19 Hawkeridge, Westbury, Wiltshire.

An Archaeological Field Evaluation.





19 Hawkeridge, Westbury, Wiltshire.

A programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation

for

Mr Paul Riley

by



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Front cover image: The excavation of Trench 2 from the west. © Context One Archaeological Services 2016

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Non-technical summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Field Evaluation through trial trenching on land at 19 Hawkeridge, Westbury, Wiltshire, on 10 March 2016. The project was commissioned and funded by Mr Paul Riley.

The evaluation was advised by Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS) in support of a planning application for residential development of the Site (Wiltshire Council planning reference: 16/00526/FUL). The Site lies within an area identified as having medieval origins, recorded as 'Hauekerigge' in 1249.

Despite this, there was no visible archaeological evidence for medieval activity, and no features or deposits were identified during the works. A modern post slot was identified within Trench 5 and a small number of post-medieval finds were observed during the course of the evaluation, comprising pottery, animal bone and clay pipe. The finds were noted but not removed from Site, as they were considered to have no research value.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Field Evaluation through trial trenching on land at 19 Hawkeridge, Westbury, Wiltshire (the 'Site'), on 10 March 2016. The project was commissioned and funded by Mr Paul Riley.
- 1.2 The Field Evaluation was advised by Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS) in support of a planning application for residential development of the Site comprising a three-bedroom dwelling, with a garage and associated access (Wiltshire Council planning application ref. 16/00526/FUL). The requirement followed advice by Central Government as set out in paragraph 128 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and the *Wiltshire Core Strategy* (adopted 2015).
- 1.3 In an email from Ms Rachel Foster (Assistant County Archaeologist) to Mr Riley, it was stated that:

"The Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record shows that the proposed development is within an area identified as having medieval origins, known as Hauekerigge in 1249. In line with the National Planning Policy Framework I recommend that archaeological evaluation is undertaken and the results made available prior to determination of this application."

1.4 The programme of archaeological works comprised four elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which set out the project strategy; an archaeological evaluation; post-excavation and report production; and archive deposition. The WSI was approved by Ms Foster on 3 March 2016 prior to the commencement of any Site works.

2. Site location and topography

2.1 The Site (centred on NGR ST 86145 53623) covers c. 0.135ha, and is located in the village of Hawkeridge, c. 2.5km north of the centre of Westbury, and c. 50m east of the B3097 road (Figure 1). The Site is bordered by residential properties to the north and west, a pasture field to the south, and gardens and scrubland to the east. At the time of the evaluation, the Site comprised the house, garden and outbuildings of the current property at 19 Hawkeridge.



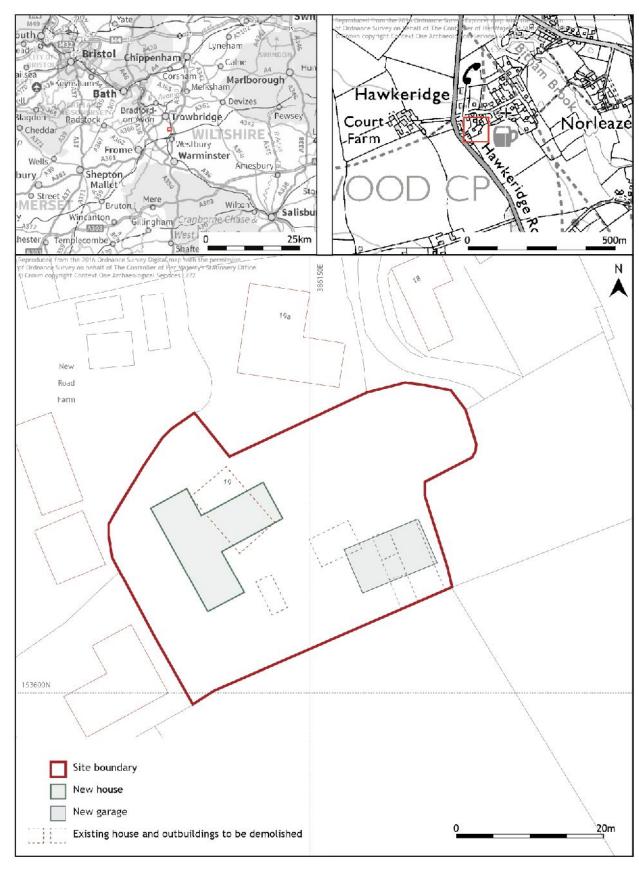


Figure 1. Site setting



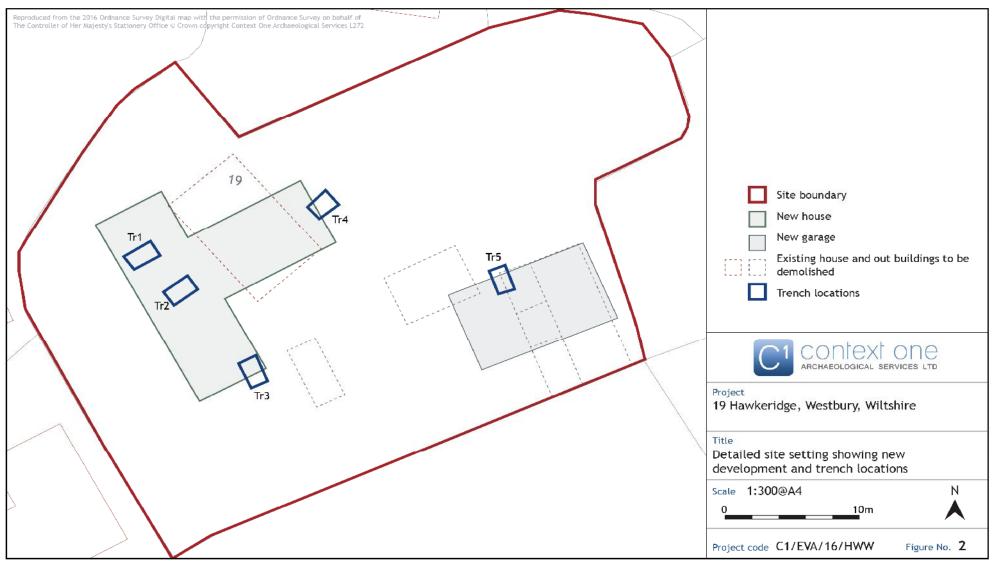


Figure 2. Detailed site setting showing new development and trench locations

19 Hawkeridge, Westbury, Wiltshire.



3. Methodology

- 3.1 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire issued by Wiltshire County Council in 1995, and the codes, standards and guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), formerly the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (December 2014). Current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed on site.
- 3.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised a total of 10m of trial trenching equating to just less than 2% of the proposed development site. This was divided down into five trenches measuring 2m long x 1m wide. The trenches were positioned over the footprints of the proposed dwelling plot and garage (**Figure 1**). The Location of the Trenches was mapped relative to the National Grid and Ordinance Datum using a TopCon GRS-1 Global Positioning System, producing an accuracy of 1-2cm.
- 3.3 A tracked machine fitted with a 1m wide toothless grading bucket was used to remove topsoil and continued in horizontal spits until archaeological features or natural geology was encountered, whichever was first. Once machine work had been completed, all faces of each trench were examined and, where necessary, cleaned using hand tools. A section of one long face of each trench was cleaned by hand to allow an understanding of the Site stratigraphy.
- 3.4 In the absence of archaeological features and deposits, a representative section of each trench was recorded to define the sequence of deposits using COAS *pro forma* evaluation trench sheets in digital format.
- 3.5 A photographic record of the fieldwork was carried out and this comprised digital images captured in .jpg format. A digital photograph was also taken of each representative profile section as well as the long axis of each trench in plan. All photographs included an appropriate scale. Photographs were also taken of the Site setting as well as working shots of the archaeological operation.
- 3.6 Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches were backfilled by machine and compacted.

4. Results

4.1 The deposits and features encountered during fieldwork are described. In the text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [1004]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (1002).

Soil Sequence and geology

4.2 The topsoil comprised a dark brown, soft, silty layer ((101), (201), (301), (401), (501)) measuring between 0.10m and 0.50m deep, overlying a grey/brown silty clay ((102), (202), (302), (402), (502)) measuring between 0.20m and 0.40m deep. The subsoil covered the soft brown/yellow clay natural ((103), (203), (303), (403), (503)) at a depth of between 0.60m and 0.90m below the ground surface (Plates 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10).

Archaeological features and deposits

4.3 No archaeological features or deposits were identified within any of the trenches. A soakaway was present within Trench 2 (**Plate 3**) and a land drain [404] within Trench 4 (**Plate 7**). A slot for a modern timber post [504] was identified within Trench 5, with part of the post remaining *insitu* (**Plate 9**).





Plate 1. Trench 1 (from S; 1m & 0.5m scales)



Plate 3. Trench 2 with soakaway in foreground (from E; 1m & 0.5m scale)

Plate 2. Trench 1 profile (from E; 0.5m scale)



Plate 4. Trench 2 profile (from NE; 0.5m scale)





Plate 5. Trench 3 (from S; 1m & 0.5m scales)



Plate 7. Trench 4 with flooding from land drain (from SE; 1m & 0.5m scale)

Plate 6. Trench 3 profile (from W; 0.5m scale)



Plate 8. Trench 4 profile (from E; 0.5m scale)







Plate 9. Trench 5 and post slot [504] (from SE; 1m, 0.5m and 0.2m scales)

Plate 10. Trench 5 profile (from E; 0.5m scale)

5. The finds

5.1 A small number of finds were observed during the evaluation. These comprised five fragments of animal bone, 21 fragments of post-medieval pottery, a single fragment of clay pipe stem and a single unidentified metal object. These were discovered within the subsoil layers of Trenches 1 and 2 (102) (202) and within the fill of a land drain (405) in Trench 4.

6. Discussion

6.1 Despite the potential for discovering medieval occupation on the Site, the evaluation has demonstrated that in this location at least, no such evidence was encountered. The trenches revealed a natural deposit sequence and finds were limited to post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and animal bone fragments, located within the subsoil and the fill of a land drain. The variety of finds were noted but not removed from Site, as they were considered to have no research value. A single post slot for a wooden gatepost was identified within Trench 5, although this was of modern origin and its counterpart was still visible standing to the south of the Trench.

7. Archive

- 7.1 An ordered and integrated site archive has been prepared to comply with Standards in the Museums Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992) / Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015).
- 7.2 The project archive is currently held by COAS and consists of the following:

Item	Number	Format
Evaluation trench sheets	5	.PDF
Photographic register	1	.XLS
Finds summary table	1	.XLS
Digital images	43	.JPG



- 7.3 The paper archive has been scanned as a single file in .PDF format and will form part of the physical Site archive to be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.
- 7.4 Copies of this report will be deposited with the client/agent and included as part of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record. A digital copy of the report will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - http://oasis.ac.uk/england/). The OASIS entry will also be completed to include details of the archive contents.

8. **COAS** acknowledgements

8.1 COAS would like to thank the following for their contribution to the successful completion of this project:

Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Council Paul Riley, Client

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