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Land South-west of West Farm, Knook, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 89870.02
May 2013



**Land south-west of West Farm
Knook, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land south-west of West Farm Knook, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project background.....	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	1
2.1 Background.....	1
3 METHODOLOGY.....	2
3.1 Aims and Objectives.....	2
3.2 Evaluation methodology.....	3
3.3 Health and Safety.....	3
3.4 Best practice.....	4
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	4
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Medieval.....	4
4.3 Features of uncertain date.....	4
5 FINDS.....	5
5.1 Finds.....	5
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	6
6.1 Environmental Evidence.....	6
7 CONCLUSIONS.....	6
7.1 Conclusions.....	6
8 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	6
8.1 Archive.....	6
8.2 Copyright.....	6
8.3 Security Copy.....	7



9	REFERENCES	7
	APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARIES	9
	APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM	11
	OASIS ID: wessexar1-151333	11

Tables

Table 1:	All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)	5
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Figures

Figure 1:	Location of Site and evaluation trenches
Figure 2:	Trench 2: Plate and section through ditch 205 Plate 1 and Section 1: West facing section through ditch 205
Figure 3:	Trench 3: Plates and sections Plate 2 and Section 2: South facing section through ditch 303 and layer 311 Plate 3: North facing section through posthole 305 Section 3: North-west facing section through posthole 307

Front cover: Eastern end of Trench 3

Back cover: Slight earthworks visible along western boundary of Site



Land south-west of West Farm Knook, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PDP Green Consulting on behalf of their Client Selwood Housing Society Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south-west of West Farm, Knook, Wiltshire (NGR 393930, 142047). The evaluation was designed to inform a planning application for a new sewage treatment plant, a service pipe and drainage system located within the western edge of playing fields, just to the south of the A36. The evaluation was undertaken on the 9th May 2013.

Although limited in its extent, the evaluation identified a number of medieval features which confirms that the medieval settlement, mapped to the south of the Site, appears to extend further northwards, beyond the line of the current road. In addition, traces of low extant earthworks were visible within the general area around the Site, at a similar height to the previously mapped settlement earthworks on the other side of the road.

Within the three excavated trenches, no archaeological features were found in the northernmost trench, although a single ditch was found in the central trench and another ditch, two postholes and another feature within the southernmost trench. Although the excavated trenches form a relatively low sample, the results do indicate a high potential for further archaeological remains relating to the known medieval settlement, with the likelihood of a much higher density within the southern half of the proposed site.

The observed features may represent the northern edge of the main settlement area. However, a small number of medieval features and finds were noted during previous fieldwork to the north of the evaluation area. Dating from the features found in the recent evaluation suggested occupation within the 11th to 13th centuries, which is consistent with previous findings.



Land south-west of West Farm Knook, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by PDP Green Consulting on behalf of their Client, Selwood Housing Society Ltd. and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Adam Northridge in this respect. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the monitoring archaeological officer, Rachel Foster (Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service), for her help and advice during the course of the project.

The evaluation was undertaken by Naomi Brennan and Matt Kendall. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports by Lorraine Mephram and illustrations by S.E. James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.



Land south-west of West Farm Knook, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PDP Green Consulting on behalf of their Client Selwood Housing Society Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south-west of West Farm, Knook, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 393930, 142047 (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 A planning application (W/12/01534/FUL) has been submitted for approval of a new sewage treatment plant, a service pipe and drainage system located within the western edge of playing fields, which lie to the south-west of the A36. The results of this evaluation are intended to inform the determination of the planning application and, if applicable, inform the scope, extent and nature of any archaeological requirements for subsequent archaeological mitigation.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation was undertaken on the 9th May 2013.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated within the village of Knook which lies some 6.5km to the south-east of Warminster and around 1km to the north-west of Upton Lovell. The Site is located at the western edge of the playing fields which lie to the south-west of the A36 and West Farm. The Site is bounded to the north by fields, to the south by the road which serves the village and to the west by residential houses.
- 1.2.2 The Site is currently under grass and is used for recreation. The Site and its environs, although generally level, appear to contain a number of low earthworks. At an average height of around 94m aOD the Site lies some 2m above the height of the road and at an equivalent height to the known medieval remains to the south of the road.
- 1.2.3 The geology is recorded as River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel, which overlies the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 Present day Knook is a small village located along the Wylde Valley between Heytesbury and Upton Lovell. The name Knook is probably a Celtic name, identical with the modern Welsh *cnwc*, meaning 'lump or hillock' (Goveret *al.* 1939, 171). This may refer to the tumulus that lies on the parish boundary south of the church (*ibid.*) (SM 1020031).
- 2.1.2 In 1990, Wessex Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation along the line of proposed road improvements to the A36, between Codford and Heytesbury



(Wessex Archaeology, 1992 and 1993). As part of these works, two pits and a ditch were identified within 120m to the south of the Site containing Bronze Age material (Wilts and Swindon HER ST94SW150/1) and Romano-British pot sherds (Wilts and Swindon HER ST94SW303). The bowl barrow thought to give Knook its name is likely to date sometime from the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age.

- 2.1.3 Despite the current size of the settlement, indications are that it was once far more extensive. The Site lies immediately to the north of a large deserted shrunken medieval settlement (Wilts and Swindon HER ST94SW455), which covers an area of over approximately 10ha, which comprises of extant and below-ground elements.
- 2.1.4 The initial fieldwork carried out by Wessex Archaeology in the early 1990s indicated the possible full extent of the medieval settlement activity and postulated two main focuses, one based on the known manor and church site in Knook and a second concentration located immediately adjacent to the A36 and West Farm. Further settlement was established by the 13th century along a connecting sunken road, which still provides access to Knook. The results of the fieldwork matches documentary evidence from The Domesday Survey (1086) which records two manors at Knook, held by the Lords of Wardour and Heytesbury.
- 2.1.5 The parish church of St. Margaret (LB 1285068, Wilts and Swindon HER ST94SW402), which lies 300m to the south-west of the Site, contains decorative elements of the late 10th – early 11th centuries, that possibly come from an earlier structure. Although no intensive excavation of the medieval settlement has taken place the fieldwork carried out along the A36 did allow for additional survey of the extant remains (with the original survey undertaken by RCHME in 1990) and test pits recovered pottery dating from the 11th to 13th centuries.
- 2.1.6 This large settlement fell into decline and by 1377 only one remaining manor was recorded. The present day Manor House in Knook (LB 1364327) dates from the 16th century.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
 - Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.
 - Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
 - Establish the relationship between the archaeological features and the known medieval settlement and earlier features found on the other side of the access road.
 - Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.
 - Consider the results of the evaluation in light of the archaeological potential of the Site to contribute to current local, regional and wider archaeological research objectives



3.2 Evaluation methodology

- 3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2013) and is summarised below:
- 3.2.2 A total of three trenches targeted on areas of the proposed development. These included two trenches measuring 8m x 1.6m targeted on the main filtration system and one trench, measuring 5m x 1.6m, targeted on the location of the pumping station. The proposed trenches form an approximate 10% sample by area of the Site.
- 3.2.3 Due to the presence of services on Site Trench 1 was repositioned slightly and reduced to 6m. Trench 3 however was extended to over 7m in order to more fully expose and understand the features encountered.
- 3.2.4 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Any topsoil was separated from subsoil and any other arisings, and stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts. The trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.
- 3.2.5 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, as may be possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.
- 3.2.6 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections, these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.
- 3.2.7 A digital photographic record was compiled showing the trenches and their location within the general context of the Site. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.8 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.9 A unique site code **89870** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

3.3 Health and Safety

- 3.3.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.3.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.



3.4 Best practice

- 3.4.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 In all three trenches, the current topsoil horizon directly overlaid the natural geology though there was some slight variation and possible layering within **Trench 2**. Within **201** the upper 0.3m of the topsoil horizon contained frequent modern artefacts suggesting modern disturbance, this overlaid a 0.2m deep deposit of a slighter paler more silty material which in turn overlay a stonier layer (**Figure 2, Plate 1 and Section 1**).
- 4.1.2 The increasing depth of topsoil seen towards the north of the Site suggests material has been moved and deposited within this part of Site. However, as no clear buried horizon was visible in **Trench 1**, this suggests that such movement of material either happened very gradually, occurred at some time in the past or that the ground was subsequently ploughed, or potentially all three factors combined.
- 4.1.3 No archaeological features or deposits were located in **Trench 1**, though a modern utility was discovered, this necessitated leaving a central section of the trench at a higher level.
- 4.1.4 A modern feature was located within **Trench 2, 203** and a natural feature was seen at the western end of **Trench 3**.
- 4.1.5 Slight earthworks were noted during the evaluation though comprehensive recording of these was beyond the remit of this evaluation. A possible platform was intersected by the western end of **Trench 3** while a less pronounced possible platform could be seen adjacent to the boundary fence between **Trenches 1 and 2**.

4.2 Medieval

- 4.2.1 A north-north-west – south-south-east aligned ditch **303** was located at the eastern end of **Trench 3** and the trench was accordingly extended to reveal it more fully. It contained a single fill **304** (**Figure 3, Plate 2 and Section 2**) with frequent fragments of pottery and animal bone suggesting domestic debris. A ledge of natural chalk along north-north-east facing section suggests the feature may become shallower to the south-west. The feature is slightly misaligned with the predominately north-east – south-west medieval alignment, although its date is consistent with the occupation of the village. At the eastern edge of the ditch in the south facing section was a chalky, possible banked deposit **311**; however this was not seen in the opposing section and may be a discrete deposit.
- 4.2.2 After extending **Trench 3** another feature **309** was seen at the eastern end (**front cover**) though the decision was made not to extend any further. As the full extent and form of the feature were unknown the decision was also made to leave it unexcavated though a sherd of pottery recovered from the surface of the feature suggests a medieval date.

4.3 Features of uncertain date

- 4.3.1 A north-east – south-west aligned ditch **205** was located in **Trench 2** (**Figure 2, Plate 1 and Section 1**). Although a small amount of animal bone was recovered from its single fill **206** no dateable material discovered. The ditch is on the same alignment as the road and the known medieval earthworks though this alignment continues into the modern period.



4.3.2 To the west of ditch **303** was a shallow posthole **305** (**Figure 3, Plate 3**). Although likely truncated the presence to the south-east of a much more substantial posthole suggest that this was always a shallower feature. A single sherd of pottery within is largely topsoil derived secondary fill suggest a possible medieval date for this feature though the presence of post-medieval brick suggests this may be residual. Due to the narrow constraints of the trench it is not clear whether it forms part of a wider structure.

4.3.3 In contrast to the shallow posthole **305** seen to the west of ditch **303** a much deeper posthole **307** was seen to the east of the ditch (**Figure 3, Section 3**). It lay almost immediately adjacent to the south of feature **309**. Although, despite complete excavation, no dateable material was recovered from this feature its depth suggests it may be part of a substantial structure. The mixed chalky fill of this feature **308** suggests that some of the original backfill and post-packing may have been pushed back in once the post was removed.

5 FINDS

5.1 Finds

5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, deriving from contexts within two of the three trenches excavated. Quantities of finds by context are given in **Table 1**. Most datable finds are medieval.

5.1.2 The primary dating evidence is provided by the pottery. All sherds are medieval, and are in a range of coarseware fabrics, all of which can be paralleled within the large published assemblage from Warminster. These wares, broadly termed 'West Wiltshire-type wares', are presumed to have a possible source in the documented medieval pottery production centre at Crockerton, south-west of Warminster, and have a currency spanning the period from the 11th to 13th centuries, and possibly beyond (Smith 1997, 20-9). Similar fabrics were noted during earlier investigations at Knook shrunken village (Mephram 1993).

5.1.3 The medieval pottery sherds provide dating evidence for ditch **303** and cut **309**. Posthole **305** produced one very small sherd, but also a tiny fragment from a post-medieval brick. An iron nail from Trench 3 topsoil and two pieces of burnt, unworked flint from ditch **303** are all undatable.

5.1.4 The animal bone includes sheep, cattle and bird.

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

Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Iron	Pottery
206	6/34					
301					1/4	4/41
304	22/126	2/19				16/147
306			1/1			1/1
308				1/5		
310						1/11
TOTAL	28/160	2/19	1/1	1/5	1/4	22/200



6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Environmental Evidence

- 6.1.1 No deposits were suitable for sampling at this stage and accordingly no environmental samples were taken as part of this evaluation.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 Although limited in its extent the results from the evaluation strongly suggest that the medieval settlement, known to lie to the south of the Site, extends to the north of current road and within the proposed development area.
- 7.1.2 Dating evidence from these features is consistent with the known period of settlement of the village. Even within such a small number of trenches the indications are that the frequency of archaeological features declines sharply to towards the north of the Site. This may represent the northern edge of the main settlement area. However, a small number of medieval features and finds were noted during previous fieldwork to the north of the evaluation area. Dating from the features found in the recent evaluation suggested occupation within the 11th to 13th centuries, which is consistent with previous findings.
- 7.1.3 The residential properties which lie to the west of the Site may also lie within the original extents of the medieval village. The front gardens of these properties are noticeably uneven suggesting that little levelling took place prior to development. This could indicate that, if present, any medieval remains may well survive beyond the immediate development footprint.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Archive

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the fieldwork be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes, currently under the project code **89870**. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project.
- 8.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records and graphics, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Heritage Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).
- 8.1.3 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

8.2 Copyright

- 8.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for



the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

- 8.2.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

8.3 Security Copy

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

9 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey information available at:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

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Wessex Archaeology 2013, Land south-west of West Farm, Knook: Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation, unpublished WSI, reference 89870.01

Wiltshire council information on Knook: <http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/>



APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions:6.00x1.50m		Max. depth:0.92m	Ground level:94.17-94.29-m aOD
Easting: 393954		Northing: 142036	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Mid to dark grey silty clay loam. 1% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 102. Overlies 102.	
102	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Weathered pale yellow grey chalk. Occasional diffuse mid red brown clay patches. Fairly compact.	

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions:7.50x1.50m		Max. depth:0.74m	Ground level:94.10-94.23m aOD
Easting: 393960		Northing: 142026	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Upper 0.00-0.34m Dark grey silty clay loam. 1% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Rare chalk flecks. 0.34-0.48m dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Rare chalk flecks. Lower 0.48-0.54m mid grey silty clay loam. 3% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional chalk flecks. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 202. Overlies 202.	
202	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Weathered pale yellow grey chalk with occasional flint. Fairly compact.	
203	<i>Cut</i>	Modern features filled with 204. Not fully seen in plan but potentially rectangular. Straight, vertical sides. Unexcavated. Visible dimensions 1.0m long, 0.95m wide. Seen to cut just below turf.	
204	<i>Deposit</i>	Deliberate backfill of modern feature 203. Mixed re-deposited topsoil and natural chalk.	
205	<i>Cut</i>	North-east – south-west aligned ditch filled with 206. Concave, moderate sides, slightly concave base. 0.94m wide. Cuts 202.	
206	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 205. Pale brown-grey silty clay. 1% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions:7.10x2.20m		Max. depth:0.57m	Ground level:94.05-94.32m aOD
Easting: 393968		Northing: 142009	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark grey silty clay loam. <1% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 302. Overlies 302.	
302	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Weathered pale yellow grey chalk with occasional flint. Fairly compact.	
303	<i>Cut</i>	North-north-east – south-south-west ditch filled with 304. Slightly irregular (due to blocky chalk natural), steep sides, flat base. Appears to become shallower towards south-west with ledge/lip of natural along north-north-east facing section. 1.04m wide. Cuts 302 and may cut 311.	
304	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill. Mid grey silty clay loam. <1% flint, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. 10% chalk, sub-rounded – sub-angular, <1-6cm.	



		Occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact.	
305	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-oval posthole filled with 306. Straight, shallow sides, concave base. 0.50m long, 0.40m wide. Cuts 302.	0.06 deep
306	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole 305 . Dark grey silty clay loam. 1% flint, sub-angular, <1-3cm. 1% chalk, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.06 deep
307	<i>Cut</i>	Sub-oval posthole filled with 308. Straight, vertical sides, very slightly concave base. 0.32m long, 0.28m wide. Cuts 302.	0.27 deep
308	<i>Deposit</i>	Secondary fill of posthole 307 . Mid grey silty clay loam. 15% chalk, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm, 6-8cm. Rare charcoal and fired clay flecks. Mixed deposit. Occasional larger chalk fragments possible post-packing remnant. May be partially deliberately backfilled.	0.27 deep
309	<i>Cut</i>	Feature not fully seen in plan and unexcavated. Filled with 310. Potentially sub-rectangular in plan. 0.42m+ long, 0.40m wide. Cuts 302.	-
310	<i>Deposit</i>	Visible fill of feature 309 . Dark grey silty clay loam. <1% flint, sub-angular, 2-4cm. Rare chalk flecks. Fairly homogenous. Unexcavated.	-
311	<i>Layer</i>	Possible bank deposit on east edge of ditch 303 . However not seen in opposing section. Mid grey silty clay loam. 10% chalk, sub-rounded – sub-angular, <1-5cm. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact.	0.15



APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-151333

Project details

Project name	Land South-west of West Farm, Knook, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PDP Green Consulting on behalf of their Client Selwood Housing Society Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south-west of West Farm, Knook, Wiltshire (NGR 393930, 142047). The evaluation was designed to inform a planning application for a new sewage treatment plant, a service pipe and drainage system located within the western edge of playing fields, just to the south of the A36. The evaluation was undertaken on the 9th May 2013. Within the three excavated trenches, no archaeological features were found in the northernmost trench, although a single ditch was found in the central trench and another ditch, two postholes and another feature within the southernmost trench. Although the excavated trenches form a relatively low sample, the results do indicate a high potential for further archaeological remains relating to the known medieval settlement, with the likelihood of a much higher density within the southern half of the proposed site.
Project dates	Start: 09-05-2013 End: 09-05-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	89870 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE WEST WILTSHIRE KNOOK Knook
Postcode	BA12 0JF
Study area	0.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	ST 9390 4200 51 -2 51 10 36 N 002 05 14 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 93.00m Max: 94.00m

Project creators



Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Naomi Brennan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

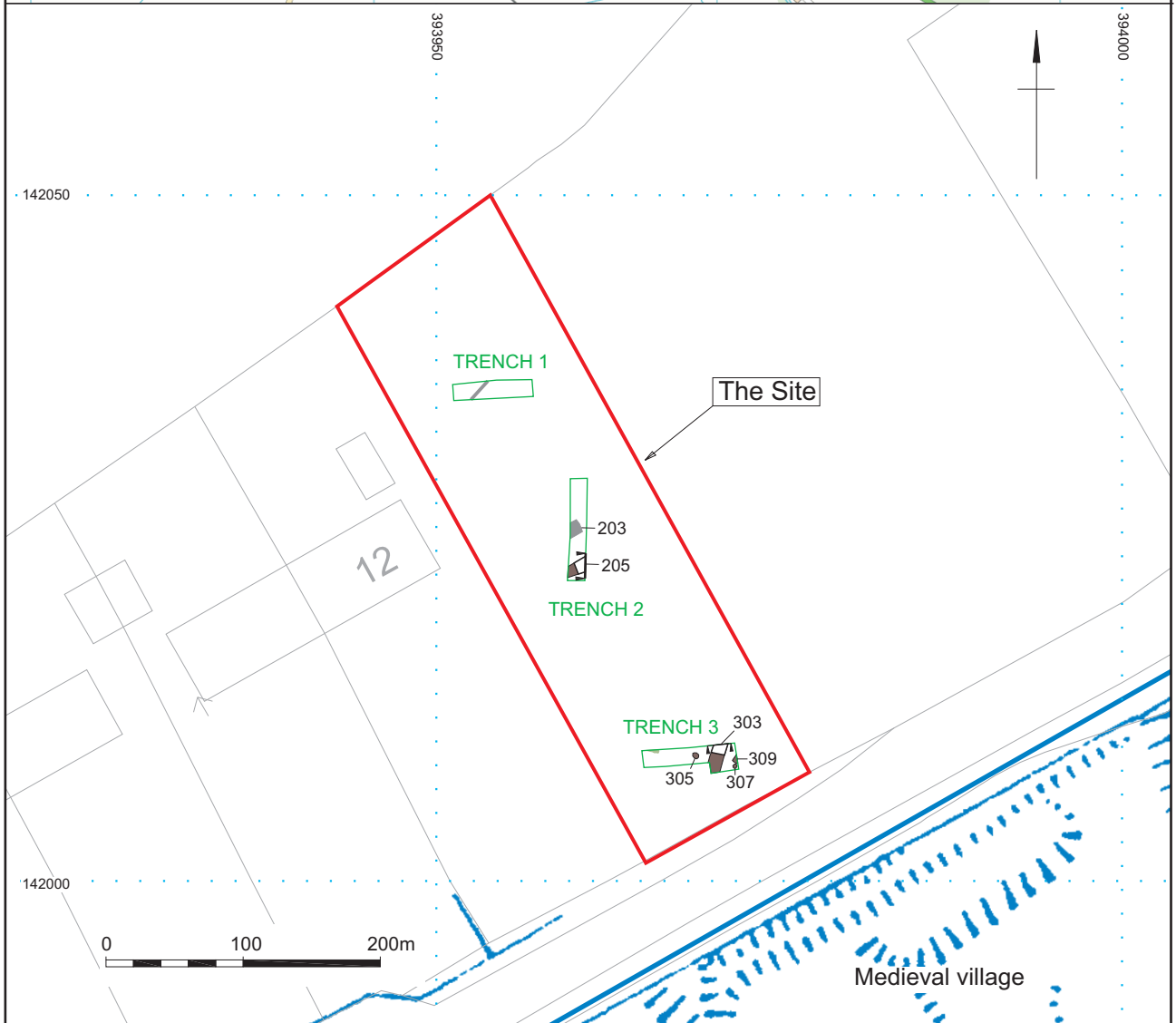
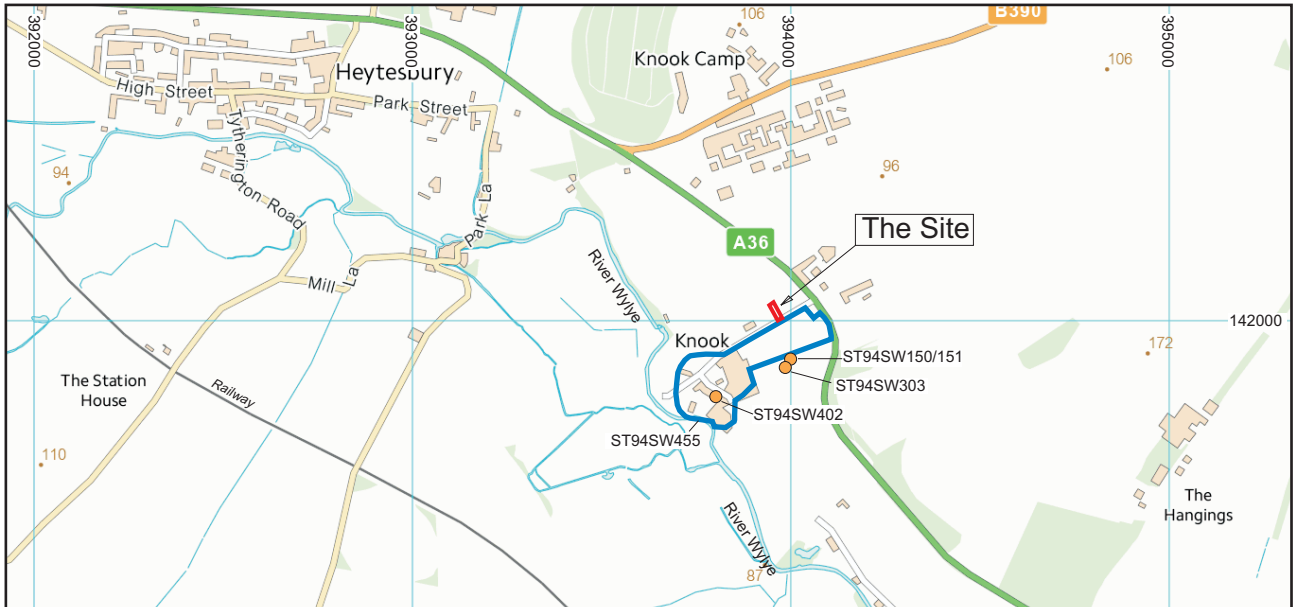
Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land south-west of West farm, Knook, Wiltshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brennan, Naomi
Other bibliographic details	89870.03
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Soft back standard illustrated eval report
Entered by	Andy manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)



Entered on 22 May 2013



- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Medieval village boundary (ST94SW455)
- HER record
-
- ▭ Evaluation trench
- ▭ Archaeological feature
- ▭ Modern feature
- ▭ Natural feature
- ▭ Section line

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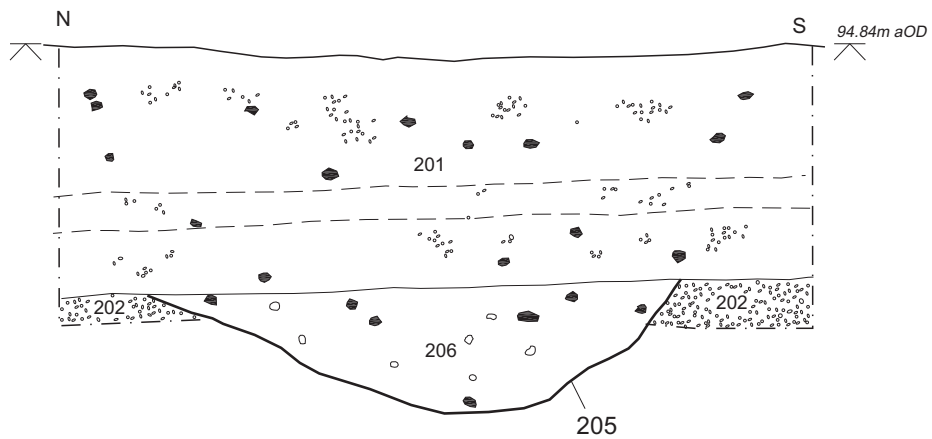
Date:	13/05/13	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20000 & 1:500 at A4	Illustrator:	KL/SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\89870\Drawing Office\Report figs\Eval\13_05_13\89870_eval.dwg		

Location of Site and evaluation trenches

Figure 1



Plate 1: West facing section through ditch 205



Section 1



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Plate 2: South facing section through ditch 303 and layer 311

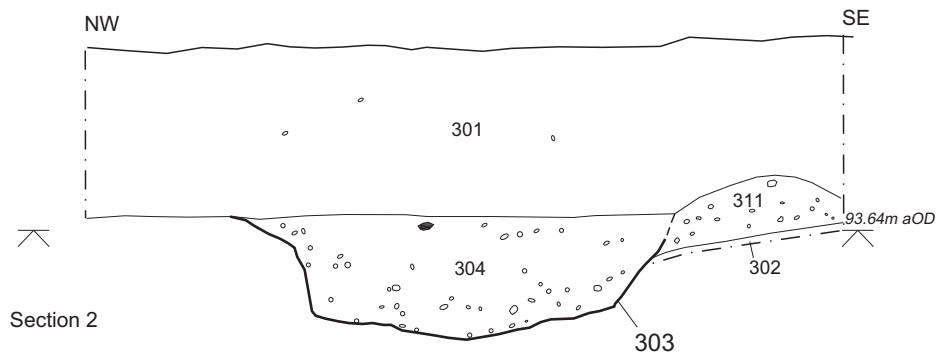
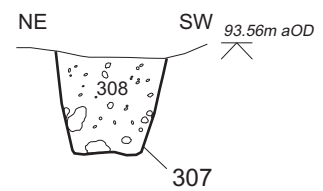




Plate 3: North facing section through posthole 305



Section 3: North-west facing section through posthole 307

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