

WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD GROUP



The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire

Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report: Part 1 Magnetometer Survey



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WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
41 LONG STREET
DEVIZES
WILTSHIRE
SN10 1NS

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Summary

On the 7th May 2017, a geophysical magnetometer survey was carried out by members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group. The Site comprises of a high status medieval dwelling, interpreted as the manor house of the Bishop of Salisbury, dating to the 13th century. The survey was carried out in order to further the potential archaeological evidence of the Site, by surveying a much larger area of the Great Orchard, in comparison to past surveys in 2002 and 2006 using resistivity. This included the field to the south on high ground (Field One), and an area of flat grassland to the north downslope (Field Two). The middle of the field could not be surveyed due to the steepness of the slope and dense vegetation. The magnetometer survey located a number of small discrete pit-like features, and weak positive rectilinear features in Field Two to the north. The survey also located number of weak positive linear and rectilinear features in Field One, one of them forming a very small square enclosure. A large circular pit, linear and rectilinear features were also identified near to a large central structure, located towards the centre of Field One. The structure consists of two identifiable rectangular buildings, with possible internal divisions in between. The northern rectangular building has located within it, a large circular feature with a weak dipolar reading. This structure was also identified in past resistivity surveys and excavations, as a high status medieval building dating to the 13th century.

Date of Investigations

The geophysical survey was undertaken at the Great Orchard in Potterne, Wiltshire on the 7th May 2017. The work was carried out by the Wiltshire Archaeological Field Group, a not-for-profit unit part of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (WANHS).

Site Owner

The Site is owned by George Day of Mill Cottage, Potterne, who not only gave permission for the geophysical survey, but actively encouraged and enthusiastically supported the project.

Authorship

This report was written and compiled by Jon Sanigar, B.A M.A. and Mike McQueen, B.A. M.A.

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Disclaimer

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

Acknowledgements

The Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group would like to express our thanks, gratitude and appreciation to George Day of Mill Cottage, Potterne, the owner of the Great Orchard, for his permission and enthusiasm to carry out the geophysical survey. I would like to thank Mike McQueen, member of the WAFG, for his time in carrying out the geophysical survey using his own geophysical equipment and interpreting the results. I would also like to thank John Samways and Jan Dando who volunteered to assist with the geophysical survey.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1. On the 7th May 2017, members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group undertook a magnetometry survey within a field in Potterne, Wiltshire, known locally as the Great Orchard. The magnetometer survey was carried out to assess and locate any further archaeological anomalies, that may be associated with a high-status medieval building on the Site located during excavations in 1974 (McGlashan and Sandell) and 2007 (McGlashan 2008). The remains of this structure were later interpreted as the Bishop of Salisbury's manor house, dating to the 13th century. In addition, the magnetometer survey was also carried out to further any archaeological evidence located during geophysical resistivity surveys that were carried out in 2002 (Payne) and 2006 (Gunter). The use of magnetometry allowed for a much larger area of the Site to be surveyed, in comparison to the previous resistivity surveys which were targeted within a specific area of Field One. To the north of the Site of the Bishop's manor house, at the base of the steep slope, the magnetometer survey was extended to assess whether any anomalies of archaeological potential that could be associated with the manor house continued. This area had not been subject to any form of geophysical survey.

2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1.1 The Site is located within an open flat grassland field, which has been used for arable land, and more recently as pasture, on the western side of Potterne, Wiltshire (**Figure 1**). The Site is bordered to the south by a brick wall, with a road named Court Hill running east-west. The eastern and western edges of the Site are bordered by large trees and residential houses, one being Court Hill House to the east. To the north, the landscape slopes steeply downward to a small flat grassland field and houses, with Mill Cottage and a leat to the north-west of the Site, and the Plump Well to the north-west.

2.1.2 The road running to the south of the Site, Court Hill is also suggestive of the areas past, there being a court or a hall on top of the hill overlooking Potterne.

2.1.3 The Site is located upon a ridge of Upper Greensand Formation – Sandstone, Glauconitic, 87.44 m aOD. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 112 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2017).

2.1.4 The lower part of the Site to the north is located on Gault Formation – Mudstone, 81.2 m aOD. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 100 to 112 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2017).

2.1.5 The Site covers an area of 14,860 sqm (3.67 acres, 1.49 hectares), and is centred on grid reference ST 99343 58471.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.0.1 A number of archaeological events, artefacts and structures are known to have been uncovered within the Site itself, as summarised below. Many other find spots and archaeological events are recorded within the immediate surroundings of the Site, approximately 500 m in radius, within the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER). All information outlined below, can be accessed via the Wiltshire and Swindon HER's website.

3.1 Mesolithic (10,000-4000 BC)

3.1.1 Mesolithic worked flints were found at No. 5 Coxhill Lane (MWI14057), located 223 m to the east of the Site, consisting of three tranchet axes, two being broken. A micro-core, backed blade, obliquely worked point, small blade flake, three scrapers, hammer stone, core and two flakes. It is unclear how these were discovered, but suggests possible settlement and flint knapping sites within the area (Wiltshire Archaeological Register 1978: 132).

3.1.2 Mesolithic flint flakes were also found at No.43 Whistley Road, 344 m to the north (MWI14056). These finds included blade flakes, serrated edge waste blade flakes, core preparation flakes, cores and other blades, some have been retouched. This also indicates possible Mesolithic settlement or flint knapping sites around the Potterne area (Wiltshire Archaeological Register 1978: 132).

3.2 Neolithic (4000-2500 BC)

3.2.1 Archaeology dating to the Neolithic is sporadic, and only consists of find spots. A flint flake with retouch along one edge was found at No. 4 Whistley Road (MWI14059), 229 m to the north.

3.2.2 A flint flake was found in 1988, and a second flint flake was found in 1990 within the churchyard of St. Mary's church (MWI14066), 203 m to the east.

3.3 Iron Age (750 BC - AD 43)

3.3.1 Located near to the crossroad of Coxhill Lane and the High Street 187 m to the east of the Site, an Iron Age stone implement was found in 1986 (MWI4078). No further Iron Age sites and artefacts have been found in the vicinity of the Site.

3.4 Romano-British (AD 43-410)

3.4.1 Archaeology dating to the Romano-British period is also sporadic, and consists mostly of find spots, with the exception of a small cemetery.

3.4.2 A stray Romano-British coin was found at No. 3 Coxhill Lane (MWI14088), 232 m to the east of the Site. The coin being a Follis of Gratian AD 367-375 (Wiltshire Archaeological Register 1981: 206).

- 3.4.3 Another Romano-British coin of a third brass of Constantius 1st (MWI14082), was found at No. 2 High Street, 171 m to the east of the Site.
- 3.4.4 A Romano-British cemetery was discovered 346 m to the south-east of the Site at Blounts Court (MWI14086). Four burials were found in December 1964; all of them adult, and only one burial was complete. Iron hobnails were found within one burial, and scattered sherds of Savernake type pottery (Annable 1966: 95).

3.5 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)

- 3.5.1 A Late Saxon timber church was excavated by Norman Davey (MWI14103) in 1964, at the site of St Mary's Church, 217 m east of the Site. The evidence suggests that the timber church at Potterne lasted from the 10th century, until well into the 12th century. The tub font, considered to be of 10th century date, and preserved in the present church of St. Mary the Virgin at Potterne, could have come from the baptistery of the timber church, for the shape and dimensions of the recess cut in the greensand to accommodate a tub font match those of the Saxon font. The inscription cut round the rim of the font is of 10th to 12th century date, and is therefore contemporary with the timber church. The terminal date for the timber church, suggested by the pottery sherds in the primary layer covering the floor of the abandoned church, appears to be around the middle of the 12th century. The church may in fact have fallen into disrepair during its nine years of confiscation from the bishop by the Crown (1139-1148), and have been superseded by the new stone church soon after the restoration of the property to the bishops of Salisbury in 1148 (Davey 1964). The early medieval church at Potterne suggests the village itself has Anglo-Saxon origins.

3.6 Medieval (AD 1066-1500)

- 3.6.1 Excavations on edge of the Great Orchard near the boundary of Court Hill road, by N. Davey and N. McGlashan in 1961 (MWI4124), revealed a possible gravel surfacing, and an apparent post-hole (McGlashan and Sandell 1974).
- 3.6.2 Located to the north-west of the Site at the base of the steep slope, is the Plump Well. The well was modernised in 1933. During the modernisation, workmen found two large non-local stone steps. These led up the steep bank of the Plump Well green lane east towards the knoll (McGlashan and Sandell 1974: 90).
- 3.6.3 A geophysical survey was carried out in 2002 by Payne (2002) (**Figure 10**), with the use of a resistivity meter in order to assess the archaeological potential of the Site. The results of the survey revealed that there was a formerly large stone building in the middle of the Site. A square block measuring around twenty metres in length and width, and within the structure there appears also to be internal divisions. Further anomalies have been interpreted as a possible chapel, pathways leading to the Plump Well to the north-west, courtyard walls, and other pathways leading away from the central structure. However, the survey had no identified any medieval access to the site in the form of a gatehouse.

- 3.6.4 Excavations within the Site were carried out in 1974 and 2007, with the aim of locating structures associated with the Bishop of Salisbury (**Figure 9**). These excavations were led by McGlashan and Sandell, with the aid of the Archaeology Field Group of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (McGlashan and Sandell 1974; McGlashan 2008). An extract of the summary of the excavation highlights what was found: - In the summer of 2007, eleven trenches, guided by resistivity survey, uncovered footings of medieval style similar to those of other local buildings. Pottery dated to the 13th century was found at the base of the footings, while a large quantity of fragments of ceramics, animal bones, and stone roof tiles were also recovered. With no overall plan yet evident, the fieldwork concluded that the high status materials, including worked ashlar and encaustic tiles, could have belonged to a magnate of the Church (2008: 141).
- 3.6.5 Seventeen plus graves were excavated during 2005 by students and others of the University of Sheffield (MWI4129), at No. Eight Duck Street, 157 m to the north-east of the Site. It is possible that this cemetery was established before the Norman Conquest, and it had gone out of use during the 13th century. St Mary's Church was built in the mid-13th century, so it is likely that this burial ground went out of use when the new church was established. The human remains represent a rural Christian population of the 11th to 13th centuries. Two distinct phases of burial attest to the fact that the cemetery was in use over a long period of time. The osteological analysis demonstrated that these people were hard working and malnourished. A bronze artefact in the shape of a cross was found directly above the skull of skeleton 188. One of the burials had several large stones placed around the skull (Hawtin 2005).
- 3.6.6 Located 248 m to the north of the Site as a find spot, next to Whistley Road, a medieval floor tile fragment, and a broken medieval pilgrim's religious relict holder (MWI4126) were found.
- 3.6.7 Located approximately 160 m to the east of the Site is Porch House on the High Street. This building dates to c.1480, timber-frame with stone slate roofs and ashlar stacks. A single storey central great hall flanked by a two-storey gabled cross wings, with a two-storey gabled porch projecting from south cross wing and rear wing extending back from north cross wing. Porch House was probably built for the Bishops of Salisbury, who held the Manor of Potterne (British Listed Buildings 2017).

3.7 Post-Medieval (AD 1500-present day)

- 3.7.1 Courthill Farm, Potterne (MWI69295), located 183 m to the south-west, is a partially extant 17th century farmstead of regular courtyard plan. The courtyard is of L-plan (with a detached house) with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached with gable on to the yard. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings (Edwards 2014; Edwards and Lake 2014a; Edwards and Lake 2014b; Edwards and Lake 2014c).
- 3.7.2 Site of Outfarm north-northwest of Courthill Farm, Potterne (MWI68178), located 352 m to the west of the Site. Demolished 19th century Outfarm was constructed as a singular structure. Isolated location to the north-west of the Site. The farmstead and

all historic buildings have been lost (Edwards 2014; Edwards and Lake 2014a; Edwards and Lake 2014b; Edwards and Lake 2014c).

3.7.3 Located to the immediate west of the Site, is the large early 18th century house, named Court Hill House (Pevsner 1975: 373). This house is supposedly to have been constructed when the manor house had been demolished.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1.1 The aims and objectives of the fieldwork were to:

- *To re-evaluate the Site in order to locate further possible archaeological anomalies within the boundaries of The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire, with the use of magnetometry;*
- *To further the evidence produced by archaeological geophysical surveys carried out in 2002 and 2006;*
- *To determine or confirm the extent of any features or structures of archaeological significance, that may or may not relate to the possible location of archaeological remains, that have been interpreted as the Bishop of Salisbury's manor;*
- *To assess the overall archaeological potential of the Site.*

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1.1 The survey was carried out once permission has been obtained from the landowner, and was undertaken by Mike McQueen. He was supported by members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group.
- 5.1.2 The Site as a whole and geophysical survey was photographed using a Digital SLR to record the event.
- 5.1.3 The geophysical survey was given its own overall unique Site code **GO17**.

5.2 Survey Grids

- 5.2.1 Full and partial 20 m by 20 m survey grids were laid out covering Field One at the southern, and Field Two at northern extents of the Site. The middle section of the Site was too steep to survey.
- 5.2.2 The positions of the corners of each grid were recorded using a MobileMapper 300 GPS system and Pocket GIS Software. The MobileMapper 300 was fully RTK corrected to give an accuracy to 0.002 m – 0.010 m. This will ensure that it will be possible to accurately locate any features identified by the survey, if it is decided that an excavation should be carried out in the future.

5.3 Magnetometer Survey

- 5.3.1 The survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad 601-2 Dual Sensor Gradiometer set up as follows:

Units:	nT
Collection Method:	Zigzag
Sensors:	2 @ 1.0 m spacing.
Readings / Sampling	1 per 1 m / 4 per 1 m
Dummy Value	32000
Direction of 1st Traverse	South East
Palette	Greyscale

5.4 Survey Results

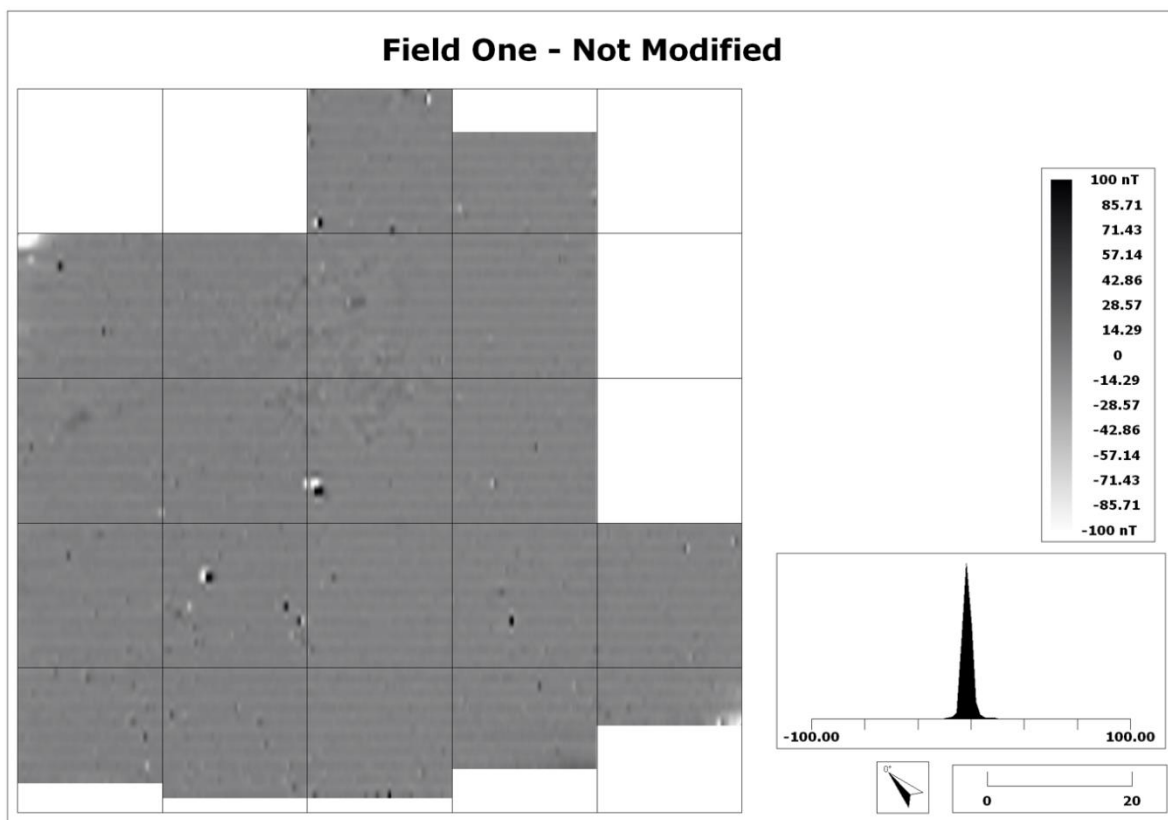
5.4.1 The data collected in the survey was processed using TerraSurveyor 3.0.25 software. The fully georeferenced results of the survey were mapped using ArcGIS software, and Ordnance Survey MasterMap mapping (**Figures 2, 3 and 4**).

5.4.2 The surveys for both fields were processed in the following way:

- De-stripe,
- De-stagger in both directions by 50 cm,
- Clip at 2.00 Std Dev.

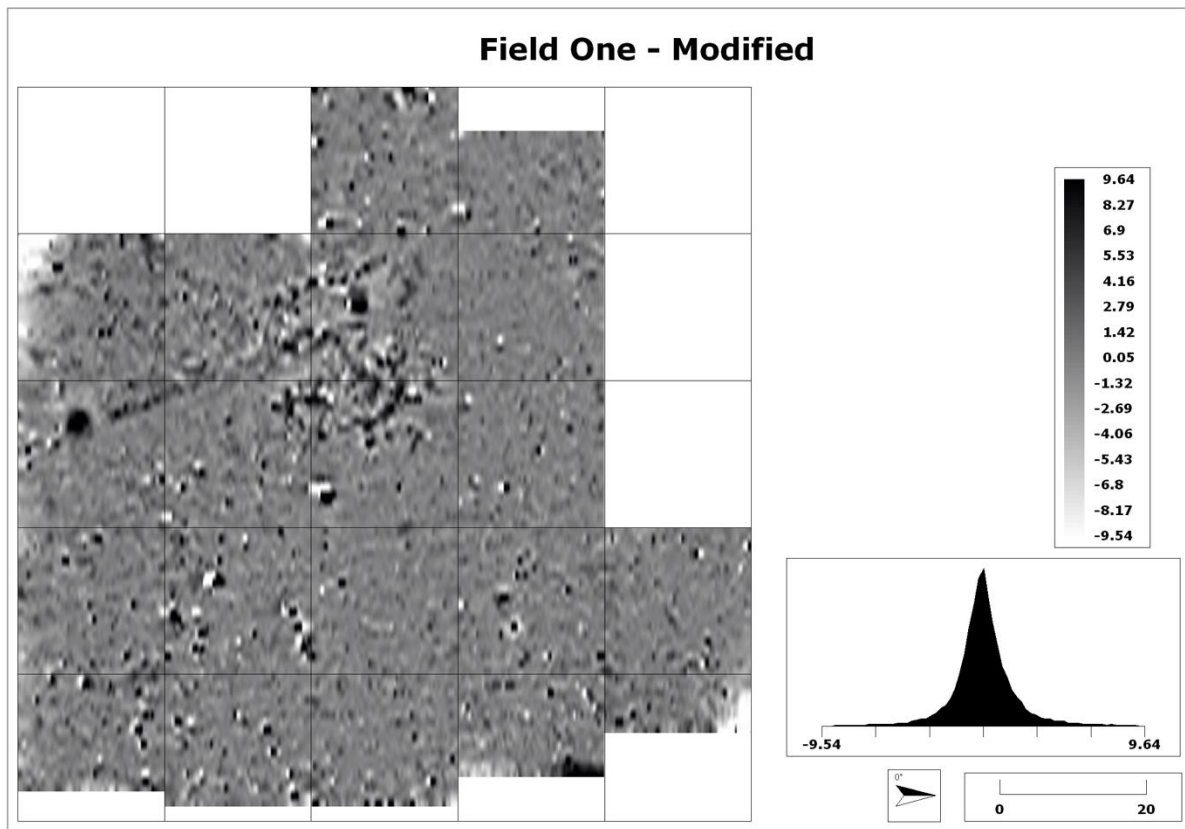
6 RESULTS

6.1 The results of the survey in Field One before modification.



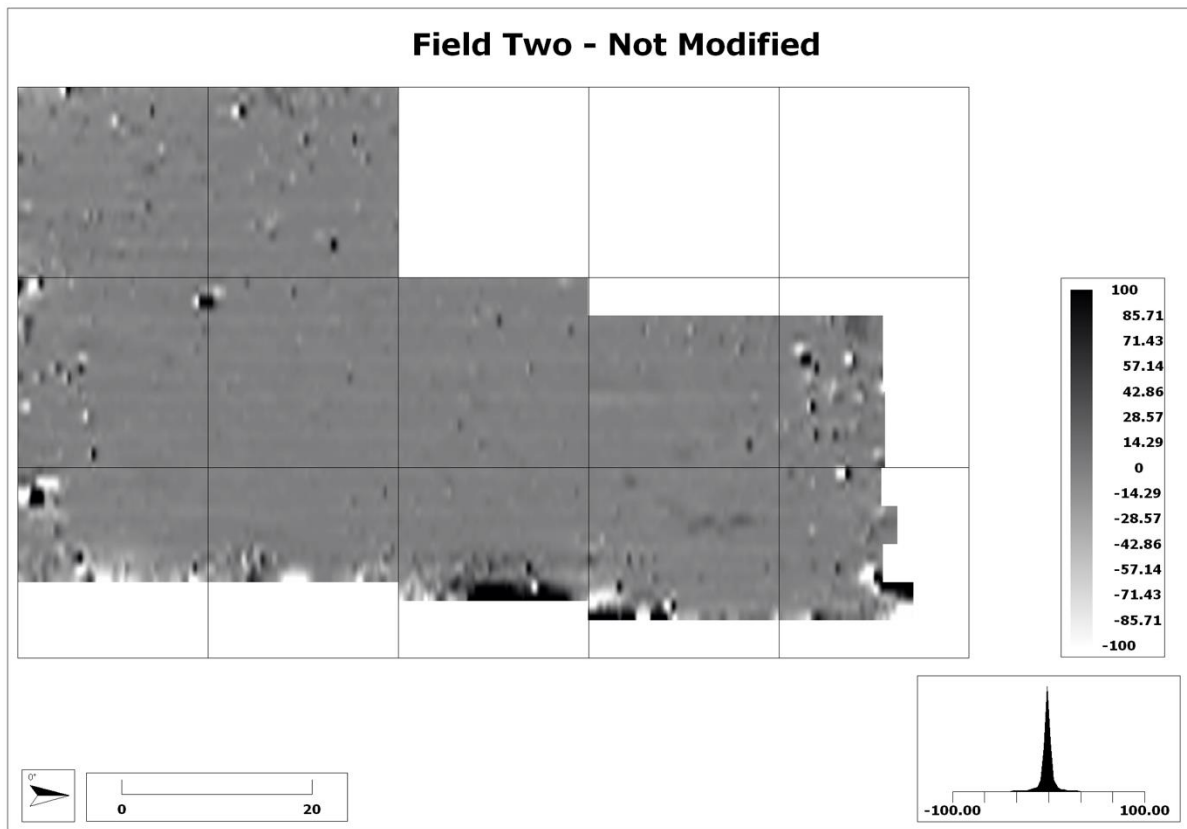
Minimum	-100.00	Maximum	100.00
Mean	-2.63	Medium	-2.57
Standard Deviation	5.405004		

6.2 The results of the survey in Field One after modification.



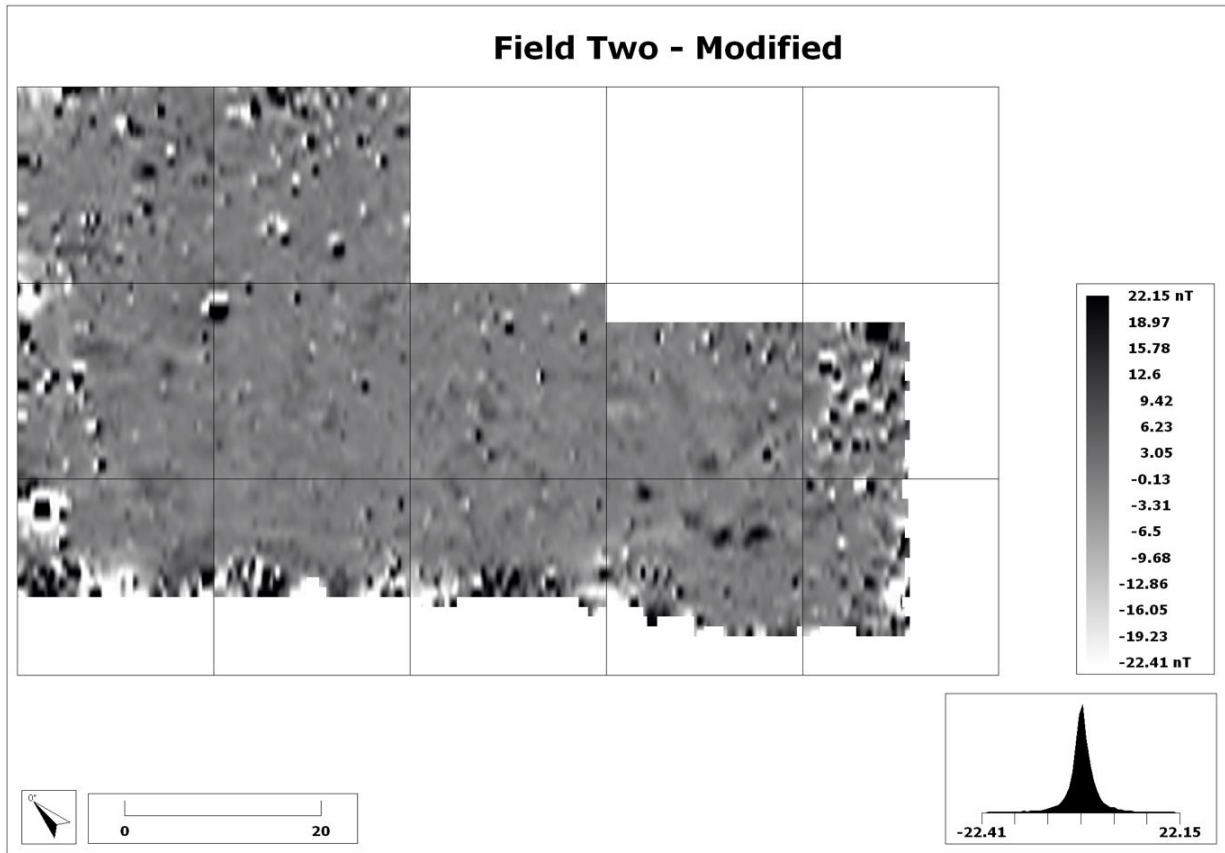
Minimum	-9.54	Maximum	9.64
Mean	0.90	Medium	0.00
Standard Deviation	2.273858		

6.3 The result of the survey in Field Two before modification.



Minimum	-100.00	Maximum	100.00
Mean	-1.85	Medium	1.58
Standard Deviation	15.93244		

6.4 The results of the survey in Field Two after modification.



Minimum	-22.41	Maximum	22.15
Mean	0.01	Medium	0.00
Standard Deviation	6.152207		

7 LIST OF ANOMALIES

7.1.1 Anomalies of archaeological potential (**Figures 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7**):

1. A positive anomaly located in Field Two possibly relates to a pit- like feature. The anomaly does not seem to be enclosed within any discernible feature.
2. A positive rectilinear anomaly in Field Two that forms a small square-like enclosure, measuring approximately 9 m across, and gives a very weak signal. There appears to be a gap in the anomaly to the south-west. This anomaly is located to the west of anomaly 3.
3. A positive linear anomaly in Field Two that seems to form part of an L-shaped corner of a ditched enclosure. This anomaly is located to the east of anomaly 2, and gives a

weak signal. This anomaly measures approximately 15 m in length (E to W), and 9 m in length (N to S).

4. A series of three positive anomalies in Field Two, that possibly relate to number of discrete pit-like features. These features are located to the east of the Site, quite close to the old mill and leat.
5. A strong positive series of rectilinear and circular anomalies, along with a number of dipolar anomalies (**Figure 7**), located within the centre of Field One. This anomaly can be interpreted as a single structure or a series of structures, which were identified in the resistivity survey in 2002 (Payne). The anomaly consists of two rectilinear structures that are parallel with one another, measuring approximately 20 m in length and 9 m in width, both anomalies are aligned east-west. The structure itself has dipolar qualities, possibly suggesting that the structure is constructed of brick/ceramic building materials. There are anomalies in between these two rectilinear features which could be internal divisions. Within the centre of the northern rectilinear anomaly is a large positive, or a very weak dipolar circular feature, similar in size to anomaly 7. Along the southern edge of the southern rectilinear anomaly, there is a protrusion of dipolar anomalies, with the addition of individual dipolar anomalies, perhaps suggestive of a southern porch to the structure facing Courthill Road, or side buildings. Internal dipolar anomalies could suggest rubble infill of the structure also.
6. A weak positive rectilinear anomaly, that is located within close proximity of anomalies 7 and 8, and structure 5, within Field One. This anomaly could be closely associated with structure anomaly 5 to the south-east.
7. A large circular positive anomaly located in Field One, measuring approximately 3 m in diameter. This anomaly is located to the west of linear anomaly 8, and maybe closely associated with structure 5 to the east.
8. A positive liner anomaly located in between anomalies 6 and 7, and structure 5. The anomaly measures approximately 15 m in length, and is aligned east-west. This feature maybe closely associated with anomalies 6 and 7, and structure 5.
9. A small weak positive linear anomaly, measuring approximately 4 m in length. This anomaly is located to the east of structure 5.
10. A very weak positive linear anomaly located in Field One, seen running the width of the Site, aligned north-west to south-east.
11. A positive rectilinear anomaly that seems to form a small square-like enclosure, located to the south-west of the Site, and giving a very weak signal. This anomaly measures approximately 2.5 m across, and may be associated with structure 5 towards the centre of Field One.

- 7.1.2 Observed across the whole of the Site are small magnetic/dipolar anomalies, which can be considered as metallic debris. These anomalies seem to be spread evenly across Field One, but are denser in Field Two closer to residential buildings.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The two areas that were surveyed contain evidence of a small number of archaeological features and anomalies. These anomalies include a number of rectilinear ditches that may form small enclosures, linear features, a series of small pits and two large pits, and rectilinear anomalies interpreted as structures.
- 8.1.2 In Field Two, to the north of the Site, a possible series of discrete pit-like features were identified (1 and 4). Within close proximity to these pits, are two weak positive rectilinear anomalies that could be part of ditched enclosures. These anomalies are located close to residential buildings, which have their origin from the medieval period onwards. In addition, the landowner's house was once a watermill, with the leat still flowing to the north-east of the Site. These anomalies are situated on land that is lower than that of Field One, with a steep slope separating the two survey areas. Therefore on this basis, these anomalies may not be associated with the medieval structure within Field One.
- 8.1.3 Anomalies 9, 10 and 11 give a weak positive reading, and their function is more enigmatic. Anomaly 9 is only a very short possible ditch section. Anomaly 10 forms a linear feature which might be associated with later agricultural activity, such as ploughing. However, anomaly 11 forms a small square-like ditched enclosure with no sign of an entrance, or gap in the feature.
- 8.1.4 Anomalies 6, 7 and 8 can be interpreted as possible archaeological features that are closely associated with structure 5. One being a large circular pit-like feature, and the rest are weak positive linear anomalies, their possible function is also enigmatic.
- 8.1.5 Anomaly 5 can be considered as the remains of the medieval structure found in Payne's resistivity survey (2002), and excavations of the Site (McGlashan and Sandell 1974; McGlashan 2008). This anomaly shows two distinct rectangular structures or rooms, with possible internal features in between. The structure gives a low dipolar reading, suggesting parts of the structure were built with brick/ceramic building materials. The large positive anomaly within the centre of the northern rectangular structure is more enigmatic, whether this is a central hearth within the building is uncertain. There are small protrusions consisting of dipolar and positive anomalies along the southern edge of the southern rectangular structure, facing Courthill Road. These anomalies may be a porch/doorway to the structure, or ancillary buildings on the side. The excavations in 2006 and 2007 (**Figure 9**) have been placed across the central structure; however, some of the trenches seem to miss this anomaly, and other anomalies located in the magnetometer survey.

8.1.6 The aim of the survey was to produce results that may or may not increase the understanding of the Site, by identifying further archaeological anomalies that were not identified in past resistivity surveys (**Figure 10**). The magnetometer survey had located a series of rooms of the main structure (anomaly 5), that were also identified in Payne's survey (2002), and listed as anomaly A. The magnetometer survey, however, did not identify nearby anomalies B, C and D. Payne describes these anomalies as; (B) a rubbly area; (C) a rectangular high resistance anomaly interpreted as the bishop's chapel; (D) a block of high resistance on the same alignment and similar size of the main block (anomaly 5). It is uncertain why these were not identified within magnetometer survey, although anomaly 8 lies within the block anomaly D. These anomalies may consist of building materials that were not easily susceptible to magnetometry. The underlying geology of greensand may have also marred these results along with differing building materials.

9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1.1 The magnetometer survey has located a number of positive linear, rectilinear and discrete anomalies that can be interpreted as archaeological features in both Fields One and Two. These include three possible small rectilinear enclosures, small discrete pit-like features in Field Two, two large pit-like features in Field One, linear features that may be associated with later agricultural activity, the remains of structure with internal divisions, and linear features close by that maybe associated with this structure.
- 9.1.2 The magnetometer survey has identified the structure that has been interpreted as a high status medieval structure in past excavations and resistivity surveys; however, it did not pick up further anomalies located in past resistivity surveys. Whether this is due to unfavourable natural geology for magnetometry, or certain building materials that magnetometry cannot pick up, is uncertain. The magnetometer survey has not seemed to have identified any ancillary buildings associated with medieval structure, nor has the survey identified any trackways, or gatehouse to the central structure.
- 9.1.3 The precise layout of the structure is still uncertain, and further excavations may be needed to identify these additional anomalies located, as well identify individual rooms and their use. In addition, surveying the Site with resistivity a second time is recommended, as the previous surveys were carried out in 2002 and 2006. Producing high resolution results will also aid with identifying the structure.

10 MUSEUM AND ARCHIVE

- 10.1.1 All archive material (a digital copy on one USB memory stick of the survey data, and digitised and associated archive and paperwork) will be deposited with the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, Wiltshire. A digital copy of this report will be deposited at Wiltshire's Historic Environment Record and on the OASIS Portal. A digital and hardcopy of this report will be given to the landowner of the Site.

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<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/artsh heritageandlibraries/museumhistoryheritage/wiltshireandswindonhistoricenvironmentrecord/wshermmap.htm> (Accessed 22/01/2017)

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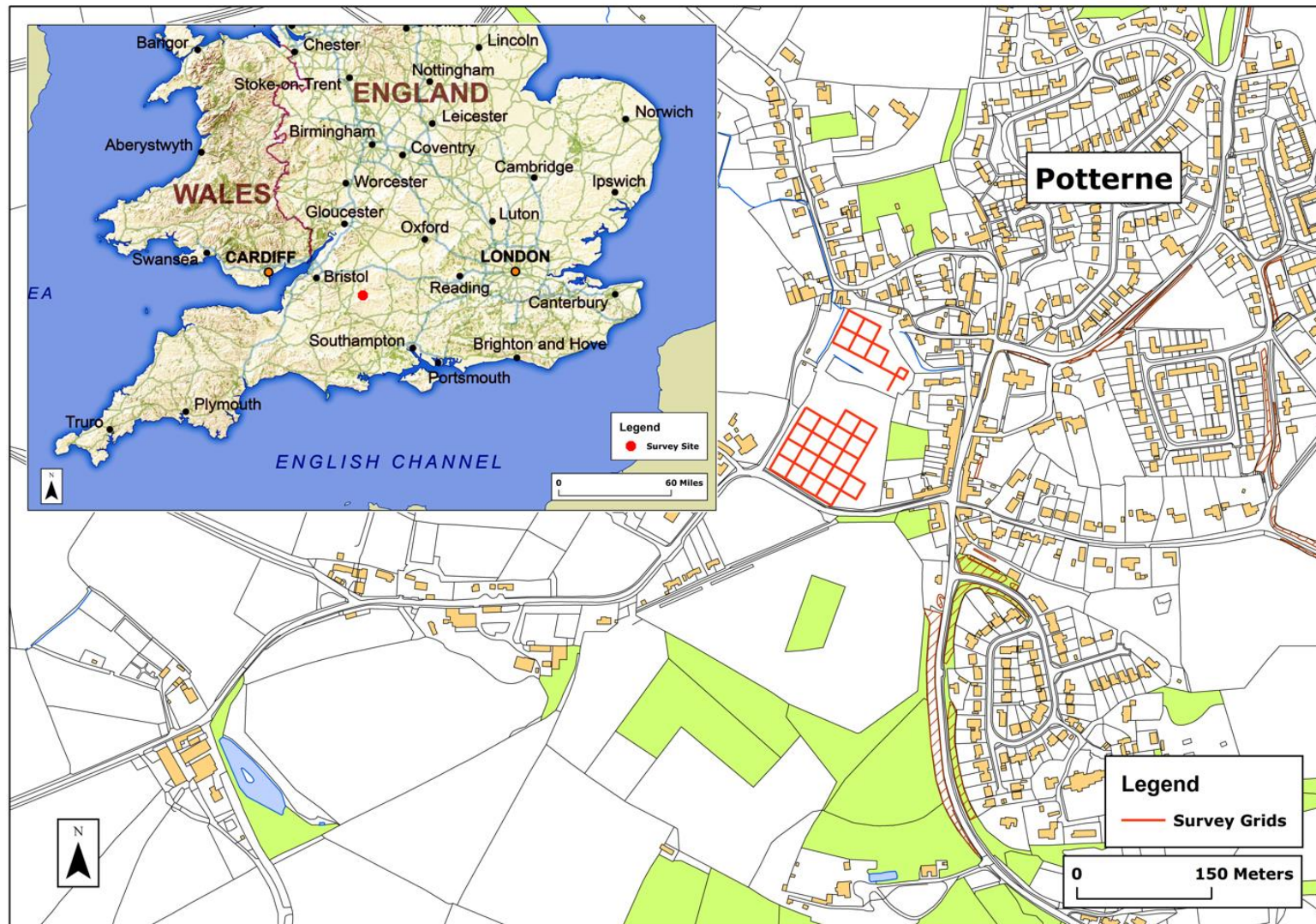


Figure 1. Location of the site (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence))

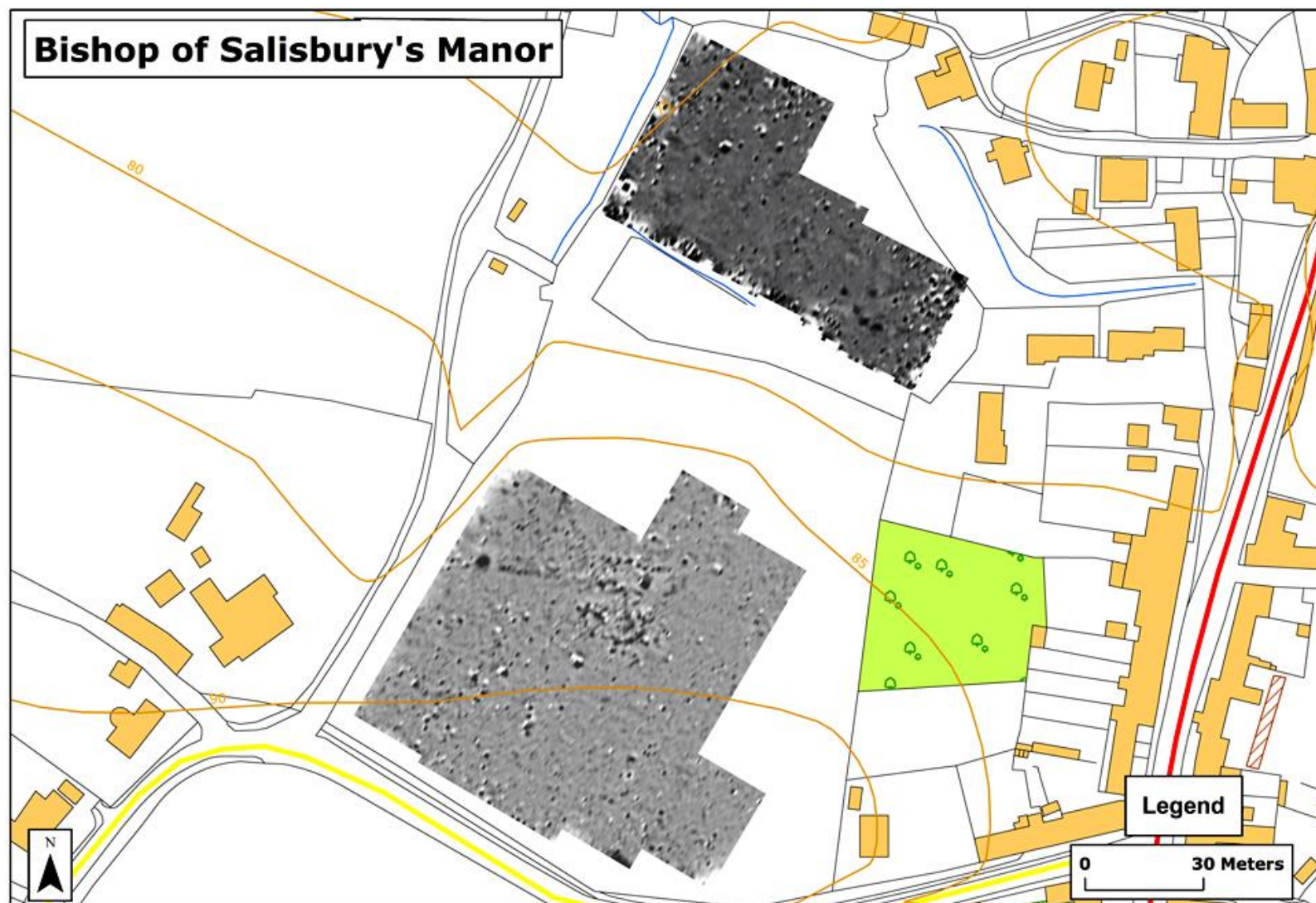


Figure 2. Plan of surveyed areas at the Great Orchard, both Field One and Two (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).



Figure 3. Magnetometer survey results of Field One (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).



Figure 4. Magnetometer survey results of Field Two (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

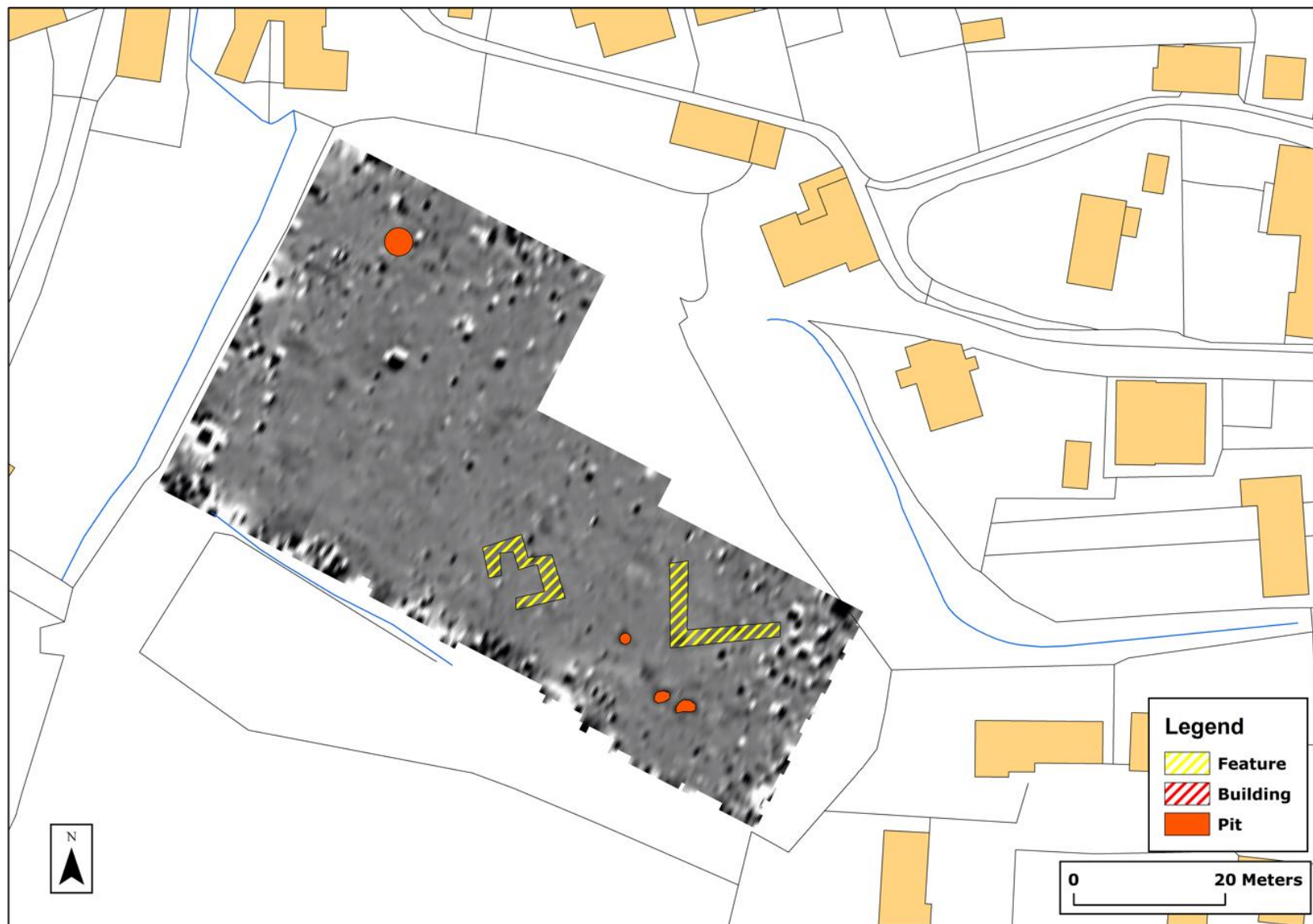


Figure 5. Interpretation of results of Field Two (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

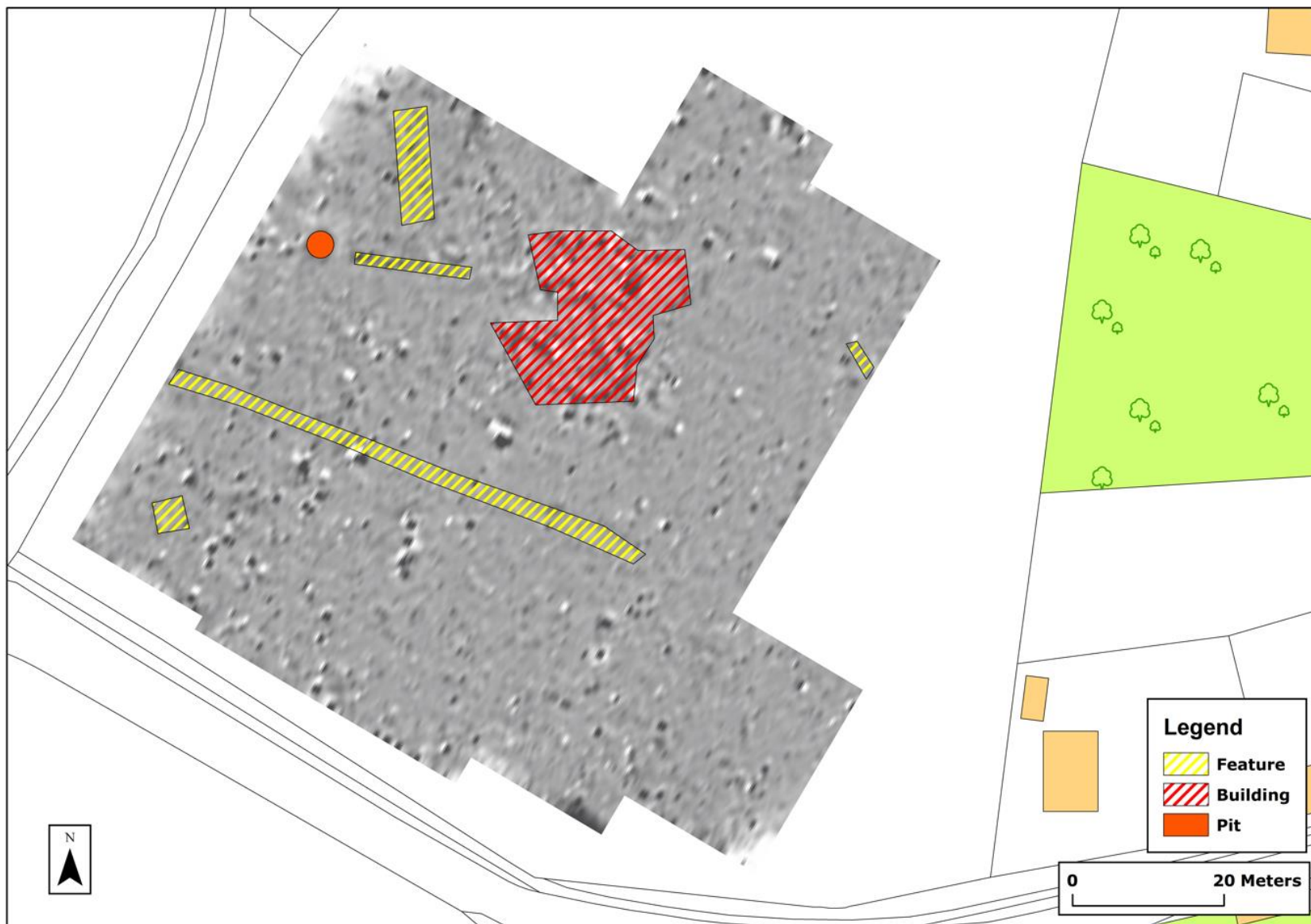


Figure 6. Interpretation of results of Field One (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

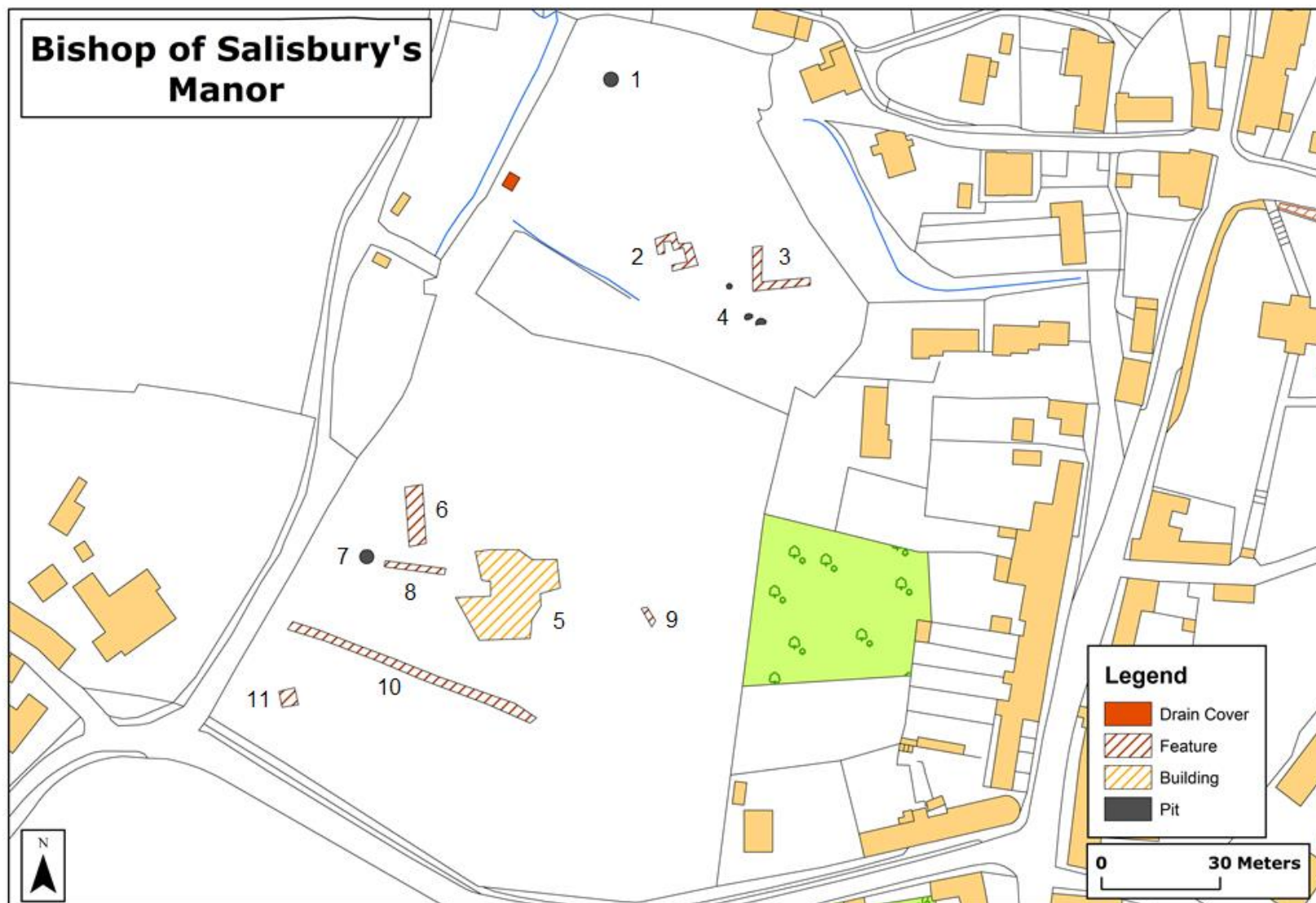


Figure 7. Interpretation of features identified (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

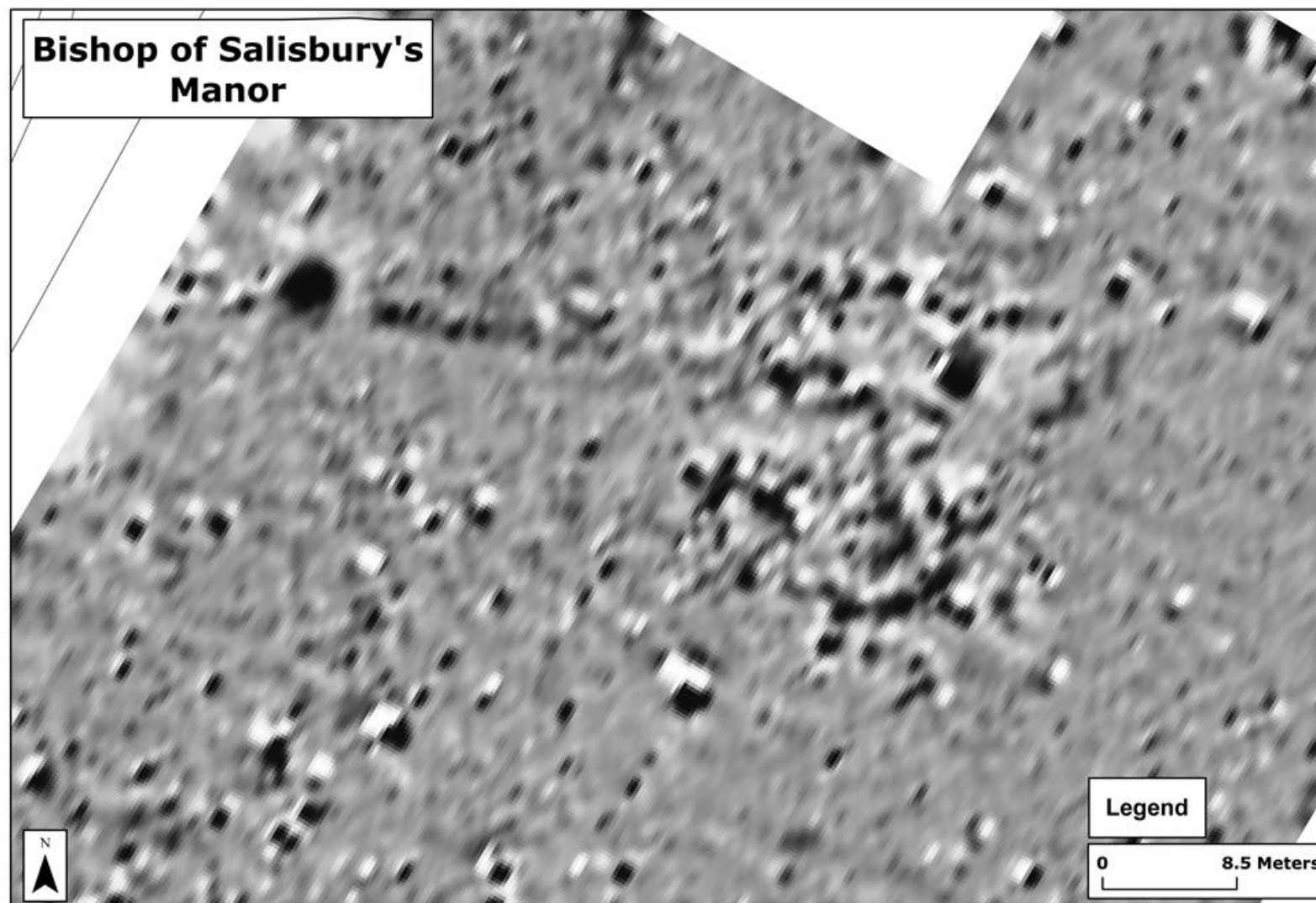


Figure 8. Close-up of survey results of the structure(s), and nearby pit and ditches in Field One (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

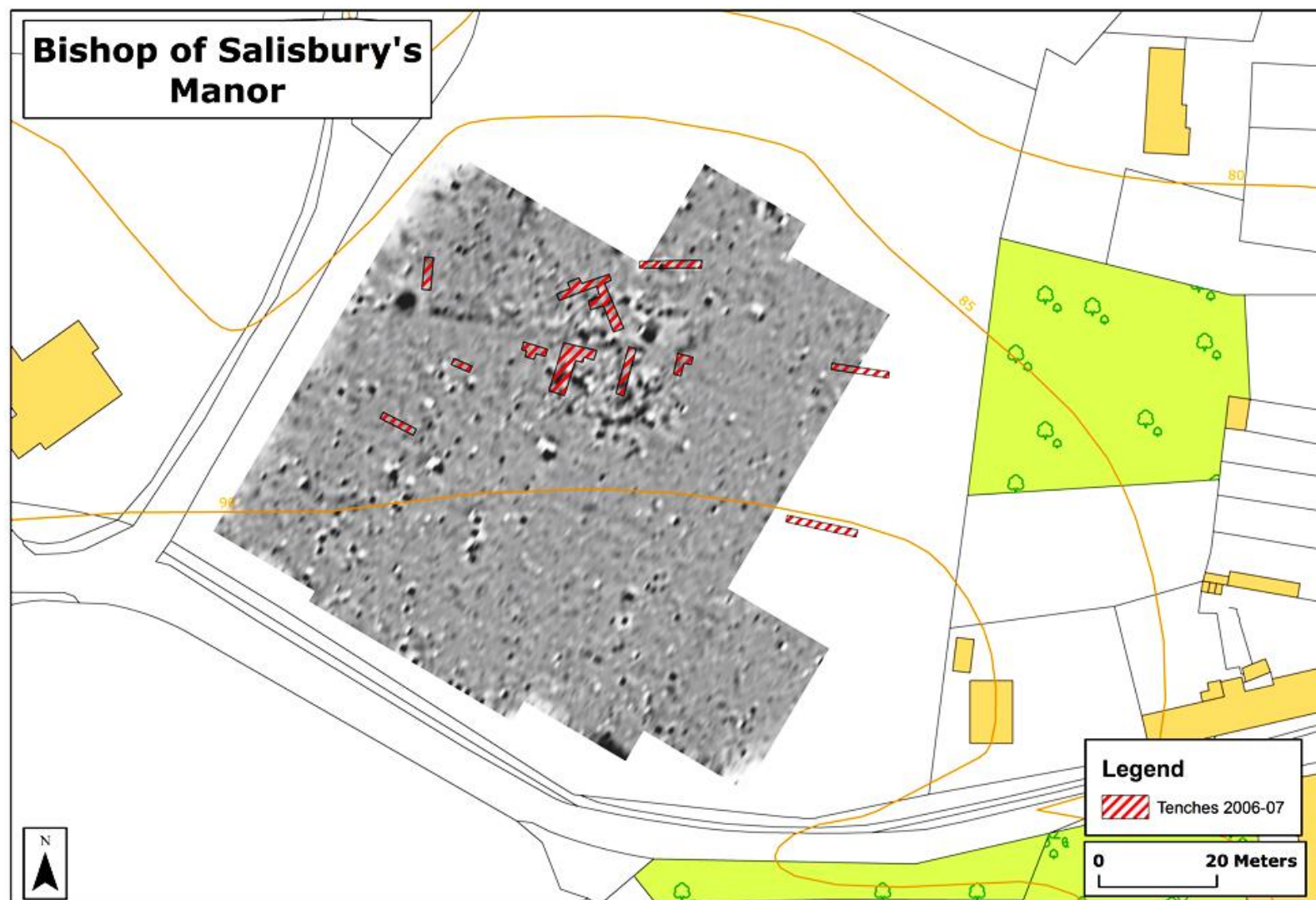


Figure 9. Plan of trenches that were opened in 2006-2007, overlaid on top of the recent magnetometer survey in Field One (McGlashan 2008, Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

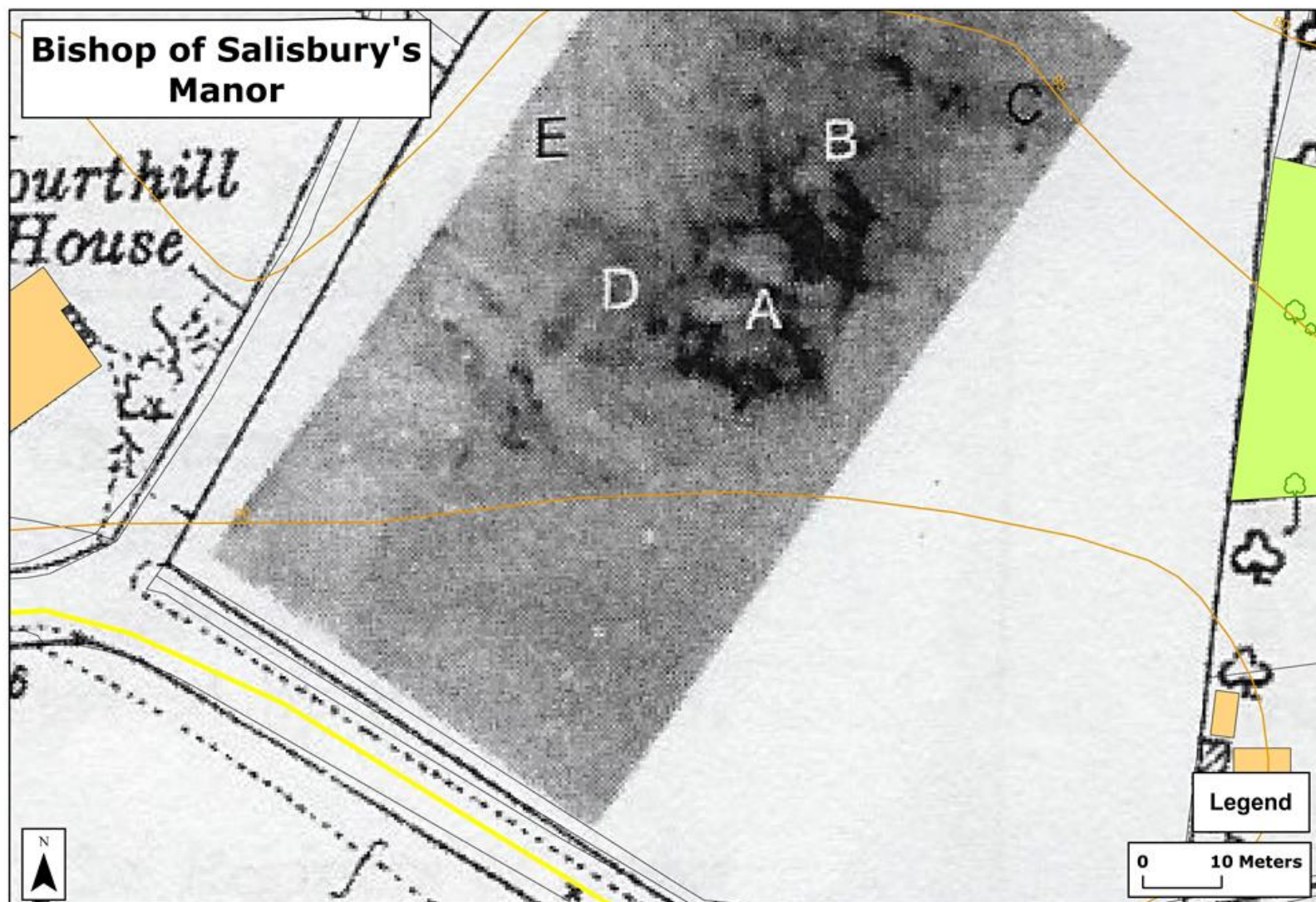


Figure 10. Resistivity survey results of Field One carried out in 2002 (Payne 2002, Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

13 APPENDIX 1: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wanhsafg1-287689

Project details

Project name	The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire: Magnetometer Survey
Short description of the project	<p>On the 7th May 2017, a geophysical magnetometer survey was carried out by members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group. The Site comprises of a high status medieval dwelling, interpreted as the manor house of the Bishop of Salisbury, dating to the 13th century. The survey was carried out in order to further the potential archaeological evidence of the Site, by surveying a much larger area of the Great Orchard, in comparison to past surveys in 2002 and 2006 using resistivity. This included the field to the south on high ground (Field One), and an area of flat grassland to the north downslope (Field Two). The middle of the field could not be surveyed due to the steepness of the slope and dense vegetation. The magnetometer survey located a number of small discrete pit-like features, and weak positive rectilinear features in Field Two to the north. The survey also located number of weak positive linear and rectilinear features in Field One, one of them forming a very small square enclosure. A large circular pit, linear and rectilinear features were also identified near to a large central structure, located towards the centre of Field One. The structure consists of two identifiable rectangular buildings, with possible internal divisions in between. The northern rectangular building has located within it, a large circular feature with a weak dipolar reading. This structure was also identified in past resistivity surveys and excavations, as a high status medieval building dating to the 13th century.</p>
Project dates	Start: 07-05-2017 End: 07-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	MWI4124 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MWI4123 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden

*The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire – Geophysical Survey
June 2017*

Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	LINEARS Uncertain
Monument type	STRUCTURE Medieval
Monument type	ENCLOSURES Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Research
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE KENNET POTTERNE The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire
Postcode	SN10 5PY
Study area	14860 Square metres
Site coordinates	ST 99343 58471 51.32483633433 -2.009429925442 51 19 29 N 002 00 33 W Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	ST 99343 58471
Height OD / Depth	Min: 81m Max: 87m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Archaeology Field Group
Project brief originator	WANHS AFG
Project design	Jon Sanigar

The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire – Geophysical Survey
June 2017

originator

Project director/manager Jon Sanigar

Project supervisor Jon Sanigar

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body George Day

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Wiltshire Heritage Museum Devizes

Digital Media available "Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey"

Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire. Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report: Part 1 Magnetometer Survey

Author(s)/Editor(s) Sanigar, J. and McQueen, M.

Other bibliographic details 2017.02

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher WAFG

*The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire – Geophysical Survey
June 2017*

Place of issue or
publication Devizes

Description Grey literature report in A4 PDF.

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Entered by Jon Sanigar (jonathansanigar@hotmail.com)

Entered on 17 June 2017