



Salisbury Lodge Newton Tony, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



Planning Ref: 19/06509/FUL
Ref: 224840.03
August 2019



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2019, all rights reserved.

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

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.

Document Information

Document title	Salisbury Lodge, Newton Tony, Wiltshire
Document subtitle	Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference	224840.03
Client name	RPS Consulting Services
Address	Burlington House Lypiatt Road Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL50 2SY
Site location	Salisbury Lodge, Cholderton Road Wilbury Newton Tony SP4 0HW
County	Wiltshire
National grid reference (NGR)	421645 141775
Statutory designations	Scheduled Monument List Entry Number: 1005629
Planning authority	Wiltshire Council
Planning reference	19/06509/FUL
Museum name	Salisbury and South Wilts Museum
Museum accession code	TBC
WA project code	224840
Date of fieldwork	20th of August 2019
Fieldwork directed by	Peter Capps
Project management by	Damian De Rosa
Document compiled by	Peter Capps
Graphics by	Kitty Foster

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 22/08/19	Internal draft	PC	DDR
2 23/08/19	External draft to client	DDR	
3	Final		



Contents

Summary	ii
Acknowledgements.....	ii
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Project and planning background.....	3
1.2 Scope of the report	4
1.3 Location, topography and geology	4
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
3.1 General aims	6
3.2 General objectives	6
3.3 Site-specific objectives.....	6
4 METHODS.....	7
4.1 Introduction.....	7
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	7
4.3 Monitoring.....	8
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	8
6 FINDS.....	9
7 ENVIRONMENTAL.....	9
8 DISCUSSION	9
9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	9
9.1 Museum.....	9
9.2 Preparation of the archive	9
9.3 Selection policy.....	9
9.4 Security copy	10
9.5 OASIS	10
10 COPYRIGHT	10
10.1 Archive and report copyright	10
10.2 Third party data copyright	10
REFERENCES	11
APPENDICES	12
Appendix 1 Trench summaries	12
Appendix 2 Oasis Form	14

List of Figures

Figure 1 The site and proposed development with excavated trenches.

List of Plates

- Cover: Working shot of Trench 1 - Recording ditch 103
- Plate 1** Trench 1 from the north west. 1m and 2m scale
- Plate 2** North facing section of ditch 103 from the north. 1m scale
- Plate 3** Trench 2 from the west. 1m and 2m scale
- Plate 4** South facing section of ditch 203 and associated bank from the south west. 1m and 2m scale
- Plate 5** South east facing section of trench 1. 1m scale
- Plate 6** Wilbury House round barrow from the south west. 2m scale.



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting ('the client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation on a c. 750 m² parcel of land located at Salisbury Lodge, Cholderton Road, Wilbury, Newton Tony, SP4 0HW, centred on NGR 421645 141775 here after the 'site'.

The evaluation was undertaken to inform a planning application for the redevelopment of the site. A scheduled monument 'Wilbury House round barrow' lies immediately to the east of the development area, and the main aim of the evaluation was to determine if any archaeological features associated with the barrow extend into the site.

The evaluation consisted of two trenches. The original planned trench 1 measures 20m in length and 1.6m wide. At its north eastern end a north-south aligned ditch was encountered. No finds were recovered. A second trench measuring 7.35m in length and 1.6m wide was excavated 6 meters to the south along the projected route of the ditch, to confirm it was not associated with the scheduled barrow and confirm its orientation. Again, no finds were present, but it did confirm the direction and orientation of the ditch and demonstrate its association with a low bank running of the same orientation.

It is likely that the ditch and bank are associated with the landscaping within the grounds of Wilbury House during the 18th and 19th centuries, more specifically the network of tracks and pathways running through the woodland in this area of the grounds. The ditch and bank are probably the demarcation and drainage along edge of one of these.

The evaluation did not reveal any archaeology associated with the 'Wilbury House round barrow'.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank RPS Consulting, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Phil Bethell. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Martin Brown, the Assistant County Archaeologist who monitored the project for Wiltshire County Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Peter Capps, with the assistance of Jonathan Turner. This report was written by Peter Capps and edited by Damian De Rosa. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Salisbury Lodge, Newton Tony - Evaluation

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting, on behalf of Mr & Mrs Rory Guinness, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a c. 750 m² parcel of land located at Salisbury Lodge, Cholderton Road, Wilbury, Newton Tony SP4 0HW centred on NGR 421645 141775 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 A planning application (Ref: 19/06509/FUL) has been submitted to Wiltshire Council, the local planning authority (LPA) for the proposed development of the site comprising the demolition of an existing dwelling ('Salisbury Lodge') and erection of a replacement dwelling.

1.1.3 Historic England provided pre-application advice (Ref. PA00933948 and a formal consultation response (Ref. P01090870) with regard to the planning application. This drew attention to the scheduled 'Wilbury House round barrow' (List entry no. 1005629) that lies adjacent to the development area (**Plate 6**) and highlighted that any new services required for the replacement dwelling would need to avoid the monument. The 'neglected state' of the barrow, which is recorded on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register as 'vulnerable' due to the growth of brush and saplings, was also noted, prompting the recommendation that 'there would be the potential to implement a Section 106 Agreement to facilitate the clearing of this sensitive, nationally designated monument, and for its continued maintenance.' No other specific concerns were raised with respect to archaeology.

1.1.4 The Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council also issued pre-application advice and a formal consultation response (Ref. CWI18823), which focussed on the archaeological implications of the development. The consultation response stated that:

'The presence of the barrow raises potential for further archaeological remains to be present within its immediate environs. Monuments of this type frequently became the focus of wider activity following their original construction and this may include other ring ditches enclosing burials, or unenclosed, associated burials made during the later Neolithic or Bronze Age, but not within the barrow itself. Later activity may also include Anglo-Saxon burial close to barrows, where much older burial mounds appear to have been adopted by the new community.'

1.1.5 Consequently, the Assistant County Archaeologist recommended that:

'the applicant undertakes a programme of archaeological evaluation to determine both the presence of, and the significance of any remains present within the proposed development area. The results of this evaluation will inform our further recommendations, including the need for any further archaeological mitigation works. While mitigation may be undertaken under condition, the evaluation should be undertaken pre-determination.'

1.1.6 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The Assistant County archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.7 The evaluation comprising 2 trial trenches was undertaken on the 20th of August 2019.

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, 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 evaluation area is located at Salisbury Lodge, Cholderton Road, Wilbury, Newton Tony, SP4 0HW. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 421645 141775 (**Fig. 1**).

1.3.2 The site is accessed through a gate directly off the A338, which leads on to an asphalt path. The footprint of the proposed new lodge and car parking area to the west of the path currently lies in a clearing within the woodland under grass and scrub but was until recently covered in trees.

1.3.3 Existing ground levels are generally flat within the site at a height of 109.40 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation – Chalk; sedimentary bedrock formed between 89.8 and 83.6 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (British Geological Survey online viewer). No superficial deposits are recorded. (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The principle archaeological interest in the site relates to the scheduled 'Wilbury House round barrow' (List entry no. 1005629) (**Plate 6**), the boundary of which lies immediately east of the development area.

2.1.2 The formal list entry description is relatively brief, but includes the following description:

'This monument includes a bowl barrow situated on a south east facing slope overlooking the valley of the River Bourne. The barrow survives as a circular mound measuring up to 21m in diameter and 2.5m high surrounded by the buried quarry ditch from which the construction material was derived. The barrow lies within the Grade II Registered Park of Wilbury House (2253) and is crossed by the parish boundary between Cholderton and Newton Tony.'

2.1.3 The barrow, also known as 'Cholderton 2' (Goddard 1913, 225), is not known to have been the subject of any antiquarian or modern archaeological excavation. However, many of the more prominent barrow mounds in Wiltshire were investigated by intrusive means, particularly during the 19th century, often without any documentation. As a result,

comparatively little is known with regard to the 'Wilbury House round barrow'. The footprint of the ditch that presumably enclosed the mound, for example, has not been recorded.

- 2.1.4 Although some circular earthen monuments were constructed during the Neolithic, particularly in the latter stages of the period, it is generally accepted that the majority of round barrows date to the Early Bronze Age. In some areas, however, the tradition of barrow construction seems to have also persisted into the early part of the Middle Bronze Age and beyond. Nevertheless, the appearance and proliferation of round barrows appears to represent a distinct shift in ceremonial and funerary traditions at the end of the Late Neolithic and into the Early Bronze Age. Since many Middle Bronze Age barrows tend to be comparatively small, it is suspected that the 'Wilbury House round barrow' is not an especially late example.
- 2.1.5 Whilst often superficially similar above ground, it is apparent that round barrows varied considerably in terms of their morphology, with some appearing to have been the product of more than one phase of construction, remodelling or elaboration. Detailed examination of an increasingly large number of round barrows, combined with refinements in geophysical survey techniques, has shown that many examples had a long history of sequential development. Occasionally, round barrows represent a later stage in the development and re-use of earlier types of monument, as seems to have been the case with the Bulford Henges (List entry no. 1449706).
- 2.1.6 The ditches that enclose the mounds of many round barrows sometimes appear to be too small to have produced enough material for the construction of the internal mound. This may account for the occasional presence of infilled quarry pits in the surrounding area; these presumably having been excavated to provide material to augment a pre-existing mound and/or where geology was suitable, to add a fresh capping of clean chalk.
- 2.1.7 Structurally, round barrows may include central mounds of varying sizes, causewayed or continuous ditches (although some, particularly later examples lack ditches), berms, banks, circles of pits, posts or stakes and evidence for chambers, cists or timber structures. Excavated examples have revealed the remains of different combinations of burials, including individual and multiple interments, and inhumations and cremations of different dates. These may be located within the interior or exterior ('satellite burials') of the monument, within encircling ditches and sometimes appear to be entirely absent.
- 2.1.8 In some instances, round barrows continued to influence activity long after they were first constructed, with excavated examples producing evidence of secondary interments and other forms of activity within and around the monuments during the latter stages of the Bronze Age, the Iron Age and the Romano-British period. The presence of Saxon cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of earlier barrows is also a well-documented phenomenon, as illustrated by the case of Barrow Clump on Salisbury Plain (Andrews et al. in prep.).
- 2.1.9 Although scattered and isolated examples are common, many round barrows in Wiltshire occur in groups of varying sizes, variously arranged to form nucleated cemeteries, more dispersed clusters, and linear groupings. The earthwork mounds, banks and ditches that would have once rendered many round barrows prominent above ground have since been levelled, often due to development and agriculture, and before their presence was recorded. In other instances, the form of the monuments (i.e., those originally lacking prominent earthworks) may have predisposed them to maintaining little, if any visible presence after the passage of millennia. Consequently, it is possible that the 'Wilbury House round barrow' may have been accompanied by other, similar monuments.

- 2.1.10 There may also be some potential for the presence of other forms of archaeological remains, including evidence of activity associated with the early development of the Wilbury House estate. Wilbury House was constructed c. 1710 on the site of Newton Tony Manor, and the park laid out shortly afterwards. However, the development area lies on the periphery of the park, adjacent to the road that, for part of its length, corresponds roughly with the Cholderton/Newton Tony parish boundary. Early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping indicate that this area was part of a woodland boundary on the edge of the park, which was traversed by several paths. This suggests that the potential in this regard may be somewhat limited.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in compliance with the ClfA's *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.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- 3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (Grove and Croft 2012), the site-specific objective of the evaluation is:

- To identify and characterise any archaeologically significant remains associated with the scheduled 'Wilbury House round barrow'; and
- To establish where possible the impact that recent woodland coverage of the site may have had on the archaeological resource, which may be present within the site.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) 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 trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, with the exception of trench 2 which was part of a contingency and was positioned based on-site needs (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.2 2 trial trenches, one measuring 20m in length and 1.6 m wide, and one measuring 7.35m in length and 1.6m wide were excavated in level spits using a JCB type wheeled back hoe equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context.

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

Recording

4.2.6 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.

4.2.7 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.

4.2.8 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.

4.3 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

- 5.1.1 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows archaeological features recorded within the trenches.
- 5.1.2 Both excavated trial trenches contained archaeology. A single ditch was found at the north eastern end of trench 1, trench 2 was then excavated 6m to the south, along the projected route of the ditch (**Fig. 1**).
- 5.1.3 Across the site topsoil consisted of a dark brown clay loam, with occasional small to medium sub rounded chalk and sub angular flint inclusions. This was heavily rooted, with well established grass and other vegetation above. The topsoil was between 0.26 and 0.35m thick (**Plate 5**).
- 5.1.4 Across the site the natural was a withered chalk with occasional flint nodules and patches of silt and peagrit. Although there appeared to be some evidence of root disturbance the majority of the natural within the excavated trenches appears to have only minor disturbance (**Plate 1** and **Plate 3**).
- 5.1.5 A single ditch was encountered across both trenches and was recorded as 103 in trench 1 (**Plate 1** and **Plate 2**) and 203 in trench 2 (**Plates 3** and **4**).
- 5.1.6 Ditch 103 was 1.5m wide and 0.75m deep aligned north-south extended across the full width of the trench, at an oblique angle (**Fig. 1, plate 1**). It had two fills, 105 and 104. Its lower fill 104 was a mid-yellowish-brown silty loam with rare medium to large sized flint nodules and abundant small to medium sub rounded chalk. Above this 105 was a single secondary fill, a dark grey brown silty loam with rare sub angular chalk pebbles. Both fills appear to have entered the ditch gradually over a long period of time (**Plate 2**). No finds were present within any of the fills.
- 5.1.7 Ditch 203, the continuation of 103, was also aligned north-south (**Fig. 1**). It was 1.88m wide and extended across the full width of trench 2. It had a flat base and moderately sloping convex sides, however unlike 103 it had a distinct step on its western edge. It contained three fills, and also contained a patch of disturbed material, 207, in its upper fill, the result of root activity.
- 5.1.8 Its lower fill 204 consisted of a greyish mid to light brown clay loam with abundant small sub rounded chalk. This fill is most likely the result of the initial stabilisation of the features edges, along with loose material left in the base of the ditch after it was dug.
- 5.1.9 Above this fill was 205, a secondary fill of greyish mid brown clay loam with common small to medium sized sub rounded chalk and occasional flint nodules. This was overlain by 206, another clay loam but with abundant small to medium sub rounded chalk inclusions. These fills both also make up part of an immediately adjacent bank to the east of the ditch. The material making up the bank has partly slumped and filled the ditch. It is clear that these two fills represent the up cast over burden, which have eroded from the bank and entered the ditch from its eastern edge (**plate 4**). No finds were present within any of the fills.



6 FINDS

6.1.1 No finds were identified or recovered during the evaluation

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The ditch found across the two trenches appears to represent a track side or path side ditch. A review of the 1880 OS mapping included in the heritage statement (Milton, 2018) shows that the area was crisscrossed by pathways and tracks, making up part of the parkland landscape. It is most probable that the ditch corresponds with the edge of one of these. Most likely a track which exited the grounds via the still existing entrance on to A338.

8.1.2 The evaluation failed to identify any archaeology which could be potentially associated with the 'Wilbury House Round barrow'.

8.1.3 The top of the natural chalk geology does not appear to have been impacted or truncated by root activity despite the site, now a clearing, having been until recently under dense woodland cover.

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. 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, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire 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 **project code 224840**, 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.

REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (21/08/2019)
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- Goddard E H 1913, A List of the Prehistoric, Roman and Pagan Saxon Antiquities in the County of Wilts Arranged under Parishes, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine 38 (1913-14), 153–378
- Grove J and Croft B (eds) 2012 *The Archaeology of South West England. South West Archaeological Research Framework*. Somerset County Council
- Historic England 2015a *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE project managers' guide*. Swindon, Historic England
- Historic England 2015b *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*. Swindon, Historic England
- Historic England National Heritage List for England – Wilbury House round barrow <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005629> (accessed 14/08/2019)
- Elaine Milton Heritage and Planning Limited, 2018, *Heritage assessment, Wilbury House, Newton Tony, SP4 0HS*.
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2019 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished client report ref 224840.01



APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 20m	Width 1.60m	Depth 0.40m
Easting 421648.467		Northing 141769.778		109.231 M aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101	-	Topsoil	Greyish dark brown clay loam with frequent small to medium sized sub angular chalk and occasional medium sized flints. Covered in well-established grass and other vegetation and heavily rooted throughout.	0-0.35
102	-	Natural	Weathered chalk with Conon flint nodules and occasional silty patches and peagrit	0.35+
103	FW 104, 105	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, convex sides and a flat base. Length: 2.70m. Width: 1.50m. Depth: 0.75m.	0.35- 1.1
104	FO 103	Secondary fill	Mid yellowish-brown silty loam with rare 5% coarse 30-70mm flint nodules poorly sorted abundant 45-50% fine 5-20mm chalk pebbles well sorted inclusions	
105	FO 103	Secondary fill	Dark grey brown silty loam with rare 3% fine 5-20mm sub-angular chalk pebbles unsorted inclusions	

Trench No 2		Length 7.35m	Width 1.60m	Depth 0.35m
Easting 421651.293		Northing 141763.557		109.248 M aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201	-	Topsoil	Mid to dark brown clay loam with common small sub rounded chalk and occasional sub rounded to sub angular flints. Grass and other vegetation above and heavily rooted throughout.	0-0.26
202	-	Natural	Weathered chalk natural with occasional flint nodules and occasional patches of silt and pea grit.	0.26m+
203	FW 204, 205, 206, 207	Ditch	Linear ditch with moderate, convex sides and a flat base. Length: >1.60m. Width: 1.88m. Depth: 0.58m.	0.26-0.84
204	FO 203	Primary fill	Greyish mid to light brown clay loam with abundant small sub rounded chalk inclusions	



205	FO 204	Secondary fill	Greyish mid brown clay loam with common small to medium sub rounded chalk and occasional flint nodules inclusions	
206	FO 203	Secondary fill	Mid to light greyish brown clay loam with abundant sub rounded chalk and occasional sub-angular flints inclusions	
207	FO 203	Disturbance	Dark brown clay loam with occasional small sub rounded chalk and flints inclusions	



Appendix 2 Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-364671

Project details

Project name	Salisbury Lodge, Newton Tony, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation prior to the development of a new gatehouse lodge at Wilbury House, Newton Tony. The site is immediately adjacent to a scheduled barrow. Two eval trenches were excavated but the only archaeological feature encountered was a ditch and bank relating to the sites landscaping in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2019 End: 20-08-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	19/06509/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	224840 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	1005629 - NHLE No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 7 - Scrub
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY NEWTON TONY Salisbury Lodge, Newton Tony, Wiltshire
Postcode	SP4 0HW
Study area	750 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 421645 141775 50.924960059989 -1.400013268189 50 55 29 N 001 24 00 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 108.88m Max: 108.98m

Project creators



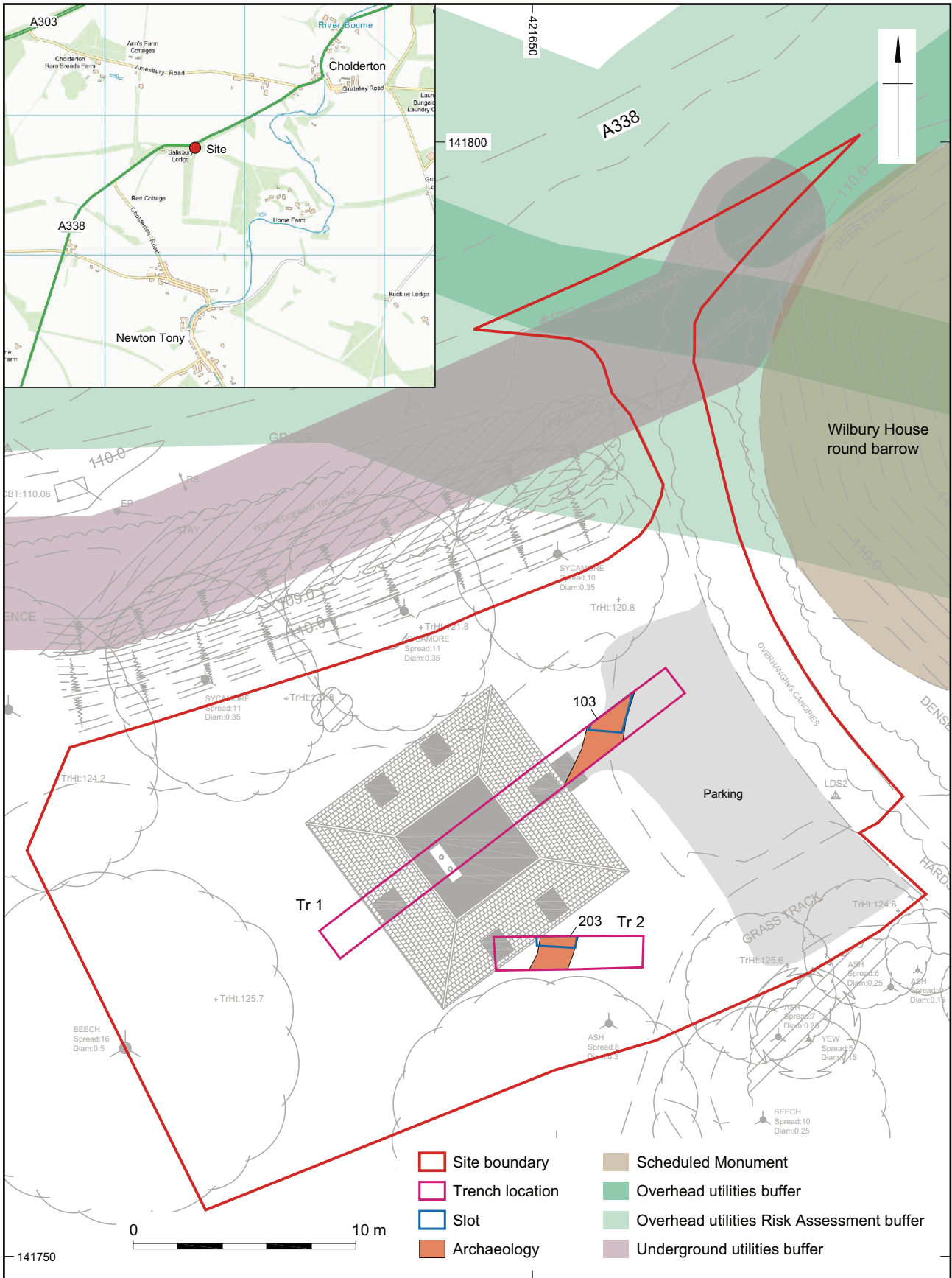
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Peter Capps
Type of sponsor/funding body	RPS Consulting


Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Salisbury Lodge, Newton Tony, Wiltshire Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capps, P.
Other bibliographic details	224840.03
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA standard A4 format text report with figure and plates



 Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	Base plan supplied by client. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2019. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	27/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:40,000 & 1:250 @A4	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\224840\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval2019_08_27		

The site and proposed development with excavated trenches

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1 from the North west. 1m and 2m scale



Plate 2: North facing section of ditch 103 from the north. 1m scale


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	27/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\224840\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_08_27		



Plate 3: Trench 2 from the west. 1m and 2m scale



Plate 4: South facing section of ditch 203 and associated bank from the south west. 1m and 2m scale



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	27/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\224840\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_08_27		



Plate 5: South east facing section of trench 1. 1m scale



Plate 6: Wilbury House long barrow from the south west. 2m scale

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	27/08/2019	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\224840\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_08_27		



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



FS 606559