



Barrow Farm, Langley Burrell Chippenham, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting, on behalf of Robert Hitchins Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 10.64 ha parcel of land to the east of Barrow Farm, Langley Burrell, Chippenham, centred on NGR 392578 175026. The evaluation, which comprised seven 1.8 m by 50 m trial trenches, was undertaken between the 23rd and 25th November 2020.

Archaeological features relating to agricultural activity were uncovered in three trenches. Five pieces of undiagnostic struck flint and a moderate quantity of medieval pottery were recovered as residual finds from topsoil/subsoil contexts. The archaeological features comprised a post-medieval paleochannel and ditch, both extant in 1839 and disused by the 1880s and 1990s respectively; a pre-1839 hedgerow boundary; and an undated ditch.

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Barrow Farm, Langley Burrell Chippenham, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services, on behalf of Robert Hitchins Limited, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 10.64 ha parcel of land located in Barrow Farm, Langley Burrell, Chippenham, SN15 5LL. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 392578 175026 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 As part of a proposed planning application, a scoping opinion request (20/07357/SCO) has been submitted to Wiltshire Council.
- 1.1.3 In response to the scoping opinion request, and in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist (archaeological advisor to Wiltshire Council LPA) it has been recommended that a further phase of archaeological evaluation be undertaken:

I welcome the proposal for the inclusion of a chapter relating to cultural heritage in the forthcoming EIA and can confirm this will be required. Our records show the proposed development site has been previously subject to geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation trenching. Unfortunately, some of the trenching was never fully formally recorded due to unforeseen external factors. It is therefore considered that the applicant should seek to fill in the existing gaps in knowledge resulting from the shortcomings of the previously carried out archaeological evaluation trenching.

It is my opinion that the applicant needs to carry out further predetermination archaeological trenching in the area previously under investigated and within the current redline and the result of this should be included in the cultural heritage chapter of the EIA. This will inform any future advice given by this department in relation to any further work being required.

- 1.1.4 This evaluation was part of a staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site and follows other intrusive and non-intrusive archaeological work, including geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2014), archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2014), Heritage Statement (AMEC 2014a) and Environmental Impact Statement (AMEC 2014b) and archaeological desk based assessment (RPS 2020).
- 1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The Assistant County Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.6 The evaluation comprising seven 50 m by 1.8 m trial trenches (0.7 % sample) was undertaken between 23–25 November 2020. During the previous phase of evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2014), eight 50 m by 1.8 m trial trenches (0.6 % sample) were excavated within the present development site.



1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located on the northern side of Chippenham in Wiltshire. It is bounded to the north and south by agricultural land, to the west by a new residential development and to the east by the B4069.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels incline gradually upwards from 75 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the east to 81 m in the west.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Jurassic Sandstone of the Kellaways Sand Member. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior Heritage Statement and Environmental Impact Statement (AMEC 2014a & b) and an updated desk-based assessment (RPS 2020) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within 1 km of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Heritage Statement

- 2.2.1 The Heritage Statement and EIA (AMEC 2014a) found no overriding heritage constraints likely to prohibit development. It determined that there are no designated heritage assets within the site, although fifty-seven were identified within 1 km of the site boundary.
- 2.2.2 Several non-designated heritage assets are recorded as existing within the site boundary, comprising buried archaeological remains, extant earthworks, and information from historic mapping, not all of which may survive. Other examples were found in the vicinity of the site.
- 2.2.3 The Heritage Statement and EIA (AMEC 2014a) established the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains in the north-east and south-west of the site, and that further remains may survive in other areas. These remains were considered likely to include the remnants of medieval settlement and post-medieval features and artefacts.

Geophysical Survey

- 2.2.4 Geophysical survey of the site indicated the presence of several anomalies of potential archaeological interest (Archaeological Surveys 2014, Figures 1 and 2).



- 2.2.5 The magnetometer survey located several positive and negative anomalies across the proposed development area, though it was found that the underlying soils and geology may not produce significant magnetic contrast unless subject to intensive periods of occupation and/or industrial activity.
- 2.2.6 Several anomalies correlate with agricultural features visible on a 1949 RAF aerial photograph held by the Wiltshire HER (MWI5105 (3) AER 681-2), whilst several weak, fragmented and indistinct linear anomalies could not be confidently interpreted. Widespread and numerous strong, discrete dipolar anomalies indicate the incorporation of ferrous and other magnetically thermo-remnant material in the topsoil.
- 2.2.7 The survey identified evidence for a recent increase in intensive farming (removal of field boundaries, landscaping), and highlighted the effects of high intensity rainfall on the soft sandy soils. The report considered that the archaeological resource has been and is subject to truncation and erosion by agricultural cultivation exacerbated by climatic conditions (ibid).
- 2.2.8 The pre-evaluation data indicated the potential for stratified, in-situ buried archaeological remains on the site, though likely to be in a fragmentary and truncated state.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.2.9 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on part of the current development, north and east of Barrow Farm by Wessex Archaeology in 2014 (Wessex Archaeology 2014).
- 2.2.10 Within the site, archaeological activity dated to the medieval and post-medieval period. Most features were medieval in date and appeared to represent agricultural activity e.g. waterholes and field boundary ditches. However, significant deposits of late medieval kiln waste and associated activity suggest that a pottery kiln site exists either within, or near, the site. The post-medieval evidence points to field-manuring, probably with local midden waste.
- 2.2.11 A small amount of prehistoric and Romano-British artefacts, combined with the lack of any datable features from these periods, suggest that the focus of human activity during these periods lay beyond the site boundaries.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 The archaeological potential of the immediate landscape is recognised in the North Wiltshire Local Plan, which identifies designated sites and landscapes of significant archaeological potential.

Prehistoric (Pre-AD 43)

- 2.3.2 A large Palaeolithic worked stone flake findspot is recorded approximately 250 m north of the site (HER MWI5057).
- 2.3.3 A Mesolithic flint assemblage findspot is recorded approximately 500 m south of the site (HER MWI3646), and excavation revealed a worked flint scatter approximately 950 m west of the site (HER MWI5071).
- 2.3.4 The possible site of a Bronze Age bowl barrow is recorded approximately 375 m west of the site (HER MWI5143). Further afield, part of a Bronze Age bronze tool was discovered approximately 950 m west of the site (HER MWI5078). Investigations at Chippenham Golf

Course, 1 km to the west of the site found evidence for sporadic, probably prehistoric human activity, mostly agricultural in nature (WA 2007, 2012).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.5 A possible Romano-British enclosure was recorded during an evaluation, approximately 500 m west of the site (HER MWI31361). Three ditches (HER MWI75346) and two 1st/2nd century pits (HER MWI31362) have also been recorded 700 m west and 850 m south-west of the site.
- 2.3.6 Chance finds of a dolphin brooch (HER MWI50889) and pottery sherds (HER MWI5090) approximately 600 m north and 950 m west of the site have also been made.

Anglo Saxon

- 2.3.7 The site is situated approximately 1.5 km north-east of the historic core of Chippenham. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the town as *Cippanhamme*, which could refer to an individual named 'Cippa' who had their 'Hamm' (enclosure) in a river meadow. An alternative theory suggests that the name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *ceap*, meaning market.
- 2.3.8 The chance find of an animal-headed bronze strap-end is recorded 350 m north of the site (HER MWI5094).

Medieval and post-medieval (AD 1066 – 1800)

- 2.3.9 The 2014 geophysical survey identified possible medieval/post-medieval field boundaries (HER MWI74505) within the site (HER EWI7468). Medieval ridge and furrow, associated with nearby settlement, is recorded over a large part of the site and is visible on a 1949 aerial photograph (HER MWI5109 and MWI73848), but has since been ploughed out.
- 2.3.10 The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) records a medieval/post-medieval kiln site on the eastern edge of the site (ST9275 7543), from which large quantities of assorted artefacts associated with kiln waste, and possible metal working and/or other industrial activity have been collected. Pottery kilns of 13th- to 14th-century date have been recorded at Nash Hill, 7 km to the south of the site.
- 2.3.11 Barrow Farm (HER MWI5118) is a farmstead with medieval origins.

Modern (1800+)

- 2.3.12 Historically, the area has been set to arable use, with common land to the east and at Birds Marsh Wood. Settlements in the vicinity of the site tend to have been small and rural until the northward expansion of Chippenham in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 2.3.13 The 1839 tithe map shows the site divided into six fields. A rectangular building, associated with Barrow Farm, is visible within the westernmost of these fields. Later maps show that site remained largely unchanged until the 1980s or 90s, when several hedgerows were grubbed out to create a single large field.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:



- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are to:

- To test the results of the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2014);
- To provide additional information not recorded during the main phase of evaluation in 2014 due to on-site constraints.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although trenches 51 and 52 were moved approximately 2 m to the west to avoid encroaching on an informal pathway crossing the field (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.2 Seven trial trenches, each measuring 50 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
-



- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA and visited the site in accordance with their sign-off procedures. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Three of the seven excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features (**Figure 1**).
- 5.1.2 The uncovered features comprised a ditch, a paleochannel and a probable former hedge boundary. The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.
- 5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Archaeological Surveys 2014). Plans and sections of the excavated features are provided in **Figures 2–4**.



5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The natural geology of the site was a soft to firm silty sand derived from weathering of the underlying solid geology. This deposit was mostly yellow, with patches of orange and blue-grey sand in places. Natural deposits were overlain by a 0.08–0.25 m thick subsoil, sealed by 0.20–0.35 m of modern ploughsoil.

5.3 Neolithic/Bronze Age (4000–700 BC)

- 5.3.1 The evidence for prehistoric activity was restricted to five pieces of undiagnostic struck flint from subsoil/topsoil contexts. The flint is likely to be of Neolithic/Bronze Age date.

5.4 Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 5.4.1 The evidence for medieval activity comprised a moderate assemblage of pottery from subsoil/topsoil contexts. The pottery dates from the late 13th/early 14th century onwards and was most common in the trenches closest to Barrow Farm.

5.5 Post-medieval/modern (AD 1500 to present)

- 5.5.1 East-west aligned linear feature 5204 appears to have been created by rooting and/or animal burrowing along the line of a former hedgerow boundary. The fill contained a large sherd of post-medieval pottery. Feature 5204 was identified by the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2014), but it does not appear on any historic mapping, which suggests that it went out of use before 1839.
- 5.5.2 A north-south aligned linear feature (5406) was recorded in Trench 54. This feature had a broad (3.7 m wide by 0.7 m deep) undulating profile, and appears to have been a natural paleochannel, though one that may have been slightly modified (cleaned out) to facilitate drainage.
- 5.5.3 Cut 5406 was filled with a natural accumulation of silty sand (5405 and 5409) that contained a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. This feature correlates with a boundary depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map. Later 19th-century maps show that the section of boundary recorded during the evaluation had gone out of use by 1886; the surviving parts are depicted as a small stream/drainage ditch. Feature 5406 is probably a continuation of a cut 4603, which was identified during the previous phase of evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2014, 8, fig. 6).
- 5.5.4 Feature 5404 can be identified as a historic field boundary that existed by 1839 and remained in use until the 1980s or 90s. Its fill contained fragments of modern plastic drainage pipe.
- 5.5.5 Feature 5408 appears to have been mechanically excavated by a machine fitted with a 1.6 m wide grading bucket. This type of bucket is frequently used to excavate archaeological trenches, though there are no records of any such excavations in this location.
- 5.5.6 Modern (19th and 20th century) land drains were recorded in every trench apart from Trench 48.
- ## 5.6 Uncertain date
- 5.6.1 A shallow WNW-ESE aligned ditch (5103) in Trench 51 does not correspond with any historic field boundaries or geophysical anomalies. The ditch silt, which appears to have accumulated naturally, was very clean and completely devoid of finds, which suggests that the feature is pre-modern and may be of some antiquity (although undated).



6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation, deriving from contexts in all seven of the trenches excavated. Most finds came from topsoil or subsoil deposits, with a few finds from a relict hedgerow feature and a palaeochannel. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval/modern and consists very largely of pottery.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Flint (no.)	Pottery	Other finds
4800	1		
4801	1	42/221	
4900	3	38/336	
4901		22/212	
5000		11/49	1 CBM
5001		13/69	
5100		5/17	
5101		16/86	
5200		7/43	
5201		8/75	2 iron
5205		5/192	9 iron
5300		2/42	
5301		1/43	
5401		3/25	
5405		1/1	
Total	5	174/1411	

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 174 sherds, weighing 1411 g. This includes material of medieval and post-medieval/modern date. Condition is fair to poor. The assemblage is markedly fragmented, and few conjoining sherds were noted (although, interestingly, there is one cross-context join between trenches). Sherds are small, and levels of surface and edge abrasion are high. Mean sherd weight is 8.1 g. The poor condition would be consistent with the predominantly topsoil/subsoil provenance.
- 6.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context; **Table 2** gives a quantified chronological breakdown of the assemblage by ware type. Detailed fabric analysis has not been undertaken at this stage, but pottery has been related to known medieval types/sources for where possible (eg Nash Hill, Minety), or to generic types for later pottery (eg redwares, pearlware). Note has been made of identifiable forms and other diagnostic features such as decoration. The level of recording accords with the 'basic record' advocated for the purpose of characterising an assemblage rapidly (Barclay et al 2016, section 2.4.5). A full breakdown of pottery by context is given in (**Appendix 2**).

Table 2 Pottery quantified by ware type (number / weight in grammes)

Ware type	Sherd count	Weight (g)
Medieval		
Langley Burrell type ware	11	68
Minety-type ware	10	46
Nash Hill type sandy ware	93	619
Sandy/calcareous wares	9	89
Misc sandy ware	1	6
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>828</i>
Post-medieval/modern		
Creamware	3	13
English stoneware	4	9
Pearlware	5	12
Redware	24	316
Refined whiteware	3	22
Staffs-type slipware	4	17
Verwood earthenware	1	180
White salt glaze	6	14
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>583</i>
Overall Total	174	1411

Medieval

- 6.2.3 Most of the assemblage dates to the medieval period (124 sherds). Known sources represented include Minety (Musty 1973; Vince 1984) and the nearby kilns at Nash Hill, about 7 km to the south, and dated to the late 13th/early 14th century (McCarthy 1974). Nash Hill products predominate here. These kilns were supplying jars and glazed jugs, some of them slip-coated or slip-decorated. The sandy/calcareous wares, found in similar forms, may also include Nash Hill products. One sherd in a finer sandy fabric, glazed over a white slip, is of unknown source.
- 6.2.4 In contrast to the assemblage recovered from earlier fieldwork on the site (Wessex Archaeology 2014), the later medieval sandy wares produced by the Langley Burrell industry are not plentiful here. This industry has been dated as 15th/16th century on typological grounds and on analogy with the nearby industry at Minety, but there is a possibility of a late 14th century start date (Vince 1984). Some sherds are glazed, but there are no diagnostic forms here. Probable 'wasters' from pottery production were found in 2014, but only one sherd here, with a firing scar, could be either a 'second' or 'waster'.

Post-medieval

- 6.2.5 The remaining 50 sherds are post-medieval. Approximately half of these are made up of coarse redwares, almost certainly including the products of more than one source – the site is approximately midway between two potential sources, the Crockerton industry near Warminster to the south, and the kilns at Ashton Keynes to the north. Two white-slipped sherds carry sgraffito decoration in West Country style, which are more typical of Crockerton. There is also one sherd of Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset. None of these coarsewares are particularly closely datable within the post-medieval period, apart from the sgraffito wares which are generally dated as 17th/18th century.



6.2.6 Alongside these are very small quantities of wares dating to the 17th/18th centuries (English stonewares, Staffordshire-/Bristol-type feathered slipware and Staffordshire white salt glaze), and later factory-produced refined wares (creamware, pearlware and whiteware).

6.3 Worked Flint

1.1.1 Five pieces of worked flint were recovered. Four are waste flakes, and there is one tool (side scraper). None of these pieces are chronologically distinctive, and a broad Neolithic/Bronze Age date is suggested.

6.4 Other Finds

1.1.2 Other finds comprise a single piece of ceramic building material (pantile, 17th century or later), and 11 iron objects (nine small nails or tacks, a solid disc of unknown function, and a fragment possibly from the shaft and partial blade or a small tool. None of the iron objects are closely datable.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The evaluation uncovered evidence of human activity spanning the prehistoric to modern periods. Evidence of prehistoric activity is restricted to five pieces of undiagnostic struck flint, probably of Neolithic/Bronze Age date.

7.1.2 The evidence for medieval activity was similarly restricted to finds of residual Late 13th/early 14th to 15th/16th-century pottery. Medieval pottery was most common in the vicinity of Barrow Farm, which is unsurprising given the farmstead's medieval origins.

7.1.3 Post-medieval and modern boundary features were uncovered in two of the trenches. The two features in Trench 54 (a ditch and a paleochannel) are both depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map. The paleochannel had gone out of use by the 1880s; the ditch remained in use until the 1980s or 90s. A probable former hedgerow boundary in Trench 52 does not appear on any of the historic mapping, which suggests that it went out of use before 1839; a large sherd of pottery in its fill confirmed a post-medieval date for the features.

7.1.4 An undated ditch in Trench 51 was filled with a relatively 'clean' silt devoid of finds. This suggests that it is likely to be a pre-modern feature, possibly of some antiquity.

7.2 Discussion

7.2.1 The evaluation confirmed the results of the preceding Phase 1 Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2014) and geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2014), specifically that the evidence for human activity in this part of the Barrow Farm site is restricted to evidence of past agricultural activity, primarily dating from the post-medieval and modern periods.

7.2.2 The relatively high background level of medieval pottery, particularly in the vicinity of Barrow Farm, is likely a result of manuring activity in this period.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Bristol. Chippenham Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried



out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 8.2.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; WA's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.2.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below and take into account the assemblage from earlier evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2014). These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.2.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- 8.2.5 Pottery (174 sherds): this is a small assemblage, in relatively poor condition and poorly stratified. Nevertheless, it should be considered together with the assemblage from earlier evaluation, to which it provides a useful supplement. The whole assemblage has further research potential beyond the immediate remit of the current project. All should be retained.
- 8.2.6 All other finds (CBM, worked flint, iron): these were recovered in negligible quantities, and add nothing to the assemblage from earlier evaluation. Finds have little or no archaeological significance and no further research potential. Retain none.

Documentary records

- 8.2.1 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 8.2.2 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.



8.3 Security copy

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.4 OASIS

- 8.4.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 3**). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Assistant County Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 48		Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m		Depth 0.60 m	
Easting 392407			Northing 175164			80.92 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
4800		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Soft dark brown silty sand with rare sub-angular coarse flint gravel inclusions. Sharp lower boundary.			0.00-0.40	
4801		Subsoil	Soft orangey brown silty sand with rare sub-angular coarse gravel inclusions. Very diffuse lower boundary.			0.40-0.55	
4802		Natural	Soft yellow with bluish grey sand with rare sub-angular coarse gravel inclusions.			0.55+	

Trench No 49		Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m		Depth 0.80 m	
Easting 392233			Northing 175164			82.01 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
4900		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Soft dark brown silty sand with sub-angular coarse flint gravel inclusions. Diffuse lower boundary			0.00-0.30	
4901		Subsoil	Soft orangey brown silty sand with rare sub-angular coarse flint gravel inclusions. Very diffuse lower boundary			0.30-0.60	
4902		Natural	Soft yellowish orange silty sand			0.60+	

Trench No 50		Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 392331			Northing 175123			82.26 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
5000		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Soft dark greyish brown silty clay. Clear horizon.			0.00-0.30	
5001		Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay. No inclusions. Very diffuse lower boundary.			0.30-0.38	
5002		Natural	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay.			0.38+	

Trench No 51		Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 392400			Northing 175113			80.44 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
5100		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Soft dark brownish grey silty sand. Common sub-angular fine to coarse gravel inclusions.			0.00-0.25	
5101		Subsoil	Soft orange, yellow and pale grey sandy silt. Some plough scars to upper surface. Sparse sub-angular fine to medium gravel inclusions.			0.25-0.50	
5102		Natural	Soft orange, grey and yellow silty sand. Sparse sub-angular fine to medium gravel inclusions.			0.50+	
5103	5104	Ditch	WNW/ESE aligned linear cut with shallow concave profile. 0.85 m wide by 0.30 m deep.			0.43-0.73	
5104	5103	Secondary fill	Pale grey with diffuse yellow mottling sandy silt with rare sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds.			0.43-0.73	



Trench No 52		Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 392420			Northing 175152			80.45m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
5201		Topsoil	Ploughsoil. Soft mid brown sandy loam.			0.00-0.35	
5202		Subsoil	Soft mid yellowish-brown sandy loam.			0.35-0.50	
5203		Natural	Soft mottled yellow and bluish grey silty sand.			0.50+	
5204	5205	'Cut' of former hedgerow	East/west aligned linear feature with a shallow irregular base. 1.8m wide by 0.34 m deep. Uneven base is probably the result of rooting and/or animal burrowing.			0.30-0.64	
5205	5204	Secondary fill	Firm mid brown sandy loam with occasional yellow mottling. Fairly firm compaction. Highly diffuse boundaries.			0.30-0.64	

Trench No 53		Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 392644			Northing 175190			74.29 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
5300		Topsoil	Soft dark brown silty sand with rare sub-angular coarse gravel flint inclusions. Sharp lower boundary.			0.00-0.25	
5301		Subsoil	Soft orangey brown silty sand with rare sub-angular coarse flint gravel inclusions. Defuse lower boundary.			0.25-0.45	
5302		Natural	Soft orangey yellow with patches of grey sand.			0.45+	

Trench No 54		Length 50 m		Width 1.80 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 392722			Northing 175082			72.47 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
5400		Topsoil	Soft dark brown silty sand.			0.00-0.20	
5401		Subsoil	Soft mid orangey brown silty sand. Defuse lower boundary.			0.20-0.40	
5402		Natural	Soft yellow with patches of grey sand			0.40+	
5403	5404	Tertiary fill	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with sparse plastic inclusions. Deliberate backfill of modern ditch. Unexcavated.			0.20+	
5404	5403	Ditch	Unexcavated modern ditch. 4.1 m wide.			0.20+	
5405	5406	Secondary Fill	Firm bands of greyish blue, reddish brown, and yellowish-brown sandy loam with occasional ironstone inclusions			0.40-0.95	
5406	5405, 5409	Paleochannel	North/south aligned linear cut with irregular sides and base. 3.70 m wide by 0.7 m deep.			0.25-0.95	
5407	5408	Backfill	Mixture of dark greyish brown silty sand and grey or yellow sand.			0.20+	
5408	5407	Modern cut	Straight, mechanically excavated NE / SW aligned cut. Not excavated. Function unknown.			0.20+	
5409	5406	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay loam with very rare sub-angular flint and highly compacted sand inclusions			0.25-0.60	



Appendix 2 Pottery by context

Context	Period	Ware	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Comment
4801	Medieval	Nash Hill type sandy ware	35	193	includes 1 rod handle (stabbed & glazed); 2 glazed over slip; 4 other glazed; 3 jar rims (1 joins sherd in 5401)
4801	Medieval	Minety-type ware	1	7	body sherd
4801	Medieval	Langley Burrell type ware	6	21	finer sandy wares, 3 glazed
4900	Post-med	Redware	2	61	sgraffito dec
4900	Post-med	Redware	14	166	1 unglazed flowerpot base; rest glazed; 1 bowl rim
4900	Modern	Pearlware	2	7	1 transfer-printed
4900	Medieval	Nash Hill type sandy ware	16	84	body & base sherds; 6 glazed (2 over slip dec)
4900	Medieval	Minety-type ware	2	11	1 jar rim
4900	Post-med	English stoneware	2	7	dipped stoneware; 1 rim from cup/mug, iron-dipped
4901	Medieval	Nash Hill type sandy ware	15	154	1 jar rim, 1 glazed
4901	Medieval	Minety-type ware	4	18	body sherds
4901	Medieval	Medieval coarse sandy	1	6	glazed over white slip; finer than Nash Hill type
4901	Late Med	Langley Burrell type ware	2	34	1 base, glazed, with firing scar (second/waster?)
5000	Post-med	White salt glaze	2	5	body sherds
5000	Post-med	Redware	3	27	body & base sherds, glazed
5000	Post-med	Redware	1	4	white-slipped redware, glazed
5000	Modern	Pearlware	3	5	1 base (flatware); 1 transfer-printed
5000	Post-med	English stoneware	1	1	body sherd, dipped stoneware
5000	Post-med	Creamware	1	7	plate rim, scalloped
5001	Medieval	Nash Hill type sandy ware	11	56	3 jar rims
5001	Medieval	Minety-type ware	1	6	body sherd
5001	Late Med	Langley Burrell type ware	1	7	body sherd, glazed
5100	Post-med	Staffs-type slipware	1	6	platter body sherd
5100	Post-med	Creamware	2	6	flatware
5100	Post-med	White salt glaze	2	5	body sherds



Context	Period	Ware	Sherd Count	Wt. (g)	Comment
5101	Medieval	Nash Hill type sandy ware	9	31	1 jar rim
5101	Medieval	Minety-type ware	2	4	body sherds
5101	Medieval	Medieval coarseware	4	49	sandy ware with rare limestone/chalk and flint
5101	Late Medieval	Langley Burrell type ware	1	2	body sherd
5200	Post-med	White salt glaze	1	1	plate rim, moulded dec
5200	Post-med	Staffs-type slipware	1	6	platter body sherd
5200	Modern	Refined whiteware	3	22	1 bowl rim with beaded profile
5200	Post-med	Redware	1	13	bowl rim
5200	Post-med	English stoneware	1	1	dipped stoneware
5201	Medieval	Nash Hill type sandy ware	3	35	includes 1 jar rim
5201	Medieval	Medieval coarseware	5	40	sandy with rare limestone/chalk & flint
5205	Post-med	White salt glaze	1	3	sauce/dish rim
5205	Post-med	Verwood earthenware	1	180	base, internally glazed
5205	Post-med	Staffs-type slipware	2	5	1 handle (cup); 1 rim (closed form, poss cup)
5205	Late Med	Langley Burrell type ware	1	4	body sherd
5300	Post-med	Redware	1	29	bowl rim
5300	Medieval	Nash Hill type sandy ware	1	13	body sherd
5301	Medieval	Nash Hill type sandy ware	1	43	large jar rim
5401	Post-med	Redware	1	15	body sherd
5401	Medieval	Nash Hill type sandy ware	2	10	jar rims (1 joins sherds in 4801)
5405	Post-med	Redware	1	1	body sherd



Appendix 3 OASIS record

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: wessexar1-408104

Project details

Project name	Barrow Farm Chippenham Phase 2, Langley Burrell, Wiltshire - Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Second phase of evaluation, comprising seven 50m trenches. The previous phase of evaluation (wessexar1-191431) contained 47 trenches. Archaeological features were found in three of the seven trenches, these comprised a post-medieval/modern ditch, paleochannel, and hedge line boundary, and an undated ditch. A moderate quantity of residual medieval pottery was found, mostly in the area close to Barrow Farm.
Project dates	Start: 23-11-2020 End: 25-11-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	105062 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PALAEOCHANNEL Post Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	HEDGE BOUNDARY Post Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application



Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE NORTH WILTSHIRE LANGLEY BURRELL WITHOUT Barrow Farm
Postcode	SN15 5LL
Study area	10.64 Hectares
Site coordinates	ST 92578 75026 51.473661533582 -2.106874302007 51 28 25 N 002 06 24 W Point

Project creators

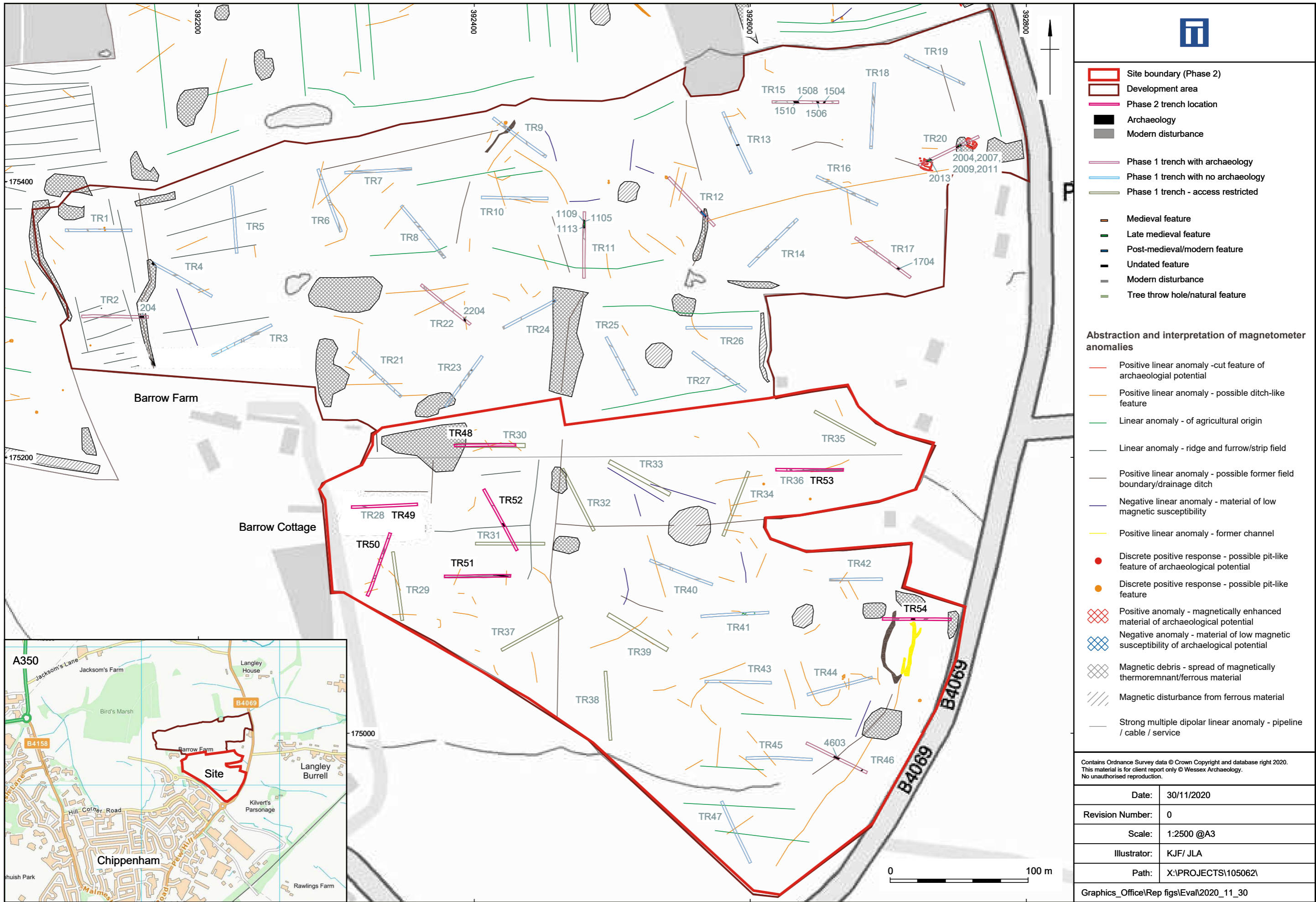
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Kirsty Nichol
Project supervisor	Cai Mason
Project supervisor	Simon Flaherty
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS Consulting Services

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chippenham Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Chippenham Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Chippenham Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

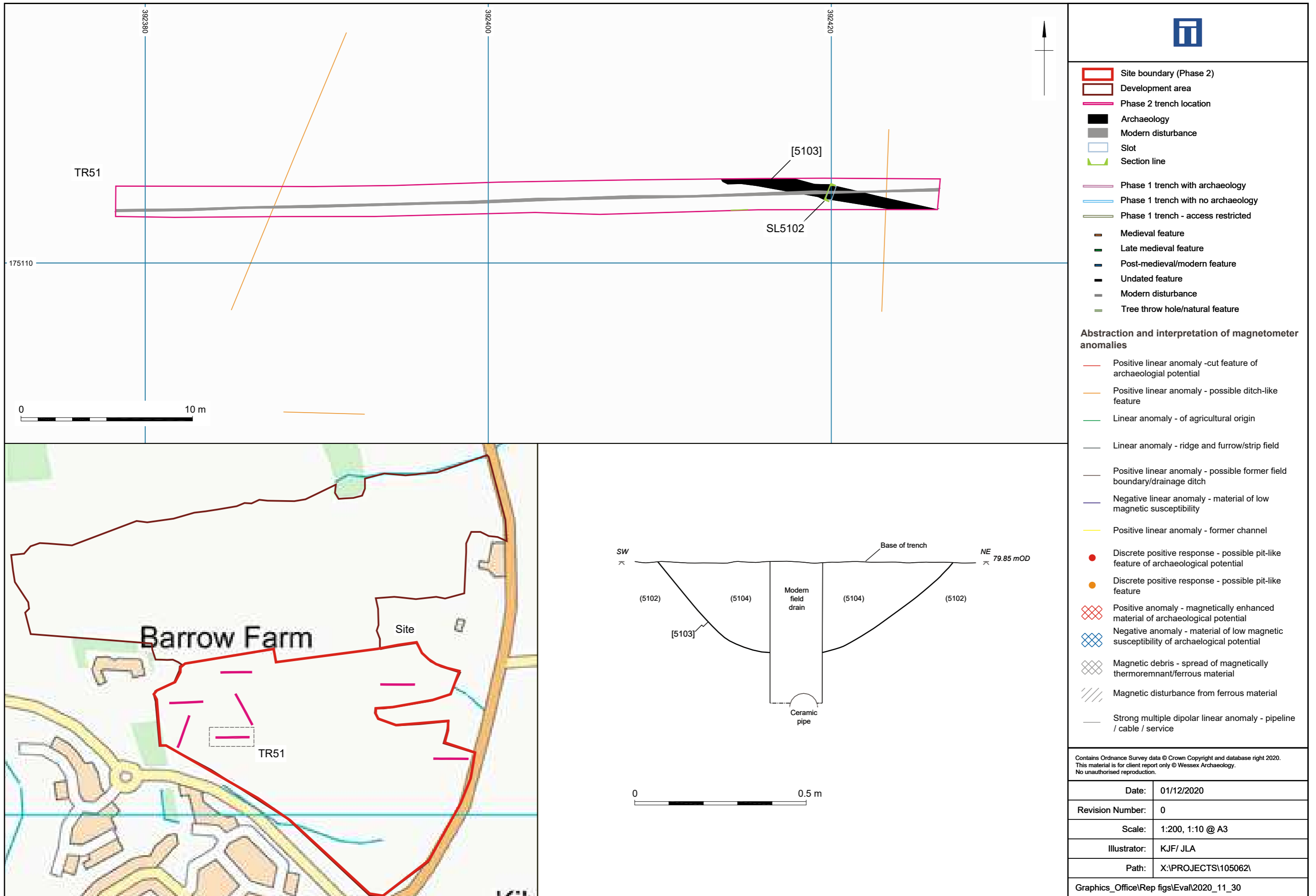
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Barrow Farm Chippenham Phase 2, Langley Burrell, Chippenham, Wiltshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mason, C
Other bibliographic details	report ref. 105062.3
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bristol
Description	Illustrated A4 report
Entered by	Cai Mason (c.mason@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	1 December 2020



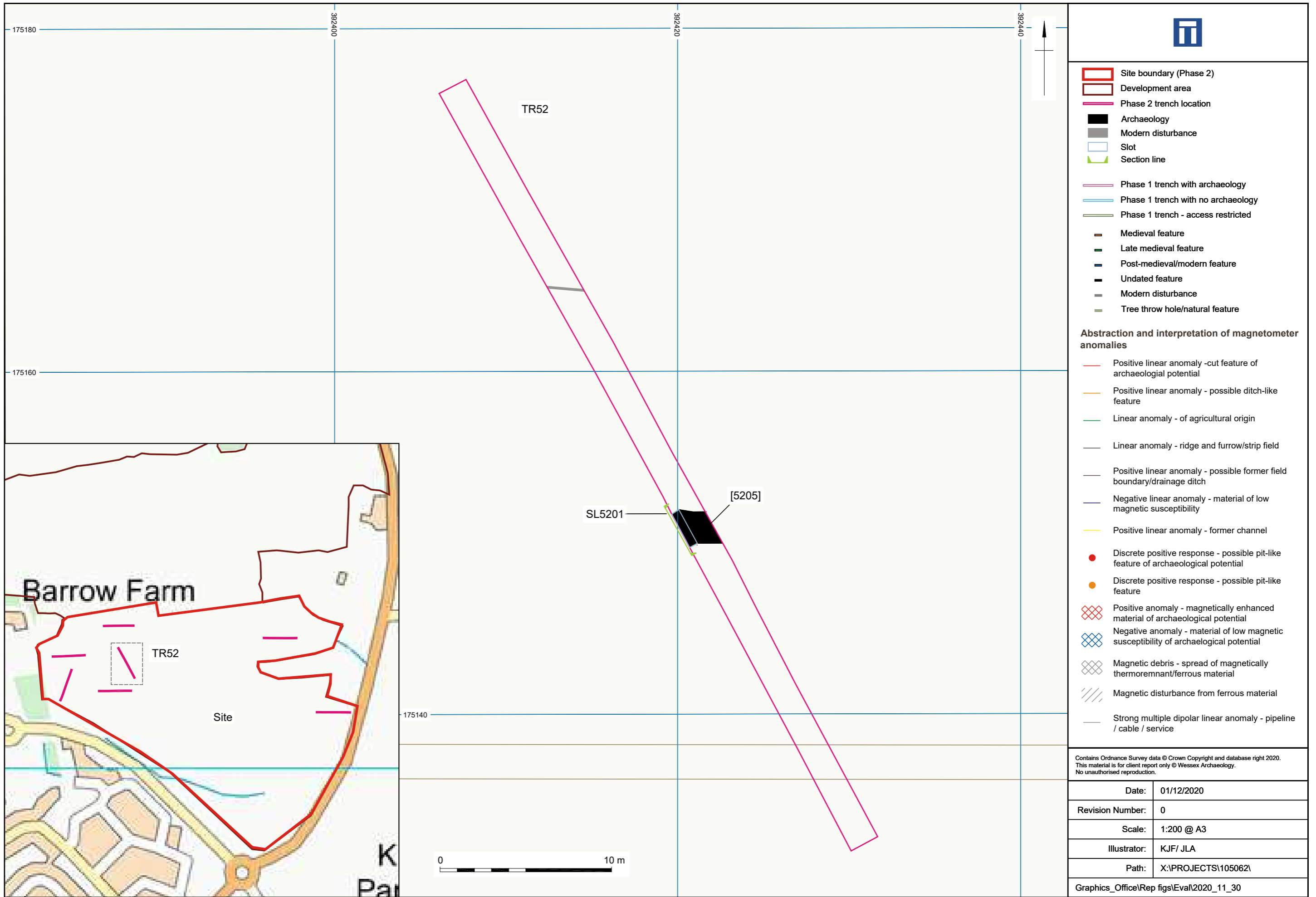
Site plan showing location of Phase 2 evaluation trenches, and results of 2014 geophysical survey and 2014 evaluation

Figure 1



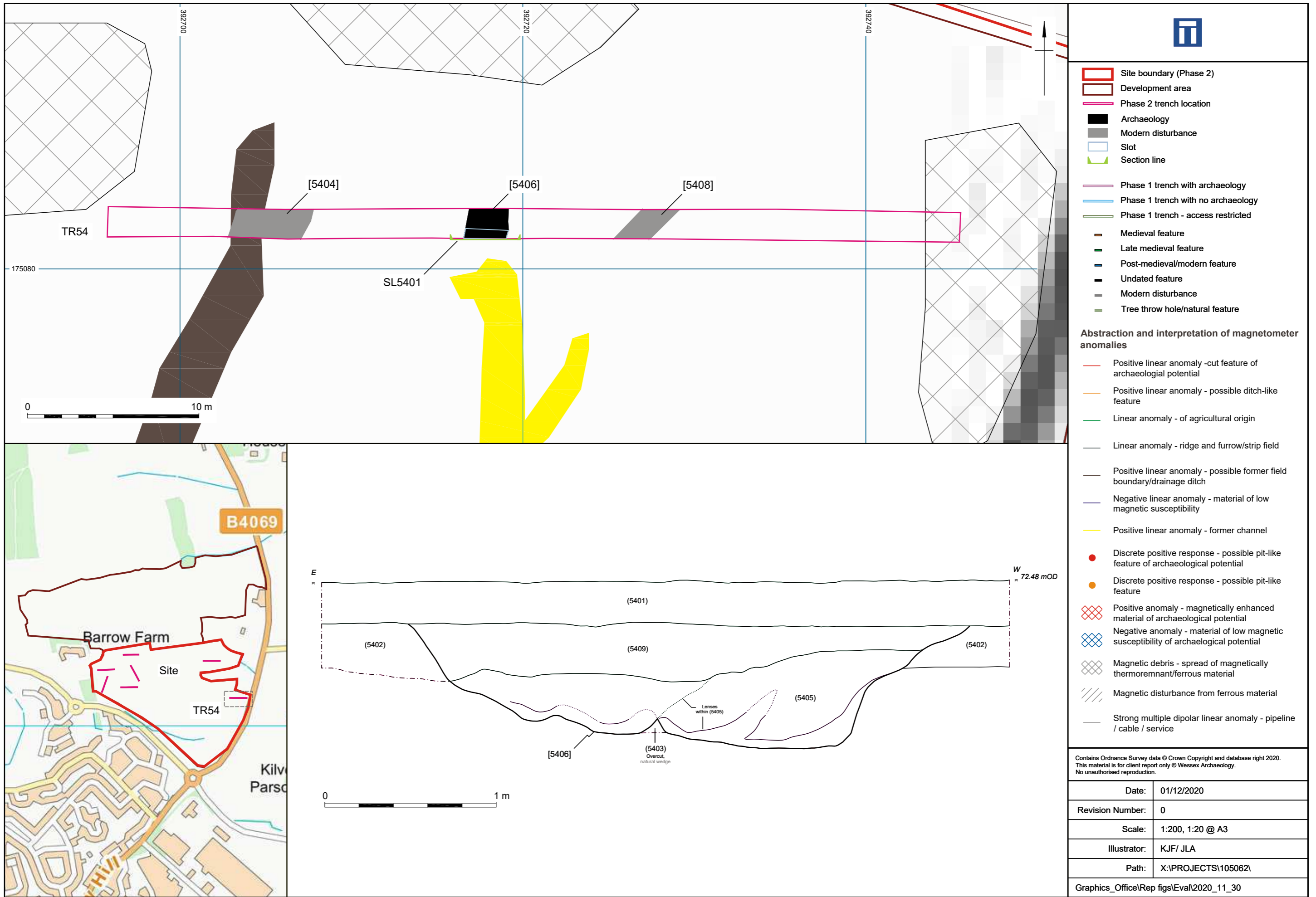
Trench 51, and south-east facing section through ditch [5103].

Figure 2



Trench 52

Figure 3



Trench 54, and north facing section through paleochannel [5401].

Figure 4



Plate 1: General view of the site showing trench 51, looking south-east.



Plate 2: Typical deposit sequence in trench 51, looking north. 1 m scale.


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Plate 3: Ditch 5103, looking north-west. 1 m scale.



Plate 4: Grubbed out hedgerow 5205, looking south-west. 2 m scale.



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Plate 5: Paleochannel 5406, looking south. 2 m scale.

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