

**T V A S**



**SOUTH WEST**

**Land east of Church View,  
Sutton Benger, Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Nicholas Dawson**

**Site Code: SBW20/146**

**(ST 9515 7853)**

# **Land east of Church View, Sutton Benger, Wiltshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Land Allocation Limited**

by Nicholas Dawson  
TVAS South West

Site Code SBW 20/146

**October 2020**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land east of Church View, Sutton Benger, Wiltshire

**Grid reference:** ST 9515 7853

**Site activity:** Archaeological Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 5th – 9th October 2020

**Project manager:** Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz

**Site supervisor:** Nicholas Dawson

**Site code:** SBW 20/146

**Area of site:** c. 8.9ha

**Summary of results:** Of the thirty-four proposed trenches only nine were opened fully, one partially and the remaining twenty-four only as test pits. At no point was natural geology reached and the only deposits found were modern backfill and landfill to depths of over 2.5m. This suggests that the area was used for gravel extraction to significant depths destroying any archaeological deposits that might have been present. The gravel pits were subsequently backfilled with landfill in the 19th to 20th centuries. The site is considered to have no archaeological potential

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton and will be deposited with Wiltshire Museum Service in due course.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 27.10.20
	Steve Preston ✓ 27.10.20

# Land east of Church View, Sutton Benger, Wiltshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Nicholas Dawson

Report 20/146

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land east of Church View, Sutton Benger, Wiltshire (ST 951 785) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Lanpro Services Ltd, on behalf of Land Allocation Limited.

Outline planning permission (20/03875/OUT) has been sought from Wiltshire Council for up to 178 dwellings to be built on a 8.9ha parcel of land located on the east side of Sutton Benger (Fig. 1). As a consequence, a series of archaeological works including a desk based assessment (OSA 2020), a geophysical survey (SUMO 2020) and most recently this field evaluation has been requested by Mr Mike Cepak Assistant County Archaeologist with Wiltshire Council, in order to inform the planning process with regard to potential archaeological implications and to permit a mitigation strategy to be developed if appropriate. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the Council's heritage policies.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Nicholas Dawson, Agata Socha-Paszkiwicz and Mariusz Paszkiwicz between 5th and 9th October 2020 and the site code is SBW 20/146. The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton and will be deposited with Wiltshire Museum in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located at the eastern edge of the village of Sutton Benger (Fig. 1). The site covers an area of c. 8.9ha comprising for the most part a single large arable field as well as four small grass paddocks along the north-west edge of site. It is bounded to the north by the B4069, to the east by a sewage works, to the south by fields and to the east by Church View, a residential development (Fig 2). The overall site slopes gradually from 54m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-west down to 53m aOD in the south-east. The underlying geology is mapped as Kellaways Sand Member, - sandstone, with superficial deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2016).

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site was suggested by an archaeological desk-based assessment (OSA 2020) although subsequent geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies that could be interpreted as being of certain archaeological origin (SUMO 2020). The Assistant County Archaeologist subsequently recommended that a programme of evaluation excavation should be undertaken to target any geophysical anomalies, as well as other areas of the proposed development site in which the 'noise' from the results of the geophysical survey could mask underlying features. The scope of the proposed evaluation was detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Lanpro 2020) agreed by the Assistant County Archaeologist.

In summary, Prehistoric and Roman activity in the vicinity is limited to single finds from the surrounding area recovered during field walking or by chance. These include several flints, a palaeolithic hand axe located close to the south-east corner of the site and a sherd of samian ware pottery found to the south of Sutton Benger.

During the medieval period Sutton Benger is mentioned in Malmesbury Abbey's copy of a charter from King Ethulwulf in AD 854, though no early medieval finds or features have been identified within the village itself. The notable find of a Saxon dagger was recovered north of the village near to the M4. A number of Medieval pottery sherds have been recovered during field walking around the village and Medieval pits and a post hole were uncovered during excavations to the north of the High Street.

More recent maps and records show the site in agricultural use, however, they also mention several gravel extraction sites around the village, during the 19th and 20th centuries. This includes land between the church and north to the River Avon potentially including the site itself, though exact extents are hard to determine. Evidence for such extraction within the village has been identified during evaluation.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The project's aims and objectives were set out in the WSI (Lanpro 2020) as follows:

The overall aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching will be to obtain sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological remains in the proposed development site. This will allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development of the site, and any requirements for further archaeological investigation, if required, the scope of which would be detailed in a subsequent WSI in agreement with the Wiltshire County Archaeologist.

This will be achieved through the following objectives:

- 'To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development site;
- 'To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- 'To assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- 'To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- 'To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence;
- 'To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- 'To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;
- 'To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context; and
- 'To compile and deposit a site archive with Wiltshire Museum Service and to provide information for the Wiltshire HER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

The programme of archaeological evaluation will be carried out with the aim of addressing the general research parameters and objectives defined in the regional archaeological research framework, *The Archaeology of South West England* (Grove and Croft 2012) and sources on the wider archaeological and historical background of the area, specifically those relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods. The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes (HE 2017).

It was proposed to excavate 34 trenches, with three at 50m long and 31 at 30m long and all at 2m wide, mechanically under constant archaeological supervision. This would be done to expose the top of the archaeologically relevant horizon or the natural geology whichever comes first. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient sample of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining full excavation.

Trenches had been located to target anomalies identified in the results of the geophysical survey, which are likely to relate to activity on the site identified from an aerial photograph of 1945, the nature of which is unknown, as well as to provide a suitable sample of the area of proposed development. A contingency was allowed for trenching of a further 1% area of the site if required by the Wiltshire Council County Archaeologist, and if the archaeological remains identified in the original trenches suggest that further investigation is required at this stage. Trenches were positioned to avoid overhead electrical cables.

All archaeological features and deposits revealed were to be cleaned and excavated in an archaeologically controlled manner. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits was to be established across the

site. Metal detector searches were to take place at all stages of the evaluation. Provision was made for environmental sampling of suitable deposits, and for the recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, dendrochronological and other scientific dating

## **Results**

Of the proposed thirty-four trenches only nine were opened to their full extent, one was opened to half of its planned extent and twenty-four were only opened as 2x2m test pits at the proposed trenches' mid-points. One of these, Trench 18 was not completed due to potentially hazardous material being revealed within the first few bucket scoops. Therefore, it was immediately backfilled. This change in methodology was made in agreement with Mike Cepak, Assistant County Archaeologist with Wiltshire Council and was the result of finding only backfill deposits to depths of over 2.5m. This included large amounts of 20th century domestic waste as well as some industrial waste that included potentially hazardous material. The switching to test pits rather than full trenches was to determine the extents of these backfill materials. These were opened, photographed and backfilled immediately to minimize exposure to possible harmful materials. At no point during work was natural geology or an archaeological horizon reached.

Of the trenches opened two measured 50.15m and 50.5m. The remaining eight measured between 17.3m to 31.4m (Fig. 2). All were 2m wide. A list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and description of stratigraphy and geology is given in Appendix 1. All investigated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trenches 4 & 14 (Fig 2; Pls 1 and 5)

Trenches 4 and 14 were the only two out of the three planned 50m length trenches to be fully excavated. Trench 4 was aligned SE – NW and was 50.5m long and between 1.5m deep at the SE end and 0.9m deep at the SW end. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil (50) followed by between 0.1m of subsoil overlying mottled dark brown/black/grey sandy silt which contained large amounts of modern waste (52) that continued below excavated depth.

Trench 14 was 50.15m long, aligned W - E and 0.98m deep, with stratigraphy of 0.18m topsoil, 0.9m subsoil, above 0.6m of mottled grey/orange clay backfill (67) followed by a black ash and modern waste (68). A sondage at the trench's east end found this final fill continued for at least 1.5m with no bottom found.

Trenches 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 17 (Fig 2; Pls 2, 3 and 4)

Trenches 5, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13 were all opened as planned, ranging in length from 30m to 31.4m and in depth from 0.95m to 1.3m. Trench 3 had to be moved some 10m south in order avoid a paddock fence. Trench 17 was only partially opened to 17.3m long due to potentially harmful material being discovered during its excavation and its depth was 0.9m. The stratigraphy of all these trenches consisted of between 0.1 and 0.24m of topsoil (50), followed by between 0.38m and 0.9m of subsoil (51). This sat above a layer of mottled grey/orange clay backfill material (54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 65, 67, 69) followed by a black ash deposit containing various amounts and types of modern rubbish (53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 64, 66, 69, 70) that continued past the depth of excavation.

Trenches 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 18 to 20, 22 to 25 & 27 to 34 (Fig 2; Pls 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12)

After consultation with Mike Cepak Assistant County Archaeologist with Wiltshire Council, and given the results of trenches already open, it was agreed that these trenches were dug as 2x2m test pits located at the mid points of the proposed trenches. Each was excavated to determine the extents of landfill deposits identified in the fully open trenches. They were for the most part *c.* 1m deep. Given the potential nature of some of the waste materials found it was agreed that the test pits would be opened, photographed then backfilled immediately.

This revised programme of work resulted in 21 test pits being excavated, ranging in depth from 0.98m to 2m each with slightly variable depths of topsoil/subsoil followed by a range of backfill and landfill deposits that continued beyond the excavated depths reached. No natural geology was reached.

Trenches 21 & 26 (Fig 2; Pl. 9)

Trenches 21 and 26 were both dug as test pits of *c.* 2m by 2m, however they differed from the other 21 trenches. Trench 21 was 0.5m deep and trench 26, 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy for both consisted of topsoil (50) and subsoil (51) overlying a broken Tarmac deposit that could not be removed in the confined space of the test pit and therefore the full 1m depth could not be reached.

## **Conclusion**

Of the thirty-four proposed trenches only nine were opened fully, one was opened partially, and the remaining twenty-four dug as test pits. One of these was abandoned due to the presence of potential harmful materials. At no point was natural geology reached and the only deposits found were modern backfills and landfills to depths of over 2.5m. This suggests that the area was used for gravel extraction to significant depths destroying any



archaeology that might have been present. The gravel pits were subsequently backfilled with landfill in the 19th to 20th centuries. This almost certainly accounts for the strong magnetic disturbance recorded by the geophysical survey (SUMO 2020). The site is considered to have no archaeological potential.

## References

- BGS, 2016, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 513, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Grove, J. and Croft, B. 2012, *The Archaeology of South West England. South West Archaeological Research Framework. Research Strategy 2012-2017*, Taunton
- HE, 2017, *Research Agenda Historic England*, Swindon
- Lanpro, 2020, 'Land East of Church View, Sutton Benger, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching', Lanpro 2257/01, Norwich
- NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework (revised)*, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Govt, London
- OSA 2020, 'Land to the East of Church View, Sutton Benger, Wiltshire, An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment', On Site Archaeology report OSA 20DT02
- SUMO, 2020, 'Land to the East of Church View, Sutton Benger, Wiltshire: a Geophysical survey', SUMO report 17622, Upton upon Seven

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench/ Test pit	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	c.2	2	c. 2	0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51), 0.6-2m number of layers of backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
2	c.2	2	c. 1	0-0.5m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); 0.5-7m grey backfill material 0.7-1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation. <b>[Pl. 6]</b>
3	30	2	1.04	0-0.1m topsoil (50), 0.1-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25-0.83m mottled grey/orange clay (65); 0.83m+ black ash and modern waste (66). No natural geology.
4	50.5	2	0.9 nw - 1.5 se	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ mottled dark brown/black/grey sandy silt with modern waste (52). No natural geology <b>[Pl. 1]</b>
5	31.4	2	1.05	0-0.1m topsoil (50); 0.1-0.3m subsoil (51); 0.3m+ landfill deposits (53). No natural geology
6	c.2	2	c. 1	c. 0-0.5m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c.0.5-1m grey backfill material coming onto black waste backfill.
7	31.2	2	0.98	0-0.1m topsoil (50); 0.1-0.40m subsoil (51), 0.4-0.85m mottled grey/orange clay made ground (54); 0.85m+ black ash and modern waste (55). No natural geology. <b>[Pl. 4]</b>
8	c.2	2	c. 0.9	c. 0-0.4m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.4-0.9m grey backfill material coming onto black waste backfill.
9	c.2	2	c. 1	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
10	30	2	0.95	0-0.1m topsoil (50); 0.1-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25-0.83m mottled grey/orange clay made ground (56); 0.83m+ black ash and modern waste (57). No natural geology.
11	30.3	2	1	0-0.1m topsoil (50); 0.1-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0. mottled grey/orange clay made ground (58); 0.83m+ black ash and modern waste (59). No natural geology. <b>[Pl. 2]</b>
12	30.6	2	1.3	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.85m dark grey clay with modern waste; 0.85-1.1m mottled grey/orange clay made ground (63); 1.1m+ black ash and modern waste (64). No natural geology.
13	30	2	1.08	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.93m mottled grey/orange clay made ground (67); 0.93m+ black ash and modern waste (68). No natural geology. <b>[Pl. 3]</b>
14	50.15	2	0.98	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.83m mottled grey/orange clay made ground (60); 0.83m+ black ash and modern waste (61). No natural geology. <b>[Pl. 5]</b>
15	c.2	2	c. 1.2	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1.2m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
16	c.2	2	c. 1	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation. <b>[Pl. 7]</b>
17	17.3	2	0.9	0-0.1m topsoil (50); 0.1-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.5m mottled grey/orange clay made ground (69); 0.5m+ black ash and modern waste (70). No natural geology.
18	-	-	-	No excavated due to potentially hazardous material within first fills
19	c.2	2	c. 1.5	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m backfill material; c. 1-1.5m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
20	c.2	2	c. 1	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
21	c.2	2	c. 0.5	c. 0-0.5m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); coming onto broken tarmac.
22	c.2	2	c. 1.1	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1.1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation. <b>[Pl. 8]</b>
23	c.2	2	c. 1	c. 0-0.7m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c.0.7-1m grey backfill material coming onto black waste backfill.
24	c.2	2	c. 1. 7	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m grey mix backfill; c1-1.7m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation. <b>[Pl. 9]</b>
25	c.2	2	c. 1.1	c. 0-0.3m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.3-0.6m grey backfill material; c.0.6-1.1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
26	c.2	2	c. 0.3	c. 0-0.5m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); coming onto broken tarmac.
27	c.2	2	c. 1.1	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m mixed waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation. <b>[Pl. 10]</b>
28	c.2	2	c. 1	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.

<i>Trench/ Test pit</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
29	c.2	2	c. 1.3	c. 0-0.2m topsoil (50); c. 0.2-0.4m redeposited clay; c. 0.4-0.8 grey backfill; c.0.8-1.3 black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
30	c.2	2	c. 1	c. 0-0.5m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.5-1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation. <b>[Pl. 11]</b>
31	c.2	2	c. 1.5	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m grey backfill material c.1-1.5 black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
32	c.2	2	c. 1.2	c. 0-0.8m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.8-1.2m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
33	c.2	2	c. 1	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation.
34	c.2	2	c. 1	c. 0-0.6m topsoil (50) and subsoil (51); c. 0.6-1m black waste material backfill continuing beyond depth of excavation. <b>[Pl. 12]</b>

**APPENDIX 2: Feature details**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
		50	Topsoil		
		51	Subsoil		
4		52	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
5		53	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
7		54	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
7		55	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
10		56	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
10		57	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
11		58	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
11		59	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
14		60	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
14		61	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
12		62	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
12		63	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
12		64	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	finds
3		65	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
3		66	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
13		67	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
13		68	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
17		69	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds
17		70	Landfill	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Finds

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: thamesva1-406990**

### Project details

Project name	Land east of Church View, Sutton Benger, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Of the thirty-four proposed trenches only nine were opened fully, one partially and the remaining twenty-four only as test pits. At no point was natural geology reached and the only deposits found were modern backfill and landfill to depths of over 2.5m. This suggests that the area was used for gravel extraction to significant depths destroying any archaeological deposits that might have been present. The gravel pits were subsequently backfilled with landfill in the 19th to 20th centuries. The site is considered to have no archaeological potential.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2020 End: 09-10-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SBW20/146 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	20/03875/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches","Test Pits"

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 NORTH WILTSHIRE SUTTON BENGER Land east of Church View  
Study area 8.9 Hectares  
Site coordinates ST 9515 7853 51.505199215066 -2.069886563034 51 30 18 N 002 04 11 W Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 52m Max: 53m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation TVAS Southwest  
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)  
Project design originator LANPRO  
Project director/manager Agata Socha-Paszkievicz  
Project supervisor Nicholas Dawson  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Land Allocation Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Wiltshire Heritage Museum  
Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Wiltshire Heritage Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Microfilm", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land east of Church View, Sutton Benger, Wiltshire: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dawson, N
Other bibliographic details	20/146
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	TVAS South West
Place of issue or publication	Taunton
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URL	<a href="http://tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp">http://tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp</a>
Entered by	Steve Preston (tvas@tvas.co.uk)
Entered on	29 October 2020

**OASIS:**

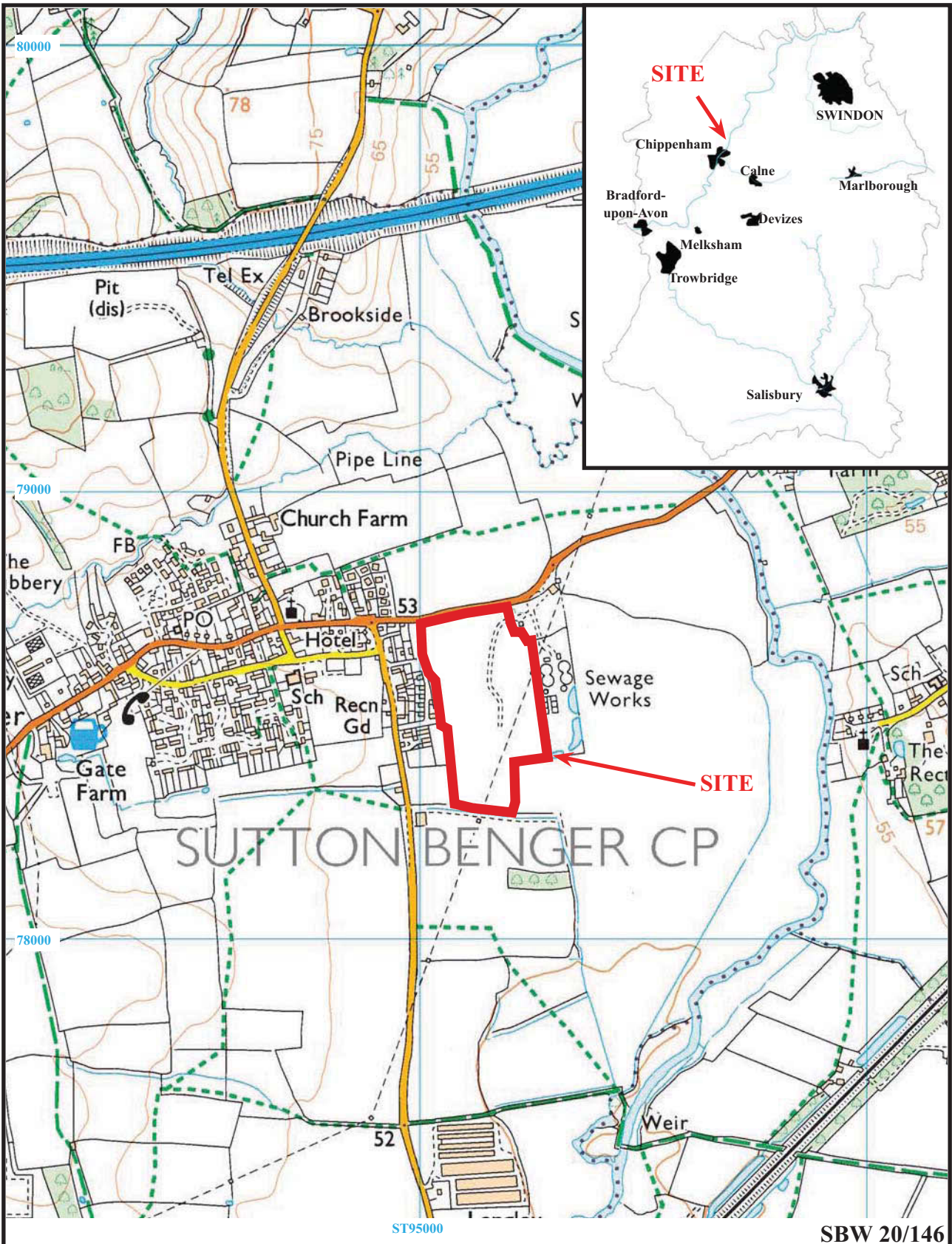
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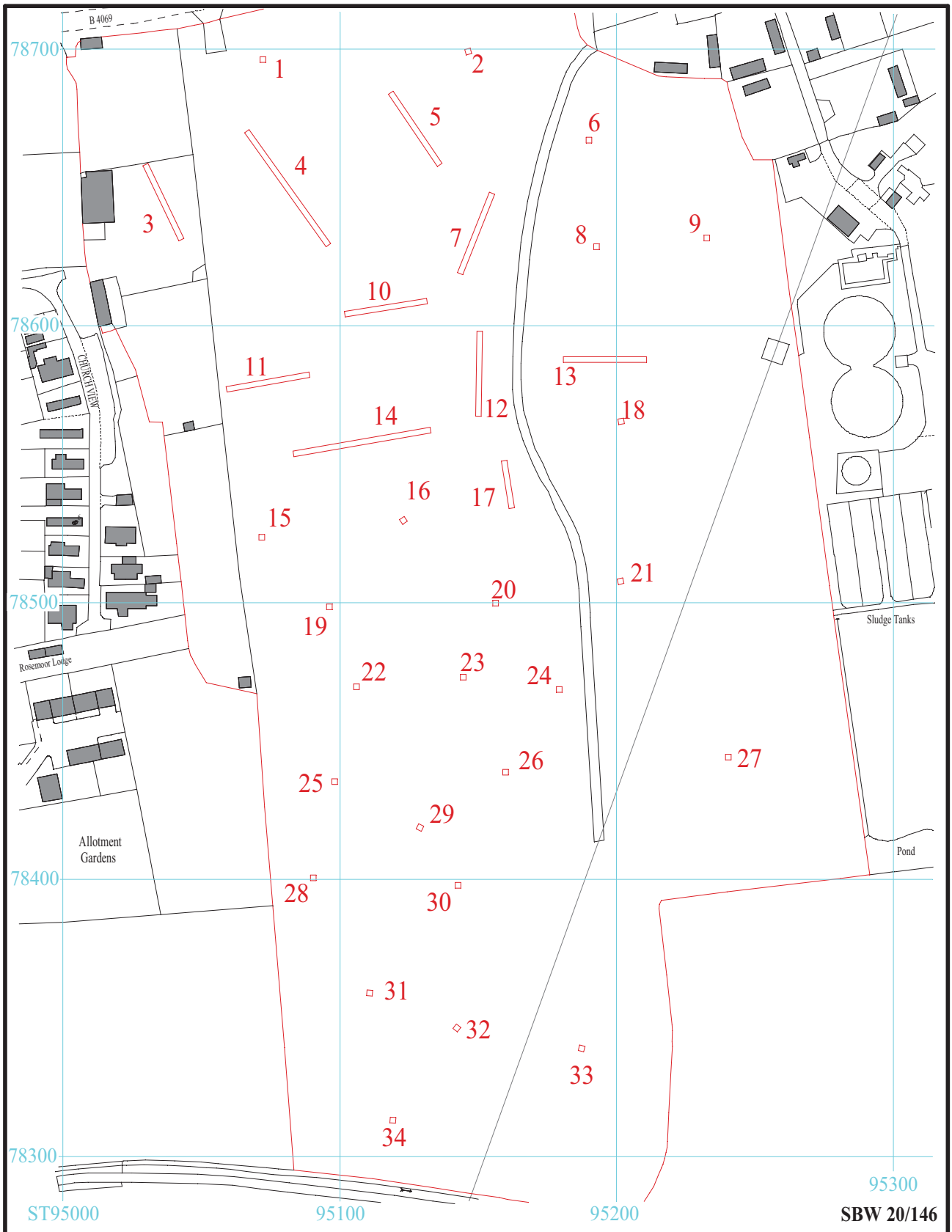
**Land east of Church View,  
Sutton Benger, Wiltshire, 2020  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Sutton Benger and Wiltshire.

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**Land East of Church View,  
Sutton Benger, Wiltshire, 2020  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Locations of trenches and test pits within the site.

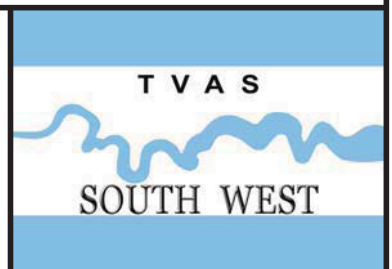




Plate 1. Trench 4, looking NW, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 11, looking E, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. Trench 13, looking E, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 7 section, looking SE, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 5. Trench 14 sondage, looking S, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Trench 2, looking W, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Land East of Church View,  
Sutton Benger, Wiltshire, 2020  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 1 to 6.







Plate 7. Trench 16, looking W, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Trench 22, looking N, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 9. Trench 13, looking W, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 10. Trench 27, looking W, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 11. Trench 30, looking N, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 12. Trench 14, looking N, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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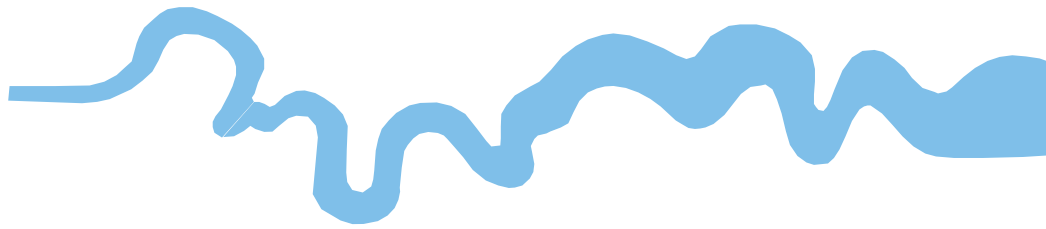
**Land East of Church View,  
Sutton Benger, Wiltshire, 2020  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 7 to 12.**



## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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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