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# LAND AT CALCUTT, CRICKLADE, WILTSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

C.A.T JOB: 966  
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APRIL 2000

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- S.1 This report assesses the impact and effect on archaeology which may arise as a result of the construction of the A419 Calcutt Access Roads scheme and includes proposals for mitigation and enhancement measures which may be applied to reduce the impact of the scheme.
- S.2 The report is based on information gathered during a desk study and a walkover survey of the area affected by the proposals. A wider area than the proposed zone of construction was examined in the desk study to provide background information on the wider context of the archaeological resource. The desk study involved consultation of accessible archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources.
- S.3 The Roman road, *Ermin Street*, runs through the centre of the study area. The village of Calcutt has documented medieval origins and sherds of unstratified medieval pottery have been recovered from within it. Earthworks resulting from ridge and furrow cultivation dating to the medieval and/or early post-medieval periods were identified within the development area around the village and form part of a wider medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape. A single linear cropmark, of probable post-medieval date, was identified on aerial photographs running across the development area.
- S.4 The wider area around the proposed development contains a variety of prehistoric, Romano-British, and later archaeological features, recorded in the local Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). These include prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval, and post medieval settlement at Eysey Manor Farm and Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon activity at Kingshill Farm and within the town of Cricklade. However, no evidence was identified in the course of this assessment that features associated with this recorded archaeology extend into the development area. Two Listed buildings lie within

the study area but neither will be adversely affected by the proposed development.

- S.5 Construction of the access roads and associated services will have a slight overall negative effect on the archaeological resource of the study area. No sites of national importance will be affected by the proposals but part of a regionally important historic agricultural landscape will be damaged. To ensure that the impact on the archaeological resource is minimised the contract documents should take account of the mitigation measures formulated in this report.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### ***1.1 Introduction***

1.1.1 In December 1999 Cotswold Archaeological Trust was commissioned by WSP Civils Limited on behalf of the Highways Agency to carry out an archaeological assessment of land at Calcutt, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SU 112 932 (Fig. 1). This report is to form part of an Environmental Statement, prepared in advance of a proposal to construct two new access roads to properties in Calcutt, together with associated services.

1.1.2 The purpose of this document is to provide a baseline survey, which identifies and describes the extent and character of the known archaeological resource within a study area comprising not only the area proposed for development, but also the immediately surrounding landscape. The report also assesses the possibility of surviving previously unknown archaeological features or deposits. The likely impact of the development as currently proposed upon any such deposits is also considered and recommendations for mitigation made.

1.1.3 This desk study should not be viewed as exhaustive, but it is designed to illustrate the archaeological potential of the study area, and is structured as follows. Section 1 sets the background to the study, examining local landscape and geology. Section 2 provides the baseline survey, outlining the results of the examination of documentary, cartographic, and various secondary sources, and summarising the known archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity of the development area. It also presents the results of the walkover survey carried out over the development area. It also includes an analysis of this survey, and discusses the importance of the known archaeology. Section 3 assesses the likely impacts of the development on the archaeological resource and Section 4 recommends mitigation measures for these impacts. Section 5 examines the residual impacts of the development.

## **1.2     *The study area***

1.2.1     The study area is centred on the hamlet of Calcutt, 1.5km to the east of Cricklade (Fig. 2); the proposed development comprises the construction of two access roads to the properties fronting the main Cirencester to Swindon trunk road (A419) (Fig. 3). It is proposed that both of these access roads will link the rear of these properties to the A419/B4040 intersection which is located immediately to the north-west of Calcutt Hall and which forms the western boundary of the development area. The remainder of the development area is defined by the edges of the fields affected by the development.

1.2.2     As well as the defined development area, information from a wider study area around the site was examined to assist with the understanding of the archaeological background of the area. This was defined by the eastern fringes of the town of Cricklade to the west, Eysey Manor Farm to the north and Kingshill Farm to the south. This area is extensively agricultural, and particular attention was paid to the definition of the context of the visible remains of past agricultural practice in the development area within this landscape. The report does not deal in detail with the archaeology of Cricklade as the known limits of the Anglo-Saxon town lie well beyond the limits of the proposed development area.

## **1.3     *Geology, topography, landuse***

1.3.1     The underlying geology of the development area comprises Oxford Clay (BGS 1974). The study area generally slopes gently downward to the north-east, towards the River Thames, and lies at a height of approximately 79m Above Ordnance Datum (A.O.D.). The development area comprises agricultural land (currently under pasture), gardens, and residential and agricultural buildings. The proposed main routes of the new access roads pass exclusively through agricultural land to the rear of the properties along the A419. Associated smaller accesses to individual properties pass through the areas with agricultural and residential buildings.

## **1.4 Methodology**

- 1.4.1 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with *the Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessments* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1994), and the procedures contained within Volume 11, Section 2 part 3 of the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*. It follows the format specified in Appendix 10 of the *Good Practice Guide* for the preparation of Environmental Statements issued by the Department of the Environment (DoE 1995).
- 1.4.2 The assessment involved consultation of readily available historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. The principal sources were the Wiltshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by Wiltshire County Council, historic maps and other documents held by the Wiltshire Public Record Office, and the aerial photograph collection at the National Monument Record Centre in Swindon. A search was also made of the National Monuments Record archaeological database for the area surrounding the proposed development area.
- 1.4.4 In addition, archive and published reports on other recent archaeological projects were consulted. These included the report on the archaeological evaluation of a large area around Eysey Manor Farm, to the north of the study area, which was conducted by Cotswold Archaeological Trust (CAT 1999).
- 1.4.5 Cartographic sources for the study area begin with an extract from the *Map of Wiltshire* published by Andrews and Dury in 1773. This is followed by an Estate Plan of 1793, an Enclosure Award of 1824, and an untitled map of 1841 (which is probably a Tithe map). This is followed by the Ordnance Survey 25" series, which provides cover from 1875 onwards.
- 1.4.6 A site visit and walkover of the development area was made on the 11<sup>th</sup> January 2000. This was designed to examine current landuse and topography, and to identify any visible traces of archaeological features, such as earthworks, parchmarks, areas of differential vegetation growth, or deposits exposed in the sections of cut features such as ditches or watercourses. The

ridge and furrow earthworks identified from aerial photographs (paragraph 2.2.4.7) were located on the ground. No other archaeological deposits or exposures were identified.

- 1.4.7 It was found during the walkover survey that an area measuring of 160m by 130m, immediately to the south-west of Calcutt Court had recently been stripped of topsoil. The maximum depth of excavation was located on the eastern side of the area of disturbance and this was approximately 0.4m deep. It was not possible to establish the presence or absence of any underlying archaeological deposits as the area was covered with standing water.

## **2. BASELINE**

### **2.1 *The palaeo-environment***

- 2.1.1 No record was found during the course of the baseline survey of previous palaeo-environmental work in the vicinity of the proposed development. Palaeochannels have been located to the north of the study area on the floodplain of the River Thames at Eysey Manor Farm (CAT 1999, 13 and 32-3). However, as the development area lies to the south-west of the floodplain and river terraces, on an area of higher ground and non-alluvial geology, it is unlikely that such features would be encountered.

### **2.2 *Archaeology***

#### **2.2.1 *General***

- 2.2.1.1 The County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) contains two records relating specifically to the development area and one undated cropmark was identified within this area during the course of this project. This is discussed further below. The evidence from the wider study area, however, shows that the site lies within a varied landscape of past activity, dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval, and later periods. A chronological survey of this evidence is provided below.

#### **2.2.2 *Prehistoric***

2.2.2.1 No features dating to the prehistoric period have been identified within the study area, although stray finds dating to the prehistoric period have been recovered from the vicinity. A single unstratified silver Dobunnic coin (SMR No. SU19SW202) of the late pre-Roman Iron Age was found at Kingshill Farm. Prehistoric activity dating to the Neolithic, early Bronze Age, and early-middle Iron Age has also been identified 1km to the north of the study area on the floodplain of the River Thames at Eysey Manor Farm (CAT 1999, 33-5). An undated enclosure identified from aerial photography also lies between Eysey and Calcutt (SMR No. SU19SW623) although this may be a more modern drainage feature.

### 2.2.3 Roman

2.2.3.1 The principal Romano-British feature located within the study area is the Roman road, *Ermin Street* which linked the Roman towns of *Corinium Dobunorum* (Cirencester) and *Durocornovium*. The general alignment of this feature is followed by the modern A419 (SMR No SU19SW300), although its exact line is uncertain. Information supplied from the SMR shows it running to the north-east of and parallel to the dual carriageway, through the properties along the road. However the historic map evidence suggests that the former line of the A419 through the centre of Calcutt was the line of the road. The position of *Ermin Street* to the north-west of the development area has been confirmed by the excavation of two sections across the road at Calcutt Forty (SMR No. SU19SW300), signified '300A' and '300B' on figure 1.

2.2.3.2 Roadside activity from this period has been identified 0.6km to the south-east of the development area at Kingshill Farm (SMR No. SU19SW303, SAM No. SM31664). Foundations of a building including a hypocaust and a stokehole were revealed. Finds including pottery dating from between the second and fourth centuries were recovered. To the north of *Ermin Street* linear and rectilinear features have been identified by aerial photography at Seven Bridges Farm (SMR No. SU19SW621) and Romano-British pottery has also been recovered from this area (SMR No. SU19SU312).

2.2.3.3 Unstratified finds have also been recovered to the north-west of the study area. These comprised Romano-British pottery sherds (SMR No. SU19SW313) and 21 coins, dating from between AD 283 and 360, which were dredged from the River Thames (SMR No. SU19SW316).

2.2.3.4 Cricklade itself, 1.5km to the west of the study area, appears to have been a significant Romano-British settlement and there may have been a port on the River Thames (SMR No. SU19SW306) at Weavers Bridge which lies 0.35km to the west of the study area. A possible Romano-British settlement is located on the eastern side of the town and comprises black soil and mounds (SMR No. SU19SW309). A Romano-British bronze coin was found 100m to the south of this settlement (SMR No. SU19SW304) and coins, pottery and tile dating to the Romano-British period were recovered from Hatchetts Ford (SMR No. SU19SW314).

#### 2.2.4 *Medieval*

2.2.4.1 The Anglo-Saxon walled town of Cricklade lies to the west of the study area (SMR No. SU19SW400, SAM No. AM323). The study area incorporates the eastern edge of the town. In this area pottery dating to between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries was recovered from the topsoil during an archaeological excavation (SMR No. SU19SW469) and an unstratified medieval buckle plate has also been found (SMR No. SU19SW480). Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity is also known from Kingshill Farm where pottery dating to the seventh century (SMR No. SU19SW401) and from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries (SMR No. SU19SW452) was recovered.

2.2.4.2 Eysey Manor Farm is located 1km to the north-north-east of the study area (SMR No. SU19SW455) and was recorded in Domesday as 'Aisi' in 1086 (Gover et al 1970, 45). The site of the deserted medieval village and the Church of St Mary lie to the south of Eysey Manor Farm and medieval features located to the west of the village were identified during archaeological investigation (CAT 1999, 36). A late medieval spoon was also dredged from the River Thames (SMR No. SU19SW468).

2.2.4.3 However no activity from either the post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods is recorded from the vicinity of the development area. This is not uncommon as the friable nature of the pottery and ephemeral character of much of the settlement make sites from this period very hard to detect, and as a result the period tends to be under-represented in the archaeological record.

2.2.4.4 There is good evidence of medieval settlement in the vicinity of the study area. The earliest reference to the placename of Colecote is recorded in **Domesday** (1086) (Gover et al 1970, 42-4). At this time the tenant of the land was Odo of Winchester and the holding is given at 5 hides and the demesne is 4½ hides (VCH 1955, 183).

2.2.4.5 There is documentary evidence relating to the holding of the manor at Calcutt from the medieval period through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Thompson 1958). However this evidence does not provide information directly relevant to the archaeology of the proposed development area and is not considered further.

2.2.4.7 As noted above the hamlet of Calcutt is likely to have early medieval origins as a settlement along the line of *Ermin Street*. Unstratified finds of medieval pottery from the area comprise a green glazed fragment of a strap handle from a pot dating to the thirteenth century (SMR No. SU19SW457) and pottery sherds (SMR No. SU19SW459). The physical remains of the structures dating from this period do not survive, however; as far as could be determined during this study the buildings of the village are post-medieval or modern in construction but it is possible that earlier structures may be incorporated within them. The best evidence for the existence of the medieval village is the pattern of landholding and physical divisions which survive in the modern village plan, and the extensive remains of the ridge and furrow cultivation visible as earthworks in the fields surrounding the hamlet (SMR APs No. 223015 and 223017 and Fig 2). This is discussed further below (2.4.2).

## 2.2.5 *Post-medieval*

2.2.5.1 In addition to the two Listed Buildings, Calcutt Court Farmhouse and Calcutt Farmhouse described below (paragraph 2.3.1) four of the extant properties in the hamlet - Calcutt Hall, Calcutt Manor, Ladysmith House, and Calcutt Cottages - date to the late post-medieval period. Manor Farm dates to the modern period. Many of the major buildings shown on the 19<sup>th</sup> maps and plans are identifiable today, although there have been some losses (particularly of ancillary buildings) and some further additions.

2.2.5.2 The Hall estate plan of 1793 depicts buildings to the west of the position occupied by Calcutt Hall; a building is shown in this location on the Enclosure Award of 1824 though in all of the later plans this building is not depicted suggesting demolition sometime after the above date. However the similarities of the shape of this building (a winged rectangle) to a buildings shown to the north of Calcutt Hall on the OS maps (shown on Fig 5) may suggest that there was an error in mapping on the earlier plans. The 1824 Enclosure Award for Calcutt also shows a number of minor buildings not depicted on later plans, these are likely to represent agricultural buildings and/or small cottages (Fig. 3).

2.2.5.3 One cropmark of probable post-medieval date was identified during the examination of photography held at the National Monument Record (NMR APs No. 10525/116, 118, and 119). A single linear feature orientated broadly north-north-west to south-south-east can be traced for a distance of 2.5km. The southern end of the feature is located immediately to the north of Calcutt Farm, it then runs north-north-west to a bridge over the River Thames, this bridging point is currently occupied by a footbridge for the footpath leading from Cricklade to Eysey. To the north of this bridge the feature is orientated north-west to south-east and it continues in a straight line to Weavers Bridge where the A419 crosses the Thames and Severn Canal. To the north of this point the orientation of the feature is again north-north-west to south-south-east and on this alignment the feature is orientated towards Latton.

2.2.5.4 Similar features have been located from aerial photographs at Eysey Manor Farm (Leech 1977, 12 and map 3) (although these possible trackways

comprise pairs of parallel ditches), and they also run for considerable distances across the landscape in straight lines. They also intersected the Thames and Severn Canal at bridging points suggesting that they were in use before and after the construction of the canal. Subsequent excavation of a number of sections across these features did not produce any dating evidence and a post-medieval date was considered to be most likely (CAT 1999, 37). Upstanding earthworks probably comprising water management features of a post-medieval date were also identified to the south-west of Eysey Manor Farm (CAT 1999, 36).

- 2.2.5.5 In the eighteenth century *Ermin Street* was incorporated into the Turnpike Road running from Highworth to Dunkirk via Cricklade. This comprised part of the group of roads known as the Malmesbury Roads which were constructed and expanded following acts of parliament passed between 1755 and 1876 (VCH 1959, 267).

## **2.3 Historic buildings**

- 2.3.1 Two historic buildings having Listed Building Status are recorded within the study area. Calcutt Court Farmhouse (Listed Building No. SU19SW13/98) is located to the west of the A419, dates to the eighteenth century, and is of Grade II listed status. Calcutt Farmhouse, also Grade II, to the east of the A419 (Listed Building No. SU19SW13/99) dates to the early nineteenth century with late nineteenth and twentieth century additions.

## **2.4 Historic landscape**

- 2.4.1 There are no entries within the English Heritage *Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England* within the development area.
- 2.4.2 The landscape within the study area has retained its historic character as a result of the continuity of agricultural practice in the vicinity. The present field boundary layout contains many elements that are identifiable on the Enclosure Award of 1824 and this map in turn closely reflects those field boundaries depicted on the Hall estate plan of the holdings of E. Wilbraham which dates to 1793. This field pattern and associated trackways and the

survival of the intact ridge and furrow cultivation remains suggests that the enclosure of these fields represents the enclosure and fossilisation of an older strip field/furlong system, suggestive of a medieval origin, with demonstrable physical linkages to the core village of Calcutt. Within the village itself, the modern property divisions still show many survivals from the earliest cartographic sources and are likely to represent an even older pattern of landholding within Calcutt.

2.4.3 There have been progressive attritional changes to this landscape pattern. A major change to this pattern which has largely taken place since the publication of the third edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1931 is the removal of field boundaries to the south and west of Calcutt Court. Immediately to the east of Calcutt Court Farm the trackway running south from *Ermin Street*, as depicted on the Enclosure Award of 1824, is not shown on the 1841 Tithe plan, or any later maps, suggesting that it had also been removed.

2.4.4 To the north-east of *Ermin Street* the location of the western end of the trackway serving the fields to the north-east of Calcutt has also been subject to change. The Hall estate plan of 1793 and the Enclosure Award of 1824 depict a continuation of the trackway to the west, intersecting with *Ermin Street* to the west of the hamlet having passed through the farm of E. Wilbraham. The later maps and plans do not depict this western extension. The modern Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of 1989 shows a new track orientated south-west to north-east linking the modern Manor Farm buildings to the pre-existing trackway.

2.4.5 The latest and most significant change to the landscape was the construction of the A419/B4040 intersection at the western extent of the development area and the upgrading of the A419 Cirencester to Swindon Road to its present dual carriageway status.

## **2.5 Sites of historic events or with historic associations**

- 2.5.1 There are no sites of historic events, Registered Historic Battlefields (EH 1995), or other features with historic associations recorded within the study area.

## **2.6 Important hedgerows**

- 2.6.1 Under the *Hedgerow Regulations 1997*, all the field hedgerows within the development area should be classified as 'important', as they are recorded as an integral part of the a field system predating the Inclosure Acts which is substantially complete. The hedges enclose the discrete blocks of ridge and furrow remains which are the demonstrable evidence of the furlong/strip field cultivation system.

## **2.7 Archaeological survival**

- 2.7.1 The study area contains a known major Roman road and a hamlet which is known to date back to at least 1086, with continuous occupation since then. The baseline study has shown that the part of the development area within the village centre has been subject to repeated change and alteration particularly since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, particularly with the construction of the dual carriageway of the A419, the increasing scale of the agricultural buildings within the farm complexes, and the demolition and replacement of older structures. As a result there are no recorded surviving structures or remains from the medieval or earlier periods within the village. Beyond the village core the majority of the development area, particularly the proposed lines of the main access roads, is covered by extant ridge and furrow cultivation earthwork remains and field boundaries demonstrating past agricultural practice and patterns of land tenure. The linear cropmark feature visible on aerial photographs to the east of the village survives only as a buried infilled feature.

## **2.8 Archaeological potential**

- 2.8.1 Within the village itself there is therefore potential for the survival of structures and deposits from any period within the history of the settlement. To the east and west of the village the extant remains of ridge and furrow

cultivation show that the site has not been subject to deep ploughing in the modern period. This may offer the possibility of enhanced preservation of buried remains of any period beneath the ridge areas of the fields.

## **2.9    *Assessment of importance***

- 2.9.1    Within the development area the only sites recorded on the SMR are the line of the Roman road of *Ermin Street* (of high importance) and a broad reference to the medieval settlement of Calcutt with a single specific find reference of medieval pottery. Without further physical evidence of the nature of any remains of the historic village which may survive it is not possible to determine their significance. The ridge and furrow remains and associated field boundary pattern around the village and beyond are not specifically recorded within the SMR. As individual features these remains are well represented cartographically and on aerial photographs and similar examples occur throughout the surrounding area, and therefore may be considered to have low (local) importance as individual entities. They do have greater group value, as part of a wider relict landscape, including the settlement of Calcutt at the centre, and may be considered as having moderate (regional) importance but there has already been loss and degradation to parts of this landscape, particularly around Calcutt village itself. There are two Listed Buildings (Calcutt Farmhouse and Calcutt Court Farmhouse, both Grade II) within the development area but they will not be affected physically by the development. The linear cropmark feature to the east of the village is likely to be of post-medieval origin and is considered of low importance on the basis of investigation of a similar feature nearby at Eysey Manor Farm.
- 2.8.2    There is no direct evidence for any earlier archaeological features within the study area and therefore no assessment as to their archaeological importance can be made.

### **3. PREDICTED EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSAL**

#### **3.1 *Current situation and ongoing processes***

- 3.1.1 The majority of the area which will be subject to development is currently under permanent pasture and erosion of the archaeological resource is unlikely if this regime is maintained. Elsewhere within the development area the archaeological resource is currently vulnerable to land-use change and practice, as evidenced by the largescale earthmoving observed to the south-west of Calcutt Court during the walkover survey and the possibility of works associated with agriculture of a type which do not require planning consent.

#### **3.2 *Constructional effects***

- 3.2.1 The proposed new access roads will run across the ridge and furrow and field boundaries west and east of the village. Groundworks and other activities such as temporary roads or storage/office compounds associated with the construction of these will have a detrimental effect on the surviving earthwork features, including the destruction of some of these features, and any below-ground deposits which may be present. The line of the access roads will disrupt the historic field pattern. The construction of the smaller accesses to individual properties within the village may have a detrimental effect on buried remains within the village. It is possible that planting of trees and landscaping activities may have a detrimental effect on the archaeological remains, both during execution and subsequent growth of trees.

#### **3.3 *Operational effects***

- 3.3.1 After the initial development works there will be no further operational effects upon the archaeology of the study area.

### **4. PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES**

#### **4.1 *Mitigation in advance of and during construction***

- 4.1.1 A detailed topographic survey and programme of recording should be carried out for the ridge and furrow remains, associated earthworks and other historic agricultural features, in advance of construction. This should not only include

the remains which are to be destroyed but also include a sufficient area to provide an understanding of the remains in the context of the historic landscape.

4.1.2 During construction all earthmoving and soil stripping should be carried out under the supervision of a professional archaeologist to allow the identification of any buried archaeological remains, with provision made within the construction programme to allow the excavation and recording of any such remains which may be found. The product of this programme of archaeological recording should be “a report which accurately reflects the significance of the results of the fieldwork [including the survey described in 4.1.1] and analysis, supported by a properly curated and accessible archive” (Highways Agency 75/95 : DMRB Volume 10, Section 6, para 5.12). The views of the County Archaeology Service, Wiltshire County Council, should be taken into account during the formulation and implementation of the survey in 4.1.1 and the programme of archaeological recording.

4.1.3 The contractor’s compound should be sited away from the areas of surviving earthwork features to minimise damage to the resource. Any groundworks involved in its construction should be treated as in 4.1.2

4.1.4 The construction width should be restricted to minimise impact on the historic landscape, particularly where the proposals pass through ‘important’ hedgerows.

4.1.5 Compensatory planting should be designed to reflect and enhance the historic landscape pattern. The possible detrimental effects of this compensatory planting should be assessed and mitigation measures formulated as the proposals are developed.

## **5. RESIDUAL EFFECTS**

- 5.1 The main residual archaeological impact of the development will be the loss of the archaeological resource in the areas of historic agricultural landscape (a total of c 1ha) and disruption to the visual appearance of the landscape, including the severance of the historic village centre from its agricultural hinterland. There is also possible loss of as yet undefined remains within the village itself, where the smaller accesses and areas of hardstanding will be formed and the destruction of a very small part of the linear cropmark feature to the east of the village.

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This report was researched and compiled by Laurent Coleman and the illustrations were prepared by Richard Morton. The project was managed for CAT by Mark Collard.

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***Cartographic sources (in chronological order)***

Map of Wiltshire published by Andrews and Dury in 1773

Plan of the estate at Calcott in the parish of Cricklade in the county of Wiltshire belonging to E. Wilbraham Esq., surveyed by R. Hall, 1793

Enclosure Award, St Samson's Cricklade. 1824

Untitled, ?Tithe, 1841

Ordnance Survey 25" Map, Wiltshire Sheet V.14, First Edition 1875

Ordnance Survey 25" Map, Wiltshire Sheet V.14, Second Edition 1900

Ordnance Survey 25" Map, Wiltshire Sheet V.14, Third Edition 1931

Ordnance Survey 1:25,000, Cricklade, Pathfinder 1134. 1989

## APPENDIX 1

### *List of points of archaeological interest located within the study area.*

SMR No. (Prefix: SU19SW)	Description	Location in text
202	Single find, Near Kingshill Villa, Dobunnic coin, silver.	2.2.2.1
300	Trackway, Ermin Street, Romano-British road. Two sections have been excavated through it, 300A (SU 107 938) and 300B (SU 1092 9358).	2.2.3.1
303	Building, Kingshill Farm, Romano-British.	2.2.3.2
304	Single find, north of the Hatchetts, Romano-British coin, bronze.	2.2.3.4
309	Settlement, north of the Hatchetts, possibly Romano-British.	2.2.3.4
312	Unassociated finds, Seven Bridges, Romano-British pottery fragments.	2.2.3.2
313	Unassociated finds, Calcutt Forty, Romano-British pottery fragments.	2.2.3.3
314	Unassociated finds, Hatchetts Ford, Romano-British pottery and tile fragments.	2.2.3.4
316	Unassociated finds, dredged from River Thames, 21 Romano-British coins, bronze.	2.2.3.3
400	Town, Cricklade, early medieval walled town.	2.2.4.1
401	Unassociated finds, Kingshill Farm, early medieval pottery fragments.	2.2.4.1
452	Unassociated finds, Kingshill Farm, late medieval pottery fragments and ironwork.	2.2.4.1
455	Settlement, Eysey, hamlet with medieval origins, including the Church of St Mary and the manor house.	2.2.4.2
457	Settlement, Calcutt, hamlet with medieval origins, medieval pottery fragment.	2.2.4.7
459	Unassociated finds, Calcutt Forty, late medieval pottery fragments.	2.2.4.7
468	Single find, dredged from River Thames, late medieval spoon.	2.2.4.2
469	Unassociated finds, North of Calcutt Street, medieval pottery fragments found in topsoil during excavation.	2.2.4.1
480	Single find, Cricklade, late medieval buckle plate.	2.2.4.1

621	Unclassified feature, west of Seven Bridges Farm, undated linear and rectilinear features.	2.2.3.2
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The following SMR entries are wholly contained within the area of the 1999 archaeological evaluation carried out by CAT in the area around Eysey Manor Farm which showed the existence of a complex archaeological landscape in this area. None are within the development area itself.

150	Single find, Eysey, Bronze Age Bracelet, gold.	
611	Enclosure, south-west of Cowleaze Farm, undated rectangular enclosure	2.2.2.1
612	Circular feature, south-west of Cowleaze Farm, undated double-ditched circular feature.	2.2.2.1
613	Circular feature, north of Eysey, undated ring ditch.	2.2.2.1
614	Circular feature, south of Eysey, undated ring ditch.	2.2.2.1
615	Settlement west of Eysey, undated rectilinear features.	2.2.4.2
617	Trackway, south-west of Cowleaze Farm, undated ditched trackways.	2.2.5.4
623	Enclosure, north-north-west of Calcutt, undated enclosure.	2.2.2.1
626	Enclosure, west of Eysey, undated square enclosure with internal pits.	2.2.2.1
627	Enclosure, north east of Cricklade, undated triangular enclosure with associated linear features.	2.2.2.1

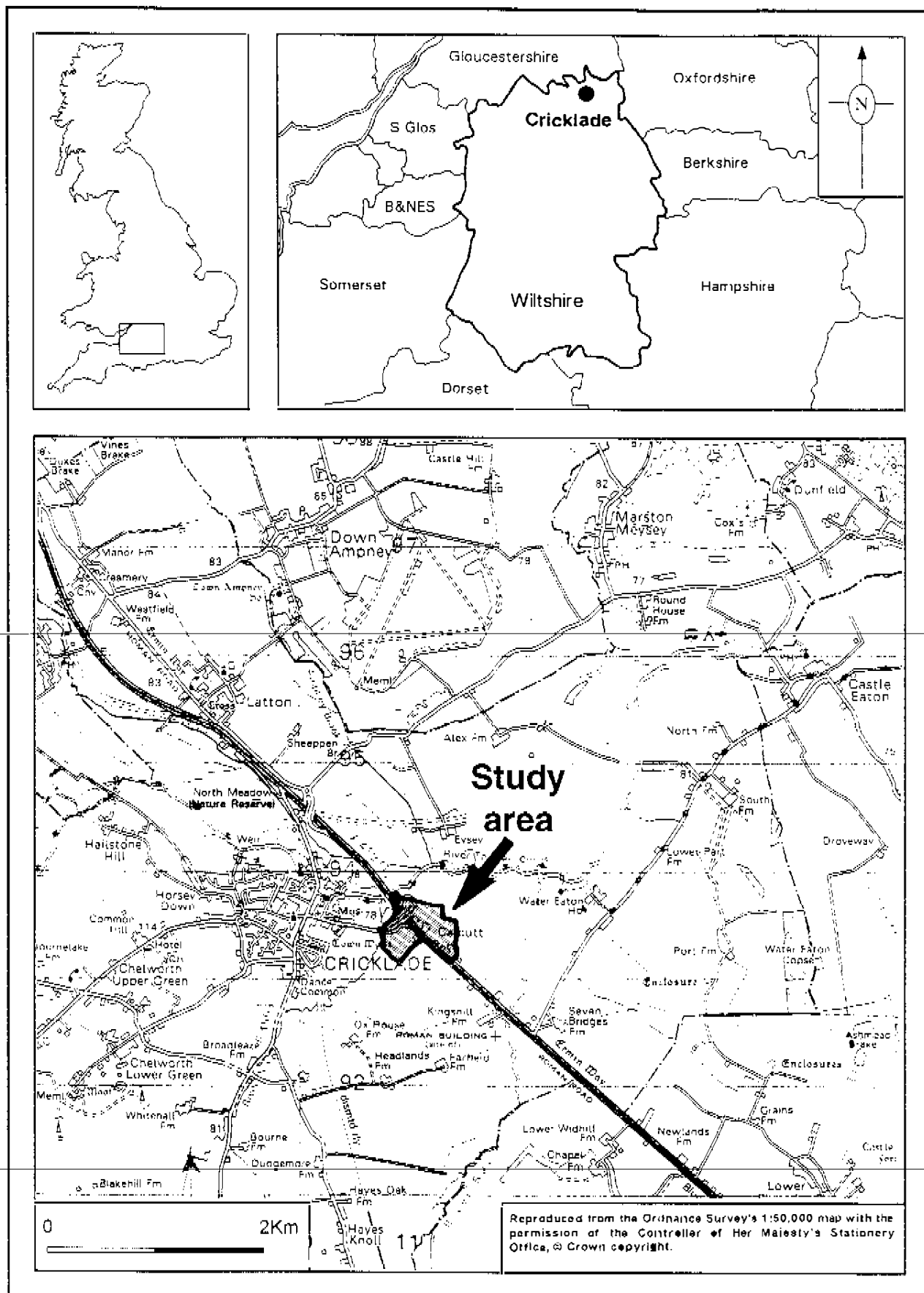


Fig. 1 Location plan

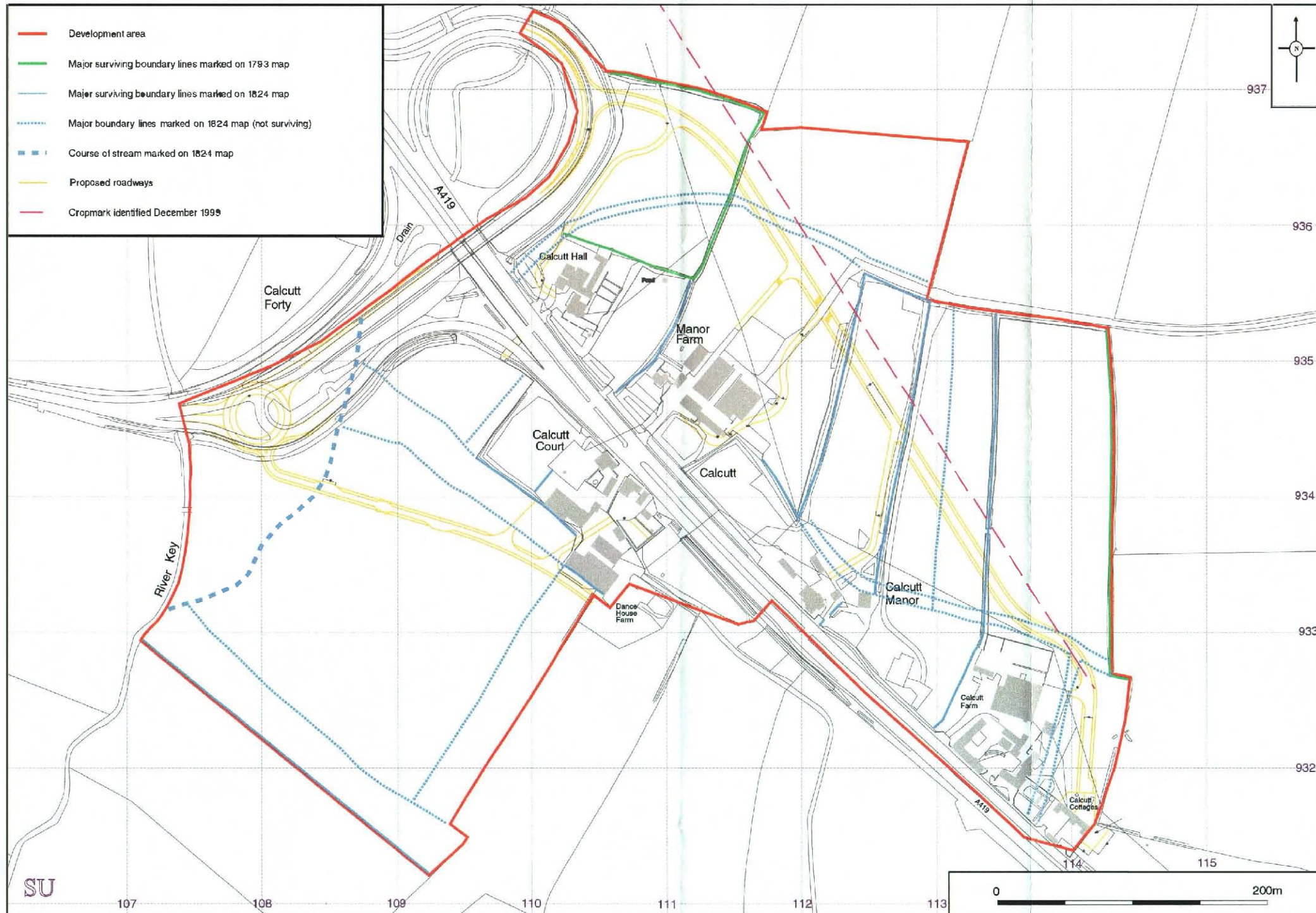


Fig. 3 The development area showing features from maps of 1793 and 1824

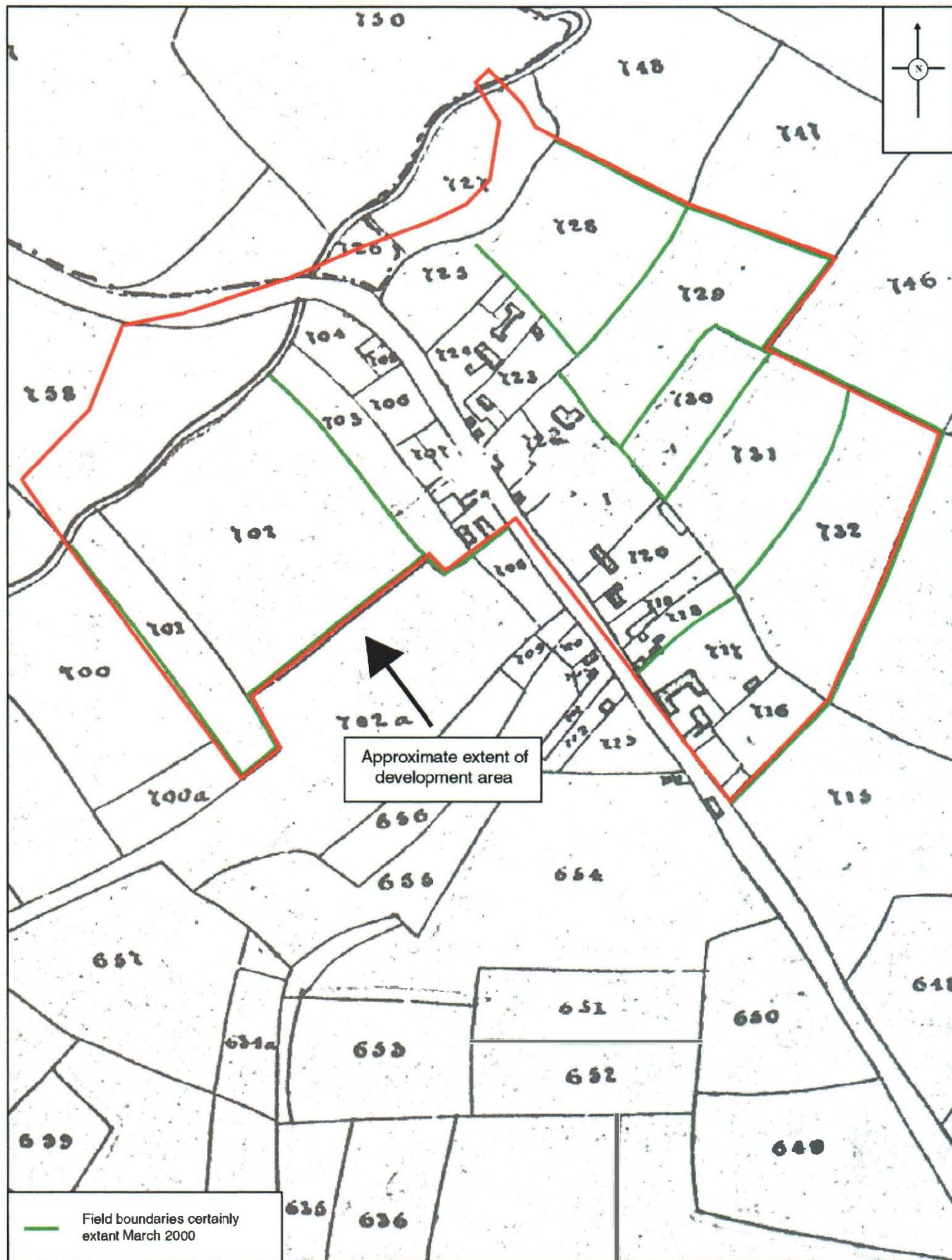


Fig. 4 Extract from Tithe map of 1841 (not to scale)

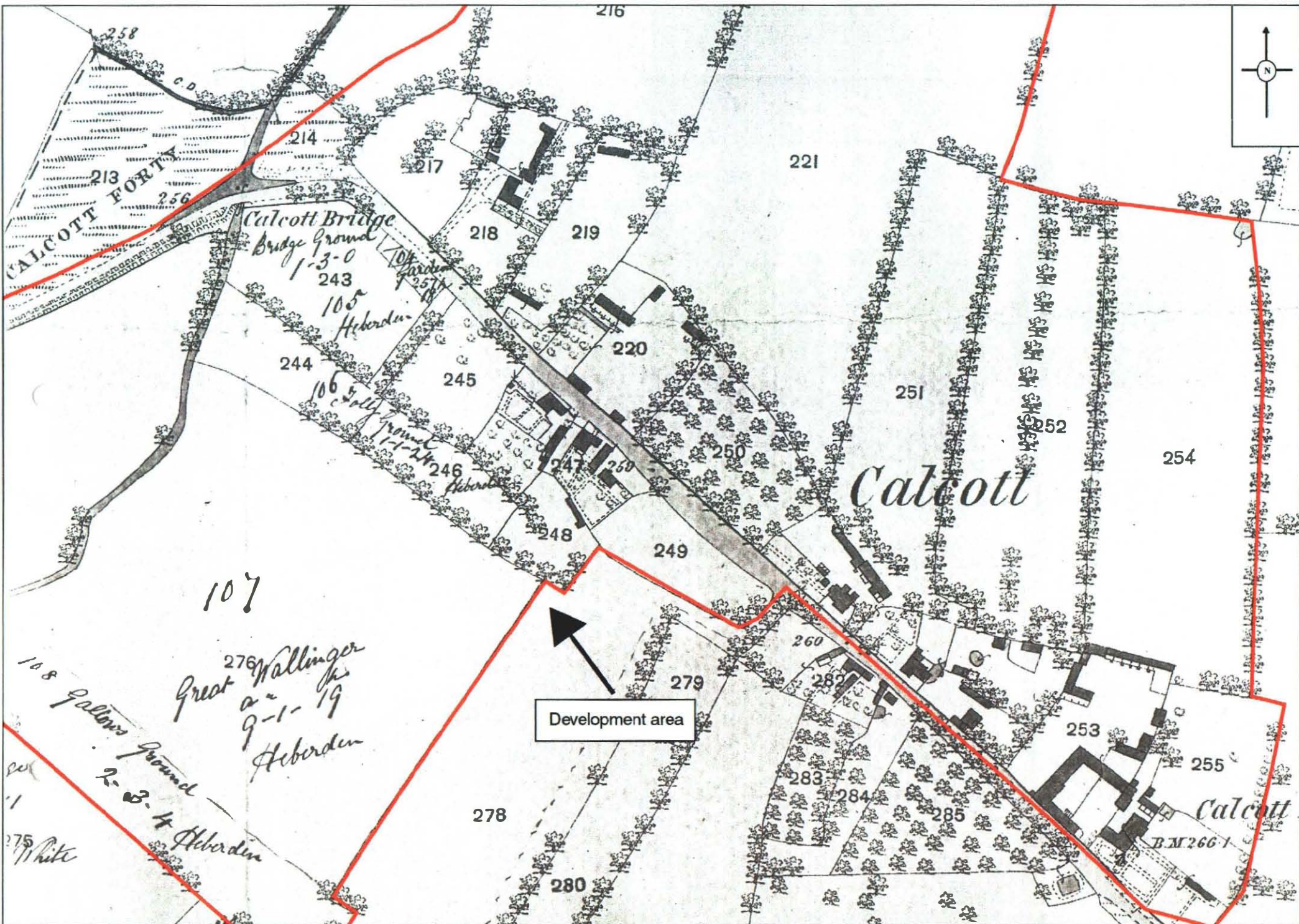


Fig. 5 Extract from Ordnance Survey 25" map of 1875 showing development area

