

Land off A429,  
Malmesbury, Wiltshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

**REPORT**

**June 2018**





Land off A429,  
Malmesbury,  
Wiltshire


for

**C1 project code: C1/EVA/18/AMW**

**Lidl UK GMBH**

#### REPORT

Prepared by	Dr Clare Randall, Archaeological Officer
Date	27/06/18

Approved by	Dr Cheryl Green, Post-excavation Manager
Signed	
Date	29/06/18

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#### PROJECT DETAILS

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Local Planning Authority	North Wiltshire
Scheduled Monument Consent ref.	N/A
Historic Environment Record ref.	N/A
Collecting Museum	Wiltshire Heritage Museum
Museum accession code	N/A
OASIS reference	contexto1-313912

#### C1 STAFF

Director, Historic Environment Consultant	Richard McConnell BA (Hons), MCIfA
Post-excavation Manager, Historic Buildings	Cheryl Green FSA, BA Hons, PhD, MCIfA
Archaeologist, Stone Specialist	
Illustrator, Project co-ordination, Historic Buildings Archaeologist	Tara Fairclough BA (Hons), PCIfA
Archaeological Officer, Animal bone Specialist, Archivist	Clare Randall FSA, BA (Hons), BSc (Hons), MSc, PhD, MCIfA
Senior Field Archaeologist	Peter Fairclough BA (Hons)

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Front cover image: general view of site

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## Summary

*Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching to accompany a planning application for the construction of a new Lidl store and associated works including car parking and landscaping on Land off the A429, Malmesbury, Wiltshire. The project was commissioned by Rapleys LLP on behalf of their client, Lidl UK GMBH.*

*An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by C1 which concluded that while there are no records or evidence of any previous archaeological activity on the Site, a Romano-British settlement has recently been excavated directly to the west. As such, a geophysical survey of the Site was carried out which appeared to show that the settlement did not extend across the A429. Nevertheless, given the high archaeological potential of the environs the results required ground truthing by trial trenching.*

*Three trenches were positioned over possible anomalies identified on the preceding geophysical survey but in the event no archaeological features or deposits were observed in these locations. It is likely that the magnetic anomalies relate to variations in the underlying geology. A single feature was observed, a very shallow linear on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. This is likely to relate to ridge and furrow cultivation, aligned on a known 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier boundary. No further archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed. This appears to confirm that the nucleus for the Romano-British activity was limited to the area south-west of the A429, and that the Site was peripheral to settlement in the Romano-British period.*

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out an archaeological field evaluation through trial trenching to accompany a planning application (planning reference: 18/02180/FUL) for the construction of a new Lidl store and associated works including car parking and landscaping, on Land off the A429, Malmesbury, Wiltshire (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**). The project was commissioned by Rapleys LLP on behalf of their client, Lidl UK GMBH.

1.2 The evaluation was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), North Wiltshire Council (NWC) on the advice of the county Historic Environment Service (HES), following submission of an archaeological desk-based assessment by C1 (Randall 2017). In a consultation response to Mr Lee Burman (Team Leader, NWC) on 9 March 2018, Ms Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council stated:

*"This is an area of high archaeological potential, as indicated in the applicant's archaeological desk assessment. A Roman settlement site was excavated in recent years directly to the west and it is highly likely that these remains extend into the proposed development area. I am not able to consider supporting this application until an archaeological evaluation of the site has been undertaken and reported on."*

A subsequent email from Ms Pomeroy-Kellinger agreed to an initial gradiometer survey followed by field evaluation by trial trenching.

1.3 The geophysical survey was carried out on 11 May 2018 by Sumo Geophysics Ltd across the entire field (2 ha), and the report concluded that:

*"The survey has yielded no evidence that the Romano-British complex located immediately west of the A429 extended into the current study area. No other anomalies of probable or possible archaeological interest have been identified. Two groups of cultivation trends have been recorded, possibly indicating ridge and furrow and the line of a former boundary noted on the 1842 Tith map is tentatively highlighted. A few isolated anomalies of uncertain origin are noted; a combination of natural, agricultural and modern factors are probably responsible for these but the wider archaeological context means that an archaeological origin cannot be entirely dismissed."* (Sumo Geophysics Ltd 2018).

As such, following submission of the geophysics report, it was determined by Ms Pomeroy-Kellinger in an email dated 6 June 2018 that, while ground truthing would be necessary by means of archaeological trial trenching, a lower sampling ratio would be acceptable.

1.4 The programme of archaeological works comprised four elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which sets out the project strategy (Randall 2018); trial trenching; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.

1.5 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).

## 2. The Site

2.1 The Site (roughly centred on ST 393765 186815) occupies an area of c. 0.8ha to the east of the A429, on the south-eastern edge of Malmesbury (**Figure 1**). Situated on the outskirts of the town, the Site is c. 800m to the south-east of the centre. The Site is a generally rectangular area with a slight extension to meet the A429 road on its north-west side. It is currently an open field which occupies a relatively level area with a slight slope from south to north and sits at c. 77m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The north side of the Site comprises a hedged boundary with adjacent fields, whilst the east, south and south-west sides are open to the wider area of the existing field. The underlying geology of the Site area is represented by three different bedrock geologies. There is a sliver of Forest Marble Formation - Mudstone at the very north of the Site which gives way to a band of Cornbrash Formation - Limestone across the middle of the Site. Kellaways Clay Member - Mudstone can be found south of the Site (BGS 2018). Superficial deposits comprise clay, silt, sand and gravel in the northern area, with none recorded elsewhere on the Site (*ibid.*). The soils are characterised by slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loam and clay (CSAIS 2018).

2.2 The county Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that a number of heritage assets have been recorded within a 500m radius of the Site. The table below provides brief details of these; these have been considered in more detail in a previous Desk-Based Assessment (Randall 2017). The distribution of assets is presented in **Figure 2**.

HER ref.	Description	Period	No. on Figure 2
NA	Malmesbury Conservation Area	NA	1
MWI3673	Burials at The Bell Hotel	Prehistoric	80
MWI5345	Hillfort at Malmesbury	Iron Age	64
MWI75518	Iron Age quern Stones, St Joseph's RC Primary School	Iron Age	71
MWI3675	Road, Floor, earthwork bank and burials at Oxford Street	Iron Age	77
MWI3672	Two burials at Malmesbury Abbey Tea Rooms	Early Iron Age to Early Medieval (Saxon)	79
MWI5362	Romano-British pottery found north of Sewage works	Roman	50
MWI74583	Romano-British Settlement, Avon Mills	Roman	55
MWI5359	Romano-British brooches found in field between Silk Mills & roundabout and Police Sn	Roman	56
MWI74584	Probable Romano-British Pits, Avon Mills	Roman	58
MWI5347	Loomweights at Malmesbury	Roman	68
MWI5346	Hypocaust at Malmesbury	Roman	74
MWI5352	Pottery at Posterne Mill	Roman	78
MWI5363	Malmesbury Saxon Town	Early medieval	63
MWI36705	Malmesbury Abbey and the Abbey Church of St Mary and St Aldhelm	Early medieval	73
MWI3676	Walls and pit at Abbey Row	Early medieval	81
1005632	St John's Almshouses	Medieval	2
1004681	Town defences	Medieval	3
1010136	Benedictine monastery known as Malmesbury Abbey	Medieval	4
1005660	Market Cross	Medieval	5
1004682	St Paul's Church tower and site of church	Medieval	6
1021288	Ringwork on Cam's Hill, 500m north east of Lawn Farm	Medieval	7
1269247	Court house to rear of number 27 and attached wall	Medieval	8
1269428	St Paul's bell tower	Medieval	9
1269316	Abbey church of St Mary and St Aldhelm	Medieval	10
1269521	The Old Bell Hotel and attached front area walls and railings	Medieval	11
1269325	Abbey House and attached rear wall	Medieval	12
MWI5391	Arches Farm	Medieval	30
MWI5374	Ringwork, south-east of Cams Hill	Medieval	36
MWI5408	Late medieval pottery found north of the sewage works	Medieval	50
MWI5406	Blick's Hill	Medieval	53
MWI5397	Priory Farm	Medieval	54
MWI5379	South of Malmesbury	Medieval	61
MWI5372	Malmesbury Medieval Town	Medieval	65
MWI64300	Malmesbury Town Defences	Medieval	65
MWI5410	Rubble Spreads at 50 King's Wall	Medieval	67
MWI5402	Trackway at Market Cross	Medieval	76
MWI5396	Posterne Mill, Burnivale	Medieval	78
MWI74969	A medieval monastic cemetery within the precinct of Malmesbury Abbey, the Old Cinema Site, Market Cross.	Medieval	79
MWI74970	A medieval chapel within the precinct of Malmesbury Abbey, the Old Cinema Site, Market Cross.	Medieval	79
MWI72630	Ridge and Furrow, south-west of Malmesbury	Medieval to Late C19	27
MWI72631	Ridge and Furrow, south-east of Malmesbury	Medieval to Late C19	33
MWI72600	Plough Headlands at Cam's Hill	Medieval to Late C19	35
MWI72649	Hollow Way, east of Cam's Hill	Medieval to Late C19	38
MWI72646	Lynchets or trackway, west of Cow Bridge	Medieval to Late C19	41
MWI72632	Ridge and Furrow, north-east of Malmesbury	Medieval to Late C19	52
MWI74585	Medieval/Post medieval ridge and furrow, Avon Mills	Medieval to Late C19	57
MWI72636	Water Meadow, south of Malmesbury	Post-medieval	40
1269285	Arch in garden to south of Abbey House	Post-medieval	13
1269554	Avon House and attached walls, piers and railings	Post-medieval	14
1269452	8, Gloucester Street	Post-medieval	15
1269449	Numbers 3 and 5 and attached wall	Post-medieval	16
1269304	9, Oxford Street	Post-medieval	17
1269303	Number 6 and attached outbuildings	Post-medieval	18
1269289	Old Brewery House and attached gateway, walls, piers and railings	Post-medieval	19
1269271	Tower House	Post-medieval	20
1269514	Cross Hayes House and attached wall, railings and gate posts	Post-medieval	21
1269312	Kings House and attached garden and front terrace walls and railings	Post-medieval	22

1269487	Culver House	Post-medieval	23
1269362	92, High Street	Post-medieval	24
1269276	St Johns Court	Post-medieval	25
MWI72637	Water Meadow, south-east of Malmesbury	Post-medieval	45
MWI3667	Blick's Hill	Post-medieval	53
MWI5414	Culverts and cobbled surface at Cross Hayes Lane	Post-medieval	69
MWI3664	Tower at Malmesbury	Post-medieval	70
MWI5412	Clay pipe kiln at Holloway	Post-medieval	72
MWI3671	Cobbled surface at Oxford Street	Post-medieval	75
MWI5413	Brewery and tannery at Posterne Mill	Post-medieval	78
MWI3666	10 Bristol Street	Post-medieval	83
MWI72591	Postern at King's Wall	Post-medieval	66
MWI71324	Site of Outfarm north-east of Danielswell Farm	Post-medieval	26
MWI66218	Site of Outfarm north-northeast of Arches Farm	Post-medieval	26
MWI66219	Site of Outfarm north-northeast of Arches Farm	Post-medieval	26
MWI66331	Site of Outfarm east of Malmesbury	Post-medieval	26
MWI66332	Site of Outfarm south of Whitchurch Farm	Post-medieval	26
MWI66280	Site of Outfarm south to north-east of The Knoll	Post-medieval	26
MWI66220	Outfarm west of Malmesbury	Post-medieval	28
MWI66213	Arches Farm	Post-medieval	29
MWI66246	Site of Priory House	Post-medieval	62
MWI45005	Anti-tank cubes, near Cow Bridge	Modern	39
MWI31751	Pillbox at Cow Bridge	Modern	42
MWI31761	Pillbox, east of Burton Hill	Modern	43
MWI31763	Pillbox, south-east of Malmesbury	Modern	46
MWI63977	Cubes at Fox Holes	Modern	47
MWI45004	Anti-tank ditch, east of Malmesbury	Modern	48
MWI63658	Malmesbury Hospital	Modern	60
MWI75293	Undated ditches, west of Cow Bridge	Undated	31
MWI75292	Undated pits, west of Cow Bridge	Undated	32
MWI5433	Enclosure at Cams Hill	Undated	34
MWI5458	South of Cowbridge Farm	Undated	37
MWI5436	South east of the Knoll	Undated	44
MWI3674	Land adjacent to Malmesbury Sewage Treatment Works	Undated	49
MWI5437	South of Milbourne Farm	Undated	51
MWI74586	Undated Quarry, Avon Mills	Undated	59
MWI5415	High voltage cable trench	Undated	82

- 2.3 The Site does not contain any designated or non-designated heritage assets. However, the immediate environs encompass numerous assets. Within the research area there are six Scheduled Monuments, four Grade I, 13 Grade II\*, and numerous Grade II Listed buildings, all of which are related to the Malmesbury Conservation Area which is adjacent to the Site to the west. There are also a further 58 non-designated heritage assets within the research area. Whilst the density of assets is directly related to the presence of the town of Malmesbury, the closeness of the Site (c. 250m) would mean that it might cover any related assets in proximity with it. It has been demonstrated that the hill on which the town now stands originated as an Iron Age hillfort, was utilised during the Roman period, and reused and refortified in the post-Roman and Saxon periods before the establishment and development of the medieval town. Further sites of similar dates may be reasonably expected in its environs, and there are also sites of all dates known to the north, west and south of the Site. In addition, the results from the geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation which took place immediately to the west of the A429, on an area which originally comprised the other half of the field shown on the Tithe Map which is to the south of the Site, demonstrated evidence for a Romano-British settlement, with a dense collection of features. The geophysical plots show linear features running eastwards to where the survey area was bounded by the road, and it was considered likely, given the density of features, that these features might extend to the east, under the road to south of, and potentially within, the Site.
- 2.4 Despite this apparent high archaeological potential, the geophysical survey carried out in May 2018 found no anomalies of probable or possible archaeological interest on the Site, with most of the non-ferrous responses being agricultural in origin (SUMO Geophysics 2018, 4). With consideration to the Romano-British settlement 50m to the west, it is acknowledged that sometimes archaeological features are subject to severe damage or destruction by later agricultural practice manifesting in magnetic datasets as zones of increased background noise or localised areas of stronger cultivation anomalies. No such responses are present in the current data suggesting that the settlement to the west terminates somewhere under the A429 road (*ibid.*). Nevertheless,

given the wider archaeological context it is concluded that an archaeological origin cannot be eliminated (*ibid.*, 1).

### 3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits encountered;
- determine the character of the archaeological remains, where present;
- recover environmental information, which may provide further information relating to the local historic environment of the area;
- provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate

3.2 The research objectives were to:

- provide ground truthing for the gradiometer survey carried out in May 2018;
- determine whether there was any evidence relating to the Romano-British activity located to the west.

### 4. Methodology

4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 1994, rev. 2001, 2008, 2014) and in accordance with the *Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire* (CAS 1995). C1 adhered to the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (1985, rev. 2000, 2014), and *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (CIfA, 2014, rev. 2015) at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.

4.2 C1 gave notification of the commencement of the works to the HES, and arrangements were made for a representative to visit the Site to monitor archaeological fieldwork. Ms Pomeroy-Kellinger visited the Site on 21 June 2018. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.

4.3 The archaeological evaluation consisted of 5 trenches, each measuring 25m long x 1.6m wide representing 2.5% of the proposal area. There was an allowance for a further 25m contingency trench at the request of Ms Pomeroy-Kellinger, but this was not required. The trenches were laid out according to a pre-defined trench plan (see **Figure 1**) using Ordnance Survey (OS) co-ordinates with a TopCon GRS1 GPS unit. However, the presence of high voltage cables on service plans meant that it was not possible to position two of the trenches in these locations. These trenches were placed as close as possible to the originally proposed locations.

4.4 A 360-degree tracked or 3CX type machine equipped with a toothless (grading) bucket was used to remove topsoil/overburden under the constant supervision of C1 archaeological staff. Machine excavation continued until archaeological features or natural geology was encountered. Spoil was examined for the retrieval of artefacts.

4.5 Once machine work was completed, the trenches were examined and, where necessary, cleaned using hand tools. Core details of each trench were recorded on C1 *pro-forma* evaluation trench forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. This included logging a representative section of the trench to allow an understanding of the stratigraphy. A digital photograph of each trench in plan and representative section was taken in .jpg format. Any archaeological features/deposits were then identified for subsequent sampling.

4.6 A single archaeological feature was recorded using a standard C1 *pro-forma* feature intervention recording form in digital format using an iPad mini tablet. The feature was excavated with the aim of producing a representative cross-section. Stratigraphic relationships were recorded using a "Harris-Winchester matrix" diagram. Soil colours were logged using a Munsell soil colour chart. The feature was drawn on dimensionally stable media at a scale of 1:20 for the plan and 1:10 for sections. The feature and the trench profiles were

levelled to Ordnance Datum, with a TopCon GRS1 RTK GPS unit. A photographic record of the evaluation was carried out and involved the sole use of digital images. This included photographs illustrating in both detail, and general context, the trench profiles and the feature. The photographic record also included working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

## 5. Results

- 5.1 The deposit sequence was similar across the entire Site (**Plates 1-5**). The topsoil was uniformly a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) friable silty clay with occasional angular limestone (<0.05m), 0.20m deep, in all five evaluation trenches (contexts 5-100, 5-200, 5-300, 5-400, 5-500). This overlay a subsoil (contexts 5-101, 5-201, 5-301, 5-401, 5-501) of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) friable silty clay with occasional moderate angular limestone (<0.10m), 0.30m thick, although the limestone was less frequent in Trench 2 (5-201). Beneath this in all trenches was a natural deposit (contexts 5-102, 5-202, 5-302, 5-402, 5-502) of brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) firm clayey silt with frequent angular limestone (Cornbrash), generally moderate stones (<0.20m), but with some large slabs (<0.50m). The natural deposit in Trench 2 included some sand, and none of the larger limestone slabs (5-502).
- 5.2 One feature was observed in Trench 5. This comprised a very shallow west-north-west to east-south-east aligned linear cut [5-503] (**Plate 6**) with gentle concave sides and sloping base. It was 1m wide, but only 0.05m deep. The cut contained a single fill (5-504) of yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) firm clay with occasional angular limestone (<0.05m). No artefacts or ecofacts were observed.

## 6. The finds

- 6.1 No archaeological artefacts or ecofacts were recovered or observed.

## 7. Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 Three trenches (1, 3 and 4) were positioned over possible anomalies identified on the earlier geophysical survey (**Figure 1**), but in the event no archaeological features or deposits were observed in these locations. It is therefore likely that the magnetic anomalies relate to geological variations where the Cornbrash meets the mudstone. A single feature was observed in Trench 5, a very shallow linear on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. This occurred in an area of geophysical responses comprising a series of parallel ephemeral anomalies, and as it shared the same orientation was most likely associated. These were parallel to, and situated to the north of, a linear anomaly which probably represents a ditch. This appears to be a continuation of a feature seen in earlier geophysics and evaluation trenches on the north-west side of the road (Sabin & Donaldson 2011; Upson-Smith & Walker 2011). Although it contained Romano-British pottery it was regarded as being post-medieval in origin and can be identified on the Tithe map of 1842 running across both sides of where the A429 now runs. Interestingly, this linear was not present in Trench 4, which implies that any trace of the boundary was removed by later cultivation. It is however likely that the undated linear feature in Trench 5 relates to medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, aligned on the 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier boundary. No further archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.
- 7.2 The lack of archaeological features and deposits on the Site would seem to confirm the results of the 2011 investigations to the west of the A429. This indicated that the nucleus of the Romano-British settlement did not extend much to the north of the field boundary shown on the 1842 Tithe map. Even if the settlement continued across the eastern side of the A429, the Site area is situated to the north of that 19<sup>th</sup> century boundary and therefore peripheral to the Romano-British settlement. However, given the shallowness of natural deposits it is possible that any archaeology may have been destroyed by agricultural activity, including the medieval ridge and furrow identified during the evaluation.



## 8. Archive and dissemination

8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 141). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive including site records and images; and the artefact/ecofact assemblage.

### Paper/digital archive

8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits are recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. Within three months of the conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository such as the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on their website.

8.3 In this case no significant archaeological evidence was encountered. Therefore, all relevant data has been incorporated into this report and the paper/digital archive will be stored on the C1 cloud storage server or discarded.

### Physical archive

8.4 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996). However, it is usual practice for the landowner to transfer ownership of this assemblage to a receiving institution (usually a museum) once it has been fully assessed and/or analysed. Receiving institutions store the assemblage and make it publicly accessible. Alternatively, the landowner can choose to keep the assemblage but arrangements must be made to ensure its long-term curation and public accessibility in accordance with NPPF.

8.5 In this case, no artefacts or ecofactual material was recovered, so there is no physical archive.

### Dissemination: report

8.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:

- client and/or agent
- the HES so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
- the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

### Dissemination: publication

8.7 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next county archaeological journal.

## 9. Bibliography

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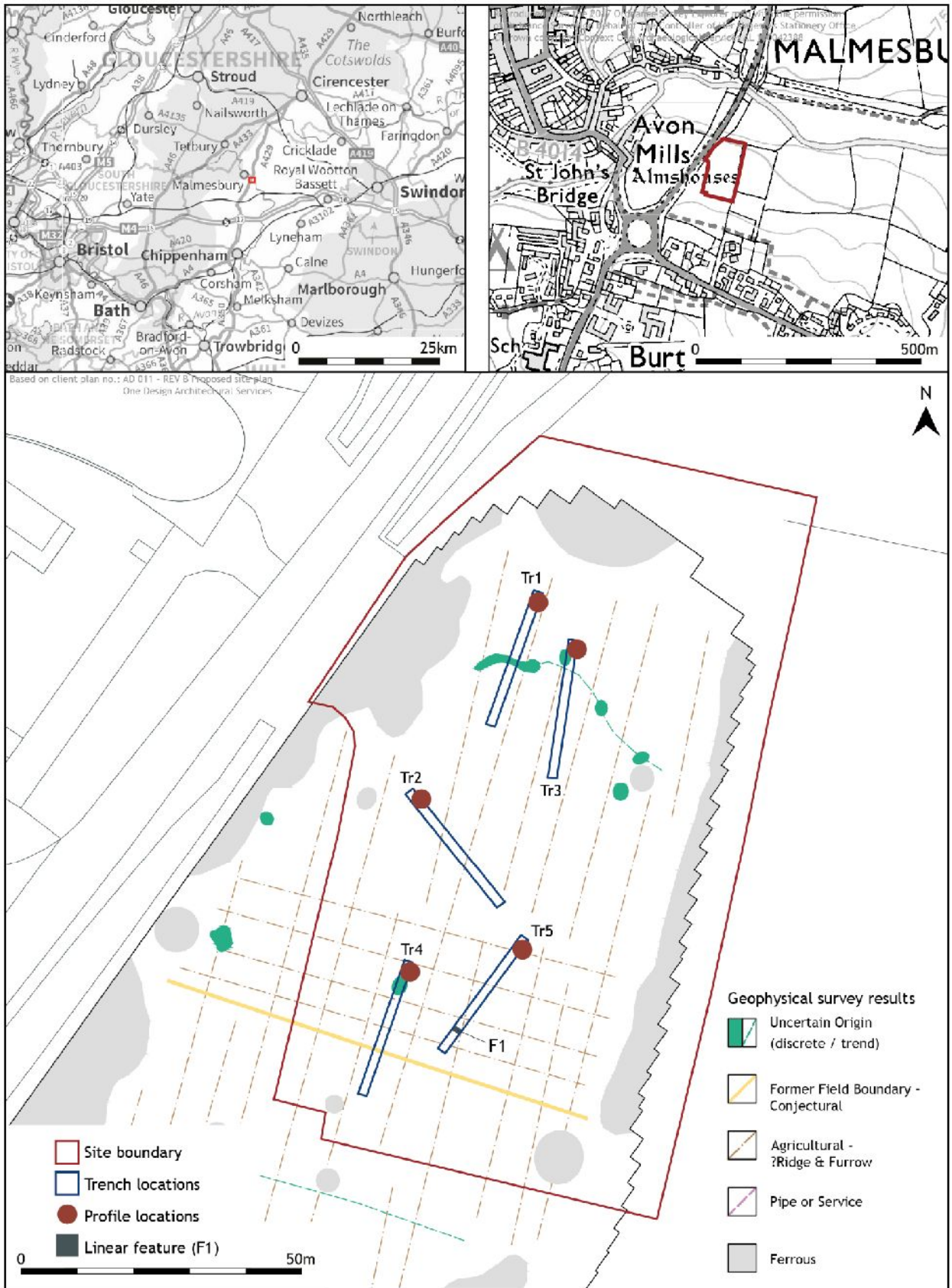
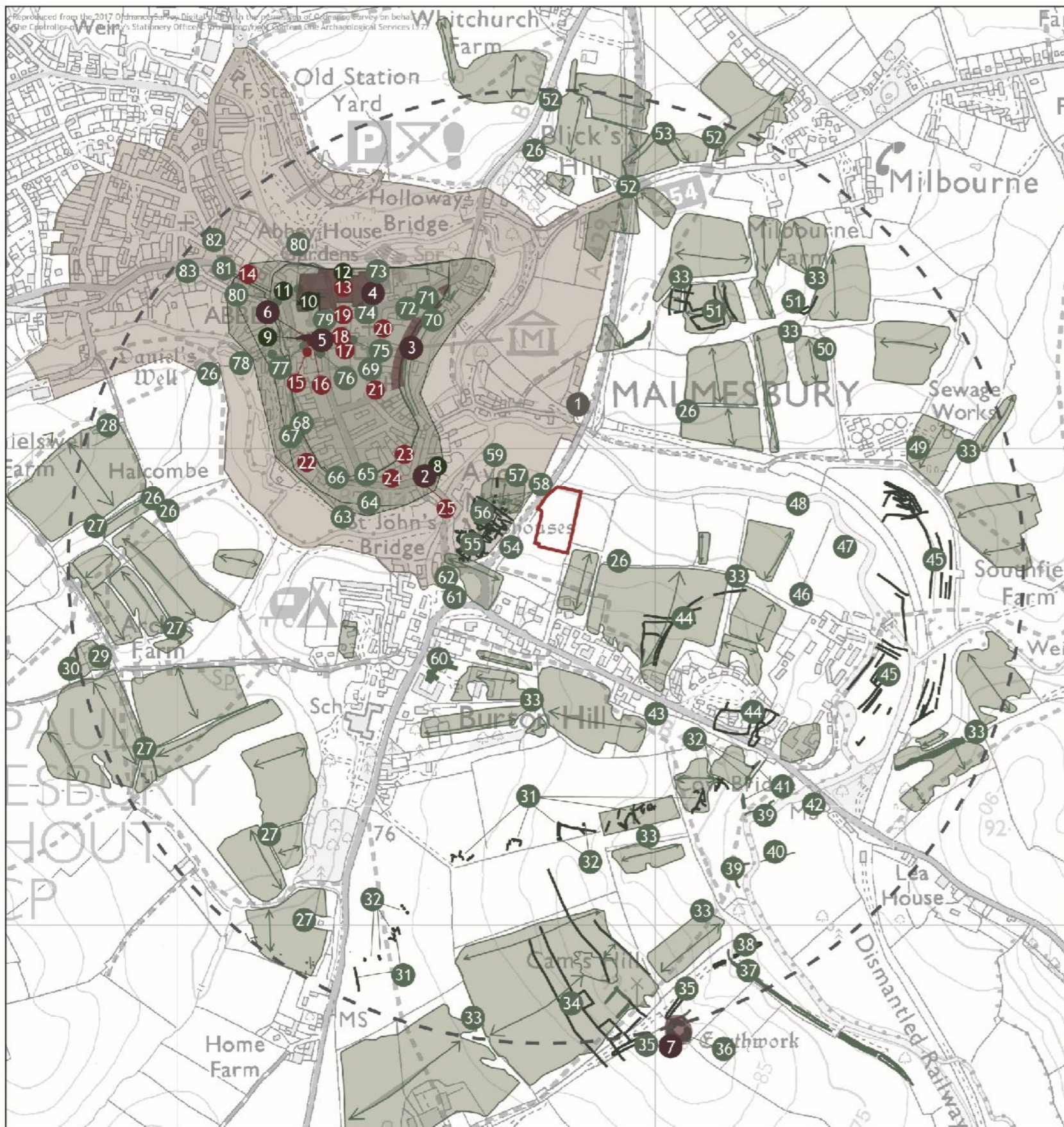


Figure 1. Site setting with geophysical interpretation & trench, feature & profile locations



**Wiltshire Council  
Historic Environment Record  
Monuments**

- 26. MW171324 C19 site of Outfarm
- MW166218 C19 site of Outfarm
- MW166219 C19 site of Outfarm
- MW166331 C19 site of Outfarm
- MW166332 C19 site of Outfarm
- MW166280 C19 site of Outfarm
- 27. MW172630 Medieval to late C19 ridge and furrow
- 28. MW166220 C19 outfarm
- 29. MW166213 C19 partially extant farmstead
- 30. MW15391 Medieval farmstead
- 31. MW175293 Undated ditches
- 32. MW175292 Undated pits
- 33. MW172631 Medieval to late C19 ridge and furrow
- 34. MW15433 Undated enclosure
- 35. MW172600 Medieval to late C19 plough headlands
- 36. MW15374 Medieval ringwork
- 37. MW15458 Undated linear ditch
- 38. MW172649 Medieval to late C19 hollow way
- 39. MW145005 Modern anti-tank cubes
- 40. MW172636 Post-medieval water meadow
- 41. MW172646 Medieval to late C19 lynchets or trackway
- 42. MW131751 Modern pillbox
- 43. MW131761 Modern pillbox
- 44. MW15436 Undated settlement
- 45. MW172637 Post-medieval water meadow
- 46. MW131763 Modern pillbox
- 47. MW163977 Modern anti-tank cubes
- 48. MW145004 Modern anti tank ditch
- 49. MW13674 Undated worked flint
- 50. MW15362 Roman pottery
- MW15408 Late Medieval pottery sherds
- 51. MW15437 Undated enclosure
- 52. MW172632 Medieval to late C19 ridge and furrow
- 53. MW15406 Medieval curvilinear feature
- MW13667 Post-medieval features
- 54. MW15397 Medieval coin
- 55. MW174583 Romano-British settlement
- 56. MW15359 Romano-British brooches
- 57. MW174585 Medieval/Post-medieval ridge and furrow
- 58. MW174584 Probable Romano-British pits
- 59. MW174586 Undated quarry
- 60. MW163658 Modern Malmesbury Hospital
- 61. MW15379 Medieval buckle and buckle plate
- 62. MW166246 C19 site of Priory House
- 63. MW15363 Malmesbury Saxon Town
- 64. MW15345 Iron Age hillfort
- 65. MW15372 Malmesbury medieval town
- MW164300 Saxon and medieval town defences
- 66. MW172591 C17 Postern at King's Wall
- 67. MW15410 Medieval rubble spreads
- 68. MW15347 Romano-British loomweights
- 69. MW15414 Post-medieval culverts and cobbled surface
- 70. MW13664 Post-medieval tower
- 71. MW175518 Iron Age quern stones
- 72. MW15412 Post-medieval clay pipe kiln
- 73. MW136705 Early Medieval Malmesbury Abbey and the Abbey Church of St Mary and St Aldhelm
- 74. MW15346 Roman hypocaust
- 75. MW13671 Post-medieval cobbled surface
- 76. MW15402 Medieval trackway
- 77. MW13675 Iron Age road, floor, earthwork bank and burials
- 78. MW15352 Roman pottery and coin
- MW15396 Medieval Posterne Mill
- MW15413 Post-medieval brewery and tannery
- 79. MW13672 Early Iron Age to early medieval burials
- MW174969 Medieval monastic cemetery
- MW174970 Medieval chapel
- 80. MW13673 Prehistoric burials
- 81. MW13676 Early medieval to medieval walls and pit
- 82. MW15415 Undated culvert and inhumation
- 83. MW13666 Post-medieval well

**Wiltshire Council  
Conservation Area**  
1. Malmesbury

**Historic England  
Scheduled Monuments**

- 2. 1005632 St John's Almshouses
- 3. 1004681 Town defences
- 4. 1010136 Benedictine monastery known as Malmesbury Abbey
- 5. 100560 Market cross
- 6. 1004682 St Paul's Church tower and site of church
- 7. 1021288 Ringwork on Cam's Hill

**Historic England  
Listed Buildings**

- Grade I**
- 8. 1269247 COURT HOUSE TO REAR OF NUMBER 27 AND ATTACHED WALL
- 9. 1269428 ST PAULS BELL TOWER
- 10. 1269316 ABBEY CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST ALDHELM
- 11. 1269521 THE OLD BELL HOTEL AND ATTACHED FRONT AREA WALLS AND RAILINGS
- Grade II\***
- 12. 1269325 ABBEY HOUSE AND ATTACHED REAR WALL
- Grade II**
- 13. 1269285 ARCH IN GARDEN TO SOUTH OF ABBEY HOUSE
- 14. 1269554 AVON HOUSE AND ATTACHED WALLS, PIERS AND RAILINGS
- 15. 1269452 8, GLOUCESTER STREET
- 16. 1269449 NUMBERS 3 AND 5 AND ATTACHED WALL
- 17. 1269304 9, OXFORD STREET
- 18. 1269303 NUMBER 6 AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS
- 19. 1269289 OLD BREWERY HOUSE AND ATTACHED GATEWAY, WALLS, PIERS AND RAILINGS
- 20. 1269271 TOWER HOUSE
- 21. 1269514 CROSS HAYES HOUSE AND ATTACHED WALL, RAILINGS AND GATE POSTS
- 22. 1269312 KINGS HOUSE AND ATTACHED GARDEN AND FRONT TERRACE WALLS AND RAILINGS
- 23. 1269487 CULVER HOUSE
- 24. 1269362 92, HIGH STREET
- 25. 1269276 ST JOHNS COURT



Project  
Land off A429, Malmesbury, Wiltshire

Title  
Heritage assets

Scale 1:10,000 at A3



Project code C1/DBA/17/AMW Figure No. 2

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Figure 2. Heritage assets within a 1km of the Site



Plate 1. Trench 1 (facing SSW; 1m scales)



Plate 2. Trench 2 (facing SE; 1m scales)



Plate 3. Trench 3 (facing SSW; 1m scales)



Plate 4. Trench 4 (facing SSW; 1m scales)



Plate 5. Trench 5 (facing SW; 1m scales)



Plate 6. F1 [5-503] (facing NE; 1m scale)

## Appendix 1: Context summary

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/DIAMETER	THICKNESS/DEPTH (m)
<b>Trench 1</b>									
5-100	Modern	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) friable silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA		5-101	25m	1.5m	0.20m
5-101	Modern	Layer	Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) friable silty clay with moderate angular limestone fragments <0.10m	5-100		5-102	25m	1.5m	0.30m
5-102	Geological	Layer	Natural - Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) firm clayey silt with frequent angular limestone fragments <0.20m - <0.50m	5-101		NA	25m	1.5m	>0.10m
<b>Trench 2</b>									
5-200	Modern	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) friable silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA		5-201	25m	1.5m	0.20m
5-201	Modern	Layer	Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) friable silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.10m	5-200		5-202	25m	1.5m	0.30m
5-202	Geological	Layer	Natural - Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) firm clayey silty sand with very occasional angular limestone fragments <0.20m	5-201		NA	25m	1.5m	>0.20m
<b>Trench 3</b>									
5-300	Modern	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) friable silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA		5-301	25m	1.5m	0.20m
5-301	Modern	Layer	Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) friable silty clay with moderate angular limestone fragments <0.10m	5-300		5-302	25m	1.5m	0.30m
5-302	Geological	Layer	Natural - Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) firm clayey silt with frequent angular limestone fragments <0.20m - <0.50m	5-301		NA	25m	1.5m	>0.10m
<b>Trench 4</b>									
5-400	Modern	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) friable silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA		5-401	25m	1.5m	0.20m
5-401	Modern	Layer	Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) friable silty clay with moderate angular limestone fragments <0.10m	5-400		5-402	25m	1.5m	0.30m
5-402	Geological	Layer	Natural - Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) firm clayey silt with frequent angular limestone fragments <0.20m - <0.50m	5-401		NA	25m	1.5m	>0.10m

Trench 5									
5-500	Modern	Layer	Topsoil - Dark brown (10 YR 3/3) friable silty clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	NA		5-501	25m	1.5m	0.20m
5-501	Modern	Layer	Subsoil - Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) friable silty clay with moderate angular limestone fragments <0.10m	5-500		5-502	25m	1.5m	0.30m
5-502	Geological	Layer	Natural - Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) firm clayey silt with frequent angular limestone fragments <0.20m - <0.50m	5-501		NA	25m	1.5m	>0.10m
5-503	Undated	Cut	Ditch - Linear aligned ESE-WNW with gentle concave sides and sloping base	5-504		5-502	0.5m	1m	0.05m
5-504	Undated	Fill	Ditch fill - yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) firm clay with occasional angular limestone fragments <0.05m	5-501		5-503	0.5m	1m	0.05m



Hillside : Hunger Hill : East Stour : Gillingham : Dorset : SP8 5JS  
1 Emperor Way : Exeter Business Park : Exeter : Devon : EX1 3QS

T: 01747 839851 : E: [mail@contextone.co.uk](mailto:mail@contextone.co.uk)

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