

**Landers Field
Abbeyfield School
Stanley Lane
Chippenham
Wiltshire**

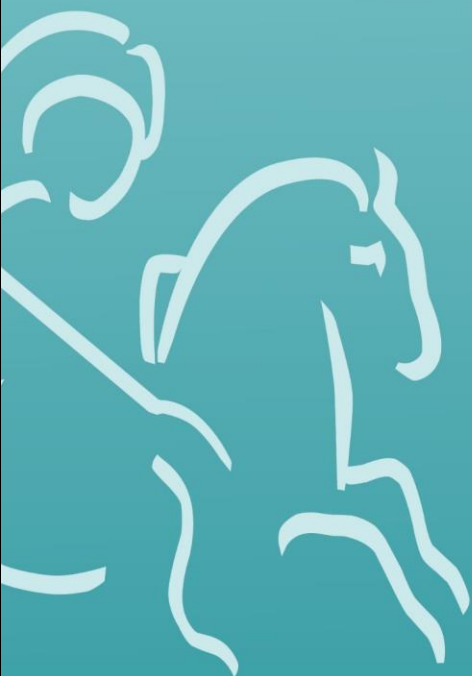
Archaeological Evaluation



for:
NVB Architects

CA Project: CR1396
CA Report: CR1396_1
Accession No.: CHIYH:02/2023

July 2023



**Landers Field
Abbeyfield School
Stanley Lane
Chippenham
Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: CR1396
CA Report: CR1396 _1
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A	5 July 2023	Christopher Leonard	Christian Day	First Issue	–	Steven Sheldon
B	6 July 2023	Christopher Leonard	Christian Day	LPA Issue	–	Steven Sheldon

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Cirencester Building 11 Cotswold Business Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771 022	Milton Keynes Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT t. 01908 564 660	Andover Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH t. 01264 347 630	Suffolk Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ t. 01449 900 120
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Landers Field, Abbeyfield School, Stanley Lane
Location:	Chippenham, Wiltshire
NGR:	393600 172414
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	5 to 9 June 2023
Planning reference:	PL/2023/01340
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Chippenham Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Accession Number:	CHIYH:02/2023
Site Code:	LFC 23

In June 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Landers Field, Chippenham, Wiltshire. A total of 11 trenches were excavated.

A single, abraded sherd of pottery of a broad Roman date was recovered as a residual find from a modern deposit identified within a trench excavated in the south-eastern part of the site.

Two slightly curving ditches, seemingly representing parts of a penannular anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey, were identified in a trench excavated in the north-western part of the site. Two small, abraded sherds of pottery of a late 12th to 15th-century date were recovered from one of these ditches; however, the possibility that these finds are intrusive should not be overlooked given their small size and abraded nature. The exact function of this feature remains unclear; however, it is currently considered most likely to represent a stock enclosure or similar agricultural feature rather than a more 'formal' structure due to the lack of evidence of associated postholes or other structural elements identified during the current works.

A number of medieval/post-medieval furrows and features relating to the modern allotment formally occupying the site were also identified in the remaining trenches.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In June 2023, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Landers Field, Chippenham, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: 393600 172414; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for NVB Architects.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the construction of new teaching accommodation, an assembly hall, carpark and landscaping for Abbeyfield School in Chippenham, which has been made to Wiltshire Council (WC; planning ref: PL/2023/01340).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Tim Havard, Assistant County Archaeologist, WC. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2023a) and approved by Tim Havard.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 1.5ha in extent. It lies on the northern side of Stanley Lane, on the south-eastern outskirts of Chippenham. The site currently comprises the eastern part of a larger field, which is bounded to the south-west by London Road, to the south-east by Stanley Lane, and to the north-east by Abbeyfield School. The site lies at approximately 64m AOD, and is broadly level.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, which formed in the Jurassic Period; no superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2023). The natural substrate, comprising compact yellow clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.22m and 0.43m below present ground level (bpgl) in all of the excavated trenches.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has previously been subject to Heritage Desk Based Assessment (HDBA; CA 2023) and geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys; MS 2021), the results of which are summarised below.

Prehistoric

- 2.2. The earliest recorded evidence for activity within the vicinity of the site dates to the Neolithic period and comprises an assemblage of worked flint, including a broken polished axe which was re-used as a 'pot-boiler', recovered c. 1km to the west of the site.
- 2.3. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2008 c. 670m to the north-east of the site identified two ring ditches of c. 10m in diameter, with a strong internal response potentially indicative of burning (AS 2008).

Roman

- 2.4. Evidence of widespread Roman agricultural and settlement activity has been identified between c. 500m and c. 1km to the south of the site at Forest Farm. Features included sub-circular and rectangular enclosures, a possible droveway, and field systems. The activity was dated to the 2nd to mid-3rd centuries with a small quantity of material dating to the earlier Roman period (ASE 2016).
- 2.5. Two Roman coins, one of the Emperor Vespasian, were recovered from findspots c. 450m to the southwest of the site.

Early medieval and medieval

- 2.6. The settlement of Chippenham, located c. 1.5km to the north-west of the site, has its origins in the early medieval period, and was a Saxon administrative centre by the 10th century AD. The Domesday Survey of 1086 described Chippenham as a large settlement of 177 households, putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded at this time. It was recorded that Chippenham included land for 102 ploughlands, extensive meadows, pasture, woodland, 12 mills and one church (Powell-Smith 2023).
- 2.7. The site is likely to have been situated within the agricultural hinterland of the nearby settlement of Chippenham in the medieval period and evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation has been identified extensively within and around the site from LiDAR Imagery and geophysical survey. Medieval strip field systems and possible settlement activity have also been identified south of New Leaze Farm, c. 850m to the north-east of the site.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.8. The pattern of land-use in the vicinity of the site most likely continued into the post-medieval period. By the time of the Third Edition OS Map of 1924, the site had been given over to allotments, divided by three pathways on north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east alignments. By the mid-20th century, the site was divided into two plots by a north-east/south-west aligned boundary, crossing the northern part of the site.

Geophysical Survey

- 2.9. The field in which the site is located was included within a wider geophysical survey that identified a number of weak positive linear, curvilinear and sub-rectangular anomalies (MS 2021). Anomalies identified within the site included a penannular anomaly of possible archaeological origin within the northern part of the site, and a number of rectilinear anomalies towards the south and east of the site. The latter were interpreted as of agricultural origin, and ridge and furrow was recorded on a north-east/south-west alignment. The site had a particularly enhanced magnetic background due to the presence of the garden allotments in the 20th century, which had the potential to obscure weaker, earlier anomalies present (MS 2021).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable WC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate the potential archaeological anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (MS 2021).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 11 trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2):
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Archaeological features were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.7. CA will make arrangements with Chippenham Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection under accession number CHIYH:02/2023. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A and details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.
- 5.2. The general stratigraphic sequence recorded across the site was broadly uniform. The natural geological substrate, comprising yellow clay, was identified at a depth of between 0.22m and 0.43m bpgl in all of the excavated trenches. This was overlain by mid yellow-brown clay-silt subsoil, measuring up to 0.1m in thickness, In Trenches 1-5, 7 and 10. In Trenches 6, 8, 9 and 11 no subsoil was present. The identified subsoil or natural substrate was overlain by a buried soil horizon, measuring up to 0.13 in thickness. This deposit contained fragments of coal and ash, along with modern pottery, glass and plastic and is therefore likely to represent a garden soil associated with the allotments that previously occupied the site (see *Archaeological Background* above). This soil horizon was subsequently sealed by topsoil and turf.
- 5.3. The ploughed out remains of broadly north-east/south-west aligned medieval/post-medieval furrows, previously identified by the geophysical survey (MS 2021), were identified cutting the subsoil or the natural substrate in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 9 and 10.
- 5.4. Features associated with former allotment plots were recorded in Trenches 2–10. These features appeared to represent a combination of plot boundaries and/or bedding/irrigation trenches and were characterised by similar compact, dark fills, containing frequent inclusions of coal, ceramic building material (CBM), modern pottery and glass. Excavation of a number of these features in Trenches 7, 8 and 10 revealed them to be shallow, with all being less than 0.1m in depth.
- 5.5. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified in Trenches 1 or 3–11. Trench 2 is described below.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.6. Ditch 204 (Fig. 3, section AA) was identified towards the north-western end of the trench. It measured 1.09m in width and 0.07m in depth and had gently sloping sides and a broad, rounded, base. It correlated closely to the northern part of a penannular anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey (MS 2021) and contained a single fill, 205, from which two small, abraded sherds of pottery of a late 12th to 15th-century date were recovered.

-
- 5.7. Ditch 206 (Fig. 3, section BB), seemingly representing the southern part of the same penannular geophysical anomaly, was identified in the central part of the trench. It measured 0.95m in width and 0.08m in depth and had a similar profile to ditch 204. It contained a single undated fill, 207, from which two small fragments of industrial waste of an indeterminate nature were recovered. The fill of this ditch was cut by a north-west/south-east aligned allotment feature which ran along the south-western side of the trench.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material, comprising pottery and industrial waste, was recovered by hand from a total of four deposits. Recording of this material was direct to an Excel spreadsheet, from which Appendix B, Table 1 is taken. The artefacts have been recorded by deposit and fragment/item count, weight, type and morphological characteristics according to each find category. The recording undertaken is in accordance with the ClfA finds Toolkit (ClfA 2021).

Pottery

- 6.2. A total of five sherds (32g) of pottery was hand recovered from three deposits consisting of two ditch fills and two buried soil layers. The pottery consists of Roman and medieval material and is well broken-up. Fabric codes used for recording are defined below (Appendix B, Table 1). For the Roman material this matches the coding for the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).
- 6.3. A single, heavily abraded, sherd of Oxford red-slipped ware (OXF RS) was recovered from buried soil layer 1001. The vessel form is identifiable as a (Young) Type C51 flanged bowl which imitates samian form 38 and dates to the mid 3rd to 4th-century (Young 1977, 160).
- 6.4. A total of four bodysherds in Lacock/Nash Hill fabric (LNH, three sherds, 7g) and a quartz and flint tempered ware, possibly of Kennet Valley type (KEN, one sherd, 6g), was recovered from ditch 204 (fill 205) and buried soil layer 801. These fabric types were produced between the late 12th to 15th-century date. All sherds were small and abraded.

Industrial Waste

- 6.5. Two small pieces of industrial waste, weighing 2g, were recorded from undated ditch 206 (fill 207) and are from indeterminate industrial or other high temperature processes.

Summary

- 6.6. A small artefactual assemblage was recorded from the evaluation. The single sherd of Roman pottery is probably redeposited but may indicate some low level activity of this period in the area of the site. The few sherds of medieval pottery similarly are indicative of activity of low intensity in this period.

Further work and selection strategy

- 6.7. The finds have been recorded to the appropriate standard and no further work is required. Should further fieldwork result from the evaluation which requires additional reporting, the material described here should be integrated. The industrial waste from undated ditch 206 can be discarded, however the remaining material should be retained.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. The evaluation identified two slightly curving ditches, seemingly representing parts of a penannular anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey (MS 2021), in a trench excavated in the north-western part of the site. A number of medieval/post-medieval furrows and modern allotment features were also identified in the remaining trenches.
- 7.2. The results of the evaluation show a good correlation with the results of the preceding geophysical survey (MS 2021), with only a small number of additional features being identified during the evaluation, all of which pertained to the later use of the site as allotments. A small number of the allotment features identified by the geophysical survey were not present in the trenches (e.g. those identified in Trench 11); however excavation of features of this nature in other trenches indicated that they were extremely shallow and it is likely that in some cases the features were not deep enough to cut the natural substrate, existing only as features within the topsoil.

Roman

- 7.3. A single, heavily abraded, sherd of pottery of mid 3rd to 4th-century AD date was recovered from a buried soil horizon identified in Trench 10. Given the presence of

modern pottery and glass within this deposit the Roman material is considered to be residual, and it therefore adds little to our understanding of activity in the vicinity of the site during this period.

?Medieval

- 7.4. Ditch 204, partially exposed in Trench 2, contained two small, abraded sherds of pottery of a late 12th to 15th-century date; however, the possibility that these finds are intrusive should not be overlooked given their small size and abraded nature. This ditch appears to correlate closely to part of a penannular anomaly identified by the preceding geophysical survey (MS 2021). A further ditch, 206, also identified in this trench, similarly appears to form part of the same anomaly, although it remained artefactually undated. Given the small quantity of dating material recovered from this feature, and its limited exposure within the excavated trench, its exact function remains unclear; however, its slightly oval form and the presence of two potential entrances/gaps in the south-west and north-east of the feature (as identified by the geophysical survey) suggests that it may represent a stock enclosure or similar agricultural feature rather than a more 'formal' structure. This interpretation is further supported by the lack of evidence of associated postholes or other structural elements identified during the current works.

Medieval/Post-medieval

- 7.5. The ploughed out remains of probable medieval/post-medieval furrows, were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 4, 6, 9 and 10 and the presence of these features confirm that the site is likely to have been situated within the agricultural hinterland of Chippenham in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Noel Boothroyd, Christopher Leonard, Sofia Sunnervik and Alistair Thomson. This report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds report was written by Claire Collier-Jones. The report illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Christian Day and Steven Sheldon.

9. REFERENCES

- AS (Archaeological Surveys) 2008 *Land East of Chippenham. Magnetic Susceptibility and Magnetometry Survey*. Ref: **2008.139**
- ASE (Archaeology South-East) 2016 *Evaluation on Land at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire*. Report ref. **2016140**
- British Geological Survey 2023 *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> Accessed 12 June 2023
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2023a *Landers Field, Abbeyfield School, Stanley Lane, Chippenham, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2023b *Landers Field, Abbeyfield School, Stanley Lane, Chippenham, Wiltshire: Heritage Desk Based Assessment*, CA Report: **CA1277_1**
- ClfA 2021 ClfA Finds reporting toolkit <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> (accessed June 2023)
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Magnitude Surveys 2021 *Geophysical Survey Report for Future Chippenham Proposals: Reporting Zone 3* Magnitude Surveys Ref: **MSST732**
- Tomber. R. and Dore. J. 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*. London. MOLaS Monograph 2
- Young, C.J. 1977 *Oxfordshire Roman Pottery*. Oxford. British Archaeological Reports. 43

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.1	
1	101	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.08	
1	102	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.1	
1	103	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.23	
2	201	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.07	
2	202	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.09	
2	203	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
2	204	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear in plan. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	>30	>1.8	0.07	
2	205	Fill	204	Ditch fill	Light orange brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones	>1.8	1.09	0.07	LC12-C15
2	206	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear in plan. Gently sloping sides and rounded base	>1.8	0.95	0.08	
2	207	Fill	206	Ditch fill	Light orange brown sandy silt. Occasional small stones	>1.8	0.95	0.08	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.16	
3	301	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.1	
3	302	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.1	
3	303	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.17	
4	401	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.07	
4	402	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.09	
4	403	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.17	
5	501	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.08	
5	502	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.07	
5	503	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.12	
6	601	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.1	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.16	
7	701	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.1	
7	702	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.08	
7	703	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.24	
8	801	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.1	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.28	
9	901	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.13	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.21	
10	1001	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.09	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	>30	>1.8	0.29	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot date
11	1101	Layer		Buried soil	Dark yellow brown sandy silt. Common charcoal, coal and CBM. Modern pottery and glass noted	>30	>1.8	0.08	
11	1102	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	>30	>1.8	0.06	
11	1103	Layer		Natural	Yellow clay	>30	>1.8		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

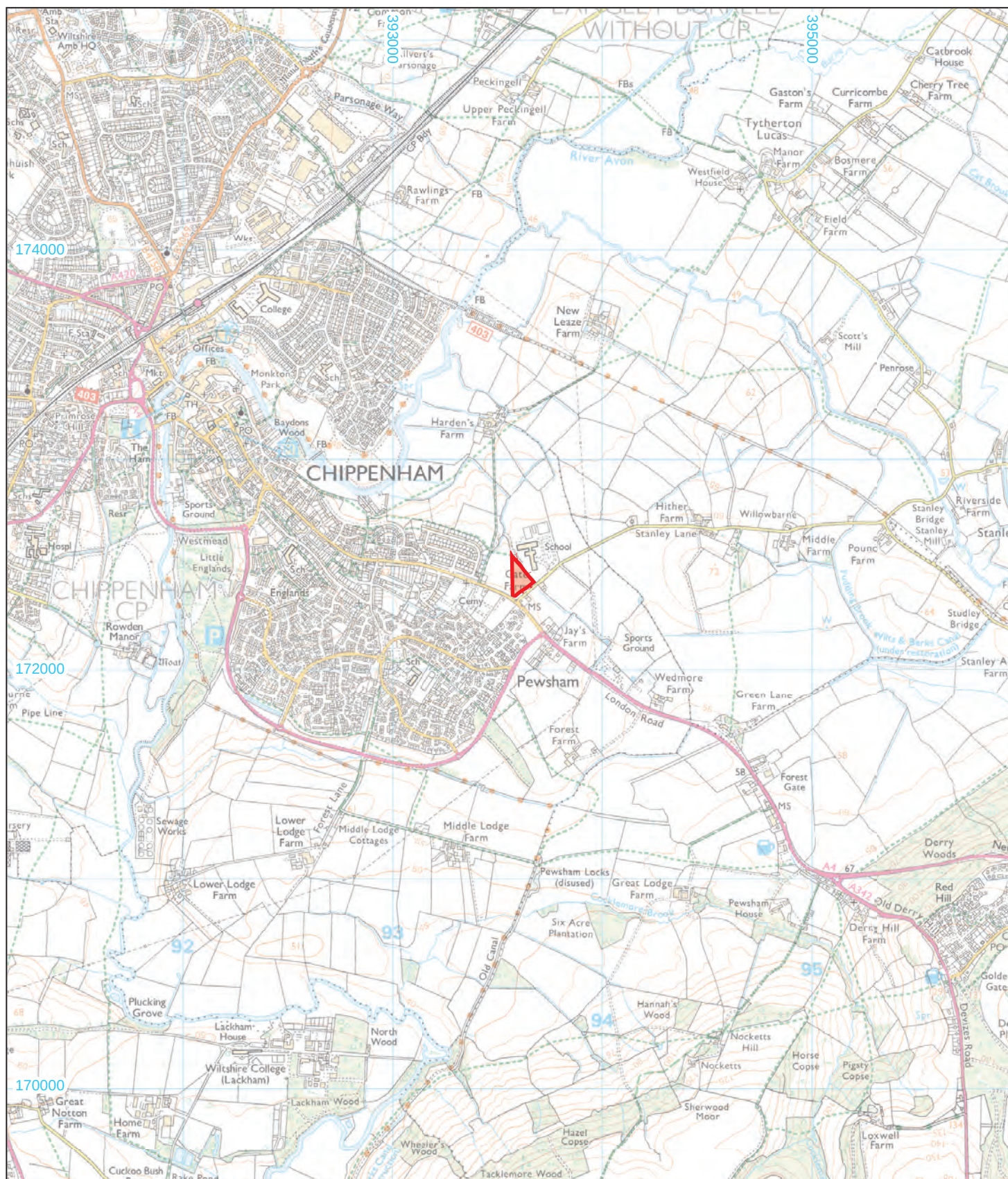
Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Material	Fabric Code*	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
205	Pottery	LNH	Lacock/Nash Hill	2	1	LC12-C15
207	Industrial Waste		indeterminate industrial processes	2	2	-
801	Med Pottery	KEN	poss. Kennet Valley	1	6	LC12-C15
	Med Pottery	LNH	Lacock/Nash Hill	1	6	
1001	RB Pottery	OXF RS	Oxford Red-slipped ware. Young Type C51	1	19	MC3-C4

*codes in bold match with NRFRC types (Tomber and Dore 1998)

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Landers Field, Abbeyfield School, Stanley Lane, Chippenham, Wiltshire	
Short description	In June 2023, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Landers Field, Chippenham, Wiltshire. A total of 11 trenches were excavated. A single, abraded sherd of pottery of a broad Roman date was recovered as a residual find from a modern deposit identified within a trench excavated in the south-eastern part of the site. Two slightly curving ditches, seemingly representing parts of a penannular anomaly identified by a preceding geophysical survey, were identified in a trench excavated in the north-western part of the site. Two small, abraded sherds of pottery of a late 12th to 15th-century date were recovered from one of these ditches; however, the possibility that these finds are intrusive should not be overlooked given their small size and abraded nature. The exact function of this feature remains unclear; however, it is currently considered most likely to represent a stock enclosure or similar agricultural feature rather than a more 'formal' structure due to the lack of evidence of associated postholes or other structural elements identified during the current works. A number of medieval/post-medieval furrows and features relating to the modern allotment formally occupying the site were also identified in the remaining trenches.	
Project dates	5 to 9 June 2023	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2023) Geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Chippenham, Wiltshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	1.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	393600 172414	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Christian Day	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content:
Physical	Chippenham Museum/ CHIYH:02/2023	Pottery, industrial waste
Paper	Chippenham Museum/ CHIYH:02/2023	Context sheets, trench recording forms, photographic registers
Digital	Chippenham Museum/ CHIYH:02/2023 Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2023 <i>Landers Field, Chippenham, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report CR1396_1		



 Site boundary

0 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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

PROJECT TITLE

Landers Field, Chippenham, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY RW
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY CL
PROJECT NO. CR1396
DATE 19/06/2023
SCALE @A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Allotment feature
- Furrow
- Services buffer

- Geophysical survey results
(Magnitude Surveys 2021)
- Survey boundary
 - Possible archaeology (strong)
 - Possible archaeology (weak)
 - Agricultural (strong)
 - Agricultural (weak)
 - Agricultural (trend)
 - Magnetic disturbance
 - Ridge and furrow (trend)
 - Ferrous (spike)

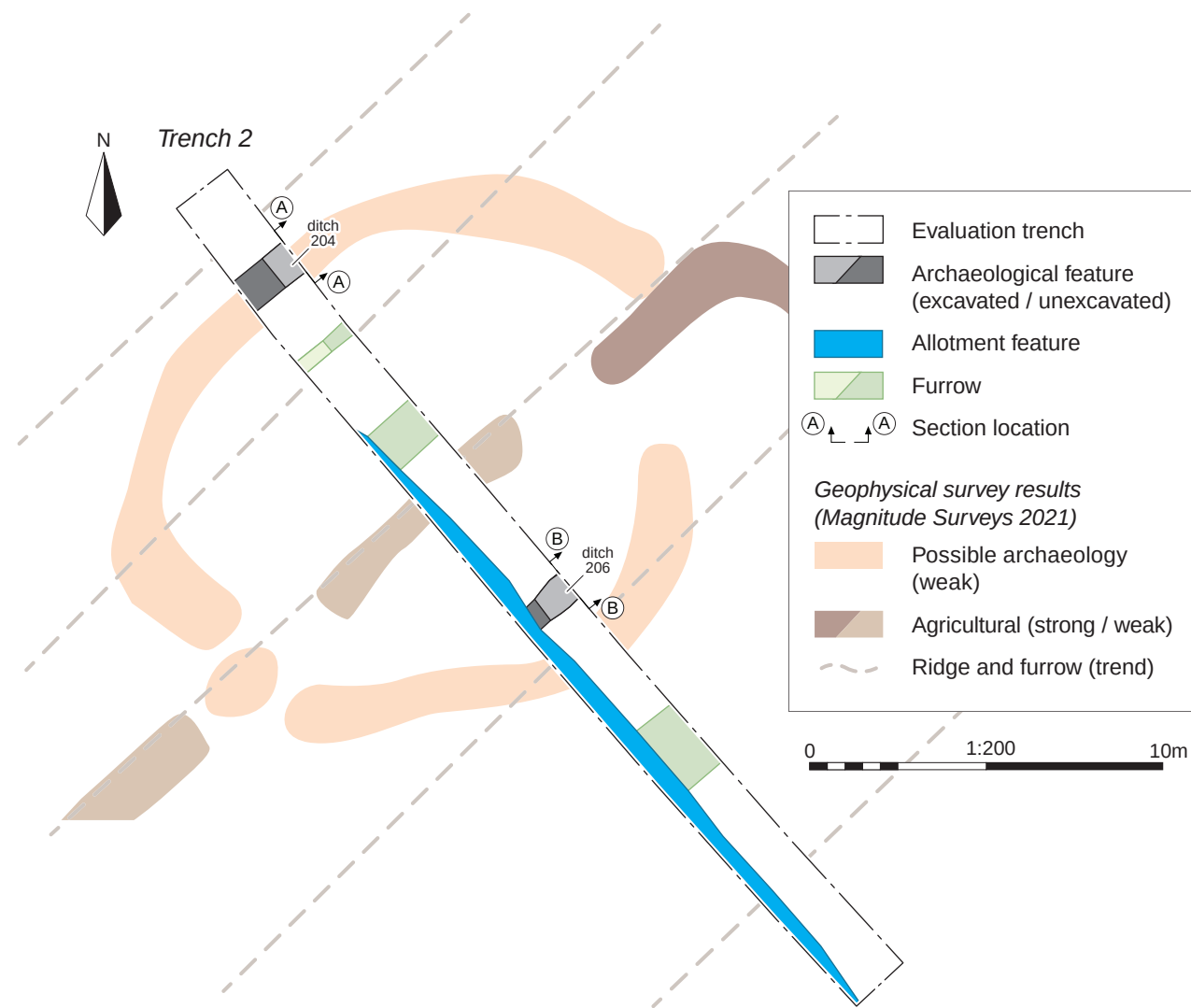


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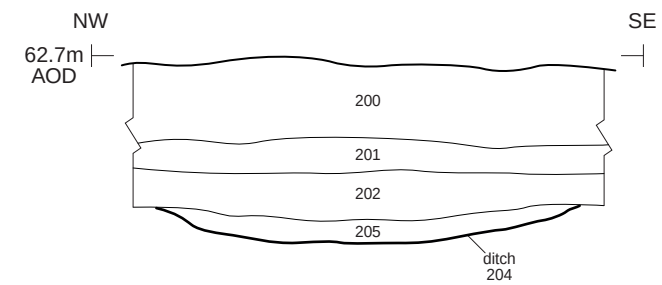
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Landers Field, Chippenham, Wiltshire

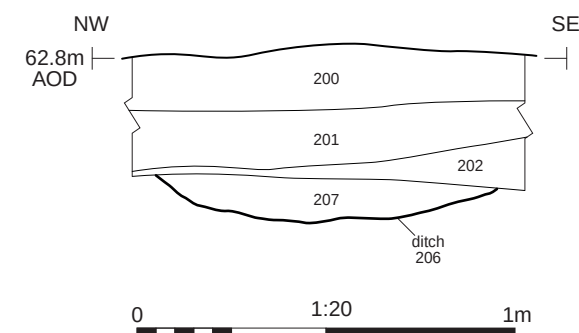
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing identified archaeological features and geophysical survey results



Section AA



Section BB



Ditch 204, looking north-east (1m scale)



Ditch 206, looking north-east (1m scale)

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Cotswold Archaeology

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

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan, sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY DJB
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FIGURE NO.
3



Allotment feature in Trench 7, looking north-west (1m scale)



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

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: photograph

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 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **19/06/2023**
 APPROVED BY **CL** SCALE@A4 **NA**

FIGURE NO.

4

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Cotswold Business Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

