

**Land to the South of Church Lane  
Trowbridge  
Wiltshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
RPS Consulting

CA Project: CR0658  
CA Report: CR0658\_1

May 2021



# Land to the South of Church Lane Trowbridge Wiltshire

## *Archaeological Evaluation*

CA Project: CR0658  
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<p><b>Cirencester</b> Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ  t. 01285 771 022</p>	<p><b>Milton Keynes</b> Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT  t. 01908 564 660</p>	<p><b>Andover</b> Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH  t. 01264 347 630</p>	<p><b>Exeter</b> Unit 1, Clyst Units Cofton Road Marsh Barton Exeter EX2 8QW  t. 01392 573 970</p>	<p><b>Suffolk</b> Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ  t. 01449 900 120</p>
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk				

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Land to the South of Church Lane
<b>Location:</b>	Trowbridge, Wiltshire
<b>NGR:</b>	384091 156310
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	15–19 March 2021
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Wiltshire Museum
<b>Accession Number:</b>	DZSWS:13-2021
<b>Site Code:</b>	CLT 21

In March 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Church Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. A total of 19 trenches were excavated.

Three ditches, corresponding to linear anomalies identified during a preceding geophysical survey and postulated watermeadow features previously recorded in the Historic Environment Record, were identified in the central parts of the site. A single sherd of highly abraded medieval (13th to 16th-century) pottery was recovered from the fill of one of these ditches. The function of these ditches remains unclear, although they are considered most likely to represent former field boundaries as it was noted during fieldwork that the site lies on an appreciable slope, thus making it seemingly unsuitable for use as a watermeadow.

Two undated pits and an undated gully were identified in trenches excavated in the south-western parts of the site. The precise function of these features remains unclear but the absence of artefactual and faunal material within the fills of these features suggest that they lay at an appreciable distance from any areas of former settlement, and they are therefore most likely to have been associated with small-scale agricultural activity.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the South of Church Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: 384091 156310; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for RPS Consulting.
- 1.2. The evaluation was undertaken to accompany an outline planning application made to Wiltshire Council (WC; planning ref: 18/10035/OUT) for residential development (up to 55 dwellings) with the construction of new vehicular access from Frome Road.
- 1.3. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) that was approved by Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist, WC. The evaluation was also in line with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The Site

- 1.4. The proposed development area is approximately 4.7ha in extent and lies to the south of Church Lane, on the south-western outskirts of Trowbridge. The site currently comprises parts of two agricultural fields and is bounded to the north-east by Church Lane, to the south-east by the A361 (Frome Road), to the north-west by gardens of properties fronting Oak Park and to the south-west by further agricultural land and the Lambrok Stream. The site lies at approximately 43m AOD at its north-western edge, with ground level dropping away to reach 38m AOD at the south-eastern extent of the site.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Kellaways Formation – Mudstone of the Jurassic Period (BGS 2021). No superficial deposits are recorded (ibid.).

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site, and a wider study area measuring 1km from the centre of the site, has previously been subject to archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2018). A geophysical survey (SUMO 2020) of the site has also been undertaken. The following is a brief summary of these assessments.
- 2.2. No evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified within the site itself; however, a small number of scattered finds of Bronze Age date have been recorded in the wider study area. These include; a flint knife recovered c. 800m to the north of the site and various flint tools recovered from fieldwalking undertaken c. 600m to the west of the site (CgMs 2018). A possible later prehistoric, albeit artefactually undated, ditch was recorded during an archaeological evaluation undertaken c. 400m to the south of the site.
- 2.3. No evidence of Roman activity has been identified within the site itself. In the wider study area, the Roman activity appears to be focused on the higher ground to the south of the Lambrok Stream. This includes; the remains of a possible Roman building, indicated by the presence of roof tiles found in a nearby country park c. 450m to the south of the site and a small quantity of Roman pottery identified during fieldwalking undertaken c. 600m to the west of the site (ibid.).
- 2.4. No evidence of early medieval activity is recorded within the site or the wider study area and although Trowbridge itself is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, the current site is situated away from the historic core of this settlement (ibid.). Medieval remains, in the form of an earth bank or platform sealing a well, and a second area of activity with possible beam slots for a wooden building of 13th-century date were identified during an archaeological evaluation undertaken c. 300m to south of the site. Southwick Court Farm, located c. 500m south-east of the site, is also known to have medieval origins and appears to have been a moated farmstead within which a chapel and a farmhouse have been recorded. Elsewhere within the wider study area medieval activity is evidenced by the survival of ridge and furrow earthworks (ibid.).
- 2.5. The site, and the wider study area, appear to have been dominated by the presence of watermeadows during the post-medieval period, with an elongated 'enclosure' being recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) in the northern half of the site. Aerial photographs also show a relict stream channel running through the

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northern half of the study site, providing further indication that this area is low-lying and prone to flooding. Evidence from historic mapping indicates that the watermeadows within the site fell out of use by the late 18th-century and the land appears to have been used for pasture and arable purposes from the 1830s (ibid.).

- 2.6. The geophysical survey (SUMO 2020) identified a small number of linear anomalies which are likely to relate to post-medieval watermeadows and correlate closely to earthworks visible on LiDAR imagery. Further linear trends, also possibly relating to watermeadow, natural or agricultural features, were also identified.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Wiltshire Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 19 trenches, each measuring 25m in length and 1.8m in width (see Fig. 2 for locations). The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

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- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Two deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.5. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.6. CA will make arrangements with Wiltshire Museum for the deposition of the project archive under accession number DZSWS:13-2021 and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The natural substrate, comprising compact mottled yellow-grey clay, was encountered in all of the excavated trenches. Two pits, 1104 and 1704, identified in Trenches 11 and 17 respectively and a gully, 803, identified in Trench 8 were identified cutting the natural substrate and were overlain by between 0.14m and 0.25m of subsoil. Three ditches were identified cutting the subsoil in Trenches 4, 10 and 17. In Trenches 2, 16 and 18, the subsoil was cut by modern service trenches, all of which contained ceramic water/sewage pipes. The fills of these ditches and

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service trenches were subsequently sealed by between 0.18m and 0.32m thickness of topsoil.

- 5.3. Archaeological features were identified in a total of six trenches.

#### **Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 3)**

- 5.4. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 403 (Fig. 3, Section AA) was identified cutting the subsoil in the central part of the trench and broadly correlates to a linear anomaly identified during the preceding geophysical survey and a postulated watermeadow feature recorded in the HER. It appears to represent a continuation of ditches 1006 and 1404, identified in Trenches 10 and 14 respectively. It had an open 'U'-shaped profile and a concave base, measured at least 1.8m in length, 1.5m in width, 0.7m in depth, and contained two undated fills, 404 and 405. The latest of these fills, 405, was cut by modern land drain 406.

#### **Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 4)**

- 5.5. Narrow north-east/south-west aligned gully 803 (Fig. 4, Section BB) was identified cutting the natural substrate towards the south-western end of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single undated fill 804. It was not identified by the preceding geophysical survey.

#### **Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 5)**

- 5.6. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1006 (Fig. 5, Section CC) was identified cutting the subsoil in the central part of the trench and broadly correlates to a linear anomaly identified during the preceding geophysical survey and a postulated watermeadow feature recorded in the HER. It appears to represent a continuation of ditches 403 and 1404, identified in Trenches 4 and 14 respectively. It had an open 'U'-shaped profile, measured at least 1.8m in length, 1.9m in width, 0.56m in depth, and contained a single undated fill, 1005, which was cut by a modern land drain 1004.

#### **Trench 11 (Figs 2 & 6)**

- 5.7. Sub-circular pit 1104 (Fig. 6, Section DD) was identified cutting the natural substrate in the central part of the trench. It measured more than 0.82m in length, 0.66m in width and 0.15m in depth, had gently sloping sides and an irregular base and contained a single undated fill, 1103. An environmental sample <2> was recovered from the fill of this feature, which produced quantities of charcoal likely to be representative of dumped material.



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### Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 7)

- 5.8. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 1404 (Fig. 7, Section EE) was identified cutting the subsoil in the north-eastern half of the trench and broadly correlates to a linear anomaly identified during the preceding geophysical survey and a postulated watermeadow feature recorded in the HER. It appears to represent a continuation of ditches 403 and 1006, identified in Trenches 4 and 10 respectively. It had an irregular 'V'-shaped profile, measured at least 1.8m in length, 3m in width, 0.8m in depth, and contained a series of three fills, 1406, 1405 and 1403 the latest of which, 1403, was cut by a modern land drain. A single sherd of highly abraded medieval (13th to 16th-century) pottery was recovered from the earliest fill of this feature, 1406.

### Trench 17 (Figs 2 & 8)

- 5.9. Sub-circular pit 1704 (Fig. 8, Section FF) was identified cutting the natural substrate in the south-eastern half of the trench. It measured more than 0.91m in length, 0.9m in width and 0.11m in depth, had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and contained two undated fills, 1703 and 1705. An environmental sample <1> was recovered from the latest fill of this feature, 1705, which produced quantities of charcoal likely to be representative of dumped material.

## 6. THE FINDS

### Pottery

- 6.1. A heavily abraded unfeathered bodysherd (5g) was retrieved from fill 1406 of ditch 1403, identified in Trench 14. It presents in a slightly vesicular fabric with inclusions of common polished quartz and sparse flint. This is most likely to be Lacock/Nash Hill ware, which was produced in west Wiltshire and dates to the late 13th to 16th centuries.

## 7. THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1. Two environmental samples were processed from undated pits 1104 and 1704, identified in Trenches 11 and 17 respectively, to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains in the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2). The results are recorded in Appendix C.

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- 7.2. Sample <2> recovered from fill 1103 of pit 1104 contained large quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. The charcoal assemblage included mature, round and twig wood fragments and some are identifiable as being that of oak. This assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped material. No plant remains were recorded within this sample.
- 7.3. Sample <1> recovered from fill 1705 of pit 1704 also contained large quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. Again, the charcoal assemblage included mature, round and twig wood fragments, some of which were those of oak. A few acorn cup fragments were noted in this assemblage. This assemblage is also likely to be representative of dumped material.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation has identified a small number of archaeological features, comprising pits, ditches and a gully within the proposed development area. The majority of these features remained undated despite 100% excavation of their fills within the evaluation trenches.
- 8.2. Where linear features were encountered there was moderate correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey (SUMO 2020). However, the targeting of geophysical anomalies in a number of trenches (Trenches 6, 11, 12, 17 and 19) revealed no archaeological features.

### ?Medieval

- 8.3. A single sherd of highly abraded medieval (13th to 16th-century) pottery was recovered from the earliest fill of ditch 1404, identified in Trench 14. However, the limited quantity and abraded nature of this material suggests that it may be residual. Ditch 1404 appears to represent a continuation of ditches 403 and 1006, identified in Trenches 4 and 10 respectively; both of which correlate to linear anomalies identified during the preceding geophysical survey and may represent parts of a postulated watermeadow, as recorded in the HER (see *Archaeological Background* above). However, it was noted during fieldwork that the site lies on an appreciable slope, with the ground level dropping away rapidly towards the Lambrok Stream, located immediately to the west. The site's topographic situation would therefore suggest that it is unlikely to have been suitable for use as a watermeadow and the identified ditches may simply reflect former field boundaries.

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## Undated

- 8.4. Pits 1104 and 1704, identified in Trenches 11 and 17 respectively, remained artefactually undated, despite 100% excavation of the fills of these features. The function of these pits remains unclear due primarily to their isolated nature within the excavated trenches; however, it remains possible that they are associated with small-scale, possibly seasonal or transient settlement or agricultural activity, albeit of an indeterminate date.
- 8.5. The function of undated gully 803, identified in Trench 8, also remains unclear. However, the absence of artefactual and faunal material within the fill of this feature suggests that it lies at an appreciable distance from any area of settlement and it would therefore most likely represent a drainage feature or be associated with other small-scale agricultural activities.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Phoebe Burrows, Rosie Hoggard and Richard Scurr. This report was written by Mark Brett. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and the biological evidence reports were written by Sarah Wyles and Andrew Clarke. The report illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The project archive has been compiled by and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

## 10. REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 3  
March 2021
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 The taking and processing of environmental and  
other samples from archaeological sites: Technical Manual No. 2
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2021 *Land to the South of Church Lane, Trowbridge,  
Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching  
Brief*
- CgMs Heritage 2018 Land at Church Lane, Upper Studley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire:  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. CgMs Ref. PB/24775

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Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019 National Planning  
Policy Framework

SUMO Geophysics Ltd 2020 *Church Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Geophysical  
Survey Report*. SUMO Report No. **00793**

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.32	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow silty clay			0.15	
1	102	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.1	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.22	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow silty clay			0.12	
2	202	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.5	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.25	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow silty clay			0.2	
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.02	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.25	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow silty clay			0.25	
4	402	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.1	
4	403	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, open 'U'-shaped profile	>1.8m	1.5	0.7	
4	404	Fill	403	Fill	1st fill of 403; light yellowish brown clay with orange and light grey mottles	>1.8m	1.5	0.35	
4	405	Fill	403	Fill	2nd fill of 403; light orangey brown clay with orange and light grey mottles	>1.8m	1.5	0.36	
4	406	Cut		Land drain	Construction cut for modern land drain.	>1.8m	0.37	0.44	
4	407	Fill	406	Fill	Single fill of 406			0.44	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.25	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow silty clay			0.25	
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.1	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.25	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow silty clay			0.25	
6	602	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.07	
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.2	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow silty clay			0.2	
7	702	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.1	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.3	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay			0.25	
8	802	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.25	
8	803	Cut		Gully	NE/SW aligned, moderately sloping sides, concave base	>2.5	0.35	0.14	
8	804	Fill	803	Fill	Single fill of gully 803. Mid orangey brown silty clay			0.14	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark yellowish brown silty			0.25	

					clay				
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay			0.2	
9	902	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.1	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt			0.25	
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brownish yellow silty clay			0.25	
10	1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.05	
10	1003	Fill	1004	Fill	Backfill of 1004			0.35	
10	1004	Cut		Land drain	Construction cut for modern land drain.	>1.8m	0.28	0.59	
10	1005	Fill	1006	Fill	Fill of 1006; dark orangey brown silty clay			0.54	
10	1006	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, open 'U'-shaped profile	>1.8m	1.9	0.44	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay			0.3	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty clay			0.16	
11	1102	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.1	
11	1103	Fill	1104	Fill	Single fill of pit 1104. Mid brownish grey silty clay			0.15	
11	1104	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, gently sloping sides, concave base	>0.82	0.66	0.15	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay			0.25	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty clay			0.11	
12	1202	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.2	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay			0.24	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey brown silty clay			0.12	
13	1302	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.11	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay			0.21	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Light orangey grey silty clay			0.25	
14	1402	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.2	
14	1403	Fill	1404	Fill	3rd fill of 1404. Mid greyish orange silty clay	>1.8	3	0.29	
14	1404	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, moderately sloping sides, concave base	>1.8	3	0.8	
14	1405	Fill	1404	Fill	2nd fill of 1404. Mid orangey grey silty clay	>1.8	2.2	0.4	
14	1406	Fill	1404	Fill	1st fill of 1404. Mid reddish orange silty clay	>1.8	1.15	0.14	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay			0.26	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Dark orangey brown silty clay			0.16	
15	1502	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.1	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay			0.24	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey grey silty clay			0.12	
16	1602	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.1	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay			0.28	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey grey silty clay			0.14	
17	1702	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.15	
17	1703	Fill	1704	Fill	1st fill of pit 1704. Orange-red silty clay			0.02	
17	1704	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides and flat base			0.1	
17	1705	Fill	1704	Fill	2nd fill of pit 1704. Light yellowish grey silty clay	0.91	0.9	0.11	



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18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay			0.21	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown silty clay			0.06	
18	1802	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.05	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay			0.18	
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown silty clay			0.05	
19	1902	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact mottled yellow-grey clay			>0.1	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1003	Modern glass	Bottle		1	4	Modern
1406	Medieval pottery	Lacock/Nash Hill ware	LNH	1	5	LC13-C16

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charred Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 11 Undated Pit											
1104	1103	2	20	250	50	-	-	-	-	****/*****	-
Trench 17 Undated Pit											
1704	1705	1	20	650	15	-	-	*	acorn cup frag	*****/*****	-

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 5–19 items; \*\*\* = 20–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

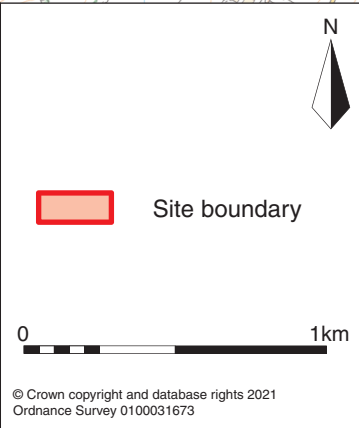
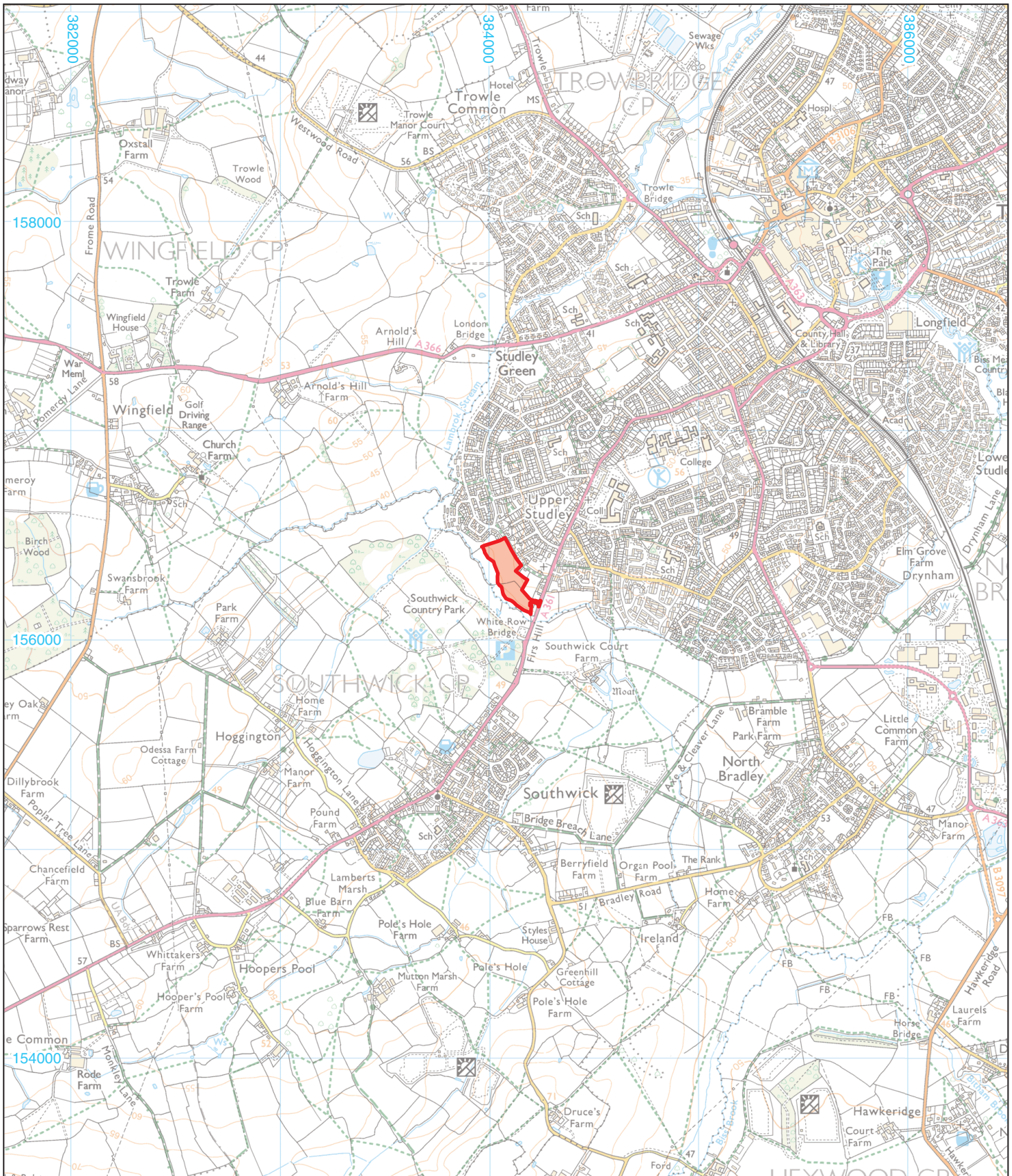
Cut	Fill	O/C	Total	Weight (g)
1404	1403	1	1	0.3
Total		1	1	
Weight		0.3	0.3	

O/C = sheep/goat

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Land to the South of Church Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>In March 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Church Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. A total of 19 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Three ditches, corresponding to linear anomalies identified during a preceding geophysical survey and postulated watermeadow features previously recorded in the Historic Environment Record, were identified in the central parts of the site. A single sherd of highly abraded medieval (13th to 16th-century) pottery was recovered from the fill of one of these ditches. The function of these ditches remains unclear, although they are considered most likely to represent former field boundaries as it was noted during fieldwork that the site lies on an appreciable slope, thus making it seemingly unsuitable for use as a watermeadow.</p> <p>Two undated pits and an undated gully were identified in trenches excavated in the south-western parts of the site. The precise function of these features remains unclear but the absence of artefactual and faunal material within the fills of these features suggest that they lay at an appreciable distance from any areas of former settlement, and they are therefore most likely to have been associated with small-scale agricultural activity.</p>	
Project dates	15-19 March 2021	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2018) Geophysical Survey (SUMO 2020)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Land to the south of Church Lane, Trowbridge, Wiltshire	
Study area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	4.7ha	
Site co-ordinates	384091 156310	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	<b>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.</b>	<b>Content:</b>
Physical	Wiltshire Museum/ DZSWS:13-2021	Ceramics, animal bone, glass
Paper	Wiltshire Museum/ DZSWS:13-2021	Trench recording forms, context sheets, sample register, sample recording sheets, photographic registers
Digital	Wiltshire Museum/ DZSWS:13-2021	Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Land to the South of Church Lane, Trowbridge: Archaeological Evaluation. CA typescript report CR0658_1</i>		






**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 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**  
 Land to the South of Church Lane,  
 Trowbridge, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	<b>AW</b>	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	<b>CR0658</b>	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>24.03.21</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	<b>MB</b>	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	<b>1:25,000</b>	

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Field drain
- HER evidence for watermeadow features

- Geophysical survey results (SUMO 2020)**
- Probable water meadow feature
  - Uncertain origin (discrete anomaly/trend)
  - Agriculture (plough)
  - Magnetic disturbance
  - Ferrous



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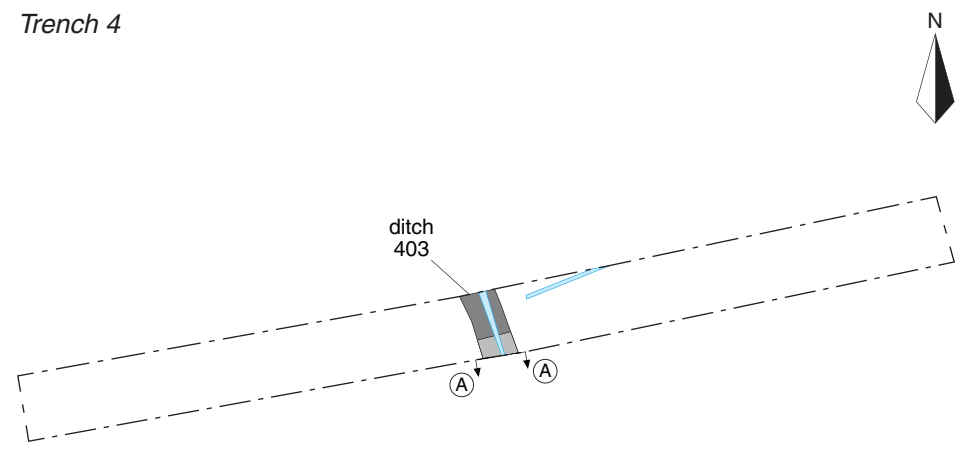
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 Suffolk 01449 900120  
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[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land to the South of Church Lane,  
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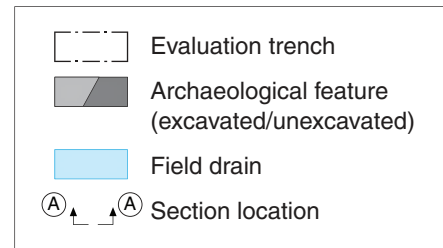
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing geophysical  
 anomalies, HER evidence for watermeadow  
 features and archaeological features

<small>DRAWN BY</small> AW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0658	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 24.03.21	<b>2</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> MB	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:1250	

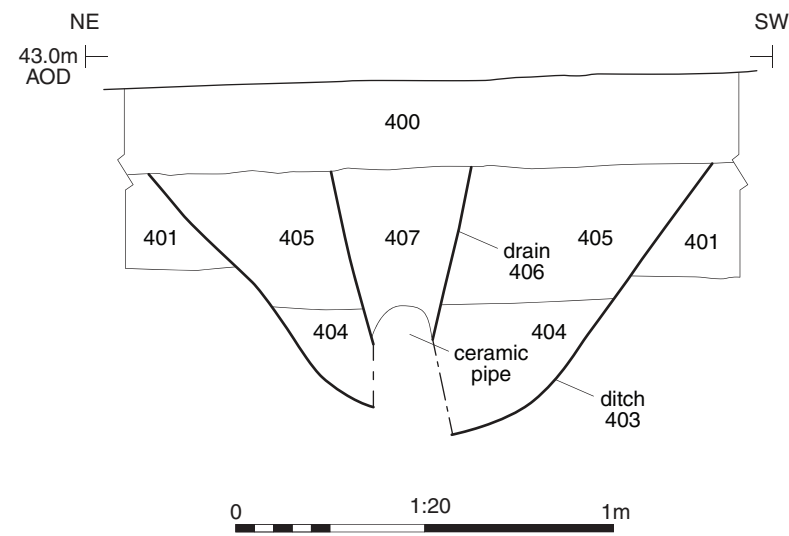
Trench 4



0 1:200 10m



Section AA



Ditch 403, looking south-east (0.5m scale)

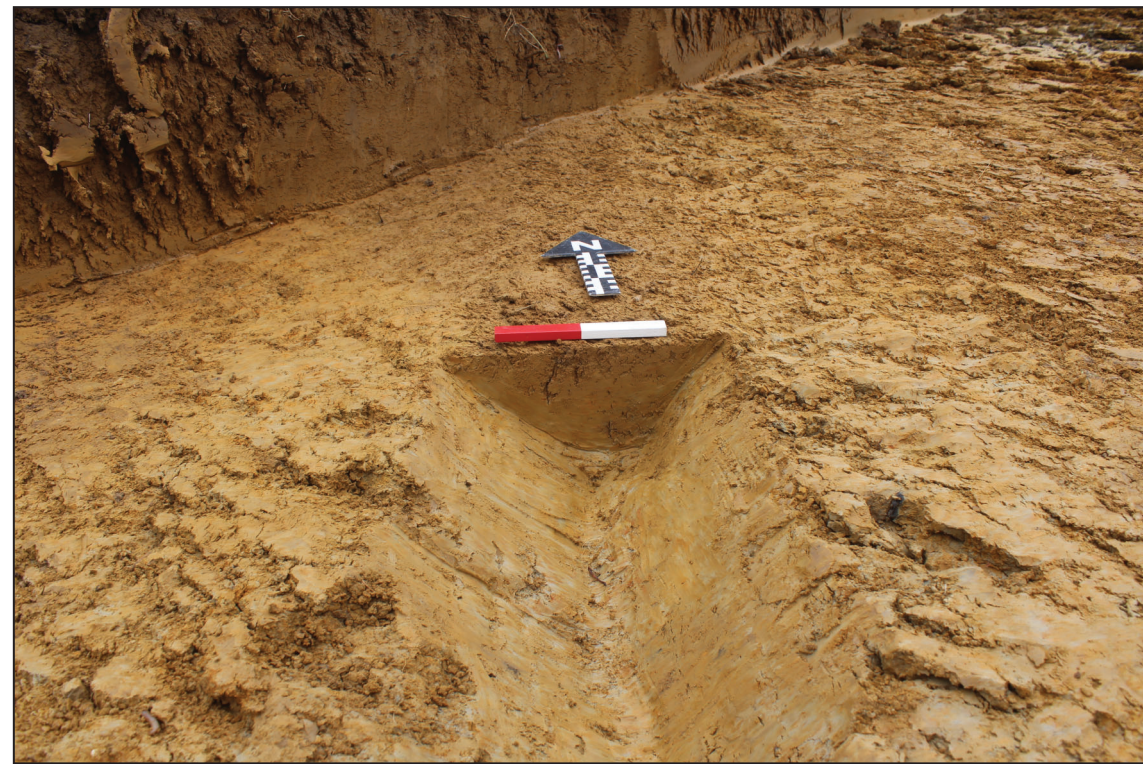
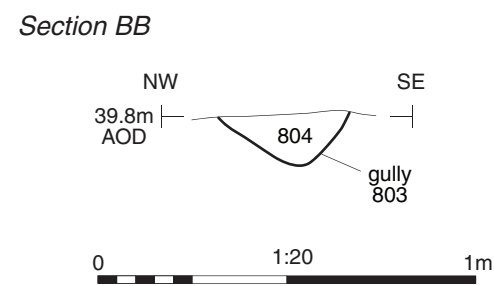
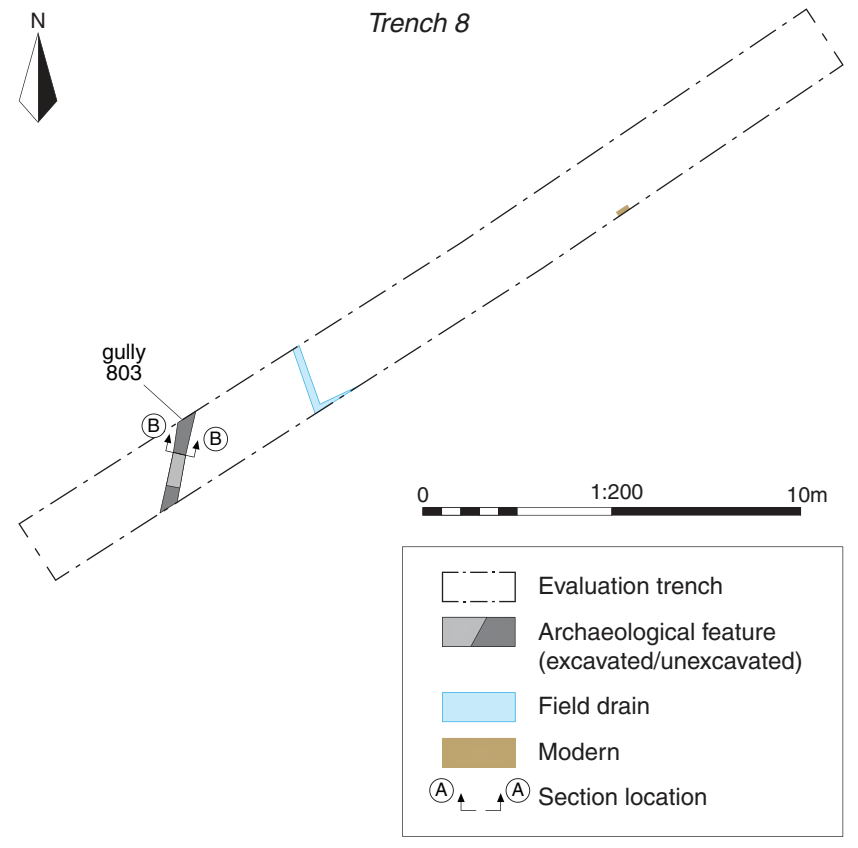

**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
**Land to the South of Church Lane,  
 Trowbridge, Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 4: plan, section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	<b>AW</b>	PROJECT NO.	<b>CR0658</b>	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	<b>DJB</b>	DATE	<b>24.03.21</b>	<b>3</b>
APPROVED BY	<b>MB</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200; 1:20</b>	





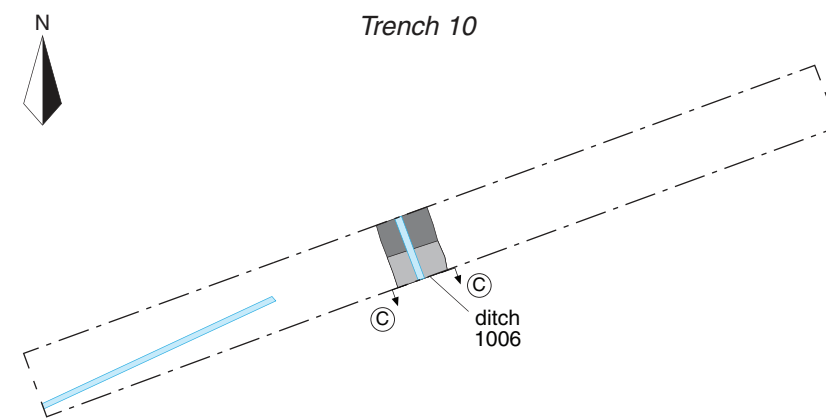
Gully 803, looking north (0.2m scale)

[Andover 01264 347630](tel:01264347630)  
[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)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

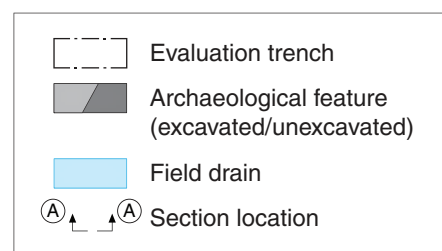
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land to the South of Church Lane,  
 Trowbridge, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Trench 8: plan, section and photograph**

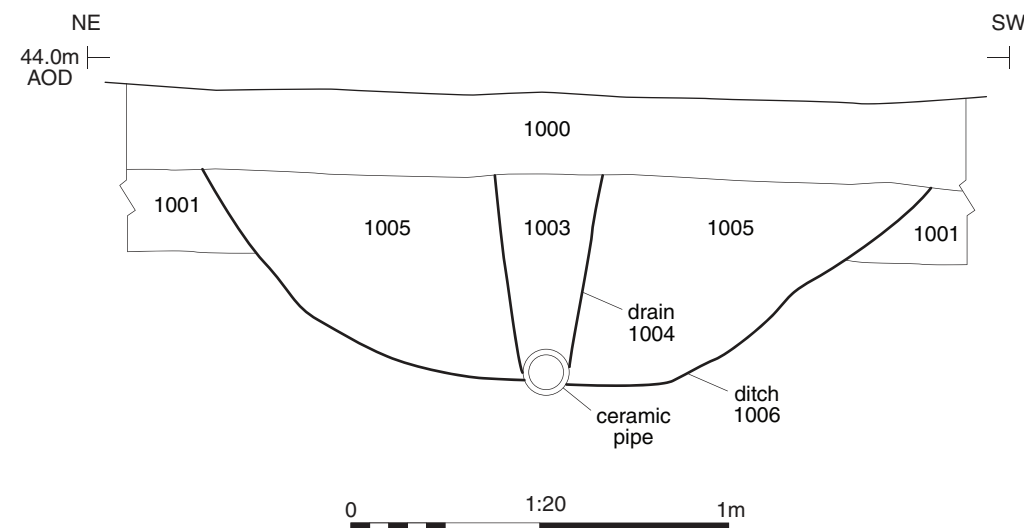
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<small>CHECKED BY</small> <b>DJB</b>	<small>DATE</small> <b>24.03.21</b>	<b>4</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> <b>MB</b>	<small>SCALE@A3</small> <b>1:200; 1:20</b>	



0 1:200 10m



Section CC



Ditch 1006, looking south-east (1m scale)

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 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

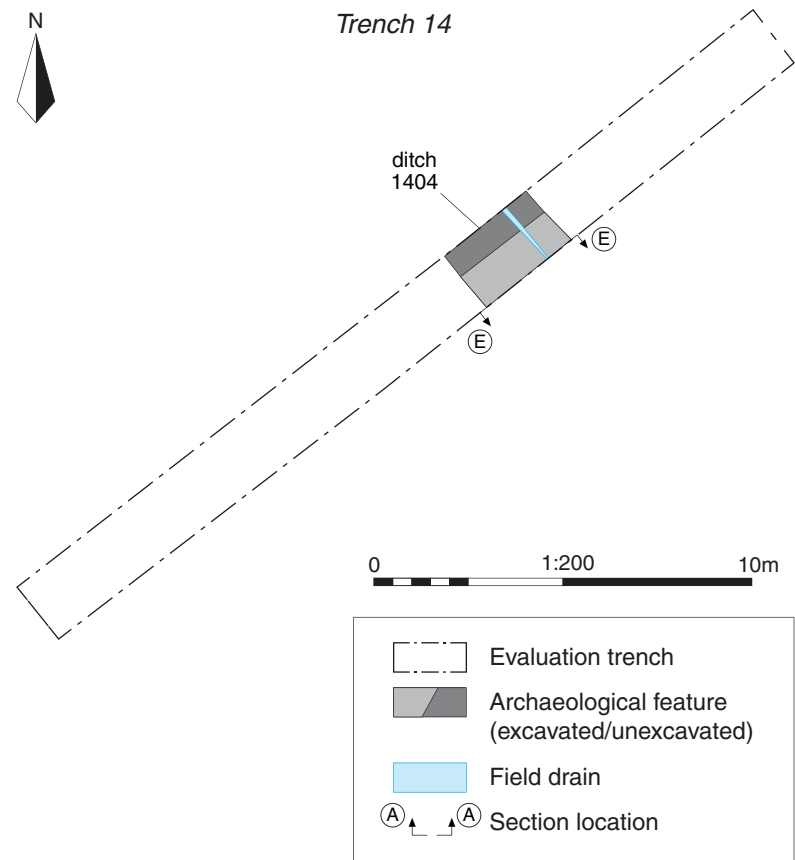
PROJECT TITLE  
 Land to the South of Church Lane,  
 Trowbridge, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 10: plan, section and photograph**

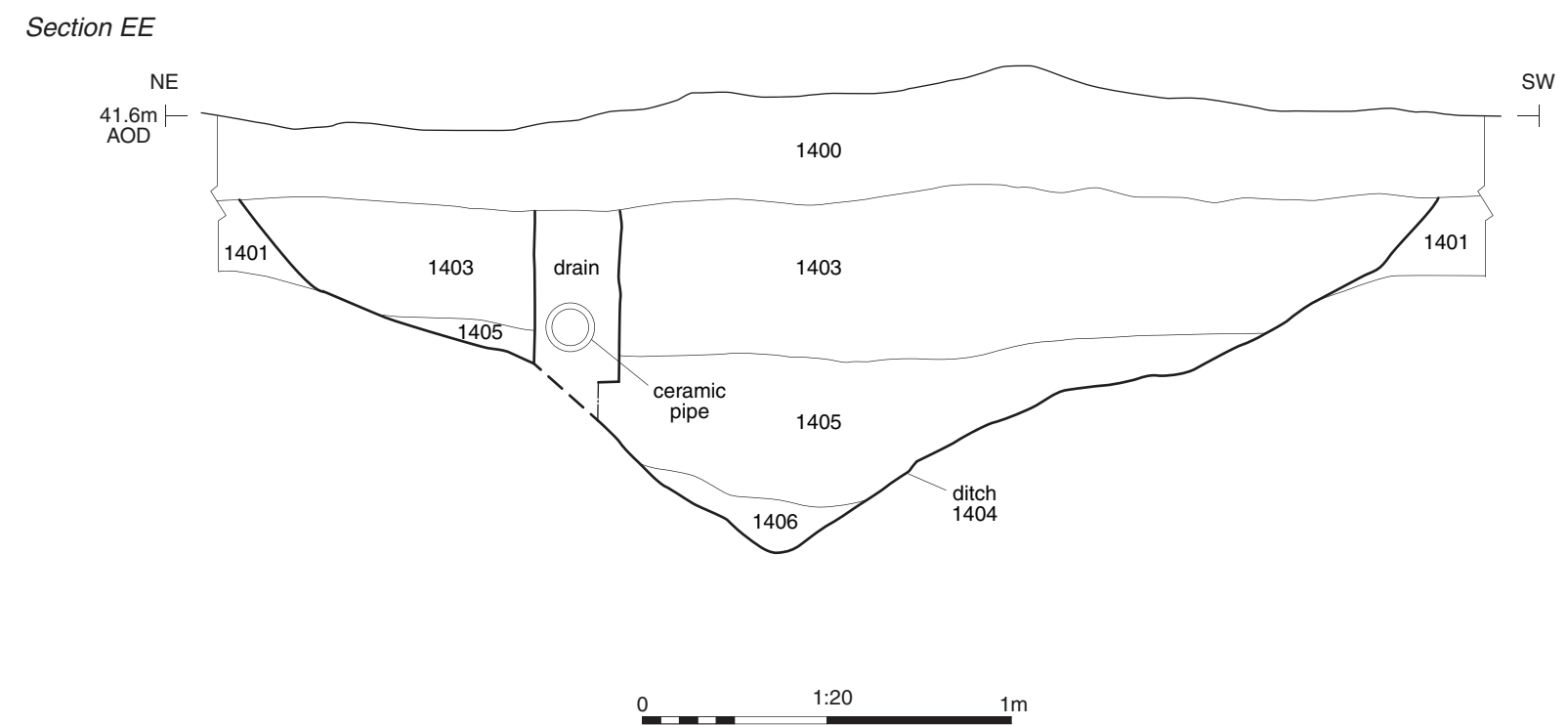
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CHECKED BY	<b>DJB</b>	DATE	<b>24.03.21</b>	<b>5</b>
APPROVED BY	<b>MB</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200; 1:20</b>	







Ditch 1404, looking south-east (1m scale)

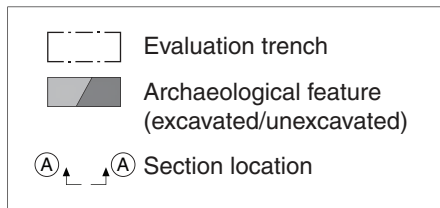
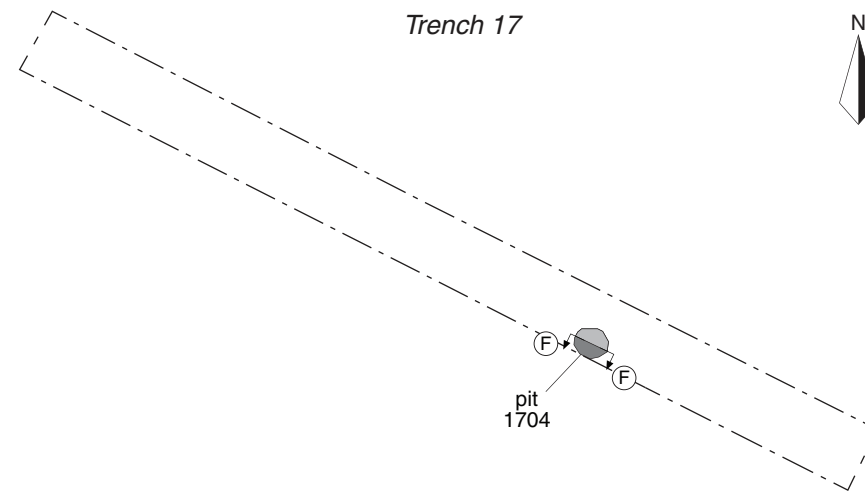



**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

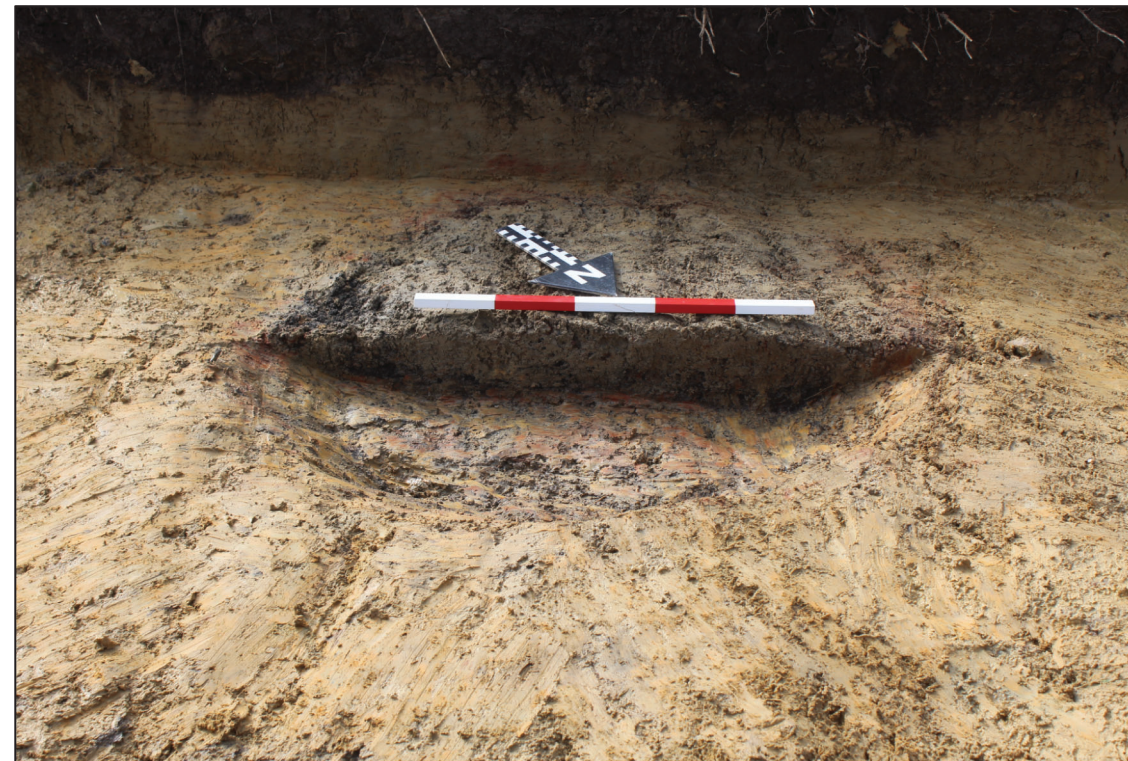
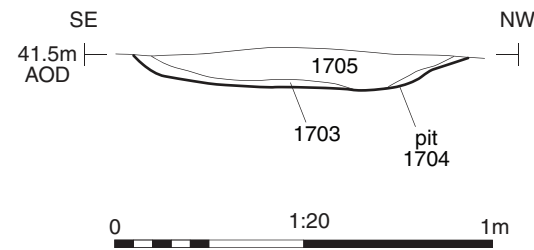
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land to the South of Church Lane,  
 Trowbridge, Wiltshire  
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 14: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	CR0658	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24.03.21	7
APPROVED BY	MB	SCALE@A3	1:200; 1:20	





Section FF



Pit 1704, looking south-west (0.5m scale)


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 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 573970  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 Suffolk 01449 900120  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Land to the South of Church Lane,  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 17: plan, section and photograph**

DRAWN BY	<b>AW</b>	PROJECT NO.	<b>CR0658</b>	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	<b>DJB</b>	DATE	<b>24.03.21</b>	<b>8</b>
APPROVED BY	<b>MB</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200; 1:20</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)

