



A Possible *Nymphaeum* At Truckle Hill, North Wraxall, Wiltshire

Interim Report on the 2010 Archaeological Excavation
and Outreach Programme



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NORTH WRAXALL,
WILTSHIRE**

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and Outreach Programme**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology, with the support of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Association for Roman Archaeology, undertook a fourth season of a continuing archaeological excavation and outreach programme to provide more information about the sequence of buildings which lie beneath a recently discovered Roman bath-house at Truckle Hill, North Wraxall, Wiltshire, centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 383700 176240.

As in previous years the success of the project has owed much to the support of the landowner and, especially, the large number of enthusiastic and very competent volunteer excavators it has attracted.

Previous work at and in the vicinity of the Truckle Hill Roman bath-house, culminating in the excavation of 2007, uncovered a particularly well-preserved structure, arguably one of the best surviving rural, detached bath-houses in the country, and also one of the largest. Subsequent conservation work was followed by targeted excavations in 2008 which revealed further details of the bath-house and showed the cold bath in *frigidarium* / cold bath 1 to be unusually deep. Investigation of the promontory to the north of the bath-house revealed a sequence of deposits interpreted as deriving from lime / mortar preparation and, if so, represents a rare discovery of what must have been a commonplace feature on many villa and other sites that had substantial stone structures. However, the most significant and unexpected discovery in 2008 was elements of an earlier building, of uncertain function, beneath the bath-house. The high status of this building, most likely constructed in the late 1st or early 2nd century AD, was indicated by the exceptional quality of some of the painted wall plaster, the remains of a mosaic floor, a few fragments of window glass and what was thought to be a column base.

Excavations in 2009 revealed more of the early (period 1) building's extent and layout, including part of a second window opening, but its function remained uncertain. A bath-house appeared unlikely, as did the possibility of it being a detached summer dining room associated with the villa; other possibilities included a temple or more precisely *nymphaeum* (consecrated to water nymphs), particularly in view of the secluded location and the nearby springs. Subsidence at the east end was considered the most likely cause of its abandonment in the 2nd century AD. However, the most significant discovery in 2009 was that the period 1 building was not directly replaced by the bath-house, but by a substantial and hitherto unsuspected stone building (period 2) which pre-dated the bath-house (period 3) excavated in 2007. This newly discovered building, possibly a *nymphaeum* like its predecessor, measured approximately 13m square. The internal layout remains somewhat uncertain though it included at least two tanks or baths and the central room contained a mosaic of which small areas survived. At the south-east corner was the base of a large 'platform' or tower, which possibly supported a water tank.

The reason for this building having been abandoned and levelled is unclear, for no evidence for major subsidence was apparent. The precise dating for its construction and demolition was also uncertain, largely because of a paucity of pottery and other datable finds, though construction in the mid 2nd and demolition in the late 2nd / early 3rd century was provisionally suggested.

A further important realisation in 2009 was that what had been previously assumed to be the 'front' (east side, facing down slope towards the stream) of the period 3 bath-house was in fact the 'back', and the 'back' (west side, facing up slope where the villa was located) was the 'front', leading to a reconsideration of the layout and function of some of the rooms within the bath-house. Excavations in 2009 also clarified further the layout and date of the period 4 crop-dryer, revealing a typical T-shaped arrangement of late Roman date.

Excavations in 2010 focussed largely on the area immediately to the west of the bath-house and its predecessors, both now thought likely to be *nymphaeums*, revealing structural remains associated with the period 1 building, rather than the period 2 building as had been anticipated. These comprised a paved corridor roofed with stone tiles which extended upslope to the west and overlooked a courtyard to the south with what is now thought to be a statue base (rather than a column base) in a central location. Within the courtyard was clear evidence for a landslip which was responsible for the collapse of a large part of the period 1 building. Limited investigations within the main sequence of buildings to the east unexpectedly revealed the north-east corner of a further room on the north side of the period 1 building, little of which had survived the landslip. The extent of the southern bath or tank in the period 2 building was confirmed, but the northern bath or tank was larger and appeared to incorporate the surviving north-east corner of the period 1 building. No formal entrance arrangements were identified on the west side of the period 2 building, though this is the most likely location for the entrance, as it was in the period 3 bath-house.

Following completion of the excavations of 2010, all trenches have been backfilled and all exposed wall faces (now consolidated and repointed) covered with a plastic membrane and soil banked up against them to protect them from frost damage.

In 2011 it is proposed to ascertain the western extent of the phase 1 corridor, which may link the phase 1 building with the villa site. It is also proposed to investigate selected features revealed by geophysical survey on the top of Truckle Hill to provide more information about the setting of the villa as well as possibly revealing something of the pre-existing Iron Age landscape.

In 2011-12, a post-excavation programme is proposed which will bring together the results of the 2008-11 investigations, briefly review the results of the published 2007 excavation of the bath-house, re-examine the evidence from the 19th century excavations of the Truckle Hill (North Wraxall) villa, and place the whole in its context of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in this part of the Wiltshire Cotswolds. Depending on funding, it is anticipated that the results will be published as an article in either *Britannia* or the *Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Magazine*.

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Acknowledgements

The programme of archaeological work in 2010 was commissioned by Wiltshire Council, and we are most grateful to them for providing funding towards the excavation and outreach work. In this respect, the support of Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger (County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council) has been instrumental in the success of the project. A grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, towards the 'Celts and Romans in North Wiltshire' project, has enabled the outreach programme to be extended in both its scope and duration, and Allison Marcucci has enthusiastically led this on behalf of Wessex Archaeology. Further funding has come from the Association for Roman Archaeology, and we would like to thank Mike Stone (formerly Curator, Chippenham Museum) for arranging this. Wiltshire Council (through their Monument Management Scheme) and English Heritage (through their Monument Management Scheme Funding) have provided financial support for the conservation and protection of the bath-house and we are grateful to Veryan Heal (Team Leader, English Heritage South West) for her role in this programme. Pete Wilson (Head of Research Policy (Roman Archaeology), English Heritage) has continued to act as an academic referee for the project. Additional support has been provided by Wessex Archaeology through its community programme led by Margaret Bunyard. The interest and help provided by the landowner, Mr Antony Little, continues to be a major factor in the success of the project which, without his support, would not take place.

Various individuals provided help during the course of the fieldwork. Particular thanks are again due to Steven Hill (Dooey) with his quad bike which together took all our equipment and finds to and from the site, daily replenished our water supplies and ensured the kettles were always on when we arrived in the morning. As in previous years, Paul and Karen Lysley kindly allowed parking on their land for the many volunteers and visitors. We would also like to acknowledge Bryn Walters, Mike Stone, Martin Henig, Grahame Soffe, David Rider, Tracey Williams, Sophie Hawke, Jayne O'Connell, Antony Little, Andrew Fitzpatrick, Dave Sabin and Kerry Donaldson amongst others for many stimulating discussions and providing information relating to the interpretation of this important and complex site. Mel Barge advised on the recording of the wall plaster, Rachael Seager Smith advised on the collection and retention of the ceramic building material and provided spot-dating for the pottery, Nick Cooke confirmed the identification of the coin, and Bryn Walters drew our attention to a parallel for the possible shrine fragment. We are also grateful to Dave Sabin for carrying out the metal detecting and John Drew Junior for undertaking the opening and backfilling the excavation trenches by machine, a task which relieved us of many hours' manual labour.

As in previous seasons, the involvement of a large number of enthusiastic and very competent volunteers was the key factor in the success of the project, the total number reaching almost 30 over the two week duration of the excavation. They

included members of local groups, university students, museum volunteers, staff from English Heritage, Wiltshire Council and Wessex Archaeology or ex-Wessex Archaeology staff, and individuals - some local, some from further afield - who were simply keen to be involved with the project. Jayne O'Connell, Andy Penman and Sean Gibbs were ever-present and their skill and experience was much appreciated and, as in previous years, Brenda Craddock helped complete the site recording. However, all those who took part are greatly thanked for their help.

The fieldwork was directed by Phil Andrews with invaluable assistance from Darren Baker and Naomi Hall. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Margaret Bunyard who, with Allison Marcucci, also co-ordinated the team of volunteers and the participation of the Young Archaeologists' Club. We are especially grateful to Cally Langhurst, Cat McHarg, Louise Mansbridge and Allison Marcucci for organising and leading the Young Archaeologists' Club visits and activities.

This report was compiled by Phil Andrews, with graphics by Rob Goller.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology, with the support of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and the Association of Roman Archaeology (ARA), undertook a fourth season of the continuing archaeological excavation and outreach programme to provide more information about a newly-discovered Roman bath-house and two earlier buildings at Truckle Hill, North Wraxall, Wiltshire, centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 383700 176240 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Truckle Hill Roman bath-house lies at a height of c. 84m aOD on the west side of a narrow, steep-sided valley within the parish of North Wraxall in North Wiltshire. It sits within the Wiltshire Cotswolds in a landscape rich in Romano-British archaeology – the Fosse Way Roman Road lies 1.5 km to the west as does the major shrine site at Nettleton Shrub. The bath-house is only a little over 100m north of the Truckle Hill (North Wraxall) Roman Villa, a substantial villa and probable farm estate centre, partly excavated by G. Poulet-Scrope in 1859-60 (Scheduled Monument W878; *WAM* 1862; Scott 1993, 205), which occupies a relatively flat, hilltop position. Further details relating to the setting and discovery of the bath-house can be found in the publication of the 2007 work on the site (Andrews 2009).

1.2 Previous work at the site

1.2.1 Following the partial exposure of the Roman bath-house in 2004 during small-scale stone quarrying activity by the landowner, a rapid recording exercise was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2005). Subsequently, a rapid walkover survey of the narrow valley containing the site was carried out by the English Heritage (EH) Archaeological Survey & Investigation team. The EH Geophysics Team undertook an earth resistance survey of the immediate vicinity of the bath-house which produced clear results suggesting the presence of at least one further building and a complex of other archaeological features (Linford and Payne 2005). Initial conclusions of this preliminary work were that the entire head of the valley may have formed a managed landscape in Roman times, potentially of similar nature to the nearby site at Nettleton and probably attached to the Truckle Hill villa estate.

1.2.2 The steep topography of the valley side upon which the bath-house was constructed has posed a difficult conservation problem since the time of the building's discovery. Direct vehicle access to the site, especially for one carrying fill material, is virtually impossible. Unfortunately, co-ordinated

attempts to adequately protect the exposed remains through the winter months of 2004-6 were not successful, and the deterioration of the site accelerated at an alarming pace.

- 1.2.3 Following a site visit in May 2007 it was felt that the maximum effort should go immediately into the urgent preservation by record of the most vulnerable parts of the bath-house. To achieve this aim a partnership project (WCAS, EH and WA) was proposed which would provide the resources and people to undertake controlled excavation of the site and maximise the opportunities thus afforded.
- 1.2.4 Excavations in 2007 (Andrews 2009), 2008 (WA 2009) and 2009 (WA 2010) uncovered the complete suite of rooms, of two phases, with initial construction probably taking place during the 2nd century AD, most likely towards the end of that century. The use of the bath-house continued until the end of the 3rd or, possibly, the early 4th century AD. The phase 1 *frigidarium* / cold bath was particularly deep, a plunge pool rather than a bath, and there is a possibility that the new, phase 2 *frigidarium* / cold bath remained unfinished at the time the bath-house ceased operation. Excavations in 2009 showed that what had been previously assumed to be the 'front' (east side, facing down slope towards the stream) of the bath-house was in fact the 'back', and the 'back' (west side, facing up slope where the villa was located) was the 'front', leading to a reconsideration of the layout and function of some of the rooms within the bath-house. The chronological relationship to the bath suite in the Truckle Hill villa excavated in the mid-19th century is uncertain, but it is suggested that the two co-existed, although the use of the latter may have superseded the detached bath-house which was subsequently abandoned.
- 1.2.5 Investigation in 2008 of the promontory to the north of the bath-house revealed a sequence of deposits interpreted as deriving from lime / mortar preparation and, if so, represents a rare discovery of what must have been a commonplace feature on many villa and other sites that had substantial stone structures. However, the most significant and surprising discovery in 2008 was elements of an earlier building, of uncertain function, beneath the bath-house. The high status of this building, most likely constructed in the late 1st or early 2nd century AD, was indicated by the exceptional quality of some of the painted wall plaster (some *in situ* and imitating a variety of Italian marbles), the remains of a mosaic floor, a few fragments of window glass and a probable column base.
- 1.2.6 Excavations in 2009 revealed more of the early building's extent and layout, including part of a second window opening, but its function remained uncertain. A bath-house appeared unlikely, as did the possibility of it being a detached summer dining room associated with the villa; other possibilities included a temple or more precisely *nymphaeum* (consecrated to water nymphs). Subsidence at the east end was considered the most likely cause of its abandonment in the 2nd century AD. The most significant discovery in 2009 was that the period 1 building was not directly replaced by the bath-house, but by a substantial and hitherto unsuspected stone building which pre-dated the bath-house excavated in 2007. This newly discovered building, possibly a *nymphaeum* like its predecessor, measured approximately 13m square. The internal layout remains somewhat uncertain though it included at least two tanks or baths and the central room contained a mosaic of which small areas of white *tesserae* survived. At the south-east corner was the base of a large 'platform' or tower, which possibly supported a water tank. The reason for this

building having been abandoned and levelled is unclear for no evidence for subsidence was apparent. The precise dating for its construction and demolition was also uncertain, largely because of a paucity of pottery and other datable finds, though construction in the mid 2nd and demolition in the late 2nd / early 3rd century was provisionally suggested.

- 1.2.7 A surprisingly small assemblage of finds, particularly metalwork (excluding nails), was present in all phases of the site. However, the large quantity of decorative material recovered in 2008 (most notably the painted wall plaster) demonstrated that the earliest predecessor to the bath-house was relatively sumptuously appointed, though the situation is less clear in the case of its successor (though it contained one mosaic) and the bath-house itself. The large size of the bath-house and its proximity to the villa suggested that it may have been used by the occupants and visitors to the villa rather than being a separate bath-house for estate workers.
- 1.2.8 Like some other detached bath-houses, it was subsequently used for agricultural purposes, perhaps as a barn, and a corn-drying kiln was constructed within part of the shell of the abandoned building, probably in the late 3rd or early 4th century AD. Excavations in 2009 clarified further the layout and date of the crop-dryer, revealing a typical T-shaped arrangement of Roman date. Samples from deposits associated with this activity were exceptionally rich in cereal remains, comprising predominately glumes and spikelet forks of spelt wheat (Stevens 2009).
- 1.2.9 There is convincing evidence that parts of the bath-house were excavated in the 19th century with G. Poulet-Scrope, excavator of the nearby villa, remaining the most likely candidate for this work. There is also a possibility that the exposed bath-house structure was consolidated and retained as a landscape feature at that time.
- 1.2.10 Following completion of work in 2007, the archaeological trenches were backfilled by hand. Fill material generated from the excavation was strategically placed (over Teram) to protect the vulnerable and exposed structural elements that could not be preserved by consolidation. Over the winter of 2007-8 the more robust of the exposed bath-house walls were packed and re-pointed with lime mortar and the wall heads 'soft capped' with turf by specialist contractors to aid their long-term preservation. This conservation work was funded locally by WCAS via the Monument Management Scheme. Following completion of the 2008 excavation the deeper trenches were backfilled by hand, while in 2009 a mini-excavator was used for backfilling, and all structural remains covered with Teram or perforated black plastic and soil pending further excavation.
- 1.2.11 During 2007-8 the villa and adjacent hilltop area were subject to geophysical survey which pinpointed the location and confirmed the orientation of the villa complex as well as recording a variety of other features, some likely to be of Iron Age date. Furthermore, LiDAR data indicates the presence of a road approaching the north side of the villa through what is now dense woodland (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2008).

1.3 Outreach

- 1.3.1 The landowner, Antony Little, is very interested in the history of his site and favourably disposed to investigation. He generously agreed to cordon off the

area of the Roman bath-house and make it and the surrounding part of the valley available for investigation over several seasons.

- 1.3.2 Not only is the site of intrinsic interest and worthy of research, but its position and state of preservation make it an ideal candidate for community involvement and outreach, extending the benefits of archaeology to a wider audience. It is not often that there is such a good opportunity to involve members of the local community in a significant archaeological investigation.
- 1.3.3 Education and outreach were therefore considered as central to this project, and not as an additional feature. The involvement of local community groups was planned into each relevant phase of the work, and the scope for this has been considerably enhanced by the award of a Heritage Lottery Fund grant in 2010, as part of the 'Celts and Romans in North Wiltshire' project.
- 1.3.4 Furthermore, the involvement of volunteers and students has allowed a far greater level of investigation to take place than would otherwise have been possible within the constraints of the budgets over the four seasons of excavation.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The principal aim of the 2010 archaeological excavation was to:
 - Reveal as much as possible (within the constraints of the extant bath-house and earlier remains) of the extent and layout of the early (periods 1 and 2), pre-bath-house buildings, particularly the forecourt/courtyard area to the west of the bath-house.
- 2.2 An integral part of this project was the outreach programme, the aim of which was to enable members of the public, local societies and students to take part in the process and delivery of a worthwhile project. The objective was to encourage community and outreach activities and provide training in field survey and excavation techniques.
- 2.3 A further objective was to provide archaeological data of sufficient quality to inform the designation of the site, in combination with other research data. This will also increase understanding of the archaeological resource represented on the site and inform revision and further focusing of the longer-term research project.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

- 3.1 No specific method statement was prepared for the 2010 excavation, but that contained in the Project Design for the 2007 excavation (WA 2007) was also used for the 2008, 2009 and 2010 works, including finds collection and environmental sampling strategies. As in 2007, 2008 and 2009, all trenches were hand-excavated, with the exception of Trench AA where the upper 0.5m of topsoil and hill wash were removed using a 1-ton tracked excavator fitted with a ditching bucket. Following conclusion of the 2010 programme, all trenches were backfilled, again using a 1-ton tracked excavator, with care

taken to use the appropriate material to cover sensitive areas (ie walls and floor surfaces).

4 STRUCTURAL SEQUENCE

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation was undertaken over a two week period at the beginning of September 2010. The exceptional volunteer response resulted in an average daily workforce of 10 people, enabling the principal aim of the excavation to be fully addressed. Seven new trenches were excavated, designated Trenches AA – GG (**Figure 2**), their locations largely pre-determined to clarify various aspects of the structural sequence.

4.1.2 Prior to the 2010 excavation it was assumed that the results would relate primarily to the immediate (period 2) predecessor to the bath-house, first recorded in 2009. However, during the course of the excavation it became clear that most of the structural remains exposed were elements of the period 1 building. The discoveries relating to the buildings are described separately below, and for the sake of clarity the following sequence has been retained (suggested date ranges are provisional):

- Period 1. Pre – bath-house building 1 (late 1st/early 2nd – mid 2nd century)
- Period 2. Pre – bath-house building 2 (mid 2nd – late 2nd/early 3rd century)
- Period 3. Bath-house (late 2nd/early 3rd – late 3rd/early 4th century)
- Period 4. Crop-dryer (late 3rd/early 4th – mid 4th century)

4.2 Period 1: pre - bath-house building 1 (**Figure 3**)

4.2.1 Prior to the excavations in 2010 it was anticipated that there would be little more to learn about the period 1 building from the proposed trenches, which were laid out primarily to further investigate the period 2 building. However, the opposite proved to be the case and Trench AA in particular, as well as Trenches BB, EE, FF and GG, all revealed structural remains associated with the period 1 rather than the period 2 building.

West side – courtyard (Trenches AA and FF. **Figure 3; Plates 1 – 5**)

4.2.2 Trench AA on the west side of the bath-house was the largest excavation area in 2010 (**Plate 1**), and incorporated Trench K (opened in 2008-9) where part of what was thought to be a column base (34) had been uncovered. As excavation progressed it became clear that the structural remains exposed belonged to a courtyard or forecourt and associated corridor to the north-west of the period 1 building (**Plate 2**).

4.2.3 Excavation in 2010 showed column base 34 not to form part of a monumental entrance as previously postulated, but instead to lie within the courtyard or forecourt and approximately 1.75m north of the corner of the period 1 building formed by walls 30 and 46 (**Plate 3**). Furthermore, the column base was more substantial than previously thought and it is now

suggested that it was a statue base, though other possibilities considered include an altar, the base for a free-standing column and even the base for a bird bath.

- 4.2.4 As recorded previously, statue base 34 comprised two elements, the upper part being a block of limestone 0.60m square and 0.40m high, of which the top and upper faces had suffered some degree of exfoliation as a result of exposure to frost action (in antiquity) (**Plate 4** and **Front Cover**). The lower, undamaged faces retained the rough tooling of what appears to have been a deliberately rusticated surface. Previous investigation had suggested that the upper part sat on a limestone slab, but excavation in 2010 showed this to be a substantial block measuring 0.80 by 0.75m and 0.45m high. Like the upper block, the sides of the lower block had been roughly tooled, apparently to create a deliberately rusticated surface, but the upper surface was more carefully finished. Here, shallow inscribed lines towards the north, south and east edges indicated where the upper block was to sit, slightly offset to the west and suggesting that the front (and therefore the postulated statue) faced east. Shallow tooling within the area enclosed by the inscribed lines provided keying for the upper block, whereas the surrounding margins had been smoothed, presumably as they would have been visible, and perhaps this surface was designed to contrast with the rusticated sides as there is no evidence to suggest that these faces had been clad in any way.
- 4.2.5 Statue base 34 was centrally placed in the 4.4m-wide space between the north wall (46) of the period 1 building to the south and the south wall (54) of the corridor to the north. Its location in respect to the east and west sides of the courtyard is less clear. The location of the west wall of the period 1 building, which would have bounded the courtyard here, has not been ascertained, probably because it has not survived the subsidence in this area, though its line is likely to have been followed by period 2 wall 48 just over 3m to the east of the statue base. To the west it is suggested that the courtyard may have extended some distance into the slope, perhaps in steps or perhaps there was more than one courtyard at different levels.
- 4.2.6 Wall 46 on the south side of the courtyard continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west, and Trench FF 4m upslope was dug to ascertain its presence there and, therefore, the likelihood that there was an adjacent courtyard. No wall was found *in situ*, but rubble deposits (containing a coin of Domitian) at least 1.5m deep are thought to have derived from a collapsed wall and indicate that the terracing extended at least this far to the west. Wall 46 in this area would have acted as a revetment, as did wall 30/31 and the western part of wall 45 to the south, all built against the rear of the terracing. The collapse indicated in Trench FF is likely to have been a result of subsidence in this area, and further evidence for this collapse was provided by the western part of wall 46 in Trench AA where two of the upper courses of wall had slipped to the north amongst a mass of tumbled material (428 and 437) (see **Plate 3**). From this deposit of wall tumble came a fragment of carved stone, probably from a small votive-type shrine or niche intended to be set into a wall.
- 4.2.7 No courtyard surface survived *in situ*, but a rough mortar surface (443) which surrounded statue base 34 at a height of c. 83.75m, and overlay a rubble make-up layer (444), may have provided the base for paving like that in the corridor to the north (see below). The latter had been partly robbed and perhaps this was also the case in the courtyard. The presence of a second

possible base for a statue or similar can be noted here, probably a period 1 architectural piece, inverted and re-used as a foundation at the north end of period 2 wall 48 (**Plate 5**). This 0.75m-wide block of limestone is likely to be square, and is 0.45m high with chamfered upper edges.

- 4.2.8 The general absence of any roof tile within the courtyard or in any deposits associated with it suggests that this area was open and not wholly or partially roofed.
- 4.2.9 Because various walls or parts of walls of the period 1 building had not survived subsidence and rebuilding, it is not clear where the entrances between this and the courtyard and corridor were located, though all are likely to have been interlinked.
- 4.2.10 Reference is made in several places above and below (and in previous reports) to subsidence, which caused the collapse and abandonment of the period 1 building, and led to its partial demolition prior to construction of the period 2 building. Clear evidence of the nature of this subsidence was found in Trench AA where there had been a minor but catastrophic landslip.
- 4.2.11 The edge of the landslip could be traced across the eastern half of Trench AA, where it had resulted in the collapse of the inner face of wall 44 and all but the western parts of walls 46 and 54. It had also removed a large part of mortar surface 443 within the courtyard and a smaller part of paved surface 53 in the corridor to the north. Further east it can be seen to have resulted in the collapse of large parts of wall 52, including virtually all of the east side of the period 1 building and the associated floor surfaces.
- 4.2.12 This landslip, probably in the order of a 0.5 - 1m displacement, is likely to have been caused by water passing through the unconsolidated fill towards the front of the terrace, which resulted in sudden and extensive slumping. This would explain why the subsequent period 2 and period 3 buildings were built more substantially with deeper foundations.

West side – corridor (Trenches AA and GG. **Figure 3; Plates 2, 6 and 7**)

- 4.2.13 A corridor extended down slope from west to east and lay on the north side and probably overlooked the courtyard (**Plates 2 and 6**). The corridor, constructed close to the northern edge of the terrace cut (151), first revealed in 2007, had an internal width of 2.70m and was defined by wall 44 to the north and wall 54 to the south.
- 4.2.14 Wall 44 was between 0.6m and 0.7m wide, 0.8m high with a stepped foundation, and part of the inner, south face had fallen away, probably as a result of the landslip. Wall 54 was slightly narrower, with a width of 0.55m, and 0.45m high, though its eastern end had collapsed, also a likely result of the landslip.
- 4.2.15 Wall 44 continued an unknown distance to the east, beyond Trench AA, where it was overlain by period 3 bath-house wall 16 and butted by period 2 wall 48 to the south. To the west, wall 44 extended at least 5m upslope where it was recorded in Trench GG.
- 4.2.16 Part of a paved surface (53) survived within the north side of the corridor and comprised several neatly cut and carefully laid rectangular and square

limestone slabs, the largest 1.25m long by between 0.65 and 0.75m wide and the smallest 0.2m square (see **Back Cover**). All of the slabs were cracked and it seems probable that these were left when the others, presumably undamaged, were removed. The paved surface sloped gently up to the west, but it is likely that there are one or more steps between Trenches AA and GG to account for the difference in levels of almost a metre, though no surviving surface was detected in the small area investigated in Trench GG.

- 4.2.17 Deposits (446) associated with the robbing of the paved surface within the corridor included fragments of stone slabs and several pieces of very finely tooled, thinner slabs which are more likely to be parts of stone panels, possibly wall cladding which lined the corridor, providing further evidence for the quality and status of the period 1 building.
- 4.2.18 The roof of the corridor was covered in the same polygonal Pennant stone roof tiles as used elsewhere in the period 1 and subsequent buildings. Evidence for this came from beyond the north side of the corridor in Trenches AA and GG where a layer of roof tiles (417/433), several complete with their associated nails intact, overlay an external trampled surface (434) (**Plate 7**). Above the roof tiles was a substantial deposit of collapse / demolition debris (415/416 and 432), and within this in Trench GG was a 0.2m diameter void which extended to the north and south of the trench. This void may represent where a roof timber had fell and subsequently rotted after the roof tiles slid off and the upper part of the wall had collapsed.

*North side (Trench BB. **Figure 3; Plate 8**)*

- 4.2.19 Trench BB revealed a wall (52) running east – west which continued to the west below period 3 wall 17. It was anticipated that this would be the north wall of a bath or tank partly exposed in 2009 within the period 2 building. However, wall 52 was constructed of evenly coursed limestone ashlar similar to those used in other parts of the period 1 building and its construction was quite unlike that in any of the period 2 or period 3 walls. Furthermore, wall 52 returned to the south at the east end, where it was butted by period 2 wall 39, though all but a short stub had collapsed and/or been demolished presumably as a result of subsidence (see above).
- 4.2.20 If the course of the southern stub of wall 52 is projected to the south then it lines up closely with wall 32 and the previously postulated south-east corner of the period 1 building. Together, the evidence suggests that wall 52 should be assigned to period 1 and, if so, indicates the existence of a further room, approximately 4.25m wide and possibly 7.5m long, on the north side of that previously identified. No evidence for wall 52 was found in 2009 in Trench W to the west, though it is clear that this area has been heavily affected by subsidence (see above). It can also be noted here that no evidence was found in Trench CC for an eastern continuation of period 1 wall 46, again because it had probably been destroyed by subsidence.
- 4.2.21 Approximately 0.8m of the south face of wall 52 was exposed within the restricted confines of several extant period 3 bath-house walls, and probing indicated that it might continue to a depth of 1.5m, where the possible presence of a contemporary surface was indicated at c. 81.70m.

4.2.22 Traces of *opus signinum* survived on the inner, south face of wall 52 and extended around the north-east corner, suggesting that this had been part of a bath. As noted below, it is uncertain whether this had been a bath in period 1, or if it formed part of the period 2 arrangements. Given its height, it is possible that it was a period 1 feature that was retained or modified in period 2. Certainly, wall 52 was levelled to a height of c. 83.20m aOD, broadly consistent with the levelling seen elsewhere in the Period 2 building.

South side (Trench EE. **Figure 3**)

4.2.23 A small trench was excavated adjacent to bath-house wall 19 to establish whether there was a further window opening in wall 32 similar to the two found previously to the east. Only the top of wall 32 was exposed, but this indicated that it survived poorly here, presumably as a result of collapse, levelling and the period 2 rebuilding, and there was no evidence for a window opening in this location.

4.3 Period 2: pre - bath-house building 2 (Figure 4; Plates 9 - 10)

4.3.1 Investigations in 2010 focussed on examining the entrance/forecourt arrangements to the west of the building, clarifying some of the internal layout – specifically the extent of the two baths or tanks and any associated surfaces, and confirming or otherwise the postulated existence of a ‘platform’ at the north-east corner which might match that found in 2009 at the south-east corner.

West side (Trench AA. **Figure 4**)

4.3.2 Trench AA was excavated largely in anticipation of clarifying the forecourt arrangements associated with the presumed entrance to the period 2 building. However, as detailed above, all of the structural remains recorded appear to relate to the period 1 building.

4.3.3 Furthermore, there was no evidence for any formal surface, or indeed any extensive levelling or clearance of the period 1 collapse/demolition deposits to the west of the period 2 building. The top of statue base 34, for example, remained exposed until largely buried by deposits of crop-drying debris in period 4. This calls into question whether the principal entrance was in this side, though this certainly appears to have been the case in the period 1 building as well as in the period 3 bath-house.

North side (Trench DD. **Figure 2**)

4.3.4 Trench DD was excavated to investigate the suggestion that there may have been a ‘platform’ at the north-east corner of the building to match that found in 2009 at the south-east corner, the latter interpreted as possibly the base for a water tank. No evidence for a ‘platform’ was found at the north-east corner, where only demolition deposits were revealed.

Internal arrangements (Trenches BB and CC. **Figure 4; Plates 9 - 10**)

4.3.5 Trench BB was excavated within the restricted confines of several extant period 3 bath-house walls to confirm the postulated location of the north wall of the northern of the two baths or tanks found in 2009.

- 4.3.6 Trench BB revealed a wall (52) running east – west in the expected location, but this wall has been assigned to period 1 on the basis of its quality of construction and because it returned to the south at the east end, where it was butted by period 2 wall 39 (see above). Nevertheless, traces of *opus signinum* survived on the inner, south face of wall 52 and extended around the north-east corner, suggesting that it had been part of a bath. Whether this was in period 1 or whether it formed part of the period 2 arrangements is uncertain; possibly it was a period 1 feature that was retained in period 2.
- 4.3.7 If wall 52 was part of the period 2 arrangements then the northern bath or tank would have been 2.40m long, with wall 38 at the south end; the width has not been clearly established but is estimated to be approximately 2.4m. The situation is complicated by the fact that the postulated location of the west wall has not been confirmed and part of the east wall (39) appears to have collapsed in the vicinity of the drain. This breach, or the collapse of the inner wall face, may have been a contributory factor to the abandonment of the period 2 building, with subsequent repair or consolidation (407) evident, probably undertaken in advance of construction of the period 3 bath-house. The depth of the northern bath / tank has not been certainly established, but probing indicated a depth of approximately 1.5m.
- 4.3.8 Trench CC, like Trench BB, was also excavated within the restricted confines of several extant period 3 bath-house walls, in this case to confirm the postulated location of the south wall of the southern of the two baths or tanks found in 2009. Unlike Trench BB, the results from Trench CC were unambiguous.
- 4.3.9 Trench CC revealed a wall (51) running east – west in the anticipated location (see **Plates 9** and **10**). Wall 51 was 0.55m wide, of similar construction to the other period 2 walls, with the inner, north face covered with *opus signinum*. Therefore, the southern bath would have a length of 1.9m, with wall 38 at the north end. The width has not been certainly established but is estimated to be approximately 2.4m.
- 4.3.10 Abutting the south side of wall 51 was a mortar surface (409), at a height of c. 83.15m aOD, which is likely to have provided a bedding layer for a contemporary floor surface, no remains of which survived within the relatively small area excavated. Below mortar surface 409 was rubble make-up layer 410.
- 4.3.11 Wall 51 had been levelled prior to the construction of the period 3 bath-house, at a height of c. 83.20m aOD, broadly consistent with the levelling seen elsewhere in the Period 2 building. Bath-house wall 22, forming the east wall of the *praeurnium*, was built over the top of wall 51 and lay directly on but offset 0.2m to the west of period 2 wall 39. Overlying period 2 mortar surface 409 and butting bath-house wall 22 was a rubble make-up layer (408), on which was built the north wall (7) of the *praeurnium*.

4.4 Period 3: bath-house building (Figure 2)

- 4.4.1 No new structural elements were revealed during the 2010 season, but the locations of the doorways to the vestibule / *apodyterium* and the *praeurnium* were confirmed.

- 4.4.2 Access to the vestibule / *apodyterium* was through wall 16 in the west side of the bath-house, between internal walls 5 and 15. Only a small remnant of the southern jamb of the doorway survived (in Trench AA), with the remainder of this jamb, the northern jamb and the threshold having been removed. The doorway to the *prae-furnium*, through the north end of wall 22, was better preserved (in Trench CC), with the bases of both the north and south jambs surviving and defining an opening 0.9m wide.
- 4.4.3 No formal approach or forecourt was present to the west of the bath-house (in Trench AA), though it is now clear that this is where the entrance lay. It appears instead that the bath-house was probably linked with the villa above by a less formal path or track which followed a gentle slope along the valley side.

4.5 Period 4: crop-dryer 50 (Plate 1)

- 4.5.1 The full extent of the deposits of crop-drying debris (401 and 402) to the west of the bath-house was revealed in Trench AA. Previous analysis of these, as well as similar deposits within the crop-dryer (50) itself, and also in the abandoned *frigidarium* / cold bath 1, has indicated that they are rich in charred grain and probably comprise a mixture of spent fuel and spoilt grain (Stevens 2009). These dumps produced the largest assemblage of pottery from the site (though still very small in absolute terms), and the dating of this appears to confirm that the crop-dryer was in use during the later 3rd and 4th centuries AD.
- 4.5.2 The crop-drying debris was deepest immediately outside the doorway to the bath-house, where it had been disposed of from the adjacent stoke-hole inside the building. Here the debris was up to 0.4m thick and comprised numerous lenses of material. A 0.5m wide baulk was retained through this sequence of deposits in order to preserve a section of the full depth of crop-drying debris for any future research.
- 4.5.3 The crop drying debris was overlain by a sequence comprising hillwash, subsoil and topsoil, with occasional interleaving deposits of collapse / demolition debris from the bath-house.

5 FINDS

- 5.1 The finds recovered during 2010 have not yet been fully processed and recorded (this will be undertaken in early 2011), but are all of Roman date. Preliminary assessment indicates there to be a small quantity of pottery, most from the crop-drying debris and dated to the later 3rd or 4th century AD. There are a few iron objects (virtually all roof tile nails), and a single coin has been identified as a worn *dupondius* of Domitian (81 – 96AD), which could have remained in circulation until the mid 3rd century. There is also a small quantity of ceramic building material, some *tesserae*, a few fragments of window glass and several pieces of painted wall plaster. A cattle skull came from demolition deposits, as did a number of complete or near-complete Pennant stone roof tiles, several pieces of finely tooled stone panelling, and a fragment of carved stone probably from a small votive-type shrine or niche intended to be set into a wall. A parallel for this fragment, which is almost certainly part of a small attached square column, comes from Chedworth,

where a complete example came from 'The Capitol', the circular hillside temple above the bath suites (Bryn Walters pers comm).

6 ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

- 6.1 A single bulk sample was taken in 2010 but has not yet been processed. This came from debris from the period 4 crop-dryer, and adds to the suite of samples taken in previous seasons from the crop-dryer and associated deposits, bath-house and lime / mortar preparation area. No other contexts excavated in 2010 were considered to have good potential for the survival of environmental remains, virtually all comprising construction or demolition deposits.

7 DISCUSSION AND PROPOSALS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 In 2008 it was envisaged that 2009 would be the last season of excavation on the bath-house. However, the unexpected discovery in 2009 of the second of two earlier buildings beneath it resulted in a revision to the proposed programme of work. Overall, the sequence of buildings now revealed at Truckle Hill is remarkable, and of regional if not national significance.

- 7.1.2 The evolving layout and probable changing function of the period 1 - 3 buildings is of particular interest, a sequence in which water and ritual may have had significant roles, though this has yet to be fully assessed and understood. In 2011 it is proposed to try to ascertain the extent of the period 1 paved corridor to the west and perhaps understand how it related to the villa site. This will involve the hand-excavation of two or three test pits or small trenches within the wooded area on the rising ground to the west of the bath-house. It is further proposed to investigate selected features revealed by geophysical survey on the top of Truckle Hill, to the south and west of the villa site. It is hoped that this will provide more information about the setting of the villa as well as possibly revealing something of the pre-existing Iron Age landscape.

7.2 Structural sequence

Period 1

- 7.2.1 Excavations in 2010 focussed largely on the area immediately to the west of the bath-house and its predecessors, revealing structural remains associated with the period 1 building, rather than the period 2 building as had been anticipated. These comprised an evenly sloping, paved corridor roofed with stone tiles which extended upslope to the west and overlooked a courtyard to the south with what is now thought to be a statue base (rather than a column base) in a central location. A second possible base, re-used in a period 2 wall, may have come from this courtyard or perhaps another upslope. The corridor is likely to have linked the period 1 building with the villa site, and limited investigations are proposed in 2011 to further investigate this possibility. Within the courtyard was clear evidence for a landslip which had been responsible for the collapse of a large part of the period 1 building, and

because of this it is unclear as to precisely where the entrance was in the west side.

- 7.2.2 Limited investigations within the main sequence of buildings to the east unexpectedly revealed the north-east corner of a further room, or possibly a bath, on the north side of the phase 1 building, little of which had survived the landslip. This discovery suggests that the period 1 building was twice the width than previously thought.
- 7.2.3 The function of the period 1 building remains open to interpretation, but the location and setting in a narrow, secluded valley close to springs and the villa site lend support to the interpretation that it was a temple or a shrine of some sort, with a *nymphaeum* being a likely candidate – *nymphaea* were consecrated to water nymphs. The quality of the structure and the internal decoration, as well as its late 1st / early 2nd century date, suggest that it was associated with an early phase of the Truckle Hill (North Wraxall) villa, together representing a complex of regional importance. That this relatively restricted and artificially terraced site was rebuilt on, following a catastrophic landslip, further suggests that its location was important, particularly in terms of the function(s) of the buildings that were constructed there.
- 7.2.4 It is probably unlikely that there is much more of significance to be learned from any future excavations within the period 1 building, particularly if large parts have been lost to the landslip. Furthermore, excavations are constrained by the necessity to retain *in situ* the later remains, most notably the period 2 and period 3 bath-house walls.

Period 2

- 7.2.5 Following the excavations in 2009 it was anticipated that there would be a forecourt associated with the entrance to the period 2 building which was thought to lie in the west side. However, no structural remains or associated deposits could be assigned to period 2 and there is even some doubt as to whether there was an entrance here, though the internal layout suggests that this is most likely. Instead, the evidence suggests that the collapsed remains of the period 1 building were only partially cleared in this area prior to construction of the period 2 building, which was more substantially built with deeper foundations than its predecessor.
- 7.2.6 Inside the period 2 building, the extent of the southern bath or tank was confirmed, but the structural arrangements associated with the larger, northern bath or tank are less clear. It may have incorporated part of the period 1 building, possibly the wall of an earlier bath, and there is some evidence for a breach or partial collapse of the east wall, possibly a factor in the abandonment and levelling of the period 2 building.
- 7.2.7 The function of the period 2 building is still open to interpretation, but its location, layout and association with water in the two baths or tanks makes a *nymphaeum* a likely possibility, an interpretation which is also suggested for the period 1 building. In this context, the unusually deep cold bath or plunge pool in the earliest *frigidarium* in the period 3 bath-house might also be significant. Overall, however, it is unlikely that there is much more of significance to be learned from further excavations within the period 2 building, particularly because of the constraints imposed by the necessity to retain *in situ* the later remains, most notably the period 3 bath-house walls.

Period 3

- 7.2.8 Some details of the doorways to the bath-house and *praefurnium* were confirmed, but no other information relating to this part of the structural sequence was recorded, and it is unlikely that there is anything of significance to be gained through further excavation.
- 7.2.9 To the west of the bath-house it was anticipated that there would be a formal approach and/or a forecourt associated with the entrance to the building. However, this proved not to be the case and it now appears that there was a rather more informal and poorly defined path which followed the slope of the valley side and linked the villa and bath-house.

Period 4

- 7.2.10 Excavations in 2010 revealed virtually the full extent of the spread of crop-drying debris to the west of the bath-house, but no other features or deposits of this period. It now seems clear that the crop-dryer within the shell of the abandoned bath-house was the only structure of this type in the vicinity, and it is unlikely that there is anything of significance to be gained through further excavation.

7.3 Finds

- 7.3.1 It is envisaged that the processing and recording of the 2010 finds will be undertaken within the next six months. Subsequent assessment and analysis will be integrated into the post-excavation programme following the proposed further season of fieldwork in 2011.

7.4 Environmental remains

- 7.4.1 The single bulk sample (from the crop drying debris) has yet to be processed, but will be retained should assessment/analysis be required to add to that previously undertaken from this and other related deposits of crop drying debris (Stevens 2009).

7.5 Outreach

- 7.5.1 Following the success of the outreach programme in 2007 - 2010, which resulted in all of the excavation aims being achieved and in many cases exceeded, it is clear that work during the final season of 2011 may be undertaken on the same basis, involving volunteers drawn from a variety of sources.
- 7.5.2 The community nature of this project also provides an ideal opportunity to examine and record any surviving artefacts in museum collections (eg Devizes Museum) from the Truckle Hill villa, presumed to be the parent site of the earlier buildings as well as the bath-house. This may provide evidence for connections between these two sites, refining the chronology, sequence of development and range/nature of the activities at both sites. Furthermore, individual volunteers will be able to undertake recording and research on the wall plaster, building materials and other finds. With a small team of volunteers, recording to at least assessment level could be rapidly achieved with specialist guidance. Other research will include looking for parallels for

the two earlier buildings, interpreted here as *nymphaeums*, and gathering information to place the site in its local and regional context, with the results included in the final publication.

7.6 Publication

7.6.1 In 2011-12, a post-excavation programme is proposed which will bring together and integrate the results from the 2008-2011 investigations, review the published 2007 investigation of the bath-house (Andrews 2009) in the light of the revised understanding of its layout, re-examine the evidence from the 19th excavations of the Truckle Hill (North Wraxall) villa, and place the whole in its context of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in this part of the Wiltshire Cotswolds. It is anticipated that the results will be more than sufficient to justify publication of a medium-length (approximately 25 - 40 pages, depending on where it is published) article in either *Britannia* or the county journal. It is also anticipated that the results will be disseminated via more 'popular' publications, both printed and web-based.

7.7 Archive

7.7.1 The complete site archive (**Table 1**) from the 2010 excavation, which will include paper and digital records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Devizes Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; Museums and Galleries Commission 1994). It will eventually form part of the consolidated archive for the entire Truckle Hill project which will be deposited at Devizes Museum

Table 1. Site Archive

WA Project Code	File No.	Details	No. of sheets	Format
74690	1	Index to archive	1	A4
74690	1	Copy of interim report	36	A4
74690	1	Context index	3	A4
74690	1	Graphics register	2	A4
74690	1	Sample index	1	A4
74690	1	Photo registers	4	A4
74690	1	Survey records	8	A4
74690	1	Context sheets	52	A4
74690	1	Context finds records	XX	A4
74690	Roll of drawings	Graphics	1	A1
74690	1	Graphics	13	A3
74690	1	Graphics	5	A4
74690	1	Sample records	1	A4
74690	-	B & W negs and contact sheets	-	35mm
74690	-	Digital photographs	Approx 115	CD
74690	-	Finds boxes	-	XX boxes

7.7.2 The site archive from the 2010 excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the reference number 74690.

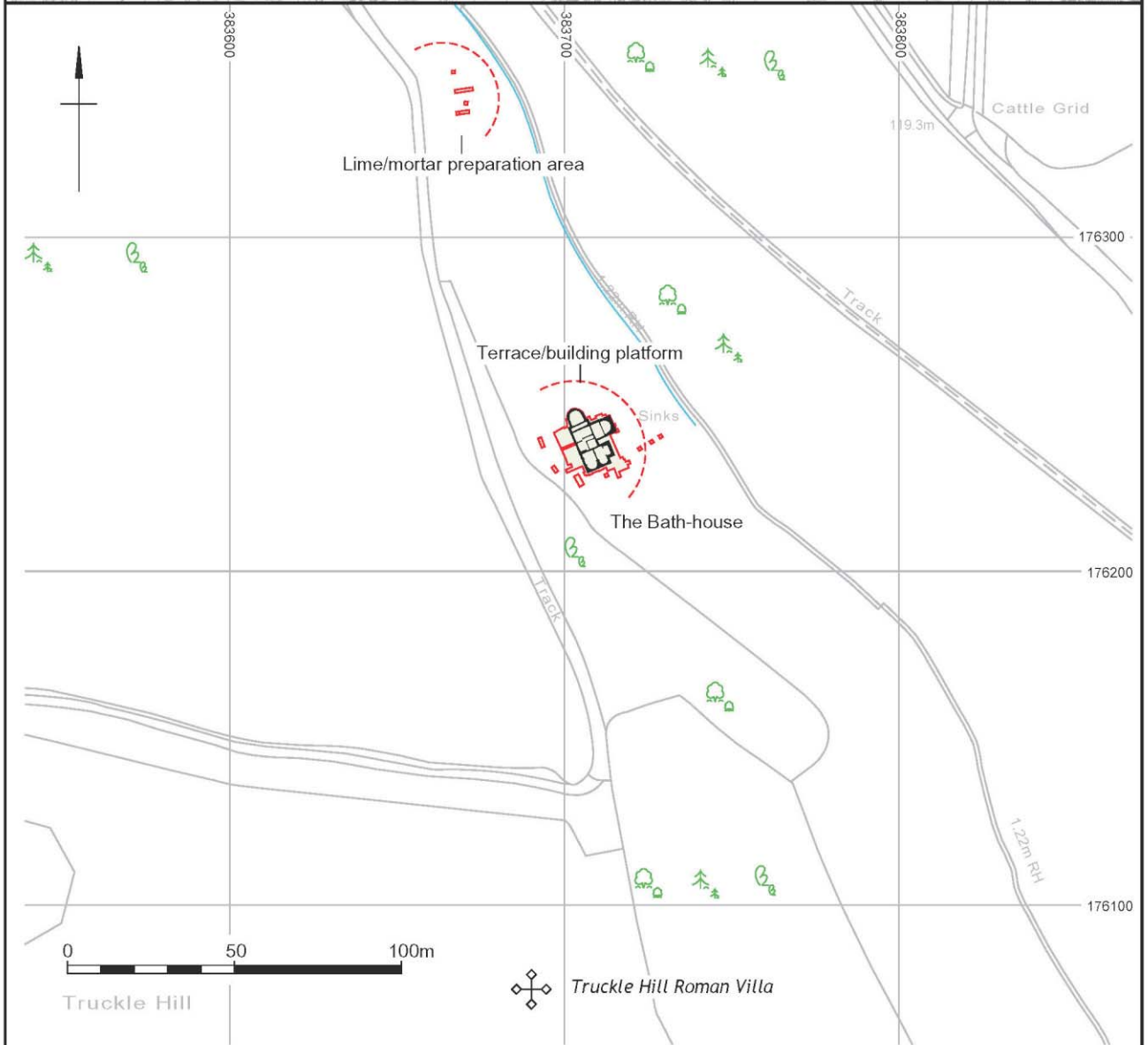
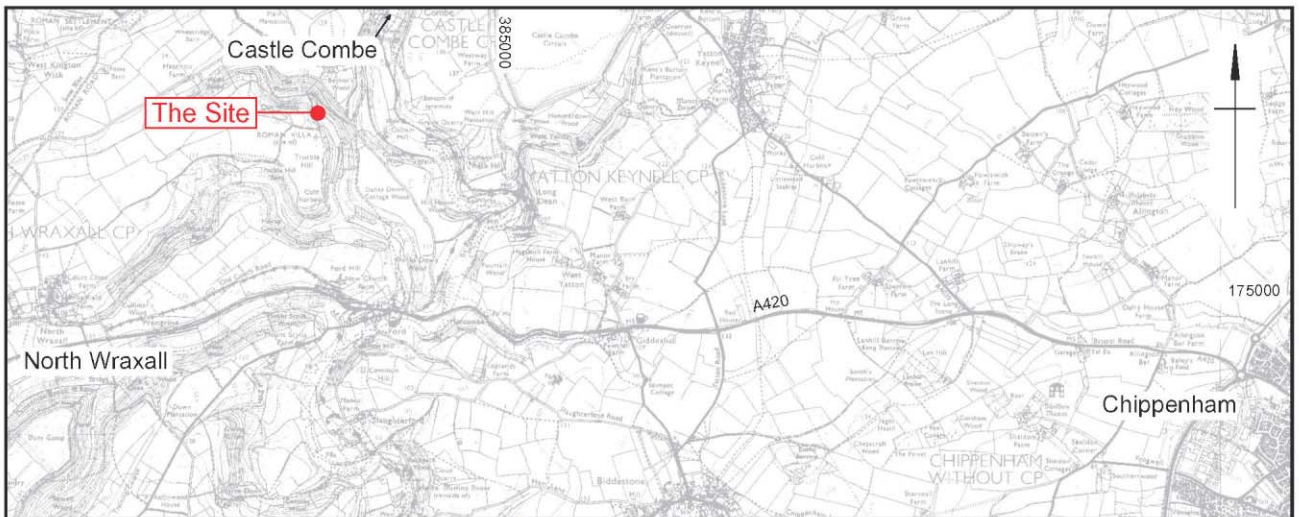
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- WA [Wessex Archaeology] 2010 *New Discoveries on a detached Roman bath-house and two earlier buildings at Truckle Hill, North Wraxall, Wiltshire: Interim report on the 2009 archaeological excavation and outreach programme*, unpublished report 58523.01

APPENDIX 1: Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation (Trench)
51	Wall	Period 2 building – east-west wall on S side of bath/tank (CC)
52	Wall	Period 1 building – east-west wall & NE corner of N room (BB)
53	Paved surface	Period 1 building – stone slab surface within corridor (AA)
54	Wall	Period 1 building – east-west wall on S side of corridor (AA)
55	Wall	Period 2 building – east-west wall on N side (previously = 44) (V)
400	Layer	Demolition deposit (AA)
401	Layer	Charred grain / fuel layer (AA)
402	Layer	Subsoil (AA)
403	Layer	Charred grain / fuel layer (AA)
404	Layer	Demolition deposit (BB)
405	Layer	Not allocated
406	Layer	Mortar surface (BB)
407	Layer	Rubble infill / levelling deposit (BB)
408	Layer	Rubble infill / levelling deposit (CC)
409	Layer	Mortar surface (CC)
410	Layer	Rubble infill / levelling deposit (CC)
411	Layer	Demolition deposit (BB)
412	Layer	Cut (for robbing?) (BB)
413	Layer	Fill / layer (BB)
414	Layer	Rubble infill / levelling deposit (BB)
415	Layer	Levelling deposit? / make-up (AA)
416	Layer	Demolition deposit (AA)
417	Layer	Collapsed roof (tile) (AA)
418	Layer	Natural infill? (AA)
419	Layer	Charred grain / fuel layer (BB)
420	Layer	Layer / spread (AA)
421	Layer	Slope wash (FF)
422	Layer	Collapse / demolition deposit (FF)
423	Layer	Collapse / demolition deposit (EE)
424	Layer	Demolition deposit (EE)
425	Floor	Demolition deposit (EE)
426	Layer	Demolition deposit (AA)
427	Layer	Demolition deposit (AA)
428	Layer	Demolition deposit (AA)
429	Layer	?colluvial deposit (AA)
430	Layer	Topsoil (GG)
431	Layer	Subsoil (GG)
432	Layer	Demolition deposit (GG)
433	Layer	Collapsed roof (tile) (GG)
434	Layer	Terrace fill (GG)
435	Layer	Collapse / demolition deposit (AA)
436	Layer	?colluvial deposit (AA)
437	Layer	Collapse / demolition deposit (AA)
438	Cut	Construction cut (AA)
439	Fill	Fill of construction cut (AA)
440	Layer	Mortar surface / spread (AA)
441	Layer	Mortar surface / spread (AA)
442	Layer	Mortar surface / spread (AA)
443	Surface	Mortar surface / bedding layer (AA)
444	Layer	Rubble make-up (AA)
445	Layer	?colluvial deposit (AA)

Context	Description	Interpretation (Trench)
446	Layer	Collapse / demolition deposit (AA)
447	Layer	Collapse / demolition deposit (AA)



 Excavated area

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Date: 13/12/10

Revision Number:

4

Scale: 1:50000 & 1:2000

Illustrator:

SEJ/RG

Path:

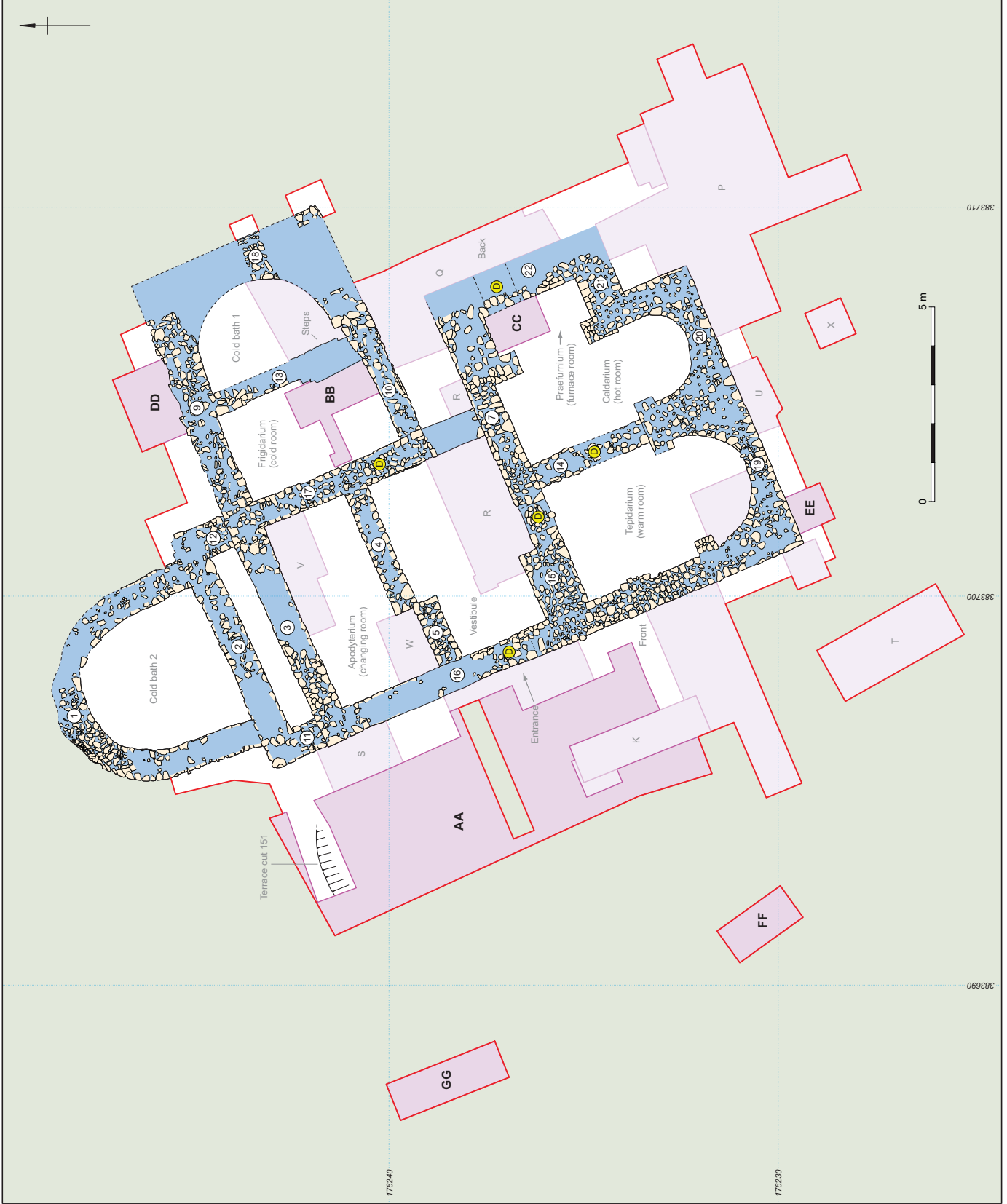
Y:\Projects\74690\...Assessment\10_01_08\Siteloca.dwg



Site location plan

Figure 1

<p>Area of 2010 excavation</p> <p>Area of 2008/2009 excavation</p> <p>Previously excavated bath-house</p> <p>Doorway</p>	
Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	RG
Date:	13/12/10
Scale:	1:100 @ A3
<p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	
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Plan of bath-house (period 3), and 2010 excavation trenches (AA-GG)

Figure 2

Period 1 building
 Period 3 bath-house
 Window

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Plan showing details and projected extent of period 1 building

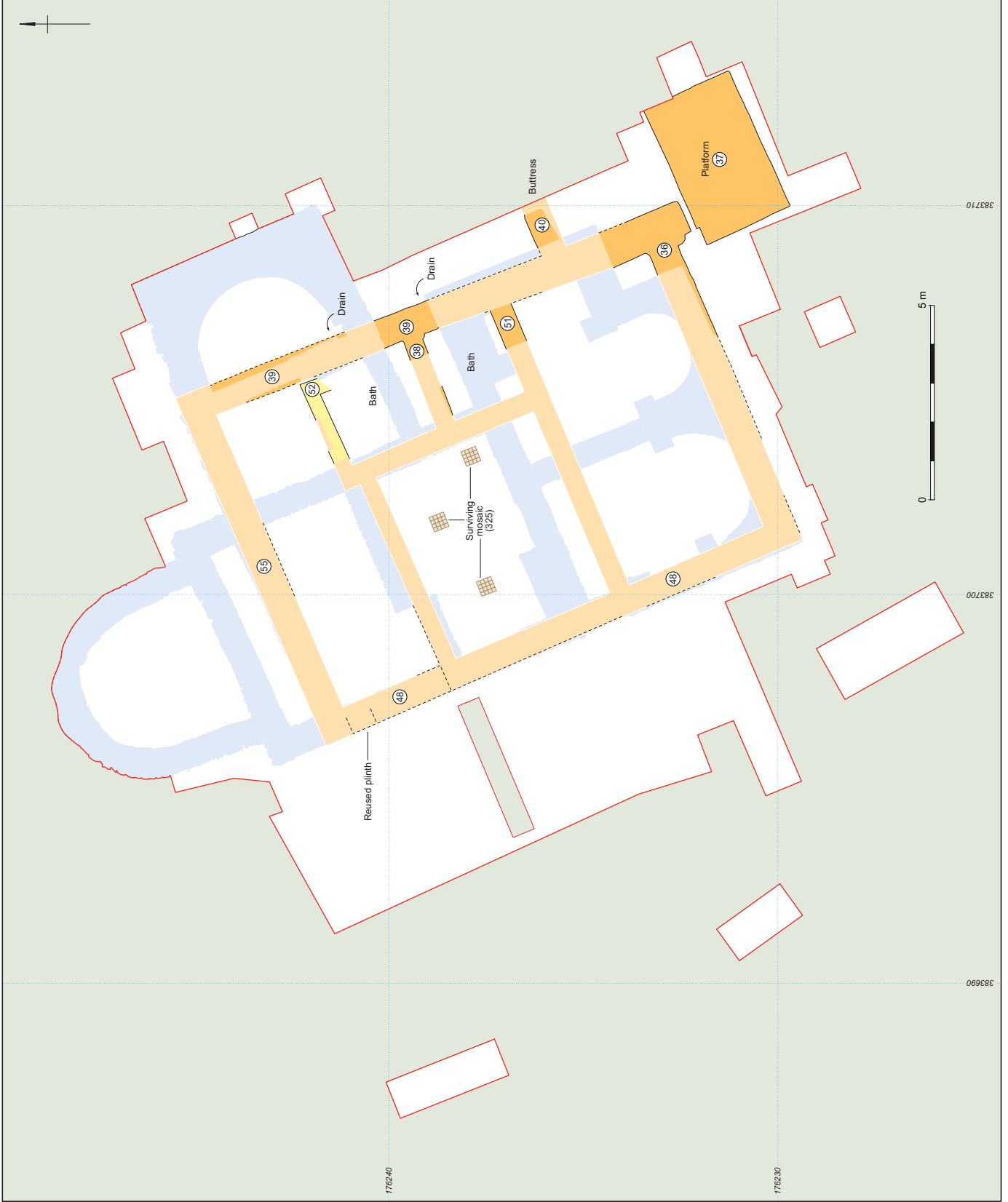
Figure 3

- Period 2 building
- Retained from Period 1 building?
- Period 3 bath-house

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Plan showing details and projected extent of period 2 building

Figure 4



Plate 1: Early stage of excavation (Trench AA), period 3 bath-house to right (view from south)



Plate 2: Advanced stage of excavation (Trench AA): Period 1 walls 44 and 54 in the foreground (with paved corridor 53 between) and statue base 34 and wall 46 in background (view from north-west)


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Plate 3: Period 1 building, courtyard (Trench AA): statue base 34 and partly tumbled wall 46 to the south. Note the edge of land-slip, lower left (scale = 1m; view from north-east)



Plate 4: Period 1 building, courtyard (Trench AA): statue base 34 - note tooling marks and marking-out lines on upper surface of lower block; the scale rests on the associated bedding layer 443 (scale = 1m; view from north)


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Plate 5: Period 1 building, courtyard (Trench AA): possible statue base or plinth, re-used (and inverted) as part of the foundation at the northern end of period 2 wall 48 (scale = 0.5m; view from west)



Plate 6: Period 1 building (Trench AA): Period 1 walls 44 and 54 (under baulk) with paved corridor 53 between, beyond which lies statue base 34 within courtyard and wall 46 (view from north-west)(scale = 2m; view from north-east)


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Plate 7: Period 1 building (Trench GG): wall 44, with collapsed roof tiles 433 lying outside corridor to the right (scale = 0.5m; view from east)



Plate 8: Period 1 building (Trench BB): wall 52, butted by period 2 wall 39 to the left; period 3 bath-house wall 10 to the rear. The scales rest on period 3 mortar surface 406 (scales = 0.5m and 1m; view from north-west)



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Plate 9: Period 2 building (Trench CC): tank/bath wall 51 with opus signinum on far face, and mortar bedding layer 409 in the foreground, overlain by period 3 bath-house wall 22 to right and rubble consolidation/make-up to left (scales = 0.5m and 1m; view from south-east)



Plate 10: Period 2 building (Trench CC): tank/bath wall 51, with opus signinum on inner face; mortar bedding layer 409 to right has been removed exposing rubble make-up layer 410. Period 3 bath-house wall 7 lies to the upper left, above rubble consolidation/make-up, and bath-house wall 22 to the upper right (scales = 0.5m and 1m; view from south)

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