

**Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh
Westbury, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
SLR Consulting Ltd

CA Project: CR1399
CA Report: CR1399_1

June 2023



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh
Location:	Westbury, Wiltshire
NGR:	386460 149881
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	11–18 April 2023
Planning reference:	Wiltshire Council 20/11515/OUT
Location of archive:	To be deposited with Wiltshire Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	SWW23

In April 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Wiltshire. A total of 20 trenches were excavated.

The evaluation recorded a small number of archaeological features, comprising two pits, two ditches and three furrows. Small quantities of prehistoric worked flint/chert were recovered from four of these features, but it is likely that most (if not all) of this material was residual within later features. The majority of the artefactual material recovered from the site was late post-medieval/modern in date.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In April 2023, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: 386460 149881; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for SLR Consulting Ltd.
- 1.2. Wiltshire Council has granted outline planning permission for residential development of the site (planning ref: 20/11515/OUT). Condition 21 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological works.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2023) and approved by Neil Adam.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with *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

- 1.5. The application site is approximately 5ha in extent. It lies to the south of Sandhole Lane, at the south-western edge of Westbury. The site currently comprises a series of fields, with a former smallholding in its north-western corner. The site rises gradually from c. 95m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its northern boundary to c. 102m aOD at its southern edge.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped primarily as Boyne Hollow Chert Member sandstone, although this borders Shaftesbury Sandstone Member at the site's northern boundary. Both of these sedimentary bedrocks formed in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial deposits are recorded at the site (BGS 2023).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The application site has been the subject of a desk-based heritage assessment (CA 2020) and a geophysical survey (SUMO Survey 2021). The following text presents a site-focussed summary derived from these sources.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 2.2. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the application site is limited, comprising findspots of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints and Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts. The closest of these was discovered c. 580m south-east of the application site.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 2.3. Previous archaeological works at Wellhead, c. 745m north-east of the application site, recorded the remains of an extensive Roman settlement. The application site is likely to have lain within the agricultural hinterland of this settlement. Possible associated Roman field systems and a potential well have been recorded c. 530m south-east of the application site.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1540)

- 2.4. Westbury is recorded in the Domesday Book (1086) as a large royal estate. The placename Westbury is probably derived from ‘west-burgh,’ which might suggest the presence of an early medieval fortified settlement (a ‘burgh’).
- 2.5. The application site is within the eastern edge of the former Forest of Selwood. Several local placenames, such as Westbury Leigh and Penleigh, contain the element ‘leah,’ meaning ‘a clearing.’ This suggests a pattern of early medieval settlements established in forest clearings.
- 2.6. A settlement at Westbury Leigh was established by at least the late 12th century. The focus of this settlement appears to have lain c. 90m north-west of the application site. The application site is likely to have been within the agricultural hinterland to this settlement. The remnants of medieval field systems have been noted on aerial photographs to the south-west, south-east and north-east of the application site.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 2.7. Cartographic sources from the late 18th and 19th centuries show that the application site continued in agricultural use. The 1808 Westbury inclosure award identifies the site as commonable pasture and meadow. The Westbury Tithe Map and the accompanying tithe apportionment (1840) record the site as five arable fields. Subsequent historic mapping records the gradual removal of internal field boundaries at the site.

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- 2.8. A covered reservoir had been established within the south-central boundary of the application site by 1901. The 1941 OS map shows a wind pump adjacent to the reservoir. By this point, the eastern part of the site was in use as allotment gardens.
- 2.9. The reservoir, the wind pump and the allotments appear to have been removed by 1968, by which point a new agricultural structure with an enclosed yard area had been constructed within the site's north-western corner.

Geophysical survey

- 2.10. The survey recorded some linear anomalies of possible archaeological or agricultural origin, as well as evidence for ridge and furrow and a number of former field boundaries. Also detected were an underground service and areas of modern ferrous disturbance (SUMO Survey 2021).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely 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 2021).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 20no 30m x 1.8m trenches (Fig. 2). The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.2. Tr12 and Tr17 were moved from the locations specified in the WSI (CA 2023) in order to avoid overhead service lines.
- 4.3. 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.

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- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and one sample was taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Wiltshire Museum (ref: DZSWS:16-2023) for the deposition of the project archive 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).
- 4.8. 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.

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 comprised yellow-brown clayey sand. It was exposed in all trenches at a depth of 0.2m–0.6m below present ground level. It was sealed by 0.06m–0.4m of silty subsoil, which was covered in turn by 0.1m–0.42m of modern topsoil.
- 5.3. Archaeological features were present in Tr2, Tr3, Tr4, Tr5, Tr11, Tr15 and Tr16. These trenches are discussed in more detail below.

Trenches 3, 4 and 15 (Fig. 4)

- 5.4. These trenches each contained single furrows. The furrows in Tr4 and Tr15 were aligned north-east/south-west; that in Tr3 was aligned north-west/south-east. The

furrows were 1m–1.75m wide and 0.06m–0.13m deep. Furrow 403 (Tr4) contained post-medieval/modern artefacts.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

- 5.5. Shallow pit 203 was 0.65m wide and 0.04m deep. Late post-medieval/modern artefacts were recovered from its single fill (204).

Trench 5 (Fig. 6)

- 5.6. North-west/south-east aligned ditch 503 was 2.04m wide and 0.38m deep. Modern artefacts were recovered from its single fill (504), along with five residual prehistoric worked flints. Ditch 503 corresponded to a linear geophysical anomaly.

Trench 11 (Fig. 7)

- 5.7. North-east/south-west aligned ditch 1103 was cut into subsoil layer 1101. This ditch was 2.95m wide and 0.65m deep. It had a single fill (1104), from which a single prehistoric worked flint fragment was recovered. Ditch 1103 was on the line of a geophysical anomaly, although there was no feature corresponding to the return of this anomaly in the south-eastern part of the trench.

Trench 16 (Fig. 8)

- 5.8. Pit 1603 was 1.23m wide and 0.3m deep, with two fills (1604 and 1605). Upper fill 1605 was charcoal-rich and contained a single prehistoric worked flint fragment. A palaeoenvironmental sample taken from fill 1605 suggested that it represents a deliberate deposit of domestic hearth sweepings (Section 7).

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material, comprising pottery, glass, fired clay, coal, industrial waste, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, flint and iron was recovered from five deposits. Recording of this material was direct to an Excel spreadsheet, from which Appendix B is taken. The artefacts have been recorded by deposit and fragment/item count, weight, type and morphological characteristics according to each find category. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the ClfA *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (ClfA 2021).

Pottery

- 6.2. A total of 28 sherds/157g of pottery was recovered from two deposits (a plough furrow fill and a ditch fill). The pottery dates to the post-medieval/modern period and is well broken-up.

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- 6.3. Three sherds (41g) of broadly mid-16th–18th century glazed red earthenware (GRE) were present. Fabric types of 18th–19th century date consist of creamware (CW, 3 sherds, 13g), porcelain (POR, 1 sherd, 5g) and refined whitewares (TPRW, 15 sherds, 28g; RW, 5 sherds, 9g). A single sherd (61g) of Late English stoneware (LES) was of mid 19th–mid 20th century date.

Glass

- 6.4. Two fragments (10g) of vessel glass were recovered from ditch 503 (fill 504). These consist of a colourless fragment and one of green glass, probably from a bottle. This material probably dates to the post-medieval/modern periods.

Fired clay

- 6.5. A total of four fragments of fired clay, weighing 40g, were recovered from ditch 503 (fill 504; Tr5). These fragments present in a hard fired, orange sandy fabric typical of post-medieval material and are all amorphous, preserving no features indicative of function.

Industrial waste and coal

- 6.6. A total of five fragments (8g) of industrial waste and nine fragments (7g) of coal were recovered from ditch 503 (fill 504; Tr5). The industrial waste includes one fragment of indeterminate iron working slag; the remainder are from indeterminate industrial processes.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.7. Five fragments (7g) of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from plough furrow 403 (fill 404; Tr4) and ditch 503 (fill 504; Tr5). The plain stem fragments can be broadly dated from the late 16th–19th centuries.

Ceramic building material

- 6.8. A total of 45 ceramic building material fragments (391g) were recovered. These present in a hard fired, coarse sandy, orange fabric. Six fragments, recovered from plough furrow 403 (fill 404; Tr4) and ditch 503 (fill 504; Tr5), are from flat roof tiles measuring 14mm–18mm in thickness. Their fabric and thickness suggest they are of post-medieval date.

Lithics

- 6.9. A total of four flint flakes and one dual platform flake core were recovered from ditch 503 (fill 504; Tr5). These prehistoric artefacts are redeposited, as they were retrieved

from a context which also contained relatively large amounts of modern artefacts. Two further flint flakes were recovered from ditch 1103 (fill 1104; Tr11) and pit 1603 (fill 1605; Tr16).

- 6.10. A Greensand chert flake was recovered from furrow 403 (fill 404; Tr4). Again, this flake is redeposited; it was recovered from a context which also contained late post-medieval/modern artefacts. In addition, three pieces (22g) of unworked burnt flint/chert and probable quartzite were recovered from furrow fill 404.
- 6.11. The condition of the worked pieces is poor, all pieces featuring edge damage consistent with redeposition. The retouched piece, from ditch 503 (fill 504; Tr5), features a short, concave section of steep retouch to its distal edge. One of the flakes from this deposit was also burnt.

Iron

- 6.12. A total of two fragments/34g of iron were recovered from ditch 503 (fill 504; Tr5). These fragments are heavily corroded and their function is unknown.

Further work and selection strategy

- 6.13. The finds have been recorded to the appropriate standard and no further work is required. The worked flint is recommended for retention. The rest of the finds offer no further interpretation and are recommended for discard.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Palaeoenvironmental remains

- 7.1. Sample 1 was taken from fill 1605 of pit 1603 (Tr16). A single prehistoric worked flint was recovered from this deposit. A total of 20 litres of soil were processed and assessed.
- 7.2. The sample was taken to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that this sample might assist with the dating of this pit.
- 7.3. Sample 1 was processed by standard flotation procedures, using a 0.25mm mesh for the flot and a 0.5mm mesh for the residue (*CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*). The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope. The presence of any charred

plant remains or ecofacts is noted in Appendix C. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Appendix C, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.

- 7.4. The flot of Sample 1 contained a moderate proportion of fibrous root material. This suggests that there may have been a degree of potential post-deposition movement of material. There was a moderate quantity of well-preserved charcoal pieces, some of which were roundwood. A moderately small number of charred plant remains in varying qualities of preservation were present in the flot. The cereal remains included those of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum sp.*) and a narrow range of weed seeds, those of ryegrass or fescue (*Lolium/Festuca*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), medick (*Medicago sp.*), and cleavers (*Galium aparine*).
- 7.5. This material appears to represent a deliberate deposit of hearth sweepings. The cereal grains and round wood pieces suggest that this material potentially comes from a domestic hearth. The weed seeds were those of species that frequently grow alongside crops and at field margins. These represent species that may have been harvested accidentally alongside the cereal and have remained with the crops during the initial crop processing. Therefore, tentatively, the material suggests that there was possibly settlement activity in the vicinity of Tr16, probably domestic in character. The charred plant remains do not suggest a specific date for this activity.

Animal bone

- 7.6. Animal bone amounting to 153 fragments (19g) was recovered from fills 504 (pit 503; Tr5), 1104 (ditch 1103; Tr11) and 1605 (ditch 1603; Tr16).
- 7.7. A total of 146 fragments (12g) were recovered from ditch fill 504. Almost all of the bone consisted of a mix of bird and small mammal bone, although a single fragment of sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) phalanx was also identified. All of the bird bone was juvenile and did not display sufficient osteological features for a confident species identification; the assemblage is, however, likely to be the partial remains of a fledgling wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*). The small mammal remains mostly consisted of a partial brown rat skeleton (*Rattus norvegicus*).
- 7.8. The remaining seven fragments (7g) in the assemblage were recovered from ditch fill 1104 and pit fill 1605. The only identifiable bone was a partial sheep/goat metapodial from 1104.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The evaluation recorded a small number of archaeological features, comprising two pits, two ditches and three furrows. Small quantities of prehistoric worked flint/chert were recovered from four of these features, but it is likely that most (if not all) of this material was deposited within later features. The majority of the artefactual material recovered from the site was late post-medieval/modern in date.

8.2. There was a partial correspondence to the geophysical survey results (SUMO Survey 2021). Some of the geophysical anomalies were found to have been caused by below-ground archaeological features, but others had no clear cause; conversely, not all of the archaeological features had been detected by the geophysical survey.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

8.3. Pit 1603 (Tr16) contained a charcoal-rich upper fill, from which a single prehistoric worked flint fragment was recovered. A palaeoenvironmental sample taken from this fill suggested that it represents a deliberate deposit of domestic hearth sweepings.

8.4. A number of prehistoric worked flints/chert were residual within later features. Late post-medieval/modern ditch 503 (Tr5; see below) contained five residual prehistoric worked flints. Possible late post-medieval/modern ditch 1103 (Tr11; see below) contained a single prehistoric worked flint fragment. Furrow 403 (Tr4; see below) contained a chert flake.

8.5. The above is indicative of low-level prehistoric activity in the area. This is in line with the limited previous evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the application site, which comprised findspots of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints and Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts (see *Archaeological background*, above). The hearth sweepings within pit 1603 suggest the presence of a prehistoric domestic settlement in the near vicinity (albeit outside of the application site), although it is possible that the single prehistoric flint from this feature is residual (as per the other worked flints/chert recovered from the site).

Medieval (1066–1540) and early post-medieval (1540–1600)

8.6. The evaluation recorded three furrows (Tr3, Tr4 and Tr15), on two different alignments. These are the remnants of a medieval/early post-medieval field system, supporting the hypothesis that the application site was within the agricultural hinterland to Westbury Leigh in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Later post-medieval (1600–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 8.7. Ditch 1103 (Tr11) contained a single prehistoric worked flint fragment, and does not clearly align with any features visible on historic mapping. This ditch was, however, cut into the subsoil layer, which might indicate that it is a later feature and that the prehistoric flint was residual.
- 8.8. Ditch 503 (Tr5) contained modern artefacts and corresponds to a former field boundary visible on the Westbury Tithe Map of 1840.
- 8.9. Shallow pit 203 (Tr2) contained late post-medieval/modern artefacts.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Liam Wilson, assisted by Noel Boothroyd, Rory Calvert, Gemma Craven, James Harris, Alex Whitney, Horatio Wilson. This report was written by Noel Boothroyd. The finds report was written by Claire Collier-Jones. The biological evidence report was written by Charlotte L. Molloy (palaeoenvironmental evidence) and Andrew Clarke (animal bone). The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The project archive has been compiled by Noel Boothroyd and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.23	
1	101	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.28	
1	102	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
2	200	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
2	201	layer		Subsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.4	
2	202	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
2	203	cut		Pit	Sub circular, shallow slope and concave base	0.63	0.59	0.05	
2	204	fill	203	Pit Fill	Dark grey-blue silty clay	0.63	0.59	0.05	LC18-C19
3	300	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
3	301	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
3	302	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
3	303	cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SW aligned, shallow slope, irregular base		1.52	0.1	
3	304	fill		Furrow Fill	Dark reddish-brown silty clay		1.52	0.1	
4	400	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.29	
4	401	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.15	
4	402	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand with outcropping weathered stone				
4	403	cut		Plough Furrow	NE-SW aligned, shallow slope, irregular base		1.75	0.13	
4	404	fill	403	Furrow Fill	dark orange brown silty clay		1.75	0.13	LC18-C19
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.42	
5	501	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.06	
5	502	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand with outcropping weathered stone				
5	503	cut		Ditch	SW-NE aligned with steep sides and a flat base		2.11	0.69	
5	504	fill	503	Ditch Fill	dark yellowish grey sandy clay		2.11	0.69	MC19-MC20
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
6	601	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
6	602	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
7	700	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.26	
7	701	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.25	
7	702	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
8	800	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.22	
8	801	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.35	
8	802	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
9	900	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.21	
9	901	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.27	
9	902	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
10	1000	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.26	
10	1001	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.23	
10	1002	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand with outcropping weathered stone				
11	1100	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
11	1101	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
11	1102	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand with outcropping weathered stone				
11	1103	cut		Ditch	East-west aligned moderate slope and irregular base		2.94	0.69	
11	1104	fill	1103	Ditch fill	mid brownish grey with yellow mottling, clayey sand		2.94	0.69	PH
12	1200	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.25	
12	1201	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.15	
12	1202	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
13	1300	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.1	
13	1301	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.1	
13	1302	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
14	1400	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
14	1401	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.1	
14	1402	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
15	1500	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
15	1501	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.1	
15	1502	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
15	1503	cut		Plough Furrow	NE/SW aligned, shallow slope, concave base		1.02	0.06	
15	1504	fill	1503	Furrow Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy clay		1.02	0.06	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.1	
16	1602	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand				
16	1603	cut		Pit	Circular pit, moderate slope, concave base	1.24	1.10	0.36	
16	1604	fill	1603	Pit Fill	Lower fill of pit	1.04	0.5	0.15	
16	1605	fill	1603	Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit	1.2	0.6	0.21	PH
17	1700	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
17	1701	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.4	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
17	1702	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand with outcropping weathered stone				
18	1800	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
18	1801	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.4	
18	1802	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand with outcropping weathered stone				
19	1900	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
19	1901	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.4	
19	1902	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand with outcropping weathered stone				
20	2000	layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt			0.2	
20	2001	layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clayey silt			0.28	
20	2002	layer		Natural	Light yellow brown clayey sand with outcropping weathered stone				

APPENDIX B: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Feature	Material	Fabric Code	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
204	Pit 203	Pottery	TPRW	Transfer printed refined whiteware	1	1	LC18-C19
404	Furrow 403	Clay Pipe		plain stem fragment	1	1	LC18-C19
		CBM		Hard fired, orange sandy. 1 perforated roof tile frag. 15mm th.	4	37	
		CBM		Hard fired, orange sandy 1 roof tile frag. 14mm th.	12	117	
		Pottery	RW	Refined whiteware	1	1	
		Burnt Stone		Flint/chert and quartzite	3	22	
		Chert		Greensand chert flake	1	12	
504	Ditch 503	Iron		Object, too corroded to id.	2	34	MC19-MC20
		Pottery	TPRW	Transfer printed refined whiteware	14	27	
		Pottery	CW	Creamware	3	13	
		Pottery	RW	Refined whiteware	4	8	
		Pottery	POR	Porcelain	1	5	
		Coal			9	7	
		Clay Pipe		plain stem frags.	4	6	
		Glass		1x dark green bottle, 1x clear vessel	2	10	
		CBM		hard fired, orange sandy, 4 roof tile frags. 18mm th.	29	237	
		Fired clay		Hard fired, orange sandy	4	40	
		Pottery	LES	Late English Stoneware	1	61	
		Pottery	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	3	41	
		Industrial waste		from indit. Industrial processes	5	8	
		Flint		4x flake fragments, 1x dual platform flake core	5	43	
1104	Ditch 1103	Flint		Proximal flake fragment	1	1	PH
1605	Pit 1603	Flint		Flake. Sample no. 1	1	13	PH

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table C1: Assessment of the paleoenvironmental remains

Cut	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm
Trench 16 Undated pit											
1603	1605	1	20	47	15	**	-	Barley; Wheat sp.; Indet	**	<i>Galium aparine</i> ; <i>Lolium/ Festuca</i> ; <i>Medicago</i> sp. <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	***/**

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

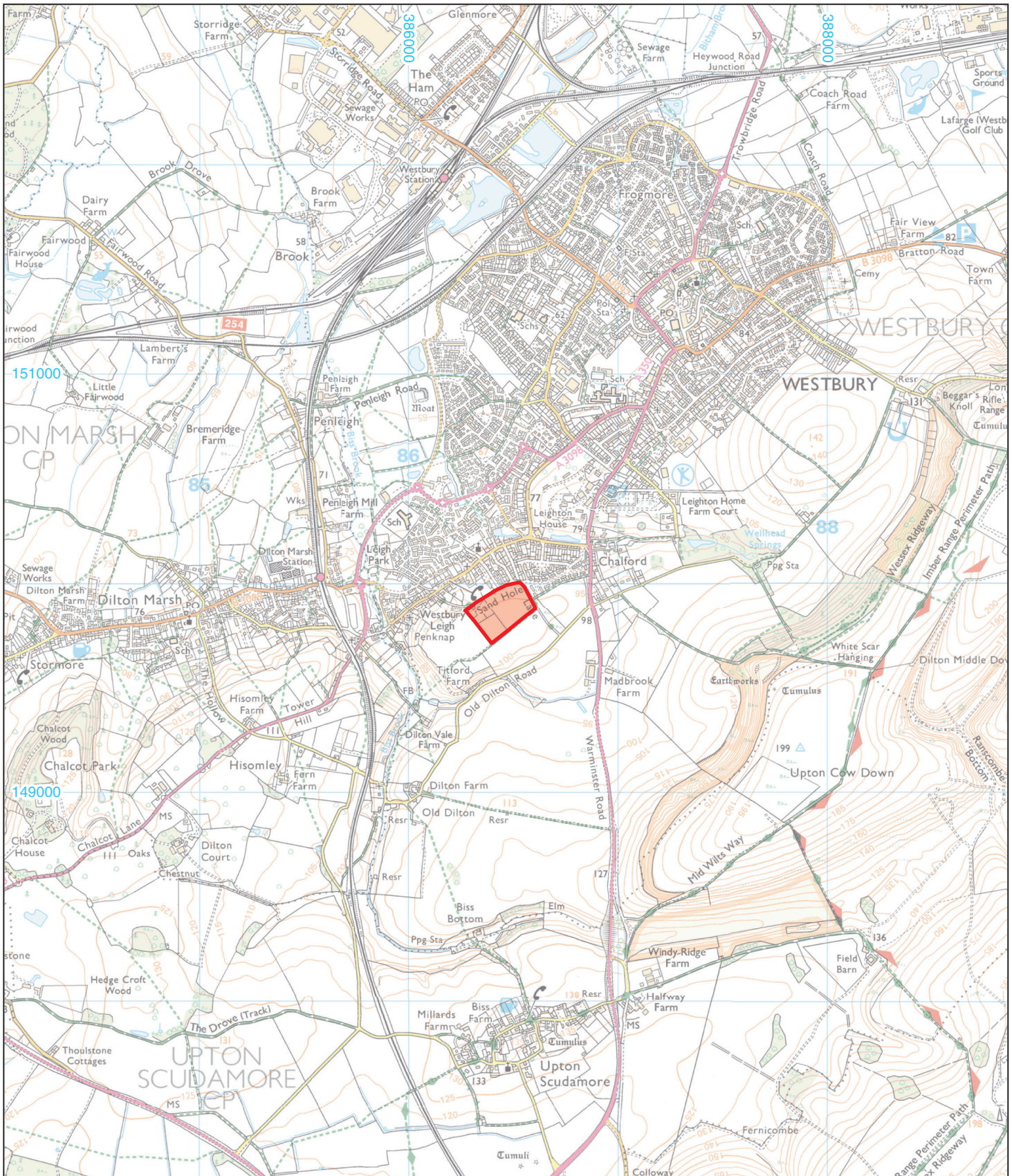
Table C2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Cut	Fill	O/C	Bird sp.	SM	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
503	504	1	17	128		146	12
1103	1104	1				1	6
1603	1605				6	6	1
Total		2	17	128	6	153	
Weight		7	3	8	1	19	

O/C = sheep/goat; Bird sp. = bird species; SM = small mammal; BB SS = burnt, unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>In April 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Wiltshire. A total of 20 trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation recorded a small number of archaeological features, comprising two pits, two ditches and three furrows. Small quantities of prehistoric worked flint/chert were recovered from four of these features, but it is likely that most (if not all) of this material was residual within later features. The majority of the artefactual material recovered from the site was late post-medieval/modern in date.</p>	
Project dates	11–18 April 2023	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based heritage assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2020); geophysical survey (SUMO Survey 2021)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Wiltshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	5ha	
Site co-ordinates	386460 149881	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Liam Wilson	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Wiltshire Museum (ref: DZSWS:16-2023)	Flints
Paper	Wiltshire Museum (ref: DZSWS:16-2023)	Sire recording forms and drawings
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Digital photos; survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2023 <i>Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report CR1399_1		



 Site boundary



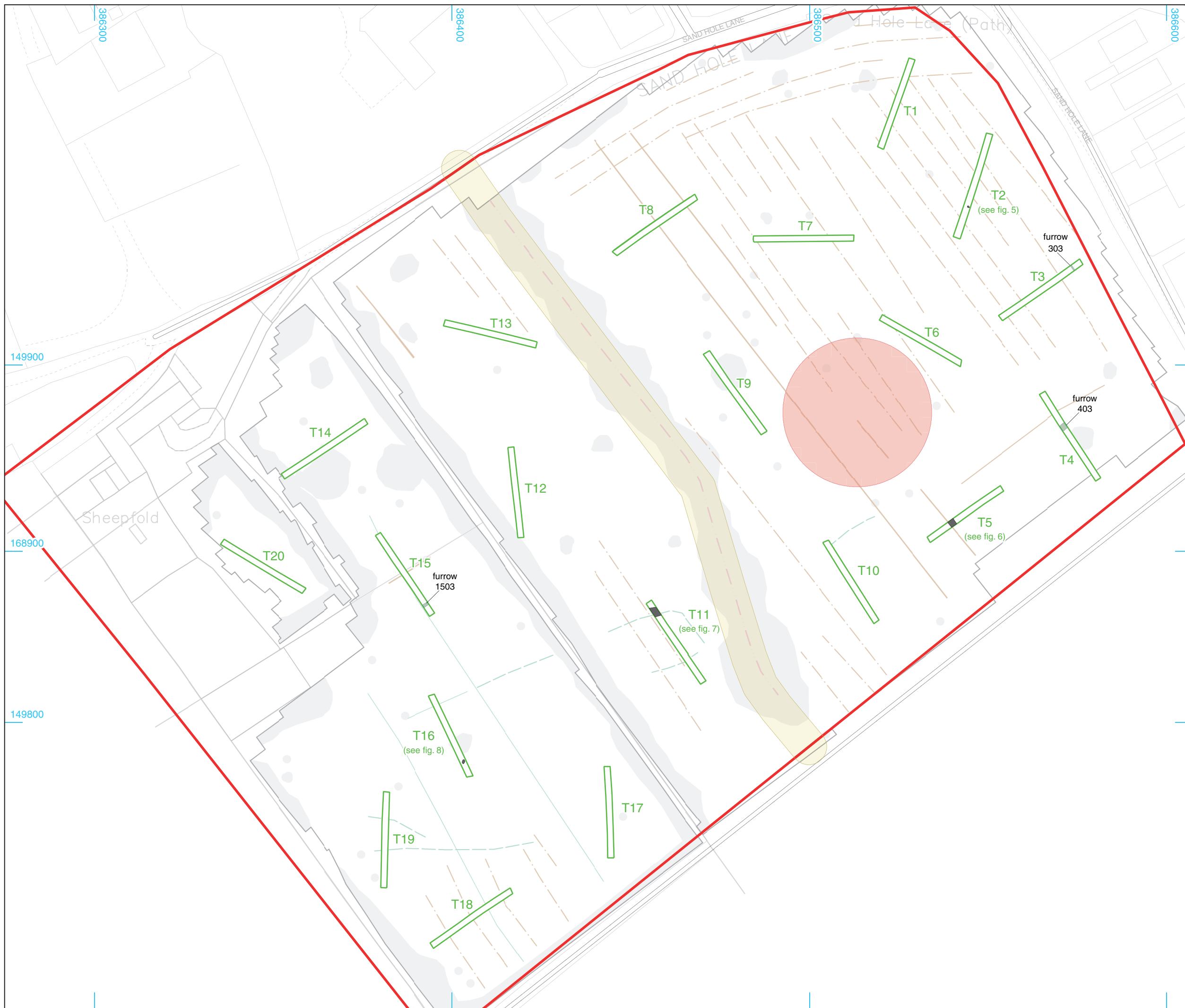
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PROJECT TITLE
 Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh,
 Westbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	CR1399	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	28/04/2023	1
APPROVED BY	DE/NB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Furrow
- Service buffer
- Badger sett buffer

**Geophysical survey results
(Sumo Survey 2021)**

- Uncertain origin (discrete anomaly / trend)
- Former field boundary (corroborated)
- Agriculture (ridge and furrow)
- Service
- Ferrous



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PROJECT TITLE
 Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh,
 Westbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features and
 geophysical survey results

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1399	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 07/06/2023	2
<small>APPROVED BY</small> DE/NB	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:1000	



Trench 17, looking north-east, showing stony natural at top of slope (1m scales)



Trench 1, looking east, showing sandy natural at bottom of slope (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
 Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Blank trenches: photographs

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1399	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 07/06/2023	3
<small>APPROVED BY</small> DE/NB	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 NA	



Trench 4, furrow 403, looking south-east (1m scale)



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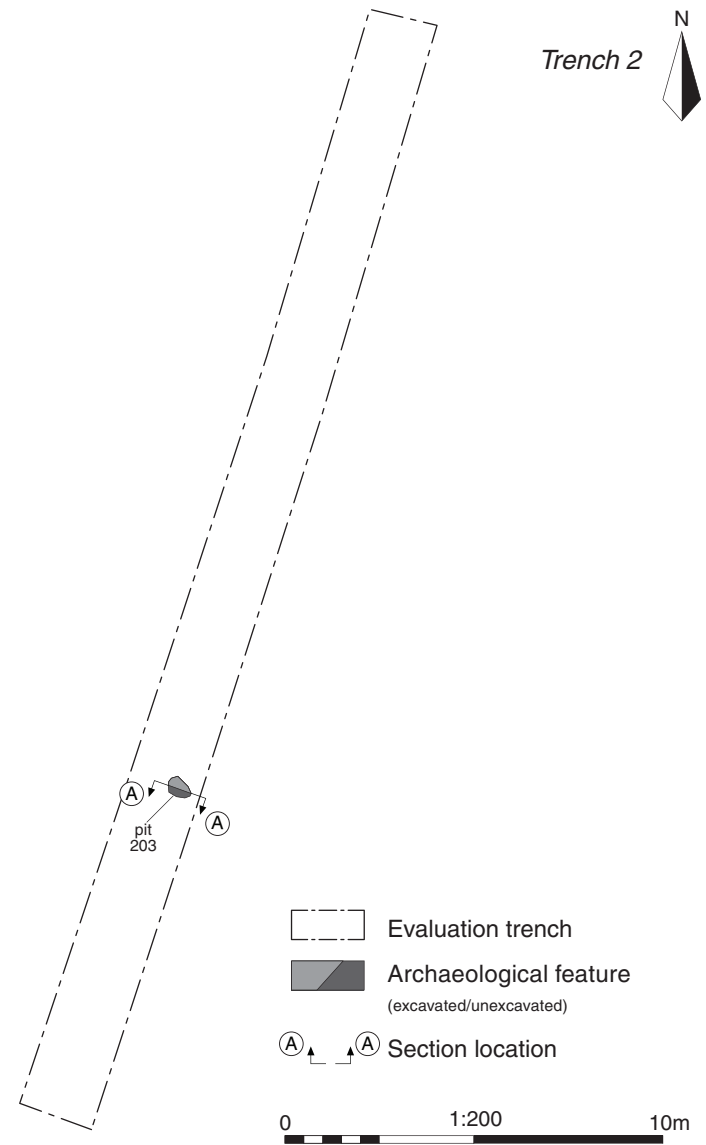
PROJECT TITLE

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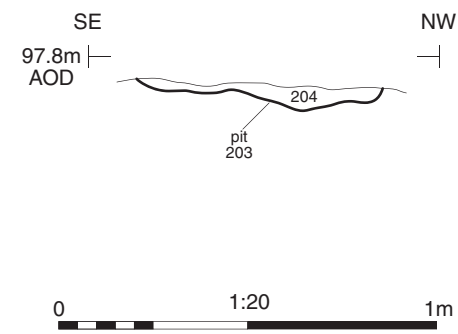
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4, furrow 403: photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	28/04/2023	
APPROVED BY	DE/NB	SCALE@A4	NA	4



Section AA



Pit 203, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

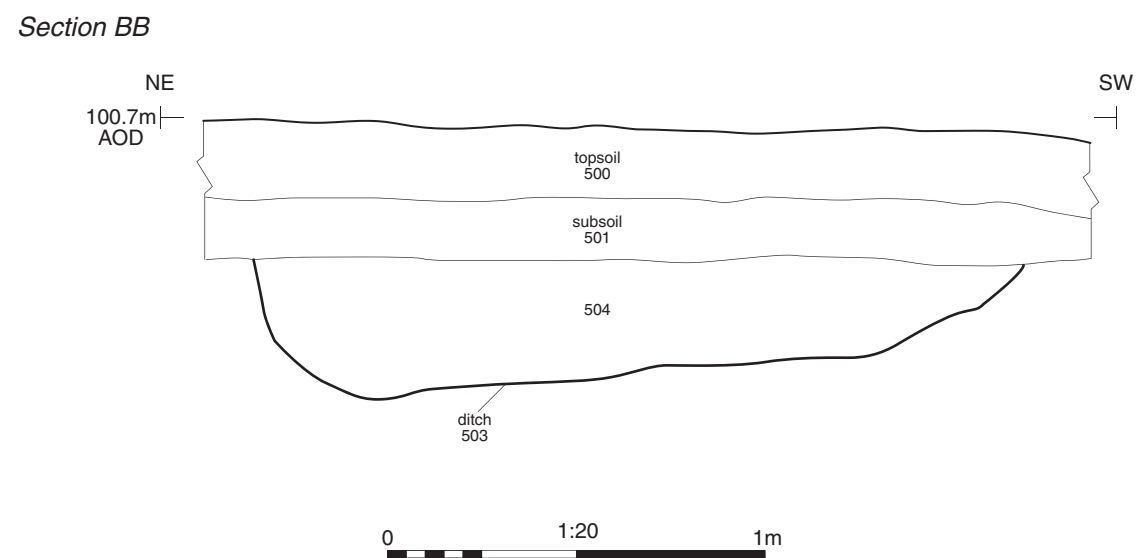
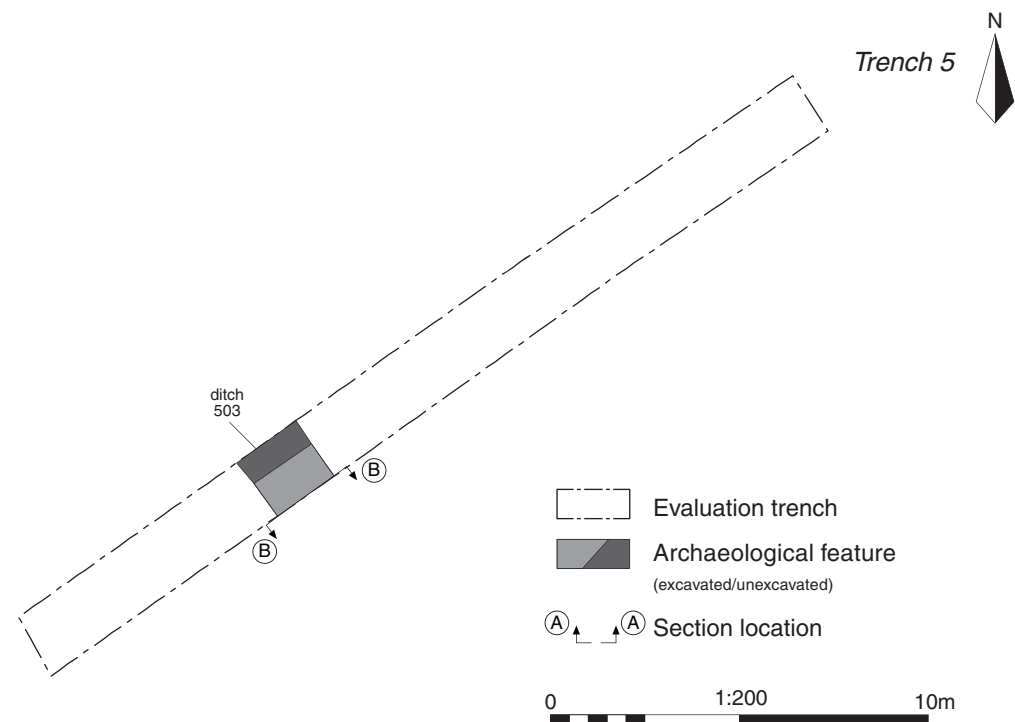
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PROJECT TITLE
 Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	KM	PROJECT NO.	CR1399	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/06/2023	5
APPROVED BY	DE/NB	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	



Ditch 503, looking south-east (1m scale)

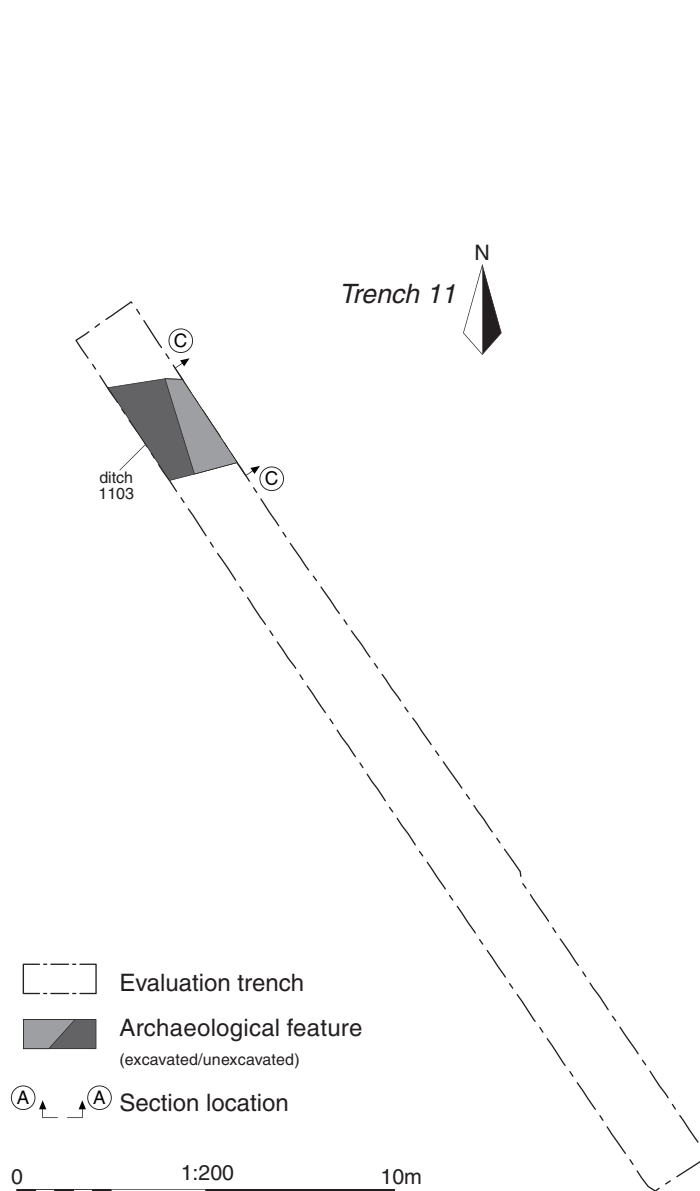
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PROJECT TITLE
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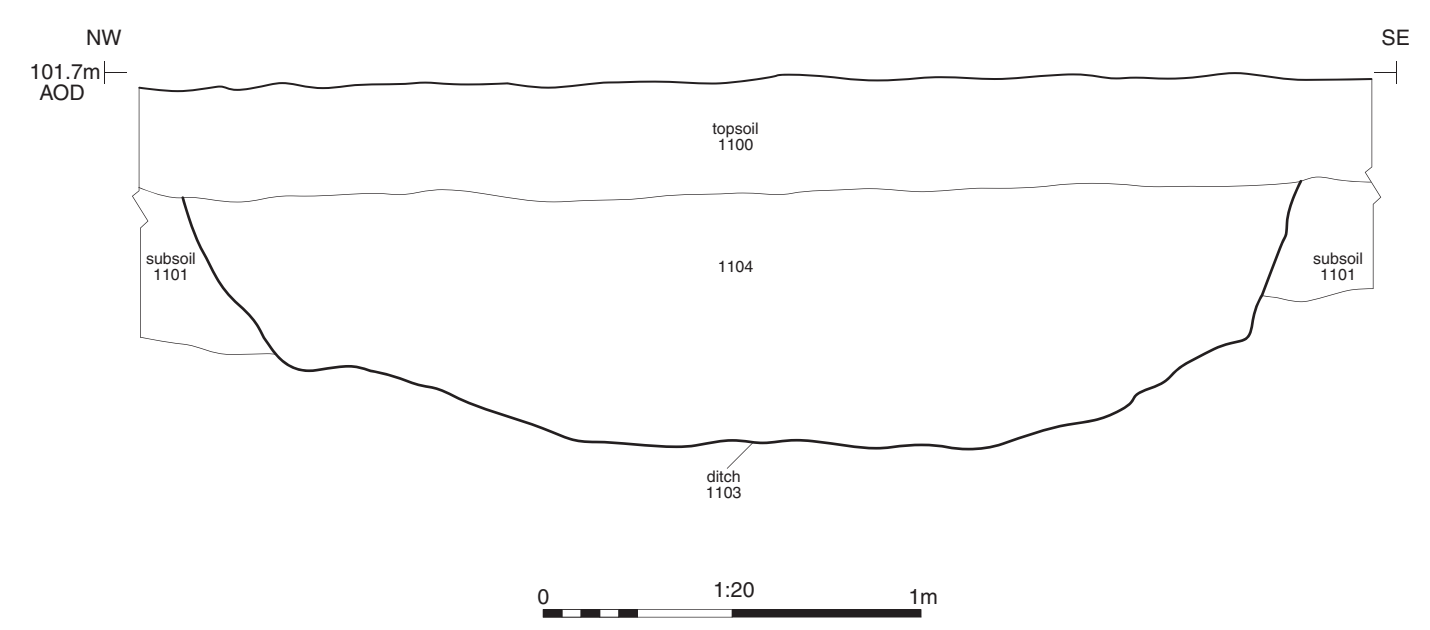
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 5: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY KM PROJECT NO. CR1399 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 07/06/2023
 APPROVED BY DE/NB SCALE@A3 1:20 & 1:200 6



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location

Section CC



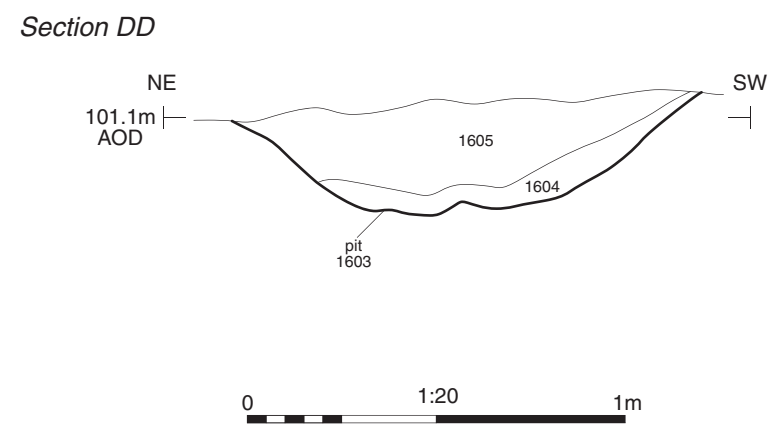
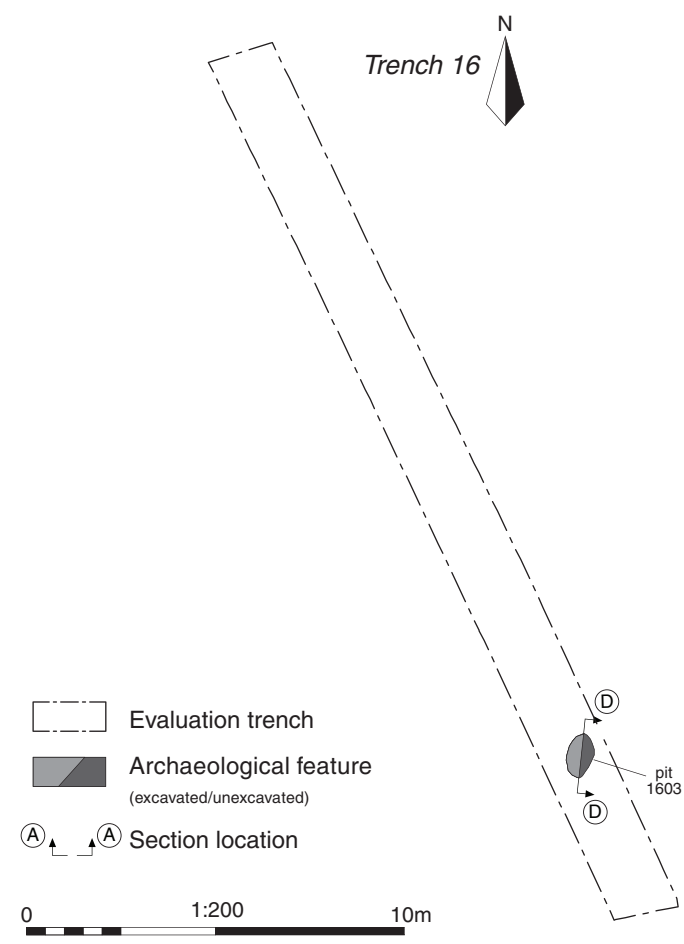
Ditch 1103, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 11: plan, section and
 photograph**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/06/2023	7
APPROVED BY	DE/NB	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	



Pit 1603, looking east (0.4m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
 Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 16: plan, section and
 photograph

<small>DRAWN BY</small> KM	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR1399	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 28/04/2023	8
<small>APPROVED BY</small> DE/NB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:20 & 1:200	

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