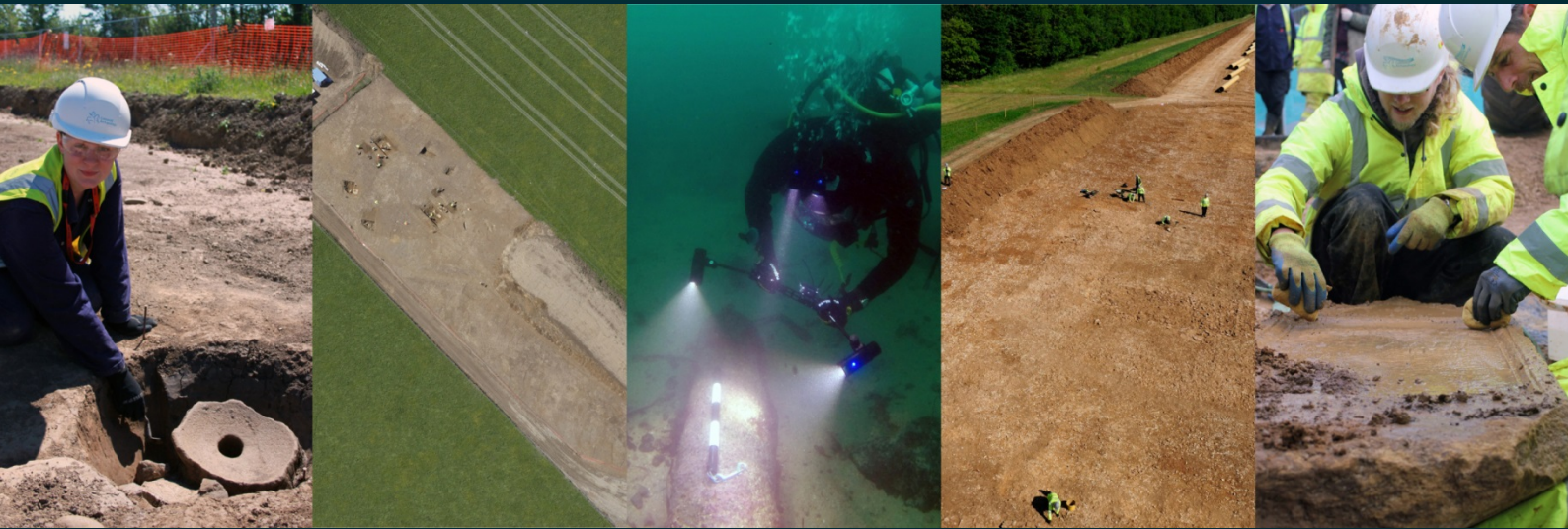


The Stables
West Amesbury House
West Amesbury
Wiltshire
Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Savills

on behalf of
Sir Edward Antrobus

CA Project: 770284
CA Report: 17069

February 2017



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West Amesbury House
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SUMMARY

Project Name: The Stables, West Amesbury House
Location: West Amesbury Wiltshire
NGR: SU 1418 4148
Type: Watching Brief
Date: July 2016-February 2017
Planning Reference: W/14/08188/FUL
Location of Archive: Wiltshire Museum
Site Code: WAS16

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July, August and October 2016, and January and February 2017 during groundworks associated with the construction of a car park and renovation of the Stables building into a dwelling at The Stables West Amesbury House, West Amesbury, Wiltshire.

The site is inside the “Stonehenge, the Avenue, and three barrows adjacent to the Avenue forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Countess Farm” Scheduled Monument. A brick and chalk cob/block built well was uncovered during the Watching Brief but is most likely Post-medieval in origin with chalk cob built wells being common in the Post-medieval period. It had been covered (following abandonment) with a upturned staddle stone, which were often used in barns, possible indicating an earlier phase of barns had been present within the site prior to the current phase of development. No other features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefacts pre-dating the modern period were recovered.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July, August and October 2016, and January and February 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Savills, acting on behalf of Sir Edward Antrobus at The Stables West Amesbury House, West Amesbury, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: SU 1418 4148; Figure 1).

1.2 Planning permission (Ref: W/14/08188/FUL) has been granted by Wiltshire Council for the change of use and conversion of the former stables and coach house into a dwelling and the formation of vehicular access, a parking area, a soakaway, underground pipework, external foul drainage and the reduction in levelling of some areas of the site.

1.3 The approved planning application was subject to an archaeological condition following the recommendations of the WC's archaeological planning advisor, the Assistant County Archaeologist, Clare King, at the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS).

Condition 6

"A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the LPA. The work should be conducted by a professional recognised archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed by this officeThe approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest."

1.4 In February 2016, further to conditional planning approval being granted, Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC), following consultation with Hugh Beamish – Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments at English Heritage (now Historic England), was sought and granted.

1.5 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by Clare King, (WCAS) Wiltshire Council's archaeological planning advisor. The fieldwork also followed Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014), the

Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance.

The Site

- 1.6 The Site is situated within the hamlet of West Amesbury, approximately 1 km to the west of the town of Amesbury, in whose parish it sits. The Site is located in the valley of the River Avon at c.70 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is located c.110 m to the north of the river, adjacent to a road and West Amesbury House. It is a Grade II Listed Building which is associated with the Grade I Listed West Amesbury House immediately adjacent to the east. It lies within the West Amesbury Conservation Area, and also lies within the boundaries of the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site. The Site also overlies a Scheduled Monument, in particular the Avenue leading from the River Avon to the south, which runs north-northwest towards Stonehenge (see Figure 1).
- 1.7 Stonehenge is located c.2km to the northwest of the Site and the landscape surrounding the Site is famous for its numerous buried and upstanding prehistoric archaeological sites and monuments.
- 1.8 The underlying bedrock geology of Site is Seaford Chalk Formation (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer), which is overlain by a band of alluvium and river-terrace deposits of sand and gravel. Excavations 50m to the north of the Site in 1973 indicate that the bedrock is mostly Combe Rock with smaller areas of Greensand and gravel, as well as loessic soil.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological background given below is a succinct summary of the archaeological background contained within a Desk Based Assessment by Smiths-Gore. (2015) A previous Statement of Significance and Heritage Statement was produced by Elaine Milton in 2012 and 2014, but these solely addressed the impacts to the listed building and surrounding built heritage, and did not consider the implications of the development to known and potential buried archaeological remains.

Previous Studies

- 2.2 Given the heritage significance of the area, there have been a large number of archaeological investigations in the wider Study Area, including wide-scale aerial photograph transcription and historic landscape regression relating to the A303, various evaluations, excavations, fieldwalking exercises and geophysical surveys.
- 2.3 There have been a number of archaeological investigations within 100m of the Site which have yielded evidence dating from the Mesolithic to the medieval period.
- 2.4 Evidence for the course of the Stonehenge Avenue has largely come from aerial photographs. O.G.S. Crawford examined aerial photos taken by the RAF in 1921 and realised the great length of the feature, which showed clearly as cropmarks (Crawford 1924). His studies and excavations with A.D. Passmore across the Avenue in 1923 showed the eastern course of the Avenue from Stonehenge and its south-eastern turn near the King Barrows and towards the River Avon, with its projected course running through the Site.
- 2.5 The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) records an excavation on land to the north of West Amesbury House, one in 1956 by Atkinson and Piggott, and a second in 1973 by Smith (Smith 1973). The excavation by Atkinson and Piggott in 1956 sought to investigate the presence of the Avenue somewhere not far north of West Amesbury House but failed to find the continuation of the Avenue ditches. An earlier excavation by Atkinson in 1953 confirmed the first easterly turn of the Avenue after leaving Stonehenge (Atkinson 1956, 56-7).
- 2.6 The investigations by Smith were carried out during the summer of 1973 at Little Stubbings c. 50m to the north of The Stables. One ditch of the Avenue was uncovered and a 35m length of it was excavated. Finds included Neolithic flint flakes, some of which were burnt, and a scraper. A series of pits were also recorded across the site, at least one dating to the Iron Age and the other to the Romano-British period, providing evidence of domestic occupation nearby in the late 3rd or 4th century AD. Other pits were interpreted as foundation holes for staddles, mushroom-shaped square stone blocks used as foundations for barns and granaries, and therefore most likely post-medieval in date.
- 2.7 A watching brief at Little Stubbings in 2007 during groundworks for extensions to the main house did not identify any archaeological features, deposits or structures.

- 2.8 Immediately to the south of the Site there have been a number of archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey and subsequent excavation by the Stonehenge Riverside Project between 2006 and 2008. Previously the area had been surveyed as part of a wider earthwork survey by the Royal Commission in 1986 and two watching briefs on works had been undertaken at Moor Hatches during groundworks to remove an existing garden wall and excavation of a swimming pool in spring, 2008. The projected course of the Avenue from Stonehenge down to the River Avon was well known (e.g. Crawford 1924) and had long been a scheduled monument, but had not been ground-truthed archaeologically in this area. The Stonehenge Riverside Project revealed not only the course of the Avenue but also evidence for another henge monument adjacent to the river. The team also uncovered nine stone holes, part of a lost circle of what would have originally been c.25 stones, measuring c.10m in diameter, as well as antler picks.

Prehistoric, Neolithic and Bronze Age (900000 BC to 800 BC)

- 2.9 The immediate area of the Site and its wider surrounds are dominated by the proliferation of buried and upstanding prehistoric funerary and ritual archaeological features and monuments. Some are more clearly visible in the landscape, such as Stonehenge itself and the numerous surrounding round barrows which are spread throughout the landscape: other features are less visible, such as the southern part of the Avenue and its associated features.
- 2.10 The Stonehenge Riverside Project recorded a dense spread of flints in the mud underneath where the henge bank had been (Parker Pearson 2012: 230), comprising microlithic flint blades from the Late Mesolithic and larger blades from the early Mesolithic, demonstrating that for thousands of years before Stonehenge, this riverside spot had been inhabited by hunter-gatherers exploiting the river and its surrounds. Similarly, at Blick Mead, a low-lying hollow just northeast of the scheduled Iron Age hillfort Vespasian's Camp, c. 250m away to the east of the Site, excavations revealed the presence of a vast number of Mesolithic worked flints including microliths, burins, backed blades and scrapers. Evidence suggests a predicted date range for activity at the Blick Mead spanning the period from at least 6,250-4,700 BC.
- 2.11 The discovery of large timber posts dating to between 8,800 and 6,600 BC during the Mesolithic period, adjacent to the former visitors' car park at Stonehenge, as well

as other Mesolithic finds near Kings Barrow Ridge and those at Blick Mead and West Amesbury, demonstrate that the Stonehenge landscape had been a significant place for human activity from early prehistoric times.

- 2.12 The numerous Bronze Age round barrows and ring ditches recorded in the WHER, many of which are sited on prominent ridges in the landscape surrounding Stonehenge, demonstrate the continued significance of this area throughout the later prehistoric period as a focus of ritual and ceremonial activity. There are six scheduled round barrows forming a cemetery within 500m of the Site to its north, located either side of the Avenue. Worked flints comprising Early Bronze Age scrapers have also been recorded from excavations at Blick Mead, and a copper alloy dagger refashioned from the tip of a Middle Bronze Age rapier was discovered in 2008 and a Middle Bronze Age chisel in 2012, both of which appear to have been deliberately deposited in a spring.

Iron Age (800 BC to AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43 to 410)

- 2.13 Excavations in 1973 to the north of the Site at Little Stubbings recorded some pits suggesting domestic activity, one of which was dated to the Iron Age and the other to the Romano-British period.
- 2.14 Vespasian's Camp is a univallate Iron Age hillfort thought to have been constructed in c. 500BC, and covers an area of c.16 ha. Road widening in 1964 revealed two phases of construction at the fort: The Early Iron Age rampart building at the hillfort was followed by an intense period of occupation represented by over 1m thick deposits of domestic waste which had accumulated against the inner face of the rampart, before they were strengthened during its second phase. Despite assertions that the hillfort was barely used during the Middle Iron Age, recent archaeological investigations at Blick Mead have recovered material which suggests that the occupation of the site can be pushed well into the late Iron Age, close to the time of the Roman Conquest.
- 2.15 Find spots of Romano-British material have also been recorded at Vespasian's Camp and from the garden at Sky House, Stonehenge Road, with excavations at Blick Mead also recovering what appears to be a likely Romano-British lead curse tablet deposited in the spring at the site. These finds, coupled with the discovery of a Roman villa immediately north of the A303, show that there was definite Romano-British activity within the environs of the Site.

- 2.16 Excavations in advance of housing development at Archers Gate in Amesbury by Wessex Archaeology in 2007 also discovered a stone coffin containing a Romano-British woman and child, with a large number of Romano-British graves in several distinct cemeteries across the site. Grave goods suggested that this was a high status burial, within an established Romano-British community and settlement.

Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval (AD 410 to 1800)

- 2.17 During the Anglo-Saxon period the settlement at Amesbury was established, with a foundation date of AD 979.
- 2.18 Its name suggests that Amesbury was a stronghold of Ambrosius Aurelianus, a leader of resistance against Saxon settlers in the later 5th century, who possibly made use of Vespasian's Camp during his battles against the invaders. It is thought that Amesbury was Ambrosius' seat of power in the later 5th century, but that his settlement would have been on the lowlands in the present town rather than within the hilltop site of the Camp.
- 2.19 Amesbury was a notable settlement in the 10th century. The witan met there in 932 and 995, and the Abbey was founded in c.979, replaced by a priory in 1177. West Amesbury was one of four settlements during the medieval period which together comprised the parish of Amesbury. West Amesbury comprised a line of farmsteads on the north side of the road following the right bank of the River Avon. So called in 1205 and with its open fields and common pastures in the 13th century, the village may represent planned colonisation of Amesbury manor.
- 2.20 The land of West Amesbury was apparently all part of the King's Amesbury estate in 1086 at the time of Domesday and was subinfeudated later, becoming several freeholds in the 13th century. What became West Amesbury manor was held of William, styled earl of Salisbury, by Patrick de Montfort as mesne lord in 1242-3, passing through a succession of families until bought by Sir Edmund Antrobus in 1825.
- 2.21 During excavations by the Stonehenge Riverside Project in the area of the Formal Gardens to the south of the Site belonging to West Amesbury House, evidence for 12th and 13th century tenement buildings, ditches, pits and field boundaries were

recorded, with a medieval drainage ditch found to be cutting through the henge monument towards the river.

- 2.22 In the mid-16th century a new house was built on the north side of the street in West Amesbury at its eastern end. From 1618 or earlier, until possibly 1628, this house was lived in by the lord of West Amesbury manor, and it survives today as the west range of West Amesbury House. The house, a Grade I Listed Building, was altered in the early 17th century, and appears to have been a farmhouse from 1628 until the early 18th century, when it was enlarged. The enlargements are most likely to have taken place soon after 1735 when the house was bought by Charles, Duke of Queensberry and added to the Amesbury Manor estate. A large eastern extension was built and the original house partly re-fitted. The gabled south front of the old house was rebuilt as the west end of a symmetrical front in which stands a slightly recessed entrance. The whole front was built of chequered stone and flint with mullioned windows and tall gables, presumably as a deliberate attempt to give the house an appearance of antiquity.
- 2.23 The Stables were added to the main house in the 18th century: by 1773 a small formal garden had been added to the east of the house, whilst to the south an avenue had been planted between the street and the river, accessed through the Grade II listed rusticated gate piers which formed the entrance to the avenue.
- 2.24 During the medieval period to the 20th century sheep-and-corn husbandry predominated throughout the Amesbury parish. Amesbury and West Amesbury each had open fields and common pastures until Inclosure in the 18th century, with arable on the chalkland nearest to the settlements, extensive downland to the east and west and meadows besides the Avon. Large areas of the downland had been ploughed by the early 18th century; more was ploughed in the late 18th or early 19th century and in the mid-20th century. With minor exceptions common husbandry ended c.1735 when the duke of Queensberry bought West Amesbury manor, and proceeded to unite his landholdings into one farm, as well as imparking and impaling several large areas, including that of Vespasian's Camp.
- 2.25 Excavations by Smith 50m to the north of the Site at Little Stubbings in 1973 revealed plough-marks in the natural subsoil showing that this enclosure had been part of a field prior to the establishment of its present boundaries, and it is likely that the Site was also once farmed, prior to the remodelling of West Amesbury House as

an aristocratic country residence and subsequent construction of the Stables and boundary walls (Grade II Listed) during the 18th century.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works are:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;
- specific aims will be to identify, investigate and record any archaeological features that may provide evidence for the course of the Avenue passing through the site.
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project including their assessment and analysis and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2016). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks which included (see Fig. 2):

- Ground and vegetation clearance, and ground reduction that was required in order to form the new parking area and access as shown in Fig 2.
- Excavation of a 2m x 2m x1.5m deep soakaway trench.
- Works within the stable block which included a water pipe trench, two post pads and minimal reduction of the stable interior.
- Tree roots were not removed but landscaped.

4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual.

4.3 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 Wiltshire Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-4)

- 5.1 Due to the limited intrusive nature of the ground works no features or deposits of archaeological interest predating the post-medieval/modern periods were observed.

Geology

- 5.2 The stratigraphy was best seen within the Trench 6 soakaway. The natural geology consisted of periglacial weathered chalk (**5004, 6003, 7001, 8001, 9001**) at a depth of 1.05m (below the internal garden level). This was overlain by mid reddish-brown natural silty clay (**2003, 6002**) with 5% $\leq 100\text{mm}$ sub rounded flint. It had a thickness of 0.23m. Light greyish brown subsoil (**1005, 1006, 2002, 6001**) containing post-medieval Ceramic Building Material overlay this in turn with an average depth of 0.23m, and above this a garden soil of dark greyish brown silt (**1003, 2000, 4000, 5003, 6000**) with an average thickness of 0.32m. At the east end of trench 2 there was a layer of redeposited natural chalk (2001) with a thickness of 0.35m above the subsoil, perhaps associated with the digging of well **5000**. Made ground was found in Trenches 3, 8 and 9 with an average depth of 0.26m. This lay above the natural geology.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.3 A single post-medieval well (**5000**) was observed to the north of the west end of the Stables building. The well was 0.88m in diameter with a depth greater than 5m. It was lined with four courses of brick to a depth of 0.35m but beyond this depth, the well appeared chalk-lined. It had been sealed with an upturned staddle stone and covered over with 0.3m of garden soil. The level of the brick coursing for the well was below the line of the foundations of the stable. The brick coursing displayed a radiating 'header' bond and none of the bricks were frogged.

6. THE FINDS

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



Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 12 sherds (402g) of pottery were recorded from three deposits. Whilst the majority are dateable to the post-medieval period, a single sherd (9g), occurring in a micaceous greyware fabric, was recorded from subsoil **1006** and is broadly dateable to the Roman period.
- 6.3 A total of 11 sherds (393g) of pottery dateable to the post-medieval period. The majority (seven sherds, 285g) occur in glazed earthenwares (GEW), dateable from the mid-16th to 18th century. The remaining sherds comprise three occurring in transfer-printed refined white ware, dateable from the late 18th to 19th centuries, and one stoneware bottle sherd, of similar date, recorded from subsoil **1005**.

Other Finds

- 6.4 A single iron object, one half of a pair of blade shears, was recorded from deposit **5002**. Blade shears are used to shear sheep, especially in colder climates such as Britain where some wool is left on the animal to protect against the elements and are still in use. As such, they cannot be closely dated but based on the condition of this example, a post-medieval or modern date is suggested.
- 6.5 A total of 21 fragments (705g) of ceramic building material was recorded from five deposits. The majority comprise flat tile, of probable medieval or post-medieval date. A single brick fragment was recorded from subsoil **2002**, of indeterminate dating.
- 6.6 Three fragments of glass were recorded from topsoil **1003**, dateable to the post-medieval period. Two fragments occur in the dark green colouring typical of the 'high lime low alkali' type of vessel manufacture that is characteristic of the mid-17th to later 19th centuries (Dungworth 2005). The remaining sherd occurs in a colourless glass of probable 18th or 19th century date.
- 6.6 A total of eight items (1007g) of prehistoric worked flint were recorded from three deposits. The majority of items are flakes and as such cannot be closely dated. Two tested nodules were recorded from topsoil deposits **1003** and **1004**. The nodule from topsoil **1003** features evidence of platform preparation and parallel removals in two locations. Also recorded from this deposit is a retouched flake.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Two fragments of animal bone (49g) were recovered from topsoil layer **1003** and subsoil layer **1006**. They were in good condition and identified respectively as fragments of a sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) tibia and a sheep/goat pelvis. The low number and the nature of the contexts from which the fragments were recovered, means there is no inference to be made beyond species identification.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the application area (see archaeological background above), the watching brief identified no archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks. The ground impact of the development was minimally intrusive and the modern overburden provided protection over most of the site, as such the natural geology was minimally disturbed by the redevelopment of the site.
- 8.2 A single piece of Roman pottery found within the subsoil is likely residual but is an indication of Roman activity within the wider vicinity of the site.
- 8.2 A brick and chalk cob/block built well was uncovered during the Watching Brief but is most likely Post-medieval in origin with chalk cob built wells being common in the Post-Medieval period. It has been covered following abandonment with a upturned staddle stone, which were often used in barns, possible indicating an earlier phase of barns had been present within the site prior to the current phase of development.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jerremy Clutterbuck, assisted by Matt Nichol, Oliver Good, Adam Howard. The report was written by Jerremy Clutterbuck. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by CA Archaeologist and CA Archaeologist respectively. The illustrations were prepared by CA illustrator. The archive has been compiled by Andrew Donald, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	1005	layer		subsoil	mid brownish grey clayey silt firm/friable	3	3.1	0.1 - 0.5+
1	1006	layer		subsoil	mid brownish grey clayey silt firm/friable	9	3.6	
1	1007	layer		modern dump	mixed mid yellowy brown with white patches clayey silt loose	6	5	2.28 height
1	1008	layer		brick floor surface	brick 25cm x 11cm 1 course on bed stretcher form n/s alignment	1.6	0.8	0 - 0.15+
1	1009	layer		made ground	mid greyish brown loose clayey silt	1.6	0.8	0 0.25+
2	2000	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown organic silt firm	20	0.3	0.25 +
2	2001	layer		levelling deposit	redeposited natural chalky silt light greyish white	20	0.3	0.10 -0.2
2	2002	layer		subsoil	mid greyish brown compact silty clay	20	0.3	na
2	2003	layer		natural geology	mid reddish brown silty clay	20	0.3	na
3	3000	layer		made ground	mid grey clayey silt firm	2	0.4	0 - 0.5
4	4000	layer		garden soil	dark greyish brown silt firm	2.5	1.5	0 - 0.33
5	5000	structure		well wall	brick lined well brick chalk reused tiled and cement 110mm x70mm x240mm bricks lain perpendicular to wall four courses header bond	0.88	0.87	0.33- 0.68
5	5001	cut		well	circular in plan round corners very steep sides flat base	1.05	1	0.68 - 0.9
5	5002	fill	5001	packing or brick wall	mixed mid greyish brown silty clay with light yellowish brown clay and white chalk inclusions compact	2	0.12	0.9 - 0.91+
5	5003	layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silt firm	1.1	1.2	0 - 0.35
5	5004	layer		natural geology	whitish grey chalk compact	1.1	1.2	0.36
6	6000	layer		garden soil	dark greyish brown silt firm	10	1	5+
6	6001	layer		subsoil	light greyish brown clayey silt firm	10	1	5
6	6003	layer		natural geology	mid reddish brown silty clay firm	10	1	0.05
6	6004	layer		natural geology	chalk whitish grey compact	10	1	0.3
7	7000	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay loam friable			0.3
7	7001	layer		natural geology	light whitish grey chalk			0 - 0.46
7	7002	cut		well	circular in plan rounded corners sharp vertical sides unknown base	0.55	0.4	0.46 - 0.82
7	7003	structure		well wall	brick unfroged machine made stretcher coursing on bed	0.55	0.4	0.82 - 1.05
7	7004	fill	7002			0.55	0.4	1.05 - 1.5
8	8000	layer		made ground	mid greyish black clayey silt firm	0.4	0.2	0 - 0.28
8	8001	layer		natural geology	light greyish white compact	0.4	0.2	0.28 - 0.08
9	9000	layer		made ground	mid greyish black clayey silt firm	0.4	0.2	1+
9	9001	layer		natural geology	light greyish white compact	0.4	0.2	1+

APPENDIX B: FINDS*Table 1: finds concordance*

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1003	CBM	tile	10	345	Med-pmed
	flint		5	278	
	industrial waste		3	22	
	Glass		3	37	
1004	CBM	tile	1	69	Med-pmed
	flint		1	614	
1005	post-med pottery	stoneware	1	75	
	post-med pottery	GEW	6	210	
	post-med pottery	TP RWW	3	33	
1006	flint		2	115	RB
	?Roman pottery	GW	1	9	
2001	post-med pottery	GEW	1	75	MC16-C18
2001	CBM	tile	3	78	
2002	CBM	brick	1	106	
5002	CBM	tile	6	107	
5002	iron	shears	1	147	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**PROJECT DETAILS**

Project Name	The Stables, West Amesbury House, West Amesbury, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July, August and October 2016, and January and February 2017 during groundworks associated with the construction of a car park and renovation of the Stables building into a dwelling at The Stables West Amesbury House, West Amesbury, Wiltshire.</p> <p>A brick and chalk cob/block built well was uncovered during the Watching Brief but is most likely Post-medieval in origin with chalk cob built wells being common in the Post-Medieval period. It has been covered following abandonment with a upturned staddle stone, which were often used in barns, possible indicating an earlier phase of barns had been present within the site prior to the current phase of development. No other features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.</p>	
Project dates	July 2016-February 2017	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	Unknown	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	The Stables, West Amesbury House, West Amesbury, Wiltshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	n/a	
Site co-ordinates	SU 1418 4148	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Clutterbuck	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Wiltshire Museum	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc) Pottery, Animal bone
Physical		ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital		Database, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 *The Stables, West Amesbury House, West Amesbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching Brief* CA typescript report **17069**



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PROJECT TITLE

The Stables, West Amesbury House,
 West Amesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

0 1km

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 CHECKED BY DJB
 APPROVED BY RK

PROJECT NO. 770284
 DATE 06/02/2016
 SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- excavation area
- layer/deposit
- structural feature
- modern
- segment of removed wall

0 10m

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PROJECT TITLE
The Stables, West Amesbury

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	770284	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06/02/2017	2
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:200	



Georectified plan of trench 5



Well 5000, looking south-west (scales 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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 APPROVED BY RK SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

3



Working shot (scale 1m)



Trench 2, looking south-east (scale 1m)



Working shot, looking south-west (scale 1m)



Trench 2, looking south (scale 1m)

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