Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society
41 Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 1NS

Archaeology Field Group

Castle Hill
Calne, Wiltshire

Archaeological Field Evaluation and Post Excavation Assessment

Report No. **167.0811**

Date **2010/11**

Author **Robin Holley**

Castle Hill
Calne Wiltshire
Archaeological Field Evaluation
And
Post-Excavation Assessment

Contents

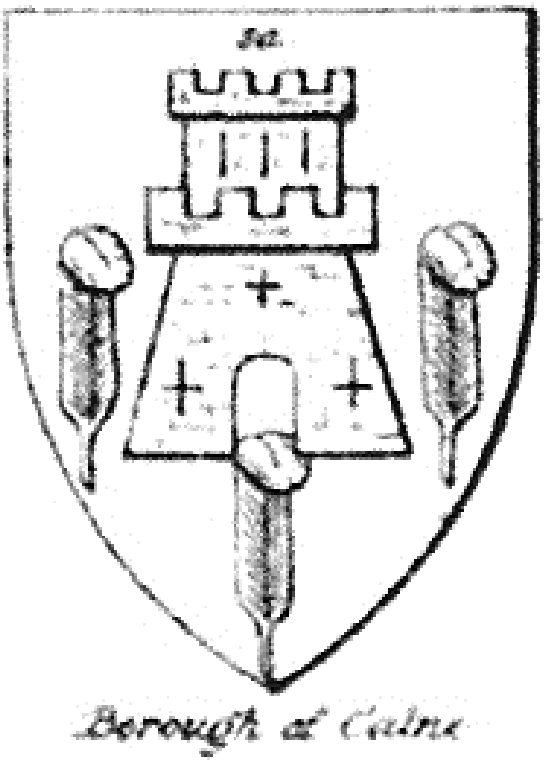


Fig.1 Coat of Arms for the Borough of Calne

1 List of Tables

1.1 List of Plates

1.2 List of Figures

1.3 Summary

The Archaeology Field Group of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society applied to and obtained a license from Wiltshire Council to carry out a geophysical survey and evaluation in Castle Hill Park, Calne, Wiltshire (centred on National Grid Reference Number ST39967552-17088527, this being one part of the ongoing research in the western area of Calne using the title "Seeking Roman Calne".

The existing Castle House is a Grade 11 listed building of mid17th century origins, with later alterations.

The formal gardens and park could have been designed and laid out very soon after the house and auxiliary buildings were constructed. There is a real possibility that it was at this time that the remnants of the previous buildings including the round structure (tower) were finally demolished and the lands at the rear of the house levelled.

The archaeological evaluation comprised a geophysical survey, followed by the excavation of seven trenches in the park and one at Chavey Well.

The results of the evaluation produced evidence for the continual use of the site, from the prehistoric to the Post Medieval period.

1.3 Acknowledgements

The Author would like to thank Wiltshire Council, and the Committee of CARP for their permission to carry out the archaeological investigation.

The Association of Roman Archaeology and the Council for British Archaeology for their generous donations to "Seeking Roman Calne" which provided funds to buy equipment for the Castle Hill Excavations.

Dr. John Oswin and Owen Dicker from the Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society assisted by members of WANHS Archaeological Field Group who undertook the geophysical survey.
Members of WANHS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD GROUP undertook the Excavation and post analysis/assessment.

The author would also like to thank the following persons:
The Calne Project Committee of Wendy Smith, John Baumber, Stella Maddock, Jean Martin and David Rider.

Stella Maddock & Jean Martin 2010 *Historical Evidence for a Castle at Calne* and Lynn Amadio. 2011 *Castles and Tower Houses* wrote the historical background as part of the evaluation report and it is duly acknowledged.

Christina Staff for the Photographic records.

Brian Clarke for Drawing - Planning- surveying and for the Coins- Token, Clay Pipes, and Buttons reports.

Dr. Rachael Tyson for a specialist Glass analysis report.

John Baumber (QM) for equipment

Wendy Smith for the Lithic report and for her unstinting work in contacting AFG members, local dignitaries and the media.

Lynn Amadio for supervising and organizing post-excavation work on the artefacts recovered and photographing the small finds.

M.Pomeroy-Kellinger, Wiltshire County Archaeological Officer for her advice, encouragement and assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Cllr. A. Trotman, Wiltshire Council.

Staff and Councillors of Calne Town Council.

Friends of Calne Heritage Centre.

David Dawson and the Staff of WANHS.

Tony Fidele for detecting (metal) the excavation and spoil heaps areas

1.4 List of Abbreviations

A.F.G.	Archaeology Field Group [WANHS]
A.R.A.	Association of Roman Archaeology
B.A.C.A.S.	Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society
C.B.A.	The Council of British Archaeology
C.A.R.P.	Canal and River Park Association
H.E.R.	Historic Environment Record [Wiltshire]
N.G.R.	National Grid Reference
N.M.R	National Monuments Record [English Heritage]
Q.M.	Quarter Master
S.M.R.	Sites and Monument Records [Wiltshire]
W.A.N.H.S.	Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society

Castle Hill
Calne, Wiltshire

Archaeological Field Evaluation
And
Post-Excavation Assessment

2 Introduction

This report constitutes the results of the archaeological work undertaken at Castle Hill, Calne, Wiltshire and represents the findings of the historical research, geophysical survey and the excavation of the site.
The work was undertaken over twenty-seven days in April, July and October 2010 and May 2011.

2.1 Location of the area.

Castle Hill is located (SMR ST97SE462) to the West of Patford Street, South of Castle Street and North of Chavey Well in the town of Calne Wiltshire.
Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference Number ST39967552-17088527
Ground Survey Height of 76.6 metres above mean sea level.

Fig. 2, Location of the area maps

2.2 Description of the site

The site is approximately 192 metres in length by 165 metres in width (3.168 hectares). Castle House and the Baptist Chapel now occupy the northern area of the site.
The site slopes towards the south, but has a pronounced flattened platform at the north-eastern area of the site, where local tradition states, was the location of the Castle. The area is currently being transformed from an overgrown wilderness to an area of parkland for the enjoyment of the public, but with an emphasis that it should sustain and encourage wildlife.

2.3 Geology and soils

Castle Hill site occupies the middle to southern area of a spur of land that protrudes in a southerly direction towards the river Marden and would once have commanded an unobstructed view over the locality.
The underlying geology of the site is predominantly a Sandy Jurassic Limestone of Corallian or Coral Rag, over which lies a sandy gritty soil, dark greyish- brown in colour. A very dark brown loamy topsoil of varying depths in turn overlies this.
Water drains naturally in a southerly direction away from the site; several springs have emerged at the base of the escarpment, the largest being Chavey Well or Clamy Spring.

2.4 The Site Location Map

Fig. 3, The site and location map

2.5 Location of Study Area

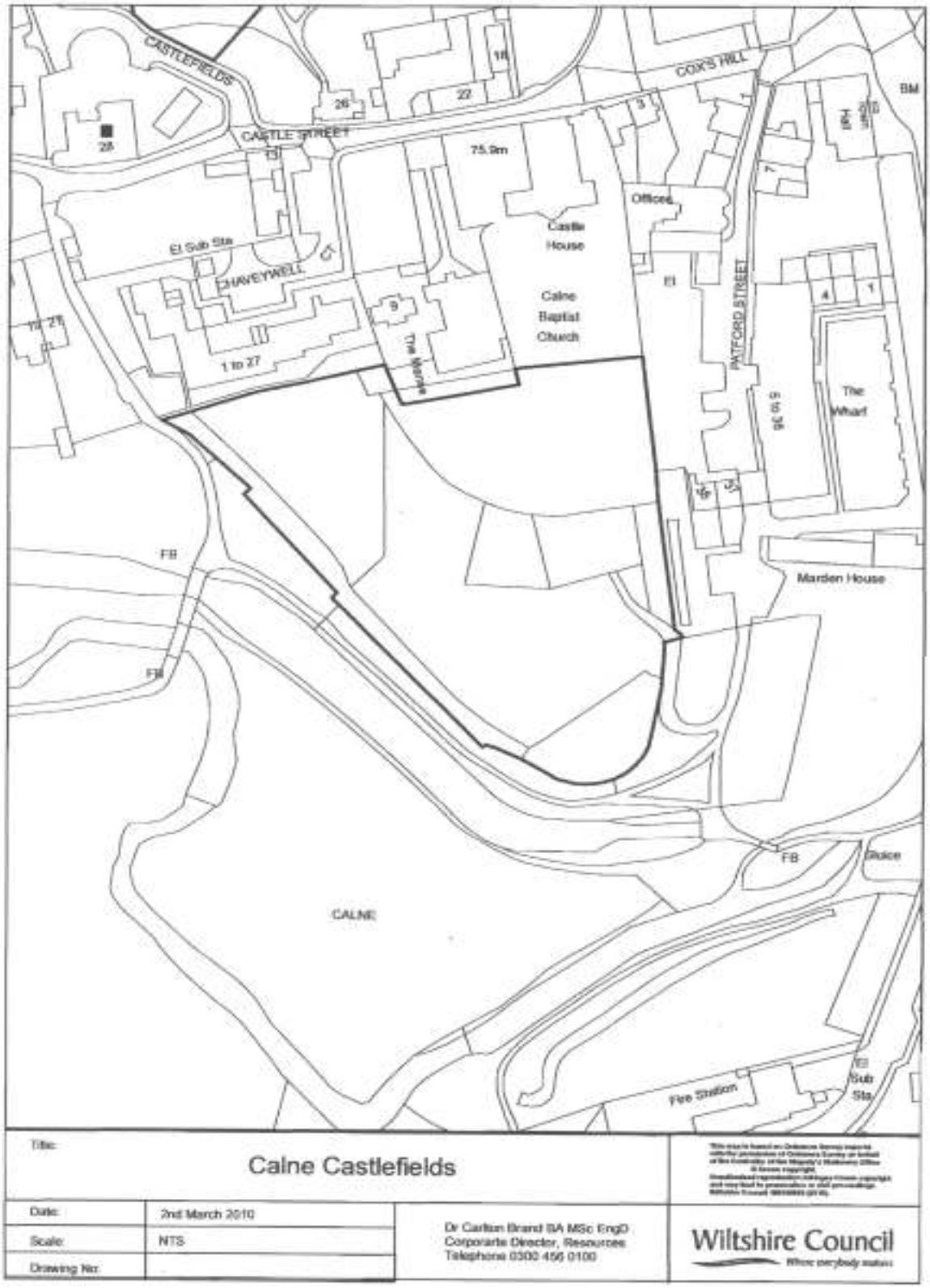


Fig. 4, Location of the study area map.

2.6 Research Aims and Objectives

The Project Design was to locate any archaeological structure or remains that might suggest that this area was the location of a castle or the possible position of a Saxon building where the Witanagemot was held in the 10th century.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present. To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features, as well as establishing a stratigraphic sequence.

To obtain a coherent plan of the site in terms of complete structures, particularly buildings and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefacts, and environmental samples to assist in defining the character and to the dating of activity on the site.

To address relevant research issues relating to medieval buildings on the site, and to place them into context locally and nationally, to make available and to publish the results of the investigation.

2.7 Summary of Previous Investigation at or in the Vicinity of Castle House Calne

Key to sources:
A = SMR B = NMR Excavation Index C = Calne Extensive Urban Survey (Phil McMahon Wilts County Archaeology service)
D = NMR Pastscape E = A.E.W. Marsh "A history of the borough and town of Calne" 1903

Table 1

Location	NGR	Type of work	Date	Who did it	Main findings	Report refs.	Source of info.
Castle House	?	1) Observations 2) Observations during excavation work in the garden	19th cent. 1880s/ 1890s ?	1) Canon Jackson's observation 2) F.W. Pinniger	1) "There are still to be seen vaults of a size unusually large for a modern private house, some of the stones having been, apparently, used in some previous building – but of what exact date is uncertain." Marsh says the walls are, in places, 6ft thick. 2) A 'stone-walled chamber' close under the boundary wall of Castle House lawn, some feet below the surface.	Jackson WAM Vol. 24 1888 and reiterated in Marsh p.22	Jackson article in WAM Vol.24 pp.166-219 And quoted in C & E
Castle House	ST99657094	OS Field Investigation – topographical survey	1968	OS Field Investigator	Failed to find any evidence to support hypothesis that this is site of Medieval castle - no artificial scarping of Castle Hill and cellars of Castle House not unusually large, as per Jackson above, and have brick barrel vaulting (not stone) prob. 19th century	NMR Monument No. 212393 ST97SE7 OS Field Investigator's comments Ref. F1 NVQ 14-FEB-68	D
Castle House	?	Observations (Possibly during work after Castle House acquired by the Local Authority (LA).	1969	LA?? Reported by Harry Ross to Ken Annable at Devizes Museum	"I am informed that an underground passage way or conduit passage has been uncovered….It seems to be a brick vaulted passage brick built." (Ross)	Copy of Ross's memo to Annable held by the Wiltshire Buildings Record.	Wilts. Build-ings Record
Castle House	ST99737085	Watching brief on construction /groundwork's	1972	W.J.Ford Wilts. Archaeolog ical Service	Recorded substantial undated wall footings in new foundation trenches on the south side of the house, which appeared excessively large for the building now standing on the site. Unassociated sherds of early Med coarse pottery were recovered within the grounds of Castle House. An unlined well 30ft deep, cut through solid rock, was found north of the house.	Wiltshire Archaeological Service WAM Vol. 68 p.138 1972	A C WAM Vol. 68 p.138

Table 1

Location	NGR	Type of work	Date	Who did it	Main findings	Report refs.	Source of info.
Castle House	?	Inspection carried out in connection with preparation of an Archaeology Report*	? 1998?	? Author of *? ?D.Faulkner	"At least part of the barrel vaulted cellars still exist below the new building. The vaults are of stone rather than of brick but from a relatively cursory inspection there appears to be little support for Jackson's statement that some of the building stones seemed disproportionately large. The workmanship is of a high standard…The stone is well dressed and at least part appears to have received a thick lime plaster coat. Door openings are of dressed limestone and are square headed and finished with chamfer to the outer face. There is no evidence to suggest that the vaults represent the remains of the undercroft of the castle and it is much more likely that they are contemporary with the Adam's building of the 18th century."	* Unpublished, undated and anonymous report: "Archaeological Report – Castle Fields, Calne" possibly written by someone at the CAS or NWDC?	Found copy of * in 'Excavations' records in filing cabinet, Devizes Mus.
Castle House Grounds	ST996708	Geophysical survey (resistivity)	1999	WANHS AFG	Confused interpretation, due to lack of Data- logger device!	Unpublished report.	WANHS records

Table 1

Location	NGR	Type of work	Date	Who did it	Main findings	Report refs.	Source of info.
Grounds of Castle House	ST9970	Geophysical survey (resistivity)	2000	GSB Prospection Geophysical Surveys of Bradford	Resistivity survey of the Castle site identified no significant structural elements, possible due to its timber construction	GSB/2000/Calne Castle – Geophys. Survey/Report No.00/073 CAS ref:. GSB Prospection 2000 'Geophysical Survey report 2000/106:Calne Castle' Unpub. Report. On ADS and CAS have copy	B C
Patford Street Nos. 5/8/8a	?	Building survey	2000	North Wilts District Council D.Faulkner	Revealed that the present house – of late 17th & early 18th century origin – incorporates a massive east-west aligned wall up to 2m thick, thought to be of Medieval date. The wall does not extend to the present Patford St frontage and appears to relate to a former structure situated to the west. Also revealed the presence of a stone-lined cellar sited on the street frontage, the walls of which are misaligned with those of the overlying building and which the surveyor considered to pertain to an earlier, possibly medieval, structure on the site.	D. Faulkner, 2000 '5/8/8a Patford Street, Calne: archaeological survey and report' Unpublished report, Conservation & Urban Design Group, North Wilts DC	C

2.8 Calne: Entries from Historic Environment Record (HER formerly SMR)

Table 2

Palaeolithic
There are no recorded finds for the Palaeolithic.

Mesolithic
The HER currently has no recorded Mesolithic finds; however, microliths and other worked flints have been found at ST99375 70940 and will be reported to the HER.

Neolithic
Currently the HER has one Neolithic find spot recoded.

SMR No.	Site name and NGR	Description
ST97SEU01	Unlocated Calne	Two Neolithic greenstone axe heads

A further find has recently been made and will be reported to the HER. A small assemblage including a horseshoe scraper has been found at ST99375 70940

Bronze Age

SMR No.	Site name and NGR	Description
SU07SWU01	Cherhill	Bronze Age pottery fragments
ST97SE150	ST995714	Bronze Age burial
SU06NWU08	Calstone	Animal bone, antler and pottery of Bronze Age date found in 1833

Iron Age

SMR No.	Site name and NGR	Description
SU07SW202	SU00337122	Iron Age gold coin
ST96NEU14	Calne area	An Iron Age catch plate of a brooch

Romano-British

SMR No.	Site name and NGR	Description
ST97SE303	ST97477125	5 R-B coins
ST97SE308	ST97197109	R-B pottery fragments
ST97SE306	ST98417095	R-B pottery possibly Roman building material
ST97SE315	ST986713	3 pieces of R-B tesserae
ST97SE316	ST99667231	Possibly a boundary ditch
SU07SW307	SU00497280	Ditch with R-B pottery
ST97SE305	ST99787101	R-B pottery
ST97SE302	ST98157035	R-B villa
ST97SE304	ST96507160	R-B coin of Emperor Victorinus
SU07SWU04	Between Gas Works and Low Lane	R-B coins
ST96NEU01	Whetham Farm	R-B urn
ST97SE550	Cottage east of Soho Inn	Undated spear or ferrule could be A-S

Table 2

Anglo-Saxon

SMR No.	Site name and NGR	Description
ST97SE400	ST998710	Town having Saxon origins.
ST96NEU13	Unlocated	Saxon decorated strap-end
ST97SEU04	Unlocated	Saxon penannular brooch
ST97SE550	Cottage east of Soho Inn	Spear or ferrule could be R-B

Medieval

SMR No.	Site name and NGR	Description
ST97SE462	ST998710	Alleged site of Medieval castle
ST97SE551	ST998710	Undated wall footings
ST97SE468	ST998708	Medieval metal working site
SU07SW459	SU00107115	Farmstead with Medieval origins
ST97SE458	ST99807107	4 fragments of Medieval pottery
ST96NE476	ST990660	Medieval ampulla
SU06NW453	SU06NW453	Settlement with Medieval origins
SU07SW462	SU00497280	A Medieval pottery fragment
ST97SE451	ST99787101	Several Medieval objects and pottery fragments
SU07SW468	ST99987098	Probably the site of the Medieval monastic lodge or retreat since the 13th century of St Edmund of Canterbury
SU07SWU05	Unlocated between the Gas Works and Low Lane	Medieval coin
ST97SE452	ST97SE452	Farmstead with Medieval origins
ST97SE456	East of Conigre Farm	Small unenclosed Medieval rabbit warren
ST97SE608	East of Studley House Farm	Field system probably Medieval

3 Historical Evidence for a Castle at Calne

An essential part of the Castle Hill excavations project has been research to find historical evidence for the existence of a castle of some kind in Calne. There is a strong tradition locally that at some point in history Calne had a castle and various writers, most notably Aubrey (Jackson 1862, 33), Jackson (1888, 176) and Marsh (1903, 21-23) have made claims about the existence of a castle. However one main difficulty we have encountered is in identifying 'Calne'. In medieval and early modern documents the name can be used to signify the borough, the town or its neighbourhood, or the administrative Hundred.

No primary document has yet been found that conclusively states the existence of a castle. The evidence put forward to date is circumstantial. We have critically examined this evidence and extended it through our own searches of manuscript and printed records held by Wiltshire & Swindon Archives (WSA) at the History Centre in Chippenham, the National Archive (NA) at Kew, the Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society (WANHS) in Devizes, and other archives including material available on the Web.

The results of our examination of primary sources and secondary opinions to date are summarised below.

3.1 Place names

What appears to be the strongest evidence for a memory of a castle or fortification of some kind comes from place and field names in Calne, for example Castlefield, Castle Street, Castle House. The earliest references we have found so far are:

- The cartulary of Lacock Abbey includes a grant of land c.AD 1242 "…between the place of the king and Chastle in the field of Stocke…." (Rogers 1979, 86). Whether or not 'Chastle' can be interpreted as 'castle' is uncertain but Stock common field came up as far as Patford (Crowley 2002, 90).
- 'Castylfelde' (Castlefield) mentioned in Chancery pleadings dated between 1493 and 1500 (NA CA 1/211).
- 'Castle Street' occurs in 1526 – a grant of a reversion of a barn with a curtilage and orchard in 'Castel Street' made by the Prioress of Kington St Michael Priory to John Aleyn of Calne (Suffolk Record Office 449/2/757).
- A property called 'The Castle' in Castle Street was owned in 1620 by Elizabeth Burnell the widow of Alexander Staples (WSA 212B/987). From Alexander Staples' will (NA prob/11/76) it is likely that he bought the property in Castle Street from William Allen who we are fairly sure was a descendent of the John Aleyn referred to above. We are continuing with research to trace back land ownership in the Castle Street area.

John Aubrey, writing in the 1660s about his visit to Calne, says "Here was anciently a castle which stood where Mrs. Norborne's house now does" (Jackson 1862, 33). Mrs. Norborne owned Castle House in Castle Street which her husband had built c.1650 (Crowley 2002, 36). Various commentators, Jackson in particular, have conjectured from Aubrey's statement that the Castle House site was originally the site of perhaps a Roman and "certainly" an Anglo-Saxon residence for some public official under the crown (Jackson 1888, 172). Haslam (1984, 102-6; 1976, 13-14) on the other hand, considers the site of this residence and the

Saxon town is likely to have been in the vicinity of Kingsbury Street ie. near the church on the other side of the river to Castle Street.

It is worth noting that several 'castle' field and minor names in Wiltshire, such as Castle Copse in Great Bedwyn parish and Castle Barn in Wilcot parish, are derived from the Old English *'ceastel'*, 'heap of stones' and are directly associated with Roman villa or settlement sites (Draper 2006, 19-20). The 'heap of stones' could have described the crumbling ruins of Roman buildings which would have provided a ready source of building material in the Anglo-Saxon period.

3.2 Royal connections and visits

The Victoria County History (VCH) entry for Calne states that by the 10th century the king may have held a large estate called Calne which became the administrative Hundred (Crowley 2002, 3). That Calne was a royal 'vill' (*villa regia*) is implied by the Domesday entry that the 'vill' paid 'a farm of one night with all customary dues' (Williams 1992, 162). Williams citing Campbell says that Saxon 'royal vills' (*villa regis*) were the 'centre of a fairly wide area' to which the inhabitants paid *feorm*, defined as 'a rent in kind, whose purpose was to feed the itinerant household of the king' (Williams 1999, 40; Campbell 1986, 109). By the late Saxon period the 'vills' were administrative and judicial centres (Williams 1999, 40-42).

Jackson (1888, 171), and later Marsh (1903, 15), have caused some confusion by interpreting the term '*villa regia*' used in writings by Wulfstan (c.1000) and Marianus Scotus (1028-82) about Calne in the 10th century quoted in Leland's *Collectanea* (Jackson 1888, 171), as referring not to the area or town but to an actual building owned by the king and occupied by his officer. That such a building existed in the Calne area occupied by the king's local administrator is possible if Calne was indeed a royal 'vill' (Crowley 2002, 34). Earlier evidence from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle mentions a building in Calne where the upper floor collapsed when the *Witan* (Kings Council) met there in AD 978 (Whitelock 1961, 79). A two-storey building capable of accommodating a large number of people is implied, probably a different one to the king's officer's house (Crowley 2002, 34). Where these buildings were located is unknown. However, as noted in the previous section, Haslam considered the Saxon town lay to the east of the river. Information provided by the Domesday Survey (Williams 1992, 162) states the manor – probably equivalent to Calne Hundred – belonged to the king. In 1086 there were 45 burgesses, a church but no mention of a castle.

Several assertions have been made about various later royal visits which might imply Calne had a substantial building (eg. a castle) to accommodate the monarch and his/her retinue. Both Jackson (1888, 176) and Marsh (1903, 21) say that the Empress Maud (Matilda) stayed in Calne one night on her way from Arundel to Bristol in 1139. William of Malmesbury (Potter 1955a, 35) ,writing in the 12th century, implied that Matilda passed through Calne not that she necessarily stayed overnight. Similarly, Marsh (1903, 23) asserts that King John stayed in Calne in 1215 but it appears from Hardy's work on the itineraries of King John (Hardy 1835a, 109) that although John was in Calne on 7th July he had spent the previous night (6th July) at Bradenstoke and stayed the night of 7th July in Cirencester. Marsh also claimed that Henry III stayed in Calne on 28 March 1223 and other sources (Calendar of Patent Rolls 1901, 369; Hardy 1835b, i 539) indicate that a royal document was signed at Calne on that day. But, as noted in the introduction above, 'Calne' in documents frequently covered a wider area than the town.

Other assertions about royal visits have yet to be verified. Of note is the proximity of Calne in the 13th century to the royal forest of Chippenham and Melksham (Crittall 1959, 407, 446-7; Close Rolls 1902, 103-4). It is quite likely that John and/or Henry would have hunted there and stayed somewhere in the vicinity, at a royal hunting lodge for example.

One qualification to the king owning a residence in Calne is that by c1200 Calne had ceased to be a royal manor. The VCH states that c.1199 King John probably granted the "lordship of Calne hundred" to Fulk de Cantelo (Cantilupe), "with the rump of the estate called Calne" (Crowley 2002, 5). The lordship continued in the Cantelo family until 1274 when the lordship passed via marriage to the Zouche family (Crowley 2002, 65,126). We have been unable to find any records of a 'licence to crenellate' in the 13th or early 14th centuries when many fortified and semi-fortified houses were built or enhanced with the permission of the King. Nor do the *Inquisitions Post Mortem* descriptions for the Cantelos in Calne in the 13th century reveal the presence of a castle at Calne (Fry 1908, 8,16-18,73-84,222-5). Land records held in private family archives may hold the key but these are either inaccessible or scattered throughout the country.

3.3 Tradition relating to a record of a castle built at 'Cernei' in 1139

Primary sources - *Gesta Stephani* (Potter 1955b, 61-2) and William of Malmesbury (Potter 1955a, 36) describe Stephen's attack in 1139 on a small fortification put up by Milo of Gloucester at Cerne/Cernei. Stephen was on route from Wallingford to Trowbridge and Jackson (1888,176) suggested that Calne was the most likely location. However modern commentators post Jackson, notably the VCH (Crowley 2002, 34) and Creighton (2000, 111), generally agree that on the weight of evidence, etymological and circumstantial, Cerne was not Calne but near South Cerney/Ashton Keynes on the Wiltshire/Gloucestershire border, a site possibly now represented by earthworks called Halls Close.

3.4 Tradition relating to the Borough arms.

Local tradition suggests that the depiction of a castle on the Borough arms/seal is indicative of there having been a castle in Calne. In heraldic terms the castle image on the Borough arms is a 'tower', and Buckeridge (2000, 1 IV) states that all the early borough seals of Wiltshire had castle towers on them. The Calne arms are only definitely known back to 1565 (Metcalfe 1897, 11-12), although they may well be older, and there is no documented explanation of what the castle alludes to.

By local tradition also, Calne had a connection with the Black Prince which is why, it has been suggested, three ostrich feathers are depicted on the Borough arms. The black background and the silver ostrich feathers are similar to the arms of the Black Prince c.1376 (Buckeridge 2000, 1 2) but may relate to Calne Borough's membership of the Honour of Wallingford as the Honour was formerly part of the Duchy of Cornwall and the Black Prince was the first Duke of Cornwall. So, according to a letter from the Duchy of Cornwall Office in 1810 reproduced by Jackson, the Calne arms "might have been adopted when the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, was Lord of the Castle and Honour of Wallingford" (Jackson 1888, 207).

3.5 Conclusion

To date we have found no conclusive documentary evidence for a castle in Calne. Some of the circumstantial evidence that has been put forward in the past is suspect or inconclusive. But the place-name evidence is strong. That a building occupied by a royal official existed in Calne in Saxon times seems likely but where it was, and whether it continued into the Norman period is unknown and could be irrelevant to the castle question. The same uncertainty applies to the building where the Witan met. The erection of a castle during the Anarchy period is possible but not conclusively documented; it would have been very short-lived but could have given rise to the name Castlefield.

3.6 References

BUCKERIDGE, D., 2000, *Heraldry in Wiltshire*. Calne: D.Buckeridge

CALENDAR OF PATENT ROLLS, 1901, *Calendar of Patent Rolls (Chancery) Henry III Volume 1216-1225*. London: HMSO

CAMPBELL, J., 1986, *Essays in Anglo-Saxon History*. London: Hambledon Press

CLOSE ROLLS, 1902, *Close Rolls Volume 1227-1231*. London: HMSO

CREIGHTON, O.H., 2000, 'Early castles in the Medieval landscape of Wiltshire'. *WANHM* 93, 105-119

CRITTALL, E. (ed), 1959, 'Royal Forests', *Victoria County History of Wiltshire* Vol. 4

CROWLEY, D.A. (ed), 2002, 'Calne Hundred', *Victoria County History of Wiltshire* Vol. 17.

DRAPER, S., 2006, *Landscape, settlement and society in Roman and early Medieval Wiltshire.* BAR British Series 419. Oxford: Archaeopress

FRY, E.A. (ed), 1908, *Abstracts of Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem returned into the Court of Chancery in the reign of Henry III, Edward I and Edward II 1242-1326*. London: British Record Society

HARDY, T.D. (ed), 1835a, *A description of the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London: to which is added an itinerary of King John with prefatory observations*. Record Commission. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode

HARDY, T.D. (ed), 1835b, *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati*. Record Commission. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode

HASLAM, J., 1984, 'The towns of Wiltshire', in J. Haslam (ed), *Anglo-Saxon towns in southern England.* Chichester: Phillimore

HASLAM, J., 1976, *Wiltshire towns: the archaeological potential*. Devizes: Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society

JACKSON, J.E., 1888. 'Calne'. *WANHM* 24, 166-219

JACKSON, J.E. (ed), 1862, *Wiltshire: The Topographical Collections of John Aubrey AD 1659-70*. Devizes: Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society
MARSH, A.E.W., 1903, *History of the Borough and Town of Calne*. Calne: Robert S. Heath

METCALFE, W.C. (ed), 1897, *TheVisitation of Wiltshire 1565 by William Harvey*. Exeter: William Pollard & Co.

POTTER, K.R. (ed), 1955a, *The Historia Novella by William of Malmesbury*. London: Thomas Nelson

POTTER, K.R. (ed), 1955b, *Gesta Stephani (The Deeds of Stephen).* London: Thomas Nelson

ROGERS, K.H. (ed), 1979, *Lacock Abbey Charters*. Devizes: Wiltshire Record Society

WHITELOCK, D. (ed), 1961, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode

WILLIAMS, A. & MARTIN, G.H., 1992, *Domesday*. London: Editions Alecto (Domesday) Ltd.

WILLIAMS, A., 1999, *Kingship and government in pre-Conquest England c.500-1066*. London: Macmillan Press

Primary sources

The National Archive, Kew
NA CA 1/211 Chancery pleadings relating to messuages and lands in Calne 1493-1500
NA prob/11/76 Will of Alexander Staples of Yate 1590

Wiltshire & Swindon Archives (WSA), History Centre, Chippenham, Wiltshire
WSA 212B/987 Release (Quitclaim) of lands in Calne, October 22 1620

Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
449/2/757 Calne etc: Title deed 10 February 1526

4 Castles and Tower Houses

The word 'castle' has been loosely assigned to many large structures built in the past. For instance, Iron Age hillforts are often called castles, among them: Barbary Castle, Liddington Castle, Uffington Castle and Maiden Castle. Some were arguably defensive structures, but others seem to have had different functions, including settlement, meeting and trading; and religious or ceremonial.

When, in AD43, the Romans arrived as conquerors, different building styles and techniques were introduced. Timber forts were erected in preference to earthen ramparts. As the occupation lengthened, stone replaced timber as the material of choice in the construction of dwellings and defended sites.

After the fall of Rome, the withdrawal of the Legions and the subsequent invasions of Britain from the north-east by Angles, Saxons and Jutes, many technologies including building in stone were lost. As the Anglo-Saxon era progressed, however, construction in stone began again. Historians once considered that all stone buildings erected at this time were ecclesiastical but excavation has revealed secular constructions of stone such as the two-storey tower or, possibly, house at Lower Brock Street, Winchester, cAD800, or that at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, with walls approaching two meters high, built *circa* AD1000. (Bailey 1983, Higham 1992) Documentary evidence (the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*) exists for a third building at Calne in which members of the Witan (*Witenagemot* or 'supreme council') met in AD978. During the meeting the structure collapsed, killing or injuring all present except Archbishop Dunstan who was standing on a beam (Bailey 1983). Thus, it was believed, validating his point of view.

Following the Norman Conquest the first 'real' castles were built. Initially they were timber towers and palisades on man-made mounds known today as Motte and Bailey constructions. A second early form of Norman defensive structure was 'ringworks' (enclosures) (Kenyon 1991, Higham 1992) both forms were held mainly by private individuals. Norman castles were often sited on former prestigious or defensive locations such as Iron Age hillforts, (Creighton 2003) Roman forts, (Kenyon 1991) and Anglo-Saxon High status settlements. Goltho in Lincolnshire, (Steane 1985, Creighton 2003) and various Burhs (fortified town) (Kenyon 1991) being examples of Anglo-Saxon antecedents.

In 1138 Henry of Blois, Archbishop of Winchester, (Kenyon 1991) built a masonry keep (tower) as stone began to replace the earlier timber structures. By the beginning of the 13th century few castles remained simple enclosures bounded by ditch and palisade. (Wood 1965, Gravett 2009)

Moated sites, the natural successor of smaller earthwork castles, (Ryder 1990) developed between 1275 and 1325. (Wilson 1985, Lever 1993, Platt 1994). A moat is defined as a broad flat-bottomed or U-shaped ditch that enclosed a platform of land on which a castle or large house was built. (Wilson 1985). In most cases the ditch was filled with water but at a few sites on hilltops or slopes the ditch was never meant to hold water. (Steane 1985)

The Tower Houses that evolved in the 13th Century were compact, fortified and several storeys high. (Lever 1993, Curl 2006). There are many in Scotland, Northern England and Ireland but fewer to the south in England. Pounds argue that in England Tower Houses are poorly documented, some have been destroyed and some await discovery. (Pounds 1994)

During the 14th and 15th centuries a new socio-economic class, later to be termed 'gentry', with aspirations to nobility arose bringing with it new waves of castle building such as at Nunney, Somerset, 1373 and at Wardour, Wiltshire, 1393.(Creighton 2003) French nobles, captured during the Hundred Years War (1337-1458) and subsequently ransomed furnished not only wealth for their captors but also continental designs for impressive new castles. (Braun 1936) Although the King's permission to add battlements to a building (a licence to crenelate) was mandatory, some less law-abiding castle owners avoided compliance.

4.1 Discussion

At the time of writing, research and fieldwork (excavation) have failed to produce a definitive answer to the question 'Was there a castle in Calne?' This paper will consider the question from a mainly archaeological standpoint, with the occasional use of documentary evidence.

As intimated in the paragraphs above, there were two main reasons for building castles: defence and status. The medieval period was a lawless and turbulent one, the borders of England were assailed from without, and competition for dominance ravaged all levels of society within. What little documentary evidence exists indicates that Calne may have included royal estates (Crowley 2002), which in the late Saxon period became administrative and judicial centres, (Williams 1999) arguably reason enough to postulate the existence of a status-claiming castle in Calne. Circumstantial evidence in the form of place names locates the castle on top of a steep sided promontory with a river flowing at its foot from the northeast to the south and west.

Approximately half way up the south face of the slope is a ditch that may have been dug in the Iron Age as part of a promontory fort defence.
Excavation (this report) produced Iron Age pottery; potsherds of like date were previously found in the vicinity. This excavation also discovered part of a Roman building together with Roman pottery, further indicating multi-period use of the site.

The Anglo-Saxon Witan of AD978 is said to have been held across the river from Castle Hill; it is equally possible that it took place on the hill. The excavation produced Anglo-Saxon potsherds and a bone knife handle arguably dating from this period.

There is a second ditch enclosing the summit of the hill that could be an example of a Norman 'ringworks' of which there are a further eight in Wiltshire. (Higham 1992) It has been noted above that early Norman castles re-used former Iron Age hillforts, Roman forts and high-status Anglo-Saxon sites. Here there are potentially all three.

Other, possibly contentious, evidence is based on Calne being given the right to hold two markets and fairs, one for the King's Manor and the other for the Church. These grants resulted in two triangular market places gracing the town. One, the Green, believed to be for the Church was sited southeast of the 11th century church, the other to the northwest of places now known as the Strand, the High Street and Market Hill. These grants are understood to date from the reign of King John (1199 -1216). (Mcmahon 2004) The Green has a spatial relationship to the church, but Market Hill has no connexion to areas of Calne with place names that include the word King or to the presumed site of the *villa regia.* Conversely the second market area is close to the site of this excavation.

It is also conceivable that a dry-moated house stood here, on Corallian limestone, a porous rock that would have made water retention virtually impossible. As noted previously, not all buildings with pretensions to being castles had licences to crenelate. Should, however, such a structure already have been in place by the 13th century there would have been no necessity to apply.

The foregoing is based largely on archaeological research from other sites and areas; it also covers some circumstantial evidence for the likelihood of there having been a castle in Calne. Fieldwork together with more documentary research may yet provide the definitive answer.

4.2 References

BAILEY, B., 1983. *English Manor Houses* London: Robert Hale

BRAUN, H., 1936. *The English Castle* London: Batsford

CREIGHTON, O. AND HIGHAM, R., 2003. *Medieval Castles* Princess Risborough: Shire Archaeology

CROWLEY, D.A. (ed), 2002, 'Calne Hundred', *Victoria County History of Wiltshire* Vol. 17

CURL, J.S., 2006. *A Dictionary of Architecture and Landscape* Architecture Oxford: OUP

GRAVETT, C., 2009. *English Castles 1200-1300.* Oxford: Osprey Publications

HIGHAM,R. AND BARKER, P., 1992. *Timber Castles* London: Batsford

KENYON, J.R., 1991. *Medieval Fortifications* Leicester: Leicester University Press

LEVER, J. AND HARRIS, J., 1993 *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture 800 – 1914* London: RCHME

MCMAHON, P., 2004. *The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns* An Extensive Urban Survey Calne Trowbridge: Wiltshire County Archaeological Service

PLATT, C., 1994. *Medieval England* London: Routledge

POUNDS, N.J.R., 1994. *The Medieval Castle* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

RYDER, P., 1990.'Fortified Medieval and Sub-Medieval Buildings in the Northeast of England' in VYNER, B., (ed) *Medieval Rural Settlement in the Northeast of England* Durham: Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland

STEANE, J.M., 1985. *The Archaeology of Medieval England and Wales* London: Croom Helm

WILLIAMS, A., 1999, *Kingship and government in pre-Conquest England c.500-1066* London: Macmillan Press

WILSON, D., 1985. *Moated Sites* Princess Risborough: Shire Archaeology

WOOD, M., 1965. *The English Medieval House* London: Phoenix

5 The Geophysical Survey

As a preliminary to the evaluation work at Castle Hill a geophysical survey was undertaken by Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society aided by members of the AFG on the 4th and 5th May 2010.

The northern part of the survey was an area containing trees, dense shrub and other vegetation; the southern area is mostly of open grass (lawns), which is interspersed with more mature trees and park furniture.

Five 20m square grids were laid out using tapes and triangulation. Four squares were positioned to cover the raised platform area, and one 20m square was placed over a curvilinear feature that was noted on the lower western side of the site.
Magnetometer and Resistance was used in all the 5 squares; the green line indicates where Radar was performed and red line shows where the Profiler was used.

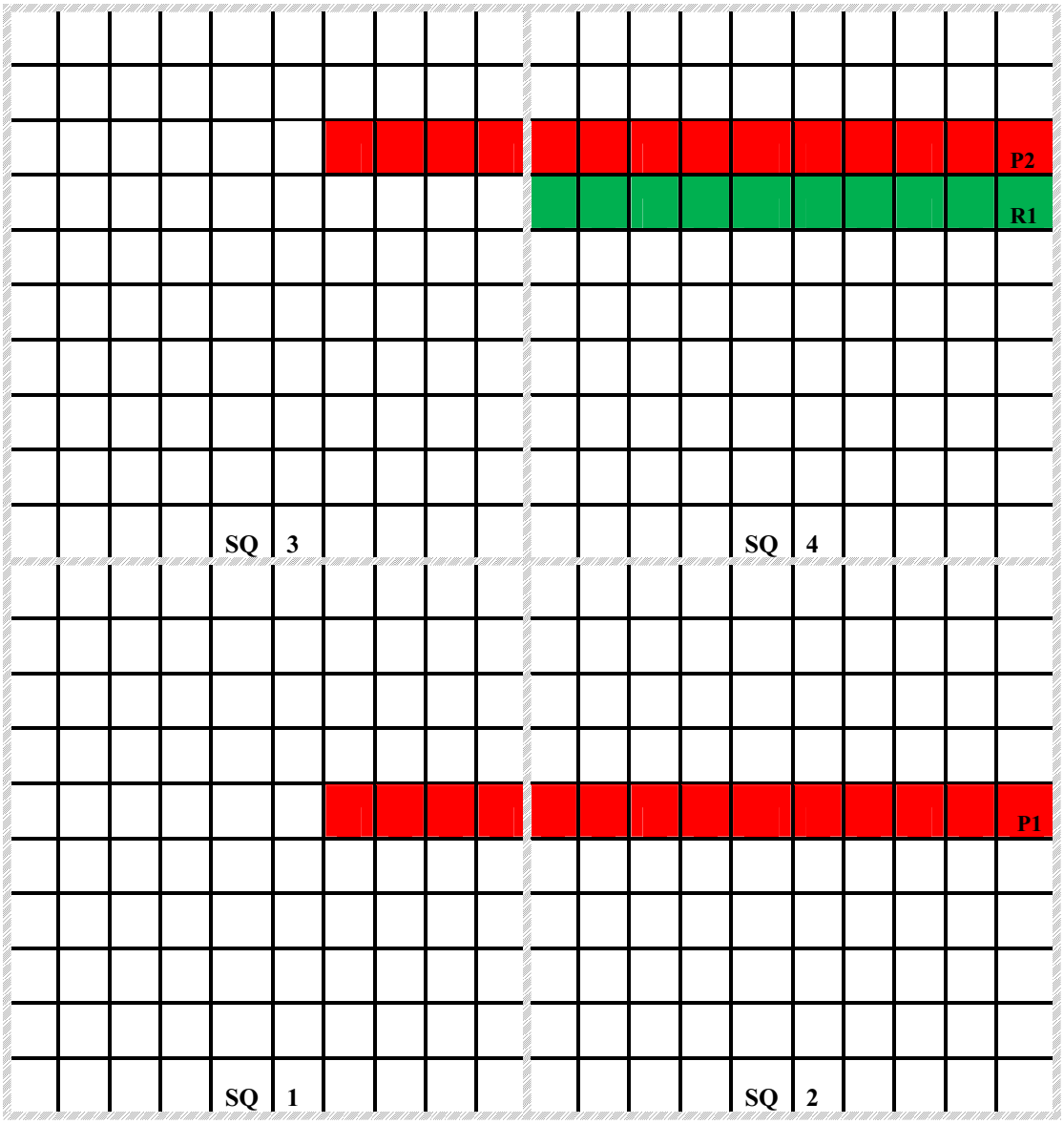
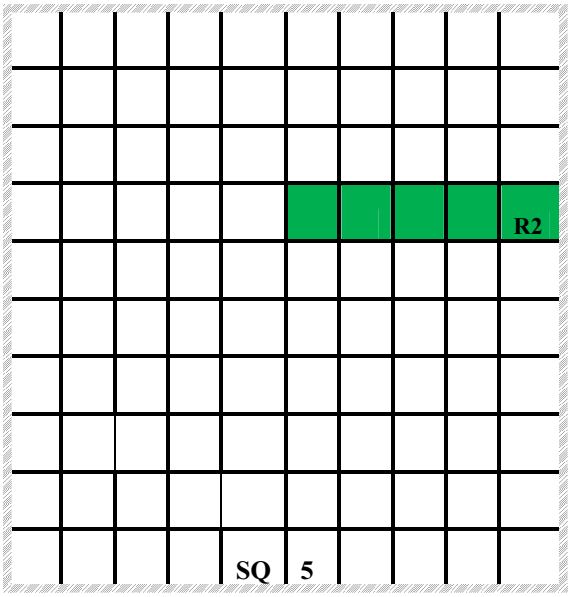


Fig. 5 Plan of geophysical survey area

Readings were taken every metre along zigzagged traverses spaced at 1m intervals.
The surveying used four types of geophysical equipment, ranging from Resistance Geoscan RM15, Magnetometer Geoscan FM 256, Ground Penetrating Radar and a Resistance Pseudo section Profiling Profiler techniques.



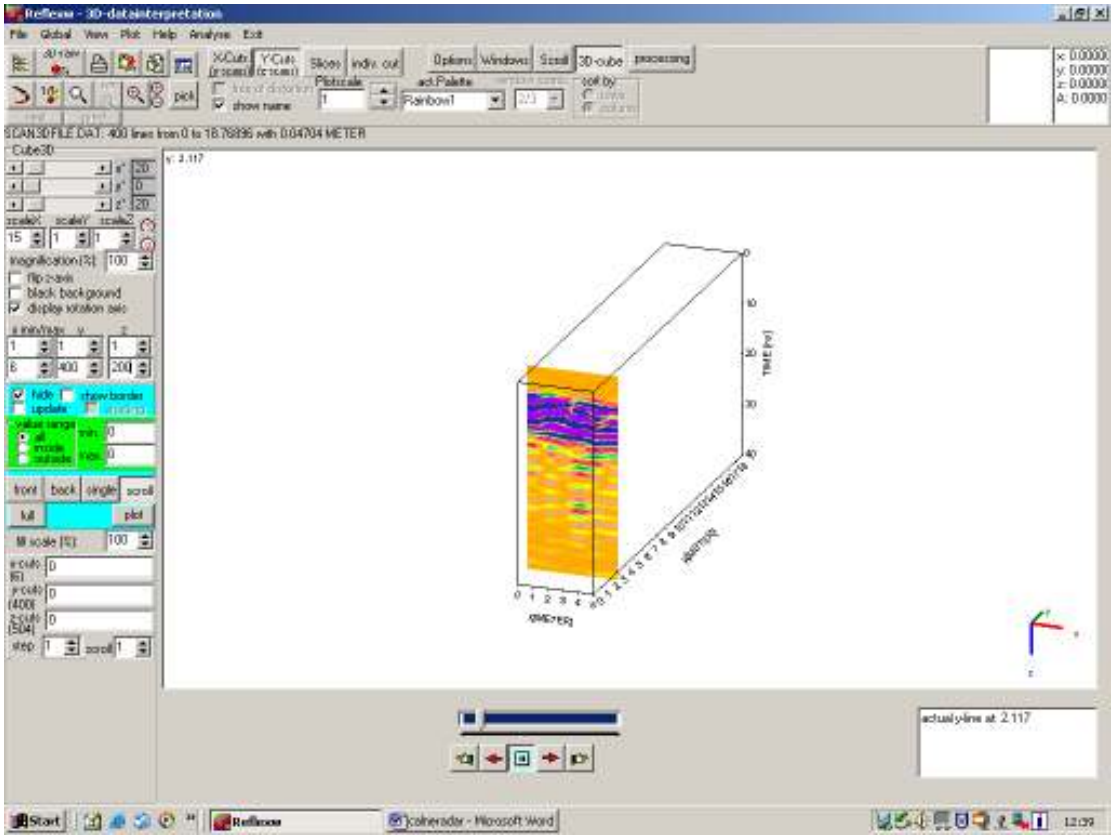


Fig. 6, Radar result shows a vertical slice through the ground. Note the wall going deep.

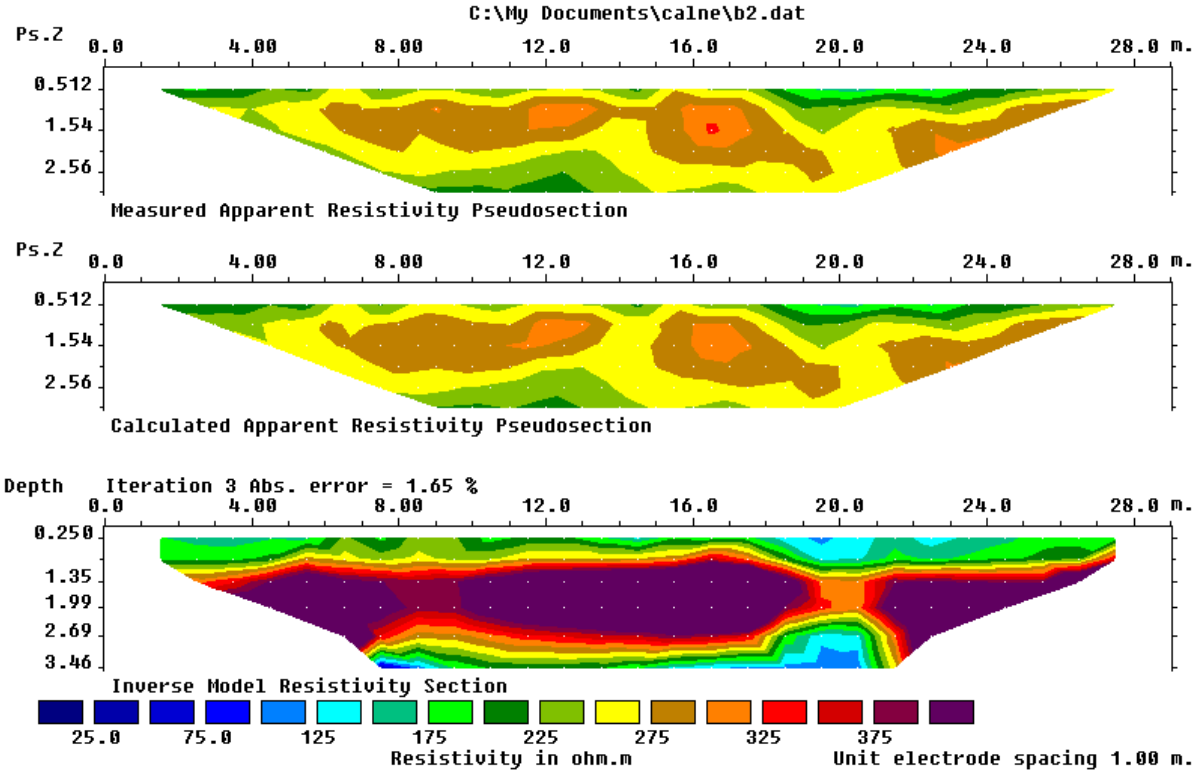


Fig. 7, Resistance Pseudo section Profiler (P2) showing sections through the circular anomalies.

5.1 Conclusion

The results of the geophysical survey have confirmed an extensive and complex series of anomalies that confirm the existence of walls and floors of buildings, with linear and circular stone features. These buildings might represent the remains of a castle with separate service buildings.

It was also apparent from the results that there are two separate curvilinear anomalies which apparently encircled the raised platform area of the site, with a possible entrance on the western side. Early indications for these two anomalies are highly suggestive of a curvilinear defences ditch, which appear to have been utilised in the landscaping process in the 17th or 18th centuries.

The layout compares with early mapping and aerial photography and evidence seen on the ground.

Further geophysical surveying is required in the grounds of Castle House and in the gardens of the properties to the north and east of the site; it would also be an advantage to survey the land around the Baptist Chapel and manse.

6 Excavation Methods and Techniques

Three trenches were excavated using a tracked earth remover equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (1m). They were machine dug down to the uppermost surviving levels of archaeological significance, or until natural deposits was reached. The trench locations are marked on Figure 8, and are identified by their trench numbers 1 to 8. For a general plan of all trenches see also Figure 8.

Where significant archaeological remains were identified machine excavation ceased and the features were excavated by hand. All discrete features were excavated to a degree sufficient to establish the extent, character and where possible to date the feature.
An appropriately qualified archaeologist monitored all intrusive groundworks.

A unique site code (CAL 170) was agreed prior to the commencement of the excavation.

All features and deposits were recorded using The Archaeological Field Group *pro forma* recording systems, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number.

All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated, and all plans and sections were annotated with OD heights.

A full photographic record of the investigations and individual featured was maintained throughout the excavations using a digital camera.

The trench and spoil from the excavations and deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate further investigation of items of interest.

Finds were treated in accordance with the principles and practices set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001).

All archives and all artefacts will be deposited at the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, under the accession code 2011.2. This was requested by the landowners Wiltshire Council.

At the completion of the work, all trenches will be reinstated using the excavated soil.

To achieve the research aims it was decided to lay out four trenches across the main areas (1, 2, 3, 5.) where the geophysical survey tentatively suggested walls and floors might be located.
Trench 4 was sited across the original medieval Chavey Well.
Trench 6 was placed over one of the surmised Iron Age defences ditch
Trench 7 was located over a second curvilinear feature of unknown date.
Trench 8 was positioned over a second round feature of unknown date or origin.

Position of the excavation trenches

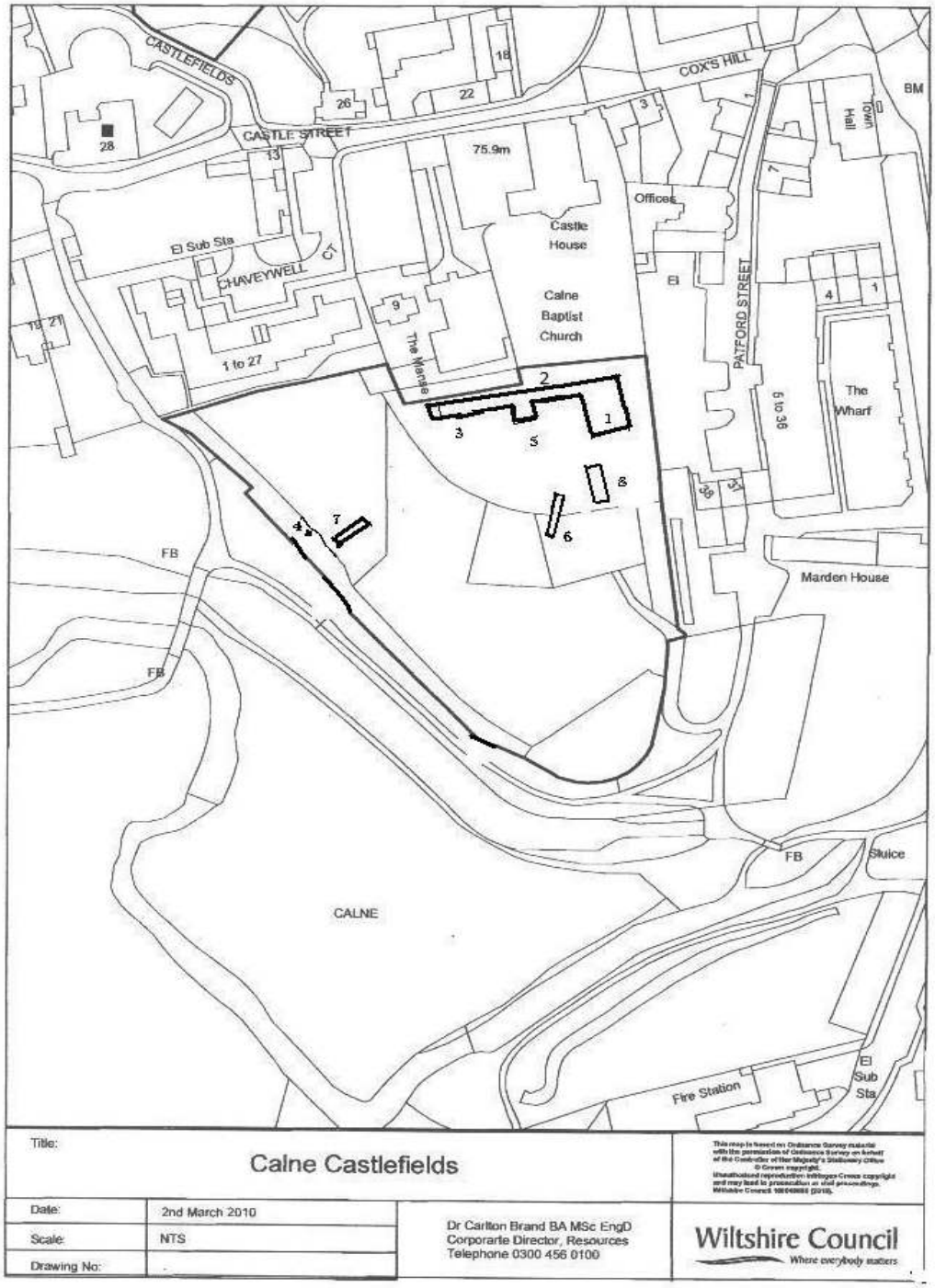
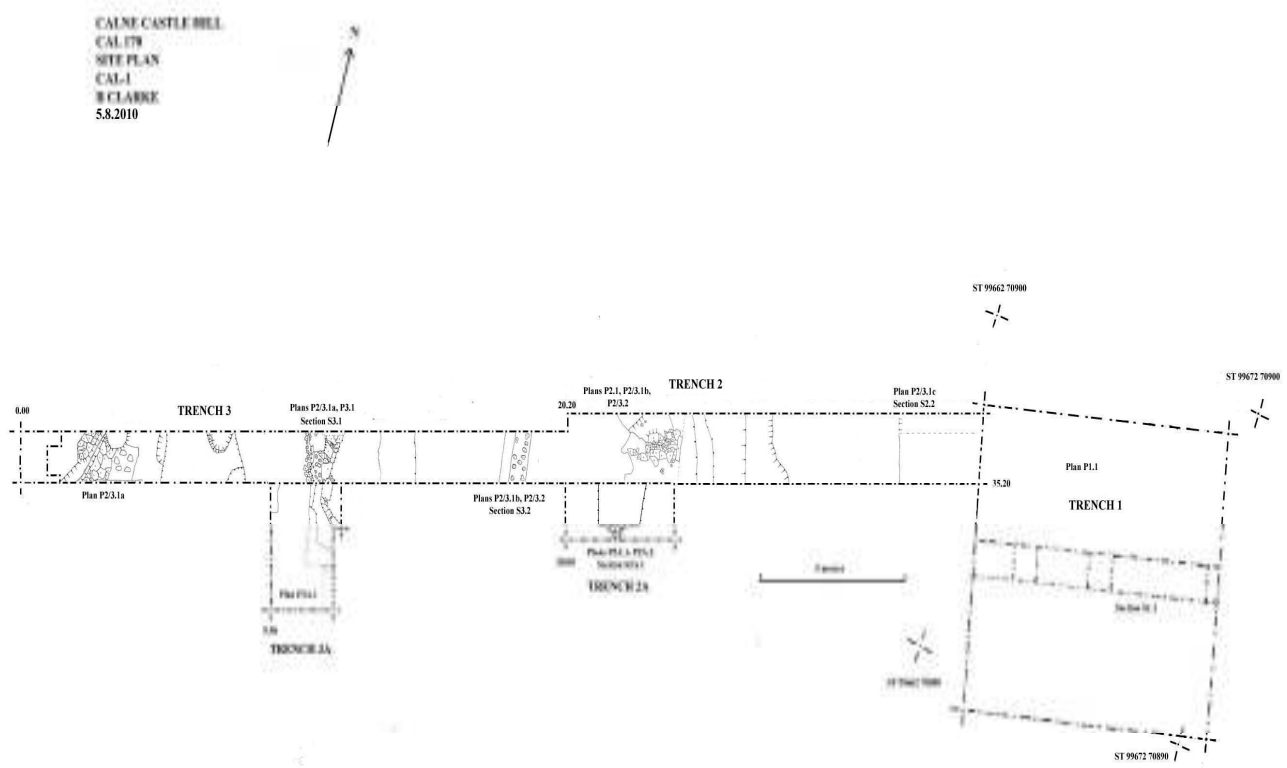


Fig. 8 Map showing positions of the excavated trenches.

Fig. 8, Position of the excavation trenches



7 The Recorded Archaeology from the Trenches

7.1 Trench 1.

Trench 1 measured 10m x 9m, and was positioned running north south across the east end of the site, over an area of high resistance that was of potential archaeological origin.
This strong geophysical rectilinear anomaly crossed the trench on a northwest to southeast alignment and was highly suggestive of the floor plan of a substantial building.

Archaeological deposits were noted at very shallow depth and in some places stones were exposed by the removal of the vegetation.
The upper deposit was composed of a layer of dark/brown homogeneous sandy soil (10), up to 0.32m thick. This soil was identical to what was later recovered from trench 2 (10).
A sondage measuring 1m wide was excavated across the middle of this trench on an east-west axis to ascertain what the floor was constructed of, and to clarify and interrupt several features that were noted cutting into these deposits.
This sondage was excavated down through four more deposits (20) (30) (40) and (50) till the level polished natural limestone bedrock surface was encountered. This surface was interpreted as the floor of a large hall or building, and showed signs that this area had been left by the builders to form the floor and for the foundation for the walls.
The builders had removed the bedrock on the eastern, western and southern sides on this surface, perhaps for construction stone for this building.

It was noted that deposits (20) (30) (40) and (50) were made up of a grey-brown sand/gritty deposit, interspersed by bands of fragmented limestone building stone, stone tiles, mortar, plaster, iron nails and other ceramic building debris. Most of the complete ashlar masonry had been robbed away.

Two very indistinct linear features were noted crossing this trench on a north-south alignment. These were mainly visible as dark fills in damp conditions and there is a high possibility that these are the remnants of garden features. Three small oval shallow pits or tree bowls were also noted; all these features were backfilled with domestic rubbish containing animal bones, and sherds of pottery dating from the Romano-British period through to the middle 17th century.

There was a mixture of artefacts from this trench, including oyster shell, bottle glass, ironwork, CBM and pottery dating from the Romano-British period through to the 17th century.

Plate 2, Illustration of Trench 1 being excavated, looking north.

Plate 3, Illustration of Trench 1, excavated sondage, looking west

7.2 Trench 2.

Trench 2 measured 15m x 2m and joined trench 1 at the eastern end and abutted onto trench 3 at the extreme western end. The overburden was identical to that found in trench 1, a dark/brown homogeneous sandy soil (10), up to 0.24m thick. Below was a grey/brown silty sandy soil with numerous small stones. Post medieval pottery, glass, clay pipe, metal objects and CBM were also recovered.

A stone lined culvert deliberately built into the east wall of the tower was found. The function of this Romano-British or early medieval feature is uncertain; several ideas have been considered and for various reasons dismissed. A similar feature was excavated in Bath (Davenport 1991) and was considered to be Roman in origin; its use was thought to be a water culvert, but the lack of any water retentive linings and the well-drained nature of the corallian stone geology of the Castle Hill site preclude the use as a drainage culvert.

This feature is now thought to be a ventilation channel between the vaults or undercroft under the tower to another cellar adjacent, but to the east of this location. To the east of the wall of the tower [30] was an area of fragmented stone. These stones probably represent the collapsed vaulting from a roof of a building, which had fallen into a cellar or undercroft. Between the cellars or undercroft and towards the easterly end of the trench was an area of natural polished stone floor surface [110]; this was the westerly side of the floor of a large building which was located in trench 1 [60].

A possible trench or ditch [95] was located in the extreme eastern end of this trench. This feature contained two separate deposits; (100) was made up of demolition building material and domestic rubbish from the 16th and 17th centuries, which filled most of the trench. There was also a small lens of ash and charcoal (150) on the top western side. This ditch would appear to be the extreme southern end of a robber's trench, which was similar to the trench found in 1976 when Castle house was being renovated

This trench produced artefacts from the Iron Age Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval period.

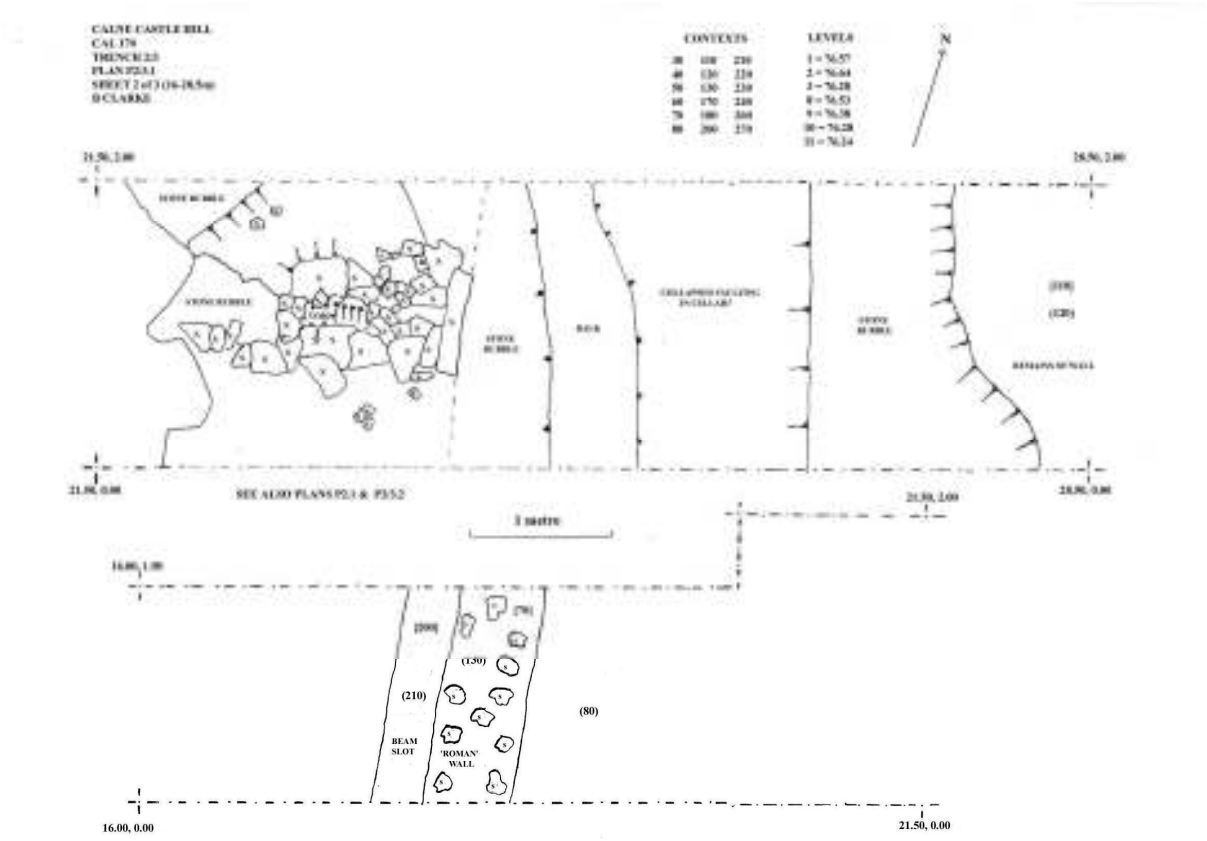


Fig. 9, Plan of Trench 2

Plate 4 Conduit or Ventilation slot Trench 2

Plate 5, Conduit or Ventilation slot Trench 2

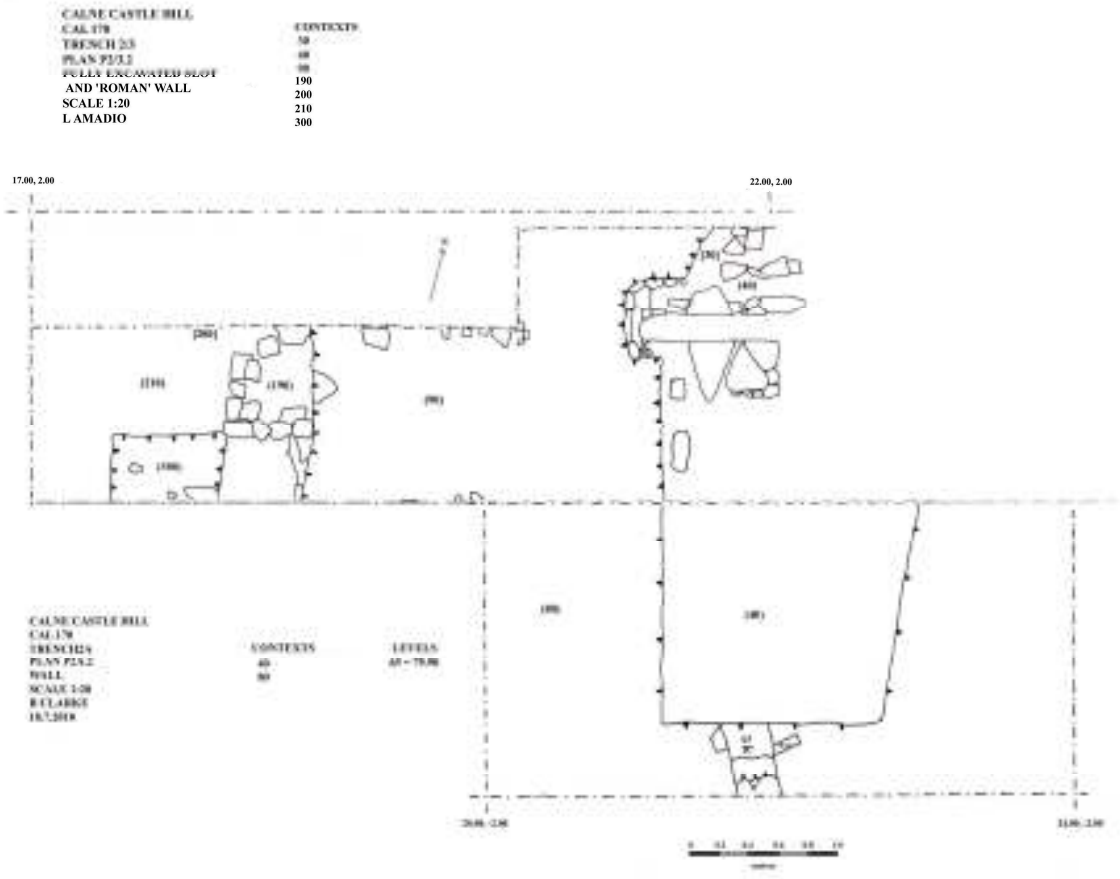


Fig. 10, Plan of Trench 2

Fig. 11 Section drawing of ditch, Trench 2

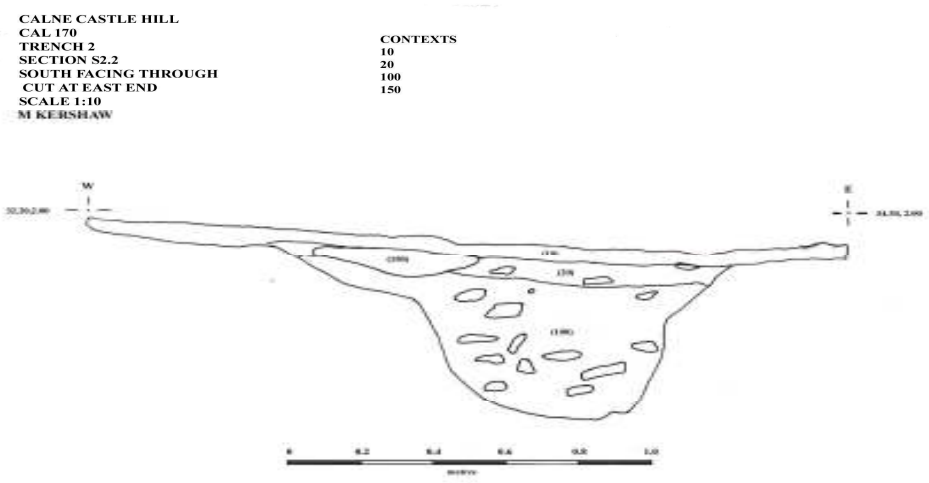


Plate 6, Tower wall and slot Trench 2

Plate 7, Tower walls Trench 2

Plate 8, Tower walls Trench 2

7.3 Trench 3.

Trench 3 measured 20 metres in length with a width of 1.5 metres. This trench joined trench 2 at the extreme eastern end, and trench 5 on the southern edge.

After removal of the existing turf line a very dark brown homogenous silty deposit (10) was exposed, which had a depth of between 10 to 35 cms and was apparent across the complete trench.

Directly below (10) was a thin deposit (20) of grey/brown sandy soil matrix (20) interspersed with fragments of crushed limestone, mortar and the occasional pieces of pottery.

At the western end of trench 3 a service trench was revealed with an iron pipe, which originally fed water to an outside building or tap in the park.

Between the water pipe and the baulk end of the trench on the west side was a polished compacted surface [170] constructed from tamped or pulverized limestone (180), which had been specifically laid down as a floor of a building. Along the eastern edge of this floor was a line of mortar where a wall was once located. This floor had been constructed directly upon the natural stone (240).

Trench 3 was lengthened by an extra 1 metre to see if any dating evidence for this floor could be found. Three pieces of early 14th century pottery were recovered from the floor surface but these sherds could well be residual.

To the east of the pipe service trench but only on the north side of the trench was a ridge or wall (220) of stiff grey/dark green clay, why or for what use remains unknown, but it overlaid the water pipe and therefore was considered to be modern. To the south of the clay ridge was an area of polished natural stone (230), which was interpreted as a path or floor.

The natural stone layer continued in an easterly direction. There were two pits cut into this surface [360] and [380] both containing medieval pottery sherds. The natural stone surface (240) continued until connecting with a western facing stonewall [30]. Most of the facing stone had been robbed away but the infill of the wall still remained (40).

This wall was the western side of a circular structure; these walls were also located in trench 2 and 5. The natural stone foundation for the wall was eight metres in width, on which the walls were constructed, on average measuring 5.5 metres wide. In this wall a well had been dug through the bedrock, presumably to supply fresh drinking water in time of unrest. This well was only partially excavated due to health and safety issues. Auguring failed to establish the true depth of this well, but did reach down 7.3 metres before a restriction was encountered. Most of the internal stone wall sections of the round feature (tower) had been removed or quarried away, possibly in medieval times, and greatly extended in the early post medieval period. The quarrying formed a vault or undercroft, possibly used for storage of food and other supplies.

Two separate walls [70] and [310] were located crossing the trench on a north to south axis; these walls were dated by the recovery of Romano-British pottery, roof and floor tiles, tesserae and small finds. Both these walls were constructed of random sizes of locally quarried stone, which survived up to four courses. In the medieval period two further stone walls [50] and [280] were constructed above and to the side of the Romano-British wall [310]. Running parallel to the west side of the Roman wall [70] was a ‘beam slot’ [200] or a former horizontal wooden foundation beam, marking the side of a former structure of probable Saxon or medieval date. The beam slot was 0.35m wide and 0.16m in depth, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by one deposit (210).

Directly underneath [70] and [200] was a redeposit layer (300) of a mixture of a very dark grey/brown soil with fragments of small to medium stones with lenses of ash or charcoal. The depth and width of this context was not achieved due to health and safety concerns. To the east of the wall [70] was a hard compact surface of gravel and sand (80) interpreted as a floor.

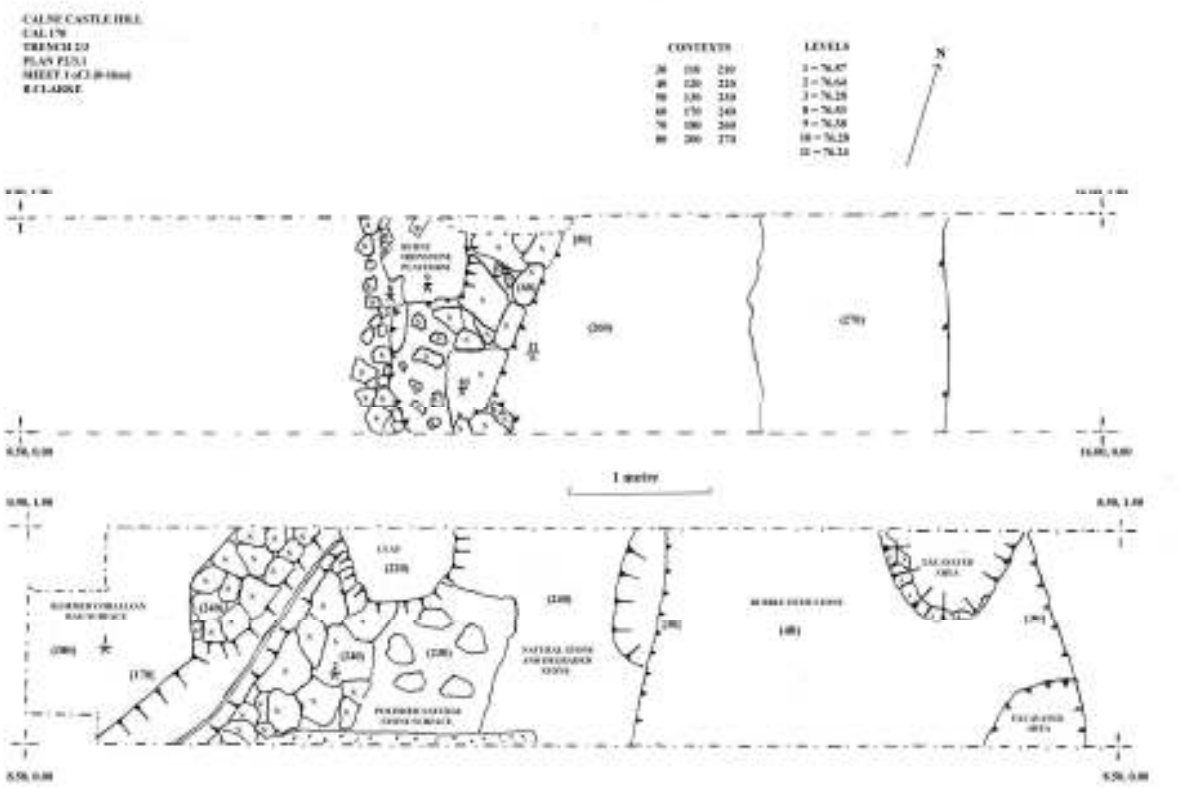


Fig. 12, Plan of Trench 3

Plate 9, Floor and water pipe, West end Trench 3

Plate 10, West end of Trench 3

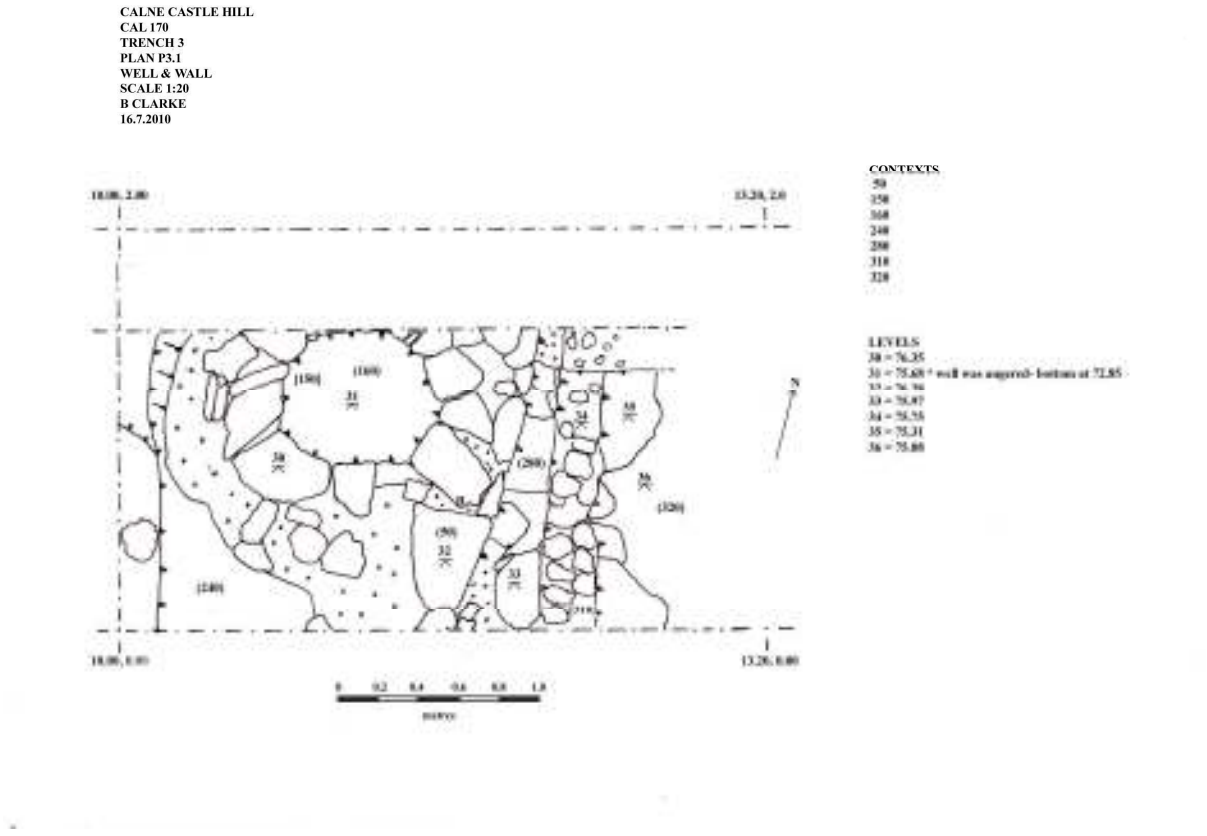


Fig 13, Plan of walls and well, Trench 3

Plate 11, Tower walls and Well, Trench 3

Plate 12, Tower walls and Well, Trench 3

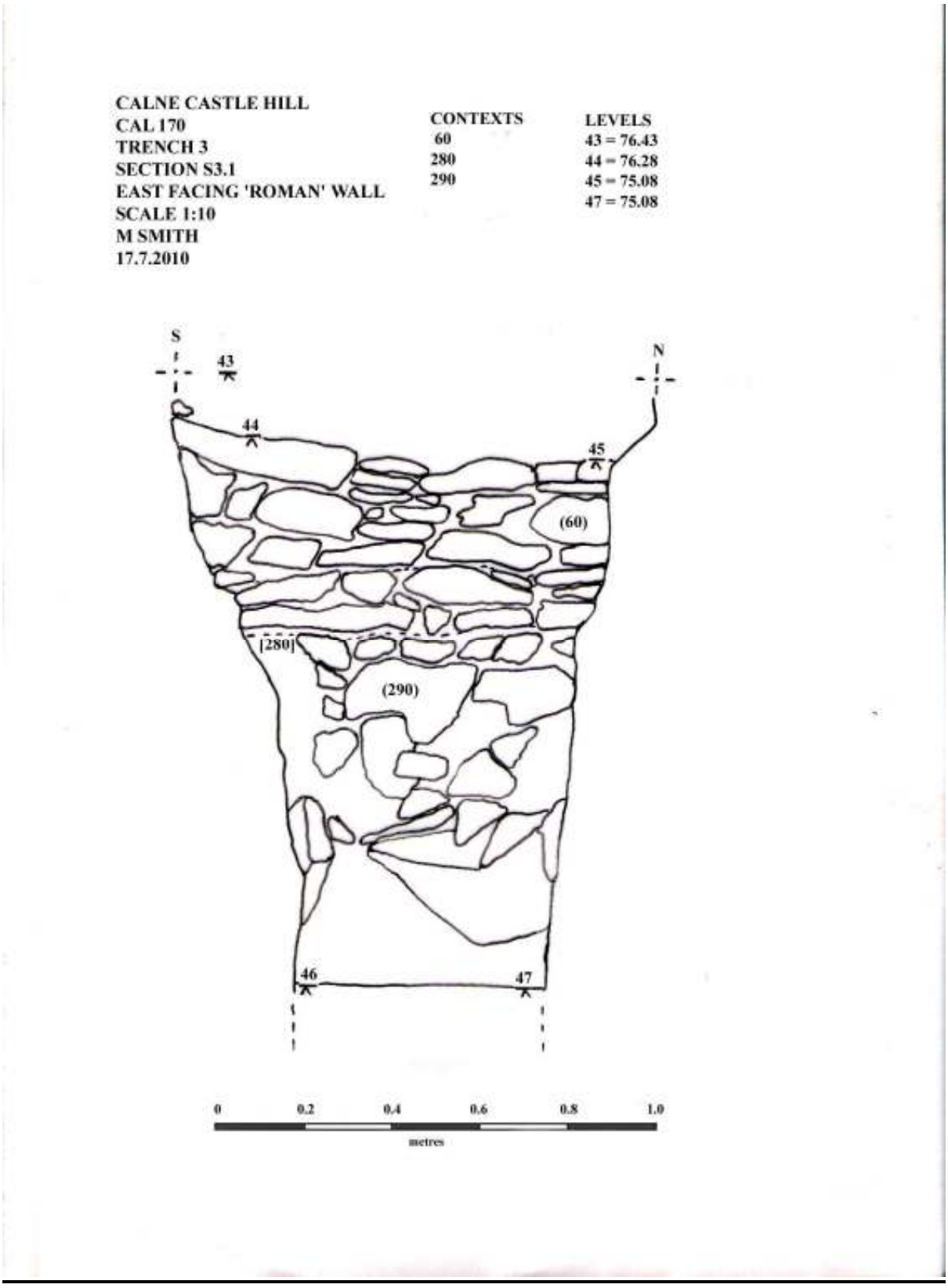


Fig. 14, Section drawing of Romano-British wall. Trench 3

Plate 13, Romano-British wall

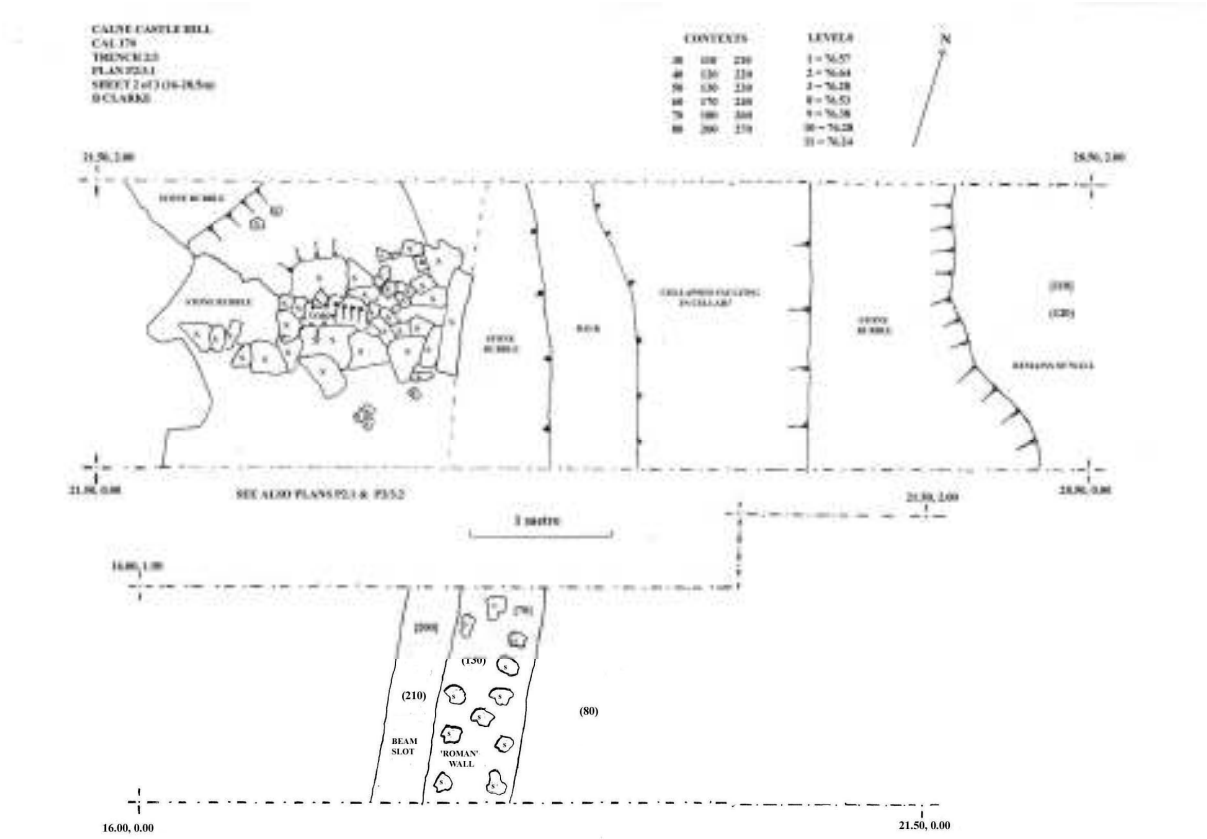


Fig. 15, Plan of Trench 3

Plate 14, Romano-British Wall and Beam slot

7.4 Trench 4.

Trench 4 was situated on the western side of the site, outside, but below the retaining wall, which surrounds part of the plateau.
This position was chosen because, in the course of field work, it was observed that there was a curved archway built into the late 17th or early 18th century retaining wall. But it should be noted that the spring now emerges 3 metres to the east of its original position, perhaps the result of movement or slippage of the ground or the collapse of the tunnel caused by roots of trees.
A small trench measuring 1.50 x 0.75 with an average depth of 0.50m was opened along the front of the wall containing the arch to establish what remains of the original Chavey well. This well constructed stone arch measured externally 1.10 metres wide and with an internally measurement of 0.57 metres, the height of the arch being 0.42 metres. The water now flows out of a metal pipe, which has been cemented into the lower half of the bricked in arch and then into a square stone trough. The water then leaves the trough through another metal pipe and discharges into the canal.
Originally there was an oval lead or iron bath into which the water was collected; this receptacle is now missing probably being removed at the time of the Second World War.
The source of this spring is in the grounds of St. Mary's school, and from there it runs in a southerly direction under Curzon street, Quarr Barton, Marden Court, Castle Street and then under the Baptist chapel to exit at Chavey Well.
A small number of finds were recovered from this trench, consisting of pottery, roof tile, nails, animal bones and shell; all post medieval in date.

Plate 15, The Original Chavey well, Trench 4.

Plate 16, The Original Chavey well, Trench 4.

Plate 17, Chavey well, new exit as today Trench 4.

7.5 Trench 5.

Trench 5 measured 6 metres in length with a width of 3 metres, and connected with trench 3 at the extreme northern edge.
After removal of the existing turf and scrub a very dark brown homogenous silty deposit (10) was exposed, which contained a large amount of roots and fragments of stone. This context varied in depth, between 10 to 15 cms. Post- medieval pottery and other artefacts were recovered from this context.
Directly below (10) was a thin layer between 3 to 4 cms deep of a greyish-black sandy-silt soil (20) interspersed with fragments of crushed limestone and the occasional piece of post medieval pottery. This deposit was recorded throughout the trench and was interpreted as the original 17th century cultivation layer.
In the south and south-west corner of the trench and directly overlying the natural bedrock (70) was a layer of compact greyish-brown clayey-silt (30), up to 0.40 m thick, which contained moderate amounts of worked and fragmented limestone, mortar, sand, gravel, ash and charcoal and the occasional piece of medieval green glazed roof tile and pottery.
The bedrock (70) used as the foundation for the round or trapezoid tower, showed areas where mortar was still attached to the rock surface, but most of the stone blocks had been removed or robbed away, but there were occasional stones still attached. On the south vertical edge of the natural rock, there were still some large limestone blocks (50) up to eight layers in depth; some mortared together, these stones possibly represent the remains of the internal walls of the cellar or undercroft. (See plates 18 and 19).
Between the limestone blocks (50) and the northern edge of the trench, and directly below (20) was a thick deposit of stone and CBM rubble in a mid grey sandy matrix. This was interpreted as demolition or construction material (40) used to backfill and level the area in the late 17th century. The full depth of this feature was uncertain as it continued beyond the limits set for the excavations, but auguring achieved a depth of 3.7 metres before the floor or obstruction was encountered.
In the northwest corner of the trench and cut into context (40) was a deposit in the form of a dump of burnt material, containing mostly ash, charcoal and stone. This feature measured 1.25 m x 2.10 m.

.

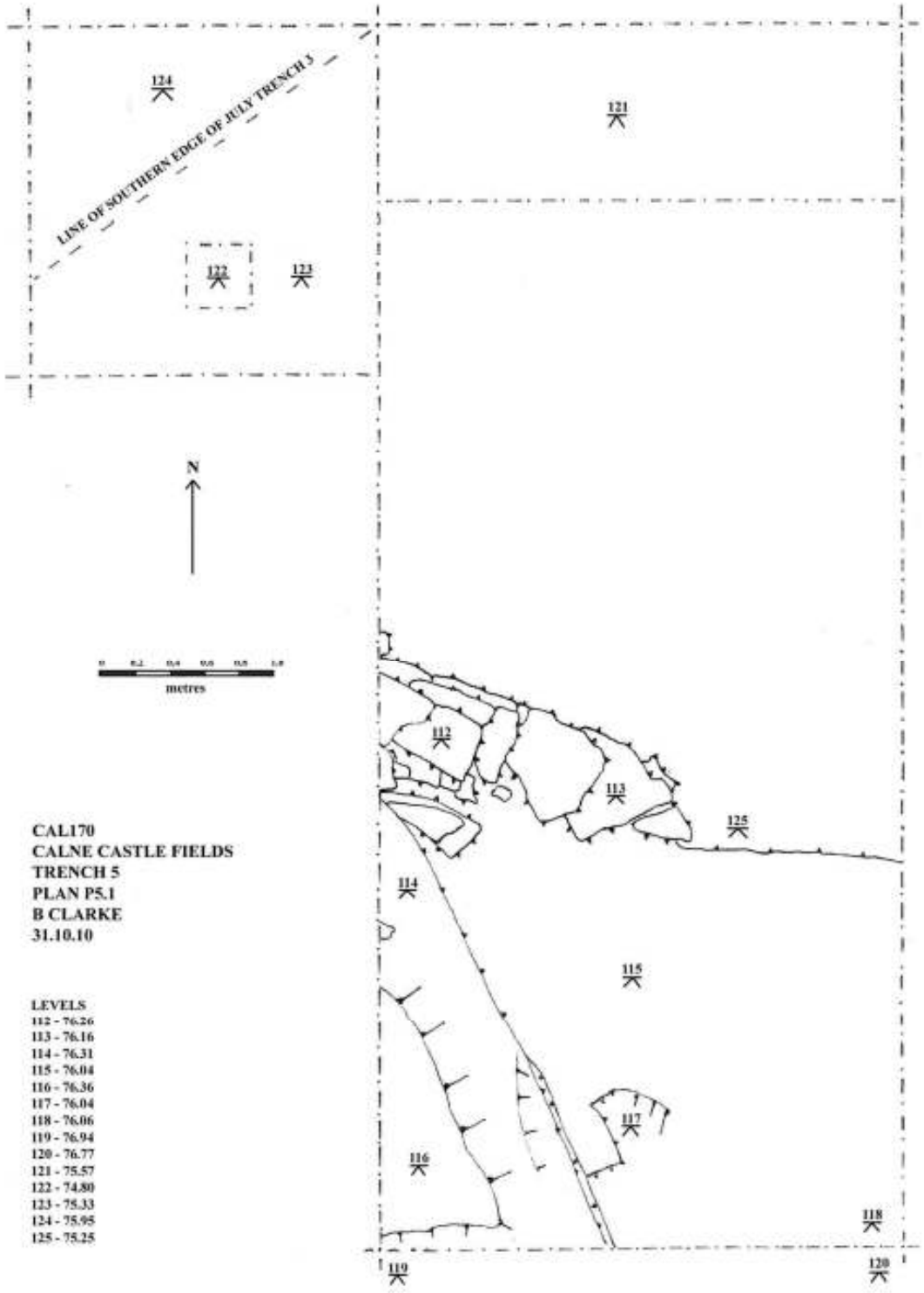


Fig. 16, Plan of Trench 5

Plate 18, Tower wall Trench 5

Plate 19, Tower wall Trench 5

7.6 Trench 6.

Trench 6 measuring 6m x 1m was positioned north south across the southern arc of a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that was highly suggestive of a defence or enclosure ditch.

The topsoil consisted of a very brown loamy soil (10) with an average depth of 10 cms, containing fragmented stone, CBM, pottery, glass and metal work all of post medieval date.

Below this layer was a very compacted gravelly deposit (40) which was interpreted as a surface of a carriage or track-way [30], and was similar or the same as the carriage way discovered in trench 7 [16].
The carriage way was constructed using gravel and sand and was 2.40 metres wide and on average 7 cms deep. This surface was interpreted as a 17th or early 18th century carriage or track-way.

Underneath this carriage way was the compact stone and gravels metalling (70) for the road. After the removal of the metalling and the road surface, a section of the enclosure ditch [50] running northwest-southeast was revealed. This curvilinear feature was 4.60 metres wide, but the depth of this ditch was not obtained due to large solution holes/voids and the general instability of the rock face. The ditch fill consisted of small to medium pieces of fragmented limestone, and mortar in a mid grey sandy matrix (20), several of the ashlar stone blocks still had lime mortar attached, suggesting use in a former building.

This defence or enclosure ditch had been cut through the rock and had almost vertical sides, which showed considerable signs of weathering.
There was no clear indication of an internal or external defensive bank to the northwest of the trench; however, a short length of the north bank on the east side is still visible. No evidence of a palisade was discovered.

The date for the construction of this enclosure or defensive ditch is currently unknown. Pottery recovered from context (20) dates from the Romano-British through to the post medieval period. But the general consensus is that this feature is a dry moat possibly excavated in the early medieval period and used throughout this period. There is evidence to suggest final and rapid back filling in the 17th century probably when the existing Castle House was constructed and the area landscaped.

Fig. 17, Plan of Trench 6

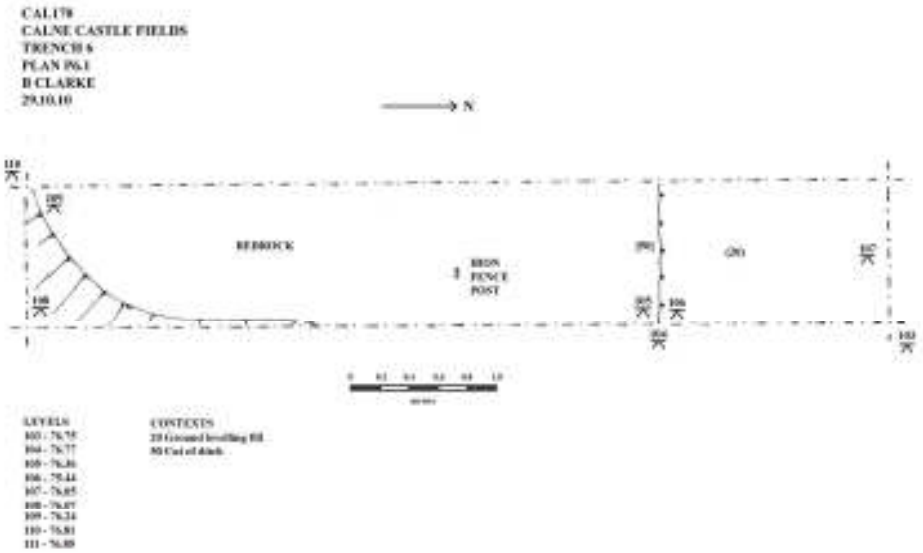


Plate 20, Trench 6 facing south

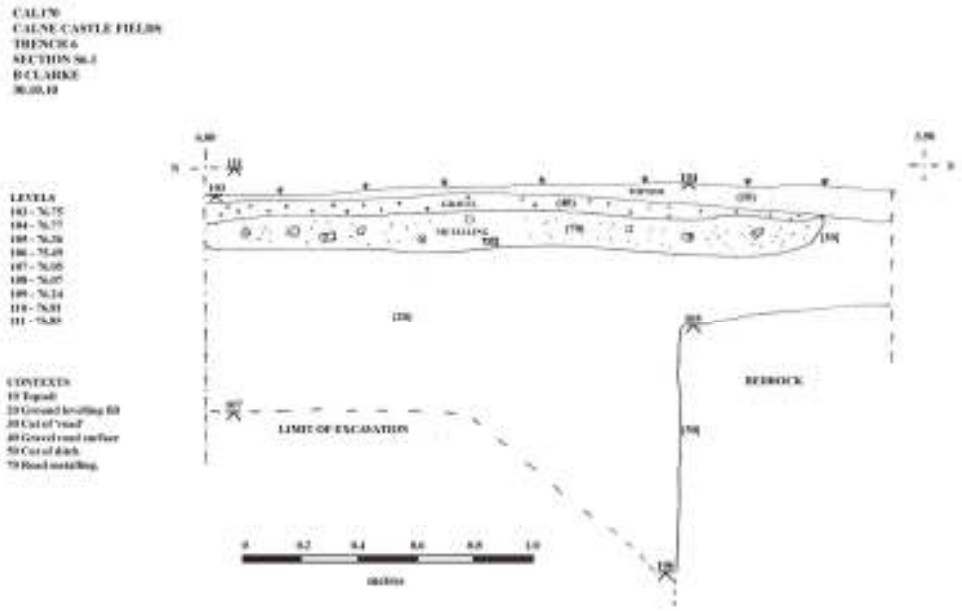


Fig. 18, Section of Trench 6, Showing Track-way and Ditch.

Plate 21, Trench 6 facing east

Plate 22, Trench 6 facing west showing ditch cut and track way

Plate 23, Trench 6 facing south showing ditch cut into solid rock.

7.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 measured 8m x 2m and was positioned running east – west across the western arc of the lower curvilinear enclosure ditch. This site was chosen after studying the geophysical survey and a site inspection.

This anomaly is still visible as a bank and a ditch on the western and northern areas of the site. On the southern and eastern sides the ditch has been completely destroyed partly by extensive levelling and landscaping of the site.

On the north west of the site, this ditch has been truncated by another ditch in (Tr 6) [50], thus suggesting an earlier construction for this feature, which is thought to be Iron Age in construction

After removal of the turf, the top-soil (10) a mid-brown silty loam was revealed. It covered the complete trench and contained small fragmented stones, CBM, charcoal/coal, glass, bone, pottery, flint and metal objects of varying dates and also a conglomeration of roots.

Due to the compaction of the deposits and time constraint, it was decided to open up a sondage 0.80 metres wide along the complete southern side of the trench.
Observed below the topsoil (10) a ditch was revealed. The surface of the feature appeared to be a very compact gravel and sand layer [16], measuring 2 metres wide and on average a depth of 6cms. This surface was interpreted as a 17^{th} or early 18^{th} century carriage or track-way, and was similar in construction to the Track-way in Trench 6 [30].

Directly below the track-way were layers of made up ground, predominantly demolition material that included cut stone, CBM and pottery interspersed within a grey sandy deposit, which included mortar.

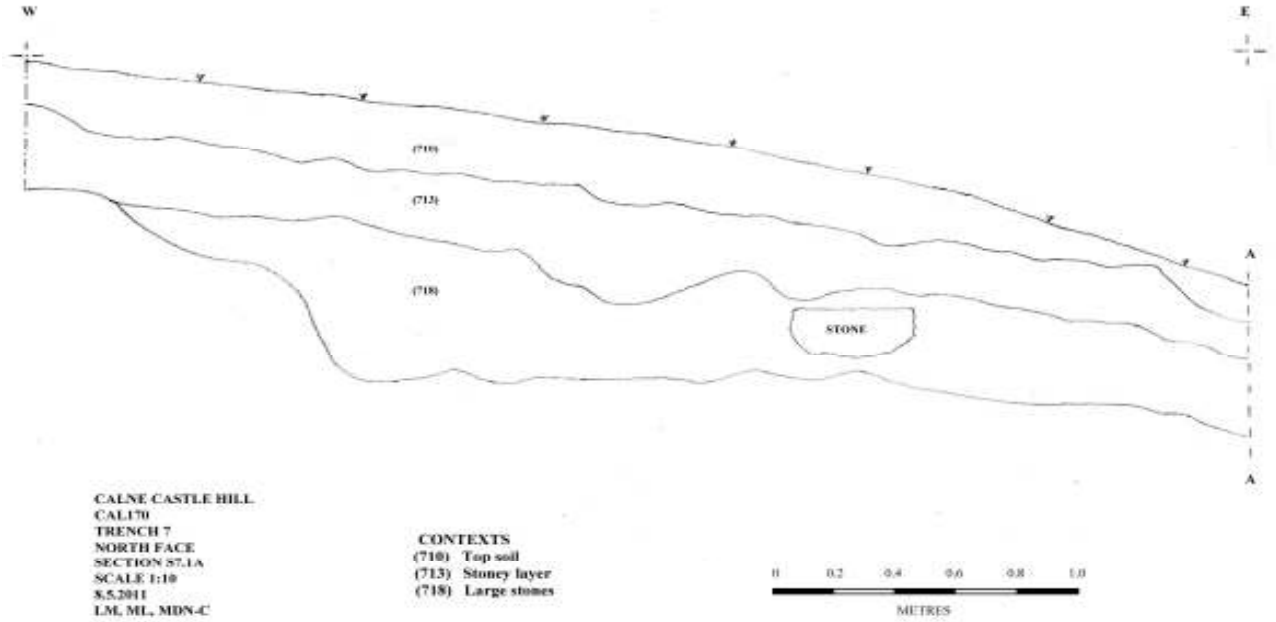
The depth of the ditch was not ascertained because of health and safety considerations as the deposits were very unstable and the depth of the excavation had reached the 1.2 metre limit. Stepping or shoring of the trench was not an option in the time available.

There was clear evidence of an internal bank, recognised from the stratigraphy and from observation on the ground; this was most recognisable on the north- western side. It was noted that the natural stone had been removed to form this ditch; on the western facing edge of the ditch the surface of the stone showed considerable weathering with fragmentation of the stone.

No evidence of a palisade was discovered, but shallow depressions cut into the stone were noted, which might be the remains of post or socket holes. These holes were filled by grey/brown dark silty clay.

The geophysics result appears to show that there is a 2.2m wide gateway or entrance to the enclosure on the western side, where the modern tarmac path is now located. It will take considerably more time and effort to establish if this is indeed the enclosure gateway.

Fig. 19, Section of Ditch, Trench 7



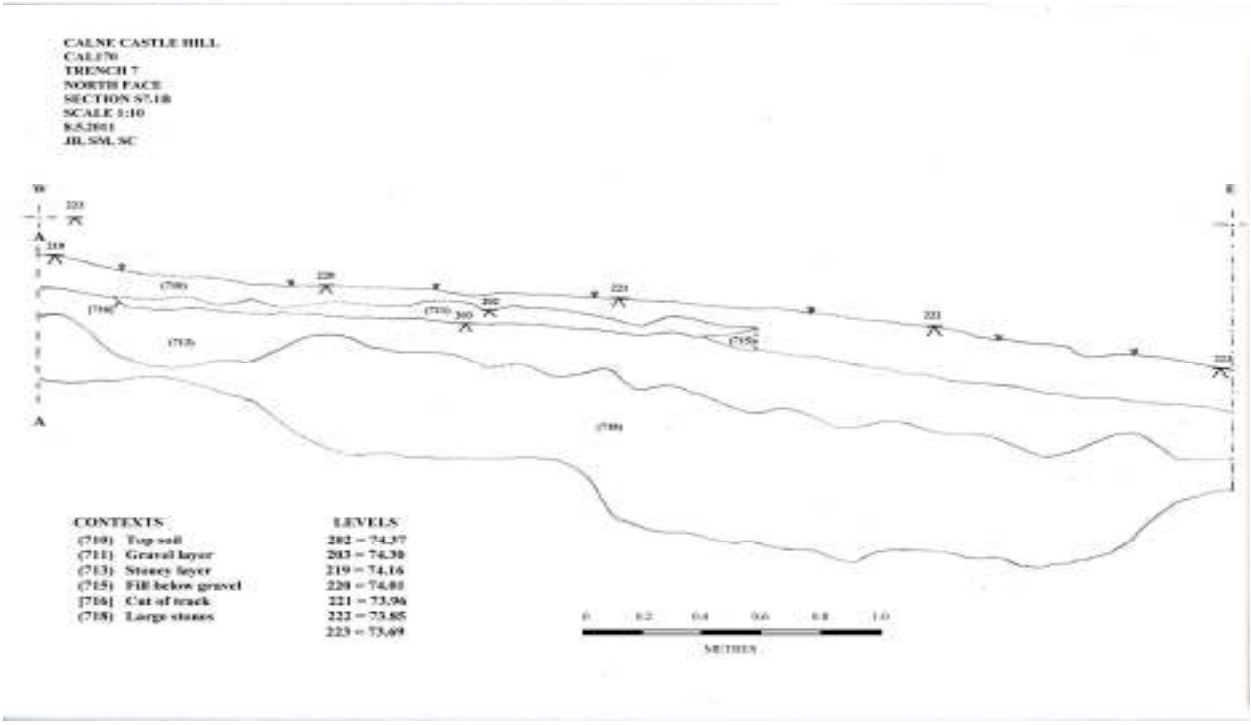


Fig. 20, Section of Ditch, Trench 7

Plate 24, Showing ditch depression running north, Trench 7

Plate 25, Showing ditch depression running north to south. Facing north Trench 7

Plate 26 Showing ditch and track-way, facing west, Trench 7

Plate 27, Showing track-way surface, facing south, Trench 7

Plate 28, Showing ditch under excavation, facing south, Trench 7

Plate 29, Showing cut of ditch, facing east, Trench 7

7.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 measured 5m in length and x 2m in width. This trench was located across an area inside the higher defence or enclosure ditch (Tr.6 [50]) and was aligned north-south.
This position was selected because the geophysics showed a dark circular anomaly measuring roughly 18 metres in diameter and in this circular feature, the resistance survey had identified the probable remains of walls.

Directly overlying the circular anomaly and walls were three deposits (810), (811) and (814).
Deposit (810) topsoil was a firm dark brown silty loam with occasional small stones. This layer had an average depth of 15 cms and artefacts recovered from this context were all post medieval in date.
(811) was a subsoil of friable light brown grey silty sand soil up to 6 cms in depth and contained fragments of slate, glass, bone, flint, pottery, clay pipe and iron nails. Items recovered from the context ranged in date from the Romano-British to the post medieval period.
Fill (814) was only found in the northern end of the trench. It ran from wall [812] to the extreme north end of the trench. This dark soil was interpreted as ditch fill of the northern quadrant of a circular anomaly identified by geophysics
This deposit was firm dark brown clayish silt, 1.93 m wide and up to 0.52 metres in depth with a flat bottom and sloping sides. No evidence of an internal or external bank could be recognised from the stratigraphy.
Romano-British pottery, tile and oyster shell, Saxon and medieval pottery and small quantities of disarticulated animal bone and burnt flint were recovered from this ditch.
Dating of this circular feature is problematic; it has the appearance of a ditch associated with a round barrow, but the lack of corresponding datable artefacts makes this idea questionable; it may be Romano-British in origin and reused in the early medieval period.
Running across the trench in an east to west direction were the foundation remains of a crude constructed rubble wall of broken courses of roughly finished local limestone [813] measuring 1.40 metres wide and 0.37 metres in depth. The facing stones had been removed or robbed away. What building this wall represents is unknown.
Wall [813] butted up to a separate but different wall [817] which ran in a north to south axis. This wall was located on the extreme westerly edge of trench 8. After a formal meeting and agreement with the landowners it was agreed to widen the trench an extra 1 metre in a westerly direction. This allowed more of wall [817] to be exposed and hopefully establish what direction this wall took and its significance to walls already located in previous excavations. Wall [817] was constructed with irregular blocks with their faces dressed on the east side; all were bonded with a lime mortar. This wall measured 2.15 metres in width and continued in a westerly direction but its extent is not known. These walls appeared to have been constructed directly onto the natural bedrock [819]. A separate wall [821] was noted built above wall [817]. It ran in the same direction but was considered to have been built at a later time. Pottery recovered from, and around, these walls, suggests a construction date from the 12th or early 13th century.

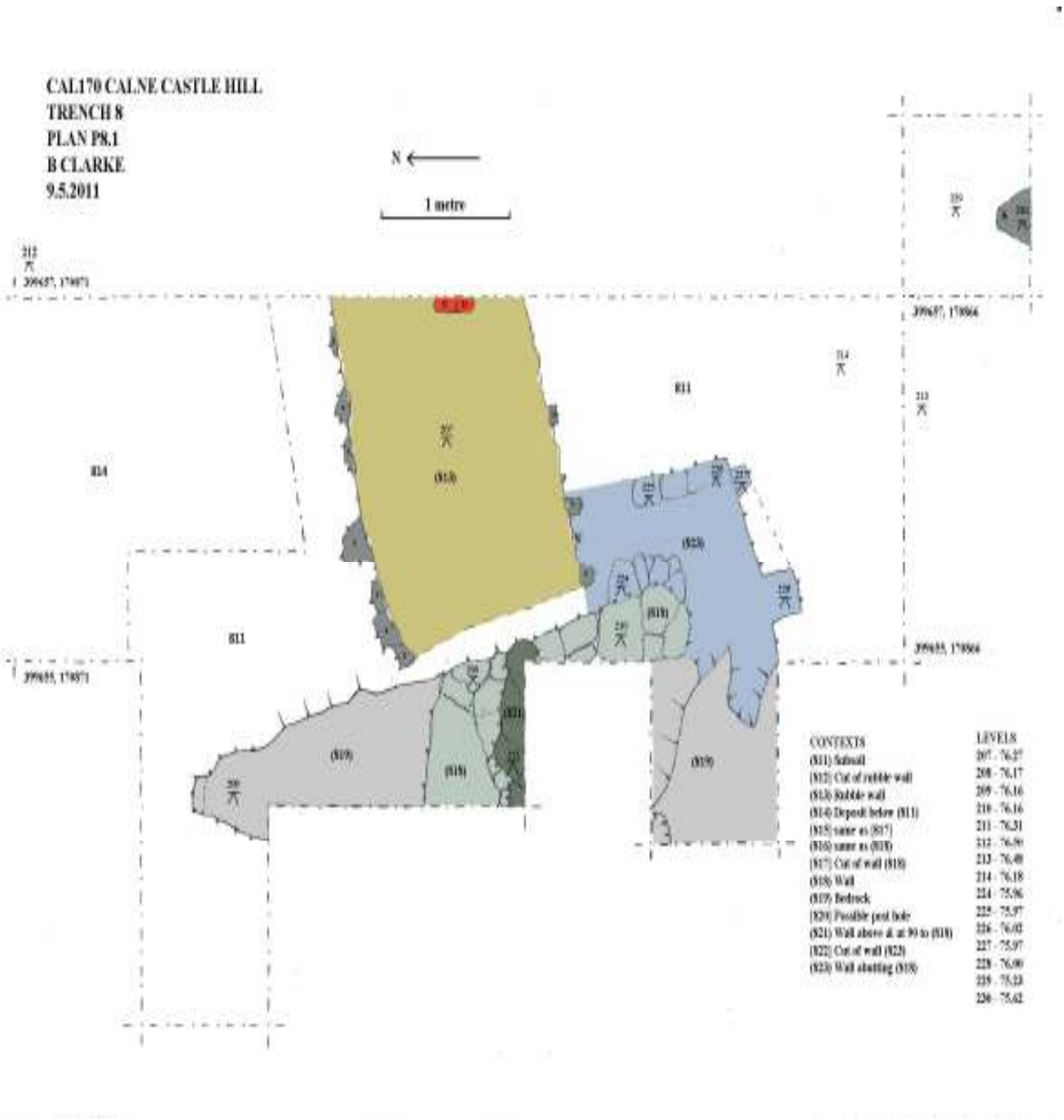


Fig. 21, Plan of Trench 8

Plate 30, Showing Trench 8, facing north

Plate 31, Showing both walls, facing north, Trench 8

Plate 32, Showing remains of a rubble wall, facing north, Trench 8

8 Small Finds Assessment

The range of artefacts recorded as ‘small finds’ suggest a variety of activities on or close to the Castle Field area of Calne from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period, but the majority of small finds came from the post-medieval period. A record of these finds can be located in this report, which also includes specialist reports.

Artefacts were recovered from all trenches but the highest numbers of finds came from trenches 2, 3 and 5.

All finds have been cleaned (with the exception of the metalwork, daub and painted plaster) and have been subject to limited remedial conservation on site where necessary, and were packed, bagged or boxed according to material; all the small finds were labelled and allocated a unique reference number (S/f).

Other bulk finds such as pottery, glass, clay pipes, CBM, worked stone and animal bones were washed/dried and bagged together, and have been quantified by material type within each context. A specialist subjected these bulk finds to a more in-depth analysis at a later date.

Subsequent to quantification, all small find have been photographed in order to gain an overall idea of the range of types present, their condition and their potential date range. This photographic record can be located in the project archives.

All small finds have been deposited with ‘The Wiltshire Heritage Museum’ Devizes, Wiltshire. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the accession number 2011.2

Table 3 shows the small find and Museum accession numbers, a brief description, material, period, trench and their context numbers.

8.1 Small Finds

Table 3

Small finds no.	Accession no. 2011.2.	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
1	51	Flint scraper	Flint	Post Neolithic	T1 10
2	43	Flint scraper	Flint	Neolithic	T3 10
3	32	Cloth seal	Lead	Post Med	T3 10
4	62	Thimble	Iron	Post Med	T3 10
5	96	Pistol shot/musket ball	Lead	Post Med	T1 10
6	29	Flint scraper	Flint	Late Neo/EBA	T1 40
7	79	Glass bottle neck	Glass	Post Med	T3 20
8	11	Green cut glass jewel	Glass	Post Med	T3 100
9	10	Token	Lead	Post Med	T3 100
10	23	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 100
11	22	Button	Copper alloy	Med	T3 100
12	19	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 60
13	71	Encaustic floor tile	Clay	Med	T3 100
14	66	Pin	Steel	Post Med	T3 120
15	57	Lock plate	Copper alloy +brass	Post Med	T3 160
16	3	Coin – William III Farthing	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 270
17	35	Cuff or clothes link	Copper alloy	Post Med	T2 10
18	69	Ball	?Stone	??	T3 40
19	91	Ring fitting	Iron	Post Med	T3 260
20	97	Painted wall plaster	Plaster	Med	T3 130
21	14	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 120

Small finds no.	Accession no. 2011.2.	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
22	21	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T2 20
23	12	Ring (finger)	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 30
24	4	Coin – Willm.III half-crown	Silver	Post Med	T2 20
25	90	Decorated bone	Bone	Bronze Age	T2 20
26	24	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T2 10
27	60	Spur	Iron	Post Med	T2 10
28	82	Lead fragment	Lead	Post Med	Unstratified
29	47	Shoe buckle	Copper alloy	Post Med	T2 Unstrat.
30	58	Copper alloy sheet	Copper alloy	Post Med	T1 Unstrat.
31	49	Brooch or belt fitting	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 Unstrat.
32	20	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 340
33	40	Fragment of decorated disc	Tin	Post Med	T2 20
34	55	Thimble	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 20
35	65	Copper alloy sheet	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 200
36	74	Lead fragment	Lead	RB	T3 Unstrat.
37	1	Coin – Charles I farthing	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 Unstrat.
38	64	Painted wall plaster x 2	Plaster	RB	T3 340
39	63	Painted wall plaster x 6	Plaster	RB	T3 320
40	30	Flint blade	Flint	Late Neo/EBA	T3 260
41	73	Lead fragment	Lead	Med	T1 40
42	28	Button or stud	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 340
43	9	Token	Lead	Post Med	T3 Unstrat.
44	5	Coin 4th century	Copper alloy	RB	T2 150

Small finds no.	Accession no. 2011.2.	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
45	2	Coin	Copper alloy	RB	T3 340
46	8	Token	Lead	Post Med	T1 10
47	7	Token	Lead	Post Med	T1 10
48	16	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T1 10
49	31	Stud end	Copper alloy	Post Med	T1 10
50	75	Lead fragment	Lead	Post Med	T1 10
51	61	Iron fragment knife handle	Iron	Post Med	T1 10
52	50	Strap fitting	Copper alloy	Post Med	T1 10
53	94	Bone knife handle	Bone	Saxon	T3 Unstrat.
54	13	Button	Shell	Post Med	T3 10
55	68	Stone floor tile	Stone	Post Med	T3 50
56	95	Spindle whorl	Stone	Med	T3 190
57	15	Brooch (2 fragments)	Copper alloy	RB	T2 90
58	87	Bone handle + remains of iron blade	Bone/iron	Post Med	T3 20
59	78	Bone tally or chopped animal bone	Bone	Post Med	T3 140
60	36	Lead button or gaming counter	Lead	Med	T3 110
61	83	Lead token (oval)	Lead	RB	T2 50
62	88	Stud head	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 20
63	84	Lead pot mend + pottery	Lead	RB	T3 320
64	59	Hob nails	Iron	RB	T3 320
65	18	Button	Tin	Post Med	T2 20
66	39	Stopper	Tin	Post Med	T6 20

Small finds no.	Accession no. 2011.2.	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
67	80	Painted wall plaster	Plaster	RB	T5 80
68	92	Glazed floor tile	Clay	Med	T2 40
69	93	Steelyard weight	Lead	Lead	T5 80
70	76	Honing stone	Stone	Med	T6 20
71	6	Token	Copper alloy	Med	T5 30
72	42	Shoe buckle	Copper alloy	Post Med	T6 60
73	27	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T5 20
74	151	Worked stone	Stone	Med	T6 20
75	77	13 Tesserae	Stone	RB	T5 80
76	89	3 Tesserae	Clay	RB	T5 80
77	67	Stone tile	Stone	Med	T6 60
78	72	Fragment of encaustic tile	Clay	Med	T2 100
79	48	Harness fitting	Copper alloy	Post Med	T6 20
80	41	Shoe buckle fragment	Copper alloy	Post Med	T6 60
81	81	Musket ball	Lead	Post Med	T5 20
82	26	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T5 20
83	25	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T5 20
84	86	Lead pot mend and pottery	Lead	RB	T5 80
85	17	Button	Silver plated	Post Med	T6 20
86	98	Sexfoil mount	Lead/tin	Med	T3 20
87	99	Coin – 3rd century radiate	Copper alloy	RB	MD Unstrat.
88	100	Coin – 4th century (Constans?)	Copper alloy	RB	MD Unstrat.

Small finds no	Accession no. 2011.2	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
89	101	Coin – 4th century (Valens)	Copper alloy	RB	MD Unstrat.
90	102	Coin – 4th century (House of Valent.)	Copper alloy	RB	MD Unstrat
91	103	Copper alloy wire bent into a circle	Copper alloy	Unknown	MD Unstrat.
92	104	Disc –jetton or trade token?	Copper alloy	Med.	MD Unstrat.
93	105	Misshapen disc – jetton/trade token?	Copper alloy	Med.	MD Unstrat.
94	106	Trade token or cloth seal	Lead	Med.	MD Unstrat.
95	107	Misshapen disc – trade token or cloth seal	Lead	Med	MD Unstrat.
96	108	Button fragment 30mm+ diameter	Copper alloy	Modern	MD Unstrat.
97	109	Button 27mm diameter	Copper alloy	Post Med.	MD Unstrat.
98	110	Button 22mm diameter	Copper alloy	Modern	MD Unstrat.
99	111	Button 18mm diameter	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.
100	112	Button 18mm diameter	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.
101	113	Button or stud head	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.
102	114	Button 14mm diameter	Copper alloy “brassed”	Modern	MD Unstrat.
103	115	Button 14mm diameter	Copper alloy	Modern	MD Unstrat.
104	116	Button or stud head	Copper alloy	Modern	MD Unstrat.
105	117	Lead sphere ?musket ball	Lead	Post Med.	MD Unstrat.
106	118	Lead object sub-spherical	Lead	Post Med.	MD Unstrat.
107	119	Metal cone	Non-ferrous metal	Post Med.	MD Unstrat.
108	120	Chain link	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.
109	121	Fragment of copper alloy sheet	Copper alloy	Unknown	MD Unstrat.
110	122	Curved bar	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.

Small finds no	Accession no. 2011.2	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
111	123	Lead fragment (waterproofing?)	Lead	Med.	MD Unstrat.
112	138	Verwood potsherd	Pottery	Post Med	T2 10
113	126	3 Saxon potsherds	Pottery	Saxon	T2 130
114	127	6 Bronze Age potsherds	Pottery	Bronze Age	T3 180
115	128	2 Iron Age potsherds	Pottery	Iron Age	T2 130
116	129	Medieval potsherd - applied cordon	Pottery	Medieval	T2 130
117	130	Saxon potsherd grass tempered	Pottery	Saxon	T3 210
118	131	3 Laverstock type potsherds	Pottery	Med	T2A 70
119	132	2 sherds Black Burnished Ware	Pottery	RB	T2 80
120	133	2 sherds mortaria Oxfordshire	Pottery	RB	T2 90
121	134	3 sherds Norman pottery	Pottery	Med	T2 80
122	135	3 sherds Samian ware	Pottery	RB	T3 350
123	34	Flint blade	Flint	Meso/Early Neo.	T3 130
124	53	Multi-notch flint scraper	Flint	Early Neolithic	Unstratified
125	70	Floor tile fragments x 2	Stone	Post Med	T2 50
126	85	Lead token (rectangular)	Lead	RB	T3 350
127	44	Flint core	Flint	Meso/Early Neo.	T6 60
128	56	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 20
129	136	2 sherds New Forest pottery	Pottery	RB	T3 320
130	137	3 sherds Donyatt pottery	Pottery	Post Med	T3 Unstrat.
131	139	3 sherds Minety pottery	Pottery	Med	T2 150
132	140	2 sherds Scratched ware pottery	Pottery	Med	T5 40
133	141	Bromham Area ware pottery	Pottery	Post Med	T3 210

Small finds no	Accession no. 2011.2	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
134	142	6 sherds Bristol slipware pottery	Pottery	Post Med	T1 30
135	143	Glazed stoneware sherd	Pottery	Post Med	T2 10
136	45	Flint blade	Flint	Neolithic	T1 40
137	144	3 sherds ?Nash Hill pottery	Pottery	Post Med	T5 30
138	145	Sherd of Savernake ware	Pottery	RB	T5 80
139	146	Sherd of Amphora Spanish Dressel 20	Pottery	RB	T2 80
140	147	Fragment of glass with letter 'A'	Glass	Med	Unstrat.
141	148	Glass fragments, a few with lettering	Glass	Med	Unstrat.
142	149	2 fragments of Venetian glass	Glass	Post Med	T3 20
143	150	Piece of glazing lead	Lead	Med	T2 90
144	155	Spectacle (double looped) buckle	Copper alloy	15th/16th Century	T2 Unstrat.
145	156	Hexagonal mount-sun burst pattern	Copper alloy	Post Med?	T2 Unstrat.
146	157	Square intricately patterned mount	Copper alloy	Post Med or Saxon?	T2 Unstrat.
147	158	Ring	Gold	20th Century	T8 Unstrat
148	159	Shoe Buckle	Copper alloy	Med	T8 11
149	160	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T7 10
150	161	Three-toed foot/stand	Fe/Alloy	Post Med	T7 10
151	162	Widow came with Fragment of glass	Lead	Med	T3 13
152	152	3 Sherds of green glazed and decorated pottery	Pottery	Med	T2 70
153	153	19, pieces of plain Tesserae	Stone	RB	T5 80
154	154	Stone floor tiles	Stone	Med	T5 Unstrat.

8.2 Bone Objects

Plate 33, The HER lists 2 unlocated Anglo-Saxon records for the Calne area. This fieldwork will increase the number to 3, with the discovery of one side of a late Saxon decorated bone handle s/f 53, T3 (U/S). The iron rivet that held the two pieces of the handle together is still *in-situ.*

Plate 34, S/f 58 Bone Handle with the remains of an iron knife blade still in situ trench 3 (140) Post -medieval

8.3 Buttons Report

A total of nineteen buttons were found, the majority of which were plain, an exception being that shown in Plate 35.

Plate 35, C17 Three part die stamped button with wire loop missing

The plain buttons were various sizes most with smooth flat faces. One has makers' information *TREBLE GILT: STANDARD COLOUR* on the reverse. Some still have their attachment loops (Plate 35)

Plate 35, Plain Buttons

8.4 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 478 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 19.468kg were collected from 61 contexts, and a further 41 – 1648kg were classed as unstratified - see Table 4.

The assemblage was quantified (number and weight) by fabric and form by using the author's personal reference collection.

Bricks and tile fragments from the late medieval or early post-medieval date dominated this assemblage, but the collection also contained items dating from the Roman period, which included fragments of brick, floor and roof tiles, box flue tiles, kiln wasters and tesserae.

Romano-British

The Roman material comprises pieces of wasters from kilns, box flue tiles, and floor and roof tiles recovered from several contexts. It was also noted that several pieces of tesserae made from red tiles and other ceramic fabrics were found; this possibly indicates that a substantially constructed Romano-British building once existed on the site.

Plate 36, S/f 75/76 -Tesserae, trench 5 (50)

Medieval
Peg and plain roof tiles were present. These date from the 13th century onward and were used throughout the medieval and into the post medieval period.
Four pieces of brick were recovered; their sizes indicate a date from the 14th or 15th century. This type of brick may also be a 'wall tile', which could have been used as infilling for a timber-framed building.
Roof tiles were the most frequent by fragment count and include pieces in a variety of colours from red to reddish-brown. Several fragments had thick white medium sandy lime mortar adhering to one side and to some broken edges, which suggests re-use in walls or foundations of another building.
One ridge tile fragment from trench 2 (40) (SF 68) was green glazed, and came off a roof of a high status building.

Plate 37, Medieval decorated floor tile

Two pieces of medieval (13/14C) decorated floor tiles were recovered, SF13 T3 (100) and T2 (100). The fabric of both tiles were identical and were the product of the Naish Hill Kilns near Lacock, Wiltshire.
The decorated tiles were of different design but manufactured in the standard way of inlaying white pipe clay into stamped impressions. None of the tiles were found *in situ*.

Post-Medieval
The remaining CBM appears to be exclusively of post-medieval date, and included fragments of unfrogged bricks, floor and roof tiles. The floor tiles are all plain; some have surviving glaze and are predominantly of a dense orange-red fabric with very few inclusions.
The fragments of brick and tile show signs of over firing with a vitrified core; these bricks and tiles may have been manufactured locally in the Oxford Road kilns (Calne).

Table 4, Master Ceramic Building Material

Trench Nos.	Context Nos.	Number	Weight/gms	Description	Age
T1	10	24	708	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T1	20	11	531	Tile	**Post Medieval**
T1	20	3	147	Tile	**Medieval**
T1	30	5	224	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T1	30	2	93	Tile	**Medieval**
T1	30	3	288	Tile	**Roman**
T1	40	1	397	Box Flue Tile	**Roman**
T2	10	40	711	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T2	20	4	137	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T2	20	5	294	Tile	**Medieval**
T2	70	7	114	Tile	**Medieval**
T2	70	5	115	Box Flue Tile	**Roman**
T2	40	3	105	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T2	80	6	453	Kiln Wasters	**Roman**
T2	90	4	237	Tile	**Roman**
T2	100	1	102	Tile	**Medieval**
T3	10	36	451	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T3	20	20	315	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T3	20	8	199	Tile	**Medieval**
T3	40	10	400	Tile	**Post Medieval**
T3	80	4	107	Tile	**Medieval**
T3	90	6	187	Tile	**Post Medieval**
T3	100	21	1057	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T3	120	29	556	Brick and Tile	**Medieval**
T3	120	5	243	Tile	**Roman**
T3	130	6	208	Tile	**Medieval**
T3	130	2	202	Tile	**Roman**
T3	190	3	197	Tile	**Roman**
T3	210	2	354	Brick and Tile	**Roman**
T3	270	2	874	Kiln Wasters	**Roman**
T3	320	3	105	Tile	**Roman**
T3	330	2	84	Box Flue Tile	**Roman**
T3	350	2	289	Tile	**Roman**
T4	20	1	238	Tile	**Post Medieval**
T5	10	11	2140	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T5	20	35	1220	Tile	**Post Medieval**
T5	30	9	404	Tile	**Post Medieval**
T5	30	6	294	Tile	**Medieval**
T5	30	3	198	Box Flue Tile	**Roman**
T5	40	8	493	Tile	**Medieval**
T5	80	2	106	Tile	**Roman**

Trench Nos.	Context Nos.	Number	Weight/gms	Description	Age
Total B/F		359	15475		
T6	10	17	236	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T6	20	6	152	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T6	20	3	127	Tile	**Medieval**
T6	20	2	165	Tile	**Roman**
T6	60	5	232	Tile	**Medieval**
T6	60	3	186	Box Flue Tile	**Roman**
T7	10	19	374	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T7	11	6	142	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T7	11	3	138	Tile	**Medieval**
T7	13	4	150	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T7	13	3	146	Tile	**Medieval**
T7	13	2	199	Tile	**Roman**
T7	17	5	145	Tile	**Roman**
T8	10	2	153	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T8	11	5	158	Tile	**Post Medieval**
T8	11	4	132	Tile	**Medieval**
T8	14	11	298	Tile	**Medieval**
T8	14	8	303	Tile	**Roman**
T8	24	1	128	Tile	**Medieval**
T8	24	9	327	Tile	**Roman**
T1	Unstratified	8	344	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T2	Unstratified	10	380	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T3	Unstratified	5	155	Tile	**Medieval**
T5	Unstratified	13	385	Tile	**Post Medieval**
T6	Unstratified	2	136	Brick and Tile	**Post Medieval**
T7	Unstratified	2	143	Tile	**Medieval**
T8	Unstratified	1	105	Tile	**Roman**
Grand Totals		519	21116		

Table 4, Master Ceramic Building Material

8.5 Plaster

Plate 38, SF 38 and 39 Painted Roman wall plaster was recovered from trench 3 (320)

8.6 Daub and Fired Clay

17 pieces of daub or fire clay were recovered from trenches 1 and 2. Wattle/twig/stick impressions were found on some of the daub or fired clay. This may represent structural material from a building with walls made of this material.

8.7 Report on Marked Clay Tobacco Pipes

Atkinson (1965) suggests the clay pipe-making industry in Marlborough was established in the reign of Charles I by members of pipe-making families moving from the well-established industry in Bristol. Those early pipe-makers took on apprentices and by 1700 the industry in Marlborough was flourishing. The popularity of snuff taking in the eighteenth century led to a decline in the pipe-making industry and there was probably only one pipe-maker still operating in Marlborough by 1750 (ibid: 88). Pipes by Marlborough makers dominate the clay pipe assemblage from the Calne, Castle Hill excavation with examples from Thomas Hunt one of the earliest Marlborough pipe-makers to Roger Andrus probably the last.

Over 600 clay pipe fragments were recovered from the excavations, 57 of which were datable by makers' mark or style. The dates of manufacture of the datable pipes covered a period of 100 years from the mid seventeenth century to the mid eighteenth, although the majority clustered around 1700 (Table1).

Table 5. Datable Clay Pipes by Context

	Roger Andrus/ Andrews Marlboro c.1720	Ed Beasten Marlboro c. 1700	Bradley Broseley Salops c.1740-60	John Buckland Marlboro c.1660	John Cleffard Marlboro c.1700	William Fery Marlboro c.1700	John Greenland Marlboro c.1690	Richard Greenland Marlboro / Salis c.1680	Richard Grenland Marlboro / Salis c.1660	Jeffry Hunt Bristol c.1650-70	Thomas Hunt Marlboro c.1690	William James Bristol c.1760	Unmarked rouleted bowls with flat heel c.1690
Tr1 (10)				1		1							
Tr2 (10)			1								1		
Tr2 (20)						2		1	1		1		1
Tr2 (70)						1							
Tr2 (90)											2		
Tr3 (10)								3					
Tr3 (20)						1		4					
Tr3 (40)													1
Tr3 (60)							1						
Tr3 (80)							1						
Tr3 (100)							1						
Tr3 (120)	1	1				2		4			3		
Tr5 (20)	1			1		3		5			1	1	
Tr5 (40)						1							
Tr7 (710)										1	1		
Tr7 (717)													1
Tr8 (811)					1			1	1		1		
Tr8 (814)								1					
Totals	2	1	1	2	1	11	3	19	2	1	10	1	3

The two unmarked pipes with rouletted rims and flat heels date to the late seventeenth century (Figure 1). This form was superseded c.1690 by pipes with larger bowls and with pointed spurs instead of flat heels.

Plate 39, Clay Pipe with no Maker's Mark

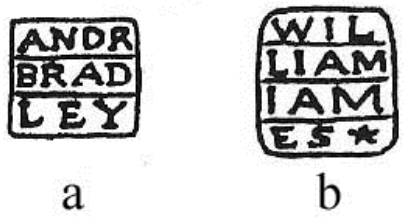
The vast majority were made locally in the Marlborough and Salisbury areas, with pipes by Richard Greenland, William Fery and Thomas Hunt the most numerous. However, one (Figure 28) was made by a member of the Bradley family who worked in Broseley, Shropshire.

Plate 40, Maker's Mark of Bradley of Broseley

There were four pipe makers named Bradley in Broseley, whose marks consisted of three lines of letters in relief divided by bars such as that on the pipe from Calne (Atkinson, 1975).

These were Andrew Bradley working c. 1690-1720 (Figure 3a), Henry Bradley c. 1660-1700, George Bradley and John Bradley both c. 1740-1760. Andrew and Henry the earlier makers put their marks on the heel of the pipe, so the stem mark found at Calne was either George (GEO) or John (IOHN). This pipe fragment is probably the latest from the excavation. There was a William James working at Boseley too but his mark extended over four lines (figure 18b) whereas that found at Calne was in three and was probably made by William James of Bristol c.1750 (Oswald, 1967).

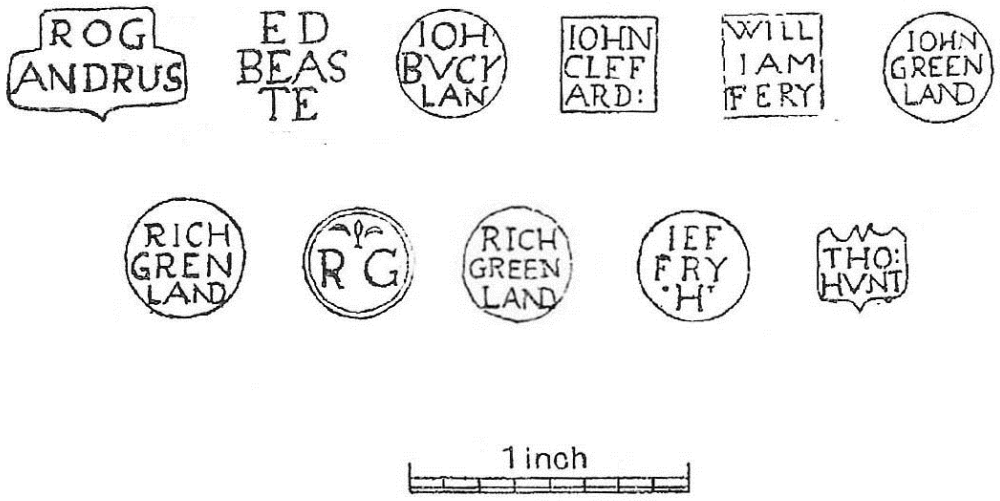
Fig. 22 Broseley Makers' Marks



After Atkinson, 1975

The clay pipes were found in all contexts (Table 1) and there is no correlation between date of manufacture and context, suggesting the contexts all date to a similar period.

Fig. 22 . Pipe Makers Stamps on Calne Finds



(After Atkinson, 1965 and MacDonald, 1938)

Bibliography

Atkinson, D.R. 1965. “Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipemakers of Marlborough” in *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Magazine* Vol.60: 85-95.

Atkinson, D.R. 1970. “Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipemakers of Salisbury, Wiltshire” in *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Magazine* Vol.65: 177-189.

Atkinson, D.R. 1972. “Further Notes on Clay Tobacco Pipes and Pipemakers from the Marlborough and Salisbury Districts” in *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Magazine* Vol.67: 149-156.

Atkinson, D.R. 1975. *Tobacco Pipes of Broseley Shropshire.* London: The author.

Atkinson, D.R. 1980. “More Wiltshire Clay Tobacco Pipe Varieties,” in P. Davey (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe III.* Oxford: BSAR British Series 78.

MacDonald, A.H. 1938. “Clay Tobacco Pipes Found at Marlborough” in *Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society for the Year 1838.* No.87: 137-141.

Oswald, A. 1967. “English Clay Tobacco Pipes” reprinted from *The Journal of the British Archaeological Association.* Third Series Vol. XXII (1960).

8.8 Coin & Token Report

Five coins and four lead trade tokens were recovered from the excavations at Calne. A further four coins and four tokens were recovered from the site by metal detector. These are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Coins and Tokens

Small Find No.	Coin or Token	Description	Date	Trench/ Context
sf9	Token	Lead trade token bird / IHC	C17	T3 (100)
sf16	Coin	CuA William III farthing	1696	T3 (270)
sf24	Coin	Silver William III halfcrown	1696	T2 (20)
sf37	Coin	CuA Charles I rose farthing	1636-44	T3 u/s
sf43	Token	Lead trade token flower / CB	C17	T3 (340)
sf44	Coin	CuA Roman House of Constantine?	C4	T3 u/s
sf45	Coin	CuA Roman radiate	C3	T3 (340)
sf46	Token	Lead trade token flower spray / HB	C17	T1 (10)
sf47	Token	Lead trade token tree / SB	C17	T1 (10)
sf87	Coin	CuA Roman radiate of Quintillus	C3	MD u/s
sf88	Coin	CuA Roman coin of Constans	C4	MD u/s
sf89	Coin	CuA Roman coin of Valens	C4	MD u/s
sf90	Coin	CuA Roman House of Valentinian	C4	MD u/s
sf92	Token	CuA token - illegible		MD u/s
sf93	Token	Misshapen CuA token - illegible		MD u/s
sf94	Token	Lead token - illegible		MD u/s
sf95	Token	Misshapen lead token		MD u/s

CuA = copper alloy, MD = metal detector find, u/s = unstratified

Plate 41, Charles I Rose Farthing sf37

Copper alloy farthing of Charles I with crown over crossed sceptres with legend *CAROLVS DG MAG BRI* on obverse and a rose beneath crown with legend *FRA. ET.HIB REX* on the obverse. These farthings were minted under licence by the Duchess of Richmond and later Lord Maltravers between 1636 and 1643.

Plate 42, William III Halfcrown sf24

©B Clarke 2010

William of Orange reigned jointly with Mary Stuart from 1688 until Mary's death in 1694 and then on his own until 1702. The silver has Williams bust on the obverse with the legend *GVILIELMVS.III. DEF. GRA,* and crowned cruciform shields on the reverse with legend *MAG.BR.FRA. ET.HIB.REX. 1696* on the reverse.

Plate 43, William III Farthing sf16

©B Clarke 2010

The William III copper alloy farthing has the legend *CVILIELMVS* (William in Latin with V for U): *TERTIVS* with the bust on the obverse and a seated Britannia on the reverse with legend *BRITANNIA* and date 1696 in the exergue.

Plate 44 Roman coin

C4 Roman Coin Hs. of Constantine sf44

©B Clarke 2010

Based on the fragment of the legend on the obverse this coin is probably of the House of Constantine AD307 – 361 but condition of coin is such it is difficult to be specific. The reverse appears to show Victory advancing left holding a wreath and the legend is probably *SECVRITAS REPVBLICAE.*

Plate 45, Roman coins

C3 Roman Radiate Coin sf45

©B Clarke 2010

The bust on the obverse is wearing a radiate crown which places it in the third century AD.

C3 Roman Coin of Quintillus sf87

Quintillus reigned for only a few months in 270AD. The radiate bust faces right and the legend reads [IMP CR A]VR QVINTIL[LVS AVG]. The reverse shows the figure of Uberitas (fertility) holding a cornucopia (horn of plenty) and either a purse or bunch of grapes with legend [V]BERITA[S AVG].

©B Clarke 2011

C4 Roman Coin of Constans sf88

This is of the House of Constantine, probably Constans AD 337-350. The reverse depicts two winged victories holding laurel wreaths with legend VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN (The victories of our lords and emperors).

©B Clarke 2011

Plate 46 Roman coins

C4 Roman Coin of Valens sf89

This is of House of Valentinian probably Valens AD 364-378 the younger brother of Valentianian I. The reverse shows a winged victory holding a wreath with the letters OF in the left field. The legend reads SECVRITVS REIPUBLICAE (The security of the republic).

C4 Roman House of Valentinian sf90

This coin is badly corroded and almost illegible but the reverse appears to depict a figure advancing right and holding a labarum. This reverse with legend GLORIA ROMANORVM (the glory of Rome) is found on coins of Valentinian I, his brother Valens and son Gratian.

Plate 47, Lead trade token

C17 Lead Trade Token sf9

Trade tokens of lead or copper alloy were produced at several periods in the history of Britain when there was a shortage of low denomination coins which were necessary for low value transactions.
The four lead tokens pictured here were all crudely cast in a mold probably of clay. Tokens sf43 and sf46 both show sprues, the remains of lead from the channel through which it was poured into the mold. They all have the initials of the tradesman on one side and a crude design on the other. They probably all date to the 17th century.

Plate 48, Lead trade tokens

C17 Lead trade Token sf43

©B Clarke 2010

C17 Lead Trade Token sf46

©B Clarke 2010

C17 Lead Trade Token sf47

©B Clarke 2010

Illegible Tokens sf92, sf93, sf94 & sf95

©B Clarke 2010

Bibliography

Carson, R. 1962. *Coins: Ancient, Medieval & Modern.* London: Hutchinson.

Marsden, A. 2001. *Roman Coins found in Britain.* Witham: Greenlight Publishing

Powell, D. 2008. "Can you Date a Lead Token by its Size?" in *Leaden Tokens Telegraph,* Issue 42: 2-4.

Powell, D. 2010. "The Early 17th Century: An Introduction", in *Leaden Tokens Telegraph,* Issue 61: 2-4.

Sear, D.1981. *Roman Coins and their Values.* Revised Third Edition London: Seaby.

Spink, 2007. *Coins of England & The United Kingdom 42nd Edition.* London: Spink

8.9 Lithic Report

Calne's Castle Hill summit at 76m above sea level would once have commanded an unobstructed view over the locality. The steep East scarp of the hill, bedded on a 3 metre thick base of oolite, is bounded by the River Marden beyond which is a narrow band of Gault Clay running between two equally narrow bands of Lower Greensand (Geddes, 2000).
Further to the East, Cherhill Down with its 18th Century White Horse precedes the bulk of the Marlborough Downs, the stone circle of Avebury and the man-made Silbury Hill. The Western outlook of the Castle Hill promontory is a gentler slope towards Bowood House and the Avon Vale on Kimmeridge Clay (ibid).
The excavation site on the Castle Hill promontory produced small amounts of extraneous lithic material among which was a thin surface scatter of flint chips that was lacking in worked flakes and few of the flint finds at lower contexts could be classed as formal tools. Table 7, below, lists those flints that were retained from the excavations.

Table 7 (July 2010)

Type	**Trench**	**Context**	**Small Find no.**	**Weight**	**Number**	**Age**
Flaked piece	T1	10	-	9 grms, 23grms	2 (broken)	Post Neolithic
Primary flake	T3	120	-	21 grms	1	Post Neolithic
Blade	T3 T3 T1	130 260 40	123 40 136	2 grms 3 grms 4 grms	1 (broken) 1 retouched 1 (broken)	Meso/Neo Neolithic Neolithic
Tool	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	5 grms	1 notched	LN or EBA
Burned flint	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	15 grms	2	Non datable
Scraper-Like	T2	90	-	8 grms	1	Post Neolithic
Scraper	T3 T3	10 10	2 6	13 grms 5 grms	1 1 (broken)	Post Neolithic Neolithic
Scraper-like side + end tool	T1	10	1	23 grms	1	Post Neolithic
Waste flake	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	44 grms	5	Non datable
Unworked	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	71 grms	16	Non datable
Total				252 grms	34	

Table 7 (October 2010)

Type	Trench	Context	Small Find no.	Weight	Number	Age
Patinated tertiary flake	T5	80	-	23 grms	1	Post Neolithic
Blade with step fracture	T5	80	-	5grms	1	Mesolithic.
Waste flake	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	155grms	22	Non datable
Core	T5	60	-	46grms	1	Mesolithic multi platform
Scraper	Unstratified	Unstratified	124	15 grms	1	Neolithic
Total				290 grms	26	

None of the flints was in pristine condition, all being chipped or abraded. The lithic quality was generally poor with multiple faults and impurities

References

GEDDES. I., 2000 *Hidden Depths* Wiltshire's Geology & Landscapes, Bradford on Avon: Ex Libris Press

8.10 Glass Report

The total quantity of (590) glass fragments excavated from Trenches 1,2,3 and 5 was examined by Rachel Tyson with Wendy Smith and Lucette Rees. The majority were from wine bottles of the 17th century and later, including some large rim and neck fragments whose string rims indicate dates mainly around the late 17th and early 18th century (cf Dumbrell 1983). The wide diameter of some bottle bases suggest that they are from onion bottles. Calne is known to have had a glasshouse in the 17th century (Brain & Brain 2000); there is no current method of identifying whether any of these bottles originated in Calne. A colourless lead wine glass fragment with a collar over a knop probably dates to *c*. 1720-30 (cf Bickerton 1986, 86-7). Fewer fragments dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were found. Most of the glass was discarded as it was later post-medieval and not relevant to the excavation's remit. Fragments that might date as early as the 16th century were retained, although many of these bottle and window fragments are not closely datable and may be as late as the 18th century. The retained fragments are listed below.

Around twenty window glass fragments were found in Trench 3, some of which had decoration painted in a red-brown pigment, including single lines, probably forming a border, and one piece with the letters 'AV'. There were at least two grozed edges, while others had a straighter cut or break, and the thickness was 2.5-3mm. The grozed edges, the thickness of the glass, and the opaque weathered condition of the glass would be consistent with window glass of medieval date, although it may also be slightly later.

A number of plain window glass fragments with a thickness of *c*.1.5mm with straight diamond-cut edges were found, one from a diamond-shaped quarry. They may date from the 16th or 17th century onwards. A section of lead came is post-medieval, indicated by the regular U-profile, the 2mm inner width, and the close spacing of the straight milling marks at 2mm. It fits somewhere between Barry Knight's types E and G (Strobl 2002).

Two base rim fragments, folded under at the edge, come from a fine colourless wine glass (T3[20]), with another small similar folded edge in slightly thicker glass (T1[10]). The first vessel, finely blown weathered glass with a slightly flaring folded base is a typical feature of wine glasses from the mid 16th to 17th-century, made in a *facon de venise* style, in England and the Low Countries as well as Venice (e.g. Willmott 2002, 60-4). The technique continued until *c.*1730-40 on English wine glasses, when many of the later examples have wider folded bands (e.g. Bickerton 1986, 34, 88-89), and the second fragment, made of thicker probably lead glass with a slightly wider folded band, probably dates to the late 17th or early 18th century.

Most of the glass fragments are from late 17th or early 18th century wine bottles, perhaps associated with the late 17th-century destruction of the Tower House. No fragments are likely to be medieval, although some window fragments from Trench 3 have quarries shaped by using the medieval technique of grozing, and have a similar thickness to medieval glass.

References

Bickerton, L M, 1986 Eighteenth *Century English Drinking Glasses. An Illustrated Guide*, Woodbridge: Antique Collectors' Club

Brain, C, and Brain, S, June 2000 A Seventeenth Century Glasshouse at Calne? Glass News 7/8, 6

Dumbrell, R, 1983 Understanding *Antique Wine Bottles*, Woodbridge: Antique Collectors' Club

Strobl, S, 2002 Lead in Stained Glass Windows. Integral Part or Disposable Commodity? *Historic Churches*? Vol &? pp.

Willmott, H, 2002 A *History of English Glassmaking AD 43-1800*, Stroud: Tempus

Trench 1
[10]
Two vessel body fragments, probably bottles, originally green, now with opaque surface weathering. Likely to date between 16th-18th centuries.
Small base rim fragment from a wine glass, rim edge folded under, width of hollow folded band 7.5mm. Wall thickness *c.*1.1mm. Colourless glass, good condition. Rim diameter *c.*80mm (10%). The clear condition and wider band width suggests it is probably late 17th-early 18th century (cf Bickerton 1986, 34, 88-89).
[30]
Small rim fragment of undiagnostic vessel with thickened, fire-rounded rim. Opaque weathering.

Trench 2
[10]
Two vessel body fragments, probably bottles, originally green, now with opaque surface weathering. Likely to date between 16th-18th centuries.
[70]
Three vessel body fragments, probably bottles, originally green, now with opaque surface weathering. Likely to date between 16th-18th centuries.
Two pale greenish window fragments, opaque surface weathering, thickness *c.*1.5mm. One has a lead shadow and a diamond-cut straight edge. 16th century onwards.
[80]
One vessel body fragment, probably bottle, originally green, now with opaque surface weathering. Likely to date between 16th-18th centuries.
[90]
Bent twisted section of lead came, length 130mm+. U-section, 3.8x5mm (web x flange), 2mm inner width. Milling at intervals of *c.*2mm. From the edge of the window.

Trench 3
[20]
Two base rim fragments from a wine glass, folded under at edge. Colourless glass with patchy opaque surface weathering. Width of folded rim band 3mm. Base rim

diameter *c.*90mm (30%). Wall thickness 0.8-1mm. The fineness of the wall, the type of weathering, and the narrow folded band suggest this is a facon de venise type, made in London and the Netherlands as well as Venice, and mid 16th century-mid 17th century (e.g. Willmott 2002, 60-4).
<7> Narrow bottle rim and neck, flaring out gradually towards missing body. Green glass with opaque surface weathering. Sheared rim, diameter c, twisted manufacture creases down neck. Rim diameter 19mm. Extant height 67mm. Similar to wine bottle necks but without the string-rim. From mid 16th-mid 17th century and later (cf Charleston 2005, 253-6, nos 106-7).
20 fragments of window glass, opaque surface weathering, 2-3.4mm. At least 8 have painted decoration in a red-brown pigment: six have a single line, possibly a curved border; one has 'AV' in large letters. At least two have grozed edges, while others have straight cuts or breaks, some at acute or obtuse angles suggesting possibly diamond-shaped quarries.
[100]
<8> Blue-green decorative mount or bead with moulded facets. 13x9mm. ?19th century-modern.
[160]
1 pale green window fragment, good condition, th. 1mm. Part of two straight edges at acute angle with lead shadows.
[190]
1 pale green window fragment, good condition, th. 1.5mm. Part of two straight edges at acute angle, slightly rough.

Table 8

Trench (Context)	Period	Vessel	Window	Other	Total
T1(10)	16th-18th C	2			
T1(10)	L17th-e18th C	1			
T1(30)	Undiagnostic/P-Med	1			
T2(10)	16th-18th C	2			
T2(70)	16th-18th C	3	2		
T2(80)	16th-18th C	1			
T2(90)	P-Med			Lead came	
T3(20)	m16th-m17th C	2			
T3(20)	?		20		
T3(20)	m16th-18th C	1 <7>			
T3(160)	16th-18th C				
T3(190)	16th-18th C		1		

8.11 Iron Objects

The assemblage is varied and the objects quite diverse in date and function. Many of the iron pieces were unrecognisable and have been recorded in the table as 'Other'. The collection of nails include a large head typical of medieval door nails and roves. Other nails include narrow rectangular head form that did not appear until the later medieval period; other nails are post-medieval in date. Most of the nail assemblage cannot be closely dated. There were other items of probable structural origin and also present are five horseshoe fragments and part of a rowel spur.

Table 9

Trench Numbers	Tr1	Tr2	Tr3	Tr4	Tr5	Tr6	Tr7	Tr8	Total	Percentages
Blades	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	7	2.39
Hasps	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5	1.70
Nails	20	36	120	2	6	5	10	32	231	78.83
Other	2	15	14	0	3	4	8	04	50	17.08
Total	23	54	136	2	10	10	21	37	293	100%

Plate 49, S/f 64 Romano-British Hob nails, Trench 3 (320)

Slag

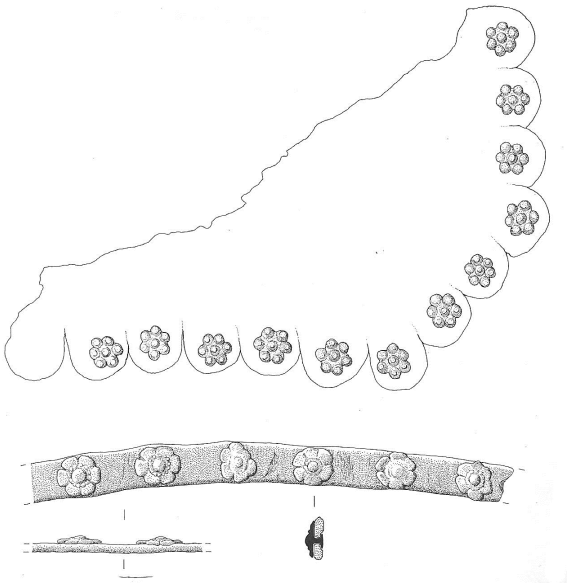
A small amount of slag (5 pieces) was recovered from trenches 3 and 5 but none of this slag has been characterized as smithing slag and therefore there is little evidence of iron working on this site.

Late Medieval Mount sf86

© B Clarke 2011
Plate 50, Medieval mount

These multifoil mounts were often used to decorate leatherwork such as belts. This lead/tin sexfoil shaped mount dates from the late medieval period (Griffiths et al, 2007).

Fig. 23. Use of multifoil mounts



Egan & Pritchard 1991, fig.121

The robust pointed shank suggests that it probably decorated wooden furniture or a box rather than a leather belt (Egan & Pritchard, 1991, 242).

Egan, G. and Pritchard, F. 1991 *Dress Accessories c.1150 – c.1450.* Medieval finds from excavations in London 3, Museum of London. London: HMSO.
Griffiths, D., Philpott, R. and Egan, G. 2007. *Meols: The Archaeology of the North Wirral Coast.* Oxford University School of Archaeology: Monograph 68, Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford.

8.12 Copper Alloy Work

Plate 51, S/f 57, A corroded, incomplete and damaged cast copper-alloy Roman brooch of the 1st- century Hod Hill type. Trench T2 (90)

Plate 52, S/f 148 Buckle. Copper alloy Georgian sub-annular shoe buckle with separate spindle (missing) drilled through the frame. There are twelve moulded concave roundels around the frame (Whitehead, R. 2003. *Buckles 1250-1800.* Witham: Greenlight Publishing, p48).

Plate 53, S/f 29 cast copper-alloy double loop sub-annular Shoe Buckle 1660-1720

8.13 Lead Work Report

The lead items include a steelyard weight, gaming pieces, window furniture, musket balls, tokens (see specialist report), pot mends and several unidentifiable fragments.

Plate 54, Steelyard weight.
Irregularly shaped biconical lead weight with traces of a flattened iron suspension loop at the top. Romano-British (s/f 69, trench 5 (80).

Plate 55, S/f 63, Lead pot mends, Romano-British Trench 3 (320)

Plate 56, S/f 61, Lead gaming piece, Romano-British Trench 2 (50)

Plate 57, S/f 126 Lead gaming piece, Romano-British Trench 3 (350)

Plate 58, S/f 3 Lead cloth seal, Post-Medieval Trench 3 (10)

8.14 Stone Report

The promontory on which it is found is composed of coralline rag and is reputedly riddled with tunnels. One tunnel opening, although now inaccessible, can clearly be seen from the nearby road; two other tunnels are known to exist.
In historical times the hill has been quarried for the building material known as 'Calne freestone' at Quarr Barton; (GR. ST 995 714) the name still extant.

A large quantity of fragmented Coral Rag building stone was recovered in the excavation, some of which showed signs of being dressed; lime mortar was still attached to some blocks.

Fragments of Pennant Sandstone Tiles, coarse grained, grey in colour from quarries in the area of the former Mendip coalfield in Somerset were recovered. This might be associated with the Romano-British building which is thought to have stood on this site.

A quantity of small to medium size pieces of tesserae were found made from Blue and white Lias Limestone quarried in the Radstock area of Somerset. (SF 75)

Several pieces of ashlar blocks of Bath stone (Great Oolite group) from the Box/Corsham area of Wiltshire were recovered. These blocks had been clearly shaped and had been used in a previous building.

Small pieces of Sarsen stone were recovered, the nearest source being the Fyfield Down area of Wiltshire, but their use is unknown.

Broken pieces of Portland Stone rectangular floor tiles were found measuring roughly 23cm x 10cm x 1cm.

Fragments of flat roofing stone with nail holes in Oolitic limestone were recovered from (Trenches 1 & 2).

1 piece of a lower lava quern stone was recovered from trench 2; this stone had faint traces of tooling on the grinding surface. It is thought to date from the late Saxon or early medieval period.

Fragment of a whetstone of old red sandstone from the Portishead beds, with a groove down both sides, perhaps used in a frame.

Several pieces of Calcareous Grit (Upper Greensand) Sandstone, hard, nodular, and creamy white, with rounded quartz grains set in a matrix of fine quartz sand and shell fragments. Quarry location not known.

.

Plate 59, Stone Spindle Whorl of squat conical shape, with a polished surface, probably made of calcite mudstone a type found in the 11th to 12th century. (SF 56) (Trench 3 (190)

Plate 60, End of a hone of very fine-grained sandstone or schist found in trench 6 (20) - (SF 70) Medieval.

.

9 Pottery Report

Introduction

The excavation produced a total of 2735 sherds weighing 38.576kg. Of these, 24 sherds weighing 237gms were unstratified and discounted for identification purposes.

The assemblage was quantified by weight and shard count and individual sherds were checked by the use of a hand lens (X10) to identify the principal fabric types; EVEs were not measured as part of this assessment. The results are shown in Table 10. The system used to classify the sherds was based on identifying known wares first; the material was then looked at in terms of its date, origin and any evidence of function. A reference collection was also employed to assist in this process.

The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site; there was a substantial quantity recovered from the trenches. Much of this assemblage is in a good condition, perhaps deriving from buildings in the immediate area.

Table 10 Chronological breakdown of pottery assemblage (number / weight in grammes)

Trench Numbers	**Tr1**	**Tr2**	**Tr3**	**Tr4**	**Tr5**	**Tr6**	**Tr7**	**Tr8**	**Total**
Date-Range									
Bronze Age	0	0	6/29	0	0	0	0	0	6/29
Iron Age	0	2/26	2/31	0	2/28	0	11/220	0	17/305
Romano-British	26/597	25/610	67/1809	0	11/386	3/41	5/48	18/548	155/4039
Saxon	1/25	0	8/85	0	0	0	9/99	4/57	22/266
Norman	0	0	0	0	3/239	0	0	0	3/139
Medieval	193/2085	224/2753	235/2856	0	141/2391	32/647	17/127	44/498	886/11357
Post-Medieval	388/4447	329/4037	437/5008	5/45	316/4836	84/1843	62/1448	29/777	1650/22441
Totals	609/7158	580/7447	755/9789	5/45	473/7680	121/2624	95/1756	100/1952	2739/38576

9.1 Bronze Age

Six sherds of Bronze Age pottery-weighing 29gms were recovered from trench 3 (180). They were clearly residual in later contexts (Roman). The fabric contained crushed stone inclusions either of sandstone or quartz and has been identified as Deverel-Rimbury Ware. Such vessels can be found in burials and on settlement sites. These sherds probably originated from a cremation urn.

9.2 Iron Age Pottery

A small group of 17 sherds weighing 305gms has been tentatively identified as Iron Age.
But all came from disturbed contexts and therefore caution is needed in dating this collection. The absence of any diagnostic sherds is also unhelpful in the dating process.
These late Iron Age sherds included fabrics of dense sandy wares, black or very dark-brown in colour, finely micaceous with sparse grog dark-grey to black. Also grog-tempered Savernake Ware is present in small quantities. This Iron Age collection has an overall date span between the 1st century BC and into the 1st century AD.

9.3 Romano-British Pottery

A total of 155 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 4039kg were recovered during the archaeological evaluation at Castle Hill site. Seven of the eight trenches excavated produced pottery. Much of the Roman pottery found during this intervention is residual but in generally good condition, but it should be noted that this pottery was mostly recovered from within later medieval deposits, but 31 sherds were recovered from sealed Romano-British deposits.
This pottery was retrieved from a previously unknown Roman building or settlement in this part of Calne, although there is a known Romano-British presence at Berhill farm to the west of the site.
The assemblage was analysed in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The sherds were examined using a hand held lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into known wares and the rest into fabric groups on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and annotated. Vessel form and decoration were also noted. All sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram.
The Romano-British pottery ranges in date from the first century AD to the late fourth century AD.
The Roman pottery collection consists of Samian, Black Burnish (BB1), New Forest fine ware, Spanish amphora, Oxford area mortarium, Oxfordshire red-brown colour coated ware, Severn Valley and Savernake pottery, Sandy coarse and Grey wares from unsourced local kilns.

9.3 Romano-British Pottery

Table 11, Romano-British pottery

Ware group	Fabric	Numbers	Weight	Part	Decoration	Date Range
Black Burnish		32	827	Body, Base and Rims	Yes	3rd to 4th century
New Forest	Fine ware	9	239	Body and Base	No	3rd to 4th century
Samian		28	547	Body, Base and Rims	2 Pieces	1st to 2nd century
Spanish Amphora		7	572	Body and Handle	No	
Savernake	Grog-tempered	14	458	Body	No	1st to2nd century
Severn Valley		23	352	Body, Base and Rims	No	1st to 2nd century
Oxford Ware	Red colour coated wares	17	296	Body, Base and Rims	No	3rd to 4th century
Oxford Mortaruim		3	183	Base and Rim	No	2nd to 4th century
Grey Ware		4	76	Body	No	1st to 2nd century
Sandy coarse Ware		17	393	Body and Base	No	2nd to 4th century
Alice Holt Ware	Grey ware	2	96	Body	Combing	4th century
Total		155	4039			

9.4 Saxon/Norman

21 sherds weighing 241gms from a Saxon hand-made vessel with a flat base, body sloping inwards at the neck, handle attachment and incised line decorations, taking the form of globular jars and bowls with plain everted rims and round bases. [Musty:135]. And one other piece of Saxon pottery weighing 25gms was recovered and identified as organic tempered ware (grass).
The Norman pottery consisted of 3 pieces, weighing 139gms, fabric limestone, flint and quartz with a coarse-textured surface, wheel-turned, from a storage jar.

9.5 Medieval Pottery

Table 12, Medieval pottery

Ware group	Fabric	Numbers	Weight	Part	Decoration	Date Range
Minety Wares	Calcareous, tempered with Oolithic limestone	184	3537	Body, Rim and Base	Combed	12th to 14th century
Fine Sandy Redware	Patchy Green Glaze	23	325	Body and Rim	Applied cordon Decorations	13th to 14th century
Ham Green Ware	Hard fabric with quartz inclusions	28	402	Long-necked rim	No	12th century
Kennet Valley Ware	Flint and Chalk tempered	92	1485	Body and Rim	No	12th to 14th century
Laverstock Ware	Green Glaze	74	738	Body	Yes	13th century
Naish Hill Ware	Green Glaze	11	221	Body	Yes	13th to 14th century
Tudor Green Ware	Green Glaze	9	126	Body	No	14th to 15th century
Crockerton Ware	Green glazed	6	154	Body	No	12th to 13th century
Sandy Ware	Green-brown exterior glaze	95	627	Body and Rim	No	15th century
Coarse Ware	Unglazed	38	1032	Body	No	12th to 14th century
Scratch Ware	Green Glaze	31	738	Body and Rim	Scratch – marked	11th to 13th century
Oxidised Sandy Ware	Green Glaze	113	520	Body and Rims	No	11th to 13th century
Locally Produced Ware	Unglazed	161	923	Body and Base	Combed	12th to 15th century
Donyatt Pottery	Slip and Mottled copper-green glaze	21	529	Body, and Base	No	14th to 15thcentury
Total		886	11357			

9.6 Post Medieval Pottery

Table 13, Post-Medieval pottery

Ware group	Fabric	Numbers	Weight	Part	Decoration	Date Range
Reduced Greenwares	Glaze	7	98	Body	No	17th century
Staffordshire	Slipware	98	234	Body, Rim and Base	Dark brown trails	17th to 18th century
German Stone-Wares	Hard Grey clay fabric	128	1564	Body, Rims and Bases	Blue painted decorations	16th to 17th century
Midlands Yellow ware	Lead Glaze	234	1668	Body, Rim	No	16th to 17th century
Oxidized Wares	Hard and Oxidized	195	2096	Body	No	16th century
Earthenwares	Internal Glaze	231	3698	Body, Rim	No	16th to 17th century
Verwood Wares	Glazed	111	5281	Body	Yes	16th to 17th century
Donyatt/ Sgrafitto Ware	Glazed	98	1539	Body, Rim and Base	Decorated	16th to 17th century
Locally produced Wares	Sand tempered	107	1132	Body, Rim and Base	No	16th to 17th century
English Stonewares	Salt Glazed	119	2249	Body, and Base	No	17th century
Bristol Wares	Yellow Slipware	112	1059	Body and Base	Yes	17th to 18th century
Cistercian Wares	Brown/Black Glaze	15	122	Body	Decorated with roundels	16th to 17th century
Ashton Keynes Ware	Green Glaze	195	1701	Body and Rim	No	17th to 18th century
Total		1650	22441			

9.7 Conclusion

The fact that there is pottery from a range of periods provides the opportunity to see the pattern of usage of the site.
The pottery assemblage ranged in date from the Bronze Age to the early 18th century, but the bulk of the assemblage was from the post medieval period.

Some of the assemblage recovered came from disturbed contexts, suggesting that the early prehistoric up to and including the Romano-British period may be residual.

The assemblage suggests that the material recovered is domestic in origin and probably came from buildings on or in the near vicinity.

No evidence for a kiln or the production of pottery has so far been found at the site or in the immediate area, but Romano-British kiln wasters were recovered from trench 2 (80) and trench 3 (270) which might suggest pottery manufacturing in the immediate area.

This assemblage of pottery has the potential to contribute to the understanding of land usage in the Castle Hill area of Calne, and although largely unstratified, contains important information about the types of pottery to be found in this area.

10 Bone Report

Methodology

All the bones were examined to identify species, type of bone present, and any butchering that has occurred. The condition of the bone was recorded along with any other information such as the estimated age of animals at death.

A total of 1594 pieces of bone, including 771 animal bones,113 loose teeth, and 45 bird bones, were recovered during the excavations, of which approximately 57.8% could be identified to species and the remaining very small fragments were rather small and undiagnostic (665 – 41.7%) so were discarded.

In general the preservation of the vertebrate remains was generally 'fair', colour was variable, although mostly light brown, and 'angularity' (appearance of the broken surfaces) was also variable with spiky and battered fragments in most contexts. Evidence of butchery, burning and the activities of carnivores were recorded on some of the bones, but there was variation between and within contexts.
'Table of animal bones' gives the number of identifiable bones to trench and species. The unidentifiable bone fragments were also recorded. The assemblage was collected by hand during the excavation, but it should be noted that no sieving of the deposits was undertaken and therefore the assemblage is biased against the recovery of very small bones (e.g. rodents, birds and fish).

The majority of this material is medieval or post medieval in date, but a small proportion came from sealed Roman contexts.

Aging was estimated chiefly from the tooth wear. Two teeth were used: the 4th deciduous premolar (dpm4) and the 3rd permanent molar (M3). The wear was estimated using the diagrams illustrated in Grant 1982. Very few complete mandibles were recovered therefore only these two teeth were used.
Caprovid (sheep and goat) bones are difficult to identify to species (Boessneck 1969) and therefore are referred to as caprovid throughout the report. Hillson (2003) was also used to identify the other bones. There were no unusual or exotic species present apart from one bone from a bat recovered from trench 2.

The assemblage is that of a typical "urban"site, and it would appear that the majority of the species identified are domestic mammal, (cattle, caprovid , pig) which were their main source of meat. There was a relatively high proportion of deer (3.4%) and hare/rabbit bones (1.9%) which might suggest that hunting was carried out locally. The presence of deer bones in urban sites has been associated with high status buildings (Grant 1984; Maltby 1979).

10.1 Roman

Only 11 bones can be securely placed into the Romano-British period and potentially associated with the Roman walls/building. These bones were from cattle and sheep and several had cut marks. Both the cattle and the sheep bones came from animals that had reached their skeletal maturity.

10.2 Medieval

Bones from the medieval contexts came from the three domestic stock species, cattle, pig and sheep/goat.
Pig bones were more common than both cattle and sheep/goat and this fits the general national trend for high status medieval sites. The remains of suckling pigs and calf's head were found in among the remains of the larger domesticates, they were considered delicacies and can be found mentioned in the menus for medieval banquets. The remaining portion of the assemblage came from horse, deer, hare/rabbit and bird. Butchery marks were observed on several bones in this assemblage. There is a possibility that these bones originate from the kitchens of the Castle.

10.3 Post Medieval

Some modern damage and physical abrasion was noticed in the post-medieval assemblage, particularly on fragments associated with modern topsoil and the rubble/demolition horizons. The assemblage is typical of butchery or discarded kitchen waste, perhaps from Castle House? Butchery marks were found on many of these bones.

Table 14, Animal and Bird Bones

Trench Numbers	Tr1	Tr2	Tr3	Tr4	Tr5	Tr6	Tr7	Tr8	Total	Percentage
Species Identified										
Bat	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06
Cat	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	8	0.5
Cattle	22	31	33	0	26	8	8	14	142	8.9
Deer	5	13	18	0	7	3	3	6	55	3.4
Dog	1	3	6	0	2	1	2	3	18	1.1
Goose	1	2	3	0	3	2	3	1	15	0.9
Hare/Rabbit	1	7	8	0	7	1	4	3	31	1.9
Chicken	4	6	11	0	3	0	4	2	30	1.8
Horse	2	5	7	0	2	0	4	5	25	1.5
Pig	34	43	66	0	94	59	33	38	367	23
Rat	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0.3
Sheep/Goat	23	32	54	2	48	4	38	31	232	14.5
Unidentifiable	39	97	165	5	152	45	73	89	665	41.7
Total Bones	132	242	375	2	344	72	177	194	1594	99.56%

10.4 Fish Bone Report

The only identifiable fishbone recovered came from environmental samples, 3,5,7. These were very small vertebrae, possibly from fresh water species.

10.5 Marine Shell Report

Marine molluscs were recovered from all eight trenches excavated; particularly abundant were fragments of Oysters (220) but Mussel shell (19) was also noted in several trenches.
Romano-British contexts accounted for 56 Oyster shells and the rest came from Medieval and Post Medieval contexts.

Table 15

Trench No's	Oyster	Mussel
T1	37	3
T2	46	0
T3	54	6
T4	1	0
T5	45	9
T6	11	1
T7	10	0
T8	16	0
Totals	220	19

Conclusions and Recommendations

This examination of faunal remains from the Castle Hill Site, Calne, Wiltshire has identified the remains of species of meat-bearing domesticates as well as other wild species, including a number of bird bones
The assemblage was generally in fair condition, with no context group in poor condition, although fragmentary due to butchery, burning and the activities of carnivores.
Pig was the most frequently recorded species, followed by sheep/goat,
cattle were the third most common, although in terms of meat weight they would have provided more meat than pig and sheep/goat.
There is evidence for change in the meat-bearing domesticates between the Romano-British and the medieval occupation of the site, but as only a small sample of bones could be firmly placed in the Romano-British period this data must be treated and used with caution.
No further work is necessary on the present vertebrate assemblage but provision should be made for the recovery and analysis of bio-archaeological remains in future excavations.
A sampling strategy should be employed to enable the recovery of fish and small animal remains by using a more extensive sieving programme of sealed deposits.

11 Environmental Samples

11.1 Introduction

All samples were taken and treated in accordance with principles and practices outlined by English Heritage (2002) in *Environmental Archaeology*: A *guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post excavation*.
Six samples were taken from lower buried horizons and subjected to environmental analysis. Specifically the samples were scanned for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains, charcoal, shell, and all small animal and fish bones.

11.2 Methodology

Seven environmental samples were taken from seven features/deposits in order to analyse the potential for charred remains on the site (Table 16). These samples were processed by standard flotation methods, the float retained on a 0.5mm mesh.
All the samples were then wet sieved to the following fractions 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 0.5mm and dried. The coarse fractions (>10 mm and >5 mm) were sorted and discarded.
The flots were scanned under an x10 –x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains examined.

Table 16

Sample Numbers	Trench Numbers	Context Numbers	Brief Description of Sample
<1>	1	(40)	Clay Silty Matrix
<2>	2	(130)	Very Clayey Matrix
<3>	3	(190)	Clay Silty Matrix
<4>	3	(210)	Clay + Silty Loam, Contaminated with Root
<5>	3	(320)	Sandy + Gravel Matrix
<6>	3	(330)	Sandy + Gravel Matrix
<7>	5	(30)	Sandy Loam + Limestone Fragments + Gravel

11.3 Charred Plant Remains

The bulk of the plant remains were preserved by carbonisation. Preservation was variable but in the majority of the samples the grains had become severely distorted during charring and/or before deposition.
The assemblage has some potential for further analysis, although much of the basic information can be found in this assessment.
The bulk consisted of a mixed deposit of grain, small pieces of fragmented charcoal, animal/ fish bones and weed seeds were also noted.

Roman

Two samples taken from Roman deposits contained spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), this is consistent with other known Romano-British sites. Spelt wheat was dominant over much of England at this date. These samples also contained charred stones of plum or sloe (*Prunus domestica* or *sinosa*). Seeds of wild vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus sp*.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) were also found.

Medieval

The bulk of the remaining samples examined were from deposits from the medieval period.
All the samples taken from the medieval deposits contained numerous grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sl*), barley (*Hordeum sp*) and wild or cultivated oats (*Avena sp*.). No chaff was recovered thus indicating that grain had been cleaned prior to being charred.
Plants from disturbed ground habitats predominate. Hall (1988) lists a series of plants which are likely to have been present in, or around a town, and which are likely to have arrived by natural dispersal, including transport on human clothing and footwear.
Such species recovered from Castle Hill include: docks (*Rumex sp*.), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*).
Also present were fragments of charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L) and an unidentified charred nutshell, possibly plum or sloe (*Prunus*).

11.4 Charcoal

Wood charcoal fragments were noted in all samples. The majority of the charcoal could be seen to be ring-porous and probably therefore of oak (*Quercus sp*.) A small amount of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and ash (*Fraxinus sp*.) charcoal were also present. Fragments of bark, unidentified stems, and an unidentified monocotyledon root material were however also noted in the sample.

11.5 Terrestrial Molluscs

During the processing of the bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred remains several snails were noted: - *Vallonia sp. Hydrobin sp* and *Cochlicopa sp*. As the number of molluscs recovered was small, they do not have the potential to contribute to the understanding of the deposits at the site.

11.6 Discussion and Recommendation

Cereal grains dominate the plant remains in these samples; the grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried prior to storage or during cooking over an open fire.
The samples were of some bio-archaeological interest. The amount of charcoal and charred material recovered indicates that there is potential for the preservation of bio archaeological remains on this site
Environmental sampling of sealed contexts should only be undertaken if anoxic, waterlogged deposits or larger quantities or concentrations of charred material are encountered.

12 Discussion

The programme of excavations was largely successful in identifying the date, character, condition and extent of the underlying archaeology on Castle Hill.
The excavation confirmed that beneath the topsoil, deep stratified archaeological deposits survive at the site. Structural deposits were encountered which almost certainly are associated with the 'castle' or service buildings, although more could survive at depths beneath the 1.2m limits set on the evaluation trenches.
The geophysics and excavation results suggest that the nucleus of the site is in the area between and to the north of trenches 1, 2,3,5,6 and 8.
The programme of work has revealed evidence for settlement within the Castlefields area from at least the prehistoric to the post-medieval period.

12.1 Period 1: Mesolithic /Neolithic.

The earliest activity identified on the site dated to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (4000BC) from the recovery of a diagnostic worked flint blade and a multi- platform core from trench 5 (60) and (80) and a second blade from trench 3 (130).
The HER has no recorded Mesolithic finds for Calne but microliths and other worked flints including Neolithic flints have recently been found at ST99375 70940 which is several hundred metres to the west of the site. These finds will be reported separately to the HER.
It is not clear why these Mesolithic flints were recovered from within the evaluation area, but they could represent a position of a base or hunting camp, possibly where tool maintenance or knapping was carried out. All prehistoric material was residual within later features.
Neolithic flint work was also found; it consisted of blades, scrapers and waste flakes. Currently the HER has one Neolithic find spot recoded, ST97SEU01 and 2 Neolithic greenstone axe heads from an unlocated site.

12.2 Period 2: Bronze Age.

There were only seven items recovered that could be assigned to the Bronze Age - 6 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, probably from a cremation vessel, (sf 114) and a small-decorated bone needle with chevron markings (sf 25). No structure or features from this period were located.

12.3 Period 3: Iron Age.

Evidence of Iron Age activity on the site comes from 17 sherds of pottery recovered from fills of trenches 2, 3, 5 and 7, representing a variety of wares. The highest concentration was recovered from the lower curvilinear defence ditch (Trench 7), and probably indicates Early Iron Age activity associated with the construction and maintenance of this enclosure ditch.
The actual size and scale of the Iron Age settlement is unknown. The surrounding enclosure ditch can be located by sight, and traced by geophysics, in a northerly, southerly and westerly direction. The eastern edge of this D-shape feature was formed by the natural break of the escarpment. (See plan/map). No structures from the Iron Age were noted, although they might well survive at a depth not achieved in these excavations, but the majority have probably been destroyed by later buildings and landscaping.

12.4 Period 4: Romano-British.

The evidence for Romano-British activity on this site comes from pottery, coins, ceramic building material and other small finds recovered from deposits of this date and later within trenches 1, 2, 3,5,6,7 and 8.
This probably indicates the presence of a Roman building or settlement on the site, or in the near vicinity. There is the real possibility that disturbance of *in situ* Romano-British deposits occurred in the medieval period, probably by the construction of buildings.
Stone built walls were located in trench 3 aligned in a north to south direction. These two walls were tentatively dated, by pottery and other small finds, to the Romano-British period. The current excavation has provided, and increased, knowledge of the known Romano-British sites in the Calne area. What classification of building was present in Trench 3 is currently unknown, but there is evidence from the recovery of Romano-British box flue tiles, tesserae, painted wall plaster and other CBM items, that there was once a hypocaust heating system, possibly associated with a villa or bath house, on the Castle Hill site or in the very near vicinity. Perhaps the site was chosen because of the excellent water supply from Chavey Well springs and its religious connotations.

12.5 Period 5: Saxon/Norman

The recovery of 22 sherds of Saxon pottery and 3 sherds of Norman pottery, and the additional find of a Saxon decorated bone knife handle (S/f 53) from Trench 3 although unstratified was particularly gratifying and suggests occupation of the site in the Saxon/Norman period. Unfortunately, no remains of a Saxon building were found, but continuity of the use of the site from prehistoric times might be the reason why the Saxons and later generations used the site.

12.6 Period 6: Medieval.

It is uncertain as to which part of the 'castle' is represented in trenches 1, 2,3,5,8 as the ground floor plan of the castle and buildings is unknown, but there is evidence that a series of buildings, one with a round tower possibly attached, existed in the early medieval period.
Due to the close proximity of Castle House and the Baptist Chapel the platform on which the 'castle' probably stood has been very much disturbed by later building work and quarrying.
The Castle Hill site and the local area were subject to archaeological monitoring during the 1960s and 1970s when Castle House was renovated; it was at this time that several large walls (6ft to 8ft wide) were discovered, but what parts of the 'castle' these walls represent is not known. One of these walls on the west side of the house was eight foot wide and was aligned in a north-south direction. The other two walls were six feet wide; one was found on the south side of the house and ran in an east-west direction, and the other was located in the garden to the south-west of the house and ran in a south-east direction away from the house. These walls appeared excessively large for a domestic building and could be associated with the 'castle', and there is the possibility that the feature [95] in trench 2 is the extreme southern end of one of these robbed out walls. Also recovered were sherds of Saxon and early medieval coarse pottery.

The construction of bungalows in Castle Fields, the telephone exchange and the scout hall in Quarr Barton, gave the opportunity for test pits and trenches of a limited nature to be carried out.
From these small interventions it became apparent that a substantial defence or enclosure ditch was located running east-west from the junction of Castle Street/Market Hill and then ran through Quarr Barton, the telephone exchange grounds, before turning south. This ditch was then noted running between the bungalows in Castle Fields and Curzon Park before crossing the western end of Castle Street/Castle Walk before joining up with the escarpment on the western side of Castle Hill park.
Diagnostic artefacts recovered from the fills of this ditch ranged in age from the Iron Age through to the early medieval period.

12.7 Period 7: Post-Medieval.

There is evidence for fairly extensive late medieval or early post-medieval activity on the Castle Hill site.
Most of the series of layers recorded in sections may represent make up, related to demolition or dumping activities in the medieval period, but this activity greatly increased around the early to middle 17th century, mainly due to the building of the existing Castle House and the landscaping of the grounds. The map regression exercise undertaken as part of the archaeological desk-based assessment, clearly demonstrated that the land to the rear of Castle House was predominantly used for formal gardens.
It was at this period of time that both ditches were backfilled with demolition rubble possibly from a building already derelict on the site. This is suggestive of rapid and deliberate back filling with material that had accumulated on or near the site.
Local people have suggested that these ditches were filled in and levelled, and then a hard surface was laid to form a track or drive way so that the daughter of the owner of the house, who was disabled, could be transported around the park on a small cart pulled by dogs or a small pony. There is clear and irrefutable evidence that this drive way was laid on top of both ditches.

CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170

Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co-ordinates	Initials	Date
T1	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	5/7/10
T1	20	Layer under (10)		RJH	5/7/10
T1	30	Layer under (20)		RJH	5/7/10
T1	40	Layer under (30)		RJH	7/7/10
T1	50	Layer under (40)		RJH	7/7/10
T1	60	Natural Polished Stone Floor Surface		RJH	7/7/10

CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170

.

Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co-ordinates	Initials	Date
T2	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	5/7/10
T2	20	Layer Fill under (10)		RJH	5/7/10
T2	30	Cut of Wall –East Side		RJH	5/7/10
T2	40	Fill of Wall [30]		RJH	7/7/10
T2	50	Cut of Drain or Culvert		RJH	7/7/10
T2	60	Fill of Drain or Culvert [50]		RJH	9/7/10
T2	70	Fill of Trench – Rubble NS		RJH	9/7/10
T2	80	Fill of Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T2	90	Fill of Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T2	95	Cut of Ditch or Wall Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T2	100	Fill of Ditch or Wall Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T2	110	Cut of Wall		RJH	9/7/10
T2	120	Fill of Wall [110]		RJH	9/7/10
T2	130	Fill East side of Trench		RJH	12/7/10
T2	140	Red Brick Edging to Wall		RJH	13/7/10
T2	150	Ash layer in (100)		RJH	13/7/10
T2	160	Cut of Stone Wall of Tower ES		RJH	18/7/10

CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170

Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co-ords	Initials	Date
T3	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	5/7/10
T3	20	Layer Fill under (10)		RJH	5/7/10
T3	30	Cut of Wall		RJH	5/7/10
T3	40	Fill of Wall [30]		RJH	7/7/10
T3	50	Cut of Wall		RJH	7/7/10
T3	60	Fill of Wall [50]		RJH	9/7/10
T3	70	Cut of Wall		RJH	9/7/10
T3	80	Fill of Floor		RJH	9/7/10
T3	90	Fill under (80)		RJH	9/7/10
T3	100	Fill in Round Tower.		RJH	9/7/10
T3	110	Fill in West End of Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T3	120	Fill perhaps Robbers Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T3	130	Fill of Wall [70]		RJH	12/7/10
T3	140	Fill under (40)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	150	Cut of Well		RJH	13/7/10
T3	160	Fill of Well		RJH	13/7/10
T3	170	Cut of Floor to a Building		RJH	13/7/10
T3	180	Fill of Floor, Crushed Stone		RJH	13/7/10
T3	190	Fill of R/B Wall under (130)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	200	Cut of Wooden Beam Slot		RJH	13/7/10
T3	210	Fill of Beam Slot.		RJH	13/7/10
T3	220	Clay Wall Crossing Trench		RJH	13/7/10
T3	230	Natural but Polished Stone		RJH	13/7/10
T3	240	Natural Stone Surface		RJH	13/7/10
T3	250	Fill above (160) ~ [150]		RJH	13/7/10
T3	260	Stone Fill below (120)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	270	Fill below (260)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	280	Cut of Stone Wall below [50]		RJH	13/7/10
T3	290	Fill of Stone Wall [280}		RJH	13/7/10
T3	300	Fill under (210)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	310	Cut of Roman Wall		RJH	15/7/10
T3	320	Fill of Roman Wall		RJH	15/7/10
T3	330	Fill above (250)		RJH	15/7/10
T3	340	Fill of Wall under [30]		RJH	15/7/10
T3	350	Fill of Floor beside Wall.		RJH	15/7/10
T3	360	Cut of Pit		RJH	15/7/10
T3	370	Fill of Pit [360]		RJH	15/7/10
T3	380	Cut of Pit		RJH	15/7/10
T3	390	Fill of Pit [380]		RJH	15/7/10
T3	400	Lower Fill of Pit [380] under (390)		RJH	15/7/10

CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170

Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co-ordinates	Initials	Date
T4	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	5/7/10
T4	20	Stone Fill under (10)		RJH	5/7/10
T4	30	Stone/ Silt Fill in Respectable (50)		RJH	5/7/10
T4	40	Stone/Silt inside Well/Spring Tunnel.		RJH	5/7/10
T4	50	Stone Respectable		RJH	5/7/10

CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170

Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co-ordinates	Initials	Date
T5	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	28/10/10
T5	20	Fill under (10)		RJH	28/10/10
T5	30	Fill		RJH	28/10/10
T5	40	Fill		RJH	28/10/10
T5	50	Cut of Wall		RJH	28/10/10
T5	60	Fill of Wall (50)		RJH	28/10/10
T5	70	Natural Bedrock		RJH	28/10/10
T5	80	Fill North West Corner		RJH	28/10/10

CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170

Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co-ordinates	Initials	Date
T6	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	28/10/10
T6	20	Fill under (10)		RJH	28/10/10
T6	30	Cut of Track		RJH	28/10/10
T6	40	Fill of Track (30)		RJH	28/10/10
T6	50	Cut of Ditch		RJH	28/10/10
T6	60	Top Fill of Ditch (50)		RJH	28/10/10
T6	70	Stone Surface under (40)		RJH	28/10/10

CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle hill ~ Calne	Code Cal 170

Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co-ordinates	Initials	Date
7	10	Over Burden		LA	6/05/2011
7	11	Gravel Fill of Ditch		LA	6/05/2011
7	12	Stone Fill of Ditch		LA	6/05/2011
7	13	?		LA	6/05/2011
7	14	Cut of Ditch		LA	6/05/2011
7	15	Over Burden (Fillet).		LA	6/05/2011
7	16	Cut of Gravel Track-way		LA	6/05/2011
7	17	Stone layer in Ditch		LA	6/05/2011
7	18	?		LA	6/05/2011

CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle hill ~ Calne	Code Cal 170

Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co-ordinates	Initials	Date
8	10	Deposit, Top-soil			
8	11	Deposit, Soil under (10)			
8	12	Cut of wall			
8	13	Stone fill of wall [12]			
8	14	Deposit, Soil under (11)			
8	15	Cut of Stone wall			
8	16	Stone fill of wall (15)			
8	17	Cut of Stone wall (same as wall [15]			
8	18	Stone fill of wall (17), same as fill (16)			
8	19	Natural bedrock			
8	20	Cut of Post Hole ?, later investigation suggests that this feature is a solution hole			
8	21	Cut of wall over [15] at a 90 degrees angle.			
8	22	Cut of wall			
8	23	Stone fill of wall [22]			
8	24	Fill of test pit under (11)			
8	25	Fill of test pit under (24)			
8	26	Stone fill of test pit under (25)			

Bibliography

Boessneck J 1969*, Osteological differences between the sheep ovis aries linne and goat Capra hircus linne*. In Brothwell and Higgs (eds.)

Davenport Peter (edited) Archaeology in Bath 1976-1985,
Excavations at Orange Grove, Swallow Street, The Crystal Palace, Abbey Street,
Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, Monograph No. 28. 1991. ISBN 0 947816 28 3

English Heritage 2002 in *Environmental Archaeology*: A *guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post excavation*.

Grant Annie. 1982. *The use of toothwear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates*, in Wilson, Grigson and Payne.

Grant Annie, 1984. Medieval Animal Husbandry: The Archaeozoological Evidence, In Animals and Archaeology: 4 Husbandry in Europe, edited by Caroline Grigson and Juliet Clutton-Brook, British Archaeological Reports (BAR) Oxford.

Hillson Simon 2003, *Mammal Bones and Teeth, An Introductoty Guide to Methods of Identification.* The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London ISBN 0-905853-30-x

Institute of Field Archaeoligist 1994 (revised 2001) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation.* Unpublished.

Maltby Mark 1979, *The Animal Bones from Exeter 1971-1975*. Exter Archaeological Reports 2. Sheffield, UK.

Project Archives

The full archive including documentary and physical evidence will be deposited at The Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes, and Wiltshire. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the accession number 2011.2
A copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with Wiltshire County Archaeological Services and Calne Heritage Centre.

Format	Description
A4 pages	Project Design
A4 pages	Context record sheets
A4 pages	Context index sheets
A4 pages	Drawing register sheet
A4 pages	Drawing sheets
A3 pages	Drawing sheets
A1 Pages	Drawing sheets
A4 pages	Geophysics report
A4 pages	Photographic register sheets
A4 pages	Level record sheets
A4 pages	Day book
A4 pages	Small find sheets
A4 pages	Attendance sheets
A4 Folders	Correspondences
USB	Photographs of the excavations