

# Land at Hilperton Trowbridge Wiltshire

## *Archaeological Evaluation*



*on behalf of*  
CgMs Consulting Limited

CA Project: 5930  
CA Report: 16368

July 2016



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at Hilperton
<b>Location:</b>	Trowbridge, Wiltshire
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 8645 5936
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	27-30 June 2016
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	16/00672/out
<b>Site Code:</b>	LHT 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2016 at Hilperton, Trowbridge. Forty one trenches were excavated. A single post medieval ditch was recorded in **Trench 33**, which contained pottery from the late 16th to mid-19th centuries. Several natural features and a number of land drains were also recorded. **Trench 1** revealed a modern deposit, believed to be associated with the recent construction of the Hilperton Relief Road, situated immediately to the north of the site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on behalf of CgMs Consulting Limited on land west of the B3105 relief road at Hilperton, Trowbridge (centred on NGR: ST 8645 5936; Figure 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany an outline application (ref: 16/00672/out) to Wiltshire Council for the development of up to 210 new homes with access from the newly constructed relief road with new open space and associated infrastructure.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014).

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The site is located to the north-west of the village of Hilperton, Trowbridge. The site is located to the south of the new B3105 Hilperton Relief Road which was opened in October 2015.
- 1.4 The site is an irregularly shaped parcel of land enclosing an area of approximately 7.95 hectares. The site is located across three fields enclosed by hedgerows and crossed by two small streams which run across the site aligned north-south/east-west, joining in the centre. The site is bounded to the north and the east by the B3105 Hilperton relief road, the western side of the site is bounded by a single track, giving access to a row of garages and some commercial premises off Wyke Road. To the south the site is bounded by pasture and several properties off Osborne Road.
- 1.5 Within the site ground levels fall steadily from the south-east towards the north-west, ranging between from 45m to 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.6 The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying solid geology as Kellaways Formation (Mudstone), on the northern part of the site and Cornbrash Formation (Limestone) within the southern part of the site. Both geologies are sedimentary bedrocks formed during the Jurassic Period, approximately 161 to 168 million years

ago in an area dominated by shallow seas. No superficial geology has been identified within the application site. The geotechnical investigation identified that The Cornbrash Formation (limestone) overlies the Kellaways Formation (mudstone), with the former having been eroded to reveal the latter. The extent of the limestone in broad terms follows the line of the stream which crosses the application site from east to west although the boundary is in places to the south of this. The upper part of both geological deposits had been weathered and is sealed by a relatively shallow silty sand topsoil and subsoil matrix varying from 0.2m to 0.4m thick.

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was previously prepared in support of the planning application for development of the site (Heritage Collective 2015). A brief summary of the findings of that report, in addition to summary evaluation findings of an adjacent site (OA 2004), are provided below.

### **Earlier Prehistoric – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic**

- 2.2 The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic archaeology of Wiltshire is dominated by a sizeable collection of unstratified flint artefacts closely associated with the River Avon and its tributaries, located to the south of the site. Archaeological excavations undertaken at Castle Meadow, Downton, located to the south-east of the site and Cherhill, located to the north-east have uncovered evidence for Mesolithic occupation and flint working. A single find of Palaeolithic date, a handaxe, was found in an area 750m to the east of the site; however it was not recovered from within its original context.

### **Later Prehistoric – Bronze Age and Iron Age**

- 2.3 The earlier Bronze Age period in the Wiltshire area is represented by a large number of funerary monuments, which in part illustrate the ongoing occupation and development of Late Neolithic sites in this area. Evidence for the Middle Bronze Age in the Wiltshire area is dominated by evidence for a number of settlements defined by several circular buildings, raised granaries, ponds and fence lines. This includes the excavated site at Thorney Down, Winterslow, located to the south-east of the site. Excavations in the centre of Trowbridge in the 1970s and 80s, located to the south-west, revealed some evidence for Bronze Age occupation on the higher topographic area on which the town stands. The excavation of a palisade was

interpreted by the excavators to represent a boundary, potentially of an enclosure site or perhaps part of the edge of a field system. An area of probable Bronze Age settlement, including a number of pits, postholes and ditches, was also excavated at Palmers Close, located approximately 900m to the south-east of the application site.

- 2.4 An undated feature, located immediately to the east of the site, may also provide evidence for the Bronze Age. A ring ditch initially identified on aerial photographs has been confirmed by a geophysical survey of part of the site and the adjacent area as part of the development of the Hilperton Relief Road. This feature has been interpreted as representing a Bronze Age barrow, or burial monument. The relief road was moved to the south to avoid the barrow monument and this feature is now located on the eastern side of the relief road.
- 2.5 A number of archaeological investigations in the area have revealed evidence for both Bronze and Iron Age occupation, reflecting the wider corpus of archaeological evidence dating to the later prehistoric period across the county. The evidence in the locale includes a possible Bronze Age barrow immediately to the east of the site and a number of Iron Age enclosure sites in close proximity.

### **Roman**

- 2.6 Archaeological investigations as part of the Hilperton relief road, located immediately to the east of the site, uncovered a large ditch that has been tentatively dated to the Roman period. The southern edge of a ditch was uncovered as part of a trial trench evaluation and corresponded to a large enclosure identified through a geophysical survey of the road scheme. The tentative date of the possible enclosure was due to the fact that feature itself was cut through a 19th century soil horizon suggesting a post-medieval date. However, the excavators suspected that the excavated feature represented the latest in a number of recuts that respected the line of an earlier Roman enclosure ditch.
- 2.7 While there are no known Roman settlements located in close proximity to the site, a series of archaeological investigations have revealed evidence for occupation surrounding the application site. This suggests that this area was probably occupied by a number of rural farmsteads and associated field systems during the Roman period. This may also include a possible Roman enclosure investigated as part of the Hilperton Relief Road and uncovered immediately to the south-east of the site.



### **Saxon/ Early Medieval**

- 2.8 Archaeological evidence suggests that the settlement of Trowbridge had origins in the Anglo-Saxon period and that there was some evidence for occupation in the wider study area, particularly 1.5km to the east of the site.

### **Medieval**

- 2.9 The Domesday Survey records the manor of Trowbridge, or Straburg as it was known, as being held by a Saxon named Brictric, whose father had held it since the Norman invasion. The survey also records that the Manor of Hilperton, the location of the application site, was held by the King under a number of tenants; Ansgar the cook, William Corniole, Godwin Clack, and Ealdhild. This includes the village of Hilperton, called 'Helperitune' in 1086, located 500m to the south-east of the application site and the village of Hilperton Marsh, located immediately to the north.
- 2.10 A number of archaeological investigations across local area have revealed further evidence for occupation in the medieval period. This includes the investigation of preserved medieval property boundaries at the junction of Horse Road and Wyke Road, 100m to the north of the site and the discovery of a medieval limestone well during the construction of Hilperton relief road, also located 100m to the north-west. Part of a clay pipe feeding the well and some timber framework was also uncovered.
- 2.11 The documentary and archaeological evidence across the study area suggests the presence of a number of medieval settlements, including that of Hilperton Marsh immediately to the north of the application site. The evidence also suggests that the presence of a number of farmsteads and areas of field systems lay in the areas between these settlements. This may include the area of the application site itself, which lay in-between a number of medieval settlements such as Hilperton and Hilperton Marsh.

### **Previous Archaeological Investigation**

- 2.12 An archaeological evaluation adjacent to the site was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (OA 2004) in advance of the construction of the Hilperton Relief Road. The initial phase of works consisted of a geophysical survey, which was followed by trial trenching consisting of thirty-one trenches (each measuring 20m x 2m) targeted on the results of the survey.



- 2.13 Archaeological features were uncovered in a number of trenches, including trenches (Trenches 18 and 25) located in close proximity to the site. A large ditch was uncovered in Trench 18, located on the southern boundary of the site. The southern edge of a ditch, estimated to measure 2.8m in width and 0.5m in depth, was uncovered and correlated to a large enclosure identified through the geophysical survey. The feature itself was cut through a 19th century soil horizon suggesting a late post-medieval date, however, the excavators suspect that this represented the latest in a number of recuts that respected the line of a Roman enclosure ditch
- 2.14 The excavation of Trench 25, revealed a curvilinear gully, measuring 0.4m in width and 0.15m in depth. The gully forms part of a circular feature, measuring approximately 12m in diameter and has been interpreted by the excavators to possibly represent a drip gully associated with a structure. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature. In addition, trenches along the northern most part of the road scheme (Trench 31) in the back garden of 116 Wyke Road revealed a number of features of medieval date. This included two gullies and ditch, which may have formed part of a burgage plot and was dated to the medieval period by the recovery of glazed tile from these features.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable the Wiltshire Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).



## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 41 trenches, measuring 30m long and 1.9m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). A number of trenches were adjusted to avoid disturbing well-used footpaths, mostly around the perimeter of the fields. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. The final 'as dug' trench positions were also surveyed in using GPS.
- 4.2 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*.
- 4.3 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*. As a result no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Trowbridge Museum along with the site archive. 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.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-6)

- 5.1 Natural substrate was revealed in all 41 trenches and consisted within the western and central trenches of yellow/brown silt/clay. Within the eastern most trenches, located on higher ground, the geology consisted of degraded Cornbrash. This was sealed in all trenches by subsoil consisting of a red brown silty clay with an average depth of 0.15m. The topsoil, comprising grey brown clay/silt sealed all deposits with an average depth of 0.35m. The only exception to this being **Trench 1** which

revealed a deposit of modern made ground at its northern end consisting of brown clay/silt with modern brick inclusions up to 0.3m in depth. This overlay the subsoil and was in turn sealed by redeposited silt/clay up to 0.30m in depth. This modern disturbance restricted to the northern 5m of the trench lies nearest to the newly constructed relief road and is likely to represent recent disturbance associated with its construction. The cut of a modern service trench was also noted crossing **Trench 1** close to the northern end.

5.2 Four irregular and undated features of natural origin were recorded in **Trenches 7** and **25**. These probable tree throws had depths ranging from 0.13 – 0.28m in depth and were filled with grey silt/clay.

5.3 **Trenches 1, 4, 12, 13, 17** and **22** contained modern ceramic land drains. The majority of the trenches contained no archaeological features or finds and are summarised in Appendix C below.

### ***Trench 3***

5.4 **Trench 3** revealed the base of a very shallow flat bottomed gully **303**, running north-east/south-west at the western end of the trench, 0.02m in depth. A small amount of CBM was recovered from the fill **304**, suggesting a post-medieval or modern date. This feature probably represents a modern drainage feature.

### ***Trench 25***

5.5 Three undated tree throws **2503, 2505 & 2507** were recorded in Trench **25**. All had irregular dimensions and no finds were recovered.

### ***Trench 33 (Figures 3 – 4)***

5.6 Trench 33 contained a U-shaped ditch, 0.47m in width by 0.23m in depth. **3303** was orientated north-west/south-east and contained two fills, the primary fill **3304** was undated whereas the secondary and deeper fill **3305**, produced moderate quantities of post-medieval pottery, along with small amounts of CBM and animal bone.



## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

### **Pottery**

- 6.2 A total of 36 sherds of pottery (341g), dating to the late post-medieval to early modern period, was recorded from ditch **3303** (fill **3305**) (appendix B). Refined whiteware types are most common, and include 17 sherds (56g) of cream ware (CW), dateable to the 18th century and two sherds (9g) of pearl ware (PW) with blue painted decoration, dateable from the late 18th to mid 19th centuries. The remainder consists of glazed earthenwares (GEW), possibly of Somerset type which are dateable in the mid 16th to 18th century range. Also present were one sherd in a refined red earthenware (RREW), likely of 18th century date, and two sherds of yellow slip ware (YSW), dating to the late 17th or 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Other finds**

- 6.4 A total of six fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recorded from ditch **3303** (fill **3305**). This small group comprises one fragment of flat roof tile and one brick fragment dating to the post-medieval period, and four miscellaneous fragments.
- 6.4 A single fragment of green vessel glass, probably dating to the late post-medieval or early modern periods, was recorded from ditch **3303** (fill **3305**).

## 7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 None of the previously identified features from the Hilperton Relief Road evaluation (OA 2004) were found to continue into the present site, this suggests that archaeological activity is likely to focus on the slightly higher ground located to the north and southeast of the site.
- 7.2 With the exception of the shallow trenches located on the sloping ground to the east of the site, which overlie Cornbrash much of the site consists of low lying heavy clay with a high water table. The majority of the 41 trenches were devoid of archaeological activity suggesting the heavy, wet nature of the ground discouraged

widespread occupation across the current site. A number of the trenches demonstrated the presence of field drains, indicative of attempts to manage the land.

7.3 **Trench 33** contained a single shallow ditch of post-medieval date. This probable field boundary/drainage feature does not continue into any other evaluation trench and does not appear on any of the available mapping, suggesting a date for its disuse predates the 1838 tithe map. The range of pottery recovered from this feature is dateable to the late 16th to mid-19th centuries.

7.4 The tree throws recorded in trench **25** may relate to a modern former field boundary. The 1838 tithe map and Ordnance Survey maps dating up to 1936 illustrate a field boundary/hedge line running north-east/south-west in the general location of trench **25**.

## 8. CA PROJECT TEAM

The fieldwork was undertaken by Joe Whelan, assisted by Tony Brown, Emily Stynes and Keighley Wasenczuk. The report was written by Tony Brown and Joe Whelan. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The illustrations were prepared by Leo . The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Andrew Donald. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.

## 9. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed 5 July 2016.

Cotswold Archaeology (CA), 2016 *Land at Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Heritage Collective (HC), 2015, *Land West of the B3105 Relief Road, Trowbridge, Archaeological Impact Assessment*

Oxford Archaeology (OA), 2004 *East Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology grey literature report*

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown, silty loam. Compact.	28.3	2	0.14	
1	101	Layer		Redeposited subsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt.	5	2	0.32	
1	102	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown, clayey silt. Red brick.	5	2	0.29	mod
1	103	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay.	23.3	2	0.16+	
1	104	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	28.3	2	0.75	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown, silty loam. Compact.	27.5	2	0.25	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt.	27.5	2	0.15	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	27.5	2	0.20+	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown, silty loam. Compact.	32	2	0.21	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt.	32	2	0.15	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	32	2	0.11+	
3	303	Cut		Ditch	Linear, n/a, sharp, rounded, concave, flat, north-south, excavated to base.	2	0.45	0.02	Un dated
3	304	Fill	303	Ditch	Mid greyish brown, silty clay with brick,	2	0.45	0.02	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown, silty clay	31	2	0.22	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt.	31	2	0.18	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	31	2	0.14+	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown, silty loam. Compact.	30	2	0.23	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt.	30	2	0.13	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.15+	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown, silty loam. Compact.	30.5	2	0.19	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt.	30.5	2	0.19	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30.5	2	0.16+	
7	703	Cut		Tree throw	Irregularly sloping, gentle breaks, rounded. NW-SE	>1	0.75	0.13	Un dated
7	704	Fill	703	Tree throw	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	>1	0.75	0.13	Un dated
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	28.02	2	0.22	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish grey brown, silty clay.	28.02	2	0.26	

9	902	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish red clay. Grey blue mottling.	28.02	2	0.1+	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown turf layer, Friable. Silty Clay	30.6	2	0.2	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish grey brown, silty clay.	30.6	2	0.22	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish red clay. Grey blue mottling.	30.6	2	0.09+	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown turf layer. Silty Clay.	30.1	2	0.22	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish grey brown, silty clay.	30.1	2	0.26	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish red clay. Grey blue mottling.	30.1	2	0.1+	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish black, silty clay, friable.	30	2	0.23	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown with occasional orange, yellow mottling. Friable.	30	2	0.22	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Yellow red clay with grey and beige mottling. Firm	30	2	0.13+	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish black, silty clay. Friable	31	2	0.21	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown with occasional orange, yellow mottling.	31	2	0.16	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Yellow red clay with grey mottling.	31	2	0.14+	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish black, silty clay. Friable	30	2	0.27	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, with occasional orange yellow Silty clay	30	2	0.12	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish red clay. Grey brown mottling.	30	2	0.11+	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown, silty loam..	30	2	0.22	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish grey brown. Silt.	30	2	0.13	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish grey brown. Silty Clay.	30	2	0.16+	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown. Silty loam.	30	2	0.32	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, clayey silt.	30	2	0.18	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay. Compact	30	2	0.08+	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.28	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red yellow silty clay.	30	2	0.13	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay. Firm. Blue grey clay	30	2	0.08+	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.23	



19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red yellow silty clay.	30	2	0.15	
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown clay.	30	2	0.12+	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.25	
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.15	
20	2002	Layer		Natural	Dark reddish brown, silty clay. Limestone.	30	2	0.07+	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.4	
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.05	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay. Limestone.	30	2	0.05+	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay.	28	2	0.28	
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow brown. Silty clay.	28	2	0.07	
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Mid yellow brown clay with blue grey mottling.	28	2	0.15+	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay.	29	2	0.35	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey yellow brown silty clay.	29	2	0.05	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown clay with blue clay mottling	29	2	0.11+	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.21	
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.14	
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Dark reddish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.05+	
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.26	
25	2501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown. Silty clay. Friable.	30	2	0.11	
25	2502	Layer		Natural	Mid beige yellow brown clay. Friable	30	2	0.10+	
25	2503	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular oval, n/a, uneven concave, uneven, n/a, tree throw	2.12	>0.81	0.22	Un dated
25	2504	Fill	2503	Tree throw	Mid black brown, silty clay, friable,	2.12	>0.81	0.22	Un dated
25	2505	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular oval, Unexcavated	1.28	1.16		Un dated
25	2506	Fill	2505	Tree throw	Mid black brown, silty clay, friable,	1.28	1.16		Un dated
25	2507	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular oval	1.52	0.54	0.28	Un dated
25	2508	Fill	2507	Tree throw	Dark grey brown with mottling, silty clay	1.58	0.54	0.28	Un dated
25	2509	Fill	2507	Tree throw	Mid yellow red with mottling	1.52	0.21	0.1	Un dated

26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, silty clay,	30	2	0.31	
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey yellow brown silty clay.	30	2	0.14	
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clay with blue grey mottling	30	2	0.13+	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	30	2	0.25	
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish/yellowish brown silty clay.	30	2	0.24	
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay	30	2	0.13+	
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.35	
28	2801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.15	
28	2802	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.06+	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.28	
30	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.04	
30	3002	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.02+	
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.3	
31	3101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.05	
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.02+	
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.3	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.2	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.05+	
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.2	
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.1	
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.04+	
33	3303	Cut		Ditch	Linear NW-SE orientated	>2.64	0.84	0.23	Post Med
33	3304	Fill	3303	Ditch	Mid yellowish beige brown. Silty Clay,	>2.64	0.84	0.11	Post Med
33	3305	Fill	3303	Ditch	Mid yellowish brown. Silty clay with limestone	>2.64	0.84	0.16	Post Med
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.3	
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.1	
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.08+	

35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.3	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.15	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.03+	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.35	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.25	
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.04+	
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.2	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.21	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.04+	
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay,	30	2	0.24	
38	3801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.26	
38	3802	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.06+	
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.5	
39	3901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.05	
39	3902	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.04+	
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay	30	2	0.2	
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.1	
40	4002	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.03+	
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay	30	2	0.3	
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.1	
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.03+	
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.2	
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.3	
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.04+	
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.4	
43	4301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.1	
43	4302	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.10+	
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.25	
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay. Friable	30	2	0.21	
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid	30	2	0.16+	

					yellowish brown, silty clay.				
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown , sandy clay,	30	2	0.3	
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay.	30	2	0.25	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Cornbrash with Mid yellowish brown, silty clay.	30	2	0.05+	

**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

## Finds concordance

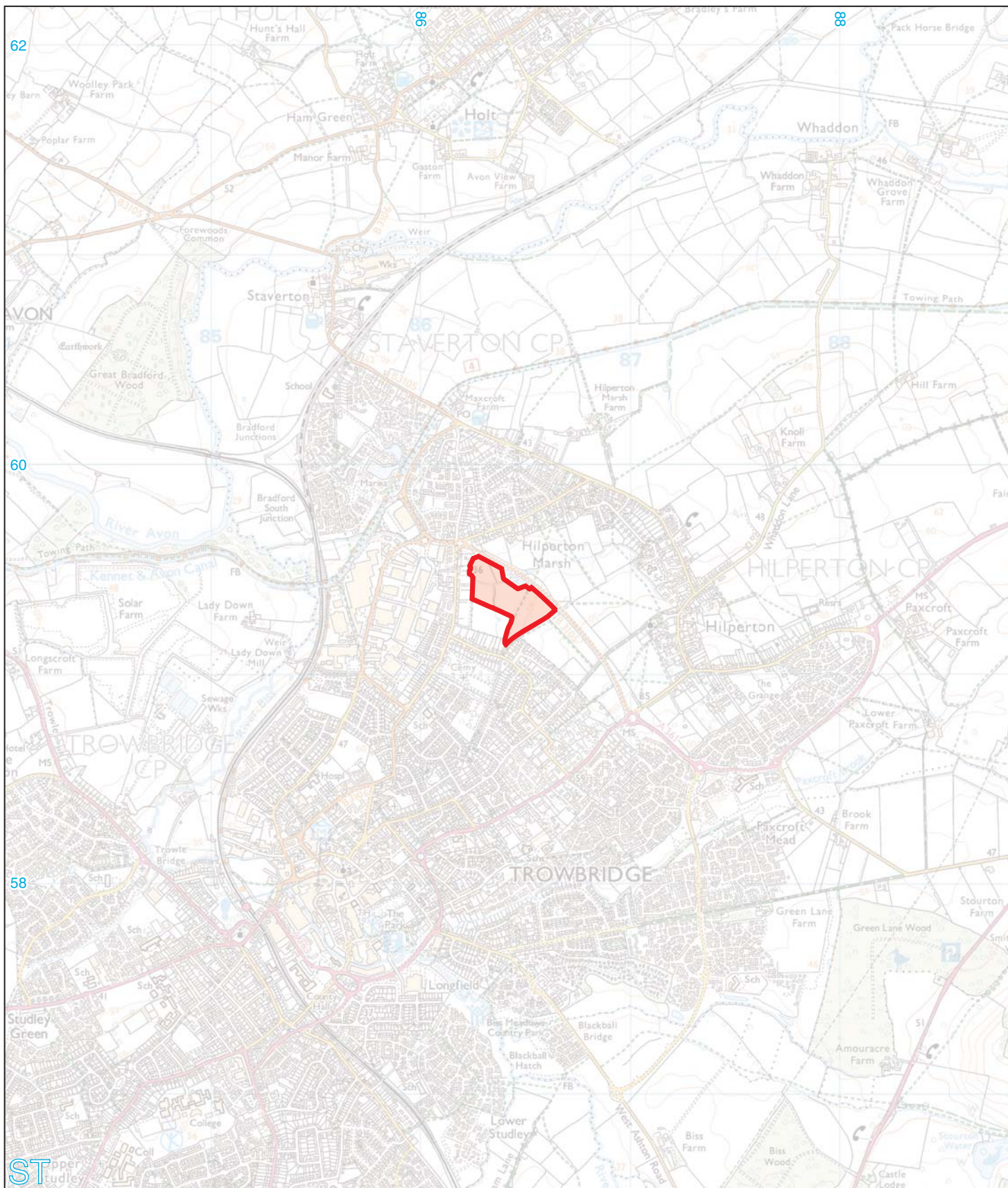
Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
3305	Post-medieval pottery	GEW	14	259	LC18-EC19
	Post-medieval pottery	RREW	1	4	
	Post-medieval pottery	YSW	2	13	
	Post-medieval pottery	PW	2	9	
	Post-medieval pottery	CW	17	56	
	Glass		1	3	
	CBM		6	367	

*Fabric code table*

Period	Description	Fabric Code
Post-medieval to modern	Cream ware	CW
	Glazed earthenware	GEW
	Pearl ware	PW
	Refined red earthenware	RREW
	Yellow slipware	YSW

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land at Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2016 at Hilperton, Trowbridge. Forty one trenches were excavated. A single post medieval ditch was recorded in Trench <b>33</b> , which contained pottery from the late 18th to mid-19th centuries. Several undated natural features and a number of land drains and tree throws were also recorded. Trench 1 additionally revealed a modern deposit, believed to be associated with the construction of the Hilperton Relief Road, situated immediately to the north.	
Project dates	27 June -5 July 2016	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Collective 2015 <i>Land West of the B3105 Relief Road, Trowbridge, Archaeological Impact Assessment</i> .  Oxford Archaeology 2004 <i>East Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report. Oxford Archaeology grey literature report</i> .	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	7.95ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 8645 5936	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Joe Whelan	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive Recipient of each type of archive	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Trowbridge	ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Trowbridge	Context sheets,
Digital	Trowbridge	Database, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA 2016 <i>Land at Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>16368</b>		



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan



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<b>DRAWN BY</b>	LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	5930	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	LM	<b>DATE</b>	18-07-2016	
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	REG	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	1:25,000	<b>1</b>





- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- geological feature
- modern
- field drain
- treethrow
- section location



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Trench location plan showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY L J H	PROJECT NO. 5930	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY LM	DATE 18/07/2016	2
APPROVED BY REG	SCALE@A3 1:1500	

P:\5930 Land at Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire\Illustration\Drafts\5930\_Hilperton\_Trowbridge\_Fig2.dwg

ST



3

**3** Pre-excavation view of Trench 33 showing Cornbrash geology, including Ditch 3303, looking south-west (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

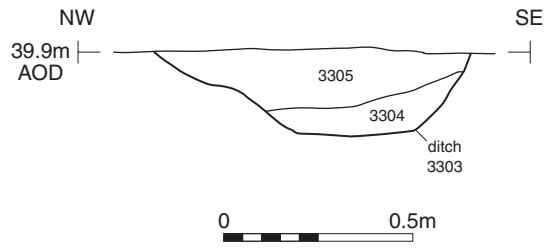
Land at Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5930	FIGURE NO.
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Section AA



Ditch 3303 looking south-east (0.2m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 3303: section and photograph

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5



6

5 Trench 27 showing clay geology, looking south-west (1m scales)

6 Trench 3 showing clay geology and pre-excitation view of a field drain, looking south-west (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Hilperton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5930	FIGURE NOS.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	18/07/16	5 & 6
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A4	N/A	

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