



making sense of heritage

Melksham Campus Development Melksham, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



WA ref: 100580.03
October 2013



Melksham Campus Development, Melksham, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
Strategic Property Services
Wiltshire Council
County Hall
Bythesea Road
Trowbridge
BA14 8JN

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk



October 2013

100580.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	100580	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	n/a	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	390230, 163590		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	NB	SF		31/10/13
File:	X:\PROJECTS\100580\Report\100580_Melksham Campus Development_report v1.0.docx				
	F	SF	ADC		31/10/13
File:	X:\PROJECTS\100580\Report\100580_Melksham Campus Development_report v2.0.docx				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



Melksham Campus Development, Melksham, 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	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Designated sites.....	2
2.3 Archaeological Background	2
2.4 Geophysical Survey	4
3 METHODOLOGY.....	5
3.1 Aims and objectives	5
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	5
3.3 Health and Safety	6
3.4 Best practice	6
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	6
4.1 Introduction	6
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE.....	7
5.1 Introduction	7
5.2 Pottery.....	8
5.3 Animal Bone.....	8
5.4 Worked Flint.....	8
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	8
7 CONCLUSIONS.....	9
8 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	9
8.1 Museum	9
8.2 Archive	9
8.3 Discard policy.....	9
8.4 Copyright.....	9



8.5	Security Copy.....	10
9	REFERENCES.....	10
9.1	Bibliography	10
	APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES	12
	APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM.....	16

Tables

Table 1:	All finds by context (number / weight in grammes).....	7
----------	--	---

Figures

Figure 1:	Location of Site, evaluation trenches and geophysical survey results
Figure 2:	Trenches 1 and 4 plans
Figure 3:	Trenches 6 and 7 plans
Figure 4:	Sections and photographs
Plate 1:	West-north-west facing section of ditch 106
Plate 2:	North-west facing section of pit 410
Section 1:	North-west facing section of pit 408
Plate 3:	North-east facing section of ditch 504
Plate 4:	Oblique view of pit 708, view from the south-west
Section 2:	South and west facing sections of pit 708

Front cover: Layer 610, view from the east



Melksham Campus Development, Melksham, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Wiltshire Council to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Melksham House, Melksham, Wiltshire centred on National Grid Reference 390230 163590. The site has recently been acquired by Wiltshire Council, who are planning to redevelop the Site in order to provide modern leisure and service hub facilities.

This evaluation followed a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (WA 2012) which had established a potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains potentially relating to the medieval and later development of Melksham. The evaluation was undertaken between the 5th and the 8th August 2013.

The evaluation, which consisted of four trenches, identified a number of archaeological features potentially relating to the use of the site in the medieval period. These consisted of a number of ditches, gullies and pits, suggesting possible domestic and agricultural activity from the 12th to the 14th century.

In general, the archaeological features lay at a depth in excess of 0.5m below the current ground level beneath modern and buried soil deposits. In the eastern part of the site, a buried soil horizon thought to be medieval in date was identified at around 0.35m below the current ground level.

The fieldwork both confirmed the presence of archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey (WA 2012) and also identified features in areas where the extant metal fixtures had obscured the geophysical data.



Melksham Campus Development, Melksham, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Wiltshire Council and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Richard Pearce in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Rachel Foster (Assistant County Archaeologist) for all her advice and assistance.

The fieldwork was carried out by Piotr Orzewski assisted by Tina Tapply. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports by Lorraine Mepham (finds) and illustrations by Ken Lymer. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.



Melksham Campus Development, Melksham, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wiltshire Council ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Melksham House, Melksham, Wiltshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 390230 163590 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site has recently been acquired by Wiltshire Council, who are planning to redevelop the Site in order to provide modern leisure and service hub facilities, which will bring together many of the services currently provided in the wider Melksham area and include the library, youth centre, sports facilities, pool and other services.
- 1.1.3 Following discussions with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, a Desk-Based Assessment and geophysical survey (WA 2012) were undertaken. These established there was an archaeological interest within the Site, defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains potentially relating to the medieval and later development of Melksham and to agricultural activity. The geophysical survey also confirmed the presence of associated archaeological features across the Site.
- 1.1.4 The Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist recommended an archaeological evaluation be undertaken ahead of the determination of the planning application to assess the archaeological potential of the Site and to 'ground truth' the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken between the 5th and the 8th August 2013.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises a sub-rectangular plot of land measuring approximately 5.62 ha. It is located in the centre of Melksham, to the west of the Market Place, and lies within the Melksham Conservation Area. It is occupied by a number of sports fields, along with extant buildings, car parks and lawns. The eastern part of the Site is centred upon the Grade II Listed Melksham House, with further buildings located to the north and south. The remainder of the Site comprises a pond, bowling greens, tennis courts, pitches for football, rugby and cricket, formal parkland and surfaced car parks.
- 1.2.2 The Site is bounded to the west and north by a municipal cemetery, to the north by the grounds of St Michael's Church and old church school buildings, to the east by modern care homes and a swimming pool and to the south by residential development and tennis courts.
- 1.2.3 The Site rises gradually from west to east, with the River Avon located c. 100m to the west, and is located at an elevation of approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)



- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site comprises mudstone of the Jurassic Oxford Clay Formation, which is overlain by Quaternary River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (WA, 2012) has been completed, which details the archaeological and historical background to the Site. A summary is provided below.
- 2.1.2 An *Extensive Urban Survey* (McMahon 2004) has also been prepared for Melksham and details the archaeological and historical development of Melksham town centre. The Site lies within the study area for this assessment.

2.2 Designated sites

- 2.2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is the site of the medieval settlement at Whaddon, located approximately 2.7km to the south-west of the Site.
- 2.2.2 The Site is situated within the Melksham Conservation Area.
- 2.2.3 Designated heritage assets within the Site comprise a Grade II Listed Building, Melksham House. This country house is of 18th century date with later alterations, although a late 17th century date has also been suggested (DKA 2012, Wiltshire Council 2011). After the First World War, the House and grounds were acquired by Cooper Tires in order to create a sports and social club and the Site has been used for leisure purposes since. In 1920, Melksham House was badly damaged by fire and subsequently restored and extended. Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, the Listed Building was subject to further extensions and ancillary buildings were constructed in the vicinity.
- 2.2.4 Two Grade II Listed Buildings associated with Melksham House are situated in the vicinity of the Site. They comprise gate piers located by the north and east entrance to Melksham House. Both designated heritage assets are of 18th century date and comprise square piers made of limestone.
- 2.2.5 Two Grade II* Listed Buildings within the immediate vicinity comprise the Church of St Michael c. 30m to the north of the Site and the Turner Memorial in the churchyard c. 15m to the north. The church, set in extensive grounds, has Norman origins, although the present building is of late medieval date with major remodelling undertaken in 1845 by T.H. Wyatt. The memorial is a 19th century limestone chest tomb.

2.3 Archaeological Background

- 2.3.1 There is evidence for human activity within the vicinity of the Site from the Palaeolithic period onwards. Two Palaeolithic flakes have been recovered from the River Avon gravels. A large flake with retouch along one edge has been retrieved during the bypass bridge construction, c. 140m to the north-west of the Site (McMahon 2004) and a second flake is recorded further down the river, c. 220m to the north-west.
- 2.3.2 Although there is no evidence for Mesolithic activity within the vicinity, a number of palaeochannels (old river channels) were excavated during several investigations undertaken nearby (WA 2003 and 2009). The remains of the palaeochannels indicate the River Avon formed a large braided dynamic river system, with a number of tributary streams at this time.



- 2.3.3 There is little indication within the Site for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, however, Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery was identified c. 180m to the north and north-west of the Site and an assemblage of metalwork comprising socketed spearheads of Bronze Age date were recovered approximately 190m to the north-west during the bypass bridge construction (Mcmahon 2004).
- 2.3.4 There is similarly sparse evidence for Romano-British activity in Melksham or its environs. The recorded finds comprise pottery retrieved during the bridge construction, c. 170m to the north of the Site and two sherds of pottery excavated at Church Walk, c. 100m to the north.
- 2.3.5 Although there is similarly limited evidence for Saxon activity, it has been suggested that the present church might have been built on site of a former, wooden structure (Wiltshire Council 2011). Residual Saxon pottery has also been retrieved during investigations to the north of the Site (WA 2009).
- 2.3.6 The later settlement developed alongside the north-south aligned High Street and Bank Street, from Market Place in the south to the River Avon in the north. The eastern edge of the Site, immediately to the west of Market Place, is thought to have been located within the medieval core of Melksham (Mcmahon 2004).
- 2.3.7 St Michael's Church is situated c. 30m to the north of the Site and although the earliest surviving elements of the building date to the 12th century, the majority of the structure dates to the 14th and 15th centuries (*ibid.*).
- 2.3.8 Rectory Manor, c. 15m to the north of the Site, formed part of the early medieval estate belong to Rumbold the priest, which developed into an agricultural estate, of which a 15th century tithe barn is documented. The extent of the manor is unknown, however, its proximity indicates that it might have extended into the northern part of the Site.
- 2.3.9 Melksham was granted market and fair rights in 1219 and a second grant was issued in 1250 (Mcmahon 2004). The markets would have been held in Market Place, immediately to the east of the Site.
- 2.3.10 During the early post-medieval period, Melksham was subject to limited growth and the construction of Melksham House within the Site is considered to be one of the chief developments during that period (Mcmahon 2004). Melksham House is situated within the north-eastern part of the Site and was designed within parkland forming its immediate setting. A 17th century date for the house is mentioned (Wiltshire Council 2011), although the surviving structure is thought to be of early 18th century date. The remainder of the Site retained its rural character in the post-medieval period.
- 2.3.11 The early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping (1886, and 1900-1901) illustrate in detail Melksham House and the late 19th century layout of the grounds. The Listed Building was surrounded by a park to the west, north and east and by outbuildings, glasshouses and a pond to the south. The park comprised alignments of trees arranged alongside alleys and two of the alleyways leading to the gates to the north and east are still extant. Some of the other park alleyways are preserved as boundaries between the tennis courts and the bowling green. The pond, although poorly maintained, is still extant, as are some of the outbuildings situated to the east of the pond. Another pond was situated to the west of the Site, in the area of the present rugby pitch.
- 2.3.12 Melksham House and surrounding land was acquired after the First World War by Cooper Tires (formerly Avon Rubber Company) and converted into a Sports and Social Club.

Soon after the opening, the leisure facility was damaged by fire and the reconstruction of Melksham House comprised new extensions (DKA 2012). The football and cricket grounds are first shown on the 1924 edition of Ordnance Survey map, which also illustrates the 1920s additions to Melksham House. The subsequent editions (1936, 1942 and later) depict additional playing fields, ancillary buildings and modern extensions to Melksham House.

- 2.3.13 Within the northern part of the Site, an undated inhumation burial has been recovered during gravel extraction on the site of a former Palace House orchard. Due to the proximity of the burial to St Michael's Church, a prolonged tradition of the use of this area for funerary/sacral purposes, which may have originated in the pre-Christian period, has been suggested.

2.4 Geophysical Survey

- 2.4.1 A gradiometer survey has been undertaken within the Site (WA 2012) and identified anomalies of possible archaeological interest, along with a number of modern services (**Figure 1**).
- 2.4.2 Within the northern part of **Area A** (the current cricket pitch), a series of linear ditches oriented north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west, approximately parallel with the northern and western boundaries, were observed. This complex comprised rectilinear anomalies (**4000**, **4001**, **4002** and **4003**) which are of archaeological origin and are interpreted as an enclosure or a field system. Further linear and pit-like responses (**4004** and **4005**) are seen within the enclosures, however, they are weaker and less distinct.
- 2.4.3 In the southern portion of **Area A**, rectilinear anomalies **4009**, **4010** and **4011** may indicate a network of small enclosures or field systems. It is unclear whether they are associated with the more definite ditches further north and their form is somewhat narrower. It is possible that responses at **4012** are associated with **4009** to **4011**, although their interpretation is hampered by the extensive magnetic disturbance nearby.
- 2.4.4 Two linear bands of increased magnetic response **4013** and **4014** are distinct from the general magnetic disturbance at the southern extent of **Area A**. Oriented parallel to the southern boundary of the Site, they are consistent with modern intrusion; it is possible that **4013** is associated with a service, whereas **4014** may relate to an access track.
- 2.4.5 **Areas B** and **C** are dominated by strong magnetic disturbance. Only small windows of coherent data, **4016** and **4017**, are visible.
- 2.4.6 The dataset from **Area D** is similar in character to those from **B** and **C**, with a small area of data (**4018**) less affected by the magnetic disturbance. Four probable modern services, **4019** to **4022**, are oriented approximately north-northeast to south-southwest, although their function is unclear.
- 2.4.7 **Area E** is similarly disturbed, with modern service **4023** extending east to west across the survey area. A possible curvilinear anomaly **4024** may be of archaeological interest, although this interpretation is tentative due to the presence of extensive magnetic disturbance.
- 2.4.8 Within **Area F**, a series of rectilinear anomalies **4025** are consistent with ditches and may represent part of a field system or enclosures. Isolated anomalies **4026** lie close by, although within a region of magnetic disturbance. A number of pit-like responses **4027** are seen in the eastern part of **Area F**, where the magnetic background is markedly quieter. A

linear band of increased magnetic response **4028** across the centre of the survey area is consistent with a modern service, although it lacks characteristic dipolar responses.

- 2.4.9 Strong magnetic disturbance is seen throughout each of the survey areas, ranging from small discrete ferrous responses to extended regions masking any other anomalies. The majority of this disturbance relates directly to the extant features within the survey areas, e.g. sports equipment within the playing fields and tennis courts and covered stands around Melksham Town Football Club.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

1.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development.*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site.*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.*
- *Target trenches both on anomalies identified as a result of the geophysical survey and blank areas in order to clarify the nature and presence/absence of underlying archaeological remains.*
- *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.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2013) and is summarised below.

3.2.2 Seven evaluation trenches were proposed, of varying lengths and targeted both on the results of the geophysical survey and areas where clear geophysical readings were not possible. Two of the trenches could not be excavated due to the area being in constant use.

3.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a JCB type 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.

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 Any 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.

- 3.2.6 A photographic record was compiled using digital images. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. 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.
- 3.2.7 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.
- 3.2.8 Upon completion of the fieldwork and recording the trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.
- 3.2.9 A unique project code **100580** 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 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 Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Only five of the proposed seven trenches were excavated during this stage of the fieldwork. **Trenches 2 and 3** were not opened as this part of the Site was in use at the time of the fieldwork (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.2 In all five trenches the archaeology was preserved beneath a fairly substantial depth of overburden. The natural geology encountered was a sandy clay loam. Full details of the stratigraphic sequence can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.3 **Trench 1** was situated within the south-western part of the Site. Beneath deep modern (**101, 102**) and buried soil deposits (**103**) a shallow east-south-east – west-north-west aligned ditch **106** (**Plate 1**) was recorded. This contained a single secondary fill **104**. At the south-eastern end of the trench were two shallow, criss-crossing gullies (**108, 110**) which may be the base of field drains. All these were undated.
- 4.1.4 Within **Trench 4**, two pits were identified (**408, 410**). The most southerly of these, **408**, was a steep sided flat based feature with a number of deposits, including two distinct lenses of charcoal rich material (**404** and **406**) and is most likely a storage or refuse pit



(Section 1). Pit **410** in contrast was much wider but shallower with a more concave profile with two secondary deposits (**411** and **412**) (Plate 2). Both pits produced a number of fragments of animal bone but no dateable material.

- 4.1.5 **Trench 5** was situated over a north-east to south-west aligned geophysical anomaly. This confirmed that this was a wide but relatively shallow ditch **504**, containing a single secondary fill **505** (Plate 3). This feature remained undated though the geophysical survey suggests it may be related to the rectilinear enclosure seen further to the south.
- 4.1.6 Within both **Trenches 6 and 7** was a buried medieval soil (**610** and **710**) (Front cover, Section 2). The archaeology in these trenches could be seen to cut the base of this deposit suggesting they are largely contemporary. Indeed pottery recovered from both the buried soil and the features suggest activity in the 12th to 14th century.
- 4.1.7 **Trenches 6 and 7** were in close proximity to each other and two shallow parallel north-east – south-west gullies seen in **Trench 6** (**607** and **609**) may continue into **Trench 7** (**705** and **707**). Equally, potential gully terminus **605** may also be a continuation of gully **607**. These two parallel and possibly discontinuous gullies are suggestive of a former field boundary though it is absent on the 19th century mapping suggesting it is earlier in date. Finds recovered from gully **705** suggest a potential 13th-14th century date for the activity.
- 4.1.8 At the eastern end of **Trench 6** and within the upper part of layer **610** was an area of angular stone rubble which may be related to demolition or tumble from a nearby structure, which was cleaned and recorded, but left *in situ* (Front cover). A slot excavated through layer **610** adjacent to this located a possible pit or posthole **611**.
- 4.1.9 A large steep sided pit **708** was located within **Trench 7** (Plate 4 and Section 2). This feature, which had a diameter of 1.5m was not fully excavated (to adhere to health and safety) but was over 0.75m in depth. Although only a single deposit was identified within it (**709**), lenses of lighter material in the southern part of the feature suggests that there may be several episodes of infilling. Its size and vertical profile suggest it is a large storage pit or possibly a well. Both animal bone and pottery was recovered from this feature including a number a glazed 13th or 14th century sherds.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced a small quantity of finds, consisting mostly of animal bone and pottery, with one piece of worked flint. Apart from the worked flint, presumed to be of prehistoric date, dateable material (pottery) is exclusively of medieval date.

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

Context	Animal Bone	Flint	Pottery
103		1/11	
403	12/83		
405	2/17		
412	9/131		
505	2/35		
604	2/16		1/5
610			5/48
704			1/3



709	25/436		9/144
710			7/76
TOTAL	52/718	1/11	23/276

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The 23 sherds of pottery recovered came from contexts in Trenches 6 and 7. All sherds are medieval, with a potential date range of 12th to 14th century. The majority of sherds (14) are in sandy fabrics of varying degrees of coarseness. At the finer end of the spectrum, four of these sherds are externally glazed, in two cases over a white slip, and in one case over slip decoration, and all these probably derive from jugs of 13th or 14th century date (layer **610**, gully terminal **705**, pit **708**); the most likely source is Nash Hill, Lacock (McCarthy 1974, fabric B, 118-24). The coarser sandy wares, occurring only as undiagnostic body sherds, are comparable to wares commonly found in the Bath area, and for which a source in the Avon Valley has been suggested (Vince 1979, fabric A).
- 5.2.2 Four sherds, two in micaceous fabrics and two containing quartz and greensand inclusions (layers **610** and **710**), can be compared to wares recorded in Warminster and presumed to originate from the Crockerton production site outside the town (Smith 1997).
- 5.2.3 Two sherds, including one jar rim (layer **610**, pit **708**), are in coarse fabrics containing flint and chalk, and fall within the widespread (and long-lived) ceramic tradition of 'Kennet Valley' wares. Another sherd (also a jar rim) in a coarse sandy fabric containing sparse flint inclusions is superficially similar, but is more likely to derive from another, unknown source (layer **710**).

5.3 Animal Bone

- 5.3.1 The assemblage comprises 52 fragments (or 718g) of animal bone. Once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to just 30 fragments. Bone was recovered from six separate contexts of likely medieval date located in Trenches 4-7. Half of the recovered fragments are identifiable to species and skeletal element. All of the identified remains belong to livestock species.
- 5.3.2 Bone was recovered from two pits located in Trench 4; identified remains include a sheep/goat tibia and metatarsal, and a pig scapula from **408**, and a cattle mandible and cervical vertebra, and sheep/goat humerus from **410**. A single sheep tibia was recovered from ditch **504** in Trench 5, while pit **708** in Trench 7 yielded a cattle humerus, and several pig bones including a pair of mandibles, four metatarsals and a fragment of maxilla. All of the pig bones appear to be from the same animal and represent waste elements from primary butchery of the carcass

5.4 Worked Flint

- 5.4.1 One piece of worked flint, a waste flake, constituted the only find from buried soil **103** in Trench 1. The flake is in relatively fresh condition.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No environmental samples were taken during the course of this evaluation.



7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The evaluation identified a number of archaeological features potentially relating to use of the Site in the medieval period. These consisted of a number of ditches, gullies and pits suggesting possible domestic and agricultural activity from the 12th to the 14th century.
- 7.1.2 In general the archaeological features lay at a depth in excess of 0.5m below the current ground level beneath modern and buried soil deposits. In the eastern part of the Site a buried soil horizon thought to be medieval in date was identified at around 0.35m below the current ground level.
- 7.1.3 The fieldwork both confirmed the presence of archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey (WA 2012) and also identified features in areas where the extent metal fixtures had obscured the geophysical data.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Trowbridge Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project currently under the project code **100580**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Trowbridge Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project code **100580**, and a full index will be prepared

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

8.4 Copyright

- 8.4.1 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*.
- 8.4.2 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

8.5 Security Copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. 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.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

- British Geological Survey, 2012, *Geology of Britain viewer, 1:50 000 scale [online]* available from <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer/>
- ADS, 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Brown, D.H., 2011, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- DKA, 2012, *Archaeological Survey Brief for Melksham House, Melksham, Wiltshire SN12 6ES*, client report ref. 275924 - 120702
- English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- IfA, 2009, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Institute for Archaeologists
- McCarthy, M. R., 1974, 'The medieval kilns on Nash Hill, Lacock, Wiltshire', *Wiltshire Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Mag.* 69, pp. 97-160
- Mcmahon, P., 2004, *The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns: An Extensive Urban Survey, Melksham, Wiltshire County Archaeology Service*, http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/catalogue/adsdata/arch-906-1/dissemination/pdf/EUS_Texts/Melksham.pdf
- SMA, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA, 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Smith, R. W., 1997, *Excavations at Emwell Street, Warminster: the Early Economy and Environment of a Wiltshire Market Town*, Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology



- Vince, A., 1979, 'The medieval pottery: fabric types', in J.P. Greene, *Citizen House*, 1970, in B. Cunliffe (ed.), *Excavations in Bath 1950-1975*, Comm Res Archaeol. Avon Gloucs Somerset Excav. Rep. 1, pp. 27-31
- Wessex Archaeology, 2003, *The Bear Public House, Bath Road, Melksham, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, client report ref. 53924.02
- Wessex Archaeology, 2009, *Land to the West of Sainsbury's Store, Bath Road, Melksham: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, client report ref. 72030.03
- Wessex Archaeology, 2012, *Melksham House Service Campus, Melksham Wiltshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey Report*, client report ref. 86400.03
- Wessex Archaeology, 2013, *Melksham Campus Development, Melksham, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished WSI ref: 100580
- Wiltshire Council, 2011, *Wiltshire Community History: Melksham*, <http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/community/getcom.php?id=158>



APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions: 18.70x1.50m		Max. depth: 0.90m	Ground level: 38.00-38.08m aOD
Easting: 390048		Northing: 163567	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark brown sandy loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Clear interface with 102. Overlies 102.	0.00-0.19 bgl
102	<i>Layer</i>	Modern made ground. Dark grey black silt loam. Abundant clinker. Occasional CBM fragments. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly homogeneous. Clear interface with 103. Overlies 103.	0.19-0.33 bgl
103	<i>Layer</i>	Buried soil. Mid brown sandy loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 104. Overlies 104.	0.32-0.75 bgl
104	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. Occasional patches of flint and gravel. Compact.	0.75+ bgl
105	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of ditch 106 . Dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.15 deep
106	Ditch	East-south-east – west-north-west aligned ditch filled with 105. Concave shallow sides, concave base. 1.35m wide. Cuts 104.	0.15 deep
107	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of linear 108 . Mid grey-brown silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact.	0.15 deep
108	Feature	North – south aligned possible field drain or gully filled with 107. Concave, moderate sides, flat base. 0.40m wide. Relationship to 110 unclear. Cuts 104.	0.11 deep
109	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of linear 110 . Mid grey-brown silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Unexcavated.	-
110	Feature	East – west aligned possible field drain or gully filled with 109. Unexcavated. 0.40m wide. Relationship to 108 unclear. Cuts 104.	-

Trenches 2 and 3 were not excavated

TRENCH 4			
Dimensions: 18.20x1.50m		Max. depth: 0.75m	Ground level: 38.63-38.82m aOD
Easting: 390202		Northing: 163621	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil. Dark brown sandy loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 402. Overlies 402.	0.00-0.323 bgl
402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil. Mid brown sandy loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 409. Overlies 409.	0.18-0.59 bgl
403	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of pit 408 . Mid grey silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogenous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 404. Overlies 404.	0.68 deep
404	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Possible deliberate deposit, charcoal lens within pit 408 . Dark grey black silt. Abundant charcoal. Slightly diffuse interface with 405. Overlies 405.	0.12 deep
405	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of pit 408 . Dark grey silty clay. <1% stone, sub-	0.12 deep



		rounded, <1cm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Fairly homogenous. Compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 406. Overlies 406.	
406	Secondary fill	Possible deliberate deposit, charcoal lens within pit 408 . Dark grey black silt. Abundant charcoal. Slightly diffuse interface with 407. Overlies 407.	0.05 deep
407	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of pit 408 . Mid grey-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogenous. Compact. Clear interface with 408 . Overlies 408 .	0.95 deep
408	Pit	Possible storage or refuse pit, filled with 403-407. Sub-circular (though not fully seen in plan). Straight, near vertical sides, flat base. 1.44m wide, 0.68+m long.	0.95 deep
409	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. Occasional patches of flint and gravel. Compact.	0.59+ bgl
410	Pit	Sub-oval pit (not fully seen in plan), filled with 411 and 412. Concave, moderate sides, concave, slightly undulating base. Potentially cuts base of subsoil.	0.60 deep
411	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of pit 410 . Mid brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Rare chalk and charcoal flecks. Fairly homogenous. Moderately compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 412. Overlies 412.	0.23 deep
412	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of pit 410 . Dark brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Fairly homogenous. Compact. Fairly clear interface with 410 . Overlies 410 .	0.37 deep

TRENCH 5			
Dimensions: 8.70x1.50m		Max. depth: 0.75m	Ground level: 38.90-39.08m aOD
Easting: 390190		Northing: 163694	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
501	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Dark brown sandy loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Bioturbated. Under grass. Slightly diffuse interface with 502. Overlies 502.	0.00-0.28 bgl
502	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Mid brown sandy loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 503. Overlies 503.	0.25-0.60 bgl
503	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. Occasional patches of flint and gravel. Compact.	0.60+ bgl
504	Ditch	North-east – south-west aligned ditch filled with 505. Straight, shallow sides, concave base. 2.28m wide. Potentially cuts base of subsoil.	0.54 deep
505	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of ditch 504 . Dark brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Rare charcoal flecks. Homogenous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 504 . Overlies 504 .	0.54 deep

TRENCH 6			
Dimensions: 19.40x1.50m		Max. depth: 0.86m	Ground level: 39.26-39.31m aOD
Easting: 390317		Northing: 163661	
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
601	Modern overburden	Modern tarmac surface and underlying stone chippings. Homogeneous. Compact. Clear interface with 602. Overlies 602.	0.00-0.23 bgl
602	Layer	Probable buried soil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 610. Overlies 610.	0.18-0.52 bgl
603	Natural	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. Occasional patches of flint and gravel. Compact.	0.75+ bgl
604	Secondary fill	Secondary fill of probable gully terminus 605 . Mid grey silty clay.	0.08 deep



		<1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 605. Overlies 605.	
605	Gully	Probable south-western – north-eastern aligned gully terminus filled with 604. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.4m wide. Potentially cuts base of layer 610.	0.08 deep
606	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of probable gully terminus 607. Mid grey silty clay. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 607. Overlies 607.	0.06 deep
607	Gully	North-eastern – southern-western aligned gully terminus filled with 606. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.4m wide. Potentially cuts base of layer 610.	0.06 deep
608	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of probable gully terminus 609. Mid grey silty clay. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 609. Overlies 609.	0.05 deep
609	Gully	North-eastern – southern-western aligned gully terminus filled with 608. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.38m wide. Potentially cuts base of layer 610.	0.05 deep
610	<i>Layer</i>	Pale grey silty clay. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. At eastern end of the trench there is a concentration of angular stones, 5-20cm – possible wall tumble. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Very slightly diffuse interface with 603. Overlies 603.	0.35-0.86 bgl
611	Pit	Possible pit or posthole, full extent not seen in plan, filled with 612. Concave, moderate sides, concave base. 0.35m+ wide, 0.30m+ long. Cuts 602.	0.23 deep
612	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of possible pit or posthole 611. Mid grey silty clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 611. Overlies 611.	0.23 deep

TRENCH 7			
Dimensions: 19.00x1.50m		Max. depth: 0.66m	Ground level: 39.27-39.34m aOD
Easting: 390320		Northing: 163678	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	<i>Modern overburden</i>	Modern tarmac surface and underlying stone chippings. Homogeneous. Compact. Clear interface with 702. Overlies 702.	0.00-0.20 bgl
702	<i>Layer</i>	Probable buried soil. Dark grey-brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Contains localised lens of gravel. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Slightly diffuse interface with 710. Overlies 710.	0.20-0.35 bgl
703	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid orange-brown sandy clay loam. Occasional patches of flint and gravel. Compact.	0.66+ bgl
704	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of probable gully terminus 705. Mid grey silty clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 705. Overlies 705.	0.13 deep
705	Gully	Possible north-eastern – southern-western aligned gully terminus filled with 704, only partially seen in plan. Shallow, concave sides, concave base. 0.54m wide. Potentially cuts base of layer 710.	0.13 deep
706	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill of feature 707. Mid grey silty clay. 1% stone, sub-rounded – sub-angular, <1-3cm. Homogeneous. Moderately compact. Fairly clear interface with 707. Overlies 707.	0.08 deep
707	Feature	North-eastern – southern-western aligned feature filled with 706, not fully seen in plan. Shallow, concave sides, flat base. 0.54m wide. Potentially cuts base of layer 710.	0.08 deep
708	Pit	Sub-circular pit filled with 709. Straight, vertical sides. Not fully excavated. 1.5m in diameter. Potentially cuts base of layer 710.	0.75+ deep
709	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Secondary fill or possible deliberate backfill of pit 708. Mid grey	0.75+ deep



		silty clay. 1% stone, sub-rounded – sub-angular, <1-3cm. Lenses of mid yellow sandy clay loam on southern edge may indicate several episodes of infilling. Moderately compact. Not fully excavated.	
710	<i>Layer</i>	Pale grey-brown silty clay. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Moderately compact. Very slightly diffuse interface with 703. Overlies 703.	0.35-0.66 bgl



APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-162084

Project details

Project name	Melksham Campus Development
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wiltshire Council to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Melksham House, Melksham, Wiltshire (NGR 390230 163590). The Site has recently been acquired by Wiltshire Council, who are planning to redevelop the Site in order to provide modern leisure and service hub facilities. This evaluation followed a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey (WA 2012) which had established a potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains potentially relating to the medieval and later development of Melksham. The evaluation was undertaken between the 5th and the 8th August 2013. The evaluation, which consisted of four trenches, identified a number of archaeological features potentially relating to use of the Site in the medieval period. These consisted of a number of ditches, gullies and pits suggesting possible domestic and agricultural activity from the 12th to the 14th century. In general the archaeological features lay at a depth in excess of 0.5m below the current ground level beneath modern and buried soil deposits. In the eastern part of the Site a buried soil horizon thought to be medieval in date was identified at around 0.35m below the current ground level. The fieldwork both confirmed the presence of archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2012) and also identified features in areas where the extent metal fixtures had obscured the geophysical data.</p>
Project dates	Start: 05-08-2013 End: 08-08-2013
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	100580 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	BURIED SOIL HORIZON Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE WEST WILTSHIRE MELKSHAM Melksham Campus Development
Postcode	SN12 6ES



Study area	5.62 Hectares
Site coordinates	ST 390230 163590 50 -2 50 56 34 N 002 52 04 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Sue Farr
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Trowbridge Museum
Physical Archive ID	100580
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Trowbridge Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Trowbridge Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Melksham Campus Development, Melksham, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brennan, N.
Other bibliographic details	report number 100580

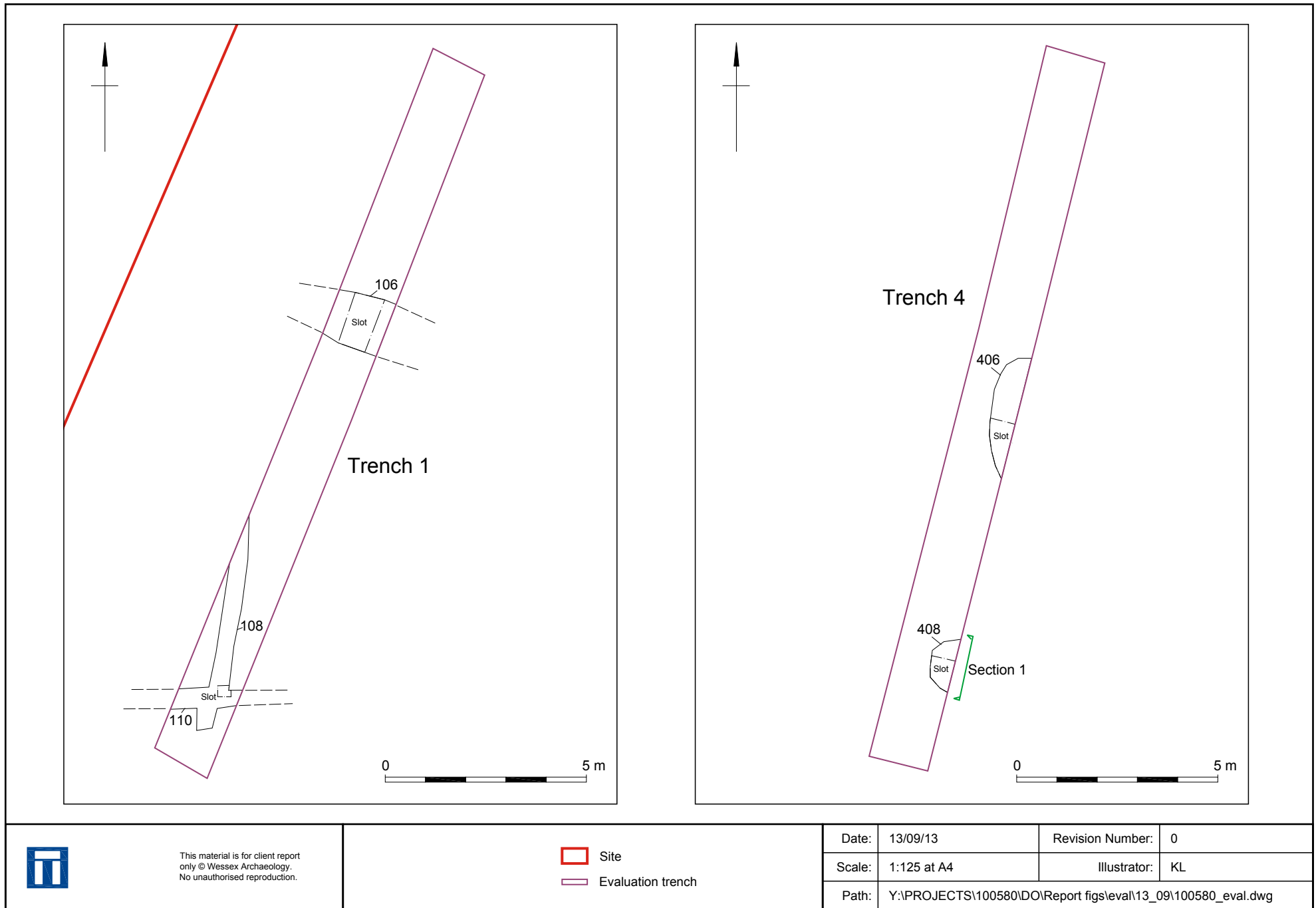


Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Description	A4 bound client report



Location of Site, evaluation trenches and geophysical survey results

Figure 1



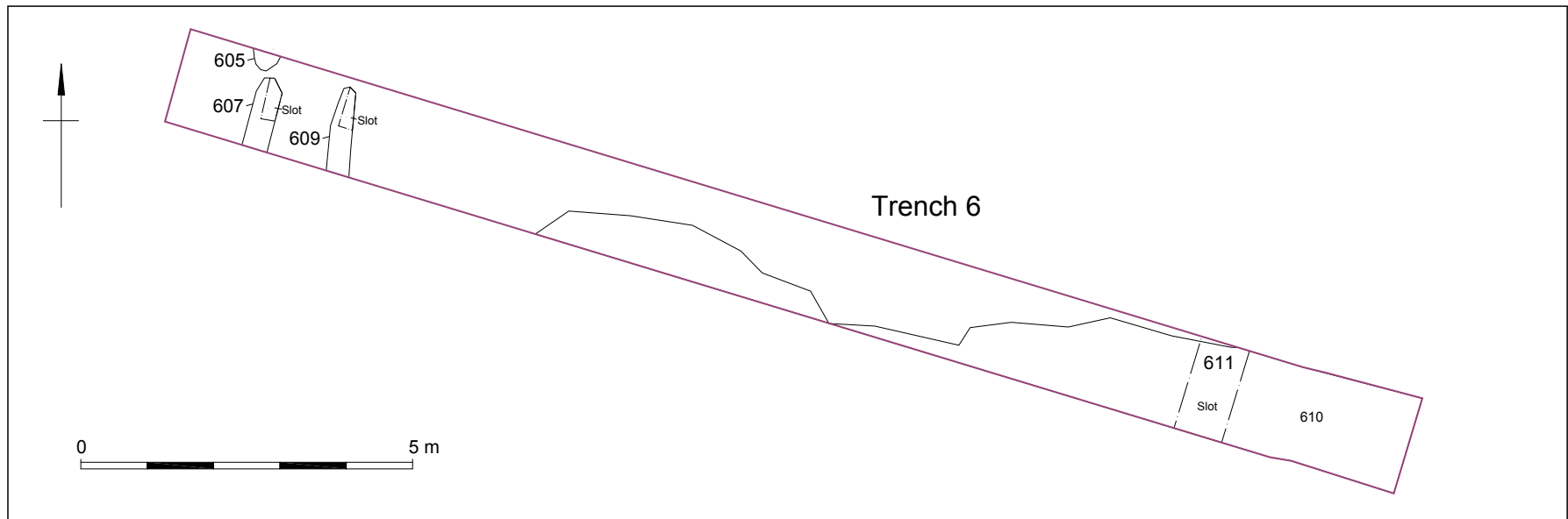
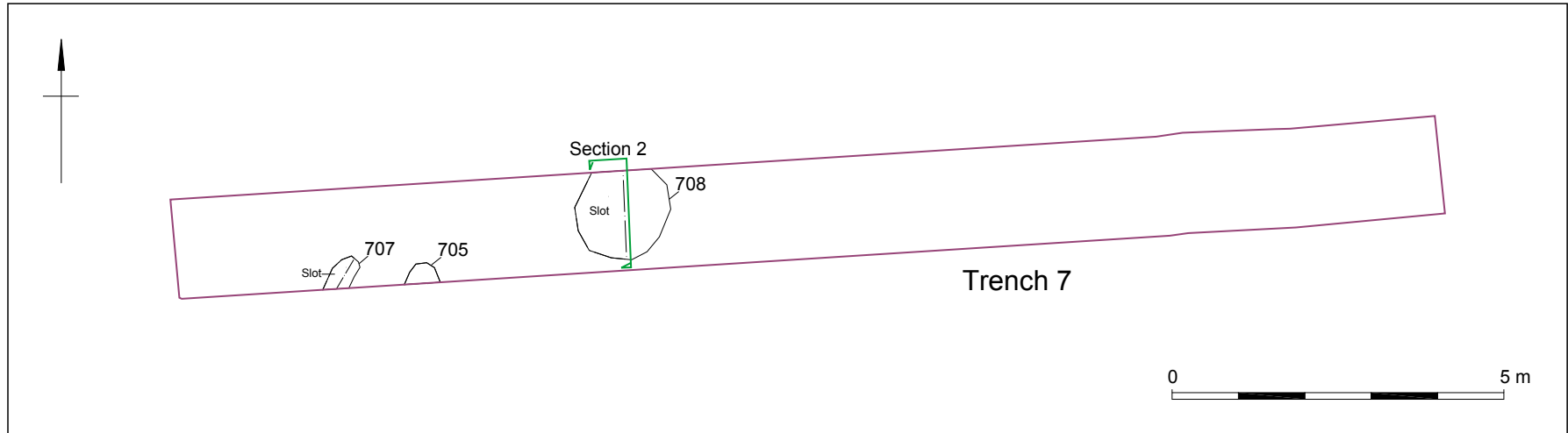
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.


□ Site
□ Evaluation trench

Date:	13/09/13	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:125 at A4	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\100580\DO\Report figs\eval\13_09\100580_eval.dwg		

Trenches 1 and 4 plans

Figure 2



 <p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	<p>Site</p> <p>Evaluation trench</p>	Date:	13/09/13	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	1:100 at A4	Illustrator:	KL
		Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\100580\DO\Report figs\eval\13_09\100580_eval.dwg		

Trenches 6 and 7 plans

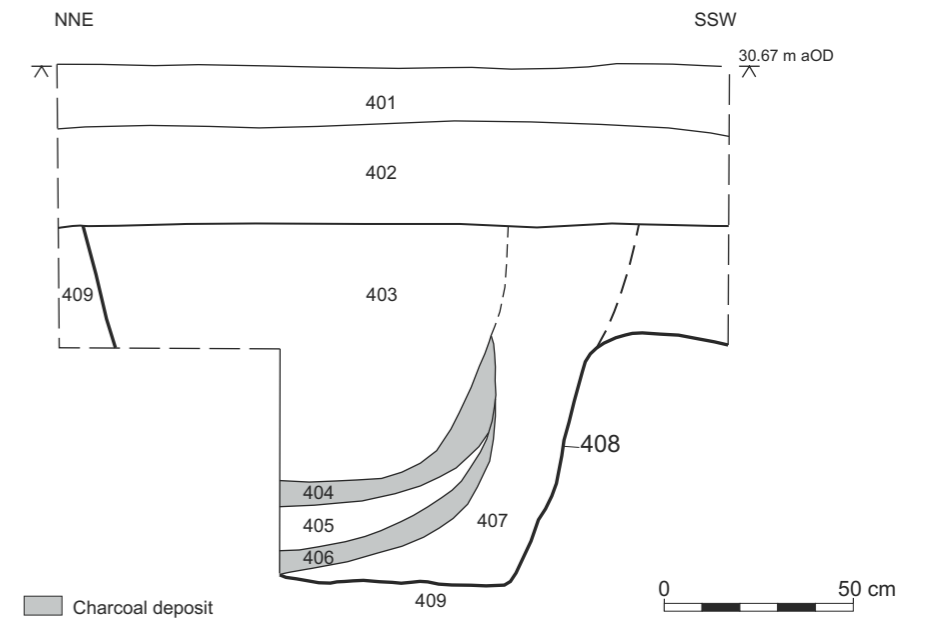
Figure 3



Plate 1: West-north-west facing section of ditch 106



Plate 2: North-west facing section of pit 410



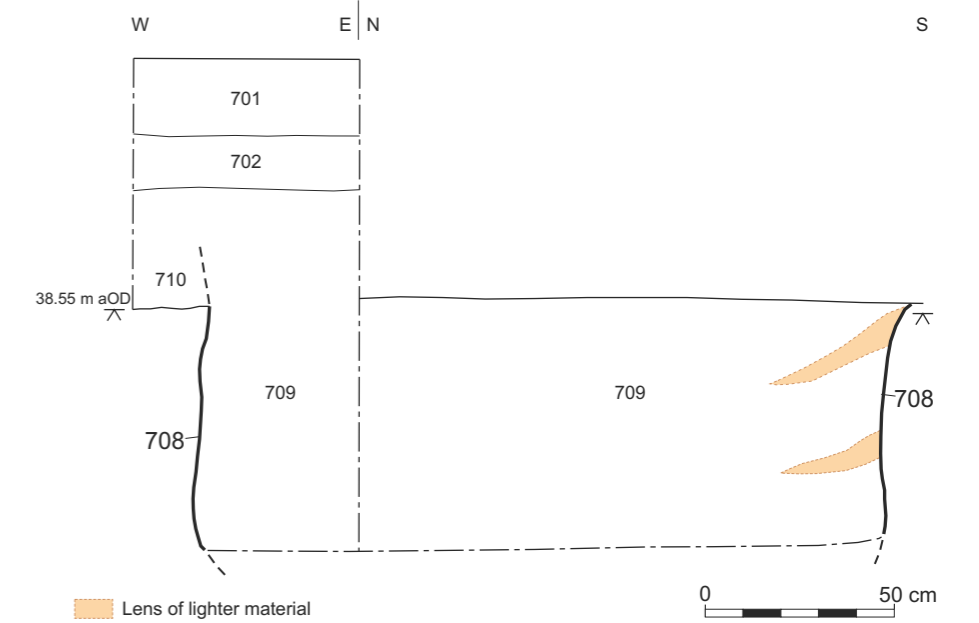
Section 1: North-west facing section of pit 408



Plate 3: North-east facing section of ditch 504



Plate 4: Oblique view of pit 708, view from the south-west



Section 2: South and west facing sections of pit 708

 <p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	Date: 13/09/13	Revision Number: 0
	Scale: Sections 1:20 @ A3	Illustrator: KL
	Path: Y:\PROJECTS\100580\Drawing Office\Report figs\eval\13_09\100580_eval_Fig04.cdr	



salisbury rochester sheffield edinburgh



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.