

# Kings Arms Malmesbury Wiltshire

## *Archaeological Excavation*



*for*  
Clark & Maslin Ltd.

*on behalf of*  
Arkells Brewery Ltd.

CA Project: CR0114  
CA Report: CR0114\_1

November 2019



Kings Arms  
Malmesbury  
Wiltshire

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Kings Arms
<b>Location:</b>	Malmesbury, Wiltshire
<b>NGR:</b>	393304 187137
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	13 June to 19 June 2019
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	17/08270/FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with The Wiltshire Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	KAM 19

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2019 at the Kings Arms, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. The excavation area measured 85m<sup>2</sup> in extent.

Residual late prehistoric pottery was recovered from later features and a potential rampart deposit was recorded, possibly relating to the multivallate Iron Age hillfort known to have existed in the area.

Buried medieval soil deposits and a medieval ditch were identified in the west of the site. The ditch probably represents a boundary or drainage ditch at the rear of burgage plots facing on to the High Street to the east.

Two 17th century pits and a 19th-century stone culvert, drain and flagstone surface were recorded. These likely represent the use of the site as a coaching inn from the post-medieval period onwards. The flagstone surface correlates well to a yard shown on early 20th-century mapping.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at the Kings Arms, Malmesbury, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: 393304 187137; Fig. 1), at the request of Clark & Maslin Ltd., on behalf of Arkells Brewery Ltd.
- 1.2 Planning permission for an extension to the existing accommodation at the rear of the property was granted by Wiltshire Council (WC; planning ref 17/08270/FUL), conditional on a programme of archaeological work (Condition 5). This programme of archaeological work, comprising an archaeological excavation targeted on the proposed development area, was recommended by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, WC.
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015).

### **The site**

- 1.4 The excavation area measured 70m<sup>2</sup> in extent and was located to the rear of the Kings Arms Hotel, which fronts on to the High Street. It comprised an area of hard standing and was bounded to the west by Kings Wall Road and by residential properties to the north and south, with the Kings Arms Hotel to the east. The site lay at approximately 87m AOD and was broadly level. Beyond King's Wall Road to the west of the site the ground drops off sharply towards the River Avon.
- 1.5 The underlying geology is mapped as limestone of the Cornbrash Formation, formed during the Jurassic period (BGS 2019). During the course of the excavation the natural geological substrate was observed at a depth of 1.6m below present ground level (bpgl) and consisted of clay overlying limestone brash.



## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site lies in close proximity to the defensive perimeter of the prehistoric and historic core of Malmesbury. The defences originate from what became a multivallate hillfort likely dating to the early Iron Age. Successive alterations, remodelling and enhancement of the defences took place during the later Iron Age (CA 2006; Collard and Havard 2011).
- 2.2 Documentary evidence suggests that a monastery was present at Malmesbury from at least the 7th century AD. The existing town defences were renewed by the late 9th century AD, when the town is mentioned in the Burghal Hidage of King Alfred; evidence of a substantial bank and ditch from the 10th/11th century has also been recorded on the same alignment (Longman 2006).
- 2.3 The town defences were again reconstructed and enhanced in the early 12th century, including the construction of a substantial stone wall. Subsequent modifications and improvements were undertaken in the late 12th to 15th centuries (*ibid.*).
- 2.4 The defences, which had fallen into disrepair in the late medieval period, were again reconstructed during the Civil War and the wall was rebuilt and altered piecemeal by property owners along the length of the wall during the later post-medieval period (*ibid.*).
- 2.3 The Kings Arms Hotel is a Grade II Listed former coaching inn and has surviving elements dating from the early 17th to 19th centuries (HE 2019; list entry number 1269405). The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 depicts the site as including the current Kings Arms building fronting on to the High Street to the east (KYP 2019), with stabling and outbuildings to the rear (west) and a central courtyard (see, for example, the Third Edition Ordnance Survey of 1921; Fig. 6). This arrangement is shown on historic mapping until at least the 1960s and following the demolition of these outbuildings the west of the site has been used as a car park until the present day.



### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

### 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2019). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger (WC), and measured 20m by 3.5m. This was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of the hard standing and topsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.

4.3 Mechanical excavation ceased at the formation level of the development at 0.6m bpgl, as agreed with Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger. The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated. A machine excavated sondage was undertaken within the north-eastern part of the excavated area in order to examine the

stratigraphic sequence below the development's formation level; this could not be recorded in detail due to the depth of excavation and health and safety concerns. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential but no features were considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.
- 4.6 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with The Wiltshire Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 3–5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and biological evidence (animal bone) are to be found in Appendices A–C.
- 5.2 The dating evidence indicates that the majority of archaeological activity on site dates to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. Stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated three distinguishable phases of activity:
- Period 1: Prehistoric
  - Period 2: medieval (11th to 14th centuries)
  - Period 3: post-medieval (late 16th to early 18th centuries)
  - Period 4: late post-medieval to modern (mid-18th to 20th centuries)

### **Geology**

- 5.4 Natural geological substrate 110 was only observed within the sondage excavated in the north-eastern corner of the site (see Fig. 2). It was recorded at a depth of 1.6m bpgl and consisted of light yellow clay and limestone brash.



- 5.5 Due to the depth of the excavated sondage, detailed recording of the exposed stratigraphic deposits sealing the natural substrate could not be undertaken.

***Periods 1 & 2: Prehistoric & medieval (Figs 2 and 3)***

- 5.6 The earliest phase of archaeological activity identified during the course of the excavation comprised undated silty-clay made-ground deposit 124 (see Fig. 3, Section AA), recorded at the western end of the excavation area at a depth of 0.78m bpgl. This was overlain by buried silty-clay subsoil 123, from which one sherd of shell-tempered pottery, broadly dating to the late prehistoric period, and two fragments of pottery dating to the 11th to 14th centuries were recovered. Subsoil 123 was sealed by undated clay-silt soil 122, which measured 0.2m in thickness; this was in turn sealed by subsoil 109, measuring 0.5m in thickness, from which one sherd of pottery dating to the 11th to early 14th century was recovered.
- 5.7 Cutting subsoil 109, at the western end of the excavated area, north/south aligned ditch 120 was recorded (Fig. 3, Section AA). It extended beyond the limits of excavation and measured at least 2m in length, 4m in width, 0.6m in depth and contained silt-clay fill 121, from which two sherds of late prehistoric, shell-tempered ware pottery and one sherd of quartz and limestone tempered pottery, of medieval date, were recovered.

***Period 3: post-medieval (Figs 2 and 4)***

- 5.8 Intercutting circular pits 105 and 111 were recorded cutting subsoil 109 within the eastern end of the excavated area (Fig. 4, Sections BB and CC). Pit 111 measured 0.7m in diameter, 0.2m in depth and was cut by pit 105, which measured 1.7m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. Both contained clay-silt fills, 112 and 106 respectively, from which a total of 38 sherds of pottery and 41 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered, with the assemblage dating from the late 16th to early 18th centuries (see Appendix B).

***Period 4: late post-medieval to modern (Figs 4-6)***

- 5.9 East/west aligned construction cut 107/116, containing stone culvert 117, was located along the northern boundary of the excavation area (Fig. 4, Section BB and Fig. 5, Section DD). It measured at least 20m in length, 1m in width and up to 1m in depth and truncated earlier ditch 120 and pit 105. Culvert 117 survived at the western end of construction cut 107/116 as an approximately 4m long structure. It was constructed from un-bonded limestone walls, capped by larger, unfinished

limestone slabs. It contained silt fill 118 and was sealed by clay-silt construction backfill 108/119, from both of which a total of eight sherds of pottery and four fragments of clay tobacco pipe, dating to the 18th to 19th centuries, were recovered.

- 5.10 Pit 105 and construction cut 107/116 were sealed by made-ground 104, which measured up to 0.4m in thickness. This was in turn cut by roughly east/west aligned brick drain 103 (see Fig. 4), which measured at least 11.5m in length, 0.54m in width and 0.25 m in depth. Although artefactually undated, its form suggests that it likely dates to the late 19th century.
- 5.11 Made-ground 102 and possible surface 115 were identified at the southern limit of the excavation. Surface 115 measured 0.5m in thickness and consisted of unfinished limestone blocks within a sand and mortar matrix. It was sealed by 0.1m of undated clay-silt garden soil 114. This was covered by flagstone surface 113 (see Fig. 5), which measured at least 20m in length, 0.95m in width and 0.05m in thickness. Flagstone surface 113 correlates closely to the courtyard area shown on historic mapping and likely represents the stable-yard of the Kings Arms (see Fig. 6).
- 5.12 Drain 103 and surface 113 were sealed by a total of 0.2m of modern levelling material 101 and gravel 100, forming the current car park surface.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendix B.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric	3	60
	Medieval	4	42
	Post-medieval/modern	47	1,309
	<i>Total</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>1,411</i>
Clay tobacco pipe		45	219

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices C.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	Cattle	22	1781
	Sheep/goat	10	210
	Pig	1	11
	Horse	7	596
	Deer	1	76
	Bird	3	8
	Cattle-sized mammal	10	303
	Medium-sized mammal	19	104
	<i>Total</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>3,089</i>

## 8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavation has identified a small number of archaeological features within the stripped area. These comprise features indicative of activity from four periods, dating from the Iron Age to the 20th Century.

8.2 Due to the formation level of the proposed development, a full stratigraphic account could not be compiled during the course of the excavation. The natural geological substrate was only observed at the base of a sondage within the north-east of the excavated area. Its relationship with the overlying deposits could not be ascertained due to Health and Safety considerations.

### *Period 1: Prehistoric*

8.3 No features or deposits of definite prehistoric date were identified, despite the site's location within the confines of the Iron Age multivallate hillfort on which Malmesbury is based (see *Archaeological Background* above). However, a total of three sherds of Early to Middle Iron Age shell-tempered pottery were recovered from Period 2 features (buried subsoil 123 and the fill of ditch 120). It is also possible that made-ground deposit 124 is representative of the Iron Age rampart suggested to lie to the west of the site; however, due to the limited investigation into this deposit this cannot be stated conclusively.

- 8.4 The pottery recovered from the current excavation further confirms the presence of prehistoric activity in this part of Malmesbury; however the highly limited artefactual evidence recovered does not significantly enhance our understanding of this period.

*Period 2: medieval*

- 8.5 Medieval activity is represented by buried subsoil deposits 123 and 109, both of which yielded dating evidence of 11th to early 14th-century date. These were cut by ditch 120, identified within the west of the excavated area, which respected the established boundary followed by all iterations of Malmesbury's defences. However, the generally depth and profile of Ditch 120 are not suggestive of a defensive structure and it is thought that the ditch represents a drainage or boundary feature.

*Period 3: post-medieval*

- 8.6 Pits 105 and 111, recorded within the eastern extent of the excavated area, contained a large quantity of pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments of 16th to early 18th century date, alongside animal bone. It is probable that these pits represent refuse pits associated with the mid-late 17th century iteration of the Kings Arms coaching inn to the east.

*Period 4: late post-medieval to modern*

- 8.7 Later post-medieval and modern activity within the site appears to correlate closely to historic cartographic sources (see *Archaeological Background* above). The excavated area is depicted as the location of a now-demolished extension to a block of stables and outbuildings which previously extended to cover the western and southern extents of the site (see Fig. 6). No evidence for these buildings was identified within the excavated area, although flagstone surface 113 likely represents the previous yard of the Kings Arms and culvert 117 and later drain 103 are probably also related to the use of these structures.
- 8.8 Overall, the identified features represent a succession of four periods of use of the site. A connection between the results of the excavation and the known Iron Age hillfort and settlement at Malmesbury is only evidenced through potential rampart material 124, identified in the west of the site, and the residual sherds of pottery recovered from later deposits and features. Medieval features are also limited to buried soils and to ditch 120, which likely represents a drainage or boundary feature to the rear of the burgage plots facing on to the High Street to the east. The progression of the site's use as a coaching inn in the post-medieval period is shown

by the refuse pits in the east of the excavated area and through the correlation of flagstone surface 113 and drainage features 117 and 103 to historic mapping.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Luke Brannlund, assisted by Chris Leonard. The report was written by Luke Brannlund. The pottery report was written by Ed McSloy, the clay tobacco pipe report by Luke Brannlund and the faunal remains report by Andrew Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Ian Barnes and Alex Thomson.

## **10. STORAGE AND CURATION**

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



## 11. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 20/06/2019, accessed 7 November 2019
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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer		Car park surface	Gravel	>20	>3.5	0.08	
101	Layer		Bedding layer	Hard core	>20	>3.5	0.12	
102	Layer		Made-ground					
103	Cut		Drain	E/W linear in plan with box-shaped profile	>20	0.55	0.26	
104	Fill	104	Drain fill	Silt-clay with ceramic drain	>20	0.55	0.26	
105	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan with shallow bowl-shaped profile		1.7	0.23	
106	Fill	105	Pit fill	Dark black brown silt clay		1.7	0.23	Post-med/mod
107	Cut		Culvert cut	E-W linear in plan with steep box-shaped profile	>20	1	1	
108	Fill	107	Construction backfill	Dark black brown clay-silt	>20	1	1	Post-med/mod
109	Layer		Buried subsoil	Greenish yellow-brown silt-clay	>12	>3.5	0.5	Medieval
110	Layer		Natural substrate	Pale yellow clay with limestone				
111	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan with shallow bowl-shaped		0.7	0.2	
112	Fill	111	Pit fill	Mid-dark black-brown clay-silt		0.7	0.2	Post-med/mod
113	Structure		Flagstone surface	Flagstone surface	>20	>0.95	0.05	
114	Deposit		Made-ground	Dark yellow-brown clay-silt			0.08	
115	Layer		Possible surface	Light yellow-brown mortar, sand and stone			0.17	
116	Cut		Culvert cut	E-W linear in plan with steep box-shaped profile	>20	>0.9		
117	Structure	116	Culvert	Limestone walls and capping	>20	>0.9	0.5	
118	Fill	117	Culvert silting	Dark greenish-brown clay-silt	>20	>0.95	0.05	
119	Fill	116	Construction backfill	Black brown clay-silt	>20	>0.95		Post-med/mod
120	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with U-shaped profile	>1.5	4	0.6	
121	Fill	120	Fill of ditch	Orange-brown silt-clay	>1.5	4	0.6	Med/Post-med
122	Layer		Buried topsoil	Dark black-brown clay-silt	>0.7	>1.5	0.2	
123	Layer		Buried subsoil	Yellow-brown silt-clay	>0.7	>1.8	>0.1	Medieval
124	Layer		Made-ground	Yellow-brown silt-clay	>0.7	>2	>0.6	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

### Pottery by Ed McSloy

A small pottery assemblage amounting to 54 sherds (1411g) was recorded from seven deposits (Table 1). The pottery was scanned by context and quantified by sherd count and weight per fabric. Record was also made of vessel form/rim morphology and decoration, residues or evidence for use/alteration. Fabric codes used for recording are defined below and a concordance is provided matching types to the Cirencester Pottery Type Series (Table 2). The assemblage is discussed below chronologically.

#### *Late Prehistoric (Iron Age)*

Three unfeatured body sherds (60g) all in a similar coarse shell-tempered fabric SH1 were considered to be of this period. All sherds were redeposited, occurring with later material.

Malmesbury is known to be the site of an Iron Age Hillfort, its defences incorporated into those of the later Saxon burgh and medieval town. A number of investigations have produced quantities of pottery of this period (Longman 2006; Collard and Havard 2011), including in coarse shell-tempered and calcareous fabrics similar to those described and in forms suggestive of dating in the Early and Middle Iron Age.

*LS: Soft, handmade fabric, fired to dark grey throughout and with finely irregular fracture. Contains abundant, well-sorted angular limestone (0.5-1mm) and sparse fossil shell (<0.5mm).*

*SH: Soft, handmade fabric, fired to grey-brown throughout and with irregular/laminated fracture. Contains abundant, moderately-sorted fossil shell (0.5-2mm) and sparse limestone lumps up to 3mm.*

#### *Medieval*

The pottery of this period amounted to four sherds (42g), some of which were re-deposited. All comprised sherds in unglazed coarseware types; the oolitic limestone-tempered types (LI; LIq) almost certainly of local (north Wiltshire or Gloucestershire) origin and are similar to types recorded from excavations in the town (Burchill 2006, 135). All probably date to the later 11th to early 14th centuries. The single rim sherd among this group, from buried subsoil 109, comes from a jar with everted rim, its rim top thickened/rolled-over. A body sherd in a mixed calcareous/quartz-gritted and micaceous fabric from deposit 123 is probably equivalent to Bath A type coarsewares common from Bath and Bristol and considered of west Wiltshire manufacture (Vince 1979).

#### *Post-medieval/modern*

The remaining and largest part of the assemblage dates to after c. 1500. Most was recovered from pit fills 106 and 112 (see Table 1) and in association with quantities of clay tobacco pipe. The clay tobacco pipe groups from fills 106 and 112 were indicative of dating in the mid or later 17th century (see below), which was consistent with that suggested by the pottery.

One type, Ashton Keynes glazed earthenwares, accounts for over half of the total. This type was produced at Ashton Keynes, Gloucestershire, which is located approximately 15km to the northeast of Malmesbury. Its products dominate local assemblages, including those from Cirencester (Ireland 1998, 107–108) from the period of c. 1550-1750/1800. The vessel forms identifiable in this group, all from fills 106 and 112, consist of large, utilitarian bowls, together with single examples of jar and jug.



Other, non-local glazed earthenwares were present as three sherds of white-firing 'Border Ware', a type from the Hampshire/Surrey borders and commonly seen across southern England in groups of the 17th and earlier 18th centuries. Two rim sherds were recorded and the forms present consist of a lid-seated chamber pot (deposit 112) and a jar or pipkin (deposit 106).

Frechen stoneware was also recorded both from deposits 106 and 112 (Table 1). This type was widely imported (from the Rhineland) from the 16th and 17th centuries. The form represented in both context groups is the globular-bodied mug or 'drinking jug'.

Pottery which certainly post-dates the 17th century was recorded from construction backfills 108 and 119. Sherds of Cream ware date to c. 1760–1820 and the small sherd of white stoneware from deposit 119 to c. 1720–1780. The sherd of English stoneware from deposit 108 probably dates to the 19th century.

Table 1: Pottery summary

Date	Fabric	Context no. (quantities as count)							Total	
		106	108	109	112	119	121	123	Ct.	Wt.(g)
Late pre.	Limestone and shell (LS)						2		2	22
	Coarse shell-temp. (SH)							1	1	38
Medieval	Bath A type							1	1	8
	Limestone-tem. Quartz and limestone temp.			1			1	1	2	30
Post-med / modern	Ashton Keynes ware	19	1		8		1		29	1086
	Border ware	1	1		1				3	31
	Frechen stoneware	8			1				9	152
	White salt-glazed stoneware					1			1	1
	Cream ware		3			1			4	37
	Late English stoneware		1						1	2
<b>Totals</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1411</b>

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### Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Brannlund

The excavation produced 37 clay pipe fragments from pit fills 106 and 112, and construction backfill 108, the large majority from the two pit fills (Table 2). Thirty-one of these fragments were pipe bowls or bowl fragments, although 20 bowl fragments were too incomplete to be dated.

Where possible the pipes have been dated by the use of the general bowl typology developed by Atkinson and Oswald (1969), and further refined using the typologies for Bristol (Jackson and Price 1974), Marlborough (Atkinson 1965 and 1972) and Gloucestershire (Peacey 1979).

The methodology used to quantify and record the material is based on guidelines developed by the National Pipe Archive (Higgins 2017) and the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC 2012).

### Quantification

Table 2: Clay tobacco pipes summary quantification

Context	Weight (g)	Count (total)	Bowls*	Stems	Spot Date
106	49	8	7	1	1630-1690
108	8	4	-	4	1580-1900
112	162	33	24	9	1630-1690

\*includes partial bowl and spur fragments regardless of the length of stem attached

### Dating

Of the 33 bowl fragments recorded 20 fragments were too small or incomplete to be dated using bowl typology. Of the 13 remaining bowls remaining, all were of the spur style typical of the 17th century. The majority of the examples recovered appear to fit within Atkinson and Oswald (1969) types 10-14 and Peacey (1979) types 2-4, with some variation, giving a date range of approximately 1630 to 1690 for the assemblage.

### Maker's marks

A total of four makers marks on eight bowls were identified, four in each context respectively.

THO/MAS/HUNT *Stamped, incuse on spur.* Probably Thomas Hunt of Marlborough who operated from c.1640-1685, common across the West Country, may represent more than one maker (Jackson and Price 1974 and Atkinson 1965).

IEF/FRY.H/UNT *Stamped, incuse on spur.* Jeffrey Hunt I or II; 1599-1690. Again common across the West Country and thought to operate from Norton St Philip, Somerset (Higgins 2014) although Jackson and Price (1974) notes that this may be erroneous and that he/they do not appear to have operated in Bristol either.

E/L *Stamped, incuse on spur.* Possibly Edward (I) or Elizabeth Lewis operating in Bristol from c. 1630-1660 (Jackson and Price 1974). Very faint mark.

Gauntlet (?) *Stamped incuse or spur.* Originally Gauntlets of Amesbury but widely copied (Higgins 2014, 142, Figs 3-6). West Country style bowl 1630-1660.

Unidentified *Stamped, incuse on spur, only half of spur present.* Possibly originally heart or rounded triangular shape. Design inside undecipherable.

*References*

- Atkinson D and Oswald A (1969) 'London clay tobacco pipes', J. Brit. Archaeo. Ass., **32** 171-227
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- Atkinson D. 1972 "Further notes on clay tobacco pipes and pipemakers from the Marlborough and Salisbury District", The Wilts. Archaeo. And Natura. Hist. Magazine **67** 149-156
- Higgins D. 2014 "Clay Tobacco Pipes from Excavations in Southampton's French Quarter", *Clay Pipe Research* **3** 127-161
- Higgins D. 2017 *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects*, National Pipe Archive, University of Liverpool, Liverpool
- Jackson, R.G. & Price, R.H. 1974. *Bristol clay pipes: a study of makers and their marks*. Bristol City Museum Research Monograph **1**.
- LAARC (London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre) 2012 *Identifying and Recording Clay Pipes, unpublished manual*
- Peacey A. 1979 *Clay tobacco pipes in Gloucestershire*, Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, Occasional Paper **4**

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### Animal Bone by Andrew Clarke

Animal bone amounting to 73 fragments (3089g) was recovered from the fills of pits 105 and 111, ditches 107, 116 and 120 and from subsoil layer 109. Artefactual material dating from the post-medieval period was also recovered from these deposits (See Table 1, Appendix C). The material was fragmentary, both historical and modern damage were present, but was very well preserved.

The bones of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) dominate with 22 and 10 fragments respectively. Each was represented by bones both rich and poor in meat yield, many of which carried chop marks indicative of an origin in butchery waste. Cut marks were also present on the unidentifiable fragments of cattle and sheep-size bone, the majority were meat-rich rib or vertebrae fragments. When considering the site was a former coaching inn, this type of assemblage is to be expected, as it is highly likely that carcasses were being butchered and meals were being prepared in-house.

The remains of pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*), domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) and pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) were also present. There was no evidence of butchery and the recovery was very low, but it is probable that these species were also on the menu of the inn. One of the domestic fowl bones is a partial tarso-metatarsus with an intact spur, this indicates a male bird. Male domestic fowl, or cocks, were popularly used for cockfighting in the post-medieval period. However, castrated males still develop this spur and capons, as these males are known, were a popular source of meat during this period.

Horse (*Equus caballus*) was also identified, recovered from pit 105, subsoil layer 109 and ditch 120. However, the recovery was too low to provide any information other than species identification.

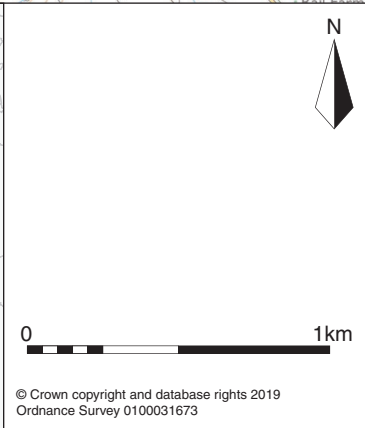
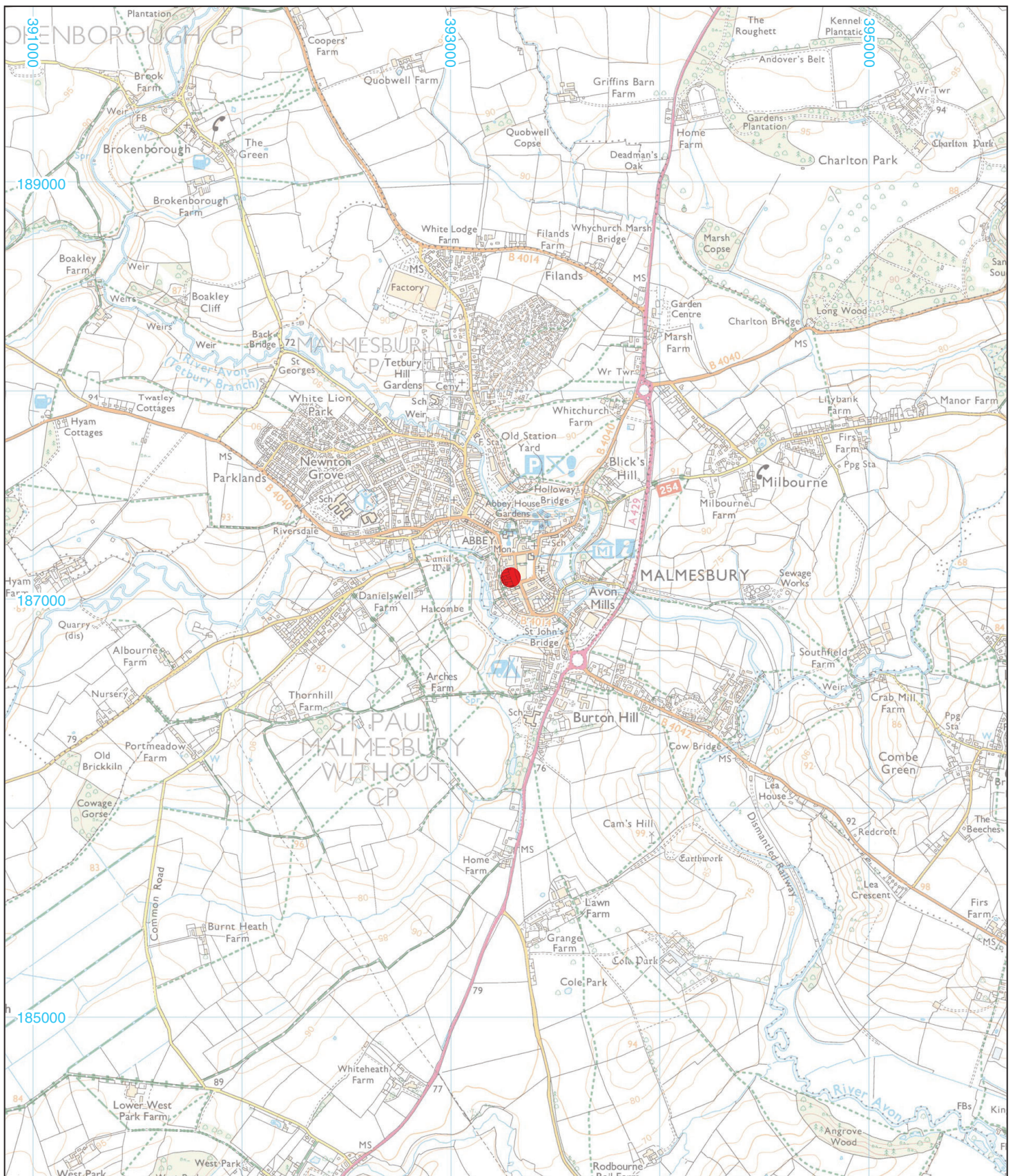
**Table 3:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Deer sp	Bird sp	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
105	106	10	5		1		2	2	6	26	1102
107	108		1						2	3	13
	109	4			1			1		6	830
111	112	4	2	1		1	1	5	2	16	506
116	119	1								1	2
120	121	3	2		5			2	9	21	636
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>73</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>1781</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>3089</b>	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Kings Arms Malmesbury, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2019 at the Kings Arms, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. The excavation area measured 85m<sup>2</sup> in extent.</p> <p>Residual late prehistoric pottery was recovered from later features and a potential rampart deposit was recorded, possibly relating to the multivallate Iron Age hillfort known to have existed in the area.</p> <p>Buried medieval soil deposits and a medieval ditch were identified in the west of the site. The ditch probably represents a boundary or drainage ditch at the rear of burgage plots facing on to the High Street to the east.</p> <p>Two 17th century pits and a 19th-century stone culvert, drain and flagstone surface were recorded. These likely represent the use of the site as a coaching inn from the post-medieval period onwards. The flagstone surface correlates well to a yard shown on early 20th-century mapping.</p>	
Project dates	13-19 June 2019	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Kings Arms Malmesbury, Wiltshire	
Study area	70m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates	393304 187137	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes and Alex Thomson	
Project Supervisor	Luke Brannlund	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Wiltshire Museum	Ceramics, Animal bone, Clay pipe
Paper	Wiltshire Museum	Context sheets, sections, registers
Digital	Wiltshire Museum	Photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Kings Arms, Malmesbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Excavation</i> , CA typescript report <b>CR0114_1</b>		



**Cotswold Archaeology**

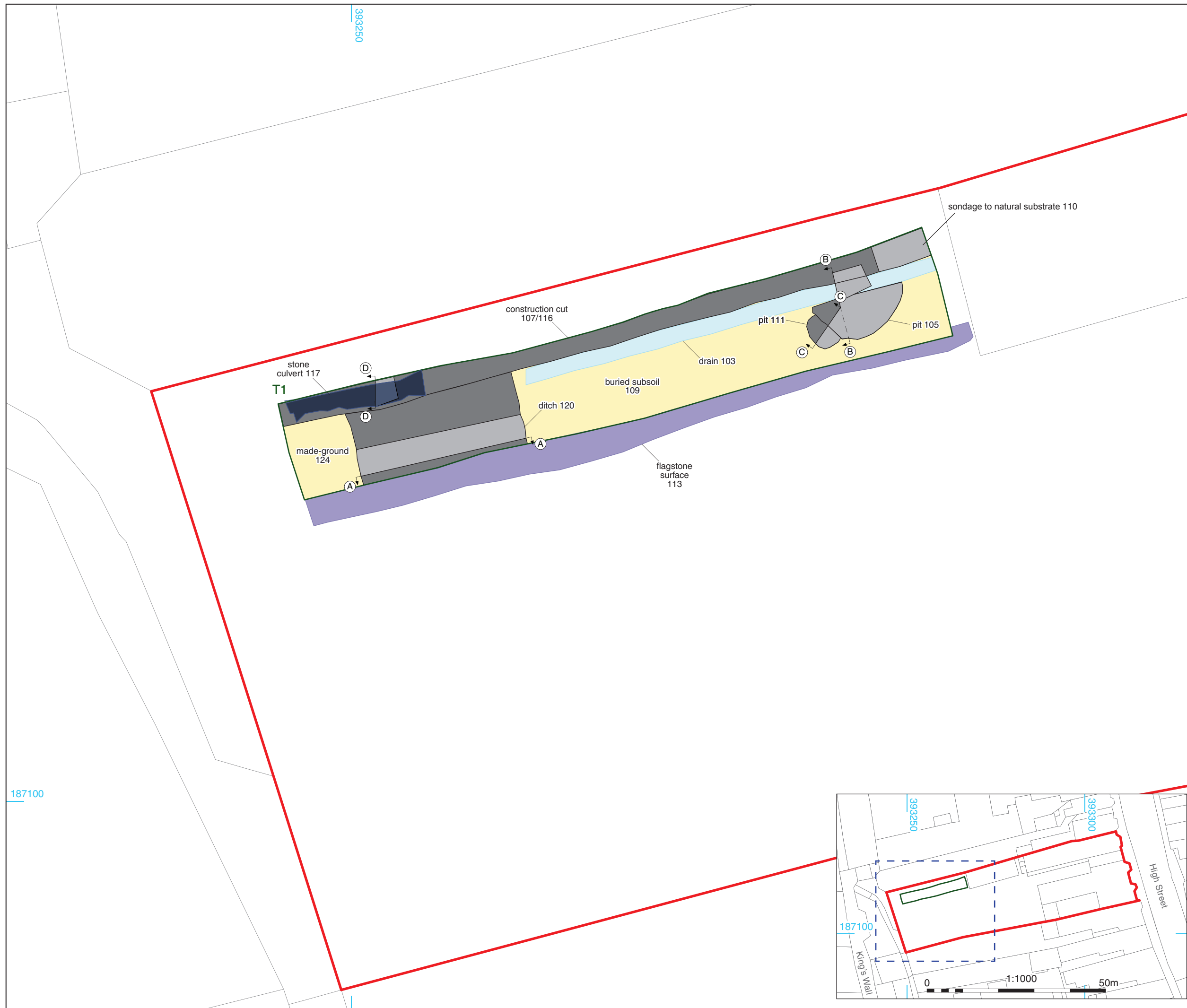
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 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Kings Arms, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>AW</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>CR0114</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>01.07.19</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>IB</b>	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	<b>1:25,000</b>	

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- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Drain
- Structure
- Surface
- Deposit
- Section location



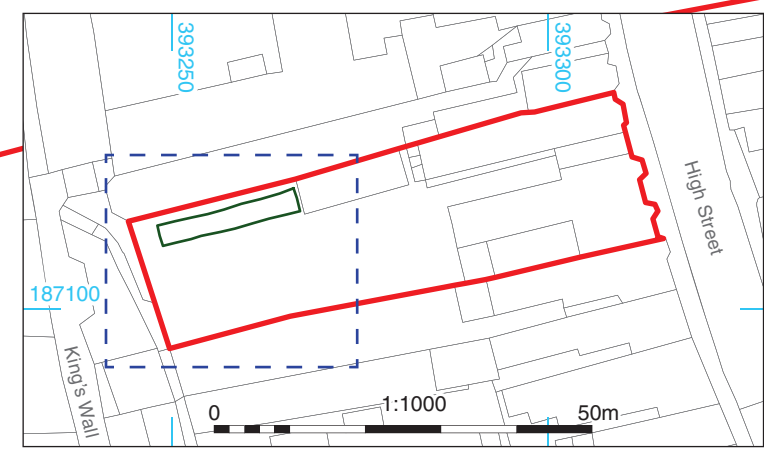
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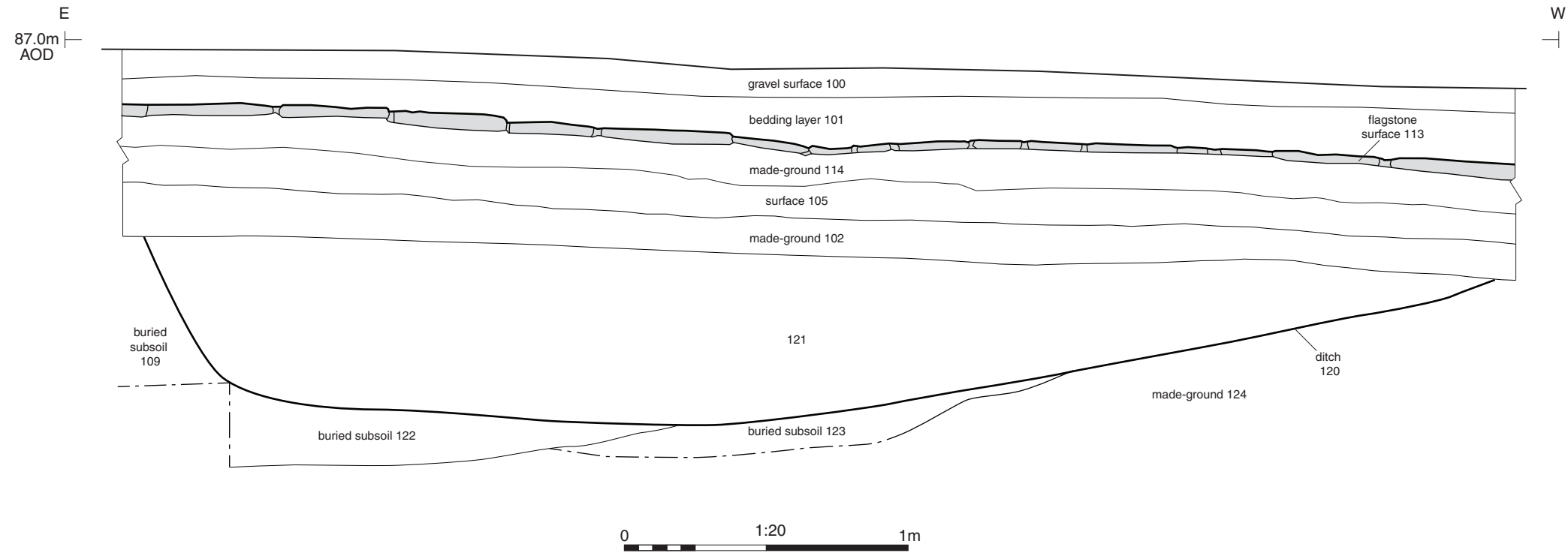
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Kings Arms, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 The site, showing excavation area and identified archaeological features

<small>DRAWN BY</small> AW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0114	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 01.07.19	<b>2</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> IB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:100; 1:1000	



Section AA



Ditch 120, looking south (1m scale)

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[Cirencester 01285 771022](tel:01285771022)  
[Exeter 01392 573970](tel:01392573970)  
[Milton Keynes 01908 564660](tel:01908564660)  
[Suffolk 01449 900120](tel:01449900120)  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
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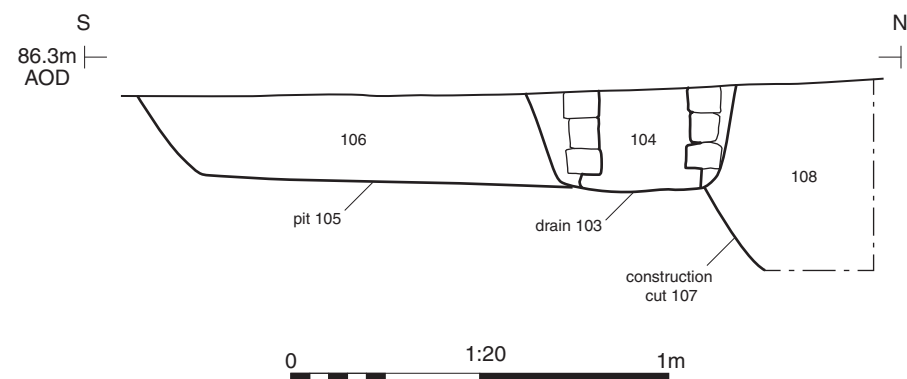
PROJECT TITLE  
 Kings Arms, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE  
 Periods 1/2: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	CR0114	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A3	1:20	

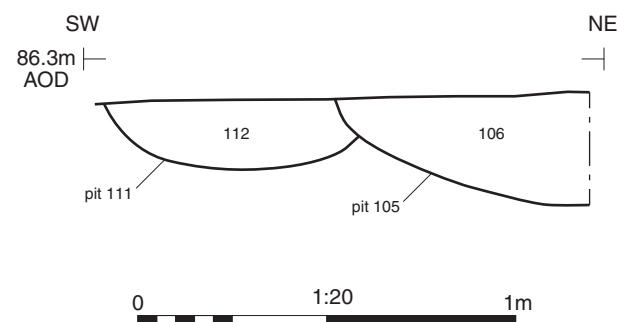


Section BB



Pit 105, looking west (1m scale)

Section CC



Pits 105 and 111, looking north-west (1m scale)

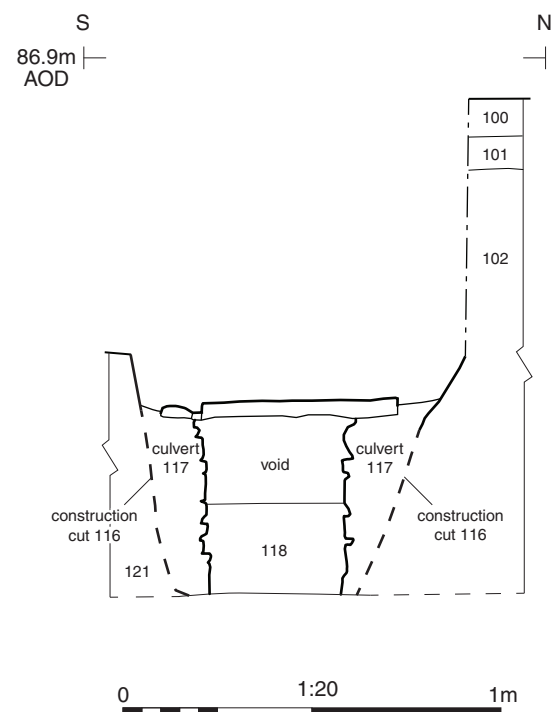

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FIGURE TITLE  
 Period 3: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	CR0114	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01.07.19	4
APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section DD



Flagstone surface 113, looking south (1m scale)



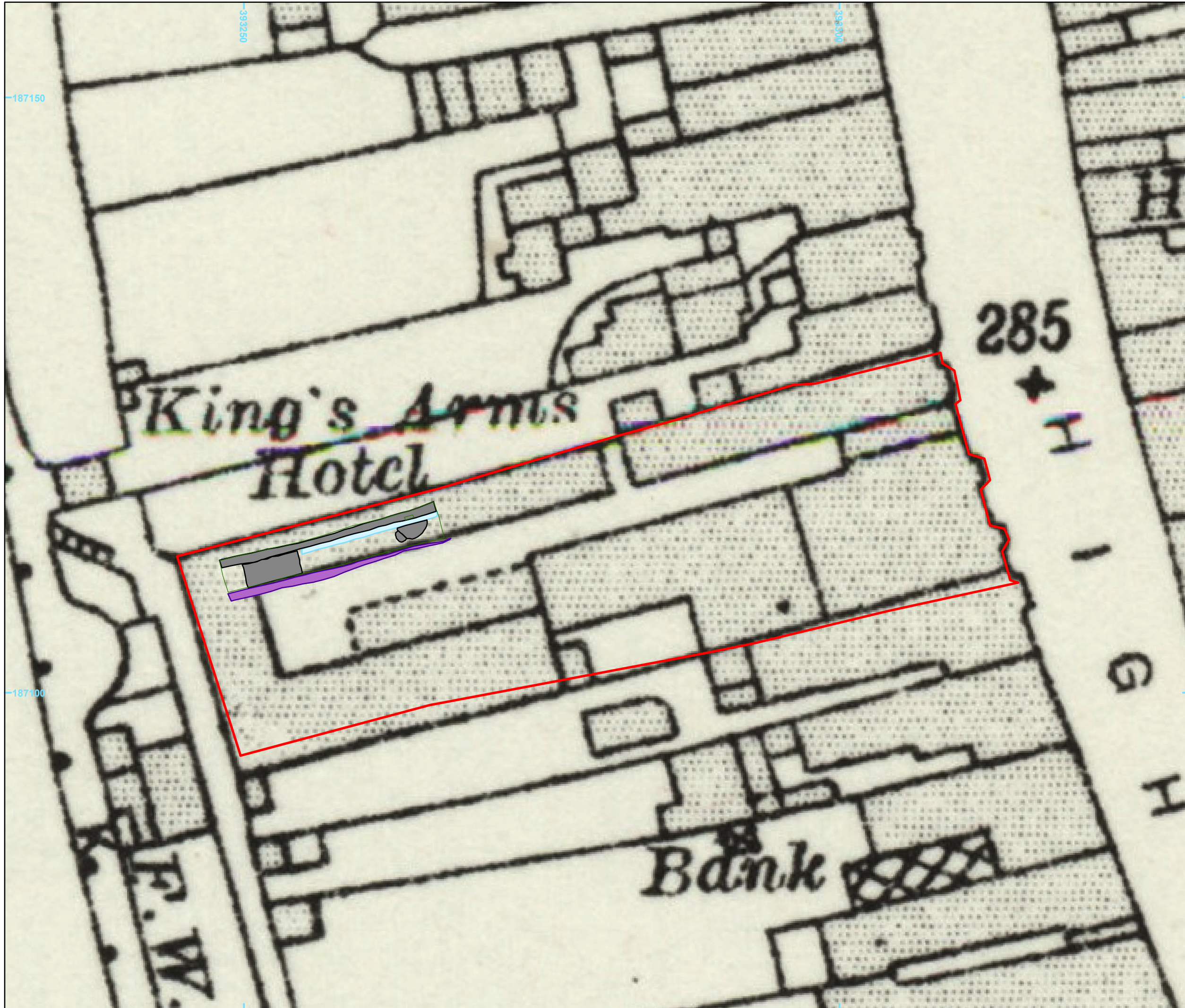
Culvert 117, looking west (0.5m scale)


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 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Kings Arms, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE  
 Period 4: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	CR0114	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01.07.19	5
APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A3	1:20	



- Legend**
- Site boundary
  - Excavation area
  - Archaeological feature
  - Drain
  - Surface



Third Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1921 © Landmark Information Group, purchased from www.promap.co.uk

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Cirencester	01285 771022
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www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Kings Arms, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
The site, overlain on Third Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1921

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>KW</b>	<b>PROJECT NO</b>	<b>CR0114</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>IB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>18/11/2019</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>IB</b>	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	<b>1:300</b>	

#### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

#### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

#### **Exeter Office**

Unit 1, Clyst Units  
Cofton Road  
Marsh Barton  
Exeter  
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

#### **Milton Keynes Office**

Unit 8 - The IO Centre  
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

#### **Suffolk Office**

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road  
Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market  
Suffolk  
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

