

Chapel Quarter, Dauntsey, Wiltshire



Geophysical Survey: April - May 2013
Report Number 167.0507

WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD GROUP

Summary

Part of the Chapel Quarter field in the parish of Dauntsey is the site of a deserted medieval village (DMV) called Smithcot, which is a scheduled monument (EH 1018416; HER Reference: SU08SW453– see Appendix 1-3.). The area of the DMV contains well-preserved earthworks, which in places stand over 1m high. The field also contains the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing.

In the northwest corner of Chapel Quarter is a small field enclosed with a hedge known as the Garden, which contains evidence of possible earthworks. It is possible this may have been the site of the principal residence and chapel, though there is no visible evidence of this. Aubrey mentioned a chapel at Smithcot, site unknown, the last presentment to which was in 1443. In addition to this, there appear to be possible earthworks in the fields to the west of the site, though these are not under the same ownership. In a lease dated to around 1660 the field was called St Agnes, which suggest there may have been a chapel in the field.

The owners of Hill End Farm (Mr & Mrs J. Collingborn) are very supportive of the possibility of investigating the Smithcot site. This project was the result of a desire by the landowners to better understand the history of their farm.

Chapel Quarter field (NGR 400781 183274) is in the parish of Dauntsey, Wiltshire and is shown on Map 1 below. 1km to the northeast of the field is the village of Brinkworth, which is located to the west of Royal Wootton Bassett. The field is now pasture and has been so for some time. The Scheduled area is shown in red within the Chapel Quarter field on Map 1 below.

The geophysical surveys of the Garden and of the area outside did not reveal any significant features. However, although the survey of the DMV did not reveal any evidence of the original dwellings that there would have been on the site, the resistivity survey showed evidence of a 40m x 12-13m semi-rectangular feature. This feature lay across a holloway running north to south through the DMV, possibly the original street / pathway through the settlement. The feature may possibly be a barn or some form of animal pen, which was constructed after the village went out of use.

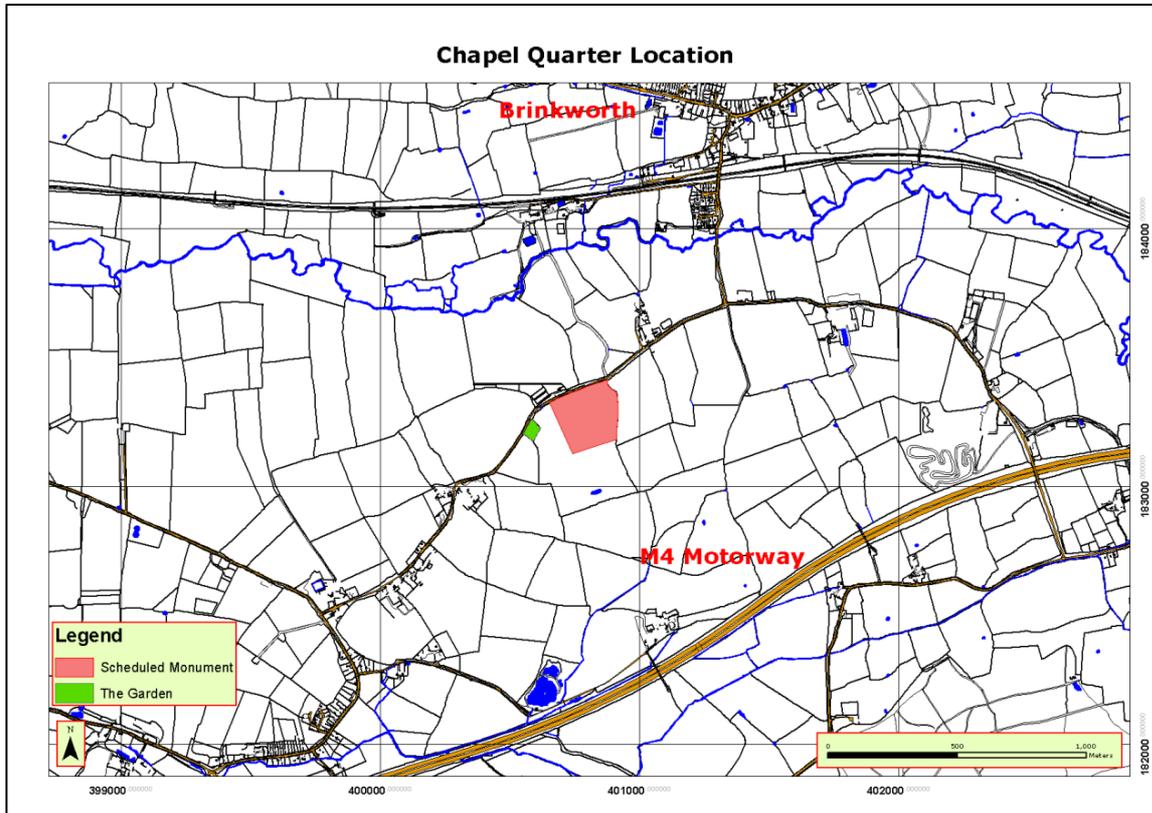


Figure 1 – Location of Chapel Quarter (© OS)

Clive Henly, a local historian, had completed a documentary research into the site. Clive approached the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group (WAFG) of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (WAHNS) for assistance in further investing the area.

Date of Investigations

The fieldwork was undertaken between 24 May and 7 June 2013. The Wiltshire Archaeological Field Group, a part of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, carried out the fieldwork.

Site Owner

The fields are owned by Joe and Ro Collingborn who gave permission for the archaeological investigation and who actively encouraged the project.

Authorship

This report was written by Mike McQueen (BA, MA), with contributions from Jim Gunter (BA, MA, Plfa) and Clive Henly.

Disclaimer

This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill, care and attention to detail within the terms of the project design and within the general operating procedures of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group and WANHS. No responsibility is accepted whatsoever to third parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies upon this report at their own risk.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the landowner, Joe and Ro Collingborn for allowing access to the site and for their help, enthusiasm and assistance; and to all WAFG people and others who helped in any way.

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Dating Convention used in this Report

Period	Date range	Subdivisions	Detailed dates
Modern	1800 - present	(by century)	19 th / 20 th / 21 st centuries
Post Medieval	1500 - 1799	(by century)	16 th / 17 th / 18 th centuries
Medieval	1066 - 1499	Later Medieval	14 th / 15 th centuries
		Earlier Medieval	11 th – 13 th centuries
Saxon	650 - 1066	Late Saxon	850 - 1066
		Middle Saxon	650 – 850
Post-Roman	410 – 650	Early Saxon or Early Historic	410 – 650
Roman	AD43 - 410		AD43 – 410
Iron Age	800BC – 43AD	Late Iron Age	100BC – AD43
		Middle Iron Age	400 – 100BC
		Early Iron Age	800 – 400BC
Bronze Age	2200 – 800BC	Later Bronze Age	1500 – 800BC
		Earlier Bronze Age	2200 – 1500BC
Beaker	2500 – 2100BC	-	2500 – 2100BC
Neolithic	4000 – 2200BC	Later Neolithic	3000 – 2200BC
		Earlier Neolithic	4000 – 3000BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 4000BC	Later Mesolithic	6500 – 4000BC
		Earlier Mesolithic	10,000 – 6500BC

Location

Chapel Quarter is located near to the village of Brinkworth to the north of Wiltshire. Brinkworth, known as the longest village in England, is to the west of Swindon. It is roughly equidistant between the towns of Malmesbury and Royal Wootton Bassett – see Figure 2.

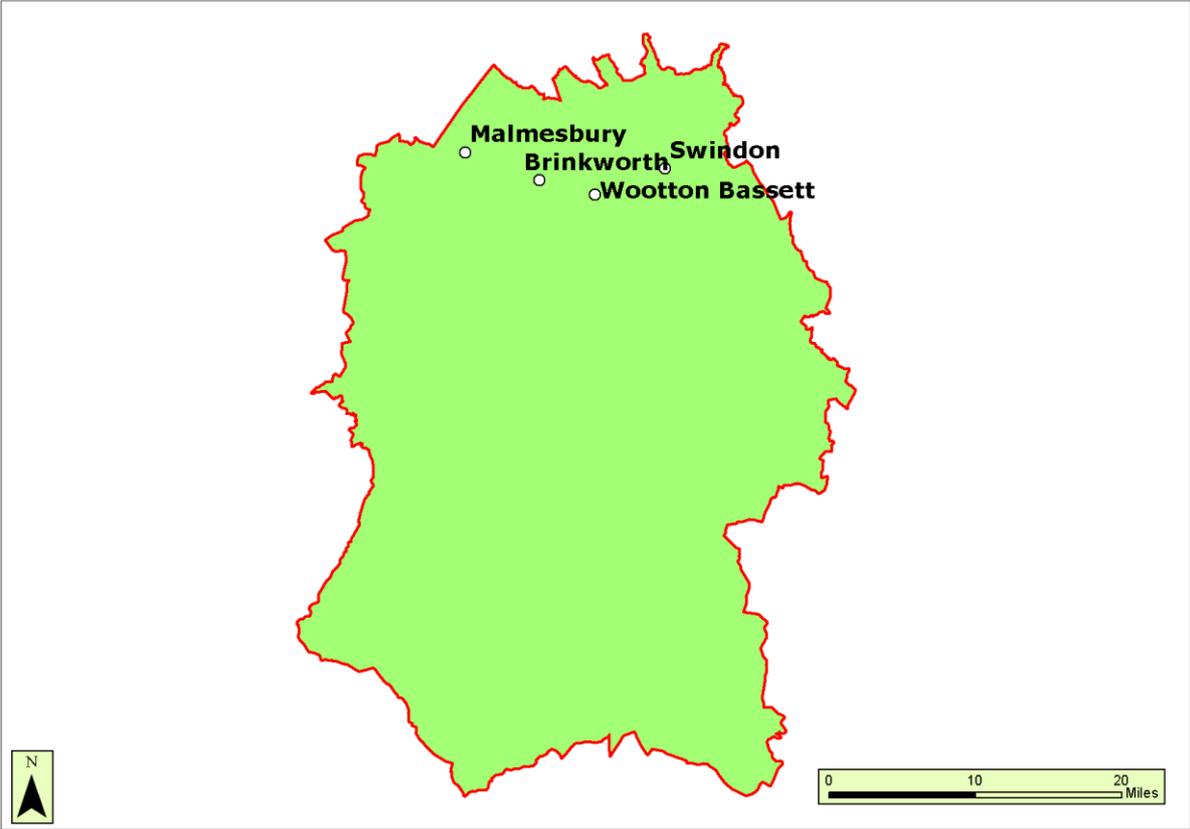


Figure 2: Location of Brinkworth (© OS)

Chapel Quarter (SU 0079 8327) is located to the southwest of Brinkworth – see Figure 3 below:

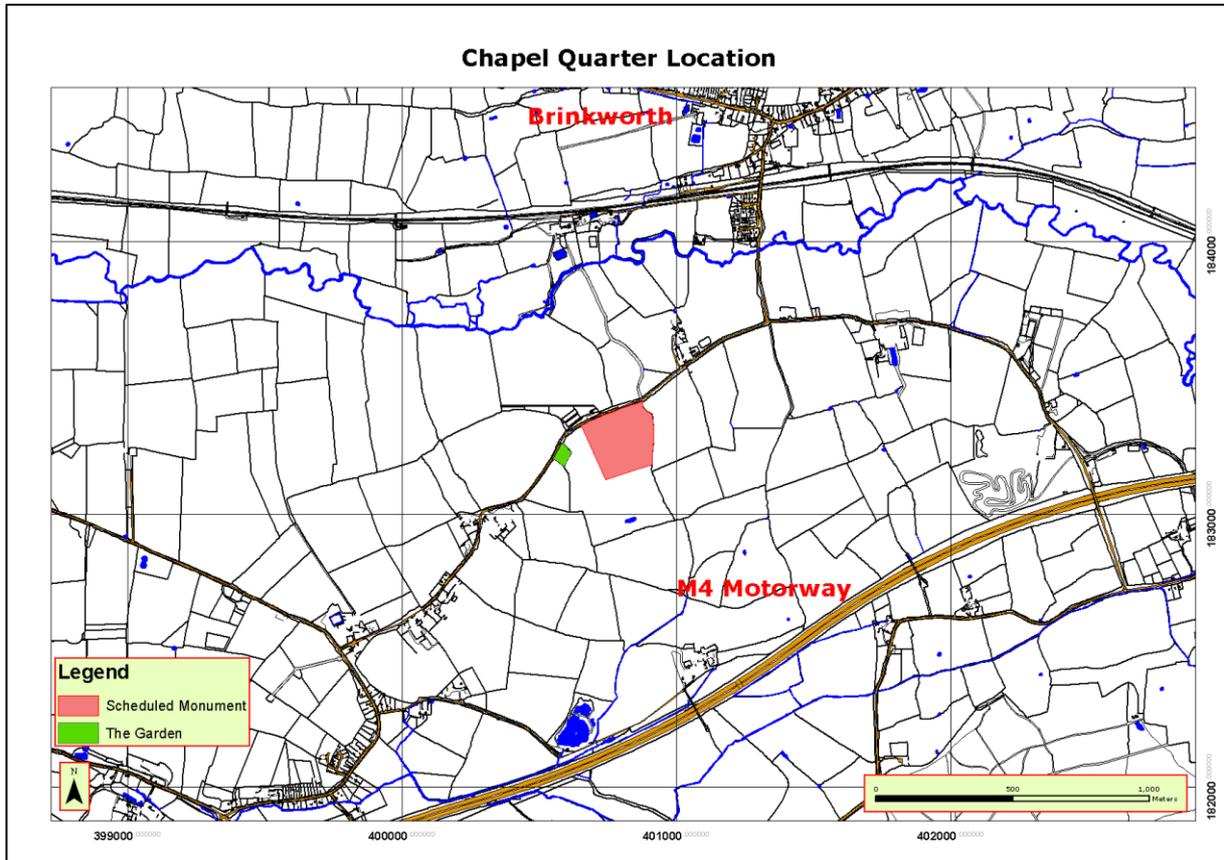


Figure 3: Location of the Scheduled Monument and The Garden (© OS)

Topography and Geology

The site is at a height of 68m. Chapel Quarter field and the Garden are broadly flat with a gentle slope to the south. To the north is a small stream, the Brinkworth Brook (a tributary of the Bristol Avon), and to the north of this the land rises sharply to a ridgeline on which the main part of Brinkworth village is located.

Chapel Quarter field is located on Oxford Clay. Parts of the site, particularly in the Garden area, were badly waterlogged during the period the fieldwork was being undertaken. The fields are currently used for the pasture of cattle.

Historical Background

Part of the Chapel Quarter field in the parish of Dauntsey is the site of a deserted medieval village (DMV) called Smithcot, which is a scheduled monument (EH 1018416; HER Reference: SU08SW453– see Appendix 1-3.). The area of the DMV contains well-preserved earthworks, which in places stand over 1m high. The field also contains the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing – see Figure 4.

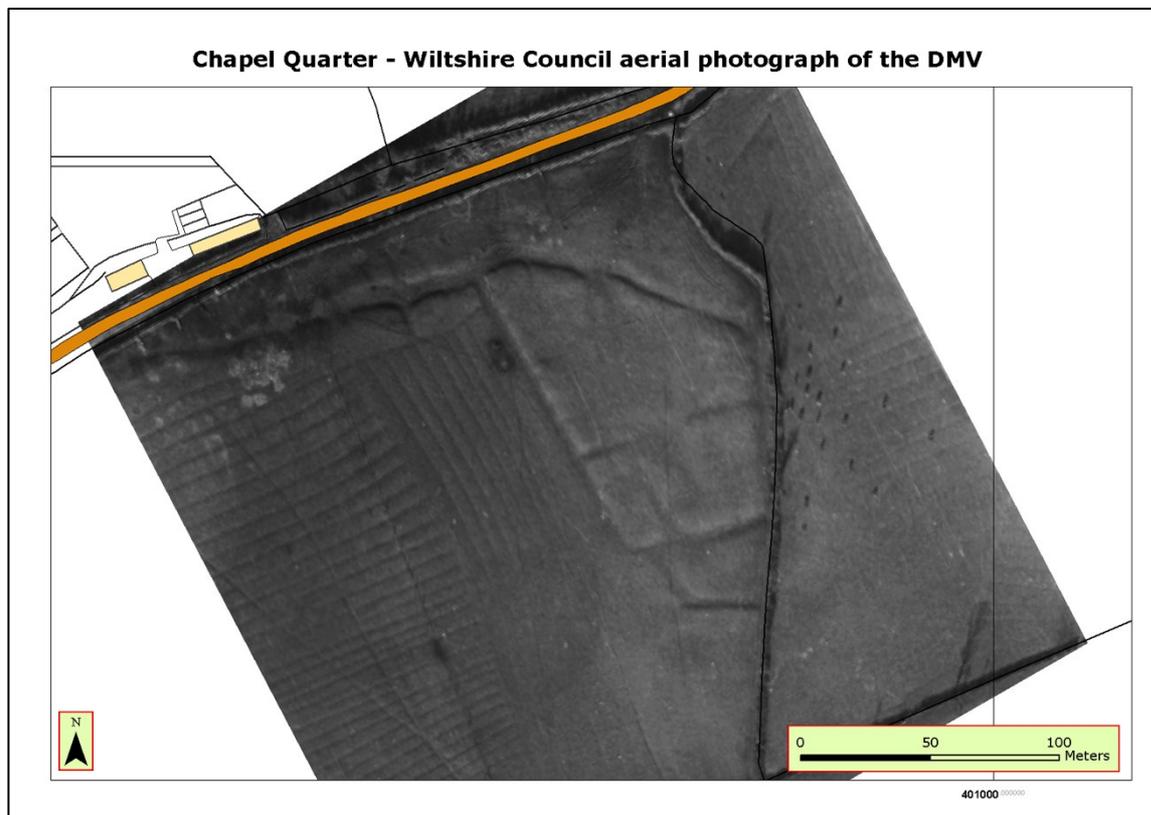


Figure 4 – Earthworks of the DMV and ridge and furrow fields (Source: Wiltshire Council AER / C / 273-4)

The Domesday Book entry for Smithcot is as follows:

“Elbert holds [Great and Little] SMITHCOT of Humphrey De L’Isle. Sæwine held it TRE (in 1066), and it paid geld for 5 hides. There is land for 4 ploughs. Of this 2 1/2 hides are in demesne, and there are 3 ploughs, and 2 slaves; and 3 villans and 4 bordars with 1 cotset have 2 ploughs. There is a mill [rendering] 5s, and 20 acres of meadow, [and] woodland 4 furlongs long and 1 furlong broad; and 1 burgess pays 8d. It was worth 40s; now 60s.”

In 850 King Ethelwulf granted to Malmesbury abbey 10 *mansiones* in Dauntsey. Smithcot was held with Dauntsey manor from the 13th century. Over time Smithcot came under the control of the Castle Combe barony and Smithcot was still part of the barony in 1573 (Crowley, et. al. 1991, 65-75).

Taxation assessments of the 14th and 16th centuries show Dauntsey to have been one of the wealthiest parishes of Malmesbury hundred. In 1377 there were 111 poll-tax payers, a little above average for a rural parish of the hundred. The population was 357. The 21 poll-tax payers recorded as of Smithcot in 1377 may have included occupants of other farmsteads in the northern part of the parish. (Crowley, et. al. 1991, 65-75)

In the Middle Ages the open fields and common pastures were presumably shared by the lords and tenants of the Dauntsey, Smithcot, and Idoer estates. In the 13th century or earlier, however, much meadowland beside Brinkworth brook and the Avon was exclusive to Dauntsey manor. Almost certainly a high proportion of the parish was pasture in the Middle Ages. In the mid 16th century only c.550 acres were arable; the names of West and Hill fields are recorded. There were 800 acres or more of pasture including the park in the parish's southeast corner and the pastures called Great Idoer and Little Idoer beside Brinkworth brook and the Avon. The remainder of the parish, about half of it, was common pasture. The pastures were presumably used then, as later, for dairying and for fattening cattle (Crowley, et. al. 1991, 65-75).

The open fields were inclosed apparently in the mid 17th century (Crowley, et. al. 1991, 65-75).

There is no evidence of when the DMV was abandoned.

In 1327 a chapel at Smithcot was called St. Anne's. It was referred to again in 1347 and later. Between 1347 and 1387 the lords of Smithcot manor presented chaplains. In 1390 and 1442 the bishop of Salisbury was patron by lapse. No chaplain is recorded after 1442 and no reference to the chapel after 1474 (Crowley, et. al. 1991, 65-75). In the northwest corner of Chapel Quarter is a small field enclosed with a hedge known as the Garden, which contains evidence of possible earthworks. It is possible this may have been the site of the principal residence and chapel, though there is no visible evidence of this. In addition to this, there appear to be possible earthworks in the fields to the west of the site, though these are not under the same ownership. In a lease dated to around 1660 the field was called St Agnes, which suggests there may have been a chapel in the field.

Ordnance Survey Maps dating back to 1885 have been inspected but they show no features in the Chapel Quarter field or in the Garden.

Aerial photographs also show the fields empty of any features. Figure 5 below shows that part of the Garden appears to have been ploughed at some point although not a similar width as the nearby areas of ridge and furrow.

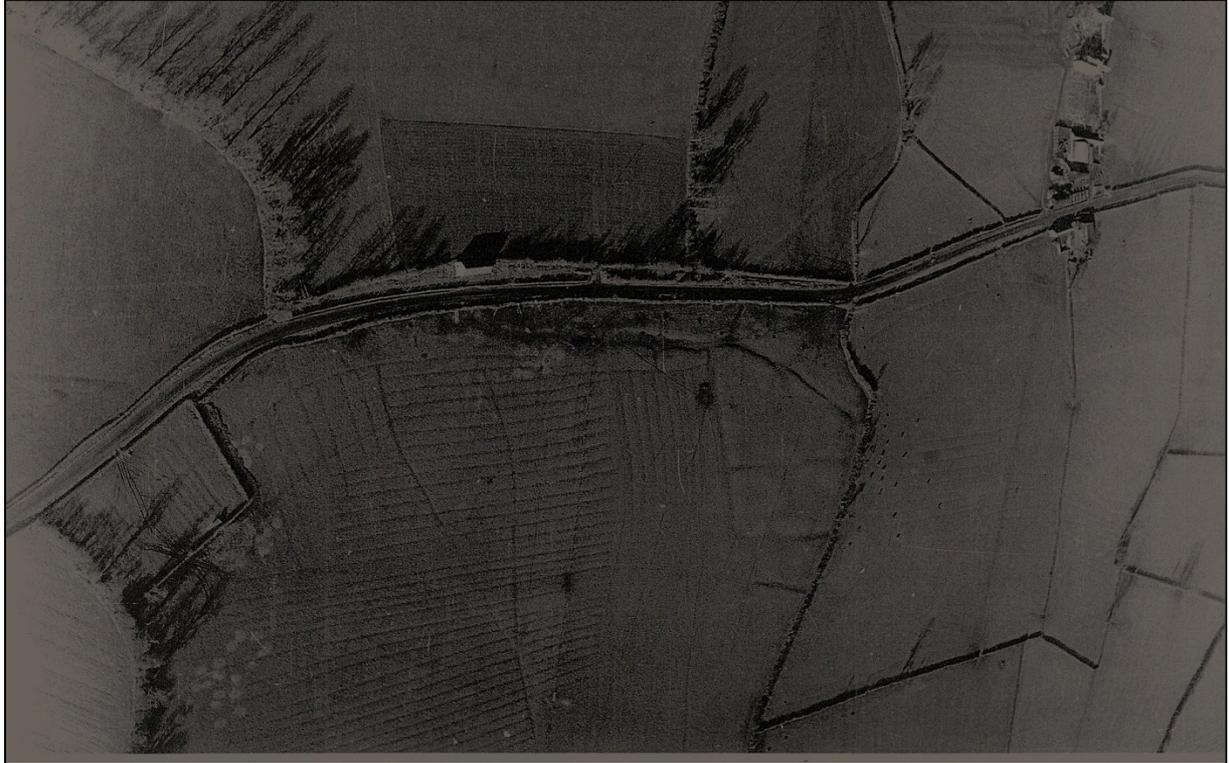


Figure 5 – Aerial Photograph showing that part of the Garden appears to have been ploughed (Source: Wiltshire Council AER 431-3)

Archaeological Background

The site was surveyed in 1978 but there is no documentary evidence for any modern investigation of the site, and no record of any geophysical surveys having been undertaken. It is, therefore, unclear whether the well-preserved platforms contain evidence for domestic or agricultural use. An intensive geophysical survey was, therefore, planned as part of the 2013 investigation.

Details of recorded archaeological features within a 1km radius of the site from the Wiltshire HER are shown on Figure 6 below and details are contained in Appendix 3:

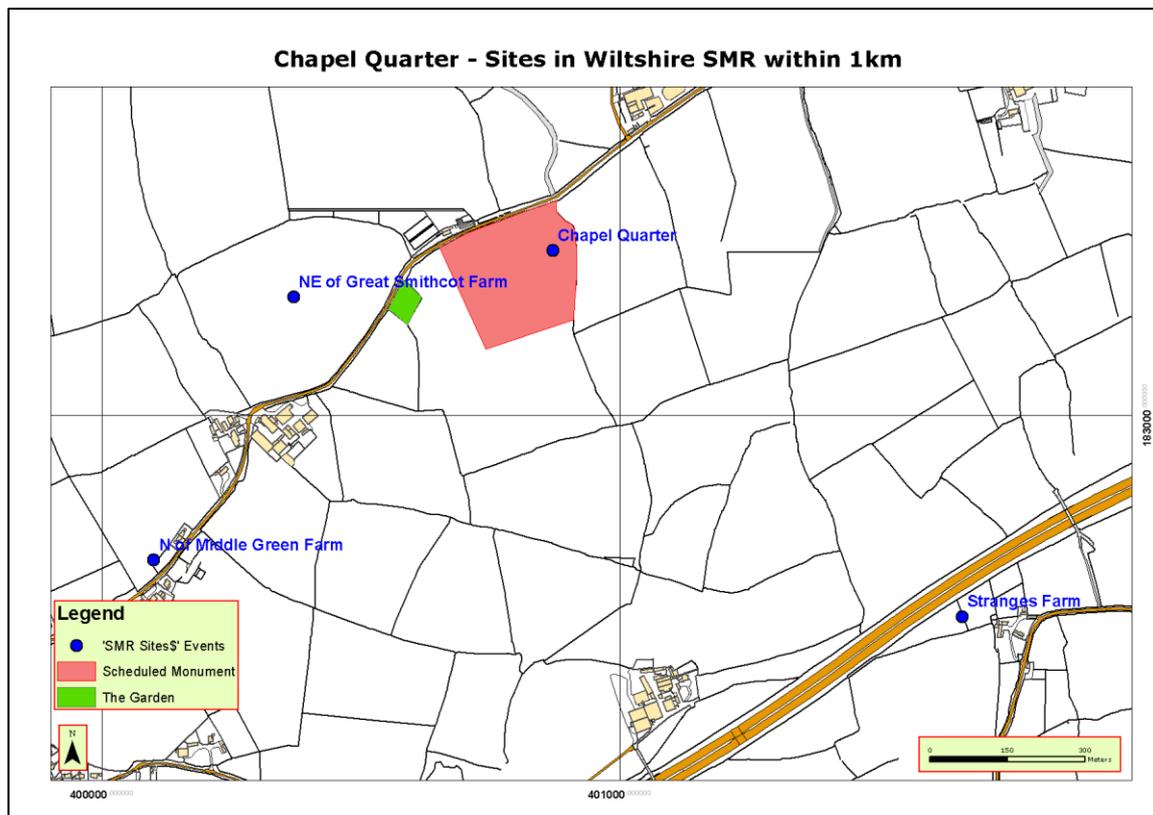


Figure 6: Other sites on the Wiltshire HER within 1km of Chapel Quarter (© OS)

1. North of Middle Green Farm (SU08SW454) is another DMV sites
2. North East of Great Smithcot Farm (SU08SW608) is also a possible DMV.
3. Stranges Farm (SU08SW455) was the possible site of a medieval moated settlement

These sites suggest that the area was quite heavily settled in the medieval period.

Aims of the Investigations

The project aims were to:

1. Complete a detailed desktop assessment of the area.
2. To carry out geophysical surveys of parts of the DMV, of the Garden and of the land to the east of it to see if any evidence could be found of structures, in particular for the proposed chapel.

The project would also meet some of the objectives laid out in the Research Agenda for the South West Regional Framework for the Historic Environment, as shown below:

Page 270: Research into the post-Conquest Medieval period has proved (with a few notable exceptions) to be one of the weaker areas of archaeological activity in the South West. There appears to have been **very little work in the eastern counties of Dorset and Wiltshire**, with the exception of some development-led work in towns, and few of the large-scale projects that have proved so fruitful in the Midlands have

been undertaken in the South West.

The evident gaps in our current knowledge need to be addressed to test if they are evidence of real variations in the past or the results of fieldwork bias and this is a period where the lack of synthetic work is clearly hampering research.

Page 276: Research Aim 2: Encourage works of synthesis within and across periods, settlements, monuments and areas.

- 2.f In many periods, and particularly in the Early Medieval period, the current interpretive framework is still conditioned by the meager historical narrative. **Greater weight needs to be attached to multi-disciplinary work with colleagues in areas such as landscape studies, historical geography, history etc.**

Page 286: Research Aim 32: Investigate and identify the locations of **Early Medieval religious buildings**, monuments and **landscapes**.

- a) Recent discussions on the origins and typological usefulness of circular churchyards and rectangular minster enclosures need to be addressed by fieldwork – in particular for dating evidence.
- b) The **location of churches in relation to landscape and territories** needs to be studied as does the location of the inscribed stones.
- c) There is a particular need to identify and explore the early development of monastic sites.
- d) Inscribed stones that appear to be in their original locations should be considered for detailed fieldwork.
- e) Similar questions need to be asked of churches in urban topography.

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidelines for archaeological excavation 2008* and WAFG standard operating procedures.

Methodology

Resistivity and magnetometry surveys were undertaken:

1. A Geoscan RM15 resistance meter was used with twin probe arrays set at 0.5m. Electrodes were separated at 1.0m. Readings were taken at 1m intervals on 1m zigzag traverses. Interpretation of results was based on Geoplot 300S software.
2. A Bartington Grad601-2 Dual Sensor Gradiometer was used for the magnetometry survey. Readings were taken at 80 per 20m traverse. Zigzag traverse intervals were at 1m. Interpretation of results was based on Archeosurveyor software.

20m x 20m grids were laid out for the geophysical surveys and their location recorded using a hand-held Garmin GPSmap 76CSx. Details of the grids surveyed with each instrument are shown on Figure 7 and 8:

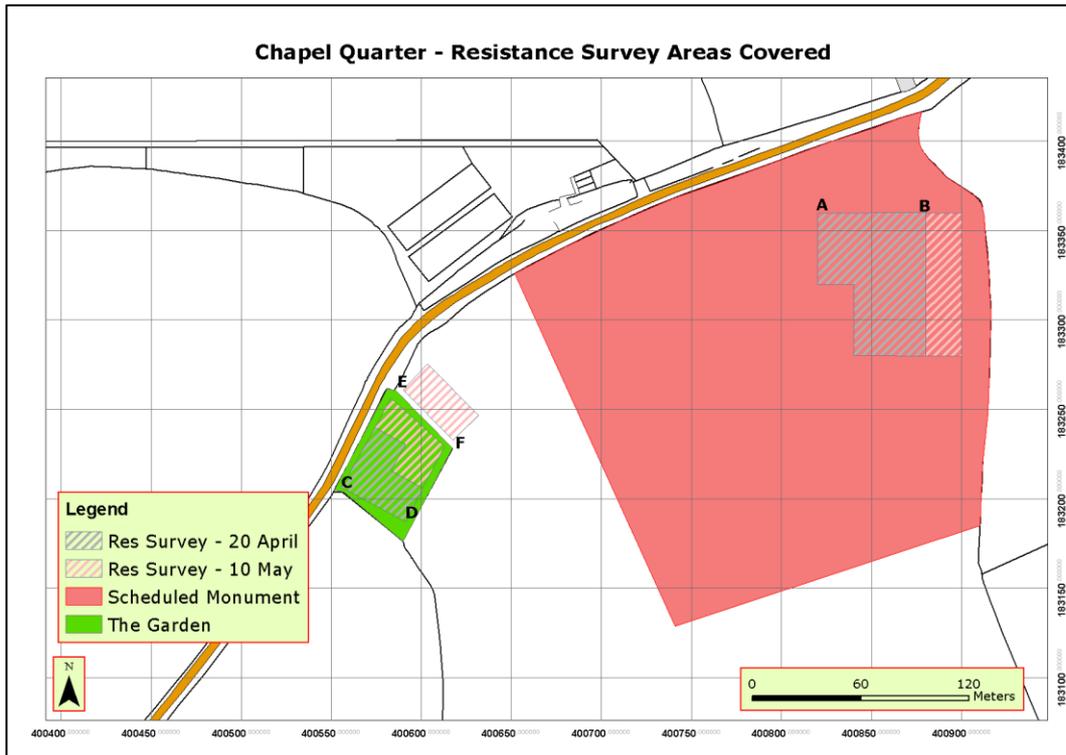


Figure 7: Grids for Resistance Surveys on 20th April and 10th May (© OS)

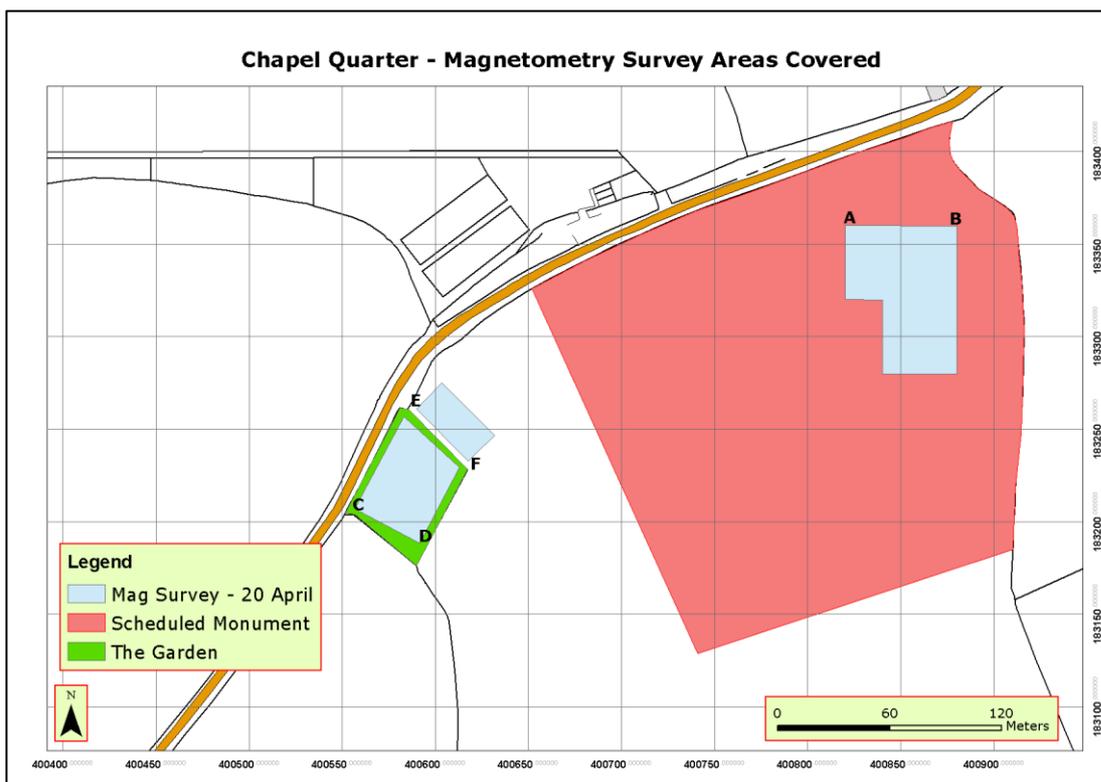


Figure 8: Grids for Magnetometry Surveys on 20th April (© OS)

The position of the grids as shown on the above maps was recorded by the GPS as:

A	400820 183360	C	400555 183206	E	400590 183260
B	400880 183360	D	400591 183188	F	400618 183233

Resistance Survey Results

Four separate resistivity surveys were undertaken:

1. The inside of the Garden
2. Immediately outside of the Garden in the main field
3. Over the DMV features
4. An extension survey of the DMV area

The two DMV related results were then combined

Geoscan RM15 (Resistance) Set Up

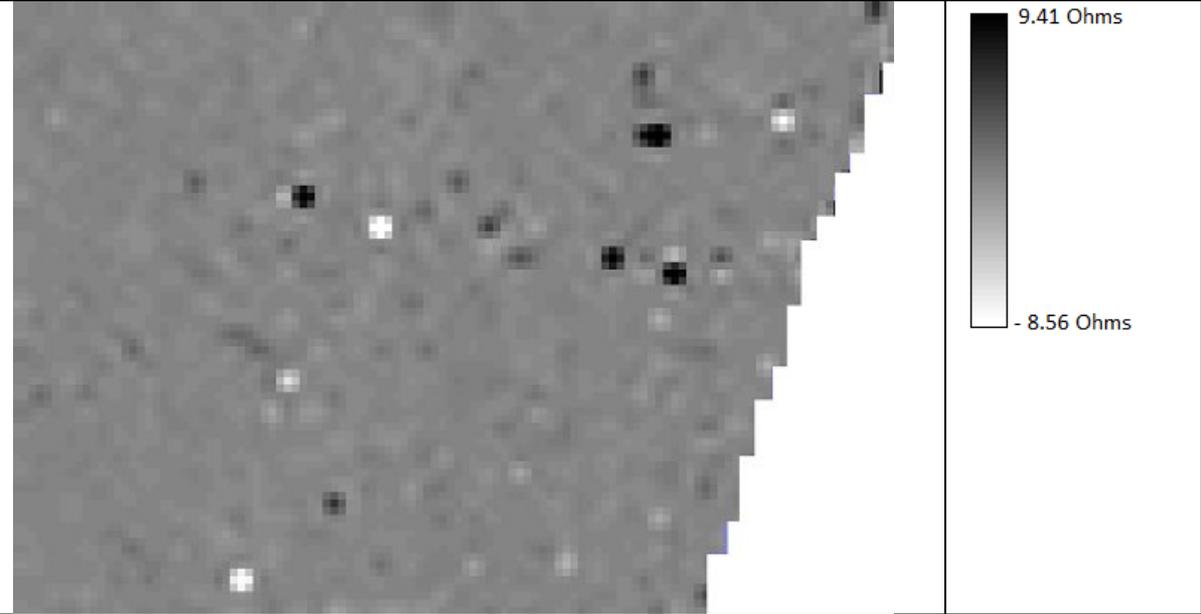
Instrument Type:	Geoscan RM15 (Resistance)
Units:	Ohm
Surveyed:	May 2013
Collection Method:	ZigZag
Sensors:	@ 0.50 m spacing.
Grid Size:	20 m x 20 m
X Interval:	1.0 m
Y Interval:	1.0 m
Gain:	x10
Current:	1mA
Clip parameters	min -3/max +3/contrast 1
Palette	Greyscale 55

1. The Garden

Raw resistance data

Filename:	cqg3r and cqg3p
Number of Grids:	4 x full, 2 x partial
Survey Size (metres):	1200 m ²
Background resistance:	2.8 Ohms

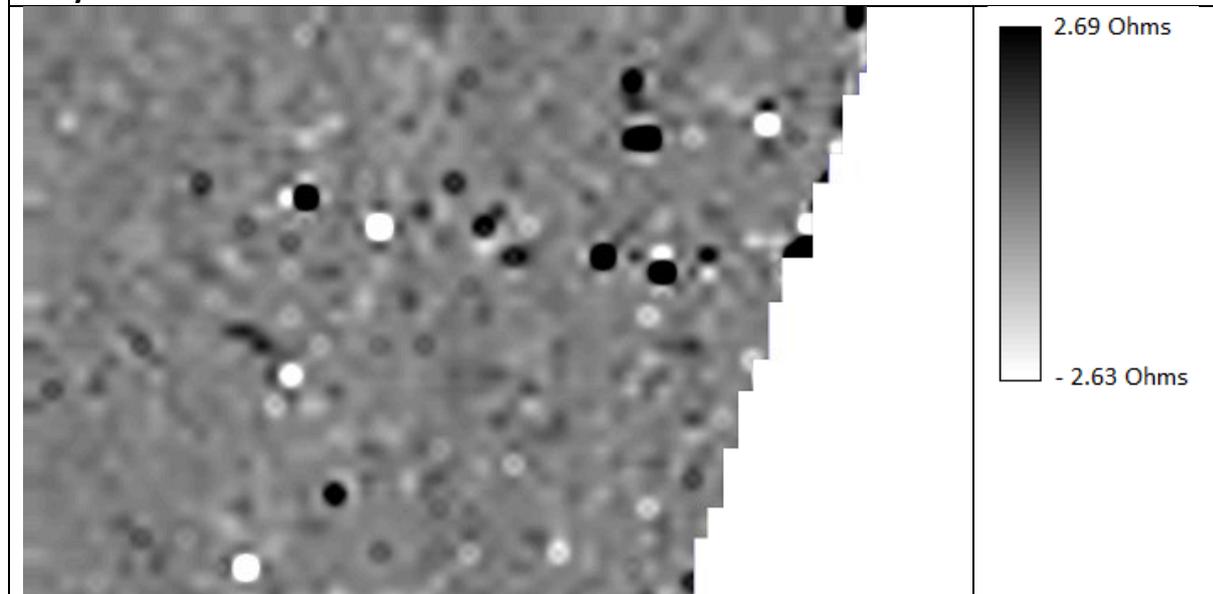
Greyscale Plot of Raw Resistance Data



Processed resistance data

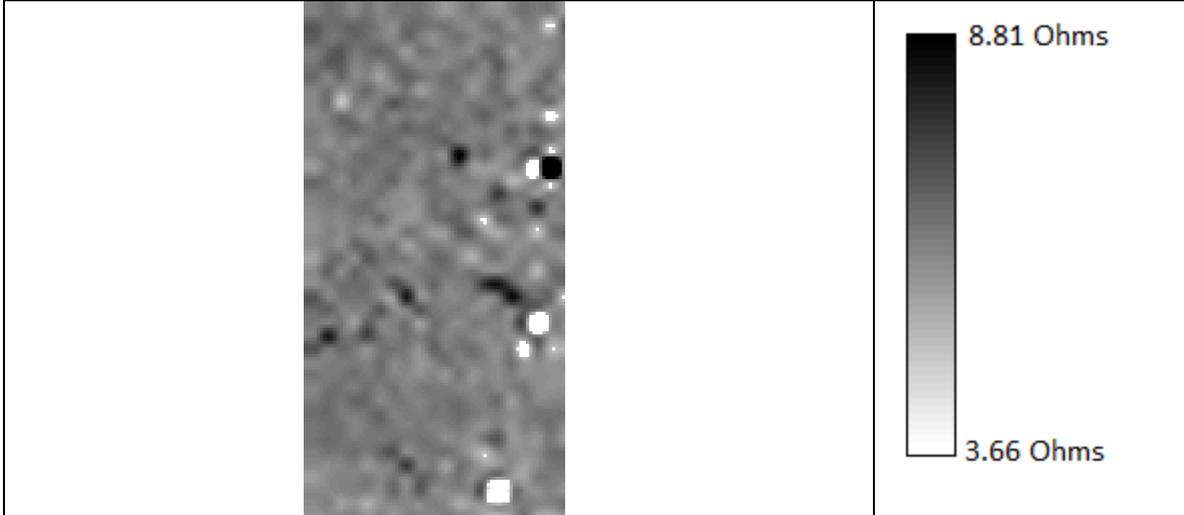
Filename:	cqg3.cmp
Processes:	
1 Base Layer	9.41 Ohms to - 8.56 Ohms
2 Despiking:	Threshold: 3.0
3 Low Pass Gaussian filter	X radius = 1; Y radius = 1; block off
4 .1 Interpolation:	Direction X
4.2 Interpolation:	Direction Y
4.3 Interpolation:	Direction X
4.4 Interpolation:	Direction Y final 2.69 Ohms to - 2.63 Ohms

Greyscale Plot of Processed Resistance Data



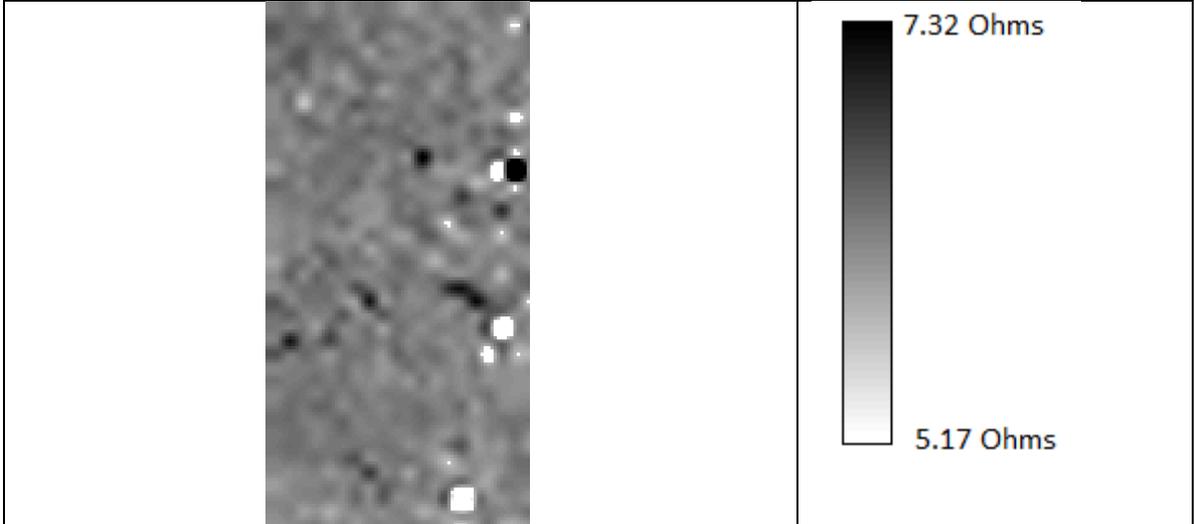
2. Outside The Garden in main field

Raw resistance data

Filename:	cqfd and cqfdp	
Number of Grids:	2	
Survey Size (metres):	800 m ²	
Background resistance:	6.4 Ohms	
Greyscale Plot of Raw Resistance Data		
		

Processed resistance data

Filename:	cqfd.cmp	
Processes:		
1 Base Layer	8.81 Ohms to 3.60 Ohms	
2 Despiking:	Threshold: 3.0	
3 Low Pass Gaussian filter	X radius = 1; Y radius = 1; block off	
4 .1 Interpolation:	Direction X	
4.2 Interpolation:	Direction Y	
4.3 Interpolation:	Direction X	
4.4 Interpolation:	Direction Y final 7.32 Ohms to 5.17 Ohms	
Greyscale Plot of Processed Resistance Data		

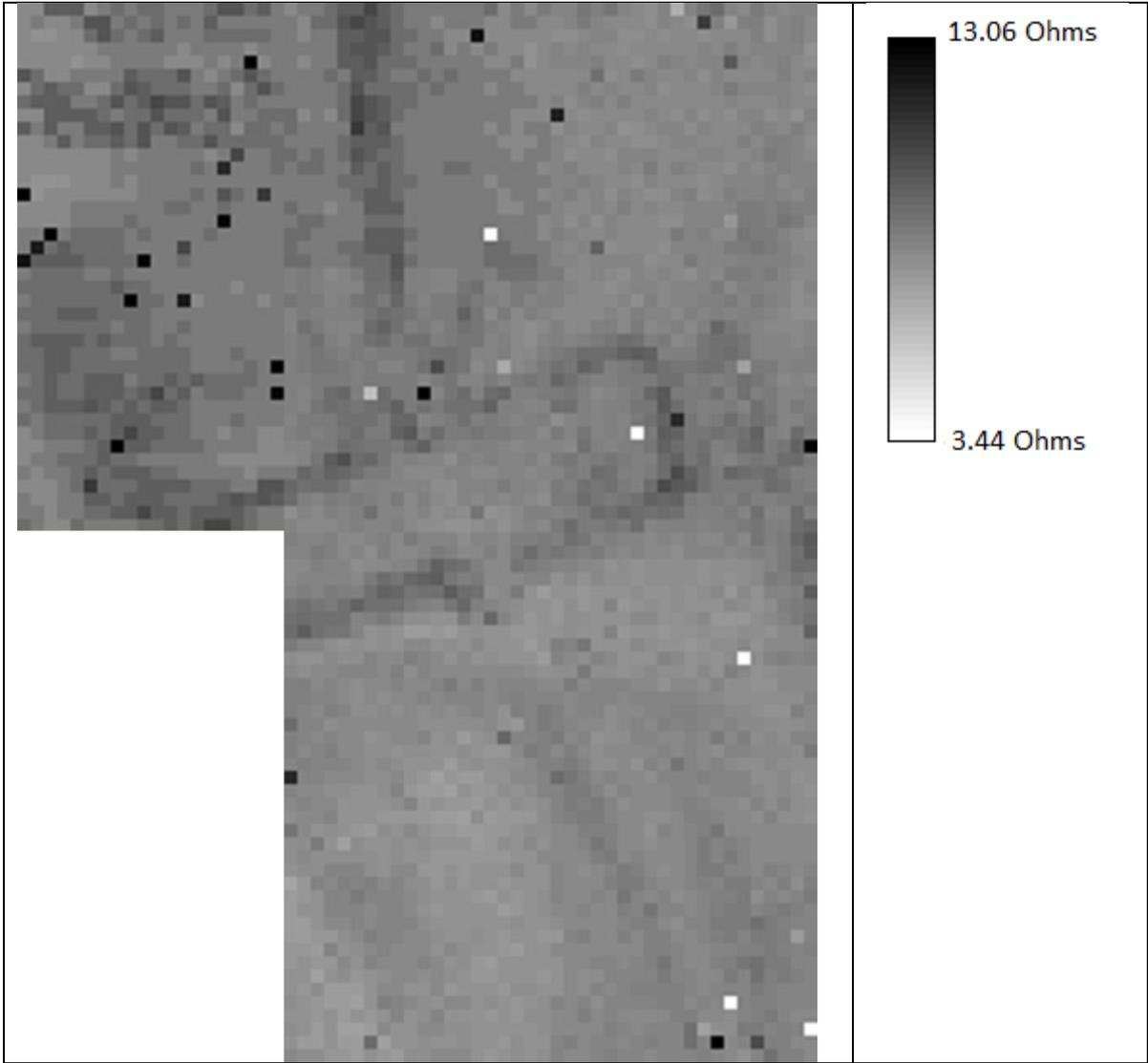


3. Over DMV features

10 grids each of 20m x 20m were surveyed.

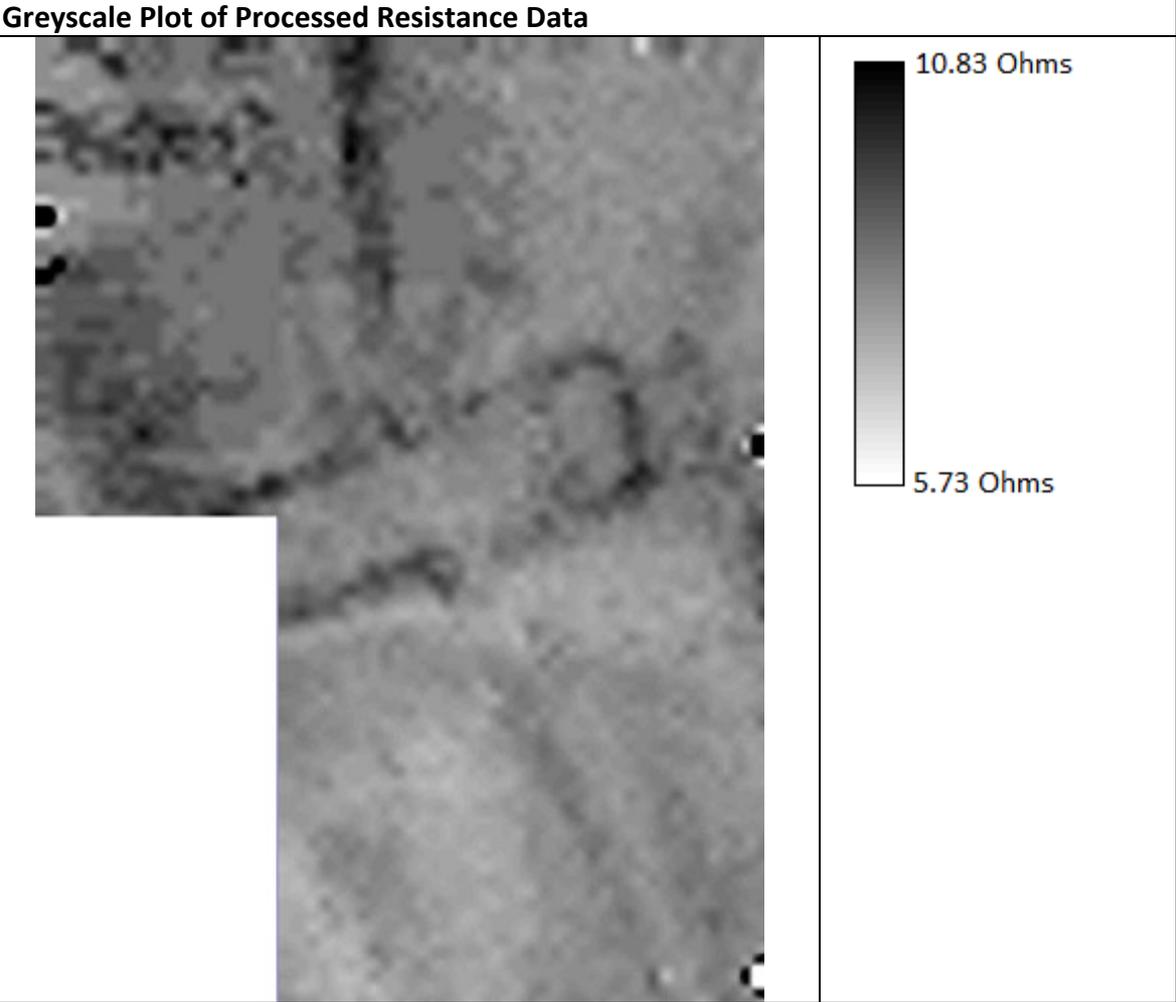
Raw resistance data

Filename:	cq13 and cq13pr
Number of Grids:	10
Survey Size (metres):	4000m ² extended to 5600 m ²
Background resistance:	7.86 Ohms
Greyscale Plot of Raw Resistance Data	



Processed resistance data

Filename:	cq13.cmp
Processes:	
1 Base Layer	13.06 to 3.44 Ohms
2 Despiking:	Threshold: 3.0
3 Low Pass Gaussian filter	X radius = 1; Y radius = 1; block off
4.1 Interpolation:	Direction X
4.2 Interpolation:	Direction Y
4.3 Interpolation:	Direction X
4.4 Interpolation:	Direction Y final 10.83 Ohms to 5.73 Ohms

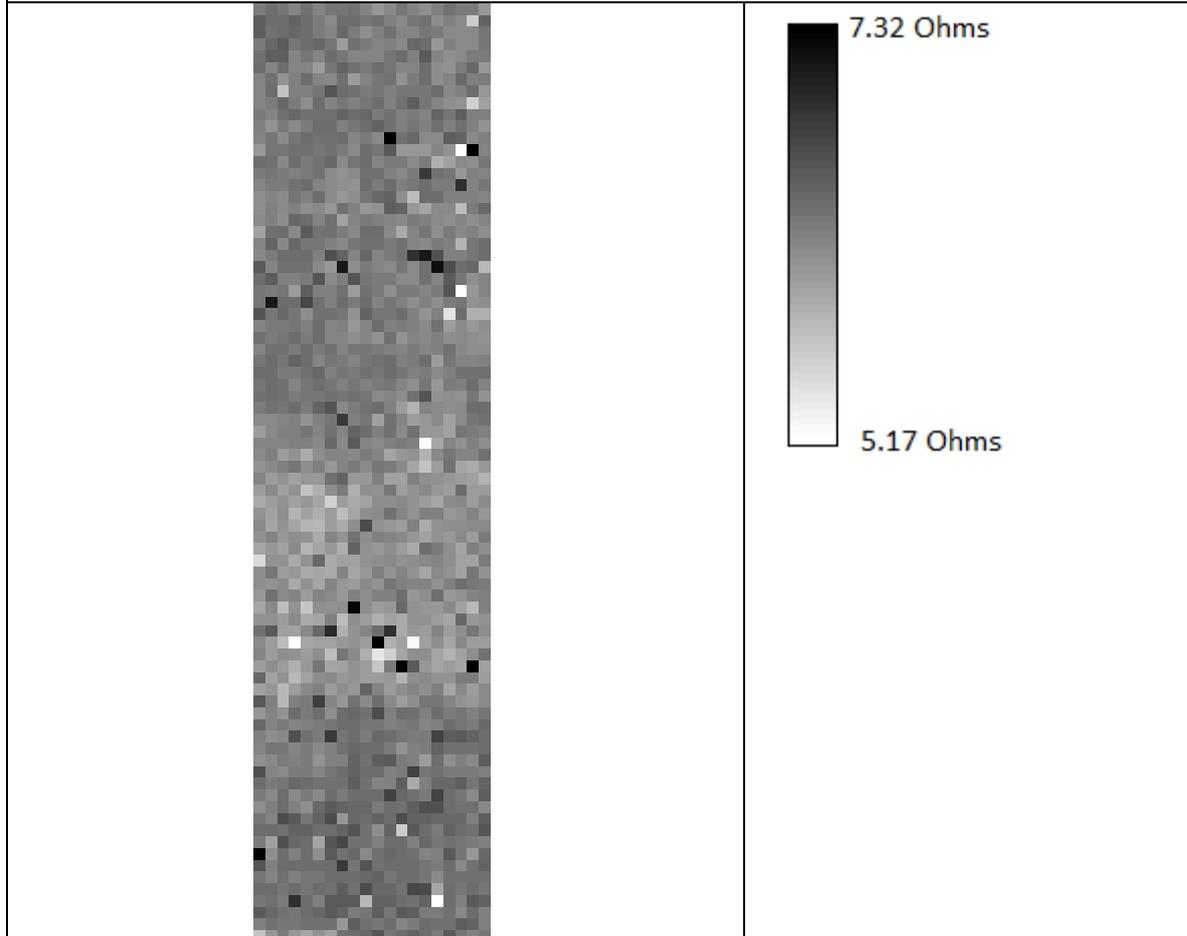


3. Extension over DMV features to east of the original survey area

Raw resistance data

Filename:	cq20 and cq20p
Number of Grids:	4
Survey Size (metres):	1600m ²
Background resistance:	6.54 Ohms

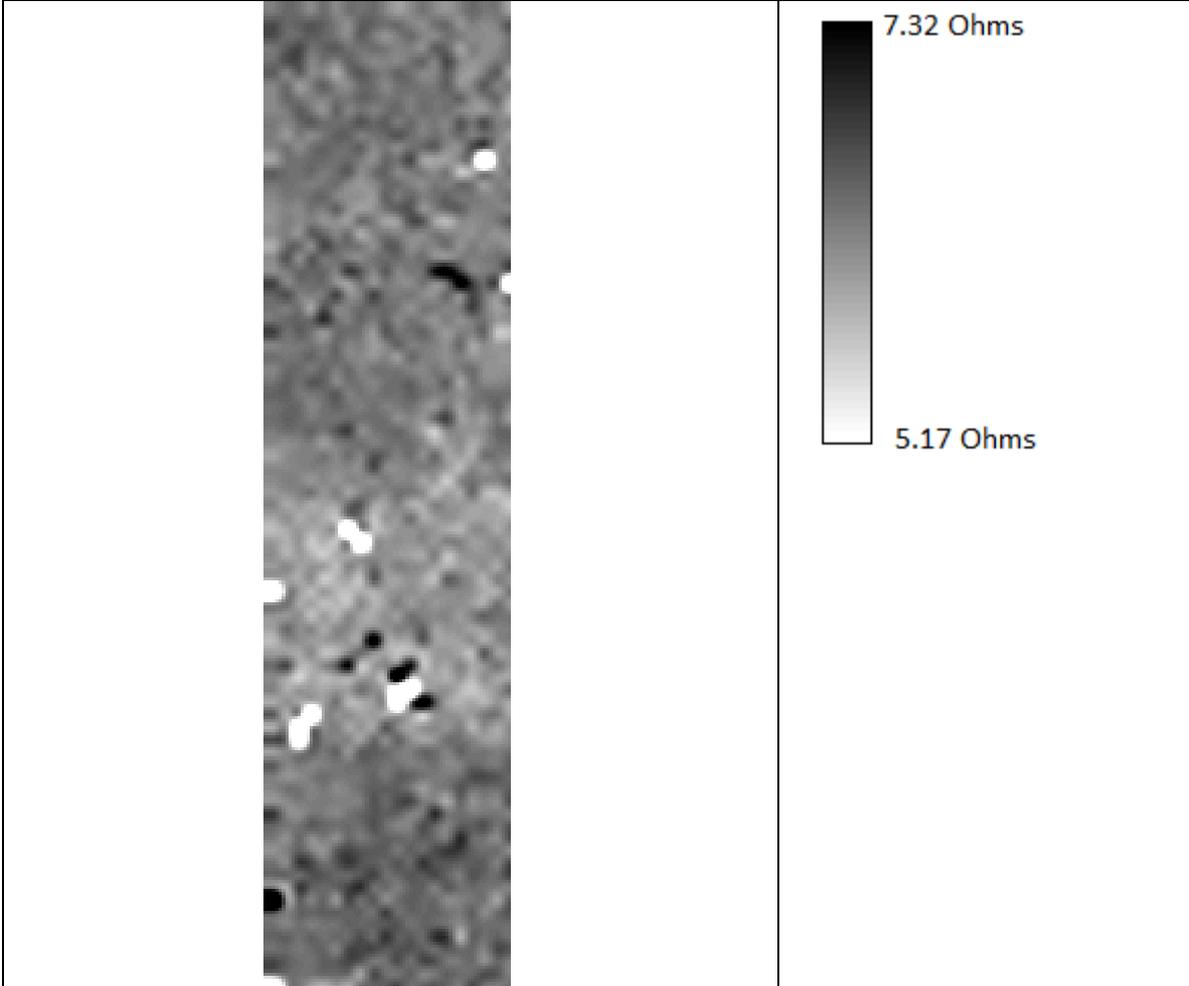
Greyscale Plot of Raw Resistance Data



Processed resistance data

Filename:	cq13.cmp
Processes:	
1 Base Layer	8.99 to 3.38 Ohms
2 Despiking:	Threshold: 3.0
3 Low Pass Gaussian filter	X radius = 1; Y radius = 1; block off
4.1 Interpolation:	Direction X
4.2 Interpolation:	Direction Y
4.3 Interpolation:	Direction X
4.4 Interpolation:	Direction Y final 8.11 Ohms to 4.22 Ohms

Greyscale Plot of Processed Resistance Data



Magnetometry Survey Results.

Three separate magnetometry surveys were undertaken:

1. The inside of the Garden
2. Immediately outside of the Garden in the main field
3. Over the DMV features.

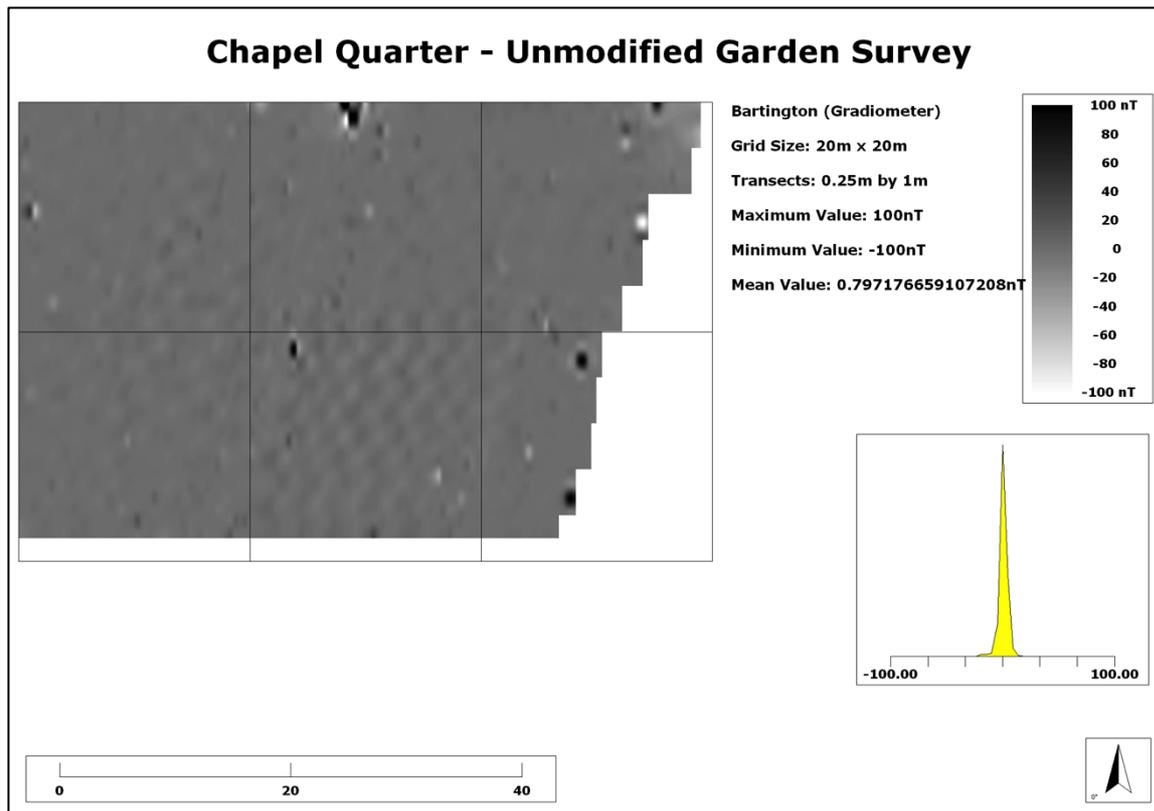
Bartington (Magnetometry) Set Up

Instrument Type:	Grad601-2 Dual Sensor Gradiometer
Units:	nT
Surveyed:	May 2013
Collection Method:	Zigzag
Sensors:	2 @ 1.0 m spacing.
Dummy Value	32000
Direction of 1st traverse	90 degrees (East)
Palette	Greyscale

1. The Garden

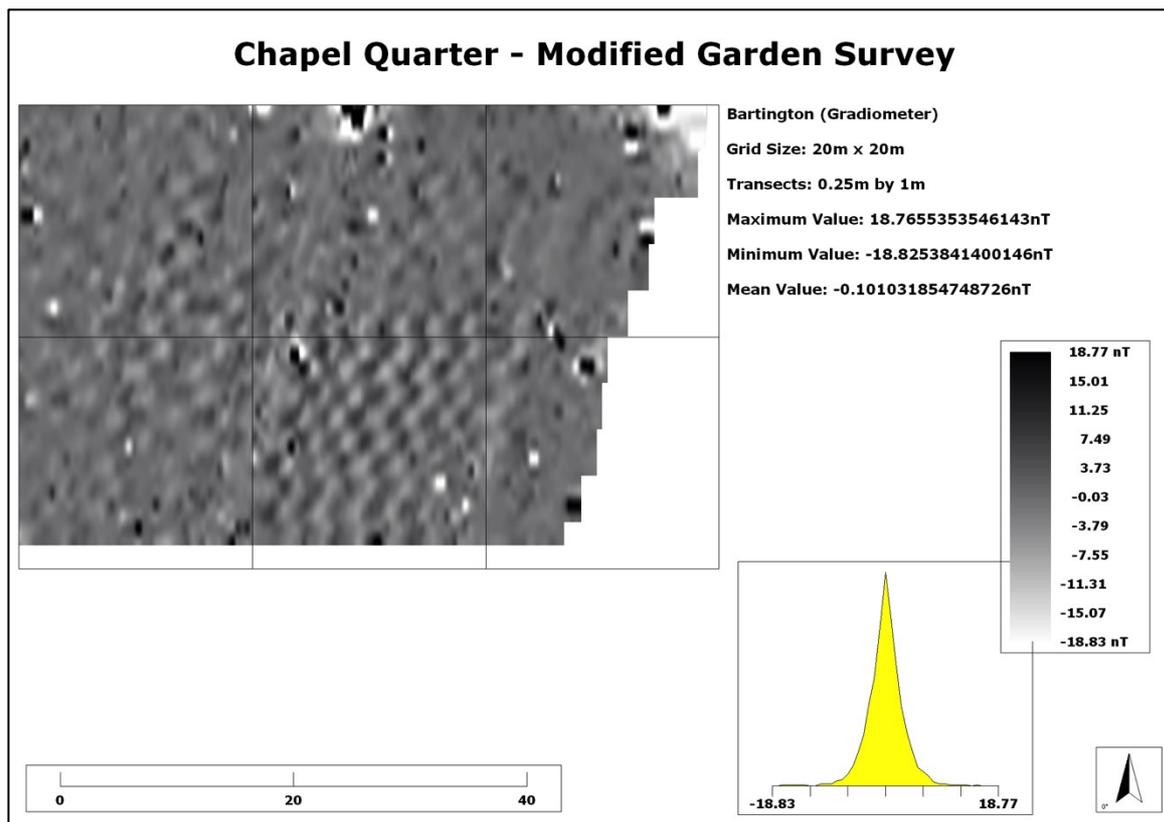
Raw magnetometry data

Filename:	CQ Area 1 - unaltered.xyz
Number of Grids:	4 x full, 2 x partial
Standard Deviation	6.32
Median	0.69



Processed magnetometry data

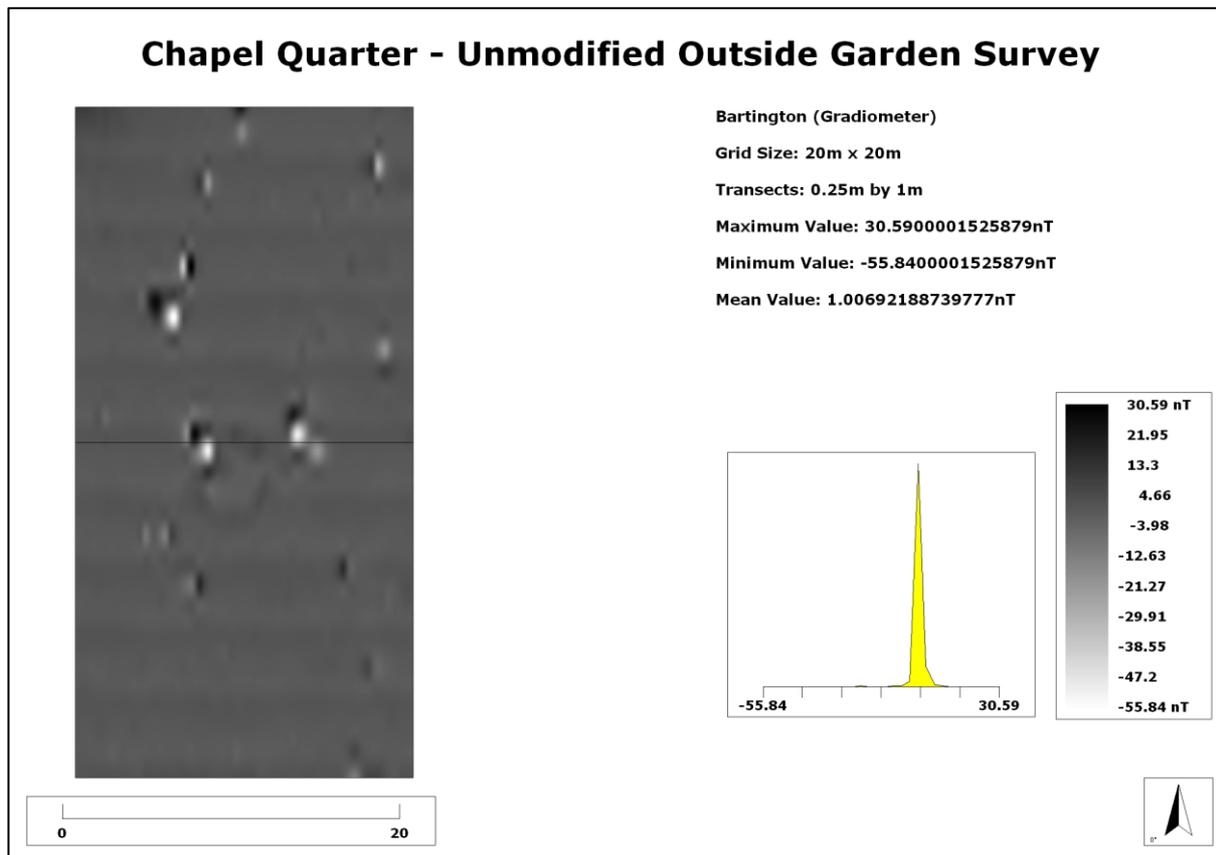
Processes:	
1 Base Layer	100 nT to -100 nT
2 Destripe	Median Traverse All Grids
3 Clip	3.00 standard deviation
Standard Deviation	3.78
Median	0.00



2. Area outside Garden

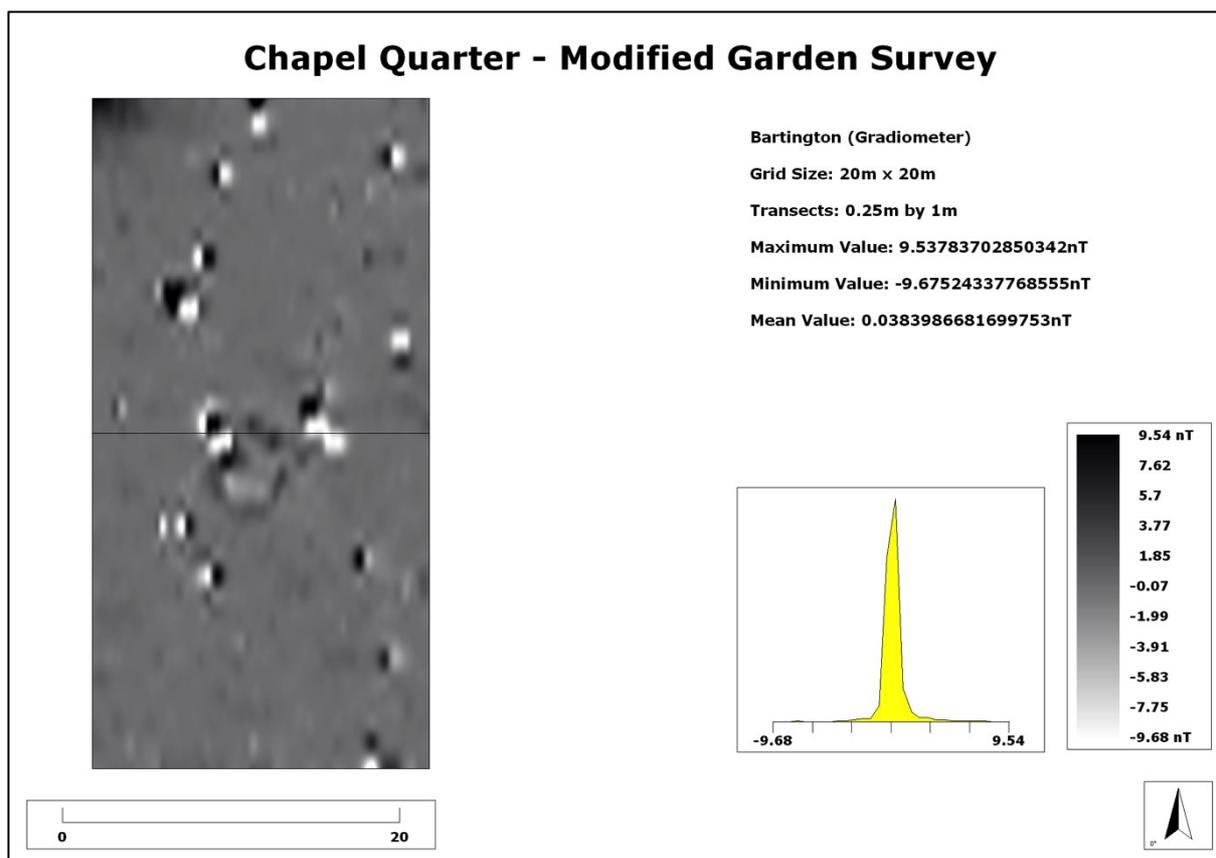
Raw magnetometry data

Filename:	CQ Area 2 - unaltered.xyz
Number of Grids:	2 x full
Standard Deviation	3.26
Median	1.14



Processed magnetometry data

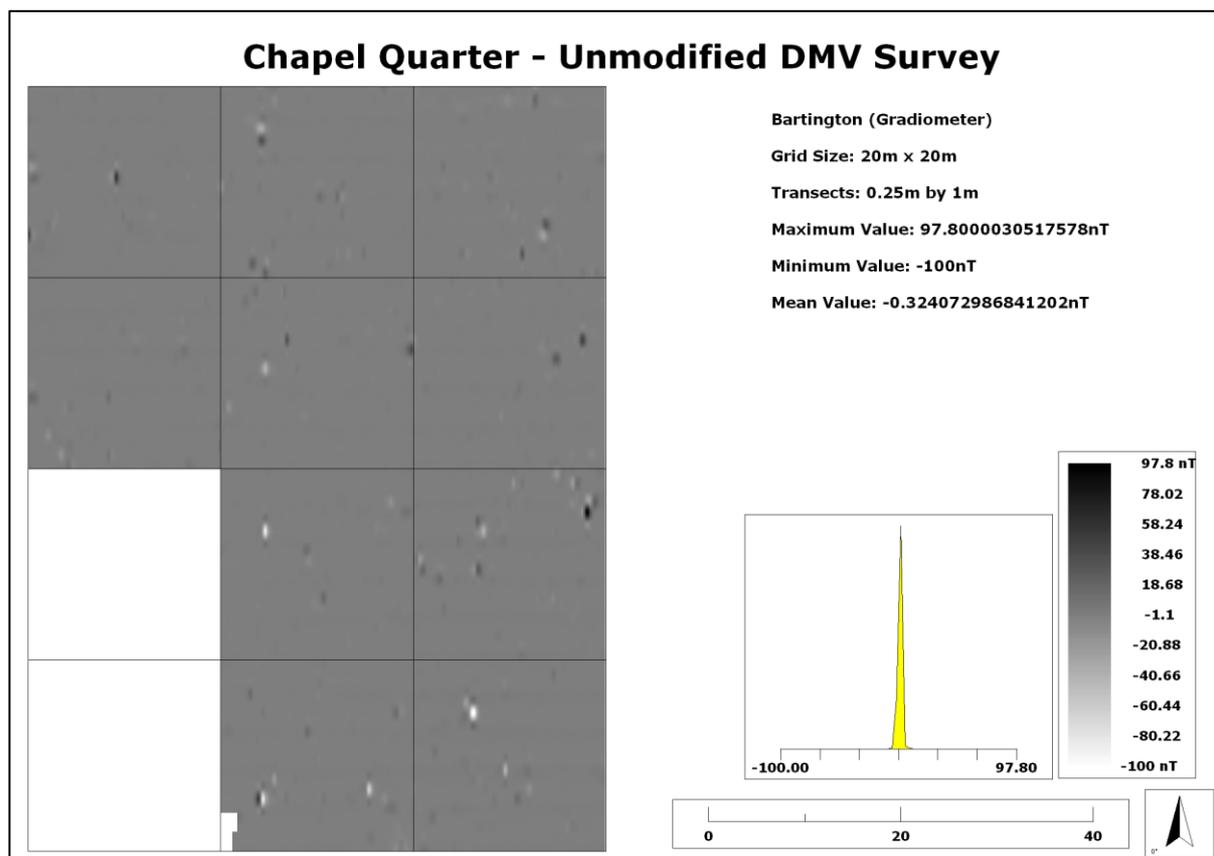
Processes:	
1 Base Layer	30.59 nT to -55.84 nT
2 Destripe	Median Traverse All Grids
3 Clip	3.00 standard deviation
Standard Deviation	1.60
Median	0.00



3. The DMV

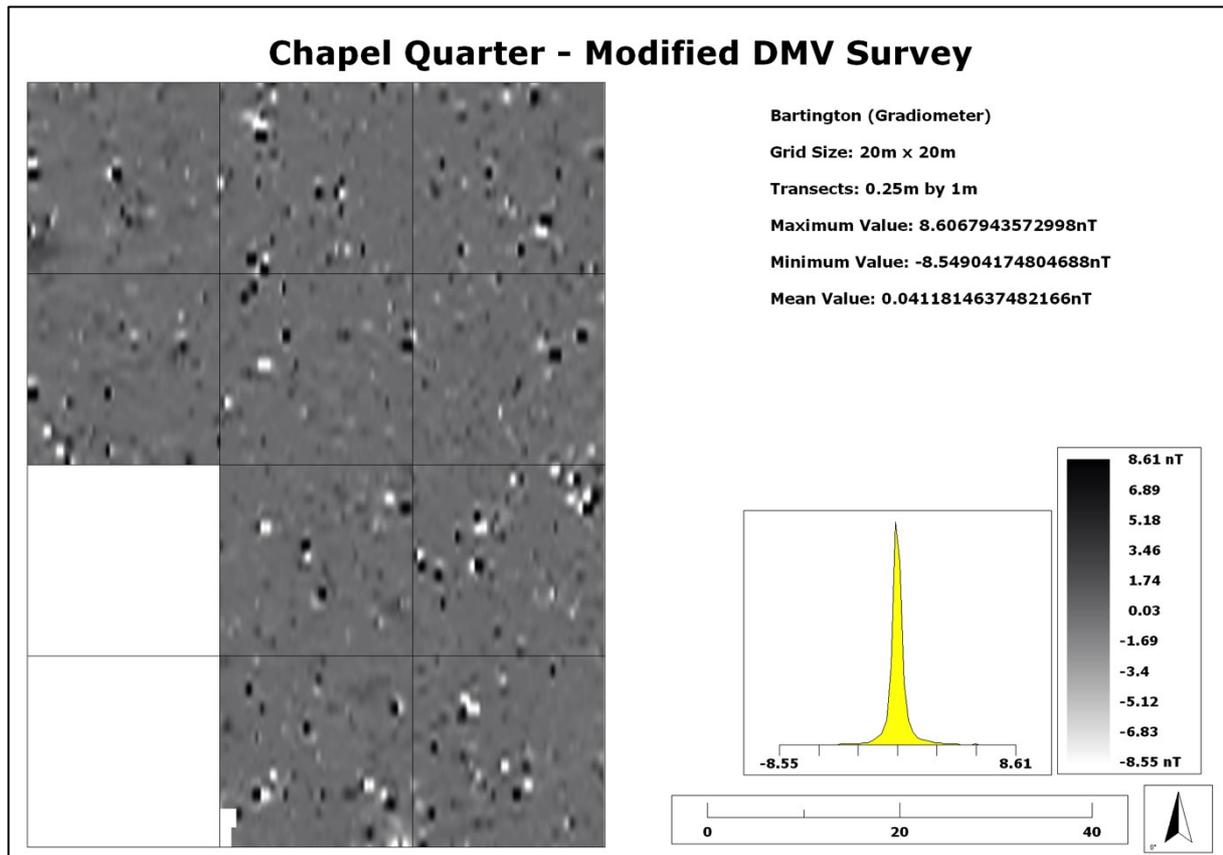
Raw magnetometry data

Filename:	CQ Area 3 - unaltered.xyz
Number of Grids:	12 x full
Standard Deviation	2.93
Median	-0.39



Processed magnetometry data

Processes:	
1 Base Layer	97.8 nT to -100 nT
2 Destripe	Median Traverse All Grids
3 Clip	3.00 standard deviation
Standard Deviation	1.28
Median	0.00



Interpretation

The results of the geophysical surveys for the three areas surveyed are as follows:

The Garden

The ground was quite badly rutted, particularly in the southeast corner, when the surveys were carried out and a number of the ruts contained standing water. This is likely to have impacted on the quality of the resulting surveys.

It is difficult to see any obvious features on the resistivity survey. The magnetometry survey shows ripple marks, which may have been caused by the wet ruts or they may reflect the plough marks shown on Figure 9. Neither survey provides any possible evidence for a chapel structure in the Garden.

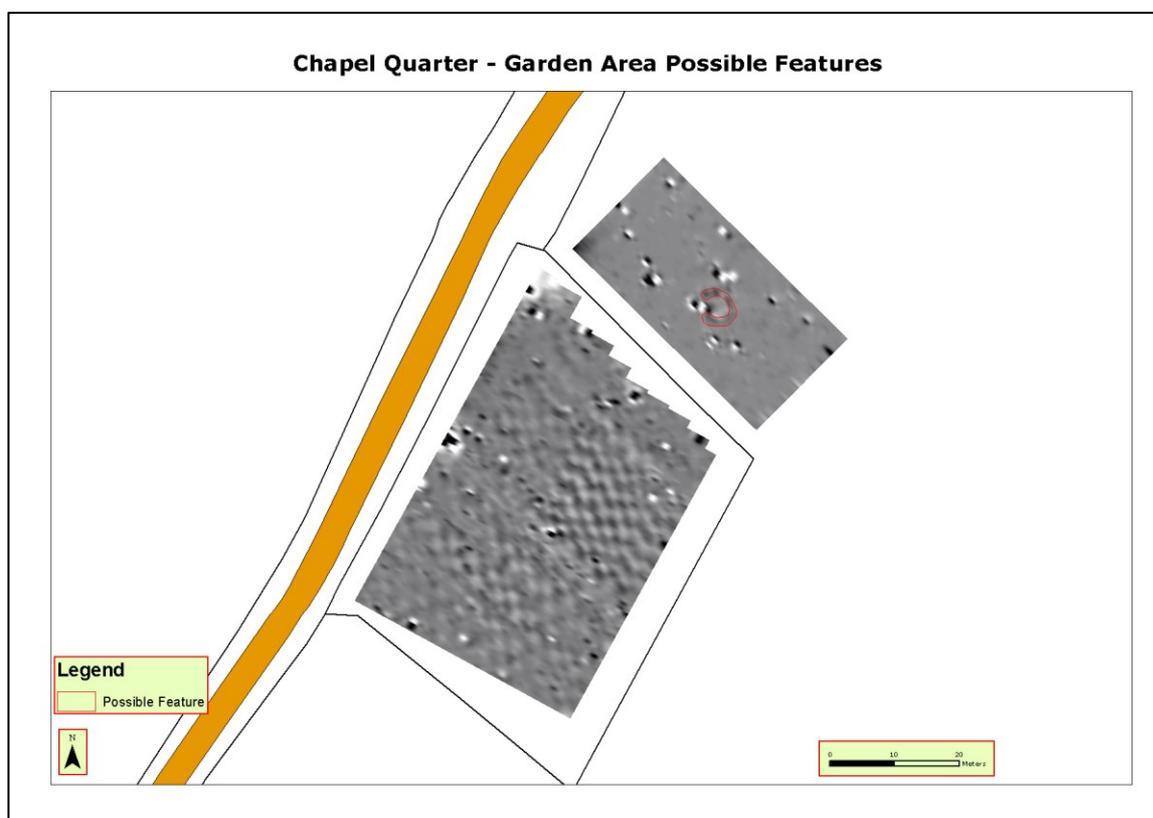


Figure 9 – Magnetometry surveys of the Garden and the area outside (© OS).

The area outside the Garden

The resistivity survey does not show any obvious features. However, on the magnetometry survey there appears to be a small round feature (see Figure 8 above). This appears to match the size of metal animal feeders being used in the field by the farmer so the mark is probably the result of a feeder having been used in this position in the past.

The DMV

Some of the ground towards the northern edge of the survey area was quite heavily waterlogged but this did not appear to have had the same level of impact as in the Garden.

There are no obvious features on the magnetometry survey however there are two features on the resistivity survey – see Figure 10 below.

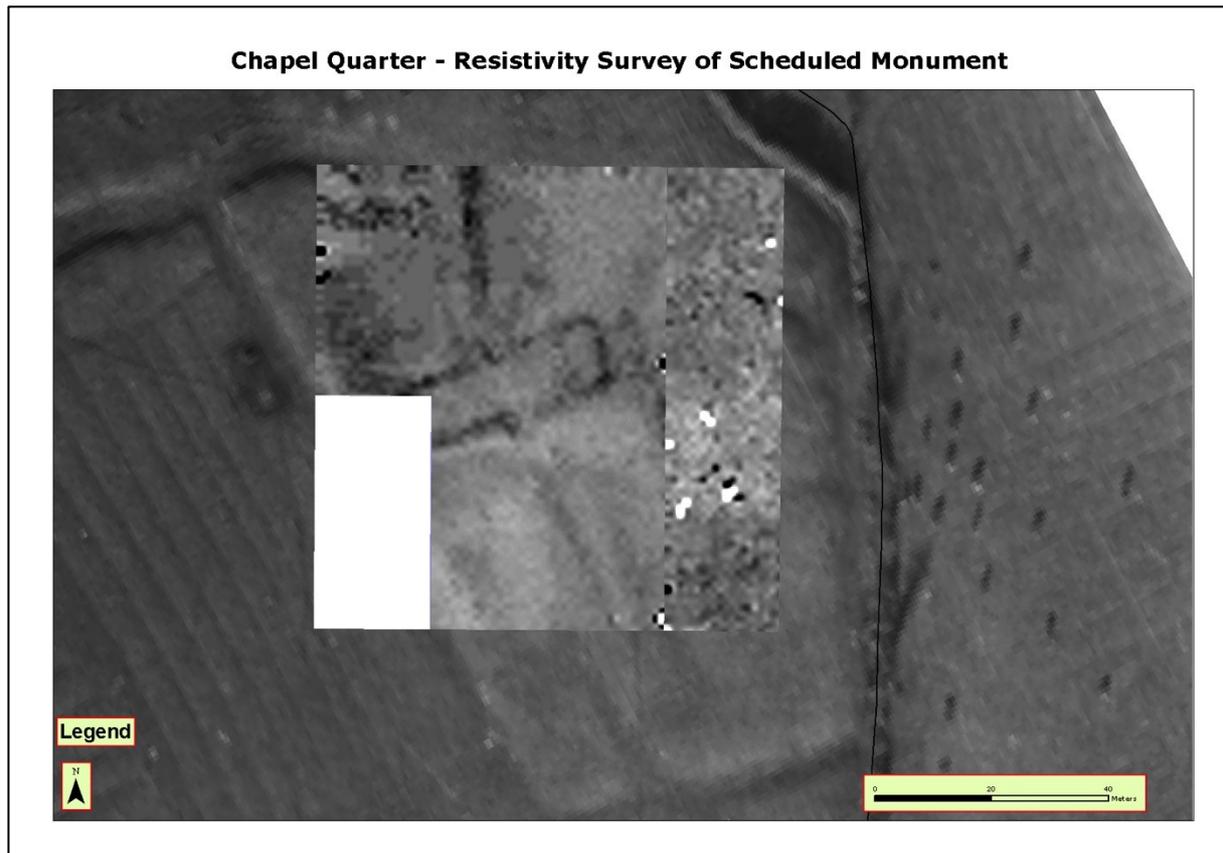


Figure 10 – Resistance survey of the DMV overlain onto the aerial photograph (Wiltshire Council AER / C / 273-4).

The first feature appears to be a holloway running north to south across the DMV – see Figure 11 below. This reflects the topography of the feature on the ground and may have been the path / street through the DMV.

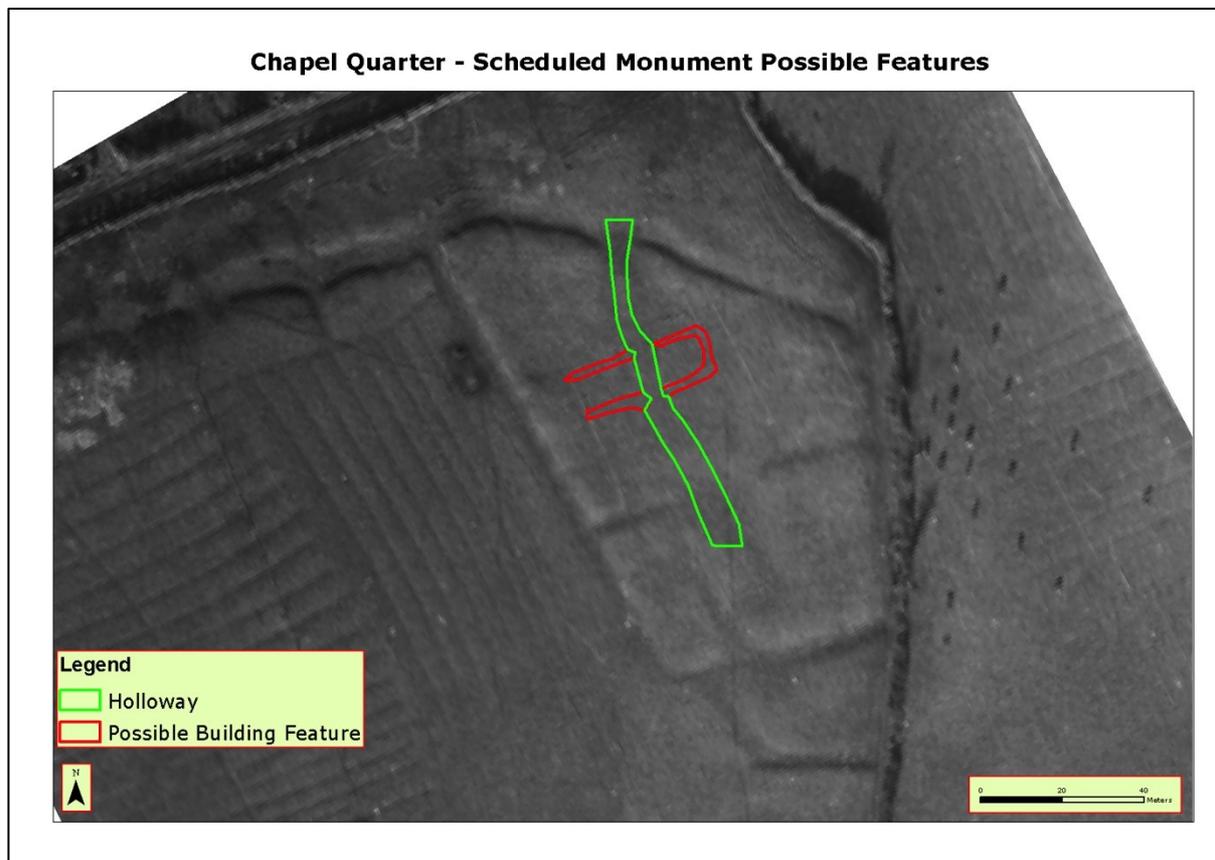


Figure 11 – Features on the DMV shown on the resistance survey (Wiltshire Council AER / C / 273-4).

The second feature is the semi-rectangular feature lying across the DMV on an almost east-west alignment. This feature is c.40m long and 12-13m wide with possible gaps on both sides in line with the holloway. As the feature has produced a high resistance reading it is likely to be evidence of stone or brickwork in the ground.

It looks like it would have been too large to be a long house and no other similar structures were evident on the rest of the DMV where there would have been other long houses. Its positioning would also have meant it would have effectively divided the DMV in half had it been in place while it was still being lived in as a village.

From the geophysical survey alone it is not possible to state if the structure was built before the DMV or after it went out of use. If it was built before the DMV it may possibly be a Roman or Anglo-Saxon building. If it was after the DMV went out of use it may have been a large barn. The old Ordnance Survey maps show that it had been demolished before 1885.

Neither survey shows any evidence of remaining structural features associated with the buildings on the DMV when it was still in use.

Discussion and Conclusion

The aim of these geophysical surveys was to investigate the DMV to see if any evidence of structural features could be found and also to investigate the Garden area to see if the possible site of St Agnes chapel could be located. However, because of the very low background resistance levels and the large amounts of standing water across the sites neither survey methods produced any clear evidence of significant features. No evidence for the site of St Agnes chapel was found by either survey in the Garden or neighbouring field.

The resistivity survey did find evidence of a possible structure in the DMV area but not of the farm buildings that would have been on it when it was in use. The date and therefore the possible nature of the structure are not clear from the survey results alone.

Recommendations

A meeting was arranged with Joe and Ro Collingborn to discuss what further investigation should take place within the study area. It is unlikely that permission would be given to digging any pits to investigate the possible structure on the DMV given its Scheduled Monument Status. However, subject to the ground being dry enough it may be worthwhile putting some test pits into the Garden to see if there is any evidence of structures which may have been the Chapel.

Archive Location

All archive material (a hard copy of this report, a digital copy of this report and a digital copy of the geophysical data) is deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes.

Bibliography

Books and Articles

Crowley D.A. (editor), Baggs, A.P., Freeman, J. & Stevenson, J.H. 1991 Victoria County History – Volume 14: Malmesbury Hundred.

Websites

English Heritage Pastscape: <http://www.pastscape.org.uk>

Wiltshire County Council HER: <http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/smr/index.php>

Appendix 1 – Scheduled Monument Entry

Heritage Category: Scheduling
List Entry No : 1018416

County: Wiltshire
 District: Wiltshire
 Parish: Dauntsey

Each official record of a scheduled monument contains a map. New entries on the schedule from 1988 onwards include a digitally created map which forms part of the official record. For entries created in the years up to and including 1987 a hand-drawn map forms part of the official record. The map here has been translated from the official map and that process may have introduced inaccuracies. Copies of maps that form part of the official record can be obtained from English Heritage.

This map was delivered electronically and when printed may not be to scale and may be subject to distortions. All maps and grid references are for identification purposes only and must be read in conjunction with other information in the record.

List Entry NGR: SU 00781 83274
Map Scale: 1:10000
Print Date: 11 September 2012

Name: Medieval settlement 400m south west of Crew's Farm

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ENGLISH HERITAGE
 1 Waterhouse Square, 138 -142 Holborn, EC1N 2ST
 Tel: 020 7973 3000 www.english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix 2 - English Heritage Pastscape Entry

Monument Number: 216619	Location: SU 0079 8327
NMR Number: SU 08 SW 9	
Parish: DAUNTSEY	District: North Wiltshire

Description

The remains of a medieval settlement and traces of contemporary farming, located 250 metres south west of Crew's Farm. The settlement comprises a group of rectangular house platforms situated on a slight rise in ground level. They are up to 1 metre high and cover an area measuring 100 metres north-south and 80 metres east-west, surrounded by a ditch up to 1 metre deep and 2 metres wide. A substantial hollow way up to 1.5 metres deep flanks the northern edge of the settlement and runs east-west for a length of 200 metres to the north of the platforms. Traces of medieval cultivation, in the form of ridge and furrow, are visible in the fields to the east and west of the settlement. Scheduled.

MORE INFORMATION & SOURCES

SU 009833 Small deserted farmstead with well-preserved earthworks and hollow way. Ridge and furrow lies in the field to the west of the habitation.

Not visible on RAF air photographs. (1-2)

Surveyed in 1978. Beautifully preserved site, displaying all the classic features of a Medieval settlement, including a very distinct main street. (4)

SOURCE TEXT

(1) General reference - DOE (IAM) AM Rec Form 4 5 77
(2) Vertical aerial photograph - APs (RAF 106G/UK/1721 1143-4 6 11 46)
(3) The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine - RA Canham 76, 1981 Page(s)16-17
(4) Medieval Village Research Group annual report - 26, 1978 Page(s)14
(5) Scheduled Monument Notification - 16-APR-1999

Appendix 2 Continued - Wiltshire & Swindon HER Entry

HER Number: SU08SW453	Site Name: SW of Crews Farm
Grid Ref: SU00878332	X Y Grid Ref: 400870, 183320
Parish: Dauntsey	District: North Wiltshire
Period: Late Medieval	Site Type: Settlement
Altitude: 68.58 metres	Geology: Oxford Clay
Scheduled Monument: SM28986	
Description - Deserted Medieval settlement earthworks.	
Details: A) A small Medieval settlement with a holloway showing on aerial photographs. B) The Medieval settlement comprises a group of regular house platforms situated on a slight rise in ground level. They are up to 1m high and cover an area measuring 100m north-south and 80m east-west, surrounded by a ditch up to 1m deep and 2m wide. A substantial holloway up to 1.5m deep flanks the northern edge of the settlement and runs east west for a length of 200m to the north of the platforms.	
Sources: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine Vol 76, p17 Fig 14; English Heritage 5 Year Management Agreement 30:01:1998 - 01:02:2001 English Heritage; AER 431-3 County Archaeology Service, Trowbridge; AER/C/273-4 County Archaeology Service, Trowbridge	

Appendix 3: Other Entries in Wiltshire HER within 1km of Chapel Quarter

Site Name: North of Middle Green Farm	HER Number: SU08SW454
Grid Ref: SU00108272	X Y Grid Ref: 400100, 182720
Parish: Dauntsey	District: North Wiltshire
Period: Late Medieval	Site Type: Settlement
Altitude: 68.58 metres	Geology: Oxford Clay & Kellaway Beds
Description: Deserted Medieval settlement earthworks.	
Details: Rectilinear features probably the remains of a small Medieval settlement are visible on an aerial photograph.	
Sources: A14/221096 1971 Wiltshire County Council	

Site Name: Northeast of Great Smithcot Farm	HER Number: SU08SW608
Grid Ref: SU00378323	X Y Grid Ref: 400370, 183230
Parish: Dauntsey	District: North Wiltshire
Period: Undated	Site Type: Unclassified feature
Altitude: 68.58 metres	Geology: Oxford Clay
Description: Undated linear earthworks, possibly a Deserted Medieval Settlement	
Details: A) Linear and rectilinear features. B) Hurst & Beresford recorded a Deserted Medieval Village at Great Smithcot Farm SU003830 but the OS report no sign of desertion in an area of extensive ridge and furrow.	
Sources: A) A14/221096 1971 Wiltshire County Council; B) Deserted Medieval Villages p207	

1971 Beresford, Maurice; Hurst, John G; B) Ordnance Survey Research 1977
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Site Name: Stranges Farm	HER Number: SU08SW455
Grid Ref: SU01668261	X Y Grid Ref: 401660, 182610
Parish: Brinkworth	District: North Wiltshire
Period: Late Medieval	Site Type: Moated site
Altitude: 60.96 metres	Geology: Oxford Clay
Finds: Ceramics	
Description: Probable Medieval moat producing 12th-13th century pottery, fragments of sandstone and burnt clay.	
Details: A probable moat destroyed by the motorway construction.	
Sources: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine Vol 74-75, p 89 Site 15	