



Warren Down Barn, Burcombe Lane Wilton, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Fieldwork directed by Steve Legg and Steven Froud
Project management by Bill Moffat
Document compiled by Steven Froud and Benjamin Cullen
Graphics by Rob Goller
Document edited by Naomi Brennan

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wilton Estate to undertake an archaeological watching brief, as a condition of planning permission, during the conversion of an existing barn for residential development. The monitored works covered an area of approximately 25 x 48 m centred on NGR 408515 130787, at Burcombe Lane, Wilton, Wiltshire. The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Wiltshire Council (19/02857/FUL).

While the site is located within the remains of South Ugford shrunken medieval settlement, throughout the watching brief only one archaeological feature was revealed. This was a small, shallow, undated posthole. Within the barn and to the south, layers of made ground were encountered. This suggests that some degree of landscaping had taken place on the site prior to the barn's construction.

The absence of archaeological remains across most of the areas monitored suggests that this area was not densely occupied during the medieval period or that any archaeological remains have been subsequently landscaped away. It is also possible that the limited nature of this investigation means that archaeological features have been preserved *in situ* outside the scope of this watching brief.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Wilton Estate for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Chris Rolfe (Resident Agent). Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Assistant County Archaeologist who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, Allen Build & Development Ltd and Environmental Drainage Services for their cooperation and help on site.



Warren Down Barn, Burcombe Lane, Wilton, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wilton Estate ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the conversion of an existing barn for residential development. The monitored works covered an area of approximately 25 x 48 m centred on NGR 408515 130787, at Burcombe Lane, Wilton, Wiltshire (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The development comprised of the conversion of an existing barn to create one dwelling with two parking spaces and garden areas, with access off the existing private road and drainage extending into the agricultural land to the north. It is located within the remains of South Ugford shrunken medieval settlement. Archaeological remains are identified immediately west of the existing barn, as well as to the east of Bubridge Farm.

1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Wiltshire Council (19/02857/FUL), on the 16th April 2019, subject to conditions. The following condition relates to archaeology:

Condition 10: No development shall commence within the area 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.

1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) special advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) approved the WSI prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between the 29 January and the 20 February 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The watching brief was located south-west of Wilton, 1 km west of Bulbridge, Wilton's modern suburb. It is situated off 30 m off Burcombe Lane adjacent to the former Bulbridge Farm, now a complex of residential properties known as The Cottages.

1.3.2 The Site sits at the toe of steeply dissected chalk downland which rises south of Burcombe Lane to 170 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the Old Shaftesbury Drive. The Site lies



at 56 m aOD where the land falls less steeply northward to meet the floodplain of the Nadder.

- 1.3.3 The underlying geology across most of the Site is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock which is shallow-marine in origin, with superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Site sits within the study area of a prior desk-based assessment undertaken in 2018, which considered the recorded historic environment resource in Bulbridge. Evidence from this assessment has been supplemented by online searches of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER), using a 500 m radius search around the Site itself. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the HER and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

- 2.2.1 No record of any previous archaeological investigations at the Site were identified during the preparation of the WSI.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (650,000–700 BC)

- 2.3.1 There are no known Prehistoric sites or findspots in the study area

Iron Age–Romano-British (700 BC–AD 410)

- 2.3.2 A single Romano-British trumpet brooch (HER SU03SE306) is recorded as having been found approximately 200 m to the west, but there is very little contextual information about the find itself, nor are there any other findspots from the period.

Anglo-Saxon–medieval (AD 410–1500)

- 2.3.3 The Site is located south-west of the Saxon and medieval town of Wilton, but beyond its immediate influence and only one site is recorded here. This is the deserted medieval village of South Ugford, part of the medieval manor of Washern – a one-time suburb of Wilton now subsumed by the gardens and parkland of Wilton House.
- 2.3.4 Warren Down Barn is located within the western third of the deserted medieval village. Earthworks exist on either side of the Site, and it is possible that Bulbridge Farm was a post-medieval survival of the settlement. The earthworks were surveyed by the Royal Commission in 1986 but this survey was not published. Hints of the earthworks can be seen on the current 1:25000 Ordnance Survey sheet.
- 2.3.5 Little is known of South Ugford and there have been no known archaeological or antiquarian examinations of the settlement. Nevertheless, the Victoria County History (Crittall 1962) identifies several records which hint at the history of the settlement.
- 2.3.6 From the 13th century there appears to have been a chapel of ease of St James, with preaching cross. Both had apparently disappeared by the time of the 1567 survey of the manor of Washern. At that time, although the chapel was defunct there remained three free tenants in Washern and South Ugford and twenty-one customary tenants; while by 1632



there were 22 tenants by indenture in Bulbridge, Washern, and South Ugford, but only 5 tenants by copy.

- 2.3.7 The village of South Ugford was one of paired settlements either side of the Nadder, only the northern of which now survives. This - the suburb of Wilton now known as Ugford - has been known as Ugford St John, Ugford Abbess, Ugford St Giles and North Ugford. South Ugford had apparently lost its identity by the late 18th century, since when North Ugford has been known simply as Ugford.

Post-medieval and modern (1500–present)

- 2.3.8 The buildings of The Cottages occupy repurposed buildings of Bulbridge Farm. These are of courtyard form and 19th century date. Bulbridge itself — the name deriving from the name of the bridge over the Nadder at that point — was built in the 1960s.

2.4 Conclusions

- 2.4.1 The principal significance of the Site lies in its location within the deserted medieval village. With earthworks surviving on either side of the Site. It was reasonable to suppose that there was a potential for features and deposits to be encountered during the groundworks. Any recognisable elements of the village identified would certainly be of, at least local significance.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);



- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology 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 watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area, where possible, using a toothless grading and/or ditching bucket. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

4.2.2 The watching brief monitored ground reduction within the proposed garden area (Trench 1) and within the barn interior (Trench 2). The location of narrow trenches for below ground drainage and excavation for a sewerage treatment plant and outfall drainage (Trench 3) to the west and north west of the development were also monitored (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including 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.

4.2.5 Due to much of the work taking place within, or immediately adjacent the barn, it was not possible to use survey equipment. Within and around the area of development, the location of trenches, services and any archaeological features were located to either client plans that are related to OS mapping or structures/features that appear on OS mapping. This was achieved using hand-held measuring tapes and the basic principles of triangulation.

4.2.6 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 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). 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).

4.4 Monitoring

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

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 No archaeological remains, except for one undated posthole, were found during the course of the watching brief. This was despite the potential for there to have been surviving late medieval remains associated with the deserted medieval village of South Ugford. Full descriptions of the deposits encountered are found in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

Trench 1: Garden area & car parking

- 5.2.1 This area comprised of two deposits of material. To the north of the barn the garden area comprised of a top or garden soil (101) consisting of a very dark greyish-brown silty-clay loam with a general depth of 0.30 m, with inclusions of rare sub angular and angular flint gravels. Finds comprised of fragments of modern white ware pottery, nails, ceramic building material (CBM), bottle glass and plastic. There is a well-defined level horizon with the below chalk natural.
- 5.2.2 Beneath (101) to the south of the barn with a clear well-defined horizon is a layer of made ground with a variable thickness of 0.34 m to a depth of 0.45 m (the extent of this is unknown). This is comprised of a varied greyish brown to yellowish-brown silty-clay loam, with frequent inclusions of flint gravels, degraded chalk and broken nodular flint.
- 5.2.3 Beneath this layer of made ground were encountered two natural geologies. The first of these was a layer of clay-with-flints (103) which had been truncated by works relating to the barn. In places this deposit extended to 1.10 m below ground level. In places this deposit overlies the natural alluvial chalk (104) which is covered by the made ground when the clay-with-flints is not present (**PI. 1**)

Trench 2: Barn interior

- 5.2.4 The floor surface within the barn comprised of a single layer of made ground (201). This consisted largely of compact flint gravel to a variable depth of between 0.40 m at the north end of the barn and 0.20 m at the south end; presumably this was intentional to provide for a level floor surface. The natural (202) beneath slopes gradually down to the north. Finds comprised of occasional broken fragments of CBM, clinker, modern glass and pottery. A mid yellowish-brown silty clay comprised approximately 15-20 percent of the overall layer deposit (**PI. 2**).



5.2.5 As shown in **Figure 2**, the front of the existing barn was constructed of a shallow layer of bricks, on top of which was a large shaped block of limestone which then had a timber beam inserted into the top to then support the roof, whilst leaving the front of the barn open for access.

Trench 3: Sewerage treatment plant and associated drainage NW of the barn

5.2.6 Within this trench, the stratigraphic layers consisted of the topsoil (301) of dark greyish brown silty clay loam, which was up to 0.30 m thick. This then overlay the natural geology (302) of degraded alluvial chalk (**PI. 3**).

5.2.7 Within the area of the sewerage treatment plant, a single posthole was found (303). This was oval in plan, (**PI.4**) and contained a single secondary fill. The posthole was 0.29 m long, 0.25 m wide and 0.20 m deep. This posthole had a clearly defined interface with the natural geology. It contained one very small fragment of CBM and a fragment of burnt flint that in the opinion of the excavator were probably residual.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1.1 All archaeological artefacts recovered during this watching brief were of demonstrably modern date or were intrinsically undiagnostic and were therefore not retained.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No deposits deemed suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were met, although no significant archaeological remains were uncovered, despite the potential for there to have been surviving later medieval remains associated with the deserted medieval village of South Uxford.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The stratigraphic sequences revealed during this watching brief are as anticipated for a site on chalk farmland. The presence of made ground in both Trench 1 outside the barn and Trench 2 within the barn is unsurprising as it was always likely that there would be some degree of landscaping associated with the construction of the barn and to create an internal floor.

8.2.2 The lone archaeological feature identified was an undated small, shallow posthole in trench 3.

8.2.3 The absence of datable material for this posthole makes it difficult to place it in a wider context. It could be part of a building relating to the medieval settlement on the site, or it could be a fence post of any date from any period from the medieval to the modern period.

8.2.4 The relative lack of archaeological remains and artefacts may suggest that this was an open space within the village of South Uxford in the medieval period, or that more modern construction on this site has involved substantial landscaping. It is also possible that as this site lies in the western third of the village that the settlement density was reducing here, and this site falls in-between plots.



9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code SBYWM:2019.78. 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, artefacts, ecofacts 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 228310, 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 (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 2**). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Assistant County Archaeologist on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) 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 (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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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench Tables

Trench No 1		Length 25 m		Width 15 m		Depth 1.10 m	
Easting			Northing			m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
101		Topsoil	Redeposited garden soil over made ground 102. Very dark greyish brown silty clay loam lightening in colour with depth to greyish brown over 0.3m. 0.08m turf line with roots ≤3mm diameter. Occasional flint gravels (sub-angular to angular ≤115mm). Finds (noted but notice collected) include industrial white ware pottery, iron nails, CBM, bottle glass, mortar? and plastic. Fragments of wooden stakes also mixed in. Clear lower boundary. Thickest in SE area of Site, thinnest near Barn and tarmac road.			0-0.30	
102		Made ground	Flint gravels variously mixed with degraded chalk and broken nodular flints (≤160mm). Colour varies from greyish brown silty clay loam to yellowish brown silty clay. Some patches of dark greyish brown silty clay loam from 101 also evident as intrusions. Finds (noted but not collected) include CBM (bricks and fragments), iron nails, glass, slate. Finds less evident than in 101. Truncation horizon at base of layer.			0.11-0.45	
103		Natural	Clay-with-flints. Yellowish brown to strong yellowish brown is nodular and fragmented flints ≤200mm. Sits in solution hollows and partially overlies 104. Truncated on top by works associated with Barn. Base of layer varied to ≥1.1m depth below current ground surface.			0.40+	
104		Natural	Alluvial chalk with sub-angular and angular flints exhibiting a blue patina (≤150mm). Unconsolidated layer below 103. Base of layer not encountered.			0.45+	



Trench No 2		Length 15.90 m	Width 7 m	Depth 0.90 m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Made ground	Made ground of mid yellowish-brown silt clay, but largely compact flint gravel material to a variable depth observed to be between 0.20 m and 0.40 m in depth. Horizon with below layer well defined but variable and undulating. Inc's comprise of fragments of occasional CBM, flint, very abundant 75% sub rounded and sub-angular of variable sizes, <=80 mm in size, rare clinker fragments and modern broken glass. occasional pieces of metal plough parts and occasional sheds of pottery. Flint is more visible on surface toward the south end of the barn due to loose soil detritus on floor in north end. The flint gravels appear to be deliberately brought in to create a harder floor surface (?).	0 - 0.20 m / 0.40 m
202		Chalk natural	Very patchy on base of drainage trenches due to their shallow depth. More visible and obvious in the N-S trench at front of barn. A degraded chalk layer of mostly mixed mid yellowish brown and white. Inc's of 5% sub-angular and rounded natural flint <= 100 m. Possibly earlier floor surface (?).	0.20 m / 0.40 m

Trench No 3	Length 2.50 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.80 m
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Easting		Northing		m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL	
301		Topsoil & turf	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with occasional rooting from short grass, within an open field pasture setting. Occasional flint gravels, sub-angular to angular ≤ 115 mm. Finds (noted but not collected) consist entirely of very rare < 1% small fragments of possibly plough damaged CBM. Very well-defined level horizon with the underlying natural.	0 - 0.30 m	
302		Natural	Alluvial chalk light yellowish brown, buff colour, very degraded with sub-angular and angular flints exhibiting a blue patina (≤ 150 mm). With patches of variable sized clay-with-flints, mid to dark yellowish brown.	0.30 m +	
303	304	Cut of Posthole	Base of an undated P.H. with a concave base and sides. Oval in shape., orientated n-s. Clear interface with chalk natural. Dimensions are 0.29 m length, 0.25 m width, 0.12 m in depth from 0.68 m bgl.	0.68 m - 0.80 m	
304	303	Secondary fill of Posthole	Mid greyish-brown silt clay fill. One fill only, no sign of a primary. Well defined interface with underlying natural. Sparse 4% inclusion of sub-angular and rounded flint ≤ 30 mm in size with occasional rare < 1% small sub-angular chalk ≤ 10 mm in size. Find include 1 fragment of burnt flint and 1 small fragment of CBM. These could be residual.	0.68 m - 0.80 m	



Appendix 2: OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-391218

Project details

Project name	Warren Down Barn, Wilton
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wilton Estate to undertake an archaeological watching brief, as a condition of planning permission, during the conversion of an existing barn for residential development. The monitored works covered an area of approximately 25 x 48 m centred on NGR 408515 130787, at Burcombe Lane, Wilton, Wiltshire. The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Wiltshire Council (19/02857/FUL). While the site is located within the remains of South Ugford shrunken medieval settlement, throughout the watching brief only one archaeological feature was revealed. This was a small, shallow, undated posthole. The purpose of this posthole can only be speculated upon. It may be a modern posthole, or it may be part of a medieval structure. Within the barn and to the south, layers of made ground were encountered. This suggests that some degree of landscaping has taken place on the site as a result of this barn's construction. The absence of archaeological remains across most of the areas monitored suggests that this area was not densely occupied during the medieval period or that any archaeological remains have been subsequently landscaped away. It is also possible that the limited nature of this investigation means that archaeological features have been preserved in situ outside the scope of this watching brief.</p>
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2020 End: 20-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	228310 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SBYWM:2019.78 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	NAILS Modern
Significant Finds	PLASTIC Modern
Significant Finds	CLINKER Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""



Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location WILTSHIRE SALISBURY WILTON Warren down Barn
Postcode SP2 0EB
Study area 1200 Square metres
Site coordinates SU 08515 30787 51.075812189576 -1.878441289865 51 04 32 N 001 52 42 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service
Project design originator Wiltshire Council
Project director/manager Bill Moffat
Project supervisor Stephen Legg
Project supervisor Steven Froud
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body Wilton Estates

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Physical Archive recipient Salisbury and South West Wilts Museum
Digital Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Archive ID SBYWM:2019.78
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Salisbury Museum
Paper Archive ID SBYWM:2019.78

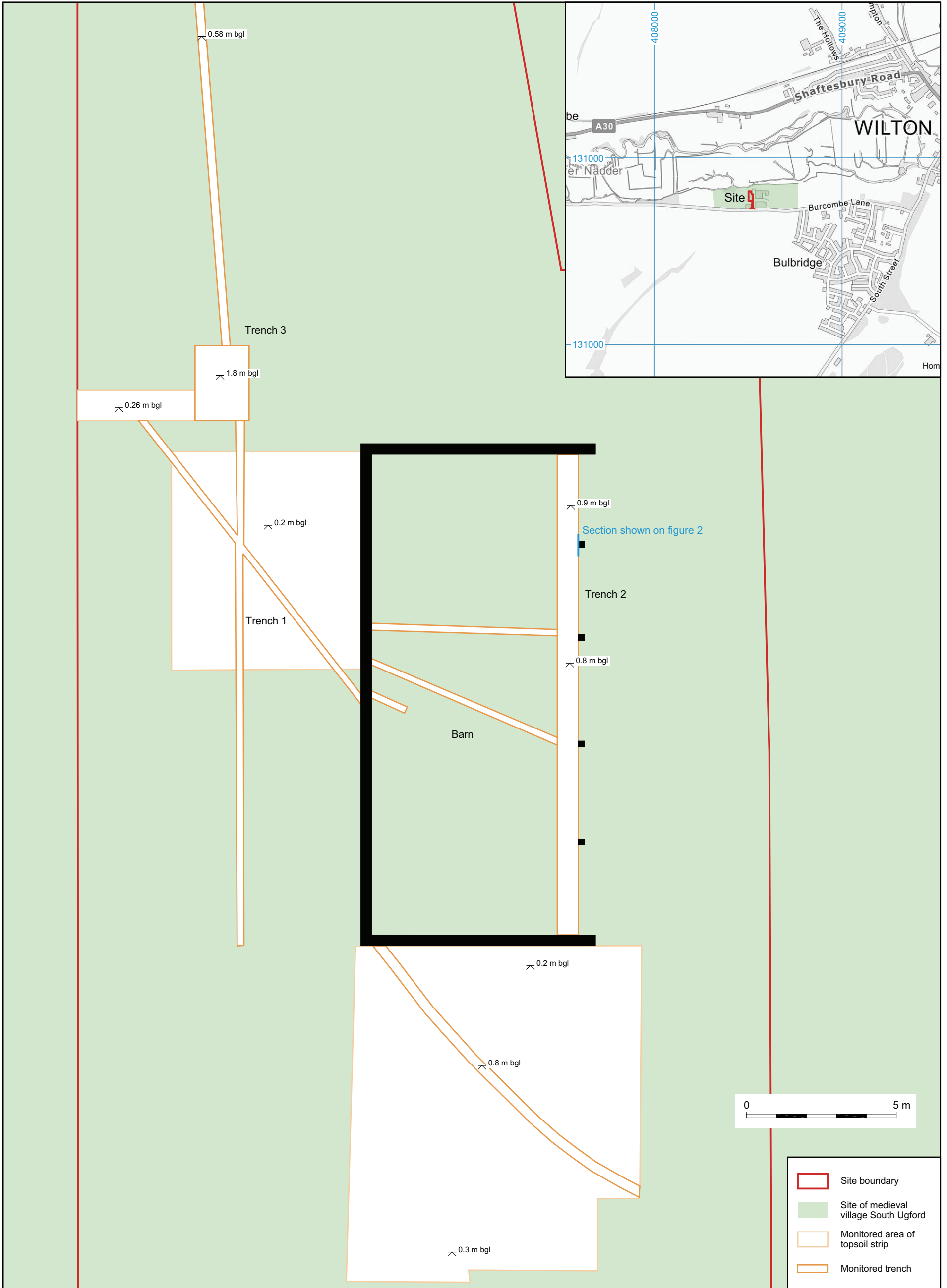


Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Warren Down Barn, Burcombe Lane, Wilton, Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cullen, B.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Froud, S.
Other bibliographic details	report 228310.03
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Description	A4 client report



Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

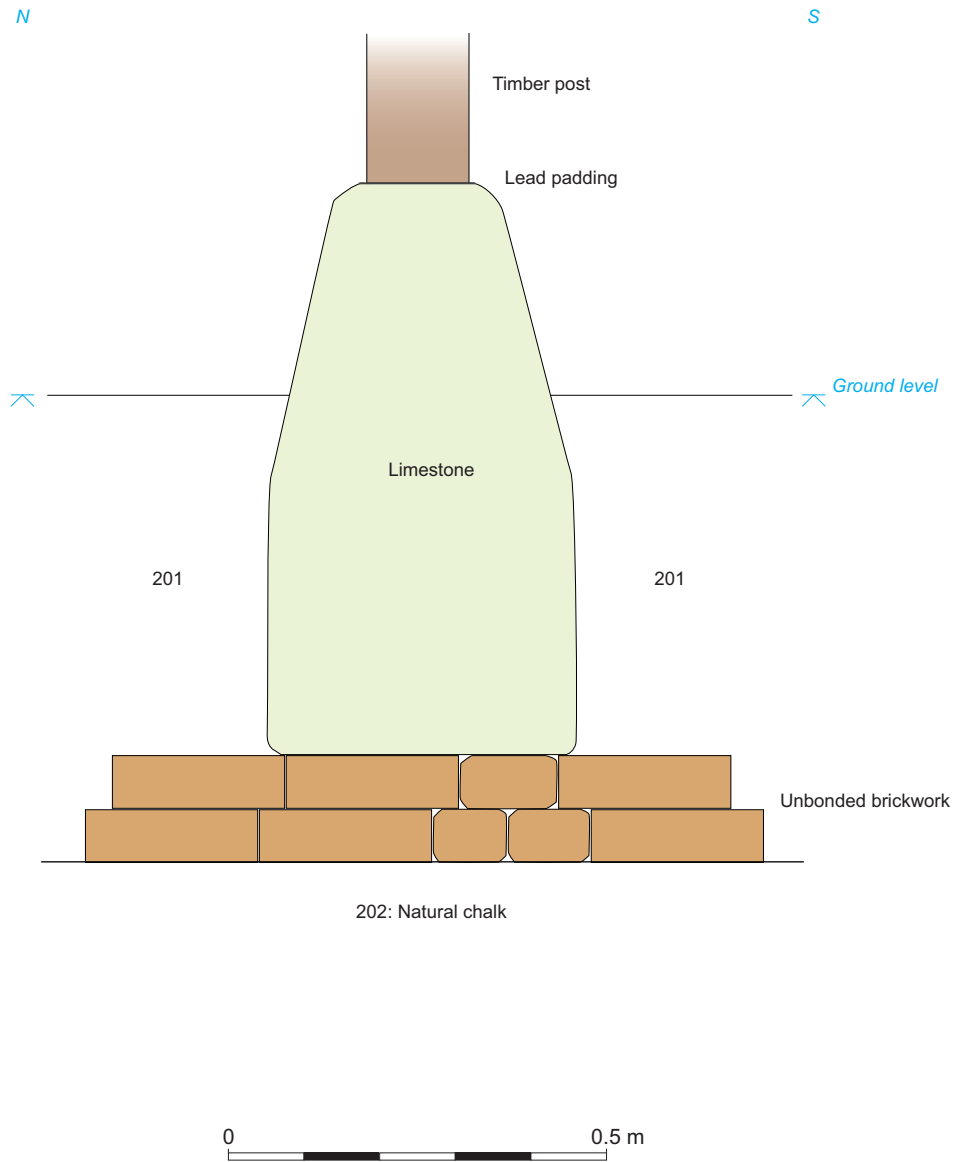


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Site location, and location of works monitored under watching brief

Figure 1



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West facing section showing support for timber post

Figure 2



Plate 1: North-east facing section of water pipe trench in trench 1



Plate 2: West facing section of trench 2 showing barn construction



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Plate 3: West facing representative section of trench 3



Plate 4: North facing section of posthole 303

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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

