

Avebury Project Medieval and Post Medieval Assessment Interim Report

Recommendations for Further Visit

No	PARISH	SITE NAME	TYPE	NGR	GEOLOGY
1	All Cannings	Allington	SMV	SU068633	Chalk
2	Bishop's Cannings	Bourton	SMV	SU044645	Chalk
3		Easton Farm	DMV	SU049645	Chalk
4	Alton Barns/Priors		SMV	SU108623	Chalk
5	Bremhill	Spirthill	DMV	ST995755	limestone
6		Stanley Abbey	Monastery	ST965725	Clay
7		Tytherton Lucas	SMV	ST947743	limestone
8	Calne	Calstone Wellington	SMV	SU030685	Chalk
9		Beaversbrook	DMV	SU005730	Clay
10		Blackland Park	DMV	SU013696	Greensand
11		Berhills Farm	DMV	ST986708	limestone
12		Whetham	DMV	ST983679	limestone
13	Compton Bassett		SMV	SU038721	Gault clay
14	•	Freath Farm	DMV	SU023727	Gault clay
15	East Kennett		SMV	SU119674	Gravel
16	Etchilhampton	Wayside Farm	DMV	SU053602	Greensand
17	Lacock	Bowden Park	DMV	ST938684	Greensand
18		Naish Hill	Industrial	ST931693	
19	Melksham	Selves Farm	DMV	ST939670	Clay
20	Ogbourne St Andrew		SMV	SU188723	Chalk
21	Ogbourne St George		?	SU196744	Gravel
22	Potterne	Potterne Wick	DMV	SU002580	Gault clay
23	Poulshot				•
24	Rowde	Wick Farm	DMV	ST970628	Clay
25	Seend	Inmarsh	DMV	ST946604	Clay
26	Semington	Littleton Green Farm	DMV	ST907603	Head
27	Stanton St Bernard		SMV	ST093623	Chalk
28	West Overton		SMV	SU135681	Gravels
29		Shaw (check OS).			
30	Winterbourne Bassett	Richardson	DMV	SU098742	Chalk
31	Wroughton	Elcombe Hill	DMV	SU132800	Gault
32		Salthrop	DMV	SU118802	Gault
33		Overtown	DMV	SU153795	Chalk

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: All Cannings DATE VISITED: 18.1.96

HUNDRED:Studfold GEOLOGY: Lower Chalk

All Cannings (070615)

All Cannings and Bishop's Cannings are first recorded in 1086 when they were known as Cainingha, the people of Cana (ingas)(Gover 1939, 250). Few settlement earthworks survive apart from slight amorphous scarps in the playing field known as The Green. A hollow way, known as the Priest's Lane (SU069618), leads from the church towards the fields. This hollow way is c1m deep and c3m wide, it is embanked on either side. In the fields on either side of the hollow way are slight earthworks, possibly settlement.

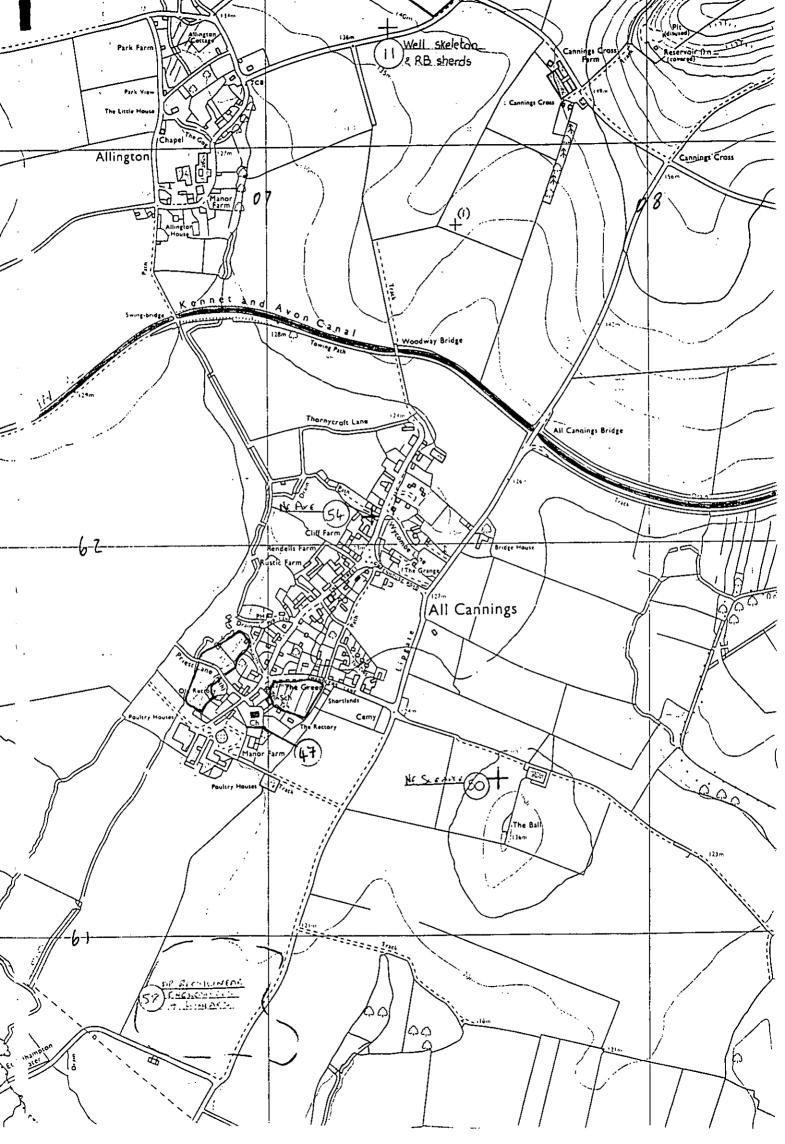
South Farm (SU072603).

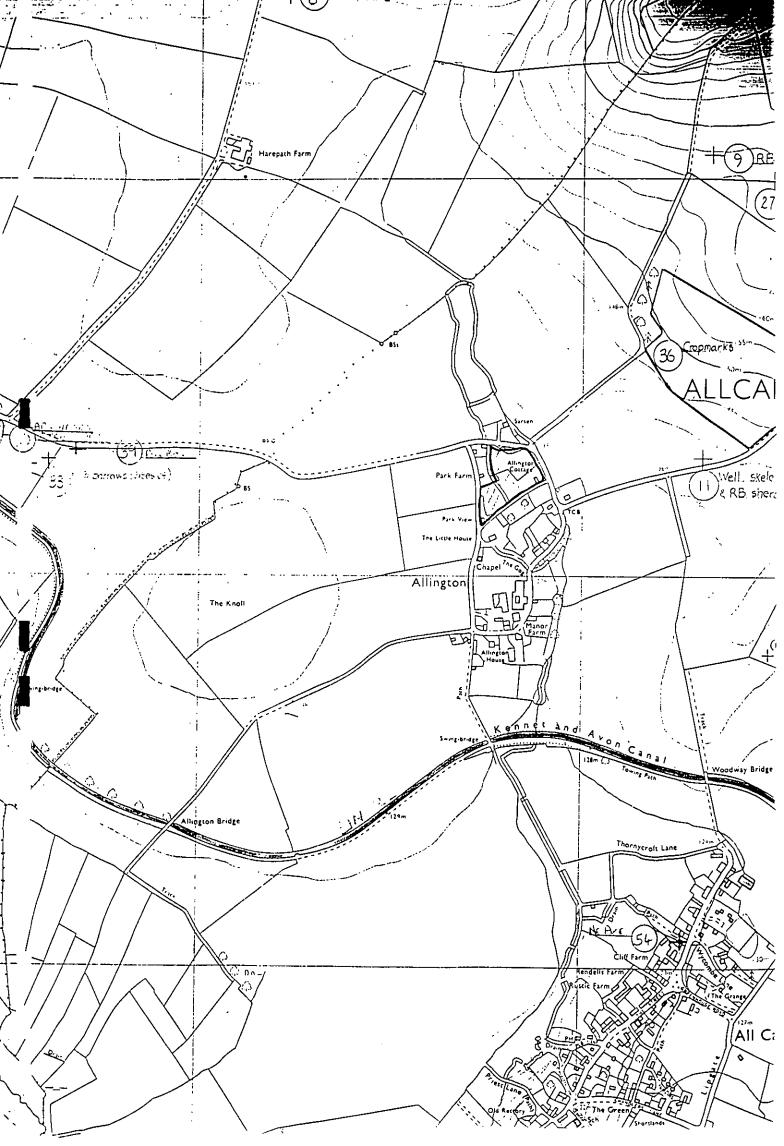
There are two South Farms in All Cannings, the second one is at SU079600. South Farm was known as Southe Alcannyng 1620 FF (ibid). The former is the more likely location since it lies above a stream, with slight lynchets on the west side. At the latter no earthworks were visible.

Allington (SU068633)

Allington is Adelingtone in 1086 (Gover, 311). Well preserved settlement earthworks are evident in three paddocks between the main road and a 'back lane'. At SU06806330 there is a wide sub-circular depression c15m dia. with a channel leading to it, and another on the opposite side leading away. Within the depression is an island c0.3m high and c1m dia. This depression was probably a pond. To the S there are building platforms, one measuring 8x6m with a boundary bank to one side. Bricks and sarsen are evident in this platform. Further earthworks, possibly crofts, are evident at SU06806323, local evidence suggests that a tithe barn was in this field.

This is a possible for survey.





MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: All and Bishop's Cannings DATE VISITED: 18.1.96

HUNDRED: Cannings GEOLOGY: Middle Chalk

Bishop's Cannings (SU03706428).

Bishop's Cannings belonged to the bishops of Salisbury since at least DB. There are amorphous earthworks in the field to the north of the church. The field is rough pasture and no interpretation was possible.

Bourton (SU044645).

Bourton is Burton in 1279 (Gover, 251). Well preserved settlement earthworks are located in two fields to the south of the lane to Easton. The earthworks include a hollow way, measuring 0.6m deep and c3m wide, leading N/S through the settlement to a boundary bank. The boundary measures c0.6m high with a possible 'back lane' c5m wide. This leads to a stream. Building platforms measure c10x5m. The bounday bank cuts the hollow way. Beyond the stream are further earthworks which include a double lynchet track-way, possibly up to 8 buildings, and a paddock measuring 30x20m. The track from Easton to the church at Bishop's Cannings leads to the S of this field.

A possible for survey.

Calcote Farm (SU035622)

Calcote Farm is Coldcote in 1442 (ibid). No earthworks visible.

Horton (SU050635)

Horton is Horton(a) in 1158. No significant earthworks.

Blackwell Farm (SU037642)

Blackwell Farm is Blackwell in 1568. No earthworks visible.

Broadway Farm

Broadway Farm is Bradeweye in 1258.

Coate (SU0462).

Coate is Cotes in 1255. No significant earthworks.

Easton Farm (SU049645)

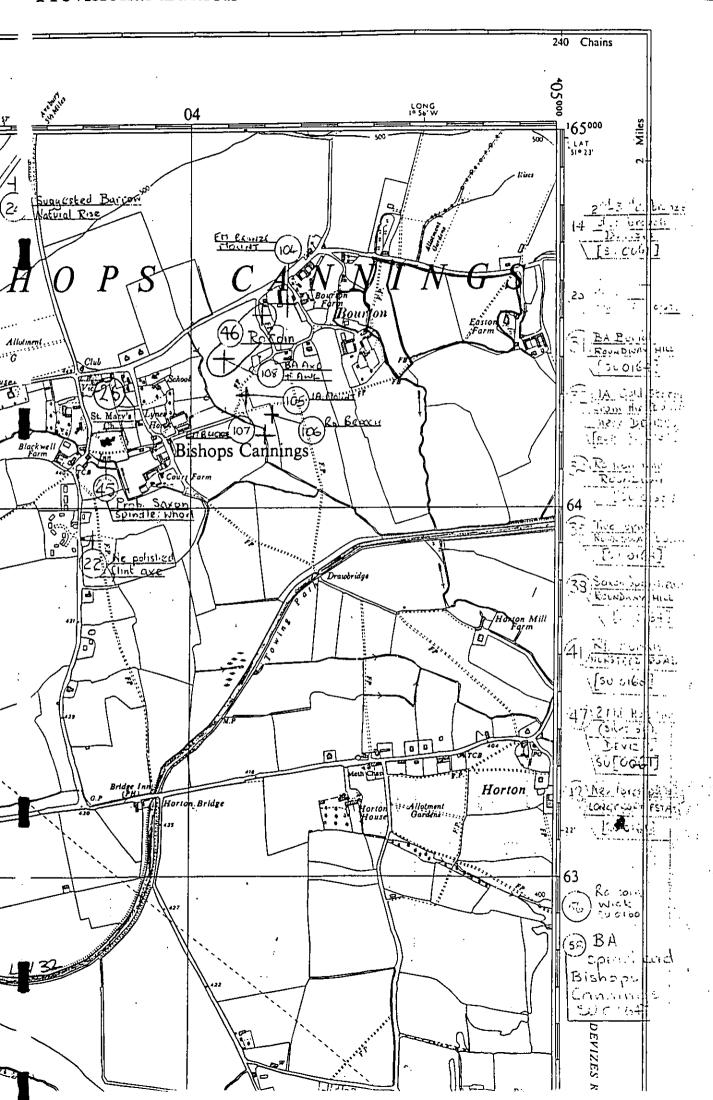
Easton Farm is Eston(e) 1332. In 1334 it was combined with Bourton for taxattion purposes (Glasscock,

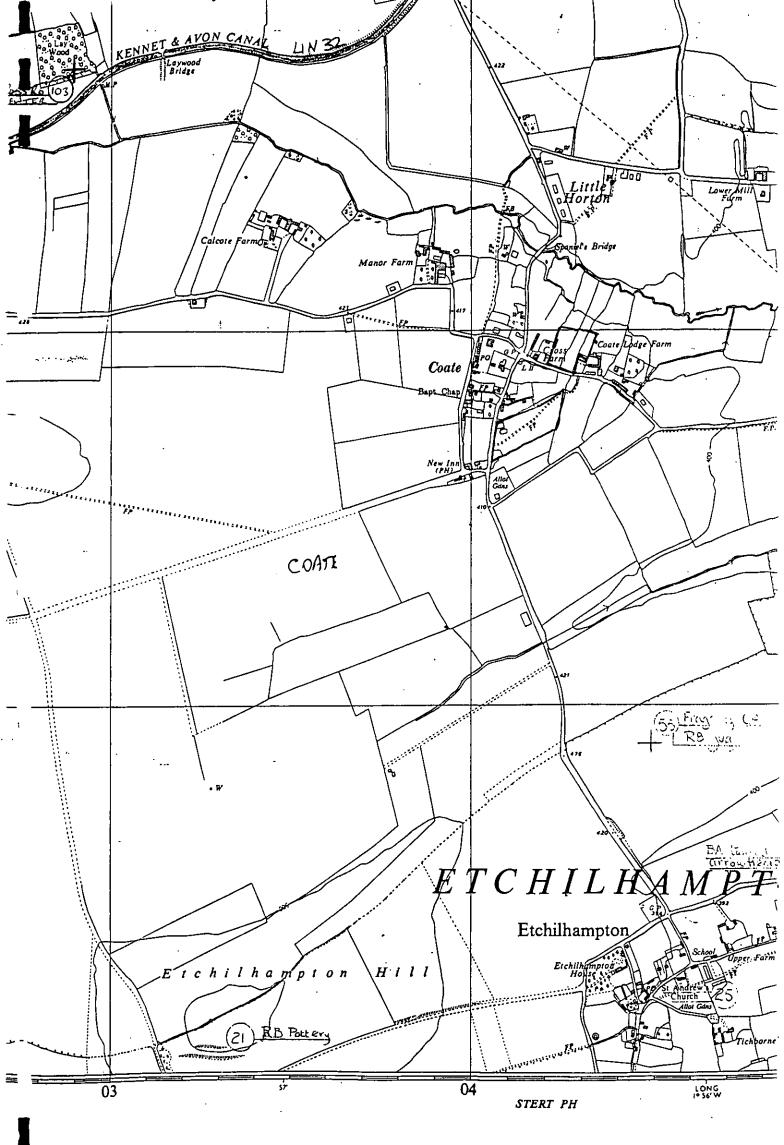
348). Well preserved settlement earthworks are evident in the field to the south of Easton Farm. The earthworks cover an area of c2.5ha and include a deep hollow way measuring c0.7m deep and c5m wide, with building platforms and paddocks. On A & D it shows two houses in this field each with large enclosed area. Settlement may have continued in the arable field to the W.

A possible for survey.

Harepath Farm

Harepath Way in 1840 TA.





Sheet: SU16SW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Alton Barnes/Priors DATE VISITED: 12.1.96

HUNDRED:Studfold GEOLOGY:

Alton Barnes and Alton Priors (SU16SW3? - SU10806230)

Alton Barnes and Alton Priors is recorded as Aweltun in 825. Settlement earthworks, including a settlement boundary to the northwest, a hollow way leading north/south through the area and closes in the field to the northwest of the church at Alton Barnes. The stream here probably forms the boundary with Alton Priors. In the field to the north of the stream is a hollow way continuing north, and further building platforms. A boundary ditch skirts to the east and south. Another hollow way, c0.5m deep and 3m wide leads towards the church at Alton Priors.

In Alton Priors there are well defined settleemnt earthworks including building platforms, hollow ways and a pond. The earthworks here are less well preserved.

Possible mill site at SU10806218.

Possible for survey.

Sheet: SU16NW, SU06NE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Avebury DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Selkley GEOLOGY: Lower Chalk

Avebury (SU097699)

Avebury is recorded as Aureberie in 1086 (Gover 1939, 293). The earthworks in the village have been surveyed at a scale of 1:1000.

Beckhampton (SU16NW130 - SU088688)

Beckhampton is recorded as *Bachentune* in 1086 (ibid, 294). Settlement earthworks including property boundaries extend at right angles from the road towards the downs. Less well defined earthworks are also at SU090688.

West Kennett (SU110683)

West Kennett is recorded as Chenete in 1086 (ibid). No settlement earthworks seen.

Sheet:SU07SE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Berwick Bassett DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Calne GEOLOGY: Lower Chalk

Berwick Bassett (SU099735)

Berwick Bassett is recorded as Berwicha in 1168 (Gover 1939, 254).

Nothing visible.

Sheet: ST97SW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH:Bremhill

DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED:Chippenham

GEOLOGY:Corallian

Bremhill (ST980730, 947743)

Bremhill was known as *Braemel* in 937 (Gover 1939, 86). This parish is one of the largest in the project area, covering c acres. The church, dedicated to St Martin, has evidence of Anglo-Saxon construction with long and short quoins (Pevsner 1975, 140). At the time of Domesday Bremhill was the second largest Willshire estate of the Abbey of Malmesbury (Thorn et al 1979, 8-12).

Few earthworks survive in the village. There is a well defined hollow way c4m wide and c0.7m deep which is cut by an extension of the churchyard. To the southeast there are settlement earthworks.

Bremhill Wick (ST970743)

Bremhill Wick was known as *Brembelwyk* in 1279 - Dairy farm attached to Bremhill Manor (Gover 1939, 87). No visible earthworks.

Cadenham (ST97NE3 - ST982771)

Cadenham was known as Cadeha in 1086 (ibid). A moat site, three sides of the moat ditch are now ornamental ponds, there are no visible features on the mound. The fourth side of the moat underlies farm buildings. In the field to the west of the farm are slight amorphous earthworks and a hollow way.

Charlcote (ST985005)

Charlcote was known as Cherlecote in 1300 (ibid).

Foxham (ST977772)

Foxham was known as Foxham in 1300 (ibid). Area of common land to the east of the chuch has evidence of possible settlement including a hollow way and building platforms. There is also ridge and furrow at right angles to the road.

Godsell (ST989778)

Godsell was known as Godeshulle in 1225 (ibid). Not visited.

Hazeland (ST975725)

Hazeland was known as Heselholt in 1227 (ibid, 88).

Spirthill (ST999009)

Spirthill was known as Speerful in 1065 (ibid). Settlement earthworks and trackway on the west side of a

hil. Prominant boundary bank with ridge and furrow oriented east/west and c8m wide beyond settlement.

Possible for survey.

Stanley (ST999009)

Stanley was known as Stanlege in 1086 (ibid). In 1255 3 acres of land at Stanley was granted to Bradenstoke Abbey in a croft called Acrehangere, near the canon's vaccary (Bradenstoke Cartulary ref, 57). This is the only mention of a vaccary found in the project area during the initial fieldwork.

Naish House (ST995755)

Naish House was known as Nasshehouse in 1570 (Gover 1939, 88).

Leekshedge Farm

Associated with the family of Wm Lyke (1570)

Bencroft Farm (967730)

Bencroft Farm was known as Bencrafte in 1592 (ibid).

Gate Farm (ST974772)

Known as The Forest 1593.

Hangar Park (ST984743)

Hangar Park was known as Hangre in 1284 (ibid, 89).

Park Farm (ST984743)

Park Farm is recorded as le parke pale in 1592 (ibid).

Siderow Farm

Siderow Farm was known as Syderowe in 1592 (ibid).

West End (ST971771)

West End was known as Westendehouse in 1564 (ibid).

Ratford (ST981722)

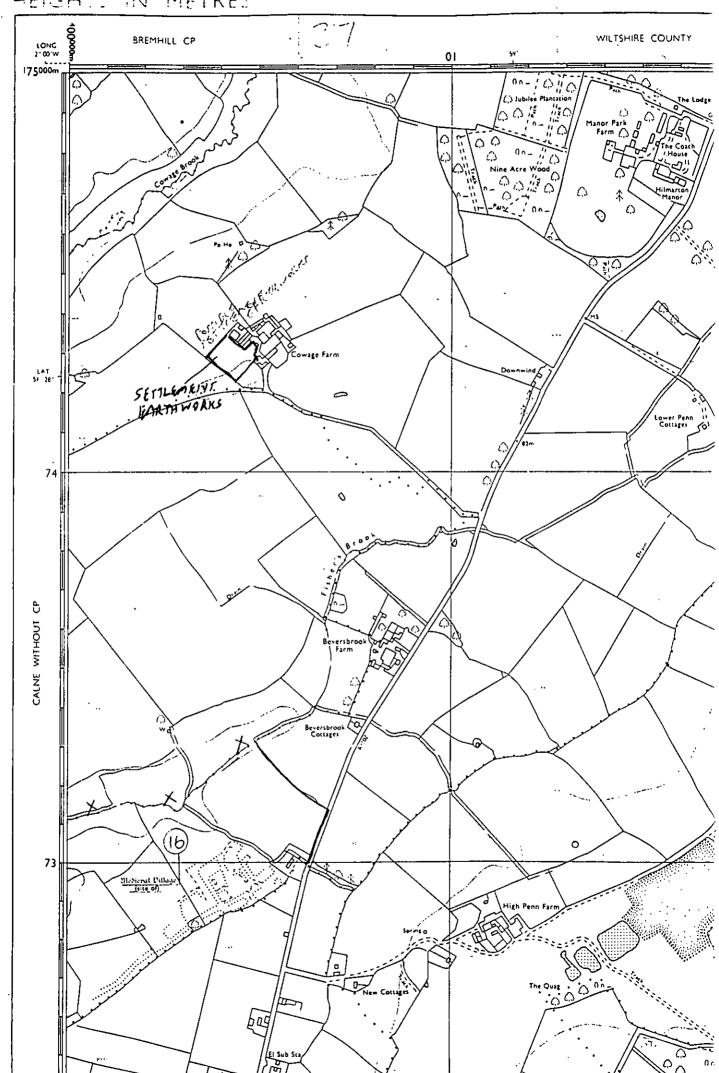
CHECK

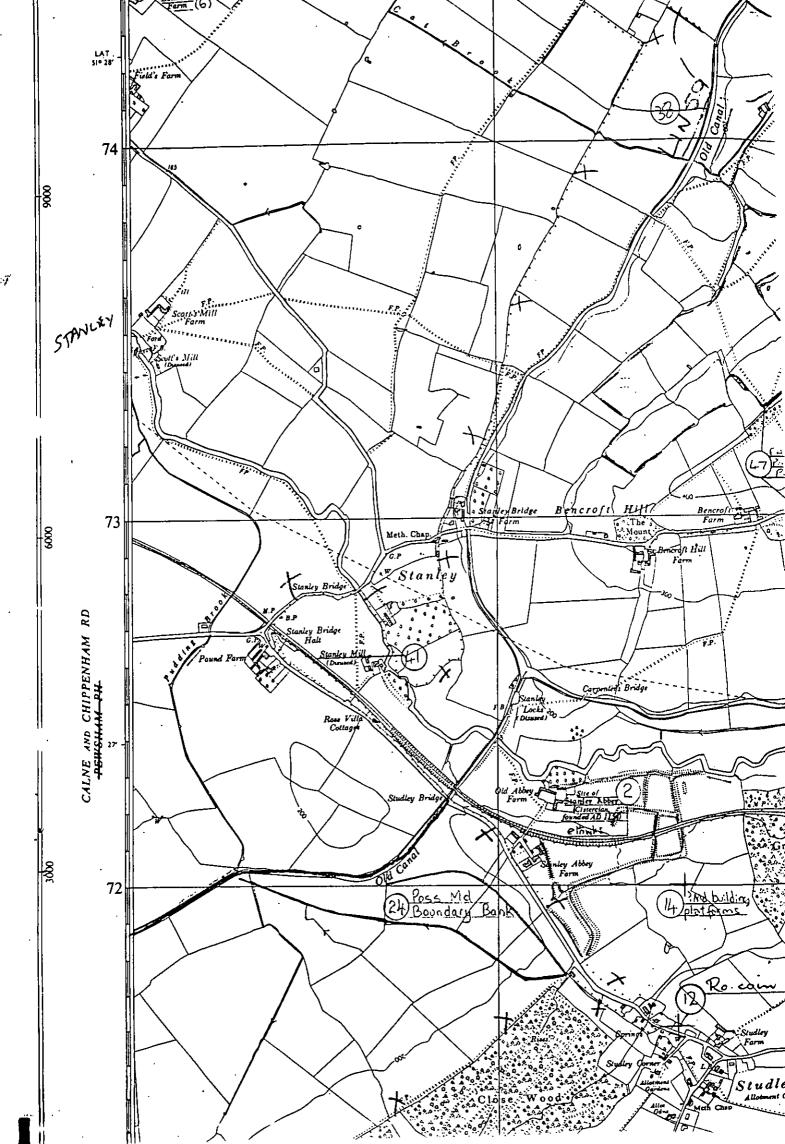
East Tytherton (ST965750)

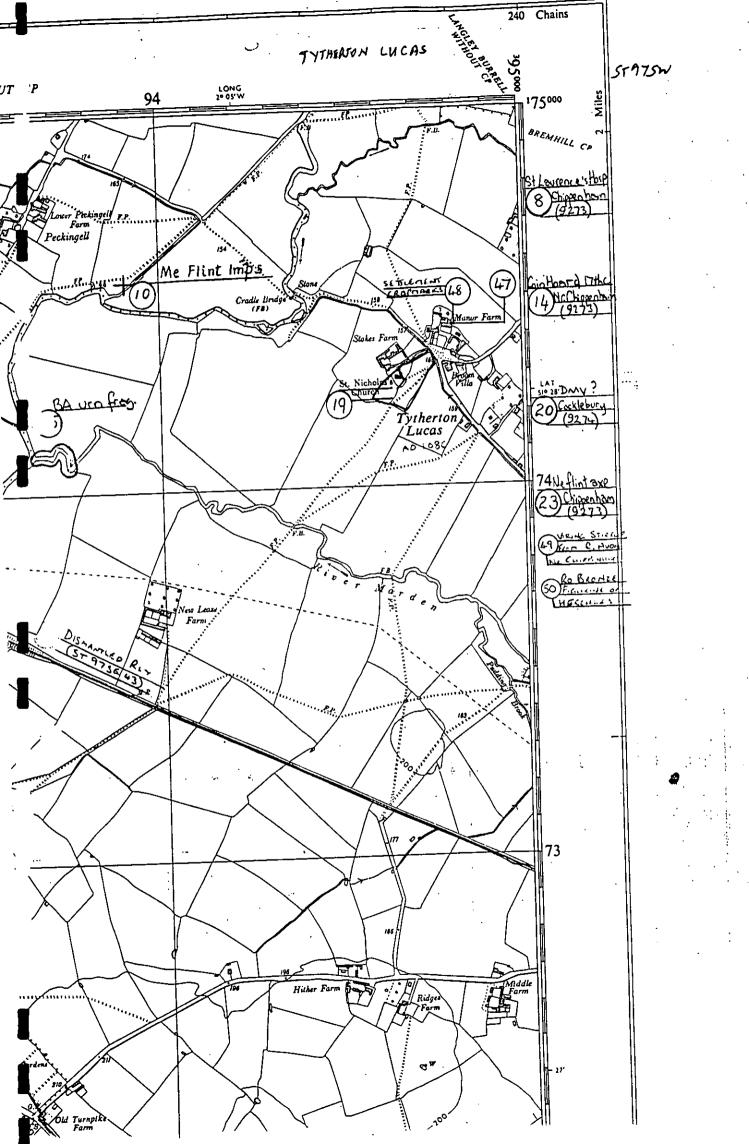
CHECK

Stanley Abbey (ST97SE2 - ST96517254)

Well preserved earthworks of a Cistercian monastery.







MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Broad Hinton

DATE VISITED: 9.1.96

HUNDRED:Selkley

GEOLOGY: Middle Chalk

Bincknoll Castle (SU105798)

Bincknoll is *Bienbknolle* in 1220 (Gower, 296). It is situated on the north edge of the Gault escarpment at c125m OD. CHECK

Broad Hinton (SU105765).

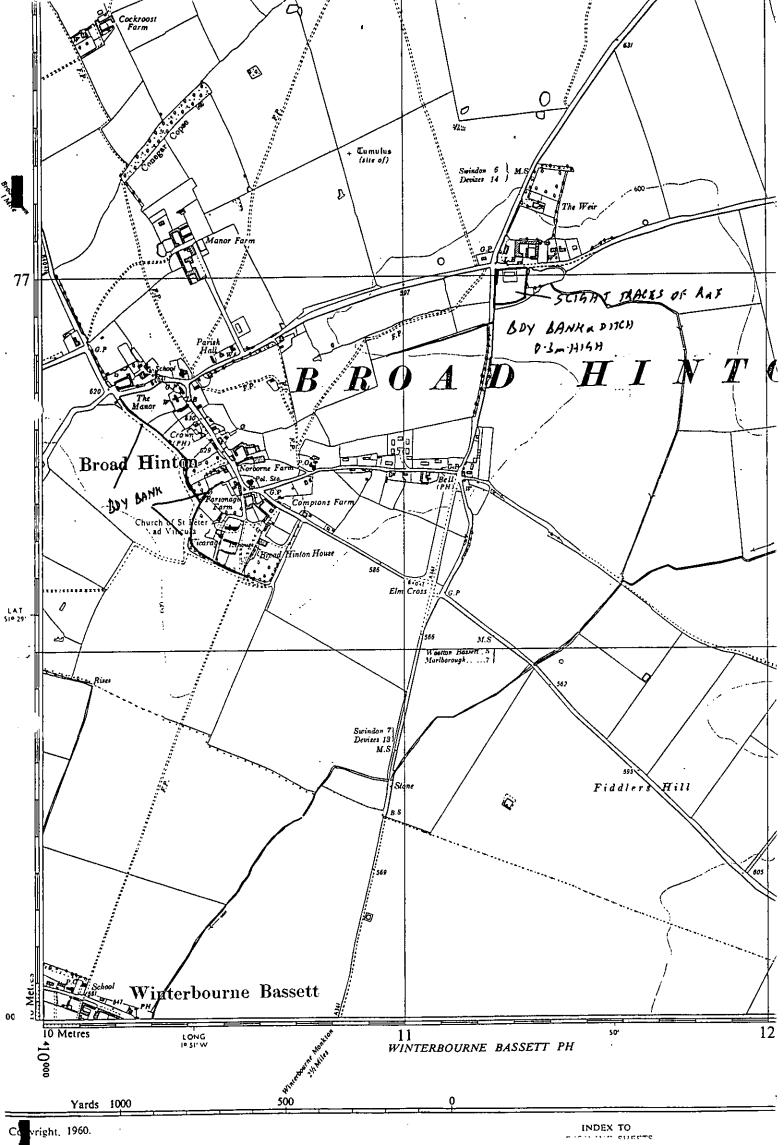
Broad Hinton is Hentone in 1086 (ibid). The village is situated on flat ground on Middle Chalk. The southern part of the village has a distinctly planned appearance. The back of the settlement is marked by a bank c1m high which extends from the church towards Norborne Farm; it also continues NW along the back of the village to SU102767. The former settlement bank suggests a manorial complex which also included the church, or perhaps the nucleus of the village before it was extended NW. The church-yard has a former boundary bank within the yard. Norborne Farm is associated with the family of Thomas Norborne (1708, WM xxxix).

Uffcott (SU125776).

Uffcott is a small hamlet situated on relatively level ground on Middle Chalk at 180m OD. At the time of Domesday it was known as Ufecote (ibid). To the west of the settlement, at SU123774 there is evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation with a field boundary bank, c0.5m high. Within the settlement, at SU127777 is an embanked enclosure, possibly a former property boundary. The roads through the hamlet are deep hollow ways, up to 2m deep.

SU17NW 12. (SU129751).

The enclosure appears to have an extension on the south side, and two trackways lead down the hill from this point. At the bottom of the hill, at SU128751, is an embanked dew pond, c20m diameter. The bank of the enclosure is c0.5m high with an internal ditch c0.2m wide.





MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Bulkington DATE VISITED: 14.2.96

HUNDRED: Melksham GEOLOGY:Hea (poss Clay)

Bulkington (ST95NW4 - ST941584)

Bulkington is recorded as *Boltintone* in 1086(Gover 1939, 126). A small rectangular ditched feature measuring c45x30m with a ditch c4m wide and c0.8m deep. No internal features. Ridge and furrow covers much of the remainder of the field. Possible moat site or the former chapel. This chapel was dedicated to St Mary and is recorded in the 14c and appears to be still standing in 1553. The present church (dedicated to Christ Church) is also located on this side.

This site has been surveyed at 1:2500.

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Calne DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Calne GEOLOGY: Corallian

Calne (SU0070)

Calne is et Calnae in 997 (Gover 1939, 256). It was owned by the king at the time of the Domesday Survey (Thorn et al 1979, 1-1).

Calstone Wellington (SU06NW68 - SU030685)

Calstone Wellington is known as Calestone 1086 (ibid, 257). Ploughed down ridge and furrow to east of church, orientated east/west. Churchyard marked by a boundary bank c0.7m high and c1m wide with the field headland just beyond. On the north side the boundary is a scarp c1.5m high.

Well preserved settlement earthworks ha in extent. The settlement is set on a northwest facing scarp and comprises perhaps six messuages. The boundary is formed by a stepped bank with an outer ditch which extends from the valley in the northwest to the open fields in the south. Entrance to the open fields is by a slight hollow way measuring c5m wide and 0.2m deep. The remainder of the field has evidence of ploughed down ridge and furrow orientated north/south. The boundary bank is c3m wide and c0.3m high with the external ditch c1m wide. The bank on the south side is very spread and up to 5m wide.

See Sketch diagram.

A possible for survey.

SU02106866

Covering an area of c1.5ha are five building platforms c15x10m with perhaps two large closes on the south side and measuring c60x30m. The earthworks are well preserved and ocupy a north facing slope.

SU01506870

Slight scarps of a possible settlement, to west is a north/south headland with ploughed down ridge and furrow orientated east/west. A building platform with much building debris is located at SU01326862.

SU06NW69

Poorly defined settlement earthworks - ploughed out.

Beaversbrook (SU07SW16 - SU00487295)

Beaversbrook DMV. This site is more extensive than depicted on the Antiquity Model. In the field to the southwest is ridge and furrow with evidence of amalgamation of strips in places. The trackway overlying

the ridge and furrow indicates that when the field went out of use it was possibly turned into pasture closes.

Blackland Park (SU01306955)

Earthworks representing a DMV are visible in the parkland to the north of the church (dedicated to St Peter). The earthworks include hollow ways and building platforms. Although relatively well preserved, in places they are quite amorphous.

The house has a ha ha on the north and west sides. On the north side it ends at the junction with the churchyard.

Possible for survey.

Berhills Farm (ST97SE4 - ST98607085)

Well preserved settlement earthworks on a southeast facing slope which includes a hollow way leading from the valley towards Calne. At the top of the hill is a large sub-rectangular enclosure bank measuring c150x100m and c0.5m high. The hollow way is c1m deep and 4m wide. Within the field there are at least two elongated mounds (possibly pillow mounds). There appears to be no evidence of ridge and furrow.

Set on the slope, below the enclosure, are at least two terraces with c12 building platforms measuring 8m².

Bowood House (ST975699)

Bowood House is recorded as Bouewode 1304 (Gover 1939,). This park has not been investigated.

Broad Green, Coleman's Fm, Cuff's Corner, Knight's Marsh, Pinhills Farm, Scott's Farm, Theobald's Green

These names are probably associated with the families of John Brode (1369), William Coleman (1547), Edmond Cuffe (ib), Nicholas le Knyght (1368), Richard Pinel (1274), John Scott (1695 (WM xlvii), William Teobald (1369)

Conigre Farm (ST981716)

Conigre Farm is Conygre Farm in 1773.

Cowage Farm

Cowage Farm is Cowich 1642.

Holly Ditch Farm

Holly Ditch Farm is first recorded by A&D as Holly Ditch.

Laggus Farm

Laggus Farm is Lagges in 1576.

Lickhill Farm

Lickhill Farm is first recorded in 1649.

Newcroft Farm

Newcroft Farm is Niwecrofte in 1245 (WM xvi).

High Penn Farm & Penn Hill Farm (SU011728).

Quobbs Farm

Quobbs Farm is Quabbs in 1694.

Rumsey House

Rumsey House is Rumseys Pleck in 1653.

Sands Farm (SU014711)

Sands Farm is Little Sandes in 1549.

Sprays Farm

Spray Farm is Spray in 1242.

Chilvester

Chilvester is Chelfurste in 1245 (WM xvi).

Quemerford is Quemerford in 1199 (PNWilts, 258). This is now a residential area.

Stock Street

Stock Street is Stock(e) in 1232.

Stockley (SU002675)

Stockley is Stokele 1281. Amorphous earthworks to southeast of farm.

Studley (ST965715)

Studley is Stodleia 12c. Stanley Abbey had a grange here.

Tasworth

Tasworth is Tesewurth in 1245 (WM xvi).

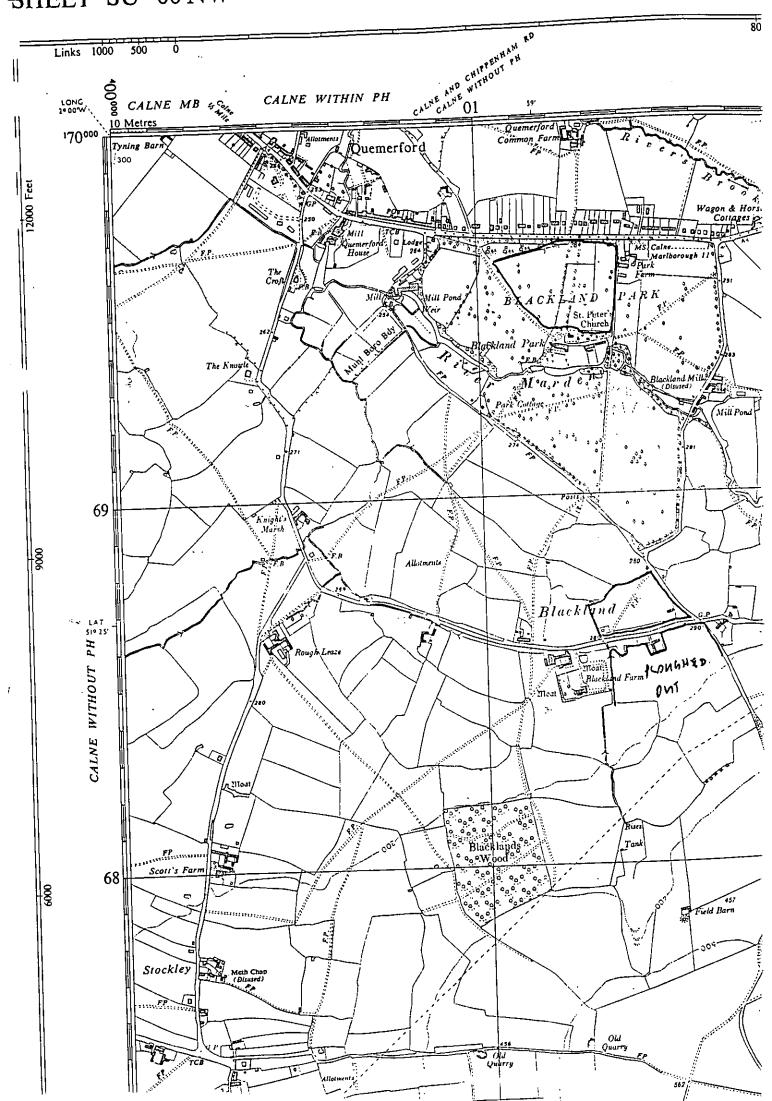
Whetham (ST96NE23 - ST983679)

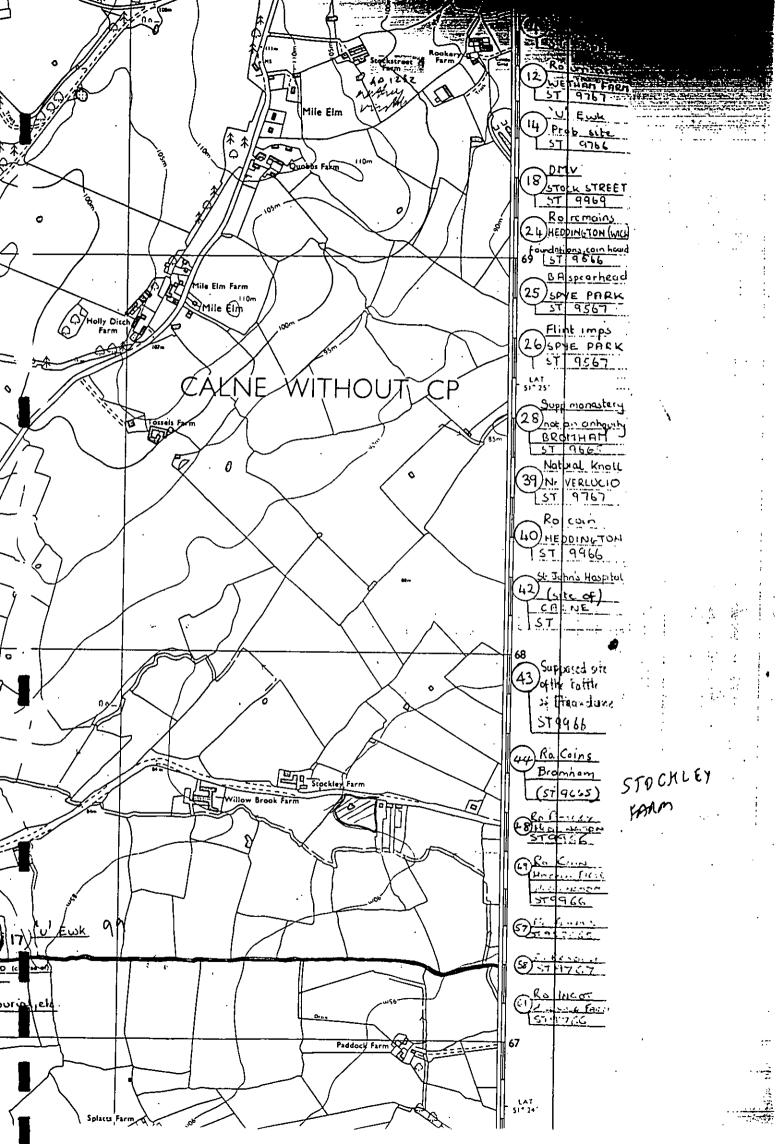
Whetham is Wetham 1257 (PNWilts,259). Landscape garden features include a ha ha on the east side of the house and a probable prospect mound (ST96NE22). The house was approached by a formal avenue. At ST983679 is a pillow mound orientated east/west and measuring c20m long and c4m wide and standing to c0.1m high. On the northwest side of the slope is an area of settlement earthworks and a hollow way.

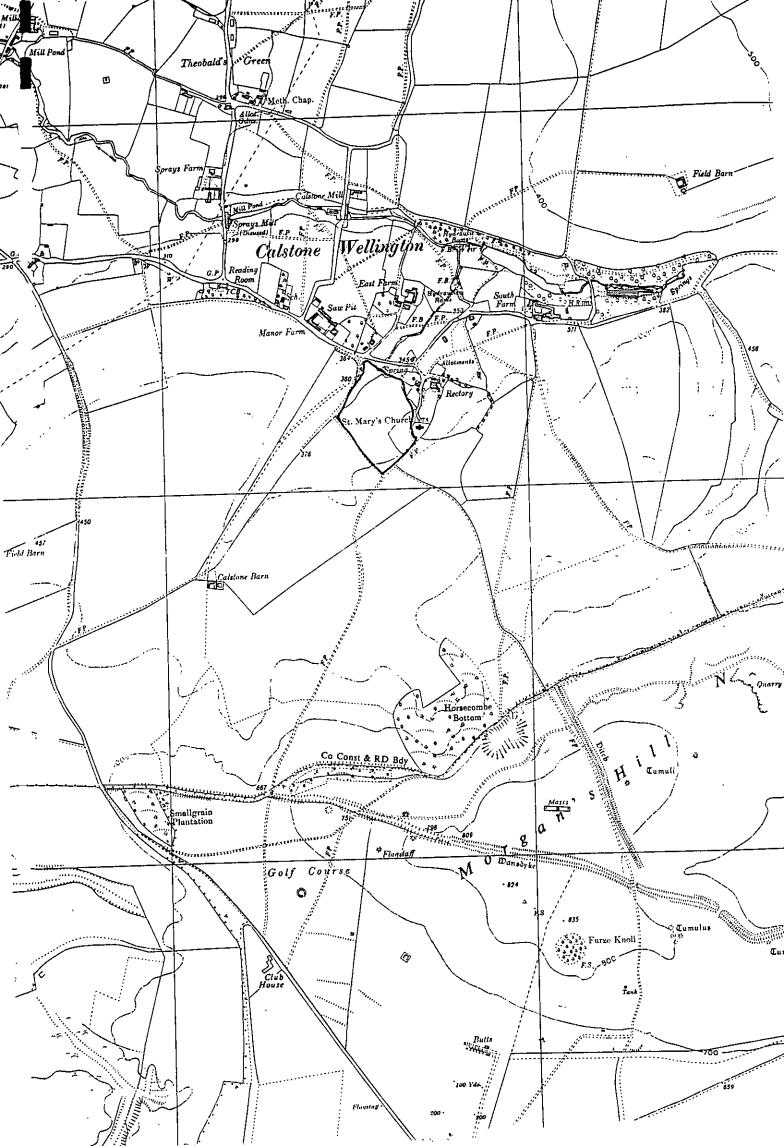
In the woods north of Whetham House at ST98026882, are two building platforms measuring c15x10m.

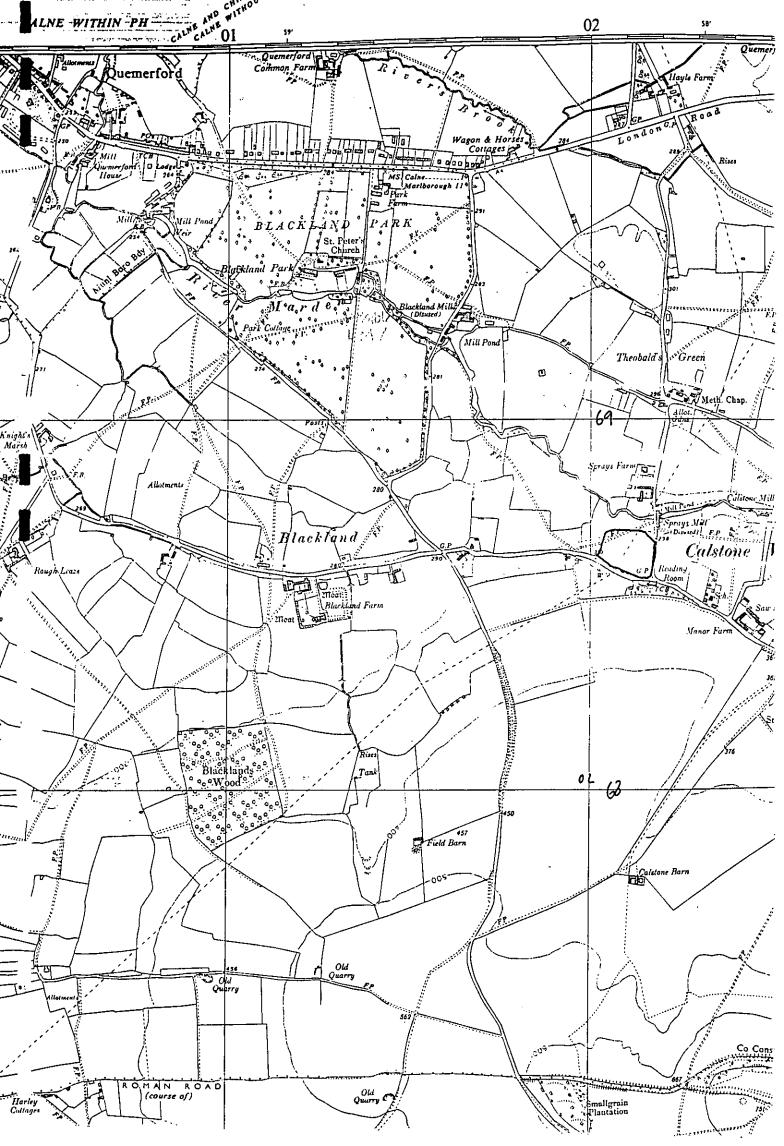
Whitley Farm (ST994736)

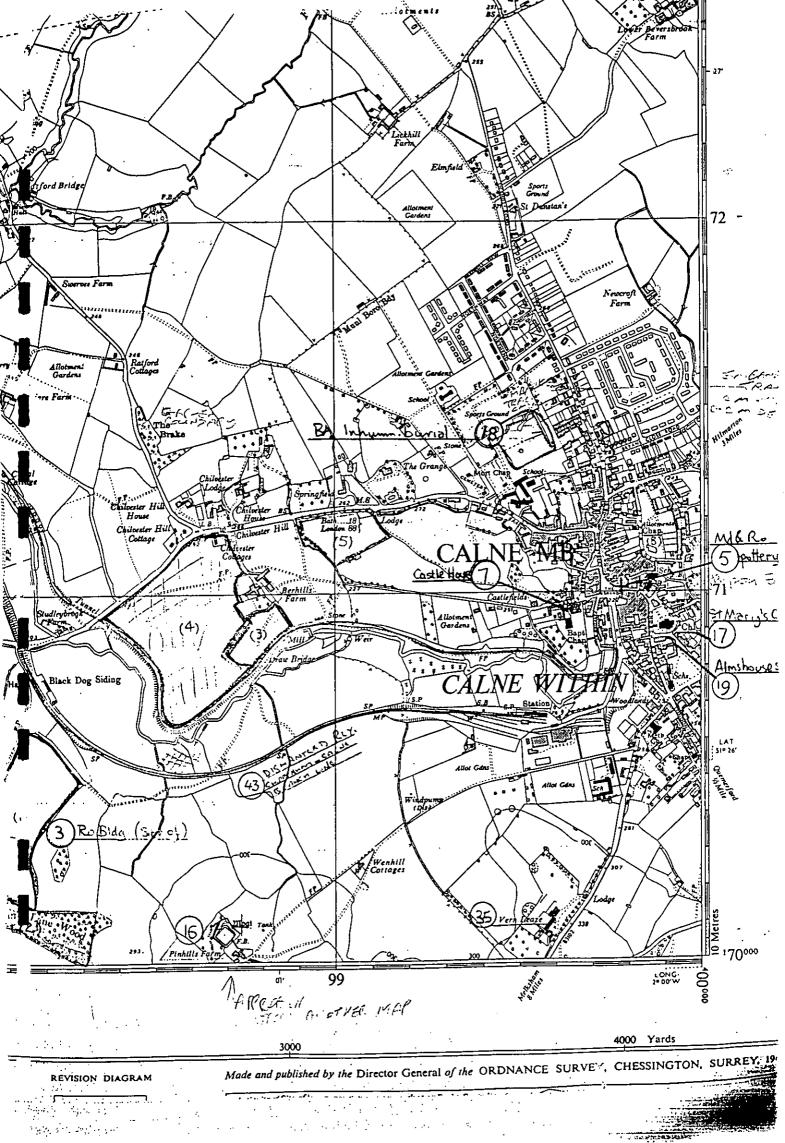
Whitley Farm is Wittelega in 1167.

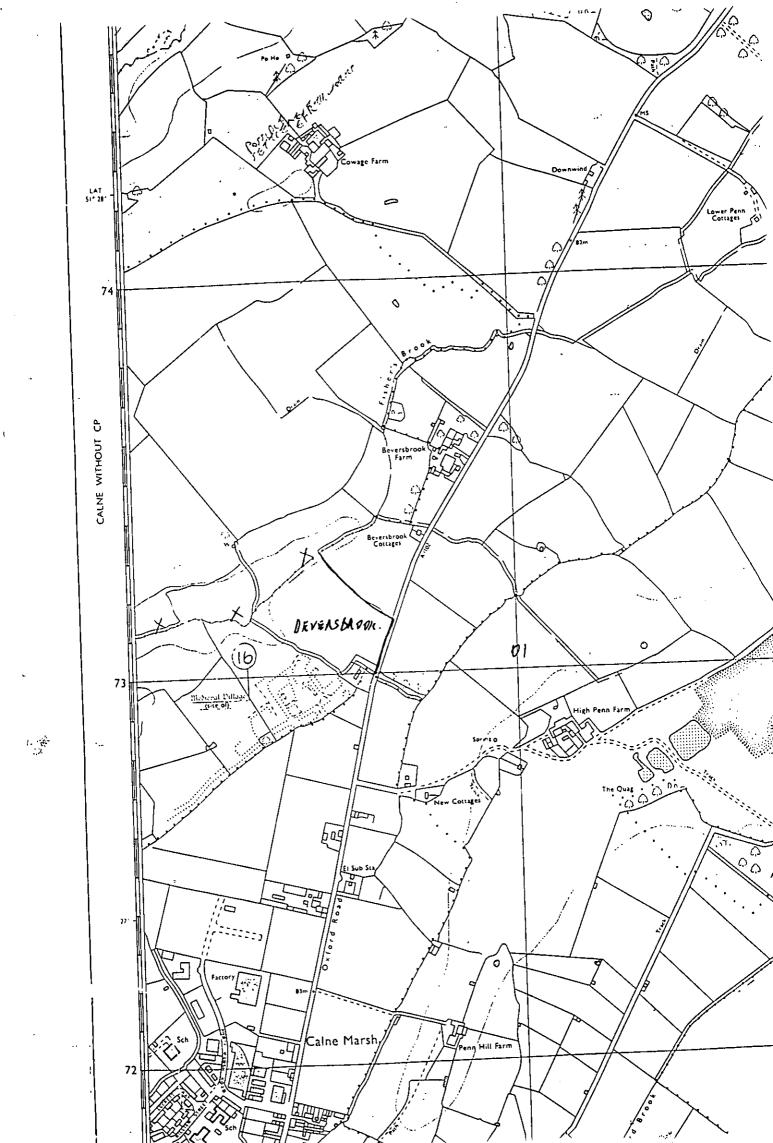












Sheet: ST96NE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Chittoe DATE VISITED:
HUNDRED: Cannings GEOLOGY:Correllian

Chittoe (ST955667)

Chittoe is *Chetewe* in 1167. The settlement was within the old Pewsham Forest and is probably a British wood-name (Gower, 252). There is a deep hollow way leading through the settlement.

Brogbrook

Probably the Froggebrooke of 1592 (ibid)

Spye Park (ST950673)

Spye Park is *Spestret* 1409 (ibid). At ST95006685 there are possible settlement earthworks on a southwest facing slope. The area of Spye Park needs further detailed fieldwork.

Silver Street (ST953665)

Silver Street is Silver Street on the 1773 A&D map. It is marked as a deep hollow way at its eastern end.

Sheet:SU07SW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Compton Bassett

HUNDRED:Calne

GEOLOGY: Gault

Compton Bassett (SU038721)

Compton Bassett is *Contone* in 1086 (Gover 1939, 262). Much of the south of the parish is within the landscape park of Compton Park. At SU026718 is an area of c5ha of amorphous earthworks. Needs further investigation.

At SU03087162 is evidence of village shrinkage with a boundary bank and building platform.

At SU03627191 are well preserved settlement earthworks terraced into a north facing slope. Earthworks include a trackway and up to 10 building platforms. Earthworks extend to east of fence boundary.

Possible for survey.

Nolands Farm (SU050717)

Nolands Farm was Aldelande in the 14c (ibid). No visible earthworks.

Breach Farm (SU026738)

Possibly associated with Adam atte Breche (1327, 1332); (ibid).

Freath Farm (SU02357275)

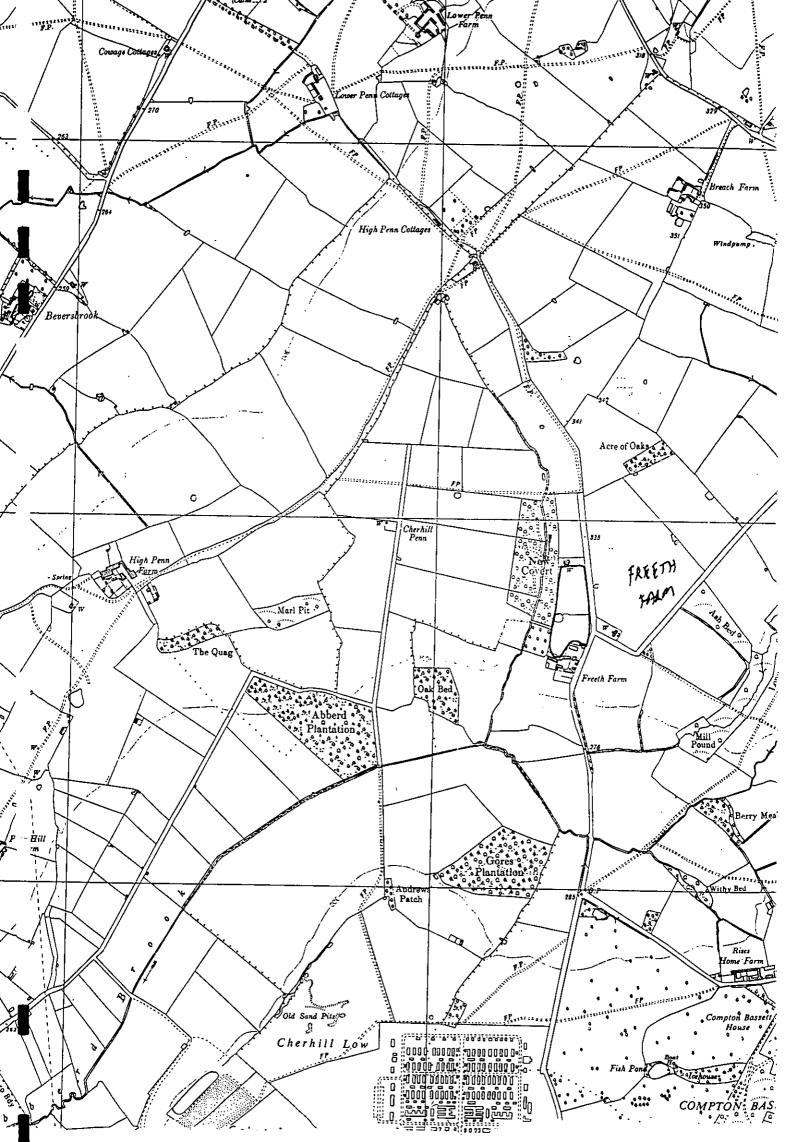
Freath Farm was Frith alias Freeth in 1671 (Gover 1939, 262). Amorphous earthworks, possibly settlement and also quarrying. Needs further checking.

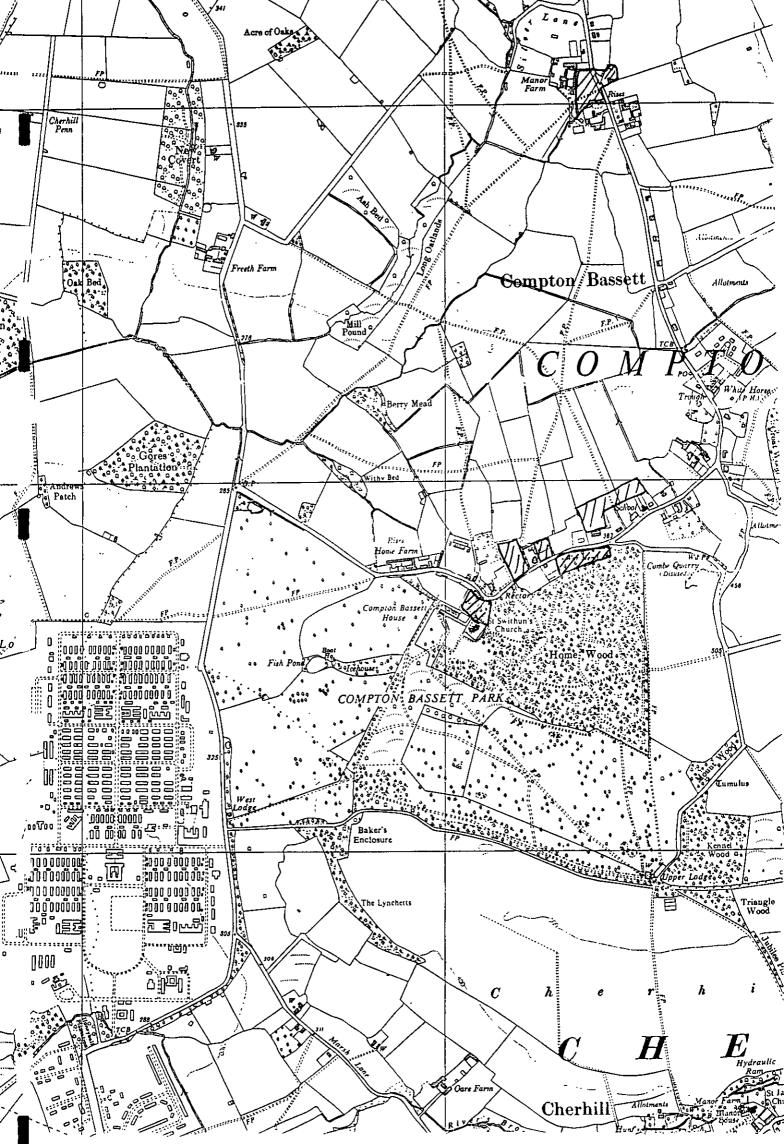
Mill Pound Wood (SU029725)

Earthworks of fishpond and mill. This site has been described in WAM87, 96-101.

Manor Farm (SU03427303)

Possible settleemnt earthworks including hollow way and building platforms.





MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Chisledon DATE VISITED:10.1.96

HUNDRED: Thornhill GEOLOGY: Lower Chalk

Chisledon (SU1879)

Chisledon is Cyseldene c880 (Gover 1939, 281). In the church-yard a line of yew trees probably marks a former boundary. Leading north from the church-yard is a hollow way c0.5m deep and c3m wide. The church incorporates the head of a small Saxon window in the south-west corner of the nave (VCH 9,21).

Badbury Wick (SU18SE63 - SU190817)

Badbury Wick is Baddehamwyke in 1425. This site does not lie within the project area.

Well preserved settlement earthworks and ridge and furrow survive to the east of the main house. The settlement earthworks comprise c3 rectilinear platforms measuring c17x15m to c10x5m. A hollow way, or headland, separates the settlement from the fields and is c0.6m deep and c3m wide. The settlement overlies ridge and furrow, the furrows measuring 5m wide and c0.2m high. This is a furlong boundary.

In front of the house, at SU , is a large sub-rectangular pond, measuring c30x20m, and at least 1.5m deep. Leading to the pond are two hollow ways, or former streams, the one parallel to the road is tree-lined whilst the second leads in the direction of the house. In the field to the north there is evidence of ploughed down ridge and furrow.

In the fields to the east are well preserved ridge and furrow, with headlands and trackways clearly visible.

Burderop (SU166801)

Burderop is Burithorp in 1249. The area is now parkland and garden earthworks survive in front of Burderop House.

Draycot Foliat (SU180778)

Draycot Foliat is Draicote 1197. There are slight amorphous earthworks, including ridge and furrow.

Hodson (SU174804)

Hodson is *Hodeston* in 1223. Settlement earthworks visible, see attached map.

Sheet:ST97NE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Christian Malford DATE VISITED: 13.2.96

HUNDRED:Startley GEOLOGY:Gravels

Only that part of the parish that lies on ST97NE has been visited.

Christian Malford (ST9678)

Christian Malford is recorded as Cristemal(l)eford in 937 (Gover 1939, 67). The church is situated at the west end of the village close to the River Avon implying settlement shift. The land between the river and the church is now arable. The church yard has been extended, the former boundary is marked by a prominant bank c0.5m high and c20m to the south of the church.

Dodford Farm

Dodford Farm is recorded as Doseford in 1255 (ibid). Not located.

The Green (ST965788)

The Green was the home of Rosemond atte Grene in 1327 (ibid). No eathworks visible.

Beanhill Farm (ST974796)

Beanhill Farm appears to have first been mentioned in 1840 (ibid, 68). To the south of the farm is a hollow way and possible settlement earthworks.

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Devizes

DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Rowborough

GEOLOGY: Upper Greensand

Devizes (SU0061

Divisas 1135-53. This is a post-conquest place-name and is a Boundary name. The boundary was that between the hundreds of Potterne and Cannings which passed through the castle, the former chiefly in the king's hands, the latter belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury (PN Wilts, 242).

SheetSU16NW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

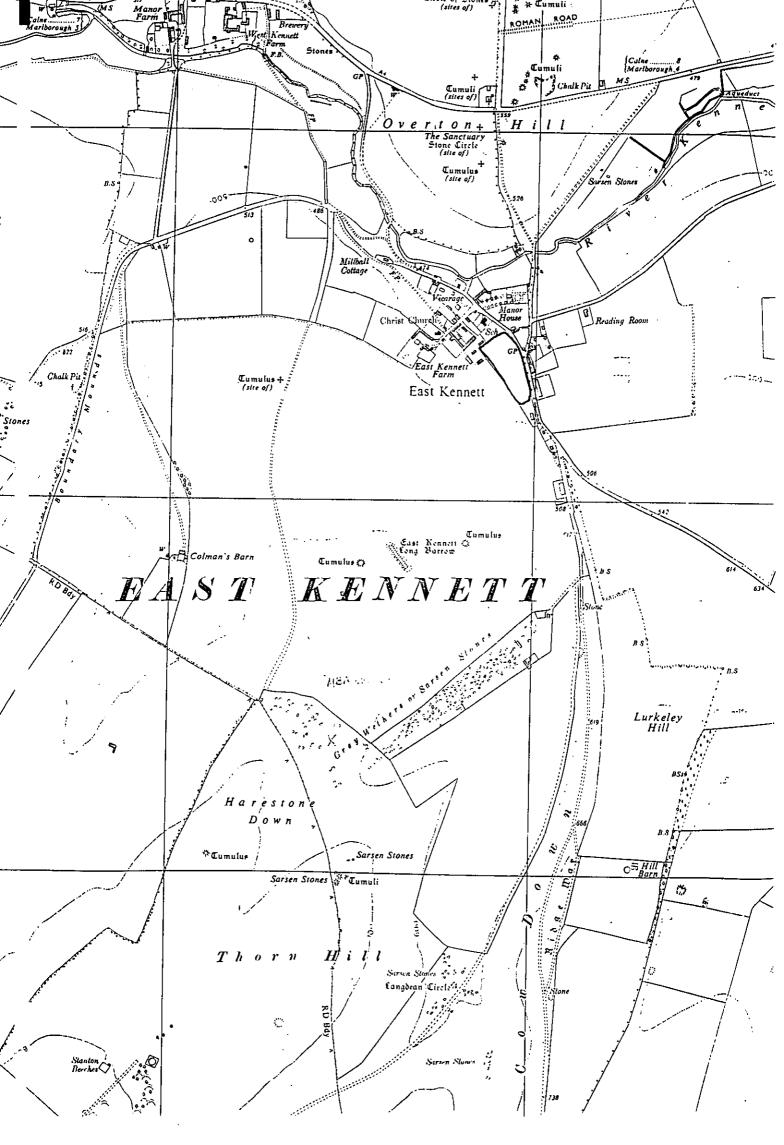
PARISH: East Kennett DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED:Selkley GEOLOGY:Gravels

East Kennett (SU119674)

East Kennett is Cynetan in 939 (Gower 1939, 297). Well defined settlement earthworks probably representing at least two property boundaries and building platforms, measuring c60x20m and c0.2m high.

Possible for survey.



MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Etchilhampton DATE VISITED:18.1.96

HUNDRED: Studfold GEOLOGY:Upper Greensand

Etchilhampton (SU045603)

Etchilhampton is *Ecesatingetone* in 1086 (Gover, 313). There are no significant earthworks within the village.

SU053602 (SU06SE46).

An area of c12ha of well preserved settlement earthworks to the south of Wayside Farm. The earthworks include a prominent hollow way running east/west and measuring c1m deep and c5m wide with further hollow ways branching from it. Rectilinear raised platforms represent the sites of buildings

A possible for survey.

Sheet SU16NW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Fyfield DATE VISITED: 17.1.96

HUNDRED: Selkley GEOLOGY:Middle Chalk

Fifield (SU148687)

Fifield is Fifhide in 1086. No visible earthworks.

Sheet:ST95NW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Great Hinton DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Whorwellsdown GEOLOGY: Corallian

Great Hinton (ST907591)

Great Hinton is recorded as Henton in 1216 (Gover 1939, 142).

Only that part of the parish that lies in ST95NW was investigated, there were no visible earthworks recorded.

Sheet: ST96NE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH:Heddington	DATE VISITED:	
HUNDRED:Calne	GEOLOGY:Gault	

Heddington (ST99856625)

Heddington is recorded as *Edintone* in 1086 (Gover 1939, 263). The earthworks of building platforms set within a large close measuring 100x30m is located to the northwest of the church.

Heddington Wick (ST982669)

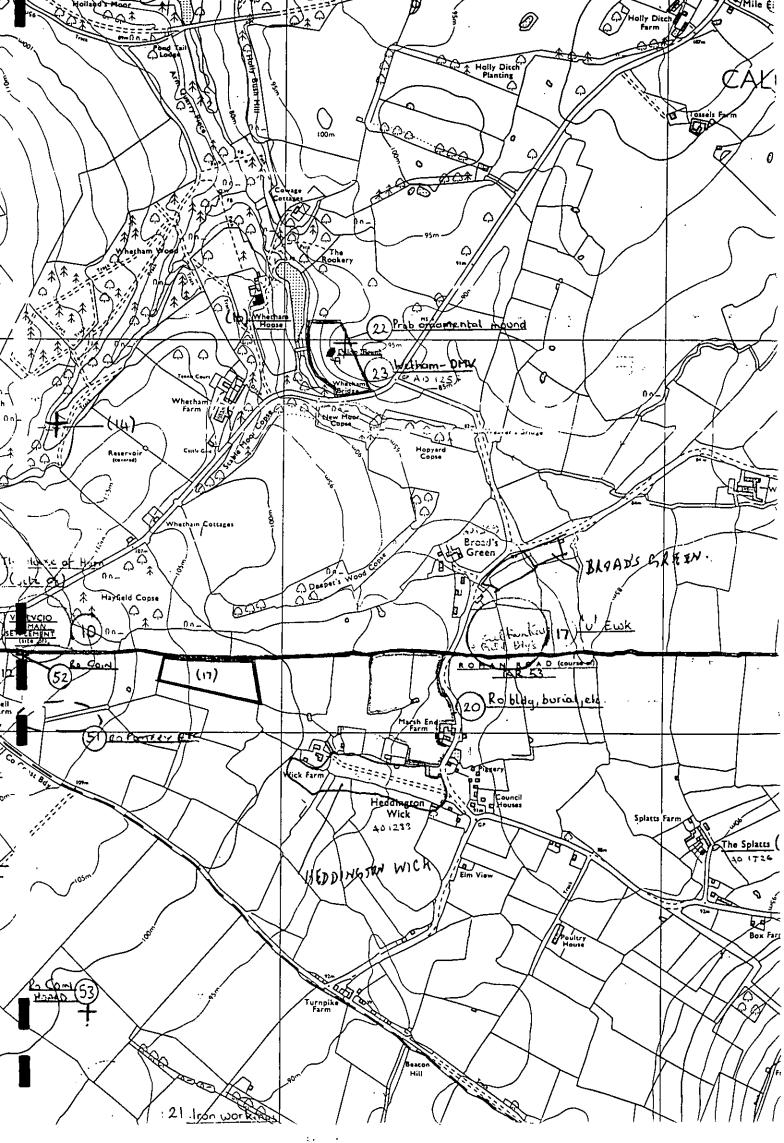
This was the home of Alice atte Wike in 1288 (ibid). Indeterminate earthworks to the southeast of Heddington Wick covering an area of c3 ha. May represent settlement

Stockley Farm (997676)

Poorly defined earthworks, possibly settlement.

Broad's Green (ST986674)

Possible settlement earthworks including a hollow way and rectilinear platforms covering an area of c1 ha.



Sheet:SU16SW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Huish DATE VISITED:

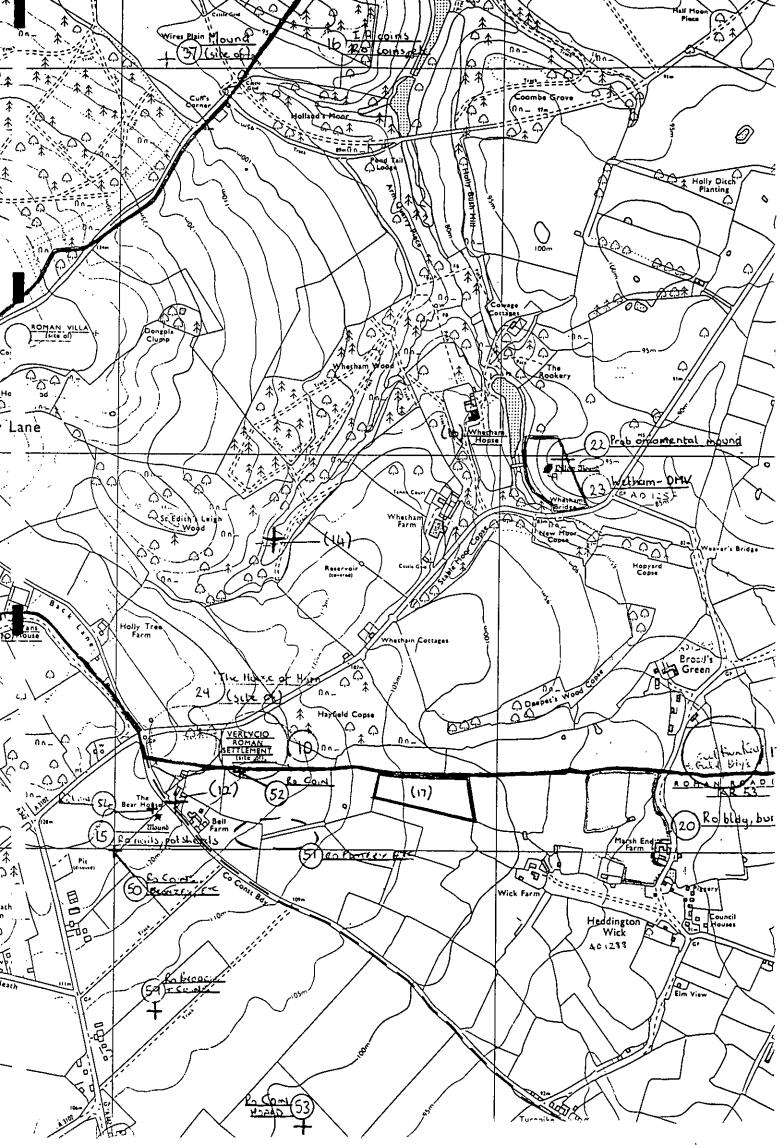
HUNDRED:Swanborough GEOLOGY:

Huish (SU145638)

Huish is recorded as Iwis in 1086 (Gover 1939, 319). Settlement earthworks in wood to north of church.

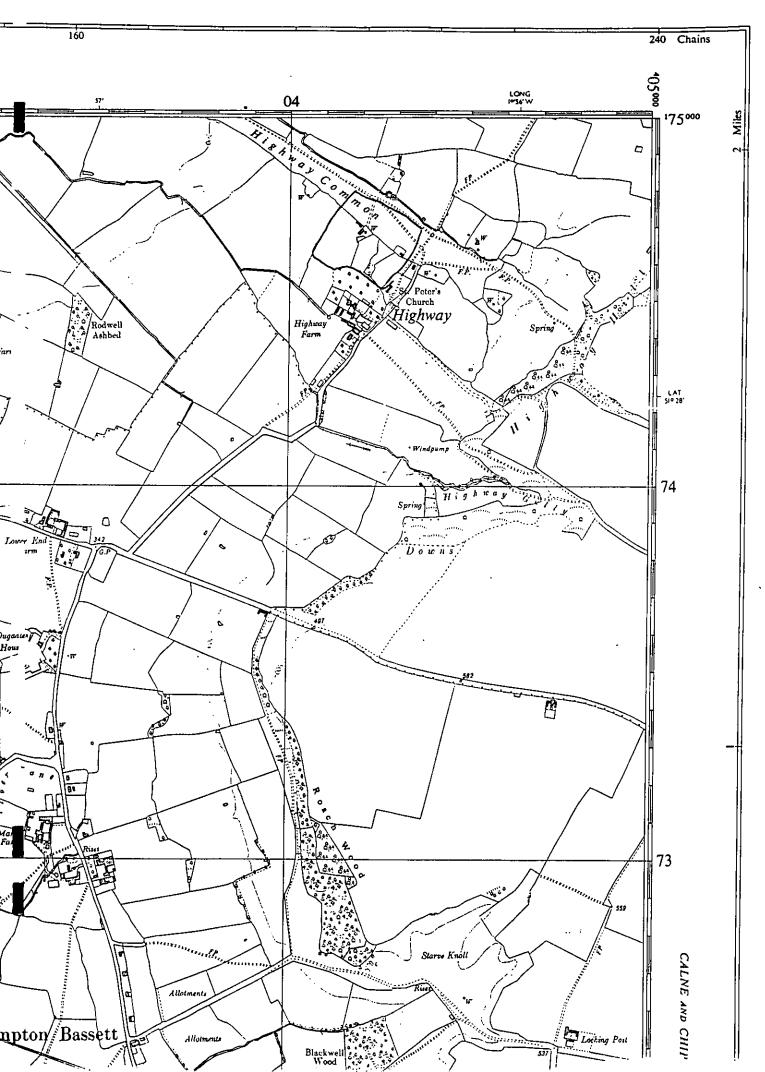
Hill Barn

400 yd WSW of this is an earthwork which is referred to in the phrase boscus de Hulwerk (1257) and boscus de Hywish vocatur (1270) (ibid).



Provisional Edition

SHEET SU 07 SW



Sheet:ST95NW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Keevil DATE VISITED:14.2.96

HUNDRED: Whorwellsdown GEOLOGY: Corrallian

Keevil (ST922581)

Keevil is recorded as Kefle wirtrim in 964 (Gover 1939, 142). Earthworks representing 3 hollow ways are evident to the west of the church. One hollow way measuring c3m wide leads from the church yard for c20m and then forms a brook. Another slight hollow way leads to the field edge, beyond which are three oak trees in line (field boundary). The third hollow way is oriented north/south and measures 4m wide and c0.3m deep.

It is significant that the church, dedicated to St Leonard, is located at the southwestern edge of the village.

Keevil Wick Farm (ST934578)

Keevil Wick Farm is recorded as Kyvele Wyk in 1279 (ibid, 143). There are amorphous earthworks on the northern side of the farm.

Wick Bridge (ST932581)

Slight amorphous earthworks and ridge and furrow by the stream.

ST95NW2 - ST918572

This field is known as Couple or Coople Church Field on the Tithe Award map and is the traditional site of a church which was said to have served two parishes. In 1913 the foundations of a rectangular building were excavated measuring 56' x 18' 6", oriented east/west with a transverse wall and buttress.

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Lacock DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Chippenham GEOLOGY: Clay

Only the part of the parish that lies to the east of the River Avon has been investigated.

Lacock (ST915685)

Lacock is first recorded as Lacok in 854 (Gover 1939, 102).

Bewley House (ST96NW9 - ST927684)

Bewley House is recorded as Beuelee in 1257 (ibid, 103). In places a 14c house (Pevsner 1975, 120). No earthworks visible.

Bowden Park (ST9368)

The house was built by Barnard Dickinson of Bristol, heir to Jamaican riches, and completed in 1796 (ibid). This is a landscape park; further investigation is required in this area, particularly the woodland.

To the north of the house, at ST93806840, is an area of possible settlement including a pond c8m diameter, building platforms and hollow ways. To the northeast of the settlement are three strip lynchets, c9m wide and the bank 1m high. The lynchets are c200m long with a ramp between the second and third lynchet.

Nethermore Farm (ST947693)

Nethermore Farm is recorded in 1227. Stone building foundations to the north of the house with a ditch on north side measuring 3m wide and 2m deep.

Naish Hill Farm (ST96NW4 - ST93106930)

Naish Hill Farm is *le Hasshe* in 1270 (Gover 1939, 103). An extensive area of medieval quarrying, c10.5ha, with possibly up to 8 building platforms measuring c10x5m - c15x10m, with banks c0.2m high. The site is on a west facing scarp, overlooking the River Avon.

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Marlborough	DATE VISITED:
HUNDRED:Selkley	GEOLOGY: Clay

Marlborough (SU1969)

Marlborough is recorded as Merleberge in 1086 (Gover 1939, 297)

Barton Farm

Barton in 1198, it was the king's manor in DB and continued to be held by the Crown until it passed to the Seymours in the 16c. Probably a grange (ibid, 299). Area is now a residential housing estate.

Flexburgh (lost?)

Flexeberg in 1201, the site of Flexburgh is unknown. It was a separate holding long after the founding of St Margaret's priory (ibid, 300).

Isbury

Everesbyr in 1249. Preserved in Isbury Lane (ibid).

Sheet:ST96SW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Melksham & Without DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Melksham GEOLOGY: Clay

Selves Farm (ST939670)

The farmstead is now ruinous. At ST939671, on a west facing scarp is the probable location of Selves. The earthworks comprise a boundary bank on the west side, internally there are c13 building platforms. A hollow way leads from the field to the east around the boundary bank. The hollow way is c4m wide and c0.1m deep. Further earthworks in the field to the east may represent settlement. A pond on the west side measures 15x10m. In the remainder of the field is ridge and furrow, orientated north/south.

In the north side of the field ridge and furrow is orientated east/west, ridges are 9m wide. Headlands on both fields clearly visible; north field is banked on the northern side.

)

The geology of the area is clay.

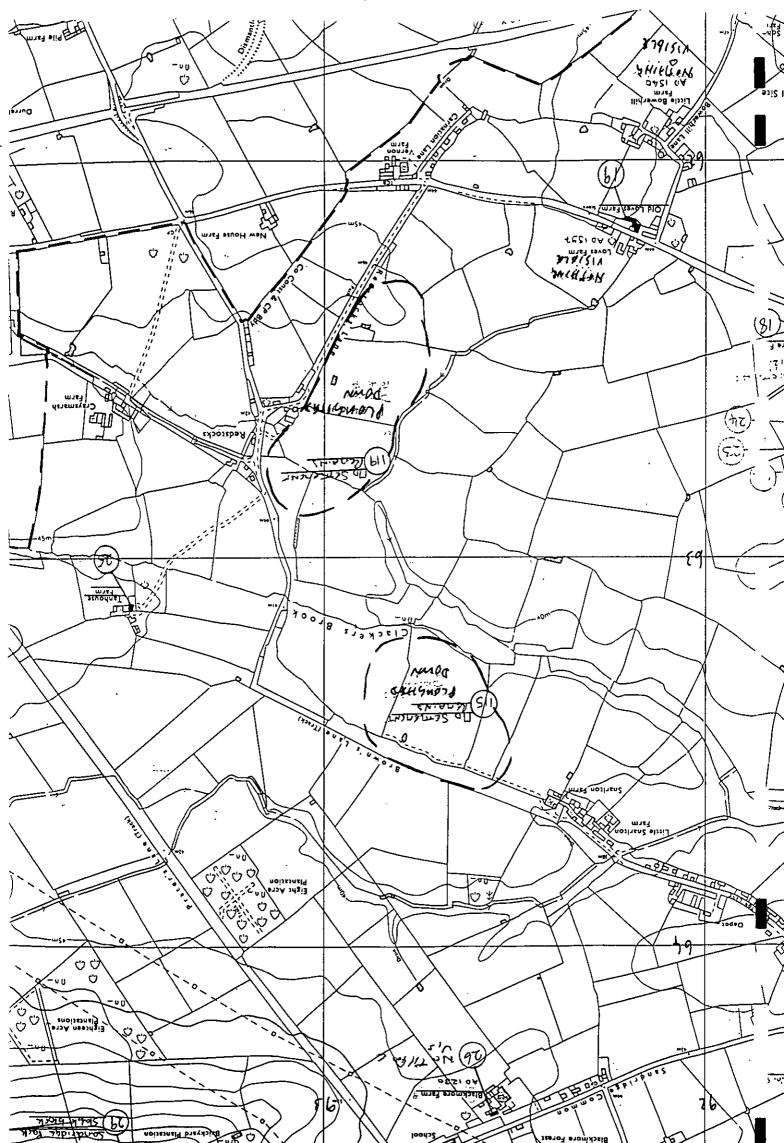
A possible for survey.

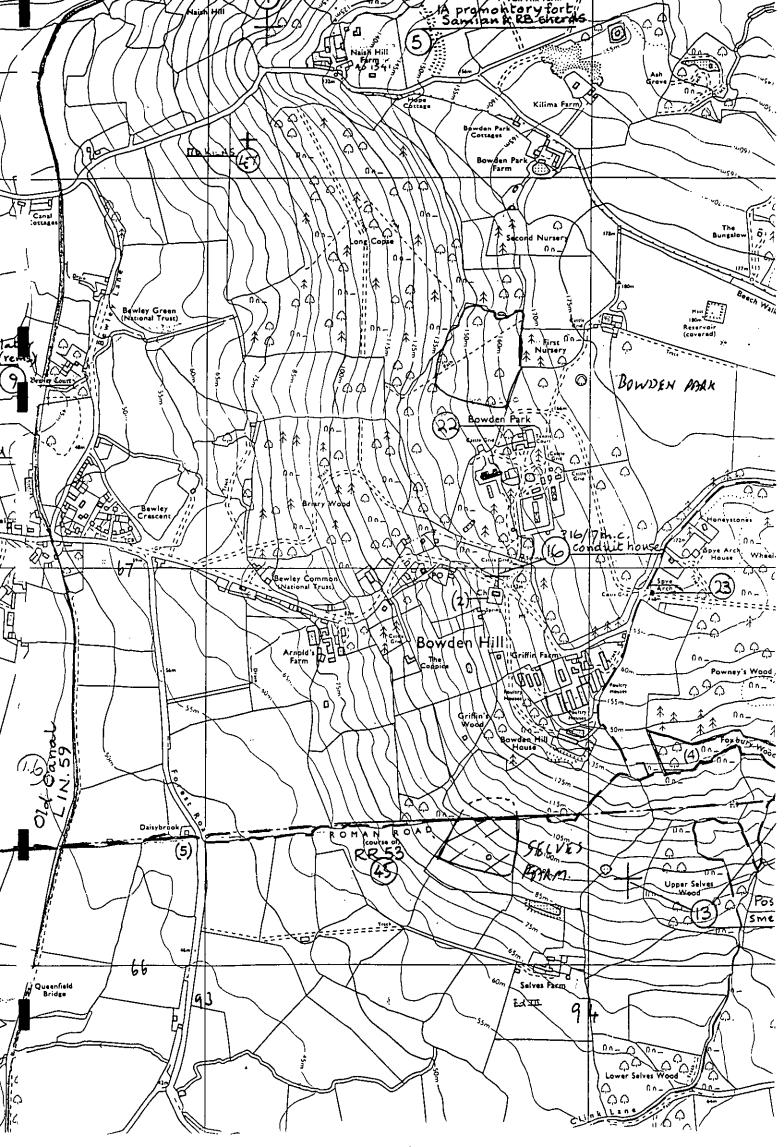
Clacker's Brook (ST96SW115 -

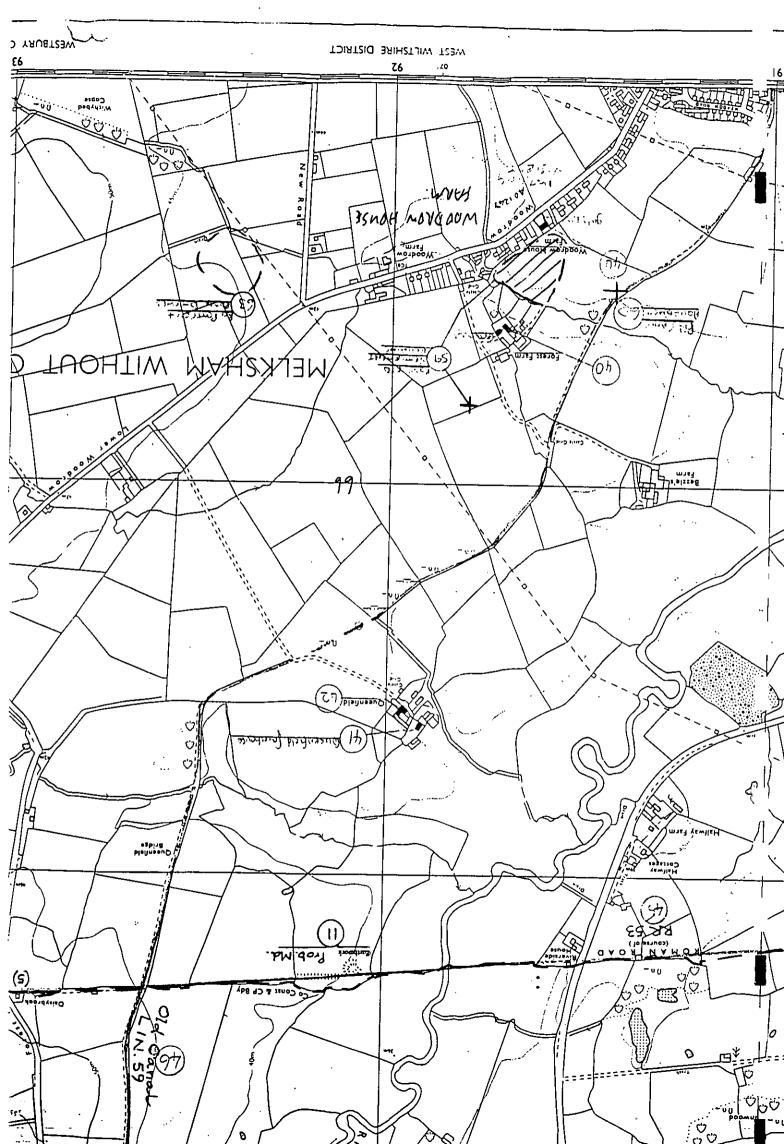
Area ploughed down.

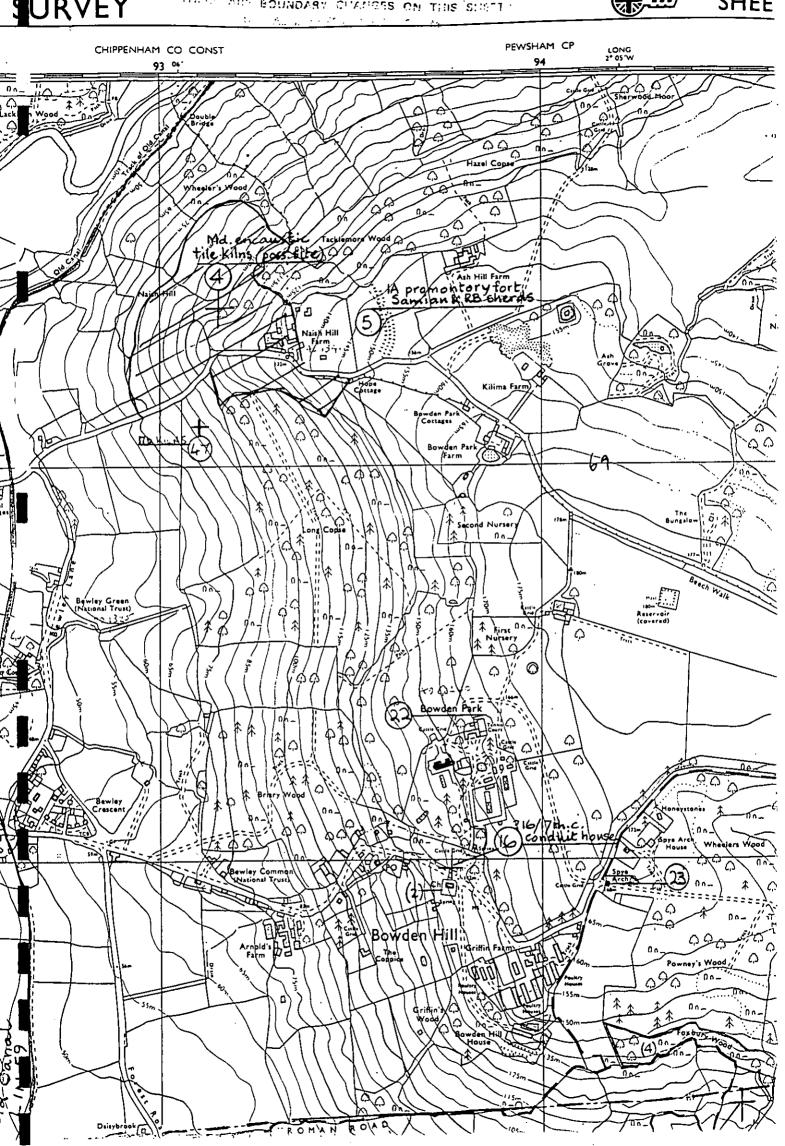
Woodrow House Farm (DMV 1248 - ST917655)

Settlement earthworks.









Sheet:SU16SE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Milton Libourne DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED:Kinwardstone GEOLOGY: Upper Greensand

Milton Lilbourne (SU190605)

Milton Lilbourne is recorded as Mideltone in 1086 (Gover 1939, 349).

Fyfield (SU177606)

Fyfield is recorded as *Fifide* in 1230 (ibid). Dovecot and fishponds form part of manorial complex (not seen), no settlement earthworks visible.

Milkhouse Water (SU175615).

Milkhouse water is Mullecote in 1236 (ibid). Here there are two building platforms and a prominant lynchet.

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Ogbourne St Andrew DATE VISITED: Jan 1996

HUNDRED:Selkley GEOLOGY: Upper Chalk

Ogbourne St Andrew (SU188723)

Ogbourne St Andrew, and possibly Ogbourne St George and Ogbourne Maizey, was known as *Oceburnan* in 946-55 (Gower, 303). An area of c7ha of well preserved settlement earthworks lies on the west bank of the River Og. The earthworks comprise hollow ways, building platforms, some measuring c20x15m, and property boundaries.

The church-yard has been extended on the south-east side by c20m. The former boundary is some 15m from the church and is marked by a substantial bank measuring c0.7m high, which also incorporates a round barrow on the southern side (SU17SE 31). In the field to the north of the church there are amorphous settlement earthworks.

Rockley (SU160719)

Rockley was known as *Rochelie* in 1086 (Gower, 304) and was later a house of the Knight's Hospitallers (see Sect 6). To the north of the settlement in an area of clha at SU160719, is an area of well preserved earthworks including boundary banks, c0.5m high, and building platforms.

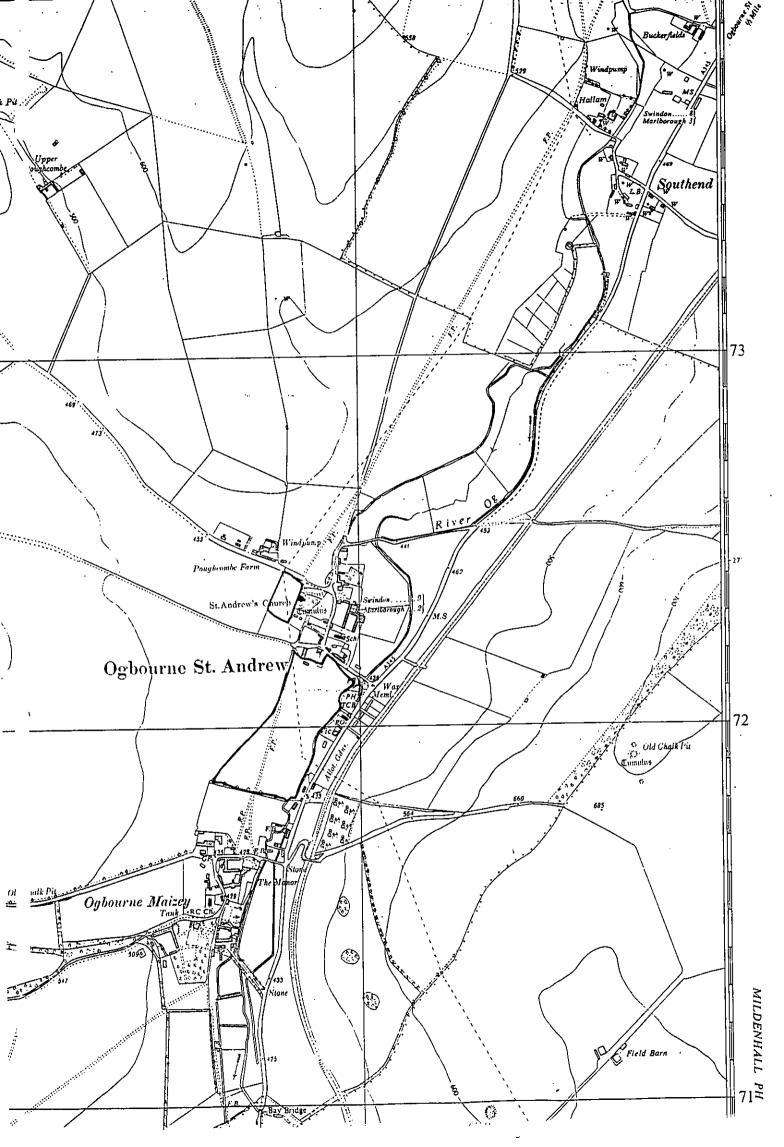
The area to the south-west of the church is possibly settlement indicated by a hollow way, measuring c4m wide and 0.5m deep, leading from the church through the field. Close to the church there is an area of amorphous scarps, possibly representing settlement. On the southern edge of the field is a prominant lynchet.

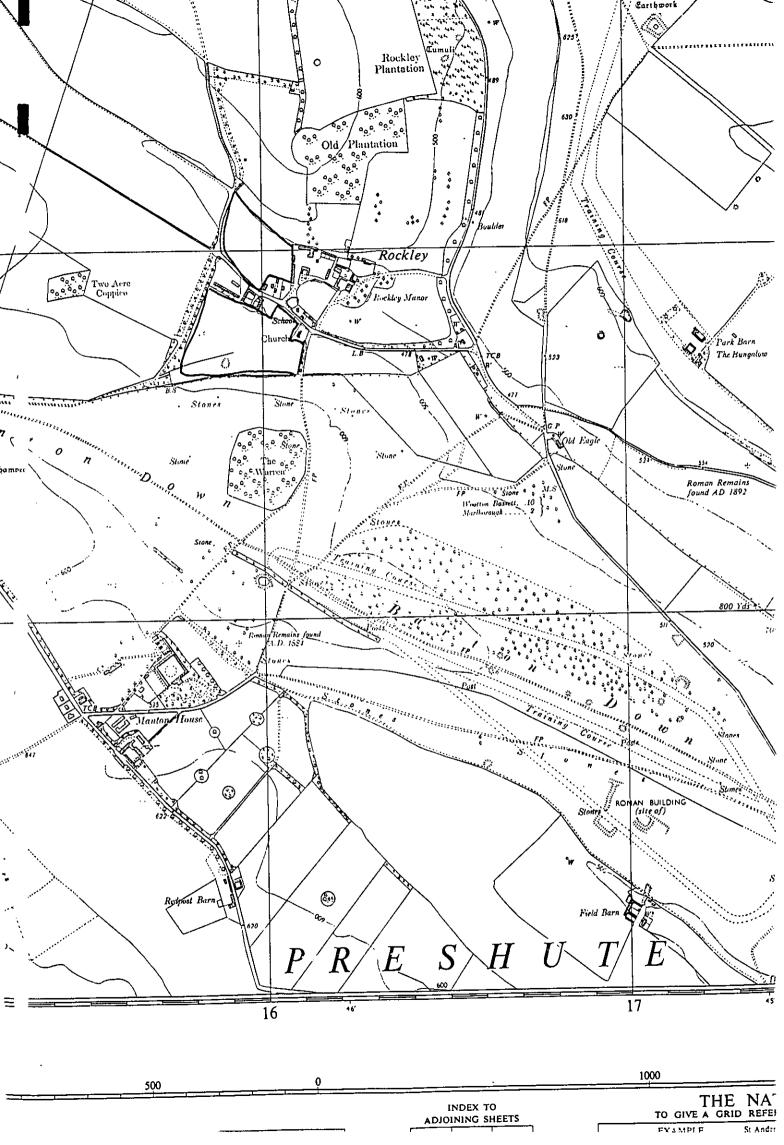
Castle Farm (SU17NE6 - SU151755)

The site of a possible medieval settlement. This site has been surveyed at 1:2500.

Maizey (SU185715)

No significant earthworks in this hamlet.





MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

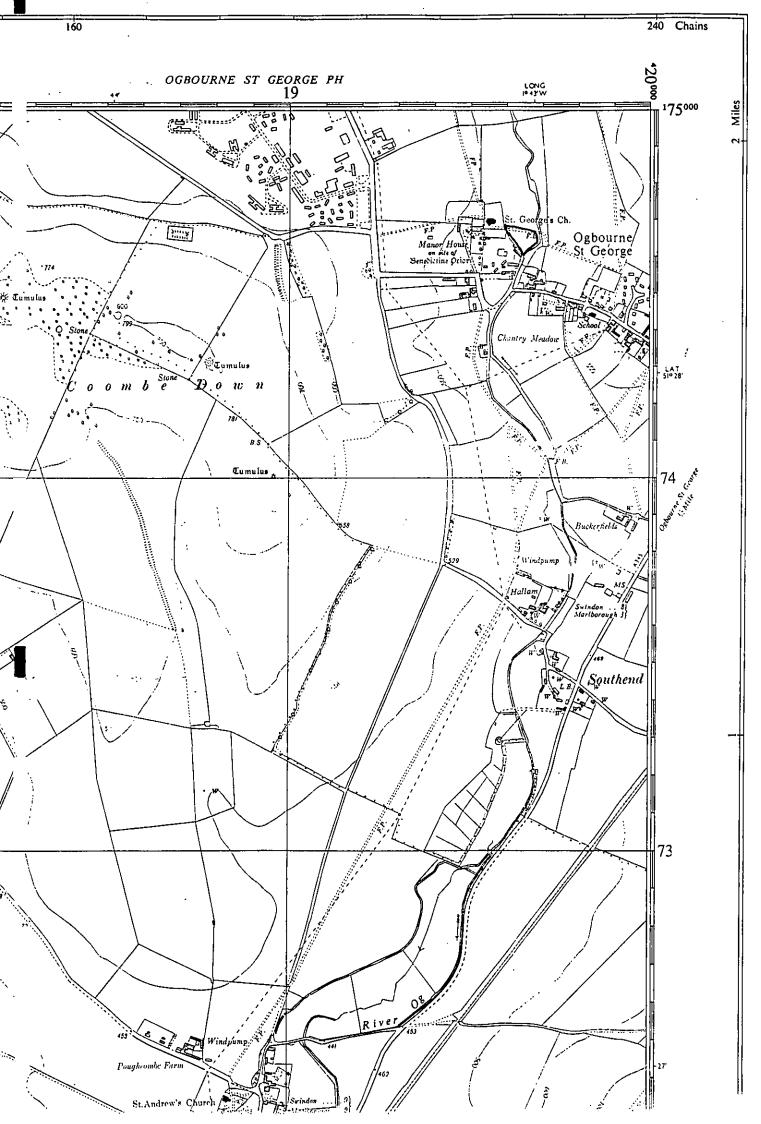
PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Ogbourne St George DATE VISITED: Jan 1996

HUNDRED:Selkley GEOLOGY: Middle Chalk

Ogbourne St George (SU161718)

To the east of the church, at SU19607465, is a large embanked enclosure, c100m dia, on the river terrace above the River Og. Outside the enclosure, beside the river, there are 4 possible building palatforms, and on the north side is a hollow way leading from the church to the river dswick Farm



Sheet:SU15NE, SU16SE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Pewsey DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Kinwardstone GEOLOGY: Greensand

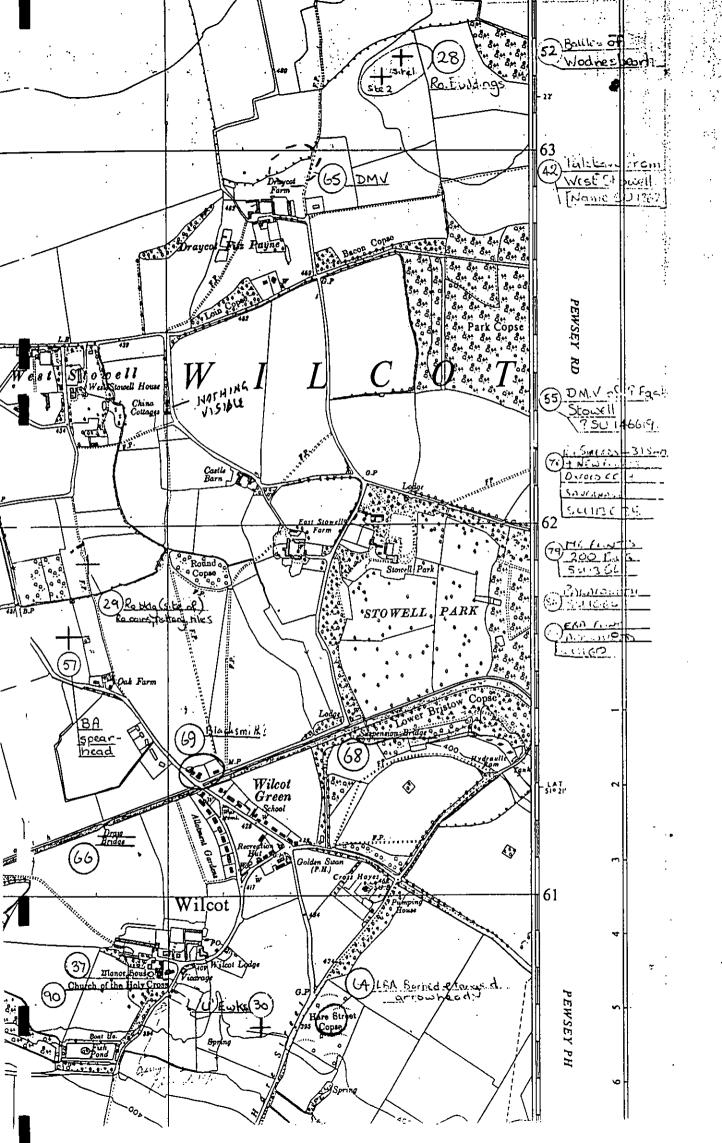
Pewsey (SU1660)

Pewsey is recorded as Pefesigge in c880 (Gover 1939, 350).

Cruck building at SU16886012.

Draycott Farm (SU16SW - SU144629)

Area to the north of Draycott Farm, the site of the DMV has been ploughed out.



Sheet:ST95NE, SU05NW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Potterne DATE VISITED: 14.2.96

HUNDRED:Rowborough GEOLOGY: Greensand, Clay

Potterne (ST9958)

Potterne is recorded as Poterne in 1086 (Gover 1939, 244). No earthworks visible in the town.

Byde Farm (SU02905910)

Byde Farm is recorded as Bidesknappe in 1341 (ibid). Site not visisted.

Cadley Farm

Possibly associated with Thomas de Cadele (1332), (ibid). Not identified.

Furzehill Farm

Furzehill Farm is recorded as Forsthull in 1225 (ibid, 245). Not located.

Rangebourne Mill

Rangebourne Mill is recorded as Rynesburne in 1252 (ibid). Not located.

Whistley Farm

Whistley Farm is recorded as Wyslegh 1341 (ibid). Not located.

Eastwell (ST998579)

Eastwell is recorded as *Estwelle* 1249 (ibid). Building platforms are located on the south facing scarp to the east of Eastwell.

Larborough Farm (ST991572)

Larborough Farm is recorded as Laverkbergh in 1225 (ibid). Nothing noted.

Marsh Farm

Marsh Farm is recorded as Marshe Crofte 1545 (ibid). Not located.

Potterne Park Farm SU006572)

Nothing visible.

Potterne Wick (SU002580)

Potterne Wick is recorded as *Poternewike* 1203 (ibid). Approximately 12 building platforms measuring c10x5m, and a pond are located on a south facing slope. On the western side is a north/south hollow way.

Possible for survey.

Woodbridge House

Woodbridge House is recorded as Wodebrig 1249

Sheet: ST95NE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Poulshot DATE VISITED:14.2.96

HUNDRED: Melksham GEOLOGY: Middle Chalk

Poulshot (ST970595)

Poulshot is recorded as *Paveshou* in 1086 (Gover 1939, 130). It is significant that the church, dedicated to St Peter, is situated at the extreme southern end of the village.

Beyond the church, by a brook is a moat and fish ponds (ST95NE9). The moat is well preserved and is a circular mound with a water channel on the western side. The mound is 34m diameter and c0.5m high. The ditch measures 4m wide. The fish pond lies to the southeast of the moat and is also well preserved and appears to have no divisions; it is of irregular shape. A small channel leads from the fish pond to the brook in the south. A hollow way leads from the farm to the fish pond. To the north of the moat and fish pond is a boundary bank.

At ST96955980 is an area known as "The Green". This is an open area measuring c100 wide between the road and olf farmsteads and infill modern housing. Within this area are linear banks and possible settlement earthworks. To the north, at ST971599, is a long common.

Sheet:SU16NE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Preshute	DATE VISITED:
HUNDRED:Selkley	GEOLOGY:Gravels

Preshute (SU180686)

Preshute is recorded as *Prestcheta* in 1185 (Gover 1939, 307). The church, Saxon in origin but rebuilt in the 12c, is located at SU180686 (SU16NE96). To the east is a well defined sub-rectangular platform measuring c25x25m and surrounded by a ditch c0.5m deep. In the remainder of the field there are slight traces of earthworks.

Clatford (SU16NE6 - SU159685)

Clatford in 1086. There was an alien priory here, a cell of the abbey of St Victor en Caux (ibid, 308). Poorly defined earthworks, possibly settlement, in a pasture field to the east of Clatford Hall.

Grenham Hall

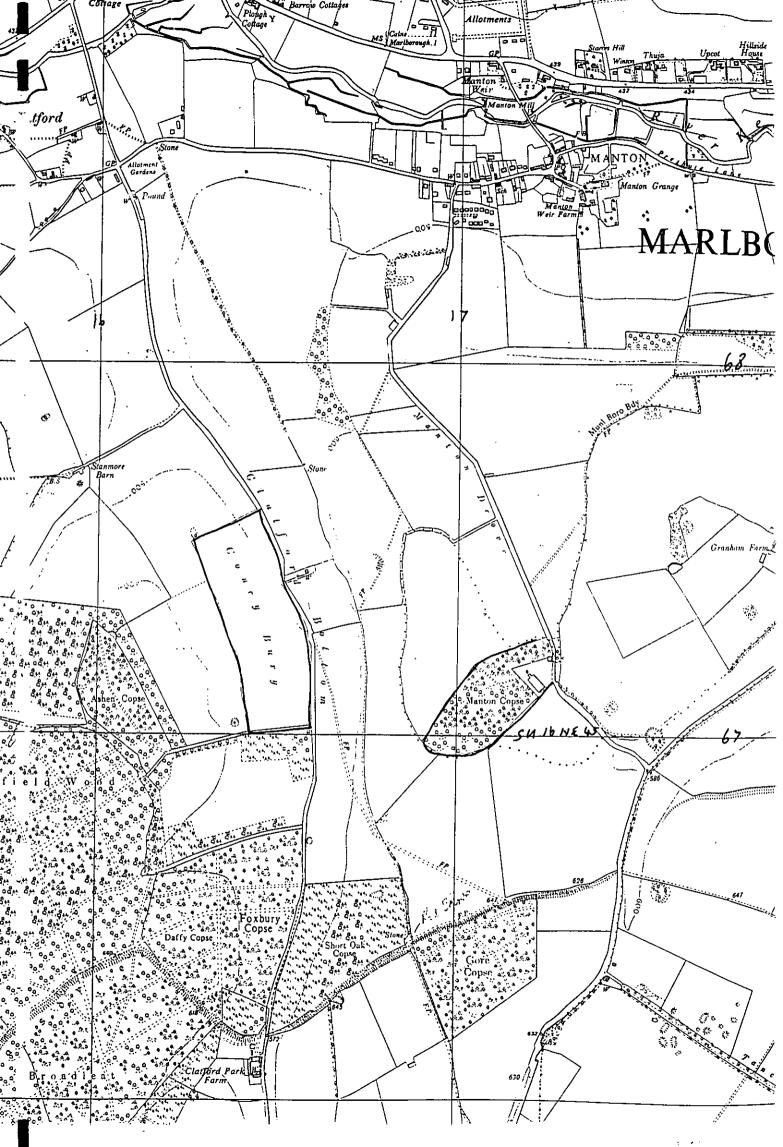
Grendon 1290 (ibid)

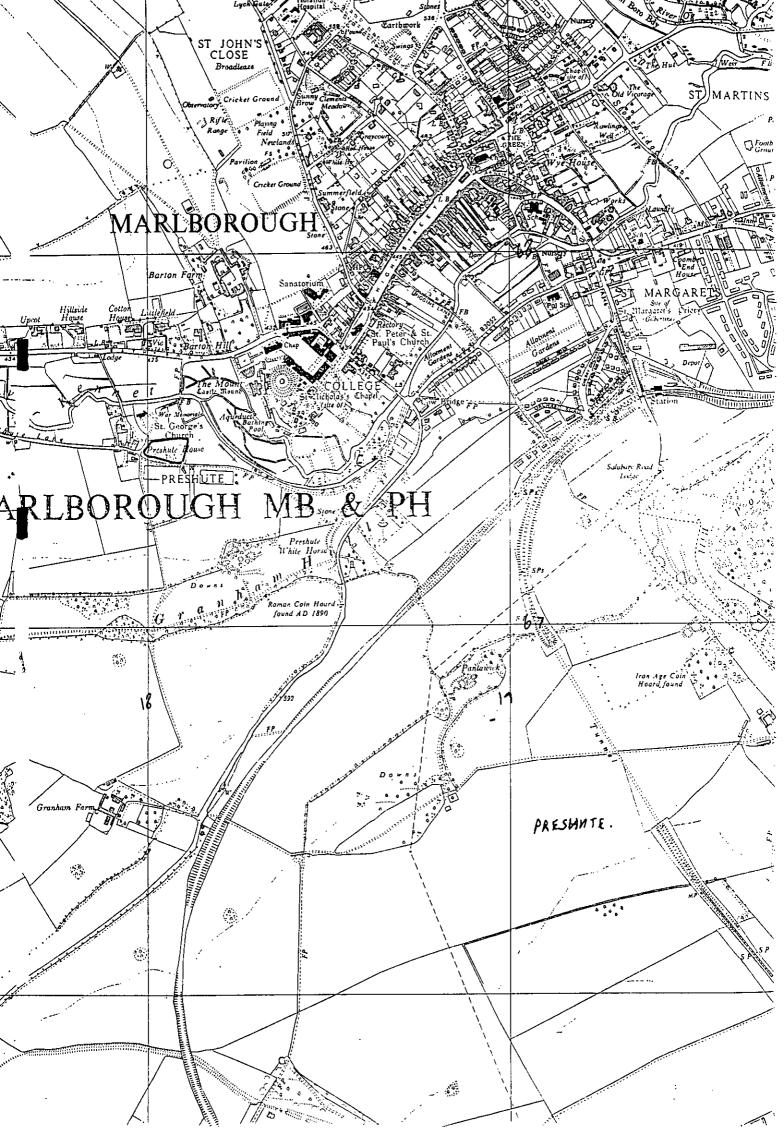
Manton (SU16NE7 - SU174684).

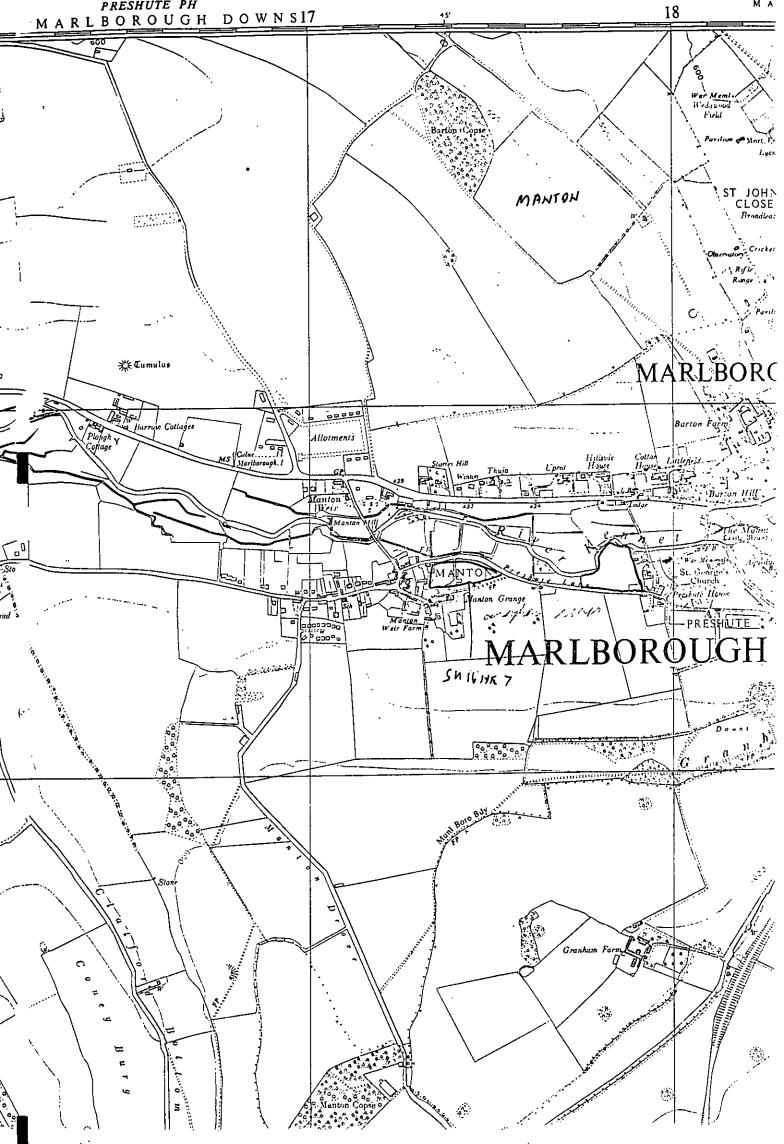
Manton is recorded as Manetune in 1086 (ibid). Poorly defined earthworks.

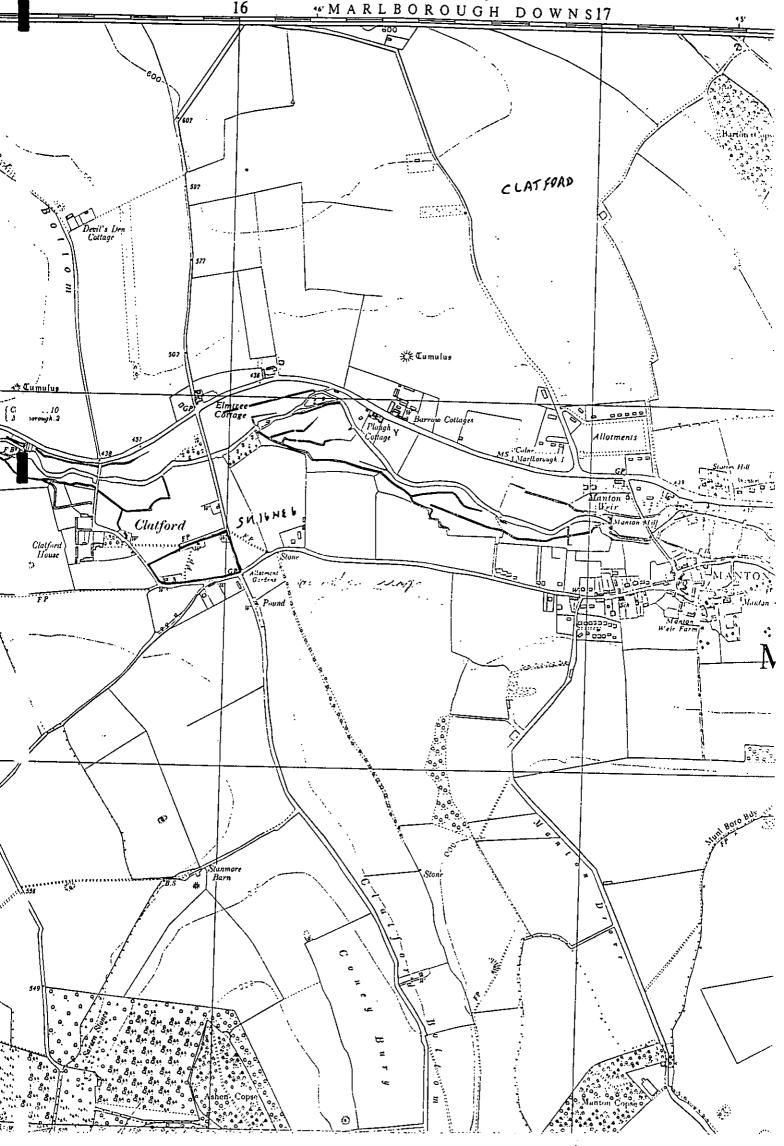
Coney Bury (SU16NE4 - SU165673)

Coney Bury is recorded as *Coney Bury* in 1773, this site is situated on an east facing spur beside a road leading towards Clatford.









Sheet:SU06SW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Roundway

DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Cannings

GEOLOGY: Middle Chalk

Roundway (SU015632)

Roundway is recorded as Rindweiam in 1149 (Gover 1939, 252). Not visisted.

Nursteed

Nursteed is recorded as Nutstede in 1249 (ibid).

Wick Green

Wick Green is recorded as Wyk in 1249 (ibid).

Sheet ST96SE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Rowde

DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED:Rowborough

GEOLOGY: Greensand

Rowde (ST978626)

Rowde is Rode in 1086 (Gover 1939, 246). No earthworks visible.

Durlett Farm

Durlett Farm is recorded as Durlete in 1255 (ibid).

Smithwick Farm

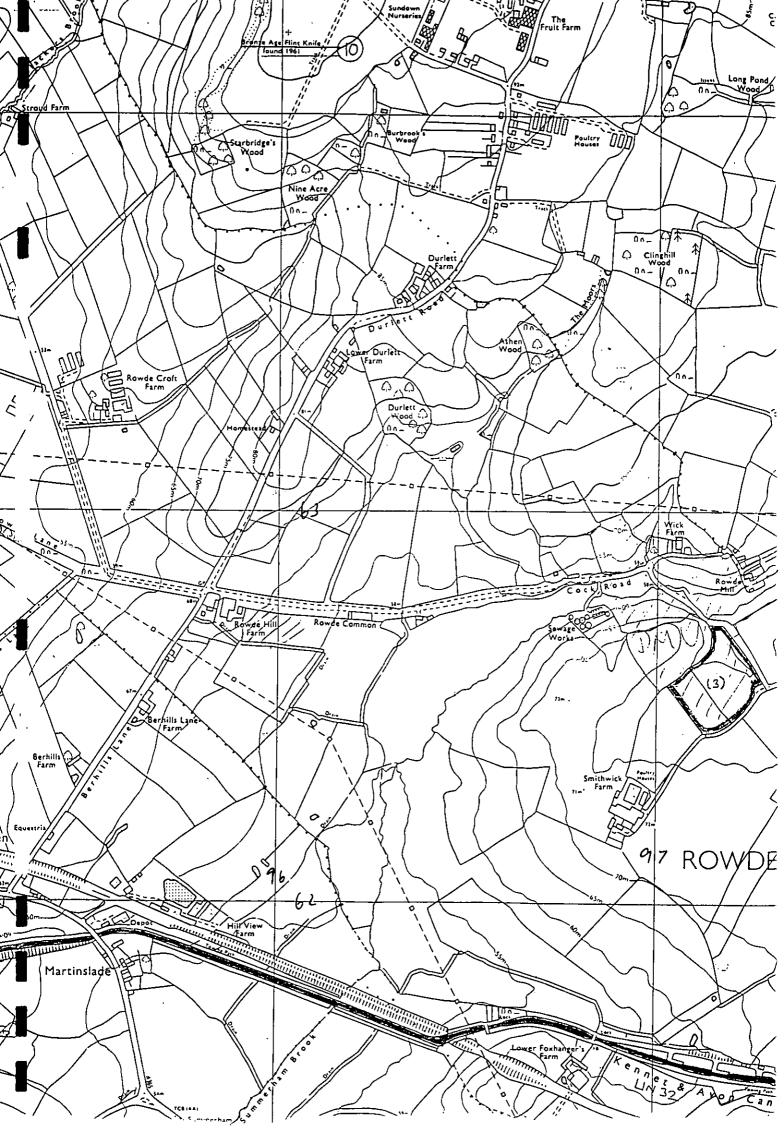
Smithwick Farm is recorded as Smethet in 1430 (ibid). No earthworks visible.

Rowde Field Farm

May have been the home of William atte Feld (1327), (ibid).

Wick Farm (ST96SE3 - ST970628)

Wick Farm is recorded as Wika in 1211 (FF). Extensive settlement earthworks comprising building platforms terraced into a northwest facing slope.



MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Seend DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED:Melksham GEOLOGY:Gault

Seend (945610)

Seend is recorded as Sinda in 1190 (Gover 1939, 131). No earthworks visible in the village.

Inmarsh (ST946604)

Inmarsh is recorded as *Hennemershe* in 1225 (Gover 1939, 132). To the east of the present farm there is an area of c1.5ha of well preserved settlement earthworks. The earthworks comprise a series of rectilinear raised platforms, the largest measuring c50x40m, with hollow ways leading through the area. On the larger platform there are at least three strips of ridge and furrow, measuring c8m wide and oriented N/S. The hollow ways are c3m wide and 0.5m deep. The southern boundary bank of the field measures c4m wide and c0.2m high and appears to be a headland for the field to the southeast.

A possible for survey.

Seend Head, Park & Row

Seend Head is recorded as Sendheved in 1227 FF.

Pile Farm (ST936615)

Home of William de la Pyle (1257). Small area of c1ha of well defined closes of irregular form associated with trackways. May be more earthworks south of canal - indistinct on APs.

Martinslade, Mitchell's Fm, & Turner's Farm

Possibly associated with the families of Roger Martyn (1327), Edward Mitchell (1642), and Roger le Turner (1270).

Berhills Farm

Berhills Farm is recorded as Berehille in 1304.

Seend Cleeve (ST931610)

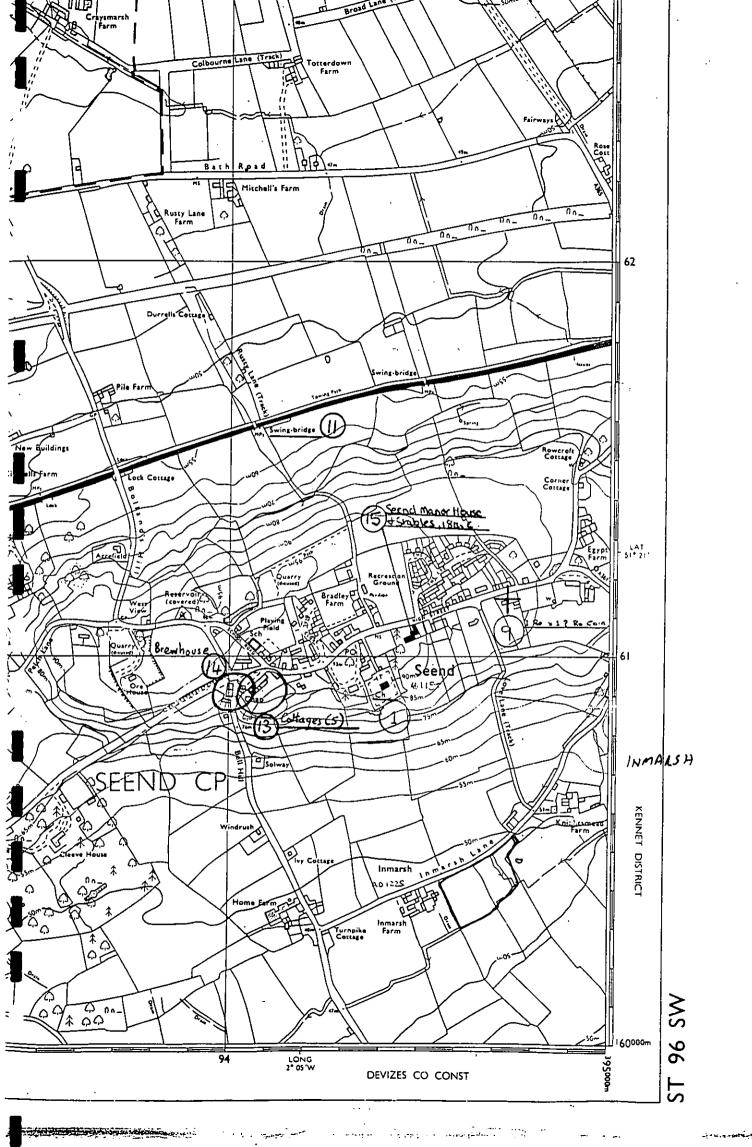
Seend Cleeve is recorded as Clyve in 1255. Nothing noted.

Rowcroft Fm (ST949615)

Rowcroft Farm is recorded as Row(e)croft in 1377. Nothing noted.

Moat (ST96SE1 - ST95786137)

This site has benn surveyed at 1:2500. Additional earthworks in the field include ridge and furrow and a hollow way beside leading towards Seend Hill. OS records that it is suggested that it is the remains of a moat which enclosed a keeper's lodge at the entrance to the forest of Melksham.



MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH:Semington DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Whorsellsdown GEOLOGY: Head (Clay?)

Semington

Littleton Green Farm (ST96SW126 - ST907603)

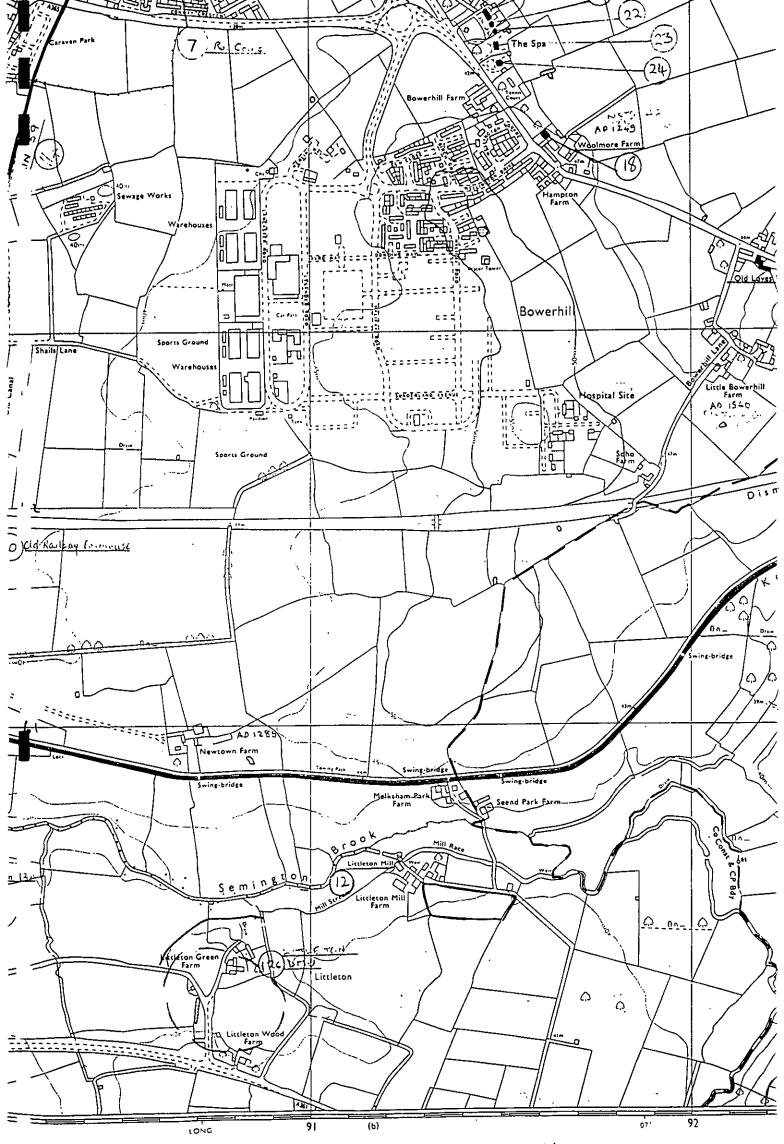
An area of settlement earthworks discovered by AP in 1978 and was investigated as a possible medieval settlement in 1983. It was found to be the remains of a village established in the late 11 to early 13c. The capital messuage and site of the water mill (ST96SW12) survive.

Well defined earthworks extend over 3-4ha. The best preserved earthworks lie in the field to the south of Littleton Farm at ST908602. They comprise at least four rectilinear platforms c20m² with hollow ways c3m wide and c1m deep. In the field to the northeast are traces of ridge and furrow, whilst to the northwest is a further area of settlement. Here there are platforms, one measuring c50x20m and a few smaller. There is also a sub-circular mound, c13m dia and c0.3m high.

A possible for survey.

ST915605

A field of c0.5ha with ridge and furrow and amorphous earthworks.



Sheet:ST95NW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Steeple Ashton DATE VISITED: 14.2.96

HUNDRED: Whorwellsdown GEOLOGY: Gravels

Steeple Ashton (ST907570)

Steeple Ashton is recorded as *AEystone* in 964 (Gover 1939, 136. Only that part of the parish that lies on ST95NW was investigated, there were no earthworks evident.

Sheet:SU05NW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Stert

DATE VISITED:14.2.96

HUNDRED:Studfold

GEOLOGY: Greensand

Stert (SU032595)

Stert is recorded as Sterte in 1086 (Gover 1939, 315). No earthworks visible.

Fullaway Farm

Fullaway Farm is recorded as Foleweye in 1327 (ibid). No earthworks visible.

Hatfield Farm

Home of John de Hetfeld in 1321. Heath or waste land (ibid). No earthworks visible.

Hood's Farm

Associated with the family of John Howdde (1571), (ibid). No earthworks visible.

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Stanton St Bernard DATE VISITED: 18.1.96

HUNDRED:Swanborough GEOLOGY: Lower Chalk

Stanton St Bernard (ST083623)

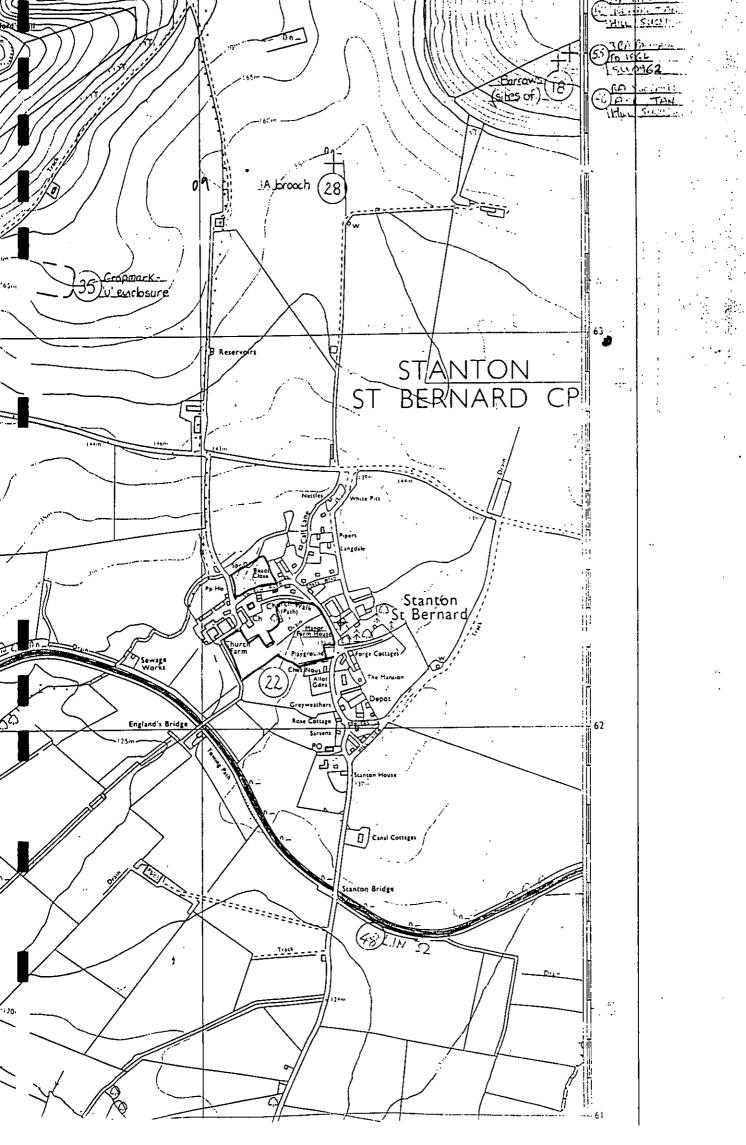
Stanton St Bernard was first recorded in 903 (Gower, 323). At SU09156240, in a field to the north of the church, is an area of c2ha of amorphous earthworks, much eroded by cattle. A N/S terrace with a ditch on the W side is in prolongation of the churchyard boundary.

At SU09256225 is an area of c5-6ha of well preserved settlement earthworks. The field is cut by a deep drain, c1m deep and c1m wide, however, it does no appear to cut any of the settlement earthworks. Other features in the field include a hollow way, building platforms, and paddocks. The manor house (SU06SE 22) is situated on the east side of the road and was built in 1677 (Pevsner, 478), opposite the field, it seems likely, therefore, that the settlement in this area was abandoned by the time the manor house was built since the field affordes an uninterrupted view from the house.

This site is a possible for survey.

Mill Farm (SU089608).

No visible earthworks.



Sheet:SU16NW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: West Overton DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED:Selkley GEOLOGY: Gravels

West Overton (SU135681)

West Overton is recorded as *Uferan tune* in 939 (Gower, 305). An area of c4.5ha of well preserved building platforms, measuring c0.5m high, and closes on a north facing slope to the south of the church.

Possible for survey.

Fosbury Cottages

Recorded as Forstesbyria in 1270 (ibid, 306)

Lockeridge (SU148678)

Lockeridge is Locherige in 1086 (possibly 'ridge marked by enclosure(s)' (ibid). No settlement earthworks visible.

Dean & Heath Cottages

Probably the homes of John atte Dene (1332), and Ralph atte Hethe (1385).

Shaw Farm (SU16NW90 - SU134654)

The deserted settlement of Shaw is recorded as Schaga in 1165. The site has been surveyed at 1:2500.



MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Winterbourne Bassett & Monkton DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Selkley GEOLOGY:

Winterbourne Bassett & Monkton

Wintreborne in 950 (PNWilts 309).

Sheet:SU07SE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Winterbourne Bassett DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Selkley GEOLOGY: Lower Chalk

Rabson Farm (SU07SE39 - SU09857458)

Area to west of farm is ploughed out.

Winterbourne Bassett (SU102749)

Winterbourne Bassett is recorded as Wintreborne in 1086 (Gover 1939, 309). DETAIL TO BE ADDED

Richardson (SU07SE23 - SU09807420)

Richardson is recorded as *Richardeston(e)* in 1242 (ibid; WM xvi). This is a post-Conquest tun formation. Very well preserved settlement earthworks. The site has been surveyed at 1:2500, however, there is further detail requied to be added, for example in the wood to the southwest of the farm.

Possible for survey.

Sheet:SU07SE, SU17SW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Winterbourne Monkton

DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Selkley

GEOLOGY:Lower Chalk

Winterbourne Monkton (SU099721)

Hackpen Hill

hacan penne in 939 (PNWilts, 310).

West Field Barn

Westfeld in 1364 (ibid, 311)

Sheet: SU16SW

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Wilcot

DATE VISITED: 9.1.96

HUNDRED:Swanborough

GEOLOGY: Middle Chalk

China Cottages (SU140624).

Nothing visible. These cottages are on the edge of former parkland.

Hatfield House (SU155624).

Named Hedfeld (13c), and indicates former fields. Nothing visible.

Draycot Fitz Payne (SU16SW 65 - SU143628).

Draycot Fitz Payne is *Draicote* in 1086 (Gower, 325). Situated to the north of Draycot Farm on Greensand, this area is under cultivation and no earthworks were evident. APs should be checked.

East & West Stowell (SU1362)

Stowell was Stawelle in 1176 (ibid). There are no visible earthworks apart from the deep holllow way through West Stowell.

Stowell Park (SU146615).

This is a landscape park covering c20ha. and enclosed by a boundary bank on the north and west sides. It is an early 19c park (Pevsner,575).

Maizley Copse

meosleage 934 "moss clearing or wood" (ibid)

Oare (SU159631)

Oare is *Oran* 934. The full name of the tithing of Oare as given in the grant setting out its bounds (BCS 699) was *Motenesora*, the first element being apparently a personal name (ibid). There are no visible earthworks in this village, however, Oare House, built in 1740 (SU155630), has a landscape park to the west.

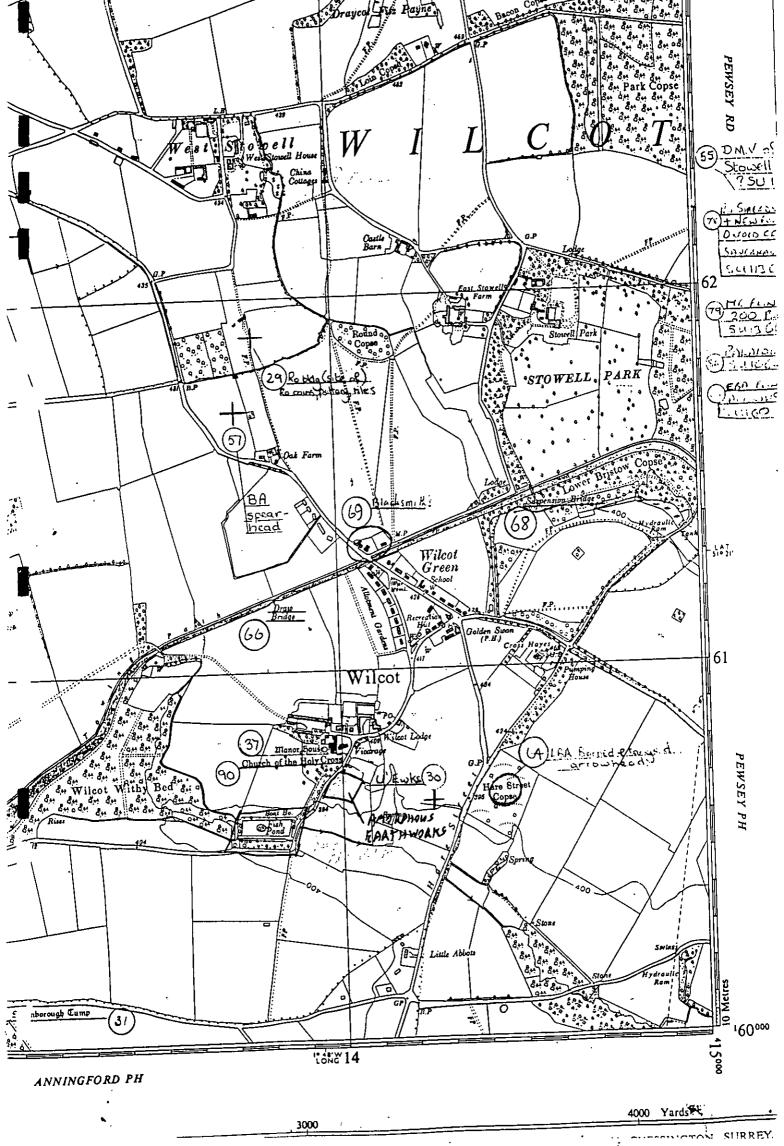
Rainscombe House (SU165637)

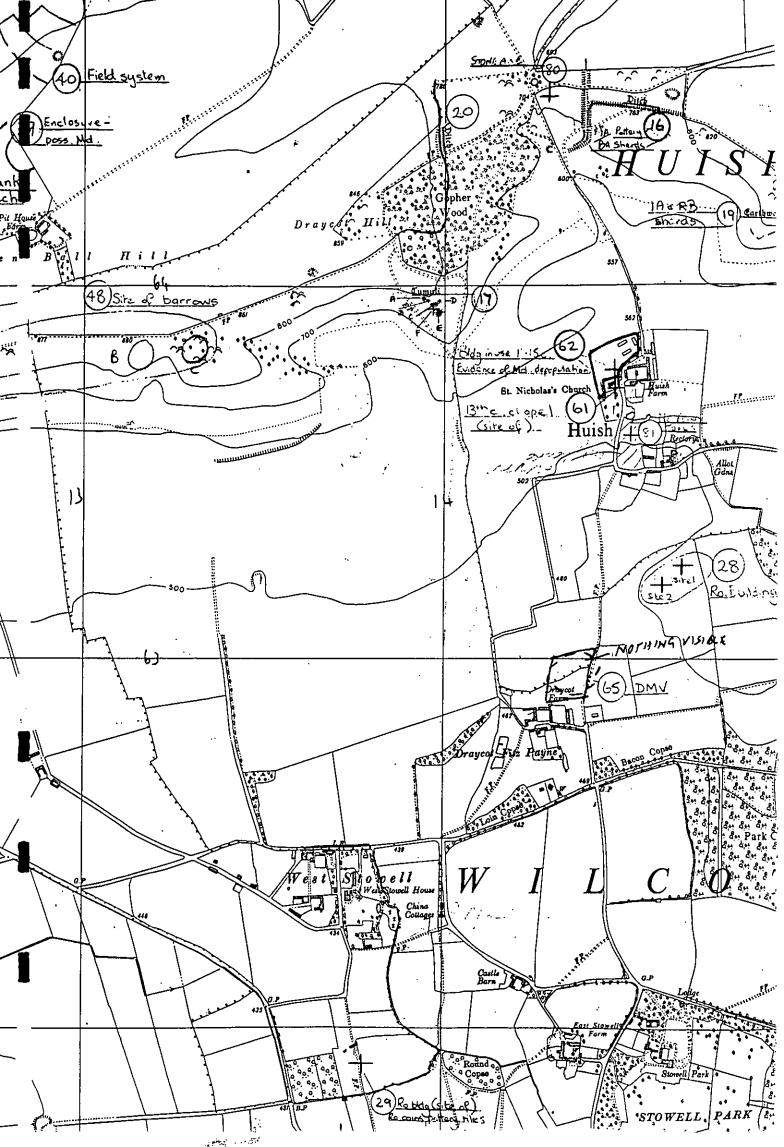
Rammescumbe in 1227 (FF), (ibid). Rainscombe House is situated in a coombe to the north of Oare.

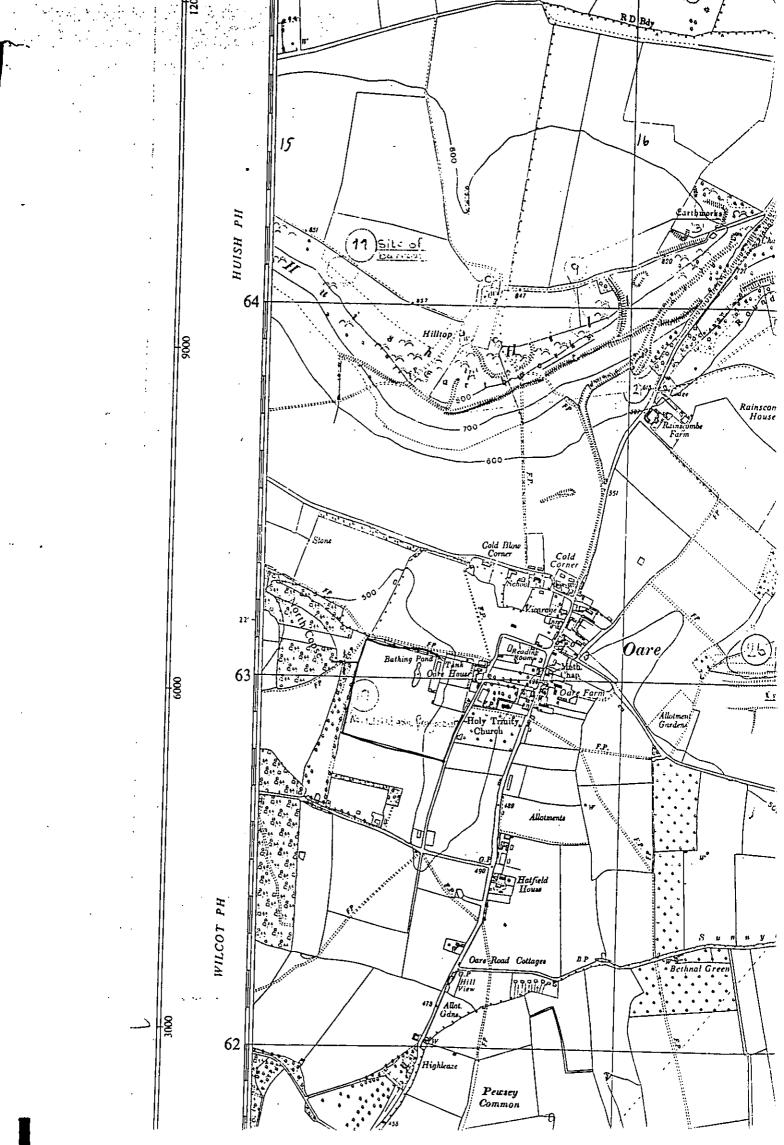
Wilcot (SU16SW 37 - SU146068).

Wilcot is Wilcotum 940 (ibid). Wilcot is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, it is notable that a vineyard

is mentioned, together with the manor. The present manor house was remodelled in the 18c and has a dovecote dated 1737 and ornamental lake in the grounds (pevsner, 575).







Sheet:SU16SE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Wootton Rivers DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED:Kinwardstone GEOLOGY: Greensand

Wootton Rivers (SU198630)

Wootton Rivers is recorded as Wdutun in 804 (Gover 1939, 357). No earthworks visible.

East Wick Farm (SU16SE32 - SU188640)

East Wick is Wike in 1201 (ibid, 358). There is an embanked fish pond on the west side of the road. Pond is partially divided by a dam which extends c0.75 across. This site may be associated with the medieval settlement.

The medieval settlement shows as a very amorphous earthworks with a prominant boundary bank and outer ditch along the south side of the plantation. The bank is 0.5m high and c3m wide.

West Wick (SU172627)

To the south of the farm the parish boundary is marked by a bank. To the east there are slight lynchets. No settlement earthworks visible.

Sheet:ST95NE

RCHME - AVEBURY PROJECT

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Worton DATE VISITED: 14.2.96

HUNDRED:Rowborough GEOLOGY: Clay

Worton (ST9757)

Worton is recorded as Wrton(a) in 1173 (Gover 1939, 248). It is significant that the church, dedicated to Christ Church, is located at the western end of the village. Beyond the church there are amorphous earthworks on the southern side, while to the east there is ridge and furrow.

Littlecourt

Littlecourt is recorded as Lytlecote in 1279 (ibid). Not located.

Lutsey Farm (ST957582)

Lutsey Farm is recorded as Luteseye in 1279 (ibid). Nothing visible.

MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Wroughton DATE VISITED: 9.1.96

HUNDRED:Blackgrove GEOLOGY: Clay

Wroughton (SU1480).

Wroughton is situated on Gault. The village is built-up with no discernible earthworks. In c890 it was known as *Ellendun* (Gower, 278).

Blackgrove Farm

This place was known as boscus de Blackegrave in 1268 (ibid, 279).

Chilton (SU125801).

Chilton was known as Chilton in 1245 (WM xvi).

Costow Farm (SU115818).

Costow Farm was known as *Cotstowe* in 1227 (Gower, 279), on Kimmerdige Clay. There are no earthworks visible at this site.

Elcombe Hall Farm (SU130805).

Elcombe Hall Farm is situated on Gault and Kimmeridge Clay on low lying ground below a steep north facing escarpment. The field beside the farm-house is divided by a prominent field boundary bank, c0.5m high which extends the full length of the field. To the north there is ridge and furrow orientated north/south and measures 0.1m high and c6m wide. On the east side of the field is an enclosure, possibly a property boundary, surviving as a bank 0.3m high and measuring c25x17m, it appears to be overlying ridge and furrow.

To the north of the dividing bank is a slight hollow way c5m wide leading to the cultivated field beyond. On the south side of the boundary are amorphous scarps, possibly representing settlement with further ridge and furrow to the west. On the east side is another probable paddock boundary c30x30m. A large depression leads towards the present farm-house and was probably a hollow way. The house to the south of the farm-house is set on a platform c1m high with a drainage ditch on the north side.

SU132800.

Extensive area of well preserved settlement earthworks which include at least six building platforms and property boundaries, some building platforms are cut into former lynchets and measure 8x5m. On the west side of the field is a sub-circular pond 7m dia. x 0.5m deep. A well defined settlement boundary bank and ditch extends from the 'back lane' to the south. Beside the boundary bank is a large sub-rectangular depression, 13x5m with a mound in the centre and an opening on the south side, this is possibly a building orientated NW/SE. Foundations of a recent structure are evident on the western side of the field.

In the field to the west are extensive lynchets with a trackway surviving as a hollow way leading from the Downs towards Elcombe Farm. The track is c8m wide and c0.2m deep. An amorphous depression by the fence-line on the eastern side may possibly be a stock enclosure.

The 'back lane' to the south is evident as a hollow way measuring c3m wide and up to 1.5m deep with a bank on the north side.

This settlement is set on a north facing escarpment on Gault at 135m OD and is conceivably the medieval settlement of Elcombe. It is a possibility for survey as representing a settlement on an Gault escarpment.

Quidhampton (SU112798)

Salthrop House (SU18SW48 - SU118802).

Salthrop is first recorded at the time of the Domesday Survey when it was known as Salteharpe. In the field to the east of Salthrop House there are extensive settlement earthworks on a north facing escarpment on Gault at 150m OD. The settlement earthworks are within an area of parkland and some are cut into lynchets, whilst others are positioned on the flat terraces. There are at least 60 building platforms and closes, one of the building platforms measures c13m² with an entrance on the north side. A settlement boundary ditch extends N/S through the field and measures c2m wide and 0.4m deep.

In the field to the north of the house are further earthworks associated with the settlement. These include a large, level enclosure measuring c70x35m, possibly for stock.

A possibility for survey as representing settlement on a Gault escarpment.

Westlecott

Westlecott was known as Wicheletote at the time of Domesday.

Overtown (SU 153795)

Overtown was known as *Overtowne* in 1629. An extensive area of settlement earthworks including building platforms, hollow ways and ponds, with ridge and furrow, c5m wide, surviving in the field to the west. The settlement earthworks are within an area of former parkland, the principal features are a deep hollow way measuring c6m wide and 1.5m deep with building platforms and property boundaries on both sides. These property boundaries do not appear to be regular.

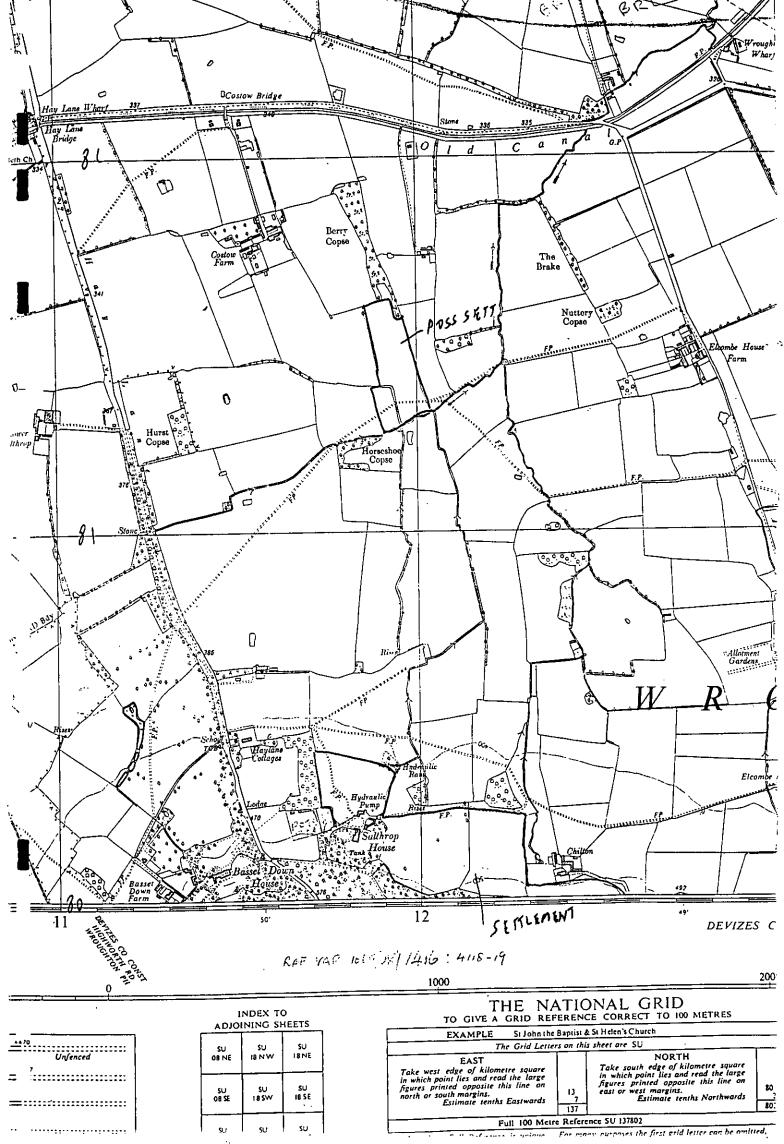
Overtown lies on high ground at --- m OD on Lower Chalk and is a possibility for survey.

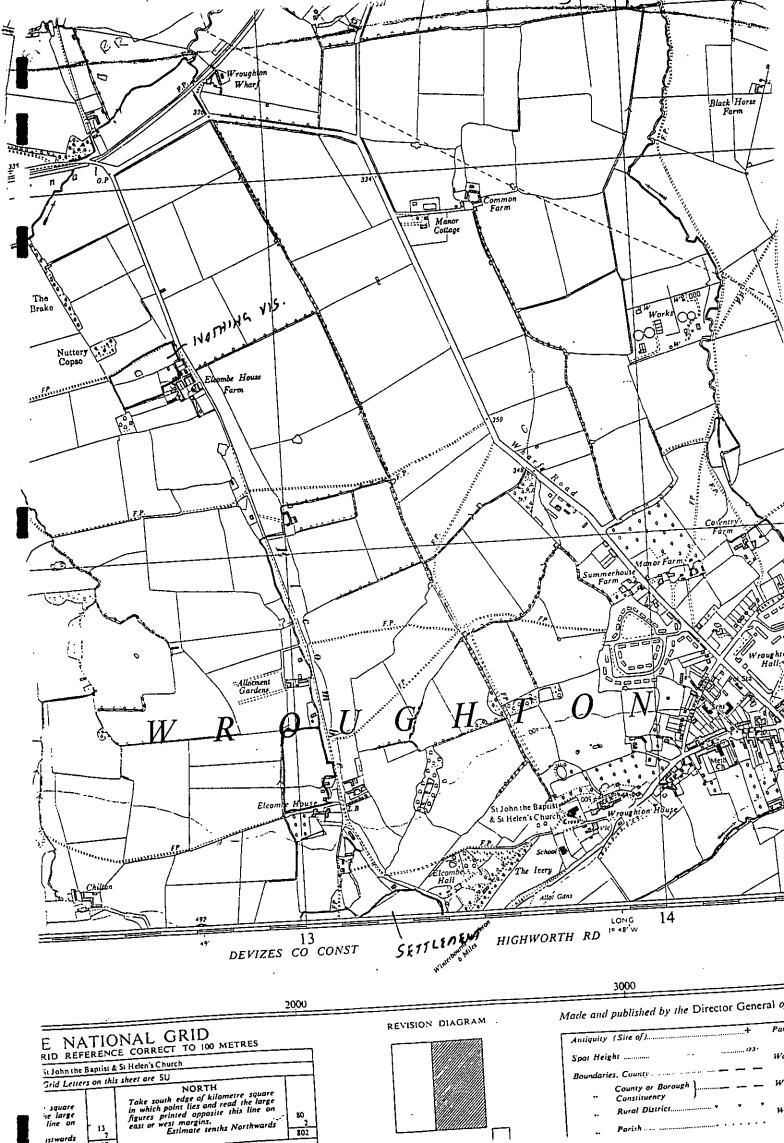
Hackpen Farm (SU146777).

Hackpen in 1550. No visible earthworks.

SU120813 (SU18SW69).

Extensive area of possible settlement and closes with two or three hollow ways cutting through closes. This site is possibly associated with Costow Farm which lies 400m to the NW.





MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ASSESSMENT

PARISH SUMMARY SHEET

PARISH: Yatesbury DATE VISITED:

HUNDRED: Calne GEOLOGY: Lower Chalk

Yatesbury

Yatesbury is recorded as *Etesberie* in 1086 (gover 1939, 264). This area forms part of the Compton Bassett Archaeological Research Project (CBARP). There are three areas of settlement shrinkage/shift.

SU06507185 - A field of c2.5ha of slight earthworks including a hollow way which is well preserved on the east side. It measures c3m wide and c0.3m deep.

SU06657155 - An arae of c4ha of settlement eathworks.

SU06157145 - Area of c2ha of very well preserved earthworks including a deep hollow way on the east side, boardering the chuch. Further settlement earthworks representing property boundaries are also visible. A detailed investigation of this field was not possible on the day and requires further work.