age period, it is of note that the original ditch and the apparent recut are not aligned with the Romano-British features to the north.

7.1.4 The next phase of activity identified within the Site appears to relate to the early Romano-British period, when a coaxial system of small ditches or gullies was established across the Site. The form and layout of these features, along with the limited quantity of cultural material recovered from them, suggests that they formed part of a field system, located at some distance from any associated areas of occupation. The coaxial system occupied a different alignment to the aforementioned Iron Age ditch(es), which suggests that a re-organisation of the landscape had taken place in this area.

7.1.5 The remainder of the archaeological features encountered during the excavation were ditches and gullies of predominantly medieval date. As with earlier features, the medieval ditches and gullies produced only a relatively small assemblage of cultural material, suggesting that the Site was not located in close proximity to contemporary occupation.

7.1.6 The medieval features could not be precisely dated on the basis of the small quantities of pottery retrieved from their fills. Nevertheless, the features appeared to represent at least two phases of land division and/or drainage, presumably associated with agricultural activity on the periphery of medieval Liddington. The earliest of these phases was evidenced by a shallow ditch which yielded pottery dating to the 10th-12th centuries, as well as a residual

sherd of early-middle Saxon date. The environmental evidence derived from the fills of the feature was broadly consistent with this interpretation of its date and function. A subsequent phase of land divisions, superimposed over the aforementioned medieval ditch, produced pottery dating to the 12th-13th centuries, suggesting a later modification of the earlier field system.

7.1.7 The chronological relationship between the latter stage of medieval land division, and a further ditch identified in the southern part of the Site is uncertain. Although pottery retrieved from both these features was of a similar date, there was no physical relationship between them However, the difference in alignments suggests that these were not contemporary. The markedly greater width and depth of the ditch in the southern part of the Site could suggest that this fulfilled some other purpose, perhaps as a boundary, rather than a drainage/field system ditch. However, it can also be tentatively proposed that were the medieval sherds recovered from the southernmost ditch considered intrusive (excavation produced two medieval sherds and one Romano-British sherd), this ditch is co-aligned with and could therefore be potentially considered part of the Romano-British evidence for the site.

7.1.8 A further ditch, which had been identified during the earlier evaluation, and following the eastern boundary of the development plot, was also re-exposed during the excavation. The excavation produced no evidence on which to doubt the interpretation put forward after the evaluation, that this feature represented a medieval or post-medieval property boundary, perpendicular to and associated with the modern-day route of The Street.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The fieldwork was successful in terms of achieving its stated aims, and has added to existing knowledge regarding the nature, extent and character of activity within the area during multiple periods. In particular, the excavation has yielded new evidence for activity in the vicinity of Liddington, spanning the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods.

7.2.2 The probable Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint recovered from secondary depositional contexts, which provided the earliest evidence for activity within the Site, is indicative of at least a background level of activity within the local area during this broad phase of prehistory.

7.2.3 The Iron Age land division, or boundary revealed by the work has demonstrated that activity during this period was not solely constrained to the site of Liddington Castle, the prominent hillfort which overlooks the modern village. The excavation also provided evidence for the laying out of coaxial field systems or enclosures during the early Romano-British period, suggesting that the landscape underwent some degree of re-organisation at this time. The limited quantities of cultural material recovered from the Iron Age and Romano-British features appears to indicate that the Site was not located in close proximity to any areas of contemporary settlement.

7.2.4 The excavation also yielded evidence for agricultural activity and/or land divisions associated with the medieval occupation of Liddington, although the apparent absence of evidence for domestic activity suggests that the Site lay outside of the core of the settlement.

7.3 Recommendations

7.3.1 Further investigation or analysis of the archaeological remains identified within the Site during the excavation is not expected to yield any significant new information. However, the work has been beneficial in demonstrating the presence of multi-phase archaeological remains, which can be expected to continue beyond the limits of the Site. Accordingly, it is

likely that the exploitation of any future opportunities to undertake archaeological investigations within the immediate vicinity of the Site would contribute to developing an understanding of the nature and character of past activity in this area during these periods.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Swindon Museum. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Swindon Museum and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; CIfA2014c).

8.2.2 All archive elements have been marked with both site (**116830**) and accession code **SWIMG: 2017.074**, and a full index has been prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *2 cardboard boxes/airtight plastic boxes of artefacts, ordered by material type*
- *One file/document case of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*

8.2.3 An OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Wiltshire and Swindon HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (Appendix 4).

8.3 Storage

8.3.1 Until final deposition with Swindon Museum, the project archive will be temporarily stored at the offices of WA in Salisbury.

8.4 Selection policy

8.4.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, material types represented by very small quantities of material lacking any intrinsic interest (and thuis of little or no potential for further research) could be targeted for discard (ceramic building material, burnt unworked flint, slag, iron). All dispersal of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.5 Copyright

8.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use

of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.*

8.5.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Wiltshire and Swindon HER where it can be freely copied without reference to WA for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process..

8.6 Security Copy

8.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

ADS 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer. Accessed on 31 March 2017 at: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

Brown DH 2011. *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2014a. *Standards and guidance for archaeological excavation*. Reading: CIfA.

-- 2014b. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* Reading: CIfA.

-- 2014c *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. CIfA, Reading

English Heritage 2011. *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation 2nd edition*. Swindon: Centre for Archaeology Guidelines.

Foundations Archaeology 2016. *6 The Street, Liddington, Wiltshire, NGR 420628.181394, archaeological evaluation*. Unpublished client report ref. 1110

Mathewson Waters Architects 2015. *Heritage Statement for: Proposed redevelopment of no. 6 The Street, Liddington to replace an existing dwelling with 2no. dwellings and associated domestic garages*. Report reference MWA 1573-HS-HW

Mepham L 2000. Enborne Street and Wheatlands Lane: medieval pottery, in M J Allen et al., 52–66 (Technical Reports supporting Birbeck, V, *Archaeological Investigations on the A34 Newbury Bypass, Berkshire/Hampshire, 1991–7*), Wessex Archaeology

Museums and Galleries Commissions 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.*

Payne S 1973. 'Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale', In: *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281–303

Richards, J. and Robinson, D., 2000, *Digital Archives: From Excavation and Fieldwork: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service*

Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*.

-- 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*.

Stace C 1997. *New flora of the British Isles (2nd edition)*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Wessex Archaeology 2006. *20 The Green, Liddington, Swindon, Wiltshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report*. WA report ref. 63230.02

Wessex Archaeology 2017. *6 The Street, Liddington, Wiltshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation*. WA report ref. T23215.01

Zohary D and Hopf M 2000. *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley, 3rd edition*. Oxford: Clarendon Press

10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context summary

Table 1: Context summaries

Context no.	Type	Group (Figure 2)	Interpretation	Fill of/ Filled with
300	Layer		Topsoil	-
301	Layer		Natural	-
302	Fill		Secondary fill	**303**
303	**Cut**	**303**	**Gully**	302
304	Fill		Secondary fill	**305**
305	**Cut**	**305**	**Gully**	304
306	Fill		Secondary fill	**307**
307	**Cut**	**307**	**Gully**	306
308	Fill		Secondary fill	**309**
309	**Cut**	**309/328**	**Ditch**	308
310	Fill		Subsidence fill	**314**
311	Fill		Tertiary fill	**314**
312	Fill		Secondary fill	**314**
313	Fill		Primary fill	**314**
314	**Cut**	**314**	**Ditch**	310-313
315	**Cut**	**315**	**Ditch**	339-341
316	Fill		Secondary fill	**317**
317	**Cut**	**317/344**	**Ditch**	316
318	Fill		Secondary fill	**319**
319	**Cut**	**Not illustrated**	**Tree throw**	318
320	**Cut**	**320**	**Gully**	342
321	Fill		Secondary fill	**322**
322	**Cut**	**309/328**	**Gully**	321
323	Void		-	-
324	Fill		Secondary fill	**326**
325	**Cut**	**325/326**	**Gully**	324
326	**Cut**	**325/326**	**Gully**	324
327	Fill		Secondary fill	**328**
328	**Cut**	**309/328**	**Gully**	327
329	Fill		Secondary fill	**330, 331**
330	**Cut**	**325/326**	**Gully**	329, 343
331	**Cut**	**325/326**	**Gully**	329, 343
332	Fill		Tertiary fill	**335**
333	Fill		Secondary fill	**335**
334	Fill		Primary fill	**335**
335	**Cut**	**335**	**Ditch**	332-334
336	Fill		Secondary fill	**338**

Context no.	Type	Group (Figure 2)	Interpretation	Fill of/ Filled with
337	Fill		Primary fill	**338**
338	**Cut**	**338 (recut of 315)**	**Ditch**	336, 337
339	Fill		Tertiary fill	**315**
340	Fill		Secondary fill	**315**
341	Fill		Primary fill	**315**
342	Fill		Secondary fill	**320**
343	Fill		Secondary fill	**330, 331**
344	**Cut**	**317/344**	**Ditch**	345
345	Fill		Secondary fill	**344**

10.2 Appendix 2: Finds tables

Table 2: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Flint (no.)	Pottery	Other Finds
302	11/196		1/3	
304	3/356			
306	3/8			
308	177/85		5/40	9 burnt flint; 2 iron
312			3/42	
313		2		
316	6/44		1/68	
321	18/63		1/2	
327	2/11		1/10	
329	11/43	1	7/117	1 stone
333	11/70	1	19/208	2 CBM; 4 slag; 2 iron
340			4/22	
Total	**242/876**	**4**	**42/512**	

Table 3: Pottery by context

Context	Ware	No. sherds	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
302	Greyware	1	3		Romano-British
308	Kennet Valley ware	4	31	type A	C11/C12
308	Oolitic-tempered ware	1	9		C11/C12
312	Greyware	1	21		Romano-British
312	Kennet Valley ware	2	21	type B; 1 jar rim	C12/C13
316	Redware	1	68	glazed	Post-medieval
321	Kennet Valley ware	1	2	type B	C12/C13
327	Minety-type ware	1	10		C12/C13
329	Organic-tempered ware	1	1		Saxon
329	Greyware	1	1		Romano-British
329	Calcareous ware	1	4		Iron Age?
329	Oolitic-tempered ware	4	111	includes 1 jar rim: Saxo-Norman?	C10-C12
333	Kennet Valley ware	1	2	type B	C12/C13

Context	Ware	No. sherds	Wt (g)	Comments	Date
333	Shelly ware	1	1		Iron Age?
333	Flint-tempered ware	1	3		Late prehistoric
333	Sandy ware	1	7		Iron Age?
333	Grog-tempered ware	15	195	prob all 1 vessel (ERJ), some conjoining sherds; shoulder cordon	C1/C2
340	Sandy ware	1	2		Iron Age?
340	Shelly ware	3	20		Iron Age?

Table 4: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period

Species	Romano-British	Medieval	Post-medieval	Undated	Total
cattle	4	5	-	2	11
sheep/goat	-	9	2	-	11
horse	-	1	-	-	1
Total identified	**4**	**15**	**2**	**2**	**23**
Total unidentifiable	**7**	**88**	**-**	**3**	**98**
Overall total	**11**	**103**	**2**	**5**	**121**

10.3 Appendix 3: Environmental data

Table 5: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Other	Comments (preservation)
309	308	700	40	70	30%, A* (inc. *Rubus, Sambucus* and *Asphodelus)*	A***	C	*Triticun aestivum/turgidum* grains (A**) and chaff (C), *Hordeum vulgare* grains (B)	A	*Avena* sp. grains (large) and awns, Vicieae (inc. *Pisum sativum, Vicia faba*), Trifolieae, Asteraceae (inc. *Anthemis cotula*), Poaceae (inc. *Poa/Phleum* grains, culms), *Rumex* sp., Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae, *Odontites* vernus, *Galium* sp., *Rubus* sp.	5 ml	Mature	Hammerscale (droplets), phosphatic nodule, Moll-t	Good (broad bean partially uncarbonised)

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs.

10.4 Appendix 4: OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-289727

Project details

Project name	6 The Street Liddington
Short description of the project	Strip, map and sample excavation prior to development.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2017 End: 19-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	Report no. 1110 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SWINDON LIDDINGTON 6 The Street, Liddington
Postcode	SN4 0HD
Study area	200 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 20631 81392 51.530579456741 -1.702549966751 51 31 50 N 001 42 09 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 144m Max: 145m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council

Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Crockett
Project supervisor	Ben Cullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Primary Insurance & Financial Services

Project archives

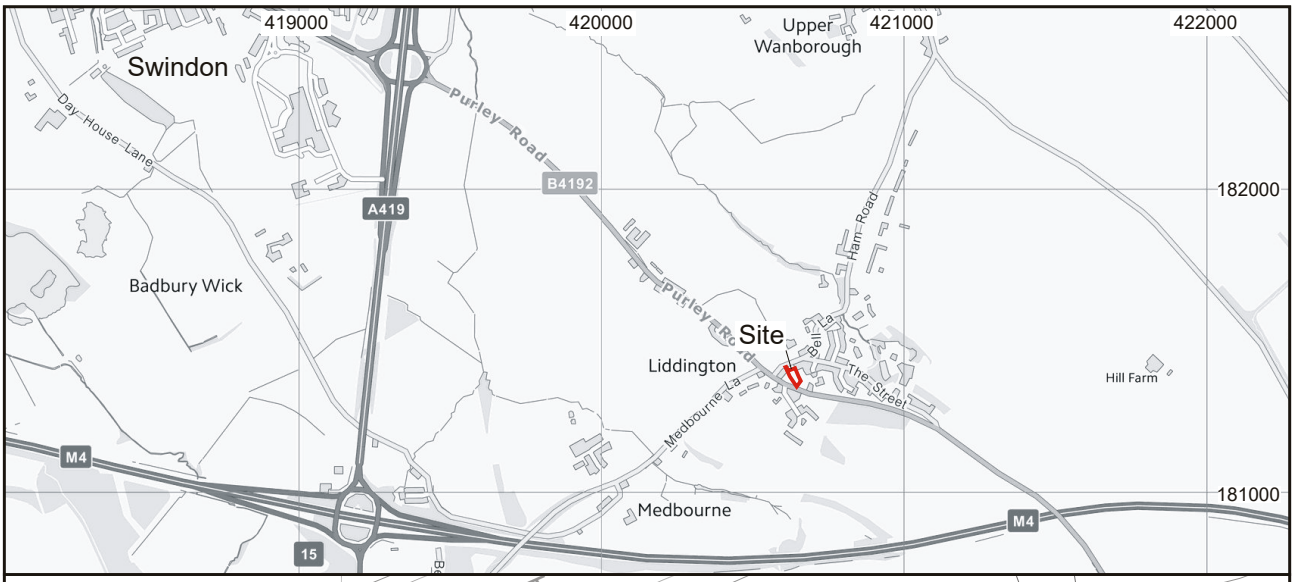
Physical Archive recipient	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Archive ID	SWIMG:2017.074
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Archive ID	SWIMG:2017.074
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive ID	SWIMG:2017.074
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

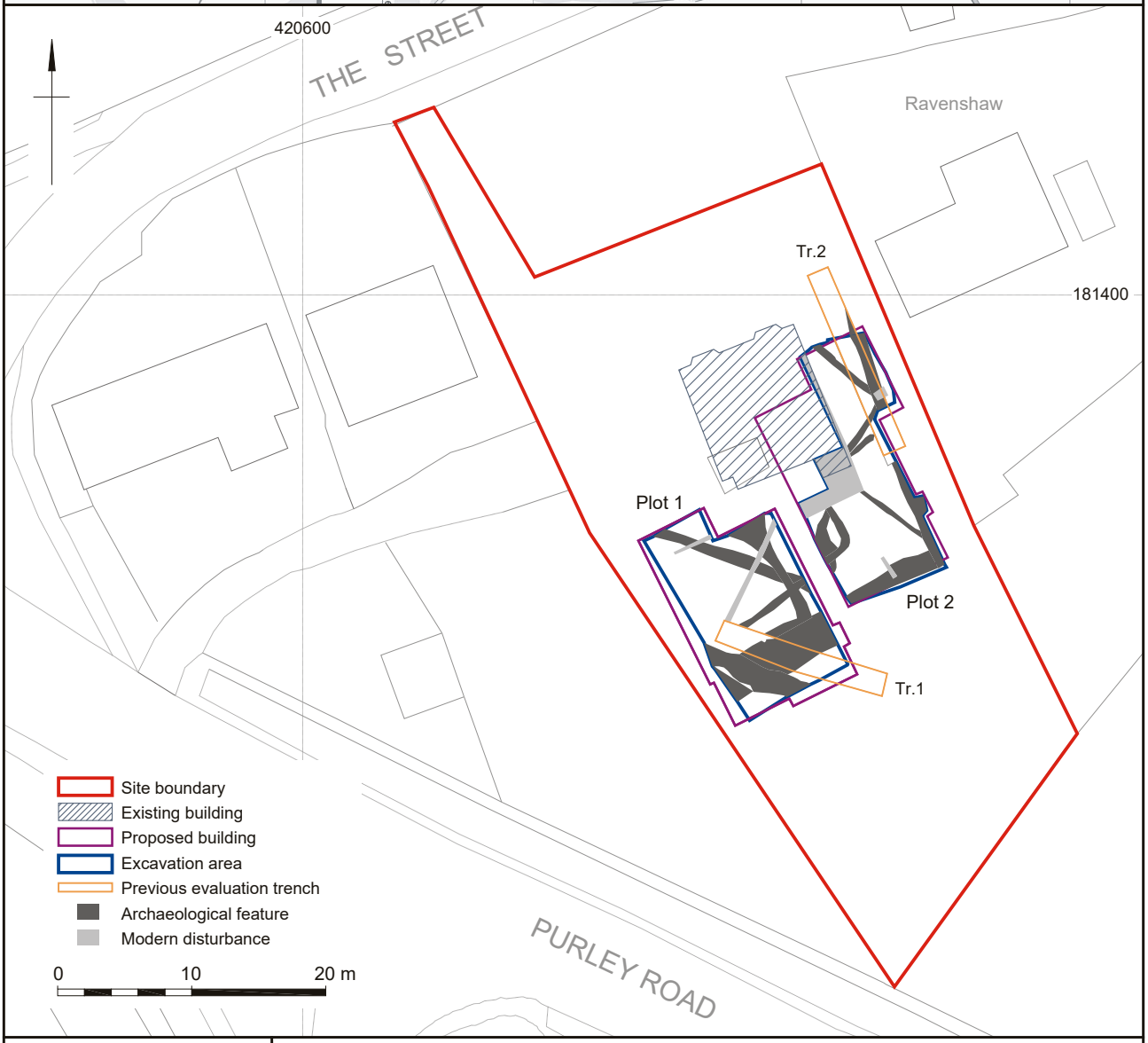
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	6 The Street, Liddington, Wiltshire - Archaeological Excavation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wells, T
Other bibliographic details	WA report no. 116830.01
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Excavation report.

Entered by	Andy Crockett (a.crockett@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	10 July 2017

OASIS:

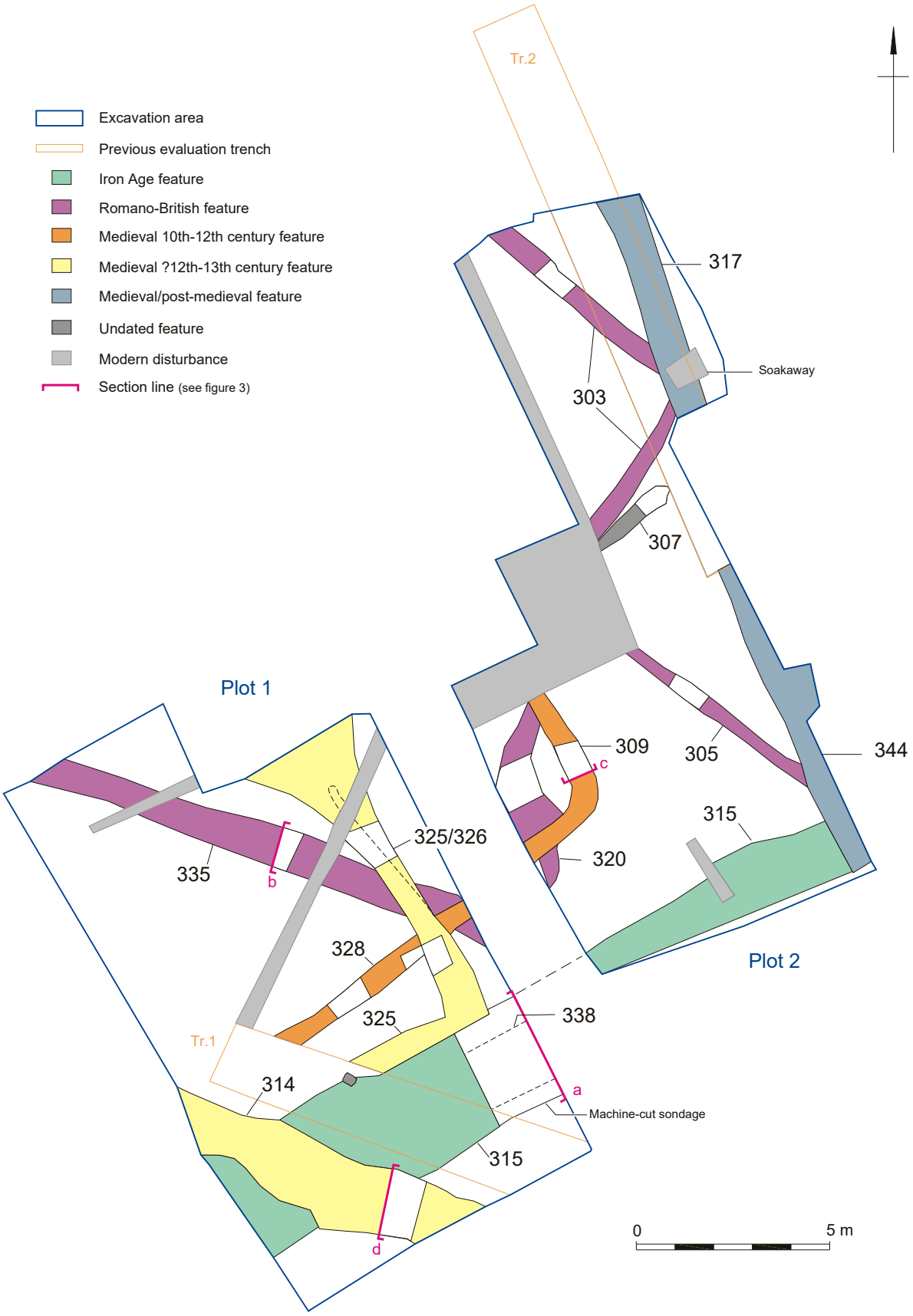




Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)			
Date:	19/06/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:25,000 and 1:500 at A4	Illustrator:	KMN/SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\116830\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Excav\2017_06_19		

Site location plan, showing evaluation and excavation areas

Figure 1



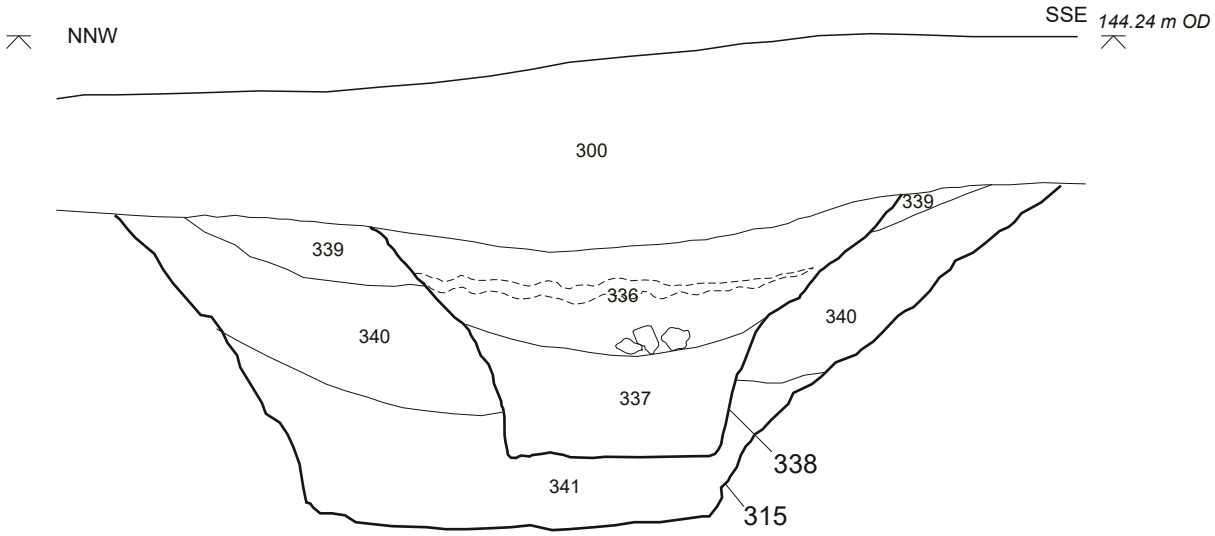
Date:	19/06/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:150 at A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\116830\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Excav\2017_06_19		

Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

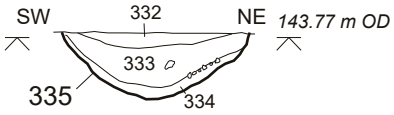
Excavation area plan showing archaeological results

Figure 2

a: West-southwest facing section through ditch 315 and re-cut 338

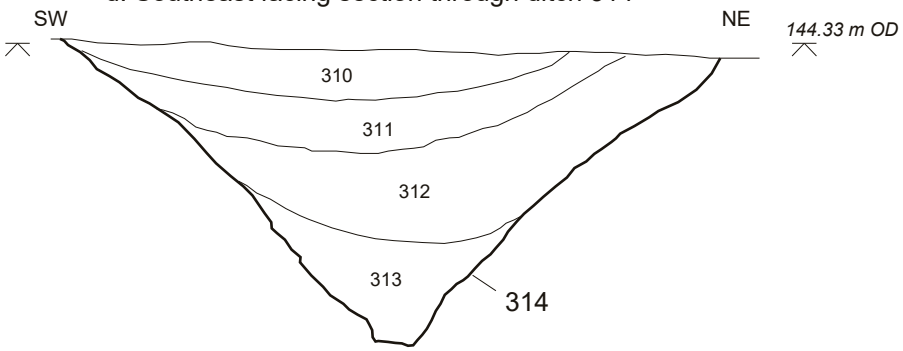


b: Southeast facing section through ditch 335



c: Northwest facing section through small ditch/gully 309

d: Southeast facing section through ditch 314



Date:	19/06/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:40 at A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\116830\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Excav\2017_06_19		

Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Section drawings a-d

Figure 3

Plate 1: West-facing section through ditch 315 and re-cut 338, oblique view from the southwest (Scales: 1x2 m & 1x1 m)

Plate 2: Southwest facing section through ditch 314 (Scale: 1x1 m)

Date:	19/06/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\116830\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Excav\2017_06_15		

Plate 3: Northwest facing section through gully 303 (Scale: 1x0.5 m)

Plate 4: Northwest facing section through possible re-cut gully 330/331 (Scale: 1x0.5m)

Date:	19/06/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\116830\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Excav\2017_06_15		

Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

FS 606559