

WILTSHIRE

Kennet

1 /658 (B.46.8002)

SU 18906920

MARLBOROUGH***A Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment at Marlborough, Wiltshire.***

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants Normanton-on-Trent : John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, 2000, 24 pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

The desk-based assessment identified that prehistoric evidence had been found 500m east and 2 Roman roads met 2km east of the site. Marlborough was not mentioned in any surviving Anglo-Saxon charters, but Saxon pottery had been found to the west of the site. The town was first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and appeared to be a royal estate and the meeting place of the 1268 parliament. The medieval priory of Carmelites was founded in 1316AD. Industries relating to tanning were known to have existed by the 15th century and a huge fire, connected to this industry was believed to have occurred in the mid-17th century. Properties were destroyed during the Civil War. Archaeological excavation revealed some medieval remains. It was recommended that further evaluations were carried out before development. [Au(abr)]

1 /659 (B.46.8000)

SU 11106830

WEST KENNET FARM BUILDINGS, WEST KENNETT, AVEBURY***West Kennet Farm Buildings, West Kennet, Avebury, wiltshire: An archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.***

Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Services Trowbridge : Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Service, 2000,

Work undertaken by: County Archaeological Services

The assessment identified that the site lay within the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site. Although no known Scheduled Monuments lay within the actual site, two Scheduled areas lay immediately adjacent and it was likely that the new access to the site would cross at least one of these areas. The archaeological potential was extremely high and previous excavations had revealed good survival, even beneath disturbed surfaces. It was possible that prehistoric remains might survive. Furthermore, a number of Listed farm buildings were present within the site boundaries. The assessment identified that any developments would damage archaeological remains and would probably alter the settings of the Listed Buildings. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO, PM**North Wiltshire**

1 /660 (B.46.6500)

ST 99807110

9-11 HIGH STREET, CALNE***Land to The Rear of 9-11 High Street, Calne, Wiltshire: An Archaeological Assessment***

Thomas, A Kemble : Cotswold Archaeological Trust, 2000, 21pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cotswold Archaeological Trust

During the course of the assessment no sites or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded from within the study area. However, consultation of documentary and cartographic archives identified that the study area lay in close proximity to a Bronze Age burial and just to the north of the Anglo-

Saxon town of Calne. The recovery of Romano-British potsherds from a site 80 metres to the south also suggested that the study area may lie within an area of activity dating to that period. [Au(abr)]

1 /661 (B.46.6001)

ST 92107310

FLOWERS YARD, CHIPPENHAM

Flowers Yard, Chippenham, Wiltshire. Archaeological Assessment (Report No. 001259)

Thomas, A Kemble : Cotswold Archaeological Trust, 2000, 23pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cotswold Archaeological Trust

The assessment was undertaken in order to provide data on the archaeological implications of any development within the application area. No sites or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded from within the study area with the exception of two Listed buildings. A tall brick-built chimney stack and an associated 19th century tannery existed within the study area. Consultation of documentary and cartographic archives had identified that the study area lay within the Anglo-Saxon and medieval core of Chippenham. A previous archaeological evaluation just to the north of the study area had identified medieval remains and it was possible that remains of this period and earlier may have extended into the study area. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /662 (B.46.6000)

SU 11209320

LAND AT CALCUTT, CRICKLADE

Land at Calcutt, Cricklade, Wiltshire. Archaeological Assessment (Report No. 00129)

Collard, M & Coleman, L Kemble : Cotswold Archaeological Trust, 2000, 29pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cotswold Archaeological Trust

The report assessed the impact and effect on archaeology by the proposed construction of the A419 Calcutt Access Roads scheme. The Roman road, Ermine Street, ran through the centre of the study area. The village of Calcutt had documented medieval origins and sherds of unstratified medieval pottery had been recovered from within it. Earthworks resulting from ridge and furrow cultivation dating to the medieval and/or early post-medieval periods were identified within the development area around the village and formed part of a wider medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape. A single linear cropmark, of probable post-medieval date, was identified on aerial photographs running across the development area. The wider area around the proposed development contained a variety of prehistoric, Romano-British and later archaeological features, recorded in the local SMR. These included prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval settlement at Eysey Manor Farm and Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon activity at Kingshill farm and within the town of Cricklade. Two Listed buildings lay within the study area but neither would be adversely affected by the proposed development. Construction of the access roads and associated services would have a slight overall negative effect on the archaeology resource of the study area. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO, MD, UD

1 /663 (B.46.6504)

ST 99507150

QUAMERFORD MILL, CALNE

Quemerford Mill, Calne, Wiltshire: Archaeological Assessment

Cotswold Archaeological Trust Kemble : Cotswold Archaeological Trust, 2000, 20pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cotswold Archaeological Trust

No summary available

Salisbury

1 /664 (B.46.6002)

SP 13303040

LAND AT OLD MANOR HOSPITAL, WILTON ROAD, SALISBURY*Report on an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at Old Manor Hospital, Wilton Road, Salisbury (DTS 12)*Chandler, J Southampton : Southern Archaeological Services Ltd, 2000, 37pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Southern Archaeological Services Ltd

The assessment was undertaken of the known history and archaeology of that part of the Old Manor Hospital lying south of the Wilton Road, using documentary sources held in various archives. The assessment showed that the archaeological potential for the site was low, due to extensive brick making activities. Three Listed Buildings lay within the study area. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /665 (B.46.6502)

SU 14922962

ST MARY'S HOUSE, SALISBURY COLLEGE*St Mary's House, Salisbury College, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching Brief and Desk-Based Assessment (2000/047)*Morse, R Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2000, 22pp, figs tabs, refs
Work undertaken by: Wessex Archaeology

The assessment revealed that no archaeologically significant entries had been recorded on the site, although eight entries for finds/sites had been recorded as lying within 200 metres of the site boundary. These included Palaeolithic hand axes, traces of a medieval church, the town's defences, a medieval coin and crucible, and post-medieval dumped material. Documentary and cartographic sources suggested that the main building development on the site occurred during the 19th century with the construction of the Roman Catholic school.[Au(abr)]