

Potterne STW to Townsend SPS Rising Water Main Replacement, Wiltshire.

An Archaeological Watching Brief.



CONTEXT ONE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD

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**Potterne STW to Townsend SPS
Rising Water Main Replacement,
Wiltshire.**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief
for
for Wessex Water plc**

by

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Non-technical summary

Context One Archaeological Services Limited (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief along the route of a c.2.8km long replacement water main pipeline from Potterne Sewage Treatment Works (STW) to Poulshot Sewage Pumping Station (SPS), Wiltshire (NGR 398793 158841 to 396932 159054) between the 12th of January and the 3rd of March 2006. The project was commissioned and funded by Wessex Water plc.

The investigation was requested by Ms Sue Farr, (Assistant Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Council) following a consultation request by Ms Katie Dunmore (Graduate Environmental Scientist) of Wessex Water plc.

The easement corridor traversed areas of both modern and medieval ridge and furrow with a tendency for the latter to be concentrated at the western end of the Scheme, and in close proximity to the shrunken medieval settlement of Poulshot (Townsend).

Apart from the ridge and furrow, two tree throw holes or small pits of probable modern origin, and a modern refuse pit, no other archaeological features or deposits were identified during the investigation.

Perhaps the most significant result of the watching brief concerned the large assemblage (81 sherds) of Romano-British pottery of a wide variety of fabrics and spanning the 2nd-4th centuries AD, which were recovered at or towards the western end of the Scheme. It is probable that the large number of sherds and the concentration of this assemblage in this area may indicate the presence of a previously unknown and contemporary site in the immediate environs of the western end of the pipeline route.

Of less significance were two sherds of medieval pottery (one of which was attributed to the 13th-15th centuries), also found at the western end of the Scheme. These probably originated from contemporary ploughsoils in areas of ridge and furrow and in close proximity to the shrunken medieval settlement of Poulshot (Townsend).

Three undiagnostic prehistoric flint flakes and one piece of burnt flint were also found towards the eastern end of the Scheme. These are probably residual. The remainder of the finds assemblage consisted of post-medieval to modern finds scattered across the central and eastern areas of the Scheme, and which are also probably residual in nature.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Context One Archaeological Services Limited (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief along the route of a c. 2.8km long replacement water main pipeline from Potterne Sewage Treatment Works (STW) to Poulshot Sewage Pumping Station (SPS), Wiltshire (NGR 398793 158841 to 396932 159054) (hereafter referred to as the Site) between the 12th of January and the 3rd of March 2006. The project was commissioned and funded by Wessex Water plc.
- 1.2. The investigation was requested by Ms Sue Farr, (Assistant Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Council) following a consultation request by Ms Katie Dunmore (Graduate Environmental Scientist) of Wessex Water plc.
- 1.3. There were known archaeological remains along the pipeline, which were affected by development. In particular, both medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow were evident in eight of the fourteen fields that the pipeline traversed. The best preservation of the medieval ridge and furrow was at the eastern end of the Scheme where, in one particular field (Field 14), the base of the furrow to the top of the ridge measured approximately 0.50m.
- 1.4. It was considered that this ridge and furrow would be affected by the development, and any other archaeological remains and/or deposits that were present, and that a reasonable archaeological response to development was to carry out a watching brief during all excavations and groundworks associated with the Scheme. In addition, it was requested that post-construction monitoring should be undertaken to check the re-profiling of the ridge and furrow from the easement sections upon the cessation of groundworks.
- 1.5. The request for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 1 (PPG1), General Policy and Principles*, 1997 and *Planning Policy Guidance: Note 16 (PPG16)* issued by the Department of the Environment (DoE) in 1990. It also conforms to Historic Environment Policy HE2 of the Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011 (adopted January 2001), and Policy HH2 of the Kennet District Local Plan (adopted April 2004).
- 1.6. At the request of Ms Farr, COAS issued a *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Watching Brief: Poulshot, Townsend Rising Main Replacement, Wiltshire* (January 2006), which provided a strategy for the archaeological works. This was submitted and approved by Ms Farr prior to the commencement of the Watching Brief
- 1.7. This report summarises the topographical, geological, archaeological and historical setting of the Site, and presents the results of the Watching Brief.

2. Definition and objectives of a Watching Brief

2.1. An Archaeological Watching Brief is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) as:

"...a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive." (IFA rev.1999).

2.2. The purpose of a Watching Brief is similarly defined by the IFA and is:

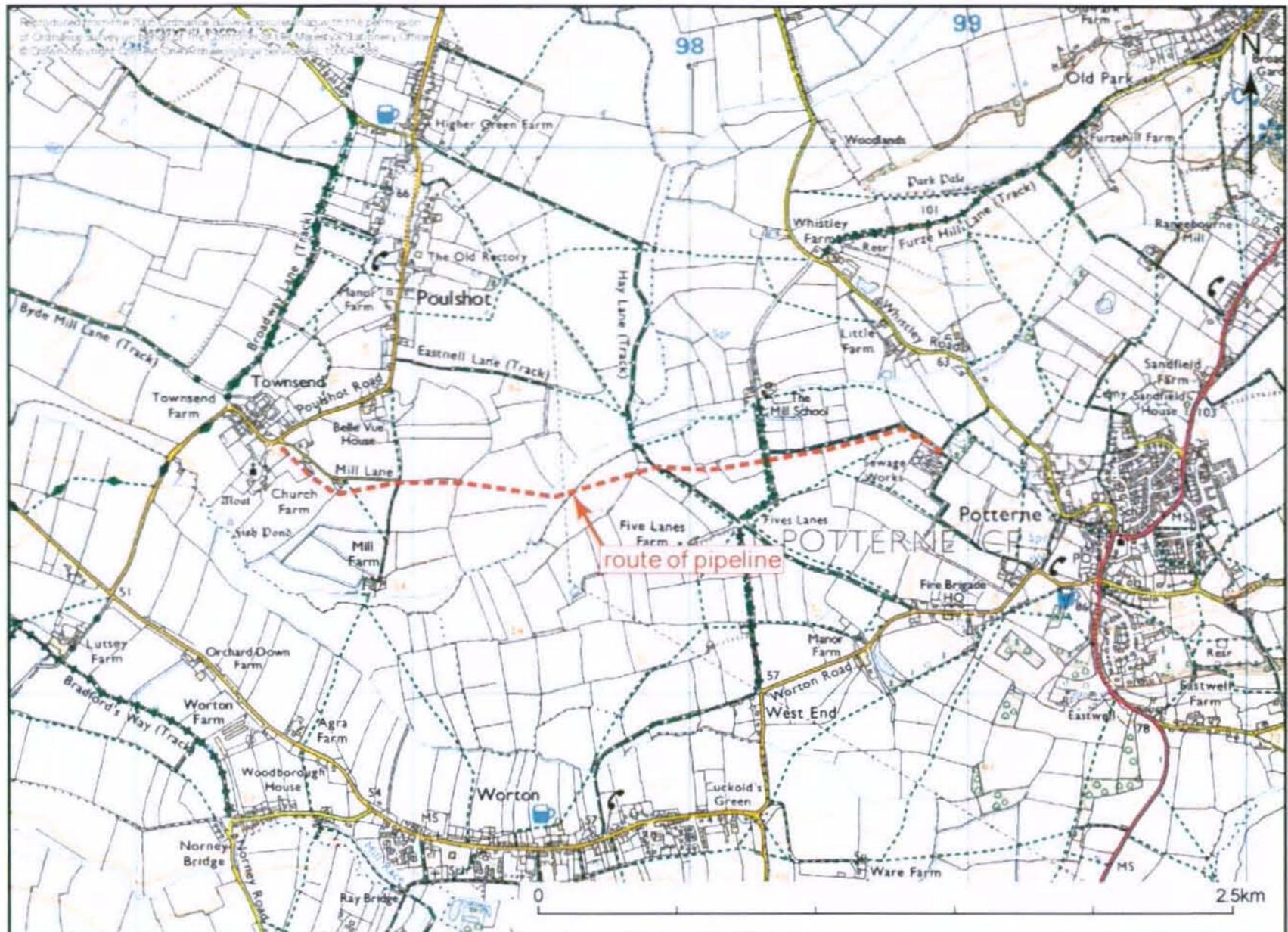
- *"To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, their presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.*
- *To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard."* (IFA rev.1999).

2.3. The results of a Watching Brief are used to:

- produce a record of the location, nature and date of any archaeological remains encountered on the site;
- add to the knowledge about the previous history of activity on the current site and its surroundings; and
- provide information to influence future planning decisions in the area.

3. Topography and geology

3.1. The replacement pipeline is located c. 3km to the south-west of Devizes, and c. 12km to the north-east of Trowbridge, Wiltshire. The archaeological investigation was carried out along the route of the pipeline from the Potterne Sewage Treatment Works (STW) to the Poulshot Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) (NGR 398793 158841 to 396932 159054). This covered a length of c. 2.8km over undulating ground that rises from c. 65m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the western end of the Scheme to c. 80m above OD throughout the main section of the pipeline route before descending to c. 52m AOD at the eastern end (**Figure 1**). The underlying geology is Lower Greensand of the Lower Cretaceous with Upper Greensand and Gault in the eastern part of the scheme giving way to Lower Greensand (BGS 2001).



	<p>PROJECT TITLE Potterne to Poulshot rising main replacement, Wiltshire</p>		
	<p>FIGURE TITLE Site location plan</p>		
	<p>SCALE as shown</p>	<p>PROJECT CODE COAS/WBF/05/PRM</p>	<p>FIGURE NO 1</p>

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1. The archaeological and historical background for the Site and its environs has largely been drawn from secondary sources. This comprised a data search of archaeological records held by Wiltshire County Council as part of their County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), (referred to below with the prefix **PRN** followed by a unique numeric identifier). A summary of this information is detailed in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.2. The SMR identifies seven archaeological events within a 1km radius of the pipeline. At Church and Townsend Farms to the south-west of the Scheme is a probable deserted medieval village (DMV) (**PRN 1820**), with a dry moat and possible fish-pond, from which a total of 21 medieval pottery sherds, a whetstone and a bronze strap-end have been

recovered. A farmstead with medieval origins is recorded at Whistley Farm (PRN 1835) to the north of the pipeline. To the south of Poulshot is a circular moated site with associated fish ponds and well-defined ridge and furrow along with headlands (PRN 1845). This is believed to be part of the medieval settlement of Poulshot. In addition, there are various undated linear features at Poulshot Green on the edge of the village (PRN 1846). A medieval deer park (PRN no. 1819) attributed to Bishop Roger AD1100-39, known as Old Park Ditch, is located to the north-east of the pipeline. Finally, there are two post-medieval mills recorded within 650m of the scheme. Poulshot Mill (PRN 40088) was offered for sale as a new construction in 1794 suitable for carding and spinning wool, and Jenny Mill (PRN 40087) was described in 1656 as a fulling mill.

- 4.3. There are no records of any systematic archaeological investigations within the development area.

5. Methodology

Wessex Water methodology

- 5.1. The total length of the pipeline was c. 2.8km. An easement corridor c. 10m wide was excavated in order to provide a working surface (Figure 2). To create the easement a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket removed the topsoil/ploughsoil to depths of between 0.20-0.30m. A mechanical excavator equipped with a 0.30m wide toothed bucket was then used to excavate the trench for the replacement water supply main to a maximum depth of 1.2m, and a maximum width of 0.50m.

Archaeological methodology

- 5.2. The programme of archaeological works was carried out in accordance with the *Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire* (County Archaeological Service (CAS), Wiltshire County Council Libraries Museums and Arts, 1995), and under the terms of *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in October, 1994 (rev. September, 1999). COAS adhered to the *Code of Conduct* issued by the IFA in October, 1997, and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1990, rev. September, 2000), at all times during the course of the investigation. The current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed on site.

Easement stripping

- 5.3. The mechanical removal of the topsoil/ploughsoil along the route of the pipeline was carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 5.4. For the purposes of archaeological recording, all areas exposed through development excavations were systematically scanned for archaeological remains/deposits by walking in 'zig-zag' traverses across their width. The location of any such archaeological features/deposits were initially recorded using a handheld GPS unit capable of <3m accuracy and cordoned off.
- 5.5. The surface collection of artefacts (excluding modern bulk material) was also carried out during scanning operations, and these were bagged according to field/land unit.

Significant objects or concentrations of artefacts were bagged separately, and their locations recorded using a hand-held GPS unit. The character of topsoil/ploughsoil deposits within each field/land unit were also recorded using standard COAS pro-forma recording sheets.

Trenching

- 5.6. Where undisturbed deposits were not reached during the topsoil stripping of the easement it was necessary to monitor the trenching to ensure that any archaeological features were appropriately recorded.

Green Lane

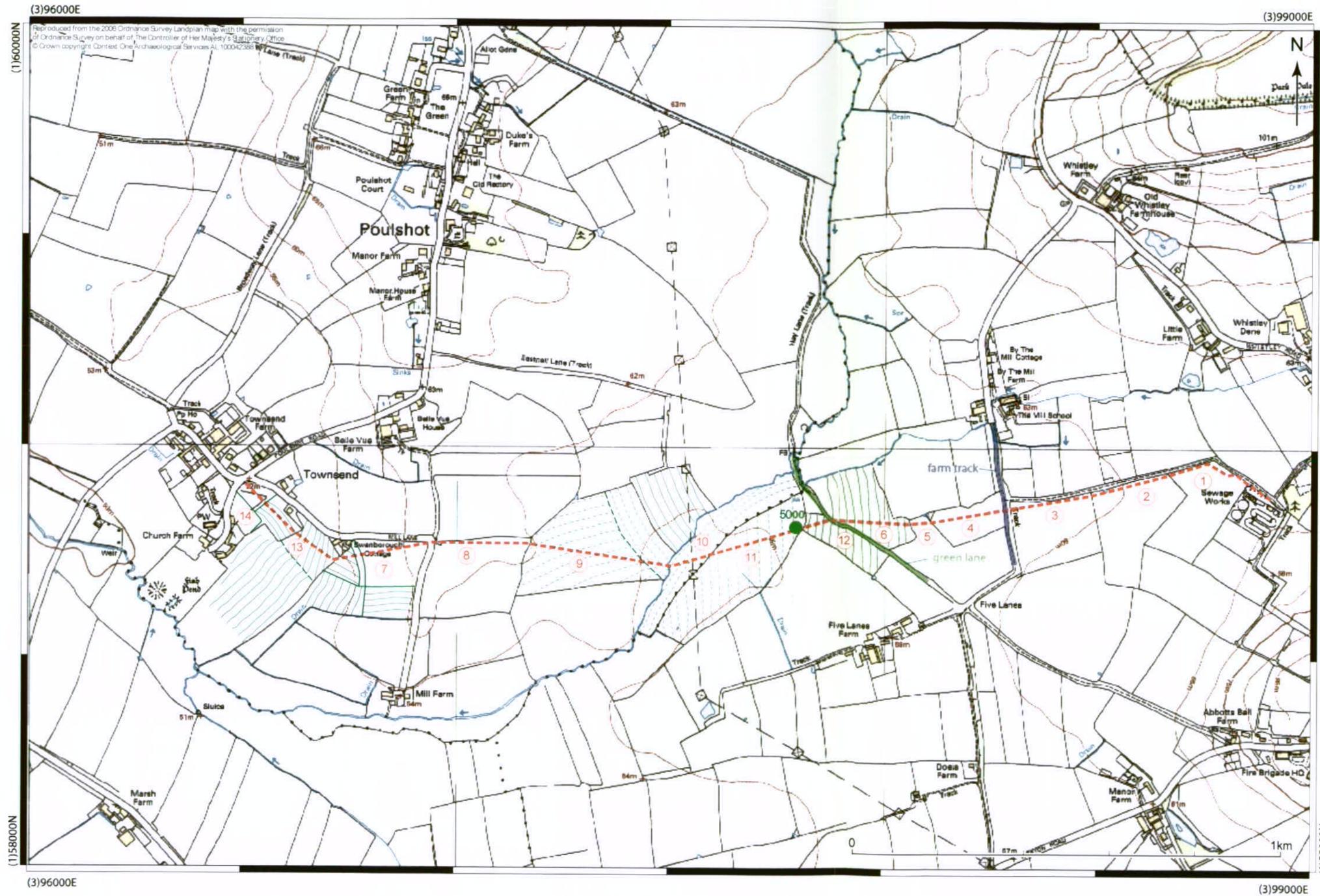
- 5.7. Hedgerow removal consent was granted where the pipeline crossed a Green Lane (at NGR ST 97868 58826). The consent stated:

"The applicant is advised that the footpath and associated ditches of Green Lane are considered to be potentially important historical features, which should be protected during the proposed works. Where the pipeline runs across the ditches and path, it is recommended that the excavations should be undertaken by hand and the ditches and original surface material reinstated in full, or to a satisfactory condition agreed with the County Archaeologist, where appropriate."

- 5.8. As both side ditches of this section of the Lane were water-filled, and the general ground conditions were wet, it was proposed in the WSI that machine excavation would produce a cleaner section than hand excavation. This was also carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 5.9. A photographic record of the watching brief was prepared involving the use of monochrome photographs and digital images. This included photographs illustrating the features identified, and working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 5.10. All finds from the Site were retained for processing and conservation where necessary, in preparation for further analysis and archiving. Specialist reports of the artefact assemblage were compiled utilising both descriptive and tabular formats (see section 7.)

Post-construction monitoring

- 5.11. The re-profiling of the ridge and furrow from the easement sections was checked following the cessation of the groundworks.



- route of easement
- x field numbers
- profile/section location
- ▨ indicative ridge and furrow

PROJECT TITLE		
Poulshot to Townsend rising main replacement, Wiltshire		
FIGURE TITLE		
Detailed site location showing profiles, easement and ridge and furrow		
SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	COAS/WBF/05/PRM	2

6. Results

- 6.1. The fields through which the easement strip and the pipe laying trench excavations took place were designated the numbers 1-14 (though not consecutively) (Figure 2). The results of the monitoring within each Field are presented separately. The removal of the hedgerow boundary between each Field was photographically recorded.

Field 1

- 6.2. This Field was situated at the eastern end of the Scheme, and to the immediate west of the Potterne STW (Figure 2). Within the easement corridor, the topsoil comprising a dark orange grey brown silty clay was stripped to a depth of 0.20m.

Field 2

- 6.3. Situated to the west of Field 1, the topsoil within the easement was stripped to a depth of 0.20m, and was identical to that encountered in Field 1. Approximately 10m from the western boundary, a large pit was found. This was half sectioned by the easement strip, measured 6m x 2m, and was filled with modern brick and charcoal. The excavation of the pipe trench revealed the underlying natural strata, a mid grey brown silty clay.

Field 3

- 6.4. The topsoil in Field 3 (to the west of Field 2) in the easement was stripped to a similar depth, and was of identical composition. The pipe trench excavations in this Field also revealed an identical natural horizon. To the west of Field 3, the easement traversed a farm trackway. However, the profile of this was not recorded.

Field 4

- 6.5. To the west of the farm trackway, the topsoil, comprising a dark grey brown silty clay was stripped to a depth of 0.20m. The subsequent pipe trench excavation revealed an underlying natural horizon that was identical to that encountered in Fields 2 and 3.

Field 5

- 6.6. The results of the monitoring in this Field, situated to the west of Field 4, were identical to that of Field 4.

Field 6

- 6.7. Prior to the easement strip, north-south orientated ridge and furrow was identified in this Field (Figure 2). The strip, to a depth of 0.20m, revealed a dark grey brown silty clay topsoil (600), which overlay a ploughsoil (601), an orange brown sandy silty clay. Approximately 10m from the western end of the Field and along the southern edge of the easement corridor, an area of burning (604) measuring 1m x 1.80m, was observed within a shallow depression of 0.08m in depth [605]. This was exposed in section by the topsoil strip. To the east of this, and towards the eastern end of the field, a possible small pit or tree throw hole [603] of approximately 1m in diameter was also located within the easement. This remained unexcavated. Both [605] and [603] were cut into the underlying natural horizon (602), a mid grey brown silty clay.

Green Lane

- 6.8. Between Field 6 to the east and Field 12 to the west, the easement traversed a northwest-southeast orientated green lane – Hay Lane (Figure 2). This was recorded photographically prior to the easement strip.

Field 12

- 6.9. The easement traversed the northern end of Field 12, within which north-south orientated ridge and furrow was identified prior to the easement strip (Figure 2). This strip, to a depth of 0.20m, did not extend beyond the base of the topsoil/ploughsoil, which comprised a mid orange grey brown silty clay.

Field 11

- 6.10. Situated to the west of Field 12, the monitoring of the easement strip within Field 11 took place in two stages over two separate days. A profile (profile 5000) was recorded in this field during the later pipe-laying operations to a depth of 2m (Figure 2). The initial strip, to a depth of 0.20m, took place to the base of a topsoil of dark grey brown silty clay (5000). The underlying natural horizon of a mid grey brown silty clay (5001) was exposed in places. There was some evidence of north-south aligned and flattened ridge and furrow either side of the easement.

Field 10

- 6.11. Field 10 was situated to the west of Field 11 (Figure 2). The easement corridor here was also excavated to a depth of 0.20m through a topsoil/ploughsoil of dark orange grey brown silty clay. The underlying natural horizon (identical to that in Field 11), was also exposed in places. There was also evidence of truncated ridge and furrow in this field to either side of the easement.

Field 9

- 6.12. Ridge and furrow of both medieval and modern origin were identified in this Field prior to the easement strip, with the modern (approximately north-south orientated) appearing to truncate the earlier earthwork features (aligned approximately west-east) (Figure 2). The easement strip, to a depth of 0.20m, exposed a topsoil of dark grey brown silty clay. This in turn overlay an orange brown sandy clay or ploughsoil, into which were cut modern ploughmarks. The strip exposed the top of this ploughsoil.

Field 8

- 6.13. Field 8 was located to the west of Field 9 (Figure 2). The easement strip in this Field took place to a similar depth, and to the base of the topsoil, which was identical to that encountered in Field 9. The underlying natural horizon was not exposed here.

Field 7

- 6.14. Field 7 was situated to the west of Mill Lane (Figure 2). Both north-south and east-west aligned ridge and furrow were observed in this Field prior to the easement strip. This strip, down to a very similar depth, revealed a topsoil/ploughsoil of a dark orange grey brown silty clay. The strip took place to the base of this horizon, leaving the underlying natural horizon unexposed.

Field 13

- 6.15. This Field similarly exhibited distinctive and well preserved ridge and furrow on a northeast-southwest alignment (Figure 2). The easement strip, to a depth of 0.20m, revealed a topsoil/ploughsoil of a dark orange grey brown silty clay.

Field 14

- 6.16. Field 14 is located at the western end of the Scheme and to the immediate east of the Poulshot SPS (Figure 2). Well-preserved earthworks were also noted in this Field prior to the easement strip, including ridge and furrow. The strip in this Field went to a depth of 0.20-0.30m to the base of the topsoil/ploughsoil horizon, which was a dark orange brown silty clay. The underlying natural horizon was not encountered during the strip.

7. The finds

- 7.1. The finds were separated into artefact types and quantified by context number, quantity and weight in grams. Finds which were assigned an object number (ON) during fieldwork have been assessed separately. Bulk finds such as post-medieval and modern brick, tile and slate were noted on the recording sheets, but not collected. Finds data is presented below as a table (Table 1).
- 7.2. With the exception of metalwork, the finds recovered from the watching brief were washed and marked where possible, with an archive accession number issued by the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, identifying the Site, followed by the context number.
- 7.3. A request has been made to the site owner(s) through Wessex Water plc to transfer the title of all finds recovered to the Wiltshire Heritage Museum.
- 7.4. A total of 202 finds were recovered from the watching brief, all of which were collected from the topsoil, and consist of: 168 pottery sherds; thirteen glass shards; nine pieces of slag; seven iron objects; three flint flakes; one fragment of clay pipe and one piece of burnt flint.

Pottery

- 7.5. A total of 168 pottery sherds were recovered, the majority from Fields 8 and 13; these are predominantly Romano-British (RB) in date. The remainder of the assemblage is not particularly chronologically distinctive, and spans the post medieval and modern periods with some earlier residual material.
- 7.6. The assemblage from Field 8 consists of: 34 (272g) sherds of RB grey ware, of which two are from drop flange rimmed bowls dating from the late 3rd or 4th centuries AD; 1 sherd (9g) of RB black burnished ware; 1 (4g) sherd of oxidised sand tempered RB coarse ware and sixteen sherds (127g) of fired clay of unknown date.
- 7.7. In addition, Field 13 produced: 41 (283g) sherds of RB grey ware; 1 sherd (13g) of refined whiteware; 4 sherds (82g) of green glazed medieval coarse ware of 13th to 15th century date; 4 sherds (28g) of black burnished ware and 9 (75g) sherds of oxidised RB coarse ware, of which one is a mortaria of 2nd or 3rd century date.

- 7.8. The remaining assemblage (from Fields 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 14) consists of: 14 sherds (101g) of refined whiteware: 12 sherds (184g) of red earthenware; 6 (42g) of transfer printed whiteware: 4r sherds (81g) of brown salt glazed stoneware: 2 sherds (37g) of Staffordshire type slipware: 2 sherds (41g) of white stoneware: 1 (131g) glazed stoneware jug handle: 4 sherds of reduced green glazed coarse ware, (probably of 16th or 17th century date) and 2 sherds (12g) of transfer printed whiteware. Some residual RB and medieval sherds were also collected. These consist of: 1 sherd (28g) of oxidised grog tempered Romano-British (RB) coarse ware rim sherd from a cooking pot dating from the 3rd or 4th century AD; 5 sherds (23g) of RB grey ware and 1 sherd (5g) of sand and flint tempered coarse ware that is probably medieval.

Glass

- 7.9. A total of thirteen glass shards were collected, all of which are post medieval or modern in date. The assemblage consists of: 9 shards (104g) of green bottle glass; 3 (6g) shards of clear window glass, and the upper half of a clear glass perfume bottle of late 19th or 20th century date.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 7.10. A single small fragment of clay pipe bowl (3g) was collected; this is moulded with the maker's mark "RS" on the spur, and is 19th century in date.

Ferrous

- 7.11. A total of 7 iron objects were collected. These consist of: 6 iron nails (58g) of uncertain date, and a horseshoe (232g) of post-medieval or modern date.

Slag

- 7.12. Nine pieces of slag were collected.

Burnt flint

- 7.13. A single piece of burnt flint (4g) was collected.

Flint

- 7.14. Three undiagnostic prehistoric flint flakes (12g) were collected from Field 6.

References

Grillo, K., Aultman, J. & Bon-Harper, N. *DAACS Cataloging manual: tobacco pipes, 2003*

Field no.	Pottery		Burnt flint		Flint		Slag		Metal		Glass		Clay pipe	
	no.	wgt (g)	no.	wgt (g)	no.	wgt (g)	no.	wgt (g)	no.	wgt (g)	no.	wgt (g)	no.	wgt (g)
F2	6	178									3	117		
F3	5	54									1	7		
F4	14	196							1	30	2	30		
F5											1	3		
F6	9	124	1	4	3	12	3	15	5	28	3	3		
F8	52	417					1	21						
F9	9	74									1	5		
F13	60	490					4	116						
F14	13	191					1	3	1	232	2	12	1	3
Totals	168	1724	1	4	3	12	9	155	7	290	13	177	1	3

Table 1.: Finds Quantification

Small Finds Assessment by Kayt Matthews

Ferrous objects

- 7.15. A single metal object was recovered during the watching brief. This can be identified as a rumbler (crotal) bell weighing 37g from context (5000). Of cast bronze construction, it is spherical with sound holes in the upper section, with a square loop and ball clapper. Although the partial remains of decoration are visible on the lower part, the bell is heavily abraded and no founders mark or design can be identified. Typologically, the bell is of late 17th to early 19th century date.

Reference: Bailey, G., 2005 *Detector Finds 1* Greenlight Publishing

8. Discussion and conclusions

- 8.1. The easement strip identified a simple sequence of topsoils and ploughsoils overlying natural horizons along the pipeline route. The dark grey brown silty clay topsoils directly overlay the natural horizon, and occurred predominantly in areas of the pipeline where ridge and furrow was absent. Where these earthwork features were located, there appeared to be a change in the nature of the upper horizons with a greater tendency for orange brown sandy silty clay ploughsoils, with these ploughsoils corresponding to areas of ridge and furrow. The underlying natural horizon of grey brown and orange grey brown silty clays were consistent throughout the length of the Scheme, and were recorded both during the easement strip and the pipe laying operation.
- 8.2. As noted earlier, the easement corridor traversed areas of ridge and furrow of both modern and modern origin. These medieval features tended to be concentrated at the western end of the Scheme, and in close proximity to the shrunken medieval settlement of Poulshot

(Townsend). The earthworks were photographically recorded and areas re-profiled during the final reinstatement.

- 8.3. Aside from the ridge and furrow, two tree throw holes or small pits in Field 6, and a modern refuse pit in Field 2, no other archaeological features or deposits were identified within the easement corridor or in the pipeline trench.
- 8.4. Perhaps the most significant result of the watching brief concerned the large Romano-British pottery assemblage, which accounted for most of the retained artefacts. The majority was retrieved from Fields 8, 13 and 14, and towards or at the western end of the Scheme. This comprised a total of eighty-one sherds representing a wide variety of fabrics, spanning the 2nd-4th centuries AD, and 2 sherds of medieval pottery, one of which was dated to the 13th-15th centuries. With regard to the Romano-British pottery, there are no known contemporary archaeological sites in very close proximity with which these could be associated. They may be residual having been recovered from the ploughsoils, but the large size of this assemblage may more significantly indicate the existence of a previously unknown site. The two sherds of medieval pottery are probably from medieval ploughsoils, which is to be expected by their location in areas of contemporary ridge and furrow, and in very close proximity to the shrunken medieval settlement of Poulshot (Townsend).
- 8.5. Of perhaps lesser significance are one piece of burnt flint and three undiagnostic flint flakes recovered from Field 6 and all of prehistoric origin. These are probably residual.
- 8.6. The remaining finds assemblage is not significant consisting of post-medieval finds widely scattered across the eastern and central portions of the Scheme. These are also likely to be residual perhaps having been derived from agricultural manuring activity and imported on the Site as refuse.

9. Archive

- 9.1. The site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of 8 sheets of site day notes, 126 digital images in .jpg format, one COAS *pro-forma* profile log sheet and a photographic register. Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum within 12 months following the submission of this report.
- 9.2. Copies of the watching brief report will be deposited with:

Wessex Water plc
Claverton Down Road
Claverton Down
Bath
BA2 7WW

County Archaeology Service
Corporate & Libraries Service
Libraries & Heritage Headquarters
Wiltshire County Council
Bythesea Road
Trowbridge
BA14 8BS

- 9.3. As part of our commitment to public archaeology, an e-report will be available to view online or download as an Adobe Acrobat™ file from the COAS website at www.contextone.co.uk/wiltshire.htm following entry onto the Wiltshire County Sites and Monuments Record where it will become a publicly accessible document.

10. COAS acknowledgements

- 10.1. Context One Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Ms Katie Dunmore (Environmental Scientist) of Wessex Water plc, for her kind assistance throughout the course of the investigation, and Ms Sue Farr (Assistant Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Council), for curatorial advice.

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