



Upper Studley Farm Lydiard Tregoze, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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June 2017



**Upper Studley Farm
Lydiard Tregoze
Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Figure 1: Site and trench location plans showing proposed development, geophysical survey results and recorded features

Plates

Front Cover: Trench 7 viewed from the west

Plate 1: North-East facing representative section of trench 1

Plate 2: North facing representative section of trench 6 scale 1m

Plate 3: North-east facing section of gully 103 scale 0.5m

Plate 4: South-west facing section of gully 105 scale 0.2m

Plate 5: South-west facing section of gully 203 scale 0.5m

Plate 6: South-east facing section of gully 604 scale 0.5m

Plate 7: South-south-east facing section of gully 705 scale 0.5m



Upper Studley Farm Lydiard Tregoze Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Impact Planning Services Ltd on behalf of Crematoria Management Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Upper Studley Farm, Lydiard Tregoze, near Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 409901, 182633.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of nine 50-metre-long trenches to target the results of a geophysical survey and the proposed development footprint. This was undertaken on the 8th and 9th of May 2017.

Trenches 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9 contained no archaeological features. The only feature identified were in Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 which contained shallow undated gullies. These were observable on the ground surface as shallow depressions and had been identified during the geophysical survey undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in January 2017. The gullies are likely to be modern in date and relate to drainage. The evaluation identified a low potential for the presence of archaeological remains within the Site.



Upper Studley Farm Lydiard Tregoze, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was undertaken on behalf of Wessex archaeology by Benjamin Cullen, Yohan Paci and Cordelia Laycock. This report was compiled by Benjamin Cullen and edited by Damian De Rosa. The illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Upper Studley Farm Lydiard Tregoze, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned by Impact Planning Services Ltd on behalf of Crematoria Management Ltd (hereafter the 'Client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Upper Studley Farm, Lydiard Tregoze, near Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (hereafter 'the Site') centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 409901, 182633 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A planning application has been submitted for a proposed crematorium and memorial parkland for the interment and scattering of ashes, to be submitted to Wiltshire Council.

1.1.3 Pre-application advice was sought from Wiltshire Council in relation to the proposed development (ref. 16/08248/PREEAPP). The response highlighted the need for the consideration of the historic environment, particularly any potential impacts to the setting of the Grade II listed Upper Studley Farm.

1.1.4 A heritage desk-based assessment was undertaken which identified that relatively few archaeological investigations have been carried out in the immediate area, but that there was considered to be particular potential for below ground archaeological remains relating to the post-medieval and Romano-British periods (Wessex Archaeology 2016). Based on this initial assessment, a geophysical survey was undertaken (Wessex Archaeology 2017a). This identified a small number of possible archaeological features within the Site along with evidence for agricultural activity. In the light of these results, the County Archaeologist recommended that an archaeological trial trench evaluation be undertaken prior to determination.

1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2017b) was prepared and submitted to the County Archaeologist, acting on behalf of Wiltshire Council, for approval prior to the commencement of the evaluation.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises an irregular parcel of land of approximately 8.6 ha located to the south-west of Swindon, some 2 km east of Royal Wootton Bassett. The Site is bounded to the north by Swindon Road (A3102), to the south, west and east by agricultural fields. The complex of Upper Studley Farm lies immediately adjacent to the south-eastern edge of the Site.

1.2.2 The Site is currently comprised of four pasture fields, along with areas of woodland at the northern and southern edges of the Site. Mature hedgerows and trees form both the external and internal boundaries within much of the Site. A small pond lies in the northern part of the Site.

- 1.2.3 The Site is situated within a gently sloping area of land at an elevation of approximately 110 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern edge rising to 114 m aOD to the north. The ground falls particularly sharply along the northern edge of the Site, southwards from Swindon Road.
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as the Ampthill Clay Formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated) with no superficial deposit recorded (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in detail within the desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km Study Area around the site in order to place the site within its historical and archaeological context. The results of this assessment, relevant entries from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environmental Record (WSHER) and entries from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are summarised below.

2.2 Previous studies

- 2.2.1 In association with the proposed development a detailed gradiometer survey was carried out of the central part of the Site (excluding the area covered by trees to the north and a field for a proposed SUDS pond to the south), covering an area of c.3.9 ha (Wessex Archaeology 2017). This identified several anomalies of increased magnetic response in the north-eastern part of the area, which have been interpreted as possible archaeological features but may be of natural origin. Several linear trends are suggestive of former agricultural activity such as ploughing and possible field sub-divisions.

2.3 Summary

Prehistoric (900,000 BC–AD 43)

- 2.3.1 No definite prehistoric activity has been identified within the Study Area, although a worked flint was found at Windmill Hill (WSHER MWI16561) at the north-eastern edge of the Study Area and a possible Bronze Age ditch was located during an evaluation at the eastern edge of the Study Area (WSHER EW17636).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.2 Wanborough on the eastern edge of Swindon is thought to be the location of *Durocornovium*, a small Roman town situated on the Roman road between *Corinium Dobunorum* (Cirencester) and *Calleva Atrebatum* (Silchester).
- 2.3.3 Archaeological investigations undertaken in the area of Windmill Hill and at the eastern edge of the Study Area have located some evidence for Romano-British activity (WSHER MWI16489, MWI16507, EW17634, EW17636).

Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

- 2.3.4 Windmill Hill is thought to be the site of the battle of Ellandun in AD 825, a major and significant battle in Anglo-Saxon history (PastScape ID 222103). Lydiard Tregoze is recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey as a fairly large manor of 28 households, with the main medieval settlement likely focused on the Church of St Mary (NHLE 1023470), which lies to the north of the Study Area. Based on the current evidence it seems likely that at this time the Site was part of the wider rural hinterland of these medieval settlements.

Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500 – present day)

- 2.3.5 Upper Studley Farmhouse is Grade II listed and believed to date from c.1625 (NHLE 1022662). Most of the associated post-medieval or 19th century agricultural buildings have since been removed and the HER records the farmhouse as the only surviving historic structure (WSHER MWI67480). However, the Site visit identified that the stone built agricultural building or barn immediately to the north, though modified, is likely to be contemporary with the farmhouse and can be seen to correspond with a structure shown on the First Edition 1886 Ordnance Survey (OS) map.
- 2.3.6 To the south of the Site lies the railway line which was authorised as The Great Western Railway by an Act of Parliament in 1835 and opened in December 1840. The bridge to the west of the Site presents an original feature of the route (NHLE 1409188). The road at the northern boundary of the Site originally formed part of a route between Bristol and Oxford, managed by the Swindon & Christian Malford Turnpike Trust.

Undated

- 2.3.7 Several possible features within the Study Area have been identified from aerial photographs of the area, including a possible ring ditch is noted some 250 m to the west of the Site (WSHER MWI9376). Ring ditches are often interpreted as the remains of levelled round barrows and this feature may therefore indicate prehistoric funerary activity in the vicinity of the Site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (2014a), the generic aims of the project were:

- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *To confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The following methodology was proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the fieldwork, all work was conducted in compliance with standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), excepting where they were superseded by statements made below.
- 3.2.2 Any significant variations to the WSI were agreed with the client and the County Archaeologist prior to being implemented.
- 3.2.3 The trenches were located within the proposed development impacts, which comprise of the crematorium building, car parking, and internal access roads within the central area of the Site and a SUDS pond to the south. Trenches were also located within these parameters

to target the results of the geophysical survey. A 50m and 100m ecological buffer zone was observed in locating the trenches due to the presence of a pond to the west of the Site which contains newts and their habitation area within this part of the Site (**Figure 1**). In order for the work to be undertaken at this time without recourse to a European Protected Species (EPS) licence being in place and in order not to breach EPS rules the level of trenching within the 100m buffer zone could not exceed 0.1ha (100m²) so that in regard of EPS legislation the impact of the trenching becomes “*Offence Highly Unlikely*”. Any trenching exceeding 0.1ha (100m²) would be classified as “*Offence likely*” and if undertaken an offence would be committed under EPS legislation. As a result, and as detailed on the trench location plan (**Figure 1**) c.0.008 ha (80m²) of Trench 1 lay within the 100m buffer zone. All other trenches (Trenches 2 to 9) lay to the east and outside of the 100m buffer zone. Trenches were battered at either end to allow egress for any newts that may have fallen into the trench footprint.

- 3.2.4 A proposed access road leading into the Site off the A3102 Swindon Road to the north (**Figure 1**) could not be accessed for evaluation at this current moment due to woodland and in areas of open grassland within the woodland there is an ecological requirement to observe an up to 250 m exclusion zone due to the presence of newts and their habitation area within this part of the Site. Subject to access becoming available within this area, the route of the access road may require investigation at a later date prior to the commencement of any development either prior to or following approval of the planning application. The requirement for any further work will follow consultation with the County Archaeologist acting on behalf of Wiltshire Council.

3.3 Service Location

- 3.3.1 Before any machine excavation begins, the Client provided information regarding the presence of any below/above ground services. The Client provided confirmation that any known services within the vicinity of the proposed trench locations had been decommissioned and are no longer live, prior to excavation.
- 3.3.2 As the Site might have contained services which were not accurately mapped, appropriate precautionary measures were taken during the implementation of the evaluation. The Site was walked over and inspected to visually identify, where possible, the location of above and below ground services. All evaluation trenches were scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.

3.4 Trial Trench Evaluation

- 3.4.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 9 trenches, measuring 50 m x 2 m, representing an approximate 2% sample of the c.3.9 ha central part of the Site that was previously subject to a geophysical survey as well as targeting the footprint of a proposed SUDS pond to the south. The location of the trenches is indicated in **Figure 1**. Some of these were moved slightly as it was felt that the buffer zone around the overhead services was insufficient to enable the safe excavation of trenches where they were originally proposed. This only affected trenches 6 and 7 which were moved up to 5m east of the location proposed in the WSI.
- 3.4.2 The excavation of the evaluation trenches was carried out by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision by Wessex Archaeology personnel. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits of between 0.05 m and 0.20 m until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.



- 3.4.3 Any exposed archaeological features were hand cleaned, and a sufficient sample excavated and recorded to address the aims of the evaluation, generally 10% of linear features (by length) and 50% of all discrete features. Spoil from the machine stripping and the hand-excavation of archaeological features was visually scanned, and metal-detected where appropriate, for the purposes of finds retrieval.

3.5 Recording

- 3.5.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey British National Grid. The levels and Ordnance Datum (OD) heights of all principal features were calculated and added to the drawings (as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15).
- 3.5.2 A full photographic record was made using a digital camera equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This recorded both the detail and the general context of the principal features, and the site as a whole. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures long term accessibility of the image set. Colour photographs were also taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the evaluation.

3.6 Survey

- 3.6.1 Trenches were laid out using GPS in general accordance with the pattern given in **Figure 1**. Trench locations were tied in to the National Grid and OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15.
- 3.6.2 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all trenches and features was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data was recorded in Ordnance Survey National Grid coordinates and heights above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, to a three-dimensional accuracy limit of 50 mm.

3.7 Monitoring

- 3.7.1 Wessex Archaeology on behalf of the Client informed the County Archaeologist of the commencement of evaluation and its progress.

3.8 Reinstatement

- 3.8.1 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the County Archaeologist were backfilled using the excavated materials in the approximate order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 A total of nine trenches measuring 50m by 2m were excavated. Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 & 9 consisted of topsoil straight onto natural geology (**Plate 1**) while trenches 5,6 & 7 had a layer of subsoil between the subsoil and natural (**Plate 2**). For the full stratigraphic sequences in all trenches see Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 Trenches 3, 4, 5, 8 & 9 were blank, containing no archaeological features.

4.1.3 Trenches 1, 2, 6 & 7 all contained shallow undated gullies.

4.2 Features of uncertain date

4.2.1 Gully 103 (**Plate 3**) was aligned NE-SW across the Site at its north-western end of Trench 1. It was 0.48m wide and 0.07m deep with a flat base and straight steeply sloping sides. It contained one sterile secondary fill and no dateable material was recovered.

4.2.2 Gully 105 and gully 203 are the same feature revealed in separate trenches. Gully 105 runs roughly NE-SW across the south-eastern end of trench 1 (**Plate 4**). It was 0.26m wide and 0.07m deep with a flat base and concave shallow sloping sides. It contained one secondary fill. Gully 203 runs NE-SW across trench 2 (**Plate 5**) and was 0.56m wide and 0.10m deep with a flat base and straight shallow sloping sides. It also contained one secondary fill. No dateable material was present.

4.2.3 Gully 604 and gully 705 run roughly NNW-SSE across the south-western ends of trenches 6 and 7 respectively, and are the continuation of the same feature. Gully 604 was 0.95m wide and 0.12m deep with a flat base and concave shallow sloping sides (**Plate 6**). It contained one secondary fill. Gully 705 was 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep with a flat base and concave moderately sloping sides (**Plate 7**). It also contained one secondary fill. No dating material was present.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were recovered.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No deposits deemed suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Conclusions

7.1.1 Archaeological features were recorded in trenches 1, 2, 6, and 7. These features are all visible on the ground surface, aerial photography and had been targeted based on the results of the geophysical survey.

7.1.2 Gullies 105 and 203 are clearly the same feature. This gully runs roughly NE-SW and its line can be traced on the ground surface as a shallow depression. This presumably represents a drainage feature. Gully 103 which lay on a parallel alignment to the north west was also visible on the ground surface, and is again likely to be for drainage.

7.1.3 Gullies 604 and 705 on the eastern side of the Site are a continuation of the same feature and extend outside of the bounds of the evaluation trenches with its line traceable on the ground surface as a shallow depression. This presumably also represents a drainage feature.

7.1.4 None of the features contained any dateable material, but their discernible presence on the ground surface along with the sterile nature of their fills suggests that they are relatively modern in date.

7.1.5 The absence of any other archaeological features supports the suggestion in the geophysical survey report that the 'pit-like' features identified were just undulations in the natural geology (Wessex Archaeology 2017a).

- 7.1.6 The results of the trial trench evaluation have supported the results of the geophysical survey in indicating that no significant archaeological features are present on the Site. The archaeological work undertaken at the Site indicates that there is a very low potential for the presence of archaeological remains to be present within the development area. This also broadly corresponds with the archaeological and historical background, which indicated that no known significant archaeology was present within the Site and that the known archaeological activity lay on the edges or outside of the Site study area. Although the background had indicated the possible presence of a prehistoric funerary monument within 250m of the Site no evidence pertaining to prehistoric funerary activity or indeed any other period could be identified. It confirms that the Site is likely to have been part of the agricultural hinterland since at least the medieval period and indeed earlier. The only archaeological features revealed are likely to be evidence of drainage dating to the modern period.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The site falls within the collecting area of Wiltshire Museum, Devizes Museum. The museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

8.2 Transfer of title

- 8.2.1 Every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of any artefacts recovered (i.e. the landowner), excluding human remains, and any objects covered by the *Treasure Act 1996* (as amended by *The Coroners and Justice Act 2009*), to transfer ownership to the museum in a written agreement.

8.3 Preparation of Archive

- 8.3.1 The complete Site archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, were prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014c).
- 8.3.2 All archive elements were marked with the site/accession code and a full index was prepared.

8.4 Selection policy

- 8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the receiving museum, a rigorous process of selection and retention was followed so that only those elements that are considered of significance for potential future study were retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and fully documented in the archive. Material not selected for retention may be utilised for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Wessex Archaeology.

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.

8.6 Copyright

- 8.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 8.6.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited Wiltshire and Swindon HER where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

8.7 Third party data copyright

- 8.7.1 This document and the project archive 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 Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1:Trench Tables

TRENCH 1			
Dimensions(m):49.24 by 2.25		Max. depth (m):0.32	Ground level (maOD): 112.77
Co-ordinates: 409906.73E 182631.48N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
101	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: dark grey brown loam, no coarse components.	0-0.25
102	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: mid yellow-blue mottled clay with occasional large sub-angular flints.	0.25+
103	<i>Cut</i>	Shallow NE-SW aligned gully with a flat base and straight shallowly sloping sides. 0.53m by 0.48m excavated. Filled with 104.	0.07
104	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary Fill: orange mottled mid brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints <0.03m. Fill of 103.	0.07
105	<i>Cut</i>	Shallow NE-SW aligned gully with a flat base and concave shallowly sloping sides. 0.60m by 0.26m excavated. Filled with 106.	0.07
106	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary Fill: mid yellowish grey silty clay. No inclusions. Fill of 105	0.07

TRENCH 2			
Dimensions(m):47.96 by 2.07		Max. depth (m):0.31	Ground level (maOD):112.47
Co-ordinates: 409915.02E 182622.36N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
201	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: mid grey brown loam	0-0.21
202	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: mottled blue/yellow clay with occasional large sub-angular flint.	0.21+
203	<i>Cut</i>	Gully: shallow NE-SW aligned linear with flat base and straight shallowly sloping sides. 0.56m by 0.56m excavated. Filled with 204	0.10
204	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: dark orange mottled grey silty clay with rare small sub-angular flints and iron panning. Fill of 203	0.10

TRENCH 3			
Dimensions(m):49.18 by 2.08		Max. depth (m):0.34	Ground level (maOD):111.91
Co-ordinates: 409927.89E 182574.29N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
301	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: mid grey brown loam	0-0.20
302	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: mottled yellow/blue clay with occasional large sub-angular flint.	0.20+



TRENCH 4			
Dimensions(m):47.02 by 2.14		Max. depth (m):0.32	Ground level (maOD):111.43
Co-ordinates: 409955.57E 182573.69N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
401	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: dark grey brown loam, no coarse components.	0-0.15
402	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: mid yellow blue mottled clay with occasional large sub angular flints.	0.15+

TRENCH 5			
Dimensions(m):48.56 by 2.14		Max. depth (m):0.36	Ground level (maOD):111.76
Co-ordinates: 409948.48E 182623.12N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
501	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: dark grey brown loam, no coarse components.	0-0.11
502	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: mid orange blue mottled silty clay	0.11-0.30
503	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: mid yellow blue mottled clay with occasional large sub angular flints.	0.30+

TRENCH 6			
Dimensions(m):48.04 by 2.11		Max. depth (m):0.38	Ground level (maOD):110.83
Co-ordinates: 410004.51E 182678.73N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
601	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: dark grey brown loam, no coarse components.	0-0.10
602	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: orange mottled blue grey silty clay with no coarse components	0.10-0.23
603	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: mid yellow blue mottled clay with occasional large sub angular flints.	0.23+
604	<i>Cut</i>	Gully: NNW-SSE aligned linear with flat base and concave shallowly sloping sides. 0.35m by 0.95m excavated. Filled with 605	0.12
605	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: mid yellowish grey silty clay. Fill of 604	0.12

TRENCH 7			
Dimensions(m):50.06 by 2.13		Max. depth (m):0.30	Ground level (maOD):110.22
Co-ordinates: 410026.77E 182640.01N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
701	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: dark grey brown loam, no coarse components.	0-0.10
702	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: orange mottled blue grey silty clay with no coarse components	0.10-0.20
703	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: mid yellow blue mottled clay with occasional large sub angular flints.	0.20+



704	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: dark blue grey brown silty clay with rare sub-angular limestone. Diffuse horizon. Compact. Fill of 705	0.15
705	<i>Cut</i>	Gully: NNW-SSE aligned linear with flat base and concave moderately sloping sides. Visible on surface. Diffuse horizon between cut and fill. 0.70m by 0.62m excavated. Filled with 704.	0.15

TRENCH 8			
Dimensions(m):48.26 by 2.15		Max. depth (m):0.38	Ground level (maOD): 109.39
Co-ordinates: 410029.06E 182554.31N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
801	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: dark grey brown loam, no coarse components.	0-0.27
802	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: dark yellow blue mottled clay with occasional large sub angular flints	0.27+

TRENCH 9			
Dimensions(m):48.26 by 2.11		Max. depth (m):0.30	Ground level (maOD):109.00
Co-ordinates: 410011.55E 182450.17N			
Context	Description		Depth from ground surface (m)
901	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil: dark grey brown loam, no coarse components.	0-0.20
902	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: mid yellow blue mottled clay with occasional large sub angular flints	0.20+



10.2 Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-285925

Project details

Project name	Upper Studley Farm Lydiard Tregoze Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Impact Planning Services Ltd on behalf of Crematoria Management Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Upper Studley Farm, Lydiard Tregoze, near Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of nine 50-metre-long trenches to target the results of a geophysical survey and the proposed development footprint. Trenches 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9 contained no archaeological features. The only feature identified were in Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 which contained shallow undated gullies. These were observable on the ground surface as shallow depressions and had been identified during the geophysical survey undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in January 2017. The gullies are likely to be modern in date and relate to drainage. The evaluation identified a low potential for the presence of archaeological remains within the Site
Project dates	Start: 08-05-2017 End: 09-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	114415 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Crematorium
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE NORTH WILTSHIRE LYDIARD TREGOZE Upper Studley Farm Lydiard Tregoze Wiltshire
Postcode	SN4 8ET
Study area	3.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	409901 182633 409901 00 00 N 182633 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 108.8m Max: 112.52m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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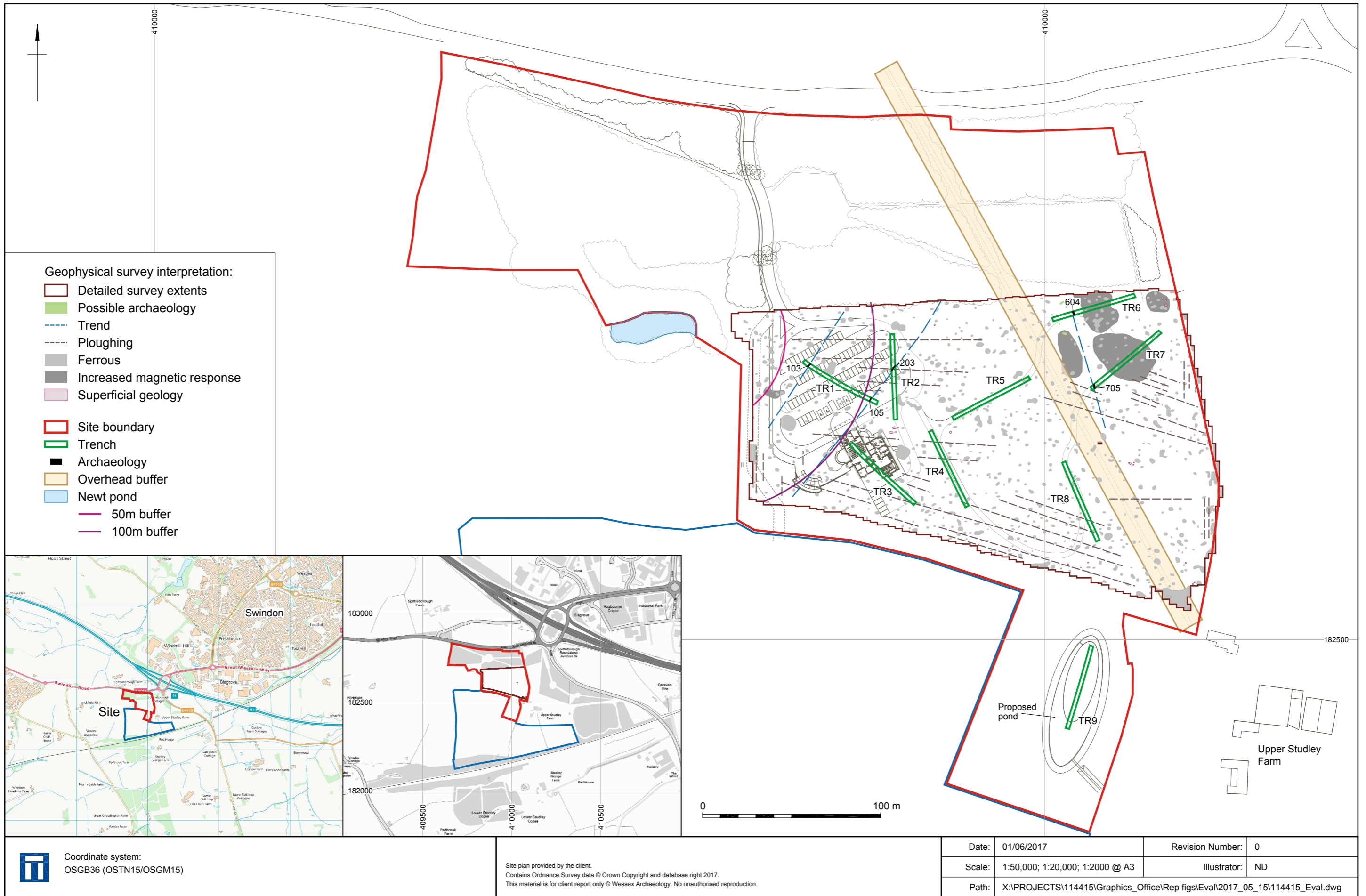
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Ben Cullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Crematoria Management Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Upper Studley Farm Lydiard Tregoze Wiltshire Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cullen, B.
Other bibliographic details	114415.03
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 standard text format with illustrations and lates



Site and trench location plans showing proposed development, geophysical survey results and recorded features

Figure 1



Plate 1: North-east facing representative section of trench 1 scales 1m and 0.2m



Plate 2: North facing representative section of trench 6 scale 1m



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Plate 3: North-east facing section of gully 103 scale 0.5m



Plate 4: South-west facing section of gully 105 scale 0.2m

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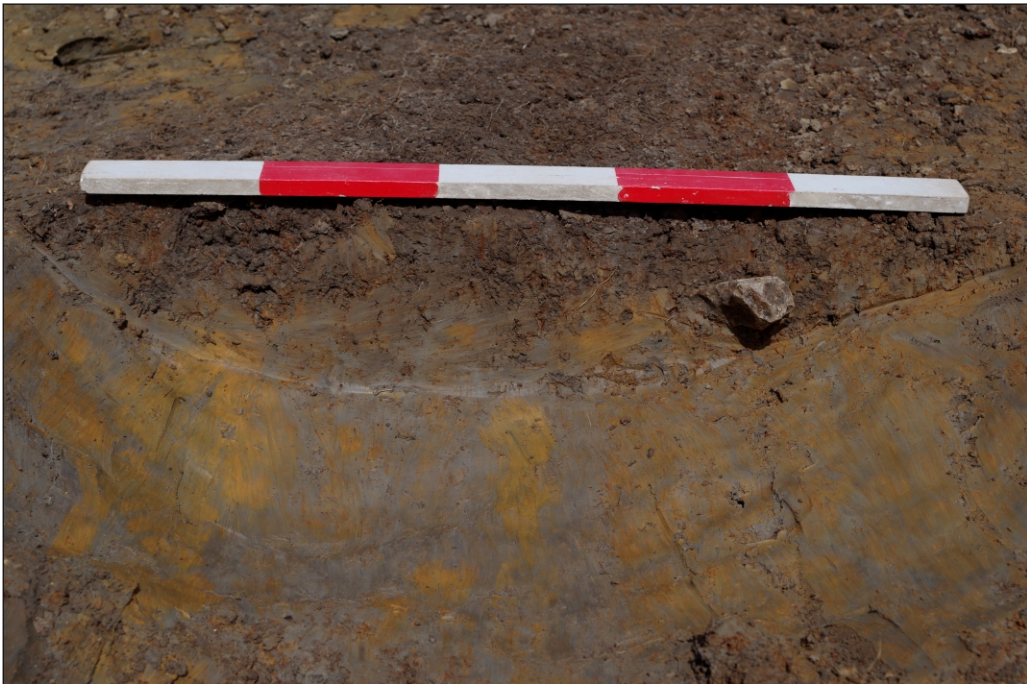


Plate 5: South-west facing section of gully 203 scale 0.5m



Plate 6: South-east facing section of gully 604 scale 0.5m



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Plate 7: South-south-east facing section of gully 705 scale 0.5m

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