

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Land at Semington Road, Berryfield,
Melksham, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Daniel Bray

Site Code: SRB14/130

(ST 9028 6251)

Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Mark Chard & Associates**

by Daniel Bray

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SRB 14/130

November 2014

Summary

Site name: Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire

Grid reference: ST 9028 6251

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 17th – 21st November 2014

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Daniel Bray

Site code: SRB 14/130

Area of site: 7.7ha

Summary of results: The evaluation revealed a small quantity of archaeological features, probably of medieval date, with a few residual sherds possibly of Iron Age date. The site overall is considered to have low archaeological potential

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

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 28.11.14

Land at Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Daniel Bray

Report 14/130c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on a parcel of land to the east of Semington Road, Berryfield, Melksham, Wiltshire (ST 9028 6251) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Mike Robinson of Strutt & Parker LLP, 269 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7LL on behalf of Mark Chard & Associates.

A planning application is to be made to Wiltshire County Council for the construction of new housing on the site. A program of archaeological works was requested comprising a geophysical survey (Bray and Dawson 2014) and trenching in order to further inform the determination of the application once made. This report deals with the archaeological trenching phase of the works. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the County's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Bray with the assistance of Rebecca Constable, Anna Ginger and Dan Strachan between 17th and 21st November 2014 with the site code SRB 14/130.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Swindon Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site consists of three sub-rectangular fields on the eastern side of Semington Road to the east of the village of Berryfield and south of Melksham (Fig 1). The fields are bounded by mature hedgerows on all sides and internally except for the western edge where the field is divided from the neighbouring houses by wooden post-and-rail fencing. Beyond the site lies a sewage farm to the south, housing to the west, a caravan park to the north and fields to the north and east. The ground across the whole site slopes gently downhill from north to south with the underlying geology recorded as First River Terrace deposits for the majority of the area with a band of Oxford Clay along the southern edge (BGS 1965). The geology observed in the trenches was mid brown orange

silty or sandy clay with Oxford clay (grey clay) being observed in trenches 10 – 13, 21 – 25, 35 and 38 to the south.

Archaeological background

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the proposal site (Dawson 2014) which provides an in-depth study into the site's history and archaeological potential. In summary, Melksham lies to the west of the chalkland massif forming the Marlborough Downs, an area of great archaeological significance including (at some distance) to the east, a World Heritage Site centred on Avebury. Rather less is known of the gravel and clay areas in which the site lies. The historic core of the town has seen very little archaeological work, most of which has concentrated on the medieval town with little earlier evidence coming to light (McMahon 2004). There is a single heritage asset located on the site - the course of the disused Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal - although ridge and furrow earthworks identified through aerial photography also suggest that the site was used as farmland in the medieval period. The HER lists a series of earthworks to the west which may be a medieval field system, again indicating the agricultural use of the area during this period, as well as several parchmarks for what appear to be prehistoric ring ditches and enclosures on the gravel to the north-west. While these would suggest that the landscape in which the proposal site lies has high archaeological potential, evaluation trenching immediately to the east along the line of the A350 uncovered no archaeological deposits. Cartographic evidence shows that, aside from the construction and later removal of the canal, the site has undergone very little change since the early 19th century which raises the possibility that any buried archaeological deposits have been well preserved.

A geophysical survey (magnetic) undertaken prior to trenching revealed large areas of magnetic disturbance associated with the backfilled canal, ridge and furrow and only two possible archaeological anomalies in the eastern field (Bray and Dawson 2014).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of the project are;

- to determine if archaeological relevant levels have survived on the site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if any prehistoric occupation or landscape deposits are present on the site;

to determine if any Roman occupation or landscape deposits are present on the site; and to provide information in order to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy if required.

It was proposed to dig 38 trenches 1.60m-2.00m wide and 25m long, representing 2.5% sample size of the site. Several trenches were located on geophysical anomalies, the rest were positioned in a stratified random pattern. Topsoil and other overburden was to be removed by a 360°-type excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to expose archaeologically sensitive levels under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the deposits revealed excavated or sampled to satisfy the aims of the project.

Results

All trenches were dug as intended except trench 32 which was repositioned to avoid overhead power cables. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 6 (Figs 2,3 and 4; Pls 1 and 5)

Trench 6 was aligned NNE - SSW and was 27.0m long and 0.67m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil and 0.15m of subsoil overlying the light orange brown sandy clay natural geology. The trench was excavated deeper at the northern end to remove a furrow. A posthole (1) was excavated and recorded which was 0.30m in diameter and 0.27m deep. The dark blue grey silty clay fill (50) produced three small abraded fragments of Late Saxon/Medieval pottery. North of this posthole on a north-south alignment was ditch (2) which was 1.14m wide and 0.30m deep and from which modern china and glass were recovered.

Trench 7 (Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 7 was aligned NNE - SSW and was 26.40m long and 0.77m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.29m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil and a further 0.10m of furrow fill overlying the natural geology. At the southern most end of the trench a single edge of a probable feature was recorded but not dug (11). It is thought to be a continuation of ditch (2) seen in trench 6.

Trench 9 (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

Trench 9 was aligned E - W and was 26.00m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying the light grey orange clay silt natural geology. Ditch (3), aligned northwest – southeast and 1.00m wide and 0.08m deep was excavated and recorded. The pale grey orange silty clay fill (52) produced no finds. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the base of a furrow.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2 and 5)

Trench 13 was aligned NE - SW and was 25.60m long and 0.80m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.015m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying the natural Oxford clay geology. Two modern pipes were seen at the eastern and west ends of the trench. The large magnetic disturbance identified during the geophysical survey was identified as a modern ditch seen cutting the subsoil.

Trench 14 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 5; Pl. 2)

Trench 14 was aligned NE - SW and was 25.60m long and 0.80m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying the mid brown orange silty clay natural geology. A linear feature was excavated and found to be a ditch (4) and a parallel gully (5) both on a northwest – southeast alignment. The ditch was 1.00m wide and 0.23m deep. The gully was 0.42m wide and 0.13m deep. Finds were not recovered from either feature. An anomaly seen in the geophysics at the northern end of the trench was a modern ditch that could be seen cutting the subsoil and contained a field drain which was also seen in trenches 17, 20 and 23.

Trench 22 (Fig. 2 and 5)

Trench 22 was aligned NE - SW and was 25.10m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.20m subsoil overlying natural geology. The trench was positioned to investigate the magnetic disturbance seen in the geophysical survey. This was represented by a large amount of modern dumped material at the south western end of the trench.

Trench 25 (Figs 2 and 5; Pl 3)

Trench 25 was aligned E - W and was 25.20m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying natural geology. The magnetic disturbance identified during the geophysical survey was represented by a large amount of modern material at the western end of the trench and was similar to material found in trench 22. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the base of a furrow.

Trench 26 (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

Trench 26 was aligned E - W and was 25.20m long and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying the mid yellow grey sandy clay natural geology. A ditch (6) was recorded which was 0.99m wide and 0.07m deep and aligned ENE – WSW. No finds were recovered from the pale grey orange silty clay fill (55).

Trench 28 (Figs 2 and 5)

Trench 28 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.50m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying the natural geology. The trench was positioned to investigate a weak positive anomaly seen in the geophysical survey but not archaeological feature was present.

Trench 29 (Figs 2,3 and 4; Pls 4 and 6)

Trench 29 was aligned NNE - SSW and was 24.70m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.10m of topsoil and 0.20m of subsoil overlying the orange brown sandy clay natural geology. A posthole (7) which was 0.35m in diameter and 0.09m deep was sectioned then fully excavated. No finds were recovered from the dark brown grey silty sand fill (56). A linear feature north of this posthole and shown as a strong geophysical anomaly was excavated and revealed to be two parallel ditches (8 and 10). Ditch (8) which was steep sided was 0.70m deep and consisted of two fills (57 and 58). The upper fill (57) was dark grey in colour and silty clay in composition. Eight sherds of medieval pottery were recovered along with two small abraded sherds of residual Iron Age pottery. The primary fill (58) was light brown grey in colour and also silty clay in composition. No finds were recovered from the lower fill. Ditch (8) cut ditch (10) which was also had steep sides and was 0.27m deep and contained single fill (60). No finds were recovered.

Trench 31 (Figs 2,3 and 4; Pl. 7)

Trench 31 was aligned NE - SW and was 24.10m long and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.25m of subsoil overlying the natural geology. A single northwest – southeast gully (9) was recorded which was 0.31m wide and 0.19m deep and filled with a mid orange grey silty clay deposit (59) which contained a single sherd of medieval pottery.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

The assessment yielded 34 sherds (99 g.) of pottery, nearly all of which is abraded. There are two abraded grog-tempered fragments which may hint at Late Iron Age occupation in the area: all but two of the other sherds are of Saxo-Norman and medieval date c. AD 1000-to-1350. One of the medieval fragments is decorated with stabbed cordons and appears to come from a curfew.

The two remaining fragments are from the same porcelain tea cup and date feature 2 to the 19th century.

Fabrics

?Late Iron Age

LIA.1. Grog-tempered black fired brown

Medieval

M.1. Black fabric with profuse <1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler

M.2. Handmade rough brown surfaces with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz sand and sparse <0.30 mm. shell filler, fired rough black.

M.3. Handmade black fired rough brown with profuse ill-sorted 0.30<1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler

M.4. ?Wheel-turned black fabric fired rough reddish-brown with profuse 0.30<2.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand and ironstone filler

M.5. Very-fine grey fabric with profuse ill-sorted <1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler, fired orange with external splashed apple green glaze.

Post Medieval

PM.1. Hand-painted blue on white porcelain

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

One tile fragment was recovered from a context 51 encountered during the evaluation (241g) which was examined under x10 magnification. The fabric is a fine, hard, evenly fired clay, with moderate small rounded quartz sand and occasional 2mm subrounded flint inclusions. The colour is a mid red, and the tile is 11mm thick. The form is even and regular, with a slight curve, and the nib (10mm high) is pulled rather than applied, and slightly edge-thickened. This type of tile was produced from the early medieval period onwards, however the form and finish of these pieces suggests that they date broadly to the post-medieval period.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

A total of five glass fragments (295g) were recovered from context 51 which are dark green and typically 5mm thick. Two co-join and the pieces all appear to be from a single cylindrical wine bottle dating to the period 1750-1850.

Animal Bone by Danielle Milbank

A single fragment of animal bone was recovered, which is likely to represent a long bone from a large mammal (cattle or horse)

Environmental Samples by Daniel Bray

A total of 35 litres of soil was sampled from 5 features, [1] (50) <1>, [4] (53) <2>, [7] (56) <3>, [8] (57) <4> and [9] (59) <5> and floated then sieved through 2mm and 5mm sieves. No charred plant remains were recovered.

Conclusion

The trenching exercise revealed only a small amount of archaeological features. In the western field a single posthole of possible late Saxon/medieval date was excavated along with a modern ditch containing modern china and glass with another undated ditch. Two parallel undated linear features were excavated in the northern part of the middle field. The only archaeological features highlighted in the geophysical survey which were confirmed by the trenching were in the northern part of the eastern field (Fig. 5, trench 29). Two ditches were revealed, the latest of which produced medieval pottery dating between the 13th and 14th century and two sherds of residual Iron Age pottery. A shallow gully (9) also possibly of medieval date and an undated ditch were also revealed in the eastern field.

The deskbased assessment and the geophysics highlighted the prominent ridge and furrow which was visible in the field prior to the trenching exercise. Medieval pottery dating between the 11th and 14th century was recovered from the base of three furrows. Two trenches explored the magnetic disturbance associated with the backfilled canal and revealed a large amount of modern material.

In conclusion therefore, overall the site is considered to have low archaeological potential, with just one or two small areas containing a few archaeological deposits of medieval date.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

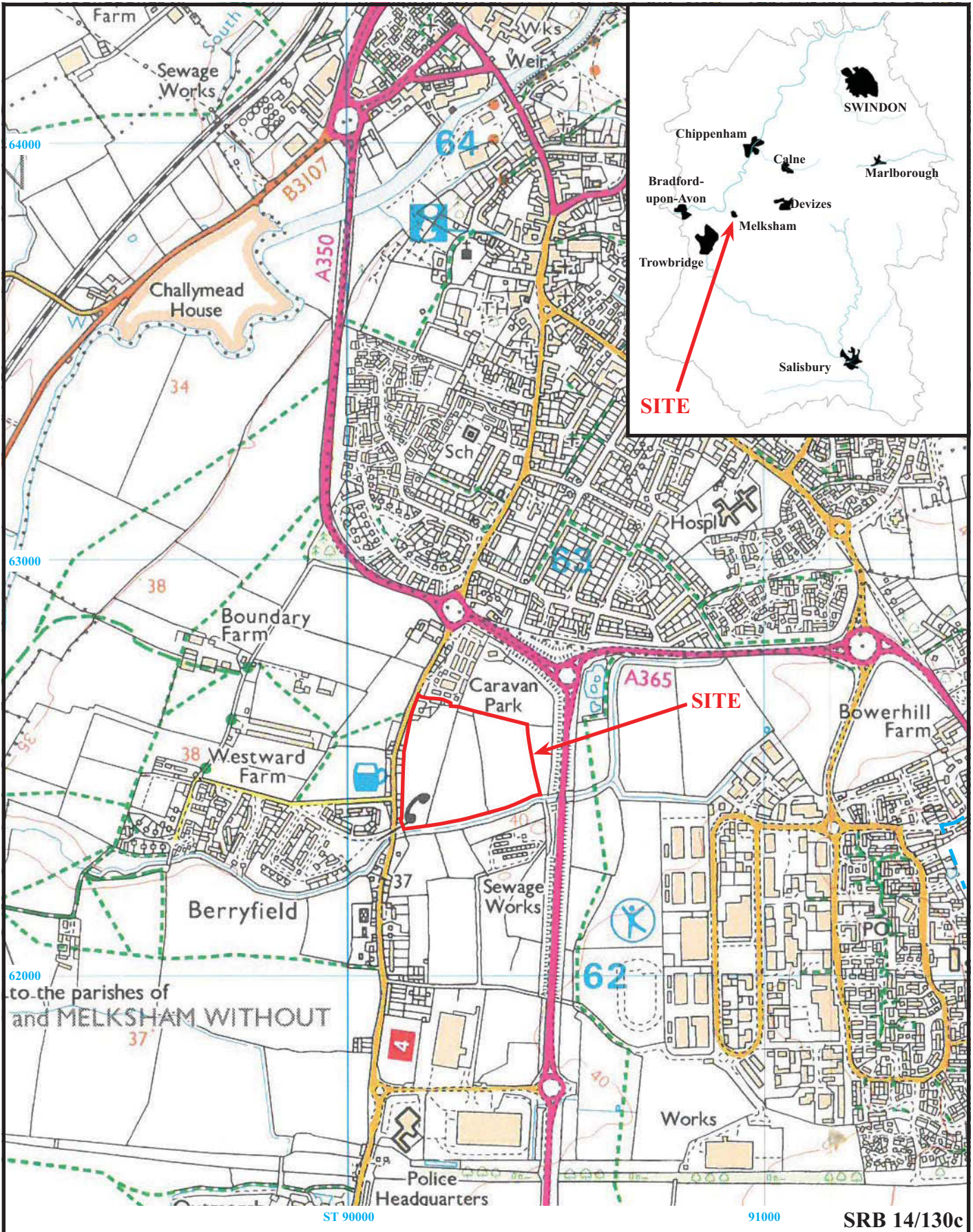
Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	24.70	1.80	0.71	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.35m mid orange brown clay silt subsoil; 0.35m+ light orange brown sandy clay natural geology
2	25.70	1.80	0.69	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology
3	24.80	1.80	0.49	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology
4	25.70	1.80	0.82	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology
5	22.70	1.80	0.78	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
6	27.00	1.80	0.67	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology. Posthole 1, Ditch 2 [Pls 1 and 5]
7	26.40	1.80	0.77	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.50m furrow fill 0.50m+ natural geology Ditch 11
8	25.20	1.80	0.60	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology
9	26.00	1.80	0.40	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.35m mid orange brown clay silt subsoil; 0.35m+ light grey orange clay silt natural geology. Ditch 3.
10	26.80	1.80	0.45-0.75	N end: 0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.45 subsoil; 0.45m+ mid grey orange clay silt natural geology S end: 0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ mid blue grey clay natural geology
11	26.20	1.80	0.35	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid yellow grey silty clay natural geology
12	25.80	1.80	0.60	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m mid grey brown sandy silt subsoil; 0.30m+ mid orange grey silty clay natural geology with blue patches
13	25.60	1.80	0.80	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.35m mid brown grey clay silt subsoil; 0.35m+ mid brown grey silty clay natural geology
14	25.50	1.80	0.45	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.40m mid yellow grey clay silt subsoil; 0.40m+ mid orange brown silty clay natural geology. Gullys 4 and 5. [Pl. 2]
15	25.50	1.80	0.50	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.40m mid yellow brown clay silt subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
16	25.30	1.80	0.50	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.25m mid brown grey clay silt subsoil; 0.25m-0.40m furrow fill, 0.40m+ mid grey orange silty clay natural geology
17	25.00	1.80	0.43	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.40m mid yellow grey sandy silt subsoil; 0.40m+ mid orange grey silty clay natural geology
18	25.20	1.80	0.55	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
19	25.30	1.80	0.50	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
20	24.00	1.80	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
21	24.80	1.80	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid yellow grey sandy clay natural geology
22	25.10	1.80	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid yellow grey silty clay natural geology
23	25.00	1.80	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.40m mid yellow grey sandy silt subsoil; 0.40m+ mid yellow grey sandy clay natural geology
24	25.30	1.80	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ grey silty clay natural geology
25	25.20	1.80	0.40	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.35m mid yellow grey sandy silt subsoil; 0.35m+ mid yellow grey sandy clay natural geology. [Pl. 25]
26	26.30	1.80	0.45	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.40m mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil; 0.40m+ mid orange brown sandy clay natural geology. Ditch 6
27	24.60	1.80	0.50	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.45m mid orange grey sandy silt subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology
28	25.50	1.80	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m mid orange brown sandy silt subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
29	24.70	1.80	0.35	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology. Posthole 7 and ditches 8 and 10. [Pls 4 and 6]
30	24.70	1.80	0.45	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
31	24.10	1.80	0.50	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology. Ditch 9. [Pl. 7]
32	25.00	1.80	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology
33	26.50	1.80	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology
34	25.20	1.80	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology
35	26.40	1.80	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m mid brown grey sandy silt subsoil; 0.30m+ mid yellow grey sandy clay natural geology
36	24.30	1.80	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology
37	25.70	1.80	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m mid brown grey sandy silt subsoil; 0.30m+ mid orange grey sandy clay natural geology
38	26.30	1.80	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ mid yellow grey sandy clay natural geology

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	Cut	Fill (s)	Type	Date	Dating evidence
6	1	50	Posthole	Late Saxon/Early medieval?	Pottery
6	2	51	Ditch	Modern	China, Glass
9	3	52	Ditch		
14	4	53	Ditch		
14	5	54	Gully		
26	6	55	Ditch		
29	7	56	Posthole		
29	8	57, 58	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
31	9	59	Gully	Medieval?	Pottery
29	10	60	Ditch		
7	11	-	Ditch	Modern	Same as 2 in tr 6?

APPENDIX 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Wt in gm	Comments
[1] 50	M2	Small jar	?Saxon	3	3g	Abraded
[2] 51	PM1	Tea cup	c.1800-1900	2	10g	Fresh
[8] 57	LIA1	Curfew and cooking pots	c.50BC-AD50	2	6	Abraded
	M3		c.1200-1350	8	30	Fresh and abr
	Fired clay			3	2	
			c.1200-1350	13	38g	
Top of [9] Tr 31	M3		c.1200-1350	1	4g	Abraded and residual
Tr 9 furrow	M4	Cooking-pot	c.1150-1250	1	13g	Sl abraded
Tr 11 furrow	M1	Jug	Saxo Norman	1	3	V abraded
	M5		c.1250-1350	1	4	Sl abraded
			c.1000-1350 from marling	2	7g	
Tr 25 furrow	M1	Cooking-pot	Saxo-Norman	1	2	Abraded
	M4		c.1150-1250	1	22	Abraded
			c.1000-1250 from marling	2	24g	



**Land at Semington Road, Berryfield,
Melksham, Wiltshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Berryfield and Wiltshire.

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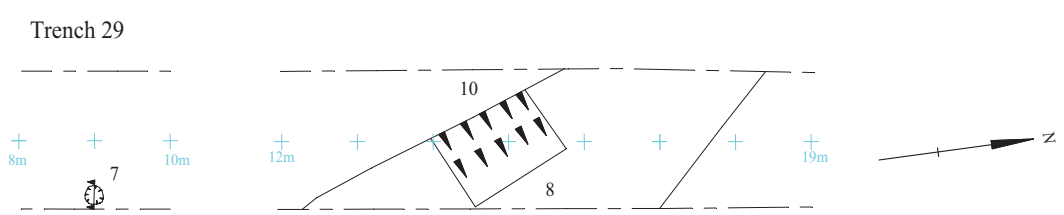
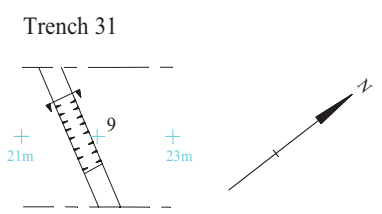
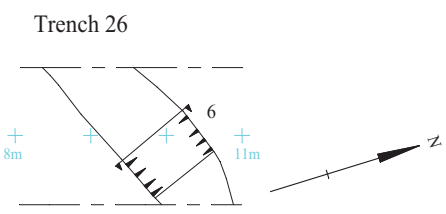
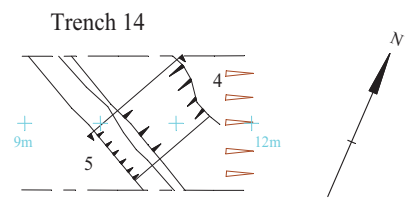
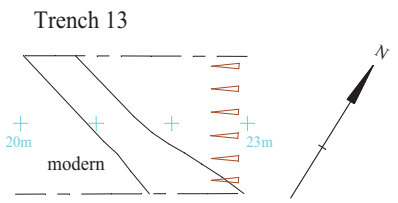
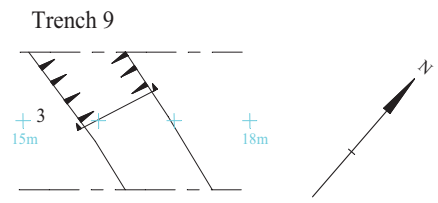
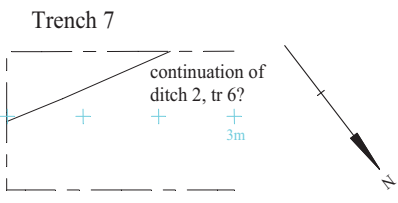
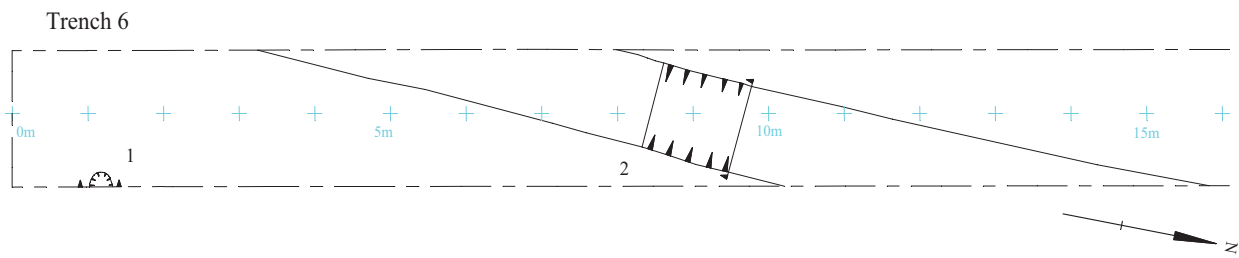
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**Land at Semington Road, Berryfield,
Melksham, Wiltshire, 2014
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of trenches and excavated features.



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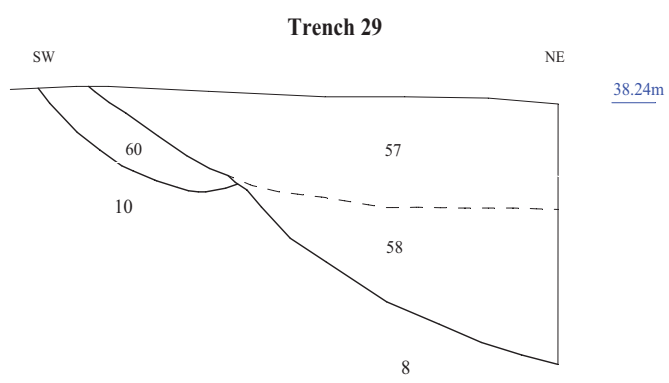
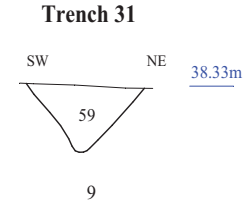
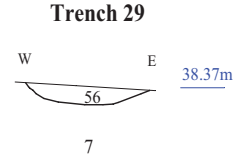
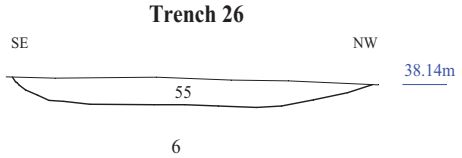
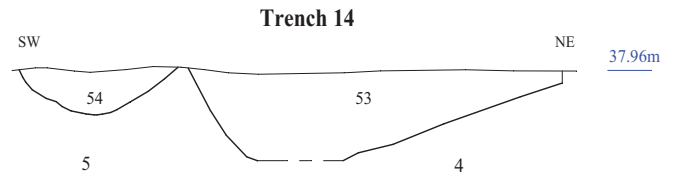
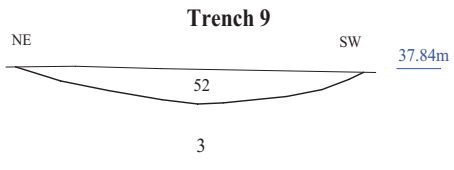
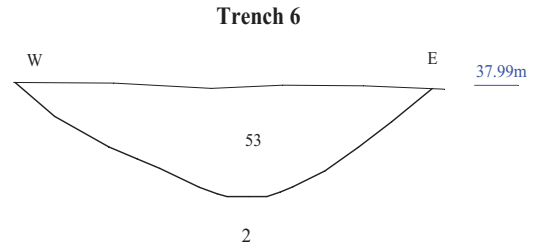
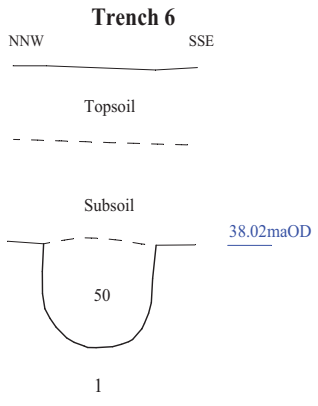
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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.





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Figure 4. Sections.





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Figure 5. Location of trenches in relation to geophysical interpretation.



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Plate 1. Trench 6, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 14, looking north east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 - 2.**

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Plate 3. Trench 25, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 29, looking north, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 3 - 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 6, ditch 2, looking north, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 29, ditch 8 and ditch 10, looking north, Scales: 1.0m and 0.3m.

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Plates 5 - 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 31, gully 9, looking north west, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

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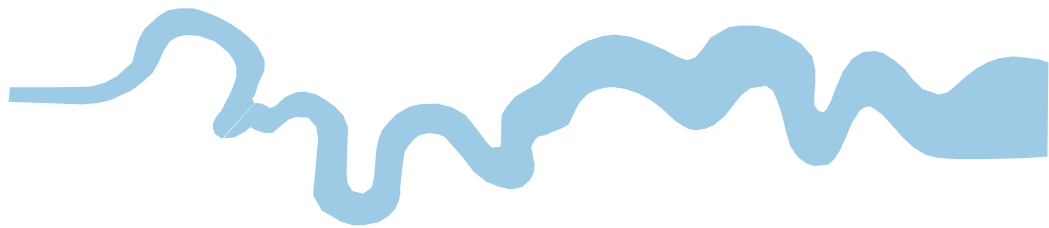
Plate 7.

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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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