

8 Small Finds Assessment

The range of artefacts recorded as 'small finds' suggest a variety of activities on or close to the Castle Field area of Calne from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period, but the majority of small finds came from the post-medieval period. A record of these finds can be located in this report, which also includes specialist reports.

Artefacts were recovered from all trenches but the highest numbers of finds came from trenches 2, 3 and 5.

All finds have been cleaned (with the exception of the metalwork, daub and painted plaster) and have been subject to limited remedial conservation on site where necessary, and were packed, bagged or boxed according to material; all the small finds were labelled and allocated a unique reference number (S/f).

Other bulk finds such as pottery, glass, clay pipes, CBM, worked stone and animal bones were washed/dried and bagged together, and have been quantified by material type within each context. A specialist subjected these bulk finds to a more in-depth analysis at a later date.

Subsequent to quantification, all small find have been photographed in order to gain an overall idea of the range of types present, their condition and their potential date range. This photographic record can be located in the project archives.

All small finds have been deposited with 'The Wiltshire Heritage Museum' Devizes, Wiltshire. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the accession number 2011.2

Table 3 shows the small find and Museum accession numbers, a brief description, material, period, trench and their context numbers.

8.1 Small Finds

Table 3

Small finds no.	Accession no. 2011.2.	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
1	51	Flint scraper	Flint	Post Neolithic	T1 10
2	43	Flint scraper	Flint	Neolithic	T3 10
3	32	Cloth seal	Lead	Post Med	T3 10
4	62	Thimble	Iron	Post Med	T3 10
5	96	Pistol shot/musket ball	Lead	Post Med	T1 10
6	29	Flint scraper	Flint	Late Neo/EBA	T1 40
7	79	Glass bottle neck	Glass	Post Med	T3 20
8	11	Green cut glass jewel	Glass	Post Med	T3 100
9	10	Token	Lead	Post Med	T3 100
10	23	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 100
11	22	Button	Copper alloy	Med	T3 100
12	19	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 60
13	71	Encaustic floor tile	Clay	Med	T3 100
14	66	Pin	Steel	Post Med	T3 120
15	57	Lock plate	Copper alloy +brass	Post Med	T3 160
16	3	Coin – William III Farthing	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 270
17	35	Cuff or clothes link	Copper alloy	Post Med	T2 10
18	69	Ball	?Stone	??	T3 40
19	91	Ring fitting	Iron	Post Med	T3 260
20	97	Painted wall plaster	Plaster	Med	T3 130
21	14	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 120

Small finds no.	Accession no. 2011.2.	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
22	21	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T2 20
23	12	Ring (finger)	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 30
24	4	Coin – Willm.III half-crown	Silver	Post Med	T2 20
25	90	Decorated bone	Bone	Bronze Age	T2 20
26	24	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T2 10
27	60	Spur	Iron	Post Med	T2 10
28	82	Lead fragment	Lead	Post Med	Unstratified
29	47	Shoe buckle	Copper alloy	Post Med	T2 Unstrat.
30	58	Copper alloy sheet	Copper alloy	Post Med	T1 Unstrat.
31	49	Brooch or belt fitting	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 Unstrat.
32	20	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 340
33	40	Fragment of decorated disc	Tin	Post Med	T2 20
34	55	Thimble	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 20
35	65	Copper alloy sheet	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 200
36	74	Lead fragment	Lead	RB	T3 Unstrat.
37	1	Coin – Charles I farthing	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 Unstrat.
38	64	Painted wall plaster x 2	Plaster	RB	T3 340
39	63	Painted wall plaster x 6	Plaster	RB	T3 320
40	30	Flint blade	Flint	Late Neo/EBA	T3 260
41	73	Lead fragment	Lead	Med	T1 40
42	28	Button or stud	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 340
43	9	Token	Lead	Post Med	T3 Unstrat.
44	5	Coin 4 th century	Copper alloy	RB	T2 150

Small finds no.	Accession no. 2011.2.	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
45	2	Coin	Copper alloy	RB	T3 340
46	8	Token	Lead	Post Med	T1 10
47	7	Token	Lead	Post Med	T1 10
48	16	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T1 10
49	31	Stud end	Copper alloy	Post Med	T1 10
50	75	Lead fragment	Lead	Post Med	T1 10
51	61	Iron fragment knife handle	Iron	Post Med	T1 10
52	50	Strap fitting	Copper alloy	Post Med	T1 10
53	94	Bone knife handle	Bone	Saxon	T3 Unstrat.
54	13	Button	Shell	Post Med	T3 10
55	68	Stone floor tile	Stone	Post Med	T3 50
56	95	Spindle whorl	Stone	Med	T3 190
57	15	Brooch (2 fragments)	Copper alloy	RB	T2 90
58	87	Bone handle + remains of iron blade	Bone/iron	Post Med	T3 20
59	78	Bone tally or chopped animal bone	Bone	Post Med	T3 140
60	36	Lead button or gaming counter	Lead	Med	T3 110
61	83	Lead token (oval)	Lead	RB	T2 50
62	88	Stud head	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 20
63	84	Lead pot mend + pottery	Lead	RB	T3 320
64	59	Hob nails	Iron	RB	T3 320
65	18	Button	Tin	Post Med	T2 20
66	39	Stopper	Tin	Post Med	T6 20

Small finds no.	Accession no. 2011.2.	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
67	80	Painted wall plaster	Plaster	RB	T5 80
68	92	Glazed floor tile	Clay	Med	T2 40
69	93	Steelyard weight	Lead	Lead	T5 80
70	76	Honing stone	Stone	Med	T6 20
71	6	Token	Copper alloy	Med	T5 30
72	42	Shoe buckle	Copper alloy	Post Med	T6 60
73	27	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T5 20
74	151	Worked stone	Stone	Med	T6 20
75	77	13 Tesserae	Stone	RB	T5 80
76	89	3 Tesserae	Clay	RB	T5 80
77	67	Stone tile	Stone	Med	T6 60
78	72	Fragment of encaustic tile	Clay	Med	T2 100
79	48	Harness fitting	Copper alloy	Post Med	T6 20
80	41	Shoe buckle fragment	Copper alloy	Post Med	T6 60
81	81	Musket ball	Lead	Post Med	T5 20
82	26	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T5 20
83	25	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T5 20
84	86	Lead pot mend and pottery	Lead	RB	T5 80
85	17	Button	Silver plated	Post Med	T6 20
86	98	Sexfoil mount	Lead/tin	Med	T3 20
87	99	Coin – 3 rd century radiate	Copper alloy	RB	MD Unstrat.
88	100	Coin – 4 th century (Constans?)	Copper alloy	RB	MD Unstrat.

Small finds no	Accession no. 2011.2	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
89	101	Coin – 4 th century (Valens)	Copper alloy	RB	MD Unstrat.
90	102	Coin – 4 th century (House of Valent.)	Copper alloy	RB	MD Unstrat
91	103	Copper alloy wire bent into a circle	Copper alloy	Unknown	MD Unstrat.
92	104	Disc –jetton or trade token?	Copper alloy	Med.	MD Unstrat.
93	105	Misshapen disc – jetton/trade token?	Copper alloy	Med.	MD Unstrat.
94	106	Trade token or cloth seal	Lead	Med.	MD Unstrat.
95	107	Misshapen disc – trade token or cloth seal	Lead	Med	MD Unstrat.
96	108	Button fragment 30mm+ diameter	Copper alloy	Modern	MD Unstrat.
97	109	Button 27mm diameter	Copper alloy	Post Med.	MD Unstrat.
98	110	Button 22mm diameter	Copper alloy	Modern	MD Unstrat.
99	111	Button 18mm diameter	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.
100	112	Button 18mm diameter	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.
101	113	Button or stud head	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.
102	114	Button 14mm diameter	Copper alloy “brassed”	Modern	MD Unstrat.
103	115	Button 14mm diameter	Copper alloy	Modern	MD Unstrat.
104	116	Button or stud head	Copper alloy	Modern	MD Unstrat.
105	117	Lead sphere ?musket ball	Lead	Post Med.	MD Unstrat.
106	118	Lead object sub-spherical	Lead	Post Med.	MD Unstrat.
107	119	Metal cone	Non-ferrous metal	Post Med.	MD Unstrat.
108	120	Chain link	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.
109	121	Fragment of copper alloy sheet	Copper alloy	Unknown	MD Unstrat.
110	122	Curved bar	Non-ferrous metal	Modern	MD Unstrat.

Small finds no	Accession no. 2011.2	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
111	123	Lead fragment (waterproofing?)	Lead	Med.	MD Unstrat.
112	138	Verwood potsherd	Pottery	Post Med	T2 10
113	126	3 Saxon potsherds	Pottery	Saxon	T2 130
114	127	6 Bronze Age potsherds	Pottery	Bronze Age	T3 180
115	128	2 Iron Age potsherds	Pottery	Iron Age	T2 130
116	129	Medieval potsherd - applied cordon	Pottery	Medieval	T2 130
117	130	Saxon potsherd grass tempered	Pottery	Saxon	T3 210
118	131	3 Laverstock type potsherds	Pottery	Med	T2A 70
119	132	2 sherds Black Burnished Ware	Pottery	RB	T2 80
120	133	2 sherds mortaria Oxfordshire	Pottery	RB	T2 90
121	134	3 sherds Norman pottery	Pottery	Med	T2 80
122	135	3 sherds Samian ware	Pottery	RB	T3 350
123	34	Flint blade	Flint	Meso/Early Neo.	T3 130
124	53	Multi-notch flint scraper	Flint	Early Neolithic	Unstratified
125	70	Floor tile fragments x 2	Stone	Post Med	T2 50
126	85	Lead token (rectangular)	Lead	RB	T3 350
127	44	Flint core	Flint	Meso/Early Neo.	T6 60
128	56	Copper alloy fragment	Copper alloy	Post Med	T3 20
129	136	2 sherds New Forest pottery	Pottery	RB	T3 320
130	137	3 sherds Donyatt pottery	Pottery	Post Med	T3 Unstrat.
131	139	3 sherds Minety pottery	Pottery	Med	T2 150
132	140	2 sherds Scratched ware pottery	Pottery	Med	T5 40
133	141	Bromham Area ware pottery	Pottery	Post Med	T3 210

Small finds no	Accession no. 2011.2	Description	Material	Period	Trench/context
134	142	6 sherds Bristol slipware pottery	Pottery	Post Med	T1 30
135	143	Glazed stoneware sherd	Pottery	Post Med	T2 10
136	45	Flint blade	Flint	Neolithic	T1 40
137	144	3 sherds ?Nash Hill pottery	Pottery	Post Med	T5 30
138	145	Sherd of Savernake ware	Pottery	RB	T5 80
139	146	Sherd of Amphora Spanish Dressel 20	Pottery	RB	T2 80
140	147	Fragment of glass with letter 'A'	Glass	Med	Unstrat.
141	148	Glass fragments, a few with lettering	Glass	Med	Unstrat.
142	149	2 fragments of Venetian glass	Glass	Post Med	T3 20
143	150	Piece of glazing lead	Lead	Med	T2 90
144	155	Spectacle (double looped) buckle	Copper alloy	15 th /16 th Century	T2 Unstrat.
145	156	Hexagonal mount-sun burst pattern	Copper alloy	Post Med?	T2 Unstrat.
146	157	Square intricately patterned mount	Copper alloy	Post Med or Saxon?	T2 Unstrat.
147	158	Ring	Gold	20 th Century	T8 Unstrat
148	159	Shoe Buckle	Copper alloy	Med	T8 11
149	160	Button	Copper alloy	Post Med	T7 10
150	161	Three-toed foot/stand	Fe/Alloy	Post Med	T7 10
151	162	Widow came with Fragment of glass	Lead	Med	T3 13
152	152	3 Sherds of green glazed and decorated pottery	Pottery	Med	T2 70
153	153	19, pieces of plain Tesserae	Stone	RB	T5 80
154	154	Stone floor tiles	Stone	Med	T5 Unstrat.

8.2 Bone Objects



Plate 33, The HER lists 2 unlocated Anglo-Saxon records for the Calne area. This fieldwork will increase the number to 3, with the discovery of one side of a late Saxon decorated bone handle s/f 53, T3 (U/S). The iron rivet that held the two pieces of the handle together is still *in-situ*.



Plate 34, S/f 58 Bone Handle with the remains of an iron knife blade still in situ trench 3 (140) Post -medieval

8.3 Buttons Report

A total of nineteen buttons were found, the majority of which were plain, an exception being that shown in Plate 35.

Plate 35, C17 Three part die stamped button with wire loop missing



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The plain buttons were various sizes most with smooth flat faces. One has makers' information *TREBLE GILT: STANDARD COLOUR* on the reverse. Some still have their attachment loops (Plate 35)

Plate 35, Plain Buttons



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8.4 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 478 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 19.468kg were collected from 61 contexts, and a further 41 – 1648kg were classed as unstratified - see Table 4.

The assemblage was quantified (number and weight) by fabric and form by using the author's personal reference collection.

Bricks and tile fragments from the late medieval or early post-medieval date dominated this assemblage, but the collection also contained items dating from the Roman period, which included fragments of brick, floor and roof tiles, box flue tiles, kiln wasters and tesserae.

Romano-British

The Roman material comprises pieces of wasters from kilns, box flue tiles, and floor and roof tiles recovered from several contexts. It was also noted that several pieces of tesserae made from red tiles and other ceramic fabrics were found; this possibly indicates that a substantially constructed Romano-British building once existed on the site.



Plate 36, S/f 75/76 -Tesserae, trench 5 (50)

Medieval

Peg and plain roof tiles were present. These date from the 13th century onward and were used throughout the medieval and into the post medieval period.

Four pieces of brick were recovered; their sizes indicate a date from the 14th or 15th century. This type of brick may also be a 'wall tile', which could have been used as infilling for a timber-framed building.

Roof tiles were the most frequent by fragment count and include pieces in a variety of colours from red to reddish-brown. Several fragments had thick white medium sandy lime mortar adhering to one side and to some broken edges, which suggests re-use in walls or foundations of another building.

One ridge tile fragment from trench 2 (40) (SF 68) was green glazed, and came off a roof of a high status building.



Plate 37, Medieval decorated floor tile

Two pieces of medieval (13/14C) decorated floor tiles were recovered, SF13 T3 (100) and T2 (100). The fabric of both tiles were identical and were the product of the Naish Hill Kilns near Lacock, Wiltshire.

The decorated tiles were of different design but manufactured in the standard way of inlaying white pipe clay into stamped impressions. None of the tiles were found *in situ*.

Post-Medieval

The remaining CBM appears to be exclusively of post-medieval date, and included fragments of unfrosted bricks, floor and roof tiles. The floor tiles are all plain; some have surviving glaze and are predominantly of a dense orange-red fabric with very few inclusions.

The fragments of brick and tile show signs of over firing with a vitrified core; these bricks and tiles may have been manufactured locally in the Oxford Road kilns (Calne).

Table 4, Master Ceramic Building Material

Trench Nos.	Context Nos.	Number	Weight/gms	Description	Age
T1	10	24	708	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T1	20	11	531	Tile	Post Medieval
T1	20	3	147	Tile	Medieval
T1	30	5	224	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T1	30	2	93	Tile	Medieval
T1	30	3	288	Tile	Roman
T1	40	1	397	Box Flue Tile	Roman
T2	10	40	711	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T2	20	4	137	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T2	20	5	294	Tile	Medieval
T2	70	7	114	Tile	Medieval
T2	70	5	115	Box Flue Tile	Roman
T2	40	3	105	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T2	80	6	453	Kiln Wasters	Roman
T2	90	4	237	Tile	Roman
T2	100	1	102	Tile	Medieval
T3	10	36	451	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T3	20	20	315	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T3	20	8	199	Tile	Medieval
T3	40	10	400	Tile	Post Medieval
T3	80	4	107	Tile	Medieval
T3	90	6	187	Tile	Post Medieval
T3	100	21	1057	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T3	120	29	556	Brick and Tile	Medieval
T3	120	5	243	Tile	Roman
T3	130	6	208	Tile	Medieval
T3	130	2	202	Tile	Roman
T3	190	3	197	Tile	Roman
T3	210	2	354	Brick and Tile	Roman
T3	270	2	874	Kiln Wasters	Roman
T3	320	3	105	Tile	Roman
T3	330	2	84	Box Flue Tile	Roman
T3	350	2	289	Tile	Roman
T4	20	1	238	Tile	Post Medieval
T5	10	11	2140	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T5	20	35	1220	Tile	Post Medieval
T5	30	9	404	Tile	Post Medieval
T5	30	6	294	Tile	Medieval
T5	30	3	198	Box Flue Tile	Roman
T5	40	8	493	Tile	Medieval
T5	80	2	106	Tile	Roman

Trench Nos.	Context Nos.	Number	Weight/gms	Description	Age
Total B/F		359	15475		
T6	10	17	236	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T6	20	6	152	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T6	20	3	127	Tile	Medieval
T6	20	2	165	Tile	Roman
T6	60	5	232	Tile	Medieval
T6	60	3	186	Box Flue Tile	Roman
T7	10	19	374	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T7	11	6	142	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T7	11	3	138	Tile	Medieval
T7	13	4	150	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T7	13	3	146	Tile	Medieval
T7	13	2	199	Tile	Roman
T7	17	5	145	Tile	Roman
T8	10	2	153	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T8	11	5	158	Tile	Post Medieval
T8	11	4	132	Tile	Medieval
T8	14	11	298	Tile	Medieval
T8	14	8	303	Tile	Roman
T8	24	1	128	Tile	Medieval
T8	24	9	327	Tile	Roman
T1	Unstratified	8	344	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T2	Unstratified	10	380	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T3	Unstratified	5	155	Tile	Medieval
T5	Unstratified	13	385	Tile	Post Medieval
T6	Unstratified	2	136	Brick and Tile	Post Medieval
T7	Unstratified	2	143	Tile	Medieval
T8	Unstratified	1	105	Tile	Roman
Grand Totals		519	21116		

Table 4, Master Ceramic Building Material

8.5 Plaster



Plate 38, SF 38 and 39 Painted Roman wall plaster was recovered from trench 3 (320)

8.6 Daub and Fired Clay

17 pieces of daub or fire clay were recovered from trenches 1 and 2. Wattle/twig/stick impressions were found on some of the daub or fired clay. This may represent structural material from a building with walls made of this material.

8.7 Report on Marked Clay Tobacco Pipes

Atkinson (1965) suggests the clay pipe-making industry in Marlborough was established in the reign of Charles I by members of pipe-making families moving from the well-established industry in Bristol. Those early pipe-makers took on apprentices and by 1700 the industry in Marlborough was flourishing. The popularity of snuff taking in the eighteenth century led to a decline in the pipe-making industry and there was probably only one pipe-maker still operating in Marlborough by 1750 (ibid: 88). Pipes by Marlborough makers dominate the clay pipe assemblage from the Calne, Castle Hill excavation with examples from Thomas Hunt one of the earliest Marlborough pipe-makers to Roger Andrus probably the last.

Over 600 clay pipe fragments were recovered from the excavations, 57 of which were datable by makers' mark or style. The dates of manufacture of the datable pipes covered a period of 100 years from the mid seventeenth century to the mid eighteenth, although the majority clustered around 1700 (Table1).

Table 5. Datable Clay Pipes by Context

	Roger Andrus/ Marlboro c.1720	Ed Beasten Marlboro c. 1700	Bradley Broseley Salops c.1740-60	John Buckland Marlboro c.1660	John Cleffard Marlboro c.1700	William Fery Marlboro c.1700	John Greenland Marlboro c.1690	Richard Greenland Marlboro / Salis c.1680	Richard Greenland Marlboro / Salis c.1660	Jeffrey Hunt Bristol c.1650-70	Thomas Hunt Marlboro c.1690	William James Bristol c.1760	Unmarked rouletted bowls with flat heel c.1690
Tr1 (10)				1		1							
Tr2 (10)			1								1		
Tr2 (20)						2		1	1		1		1
Tr2 (70)						1							
Tr2 (90)											2		
Tr3 (10)								3					
Tr3 (20)						1		4					
Tr3 (40)													1
Tr3 (60)							1						
Tr3 (80)							1						
Tr3 (100)							1						
Tr3 (120)	1	1				2		4			3		
Tr5 (20)	1			1		3		5			1	1	
Tr5 (40)						1							
Tr7 (710)										1	1		
Tr7 (717)													1
Tr8 (811)					1			1	1		1		
Tr8 (814)								1					
Totals	2	1	1	2	1	11	3	19	2	1	10	1	3

The two unmarked pipes with rouletted rims and flat heels date to the late seventeenth century (Figure 1). This form was superseded c.1690 by pipes with larger bowls and with pointed spurs instead of flat heels.

Plate 39, Clay Pipe with no Maker's Mark



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The vast majority were made locally in the Marlborough and Salisbury areas, with pipes by Richard Greenland, William Fery and Thomas Hunt the most numerous. However, one (Figure 28) was made by a member of the Bradley family who worked in Broseley, Shropshire.

Plate 40, Maker's Mark of Bradley of Broseley

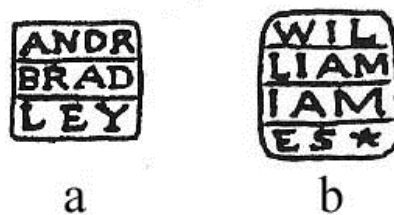


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There were four pipe makers named Bradley in Broseley, whose marks consisted of three lines of letters in relief divided by bars such as that on the pipe from Calne (Atkinson, 1975).

These were Andrew Bradley working c. 1690-1720 (Figure 3a), Henry Bradley c. 1660-1700, George Bradley and John Bradley both c. 1740-1760. Andrew and Henry the earlier makers put their marks on the heel of the pipe, so the stem mark found at Calne was either George (GEO) or John (IOHN). This pipe fragment is probably the latest from the excavation. There was a William James working at Boseley too but his mark extended over four lines (figure 18b) whereas that found at Calne was in three and was probably made by William James of Bristol c.1750 (Oswald, 1967).

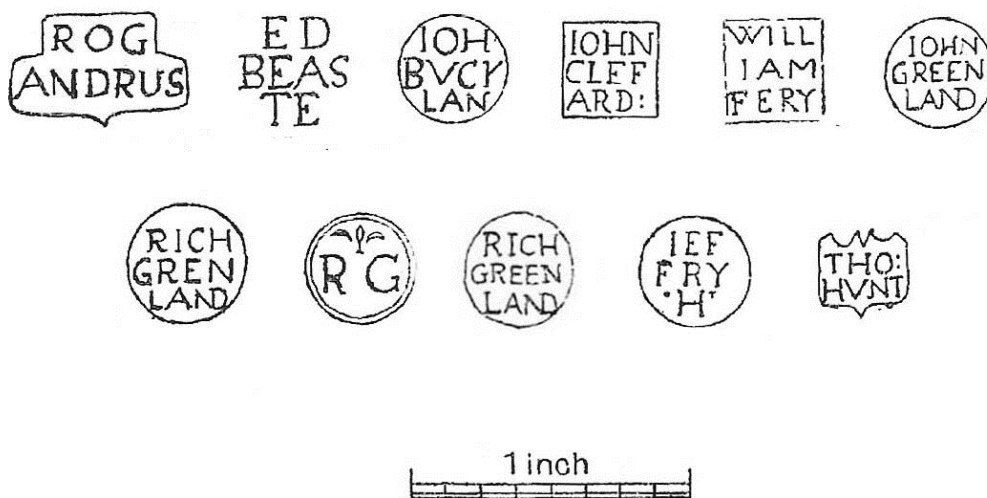
Fig. 22 Broseley Makers' Marks



After Atkinson, 1975

The clay pipes were found in all contexts (Table 1) and there is no correlation between date of manufacture and context, suggesting the contexts all date to a similar period.

Fig. 22 . Pipe Makers Stamps on Calne Finds



(After Atkinson, 1965 and MacDonald, 1938)

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8.8 Coin & Token Report

Five coins and four lead trade tokens were recovered from the excavations at Calne. A further four coins and four tokens were recovered from the site by metal detector. These are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Coins and Tokens

Small Find No.	Coin or Token	Description	Date	Trench/Context
sf9	Token	Lead trade token bird / IHC	C17	T3 (100)
sf16	Coin	CuA William III farthing	1696	T3 (270)
sf24	Coin	Silver William III halfcrown	1696	T2 (20)
sf37	Coin	CuA Charles I rose farthing	1636-44	T3 u/s
sf43	Token	Lead trade token flower / CB	C17	T3 (340)
sf44	Coin	CuA Roman House of Constantine?	C4	T3 u/s
sf45	Coin	CuA Roman radiate	C3	T3 (340)
sf46	Token	Lead trade token flower spray / HB	C17	T1 (10)
sf47	Token	Lead trade token tree / SB	C17	T1 (10)
sf87	Coin	CuA Roman radiate of Quintillus	C3	MD u/s
sf88	Coin	CuA Roman coin of Constans	C4	MD u/s
sf89	Coin	CuA Roman coin of Valens	C4	MD u/s
sf90	Coin	CuA Roman House of Valentinian	C4	MD u/s
sf92	Token	CuA token - illegible		MD u/s
sf93	Token	Misshapen CuA token - illegible		MD u/s
sf94	Token	Lead token - illegible		MD u/s
sf95	Token	Misshapen lead token		MD u/s

CuA = copper alloy, MD = metal detector find, u/s = unstratified

Plate 41, Charles I Rose Farthing sf37



Copper alloy farthing of Charles I with crown over crossed sceptres with legend *CAROLVS DG MAG BRI* on obverse and a rose beneath crown with legend *FRA. ET. HIB REX* on the reverse. These farthings were minted under licence by the Duchess of Richmond and later Lord Maltravers between 1636 and 1643.

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Plate 42, William III Halfcrown sf24

William of Orange reigned jointly with Mary Stuart from 1688 until Mary's death in 1694 and then on his own until 1702. The silver has Williams bust on the obverse with the legend *GVILIELMVS.III. DEF. GRA.* and crowned cruciform shields on the reverse with legend *MAG.BR.FRA. ET.HIB.REX. 1696* on the reverse.



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Plate 43, William III Farthing sf16



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The William III copper alloy farthing has the legend *CVILIELMVS* (William in Latin with V for U): *TERTIVS* with the bust on the obverse and a seated Britannia on the reverse with legend *BRITANNIA* and date 1696 in the exergue.

Plate 44 Roman coin

C4 Roman Coin Hs. of Constantine sf44



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Based on the fragment of the legend on the obverse this coin is probably of the House of Constantine AD307 – 361 but condition of coin is such it is difficult to be specific. The reverse appears to show Victory advancing left holding a wreath and the legend is probably *SECVRITAS REPVBLICAE*.

Plate 45, Roman coins

C3 Roman Radiate Coin sf45



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The bust on the obverse is wearing a radiate crown which places it in the third century AD.

Quintillus reigned for only a few months in 270AD. The radiate bust faces right and the legend reads [IMP CR A]VR QVINTIL[LVS AVG]. The reverse shows the figure of Uberitas (fertility) holding a cornucopia (horn of plenty) and either a purse or bunch of grapes with legend [V]BERITA[S AVG].

C3 Roman Coin of Quintillus sf87



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C4 Roman Coin of Constans sf88



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This is of the House of Constantine, probably Constans AD 337-350. The reverse depicts two winged victories holding laurel wreaths with legend VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN (The victories of our lords and emperors).

Plate 46 Roman coins

This is of House of Valentinian probably Valens AD 364-378 the younger brother of Valentinian I. The reverse shows a winged victory holding a wreath with the letters OF in the left field. The legend reads SECVRITVS REIPUBLICAE (The security of the republic).

C4 Roman Coin of Valens sf89



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C4 Roman House of Valentinian sf90



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This coin is badly corroded and almost illegible but the reverse appears to depict a figure advancing right and holding a labarum. This reverse with legend GLORIA ROMANORVM (the glory of Rome) is found on coins of Valentinian I, his brother Valens and son Gratian.

Plate 47, Lead trade token

C17 Lead Trade Token sf9



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Trade tokens of lead or copper alloy were produced at several periods in the history of Britain when there was a shortage of low denomination coins which were necessary for low value transactions. The four lead tokens pictured here were all crudely cast in a mold probably of clay. Tokens sf43 and sf46 both show sprues, the remains of lead from the channel through which it was poured into the mold. They all have the initials of the tradesman on one side and a crude design on the other. They probably all date to the 17th century.

Plate 48, Lead trade tokens

C17 Lead trade Token sf43



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C17 Lead Trade Token sf46



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C17 Lead Trade Token sf47



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Illegible Tokens sf92, sf93, sf94 & sf95



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8.9 Lithic Report

Calne's Castle Hill summit at 76m above sea level would once have commanded an unobstructed view over the locality. The steep East scarp of the hill, bedded on a 3 metre thick base of oolite, is bounded by the River Marden beyond which is a narrow band of Gault Clay running between two equally narrow bands of Lower Greensand (Geddes, 2000).

Further to the East, Cherhill Down with its 18th Century White Horse precedes the bulk of the Marlborough Downs, the stone circle of Avebury and the man-made Silbury Hill. The Western outlook of the Castle Hill promontory is a gentler slope towards Bowood House and the Avon Vale on Kimmeridge Clay (ibid).

The excavation site on the Castle Hill promontory produced small amounts of extraneous lithic material among which was a thin surface scatter of flint chips that was lacking in worked flakes and few of the flint finds at lower contexts could be classed as formal tools. Table 7, below, lists those flints that were retained from the excavations.

Table 7 (July 2010)

Type	Trench	Context	Small Find no.	Weight	Number	Age
Flaked piece	T1	10	-	9 grms, 23grms	2 (broken)	Post Neolithic
Primary flake	T3	120	-	21 grms	1	Post Neolithic
Blade	T3 T3 T1	130 260 40	123 40 136	2 grms 3 grms 4 grms	1 (broken) 1 retouched 1 (broken)	Meso/Neo Neolithic Neolithic
Tool	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	5 grms	1 notched	LN or EBA
Burned flint	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	15 grms	2	Non datable
Scraper-Like	T2	90	-	8 grms	1	Post Neolithic
Scraper	T3 T3	10 10	2 6	13 grms 5 grms	1 1 (broken)	Post Neolithic Neolithic
Scraper-like side + end tool	T1	10	1	23 grms	1	Post Neolithic
Waste flake	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	44 grms	5	Non datable
Unworked	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	71 grms	16	Non datable
Total				252 grms	34	

Table 7 (October 2010)

Type	Trench	Context	Small Find no.	Weight	Number	Age
Patinated tertiary flake	T5	80	-	23 grms	1	Post Neolithic
Blade with step fracture	T5	80	-	5grms	1	Mesolithic.
Waste flake	Unstratified	Unstratified	-	155grms	22	Non datable
Core	T5	60	-	46grms	1	Mesolithic multi platform
Scraper	Unstratified	Unstratified	124	15 grms	1	Neolithic
Total				290 grms	26	

None of the flints was in pristine condition, all being chipped or abraded. The lithic quality was generally poor with multiple faults and impurities

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8.10 Glass Report

The total quantity of (590) glass fragments excavated from Trenches 1,2,3 and 5 was examined by Rachel Tyson with Wendy Smith and Lucette Rees. The majority were from wine bottles of the 17th century and later, including some large rim and neck fragments whose string rims indicate dates mainly around the late 17th and early 18th century (cf Dumbrell 1983). The wide diameter of some bottle bases suggest that they are from onion bottles. Calne is known to have had a glasshouse in the 17th century (Brain & Brain 2000); there is no current method of identifying whether any of these bottles originated in Calne. A colourless lead wine glass fragment with a collar over a knop probably dates to *c.* 1720-30 (cf Bickerton 1986, 86-7). Fewer fragments dating to the 19th and 20th centuries were found. Most of the glass was discarded as it was later post-medieval and not relevant to the excavation's remit. Fragments that might date as early as the 16th century were retained, although many of these bottle and window fragments are not closely datable and may be as late as the 18th century. The retained fragments are listed below.

Around twenty window glass fragments were found in Trench 3, some of which had decoration painted in a red-brown pigment, including single lines, probably forming a border, and one piece with the letters 'AV'. There were at least two grozed edges, while others had a straighter cut or break, and the thickness was 2.5-3mm. The grozed edges, the thickness of the glass, and the opaque weathered condition of the glass would be consistent with window glass of medieval date, although it may also be slightly later.

A number of plain window glass fragments with a thickness of *c.* 1.5mm with straight diamond-cut edges were found, one from a diamond-shaped quarry. They may date from the 16th or 17th century onwards. A section of lead came is post-medieval, indicated by the regular U-profile, the 2mm inner width, and the close spacing of the straight milling marks at 2mm. It fits somewhere between Barry Knight's types E and G (Strobl 2002).

Two base rim fragments, folded under at the edge, come from a fine colourless wine glass (T3[20]), with another small similar folded edge in slightly thicker glass (T1[10]). The first vessel, finely blown weathered glass with a slightly flaring folded base is a typical feature of wine glasses from the mid 16th to 17th-century, made in a *facon de venise* style, in England and the Low Countries as well as Venice (e.g. Willmott 2002, 60-4). The technique continued until *c.* 1730-40 on English wine glasses, when many of the later examples have wider folded bands (e.g. Bickerton 1986, 34, 88-89), and the second fragment, made of thicker probably lead glass with a slightly wider folded band, probably dates to the late 17th or early 18th century.

Most of the glass fragments are from late 17th or early 18th century wine bottles, perhaps associated with the late 17th-century destruction of the Tower House. No fragments are likely to be medieval, although some window fragments from Trench 3 have quarries shaped by using the medieval technique of grozing, and have a similar thickness to medieval glass.

References

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Brain, C, and Brain, S, June 2000 A Seventeenth Century Glasshouse at Calne? Glass News 7/8, 6

Dumbrell, R, 1983 Understanding *Antique Wine Bottles*, Woodbridge: Antique Collectors' Club

Strobl, S, 2002 Lead in Stained Glass Windows. Integral Part or Disposable Commodity? *Historic Churches?* Vol &? pp.

Willmott, H, 2002 *A History of English Glassmaking AD 43-1800*, Stroud: Tempus

Trench 1

[10]

Two vessel body fragments, probably bottles, originally green, now with opaque surface weathering. Likely to date between 16th-18th centuries.

Small base rim fragment from a wine glass, rim edge folded under, width of hollow folded band 7.5mm. Wall thickness c.1.1mm. Colourless glass, good condition. Rim diameter c.80mm (10%). The clear condition and wider band width suggests it is probably late 17th-early 18th century (cf Bickerton 1986, 34, 88-89).

[30]

Small rim fragment of undiagnostic vessel with thickened, fire-rounded rim. Opaque weathering.

Trench 2

[10]

Two vessel body fragments, probably bottles, originally green, now with opaque surface weathering. Likely to date between 16th-18th centuries.

[70]

Three vessel body fragments, probably bottles, originally green, now with opaque surface weathering. Likely to date between 16th-18th centuries.

Two pale greenish window fragments, opaque surface weathering, thickness c.1.5mm. One has a lead shadow and a diamond-cut straight edge. 16th century onwards.

[80]

One vessel body fragment, probably bottle, originally green, now with opaque surface weathering. Likely to date between 16th-18th centuries.

[90]

Bent twisted section of lead came, length 130mm+. U-section, 3.8x5mm (web x flange), 2mm inner width. Milling at intervals of c.2mm. From the edge of the window.

Trench 3

[20]

Two base rim fragments from a wine glass, folded under at edge. Colourless glass with patchy opaque surface weathering. Width of folded rim band 3mm. Base rim

diameter c.90mm (30%). Wall thickness 0.8-1mm. The fineness of the wall, the type of weathering, and the narrow folded band suggest this is a facon de venise type, made in London and the Netherlands as well as Venice, and mid 16th century-mid 17th century (e.g. Willmott 2002, 60-4).

<7> Narrow bottle rim and neck, flaring out gradually towards missing body. Green glass with opaque surface weathering. Sheared rim, diameter c, twisted manufacture creases down neck. Rim diameter 19mm. Extant height 67mm. Similar to wine bottle necks but without the string-rim. From mid 16th-mid 17th century and later (cf Charleston 2005, 253-6, nos 106-7).

20 fragments of window glass, opaque surface weathering, 2-3.4mm. At least 8 have painted decoration in a red-brown pigment: six have a single line, possibly a curved border; one has 'AV' in large letters. At least two have grozed edges, while others have straight cuts or breaks, some at acute or obtuse angles suggesting possibly diamond-shaped quarries.

[100]

<8> Blue-green decorative mount or bead with moulded facets. 13x9mm. ?19th century-modern.

[160]

1 pale green window fragment, good condition, th. 1mm. Part of two straight edges at acute angle with lead shadows.

[190]

1 pale green window fragment, good condition, th. 1.5mm. Part of two straight edges at acute angle, slightly rough.

Table 8

Trench (Context)	Period	Vessel	Window	Other	Total
T1(10)	16th-18 th C	2			
T1(10)	L17th-e18th C	1			
T1(30)	Undiagnostic/P-Med	1			
T2(10)	16th-18 th C	2			
T2(70)	16th-18 th C	3	2		
T2(80)	16th-18 th C	1			
T2(90)	P-Med			Lead came	
T3(20)	m16th-m17th C	2			
T3(20)	?		20		
T3(20)	m16th-18 th C	1 <7>			
T3(160)	16th-18 th C				
T3(190)	16th-18 th C		1		

8.11 Iron Objects

The assemblage is varied and the objects quite diverse in date and function. Many of the iron pieces were unrecognisable and have been recorded in the table as 'Other'. The collection of nails include a large head typical of medieval door nails and roves. Other nails include narrow rectangular head form that did not appear until the later medieval period; other nails are post-medieval in date. Most of the nail assemblage cannot be closely dated. There were other items of probable structural origin and also present are five horseshoe fragments and part of a rowel spur.

Table 9

Trench Numbers	Tr1	Tr2	Tr3	Tr4	Tr5	Tr6	Tr7	Tr8	Total	Percentages
Blades	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	7	2.39
Hasps	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5	1.70
Nails	20	36	120	2	6	5	10	32	231	78.83
Other	2	15	14	0	3	4	8	04	50	17.08
Total	23	54	136	2	10	10	21	37	293	100%



Plate 49, S/f 64 Romano-British Hob nails, Trench 3 (320)

Slag

A small amount of slag (5 pieces) was recovered from trenches 3 and 5 but none of this slag has been characterized as smithing slag and therefore there is little evidence of iron working on this site.

Late Medieval Mount sf86

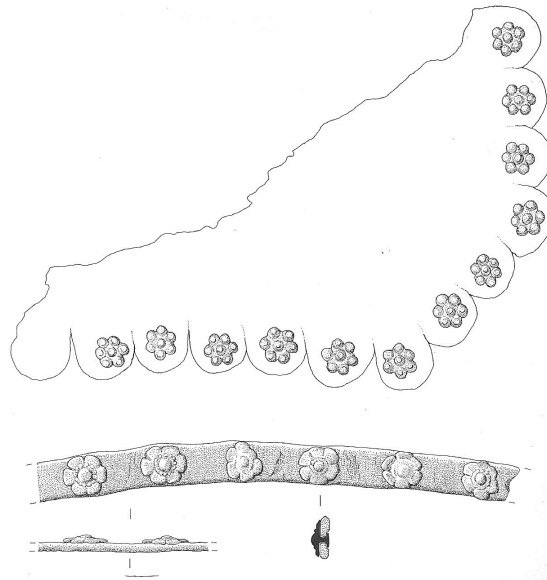


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Plate 50, Medieval mount

These multifoil mounts were often used to decorate leatherwork such as belts. This lead/tin sexfoil shaped mount dates from the late medieval period (Griffiths et al, 2007).

Fig. 23. Use of multifoil mounts



Egan & Pritchard 1991, fig.121

The robust pointed shank suggests that it probably decorated wooden furniture or a box rather than a leather belt (Egan & Pritchard, 1991, 242).

Egan, G. and Pritchard, F. 1991 *Dress Accessories c.1150 – c.1450*. Medieval finds from excavations in London 3, Museum of London. London: HMSO.

Griffiths, D., Philpott, R. and Egan, G. 2007. *Meols: The Archaeology of the North Wirral Coast*. Oxford University School of Archaeology: Monograph 68, Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford.

8.12 Copper Alloy Work



Plate 51, S/f 57, A corroded, incomplete and damaged cast copper-alloy Roman brooch of the 1st- century Hod Hill type. Trench T2 (90)



Plate 52, S/f 148 Buckle. Copper alloy Georgian sub-annular shoe buckle with separate spindle (missing) drilled through the frame. There are twelve moulded concave roundels around the frame (Whitehead, R. 2003. *Buckles 1250-1800*. Witham: Greenlight Publishing, p48).



Plate 53, S/f 29 cast copper-alloy double loop sub-annular Shoe Buckle 1660-1720

8.13 Lead Work Report

The lead items include a steelyard weight, gaming pieces, window furniture, musket balls, tokens (see specialist report), pot mends and several unidentifiable fragments.



Plate 54, Steelyard weight.

Irregularly shaped biconical lead weight with traces of a flattened iron suspension loop at the top. Romano-British (s/f 69, trench 5 (80)).



Plate 55, S/f 63, Lead pot mends, Romano-British Trench 3 (320)



Plate 56, S/f 61, Lead gaming piece, Romano-British Trench 2 (50)



Plate 57, S/f 126 Lead gaming piece, Romano-British Trench 3 (350)



Plate 58, S/f 3 Lead cloth seal, Post-Medieval Trench 3 (10)

8.14 Stone Report

The promontory on which it is found is composed of coralline rag and is reputedly riddled with tunnels. One tunnel opening, although now inaccessible, can clearly be seen from the nearby road; two other tunnels are known to exist. In historical times the hill has been quarried for the building material known as 'Calne freestone' at Quarr Barton; (GR. ST 995 714) the name still extant.

A large quantity of fragmented Coral Rag building stone was recovered in the excavation, some of which showed signs of being dressed; lime mortar was still attached to some blocks.

Fragments of Pennant Sandstone Tiles, coarse grained, grey in colour from quarries in the area of the former Mendip coalfield in Somerset were recovered. This might be associated with the Romano-British building which is thought to have stood on this site.

A quantity of small to medium size pieces of tesserae were found made from Blue and white Lias Limestone quarried in the Radstock area of Somerset. (SF 75)

Several pieces of ashlar blocks of Bath stone (Great Oolite group) from the Box/Corsham area of Wiltshire were recovered. These blocks had been clearly shaped and had been used in a previous building.

Small pieces of Sarsen stone were recovered, the nearest source being the Fyfield Down area of Wiltshire, but their use is unknown.

Broken pieces of Portland Stone rectangular floor tiles were found measuring roughly 23cm x 10cm x 1cm.

Fragments of flat roofing stone with nail holes in Oolitic limestone were recovered from (Trenches 1 & 2).

1 piece of a lower lava quern stone was recovered from trench 2; this stone had faint traces of tooling on the grinding surface. It is thought to date from the late Saxon or early medieval period.

Fragment of a whetstone of old red sandstone from the Portishead beds, with a groove down both sides, perhaps used in a frame.

Several pieces of Calcareous Grit (Upper Greensand) Sandstone, hard, nodular, and creamy white, with rounded quartz grains set in a matrix of fine quartz sand and shell fragments. Quarry location not known.



Plate 59, Stone Spindle Whorl of squat conical shape, with a polished surface, probably made of calcite mudstone a type found in the 11th to 12th century. (SF 56) (Trench 3 (190))



Plate 60, End of a hone of very fine-grained sandstone or schist found in trench 6 (20) - (SF 70) Medieval.

9 Pottery Report

Introduction

The excavation produced a total of 2735 sherds weighing 38.576kg. Of these, 24 sherds weighing 237gms were unstratified and discounted for identification purposes.

The assemblage was quantified by weight and shard count and individual sherds were checked by the use of a hand lens (X10) to identify the principal fabric types; EVEs were not measured as part of this assessment. The results are shown in Table 10.

The system used to classify the sherds was based on identifying known wares first; the material was then looked at in terms of its date, origin and any evidence of function. A reference collection was also employed to assist in this process.

The pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the site; there was a substantial quantity recovered from the trenches. Much of this assemblage is in a good condition, perhaps deriving from buildings in the immediate area.

Table 10 Chronological breakdown of pottery assemblage (number / weight in grammes)

Trench Numbers	Tr1	Tr2	Tr3	Tr4	Tr5	Tr6	Tr7	Tr8	Total
Date-Range									
Bronze Age	0	0	6/29	0	0	0	0	0	6/29
Iron Age	0	2/26	2/31	0	2/28	0	11/220	0	17/305
Romano-British	26/597	25/610	67/1809	0	11/386	3/41	5/48	18/548	155/4039
Saxon	1/25	0	8/85	0	0	0	9/99	4/57	22/266
Norman	0	0	0	0	3/239	0	0	0	3/139
Medieval	193/2085	224/2753	235/2856	0	141/2391	32/647	17/127	44/498	886/11357
Post-Medieval	388/4447	329/4037	437/5008	5/45	316/4836	84/1843	62/1448	29/777	1650/22441
Totals	609/7158	580/7447	755/9789	5/45	473/7680	121/2624	95/1756	100/1952	2739/38576

9.1 Bronze Age

Six sherds of Bronze Age pottery weighing 29gms were recovered from trench 3 (180). They were clearly residual in later contexts (Roman). The fabric contained crushed stone inclusions either of sandstone or quartz and has been identified as Deverel-Rimbury Ware. Such vessels can be found in burials and on settlement sites. These sherds probably originated from a cremation urn.

9.2 Iron Age Pottery

A small group of 17 sherds weighing 305gms has been tentatively identified as Iron Age.

But all came from disturbed contexts and therefore caution is needed in dating this collection. The absence of any diagnostic sherds is also unhelpful in the dating process.

These late Iron Age sherds included fabrics of dense sandy wares, black or very dark-brown in colour, finely micaceous with sparse grog dark-grey to black. Also grog-tempered Savernake Ware is present in small quantities. This Iron Age collection has an overall date span between the 1st century BC and into the 1st century AD.

9.3 Romano-British Pottery

A total of 155 sherds of Romano-British pottery weighing 4039kg were recovered during the archaeological evaluation at Castle Hill site. Seven of the eight trenches excavated produced pottery. Much of the Roman pottery found during this intervention is residual but in generally good condition, but it should be noted that this pottery was mostly recovered from within later medieval deposits, but 31 sherds were recovered from sealed Romano-British deposits.

This pottery was retrieved from a previously unknown Roman building or settlement in this part of Calne, although there is a known Romano-British presence at Berhill farm to the west of the site.

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The sherds were examined using a hand held lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into known wares and the rest into fabric groups on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and annotated. Vessel form and decoration were also noted. All sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram.

The Romano-British pottery ranges in date from the first century AD to the late fourth century AD.

The Roman pottery collection consists of Samian, Black Burnish (BB1), New Forest fine ware, Spanish amphora, Oxford area mortarium, Oxfordshire red-brown colour coated ware, Severn Valley and Savernake pottery, Sandy coarse and Grey wares from unsourced local kilns.

9.3 Romano-British Pottery

Table 11, Romano-British pottery

Ware group	Fabric	Numbers	Weight	Part	Decoration	Date Range
Black Burnish		32	827	Body, Base and Rims	Yes	3 rd to 4 th century
New Forest	Fine ware	9	239	Body and Base	No	3 rd to 4 th century
Samian		28	547	Body, Base and Rims	2 Pieces	1 st to 2 nd century
Spanish Amphora		7	572	Body and Handle	No	
Savernake	Grog-tempered	14	458	Body	No	1 st to 2 nd century
Severn Valley		23	352	Body, Base and Rims	No	1 st to 2 nd century
Oxford Ware	Red colour coated wares	17	296	Body, Base and Rims	No	3 rd to 4 th century
Oxford Mortarium		3	183	Base and Rim	No	2 nd to 4 th century
Grey Ware		4	76	Body	No	1 st to 2 nd century
Sandy coarse Ware		17	393	Body and Base	No	2 nd to 4 th century
Alice Holt Ware	Grey ware	2	96	Body	Combing	4 th century
Total		155	4039			

9.4 Saxon/Norman

21 sherds weighing 241gms from a Saxon hand-made vessel with a flat base, body sloping inwards at the neck, handle attachment and incised line decorations, taking the form of globular jars and bowls with plain everted rims and round bases. [Musty:135]. And one other piece of Saxon pottery weighing 25gms was recovered and identified as organic tempered ware (grass).

The Norman pottery consisted of 3 pieces, weighing 139gms, fabric limestone, flint and quartz with a coarse-textured surface, wheel-turned, from a storage jar.

9.5 Medieval Pottery

Table 12, Medieval pottery

Ware group	Fabric	Numbers	Weight	Part	Decoration	Date Range
Minety Wares	Calcareous, tempered with Oolithic limestone	184	3537	Body, Rim and Base	Combed	12 th to 14 th century
Fine Sandy Redware	Patchy Green Glaze	23	325	Body and Rim	Applied cordon Decorations	13 th to 14 th century
Ham Green Ware	Hard fabric with quartz inclusions	28	402	Long-necked rim	No	12 th century
Kennet Valley Ware	Flint and Chalk tempered	92	1485	Body and Rim	No	12 th to 14 th century
Laverstock Ware	Green Glaze	74	738	Body	Yes	13 th century
Naish Hill Ware	Green Glaze	11	221	Body	Yes	13 th to 14 th century
Tudor Green Ware	Green Glaze	9	126	Body	No	14 th to 15 th century
Crockerton Ware	Green glazed	6	154	Body	No	12 th to 13 th century
Sandy Ware	Green-brown exterior glaze	95	627	Body and Rim	No	15 th century
Coarse Ware	Unglazed	38	1032	Body	No	12 th to 14 th century
Scratch Ware	Green Glaze	31	738	Body and Rim	Scratch – marked	11 th to 13 th century
Oxidised Sandy Ware	Green Glaze	113	520	Body and Rims	No	11 th to 13 th century
Locally Produced Ware	Unglazed	161	923	Body and Base	Combed	12 th to 15 th century
Donyatt Pottery	Slip and Mottled copper-green glaze	21	529	Body, and Base	No	14 th to 15 th century
Total		886	11357			

9.6 Post Medieval Pottery

Table 13, Post-Medieval pottery

Ware group	Fabric	Numbers	Weight	Part	Decoration	Date Range
Reduced Greenwares	Glaze	7	98	Body	No	17 th century
Staffordshire	Slipware	98	234	Body, Rim and Base	Dark brown trails	17 th to 18 th century
German Stone-Wares	Hard Grey clay fabric	128	1564	Body, Rims and Bases	Blue painted decorations	16 th to 17 th century
Midlands Yellow ware	Lead Glaze	234	1668	Body, Rim	No	16 th to 17 th century
Oxidized Wares	Hard and Oxidized	195	2096	Body	No	16 th century
Earthenwares	Internal Glaze	231	3698	Body, Rim	No	16 th to 17 th century
Verwood Wares	Glazed	111	5281	Body	Yes	16 th to 17 th century
Donyatt/Sgraffito Ware	Glazed	98	1539	Body, Rim and Base	Decorated	16 th to 17 th century
Locally produced Wares	Sand tempered	107	1132	Body, Rim and Base	No	16 th to 17 th century
English Stonewares	Salt Glazed	119	2249	Body, and Base	No	17 th century
Bristol Wares	Yellow Slipware	112	1059	Body and Base	Yes	17 th to 18 th century
Cistercian Wares	Brown/Black Glaze	15	122	Body	Decorated with roundels	16 th to 17 th century
Ashton Keynes Ware	Green Glaze	195	1701	Body and Rim	No	17 th to 18 th century
Total		1650	22441			

9.7 Conclusion

The fact that there is pottery from a range of periods provides the opportunity to see the pattern of usage of the site.

The pottery assemblage ranged in date from the Bronze Age to the early 18th century, but the bulk of the assemblage was from the post medieval period.

Some of the assemblage recovered came from disturbed contexts, suggesting that the early prehistoric up to and including the Romano-British period may be residual.

The assemblage suggests that the material recovered is domestic in origin and probably came from buildings on or in the near vicinity.

No evidence for a kiln or the production of pottery has so far been found at the site or in the immediate area, but Romano-British kiln wasters were recovered from trench 2 (80) and trench 3 (270) which might suggest pottery manufacturing in the immediate area.

This assemblage of pottery has the potential to contribute to the understanding of land usage in the Castle Hill area of Calne, and although largely unstratified, contains important information about the types of pottery to be found in this area.

10 Bone Report

Methodology

All the bones were examined to identify species, type of bone present, and any butchering that has occurred. The condition of the bone was recorded along with any other information such as the estimated age of animals at death.

A total of 1594 pieces of bone, including 771 animal bones, 113 loose teeth, and 45 bird bones, were recovered during the excavations, of which approximately 57.8% could be identified to species and the remaining very small fragments were rather small and undiagnostic (665 – 41.7%) so were discarded.

In general the preservation of the vertebrate remains was generally ‘fair’, colour was variable, although mostly light brown, and ‘angularity’ (appearance of the broken surfaces) was also variable with spiky and battered fragments in most contexts. Evidence of butchery, burning and the activities of carnivores were recorded on some of the bones, but there was variation between and within contexts. ‘Table of animal bones’ gives the number of identifiable bones to trench and species. The unidentifiable bone fragments were also recorded. The assemblage was collected by hand during the excavation, but it should be noted that no sieving of the deposits was undertaken and therefore the assemblage is biased against the recovery of very small bones (e.g. rodents, birds and fish).

The majority of this material is medieval or post medieval in date, but a small proportion came from sealed Roman contexts.

Aging was estimated chiefly from the tooth wear. Two teeth were used: the 4th deciduous premolar (dpm4) and the 3rd permanent molar (M3). The wear was estimated using the diagrams illustrated in Grant 1982. Very few complete mandibles were recovered therefore only these two teeth were used. Caprovid (sheep and goat) bones are difficult to identify to species (Boessneck 1969) and therefore are referred to as caprovid throughout the report. Hillson (2003) was also used to identify the other bones. There were no unusual or exotic species present apart from one bone from a bat recovered from trench 2.

The assemblage is that of a typical “urban” site, and it would appear that the majority of the species identified are domestic mammal, (cattle, caprovid, pig) which were their main source of meat. There was a relatively high proportion of deer (3.4%) and hare/rabbit bones (1.9%) which might suggest that hunting was carried out locally. The presence of deer bones in urban sites has been associated with high status buildings (Grant 1984; Maltby 1979).

10.1 Roman

Only 11 bones can be securely placed into the Romano-British period and potentially associated with the Roman walls/building. These bones were from cattle and sheep and several had cut marks. Both the cattle and the sheep bones came from animals that had reached their skeletal maturity.

10.2 Medieval

Bones from the medieval contexts came from the three domestic stock species, cattle, pig and sheep/goat.

Pig bones were more common than both cattle and sheep/goat and this fits the general national trend for high status medieval sites. The remains of suckling pigs and calf's head were found in among the remains of the larger domesticates, they were considered delicacies and can be found mentioned in the menus for medieval banquets. The remaining portion of the assemblage came from horse, deer, hare/rabbit and bird. Butchery marks were observed on several bones in this assemblage. There is a possibility that these bones originate from the kitchens of the Castle.

10.3 Post Medieval

Some modern damage and physical abrasion was noticed in the post-medieval assemblage, particularly on fragments associated with modern topsoil and the rubble/demolition horizons. The assemblage is typical of butchery or discarded kitchen waste, perhaps from Castle House? Butchery marks were found on many of these bones.

Table 14, Animal and Bird Bones

Trench Numbers	Tr1	Tr2	Tr3	Tr4	Tr5	Tr6	Tr7	Tr8	Total	Percentage
Species Identified										
Bat	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06
Cat	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	8	0.5
Cattle	22	31	33	0	26	8	8	14	142	8.9
Deer	5	13	18	0	7	3	3	6	55	3.4
Dog	1	3	6	0	2	1	2	3	18	1.1
Goose	1	2	3	0	3	2	3	1	15	0.9
Hare/Rabbit	1	7	8	0	7	1	4	3	31	1.9
Chicken	4	6	11	0	3	0	4	2	30	1.8
Horse	2	5	7	0	2	0	4	5	25	1.5
Pig	34	43	66	0	94	59	33	38	367	23
Rat	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0.3
Sheep/Goat	23	32	54	2	48	4	38	31	232	14.5
Unidentifiable	39	97	165	5	152	45	73	89	665	41.7
Total Bones	132	242	375	2	344	72	177	194	1594	99.56%

10.4 Fish Bone Report

The only identifiable fishbone recovered came from environmental samples, 3,5,7. These were very small vertebrae, possibly from fresh water species.

10.5 Marine Shell Report

Marine molluscs were recovered from all eight trenches excavated; particularly abundant were fragments of Oysters (220) but Mussel shell (19) was also noted in several trenches.

Romano-British contexts accounted for 56 Oyster shells and the rest came from Medieval and Post Medieval contexts.

Table 15

Trench No's	Oyster	Mussel
T1	37	3
T2	46	0
T3	54	6
T4	1	0
T5	45	9
T6	11	1
T7	10	0
T8	16	0
Totals	220	19

Conclusions and Recommendations

This examination of faunal remains from the Castle Hill Site, Calne, Wiltshire has identified the remains of species of meat-bearing domesticates as well as other wild species, including a number of bird bones

The assemblage was generally in fair condition, with no context group in poor condition, although fragmentary due to butchery, burning and the activities of carnivores.

Pig was the most frequently recorded species, followed by sheep/goat, cattle were the third most common, although in terms of meat weight they would have provided more meat than pig and sheep/goat.

There is evidence for change in the meat-bearing domesticates between the Romano-British and the medieval occupation of the site, but as only a small sample of bones could be firmly placed in the Romano-British period this data must be treated and used with caution.

No further work is necessary on the present vertebrate assemblage but provision should be made for the recovery and analysis of bio-archaeological remains in future excavations.

A sampling strategy should be employed to enable the recovery of fish and small animal remains by using a more extensive sieving programme of sealed deposits.

11 Environmental Samples

11.1 Introduction

All samples were taken and treated in accordance with principles and practices outlined by English Heritage (2002) in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post excavation*.

Six samples were taken from lower buried horizons and subjected to environmental analysis. Specifically the samples were scanned for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains, charcoal, shell, and all small animal and fish bones.

11.2 Methodology

Seven environmental samples were taken from seven features/deposits in order to analyse the potential for charred remains on the site (Table 16). These samples were processed by standard flotation methods, the float retained on a 0.5mm mesh.

All the samples were then wet sieved to the following fractions 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 0.5mm and dried. The coarse fractions (>10 mm and >5 mm) were sorted and discarded.

The flots were scanned under an x10 –x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains examined.

Table 16

Sample Numbers	Trench Numbers	Context Numbers	Brief Description of Sample
<1>	1	(40)	Clay Silty Matrix
<2>	2	(130)	Very Clayey Matrix
<3>	3	(190)	Clay Silty Matrix
<4>	3	(210)	Clay + Silty Loam, Contaminated with Root
<5>	3	(320)	Sandy + Gravel Matrix
<6>	3	(330)	Sandy + Gravel Matrix
<7>	5	(30)	Sandy Loam + Limestone Fragments + Gravel

11.3 Charred Plant Remains

The bulk of the plant remains were preserved by carbonisation. Preservation was variable but in the majority of the samples the grains had become severely distorted during charring and/or before deposition.

The assemblage has some potential for further analysis, although much of the basic information can be found in this assessment.

The bulk consisted of a mixed deposit of grain, small pieces of fragmented charcoal, animal/ fish bones and weed seeds were also noted.

Roman

Two samples taken from Roman deposits contained spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), this is consistent with other known Romano-British sites. Spelt wheat was dominant over much of England at this date. These samples also contained charred stones of plum or sloe (*Prunus domestica* or *sinosa*). Seeds of wild vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus sp.*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*) were also found.

Medieval

The bulk of the remaining samples examined were from deposits from the medieval period.

All the samples taken from the medieval deposits contained numerous grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* sl), barley (*Hordeum* sp) and wild or cultivated oats (*Avena* sp.). No chaff was recovered thus indicating that grain had been cleaned prior to being charred.

Plants from disturbed ground habitats predominate. Hall (1988) lists a series of plants which are likely to have been present in, or around a town, and which are likely to have arrived by natural dispersal, including transport on human clothing and footwear.

Such species recovered from Castle Hill include: docks (*Rumex* sp.), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*).

Also present were fragments of charred hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L) and an unidentified charred nutshell, possibly plum or sloe (*Prunus*).

11.4 Charcoal

Wood charcoal fragments were noted in all samples. The majority of the charcoal could be seen to be ring-porous and probably therefore of oak (*Quercus* sp.) A small amount of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and ash (*Fraxinus* sp.) charcoal were also present. Fragments of bark, unidentified stems, and an unidentified monocotyledon root material were however also noted in the sample.

11.5 Terrestrial Molluscs

During the processing of the bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred remains several snails were noted: - *Vallonia* sp. *Hydrobia* sp and *Cochlicopa* sp. As the number of molluscs recovered was small, they do not have the potential to contribute to the understanding of the deposits at the site.

11.6 Discussion and Recommendation

Cereal grains dominate the plant remains in these samples; the grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried prior to storage or during cooking over an open fire.

The samples were of some bio-archaeological interest. The amount of charcoal and charred material recovered indicates that there is potential for the preservation of bio archaeological remains on this site

Environmental sampling of sealed contexts should only be undertaken if anoxic, waterlogged deposits or larger quantities or concentrations of charred material are encountered.

12 Discussion

The programme of excavations was largely successful in identifying the date, character, condition and extent of the underlying archaeology on Castle Hill. The excavation confirmed that beneath the topsoil, deep stratified archaeological deposits survive at the site. Structural deposits were encountered which almost certainly are associated with the 'castle' or service buildings, although more could survive at depths beneath the 1.2m limits set on the evaluation trenches.

The geophysics and excavation results suggest that the nucleus of the site is in the area between and to the north of trenches 1, 2,3,5,6 and 8.

The programme of work has revealed evidence for settlement within the Castlefields area from at least the prehistoric to the post-medieval period.

12.1 Period 1: Mesolithic /Neolithic.

The earliest activity identified on the site dated to the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (4000BC) from the recovery of a diagnostic worked flint blade and a multi- platform core from trench 5 (60) and (80) and a second blade from trench 3 (130).

The HER has no recorded Mesolithic finds for Calne but microliths and other worked flints including Neolithic flints have recently been found at ST99375 70940 which is several hundred metres to the west of the site. These finds will be reported separately to the HER.

It is not clear why these Mesolithic flints were recovered from within the evaluation area, but they could represent a position of a base or hunting camp, possibly where tool maintenance or knapping was carried out. All prehistoric material was residual within later features.

Neolithic flint work was also found; it consisted of blades, scrapers and waste flakes. Currently the HER has one Neolithic find spot recorded, ST97SEU01 and 2 Neolithic greenstone axe heads from an unlocated site.

12.2 Period 2: Bronze Age.

There were only seven items recovered that could be assigned to the Bronze Age - 6 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery, probably from a cremation vessel, (sf 114) and a small-decorated bone needle with chevron markings (sf 25). No structure or features from this period were located.

12.3 Period 3: Iron Age.

Evidence of Iron Age activity on the site comes from 17 sherds of pottery recovered from fills of trenches 2, 3, 5 and 7, representing a variety of wares. The highest concentration was recovered from the lower curvilinear defence ditch (Trench 7), and probably indicates Early Iron Age activity associated with the construction and maintenance of this enclosure ditch.

The actual size and scale of the Iron Age settlement is unknown. The surrounding enclosure ditch can be located by sight, and traced by geophysics, in a northerly, southerly and westerly direction. The eastern edge of this D-shape feature was formed by the natural break of the escarpment. (See plan/map). No structures from the Iron Age were noted, although they might well survive at a depth not achieved in these excavations, but the majority have probably been destroyed by later buildings and landscaping.

12.4 Period 4: Romano-British.

The evidence for Romano-British activity on this site comes from pottery, coins, ceramic building material and other small finds recovered from deposits of this date and later within trenches 1, 2, 3,5,6,7 and 8.

This probably indicates the presence of a Roman building or settlement on the site, or in the near vicinity. There is the real possibility that disturbance of *in situ* Romano-British deposits occurred in the medieval period, probably by the construction of buildings.

Stone built walls were located in trench 3 aligned in a north to south direction. These two walls were tentatively dated, by pottery and other small finds, to the Romano-British period. The current excavation has provided, and increased, knowledge of the known Romano-British sites in the Calne area. What classification of building was present in Trench 3 is currently unknown, but there is evidence from the recovery of Romano-British box flue tiles, tesserae, painted wall plaster and other CBM items, that there was once a hypocaust heating system, possibly associated with a villa or bath house, on the Castle Hill site or in the very near vicinity. Perhaps the site was chosen because of the excellent water supply from Chavey Well springs and its religious connotations.

12.5 Period 5: Saxon/Norman

The recovery of 22 sherds of Saxon pottery and 3 sherds of Norman pottery, and the additional find of a Saxon decorated bone knife handle (S/f 53) from Trench 3 although unstratified was particularly gratifying and suggests occupation of the site in the Saxon/Norman period. Unfortunately, no remains of a Saxon building were found, but continuity of the use of the site from prehistoric times might be the reason why the Saxons and later generations used the site.

12.6 Period 6: Medieval.

It is uncertain as to which part of the 'castle' is represented in trenches 1, 2,3,5,8 as the ground floor plan of the castle and buildings is unknown, but there is evidence that a series of buildings, one with a round tower possibly attached, existed in the early medieval period.

Due to the close proximity of Castle House and the Baptist Chapel the platform on which the 'castle' probably stood has been very much disturbed by later building work and quarrying.

The Castle Hill site and the local area were subject to archaeological monitoring during the 1960s and 1970s when Castle House was renovated; it was at this time that several large walls (6ft to 8ft wide) were discovered, but what parts of the 'castle' these walls represent is not known. One of these walls on the west side of the house was eight foot wide and was aligned in a north-south direction. The other two walls were six feet wide; one was found on the south side of the house and ran in an east-west direction, and the other was located in the garden to the south-west of the house and ran in a south-east direction away from the house. These walls appeared excessively large for a domestic building and could be associated with the 'castle', and there is the possibility that the feature [95] in trench 2 is the extreme southern end of one of these robbed out walls. Also recovered were sherds of Saxon and early medieval coarse pottery.

The construction of bungalows in Castle Fields, the telephone exchange and the scout hall in Quarr Barton, gave the opportunity for test pits and trenches of a limited nature to be carried out.

From these small interventions it became apparent that a substantial defence or enclosure ditch was located running east-west from the junction of Castle Street/Market Hill and then ran through Quarr Barton, the telephone exchange grounds, before turning south. This ditch was then noted running between the bungalows in Castle Fields and Curzon Park before crossing the western end of Castle Street/Castle Walk before joining up with the escarpment on the western side of Castle Hill park.

Diagnostic artefacts recovered from the fills of this ditch ranged in age from the Iron Age through to the early medieval period.

12.7 Period 7: Post-Medieval.

There is evidence for fairly extensive late medieval or early post-medieval activity on the Castle Hill site.

Most of the series of layers recorded in sections may represent make up, related to demolition or dumping activities in the medieval period, but this activity greatly increased around the early to middle 17th century, mainly due to the building of the existing Castle House and the landscaping of the grounds. The map regression exercise undertaken as part of the archaeological desk-based assessment, clearly demonstrated that the land to the rear of Castle House was predominantly used for formal gardens.

It was at this period of time that both ditches were backfilled with demolition rubble possibly from a building already derelict on the site. This is suggestive of rapid and deliberate back filling with material that had accumulated on or near the site.

Local people have suggested that these ditches were filled in and levelled, and then a hard surface was laid to form a track or drive way so that the daughter of the owner of the house, who was disabled, could be transported around the park on a small cart pulled by dogs or a small pony. There is clear and irrefutable evidence that this drive way was laid on top of both ditches.



CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170
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Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co- ordinates	Initials	Date
T1	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	5/7/10
T1	20	Layer under (10)		RJH	5/7/10
T1	30	Layer under (20)		RJH	5/7/10
T1	40	Layer under (30)		RJH	7/7/10
T1	50	Layer under (40)		RJH	7/7/10
T1	60	Natural Polished Stone Floor Surface		RJH	7/7/10



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Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170
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Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co- ordina tes	Initials	Date
T2	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	5/7/10
T2	20	Layer Fill under (10)		RJH	5/7/10
T2	30	Cut of Wall –East Side		RJH	5/7/10
T2	40	Fill of Wall [30]		RJH	7/7/10
T2	50	Cut of Drain or Culvert		RJH	7/7/10
T2	60	Fill of Drain or Culvert [50]		RJH	9/7/10
T2	70	Fill of Trench – Rubble NS		RJH	9/7/10
T2	80	Fill of Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T2	90	Fill of Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T2	95	Cut of Ditch or Wall Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T2	100	Fill of Ditch or Wall Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T2	110	Cut of Wall		RJH	9/7/10
T2	120	Fill of Wall [110]		RJH	9/7/10
T2	130	Fill East side of Trench		RJH	12/7/10
T2	140	Red Brick Edging to Wall		RJH	13/7/10
T2	150	Ash layer in (100)		RJH	13/7/10
T2	160	Cut of Stone Wall of Tower ES		RJH	18/7/10



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Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170
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Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co- ords	Initials	Date
T3	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	5/7/10
T3	20	Layer Fill under (10)		RJH	5/7/10
T3	30	Cut of Wall		RJH	5/7/10
T3	40	Fill of Wall [30]		RJH	7/7/10
T3	50	Cut of Wall		RJH	7/7/10
T3	60	Fill of Wall [50]		RJH	9/7/10
T3	70	Cut of Wall		RJH	9/7/10
T3	80	Fill of Floor		RJH	9/7/10
T3	90	Fill under (80)		RJH	9/7/10
T3	100	Fill in Round Tower.		RJH	9/7/10
T3	110	Fill in West End of Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T3	120	Fill perhaps Robbers Trench		RJH	9/7/10
T3	130	Fill of Wall [70]		RJH	12/7/10
T3	140	Fill under (40)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	150	Cut of Well		RJH	13/7/10
T3	160	Fill of Well		RJH	13/7/10
T3	170	Cut of Floor to a Building		RJH	13/7/10
T3	180	Fill of Floor, Crushed Stone		RJH	13/7/10
T3	190	Fill of R/B Wall under (130)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	200	Cut of Wooden Beam Slot		RJH	13/7/10
T3	210	Fill of Beam Slot.		RJH	13/7/10
T3	220	Clay Wall Crossing Trench		RJH	13/7/10
T3	230	Natural but Polished Stone		RJH	13/7/10
T3	240	Natural Stone Surface		RJH	13/7/10
T3	250	Fill above (160) ~ [150]		RJH	13/7/10
T3	260	Stone Fill below (120)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	270	Fill below (260)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	280	Cut of Stone Wall below [50]		RJH	13/7/10
T3	290	Fill of Stone Wall [280}		RJH	13/7/10
T3	300	Fill under (210)		RJH	13/7/10
T3	310	Cut of Roman Wall		RJH	15/7/10
T3	320	Fill of Roman Wall		RJH	15/7/10
T3	330	Fill above (250)		RJH	15/7/10
T3	340	Fill of Wall under [30]		RJH	15/7/10
T3	350	Fill of Floor beside Wall.		RJH	15/7/10
T3	360	Cut of Pit		RJH	15/7/10
T3	370	Fill of Pit [360]		RJH	15/7/10
T3	380	Cut of Pit		RJH	15/7/10
T3	390	Fill of Pit [380]		RJH	15/7/10
T3	400	Lower Fill of Pit [380] under (390)		RJH	15/7/10



CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170
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Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co- ordina tes	Initials	Date
T4	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	5/7/10
T4	20	Stone Fill under (10)		RJH	5/7/10
T4	30	Stone/ Silt Fill in Respectable (50)		RJH	5/7/10
T4	40	Stone/Silt inside Well/Spring Tunnel.		RJH	5/7/10
T4	50	Stone Respectable		RJH	5/7/10



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Site Name Castle Hill ~ Calne	Code CAL 170
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Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co- ordinates	Initials	Date
T6	10	Layer Topsoil		RJH	28/10/10
T6	20	Fill under (10)		RJH	28/10/10
T6	30	Cut of Track		RJH	28/10/10
T6	40	Fill of Track (30)		RJH	28/10/10
T6	50	Cut of Ditch		RJH	28/10/10
T6	60	Top Fill of Ditch (50)		RJH	28/10/10
T6	70	Stone Surface under (40)		RJH	28/10/10



CONTEXT INDEX

Site Name Castle hill ~ Calne	Code Cal 170
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Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co- ordinates	Initials	Date
7	10	Over Burden		LA	6/05/2011
7	11	Gravel Fill of Ditch		LA	6/05/2011
7	12	Stone Fill of Ditch		LA	6/05/2011
7	13	?		LA	6/05/2011
7	14	Cut of Ditch		LA	6/05/2011
7	15	Over Burden (Fillet).		LA	6/05/2011
7	16	Cut of Gravel Track-way		LA	6/05/2011
7	17	Stone layer in Ditch		LA	6/05/2011
7	18	?		LA	6/05/2011



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Site Name Castle hill ~ Calne	Code Cal 170
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Trench/ Area	Context Number	Context Type*	Co- ordinates	Initials	Date
8	10	Deposit, Top-soil			
8	11	Deposit, Soil under (10)			
8	12	Cut of wall			
8	13	Stone fill of wall [12]			
8	14	Deposit, Soil under (11)			
8	15	Cut of Stone wall			
8	16	Stone fill of wall (15)			
8	17	Cut of Stone wall (same as wall [15])			
8	18	Stone fill of wall (17), same as fill (16)			
8	19	Natural bedrock			
8	20	Cut of Post Hole ?, later investigation suggests that this feature is a solution hole			
8	21	Cut of wall over [15] at a 90 degrees angle.			
8	22	Cut of wall			
8	23	Stone fill of wall [22]			
8	24	Fill of test pit under (11)			
8	25	Fill of test pit under (24)			
8	26	Stone fill of test pit under (25)			

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Project Archives

The full archive including documentary and physical evidence will be deposited at The Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes, and Wiltshire. Access to the archive may be gained by quoting the accession number 2011.2

A copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with Wiltshire County Archaeological Services and Calne Heritage Centre.

Format	Description
A4 pages	Project Design
A4 pages	Context record sheets
A4 pages	Context index sheets
A4 pages	Drawing register sheet
A4 pages	Drawing sheets
A3 pages	Drawing sheets
A1 Pages	Drawing sheets
A4 pages	Geophysics report
A4 pages	Photographic register sheets
A4 pages	Level record sheets
A4 pages	Day book
A4 pages	Small find sheets
A4 pages	Attendance sheets
A4 Folders	Correspondences
USB	Photographs of the excavations