



Hawkeridge Farm, Westbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Fieldwork Report



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by APS Ltd, on behalf of HPH Commercial Property to carry out an archaeological evaluation of c. 13ha of land that extends over four areas (Area 1 to 4) around Hawkeridge Farm, Westbury, Wiltshire, BA13 4LD (centred on OS NGR 386466 153255). Of these four areas, evaluation trenches were not proposed for Area 4 to the north-west of Hawkeridge Farm.

The Site is bordered to the north by the village of Hawkeridge and the Bitham Brook, to the east by the Westbury to Trowbridge railway line, to the south by a dismantled railway branch line, and to the west by the B3097.

An earlier geophysical survey had identified a number of linear and more amorphous anomalies within the evaluation area, and as a result all 16 evaluation trenches were targeted on such anomalies.

The evaluation demonstrated that the majority of the geophysical anomalies were derived from subsurface remains, though many were seen on investigation to be either modern disturbance, or more often relatively modern land drainage (both ceramic and slightly earlier 'French' drain style).

The evaluation did, however, reveal a number of other more significant archaeological remains, and most notably in Trenches 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. A small concentration of Early/ Middle Iron Age pottery in Trench 2 (within a spread considered likely to be post-medieval in date) is of note. No confirmed prehistoric (or indeed Romano-British) features were identified, but it is possible that the presence of these sherds as residual finds is indicative of some form of Iron Age activity in the vicinity. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery from subsoil in Trench 5 can be discounted as a residual background scatter, though again its presence is of note.

Medieval (primarily 12th to early 14th century) pottery was recovered throughout the evaluation, though few features were identified that could be confidently described as belonging exclusively to this period (most occurrences of medieval pottery were usually in association with later post-medieval material). Of note are the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation in Trench 10, and the cluster of ditches/ drains and spreads in Trench 6 towards the eastern boundary of Area 3. Collectively these two trenches produced nearly two thirds of the medieval pottery assemblage recovered, though much of the Trench 6 material possibly as residual finds.

Post-medieval remains dominate the archaeological record at Hawkeridge Farm, and most notably centred on Trenches 7 and 8 in Area 1, and the possible structural remains in Trench 2 (Area 3). Historic mapping for Trench 2 indicates former enclosures and structures, and whilst this appears to confirm they are of relatively modern date (i.e. 17th/ 18th century), the recovery of earlier 12th/14th century medieval pottery as residual finds in association suggests the possibility that activity demonstrated by the Trench 2 remains may have medieval origins.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by HPH Commercial Property, and would like to extend thanks to both Chris Wordsworth (Development Director) and Alan Thomas (Archaeological Consultant, APS Ltd) for their constant support throughout the project. Archaeological monitoring on behalf of the Local Planning Authority was provided by David Vaughan, his collaborative role and advice during the project is also gratefully acknowledged.

The fieldwork was directed by Steve Beach, and the project managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Crockett. This report was compiled by Steve Beach and Andy Crockett, with the finds report provided by Lorraine Mephram, and illustrations by Linda Coleman.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (the **Contractor**) was commissioned by APS Ltd (the **Consultant**), on behalf of HPH Commercial Property (the **Client**) to carry out an archaeological evaluation of c. 13ha of land that extends over four areas (Area 1 to 4) around Hawkeridge Farm, Westbury, Wiltshire, BA13 4LD (the Site - centred on OS NGR 386466 153255; **Figure 1**). Of these four areas, evaluation trenches were not proposed for Area 4 to the north-west of Hawkeridge Farm.

1.1.2 The archaeological works were carried out as part of a package of pre-planning application mitigation measures.

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The scope of works comprised the evaluation of 16 no. machine-excavated 1.8m wide evaluation trenches, 15 no. measuring 50m in length, and one measuring 20m in length. All trenches were located as targeted investigations (**Figure 1**), based on the interpreted results of a previous magnetometer survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2011, fig 10).

1.3 Document Scope

1.3.1 This report has been prepared by the Contractor, and sets out the results of the archaeological works, in accordance with both tender specification issued and the project Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI: Wessex Archaeology 2011).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) comprises an area of c.13ha. The Site is bordered to the north by the village of Hawkeridge and the Bitham Brook, to the east by the Westbury to Trowbridge railway line, to the south by a dismantled railway branch line, and to the west by the B3097.

2.1.2 Although undulating slightly, the natural topography generally slopes downwards from c. 55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the southern portion of the Site, to c. 50m aOD in the north.

2.1.3 The Site is depicted on the British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping (Sheet 281, 1:63,360 series) as lying on Oxford Clays solid geology, overlain by more recent Alluvium in Area 2, the southern half of Area 1 and eastern half of Area 3.

2.2 Previous knowledge

- 2.2.1 Comparatively little was known of the archaeological resource within the site footprint, or in the immediate vicinity. The geophysical survey report (*op cit.*) observed that cropmarks had previously been noted in the area, and primarily to the north of Hawkeridge Farmhouse, possibly indicating an earlier field system of uncertain date.
- 2.2.2 Aside from the cropmarks and other features shown on the map, the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) also shows that the site is some distance north of a postulated Romano-British settlement at the Westbury Ironworks. The fields under this present study could well have been within the sphere of influence of that settlement and, indeed, residual Romano-British pottery fragments were found there within Trench 111 of the *Westbury Proposed Eastern Bypass, Stage 3 Additional Archaeological Evaluation* (Wessex Archaeology 2004).
- 2.2.3 Furthermore, the site is adjacent to Hawkeridge Fulling Mill and there is the possibility of features and finds associated with this important post-medieval archaeology being found beneath the ground surface of the proposed site (Vaughan pers. comm.).
- 2.2.4 Although both prehistoric and Romano-British settlement is known in the general region, the geophysical survey field team did observe medieval and post-medieval pottery on the surface in some of these areas, suggesting a later date is perhaps more likely. The 1842 Westbury Tithe Map (and indeed earlier mapping in the possession of the author) indicates a droveway passing through this area as well, again probably observed in the field as a roughly linear dispersed spread of limestone fragments, some apparently heat-affected.

2.3 Geophysical survey

- 2.3.1 The geophysical survey results are shown on **Figure 1**, and for the three areas to be evaluated have been summarised in the survey report as follows:
- *Area 1 – contains widespread magnetic debris and disturbance from strongly magnetically enhanced material. Some of this material appears to have been derived from a former building or area of hardstanding along the northern edge of the survey area. Much of the material may be a response to iron slag which was visible across the survey area at the time of survey;*
 - *Area 2 – contains evidence for a former field boundary visible on early Ordnance Survey mapping, and also several very weakly positive linear anomalies. Although these anomalies may relate to ditch-like features, their strength and form do not allow for confident interpretation;*
 - *Area 3 – contains several anomalies with archaeological potential primarily located in the northern part of the survey area, but with some potential in the south eastern part of the survey area also. Positive linear, discrete and rectilinear anomalies, together with spreads of magnetic debris may indicate former dwellings and occupational debris. These correspond to zones of Late Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery visible on the ground at the time of survey. A linear zone of magnetic debris, flanked by two positive linear anomalies appear to be associated with a former droveway, North House Drove, that is still in use as a public footpath. The magnetic debris is contained between the linear anomalies, indicating that magnetically thermoremnant material was probably deposited as part of ground consolidation. Many fragments of burnt limestone were visible within the linear zone (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2011, 13).*

3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The general objectives of the archaeological evaluation were defined as follows:

- *To identify the presence of archaeological remains;*
- *To aid in the early identification of significant archaeological constraints, thereby reducing the risk of unforeseen discoveries during construction; and*
- *To identify areas for additional archaeological mitigation as necessary.*

3.1.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the relevant Institute for Archaeologists' (IFA) Standard and Guidance, the IfA Code of Conduct, and other current and relevant best practice and standards and guidance.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 A full methodology was presented in the project WSI, and will not be repeated here. The WSI was approved by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council (the **Curator**) in advance of fieldwork.

4.1.2 In summary, all investigations were set-out using a Global Positioning System (GPS) relative to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid Reference (NGR) system. Following set-out, a small number of trenches had to be either moved slightly or re-aligned to avoid buried and overhead services, primarily comprising overhead and underground electricity cables in Areas 1 and 2, and a water main in Area 3. As a result, the locations of Trenches 3, 7-9, 12 and 15 were altered, though in almost every instance relocation was designed in such a way that targeted geophysical anomalies identified during the magnetometer survey were still ground-tested. These variations were agreed during a site monitoring meeting.

4.1.3 Topsoil and overburden from each trench was removed using a backhoe excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and modern overburden were removed in a series of level spits down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon.

4.1.4 The exposed archaeological horizon was cleaned by hand where required for the acceptable definition of archaeological remains. Sufficient of the features observed were investigated by hand in order to fulfil the aims of the project.

4.1.5 To ensure that a unique project-wide geo-referenced sequence was maintained, all context etc. numbers were related to the relevant trench numbers (i.e. Trench 1 comprises records 100-199, Trench 2 comprises records 200-299 etc.). All archaeological remains were recorded in plan using both GPS survey equipment and/or scaled hand-drawn plans.

4.1.6 Objects relating to human exploitation of the area that were exposed in the course of evaluation were recovered, and recorded by context. All recovered objects were retained.

4.1.7 The works were monitored by the Consultant and the Curator.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section includes information on both the natural deposits encountered and archaeological features and deposits recorded. A summary of the stratigraphic sequence, deposits and structural remains located within each evaluation trench can be found in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Stratigraphic sequence

Natural bed (Parent material)

5.2.1 Natural alluvial deposits and/or Oxford Clay were attained within all the excavated evaluation trenches at depths ranging from 0.23 – 0.46m below ground surface, but generally at c. 0.36m depth. The solid geology Oxford Clay was characterised as clay ranging in colour from orange or yellow-brown to blue-grey with small rounded and angular flint gravel and limestone rubble inclusions; some variations were encountered and consisted of random patches of more concentrated small gravel deposits. Alluvial brown to green-brown clays were also encountered, primarily within the lower-lying areas of the site.

Subsoil (B-horizon)

5.2.2 Subsoil was not encountered consistently across the Site, and only seven of the trenches were found to contain any subsoil (Trench 1, 5, 6, 9-11 and 13), and no obvious pattern of subsoil survival was observed across the Site. It is considered likely that the effects of ploughing or even possible deep ploughing, may have removed or mixed with the topsoil, any of the shallower subsoil layers originally present at the Site.

5.2.3 Where present, the subsoil generally consisted of green-brown to yellow or grey-brown silty clay, inclusions of angular and sub-angular flint and limestone rubble were often encountered.

Topsoil (A-horizon)

5.2.4 Topsoil, generally consisting of a dark grey-brown silty clay loam, under plough with inclusions of generally small angular and sub-angular flint and limestone rubble.

5.3 Archaeological Remains

Introduction

5.3.1 Features and finds ranging in date from the Early/Middle Iron Age through to the post-medieval period were encountered in the course of the evaluation, though the majority of remains appeared to belong to either the 12th/ early 14th century or 17th/ early 18th century. The results from each trench will be presented below by area.

Area 1

TRENCH 7

5.3.2 Trench 7 (**Figure 3; Plate 5**) was shortened to the north to avoid a live underground power cable. The power cable, which extends towards Hawkeridge Farm (northeast-southwest), corresponds directly with a linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2011).

5.3.3 Hollow **704** contained relatively large quantities of limestone rubble (up to 0.58m maximum diameter), burnt material and post-medieval CBM, to a maximum depth of 0.40m. This feature corresponds directly with anomaly 12 from the geophysical survey,

identified as a widespread area of magnetic debris. Whilst the origin of this feature is not clear, it is probable that this relates to either a former alignment for Mill Lane, a trackway across the adjoining field, or perhaps a temporary haul road or area of hard-standing associated with construction of the 19th century branch railway line that formerly formed the southern boundary to Area 1.

- 5.3.4 Feature **712** did not appear to correspond to an anomaly from the geophysical survey. Within the trench footprint it was a 3.2m broad linear feature, aligned northeast-south-west, and only 0.20m deep. It contained a single fill (711) of grey-brown clay producing post-medieval pottery. It was not clear if this feature represented a shallow field boundary or as with feature 704, perhaps more likely a hollow-way related to a former course of Mill Lane, and in-filled to provide a firm surface.
- 5.3.5 In addition, Trench 7 also contained two modern land drains (**706** and **708**) and a small irregular discrete feature (**710**) that is considered to be some form of bioturbation (animal burrow, tree throw etc.).

TRENCH 8

- 5.3.6 Trench 8 (**Figure 3**) contained one shallow and irregular feature **804** (0.09m deep) at the western extent of the trench, and considered to be a shallow natural hollow filled with remnant topsoil, and two broadly north-south aligned linear features (**806** and **808**). In addition, there were two modern land drains located in the eastern portion of the trench (not numbered) which corresponded with linear anomalies (including anomaly 2) identified during the geophysical survey.
- 5.3.7 Linear feature **806** appeared to correspond with an L-shaped ditch-like feature (anomaly 1) from the geophysical survey. It was over 4m wide and filled with a single deposit of loose dark grey clay containing both medieval and post-medieval pottery. On excavation it was seen to be only 0.16m deep, and appeared very similar in form and orientation to the possible ridge and furrow evidence located within Trench 10 (see below). Although this is therefore most likely to be a furrow, the apparent right-angled turn of this feature to the south (as suggested by the geophysical survey) invites caution in this interpretation.
- 5.3.8 Ditch **808** (**Figure 5**) to the east corresponded to a short north-west/south-east linear anomaly (adjacent to anomaly 1). It was found to be c. 3m wide and 0.87m deep and contained a single fill of grey-brown silty clay with common iron rich mottling, consistent with a waterlogged field boundary. This feature was undated, though did produce some animal bone.

TRENCH 9

- 5.3.9 Trench 9 (**Figure 3**) contained one re-cut ditch **909/910** (**Figure 5**), which appeared to correspond with an east-west linear geophysical anomaly (anomaly 3), and two irregular features (**907** and **905**).
- 5.3.10 Field boundary ditch **909** (1.34m wide and 0.25m deep) contained a single fill (908) from which a single abraded sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. In profile ditch **909** was very steep sided on the southern side and very shallow to the north, similar to common post-medieval field boundary ditches, as such it is likely that the medieval pottery is residual in nature. Ditch **909** is a re-cut of earlier and larger field boundary ditch **910**, which was at least 1.30m wide and 0.47m deep, and containing a single fill with no dating evidence, though the possibility that the medieval sherd found in the re-cut originated from the original ditch cannot be discounted.

5.3.11 Irregular features **907** and **905** were found to be relatively shallow (0.04m and 0.30m respectively) and were considered to be the result of the in-fill of natural hollows within the underlying clay. These features were not identified during the geophysical survey.

TRENCH 10

5.3.12 Trench 10 (**Figure 3**) contained four parallel relatively regularly spaced north-west/south-east linear features (west to east numbered **1005**, **1009**, **1011** and **1013**) and one rather dubious linear gully terminus (**1007**). Trench 10 was targeted on anomalies 5 and 7 from the geophysical survey, interpreted as weak linear and amorphous anomalies.

5.3.13 It is considered that linear features **1005**, **1009**, **1011** and **1013** represent remnant furrows from ridge and furrow cultivation; all were shallow (between 0.11 and 0.23m deep) and relatively equidistantly spaced (west to east intervals measured 9.54m, 9.39m and 5.34m). The single fills of features **1005**, **1009** and **1013** (1004, 1008 and 1012 respectively) all produced medieval pottery.

5.3.14 Recorded as a possible linear gully, feature **1007** was situated between furrows **1005** and **1009**. Although recorded as a gully terminus, the nature of the fill matrix (comprising sterile homogenous mid orange brown silty clay with frequent manganese flecking, and a complete absence of anthropogenic indicators) suggests this feature is more likely to be natural in origin.

TRENCH 11

5.3.15 Trench 11 (**Figure 1**) was targeted on a broad positive linear anomaly, interpreted as a possible former track-way or ditch (anomaly 4). Investigation demonstrated this to be a spread of modern material, and including large round headed iron rivets (not recovered). It is almost certain that this material relates to the construction and/or dismantling of the old railway branch line situated c.10m south of the trench.

TRENCH 12

5.3.16 Due to health and safety implication, Trench 12 (**Figure 1**) had to be shortened by c.18m at its northern end to avoid overhead power lines. As a result, the curvilinear geophysical anomaly specifically targeted by the original trench layout was not examined, and no other archaeological remains were observed in this trench.

Area 2

5.3.17 Trenches 13, 14, 15 and 16 (**Figure 3**) proved to be archaeologically sterile.

5.3.18 The north-west/south-east aligned linear geophysical anomaly in the southern portion of Trench 13 (anomaly 16) was shown to be deep tractor ruts extending parallel to the existing field boundary. The north-east/south-west aligned linear feature at the north end of the trench was shown to be only 0.05m deep on investigation, and therefore given this was parallel to a former field boundary clearly visible on the geophysical survey (anomaly 18), is likely to be of similar origin to anomaly 16.

5.3.19 Only a network of modern ceramic and stone French¹ land drains were identified within Trenches 14 (**Figure 5**), 15 and 16. Some of the French land drains were substantial features up to 1.00m wide, and corresponded well with the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey, though not all drains observed during fieldwork had been identified during the geophysical survey.

¹ After Henry French (1813-1885), author of *Farm Drainage: the principles, processes and effects of draining land with stones, wood, plows and open ditches, and especially with tiles* (1859)

Area 3

TRENCH 1

- 5.3.20 A single north-west/south-east aligned large post-medieval field boundary ditch (**105**; **Figure 4**) and a spread of limestone rubble (110) were identified in Trench 1 (**Figure 2**; **Plate 1**), both located at the north-east end of the trench. Ditch **105** was 3.11m wide and 0.73m deep and contained five distinct fills (104, 106, 107, 108 and 109); this feature was consistent in form with a field boundary ditch, and produced post-medieval CBM. Ditch **105** relates to anomaly 23 identified during the magnetometer survey; this anomaly was considered to be a possible settlement site, however, ditch **105** aligns favourably with a curving linear field boundary depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping of 1887.
- 5.3.21 Metalled surface 110 (anomaly 38/39) was situated to the east of, and bounded by, Ditch **105**, and appeared to be consistent with the probable drove-way identified during the magnetometer survey (and observed as a concentration of limestone rubble on the field surface).

TRENCH 2

- 5.3.22 A possible former settlement site, and a number of linear features were identified within Trench 2 (**Figure 2**), these were consistent with a cluster of geophysical anomalies identified during the magnetometer survey (anomalies 24, 25, 34 and 38).
- 5.3.23 At the northern end of the trench, a spread of material containing limestone and flint rubble (205) is likely to represent the southern edge of the area of magnetic debris (anomaly 38) located during the geophysical survey. The only pottery recovered from this layer was Early/ Middle Iron Age in date, but in the context of the adjacent archaeology in this trench and Trench 1, these artefacts are considered to be residual finds within a post-medieval feature – though the indication of potential prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity is noteworthy.
- 5.3.24 Boundary ditch **204** (2.97m wide and 0.40m deep), crossed the trench just to the south of spread 205, was a well-defined geophysical anomaly forming part of an enclosure (anomaly 34) in the northern portion of Area 1. This is clearly the remains of a field boundary mapped and recorded in the 1842 Westbury Tithe as part of *Cunridges Paddock* (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 2011). The fill of this ditch (203) contained post-medieval pottery.
- 5.3.25 Ditch **209** was a relatively narrow north-east/south-west aligned linear feature (**209**) 0.76m wide and 0.15m deep, parallel to ditch 204 and collectively defining an area approximately 3m wide. The fill of the ditch contained common inclusions of small limestone rubble and both medieval and post-medieval pottery; this feature is likely to be the remnants of a French drain (see Trench 4 below), though the possibility of this being a robbed small wall-footing cannot be discounted.
- 5.3.26 The area between ditches **204** and **209** contained a spread of lighter clay, also containing limestone and flint rubble, as well as medieval pottery (layer 206). It was not possible to confirm absolute stratigraphic relationships within the confines of the evaluation trench, but it appeared that layer 206 had been cut by both ditches, and the dating evidence recovered certainly supports such an interpretation.
- 5.3.27 The central portion of Trench 2 was targeted on anomaly 24, considered to be the remains of a former structure. The evidence from the evaluation is consistent with this interpretation. A spread (210) consisting of a loose dark clay containing quantities of

limestone rubble, animal bone and a mix of medieval and post-medieval pottery, and including two relatively large apparently placed slabs of limestone (0.41m maximum) was identified. The slabs in particular may be the vestigial remains of a wall footing or surface (**Plate 2**). Collectively, given the volume and nature of finds recovered in association, these remains would appear consistent with the geophysical survey structural interpretation, although much plough-spread and damaged.

- 5.3.28 The southern limit of spread 210 was marked by a ditch (**213**; 2.80m wide and 0.27m deep), this feature appeared parallel to ditches 204 and 209 to the north, and contained both medieval and post-medieval pottery. Although recorded as a ditch, it is possible that this was originally a wall foundation trench.
- 5.3.29 Towards the southern end of the trench was a large east/ west aligned field boundary ditch (**215**; 3.66m wide and 0.60m deep), within which was an intact modern ceramic land drain and post-medieval pottery in its secondary fill (214). This feature is consistent with linear anomaly 25 located during the geophysical survey. Although it was not possible to discern the cut in the field, it is likely that the land drain was a later insertion into the base of this feature, which from the geophysical survey results appears to represent the southern boundary of a small enclosure containing the remains described above.

TRENCHES 3, 4 AND 5

- 5.3.30 Trenches 3, 4 and 5 (**Figure 2**) proved to be archaeologically sterile.
- 5.3.31 A discrete positive anomaly (31), situated in the northern end of Trench 3, proved to be a 0.10m deep dump of modern material containing modern CBM (303), it is probable that this material represents the infilling a small natural hollow or soft spot within the present field.
- 5.3.32 Two modern north-west/south-east aligned land drains and a single north-east/south-west aligned French drain (**404**) were located in Trench 4. Drain **404** was 0.16m deep, and on the basis of both morphology and alignment, may possibly be related to feature **209** in Trench 2.
- 5.3.33 The horseshoe shaped anomaly (26) was not identified within Trench 5. The geophysical report suggests this anomaly may be of natural origin and the negative evidence from the archaeological evaluation supports this interpretation.

TRENCH 6

- 5.3.34 Trench 6 (**Figure 2**; **Plate 3**) was found to contain three ditch features (**605**, **607** and **611**) and two areas of spread or dump (608 and 612); a single curving French drain (**618/619**) 0.14m deep, apparently overlain by spread 608, was also identified. These remains are similar in form to those identified within Trench 2.
- 5.3.35 Two parallel north-east/south-west aligned boundary ditches (**605** and **607**) were identified in the northern end of the trench. Ditch **605** was 1.14m wide and only 0.08m deep, while ditch **607** (**Figure 4**; **Plate 4**) was 2.20m wide and 0.73m deep and contained four distinct fills (606, 614, 615 and 616). Although no finds were recovered from ditch **605**, animal bone and post-medieval pottery was recovered within fill 606, and 17th century stoneware within fill 614 of ditch **607**. Either or both features are probably indicated by linear anomaly 29 identified during the geophysical survey.
- 5.3.36 Situated c.20m southeast of ditch **607**, spread 608 (anomaly 27) was found to be c.9m wide (within the confines of the trench). The spread consisted of a dark grey to orange

clay with inclusions of flint rubble, post-medieval pottery, burnt material with iron nails and objects. This spread appeared to overlie French drain (618/619).

- 5.3.37 To the south-east of spread 608, a third linear boundary ditch was identified (611). This feature was aligned north-east/south-west (parallel to ditches 605 and 607) and appeared consistent with anomaly 27. The upper fill (610) of this ditch contained 12/13th century pottery.
- 5.3.38 The southern end of Trench 6 contained spread 612. This was 0.25m deep and consisted of grey-brown clay mixed with re-deposited natural orange clay; it contained inclusions of limestone rubble, and finds of charcoal and both medieval and post-medieval pottery. This spread appears to correspond with magnetic anomaly 40 identified during the geophysical survey.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a small quantity of finds, largely medieval or post-medieval, with a few prehistoric and Romano-British items. The more closely datable finds suggest focuses of activity in the earlier medieval period (12th to early 14th century), and in the 17th/early 18th century. Finds derived from contexts within nine of the trenches excavated (no finds were recovered from Trench 3, or Trenches 11-16), although finds from Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 9 were minimal.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Finds quantification (no./wt g) by context

Trench	Context	Feature	Animal Bone	CBM	PH/RB Pottery	Medieval Pottery	P-med Pottery	Other Finds
1	106	Ditch 105		3/122				
2	203	Ditch 204					2/4	
2	205	Layer			11/47			
2	206	Layer	1/59			2/21		
2	208	Drain 209				4/12	2/6	
2	210	Layer	2/31			4/96	8/157	1 stone
2	212	Ditch 213				1/7	5/69	
2	214	Ditch 215	5/33	6/496		1/5	10/131	1 glass; 1 iron
2	U/S	Unstratified					1/29	
4	403	Drain 404		2/198				
5	502	Subsoil			1/14	1/8		
6	601	Topsoil						1 iron
6	606	Ditch 607	3/1				2/6	
6	608	Layer					6/23	3 iron
6	610	Ditch 611				1/15		
6	612	Layer				24/222	1/34	
6	614	Ditch 607					4/258	
6	617	Drain 618				7/21		
7	703	Hollow 704		1/36				

Trench	Context	Feature	Animal Bone	CBM	PH/RB Pottery	Medieval Pottery	P-med Pottery	Other Finds
7	705	Drain 706		2/287			2/28	
7	707	Drain 708	1/3				1/16	
7	711	Hollow(?) 712					1/2	
8	801	Topsoil				1/7		
8	803	Hollow 804				4/34		
8	805	Furrow 806	1/3			11/84	1/26	
8	807	Ditch 808	1/19					
9	906	Hollow 907	1/64					
9	908	Ditch 909				1/3		
10	1004	Furrow 1005	1/6			7/20		
10	1008	Furrow 1009				5/12		
10	1012	Furrow 1013				2/5		
Totals			16/219	14/1139	12/61	76/572	46/789	

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

6.2.1 Pottery provides practically all of the dating evidence for the Site. The small assemblage (134 sherds) includes sherds of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

Prehistoric

6.2.2 Eleven sherds from layer 205 have been identified as later prehistoric. These sherds, which probably derive from a single vessel, are in a fine sandy fabric with rare angular flint inclusions; the external surface may have been burnished. All are body sherds and the form is unknown, but on fabric grounds an Early/Middle Iron Age date can be suggested.

Romano-British

6.2.3 A single coarse greyware sherd was found in Trench 5 subsoil, where it was clearly residual as it was associated with a medieval sherd.

Medieval

6.2.4 Just over half of the assemblage (76 sherds) dates to the medieval period. A very restricted range of fabrics is present. Most of the sherds are in coarseware sandy fabrics containing fine limestone and/or flint inclusions; there are a few finer variants with no inclusions visible in hand specimen. These wares could be accommodated within the range identified at Warminster and presumed to be products of the nearby industry based at Crockerton (Smith 1997, 20-9). The Crockerton-type coarsewares, however, have a wide date range, spanning the medieval period and, in the absence of diagnostic forms (rim sherds were found only in spread/dumped layer **612**) cannot be dated more closely, although it is likely that most if not all sherds date between the 12th and early 14th centuries.

6.2.5 There are also similarities with coarsewares found at Bath, and which are attributed to a potential source in the Avon Valley (Vince 1979); and the existence of pottery kilns at Westbury, mentioned in Domesday survey, should also be noted (Le Patourel 1968, 105). It is likely that all these production centres were making very similar coarsewares within a widespread ceramic tradition covering much of west Wiltshire and north-east Somerset.

- 6.2.6 A few sherds in finer sandy fabrics, also probably within the Crockerton-type tradition, may be later medieval; these comprise sherds from a jar and a jug, both glazed, from rubble spread **210**.
- 6.2.7 In most instances medieval pottery occurred residually, together with post-medieval sherds, but for some layers and features medieval sherds provide the only (or the latest) dating evidence: layer **206**, subsoil **502**, ditches **611** and **909**, feature **804**, and the possible ridge and furrow remnants **1005**, **1009** and **1013**.

Post-Medieval

- 6.2.8 The remaining 46 sherds are post-medieval. Nearly all are coarse redwares, most if not all of Crockerton type (the pottery industry continued until at least the 18th century), and including one sgraffito ware and one trailed slipware. The utilitarian wares are not particularly closely datable, although the sgraffito and slipwares can be dated to the 17th or early 18th century, but the absence here of Verwood-type earthenwares from east Dorset, which swamped the coarseware market from the mid-18th century, suggests that this small assemblage pre-dates that period. The only other post-medieval wares present – two sherds from a Frechen stoneware jug of later 16th century form from ditch **607**, and a small sherd of monochrome tinglazed earthenware (probably late 17th or early 18th century) from linear feature **712**, combined with the absence of any other later post-medieval factory-produced wares, support this supposition.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 6.3.1 This category includes fragments of roof tile, field drain and brick. There are only single instances of roof tile (one medieval glazed fragment from post-medieval boundary ditch **215**) and field drain (two joining fragments from drain **404**). The remaining fragments consist of brick. All are fragmentary, but in two cases the fragments are large enough to confirm that the bricks are unfroged, and these examples are in coarse fabrics, almost certainly of early post-medieval date (post-medieval boundary ditch **215**, land drain **706**).

6.4 Animal Bone

- 6.4.1 Only a few small fragments of animal bone were recovered; these varied in condition from good to fair or abraded. Two fragments were unidentifiable, and one fragment could only be identified as a large mammal rib; other fragments could be assigned to species as follows: cattle (3); sheep (5); pig (2). No further comment on animal husbandry practices is possible from such a small sample.

6.5 Other Finds

- 6.5.1 Other finds comprise one small fragment of limestone, possibly deriving from a roofing slate; 1 fragment of post-medieval green bottle glass, heavily oxidised; and five iron objects (one strip bent round into a hooked 'collar'; a second short strip with nail holes at each end, and three nails. Apart from the bottle glass, none of these items are closely datable.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The evaluation has revealed a number of archaeological remains, most of which appear to correspond with anomalies recorded during an earlier geophysical survey. A small concentration of Early/ Middle Iron Age pottery (within a spread considered likely to be post-medieval in date) is of note. No confirmed prehistoric (or indeed Romano-British) features were identified, but it is possible that the presence of these sherds as residual finds is indicative of some form of Iron Age activity in the vicinity.

- 7.1.2 Medieval (primarily 12th to early 14th century) pottery was recovered throughout the evaluation, though few features were identified that could be confidently described as belonging exclusively to this period (most occurrences of medieval pottery were usually in association with later post-medieval material). Of note are the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation in Trench 10, and the cluster of features in Trench 6 towards the eastern boundary of Area 3. Collectively these two trenches produced nearly two thirds of the medieval pottery assemblage recovered, though much of the Trench 6 material possibly as residual finds.
- 7.1.3 Post-medieval remains dominate the archaeological record at Hawkeridge Farm, and most notably centred on Trenches 7 and 8 in Area 1, and the possible structural remains in Trench 2 (Area 3). Historic mapping for Trench 2 indicates former enclosures and structures, and whilst this appears to confirm they are of relatively modern date (i.e. 17th/18th century), the recovery of earlier 12th/14th century medieval pottery as residual finds in association suggests the possibility that activity demonstrated by the Trench 2 remains may have medieval origins.

8 REFERENCES

- Archaeological Surveys Ltd, 2011, *Hawkeridge Farm, Westbury, Wiltshire – Magnetometer Survey Report*, unpublished client report no. 348
- Le Patourel, H.E.J., 1968, Documentary evidence and the medieval pottery industry, *Medieval Archaeol.* 12, 101-26
- Smith, R.W., 1997, *Excavations at Emwell Street, Warminster: the early economy and environment of a Wiltshire market town*, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology
- Vince, A.G., 1979, The medieval pottery: fabric types, in J.P. Greene, Citizen House (Westgate Buildings), 1970, in B.W. Cunliffe (ed.), *Excavations in Bath 1950-1975*, Bath: Comm. rescue Archaeol. Avon, Gloucestershire & Somerset Excav. Rep. 1, 27-31

9 APPENDICES

9.1 Trench Summaries

Trench 1	Dimensions:	49.51m x 2.00m x 0.91m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NE) 386395 153527, 50.80m aOD (SW) 386356 153497, 51.90m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
101	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, with soft compaction and sparse inclusions of small sub-angular flint and limestone, all unsorted.		0 – 0.21m
102	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with sparse inclusions of limestone flecks and small sub-angular flints, poorly sorted		0.21-0.55m
103	Natural	Light to mid brown clay with sparse subangular flint and limestone inclusions		0.55m→
104	Deliberate Backfill	Fill of post-medieval field boundary ditch 105 – mid brown silty clay with common inclusions of small flint and limestone rubble, sparse manganese staining.		
105	Cut	Cut of post-medieval boundary ditch		0.73m
106	Fill	Fill of post-medieval field boundary ditch 105 – Mottled mid orange-grey silty clay.	Post-med CBM	
107	Fill	Fill of post-medieval field boundary ditch 105 – Light to mid yellow-brown silty clay		
108	Fill	Fill of post-medieval field boundary ditch 105 – Mid yellow-grey-brown silty clay		
109	Fill	Fill of post-medieval field boundary ditch 105 – Light grey-brown silty clay		
110	Layer	A loosely metallated surface consisting of dispersed limestone rubble blocks – thought to be the remnant of a drove-way		

Trench 2	Dimensions:	50.36m x 2.00m x 0.27m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386392 153478, 51.20m aOD (SE) 386420 153437, 51.05m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
201	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, with soft compaction and sparse inclusions of small sub-angular flint and limestone, all unsorted.		0-0.27m
202	Natural	Light to mid brown clay with sparse subangular flint and limestone inclusions		0.27m→
203	Fill	Fill of Ditch 204 – Dark grey silty clay, quite compact with inclusions of small to moderate angular and sub-angular limestone and flint rubble.	Post-med pottery	
204	Cut	Cut of post-medieval boundary ditch.		0.40m
205	Layer	A spread of mid grey-brown silty clay with inclusion of moderate angular and sub-angular limestone and flint rubble.	E/MIA pottery	0.11m
206	Layer	A spread of mid grey-brown silty clay with inclusion of moderate angular and sub-angular limestone and flint rubble.	Animal bone; Med pottery	
208	Fill	Fill of possible Field Drain 209 – Mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions angular limestone rubble.	Med pottery; Post-med pottery	
209	Cut	Cut of field drain or ditch		0.15m

Trench 2	Dimensions:	50.36m x 2.00m x 0.27m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386392 153478, 51.20m aOD (SE) 386420 153437, 51.05m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
210	Layer	A large rubble spread consisting of loose friable dark grey silty clay with inclusions of sandstone rubble. The sandstone rubble inclusions become more frequent to the east of the trench, and possible structural remains consisting of two large deliberately laid sandstone blocks extend under the north-eastern edge of the trench.	Animal bone; Med pottery; Post-med pottery; Stone	
212	Fill	Fill of ditch 213 – Dark grey-brown silty clay, loosely compacted with inclusions of angular and sub-angular limestone and flint rubble.	Med pottery; Post-med pottery	
213	Cut	Cut of post-medieval boundary ditch.		0.27m
214	Fill	Fill of ditch 215 – Dark grey-brown silty clay with inclusions of moderate angular and sub-angular limestone and flint rubble. Contained intact field drain.	Animal bone; Med CBM Post-med CBM; Med pottery; Post-med pottery; Glass; Iron	
215	Cut	Cut of post-medieval boundary ditch – found to contain a land drain in stabilisation fill (214), excavation stopped at this level to prevent damage to the land drain		0.60m
216	Fill	Fill of ditch 215 – Mid grey silty clay with inclusions angular limestone and flint rubble		
217	Fill	Fill of ditch 215 - Mid grey silty clay with inclusions angular limestone and flint rubble		

Trench 3	Dimensions:	48.70m x 2.00m x 0.25m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(N) 386293 153384, 53.96m aOD (S) 386309 153338, 52.16m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
301	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, with soft compaction.		0-0.25m
302	Natural	Light to mid green-brown clay with sparse sub-angular flint and limestone inclusions		0.25m→
303	Layer	Modern spread – a dump of modern material consisting of mid to light brown silty clay.		0.10m

Trench 4	Dimensions:	52.05m x 2.00m x 0.28m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386358 153416, 52.26m aOD (SE) 386389 153374, 51.73m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
401	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Dark green-brown silty loam, with soft compaction and rare inclusions of small sub-angular flint and limestone		0-0.28m
402	Natural	Mid green-brown clay with sparse sub-angular flint and limestone inclusions		0.28m→
403	Fill	Fill of field drain 404 – Mid grey-brown clay with iron rich flecking and inclusion of previously broken ceramic land drain pipe.	Post-med CBM	
404	Cut	Cut of field drain		0.16m

Trench 5	Dimensions:	49.92m x 2.00m x 0.56m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386519 153527, 47.10m aOD (SE) 386545 153484, 47.12m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
501	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, with soft compaction and rare inclusions of small sub-angular flint and limestone		0-0.25m
502	Subsoil	Mid green-brown silty clay with sparse inclusions of limestone flecks and small sub-angular flints, poorly sorted	RB pottery; Med pottery	0.25- 0.37m
503	Natural	Mid green-brown clay with rare inclusions of small sub-angular flints		0.37m→

Trench 6	Dimensions:	49.79m x 2.00m x 0.39m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386535 153462, 47.85m aOD (SE) 386562 153420, 47.90m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
601	Topsoil/Ploughsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, with soft compaction and sparse inclusions of small sub-angular flint and limestone	Iron	0-0.23m
602	Subsoil	Mid green-brown silty clay with sparse inclusions of limestone flecks and small sub-angular flints, poorly sorted		0.23- 0.39m
603	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay with rare inclusions of small sub-angular limestone rubble		0.39m→
604	Fill	Fill of ditch 605 – Mid yellow-brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of small flint and limestone rubble		
605	Cut	Cut of field boundary ditch		0.08m
606	Fill	Fill of ditch 607 – Mid yellow-brown-grey sandy clay with inclusions of burnt material	Animal bone; Post-med pottery	
607	Cut	Cut of field boundary ditch		0.73m
608	Layer	A spread of post-medieval material. Dark grey-orange clay with inclusions of small sub-angular flint rubble and burnt material. Overlies land drain 618/619	Post-med pottery	
609	Void	Void Number		
610	Fill	Fill of ditch 611 – Mid orange-brown silty clay with sparse inclusion of flint and limestone rubble, and charcoal flecks.	Med pottery	
611	Cut	Cut of ditch – not excavated		
612	Layer	A spread or deliberate dump – Mid grey-brown silty clay with patches of re-deposited orange clay natural and limestone rubble, with inclusions angular limestone rubble and frequent charcoal.	Med pottery; Post-med pottery	0.25m
614	Fill	Fill of ditch 607 – Mid grey silt. Consists of a single dump of burnt material, contained inclusions of charcoal flecks and sparse limestone flecks.	Post-med pottery	
615	Fill	Fill of ditch 607 – a slumped deposit. Light yellow-brown clay with rare inclusions of charcoal flecks.		
616	Fill	Fill of ditch 607 – a slumped deposit. Mid orange-brown silty clay with rare inclusions of sub-angular flints and charcoal flecks.		
617	Fill	Fill of land drain 618 – Mid grey-brown clay with iron rich mottling and some charcoal flecks.	Med pottery	
618	Cut	Cut of land drain		0.14m
619	Cut	Cut of land drain – probably the same land drain as 618		
620	Fill	Fill of land drain 619 – Mid grey-brown clay with iron rich mottling and some charcoal flecks		

Trench 7	Dimensions:	33.77m x 2.00m x 0.36m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(W) 386415 153174, 52.19m aOD (E) 386433 153145, 52.37m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
701	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular limestone rubble.		0-0.33m
702	Natural	Mid green-brown sandy clay (very low sand component), with frequent limestone rubble inclusions.		0.33m→
703	Fill	Fill of hollow 704 – Deliberate backfill of hollow, a dark grey-brown silty clay with mottled patches of yellow-green re-deposited natural clay, patches of frequent charcoal and frequent limestone rubble (some large).	Post-med CBM	
704	Cut	Cut of hollow		0.40m
705	Fill	Fill of land drain 706 – Dark grey silty clay	Post-med CBM; Post-med pottery	
706	Cut	Cut of land drain		
707	Fill	Fill of land drain 708 – Dark grey silty clay	Animal bone; Post-med pottery	
708	Cut	Cut of land drain		
709	Fill	Fill of small tree throw (bioturbation) – Mid grey brown sandy clay		
710	Cut	Cut of natural feature (bioturbation)		0.30m
711	Fill	Fill of linear feature 712 – Mid grey-brown silty clay. Considered to be deliberate backfill or re-deposited up-cast.	Post-med pottery	
712	Cut	Cut of linear feature or in-filled hollow		0.20m

Trench 8	Dimensions:	46.65m x 2.00m x 0.31m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(W) 386455 153142, 52.24m aOD (E) 386502 153145, 50.76m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
801	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular limestone rubble	Med pottery	0-0.23m
802	Natural	Mid yellow-brown clay with frequent flint rubble inclusions		0.23m→
803	Fill	Fill of irregular feature 804 – Dark grey brown silty clay, with inclusions of manganese flecks.	Med pottery	
804	Cut	“Cut” of irregular feature - considered to be a topsoil remnant surviving in a natural hollow by excavator.		0.09m
805	Fill	Fill of linear feature 806 – Dark grey loose silty clay with frequent inclusion of manganese flecks. Topsoil derived	Animal bone; Med pottery; Post-med pottery	
806	Cut	Cut of linear feature – possible ridge and furrow remnant		0.16m
807	Fill	Fill of ditch 808 – Mid grey-brown silty clay with iron rich mottling and rare small flint rubble inclusions	Animal bone	
808	Cut	Cut of field boundary ditch		0.87m

Trench 9	Dimensions:	41.20m x 2.00m x 0.30m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386496 153205, 50.48m aOD (SE) 386527 153178, 50.17m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
901	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular limestone and flint rubble		0-0.20m
902	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown-yellow silty clay with very rare inclusions of limestone flecks		0.20-0.30m
903	Natural	Natural – Mid yellow-brown clay with blue-grey clay mottling and very common inclusion of manganese flecks		0.30m→
904	Fill	Fill of possible linear 905 – mid grey silty clay with manganese fleck throughout and inclusions of animal bone.		
905	Cut	Cut of possible linear feature		0.30m
906	Fill	Fill of hollow 907 - Dark grey brown silty clay with common manganese flecks throughout	Animal bone	
907	Cut	“Cut” of irregular feature - considered to be a subsoil remnant surviving in a natural hollow.		0.04m
908	Fill	Fill of field boundary ditch 909 – Mid grey-brown silty clay with rare limestone fleck inclusions	Med pottery	
909	Cut	Re-cut of field boundary ditch 910		0.25m
910	Cut	Field boundary ditch		0.47m
911	Fill	Fill of field boundary ditch 911 – Mid to light yellow-brown clay with common manganese flecks and small limestone rubble inclusions		

Trench 10	Dimensions:	50.32m x 2.00m x 0.40m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(W) 386562 153122, 50.90m aOD (E) 386612 153123, 51.20m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
1001	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular limestone and flint rubble		0-0.16m
1002	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay with very rare inclusions of limestone flecks		0.16-0.40m
1003	Natural	Natural – Mid yellow-brown clay with blue-grey clay mottling and very common inclusion of manganese flecks		0.40m→
1004	Fill	Fill of 1005 – Mid orange brown silty clay with grey clay mottling, frequent manganese mottling and rare sub-angular flint rubble	Med pottery	
1005	Cut	Cut of linear – Probable Ridge and Furrow remnant		0.13m
1006	Fill	Fill of 1007 – Mid orange brown silty clay with grey clay mottling, frequent manganese mottling.		
1007	Cut	Dubious gully terminus		
1008	Fill	Fill of 1009 – Mid orange brown silty clay with grey clay mottling, frequent manganese mottling and rare sub-angular flint rubble	Med pottery	
1009	Cut	Cut of linear – Probable Ridge and Furrow remnant		0.11m
1010	Fill	Fill of 1011 – Mid orange brown silty clay with grey clay mottling, frequent manganese mottling		
1011	Cut	Cut of linear – Probable Ridge and Furrow remnant		0.17m
1012	Fill	Fill of 1013 – Mid grey-orange-brown silty clay with grey clay mottling, frequent manganese mottling	Med pottery	
1013	Cut	Cut of linear – Probable Ridge and Furrow remnant		0.23m

Trench 11	Dimensions:	21.47m x 2.00m x 0.76m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(N) 386525 153057, 54.40m aOD (S) 386526 153036, 56.07m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
1101	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular flint rubble		0-0.31m
1102	Subsoil	Mid grey-yellow-brown silty clay with very rare inclusions of small flint rubble		0.31-0.42m
1103	Natural	Light to mid yellow-brown clay with manganese flecking throughout, becoming more blue grey with depth, with lenses of very small rounded flint gravel		0.42m→
1104	Layer	A dump of modern material at the southern end of the trench, appears to be waste from the near-by disused rail line to the south, contains large round headed iron rivets etc.	Frequent modern debris noted but not collected	0.31m→

Trench 12	Dimensions:	41.23m x 2.00m x 0.35m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386624 153085, 53.26m aOD (SE) 386641 153047, 55.95m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
1201	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular flint rubble		0-0.29m
1202	Natural	Light to mid yellow-brown clay with manganese flecking throughout and rare inclusions of sub-angular flints		0.29m→

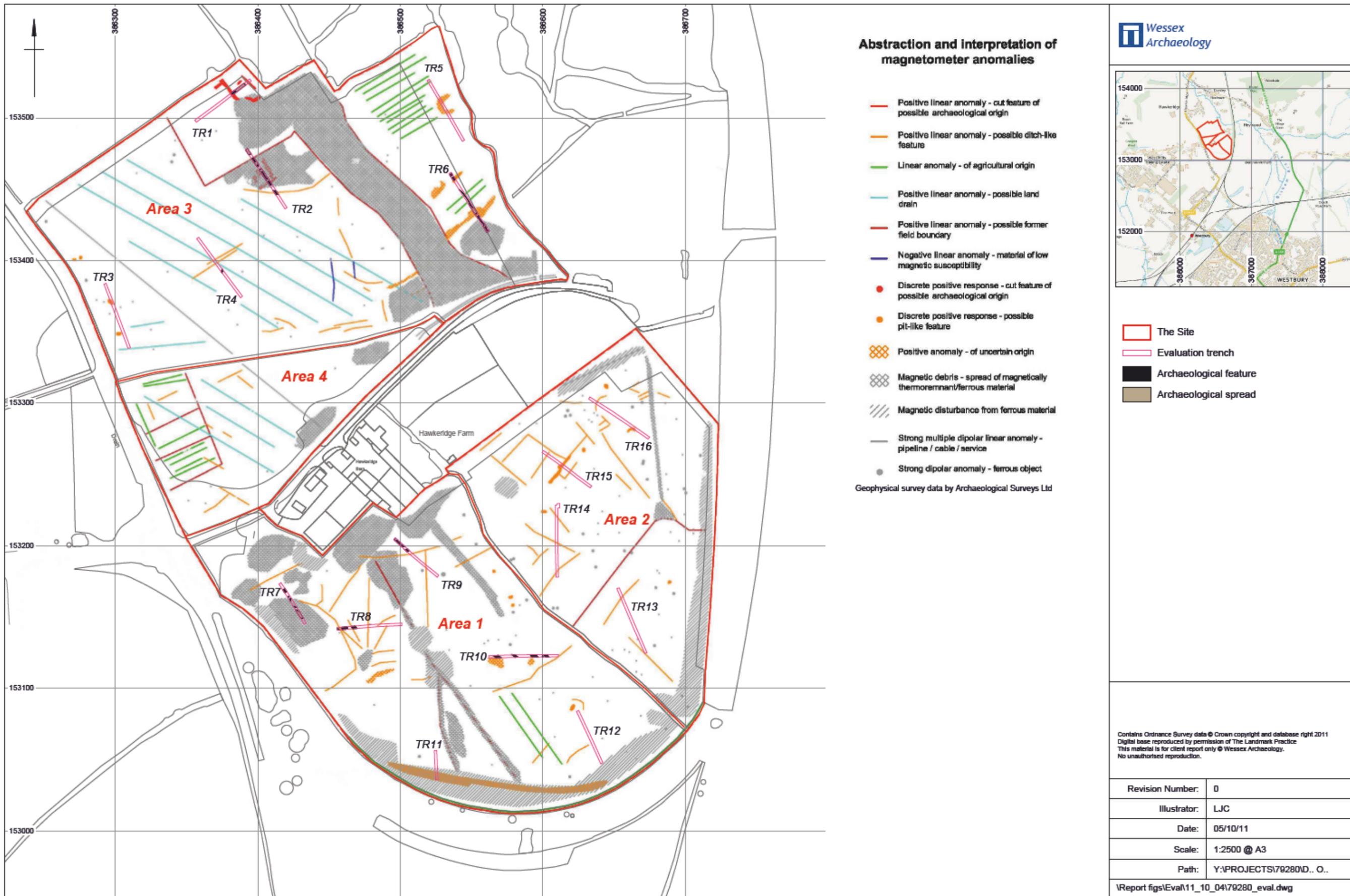
Trench 13	Dimensions:	50.33m x 2.00m x 0.45m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386653 153170, 50.95m aOD (SE) 386672 153124, 52.76m aOD:		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
1301	Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular flint and limestone rubble		0-0.29m
1302	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown silty clay with very rare inclusions of small flint rubble and manganese flecks		0.29-0.45m
1303	Natural	Mid green-brown clay with inclusions of rare limestone rubble and manganese flecks throughout		0.45m→

Trench 14	Dimensions:	52.10m x 2.00m x 0.38m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(N) 386610 153229, 48.48m aOD (S) 386610 153178, 49.19m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
1401	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular flint and limestone rubble		0-0.26m
1402	Natural	Mid orange brown clay with lenses of grey clay with manganese flecking throughout and rare sub-angular flint inclusions		0.26m→

Trench 15	Dimensions:	42.99m x 2.00m x 0.45m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386599 153266, 48.35m aOD (SE) 386634 153241, 48.35m aOD		

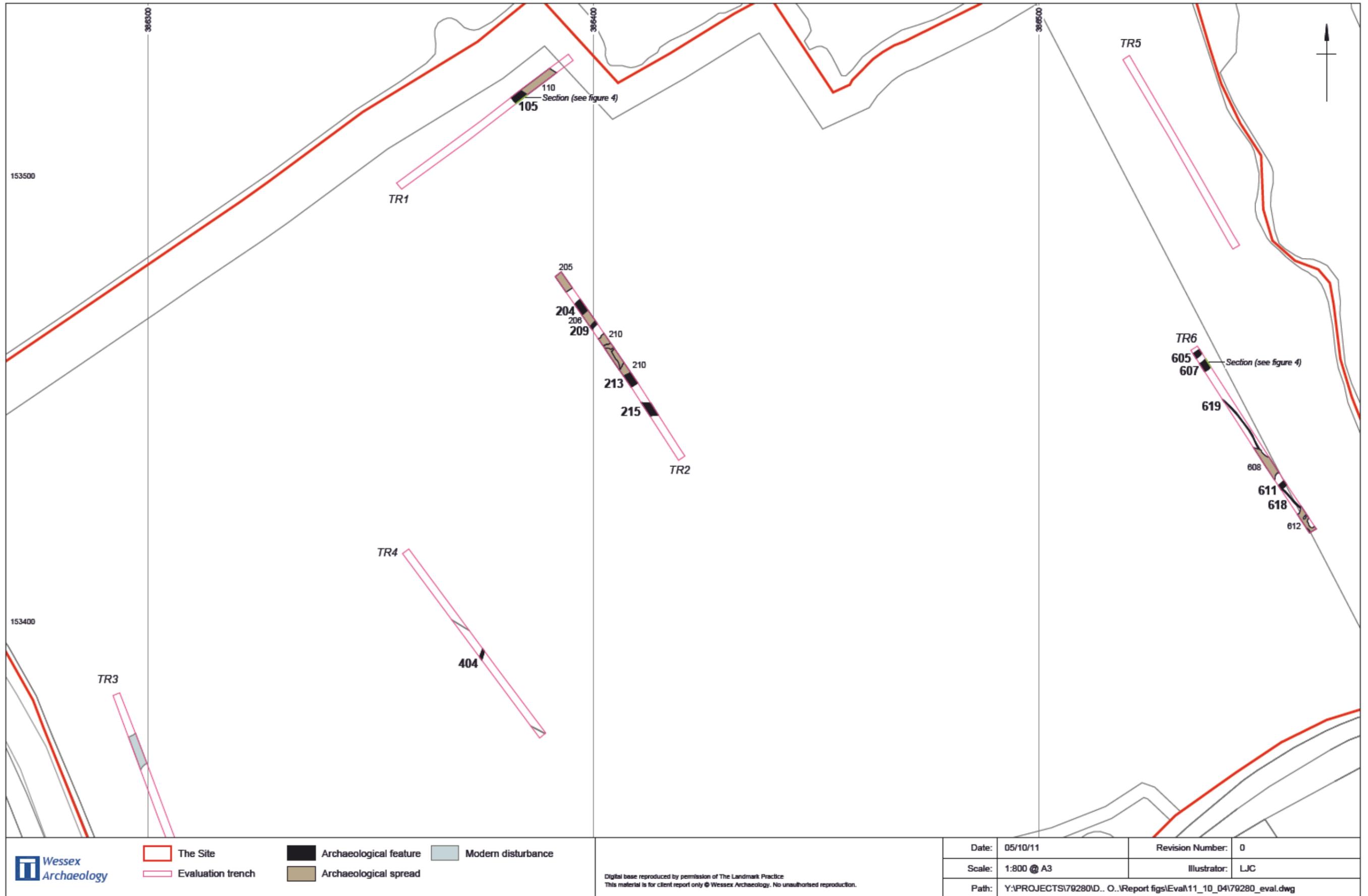
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
1501	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular flint rubble		0-0.45m
1502	Natural	Mid blue-grey clay with manganese flecking throughout, rare sub-angular flint inclusions and occasional small limestone rubble		0.45m→

Trench 16	Dimensions:	51.78m x 2.00m x 0.46m		
	Land use:	Ploughed Field		
	Coordinates:	(NW) 386632 153304, 47.74m aOD (SE) 386675 153275, 48.28m aOD		
Context	Category	Description	Finds	Depth
1601	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, soft compaction with rare inclusions of sub-angular flint rubble		0-0.46m
1602	Natural	Mid orange-brown clay with manganese flecking throughout, rare sub-angular flint inclusions and occasional small limestone rubble		0.46m→



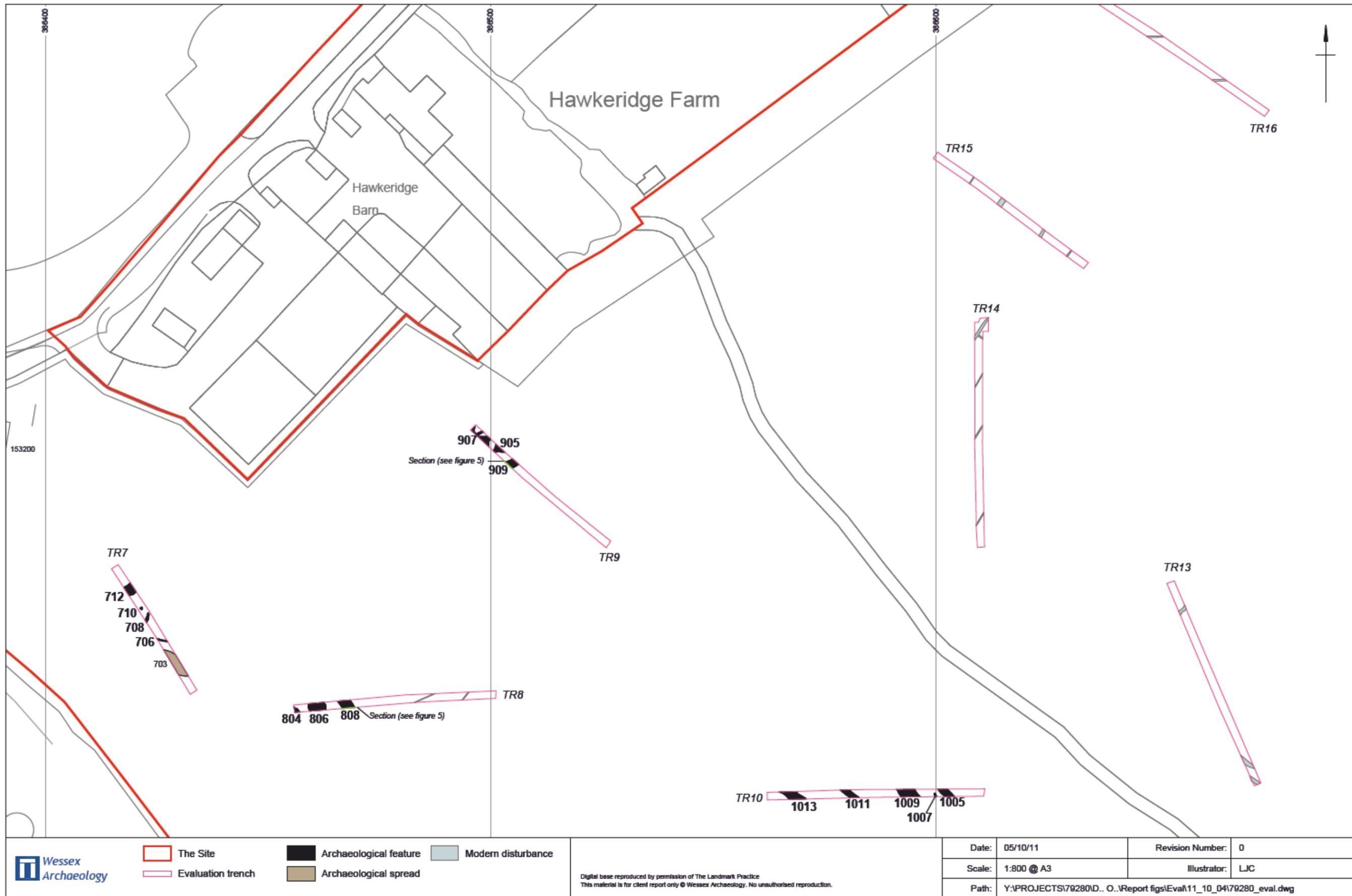
Site and trench location plan in relation to geophysical survey results

Figure 1



Detail plan of northern part of site

Figure 2



Detail plan of southern part of site

Figure 3

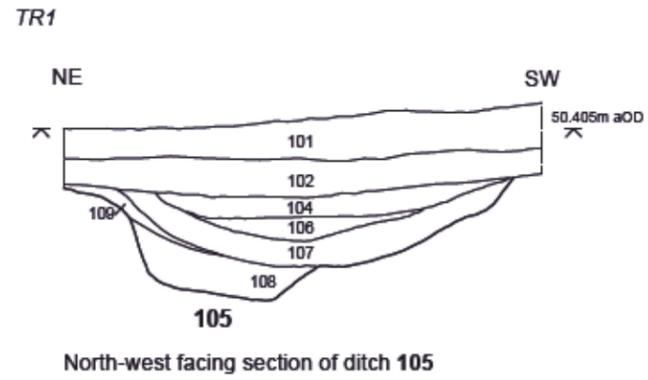


Plate 1: Trench 1 from the north-east



Plate 2: Trench 2, layer 210

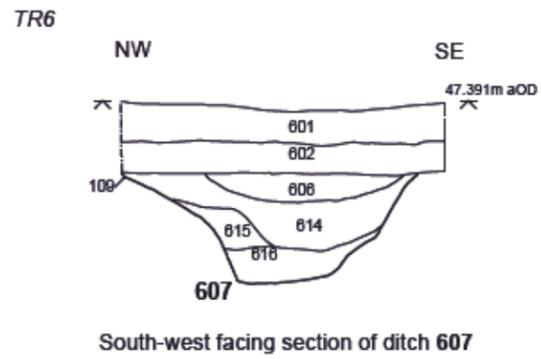
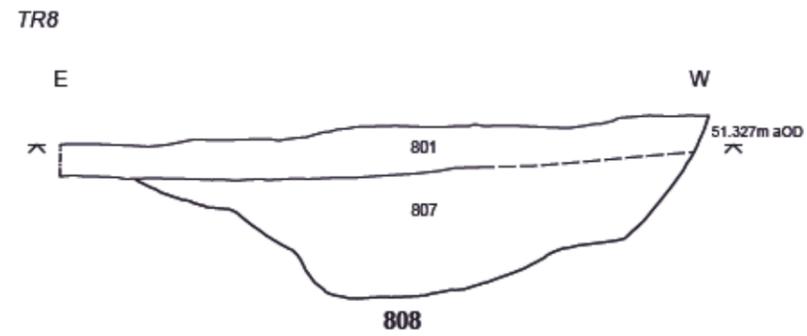


Plate 3: Trench 6 from the south-east



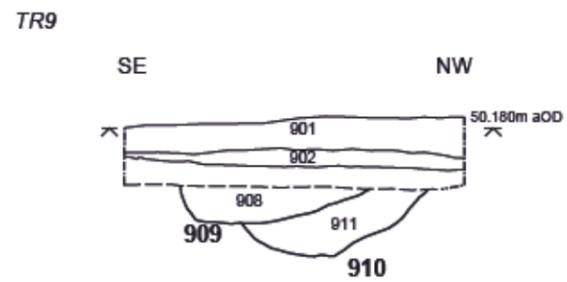
Plate 4: Ditch 607 from the south-west



North facing section of ditch 808



Plate 5: Trench 7 from the north-west



North-east facing section of ditches 909 and 910



Plate 6: Trench 14 from the north



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