Wessex Archaeology

Lower Upham Farm
Ogbourne St George, Wiltshire

Post-excavation Assessment Report

Ref: 70730.03

July 2009

Wessex Archaeology

LOWER UPHAM FARM, OGBOURNE ST GEORGE, WILTSHIRE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wiltshire County Council to carry out an archaeological rescue excavation of human remains exposed during site works and a subsequent watching brief during ground reduction prior to the construction of a hangar at Lower Upham Farm, Ogbourne St George, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 420781 177650 (hereafter, 'the Site'). The archaeological works were carried out during November 2008 and May 2009.

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) Kennet District Council had previously granted planning permission for the demolition of a derelict farm building and the construction of a hangar (Planning Application ref. K/58740/F) on the Site. An archaeological watching brief had not been required as a condition of the permission and was subsequently undertaken, in two fieldwork phases, at the request of Wiltshire County Council's Archaeologist following the initial notification of exposure of the human remains.

The main feature revealed on the Site, as part of the initial watching brief monitoring, was a substantial Early Romano-British ditch, probably a field boundary, running along the southern edge of the area of investigation on an east-west alignment.

A Middle Romano-British grave established by radiocarbon dating as 80–230cal.AD (1863±25BP; NZA 31094), containing a probable male inhumation, had been cut into the deposits of the ditch. However, due to the disturbance of the grave prior to archaeological monitoring, the exact nature of the grave cut or the grave rites of the occupant remain unclear.

The second and final phase of watching brief monitoring revealed no further archaeological deposits.

It is proposed that the results of this archaeological investigation will be published in a short article in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine.*

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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Wiltshire County Council and Wessex Archaeology would like to acknowledge the assistance and support of Vanessa Clarke and Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger. The help of Mrs. Gill Swanton is also appreciated.

The watching brief was undertaken by Andy Sole, Vaughn Birbeck and Julia Sulikowska. This report was compiled by Julia Sulikowska with contributions from Lorraine Mepham (finds assessment), Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy (human bone) and Jessica Grimm (animal bone). The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.

LOWER UPHAM FARM, OGBOURNE ST GEORGE, WILTSHIRE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wiltshire County Council (WCC) to undertake a rescue excavation of exposed human remains and subsequent archaeological watching brief during ground reduction prior to a barn construction at Lower Upham Farm, Ogbourne St George, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 420781 177650 (hereafter, 'the Site') (**Figure** 1).

1.1.2 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) Kennet District Council granted planning permission for the demolition of a derelict farm building and the construction of a hangar (Planning Application ref. K/58740/F). The archaeological watching brief was not required as a condition of the permission and was undertaken at the request of the WCC Archaeologist on exposure of the human remains.

1.1.3 The excavation and watching brief were undertaken between 24th and 26th November 2008 (**Figure 1**). A second phase of watching brief was undertaken on 24th May 2009 (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Lower Upham Farm, centred on NGR 420781 177650, is located to the north of Ogbourne St George and to the south of an unclassified road off the A346. It is located within the North Wessex Downs and lies a short distance to the west of The Ridgeway, an ancient trackway, on a shallow, west-facing slope (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The area of archaeological works, which comprised a rectangular plot of land, *c*. 20m x 40m, is bound to the north by the current farm buildings and to the south by fields. A large part of this plot was previously occupied by a derelict barn which had been demolished prior to the excavation. Due to the nature of the previous timber structure, the barn had had little or no impact on the archaeological features preserved below the current ground surface.

1.2.3 The Site lies at approximately 185m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology for the Site is recorded as Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey, Sheet 266).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The Site lies within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, an area rich in archaeological monuments. The well preserved Iron Age hillforts at Liddington Castle and Barbury Castle are located approximately 2km to the north and 6km to the west of the Site, respectively. The A346 follows the alignment of a Roman road (from Wanborough to Mildenhall) and is situated approximately 800m to the west of the Site.

1.3.2 A brief search for archaeological and historic sites within a 1km radius ('the Study Area') of the Site, via the online version of Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), indicated a number of archaeological findings, which are summarised in the Appendix; **Table 1**. No Scheduled Monuments or archaeological remains were recorded within the boundaries of the Site itself.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The initial aim of the archaeological excavation was to record and recover human remains uncovered and disturbed during machine excavation within the footprint of the new hangar development.

2.1.2 The aim of the watching brief was to monitor further groundwork and to establish the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character and condition of any further surviving remains within the Site and to investigate and record these.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological investigation was undertaken at the request of the WCC Archaeologist and no Project Design was submitted due to tight time constraints. The methodology followed the standard accepted Wessex Archaeology practice and current WCC guidelines. The fieldwork comprised a rescue excavation of human remains and a watching brief during ground reduction.

3.2 Rescue excavation

3.2.1 Wessex Archaeology was informed by the WCC Archaeologist that human remains had been uncovered and remained *in situ* on the Site. Therefore a *Licence for the Removal of Human Remains* was obtained from the Ministry of Justice prior to the arrival on the Site. However, the initial investigation demonstrated that no human remains were present *in situ*, having been disturbed by the machine excavation and during site visits undertaken by the Police and Mrs Gill Swanton (local archaeologist) in order to establish the nature of the remains.

3.2.2 A series of disturbed human remains were found in the upcast spoil around the grave area. These were collected and removed to the offices of Wessex Archaeology for processing. The remains retrieved by Wessex Archaeology, the Police and Mrs Swanton were labelled separately to aid the assessment.

3.3 Watching Brief

3.3.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in Institute of Field Archaeologists' *'Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*' (1994).

3.3.2 The watching brief fieldwork comprised machine excavation of the area of archaeological investigation using a JCB excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Machining continued to the first archaeological horizon.

3.3.3 Controlled machine stripping of the deposits within the early Romano-British boundary ditch (see Section 4) was undertaken once the required excavation and recording was completed. The aim of this exercise was to ensure that no more graves lay within the line of the ditch which would be impacted by the development. The machining continued to the construction level (**Figure 1**). This investigation revealed no more features.

3.3.4 Further monitoring was carried out during May 2009 (**Figure 1**) to the south of the boundary ditch. No further archaeological remains were identified during this phase of the works.

3.4 Archaeological Recording

3.4.1 A unique site code 70730 was issued for the investigation.

3.4.2 Exposed archaeological features were hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives of the excavation.

3.4.3 A full written, drawn and photographic record was made for all archaeological features. Hand drawn plans and sections of were produced at a scale of 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* sheets were used exclusively for all site recording. Digital images were taken, recording the excavated features and the Site in general, and included a scale bar as appropriate. Features were mapped, using a Global Positioning System (GPS) and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

Artefact Recovery

3.4.4 All artefacts were collected, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001, SMA 1993 & 1995). All non-modern artefacts were collected and retained. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context.

Human Remains

3.4.5 The recovery and assessment of the human remains followed Wessex Archaeology's guidelines, which fully comply with all current legislation (i.e. post April 1 2007) and standards set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2004) and English Heritage (2002).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section summarises the results of the archaeological investigation. The finds and human bone assessments are presented in the Sections 5 and 6 below. More detailed descriptions of the archaeological features and deposits can be found in the paper archive.

4.2 Soil Sequence and Geology

4.2.1 The Site stratigraphy comprised topsoil **001** which was a dark greyish brown silty clay loam with frequent small chalk fragments and modern farming debris. The topsoil directly overlay the natural chalk bedrock.

4.3 Archaeological Features

Pre-Late Iron Age (pre-100 BC)

4.3.1 No features of a pre-Late Iron Age date were identified. However, a number of flint artefacts were retrieved from the ditch (13) backfill. This suggests that there may have been earlier prehistoric activity in the area.

Early Romano-British (AD 43-150)

4.3.2 The main feature revealed on the Site was a substantial ditch **13** (**Figure 1**), possibly a field boundary, running along the southern edge of the area of investigation on an east-west alignment.

4.3.3 The straight, steep sided and flat based ditch measured approximately 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep (**Plate 1**, **Figure 2**). It was filled with two slowly accumulated deposits; a relatively large amount of domestic debris was recovered from within the ditch.

4.3.4 In the eastern part of the excavation area the ditch backfill was cut by an early Romano-British grave (5) (see below).

Middle Romano-British Grave (*80–230cal.AD (1863±25BP; NZA 31094*)

4.3.5 Due to the conditions of the discovery, the date and dimensions of the grave in conjunction with the posture, condition and completeness of the skeleton remain uncertain. Finds recorded within the remnants of the grave backfill are assumed to be residual as they are likely to originate from the ditch fill which would have been disturbed when the grave was cut. All data discussed below is based on the remaining section and on the machine operator's personal account.

4.3.6 Grave **5** was aligned east-west and cut into the deposits of ditch **13** (**Figure 1**). The undisturbed remnant visible in the west facing section of the ditch at the eastern end of the excavation area suggests that the grave was approximately 0.7m wide and 0.45m deep, with steep, concave sides and concave base (**Figure 2**). The length of the grave, based on a measurement of the skeleton provided by the machine driver, was approximately 1.7m. The shape of the grave is unknown and is given as a possible representation on Figure 1.

4.3.7 Grave **5** was backfilled, as part of the burial process, with redeposited ditch backfill **6**, mixed with reworked natural chalk; mid to dark brown silty clay with common sub-angular chalk fragments. The finds allocated to this deposit are probably residual and therefore cannot be used to date the burial.

Burial

4.3.8 The dimensions and the posture of the inhumation burial **7** are unavailable due to the reasons explained above. The possible length of the skeleton was 1.5-1.6m. It was aligned east-west with the head to the east.

4.3.9 No evidence of the burial being placed in a coffin was recorded. As a result of the disturbance, no finds can be confidently described as grave goods.

4.3.10 Despite the disarticulated human bones retrieved from the spoil heaps being in very good condition, the machine excavation had completely disturbed the burial and no remains were left *in situ*.

4.3.11 A sample of the bone was sent for radiocarbon dating which confirmed the date of the inhumation as Middle Romano-British (80–230cal.AD (1863±25BP; NZA 31094) (**Appendix: Table 2**).

5 HUMAN BONE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The disarticulated and redeposited remains of an inhumation burial, made in a grave cut into the upper fills of an Early Romano-British ditch, were revealed during construction work. The burial has been dated to the Middle Romano-British period (see above).

5.2 Methods

5.2.1 The degree of bone erosion was recorded using the system of grading devised by McKinley (2004, fig. 7.1-7). Age was assessed from the stage of tooth and skeletal development (Beek 1983; Scheuer and Black 2000), and the patterns and degree of age-related changes to the bone (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Sex was ascertained from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994); as the sexing criteria produced contradictory results, the indicated sex has been qualified (i.e. probable). Measurements were taken and skeletal indices calculated where possible (Brothwell and Zakrzewski 2004; Trotter and Gleser 1952, 1958; Bass 1987). Non-metric traits were recorded in accordance with Berry and Berry (1967) and Finnegan (1978).

5.3 Results

5.3.1 The following provides a summary of the results, details are in the archive.

Disturbance and preservation

5.3.2 The grave was *c.* 0.40m deep; however none of the remains were *in situ*. The preservation of the bone was good (grade 0-1) with mild to moderate fresh fragmentation. Skeletal recovery was *c.* 80%, the main missing components predominantly comprising parts of the legs and feet.

Demographic data and skeletal indices

5.3.3 The remains represent an adult *c.* 35-40 years (probable male). It was possible to estimate the platymeric index in both femora, the right was platymeric (80.4 - flat or broad), the left was eurymeric (85 - less broad/flat). The platycnemic index of the left tibia fell within the mesocnemic range (66.8 – moderate). The robusticity index of the left femur was 129.

Non-metric traits

5.3.4 Variations in skeletal morphology can indicate population diversity (within or between groups) and/or activity related modifications (Tyrrell 2000, 292)). Developmental/familial traits seen in the Lower Upham individual (context

007) include dental anomalies, observed in the molars and a maxillary second incisor - teeth prone to variation. Slight mandibular tori were observed, whilst small wormian bones are present in the lambda, lambdoid and coronal sutures. Variations in the transitional vertebrae indicate a cranial shift - a common condition. Traits associated with activity include variations in the left elbow, hip joints and right foot (i.e. septal aperture, Allen's fossae, third trochanters, exostoses in the trochanteric fossae, and peroneal tubercle).

Pathological lesions

Dental

5.3.5 Mild to moderate dental calculus (calcified plaque/tartar; Brothwell 1972, fig. 58b) is present on the anterior teeth and distal molars, presenting most severely in the mandible. Periodontal disease (gingivitis; Ogden 2005) mildly affected the mandibular alveolar margins, whilst the inaccessible space caused by mild impaction may have contributed to the more severe periodontal disease between a second and third maxillary molar. *Ante mortem* loss of the left maxillary second premolar was the only positively identified case, however the socket of the adjacent molar was partially resorbed, suggesting recent or imminent tooth loss prior to death.

5.3.6 Between one and three dental caries were observed in eight teeth (32%, including all molars). The lesion origin was apparent in most teeth (75%), distributed equally between the occlusal surface and cemento-enamel junction. An apical abscess was indicated (left mandibular first molar; c. 3% tooth positions), probably caused by the large carious lesion. The smooth walled lesion in the socket apex of a maxillary premolar probably represents a granuloma - a sac of soft tissue thought to develop in response to injury to the teeth.

5.3.7 Dental hypoplasia, presenting as multiple fine linear depressions (the result of interruption to enamel production), was observed in most anterior teeth. Their distribution suggests the individual suffered repeated, mild (and occasionally moderate) periods of stress between the ages of *c*. 2 and 5 years.

Trauma

5.3.8 A well healed vertical fracture of a mid range rib (mid shaft) was observed, a commonly occurring injury often the result of direct injury such as a fall against a hard object/surface. Most heal unaided (Adams 1987, 107).

Joint disease

5.3.9 Joint diseases represent the most commonly recorded conditions on archaeological skeletal assemblages. Similar lesions – osteophytes and other forms of new bone development and micro- and macro-pitting – may form in response to various diseases, although some occur as lone lesions, largely reflective of 'wear-and-tear'. Many conditions increase in severity with age, though factors other than age of the individual are often involved and the aetiology of some conditions is not clearly understood.

5.3.10 A left rib had both pitting and osteophytes on the costo-vertebral facets, whilst mild osteoarthritis was observed in the third cervical, as well as the fifth and sixth thoracic vertebrae. Mild marginal osteophytes were present on three cervical, most thoracic and two lumbar vertebrae.

5.3.11 Schmorl's nodes (a pressure defect resulting from a rupture in the intervertebral disc; Rogers and Waldron 1995, 27; Roberts and Manchester 1997, 107) commonly affect young adults. The seventh thoracic to fourth lumbar vertebrae had mild to moderate lesions. Degenerative disc disease, (the breakdown of the intervertebral disc, reflecting age-related wear-and-tear (Rogers and Waldron 1995, 27)) was expressed mildly in the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae.

Other

5.3.12 Hypervascularity, evident on the posterior parietals and occipital bones of the skull, are symptomatic of an increased blood flow to the scalp, often associated with irritation (for example: scratching as a result of head lice (McKinley 2009).

6 OTHER FINDS

6.1.1 Apart from human bone, a small quantity of other finds was recovered, comprising pottery, worked flint and animal bone. Quantities by context for these finds are given in the **Appendix**; **Table 3**, and the finds are briefly discussed below. The primary dating evidence is provided by the pottery, which suggests that the burial, and the associated contexts, belongs to the early part of the Roman period, although residual finds, in the form of worked flint, are also present.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Of the 51 sherds of pottery recovered, 50 are in grog-tempered fabrics characteristic of the Savernake ceramic tradition of the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, found widely distributed across north Wiltshire and the surrounding counties. At least four vessels are represented here, comprising two everted rim jars (contexts **6** and **12**) and two bead rim jars (context **12**). One jar base sherd has multiple post-firing perforations, although for what purpose is unknown.

6.2.2 One sherd, from context **12** (fill of Ditch 13), is in a fine whiteware with a glossy, orange-brown colour coat. This is a short, everted rim from a small jar or large beaker; the ware is not identifiable as any known local type, and the source is uncertain.

6.2.3 Overall, the range of wares and forms would be consistent with an early post-conquest date, perhaps in the third quarter of the 1st century AD.

6.3 Worked Flint

6.3.1 Of the five pieces of worked flint recovered, four are waste flakes, one is a scraper, and one is retouched but not a specific tool type. Both retouched pieces came from context **12**. The single flake from context **6** is morphologically consistent with an Early Bronze Age date, as is the scraper.

6.4 Animal Bone

6.4.1 A total of 175 bones were hand-recovered (conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion). Animal bone was recovered from contexts **1** (spoil heap), **6**, **8** and **12**. All bones derive from mammals. No bones from birds, fish or amphibians are present.

Condition and preservation

6.4.2 Almost all animal bone fragments are in good condition. A few bones showed signs of butchery indicating that the remains contain food waste (**Table 4**). The few gnawed bones show that dogs had access to the bones prior to deposition. A loose but matching cattle epiphysis and a few articulating dog bones indicate that some bone was found in primary deposition.

Animal husbandry

6.4.3 The identified bones in this small assemblage derive from horse (n=9), cattle (51), sheep/goat (11), pig (3) and dog (6). Context **1** contained the remains of adult and juvenile cattle. Context **12** contained the remains of subadult and adult cattle as well as the mandible from a subadult male pig. A horse calcaneus and centrotarsal show severe signs of spavin. This stress related illness might have made the horse useless and it was therefore killed.

Consumption and deposition

6.4.4 The small assemblage contains a wide range of skeletal elements and this suggests that the animals were butchered nearby. A dead dog was thrown in with the butchery and kitchen waste.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Archaeological Features

7.1.1 The excavation carried out at Lower Upham Farm, Swindon, Wiltshire revealed a single undated grave in conjunction with an Early Romano-British field system ditch. Given the disturbed and incomplete nature of the grave and the small size of the area exposed no further analysis is recommended.

7.2 Human Bone

7.2.1 The human bone assemblage represents the remains of a single Middle Romano-British inhumation burial. Singleton burials are often associated with small farmsteads or similarly rural settlements, away from major centres where burial within a cemetery was more usual. Whilst singletons are common in this period (as they are in other periods), there is yet to be any study involving the collation and comparison of the material. Until such research is undertaken, each burial represents too small a sample of the contemporaneous population to allow satisfactory discussion.

7.2.2 It is recommended that a summary of the findings be published in a relevant journal, and access to the archive be allowed for future research.

7.3 Other Artefacts

7.3.1 Apart from the human bone, no further analysis of this small assemblage is warranted, but the proposed publication note could include details of the finds as presented here, and could include illustrations of selected pottery vessels (a maximum of four).

8 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

8.1.1 It is proposed that the results will be published as a short article in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine.* It will be necessary to agree and finalise the proposals for post-excavation analysis and publication with the Wiltshire County Council.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of the finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of Archive

9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and artefacts, will be prepared following the 'Guidelines and conditions for the preparation and deposition of archaeological archives to Wiltshire Heritage Museum and Library', and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).

9.2.2 The archive is currently stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, under the project code 70730.

9.2.3 All archive elements have been marked with the site code and a full index has been prepared. The archive comprises the following:

- 3 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file of paper records and A3 graphics

9.2.4 A digital archive will also be produced. This will comprise a database, scanned site drawings, digital photographs, AutoCAD drawings and PDFs of the report.

9.3 Conservation

9.3.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. No finds have been identified as of unstable condition and therefore there is no need of further conservation treatment of any objects.

9.4 Discard Policy

9.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. No discard is anticipated of the artefacts.

9.5 Copyright

9.5.1 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 to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

9.5.2 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

9.6 Security Copy

9.6.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

9.6.2 The online form for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project will be completed by Wessex Archaeology in order to allow the Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record to validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website, once the report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER.

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11 APPENDIX

Table 1: Archaeological sites and findspots within 'the Study Area', by period

Period	Site Name	SMR No.	Description of Findings
Mesolithic 8500-4000 BC	30 Acres Field	SU27NW058	Small assemblage including a hammerstone, cores and scrapers
	Drove Pond	SU27NW059	Group of flint implements comprising a burin, cores and utilized flakes
	N of Whitefield Hill	SU27NW067	Flint core
Bronze Age 2400-700 BC	W of Shipley Bottom	SU27NW617	Bronze Age bowl barrow that contained primary and secondary human burials
Iron Age 700 BC-AD 43	NE of Lower Upham Farm	SU27NW200	Iron Age pottery and bone fragments found in a small rectangular enclosure, burrowed by rabbits
	NE of Lower Upham Farm	SU27NW217	Iron Age pottery fragments
Romano-British AD 43-410	East of Lower Upham Farm	SU27NW327	Roman pottery fragments
	NE of Lower Upham Farm	SU27NW322	Romano pottery fragments, found in association with a slight depression
	SE Muttondown Plantation	SU27NW311	Roman pottery fragments of 1st-2nd century
Medieval 11th-15th century	Blakes Farm	SU27NW452	Farmstead with medieval origins, associated with Adam Le Blake in AD1289
Undated	Liddington Castle to Church Hill	SU27NW651	Undated earthwork comprising a long linear bank and ditch
	The Ridgeway	SU17SW713	An ancient trackway, perhaps of prehistoric date
	Liddington Hill	SU27NW659	Undated ditch forming a boundary or a trackway
	Liddington Hill	SU27NW675	A linear ditch on the parish boundary
	Blakes Farm to Whitefield Hill	SU27NW661	The remains of an undated field system
	W of Shipley Bottom	SU27NW677	Undated trackway cut into the hillside, visible on an aerial photograph

Table 2: Radiocarbon dating

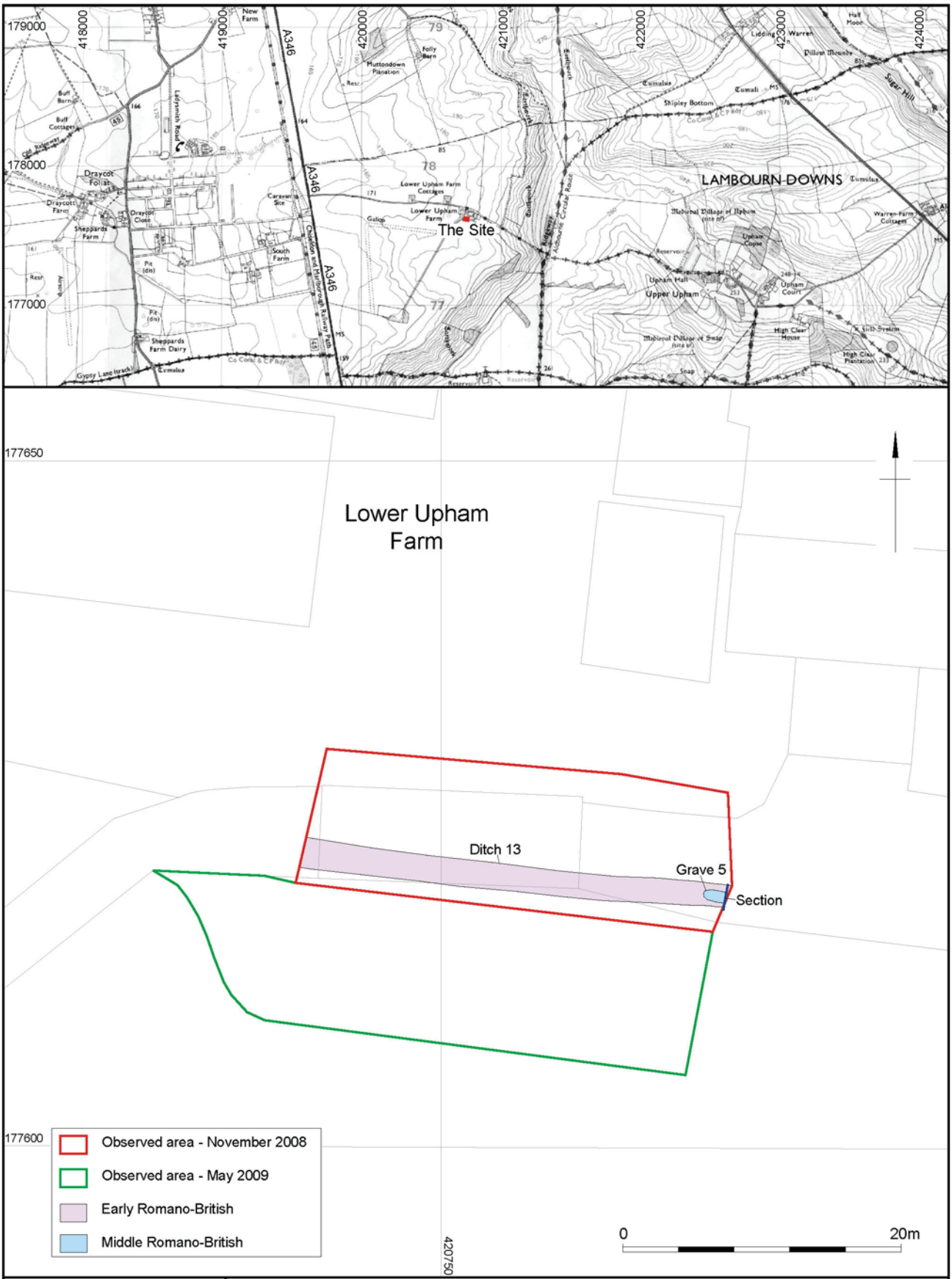
Feature Type	Material	Id.	Lab ref.	$d^{13}C$	Date BP	calibration AD(2 sig. 94.5%)	Phase
Grave 7	human bone	Right femur	NZA-31094	-19.9‰	1863±25	80-230 cal. AD	Romano-British 1st-3rd C AD

Table 3: Finds other than human bone by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Description	Animal Bone	Worked Flint	Pottery
001	Topsoil	12/161		4/89
006	Grave fill	3/52	1/30	9/199
008	Ditch fill	10/58		
012	Ditch fill	163/1786	4/75	38/716
TOTAL		**188/2057**	**5/105**	**51/1004**

Table 4: Animal bone condition and potential (n)

Context	Unid.	Loose teeth	Gnawed	Measure-able	Age-able	Butchered	Total no. frags.
001	25	2	1	3	4	-	49
006	11	4	1	1	1	1	18
008	8	1	-	-	-	-	9
012	51	1	5	9	16	1	99



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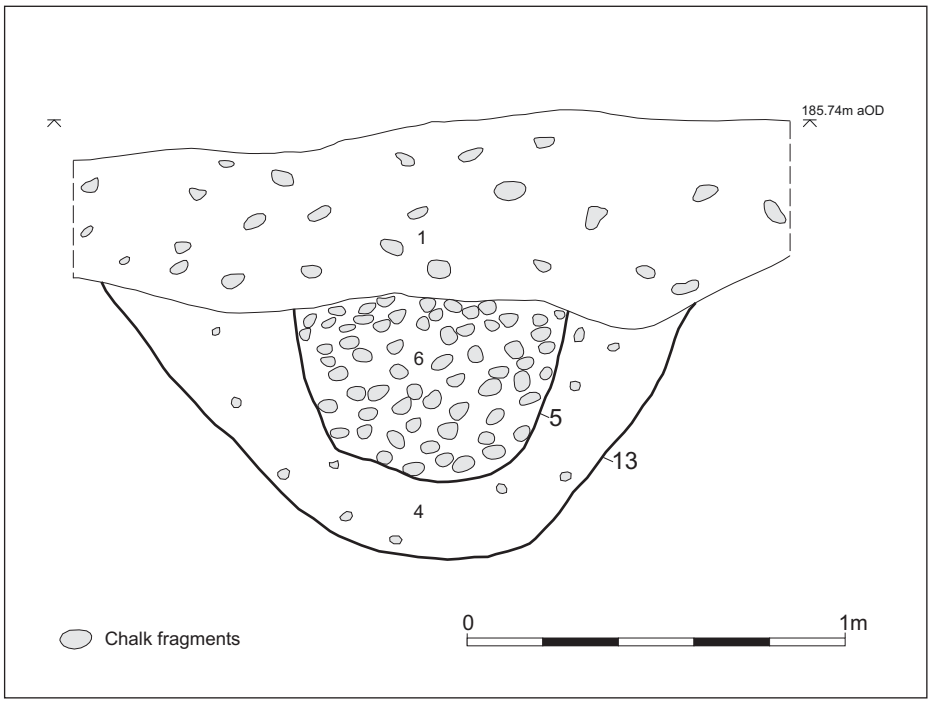
Site location plan

Figure 1



West facing section of Ditch 13 and end of Grave 5

Plate 1: East facing section of Ditch 13

Date:	16/01/09	Revision Number:	0
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