

Land at Silver Street, Calne, Wiltshire

An Archaeological Field Evaluation



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An Archaeological Field Evaluation

for

C. G. Fry and Son

by



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Contents

Non-technical summary.....	ii
1. Introduction	1
2. Definition and objectives of a Field Evaluation.....	1
3. Site Location, Topography and Geology.....	2
4. Archaeological and historical background	5
5. Map regression	9
6. Methodology.....	9
7. Results.....	10
8. The Finds.....	16
9. Discussion.....	18
10. Conclusions	19
11. Archive	19
12. COAS Acknowledgements	19
13. Bibliography	20

Illustrations

Figure 1. Site setting showing known archaeological landscape.....	3
Figure 2. Geophysical interpretations and location of trenches.....	4
Figure 3. Fieldwalking results and location of trenches.....	7
Figure 4. Map regression	8
Figure 5: Trench plans and section	15

Plates

Plate 1. Zone 1: Trench 18 (from SW)	11
Plate 2. Zone 2: Trench 15 (from NE).....	11
Plate 3. Zone 2: Trench 17 (from SW)	11
Plate 4. Zone 3: Tr10 (from W)	11
Plate 5. Zone 3: Trench 8 (from NW)	12
Plate 6. Zone 4: Tr2 (from N)	12
Plate 7. Zone 1, profile: Trench 18 (from SE).....	12
Plate 8. Zone 2, profile: Trench 14 (from NW)	12
Plate 9. Zone 3, profile: Trench 15 (from NW)	12
Plate 10. Zone 3, profile: Trench 10 (from SE)	12
Plate 11. Zone 3, profile: Trench 5 (from NE)	13
Plate 12. Zone 3, profile: Tr7 (from SSE)	13
Plate 13. Zone 3, profile: Trench 3 (from E)	13
Plate 14. Zone 4, profile: Trench 1 (from NE)	13
Plate 15. Trench 14 (from NNE)	13
Plate 16. Trench 4 (from WSW)	13
Plate 17. Trench 12: Pit [1203] (from SE).....	16
Plate 18. Trench 16: Depression [1604] (from WNW)	16

Plate 19. Trench 17: Ditch [1707] (from SW).....16
Plate 20. Trench 17: Ditches [1704] and [1710] (from SW)16

Appendices

Appendix 1. Wiltshire and Swindon Sites and Monuments Record report for archaeological events within the
environs of the Site22
Appendix 2. Historic maps and documents relating to the Site and its environs23
Appendix 3: Context Table24
Appendix 4. Finds summary30

Non-Technical Summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Field Evaluation on land at Silver Street, Calne, Wiltshire, (centred on NGR ST 99765 70111) over eleven days from the 20th July to the 4th August 2011.

The investigation was commissioned and funded by C. G. Fry & Son, through Mr David Lohfink, at the behest of Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger (County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Archaeology Service) in advance of an application for outline planning consent.

The evaluation was preceded by a geophysical survey which, with the results of a programme of fieldwalking (the collection of surface finds on cultivated land) carried out in 1972, was used to target eighteen 1.6m wide, machine-excavated, trenches. Fifteen were 50m, two 30m and one 25m in length.

The only magnetic anomalies from geophysical survey that the archaeological evaluation was able to confirm were field boundaries which existed until the late 20th century. However, fieldwalking proved a good indicator for where underlying Prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval remains might be found.

The results of the evaluation revealed no evidence for surviving archaeology earlier than the 18th century AD in part of the Site north west of a former boundary ditch which had divided the field midway along its length. On the other hand, reinterpretation of the fieldwalking data after the excavation shows that there is likely to have been a significant area of Medieval activity indicated by surface finds extending from 40m to 90m south west of the former boundary and up to 38m wide.

Excavation discovered a possible Medieval field boundary 60m south of the spread of material and a probable sunken floor from the same period 20m further south. A prehistoric ditch and pit were found in this south part of the field, as well Roman and Prehistoric finds which were not discovered in archaeological deposits. The reinterpretation of the fieldwalking suggests that there was significant Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval activity in the extreme south west of the Site, probably including human burial in one of the two later periods.

The finds from this evaluation by COAS warrant no further analysis but any future development in the area of the larger spread of Medieval surface finds and one of approximately 180m by 60m extending from the south west tip of the field eastwards along the south boundary should be accompanied by an Archaeological Watching Brief.

1. Introduction

1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) undertook an archaeological field evaluation on an area of land at Silver Street, Calne, Wiltshire (centred on NGR ST 99765 70111) (hereafter referred to as the Site). The programme of works has been commissioned and funded by C. G. Fry & Son. The work was carried out over eleven days from the 20th July to the 4th August 2011.

1.2 The field evaluation was requested by Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger (County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS)), following a consultation request from Mr Richard McConnell (COAS) on behalf of Mr David Lohfink (C. G. Fry & Son), in advance of an outline planning application for residential development of the Site. The field evaluation represents the third stage of an archaeological programme of works to determine the potential for archaeological remains on the Site and follows a desk-based assessment (COAS, 2009) and a geophysical survey (COAS, 2010). The results of the geophysical survey are shown on the trench layout plan (Figure 2). Those from the desk-based assessment are summarised below:

“The evidence collated during this Assessment suggests that there is potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to medieval or post-medieval smelting activities in the south-western part of the Site. The remains of former field boundaries will also be present, which date from at least the 18th century but could be substantially older. Features relating to former structures and enclosures may also survive, dating from the 19th century onwards.” (Hawtin, 2009, 17)

1.3 Given the recorded archaeological data for the environs, it was considered that archaeological features/deposits could be present on the Site, and that these might potentially be damaged or destroyed by any future development. However, as the nature or presence of such features/deposits had not been proven on the basis of currently available information, it was determined that a reasonable archaeological response would be to carry out an archaeological geophysical survey followed by targeted trench evaluation.

1.4 The request for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010). The recommendation also conforms to County Structure and Local Plans.

1.5 This report summarises the topographical, geological, archaeological setting of the site, and presents the results of the evaluation.

2. Definition and objectives of a Field Evaluation

2.1 An Archaeological Field Evaluation is defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (formerly the Institute of Field Archaeologists) as:

“a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features., structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.” (IfA 1994 rev. 2008).

2.2 The purpose of a Field Evaluation is also defined by the IfA as:

“...to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merits in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- *the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource;*
- *the formulation of a strategy to initiate a threat to the archaeological resource; and*
- *the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research (IfA 1994 rev. 2008).*

3. Site Location, Topography and Geology

3.1 Calne is situated to the north-west of the North Wessex Downs, ca. 10km east of Chippenham and ca. 20km west of Marlborough. The Site is a roughly isosceles triangular piece of land to the south of Calne, encompassing an area of ca. 5 hectares (centred on NGR: ST 99726 70065; **Figure 1**). It is bounded by Silver Street (the A3102) to the north-west, White Horse Way to the north-east, and a track-way to the south-east. The Site lies largely within the Civil Parish of Calne, but the southern part extends into the Calne Without Civil Parish (Hawtin 2009).

3.2 The Site generally slopes from ca. 104m aOD in the south-west corner to ca. 92m aOD in the east. The land is in arable use, with an area of woodland in the south-west corner.

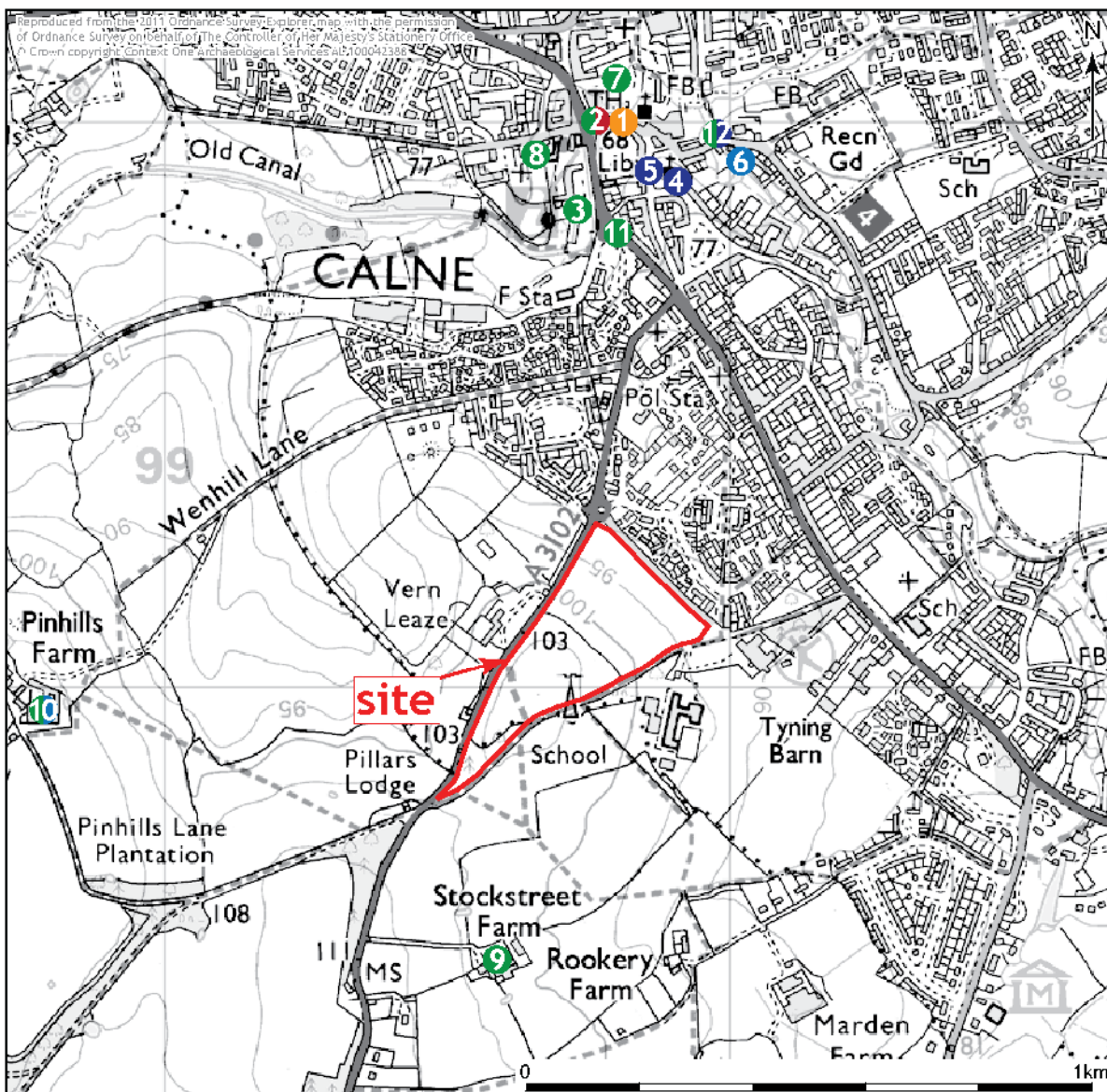
3.3 The underlying geology of the Site consists of Coral Rag Formation limestone, overlain by Kimmeridge Clay in the south-west (British Geological Survey 2001). The soils in this area are characterised as freely draining, loamy, shallow, lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone with areas of clayey, lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with slightly impeded drainage (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC), 2009).

Geotechnical Survey 2009

3.4 In June 2009 a geotechnical test pitting exercise was undertaken on the Site (Structural Soils Ltd 2009). Thirteen trial pits were excavated up to 3.2m in depth using a mechanical excavator. The investigation showed that the geology of the Site consisted of a slightly sandy, slightly gravelly clay topsoil of 0.30m to 0.35m depth, overlying firm, orange grey, slightly sandy, slightly gravelly clay, which was seen up to depths of 2.6m to 3.2m below ground level. This clay was interpreted as potentially pyritic Kimmeridge Clay. At depths of greater than 1.5m below ground level gypsum crystals were identified and in the north-east area of the Site limestone cobbles and gravel were seen at between 2.2m and 2.8m below ground level. In the eastern corner of the Site the Coral Rag limestone bedrock was reached at 2.6m below ground level, but none of the other test pits reached the bedrock. Two test pits, TP6 towards the west of the Site and TP9 towards the east of Site, encountered land drains at 1.1m and 0.6m below ground level respectively (Hawtin 2009, 3).

Gradiometer survey 2010

3.5 A geophysical survey expressed ‘low to moderately high’ confidence in frequent positive and negative linear anomalies across the field, whilst noting that a general scatter of dipolar responses made ‘identification of smaller archaeological anomalies and some weaker linears uncertain’ (GeoFlo 2010, 6). Four commonly aligned systems were identified (GeoFlo 2010, figure 5).

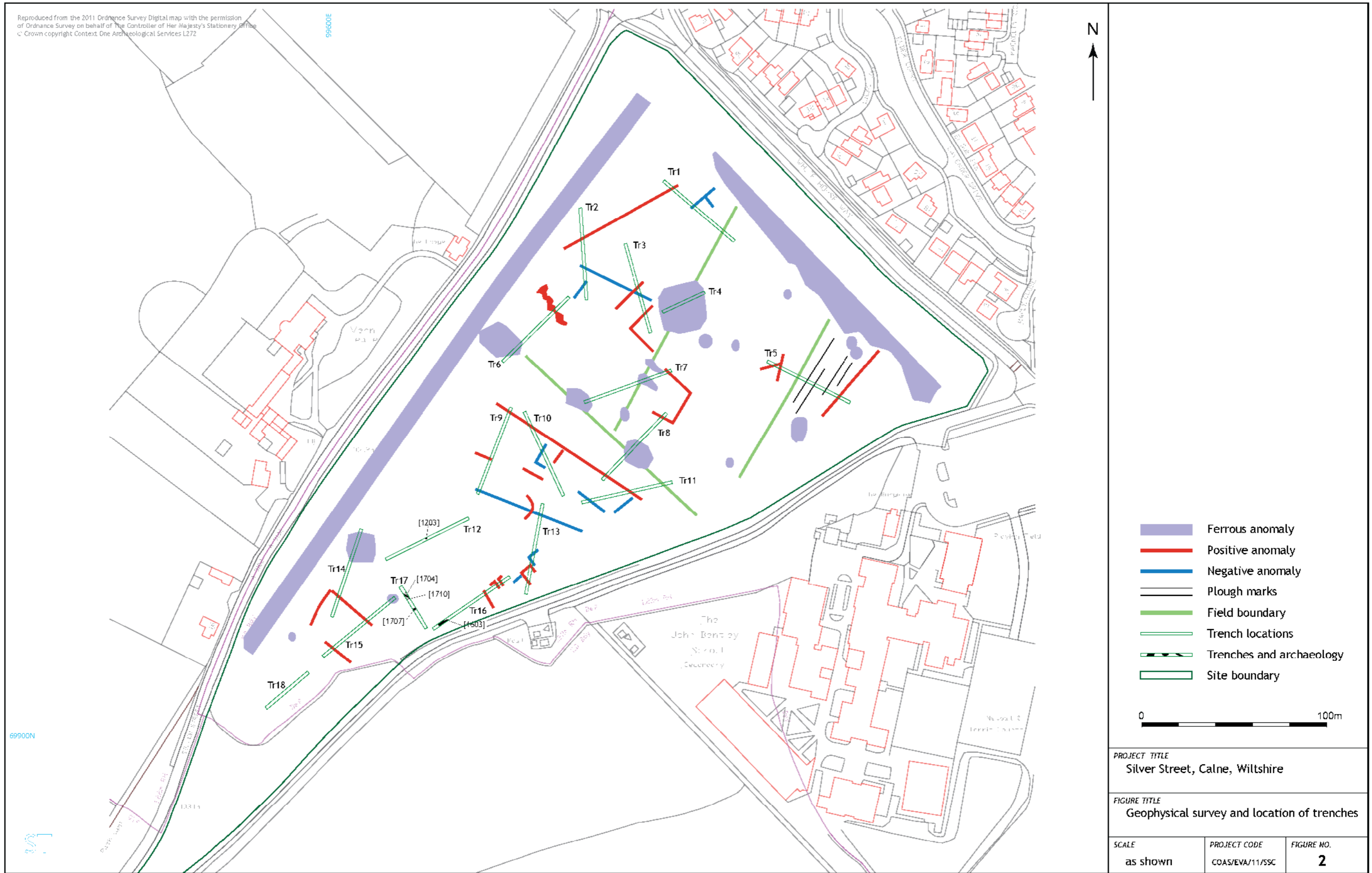


1.	SMR No. ST975E400	pottery finds	7.	SMR No. ST975E458	pottery finds
2.	SMR No. ST975E451	pottery finds	8.	SMR No. ST975E462	alleged site of a Medieval castle
3.	SMR No. ST975E305	pottery finds	9.	SMR No. ST96NE455	possible site of a deserted Medieval settlement
4.	SMR No. ST975E551	wall footings	10.	SMR No. ST96NE465	farmstead with Medieval origins
5.	SMR No. ST975E552	redeposited ground	11.	SMR No. ST975E525	Post Medieval rectangular moat
6.	SMR No. ST975E553	containing human remains	12.	SMR No. ST 975E468	metal working products
	SMR No. SU075W525	an undated Christian burial		SMR No. ST 975E554	undated burials and Monastic Lodge
		plague burials			



●	Romano-British
●	Saxon
●	Medieval
●	Post-Medieval
●	Undated

PROJECT TITLE		
Land at Silver Street, Calne, Wiltshire		
FIGURE TITLE		
Site setting showing known archaeological landscape in the environs		
SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	COAS/EVA/11/SSC	1



4. Archaeological and historical background

4.1 The archaeological background for the Site and its environs has been drawn from the Wiltshire and Swindon Sites and Monuments Record (**Appendix 1**, mapped in **Figure 1**). This report focuses on the area of the Site and within 500m of it. A previous desk-based assessment covers a wider area (Hawtin 2009, 4-8). A programme of fieldwalking carried out within the bounds of the Site in 1972 and the findings from that are summarised below.

4.2 The town of Calne has Saxon origins and the earliest known written reference comes from the will of King Eadred, who died in AD955, which describes *Calnae* as a hamlet belonging to the Crown (McMahon 2004: 3). The town's name may derive from the name of a river, possibly the old name of either Abberd Brook or the River Marden (Gover *et al* 1939: 256). Alternatively, it may have Celtic origins, from *Col-aun* meaning 'meeting of waters' (Calne.org.uk 2002). It is thought to have had a castle but its site is no longer known.

4.3 By the 12th century Calne had become a focal point for the woollen industry, which remained important until the decline of the clothing industry in the early 19th century. In 1770, prior to that decline, Sarah Harris had started a Bacon production business which came to dominate the town's architecture and employment until closure in 1984.

Prehistoric (- AD43)

4.4 Prehistoric remains are found on the chalk downs, but are less common on the clay and sandy soils around Calne.

Roman (AD43 - AD450)

4.5 Fragments of Romano-British pottery, including the flanged rim of a New Forest ware pot, were found on the site of the Harris Bacon Factory (**Figure 1, 2**), ca. 740m to the north of the Site.

Anglo-Saxon (AD450 - AD1066)

4.6 Calne had an early church, which was probably located on the same site as the present church. Pottery dating to the 5th to 7th centuries was found during an evaluation undertaken in 1996 to the south-west of the church, on land to the rear of Church Street (**Figure 1, 1**), c. 730m to the north of the Site.

Medieval (AD1066 - AD1547)

4.7 Stock Street Farm, c. 330m to the south of the Site, is recorded as the location of a deserted medieval settlement, although no visible remains survive (**Figure 1, 9**).

Post-Medieval (AD1547 - AD1800)

4.8 Silver Street runs south-west from the corner of The Green and was known as *Silverstreet* from at least 1649 (Gover *et al* 1939: 256). It formed part of the main route to Melksham and Devizes from Calne and the road was turnpiked in 1790 (Crowley 2002, 34-41). One of Calne's main turnpike gates was on Silver Street, which at part of its length was known as Smeltings Hill Lane (Bull 1991, 11), and was located c. 130m north of the Site. This gate was later moved and the tollhouse is no longer standing (Bull 1991, 11 & 17).

4.9 In the mid 17th century a large house, which was turned into the parish workhouse in 1758, was constructed at the corner of Silver Street and Patford Lane (now New Road) and adjacent to it, around 1792-5, a cloth factory was built by Daniel Bailey (Crowley 2002, 34-41 & 79-94).

Modern (AD1800 - present)

4.10 The pork business of the Harris Company, founded in 1770, dominated the town throughout the 19th and most of the 20th centuries, and much of the town's development relates to it. In 1801-2 part of

the River Marden was canalised as an extension of the Wiltshire & Berkshire Canal to Calne's town mill, but that had been superseded in the late 19th century by the railway, which opened in 1863.

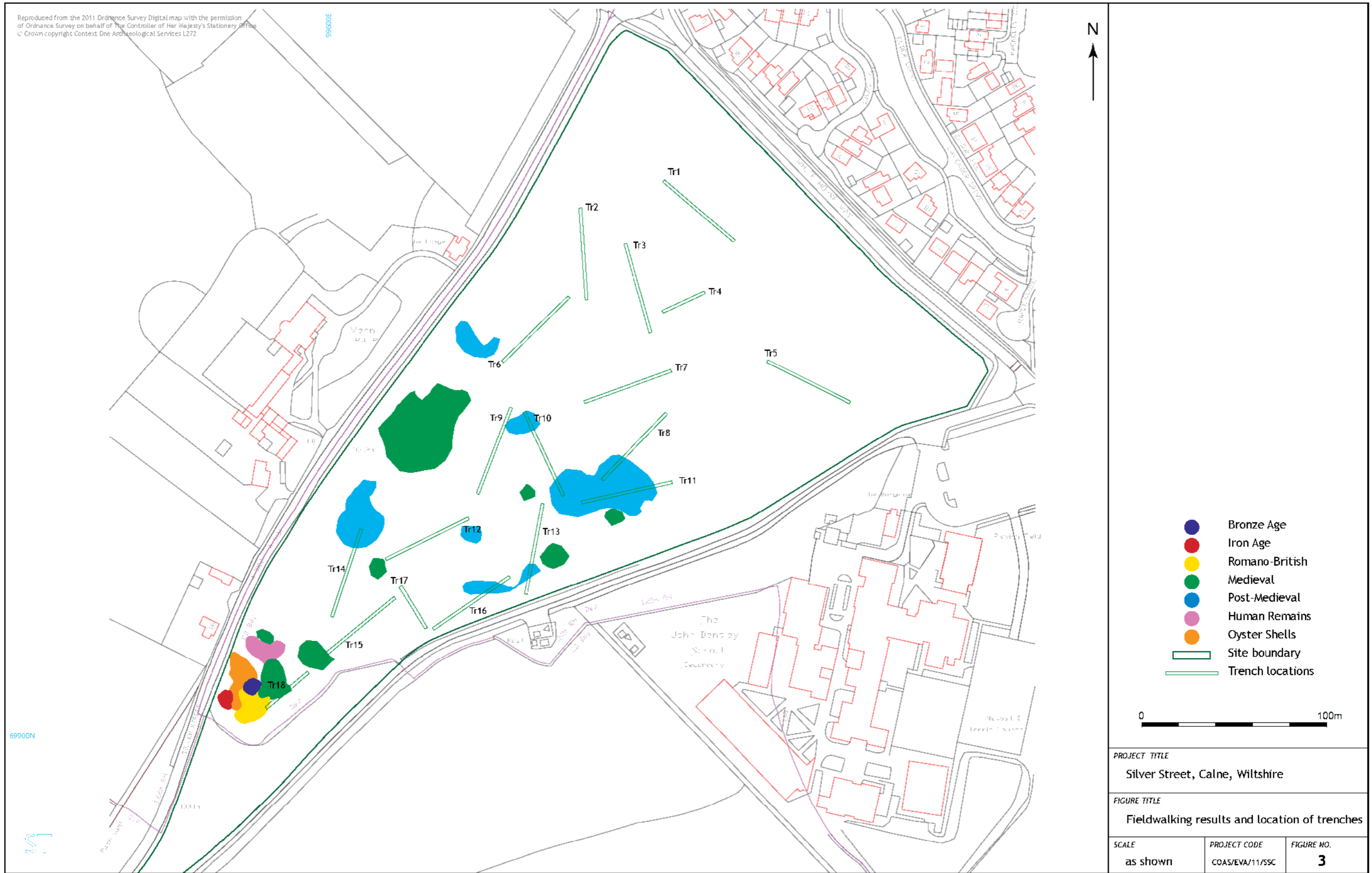
- 4.11 In the early 19th century stone was quarried on both sides of Silver Street and on the south-west side of The Quarr (now London Road), approximately 300m north-east of the Site (Cole, undated, 72-3) and by the mid-19th century there was a lime kiln south of Silver Street. Others are known to have existed around the town from the later 18th century onwards (Crowley 2002, 79-94).
- 4.12 In 1929-30 a school and police station were built in Silver Street, although the former had been replaced by housing by the 1990s Street (Crowley 2002: 44-51). The meat factory closed in 1983 with the loss of 2000 jobs in a town of around 10,000 people.

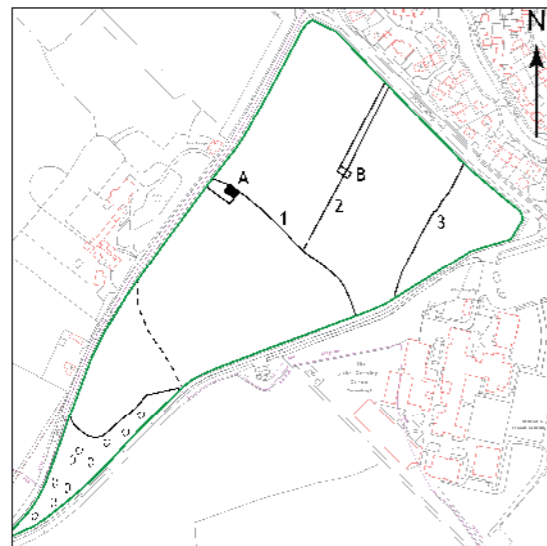
Fieldwalking 1972

- 4.13 Information about fieldwalking on the Site by the Field Group of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society was obtained from Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, Wiltshire County Council (Field Walking Site Reference Calne 1972/29). It was assumed that the unscaled, rectangle-gridded, diagram covered the whole area (Hawtin 2009, 4 and 7) but when maps of the 1970s were viewed it was noted that an old field boundary was still extant and that Calne Site 29 was much smaller. Using a best fit approach, the rectangular grids were rendered as squares. Scaling and orientation was further refined by making the assumption that buildings on old maps coincide with very distinct Post Medieval finds clusters.
- 4.14 Although the prehistoric finds were isolated, the results from later periods showed marked patterning, with significant concentrations of Romano-British and Medieval material in the south west (**Figure 3**), close to a thin scatter of human remains. A second, strong, Medieval cluster occurs in the north. Convincing clusters of Post Medieval material also imply specific activity areas. Iron objects and slag were found amongst all the significant clusters.

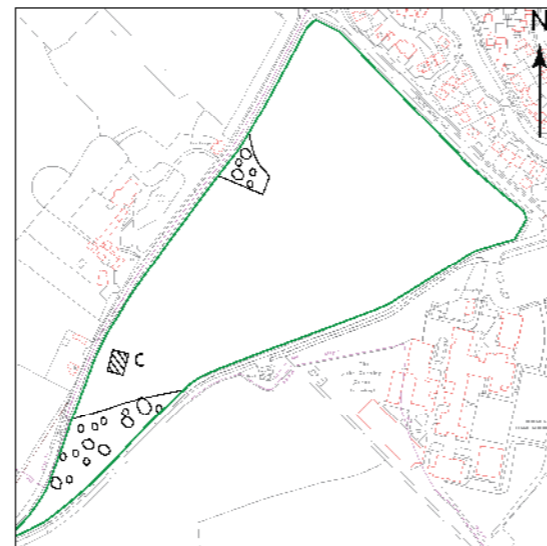
Period	Find type	Quantity	Location on the Site
Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flint core	1	far south west
Middle Bronze Age	Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery	1 sherd	far south west
Iron Age	Pottery	1 sherd	far south west
Romano-British	Pottery: <i>terra sigillata</i> , New Forest, Severn Valley and Oxfordshire wares, local	>5 sherds	far south west
Romano-British	Other ceramics: box flue, roof and/or floor tiles	cluster	far south west
Romano-British	Oyster shells	cluster	far south west
Medieval	Pottery	cluster	south west
Medieval	Pottery	small cluster	east
Medieval	Pottery	cluster	north
Post Medieval	Pottery	cluster	north west
Post Medieval	Pottery	cluster	north
Post Medieval	Pottery	cluster	east
Post Medieval	Window and vessel glass	sparse	north west
Post Medieval	Window and vessel glass	sparse	east
Undated	Human bone	Small cluster	south west
Undated	Iron objects and slag	cluster	south west
Undated	Iron objects and slag	cluster	north
Undated	Iron objects and slag	Small cluster	east

Table 1. Summary of finds from fieldwalking, 1972

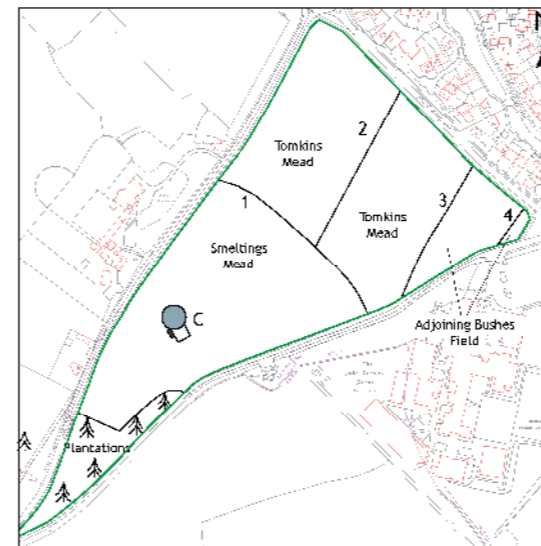




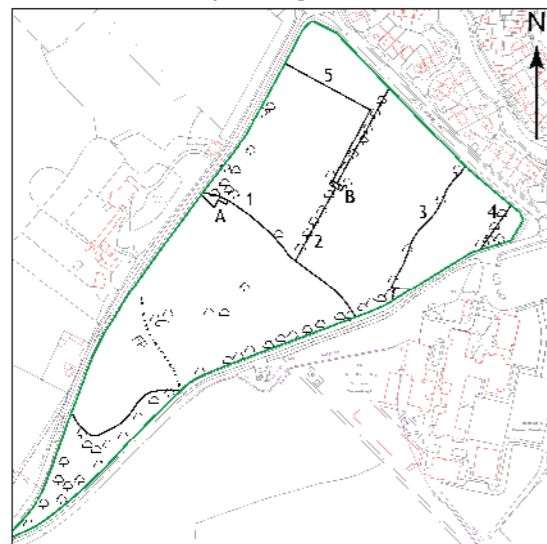
a) A.E.W. Marsh's map showing Common Lands, 1813



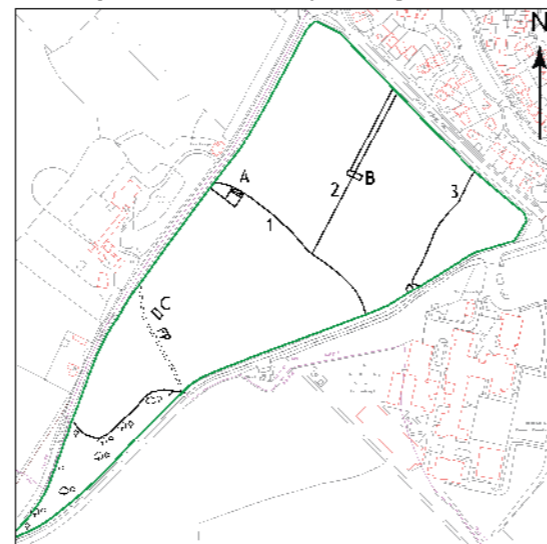
b) Aldridge and Brandreth's map showing boundaries, 1831



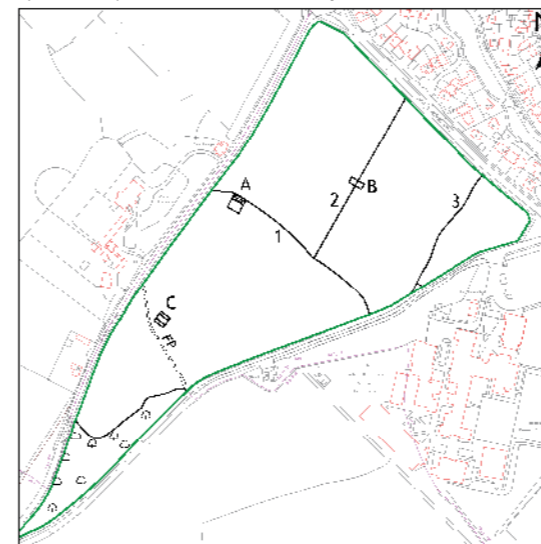
c) Transcription of 1843 Tithe Map



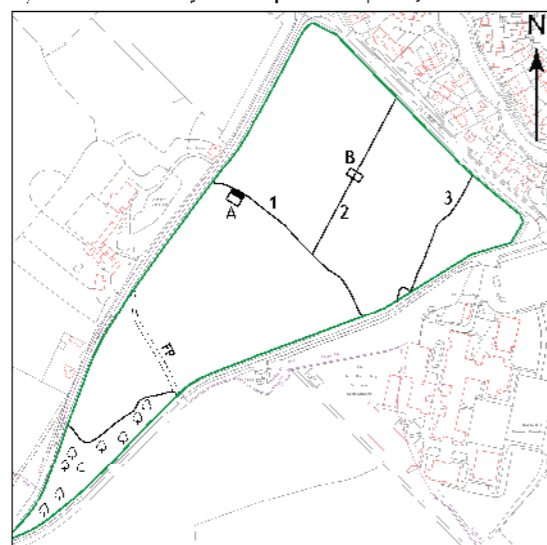
d) Ordnance Survey 25'' map transcription, 1886



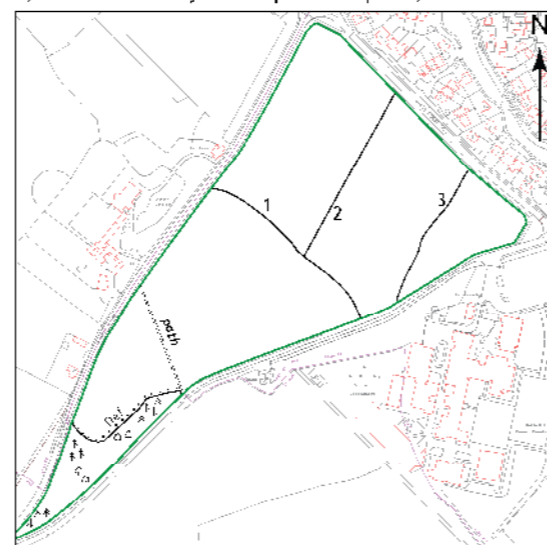
e) Ordnance Survey 25'' map transcription, 1900



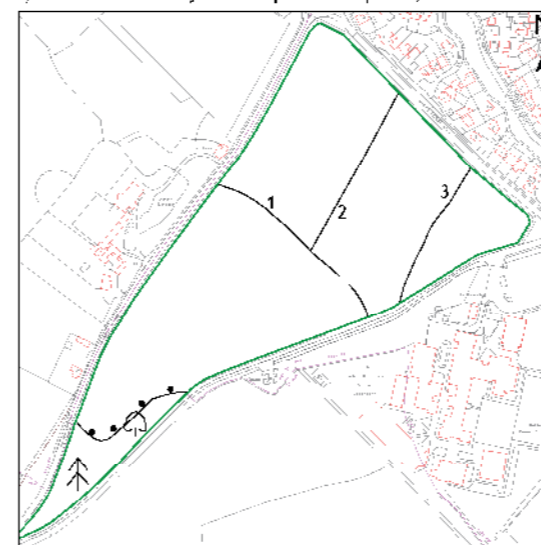
f) Ordnance Survey 25'' map transcription, 1923 - 1924



g) Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map transcription, 1938



h) Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map transcription, 1969 - 1973



i) Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map transcription, 1975 - 1983



site boundary

PROJECT TITLE		
Land at Silver Street, Calne, Wiltshire		
FIGURE TITLE		
Results of map regression		
SCALE	PROJECT CODE	FIGURE NO.
as shown	COAS/EVA/11/SSC	4

5. Map regression

- 5.1 A detailed examination of the cartographic evidence has appeared in a report of the COAS desk-based assessment (Hawtin 2009, 8-14). The present account deals only with information pertinent to this archaeological evaluation. In the following text the fields will be discussed using the names given them for the Tithe map of 1843 (Figure 4, c).
- 5.2 From 1813 until 1983 most maps show field boundaries between Smeltings Mead (Figure 4, a and c - 1; boundary 1) and the subdivided Tomkins Mead (2), the latter adjoined by the further subdivided by Bushes Field (3, 4). It seems likely that the omission of these boundaries in a map of ca. 1831 (Figure 4, b) is anomalous, perhaps reflecting the priorities of the map-maker rather than an error. By 1900, Bushes field is no longer divided but in other respects the boundaries are unchanged. It is quite clear that the extant track along the south boundary of the Site is later than the boundaries within it, implying that their origin is considerably earlier.
- 5.3 Of crucial importance to understanding of the fieldwalking are the maps from 1969-73 and 1975-83 (Figure 4, h and i). Both sets show that all three boundaries appearing in 1813 remained extant. It seems likely that Calne Site 29 comprised only Smeltings Mead and did not include Tomkins Meads and Bushes Field.
- 5.4 Structures A and B appear to be represented on maps from 1813 until 1938, excepting omissions in the maps of 1831 and 1843 (Figure 4, b and c), again perhaps reflecting the map-maker's priorities. It is assumed here that Structure C of 1831, although slightly out of position, equates to that next to a pond in the Tithe map (Figure 4, c) and to a similarly placed structure in the maps of 1900 and 1923 (Figure 4, e and f) but omitted in 1886 (Figure 4, d). Structure C may have been sited so as to benefit from access by the footpath immediately to its west which appears on all maps from 1813 until 1973, except the Tithe and that of 1831.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* published by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) in 1994 (revised 2008). COAS adhered to the *Code of Conduct* issued by the IfA in 1985 (revised 2008), and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1990, revised 2008), at all times during the course of the investigation. Current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed on site.
- 6.2 The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of 18 trenches, 15 trenches measuring 50m x 1.6m, two trenches measuring 30m x 1.6m and one trench measuring 25m x 1.6m, representing approximately 2% of the proposed development area. The trenches were placed according to the results of the geophysical survey and so as to gain the best coverage across the Site, as agreed with WCAS.
- 6.3 A 360 degree tracked or JCB-type wheeled machine equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket was used to remove topsoil/overburden under the supervision of COAS archaeological staff. Machine excavation continued until archaeological features or natural geology was encountered, whichever was first.
- 6.4 Once machine work had been completed, the faces of each trench were examined and, where necessary, cleaned using hand tools. One long face from each trench was cleaned by hand to allow an

understanding of the site stratigraphy and for the identification of archaeological features.

- 6.5 Manual excavation commenced when archaeological features had been identified. In line with guidelines each context was excavated in a manner which produced at least one representative cross-section. As a minimum:
- larger discrete features were half-sectioned (i.e. 50% excavated); and
 - long linear features were sample excavated along their length.
- 6.6 The full depth of archaeological deposits was assessed.
- 6.7 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard COAS pro-forma context recording sheets.
- 6.8 Artefacts collected from archaeological features/deposits were bagged using a combination of site code and context numbers. All finds from the Site were retained for processing in preparation for further analysis and archiving. Specialist reports of the artefact assemblage were compiled using both descriptive and tabular formats (**Section 7, Appendix 3**). The nature of the deposits encountered did not warrant the retention of soil samples.
- 6.9 Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger (County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS)) was kept fully informed of the fieldwork schedule and visited the Site on 22nd, 26th, 28th of July and 3rd August.
- 6.10 The evaluation will inform any further stages of archaeological intervention that may be required in mitigation of the proposed development; this may include further evaluation and/or full site excavation.

7. Results

- 7.1 The weather varied from bright to overcast with occasional heavy rain. The field was under a crop of linseed at the time of the evaluation, removed in the area covered by the Site.
- 7.2 The deposits and features encountered during fieldwork are listed and described below. In the text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [104]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (102). Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut and associated fill numbers. A tabulated description of individual contexts is given in **Appendix 3**.

Soil Sequence and Geology

- 7.3 Trenches were focused at the south west end of the site to reflect the results of the deskbased assessment, taking into account the fieldwalking finds of 1972, as their distribution was understood prior to this evaluation (Hawtin 2009), interpretation of the gradiometer survey and the fieldname evidence. In effect, this introduced bias in the coverage of topography and geology which from the evidence of the trenches may be represented in four zones, enumerated for the sake of intelligibility.

Zone 1 comprised the highest ground in the south west corner, where Trench 18 (**Plate 1**) encountered a natural of compacted to red sand. Moving north, Zone 2 dips towards the north east, where Trenches 15 (**Plate 2**), 16 and 17 were set on mottled sandy clays, becoming less sandy in Trenches 12, 13 and 14. Zones 1 and 2 included patches of iron-rich sandstone which are likely to account for some of the gradiometric anomalies (**Plate 3**). Trenches 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 (**Plate 5**), 9, 10 (**Plate 4**) and 11, in Zone 3, were set on clay including subangular and subrounded limestones. In Zone 4 Trenches 6, 2 (**Plate 6**) and 1 were over mottled clay.



Plate 1. Zone 1: Trench 18 (from SW)



Plate 2. Zone 2: Trench 15 (from NE)



Plate 3. Zone 2: Trench 17 (from SW)



Plate 4. Zone 3: Tr10 (from W)



Plate 5. Zone 3: Trench 8 (from NW)



Plate 6. Zone 4: Tr2 (from N)

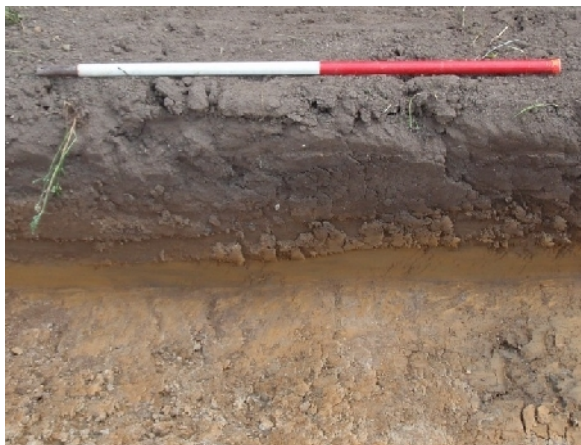


Plate 7. Zone 1, profile: Trench 18 (from SE)



Plate 8. Zone 2, profile: Trench 14 (from NW)



Plate 9. Zone 3, profile: Trench 15 (from NW)



Plate 10. Zone 3, profile: Trench 10 (from SE)



Plate 11. Zone 3, profile: Trench 5 (from NE)



Plate 12. Zone 3, profile: Tr7 (from SSE)



Plate 13. Zone 3, profile: Trench 3 (from E)

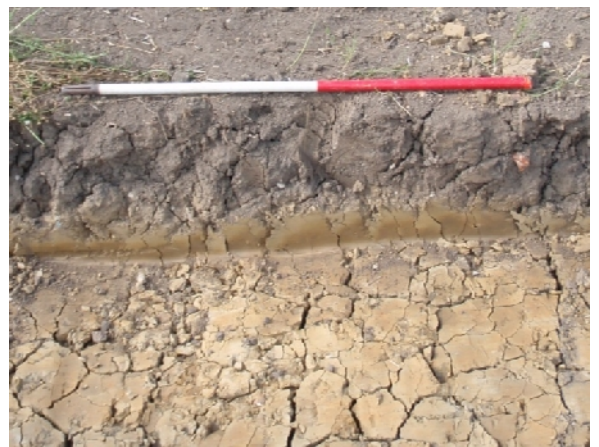


Plate 14. Zone 4, profile: Trench 1 (from NE)



Plate 15. Trench 14 (from NNE)



Plate 16. Trench 4 (from WSW)

- 7.4 In all trenches topsoil overlay a subsoil, which sealed the natural, excepting Trench 3 where a shallow topsoil of only 0.2m lay directly over natural. The deepest topsoils were at the north end of the field, possibly reflecting land use in the former Tomkins Mead (**Figure 4, c**).
- 7.5 Zone 1 (Trench 18): the topsoil of ca. 0.22m depth (**Plate 7**) comprised compacted sandy silt including rounded stones, giving way to ca. 0.16m of subsoil of softer sandy silt with similar stones.
- 7.6 Zone 2 (Trenches 15 (**Plate 9**), 16, 17, 12, 13 and 14(**Plate 8**)): the topsoil was of silty clay including gravelly and small stones. The depth was consistently at 0.2m, except in Trenches 13 and 14 where it was only 0.1m. The subsoils varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.3m, and from mottled clay with sandstone inclusions (Trenches 12 and 14) to stony sandy loams (Trenches 13, 16, 17).
- 7.7 Zone 3 (Trenches 3 (**Plate 13**), 4, 5 (**Plate 11**), 7 (**Plate 12**), 8, 9, 10 (**Plate 10**) and 11): the topsoil of silty clay with moderate amount of subangular and subrounded stone of up to 0.3m varied in depth from 0.1 to 0.25m. The subsoils were of clay, sometimes mottled, generally including sparse stones of up to 0.2m. The depth was consistently around 0.1m, except where the layer was not identified in Trench 3.
- 7.8 Zone 4 (Trenches 1 (**Plate 14**), 2 and 6): The topsoil was of homogenous clay with some small to medium stones, varying in depth from 0.2m to 0.35m. The subsoils comprised clay with sparse or, in the case of Trench 6, moderate inclusions of gravelly to small stones.
- 7.9 Between one and six intersecting, machine-excavated, trenches for gravelly stone filled land drains (**Plates 1, 4 and 16**) were found to cut the subsoil in 15 trenches, the exceptions being Trenches 6, 14, and 17. Their consistent appearance suggests that they were laid in a single episode during the late 20th century, probably after the removal of field boundaries in the north of the field, hence after 1980.
- 7.10 Apart from the field drains, modern archaeological cuts and deposits were identified in Trenches 1, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 14. All can be accounted for by map regression analysis. Trench 14 cut across Structure C (**Figure 4, c** etc.) and was identified with a spread of modern material in a depression and a neighbouring linear feature (**Plate 15**). A cut filled with modern debris towards the south west end of Trench 12 is likely to have formed part of the same structural complex. Trench 4 bisected boundary 2 and Structure B (**Figure 4, a** etc.), which had become the site of a dump for modern material, obscuring the boundary ditch (**Plate 16**). Trenches 6 and 8 bisected boundary 1 and Trench 7 bisected boundary 2. Medieval and earlier finds and deposits will be treated by trench.

Trench 12

- 7.11 A basin shaped pit [1203] was found mid way along the trench (**Figure 5, plan 1**). Three charcoal-flecked fills appear to represent three phases of gradual silting (**Figure 5, section 1; Plate 17**). Fragments of Bronze Age pottery found in the basal silt, (1204), were heavily abraded, hence probably residual. Two probable Iron Age sherds from (1205) were in better condition and were associated with seven medium sized reduced burnt stones, as well as two fragments of bone. It was assumed that the pit cut the subsoil, (1201).

Trench 16

- 7.12 A cut with an irregular surface outline was observed over a length of 3m at the south west end of the trench (**Figure 5, plan 3**), bisected by a modern field drain. On excavation it reached a depth only slightly exceeding 0.1m. The single fill comprised a firm, mottled orange brown clay including rounded pebbles, the latter differing from stone inclusions of the surrounding natural and subsoil.
- 7.13 Unstratified finds from the trench included Iron Age, Romano-British and modern pottery and a probably Late Neolithic flint core, as well as a large piece of Romano-British brick or tile.

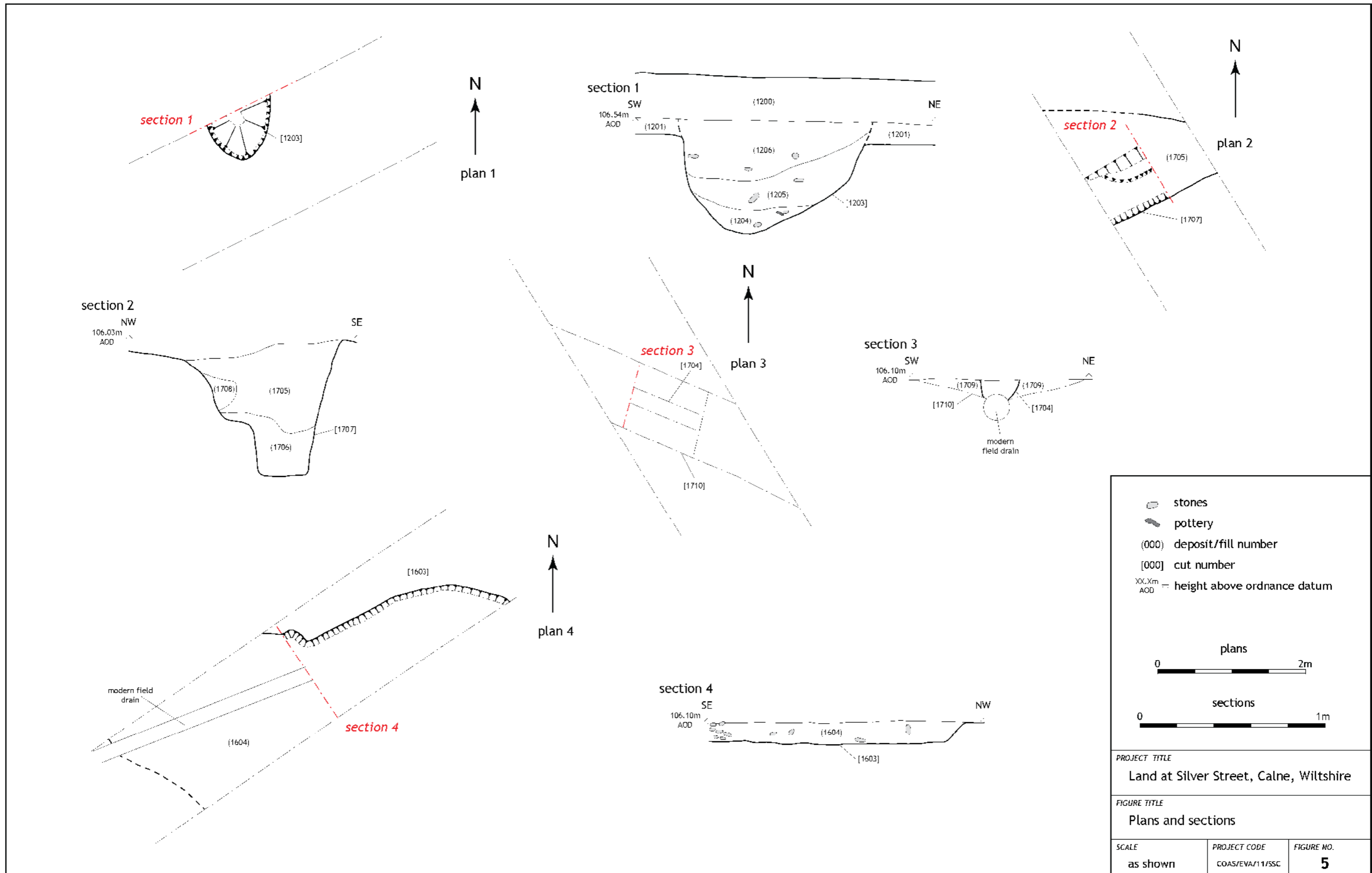




Plate 17. Trench 12: Pit [1203] (from SE)



Plate 18. Trench 16: Depression [1604] (from WNW)



Plate 19. Trench 17: Ditch [1707] (from SW)



Plate 20. Trench 17: Ditches [1704] and [1710] (from SW)

Trench 17

- 7.14 A truncated 0.8m wide, V-shape linear in the middle of the trench (**Figure 5**, plan 2) may represent the initial and re-cutting of a ditch, [1707]. The iron-rich, orangey mottling (**Plate 19**) is more pronounced in the fills on the south east side, (1705) and (1706) but lack of clarity in the boundary between (1705) and (1708) obscures the stratigraphic sequence (**Figure 5**, section 2). The ledge on the north west side may represent either the base of an initial cut or a base through which a recut has been made. The fills were clearly slow in forming. Pottery sherds from (1705) and (1706) are all prehistoric, probably Bronze Age. (1705) included a flake/blade which is likely to be Late Neolithic.
- 7.15 Towards the north west end of the trench a water pipe trench [1704] was found to cut fill (1709) of a poorly defined cut, [1710], which seems most likely to have been a ditch. A sherd of prehistoric pottery was found in (1709) but it is unclear whether two Medieval sherds were from the pipe trench fill, (1703), or from (1709), although the latter seems most likely.

8. The Finds

- 8.1 The finds recovered from the evaluation were washed and, where necessary, will be marked with an accession number issued by Wiltshire Heritage Museum. The finds were separated into artefact types and recorded by context number, quantity and weight in grams. The finds are discussed below and are presented separately in a summary table (**Appendix 4**). A request will be made to the site owner to transfer the title of all finds to the above Museum.

Pottery

- 8.2 The pottery recovered during the course of the evaluation amounted to 52 sherds (188g; mean 3.62g). Most were heavily abraded with loss of inclusions. Preliminary analysis has allowed division into four general categories, two of which have been subdivided where the material allows.
- 8.3 Prehistoric: From a total of 27 sherds (78g; mean 2.89g), 5 (3g; mean 0.6g) are considered to be Bronze Age and 3 (29g; mean 9.66g) Iron Age. Fabrics include moderately fired quartz/sand and fine quartz; hard sand, rarely with shell; soft, blocky, with grog; and shell ranging from well to poorly fired. A grog tempered sherd from (1705) and 4 very fragmentary ones from (1204) are unlikely to be later than Middle Bronze Age, although the latter's association with four hard, sandy sherds might indicate a later date for the context. The hard, well-fired sand and shell fabrics from (1706) and the Trench 16 spoil heap are most likely to be Iron Age but two fragmentary shelly sherds from (1205) may be earlier.
- 8.4 The only sherd with potentially diagnostic form was a small, fine, upright or flaring rim, possibly from a carinated bowl which would date to the mid 1st century BC. However, similarly fine rims also occur in the Early Bronze Age. As with 11 other sherds from (1705), it is of a moderately well-fired fine quartz fabric, perhaps lending weight to the later suggested date.
- 8.5 Romano-British: A total of 8 sherds (34g; mean 4.25) were recovered. They occurred exclusively in Trench 16, and included pale soft, silty and dark, hard, fine to medium quartz Grey Wares from (1604) and a single colour coated sherd from the spoil heap with a soft, silty fabric and so abraded that the surfaces had been lost (1606). A more durable sherd from (1606), retaining a cordon above the shoulder, probably dates to the late 2nd or 3rd century AD. A single Black Burnished Ware sherd from (1604) may be Romano-British or Iron Age. A box tile or brick was also recovered from the Trench 16 spoil heap.
- 8.6 Medieval: From a total of 15 sherds (44g) five (9g, mean 2.93g) were considered to date within a range from the 11th to early 13th centuries AD. The latter group comprises three hard, well-fired, sherds with fine to medium quartz inclusions, occasionally coloured, and sparse flint grits protruding through a buff orangey brown skin (1604). One sherd has incised box decoration. A fourth sherd, including subangular quartz and sparse ferrous oxides, has a dark grey exterior and pale grey interior surfaces (1703). Of the remaining sherds, nine from (1604) are likely to date to the 13th century or later. They are of a thin-walled, well-fired, sandy fabric with sparse inclusions of iron oxides. Among them are a base and a very small, decorative strap lug. A single sherd of similar fabric was found on the Trench 15 spoil heap.
- 8.7 Post Medieval: Only two sherds were found, both from spoil heaps. One had an internally glazed base from the Trench 1. The other, from Trench 16, was a very small sherd with no diagnostic features.

Animal bone

- 8.8 A total of 3 small bone fragments (14g) were recovered, all from the fills of pit [1203]. They are too small to speciate and do not warrant further analysis.

Flint

- 8.9 Two flints (35g) were recovered, both with diagnostic value. From the spoil heap of Trench 16, an unstratified core, reused as a scraper, has flake scars of less than 2:5 ratio and is likely to be of later Neolithic date. A flake blade, although proportionally longer, has a breadth suggesting a similar date.

Burnt stone

- 8.10 Seven burnt stones (810g) were recovered from middle pit fill (1205).

Environmental Assessment

- 8.11 No soil samples were collected.

Overall assessment of the finds

- 8.12 Although the number of finds is very small with regard to the area covered they are strongly focused in the south west of the field and are supportive of the distributions identified in this part of the Site by fieldwalking in 1972.

9. Discussion

- 9.1 The Site lies within a landscape which is comparatively impoverished with regard to prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology but with richer Saxon and, particularly, Medieval and Post Medieval remains attested either by documentary evidence or finds to the north east, in the centre of Calne.
- 9.2 The gradiometer survey identified a considerable number of generally weak linear features, some with common alignments suggesting synchronic systems. The only positive anomalies which corresponded with the findings were the field boundaries which existed from at least the early 19th century (and probably well before). It is possible that some of the stone-filled land drains form parts of the linear systems although the gravelly limestone filling them appears much less ferruginous than the geological background, making that unlikely. Although conventional wisdom says that natural iron oxides should not have a great impact on a magnetic survey the speckled, weak dipolar responses suggest that it did so here.
- 9.3 In the event the fieldwalking of 1972 in the south west of the Site and map regression have proved more informative. There was a strong correspondence between the surface distribution of Post Medieval surface finds and structures A and C. This has enabled a complete re-interpretation of the fieldwalking results so that a substantial spread of Medieval material should now be located between the two structures.
- 9.4 The south west tip of Trench 15 intersected the approximate location of another cluster of Medieval pottery so similarly dated pottery found on the spoil heap should not be unexpected. In neighbouring Trench 17 11th to 13th century AD pottery offers the best dating evidence for a poorly understood ditch cut by a pipe trench.
- 9.5 Further east, in Trench 16, a substantial amount of Romano-British pottery was found in the fill (1604) of a shallow depression but the greater number of Medieval sherds offer a more reliable *terminus post quem*. Amongst them were three sherds likely to date from the 11th to 13th century AD but the other sherds are probably later than that range. It seems likely that the depression represents the sunken floor of a dwelling or work area.
- 9.6 The rare prehistoric and more prolific Roman-British material discovered in 1972 can be located with confidence in the niche at the south west end of the Site created by the plantation. Both periods are represented by finds from the evaluation trenches north east of the niche. Romano-British pottery occurred exclusively in Trench 16, most of it from (1604) (see previous paragraph). An unstratified, unabraded, Iron Age sherd was also found in the trench but two stratified sherds occurred in, and probably date, a pit [1203] in Trench 12. Other prehistoric pottery was less precisely dated with a sherd of potentially diagnostic form having a fine rim which might have been part of an Early Iron Age bowl but, by its association with a single flint flake/blade, might conceivably be Early Bronze Age. The later date seems more probable. An isolated, unstratified, core in Trench 16 is a further indicator of Late Neolithic activity on the Site.

10. Conclusions

- 10.1 The evaluation and additional desk-based assessment have indicates Prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the south west of the former Smeltings Mead and more widely spread Medieval material throughout it. 'Iron' recorded in the fieldwalking referred also to slag but the two are undifferentiated in the records currently available. Nonetheless, it is worthy of note that 'Iron' was a significant presence within both clusters of Medieval pottery and might potentially relate to the activity which gave rise to the name on the Tithe map.
- 10.2 There is no evidence for archaeological remains in the north east end of the Site other than the boundaries which defined the former Tomkins Mead, hence nothing to suggest that further archaeological work would be necessary in advance of any development. In contrast, there should be an attempt to characterise the probable Medieval activity in the north of Smeltings Mead, as well as roughly contemporary and earlier activity in the south and extreme south west of the old field. It should also be noted that there remains a possibility that human remains will be disturbed in the latter area, presumably in shallow graves.
- 10.3 It is unclear whether the archaeological deposits are all cutting or sealed by the subsoil but in either case they are shallow and are likely to be affected by any construction work.

11. Archive

- 11.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of 138 digital images in .jpg format, drawn plans and sections on stable drawing film and the written paper record - including context sheets, and various registers. The archive will be prepared to comply with guidelines set out in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001) / *Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992) / *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with Wiltshire Heritage Museum within 12 months following the submission of this report.
- 11.2 Copies of the Field Evaluation report will be deposited with:

C. G. Fry & Son Ltd
 Litton Cheney
 Dorchester
 Dorset
 DT2 9AW

Wiltshire County Historic Environment Record
 Wiltshire Archaeology Service
 The Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre
 Cocklebury Road
 Chippenham
 SN15 3QN

12. COAS Acknowledgements

- 12.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Mr Nigel Cole (Bowood Estate) and Mr. David Lohfink (C. G. Fry & Son) for their cooperation throughout the evaluation and Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger (County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Archaeology Service) who liaised closely with COAS staff. Parts of this report have been extracted with little modification from Teresa Hawtin's report of the desk-based assessment carried out in 2009. V. J. Edwards and Son carried out mechanical excavation of the trenches.

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Appendix 1. Wiltshire and Swindon Sites and Monuments Record report for archaeological events within the environs of the Site

SMR & Figure 1 Nos.	Description	NGR	Distance/Direction from Site
Roman (AD43 - AD450)			
ST97SE305 (2)	Site of Harris Bacon Factory. Flanged rim of New Forest ware pot and other Romano-British pottery	ST 9978 7101	c. 740m north
Saxon (AD450 - AD1066)			
ST97SE400 (1)	Calne - town having Saxon origins. Saxon settlement <i>Calnae</i> AD997. 5 th - 7 th century pottery was found during an evaluation in 1996 on land to the rear of Church Street ST 998 708, thought to be associated with site clearance prior to building construction	ST 998 710	c. 730m north
Medieval (AD1066 - AD1547)			
ST96NE455 (9)	Stock Street Farm. Possible site of deserted Medieval settlement. No remains visible at either of the locations recorded	ST 9960 6950	c. 330m south
ST97SE468 (11)	Church Street. By-products and waste material from Medieval metal working associated with pits and ditch excavated in 1996	ST 998 708	c. 510m north
ST97SE551 (3)	Castle House. Substantial undated wall footings seen in foundation trenches on the south side of house. Medieval sherds from site	ST 9973 7085	c. 580m north
ST97SE462 (8)	Castle House. Alleged site of a medieval castle. A castle of 'Cerne' mentioned in 1139. Aubrey refers to a castle. No remains or sign of scarping	ST 9964 7094	c. 680m north
ST96NE465 (10)	Pinhills Farm. Farmstead with Medieval origins. Associated with Richard Pinel AD1274	ST 9878 6996	c. 720m west
ST97SE451 (2)	Site of Harris Bacon Factory. Several medieval objects and pottery fragments	ST 9978 7101	c. 740m north
ST97SE458 (7)	Land off the Pippen. Four residual sherds of Medieval pottery were found during an evaluation excavation in 1997	ST 9980 7107	c. 800m north
ST97SE554 (12)	The Old Vicarage, Mill St. Undated burials of at least 9 individuals on the site of a monastic lodge or retreat dating to at least the 13 th century with documented associations with St Edmund	ST 9998 7098	c. 910m north
Post-Medieval (AD1547 - AD1800)			
SU07SW525 (6)	Vicarage, Calne. 16 th - 17 th century plague burials	SU 0001 7094	c. 710m NNE
ST97SE525 (10)	Pinhills Farm. A rectangular moat made in 1643 identified as this moat. Outer moat unfinished	ST 9870 7007	c. 830m west
Undated			
ST97SE552 (4)	NE of church. Human bones found during an excavation by Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology Programme in 1989	ST 999 709	c. 640m north
ST97SE553 (5)	Church Street close to the church. An undated but Christian burial found during groundworks associated with pavement renewal in 1997 and subsequently excavated. The partial remains of a single burial were exposed and recorded, and an earlier graveyard boundary noted to the north of the burial. There are indications of more burials, probably from the Medieval period onwards	ST 9986 7091	c. 640m north

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Appendix 2. Historic maps and documents relating to the Site and its environs

Date	Title/ description	Repository	Reference	Comments
1813	Map of Calne showing the Common Lands as they existed in 1813, from Marsh, 1904 <i>A History of the Borough and Town of Calne</i>	WSHC (library)	CAL.940	Northern-most field labelled 'John Button's 1 acre strip (1813)'. Fields to north-east of Site labelled as Stock Field and Bull Baiting Field. Site falls just outside of the boundary marked 'Old Borough Boundary'
After 1831	'Report Upon the Proposed Municipal Boundary of the Borough of Calne' - John Aldridge & H.R. Brandreth	WSHC	727/3/34	Similar to above but slightly more detailed. Area of woodland at south-west of Site shown plus an additional area towards the northern corner. Hatched square structure shown towards south of site (north of woodland)
1843	'Plan of the Parish of Calne' - Calne Tithe map, long. Based on Cruse 1828, corrected by Little & Weaver 1843	WSHC	Calne long map	Field boundaries illustrated and fields numbered. Site divided into 4 fields plus woodland to south-west. Fields at north-eastern end extend further than Site boundary. Woodland at south-west of Site listed as 'Plantations', large triangular field called 'Smeltings Mead' and used for pasture and four fields across north-east of Site listed as 'Tomkin's Mead' and 'Adjoining Bushes Field' utilised for pasture and arable
1889	Ordnance Survey map, 1st edition, 1:10560	WSHC	ST 27	Field boundaries illustrated. Northern-most field now subdivided with a double boundary and rectangular structure apparent between it and the adjacent field. Two rectangular structures also illustrated towards north-western side of field, opposite Highlands. Footpath shown crossing field to south-west. Several trees illustrated within the field as well as around the boundaries. Further north, on the outskirts of town, 'Progress Works (Iron)' illustrated
1900	Ordnance Survey map, 2 nd edition, 1:2500	WSHC	ST 27/5 & 27/9	Very similar layout to 1889 map. Double boundary and rectangular structure still apparent towards north of Site. Series of rectangular structures / enclosures adjacent to north-western boundary opposite Highlands. Further rectangular structure / enclosure just east of footpath.
1923	Ordnance Survey map, 1:2500	WSHC	ST 27/5	This sheet adjoins the following sheet (1924). One of the rectangular features opposite Highlands has now gone, leaving two, one hatched and one unhatched
1924	Ordnance Survey map, 1:2500	WSHC	ST 27/9	Rectangular feature east of footpath has expanded into a series of three long rectangular features
1938	Ordnance Survey map, 1:2500	WSHC	ST 27/5	Highlands is now shown as Vern Leaze. Series of rectangular features opposite Vern Leaze is now shown as just one, hatched, rectangular structure
1969-1973	Ordnance Survey map, 1:2500, 1938 revision with additions in 1964			
1975-1983	Ordnance Survey map, 1:10,000			

Appendix 3: Context Table

Cont no.	Type	Description	Dimensions			Direct Stratigraphic relationships
			Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
100	Topsoil	Mid grey brown 10YR 5/1 homogenous silty clay topsoil containing occasional sub-rounded stones <0.05m	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.30m	Above (101).
101	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 with mid orange brown mottling, silty clay containing very occasional sub-rounded stones <0.08m.	50.00m	1.60m	0.30m-0.40m	Below (100), Above (102).
102	Natural	Mottled yellow 10YR 8/8 clay containing very occasional sub-angular stones <0.08m	50.00m	1.60m	0.40m>	Below (101)
200	Topsoil	Grey 10YR 5/1 homogenous silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded stones <0.05m.	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.35m	Above (201)
201	Subsoil	Light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 clay. Slightly paler than topsoil with orange & grey mottling & containing very occasional sub-rounded stones <0.07m.	50.00m	1.60m	0.35m-0.40m	Below (200), above (202)
202	Natural	Yellow 10YR 8/8 mottled orange & grey clay containing very occasional sub-angular stones <0.08.	50.00m	1.60m	0.40m>	Below (201)
300	Topsoil	Mid grey brown 10YR 5/1 silty clay containing occasional to rounded limestone fragments <0.05m	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.20m	Above (301).
301	Natural	Yellow orange 10YR 6/4 clay containing occasional rounded limestone fragments <0.02m	50.00m	1.60m	0.20m>	Below (300).
400	Topsoil	Mid grey brown 10YR 5/1 silty clay containing moderate sub-angular stones <0.06m.	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.25m	Above (401).
401	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay containing moderate sub-angular stones <0.03m	50.00m	1.60m	0.25m -0.40m	Below (400), above (402).
402	Natural	Grey & orange mottled clay containing occasional sub-angular stones <0.04m	50.00m	1.60m	0.40m>	Below (401).

Cont no.	Type	Description	Dimensions			Direct Stratigraphic relationships
			Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
500	Topsoil	Mid grey brown 10YR 5/1 silty clay containing moderate angular stones <0.10m	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.20.	Above (501).
501	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay containing moderate sub-angular stones <0.10m	50.00m	1.60m	0.20-0.30m	Below (500), above (502).
502	Natural	Yellow/orange clay containing occasional sub-angular stones <0.30m	50.00m	1.60m	0.30m>	Below (501).
600	Topsoil	Mid grey brown 7.5YR 3/2 silty clay.	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.20m	Above (601).
601	Subsoil	Reddish yellow 7.5Y 6/8 clay containing moderate angular to rounded gravels	50.00m	1.60m	0.20m-0.30m	Below (600), above (602).
602	Natural	Reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8 containing occasional mottling.	50.00m	1.60m	0.30m>	Below (601).
700	Topsoil	Mid grey brown 10YR 5/1 silty clay containing moderate angular stone fragments <0.30m	50.00m	1.60m	0.00m-0.15m	Above (701).
701	Subsoil	Mid yellow brown clay containing occasional angular to rounded stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.15m-0.25m	Below (700), above (702).
702	Natural	Yellow/brown clay containing occasional angular stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.25m>	Below (701).
800	Topsoil	Mid grey brown 10YR 5/1 silty clay containing moderate sub-angular stones <0.03m	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.20m	Above (801).
801	Subsoil	Orange/brown clay containing moderate sub-angular stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.20m-0.30m	Below (800), above (802).
802	Natural	Yellow/orange clay containing occasional angular ironstone.	50.00m	1.60m	0.30m>	Below (801).
900	Topsoil	Grey 10YR 5/1 silty clay containing moderate angular to rounded stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.12m	Above (901).

Cont no.	Type	Description	Dimensions			Direct Stratigraphic relationships
			Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
901	Subsoil	Light yellow 10YR 6/4 clay containing occasional angular to rounded stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.12m-0.20m	Below (900), above (902).
902	Natural	Yellow 10YR 8/8 clay containing moderate angular to rounded stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.20m>	Below (901).
1000	Topsoil	Grey 10YR 5/1 silty clay containing moderate angular to rounded stones <0.20	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m-0.10m	Above (1001).
1001	Subsoil	Light yellow 10YR 6/4 clay containing occasional (10%) sub-rounded stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.10m-0.20m	Below (1000), above (1002)
1002	Natural	Yellow 10YR 8/8 clay containing occasional angular stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.20m>	Below (1001).
1100	Topsoil	Mid grey brown 10 YR 5/1 silty clay containing moderate sub-angular stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.20m	Above (1101).
1101	Subsoil	Yellow/orange clay containing moderate sub-angular stones	50.00m	1.60m	0.20m - 0.30m	Below (1101) above (1102).
1102	Natural	Yellow 10YR 8/8 clay containing occasional small angular stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.30m>	Below (1101).
1200	Topsoil	Mid brown 7.5 YR 3/2 silty clay containing moderate small sub-angular pebbles	50.00m	1.60m	0.0m - 0.20m	Above (1201).
1201	Subsoil	Reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8 stiff orange/brown clay with mid blue/grey mottling containing frequent fine grit & occasional red sandstone fragments	50.00m	1.60m	0.20-0.35m	Below (1200) above (1202).
1202	Natural	Bluish grey Gley 2 5/1 stiff clay with moderate mid orange/brown mottling & large patches of red sandstone.	50.00m	1.60m	0.35m>	Below (1202).
1203	Cut	Semi-circular cut probably originally circular in plan but bisected by edge of trench. Very steep, practically vertical edges towards the top sloping more gently after about halfway down to a convex base.	-	1.00m	0.62m	Above (1202), below (1204).

Cont no.	Type	Description	Dimensions			Direct Stratigraphic relationships
			Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
1204	Fill	Stiff mid blue/grey clay with heavy mid orange/brown mottling	0.65m	0.30m	0.12m	Below (1205), above [1203].
1205	Fill	Stiff dark bluish grey Gley 2 4/1 clay with moderate mid orange/brown mottling & containing occasional small sub-rounded sandstone pebbles.	0.90m	0.60m	0.25m	Below (1206), above (1204).
1206	Fill	Stiff very dark bluish grey Gley 2 3/1 clay with dark orange/brown mottling & containing occasional small sub-rounded sandstone pebbles.	1.00m	1.60m	0.35m	Above (1205), below (1201).
1300	Topsoil	Mid brown 7.5 YR 3/2 silty clay	50.00m	1.60m	0.00m-0.10m	Above (1302).
1301	Natural	Reddish yellow 7.5 YR 6/8 stiff clay with frequent mid grey mottling & containing frequent fine grit & occasional weathered red sandstone fragments & patches. Also contains natural patches of bluish grey Gley 2 5/1 stiff clay with frequent mid orange brown mottling.	50.00m	1.60m	0.30m>	Below (1302).
1302	Subsoil	Dark red brown 10YR 4/2 very fine sandy loam containing occasional red sandstone.	50.00m	1.60m	0.10m - 0.30m	Above (1301), below (1300).
1400	Topsoil	Grey 10YR 5/1 silty clay containing moderate angular to rounded stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.00m -0.10m	Above (1401).
1401	Subsoil	Light yellow 10YR 6/4 clay containing moderate angular to rounded stones <0.20m	50.00m	1.60m	0.10-0.20m	Below (1400), above (1402).
1402	Natural	Yellow 10YR 8/8 & grey 10YR 5/1 mottled clay containing frequent rounded & sub-rounded gravels <0.10m	50.00m	1.60m	0.20m>	Below (1401).
1500	Topsoil	Grey 10YR 5/1 silty clay containing moderate angular & rounded stones <0.05m	50.00m	1.60m	0.00m-0.20m	Above (1502).
1501	Subsoil	Brown 10YR 5/3 sandy/gritty subsoil containing occasional sub-angular & sub-rounded stones <0.02-0.03m	50.00m	1.60m	0.20m-0.50m	Below (1500), above (1502).
1502	Natural	Yellow 10YR 8/8 & grey 10YR 5/1 sandy/gritty natural with orange/grey clayey natural below.	50.00m	1.60m	0.50m>	Below (1501).

Cont no.	Type	Description	Dimensions			Direct Stratigraphic relationships
			Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
1600	Topsoil	Mid brown 7.5YR 3/2 silty clay	50.00m	1.60m	0.00m-0.20m	Above (1601).
1601	Subsoil	Dark grey brown 7.5YR 3/2 very fine sandy loam containing frequent large patches of weathered red sandstone.	50.00m	1.60m	0.20m-0.50m	Below (1600), above (1602).
1602	Natural	Reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8 stiff clay with mid grey mottling containing frequent fine grit & occasional fragments & patches of red sandstone.	50.00m	1.60m	0.50m>	Below (1602).
1603	Cut	Shallow, irregularly shaped cut with flattish base. Truncated by modern field drain.	5.00m	1.50m as ex	0.10m	Above (1602), below (1604)
1604	Fill	Bluish grey Gley 2 5/1 clay containing moderate mid orange brown mottling & moderate small sub-rounded pebbles	5.00m	1.50m as ex	0.10m	Above [1603], below (1601).
1700	Topsoil	Mid brown 7.5YR 3/2 silty clay containing occasional angular gravel <0.10m	30.00m	1.60m	0.00m-0.20m	Above (1701).
1701	Subsoil	Dark grey brown 7.5YR 3/2 very fine sandy loam containing occasional sandstone fragments <0.02m	30.00m	1.60m	0.20m-0.40m	Below (1700), above (1702).
1702	Natural	Reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8 stiff clay containing frequent sandstone outcrops & mid grey mottling	30.00m	1.60m	0.40m>	Below (1701).
1703	Fill	Grey clay containing occasional rounded sandstone fragments <0.10m				Above [1704], below (1702).
1704	Cut	Contains modern field drain but very much wider than normal field drain cut & also contains Bronze Age pottery. Very similar to [1707] & possibly associated? Not fully excavated				Below (1703), above (1702).
1705	Fill	Mid grey gritty clay with mid orange brown mottling	1.60m as ex	0.80m as ex	0.50m	Above (1706).
1706	Fill	Mid grey clay with mid orange brown mottling	0.80m as ex	0.30m	0.30m	Above [1707], below (1705)
1707	Cut	Very steep, near vertical southern edge. Northern edge not exposed as redeposited natural here mistaken for edge.	1.60m as ex	0.80m as ex	0.70m	Above (1702), below (1706)

Cont no.	Type	Description	Dimensions			Direct Stratigraphic relationships
			Length	Width/ Diameter	Thickness/ Depth	
1708	Fill	Mid grey with mid orange/brown mottling.	-	0.20m	-	Within (1705); fill of [1707]
1709	Fill	Pale grey mottled with orange iron sandy clay		1.6m		Cut by [1704]; under (1701); fill of [1710]
1710	Cut	Probably linear shallow V-cut		1.6		Filled by (1709); cuts 1702
1800	Topsoil	Dark grey compacted sandy silt including occasional angular and rounded stone (<0.2m)	30m	1.6m	0.22m	Over (1801)
1801	Subsoil	Reddish brown soft sandy silt including moderate angular to rounded stone (<0.2m)	30m	1.6m	0.16m	Under (1800); over (1802)
1802	Natural	Red compacted sand including occasional ironstone fragments (<0.1m)	30m	1.6m		

Appendix 4. Finds summary

Cont	Pre pot		BA pot		IA pot		RB pot		C11-13 pot		Medieval pot		Modern pot		Other ceramic		Bone		Flint		Burnt stone		
	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	no	wt	
Tr1 spoil													1	31									
1204	1	6	4	1																			
1205					2	13									1	125	2	9			7	810	
1206																	1	5					
Tr15 spoil											1	8											
Tr16 spoil					1	16	1	2					1	1									
Tr16 unstr																			1	28			
1604							6	25	3	6	9	26											
1606							1	7															
1703									2	3													
1705	12	24	1	2																			
1706	5	9																	1	7			
1709	1	7																					
Totals	19	46	5	3	3	29	8	34	5	9	10	34	2	32	1	125	3	14	2	35	7	810	