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of Science and Industry
Wroughton
Wiltshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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**National Museum of Science and Industry,
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Tree Planting Scheme.**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SUMMARY

In March of 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Creative Planet to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed new planting of woodland on the periphery of the airfield at the National Museum of Science and Industry at Wroughton, centred on SU 143 795.

The airfield lies in an area on the edge of the Malborough downs that has a demonstrable relict landscape dating from the Neolithic period through to the Roman period. However, the site itself contained no significant archaeological remains. The evaluation consisted of nine 3.5 m by 1.6 m trenches and one 5 m by 1.6 m trench, evenly distributed across the site. The sole feature uncovered was a possible shallow ditch which ran NE-SW through the site. The extensive construction work on the airfield during the 1940's does not seem to have resulted in any truncation in the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location, Geography, Topography and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 In March of 2005, OA carried out a field evaluation at the National Museum of Science and Industry, on behalf of Creative Planet in respect of a planning application for a Woodland Grant Scheme. This was in accordance with a brief set by Helena Cave-Penny of Wiltshire County Council (WCC 2005). The development site is situated at the northern end of Wroughton Airfield (SU 143 795), which lies to the south of Wroughton in the Borough of Swindon and is approximately 12 hectares in area.
- 1.1.2 The north of the Airfield is bounded by Clouts Wood and the lower scarp of the Marlborough Downs (Fig. 1). The south-east corner of the Airfield lies adjacent to Hackpen Farm and the south-west corner adjacent to Uffcott. The airfield stands on a relatively flat plateau that falls away steeply just beyond the northern perimeter into the Vale of White Horse.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation consisted of nine trenches measuring 3.5 m by 1.6 m and one trench measuring 5 m by 1.6 m (Trench 4), which were distributed evenly across the site (Fig. 2).
- 1.1.4 The underlying geology comprises lower chalk, which in turn overlies Upper Greensand and Gault clay in the scarp immediately north of the site.

1.2 Archaeological and Historical background

- 1.2.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study (OA 2004), the results of which are presented below. This covers a wider area than the evaluated site. The site itself has produced limited archaeological evidence. There are several known sites with archaeological remains adjacent to the development site. The current study area (the area within a 1 km radius of the site) contains 140 known archaeological sites and findspots, all of which have been allocated an OA number, added to the gazetteer of known archaeological sites and finds (Appendix 2), referred to in the text and marked on the features map (Fig. 2).
- 1.2.2 The nature of the archaeology within the proposed new plantations area and within the wider study area is discussed by period below.

Palaeolithic (500, 000 BP - 10,000 BP)

- 1.2.3 No artefacts of Palaeolithic date have been recorded from within the site or wider study area.

Mesolithic (10,000 BP - 4,000 BC)

- 1.2.4 A single findspot (**OA 22**) of a possible Mesolithic pebble macehead is recorded from within the wider study area.

Neolithic (4,000 BC - 2,300 BC)

- 1.2.5 A number of findspots and sites have been identified within the wider study area comprising scatters of flints and pottery (**OA 23, 24, 80, 81, 87 and 115**). The nature of this evidence potentially indicates that domestic occupation and associated agricultural practices were present in the wider study area during the Neolithic period. With the development of agriculture during this period extensive woodland clearance would have occurred in the area as is suggested from mollusc evidence recovered from the northern fringes of the downs (Gingell 1992). With the clearance of woodland, the light, well drained and easily worked soils of the Marlborough Downs presented an attractive location for the early farmers of the Period.
- 1.2.6 Evidence for settlement and occupation of the Downs in this period is perhaps best demonstrated by that known from the extensive ritual complex of Avebury situated some kilometres to the south-west. The scale of the works at that site suggest that the area must have been fairly intensively settled, this also being suggested by the presence of numerous funerary monuments in the form of long barrows on the Downs in this period such as are seen at Manton Down, Temple Bottom, and in Chiseldon to name but a few (Gingell 1992).
- 1.2.7 The low intensity of finds of Neolithic date from the study area may indicate that some form of settlement and land utilisation was present in the general environs of the site. The limited evidence however does not allow for any clearer assessment of the character or intensity of the activity represented.

Bronze Age (2,300 - 700 BC)

- 1.2.8 A significant number of findspots and sites of Bronze Age date have been identified within the wider study area.
- 1.2.9 No material of Bronze Age date has been noted from within the site itself, but the number of Bronze Age finds and sites recorded within the wider study area indicates an intensification of settlement and land use that is likely to have begun in the Neolithic period. The intensification of settlement in the Bronze Age period on the Downs is well attested from the extensive settlement evidence and associated field systems that cover much of the area by this period, the distribution of enclosures suggesting the existence of single farmstead settlements situated at intervals as close as 0.5 km (Gingell 1992).
- 1.2.10 The Bronze Age sites identified are mainly round Barrows (**OA12, 13, 52, 59 - 62, 75 and 78**) with two possible settlements and enclosures (**OA 23 and 81**). Round Barrows are often associated with the formation of territories during the Bronze Age and are often found on prominent land, potentially as territorial markers.
- 1.2.11 The light, well drained and easily turned soils of the area would have remained attractive for farming, the situation of barrow groups around the ridgeway suggesting again that this area had indeed been extensively cleared of woodland. There are many undated field systems and enclosures within the wider study area (**OA 11, 18, 55**

and 57) and given the evidence recorded elsewhere on the Downs it is likely that some, if not all, of these may be Bronze Age in origin. The Ridgeway (**OA 52**), a routeway established along the northern edge of the Marlborough Downs, probably dates to the Neolithic period and was certainly in use by the Bronze Age.

Iron Age (700 BC - AD 43)

- 1.2.12 The construction of the hill fort at Barbury (**OA 27**) demonstrates a continuity in occupation and land use within the area from the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods. Barbury Hillfort comprises a bivallate fort with an extensive enclosure and field system in its locality. The general use of the higher downland in north Wiltshire after the Bronze Age is thought to have become less extensive with a change in emphasis on agricultural production and population increasingly being centred on lowland areas and river valley aspects (Gingell 1992). The development of defensive foci on the higher downland areas became widespread from 600 BC onward, and these areas were being extensively utilised for grazing (Gingell 1992).
- 1.2.13 It is highly likely that the wider study area remained under occupation throughout the Iron Age with an increasing emphasis on field enclosures for the pasturing of stock.

Roman Period (43AD – 410 AD)

- 1.2.14 A continuation in occupation and use of the area can be seen from the Iron Age through into the Roman Period. The single findspot recorded within the perimeter of the airfield comprises a single coin of Romano-British date (**OA 37**), but there is sufficient evidence from the wider study area to indicate that the area was quite intensively settled and farmed during this period.
- 1.2.15 The introduction of heavier ploughs would have made the farming of the heavier soils in the Vale of White Horse more feasible and it is possible that settlement during the Roman period may potentially have shifted its focus from the scarp edges into the valley. Recorded evidence from the Downs does however also clearly suggest that the earlier field systems created in the Bronze Age were re-established in the early Romano-British period. This is suggested by the recovery of many dual assemblages of late Bronze Age and Romano-British pottery, the later usually containing a high proportion of Savernake ware of 1st and 2nd centuries.

Early Medieval Period (AD410 - 1066)

- 1.2.16 A hiatus in recorded archaeological evidence is widely recognised in Britain with the decline of Romanized civic centres and their associated infrastructure in the 5th century AD.
- 1.2.17 There is, however, some evidence for occupation within the wider study area attributable to the early medieval period. A number of possible burials (**OA 4**) are recorded from Barbury Castle and these, coupled with findspots of early Saxon pottery and metalwork (**OA 23, 82 and 84**), suggest occupation activity within the environs of Wroughton and to the south-west of Uffcott.

- 1.2.18 Two battles are thought to have taken place within the wider study area during this period. The first is *Breahburh* (AD 567), thought to have been fought by Ceawlin of Wessex on the slopes of Barbury Hill. The second is *Ellandun* (AD 825) (OA 92). The burials (OA 4) at Barbury Castle may potentially be associated with the battle of *Breahburh* as spearheads are recorded along with scramaxes suggesting the burials are military in nature.
- 1.2.19 The Ridgeway (OA 52) continued to be an important routeway during this period.

Later Medieval Period (AD1066-1550)

- 1.2.20 Evidence for later medieval activity within the wider study area is concentrated around the present village of Wroughton and the hamlet of Uffcott, and is potentially indicative of the settlement focus moving from the scarplands to the spring line within the Vale of White horse by this period.
- 1.2.21 The area occupied by the site was probably pasture or even assorted woodland during the later medieval period and remained such throughout much of the post medieval period.

Post-Medieval Period (AD1550-1900)

- 1.2.22 The Study Area probably remained marginal to settlement now concentrated on the spring line below. The area was certainly mostly open by 1886 and is likely to have been open farm and pasture land with occasional copses throughout the post medieval period.
- 1.2.23 The Ordnance Survey 1/2500 of 1886 shows that a Farm called Rectory Farm and a set of Cottages called Rectory Cottages (OA 151) once stood on the site of the airfield.

Modern Period (AD1901- present)

- 1.2.24 The wider study area has remained open farm and pasture land throughout the 20th century.
- 1.2.25 Work on Wroughton Airfield began in 1939 and was completed in its initial form as an Aircraft Storage Unit (ASU) and electrical and wireless school in 1940. Initially the airfield had only one runway on a north-east to south-west axis. All sixteen of the hangars were constructed by 1940, with the administration buildings concentrated in the south east corner of the airfield.
- 1.2.26 As an Aircraft Storage Unit, RAF Wroughton was designed to maintain stocks of new and reconditioned aircraft from factories and to undertake routine maintenance. RAF Wroughton was unusual in having its own landing ground instead of relying on a nearby sister airfield.
- 1.2.27 RAF Wroughton was linked to the nearby operational airfield at RAF Lyneham and initially aircraft would have been stored in sections within its 16 widely dispersed

hangers for use at this, and other, operational stations. By 1941 the airfield was maintaining and reconditioning aircraft and was also a holding field for packaging aircraft for distribution overseas.

- 1.2.28 With the onset of World War II (W W II) Wroughton was heavily camouflaged from the air and in keeping with new doctrine, aircraft were widely dispersed around the airfield perimeter and not concentrated within the hangers. By 1942 Extensive use was being made of land to the east of the airfield for aircraft dispersal (**OA 147 - 149**). Aircraft were being dispersed as far away as the foot of Barbury Hill (**OA 150**).
- 1.2.29 Two further runways were added to the airfield in the winter of 1943. By this date RAF Wroughton had added the construction of gliders to its workload.
- 1.2.30 Post war RAF Wroughton adapted aircraft for new roles and acted as a repository for aircraft awaiting scrapping. In the 1950's Wroughton began to specialise in the servicing of helicopters.
- 1.2.31 The Royal Navy, as the primary maintainers of helicopters for the armed forces, took over the airfield in 1972. The airfield ceased to be operational in 1978, though some functions continued on the site until the Science Museum took over the site for the storage of its large object collection in 1990.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1 The aims of the archaeological test pits were:
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving on the site.
 - To determine the level, if any, of truncation or burying of archaeological deposits during the earthworks associated with the construction of the Airfield.
 - To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present.
 - To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may be present.
 - To make available the results of the investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of ten trenches each measuring 3.5 m by 1.6 m, with the exception of trench 4 which measured 5 m by 1.6 m, which were evenly distributed

across the area (Fig. 3). The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 180° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

- 3.1.2 The work was completed within two days by a Supervisor and a field archaeologist, managed by Clare King, and under the overall direction of Nick Shepherd (OA Head of Fieldwork).

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 All areas to be machined were checked for services before hand and none were encountered during the evaluation.
- 3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

- 3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. No finds of special interest were encountered during the evaluation.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 3.4.1 Bulk samples were taken from the ditch found in the study area. No other deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the evaluation.

3.5 Presentation of results

- 3.5.1 Trenches 4 and 5 will be described individually as they contained a potential archaeological feature. Trenches 1 through 3 and 6 through 10 will have a general description. Further descriptions of the contexts can be found in the context charts in Appendix 1.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

- 4.1.1 The site is located on lower chalk. Conditions were dry and generally very conducive to the works. Most of the soils dug through were modern topsoil and a thinner layer of subsoil was present in about half of the trenches. All of the trenches were relatively shallow averaging 0.28 m from the ground level to the top of the natural.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.2.1 The only archaeological feature uncovered during the evaluation was a ditch (403, 503) aligned NE-SW, which extended for at least 30 m through trenches 4 and 5. While in trench 4 it is fairly substantial in section, further downhill in trench 5 it had become very shallow (Figs. 4 and 5). Erosion may have removed the top fills of the ditch further down hill. This feature was located at the easternmost end of the site (Fig. 3).

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Trench 4

- 5.1.1 Trench 4 was oriented roughly east-west (Fig. 3 and 4) and measured 5 m in length by 1.6 m in width. This larger size was due to the discovery of feature 403 at its eastern extreme. The natural chalk was found at a depth of 0.50 m across the whole of the trench.
- 5.1.2 The shallow ditch (403) measured 2 m in width and 0.40 m in depth with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 4). Both fills were brown silt clays, with the primary fill (402) being lighter than the tertiary fill (401). Pottery from the Victorian period was present in fill 401.
- 5.1.3 The ditch was sealed by 0.30m of topsoil (403).

Trench 5

- 5.1.4 Trench 5 was positioned across the estimated path of ditch 403 and was the easternmost trench in the site. It was aligned WNW-ESE and measured 3.5 m in length and 1.6 m wide (Fig. 3 and 5). The natural chalk was found at a depth of 0.35 m across the whole of the trench.
- 5.1.5 Ditch 503 was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.2 m in width and only 0.08 m in depth. It had very shallow sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 5). It was filled by a light grey brown clay silt (502).
- 5.1.6 The ditch as sealed by 0.16 m of silty loam subsoil (501), which was in turn overlain by 0.20 m of topsoil (500).

Trenches 1 to 3

- 5.1.7 Trenches 1 through 3 all measured approximately 3.5 m long and 1.6 m wide and were more or less centrally located in the site (Fig. 3). These trenches are grouped together due to their stratigraphic similarity.
- 5.1.8 These trenches all contained around 0.20 m of topsoil and 0.15 m of subsoil, which was found directly above the natural chalk.
- 5.1.9 None of these trenches revealed any archaeology.

Trenches 6 to 10

- 5.1.10 Trenches 6 through 10 all measured approximately 3.5 m long and 1.6 m wide, and were generally located in the western half of the site (Fig. 3). These trenches are grouped together due to their stratigraphic similarity.
- 5.1.11 These trenches contained no layer of subsoil. Instead they contained an average of 0.27 m of topsoil which was found directly overlying the natural chalk.
- 5.1.12 None of these trenches contained any archaeology.

5.2 Finds

- 5.2.1 All finds recovered were of modern date.

5.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence

- 5.3.1 Analysis of the palaeo-environmental samples demonstrated that the flots were small in size and contained fragments of coal, modern root material and molluscs. The molluscs from each sample included the species *Ceciloides acicula*. This is a burrowing species and thus not necessarily an archaeological deposit. No artefacts were retrieved from the residues.
- 5.3.2 The only charred plant remains were observed in context (506) which contained two *Triticum* sp. (wheat) cereal grains and one weed seed which was unidentifiable. The two *Triticum* sp. cereal grains could be used for C14 dating if necessary.
- 5.3.3 The flots are not indicative of any archaeological period and are dominated by modern contamination.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 6.1.1 Conditions for the works were good. An even distribution of the trenches was established throughout the site, which has provided a fairly good picture of the areas' archaeological potential.

6.2 Overall interpretation

Summary of results

- 6.2.1 The only archaeological feature found in the site was a shallow undated ditch aligned NE-SW, uncovered in trenches 4 and 5. It was quite wide and not very deep and yielded one shred of Victorian date. While it could be a drainage ditch of some sort, it could equally be some kind of furrowing activity, although no other furrow markers were found on site.

- 6.2.2 As far as could reasonably discerned, no modern truncation of the chalk was uncovered in any of the trenches, nor was there evidence of large amounts of redeposited overburden from the construction of the airport in the 1940's. The surface behaviour of the site matched the overall topography of the area, and there were no visible discrepancies that would indicate the kind of activity required to construct a runway. Thus it may be inferred that no further archaeological deposits have been masked by this activity and that this evaluation has obtained an accurate description of the archaeology of this area.
- 6.2.3 Only the fills of the ditch were bulk sampled to search for any small artefacts or any possible environmental indicators. No other deposits adequate for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the evaluation.

Significance

- 6.2.4 The site at the Science Museum at Wroughton contained only one feature, an undated ditch running NE-SW across the eastern part of the area. All other test trenches were found to be empty and no unusual surface features were seen during a walk over of the site. Moreover, no modern truncations could be detected to affect the reliability of the data obtained from the trenches. Therefore overall, based on the information obtained from the evaluation at Wroughton, the proposed tree-planting scheme would not have a severe effect on the archaeology of the site, and by extension it would have a very low impact on the cultural resources of the area.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
001								
	100	Layer		0.20	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	101	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	102	Layer			Natural Chalk			
002								
	200	Layer		0.20	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	201	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	202	Layer			Natural Chalk			
003								
	300	Layer		0.15	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	301	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	302	Layer			Natural Chalk			
004								
	400	Layer		0.30	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	401	Fill		0.24	Fill of 403			
	402	Fill		0.14	Fill of 403			
	403	Ditch	2.00	0.40	Shallow ditch			
	404	Layer			Natural Chalk			
005								
	500	Layer		0.20	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	501	Layer		0.15	Subsoil			
	502	Fill		0.08	Fill of 503			
	503	Ditch	1.20	0.08	Shallow ditch			
	504	Layer			Natural Chalk			
006								
	600	Layer		0.25	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	601	Layer			Natural Chalk			
007								
	700	Layer		0.23	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	701	Layer			Natural Chalk			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
008								
	800	Layer		0.25	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	801	Layer			Natural Chalk			
009								
	900	Layer		0.30	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	901	Layer			Natural Chalk			
010								
	1000	Layer		0.24	Modern Topsoil			Modern
	1001	Layer			Natural Chalk			

APPENDIX 2 GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Abbreviations:

OA = Oxford Archaeology

SMR = Northamptonshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record

NMR = National Monuments Record

UID = Unique Identifier

OA No.	Description	SMR/UID no.
1	Findspot of two worked Bronze Age flint tools.	15749
2	Findspot of Romano-British pottery dating from the 1st-3rd centuries. A few sherds also found at SU 15357955	7121
3	Sherds of Romano-British pottery found from a field system.	7122
4	Findspot of Romano-British pottery. Also of Early medieval (Saxon) worked iron scramasax, knives and spear head from burials? and of undated human skeletons found buried in Rampart by American troops during World War II.	7127, 7134, 7144
5	Findspot for a sherd of Romano-British pottery found during a watching brief carried out in 1998. Monitoring of groundworks for a new drive revealed no archaeological features except for former driveway surfaces.	17769/ UID 1212541
6	Site of deserted Medieval settlement. Finds of coarse 12th-13th century pottery recovered from excavation in 1983 by SWOP.	7136
7	Site of shrunken Medieval village of Wervtone with well preserved features. Other features seen in aerial photographs to NE and SW. Sherds of pottery from various kilns recovered. A few sherds recovered from earthworks at SU 15357955. A known deer park existed in this area in 1583. The earthworks lie in two areas located south of Overtown House and Overtown. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28959).	7137/ UID 221345
8	Site of Overtown House, a Grade II listed building. Also findspot of seven Medieval pottery sherds and animal bone recovered from the upper horizon of the subsoil found during a watching brief in 1998.	17770/ UID 221347

OA No.	Description	SMR/UID no.
9	Incomplete human burial with iron finds. Date unknown.	7145
10	Site of undated ditch running on an N-S alignment in fairly good condition except for the middle section that was noted to have been ploughed away when visited on 31/06/77. The northern section also noted to be in very bad condition when inspected in 1999.	7150
11	Well preserved undated field system. Aerial photography revealed further elements and two enclosures surviving as earthworks.	7154/ UID 221328
12	Site of Bowl barrow surrounded by a ditch. Ploughed out. Ditch visible as chalk ring from Burderop Down. The ditch intersects with that of an adjacent barrow. The ditch, from which the monument was constructed, survives as a buried feature. Undated burial mound. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28948).	7155/ UID 221310
13	Site of Bowl barrow very spread by ploughing surrounded by a ditch. Ditch visible as a chalk ring from Burderop Down. The ditch, from which the monument was constructed, survives as a buried feature. Undated burial mound. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28948).	7156/ UID 221310
14	Site of well preserved undated field system stretching across the north facing slopes of Burderop Down on a NE-SW alignment. Individual fields vary in shape and include both long, narrow and smaller square examples. The enclosing field boundaries are formed by well preserved banks. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28961).	7157
15	Site of an undated earthwork enclosure within a field system sub-rectangular in plan. The original function is uncertain although it has been interpreted as a Post-medieval sheepfold. A map of 1888 shows it enclosing a tree plantation. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28961)	7158
16	Possible undated rectangular enclosures with parallel features to the east. Visible on aerial photographs.	7164
17	Site of an undated circular ring ditch.	7165
18	Undated cropmarks. Possibly a continuation of the Iron Age enclosure feature found nearby.	7173
19	Ring ditch visible on aerial photographs. Undated.	15745
20	Undated rectilinear features coming through as banks visible on an oblique aerial photograph.	17509
21	Probable enclosure coming through banks on an aerial photograph. Undated.	17510
22	Findspot of Mesolithic? pebble macehead.	7168
23	Findspot of Neolithic worked flint core. Also of 14 sherds of pottery and a fragment of a blade of a knife dating to the Bronze Age. Roman hoard of coins and other miscellaneous metal objects found. Early Medieval (Saxon) brooch fragments and late medieval worked metal also observed. Possible settlement site.	7187, 7189, 7209, 7214, 7221/ UID 969817
24	Findspot of three Neolithic worked flint waste flakes and a backed flake tool.	15517
25	Findspot of an arrowhead and a leaf-shaped worked flint dating to the Bronze Age.	15777
26	Findspot of two Bronze Age worked flint tools.	15779

OA No.	Description	SMR/UID no.
27	Iron Age bivallate hillfort of with entrances to the E and W. Much Iron Age pottery and a blacksmith's hoard including chariot fittings revealed at the site. Excavations on the hillfort carried out in 1870-5 and 1933. Geophysical survey carried out on the hillfort interior in 1996. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28109).	7191/ UID 221369
28	Findspot of Iron Age pottery fragments.	7192/ UID 221374
29	Findspot of an eyed dark blue Iron Age glass bead.	7193
30	Findspot of Iron Age pottery fragments and of Romano-British pottery fragments. Also of Early Medieval (Saxon) 8th century bronze decorated strap end.	7194, 7201/ UID 887936
31	Findspot of a base quarter stater, type Mack 74, Iron Age coin.	7195
32	Findspot of a bronze brooch dating to the Iron Age.	7196
33	Findspot for a scatter of 2nd-4th pottery sherds, nails and a bronze brooch. Sherds of pottery found in a pipe trench. Also 14 bronze and one silver coin found by Swindon metal detectors club in area.	7197
34	Findspot of late 1st-early 2nd century Romano British pottery sherds	7202
35	Romano-British earthwork enclosure and dew pond. Wall foundations found within the enclosure indicate the remains of buildings. Excavations carried out on the site in 1866. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28949).	7203/ UID 644910
36	Findspot of Romano-British pottery sherds found on or around the associated bowl barrow, thought possibly to be the remnants of a tree planting ring. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28109)	7204/ UID 221366
37	Findspot of a Romano-British coin.	7205
38	Findspot of a Romano-British coin and pottery fragments.	7206/ UID 887937
39	Findspot for Romano-British pottery sherds, tegulae, flint and nails in ploughed field.	7208
40	Romano-British coin and pottery fragments found during fieldwork	9419
41	Romano-British pottery discovered during pipework in 1985.	9423
42	Findspot of Romano-British coin and pottery fragments.	15515
43	Findspot of Romano-British horse harness mount.	15516
44	Findspot of four coins. Two dated to AD350, one late 3rd century and one of uncertain Hadrian example dating from AD117-138.	15778
45	Findspot of Romano-British pottery fragments found allegedly from within the Scheduled Area.	16533
46	Findspot for a stamped Early medieval (Saxon) pottery fragment and a human mandible which is now lost.	15518
47	An embanked enclosure with the village possibly a former property boundary. The settlement has Medieval origins	7217
48	Medieval pottery fragments found during work on the Midline Project in 1985.	9421
49	Late medieval pottery sherds discovered during work on a pipeline in 1985.	9424
50	Findspot of two Post-medieval coins dating from 1580 and 1584.	7222
51	Site of a Post-medieval 'Pest House' building as shown on the	7224

OA No.	Description	SMR/UID no.
	Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1889. Extant earthworks exist where the building once stood.	
52	Prehistoric trackway probably Iron Age or earlier known as the Ridgeway.	7225/ UID 1001721
53	Undated fieldwork system comprised of lynchets and associated trackways, reduced by ploughing. Cut by Midline pipeline in 1985.	7227/ UID 221374
54	Undated earthwork ditch running on a N-S alignment, passing through a Romano-British enclosure on its way to Barbury Hill.	7231/ UID 221334
55	Cropmarks showing a rectangular enclosure with faint traces of a smaller internal enclosure. A linear cropmark to the south suggests an Iron Age/Romano-British date.	7232/ UID 221401
56	Location of an undated square enclosure thought to have been destroyed by ploughing when visited by the OS in 1975.	7233/ UID 221395
57	Location of a square enclosure with smaller square enclosure to the south. Dated as medieval after excavations between 1880-1887, but aerial photographs suggest Iron Age/Romano British date. Excavated in 1880-1887.	7234/ UID 221363, 644909
58	Undated earthworks consisting of two irregular enclosures linked by a bank. The ditch and part of the bank to the north and east sides have been disturbed by quarrying activities. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28970).	7235
59	Site of an undated Bowl barrow (burial mound) surrounded by a ditch that is no longer visible as an earthwork. Survives as a buried feature. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 12309).	7237/ UID 221366
60	Site of an undated Bowl barrow (burial mound) surrounded by a ditch that has been badly damaged. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 12309).	7239/ UID 221366
61	Site of an undated Bowl barrow (burial mound) surrounded by a ditch. Smallest one of a group of three. Badly damaged. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 12309).	7240/ UID 221366
62	Undated saucer barrow (burial mound) in fair condition. Ditch has become partially infilled over time. An excavation on the site failed to reveal any finds. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 12310).	7241/ UID 221366, 644911
63	Location of an undated field system.	7242
64	Location of a probable enclosure. Undated.	7244
65	Location of an undated linear earthwork, probably a sunken trackway.	7246
66	Site of an undated almost square enclosure with an entrance to the east, visible on aerial photographs	7248
67	Location of undated linear features following the contours or the hillside, visible on an aerial photograph.	7250
68	Site of an undated cropmark enclosure visible on aerial photographs.	7251
69	Site of a 'U'- profiled ditched cut through by a pipeline trench. Undated.	9414
70	Location of an undated pit cut by a pipeline trench.	9417
71	Location of an undated shallow, curved-bottomed feature cut by a pipeline trench.	9418
72	Location of a 'V' shaped ditch cut by a pipeline trench. Undated.	9422

OA No.	Description	SMR/UID no.
73	'Double ditch' comprising of two shallow 'U' profiled ditches cut by a pipeline trench.	9425
74	Location of a possible boundary ditch with a 'U' profile cut by a pipeline trench.	9426
75	Approximate position of an undated burial mound. Evidence destroyed by extensive gravel extraction in the area.	7258/ UID 221392
76	Site of an undated settlement type feature visible on an aerial photograph.	15521
77	Site of possible medieval strip lynchets visible as cropmarks on an aerial photograph.	17433
78	The location of three possible Bronze Age round barrows. One to the NE of the interior of Barbury castle and two less convincing examples to the west suggesting that those barrows surviving on the slopes to the west of Barbury Castle are part of a barrow cemetery.	18725/ UID 1176780
79	Location of an undated holloway shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 maps. Noted to be in poor condition.	14557657
80	Findspot of a Neolithic worked flint scraper and Iron Age and Roman pottery. All these finds were recovered within an enclosure identified through cropmarks on aerial photographs.	10350/ UID 887998
81	Findspot of a Bronze Age pottery vessel, plain and flat based. Found inverted. Site of cropmark enclosures seen on aerial photographs with associated sherds of Iron Age pottery. Also findspot of 2nd-3rd century Romano-British pottery.	10366/10413/ UID 222040
82	Findspot of Bronze Age flint tools and cores. A few small Romano-British and Early medieval (Saxon) pottery sherds also found.	15773/15772/157 75
83	Site of cropmark enclosures shown on aerial photographs. Associated Iron Age pottery sherds also found.	10371
84	Findspot of a sherd of Early medieval (Saxon) and a sherd of late medieval pottery	15772/10456
85	Location of two late 6th century (Saxon) burials with associated grave goods. One grave contained the grave of a child that cut the grave of an elderly adult male. Excavated in 2000 after initial discoveries made by a metal detectorist.	41590/UID 1357145
86	Location of a post-medieval packed chalk layer tufa wall containing stone building material and ceramic tile.	10462
87	Findspot of Neolithic worked flint tools	15762
88	Findspot of Bronze Age pottery sherds and six worked flint tools including one scraper. Also four sherds of Early medieval (Saxon) pottery.	10205/15766
89	Findspot of a Bronze Age worked flint arrowhead.	15769
90	Findspot of four 1st-4th century Romano British bronze coins.	10217
91	Findspot of a Romano-British bronze coin.	10234/ UID 888040
92	Site of earthworks of uncertain date possibly associated with the alleged old hill fort of Ellandum (one of the legendary sites of the battle of Ellandun (AD 825). Findspot of a Romano-British bronze coin.	10236/ UID 222069, 888043
93	Findspot of a large quantity of Romano-British pottery found with bone, baked clay and other debris. Also of a large quantity of	10237/10296

OA No.	Description	SMR/UID no.
	Late medieval pottery and animal bone.	
94	Findspot of a bronze Romano-British coin.	10262
95	Findspot of Romano-British pottery found during work on a pipe trench.	10263
96	Findspot of Romano-British pottery found during work on a pipe trench.	10264
97	Findspot of a bronze Romano-British coin.	10336/ UID 888041
98	Findspot of 15 sherds of Romano-British pottery and three shreds of Early medieval (Saxon) pottery.	15763/4
99	Findspot of two sherds of pottery dating to the Romano-British period.	15765
100	Findspot of one sherd of Romano-British pottery.	15771
101	Site of an Early medieval (Saxon) settlement known as Ellendun in AD890. Long, parallel plot boundaries conceivably preserve a pattern of early land tenure to the south.	15754
102	Findspot of four Early medieval (Saxon) pottery sherds	15768
103	Site of a Late medieval settlement of Chilton with earthwork features including a flat terrace. Medieval pottery found in the vicinity.	10281
104	Site of a Late medieval settlement of Elcombe. Earthworks clearly visible. Large quantities of medieval pottery recovered from the area.	10282
105	Late medieval moated site visible as earthworks in 1953. Cleaned out and enlarged in 1983. The moat was a scheduled monument but was descheduled in 1994.	10283/ UID 222075
106	Findspot of two sherds of 12th-13th century pottery.	10286
107	Location of a medieval stone churchyard cross. Scheduled Monument (MPP: 28958).	10290/ UID 222072
108	Location of a Late medieval mill. Home of Nicholas De Moledino and Richard Atte Mulle AD1412.	10291
109	Findspot of a Late medieval bronze spoon and a silver groat.	10295
110	Findspot of a Late medieval worked metal wool seal.	10301
111	Late medieval pottery found during work on a pipeline.	10303
112	Site of a Late medieval holloway originally thought to be a hillfort.	10313
113	A complex of undated settlement earthworks probably medieval in date. Includes at least six building platforms and property boundaries. Field also contains extensive lynchets.	10319
114	Undated linear features and possible house platforms. Visible on aerial photograph in close proximity to extensive field systems.	17439
115	Findspot of two undated stone axes. Location of a Roman inhumation of an elderly woman found during pipeline work. Also findspot of Roman pottery sherds and two Roman coins.	UID 969824. 887926, 969822, 969823
116	Large post-medieval pond, surviving as an earthwork, impinging on the south-eastern ramparts of Barbury Castle.	UID 1176773
117	Regular hexagon pillbox, with six embrasures. Well constructed.	UID 1376065
118	World War II pillbox with six embrasures. Well constructed.	UID 1376088
119	Site of a Roman inhumation and cremation cemetery. Roman pottery, tile and coins also recovered from the site.	UID 221357

OA No.	Description	SMR/UID no.
120	Alleged Iron Age and Romano-British settlement. The area has been extensively worked for gravel.	UID 221405
121	Findspot of a late of a Late Bronze Age socketed bronze axe, now lost.	UID 221409
122	Findspot of 1st - early 2nd century Roman pottery sherds.	UID 221411
123	Findspot of two Romano-British pottery sherds.	UID 887934
124	Findspot of Romano-British pottery sherds.	UID 887935
125	Location of twenty square recess bee holes on wall of chalk blocks. Possibly Tudor in date.	UID 969818
126	Regular hexagon pillbox with six embrasures. Well constructed example with brick shuttering and external cement cladding. It appears to be on its own, although it could originally have had a partner, the site of which is now occupied by a water tank.	UID 1376056
127	Regular hexagon pillbox with six embrasures. Well constructed example with brick shuttering and external cement cladding????	UID 1376059
128	Site of a former Tudor Manor House, reconstructed and modernised before 1914, later converted into flats and subsequently demolished.	UID 222080, 515941
129	Locality of a possible chapel or chantry at Elcombe, documented during the 14th and 15th century, destroyed in the 19th century. Also locality of a Deer park at Elcombe, which belonged to the Lovell family of Titchmarsh, in the reign of Edward I.	UID 222088, 888055
130	Findspot locality of a Neolithic flint axe, two dubious Ancient Greek coins (probably modern imports) and Iron Age pottery. Also locality of a Deer park at Odenhil or Over Wroughton (not found), with a one mile radius held by Sir Thomas Wroughton in 1583 and of a Grade II listed building built in the early 19th century of ashlar with a slate roof.	UID 222094, 222091, 888054, 888056, 546036
131	Location of Wroughton House. Grade II listed building.	UID 222106
132	St John the Baptist and St. Helen's Church. Grade I listed building.	UID 222107
133	Grade II listed building, 93 High Street, Wroughton.	UID 1346489
134	Grade II listed building, Garden Cottage, High Street, Wroughton.	UID 1346491
135	Grade II listed building. Barn to the south-east of Number 93, High Street, Wroughton.	UID 1346493
136	Aircraft crash site of an American or Canadian photographic reconnaissance plane The East Surrey Aviation Group Excavated the site in 2002. The results will be published at a later date.	UID 1360136
137	Young Archaeologists Club (YAC) training excavation following a Desk Based Assessment consisting of two trenches, recovering late post-medieval finds but no archaeological features.	UID 1310655, 1325162
138	Location of a five trench evaluation carried out in 2000 that failed to discover any significant archaeological activity.	UID 1356460
139	Site of an evaluation in advance of development recorded post-medieval structural evidence.	UID 1386290
140	Site of an evaluation in advance of proposed extension works recorded features relating to the former World War II hospital only.	UID 1387373
141	Air Raid Shelter	
142	Infilled Slit Trench	

OA No.	Description	SMR/UID no.
143	Buildings Visible on Aerial Photographs but now gone	
144	Area with Scatter of Large Brick and Concrete Rubble. Also some Burnt Flints in Plough Soil.	
145	Two overgrown circular platforms. AA Emplacement?	
146	Air Raid Shelter	
147	Dispersal Area	
148	Possible Temporary Small Airstrip/Dispersal Area	
149	Dispersal Area	
150	Dispersal Area	
151	Location of Rectory Farm and Cottages	

APPENDIX 3 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Assessment of Environmental Remains

Dawn Irving and Dana Challinor (Oxford Archaeology)

METHODOLOGY

Three samples were taken during the evaluation from several contexts, (401) (402) and (502) for the recovery of charred plant remains. The samples were processed for charred plant remains by flotation using a modified Siraf-type machine, with flots collected on a 250µm mesh. After air-drying these flots were scanned for material under a binocular microscope at x10 and x20 magnification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The flots were small in size and contained fragments of coal, modern root material and molluscs. The molluscs from each sample included the species *Ceciloides acicula*. This is a burrowing species and thus not necessarily an archaeological deposit. No artefacts were retrieved from the residues.

The only charred plant remains were observed in context (506) which contained two *Triticum* sp. (wheat) cereal grains and one weed seed which was unidentifiable. The two *Triticum* sp. cereal grains could be used for C14 dating if necessary.

The flots are not indicative of any archaeological period and are dominated by modern contamination. They have no potential for further analysis. The absence of charred material in these samples probably relates to the nature of the archaeology rather than to preservation, since the charred grain recovered was well preserved. Consequently, any future excavations undertaken at the site should include an appropriate strategy for sampling in accordance with current best practice, and should focus on deposits from features more likely to include charred assemblages (e.g. pits, hearths etc).

Table A3.1: The results of the assessment of samples

Sample no.	Context no.	Type of context	Grain	Grain Identification	Weeds Unidentifiable
1	402	Ditch			
2	401	Ditch			
3	502	Ditch	+	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	+

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

APPENDIX 4 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Gingell, C, 1992 *The Malborough Downs a Later Bronze Age Landscape and its Origins*.

IFA 1992 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*

OA 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, first edition, August 1992)

OA 2004 *National Museum of Science and Industry, Wroughton. Tree Planting Scheme: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Report*.

OA 2005 *National Museum of Science and Industry, Wroughton. Tree Planting Scheme: Archaeological Project Design*.

WCC 2005 *Archaeological Brief. National Museum of Science and Industry, Wroughton*.

APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: National Museum of Science and Industry, Wroughton.

Site code: B2005/7

Grid reference: SU 143 795

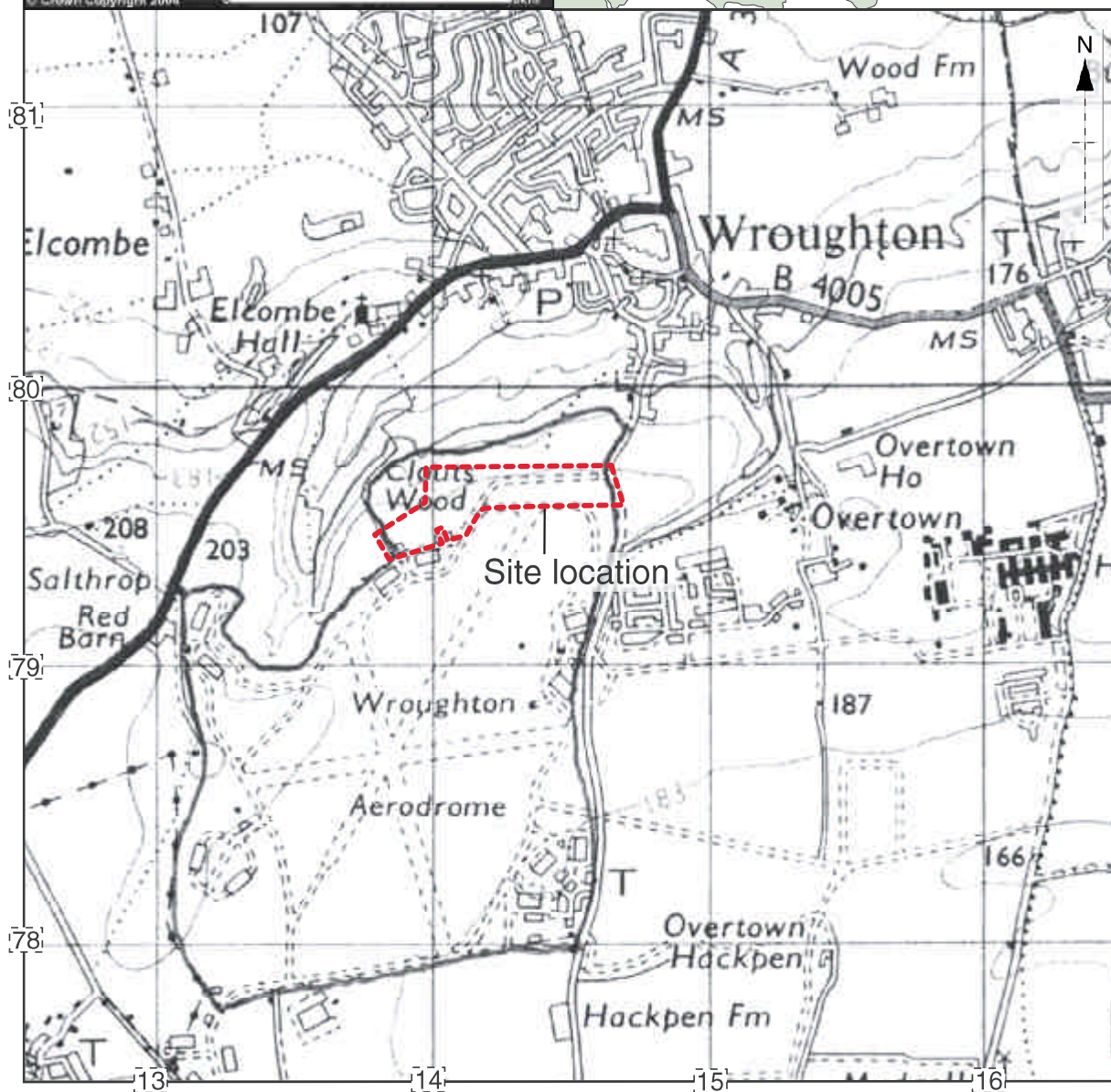
Type of evaluation: Trenched

Date and duration of project: 23rd to the 24th of March, 2005.

Area of site: approximately 12 ha.

Summary of results: The airfield lies in an area on the edge of the Malborough downs that has a demonstrable relict landscape dating from the Neolithic period through to the Roman period. However the site itself contained no significant archaeological remains. The evaluation consisted of nine 3 m by 1.6 m trenches and one 5 m by 1.6 m trench, evenly distributed across the site. The sole feature uncovered was a possible shallow undated ditch which ran NE-SW through the site, and which may be a fairly recent event. Moreover the extensive construction work on the airfield during the 1940's does not seem to have resulted in any truncations in the area.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the appropriate County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number:









Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

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-  Existing woodland/ preservation area
-  Proposed new plantation
-  Archaeological findspot
-  Archaeological site
-  Linear feature
-  Listed building

0 1000 m

1:25000

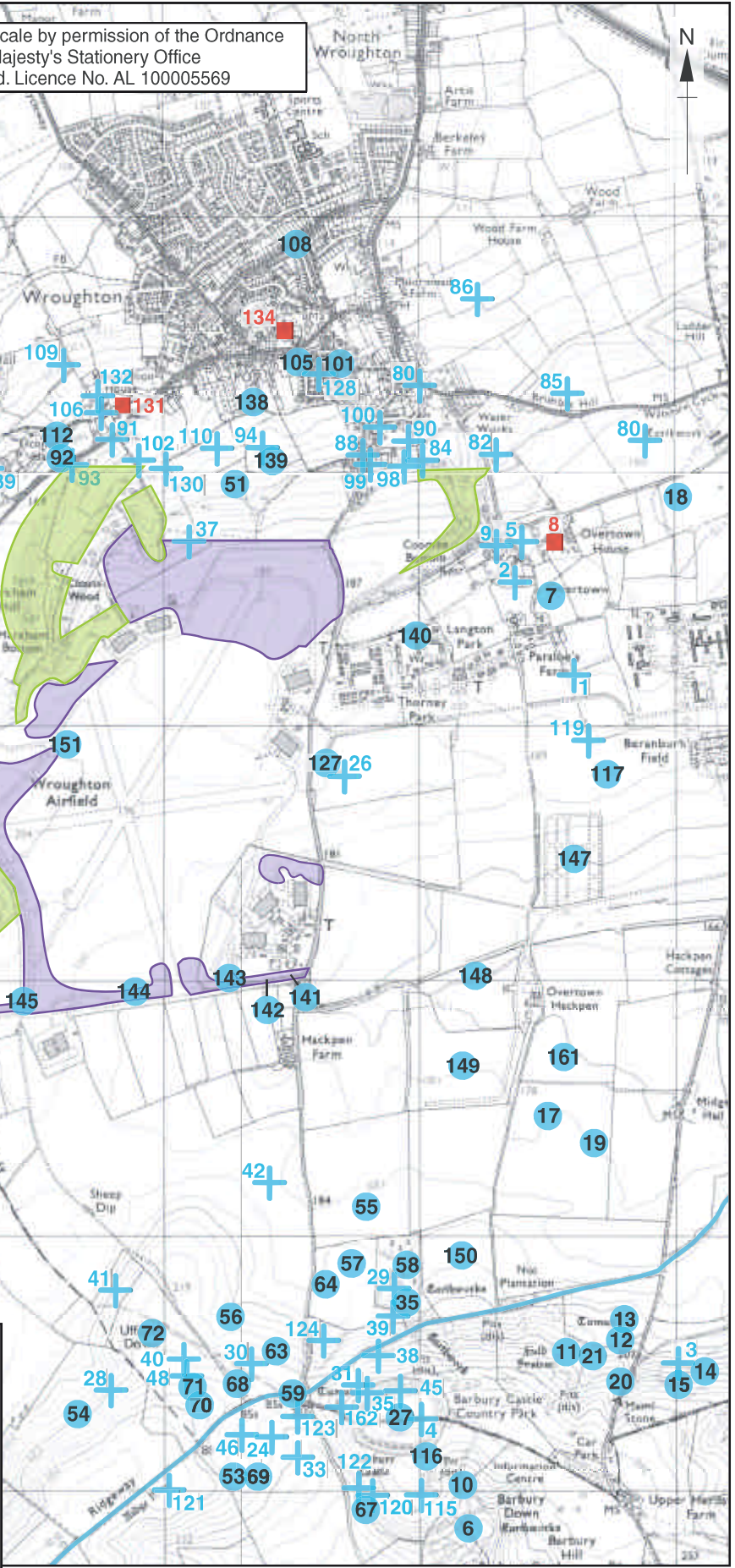


Figure 2: Archaeological features map showing proposed planting area

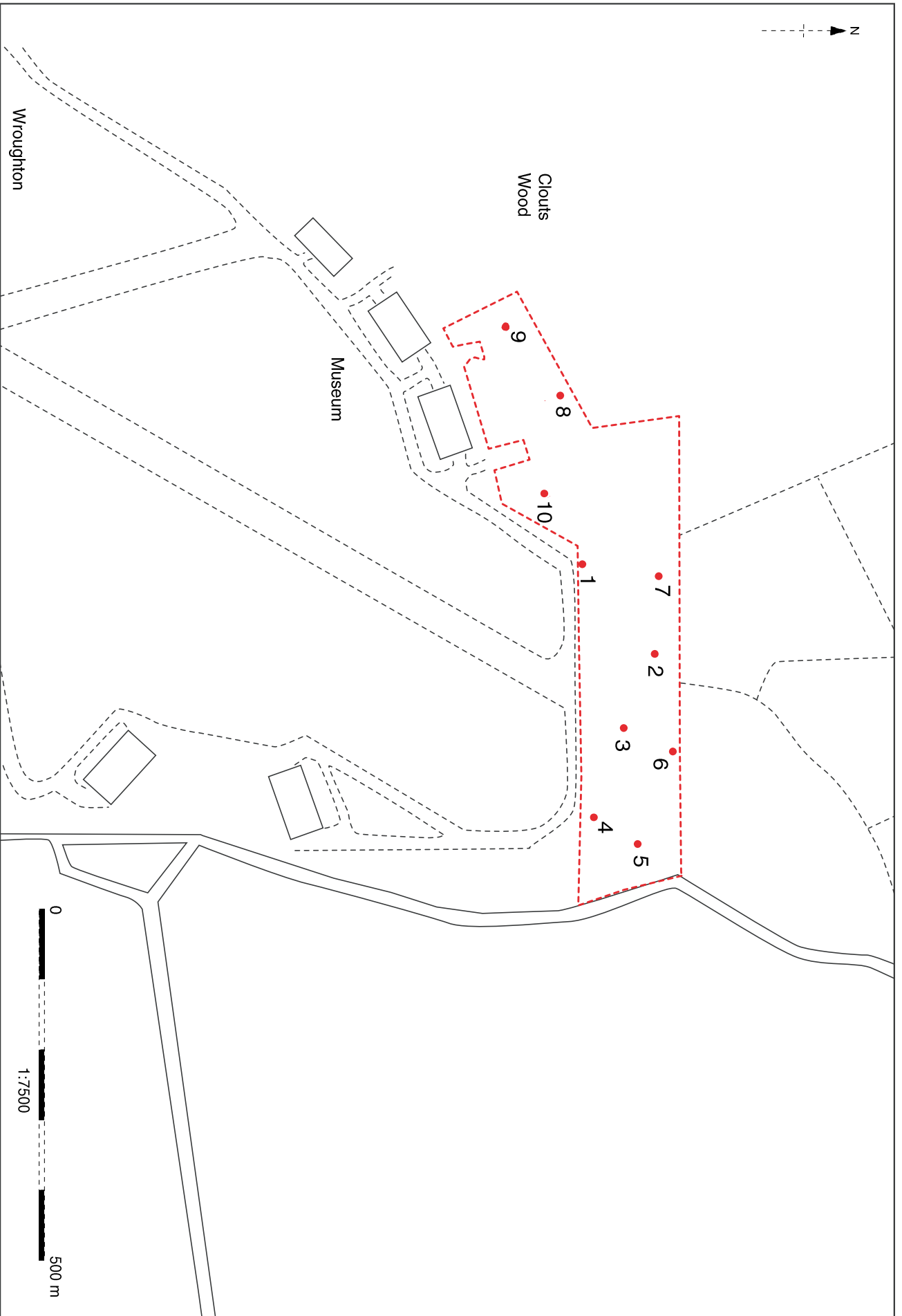


Figure 3: Trench location plan

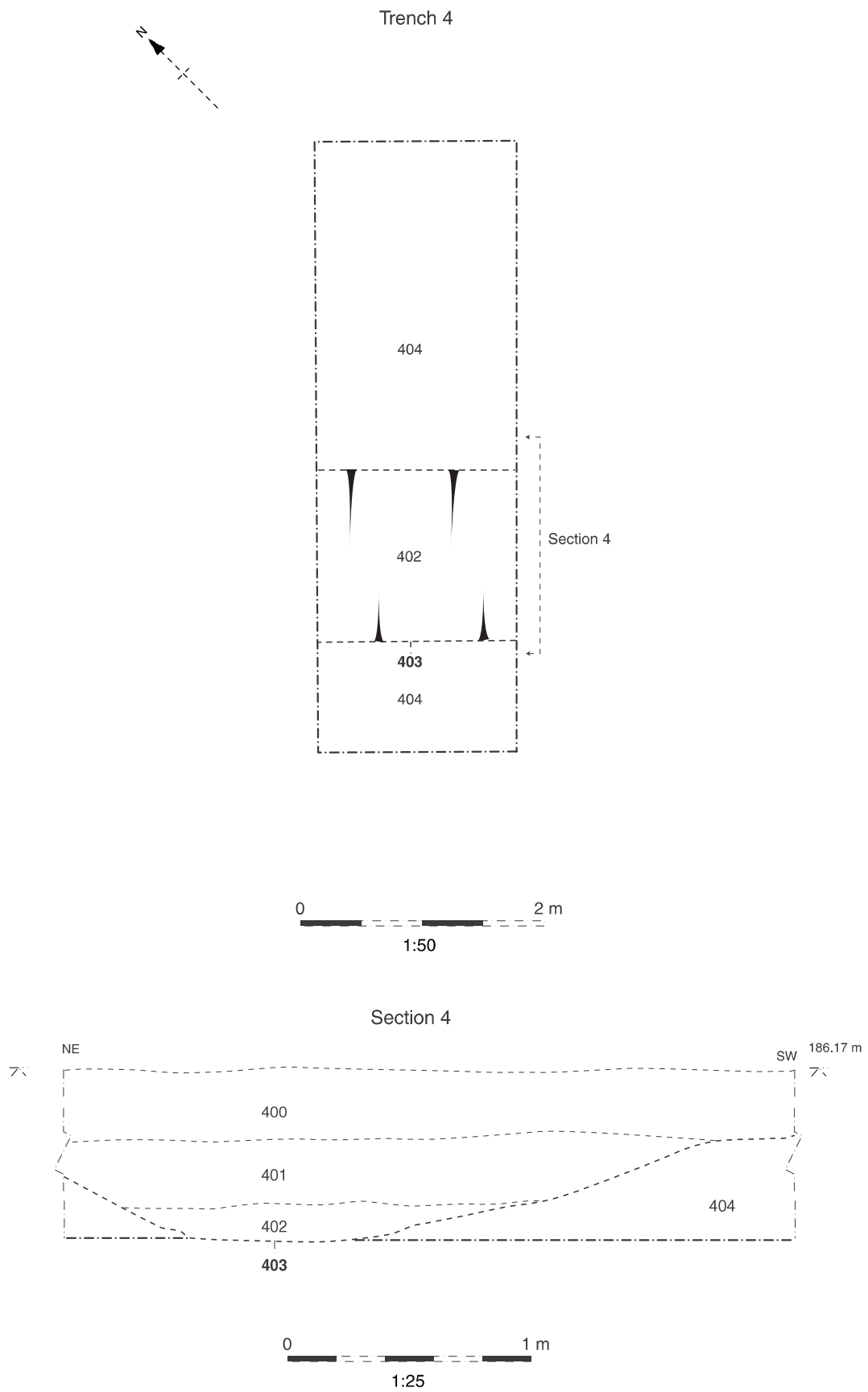


Figure 4: Trench 4, plan and section

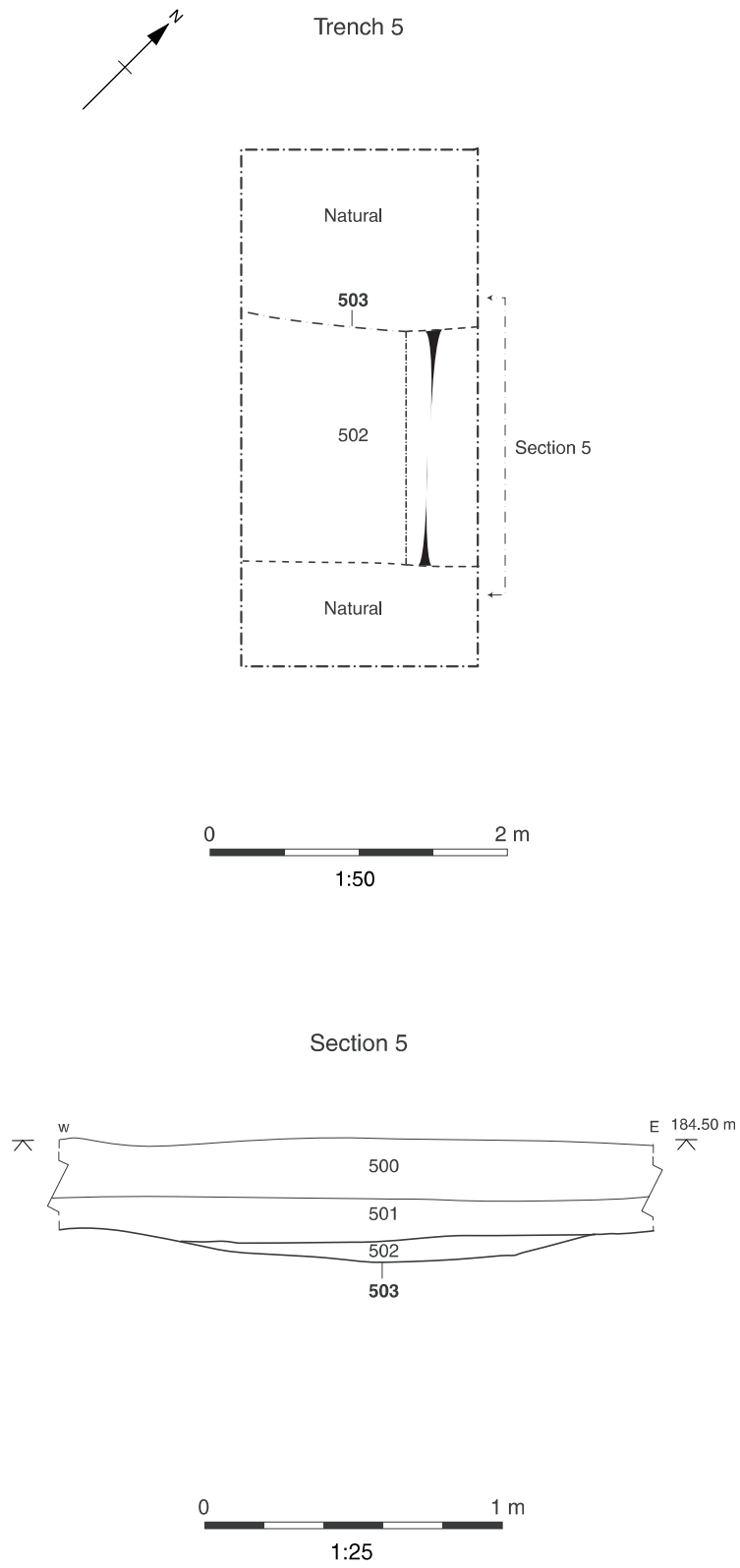


Figure 5: Trench 5, plan and section.



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