



Shrewton Cricket Club Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 14/06488/FUL
Ref: 117770.02
September 2017

wessexarchaeology



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Document Information


Document title Shrewton Cricket Club, Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire
Document subtitle Archaeological Evaluation Report
Document reference 117770.02

Client name Shrewton Cricket Club
Address 45B Victoria Park, Great Cheverell, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 5TS

Site location Shrewton
County Wiltshire
National grid reference (NGR) 407265, 143950 (SU07265, 43950)
Statutory designations
Planning authority Wiltshire
Planning reference 14/06488/FUL
Museum name Salisbury Museum
Museum accession code N/A

WA project code 117770
Dates of fieldwork 4th & 31st August 2017
Fieldwork directed by Steve Thompson and Rachel Williams
Project management by Gareth Chaffey
Document compiled by Steve Thompson
Contributions from Grace Flood (initial research)
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Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1	Draft submitted to client	SDT	



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Shrewton Cricket Club, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of a 2.188 hectare parcel of land located in Clancy Field, Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire, SP3 4BE and centred on National Grid Reference 407265 143950

The proposed development comprises the creation of new cricket ground including a two-storey clubhouse, changing rooms, machinery shed, multi-use games area (MUGA), practice nets and car park. It will also involve the formation of new vehicular access from Nett Road and upgrading of the latter including the formation of four passing bays and improved visibility with A360.

Planning application 14/06488/FUL was granted on 6th February 2015 by Wiltshire Council with the condition that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken.

Subsequently a six test pit watching brief (TP 1 – 6) and a six trench and one excavation area evaluation (Tr 7 – 13) was undertaken which comprised an approximate 2.5% sample of the proposed development area.

No archaeological features were revealed within the watching brief and evaluation that would be impacted upon by the proposed development. Several tree throws were identified.

Two small fragments of burnt flint were recovered from a tree throw in Trench 10 but the origin of these finds is unclear.

The fieldwork was undertaken on the 4th and 31st August 2017.

Project Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Shrewton Cricket Club for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Sean McClure and George Clift. Stuart Cruse and the team from TG Cruse Groundworks Ltd are also thanked for their cooperation and help on site.

Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Clare King and Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger of Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS), who monitored the project on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Rachel Williams, Steve Thompson and Tom Dawkins and the project managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey.



Shrewton Cricket Club, Nett Road, Shrewton

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Shrewton Cricket Club, to carry out an archaeological trial evaluation of a 2.188 ha parcel of land located in Clancy Field, Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire, SP3 4BE. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 407265 143950 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the creation of new cricket ground including a two storey clubhouse, changing rooms, machinery shed, multi-use games area (MUGA), practice nets and car park. It will also involve the formation of new vehicular access from Nett Road and upgrading of the latter including the formation of four passing bays and improved visibility with A360.

1.1.3 The proposed development methodology will reduce the level along the route of the access road and west half of the cricket outfield down to the natural chalk. Conversely, the east half of the outfield will be subject to minor levelling, which will not impact the natural.

1.1.4 A planning application (14/06488/FUL) submitted to Wiltshire Council, was granted on 6th February 2015, subject to conditions. The following condition relates to archaeology:

Condition 7 No development shall commence within the area indicated (proposed development site) until:

- A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and
- The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.
- Reason: In the interests of Archaeology.

1.1.5 The planning notification also stated that the work should be conducted by a professionally recognised archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by the Wiltshire Council planning office.

1.1.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief (Wyvern Heritage and Landscape 2016) was approved in September 2016.

1.1.7 On 4th August 2017, WA undertook an archaeological watching brief and monitored the excavation of six test pits, the results of which are presented below. Based on the results of this investigation and following discussions with the Client and the Assistant County



Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) it was determined that further archaeological evaluation was appropriate to discharge the planning condition.

1.1.8 Subsequently WA prepared a WSI (WA 2017) setting out the methodologies and standards that were to be employed during the course of the archaeological evaluation, in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site and inform any future mitigation which may be required. This WSI was submitted to and agreed by the Client and WCAS prior to fieldwork commencing. In format and content the WSI conformed with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).

1.1.9 The evaluation comprised six trial trenches (approximately 30 m by 1.5 m) and an excavation area (20 m by 14 m) equating to a 2.5% sample of the proposed development area and was undertaken on the 31st August 2017.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation and previous test pit watching brief, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The proposed evaluation area is located in Clancy Field on the west side of Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 407265 143950. This is on the west side of Shrewton approximately 220 m (minimum distance) west of the High Street and the river Till. The field is approximately rectangular in plan, aligned north-west to south-east on its long axis. It is currently pasture (**Figure 1**).

1.3.2 The land slopes down to the west. Existing ground levels vary between 98.1 m to 109.0 m aOD from west to east.

1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as chalk, specifically the Seaford Chalk Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous investigations within Shrewton

2.1.1 Wessex Archaeology have undertaken several archaeological investigations within Shrewton including:

- a watching brief at the Old Coal Yard in 1998 (project no. 44962)
- an archaeological evaluation at The Limes in 2004 in advance of residential development (project no. 55680)
- a watching brief at Avonmouth Booster Station in 2005 (project no. 36021)



- a strip, map and record and watching brief at Cherry Lodge Farm in 2010 (project no. 72100)
- a historic building record and watching brief at the former Steam Laundry in 2015 (project no. 104590)

2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation of The Limes was located approximately 120 m west (min.) of the proposed Cricket Club development area. The archaeological potential of The Limes site was found to be generally low, with modern building construction and associated landscaping having caused truncation, including the removal of any traces of the buildings recorded on the early maps. Those archaeological remains which did survive were of a generally unknown date and function (WA 2004).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

2.2.1 Shrewton is one of several small settlements along the River Till. The proposed Cricket Club and east side of the village lie within Shrewton parish, whereas the west side of the village is within Maddington parish, with the river forming the parish boundary.

2.2.2 The proposed Cricket Club lies within the archaeologically rich landscape of Salisbury Plain within which there is a moderate to good potential for the survival of prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains.

2.2.3 Within the immediate vicinity of the village are Neolithic and Bronze Age burial landscape and funerary monuments including possible Bronze Age barrows (Monument nos. 1348789; 1348784) and a probably prehistoric linear ditch (Monument no. 1348813) identified from cropmarks within 500 m of the proposed Cricket Club. In the wider landscape, Robin Hood's Ball a Neolithic causewayed camp lies approximately 3.5 km to the north-east. Late Iron Age and early Romano-British settlements and cemetery at Maddington Farm; extensive water meadow systems of 17th century origin and the extensive remains of late 18th – early 20th century military training and infrastructure (WA 2015, 2).

2.2.4 The village is of pre-Conquest medieval origin, referred to as one of the Wintreburne manors in the Domesday Survey of AD1086 and, as such, is likely to have had a Romano-British or late Iron Age origin (ibid.). Activity is known in the area from at least the Saxon period (AD 410-1066) as an inhumation burial of this date has been found to the west of Nett Road within the village (Baggs et al 1995, 242-252). The present village is composed of a number of medieval settlements including those of Addeston, Homanton and Bourton (pastscape; Bourton medieval earthworks are recorded as monument no. SU 04 SE 136). Also, following the turnpiking of roads in the parish in the mid-18th century, the village of Shrewton expanded to include the nearby settlements of Maddington, Netton and Rolleston (Baggs et al 1995, 242-252).

2.2.5 Before 1800 Shrewton village consisted of buildings around the church and on the east side of High Street. Buildings on the west side of the River Till in Maddington formed the west side of the High Street (ibid). To the west of proposed Cricket Club is Shrewton Manor (built circa. 1602). An account of 1840 states that the Manor had some 191 acres of farmable land, whereas 'a farm of 410 acres was worked from buildings immediately to the north of it' (Currie 1995, 248). Buildings within Shrewton tend to date from the post-medieval (early 17th century) onwards (pastscape). However, many houses were rebuilt in the 19th century, when the population and size of the village expanded. A severe flood in 1841 impacted all the villages along the River Till with reports of 28 buildings destroyed and 300 people left homeless (Baggs et al 1995, 242-252).



2.2.6 No cartographic evidence has been found for substantial previous development on site. The proposed Cricket Club field is depicted on the 1840 Shrewton parish Tithe map as an arable field named Path Lynch, owned by Erle Drax and occupied by Charles Wansbrough. Ordnance Survey mapping from 1881 onwards (National Library of Scotland) show no development on the site apart from a small rectangular structure and enclosure at the north corner of the field first shown on the 1939 OS mapping. 1900 and later OS mapping depicts a footpath along the south-west boundary of the proposed Cricket Club and fields to the west and north-west of the site are labelled as Allotment Gardens. The fields to the south of the site on the west and east sides of Nett Road were developed in the 1960s or early 1970s as Nettbury and Nettley Farm respectively.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (WA 2017) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:

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

3.2 General objectives

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

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

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (WA 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The initial work comprised the monitoring of six test pits (numbered TP 1 – 6) measuring approximately 1.70 m by 1.50 m. This was followed by the excavation of six trial trenches (numbered Tr 7 – 12) measuring approximately 25 m by 1.5 m and a 20 m by 14m

excavation area (Tr 13) located on the footprint of the proposed pavilion. This work equated to a 2.5% sample of the proposed development area.

4.3 Setting out of the trenches

- 4.3.1 All test pits and trenches were set out using GNSS (Figure 1). The trench locations will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and Ordnance Datum (OD) (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15.
- 4.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand.
- 4.3.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 4.3.4 On completion of the works the trenches were not backfilled but remained open at the request of the Client.

Recording

- 4.3.5 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.3.6 The test pits and evaluation trenches were recorded using sequential unique context numbers prefixed by the relevant trench number – thus TP 1 numbers commenced from 101 and TR 12 from 1201 and so on.
- 4.3.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.3.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.4 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.4.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (WA 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).



4.5 Monitoring

- 4.5.1 Clare King Assistant County Archaeologist from WCAS, monitored the field work on behalf of the LPA.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

- 5.1.2 The following result section should be read in conjunction with the trench descriptions in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Site wide stratigraphy and soil sequence

- 5.2.1 The overlying material was uniform across the Site with 0.10 – 0.30 m of topsoil and turf sealing between 0.10 – 0.23 m thick subsoil deposit. Only TPs 5 and 6 and Tr 13 revealed topsoil sealing the natural geology.

- 5.2.2 The natural geology was identified as weathered chalk with occasional patches of flint and periglacial striping and solifluction channels. (**Figure 1, Plates 1 – 4**)

5.3 Results

- 5.3.1 A number of tree throws were observed (**Figure 1, Plates 5 – 10**) (two in Tr 9, one in Tr 10, one in Tr 11 and seven in Tr 13) and they were investigated to confirm the interpretation. Tree throw 1004 in Tr 10 was recorded as irregular in shape and 2.60 m long by 1.60 m wide and 0.40 m deep with concave sides. Tree throw 1004 contained two small fragments of burnt flint, which though un-dateable are intrinsically linked with prehistoric activity. There was no evidence of *in situ* burning or any other human activity associated with the natural feature.

- 5.3.2 No archaeological features or other finds were identified either within the trenches or the excavated upcast from the trench excavation.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 As indicated above only two small fragments of burnt flint (weight 20 grams) were recovered during the course of the evaluation and watching brief. No other finds of any period were recovered.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No features or deposits were identified which would have benefited from environmental sampling and analysis.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The evaluation at the Site of the proposed new Shrewton Cricket Club was successful in its stated aim of identifying that despite being in an area of relatively high archaeological potential that no remains were observed within the evaluation trenches that will be impacted upon by the proposed development.



- 8.1.2 The recovery of two small fragments of burnt flint is potentially interesting as it may be as a result of prehistoric activity in the form of pot boilers or the production of temper for pottery. However what activity may have been taking place did not leave any evidence or remnant in the underlying geology and was likely destroyed by ploughing and agricultural activity in antiquity. As a result, no archaeological remains were observed.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code which has yet to be assigned. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **Site Code - 117770**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 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 museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

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

10.2 Third party data copyright

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



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- Wyvern Heritage and Landscape 2016, *Written Scheme of Investigation, Archaeological watching brief at Clancy Field, Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire, SP3 4HB*. Unpublished client report. 29th April 2016
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ONLINE RESOURCES

British History Online. Victoria County History – Wiltshire. Volume 15. Parishes: Shrewton
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol15/pp242-252#anchorn24>

Geology of Britain viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

National Library of Scotland: Map images <http://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/#>

Pastscape <https://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

All websites accessed 21-22 August 2017



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Trench summaries

Bgl: Below Ground Level

CBM : Ceramic Brick Material (brick and tile)

Test Pit 1	Dimensions :	1.70 m b 1.25 m by 0.40 m	Ground surface level:	111.03m aOD
	Centre Point Coordinates (NGR):	407301.50, 143983.29		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
101	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf, Dark grey brown clay with rare sub angular medium flint gravels. Moderately loose. Diffuse horizon with 102.	0 – 0.25 m	
102	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with rare sub angular medium gravels, with distinct horizon with underlying natural chalk 103	0.25 – 35 m	
103	Natural	Weathered chalk, off-white chalk with mid to light brown silty clay periglacial striping and solifluction channels.	0.35 m+	
Notes	No archaeology observed.			

Test Pit 2	Dimensions :	1.70 m by 1.25 m by 0.35 m	Ground surface level:	111.05 m aOD
	Centre Point Coordinates (NGR):	407322.27, 143934.56		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
201	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf, Dark grey brown clay with rare sub angular medium flint gravels. Moderately loose. Diffuse horizon with 202.	0 – 0.24 m	
202	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with rare sub angular medium gravels, with distinct horizon with underlying natural chalk 203	0.24 – 0.30 m	
203	Natural	Weathered chalk, off-white chalk with mid to light brown silty clay periglacial striping and solifluction channels.	0.30 m	
Notes	No archaeology observed.			

Test Pit 3	Dimensions :	1.70 m by 1.25 m by 0.40 m	Ground surface level:	110.42 m aOD
	Centre Point Coordinates (NGR):	407259.70, 143924.51		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
301	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf, Dark grey brown clay with rare sub angular medium flint gravels. Moderately loose. Diffuse horizon with 302.	0 – 0.24 m	
302	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with rare sub angular medium gravels, with distinct horizon with underlying natural chalk 303	0.24 – 0.35 m	
303	Natural	Weathered chalk, off-white chalk with mid to light brown silty clay periglacial striping and solifluction channels.	0.35 m	
Notes	No archaeology observed.			



Test Pit 4	Dimensions :	1.95 m by 1.25 m by 0.62 m	Ground surface level:	111.03 m aOD
	Centre Point Coordinates (NGR):	407303.35, 143907.30		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
401	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf. Dark grey brown clay with rare sub angular medium flint gravels. Moderately loose. Diffuse horizon with 402.	0 – 027 m	
402	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with rare sub angular medium gravels, with distinct horizon with underlying natural chalk 403	027 – 0.50 m	
403	Natural	Weathered chalk, off-white chalk with md to light brown silty clay periglacial striping and solifluction channels.	0.50 m+	
Notes	No archaeology observed.			

Test Pit 5	Dimensions :	1.60 m by 1.25 m by 0.40 m	Ground surface level:	110.28 m aOD
	Centre Point Coordinates (NGR):	407261.78, 143890.75		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
501	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf. Dark grey brown clay with rare sub angular medium flint gravels. Moderately loose. Diffuse horizon with 502. No clear subsoil observed	0 – 0.27 m	
502	Natural	Weathered chalk, off-white chalk with mid to light brown silty clay periglacial striping and solifluction channels.	0.27 m +	
Notes	No archaeology observed.			

Test Pit 6	Dimensions :	1.74 m by 1.25 m by 0.35 m	Ground surface level:	108.52 m aOD
	Centre Point Coordinates (NGR):	407199.15, 143961.22		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
601	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf. Dark grey brown clay with rare sub angular medium flint gravels. Moderately loose. Diffuse horizon with 602. No clear subsoil observed	0 – 0.25 m	
602	Natural	Weathered chalk, off-white chalk with mid to light brown silty clay periglacial striping and solifluction channels.	0.25 m +	
Notes	No archaeology observed.			

Trench 7	Dimensions :	26 m by 1.50 m by 0.50m	Ground surface level:	108.40 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	407215.74, 144025.46 407206.32, 144002.46		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
701	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf. Dark brown silty clay with common angular medium flint gravels and rare sub angular chalks. Heavy rooting throughout. Moderately loose. Fairly clear horizon to 702	0 – 0.15 m	
702	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with common sub angular chalks flecks and fragments and sparse angular flints. Material dragged up from the natural chalk.	0.15 – 0.30 m	
703	Natural	Weathered periglacial chalk.	0.30 m+	
Notes	No archaeology observed.			



Trench 8	Dimensions :	26 m by 1.50 m by 0.40 m	Ground surface level:	109.97 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	407250.76, 143990.59 407226.58, 143984.34		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
801	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf, Dark brown silty clay with common angular medium flint gravels and rare sub angular chalks. Heavy rooting throughout. Moderately loose. Fairly clear horizon to 802	0 – 0.15 m	
802	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with common sub angular chalks flecks and fragments and sparse angular flints. Material dragged up from the natural chalk.	0.15 – 0.25 m	
803	Natural	Weathered periglacial chalk.	0.25 m+	
Notes	No archaeology observed.			

Trench 9	Dimensions :	25 m by 1.50 m by 0.40 m	Ground surface level:	m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	407236.48, 143972.14 407228.00, 143950.15		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
901	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf, Dark brown silty clay with common angular medium flint gravels and rare sub angular chalks. Heavy rooting throughout. Moderately loose. Fairly clear horizon to 902	0 – 0.20 m	
902	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with common sub angular chalks flecks and fragments and sparse angular flints. Material dragged up from the natural chalk.	0.20 – 0.35 m	
903	Natural	Weathered periglacial chalk.	0.35 m+	
904	Cut	Tree throw	-	
905	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
906	Cut	Tree throw	-	
907	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
Notes	No archaeology observed.			

Trench 10	Dimensions :	27 m by 1.50 m by 0.50 m	Ground surface level:	m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	407214.75, 143942.09 407221.17, 143917.99		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
1001	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf, Dark brown silty clay with common angular medium flint gravels and rare sub angular chalks. Heavy rooting throughout. Moderately loose. Fairly clear horizon to 1002	0 – 20 m	
1002	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with common sub angular chalks flecks and fragments and sparse angular flints. Material dragged up from the natural chalk.	0.20 – 0.40 m	
1003	Natural	Weathered periglacial chalk.	0.40 m+	
1004	Cut	Tree throw. Irregular shape with concave sides, recorded as 2.60 m long by 1.80 m wide and 0.40 m deep.	0.40m deep	
1005	Fill	Tree throw fill. Secondary fill, mid brown silty clay with 20% angular flints and 3% small chalk fragments and rare burnt flint.	0.40 m thick	
Notes	The trench was widened around the tree throw so that the feature could be revealed completely. No archaeology was revealed.			



Trench 11	Dimensions :	25 m by 1.50 m by 0.40 m	Ground surface level:	107.89 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	407181.73, 143937.30 407185.22, 143914.14		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
1101	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf, Dark brown silty clay with common angular medium flint gravels and rare sub angular chalks. Heavy rooting throughout. Moderately loose. Fairly clear horizon to 1102	0 – 0.10 m	
1102	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with common sub angular chalks flecks and fragments and sparse angular flints. Material dragged up from the natural chalk.	0.10 – 0.28 m	
1103	Natural	Weathered periglacial chalk.	0.28 m+	
1104	Cut	Tree throw	-	
1105	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
Notes	No archaeology was observed.			

Trench 12	Dimensions :		Ground surface level:	110.02 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	407222.58, 143891.72 407247.60, 143879.35		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
1201	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf, Dark brown silty clay with common angular medium flint gravels and rare sub angular chalks. Heavy rooting throughout. Moderately loose. Fairly clear horizon to 1202	0 – 0.22 m	
1202	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with common sub angular chalks flecks and fragments and sparse angular flints. Material dragged up from the natural chalk.	0.22 – 0.34 m	
1203	Natural	Weathered periglacial chalk.	0.34	
Notes	No archaeology was observed.			

Trench 13	Dimensions :	20 m by 14 m by 0.36 m	Ground surface level:	108.34 m aOD
	Area Outline Coordinates (NGR):	407190.76, 143981.86 407203.87, 143976.41 407195.94, 143958.22 407183.22, 143963.46		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
1301	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf, Dark brown silty clay with common angular medium flint gravels and rare sub angular chalks. Heavy rooting throughout. Moderately loose. Fairly clear horizon to 1202	0 – 0.30 m	
1302	Natural	Weathered periglacial chalk.	0.30 m +	
1303	Cut	Tree throw	-	
1304	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
1305	Cut	Tree throw	-	
1306	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
1307	Cut	Tree throw	-	
1308	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
1309	Cut	Tree throw	-	
1310	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
1311	Cut	Tree throw	-	
1312	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
1313	Cut	Tree throw	-	
1314	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
1315	Cut	Tree throw	-	
1316	Fill	Tree throw fill	-	
Notes	A number of the tree throws were investigated to confirm the interpretation. No archaeology was observed			



Appendix 2 – Oasis Record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-296068

Project details

Project name	Shrewton Cricket Club, Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire, Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Shrewton Cricket Club, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of a 2.188 hectare parcel of land located in Clancy Field, Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire, SP3 4BE and centred on National Grid Reference 407265 143950. The proposed development comprises the creation of new cricket ground including a two-storey clubhouse, changing rooms, machinery shed, multi-use games area (MUGA), practice nets and car park. It will also involve the formation of new vehicular access from Nett Road and upgrading of the latter including the formation of four passing bays and improved visibility with A360. Planning application 14/06488/FUL was granted on 6th February 2015 by Wiltshire Council with the condition that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken. Subsequently a six test pit watching brief (TP 1 - 6) and a six trench and one excavation area evaluation (Tr 7 - 13) was undertaken which comprised an approximate 2.5% sample of the proposed development area. No archaeological features were revealed within the watching brief and evaluation that would be impacted upon by the proposed development. Several tree throws were identified. Two small fragments of burnt flint were recovered from a tree throw in Trench 10 but the origin of these finds is unclear. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 4th and 31st August 2017.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2017 End: 31-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	14/06488/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	TREE THROW Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Test Pits"
Development type	Rural commercial
Development type	Cricket Pitch and amenities
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SHREWTON Shrewton Cricket Club, Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire



Postcode	SP34BE
Study area	2.19 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 407265 143950 50.927019381579 -1.420450086378 50 55 37 N 001 25 13 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 98.1m Max: 109m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wyvern Heritage and Landscape
Project director/manager	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Project supervisor	Steve Thompson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Shrewton Cricket Club

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title	Shrewton Cricket Club, Nett Road, Shrewton, Wiltshire, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thompson, S.
Other bibliographic details	117770.02
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury, Wiltshire
Description	Unpublished Grey Literature client report in A4 format - with figures and plates
Entered by	Steve Thompson (s.thompson@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	18 September 2017



Plate 1: South facing representative section of Test Pit 1 (scale 1 m)



Plate 2: North-west representative facing section of Trench 8 (scale 1 m)


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Plate 3: East facing representative section of Trench 11 (scale 1 m)



Plate 4: East facing representative section of Trench 13 (scale 1 m)


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Plate 5: Trench 10 from the north-west (prior to extension to investigate tree throw 1004) (scale 2 m, 1 m)



Plate 6: Tree throw 1004 from the west (scale 1 m)


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Plate 7: Trench 11 from the north (scale 2 m, 1 m)



Plate 8: Topsoil stripping of Trench 13



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Plate 9: Trench 13 from the east (Scale 2 x 2 m)



Plate 10: Trench 13 from the southwest (2 x 2 m)

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