

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Oxford Road, Calne,
Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by David Platt

Site Code: ORC10/117

(SU 0057 7227)

Land at Oxford Road, Calne, Wiltshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Hills UK Ltd

by David Platt

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

Site Code ORC 10/117

December 2011

Summary

Site name: Land at Oxford Road, Calne, Wiltshire

Grid reference: SU 0057 7227

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 12th –16th December 2011

Project manager: Jo Pine

Site supervisor: David Platt

Site code: ORC 10/117

Area of site: *c.* 8.75 ha

Summary of results: Two ditches certainly and probably of late post-medieval ditch and one undated ditch were uncovered during this evaluation and no artefacts of archaeological interest recovered. The site is considered to have very low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Wiltshire Heritage Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 22.12.11
	Steve Preston✓ 22.12.11

Land at Oxford Road, Calne, Wiltshire An Archaeological Evaluation

By David Platt

Report 10/117b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land at Oxford Road, Calne, Wiltshire (SU 0057 7227) (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Mr. Colin Woodhouse of Hills UK Limited, Ailesbury Court, High Street, Marlborough, SN8 1AA. Planning consent is to be sought from Wiltshire Council to develop the site for housing, although no detailed plans of the proposed development are available as yet. It is possible that the development area may contain previously unrecorded archaeological deposits and in order to provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site so as to inform the planning process and, if necessary, mitigate the archaeological effects of the development, a field evaluation has been requested by Wiltshire Council. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 (WSSP 2006).

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger Archaeological Officer for Wiltshire Council, and was monitored by her. The fieldwork was undertaken by Aiji Castle, Matthew Gittins and the author, between the 12th and 16th December 2011 and the site code is ORC10/117. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum in due course.

A preliminary desk-based assessment for the site (Wallis 2010) concluded that the general environs of the site and the site itself can be considered as of moderate archaeological potential and are close to the Scheduled Monument of the deserted medieval village of Beversbrook. Archaeological fieldwork close to this deserted medieval village on the Beversbrook by-pass has produced finds that suggest there may also be a Roman settlement in the near vicinity. Further, the site is a large parcel of land which increases the likelihood of archaeological deposits being present by chance alone.

Prior to the evaluation a geophysical survey was carried out which identified several anomalies possibly of archaeological interest (Donaldson and Sabin 2011). These were then targeted by the trenching.

Location, topography and geology

The proposed development area is centred on SU 0057 7227, and is located to the east of Oxford Road, about 900m north-east of the historic core of Calne, in central Wiltshire. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of Kimmeridge Clay (BGS 1974). The site currently consists of pasture, and is bisected by a farm track (Fig. 2). Due to its position on the west side on Penn Hill, the site generally slopes up towards to the east, rising from approximately 83m above Ordnance Datum on Oxford Road to 101m towards the ridge to the east, and with the slope being steeper in the north-east corner. The site is located equidistant between two water courses, Fisher's Brook to the north and Abberd Brook to the south, both of which flow into the River Marden, which runs through Calne itself.

Archaeological background

The county of Wiltshire is generally regarded as archaeologically rich, and the chalklands to the south-east of the proposed site especially so, with nationally and internationally important prehistoric monuments such as those within the World Heritage site Avebury, approximately 9km to the east. Various other monuments such as Neolithic long barrows and Bronze Age round barrows are present on the chalk to the south and east of Cherhill. Cherhill, which lies to the south-east of the site is also noteworthy for the presence of a possible causewayed enclosure (ceremonial monument) of earlier Neolithic date along with an important Mesolithic occupation site and other activity of Bronze Age date (Evans and Smith 1983). Around 4km to the south-west is the Roman town of *Verlucio*. Of more local importance, a Saxon royal residence of the 8th and 9th centuries has been identified at Calne. By the time of Domesday Book (AD 1086) it was still a royal manor, and a very large one, with over 200 inhabitants.

Very little archaeological work has been carried out within Calne, and that of small scale (McMahon 2004), but there has recently been investigation along the route of a new road close to the deserted medieval village at Beversbrook. Evidence for the Roman period comes from two evaluations, consisting of Roman pottery sherds from a badly truncated ditch, and pottery and animal bone from a hollow way. These two findspots in combination may indicate the presence of a Roman settlement in the vicinity.

The deserted medieval village of Beversbrook, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, survives as a series of well-preserved earthworks, to the north of the proposal site.

Oxford Road was a turnpike in 1791 (VCH 2002). The site itself has been farmland since mapping began (Wallis 2010).

The geophysical survey using a magnetometer, identified several anomalies, separated into six different categories; positive linear anomalies (possible ditch like feature), Linear anomaly (of agricultural origin), discrete positive response (possible pit like feature), negative anomaly (material of low magnetic susceptibility), magnetic disturbance from ferrous material and strong dipolar anomalies (ferrous object). In total 12 possible ditch like features were identified in the survey area of which 7 of these measured 30m or less (Fig. 5).

In the southern field several ferrous objects, 4 pit-like features and 4 possible ditch-like features were observed. In the northern field an area of low magnetic susceptibility was observed aligned N-S and stretching the length of the field along with 8 possible ditch-like features, a number of ferrous objects and several possible pit-like features. In both fields several linear anomalies of agricultural origin were observed .

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development and the general research topics for the South-West Archaeological Research Framework (2007).

The specific research aims of the project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any Roman deposits that may be present;
- to determine if any additional medieval components relating to the deserted medieval village are present on the site; and
- to provide information in order to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy if required.

It was proposed to excavate 70 trenches each 25m long and 2.00m wide which approximated to a 4% sample of the 8.75ha site area. These trenches were located in a stratified random pattern except for a number of trenches that were located to target the geophysical anomalies identified. A contingency for an additional 175m length of trench was included within the proposal should this be required to clarify the nature of the initial findings.

Topsoil and any other overburden were removed by a 360⁰ tracked machine under constant archaeological supervision. A toothless ditching bucket was used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. Topsoil and

subsoil were stored separately. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools and scanned with a metal detector. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project. Spoil heaps were scanned by eye and with a metal detector for the recovery of artefacts. The fieldwork was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of any archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

A total of 70 trenches were excavated as intended but with a few modifications to the intended positions (Fig. 3). Within the northern field, the presence of a track used to access the horse paddock and an above ground water pipe used for a water trough in the north-eastern corner of the field, necessitated the repositioning of six trenches. Within the southern field, one trench (Trench 1) was slightly shorter in length than intended due to the presence of a thick hedge in the south-eastern corner of the field. Other trenches were extended beyond 25m in order to keep the 4% sample size. All of these changes to the original scheme were made after consultation with Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger of Wiltshire Council.

The trenches varied in length between 18.0m and 29.0m and all trenches were 2.0m wide. The trench depth varied across the site between 0.34m and 0.74m. Trenches 2–8 were excavated down to a lower light blue grey clay that underlay the mid red brown clay natural geology, that was observed in the majority of other trenches, and therefore these trenches were deeper varying in depth between 0.70m and 1.40m. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A list of all the features investigated forms Appendix 2.

The underlying geology recorded in the trenches was clay. Topsoil depth varied in the southern field between 0.07m and 0.30m and between 0.05m and 0.15m in the northern field with its composition being clayey silt. The subsoil encountered was predominantly a silty clay that varied between 0.10m and 0.30m thick across the site

Out of the total of 70 trenches, only four contained certain or possible archaeological deposits (Figs 3-4), and it is these trenches which are detailed below. The details of trenches without features can be found in Appendix 1. Both of the features located were recorded by the geophysics survey, however many of the geophysical anomalies turned out to be non-archaeological. The three northernmost ditch-like features were in

fact discovered to be natural changes in the geology and these were obvious within the trenches. The trenches located over the other ditch-like features turned out to be devoid of both archaeological features and obvious changes in geology.

Trench 11 (Figs 3-4; Pls 1 and 4)

This trench was aligned S-N and was 25m long and 0.7m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.17m of topsoil overlying 0.43m of silty clay under which lay natural blue grey clay geology. A single ditch [2] found within the trench was aligned west to east, 1.2m wide, 0.3m deep and contained a single fill (54) of mid yellow brown clay. Finds consisting of an iron oval hoop and fragment of brick/tile indicate that this ditch is of post-medieval date.

Trench 15 (Figs 3-4; Pl. 3)

This trench was aligned SSW-NNE and was 25m long and 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.3m of light brown yellow clay overlying natural blue grey clay geology. It contained a single ditch [1] 1.58m wide and 0.28m deep, which consisted of a single fill (53) of mid yellow brown clay. There were no finds from this feature. A 10L soil sample was taken for sieving to recover artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence but nothing was found. The ditch was aligned roughly SE to NW similar to the position of an anomaly identified by prior geophysical survey and was also on the same alignment as those identified in trenches 22 and 24.

Trench 22 (Figs 3-4)

This trench was aligned SSW-NNE and was 25m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.12m of topsoil overlying 0.08m of subsoil, under which lay 0.2m light grey yellow clay over natural red brown mottled clay geology. It contained a single ditch [3] of width 1.6m with a mid yellow brown clay fill (55). This was recorded in plan due to flooding of the trench. No dateable artefacts were recovered. It is likely this ditch is the same as that running SE-NW identified by the geophysical survey and excavated in trench 15.

Trench 24 (Figs 3-4; Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned S-N and was 27m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.1m of topsoil overlying 0.12m of subsoil. Under this lay 0.28m of light grey yellow clay over red brown mottled clay natural geology. A ditch [4] with a mid yellow brown clay fill (56) had the same characteristics as [1] and [3] was identified although as with [3] was only recorded in plan due to flooding. No artefacts were recovered.

Finds

Ceramic Building Material and fired clay by Danielle Milbank

A single fragment of brick (28g) was recovered during the evaluation, from ditch 2. It was examined under x10 magnification. The fabric was hard and evenly-fired, with small sandy (possibly quartz sand) inclusions. The fragment is from a brick of probable medieval or post-medieval date. The object was retained on site.

Metalwork by Steven Crabb

Two pieces of ferrous metalwork were recovered from this site, a nail from the subsoil which has not been retained and an oval fitting described below.

It was an oval hoop measured 144mm long and 118mm wide with the internal hole egg shaped and measuring 80mm by 59mm. Three nails are still in place at the 'front' of the object, there is the remains of one more nail visible showing that two pairs of nails originally held it in place. The 'rear' of the object has a square headed fitting which may have been welded in place. The nails were used to attach this to something organic which has not survived. The preservation of this artefact is good with little of the object damaged by corrosion, which, along with the form suggests that this is a piece of post-medieval agricultural equipment. The objects were retained on site.

A palaeoenvironmental assessment by Jo Pine

A 10L sample from ditch 1 (53) in trench 15 was wet sieved and the flots collected using a 0.25mm mesh. No charred plant remains were recovered.

Conclusion

Only four trenches of the 70 contained any features of possible archaeological interest. Trenches 15, 22 and 24 most likely contained the same ditch, which was identified in the geophysical survey, on a SE-NW alignment. No datable material was recovered from this ditch. Trench 11 contained a second ditch which contained finds suggesting that it is of post medieval date. Other possible features were investigated but were not of archaeological origin.

The paucity of cut deposits of any date and a total lack of artefacts of archaeological interest indicate that the site can be considered to have very low archaeological potential.

References

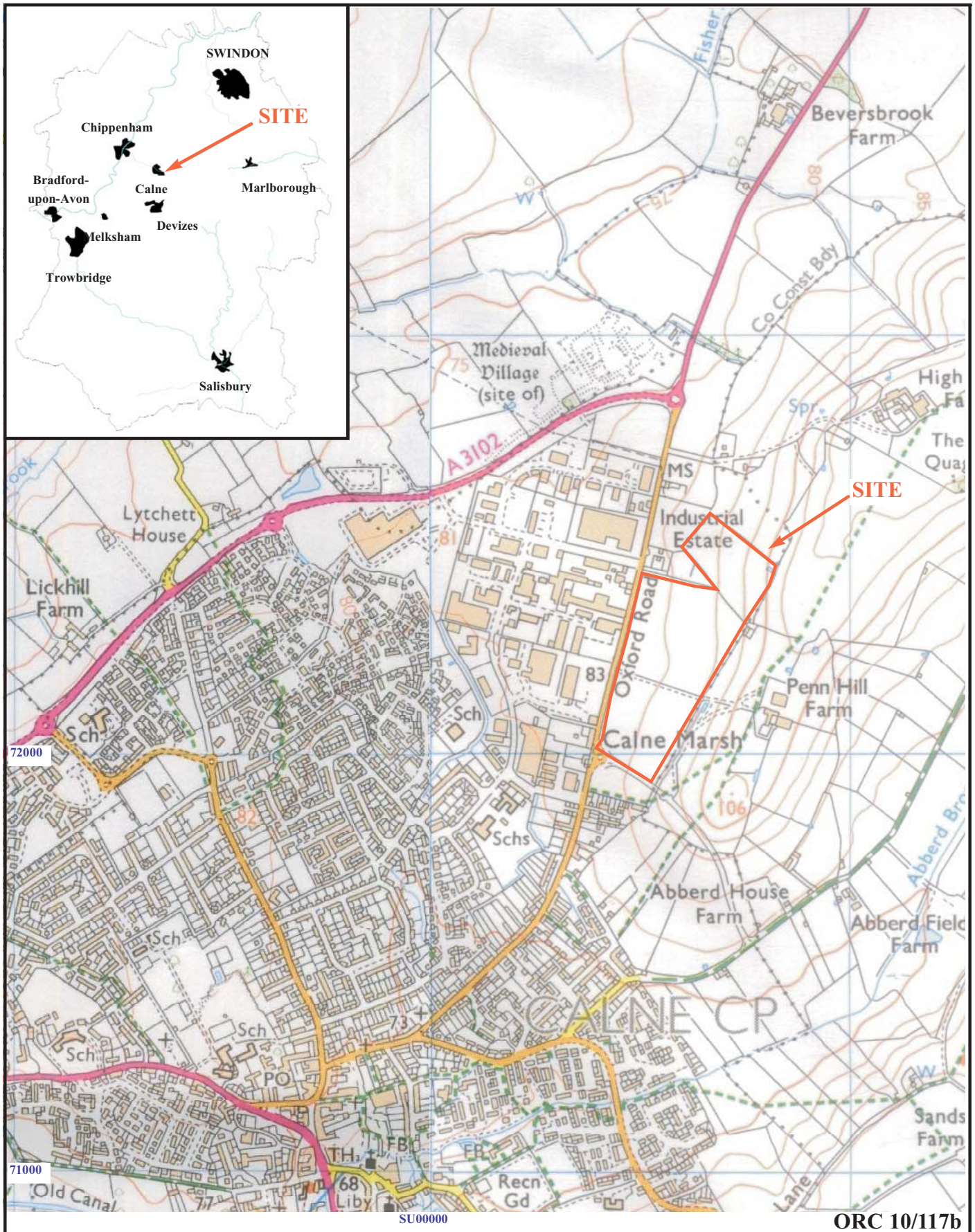
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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at South, West or South West end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	18.00	2.0	0.55	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ mid green grey clay with orange mottling natural geology
2	25.00	2.0	0.70	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m+ grey yellow silty clay natural geology
3	25.00	2.0	0.95	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ light brown yellow silty clay natural geology
4	26.00	2.0	0.90	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ light brown yellow silty clay natural geology. Water main at 14-18m
5	27.00	2.0	1.05	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ brown yellow silty clay with blue mottling natural geology
6	25.00	2.0	1.10	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ mid brown yellow silty clay natural geology
7	25.00	2.0	1.40	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ brown yellow clay natural geology
8	25.00	2.0	1.30	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ mid grey brown clay with blue mottling natural geology
9	25.50	2.0	0.55	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.50m mid brown yellow silty clay subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology blue grey clay with orange mottling
10	25.00	2.0	0.55	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ mid brown yellow silty clay natural geology. Possible feature investigated
11	25.00	2.0	0.70	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17m+ mid brown yellow silty clay natural geology [Plates 1 and 4]
12	27.30	2.0	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ light brown yellow clay natural geology
13	25.00	2.0	0.50	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m+ light yellow clay natural geology
14	25.50	2.0	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ light grey yellow clay natural geology
15	25.00	2.0	0.60	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ light brown yellow clay natural geology. Possible posthole investigated, ditch 1 [Plate 3]
16	25.00	2.0	0.50	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m+ light brown yellow clay natural geology
17	26.00	2.0	0.54	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ light brown yellow clay natural geology
18	25.00	2.0	0.38	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m+ light brown yellow clay natural geology
19	25.50	2.0	0.60	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.20m subsoil; 0.20m+ light brown yellow clay natural geology
20	26.00	2.0	0.60	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
21	29.00	2.0	0.52	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ light grey yellow clay natural geology
22	25.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.20m subsoil; 0.20m+ light grey yellow clay natural geology Ditch 3
23	25.00	2.0	0.46	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ light grey yellow clay natural geology
24	27.00	2.0	0.50	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.22m subsoil; 0.22m+ light grey yellow clay natural geology Ditch 4 [Plate 2]
25	25.00	2.0	0.44	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
26	25.00	2.0	0.45	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
27	27.00	2.0	0.60	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.20m subsoil; 0.20m+ mid yellow brown clay natural geology
28	25.00	2.0	0.63	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.23m subsoil; 0.23m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology Possible ditch investigated
29	25.00	2.0	0.74	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07-0.20m subsoil; 0.20m+ mid brown yellow clay with pea grit natural geology
30	25.00	2.0	0.60	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
31	25.00	2.0	0.50	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.23m subsoil; 0.23m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
32	25.00	2.0	0.55	0-0.05m topsoil; 0.05-0.20m subsoil; 0.20m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
33	25.00	2.0	0.45	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.23m subsoil; 0.23m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
34	25.00	2.0	0.55	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
35	25.00	2.0	0.45	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
36	25.00	2.0	0.45	0-0.05m topsoil; 0.05-0.20m subsoil; 0.20m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
37	25.00	2.0	0.45	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
38	25.00	2.0	0.60	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
39	25.00	2.0	0.50	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
40	25.00	2.0	0.50	0-0.06m topsoil; 0.06-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
41	25.00	2.0	0.38	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.24m subsoil; 0.24m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
42	25.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
43	25.00	2.0	0.43	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.18m subsoil; 0.18m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
44	25.00	2.0	0.50	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.22m subsoil; 0.22m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
45	25.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.06m topsoil; 0.06-0.22m subsoil; 0.22m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
46	25.00	2.0	0.50	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.20m subsoil; 0.20m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
47	25.00	2.0	0.44	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
48	25.00	2.0	0.48	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
49	25.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.09m topsoil; 0.09-0.22m subsoil; 0.22m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
50	25.00	2.0	0.47	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
51	25.00	2.0	0.46	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07-0.27m subsoil; 0.27m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
52	25.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.05m topsoil; 0.05-0.17m subsoil; 0.17m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
53	20.00	2.0	0.50	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.24m subsoil; 0.24m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
54	23.00	2.0	0.62	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
55	22.00	2.0	0.52	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology

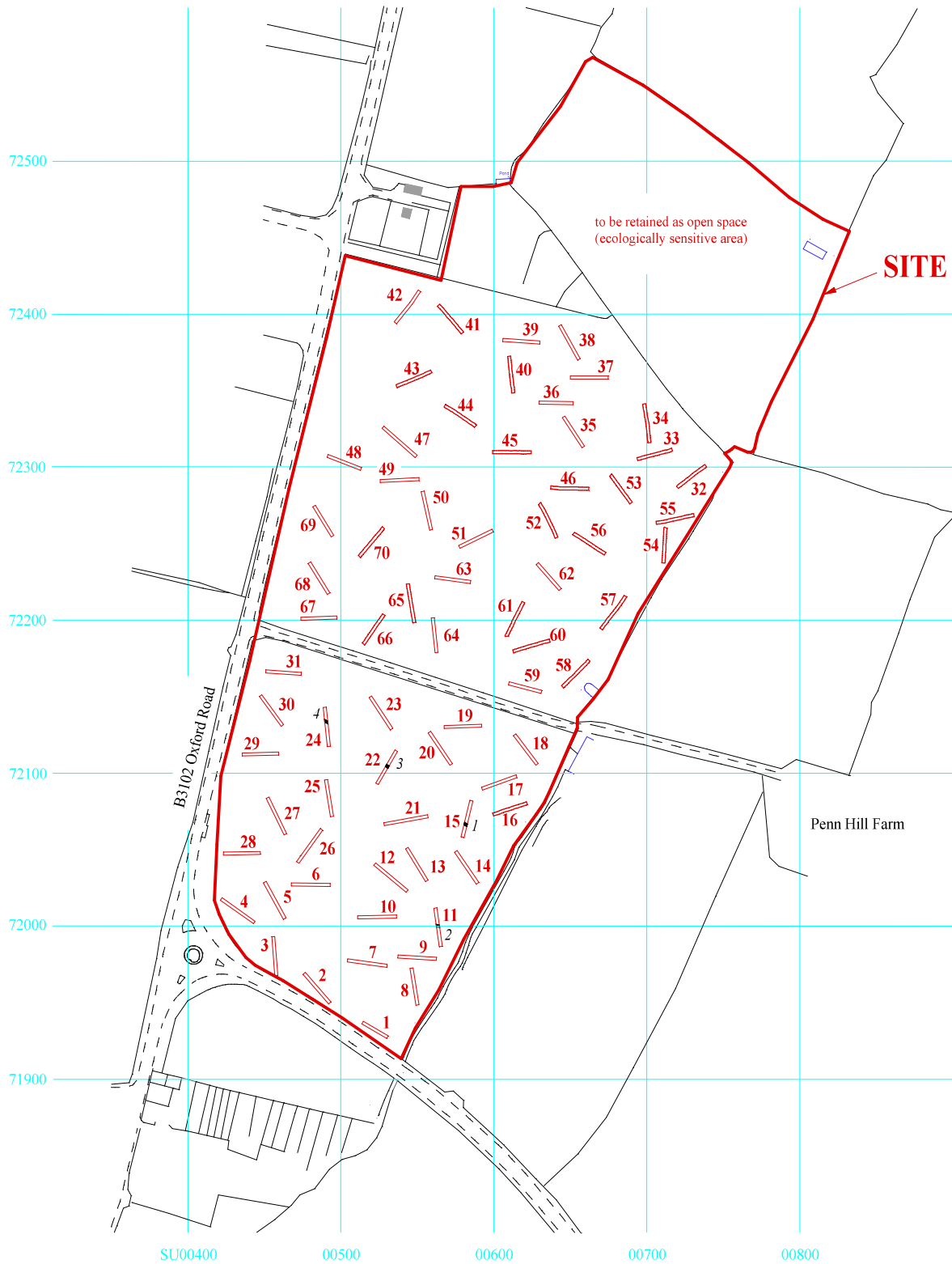
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
56	23.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07-0.22m subsoil; 0.22m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
57	27.00	2.0	0.48	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
58	25.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07-0.17m subsoil; 0.17m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
59	25.00	2.0	0.35	0-0.05m topsoil; 0.05-0.15m subsoil; 0.15m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
60	25.00	2.0	0.35	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07-0.19m subsoil; 0.19m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
61	25.00	2.0	0.45	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.23m subsoil; 0.23m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
62	25.00	2.0	0.35	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.20m subsoil; 0.20m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
63	25.00	2.0	0.38	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
64	25.00	2.0	0.35	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.01-0.22m subsoil; 0.22m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
65	25.00	2.0	0.35	0-0.05m topsoil; 0.08-0.23m subsoil; 0.23m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
66	25.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
67	25.00	2.0	0.34	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.23m subsoil; 0.23m mid brown yellow clay natural geology
68	25.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.1m topsoil; 0.1-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
69	25.00	2.0	0.40	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.1-0.26m subsoil; 0.26m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology
70	25.00	2.0	0.42	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid brown yellow clay natural geology



**Land at Oxford Road, Calne, Wiltshire, 2011
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Calne and Wiltshire.

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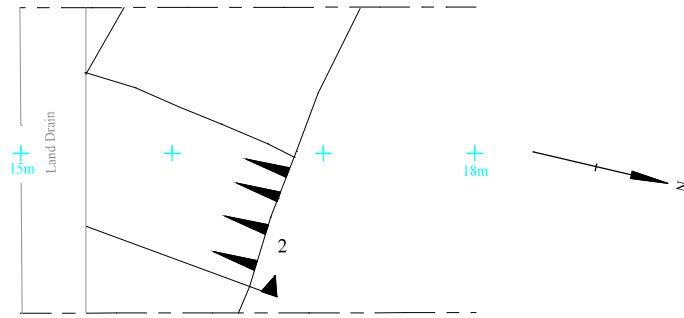
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of trenches.

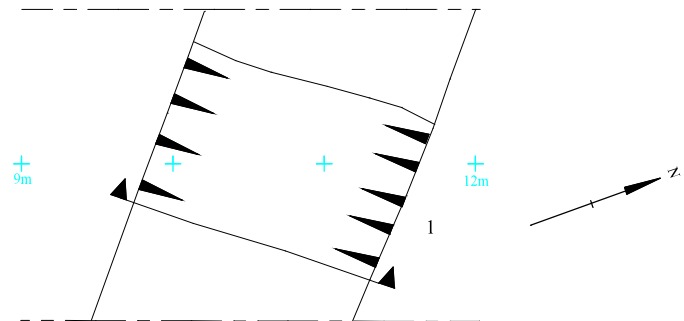


THAMES VALLEY
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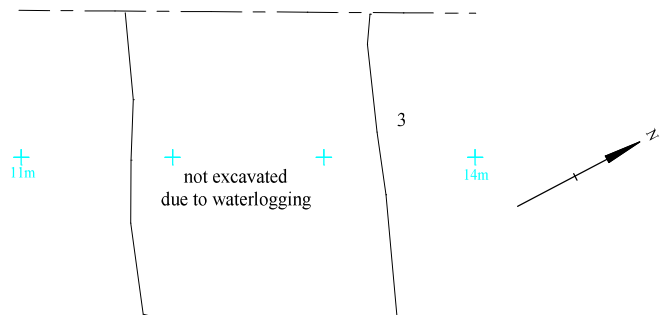
Trench 11



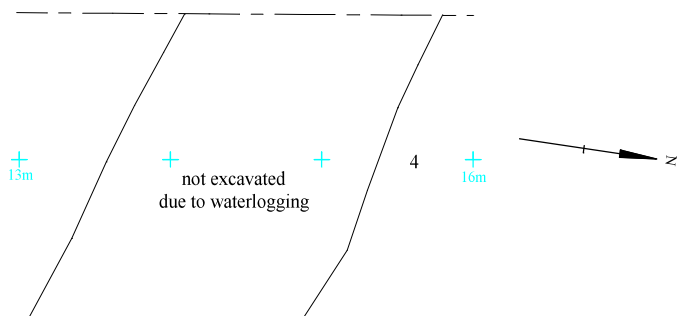
Trench 15



Trench 22



Trench 24



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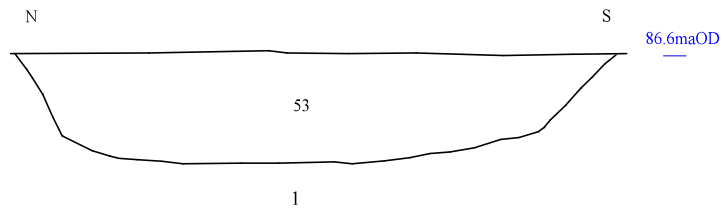
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Detail of trenches.

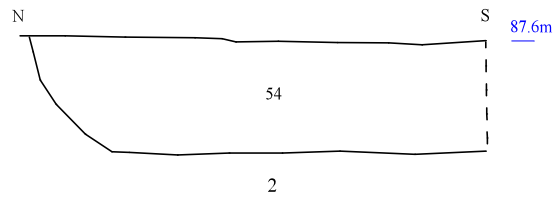


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Trench 15



Trench 11

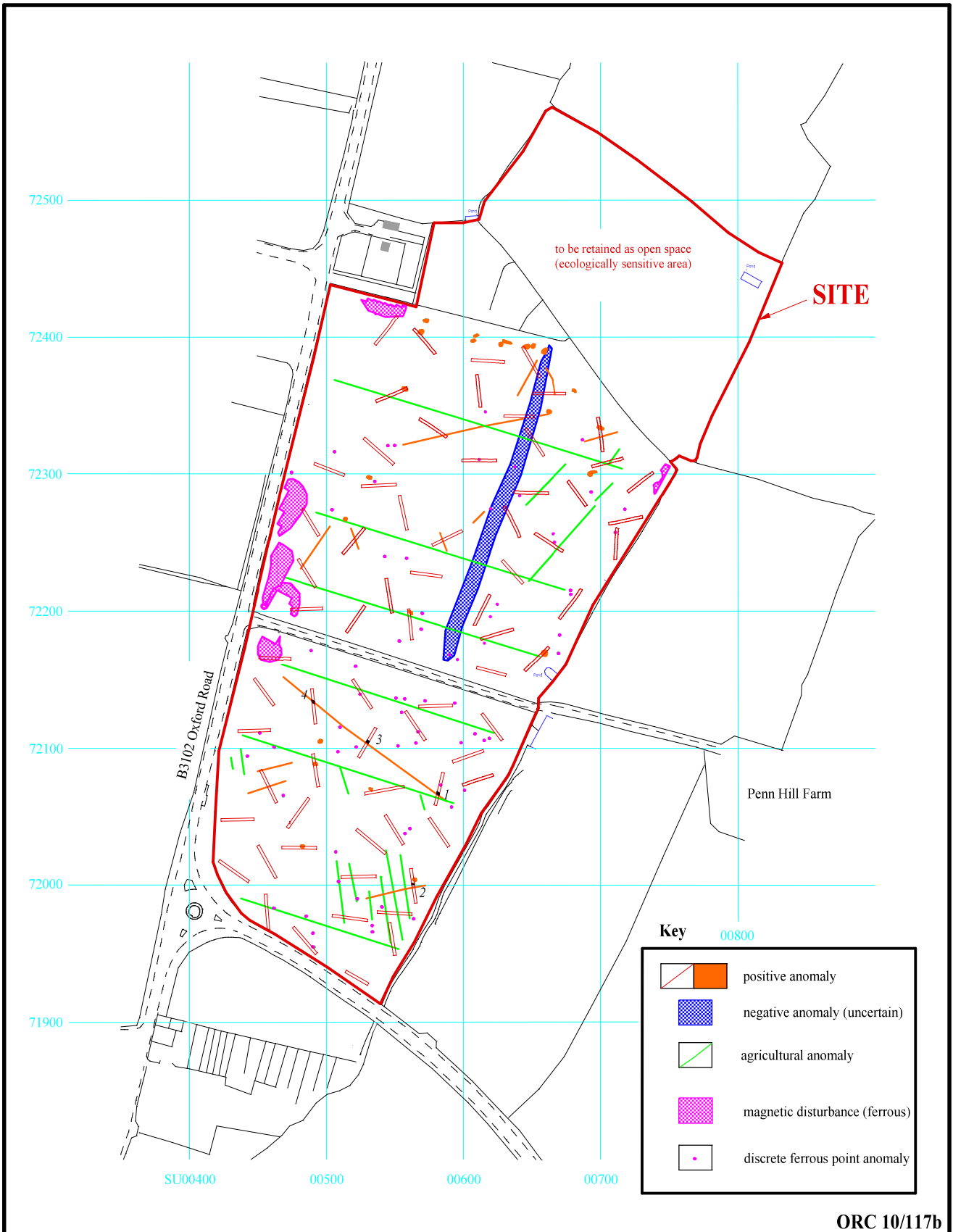


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Figure 4. Sections.





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Figure 5. Location of trenches, in relation to geophysical anomalies.



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Plate 1. Trench 11, looking north-northwest, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 2. Trench 24, looking north, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 15, ditch 1, looking southeast, Scales: 1m and 0.1m



Plate 4. Trench 11, looking southeast, Scales: 1m and 0.1m

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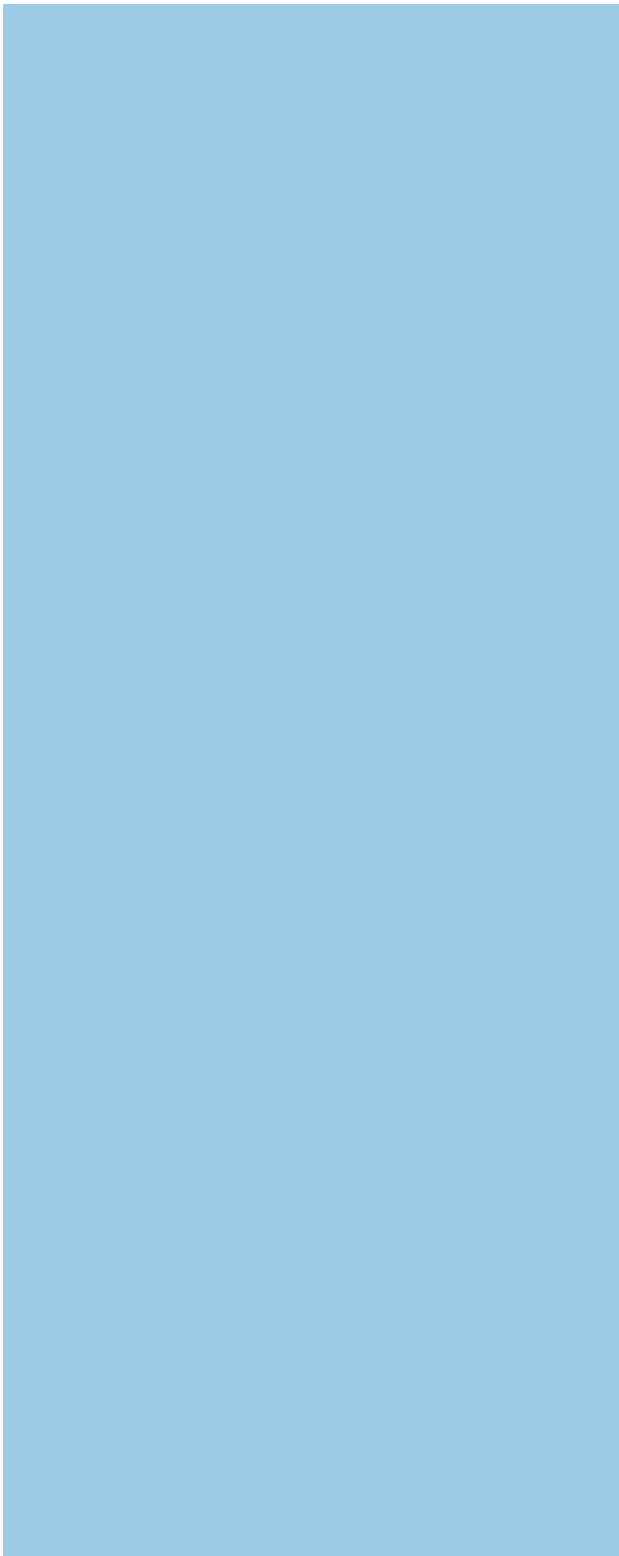
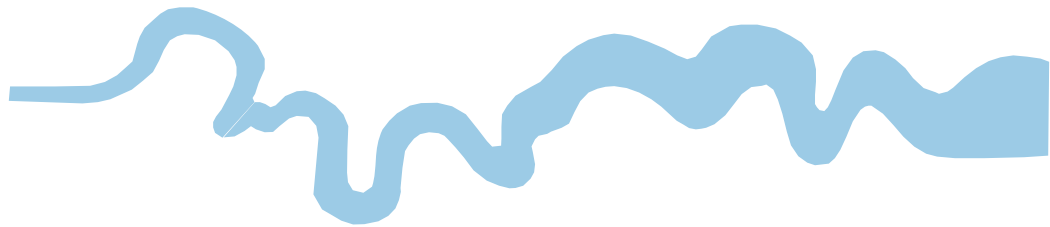
Plates 3 and 4.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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