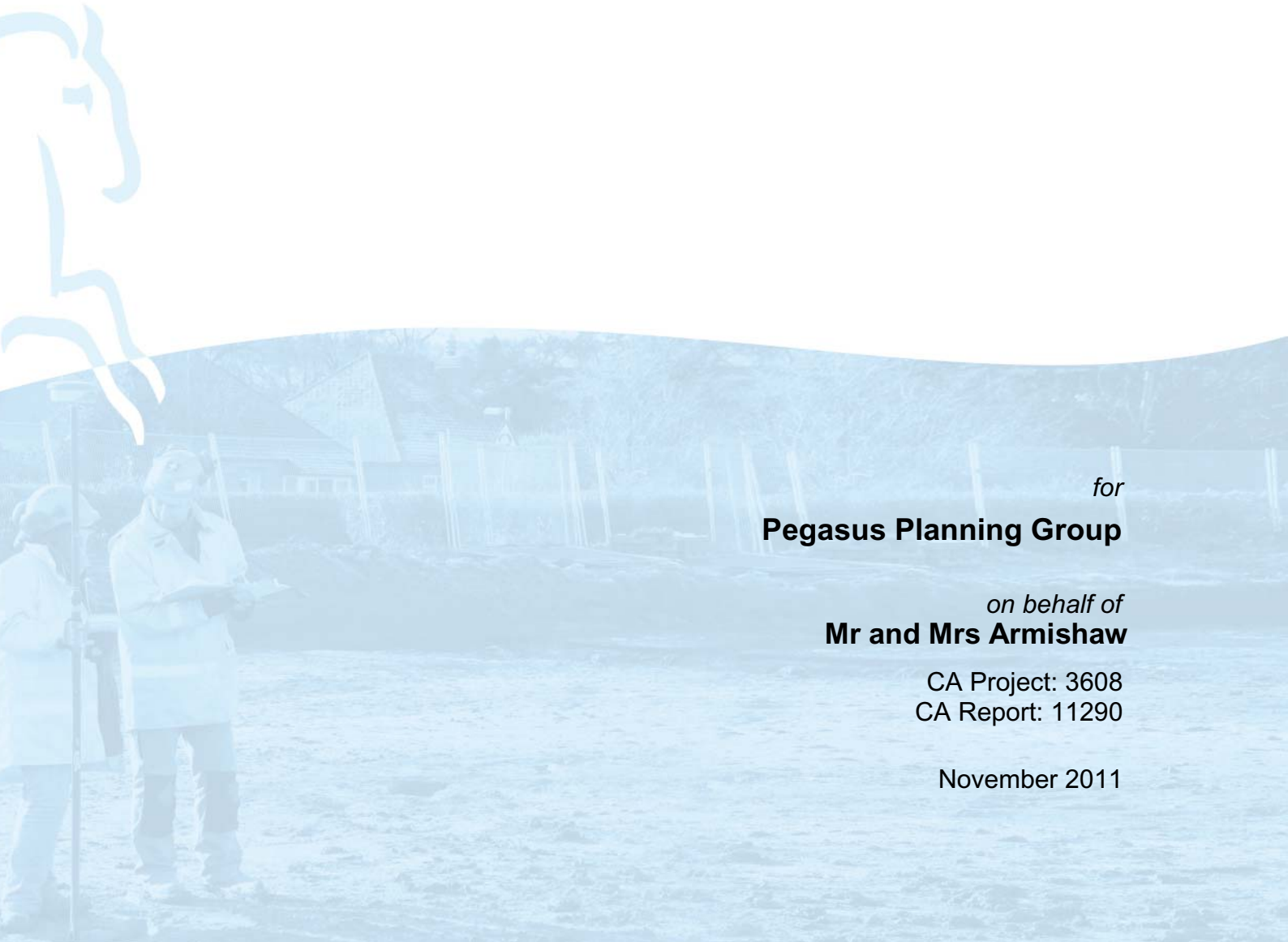
Cotswold Archaeology

Lower Mere Park Farm
Mere
Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Pegasus Planning Group

on behalf of
Mr and Mrs Armishaw

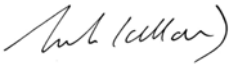
CA Project: 3608
CA Report: 11290

November 2011

Lower Mere Park Farm
Mere
Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 3608
CA Report: 11290

prepared by	Chiz Harward, Senior Project Officer
date	25 November 2011
checked by	Richard Young, Project Manager
date	28 November 2011
approved by	Mark Collard, Head of Contracts
signed	
date	29 November 2011
issue	01

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Lower Mere Park Farm
Location:	Mere, Wiltshire
NGR:	ST 8456 2915
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	15-18 November 2011
Planning Reference:	S/2011/1494/FULL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Site Code:	LMP 11

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2011 at Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere, Wiltshire. Five trenches were excavated.

Post-medieval and modern features and deposits were recorded. These comprised features relating to 18th and 19th-century occupation including metalled surfaces, drains and garden features. A Mesolithic flint core and a broken prehistoric flint blade, both recovered in post-medieval or modern contexts, could indicate a prehistoric presence on the site. No Roman, medieval or early post-medieval artefacts were recovered from the evaluation. The lack of any medieval or early post-medieval artefacts suggests that either there was no precursor to the existing early 18th-century farmhouse on the site, or that any such remains have been extensively disturbed by landscaping associated with the current buildings.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2011 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Pegasus Planning Group on behalf of Mr and Mrs R Armishaw at Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: ST 8456 2915; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application which has been made to Wiltshire Council (WC) for the construction of a replacement dwelling on the site (ref. S/2011/1494/FULL).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2011) and approved by Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist, WC. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (Wiltshire County Council 1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Ms King, including a site visit on 18th November 2011.

The site

1.3 The area of the proposed work is approximately 0.3ha in size and comprises a farm yard and gardens (Fig. 2). The site is generally flat and lies at approximately 85m AOD, with the ground dropping down to the River Lodden which runs east/west in a series of meanders approximately 50m to the north of the site. At the west of the site the ground drops down to a small ditch or stream feeding into the River Lodden.

1.4 The natural geological substrate is recorded as Kimmeridge Clay Formation mudstone of the Kimmeridgian Age overlain by sand and gravel Second Terrace River Terrace deposits of the Quaternary Age (BGS 2011). Silty clays and alluvial clays were recorded across the site.

Archaeological background

1.5 The site lies within the medieval deer park of Mere Park (Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) ref. ST82NW450). This park was created in the mid 13th

century by Richard, Earl of Cornwall as an outpark to his castle on Mere Hill to the north-west (Watts 1998, 98). The park enclosed an area of approximately 500ha. It did contain some deer, but was principally used as a horse park for the Earl's mares and charges (ibid.). The original moated lodge for the park lay on the site of Higher Mere Park Farm, some 500m to the north, whilst Lower Mere Park Farm was its replacement built in about 1726 (ibid., 99).

Archaeological objectives

1.6 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist Wiltshire Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

1.7 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 5 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). With the approval of Ms King one trench (Trench 4) was not excavated due to the presence of asbestos sheeting fragments. In addition, due to the proximity of standing trees and the existing building, Trench 2 was moved and shortened (Trench 7 on Fig. 2 shows its originally proposed location) and an additional trench, Trench 6, excavated to the north-east. Trench 1 measured 28.5m by 1.6m, Trench 2 measured 8.5m by 1.6m, Trench 3 measured 26m by 1.6m, Trench 5 measured 2.1m by 1.85m and Trench 6 measured 9.5m by 1.6m. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2011).

1.8 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

1.9 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (2010).

1.10 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. The artefacts will be retained by Mr and Mrs Armishaw and the site archive will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. The trenches are described in numerical order, no archaeological features were found in Trench 6.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.2 Trench 1 sloped down gradually from the east to the west. Natural substrate varied across Trench 1; blue-grey clay 122 was recorded at the west of the trench, and was sealed by 103, a light brownish-yellow silty clay, which was observed across the remainder of the trench.

2.3 At the base of the slope at the east of the trench a 0.2m thick layer of mottled alluvial clay, 123, was recorded (not illustrated). It contained occasional fragments of burnt flint and late post-medieval brick. Layer 123 was cut by north/south aligned ditch 120, which was steep-sided with a rounded base. The ditch was filled by 121, a bluish-grey mottled silt which appeared to have accumulated gradually within a waterlogged environment. Two sherds of 18th century pottery, a fragment of post-medieval brick and a broken residual prehistoric flint blade were recovered from the ditch fill.

2.4 Ditch 120 was sealed by 102, a further layer of clay which contained worked and burnt flint. Subsoil 101 sealed layer 102 at the west of the trench and sealed the natural substrate 103 over the remainder of the trench. The subsoil was cut by two north/south drains, 106 and 118. Land-drain 106 was formed by the cutting of a shallow trench into the natural substrate, with a further narrow cut forming a central drain with a gradual fall from north to south. The drain was capped by limestone slabs 108. Drain 118 was formed from a vertically-sided, flat-based trench with side walls built of reused post-medieval bricks, probably of late 18th or 19th-century date. The drain was capped by limestone slabs. The fall of the drain is from north to south: there is a cast-iron down-pipe on the wall of a 19th-century cattle shed to the north of the trench which may be feeding the drain, and a linear depression in the ground to the south of the trench may indicate the line of the drain. A 19th or 20th-century ceramic land-drain was observed on a south-east/north-west alignment cutting through ditch 120.

2.5 Shallow irregular linear feature 110/112 cut the natural substrate 103. It was aligned east/west and was filled by 111/113 from which no finds were recovered. Small pit 114 is similarly undated. Both features are likely to be post-medieval or modern garden features, probably a bedding trench and a planting pit. Square posthole 104 contained no finds but was filled with topsoil and is almost certainly modern in date. A layer of subsoil (101) was recorded across the trench, and was covered by a topsoil layer 100 which contained a residual Mesolithic core. A modern service trench, probably associated with the adjacent farmhouse kitchen, was recorded cutting through the topsoil at the east of the trench.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

2.6 Trench 2 sloped down slightly from the north to the south. The natural substrate in Trench 2 was silty clay 200. At the north of the trench a ditch or bedding trench 203 had been cut through the natural clay. Feature 203 was filled by silty clay 205, and by a silty clay backfill 204 which contained pottery of 18th-century date, possibly placed in the feature as crocks to aid drainage. Feature 204 was sealed by an *in situ* subsoil 201 which contained artefacts of probable 19th-century date, which was in turn sealed by a 0.21m thick topsoil layer 200. A modern ceramic pipe was observed cutting through the subsoil in the north-west corner of the trench and probably carried rainwater from the present farmhouse.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 5)

2.7 The natural substrate in Trench 3 was a compacted brownish-yellow silty clay (302) which had been extensively contaminated by diesel. The surface of the clay had been horizontally truncated to construct the farmyard and any original topsoil and subsoil had been completely removed. Metalled external surfaces survived across the trench, with earlier surfaces surviving at the west of the trench. The earliest recorded surface, 311, was formed of large cobbles with a thin raised kerb of stones set on edge forming its northern side. Late 18th or early 19th century ceramics were recovered from 311 which was sealed by trampled soot and clinker layer 312. Sealing 312, metalled surface 309 consisted of stones set in a green sand matrix, with a kerb of rectangular stones forming the northern edge. Surface 309 was sealed by masonry structure 308, which lay directly on the surface of 309 and comprised stone blocks with a rubble infill to the south. The structure was probably a raised kerb adjacent to the farmyard. A stone edging forming the southern limit of metalled surface 310 cut through the 309 kerb and was aligned south-east/north-west. To the south of 310 a further metalled surface, 307, was laid on make-up layer 306, and abutted masonry 308 and was contemporary with the ongoing use of 310. A further layer 305 may be a similar surface further west and contained a sherd of early 19th century pottery. Two modern timber posts had been driven through the metalling and masonry structure 308.

2.8 North/south aligned gully 303 contained post-medieval roof tile and may be associated with modern service trenches in the area. East of metalled surface 310 the farmyard surfaces had been extensively disturbed and reworked and the present surface 301 contained fragments of modern concrete and breeze blocks. Wheel ruts were visible cutting into the natural substrate.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 6)

2.9 Within Trench 5 the surface of the natural clay substrate 505 had been horizontally truncated prior to the construction of metalled surface 503. The metalled surface contained fragments of post-medieval brick probably dating to the 18th or 19th centuries. Surface 503 was partially overlain by disturbed cobbled surface 502. The cobbles were sealed by 501, a thin layer of silty trample/soil which contained modern metalwork and plastic and which was sealed by concrete yard surface 500.

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

2.10 The finds assemblage recovered from the evaluation is summarised in Appendix B. The pottery assemblage consisted of 33 sherds of pottery weighing 841g. In addition fragments of ceramic building material, glass, worked and un-worked burnt flint and a clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered. The assemblage was recovered from 11 stratified contexts with the majority of the material dating from the 18th century or later.

Pottery

2.11 The pottery assemblage included regional and imported wares produced during the 18th or early 19th century. Fine tablewares were identified and included joining sherds from a white stoneware bowl produced between 1720 and 1770, from subsoil 602. Plate sherds in creamware were recorded from subsoil 201 and surface 311 and would have been manufactured in the later part of the 18th century. A pearlware sherd from metalled surface 305 was of early 19th century date. A large tea bowl sherd from ditch/bedding trench fill 204 was of an oriental ware imported during the 18th century. While the decoration was almost completely worn, the white fabric of the bowl and decoration appeared to be of Japanese, rather than Chinese, manufacture. Glazed earthenware sherds from ditch fill 121, subsoil 201, ditch/bedding trench fill 204 and subsoil 602 were typical of utilitarian kitchen-wares of 18th-century date.

Other finds

2.12 Lithic material was recovered from several deposits and included worked and un-worked/burnt flint. A blade core, probably of possible Mesolithic date, was recorded from topsoil 100. A broken flint flake or blade was recorded from alluvial/landscaping dump 102 and could only be attributed a general prehistoric date.

2.13 Fragments of roof tile and brick were recorded and, while they could not be closely dated, were likely of post-medieval or early modern manufacture.

Significance

2.14 While the flint blade and core were of artefactual interest, overall the finds assemblage was of very limited archaeological significance. The worked flint was recovered as residual material within modern deposits and the remainder of the

finds assemblage was typical of the materials discarded as household rubbish from the 18th century onwards.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The recovery of a Mesolithic flint core, a broken prehistoric flint blade and several fragments of burnt flint suggests a prehistoric presence on the site, however all the worked flint was recovered from post-medieval or modern contexts and is consequently residual. The burnt flint, also recovered from post-medieval contexts, need not necessarily be of prehistoric date.

3.2 No Roman, medieval or early post-medieval artefacts were recovered from the evaluation. The lack of any medieval or early post-medieval artefacts suggests that either there was no precursor to the existing early 18th-century farmhouse on the site, or that any such remains have been extensively disturbed by landscaping associated with the current buildings. The earliest features on the site date from the 18th century and tally with the construction date of the present farmhouse.

3.3 Post-medieval silty clay layers 102 and 123 at the west of Trench 1 may be alluvial deposits associated with flooding of the small stream immediately to the west of Trench 1. However it is more likely that they are dumped material from either landscaping of the site prior to post-medieval construction works, or from the cleaning out of the stream. Ditch 120 is dated to the 18th century or later and probably relates to drainage associated with the stream to the west.

3.4 Landscaping works associated with the present farmhouse, yard and outbuildings appear to have truncated much of the site down to the natural substrate. The metalled surfaces recorded in Trench 3 indicate that there have been several phases of metalling of the present farmyard probably dating back into the late 18th or early 19th century, and suggest the presence of a succession of paths and kerbed pavements to the north of the present farmyard.

3.5 It is not clear whether metalled surface 502 and cobbled surface 503 are internal or external. Their location suggests that they could conceivably be internal floors to a

range of farm buildings situated on the northern side of the farmyard, however they may equally be external yard surfaces.

3.6 Undated features 104, 110/112 and 114 are probably post-medieval or modern garden features relating to the gardens of the existing farmhouse.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chiz Harward, assisted by Dan Sausins. The report was written by Chiz Harward. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Grey. The archive has been compiled by Chiz Harward, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 Geology of Britain Viewer http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Watts, K. 1998 'Some Wiltshire Deer Parks' *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* **91**, 98-102

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Turf and topsoil: dark grey-black sandy silt	28.6	1.6	0.28	Residual Mesolithic
101	Layer	Subsoil: light-mid yellow brown silty clay	28.6	1.6	0.12	
102	Layer	Alluvial clay/landscaping dump: mid yellow silty clay	7.5	1.6	0.3	
103	Layer	Natural substrate: light brownish-yellow silty clay	21.0	1.6		Residual prehistoric
104	Cut	Posthole cut	0.29	0.22	0.13	
105	Fill	Backfill of posthole 104	0.29	0.22	0.13	
106	Cut	Cut of land-drain	1.6	0.4	0.2	
107	Fill	Silting of land-drain: mid grey sandy silt	1.6	0.06	0.07	
108	Masonry	Limestone capping to land-drain	1.6	0.27	0.02	
109	Fill	Construction backfill of land-drain; mid orange-brown silty clay	1.6	0.4	0.2	
110	Cut	Bedding trench: shallow linear feature	0.36	0.62	0.08	
111	Fill	backfill of 110	0.36	0.62	0.08	
112	Cut	Bedding trench: shallow linear feature	0.5	0.34	0.06	
113	Fill	backfill of 112	0.5	0.34	0.06	
114	Cut	Cut of small pit	0.47	0.47	0.1	
115	Fill	backfill of 114	0.47	0.47	0.1	
116	Cut	Cut of land-drain	1.6	0.6	0.32	
117	Fill	Construction backfill of land-drain; mid grey-orange silty clay	1.6	0.6	0.32	
118	Masonry	brick land-drain with limestone capping stones	1.6	0.6	0.2	
119	Fill	Silting of land-drain: mid grey sandy silt	1.6	0.16	0.2	
120	Cut	Ditch: north\south steep sided ditch	1.6	0.6	0.38	
121	Fill	Silting of ditch 120: mid bluish grey silty clay	1.6	0.6	0.39	C18
122	Layer	Natural substrate: mid blue-grey clay	>2.0	1.6	0.2	
123	Layer	Alluvial clay/landscaping dump: mid yellow silty clay	>2.0	1.6		

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Turf and topsoil: dark grey-black sandy silt	8.43	1.6	0.21	
201	Layer	Subsoil: light-mid yellow brown silty clay	8.43	1.6	0.22	C19?
202	Layer	Natural substrate: mid orange-brown silty clay	8.43	1.6		
203	Cut	East/west aligned ditch or bedding trench	1.6	0.79	0.24	
204	Fill	Backfill of 204	1.6	0.79	0.18	C18
205	Fill	Silting of 204	1.6	0.79	0.08	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
300	Layer	Soil/trample across trench	28.0	1.6	0.05	Modern
301	Layer	Modern cobbling at east of trench	18.0	1.6	0.1	Modern
302	Layer	Natural substrate: mid-light brownish-yellow silty	>19	1.6		

		clay				
303	Cut	North/south aligned gully	1.6	0.37	0.07	
304	Fill	Fill of 303	1.6	0.37	0.07	Post-medieval
305	Layer	External metalled surface	1.85	0.45	0.04	EC19
306	Layer	External levelling/make-up for metalled surface	2.9	1.2	0.1	
307	Layer	External metalled surface	1.02	0.84		
308	Masonry	Stone retaining wall with rubble core	>3.0	>1.0	0.04	
309	Layer	External metalled surface with kerb to north	4.8	0.87		
310	Layer	External metalled surface with kerb to south	7.25	1.12	0.06	
311	Layer	Kerb and possible cobbled surface	2.8	0.04		LC18-EC19
312	Layer	External trampled surface: soot and clinker	5.2	1.0		

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
500	Layer	Concrete yard surface	2.1	1.85	0.1	Modern
501	Layer	Modern trample below concrete	2.1	1.85	0.07	Modern
502	Layer	Disturbed cobble surface	2.1	1.85	0.1	
503	Layer	Metalled yard/floor surface	2.1	1.85	0.09	Post-medieval
504	Layer	Natural substrate: light brownish-yellow clay	1.0	1.85		
505	Layer	Horizontal trucation of clay for metalled surface 503	2.1	1.85		

Trench 6

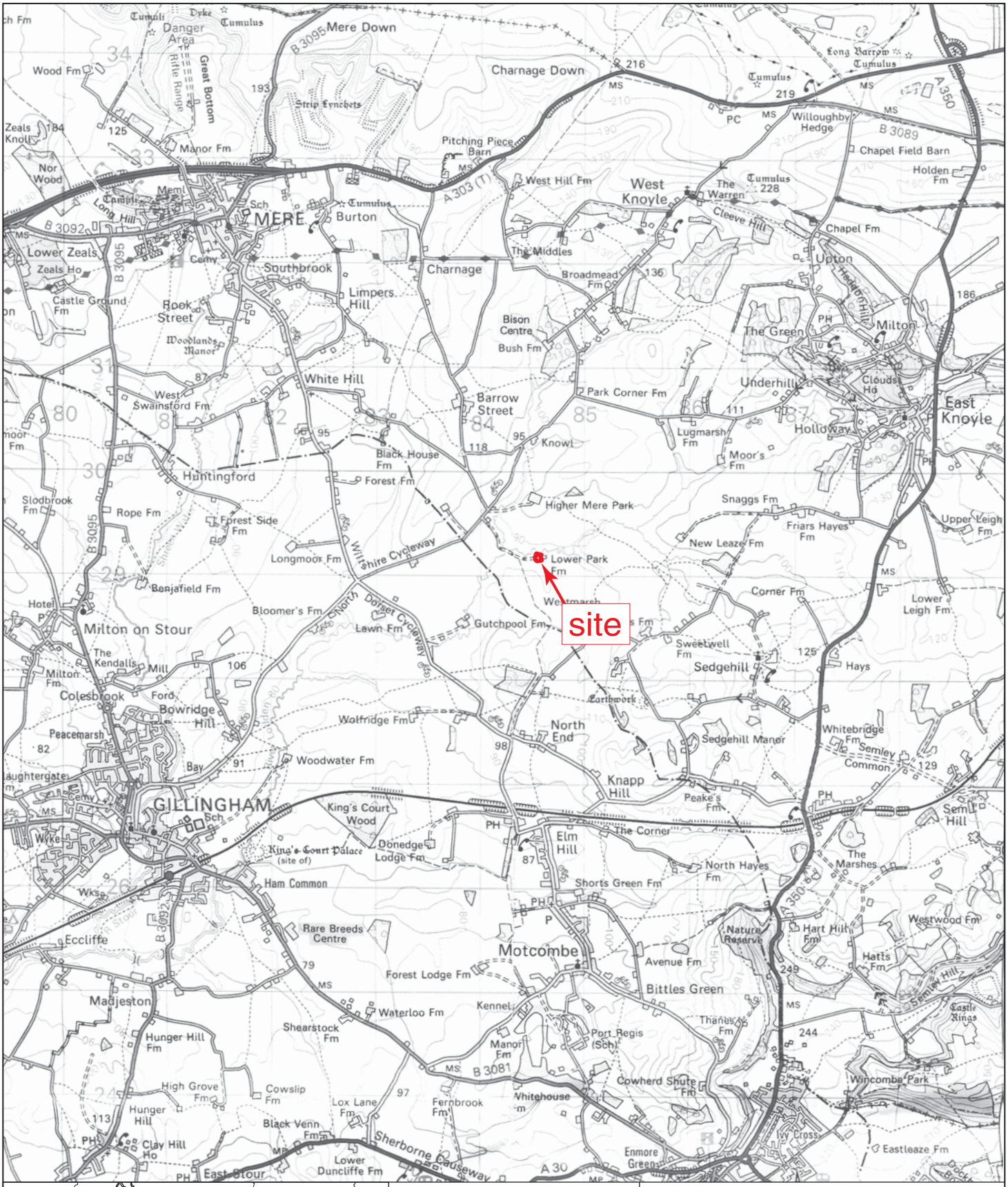
No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
600	Layer	Turf and topsoil: dark grey-black sandy silt	9.46	1.6	0.18	
601	Layer	Levelling dump: abundant flint, brick and stone	9.46	1.6	0.21	Modern
602	Layer	Subsoil: light-mid yellow brown silty clay	9.46	1.6	0.12	1720-1770
603	Layer	Natural substrate: mid yellow/reddish brown silty clay	9.46	1.6		
604	Layer	Modern tarmac surface	5.0	0.4	0.08	Modern

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
100	Flint: blade core	1	19	residual Mesolithic
102	Flint: broken blade, burnt	3	26	residual prehistoric
121	Post-medieval pottery: glazed and slipped earthenwares	2	179	C18
	Ceramic building material: brick	1	62	
	Flint: un-worked and burnt	7	136	
201	Post-medieval pottery: creamware, glazed earthenware	4	145	C19?
	Glass: vessel and window	3	6	
	Ceramic building material: brick and roof tile	3	31	
204	Post-medieval pottery: Japanese? porcelain, glazed earthenware	19	420	C18
	Ceramic building material: roof tile	2	77	
300	Glass: marble/bottle stopper	1	7	LC19-C20
304	Ceramic building material: roof tile	3	25	Post-medieval
305	Modern pottery: Pearlware?	1	3	EC19
311	Modern pottery: refined whitewares, late creamware	3	8	LC18-EC19
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	3	
503	Ceramic building material: brick and roof tile	3	222	Post-medieval
602	Post-medieval pottery: white stoneware, tin-glazed ware	4	86	1720-1770

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere, Wiltshire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2011 at Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere, Wiltshire. Five trenches were excavated. Post-medieval and modern features and deposits were recorded. These comprised features relating to 18th and 19th-century occupation including metalled surfaces, drains and garden features. A Mesolithic flint core and a broken prehistoric flint blade, both recovered in post-medieval or modern contexts, could indicate a prehistoric presence on the site. No Roman, medieval or early post-medieval artefacts were recovered from the evaluation. The lack of any medieval or early post-medieval artefacts suggests that either there was no precursor to the existing early 18th-century farmhouse on the site, or that any such remains have been extensively disturbed by landscaping associated with the current buildings.	
Project dates	15th-19th November 2011	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere, Wiltshire	
Study area	0.3ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 8456 2915	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Chiz Harward	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch, gully, land-drains, metalled surfaces	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Mr and Mrs Armishaw	Pottery, flint, glass, clay tobacco pipe
Paper	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum	Context sheets, registers, trench record sheets, drawings
Digital	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum	Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **11290**		



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PROJECT TITLE

Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	3608	DATE	23-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
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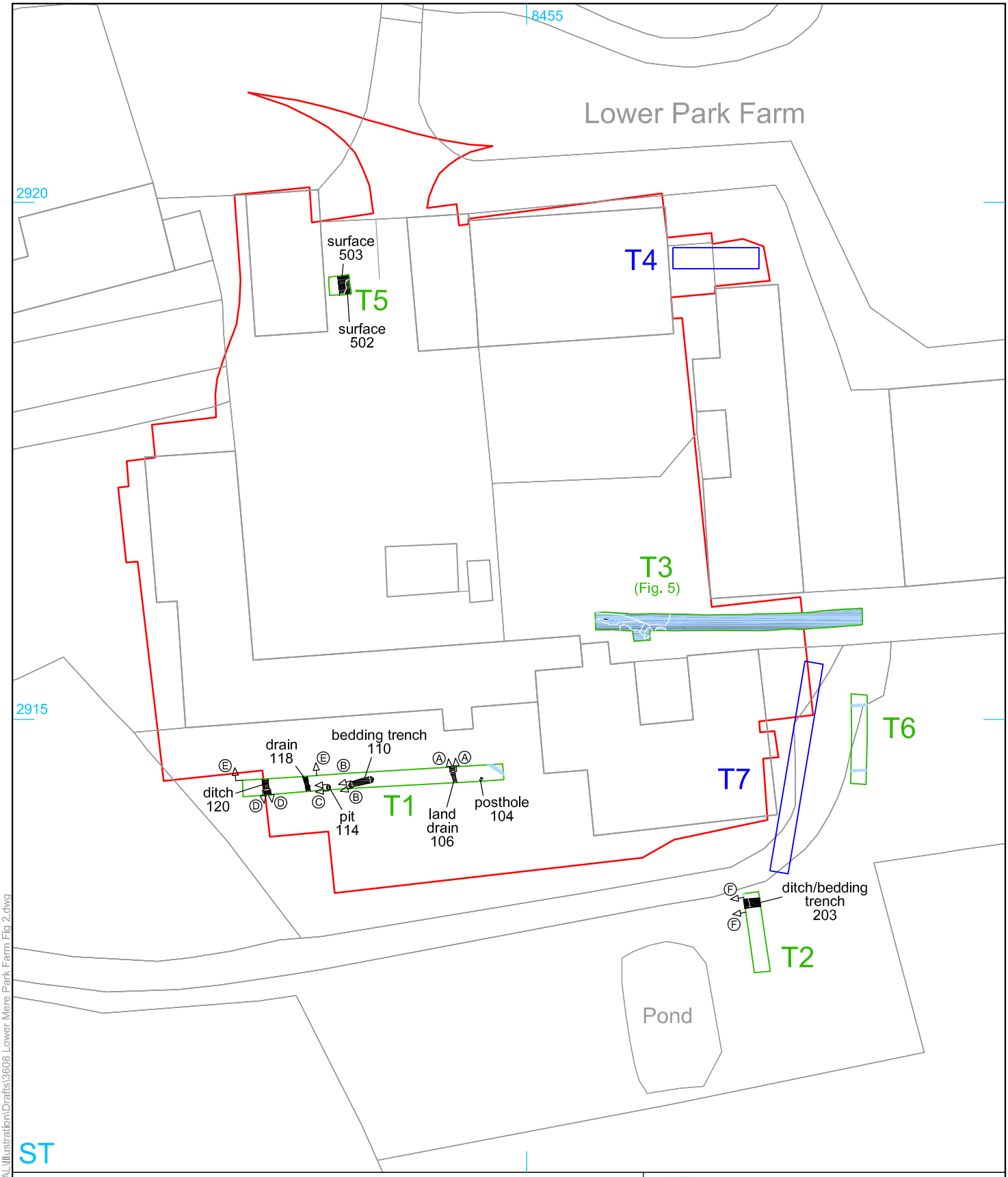
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:50,000	



proposed area of disturbance

evaluation trench

evaluation trench not excavated

archaeological feature

modern feature

N

0 20m

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PROJECT TITLE
Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	3608	DATE	22-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:500	

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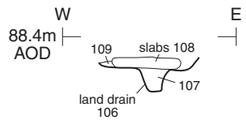

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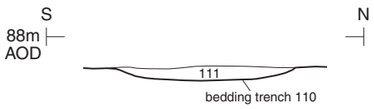

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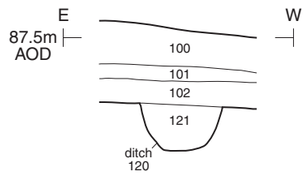
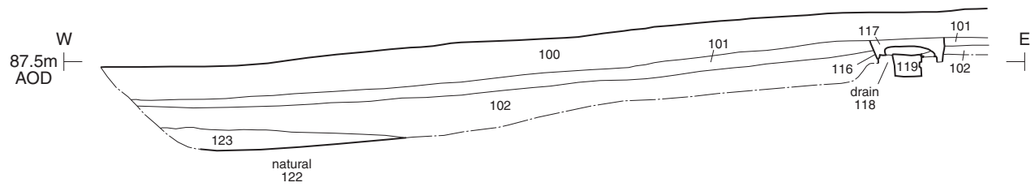


Section EE



Trench 1, looking north-west, showing drain 118 and silty clay layers 102 and 123. (Scales 1m and 0.4m)

Trench 1, looking south-east, showing ditch 120 and silty clay layer 102. (Scale 0.4m)

Land drain 106, looking north. (Scale 1m)

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PROJECT TITLE

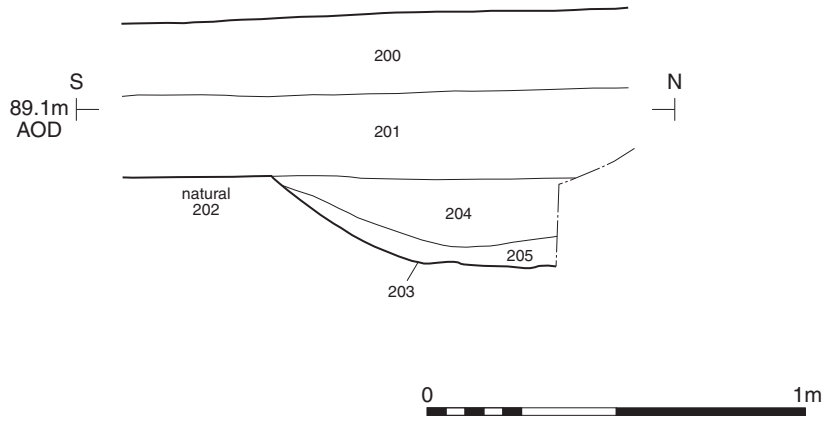
Lower Mere Park Farm, Mere
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1; sections and photographs

PROJECT NO.	3608	DATE	22-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:50	

Section FF



East facing section of bedding trench/ditch 203. (Scale 1m)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2; section and photograph

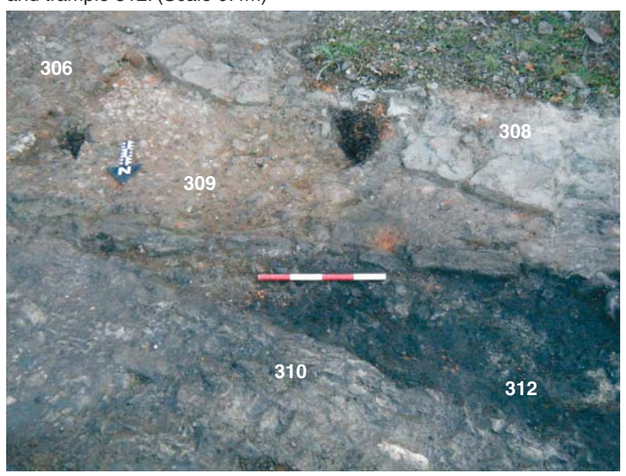
PROJECT NO.	3608	DATE	22-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Trench 3; plan

N

View of Trench 3, looking south-east. (Scale 1m)

Trench 3, looking south, showing surfaces 307, 309, 310, masonry 308 and trample 312. (Scale 0.4m)



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3; plan and photographs

PROJECT NO.	3608	DATE	22-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:100	

View of Trench 5, looking south-east, showing surfaces 502 and 503. (Scale 0.4m)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 5; photograph

PROJECT NO.	3608	DATE	22-11-2011	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	6
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	N/A	