

WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD GROUP



## **The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire**

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### **Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report: Part 2 Resistivity Survey**



**September 2017**

**Report Number: 2017.03**

**Site Code: GO17**

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## **Summary**

On the 29th July 2017, a geophysical resistivity survey was carried out by members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group. The Site comprises a high status medieval dwelling, interpreted as the manor house of the Bishop of Salisbury, dating to the 13th century. The survey was carried out in order to further the potential archaeological evidence of the Site by surveying using resistivity a much larger area of the Great Orchard in comparison to past surveys in 2002 and 2006. The area surveyed included the field to the south on high ground (Field One). The middle of the field could not be surveyed due to the steepness of the slope and dense vegetation. The resistivity survey located a number of high resistance anomalies which are substantial in size. The substantial building that has been interpreted as the Bishop of Salisbury's manor can be clearly seen in the results, and the survey has produced a more definitive plan of the building. To the north there is a large amorphous anomaly that may be a demolition/rubble layer. To the west of the building, there is a curving anomaly which is approximately 5 m wide, and is edged with resistance anomalies. This could be the remains of a drive-way to the building. Further to the west is a large high resistance anomaly which is unidentifiable.

## **Date of Investigations**

The geophysical survey was undertaken at the Great Orchard in Potterne, Wiltshire on the 29th July 2017. The work was carried out by the Wiltshire Archaeological Field Group, a not-for-profit unit which is part of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (WANHS).

## **Site Owner**

The Site is owned by George Day of Little Mill, Potterne, who not only gave permission for the geophysical survey, but actively encouraged and enthusiastically supported the project.

## **Authorship**

This report was written and compiled by Jon Sanigar, B.A M.A. and Mike McQueen, B.A. M.A.

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## **Disclaimer**

*This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill, care and attention to detail within the terms of the project design, and within the general operating procedures of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group and WANHS. No responsibility is accepted whatsoever to third*

*parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies upon this report at their own risk.*

## **Acknowledgements**

The Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group would like to express their thanks, gratitude and appreciation to George Day of Little Mill, Potterne, the owner of the Great Orchard, for his permission and enthusiasm to carry out the geophysical survey. We would like to thank Mike McQueen, member of the WAFG, for his time in carrying out the geophysical survey using his own geophysical equipment and interpreting the results. We would also like to thank John Samways who volunteered to assist with the geophysical survey. Without their help the survey would not have been carried out.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1.1. On the 29th May 2017, members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group undertook a resistivity survey within a field in Potterne, Wiltshire, known locally as the Great Orchard. This survey was a two-part exercise using two methods of survey: magnetometry, which was carried out on 7th May (Sanigar and McQueen 2017), and resistivity. The resistivity survey was carried out to assess and locate any further archaeological anomalies that may be associated with a high-status medieval building on the Site, located during excavations in 1974 (McGlashan and Sandell) and 2007 (McGlashan 2008). The remains of this structure, based on the archaeological evidence, were later interpreted as the Bishop of Salisbury's manor house dating to the 13th century. In addition, the resistivity survey was also carried out to further any archaeological evidence located during geophysical resistivity surveys carried out in 2002 (Payne 2002) and 2006 (Gunter and Roberts 2007).

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY**

- 2.1.1 The Site is located within an open flat grassland field, which has been used for arable land, and more recently as pasture, on the western side of Potterne, Wiltshire (**Figure 1**). The Site is bordered to the south by a brick wall, with a road named Court Hill running east-west. The eastern and western edges of the Site are bordered by large trees and residential houses, one being Court Hill House to the east. To the north, the landscape slopes steeply downward to a small flat grassland field and houses, with Little Mill and a leat to the north-west of the Site, and the Plump Well to the north-west.
- 2.1.2 The road running to the south of the Site, Court Hill, is also suggestive of the area's past, there being a court or a hall on top of the hill overlooking Potterne.
- 2.1.3 The Site is located upon a ridge of Upper Greensand Formation – Sandstone, Glauconitic, at 87.44 m aOD. This sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 112 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2017).
- 2.1.4 The lower part of the Site to the north is located on Gault Formation – Mudstone, at 81.2 m aOD. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 100 to 112 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2017).
- 2.1.5 The surveyed area covers an area of 14,860 sqm (1.49 hectares, 3.67 acres), and is centred on grid reference ST 99343 58471.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.0.1 A number of archaeological events, artefacts and structures are recorded within the Site itself, as summarised below. Many other find spots and archaeological events are known within approximately 500 m of the Site, recorded within the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER). All information outlined below, can be accessed via the Wiltshire and Swindon HER's website.

#### **3.1 Mesolithic (10,000-4000 BC)**

- 3.1.1 Mesolithic worked flints were found at No. 5 Coxhill Lane (MWI14057), located 225 m to the east of the Site, including three tranchet axes, two being broken. A micro-core, backed blade, obliquely worked point, small blade flake, three scrapers, hammer stone, core and two flakes were also found. It is unclear how these were discovered, but they suggest possible settlement and flint knapping sites within the area (Wiltshire Archaeological Register 1978: 132).
- 3.1.2 Mesolithic flint flakes were also found at No.43 Whistley Road, 345 m to the north (MWI14056). These finds included blade flakes, serrated edge waste blade flakes, core preparation flakes, cores and other blades, some having been retouched. This also indicates possible Mesolithic settlement or flint knapping sites in or around Potterne (Wiltshire Archaeological Register 1978: 132).

#### **3.2 Neolithic (4000-2500 BC)**

- 3.2.1 Archaeology dating to the Neolithic is sporadic, and only consists of find spots. A flint flake with retouch along one edge was found at No. 4 Whistley Road (MWI14059), 230 m to the north.
- 3.2.2 A flint flake was found in 1988, and a second flint flake was found in 1990, both within the churchyard of St. Mary's church (MWI14066), 203 m to the east.

#### **3.3 Iron Age (750 BC - AD 43)**

- 3.3.1 Located near to the crossroads of Coxhill Lane and the High Street 185 m to the east of the Site, an Iron Age stone implement was found in 1986 (MWI4078). No further Iron Age sites and artefacts have been recorded in the vicinity of the Site.

#### **3.4 Romano-British (AD 43-410)**

- 3.4.1 Archaeology dating to the Romano-British period is also sporadic, and consists mostly of find spots, with the exception of a small cemetery.
- 3.4.2 A stray Romano-British coin was found at No. 3 Coxhill Lane (MWI14088), 230 m to the east of the Site. The coin is a Follis of Gratian AD 367--375 (Wiltshire Archaeological Register 1981: 206).
- 3.4.3 Another Romano-British coin a brass of Constantius I<sup>st</sup> (MWI14082), was found at No. 2 High Street, 170 m to the east of the Site.

- 3.4.4 A Romano-British cemetery was discovered 350 m to the south-east of the Site at Blounts Court (MWI14086). Four burials were found in December 1964- all of them adult, but only one burial was complete. Iron hobnails were found within one burial, and scattered sherds of Savernake type pottery (Annable 1966: 95).

### **3.5 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)**

- 3.5.1 A Late Saxon timber church was excavated by Norman Davey (MWI14103) in 1964, at the site of St Mary's Church, 220 m east of the Site. The evidence suggests that the timber church at Potterne lasted from the 10th century until well into the 12th century. The tub font, considered to be of 10th century date, and preserved in the present church of St. Mary the Virgin at Potterne, could have come from the baptistery of the timber church, for the shape and dimensions of the recess cut in the greensand to accommodate a tub font match those of the Saxon font. The inscription cut round the rim of the font is of 10th to 12th century date, and is therefore contemporary with the timber church. The terminal date for the timber church, suggested by the pottery sherds in the primary layer covering the floor of the abandoned church, appears to be around the middle of the 12th century. The church may in fact have fallen into disrepair during its nine years of confiscation from the bishop by the Crown (1139--1148), and have been superseded by the new stone church soon after the restoration of the property to the bishops of Salisbury in 1148 (Davey 1964). The early medieval church at Potterne suggests the village itself has Anglo-Saxon origins.

### **3.6 Medieval (AD 1066-1500)**

- 3.6.1 Excavations on the edge of the Great Orchard near the boundary of Court Hill road, by N. Davey and N. McGlashan in 1961 (MWI4124), revealed possible gravel surfacing and an apparent post-hole (McGlashan and Sandell 1974).
- 3.6.2 Located to the north-west of the Site, at the base of the steep slope, is the Plump Well. The well was rebuilt in 1933, during which, workmen found two large non-local stone steps. These led up the steep bank of the Plump Well green lane east towards the knoll (McGlashan and Sandell 1974: 90).
- 3.6.3 A geophysical survey was carried out in 2002 by Payne (2002) (see **Figure 10**), with the a resistivity meter used to assess the archaeological potential of the Site. The results of the survey revealed that there was formerly a large stone building in the middle of the Site, measuring around 20 metres in length and width, and within there appears to have been internal divisions. Further anomalies have been interpreted as a possible chapel, pathways leading to the Plump Well to the north-west, courtyard walls, and other pathways leading away from the central structure. However, the survey did not identify any medieval access to the site, in the form of a gatehouse, for example.
- 3.6.4 Excavations within the Site were carried out in 1974 and 2007, with the aim of locating structures associated with the Bishop of Salisbury (**Figure 9**). These excavations were led by McGlashan and Sandell, with the aid of the Archaeology Field Group of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (McGlashan



and Sandell 1974; McGlashan 2008). An extract of the summary of the excavation highlights what was found: In the summer of 2007, eleven trenches, guided by resistivity survey, uncovered footings of medieval style similar to those of other local buildings. Pottery dated to the 13th century was found at the base of the footings, while a large quantity of other ceramics, animal bones and stone roof tiles were also recovered. With no overall plan yet evident, the fieldwork concluded that the high status materials, including worked ashlar and encaustic tiles, could have belonged to a building associated with a magnate of the Church (2008: 141).

- 3.6.5 Seventeen or more graves were excavated during 2005 by students and others of the University of Sheffield (MWI4129) at No. 8 Duck Street, 160 m to the north-east of the Site (Hawtin 2005). It is possible that this cemetery was established before the Norman Conquest, and that it had gone out of use during the 13th century. St Mary's Church was built in the mid-13th century, so it is likely that this burial ground went out of use when the new church was established. Overall, the human remains represent a rural Christian population of the 11th to 13th centuries. Two distinct phases of burial attest to the fact that the cemetery was in use over a relatively long period of time. The osteological analysis demonstrated that these people were hard working and malnourished. A bronze artefact in the shape of a cross was found directly above the skull of skeleton 188. One of the other burials had several large stones placed around the skull.
- 3.6.6 Located 250 m to the north of the Site, next to Whistley Road, a medieval floor tile fragment and a broken medieval pilgrim's religious relict holder (MWI4126) were found.
- 3.6.7 Located approximately 160 m to the east of the Site is Porch House, on the High Street. This building dates to c.1480, and is timber-framed with stone slate roofs and ashlar stacks. A single-storey central great hall is flanked by two-storey gabled cross wings, with a two-storey gabled porch projecting from south cross wing and rear wing extending back from north cross wing. Porch House was probably built for the Bishops of Salisbury, who held the Manor of Potterne (British Listed Buildings 2017).

### **3.7 Post-Medieval (AD 1500-present day)**

- 3.7.1 Courthill Farm, Potterne (MWI69295), located 185 m to the south-west, is a partially extant 17th century farmstead of regular courtyard plan. The courtyard is of L-plan (with a detached house) with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmhouse is detached with gable end on to the yard.
- 3.7.2 The site of Outfarm north-west of Courthill Farm, Potterne (MWI68178), is located 350 m to the west of the Site. Demolished in the 19th century, Outfarm was constructed as a single structure. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost, an increasingly common occurrence (Edwards 2014; Edwards and Lake 2014a; Edwards and Lake 2014b; Edwards and Lake 2014c).
- 3.7.3 Located to the immediate west of the Site, is the large early 18th century house named Court Hill House (Pevsner 1975: 373). This house is supposedly to have been constructed after the manor house had been demolished.

## **4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

4.1.1 The aims and objectives of the fieldwork were:

- *To re-evaluate the Site in order to locate further possible archaeological anomalies within the boundaries of The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire, with the use of magnetometry;*
- *To enhance the evidence produced by archaeological geophysical surveys carried out in 2002 and 2006;*
- *To determine or confirm the extent of any features or structures of archaeological significance, that may, or may not, relate to the possible location of archaeological remains that have been interpreted as the Bishop of Salisbury's manor;*
- *To assess the overall archaeological potential of the Site.*

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

- 5.1.1 The survey was carried out after permission had been obtained from the landowner, and was undertaken by Mike McQueen. Mike was supported by members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group.
- 5.1.2 The Site as a whole, and the geophysical survey, was photographed using a Digital SLR to record the event.
- 5.1.3 The geophysical survey was given a unique Site code **GO17**.

### **5.2 Survey Grids**

- 5.2.1 A series of 20 m by 20 m survey grids were laid out in the same positions as the grids used for the magnetometer survey (Sanigar and McQueen 2017). However, a more limited area was surveyed due to time and weather constraints.
- 5.2.2 The positions of the corners of each grid were recorded using a MobileMapper 300 GPS system and Pocket GIS Software. The MobileMapper 300 was fully RTK corrected to give an accuracy to 0.002 m – 0.010 m. This will ensure that it will be possible to accurately locate any features identified by the survey, if it is decided that an excavation should be carried out in the future.

### **5.3 Resistivity Survey**

- 5.3.1 The resistivity survey was carried using a Frobisher Tar3 with twin probes set 50 cm apart. Readings were taken at 50 cm intervals along 1 m wide transects.

### **5.4 Survey Results**

- 5.4.1 The data was processed using Snuffler software. The fully georeferenced results of the survey were mapped using ArcGIS software, and Ordnance Survey MasterMap mapping (**Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7**).
- 5.4.1 The survey was processed in the following way:
  - Clip all data from 22.8 to 36.4
  - Despiking – threshold 3.3
  - Interpolate

## **6 RESULTS**

### **6.1 The results of the survey before modification.**



## **6.2 The results of the survey after modification.**



## **7 LIST OF ANOMALIES**

### **7.1.1 Anomalies of archaeological potential (Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6):**

1. A very large, high resistance anomaly which can be interpreted as the remains of the medieval manor house. The structure measures approximately 42 m in length and 21 m in width. The structure is rectangular in shape and is aligned east – west, with a large square ‘recess’ along its southern edge. Only the outline of the structure is visible; internal partitions are not visible or may be masked by rubble layers.
2. A large curvilinear anomaly situated to the immediate west of anomaly 1. This is together lined with high resistance anomalies, with a low resistance area within the middle, measuring approximately 18 m in length and 8 m in width.
3. A smaller area of high resistance with no definitive edges, which measures approximately 5 m in length and 4 m in width. This anomaly extends further west and outside of the surveyed area.
4. A large area of amorphous high resistance anomalies that lie to the immediate north of structure 1. This anomaly measures approximately 38 m in length and 15 m in width (of what is visible), and extends further to the north beyond the surveyed area.

## 8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The resistivity survey was concentrated on the site of the medieval manor house located in the previous magnetometer surveys within Field One. The resistivity survey identified four high resistance anomalies. These anomalies include a substantial rectangular structure which can be interpreted as the remains of the Bishop of Salisbury's manor house, a substantial rubble or demolition layer, and both curvilinear and amorphous high resistance anomalies.
- 8.1.2 Anomaly 1 can be interpreted as the remains of a large structure, which has been previously interpreted as the remains of the Bishop of Salisbury's manor house. The visible structure measures approximately 42 m in length, and 21 m in width. It is unclear whether the structure continues north due to the large probable rubble layer masking *in situ* walls. The resistivity survey has provided a better indication of the plan of the building, or part of the building, which was not as clear in the 2002 and 2006 resistivity surveys. However, Payne's 2002 survey did provide a more detailed view of internal divisions within the structure, in particular within anomaly A (**Figure 9**). The more recent survey did, however, provide a clearer view of what Payne listed as anomaly D. This shows that there is a clear continuation of the structure to the west, along with a square 'recess' along the southern wall. Whether this is the entrance to the structure is uncertain. Also along the southern wall is a high resistance 'protrusion', which was also identified in the magnetometer survey. This protrusion may be a bay-window, as it is located on the side which would obtain more sunlight.
- 8.1.3 Anomaly 2 consists of two moderately high resistance curvilinear anomalies lying parallel with one another, to the immediate west of anomaly 1. They measure approximately 18 m in length and 8 m in width. The anomaly curves from the west to the south, with an area of low resistance between them. This anomaly was also identified within Payne's survey (Figure 9), however it was not discussed and the results were faint. Whether this is the remains of a curving driveway is uncertain, but it does seem to respect the main structure.
- 8.1.4 Anomaly 3 is only partially visible and continues further to the west beyond the surveyed area. The anomaly is of high resistance and forms an amorphous shape. It measures approximately 5 m by 4 m.
- 8.1.5 Anomaly 4 is a very large, high resistance anomaly which can be interpreted as a rubble or demolition layer to the immediate north of anomaly 1, the manor house. Payne also interpreted this as a rubble or demolition layer. A trench was excavated within the middle of this anomaly in 2007 (unpublished report), though whether the structure itself extends to the north still needs to be clarified.

- 8.1.6 The aim of the resistivity survey was to produce results that may increase the understanding of the Site, by identifying further archaeological anomalies that were not identified in past surveys (**Figure 9**). The resistivity survey located a large proportion of the structure (anomaly 1) and the possible rubble layer that were also identified in Payne's survey (2002), and listed as anomalies A, B('a rubbly area') and D ('a block of high resistance'). The resistivity survey did not identify, however, nearby anomaly E, interpreted as a pathway. The recent survey did not extend as far to the north and north-east as Payne's survey, and did not, therefore, identify anomaly C. Payne describes this anomaly as a rectangular high resistance anomaly, interpreted as the bishop's chapel. What Payne's survey failed to identify was the curvilinear anomaly 2, which may be the remains of a curving driveway to the building, and anomaly 3. This was because Payne's survey did not extend further to the west and, therefore, missed the anomaly. However, both resistivity surveys, when combined, provide an indication of the plan of the structure, with additional anomalies possibly associated with it.

## **9 CONCLUSION**

- 9.1.1 The resistivity survey has located a number of high resistance rectilinear, curvilinear and amorphous anomalies that can be interpreted as archaeological features within Field One. These include the remains of the manor house, a possible continuation of the structure to the north and/or a rubble layer, and an amorphous anomaly of uncertain function.
- 9.1.2 The 2017 survey, combined with Payne's 2002 survey, provides a partial plan of the structure. Further excavations would be needed to clarify the various anomalies located, for example to identify individual rooms and their use, the possible entrance and the driveway.
- 9.1.3 The resistivity surveys, combined with the magnetometer survey, have produced clear results that illustrate that the Site contains extensive archaeological potential in terms of structures and multiple features probably associated with the remains of the Bishop of Salisbury's manor house. These should be re-evaluated to identify individual rooms, their function and understand the overall layout of the structure, as well as placing this in the context of its immediate surroundings.

## **10 MUSEUM AND ARCHIVE**

- 10.1.1 All archive material (a digital copy on one USB memory stick of the survey data, and digitised and associated archive and paperwork) will be deposited with the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, Wiltshire. A digital copy of this report will be deposited at Wiltshire's Historic Environment Record and on the OASIS Portal. A digital and hardcopy of this report will be given to the landowner of the Site.



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## 12 FIGURES

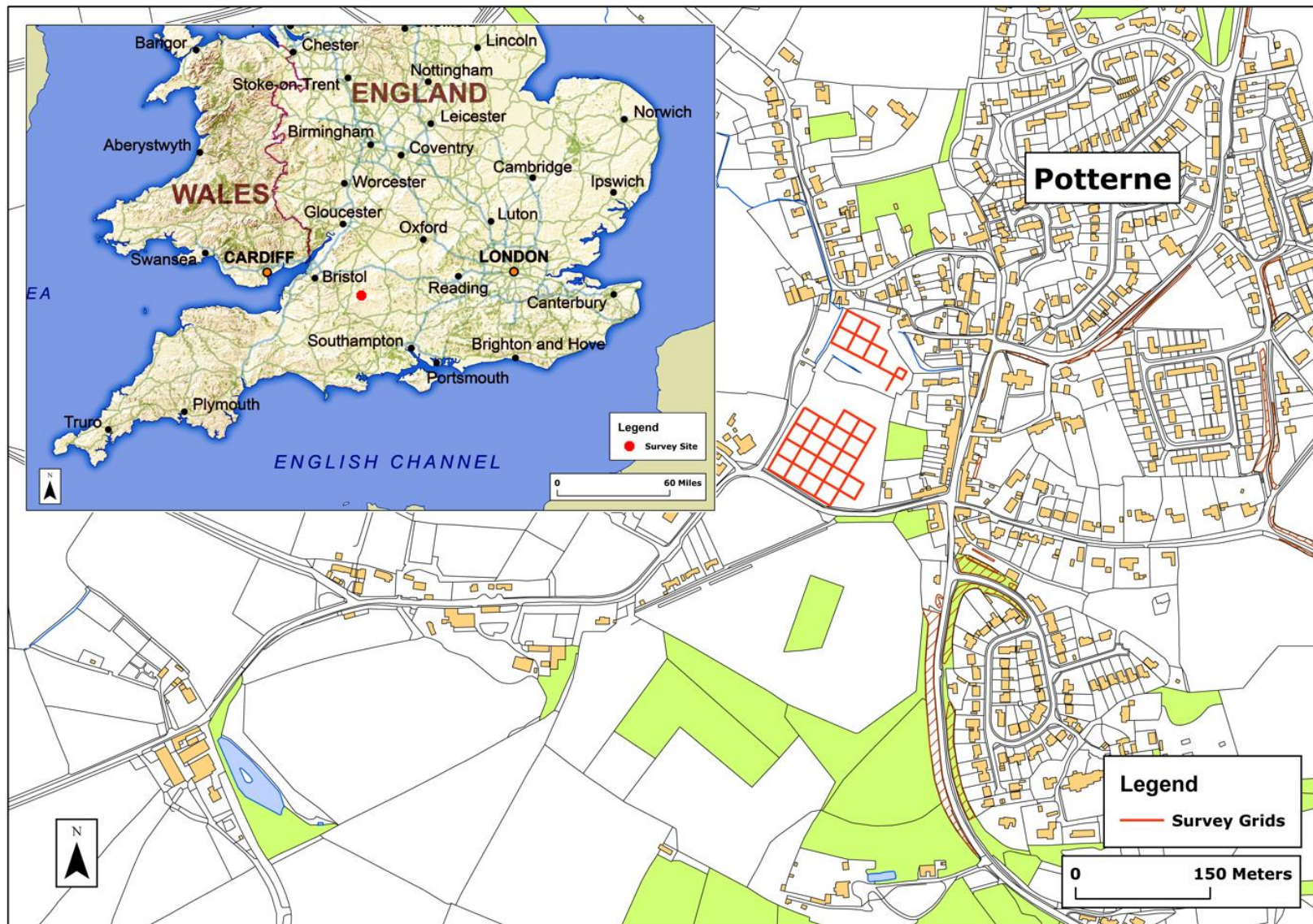


Figure 1. Location of the site (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence))

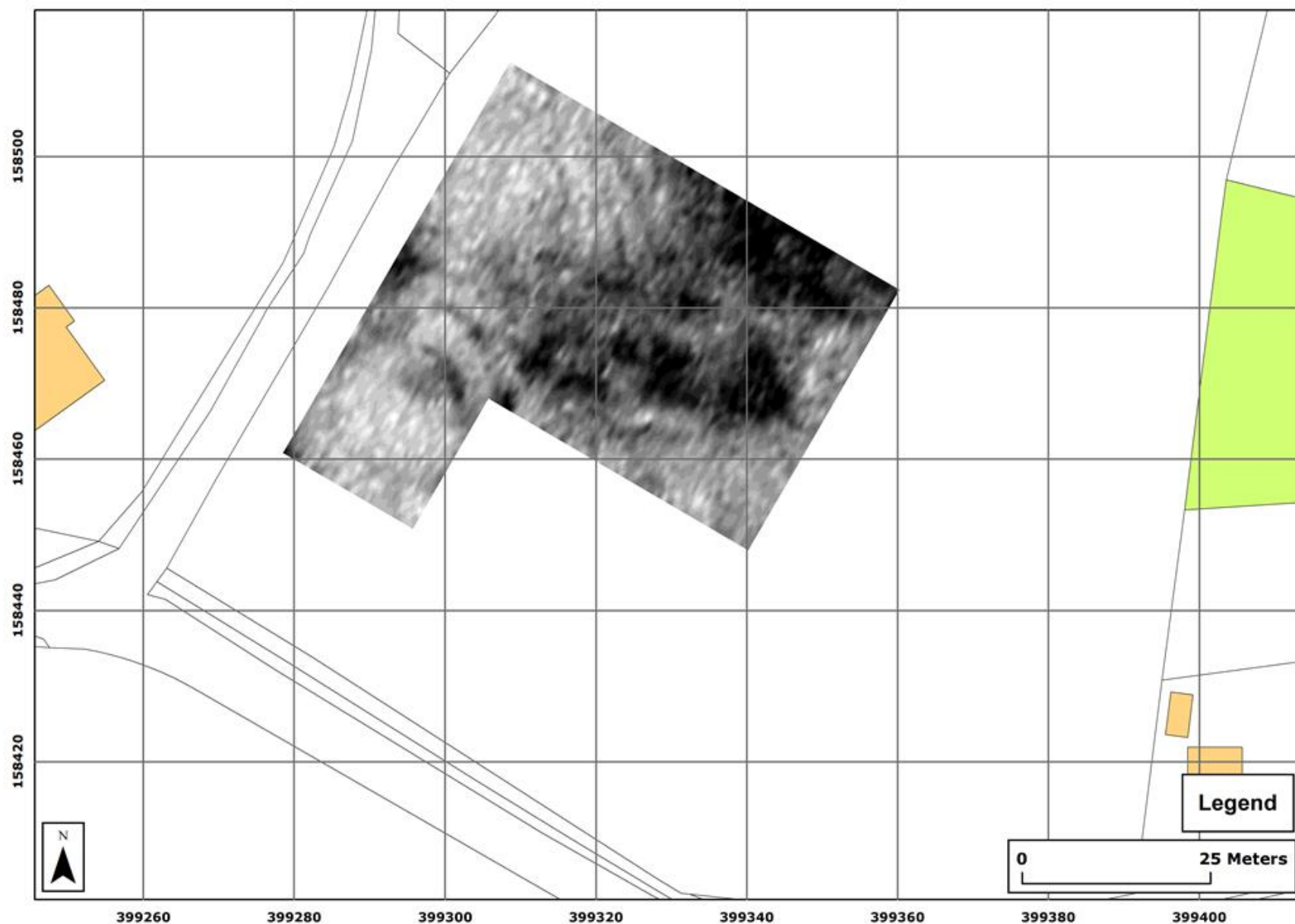


Figure 2. Plan of surveyed area at the Great Orchard within Field One – Snuffler Res Map (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).



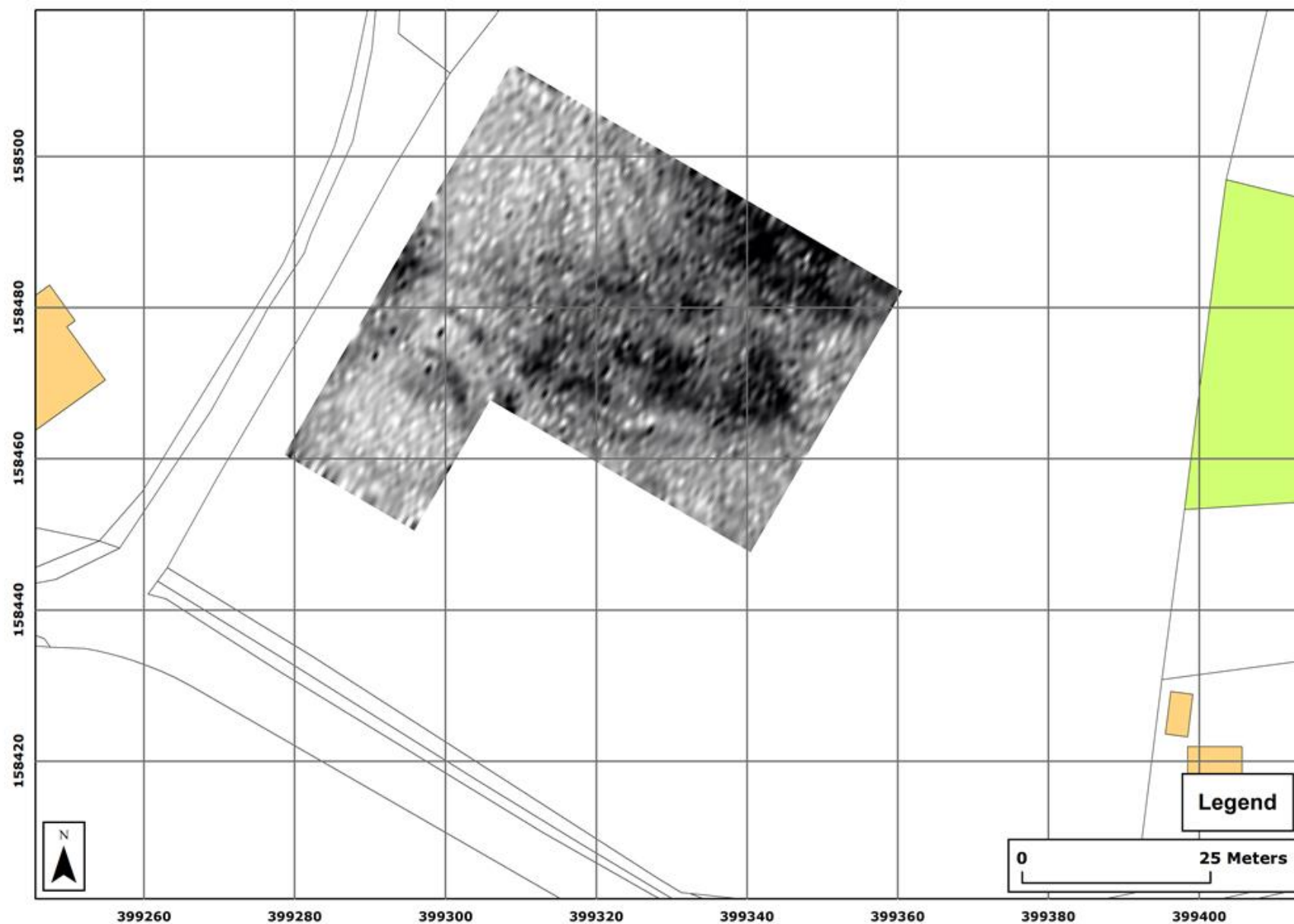


Figure 3. Resistivity survey results of Field One – TerraSurveyor Res Map (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

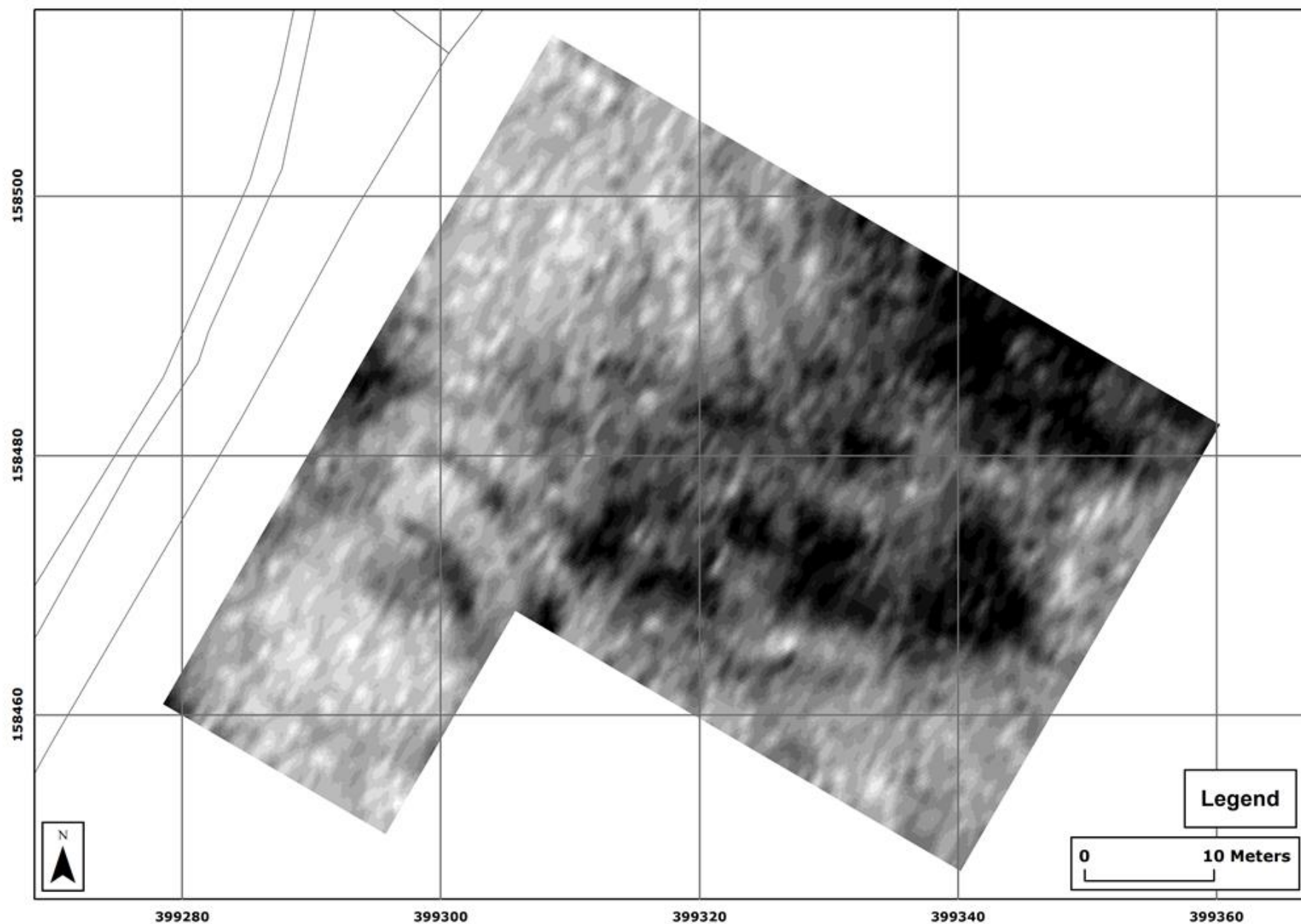


Figure 4. Close-up of resistivity results within Field One (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

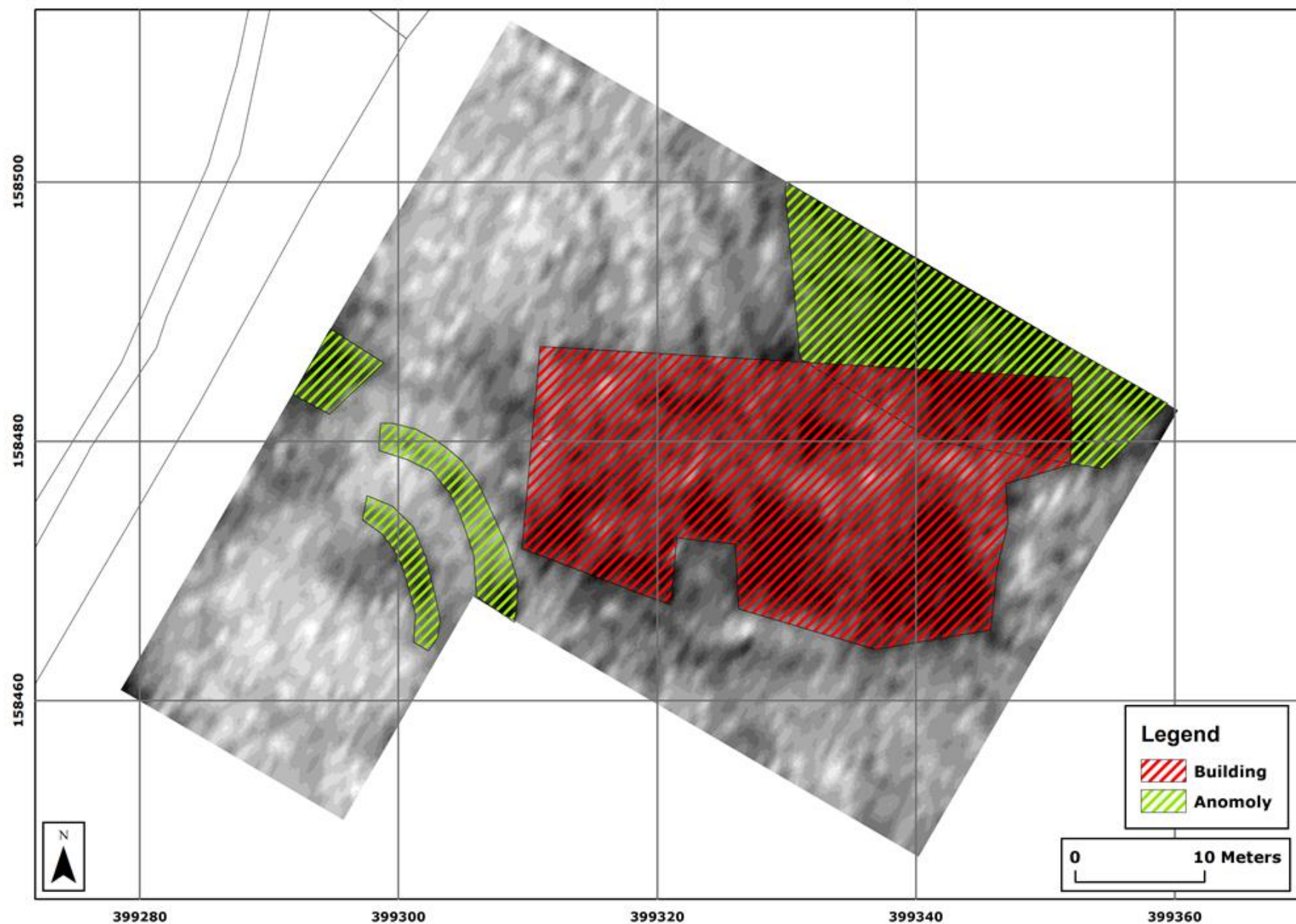


Figure 5. Interpretation of results of Field One (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

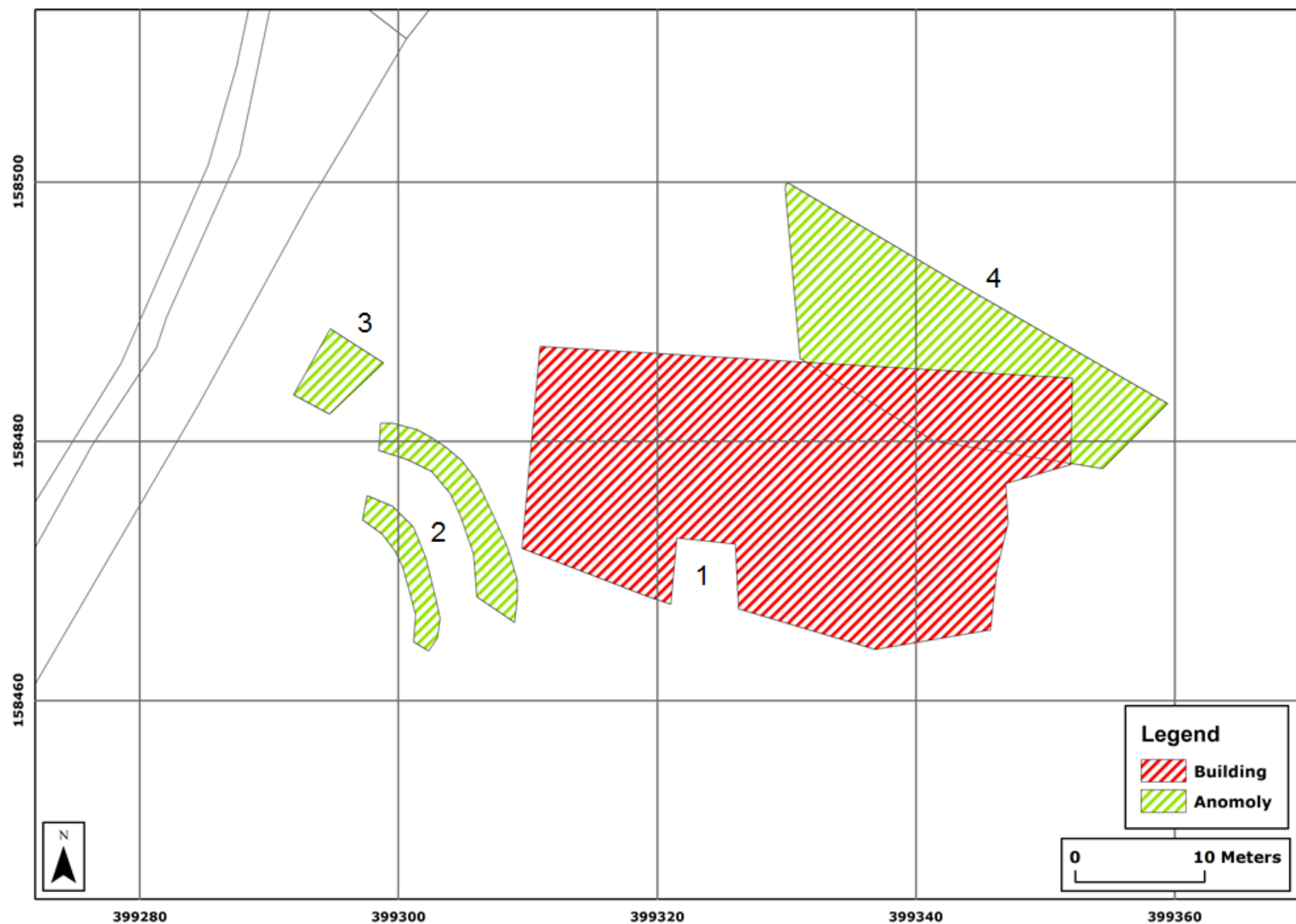


Figure 6. Interpretation of anomalies of Field One (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).



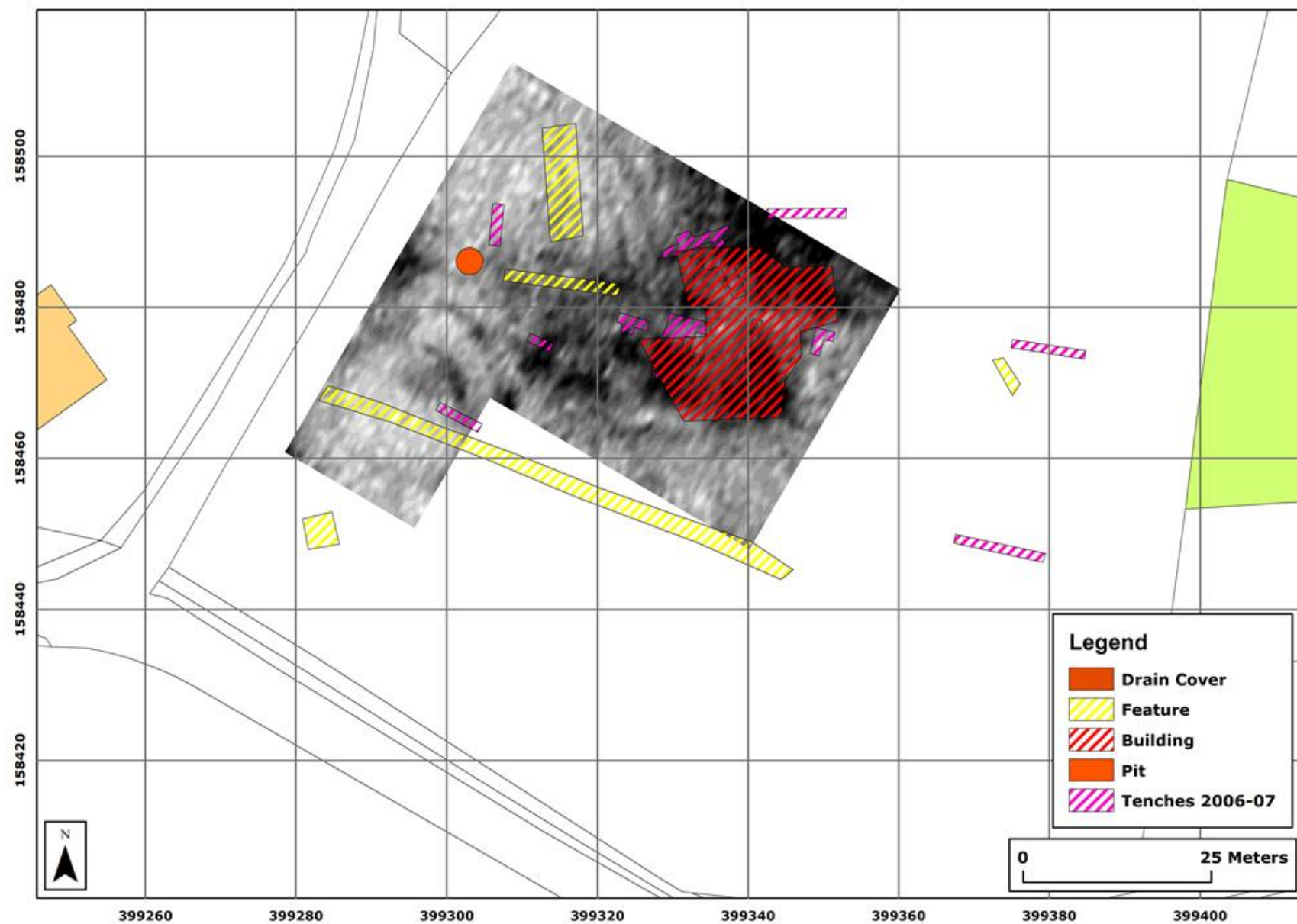


Figure 7. Resistivity survey results with previous magnetometer survey results overlaid on top (Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

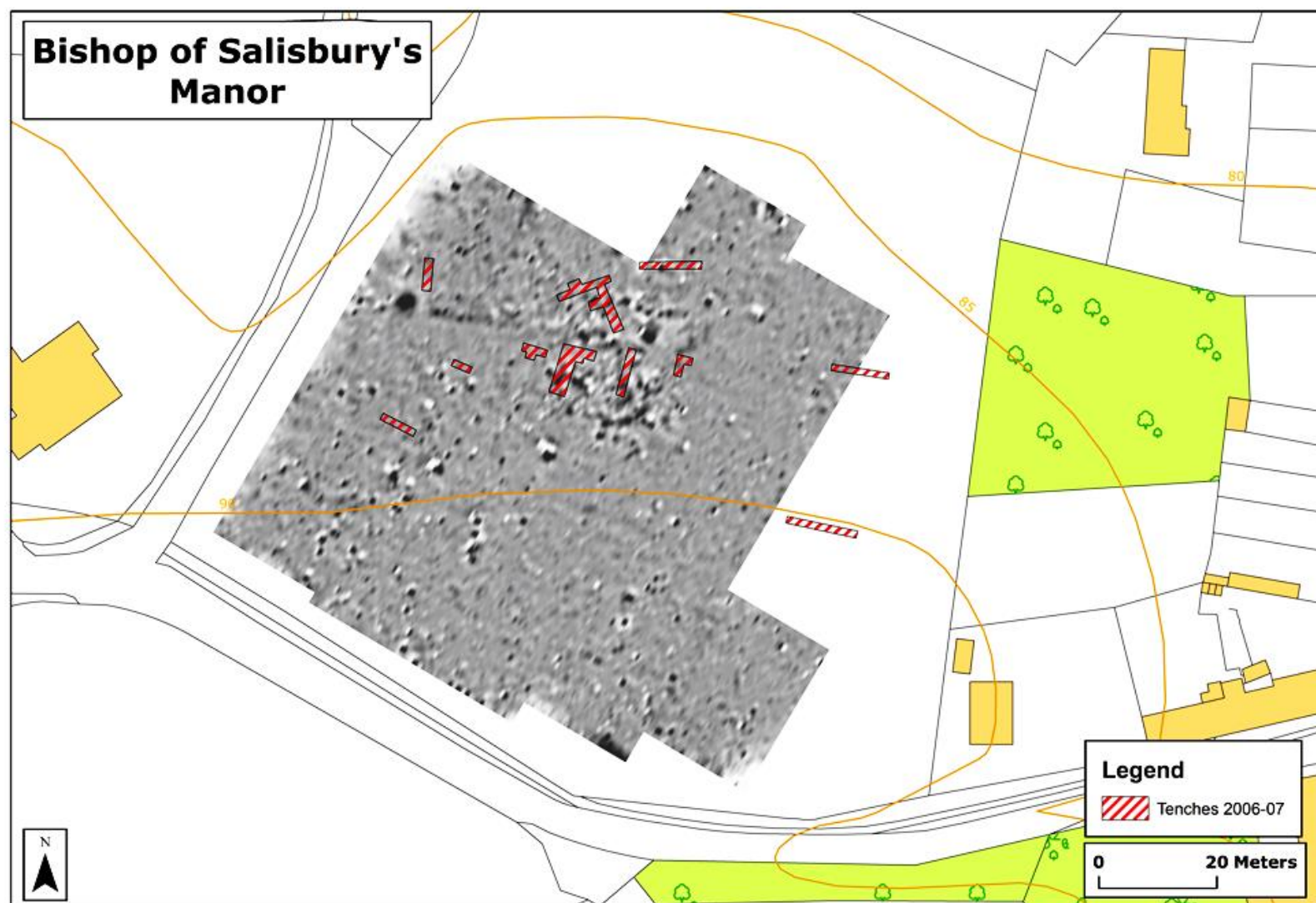


Figure 8. Plan of trenches that were opened in 2006-2007, overlaid on top of the recent magnetometer survey in Field One (McGlashan 2008, Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).

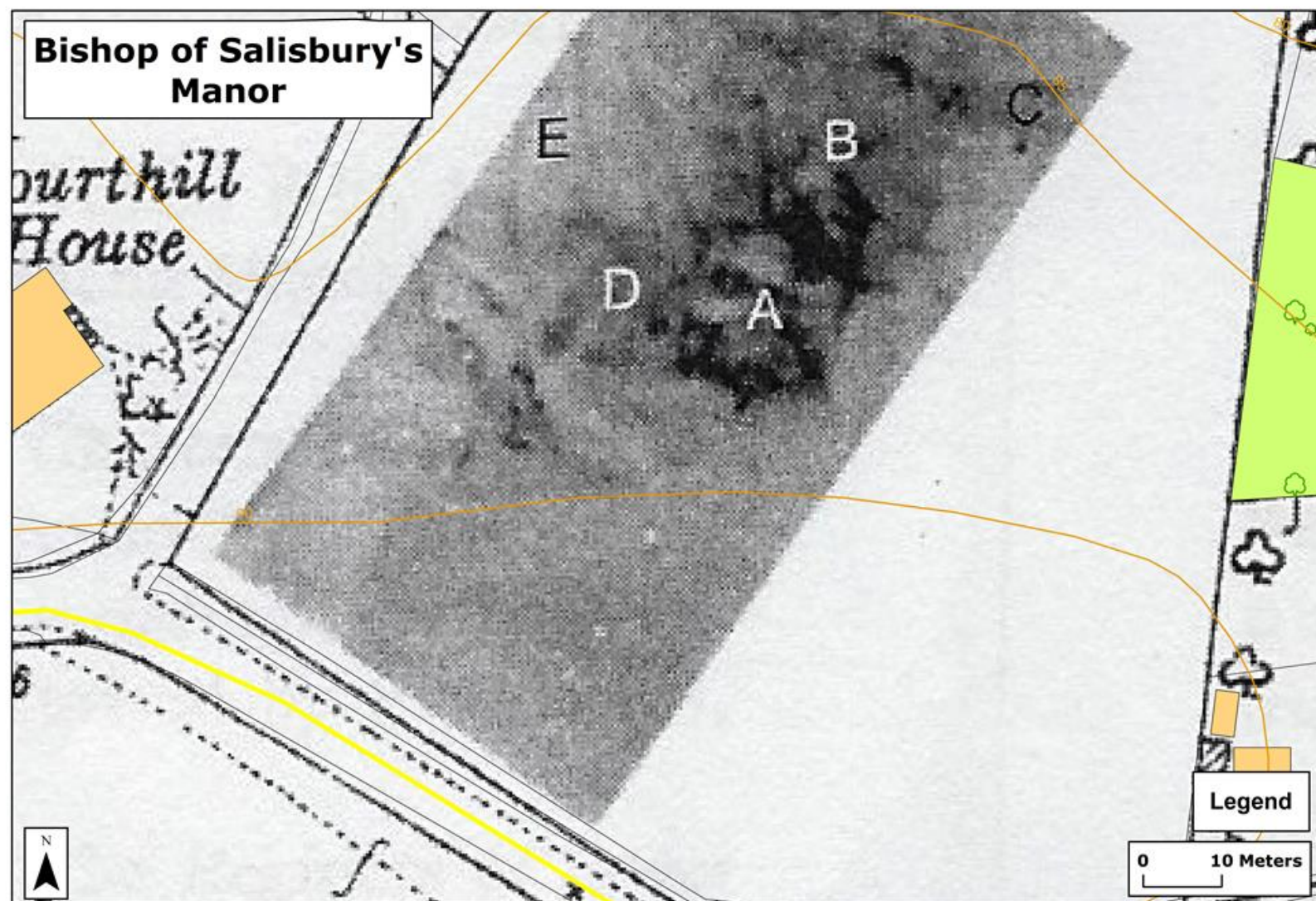


Figure 9. Resistivity survey results of Field One carried out in 2002 (Payne 2002, Base Mapping: © Crown Copyright and Database Right 2016. Ordnance Survey (Digimap Licence)).



## APPENDIX 1: Oasis Form

### 12.1 OASIS ID: wanhsafg1-295169

#### Project details

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire: Resistivity Survey   |
| Short description of the project       | <p>On the 29th July 2017, a geophysical resistivity survey was carried out by members of the Wiltshire Archaeology Field Group. The Site comprises a high status medieval dwelling, interpreted as the manor house of the Bishop of Salisbury, dating to the 13th century. The survey was carried out in order to further the potential archaeological evidence of the Site by surveying using resistivity a much larger area of the Great Orchard in comparison to past surveys in 2002 and 2006. The area surveyed included the field to the south on high ground (Field One). The middle of the field could not be surveyed due to the steepness of the slope and dense vegetation. The resistivity survey located a number of high resistance anomalies which are substantial in size. The substantial building that has been interpreted as the Bishop of Salisbury's manor can be clearly seen in the results, and the survey has produced a more definitive plan of the building. To the north there is a large amorphous anomaly that may be a demolition/rubble layer. To the west of the building, there is a curving anomaly which is approximately 5 m wide, and is edged with resistance anomalies. This could be the remains of a drive-way to the building. Further to the west is a large high resistance anomaly which is unidentifiable.</p> |
| Project dates                          | Start: 29-07-2017 End: 29-07-2017  |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / Not known  |
| Any associated project reference codes | wanhsafg1-287689 - OASIS form ID   |
| Any associated project reference codes | MWI4124 - HER event no.  |
| Any associated project reference codes | MWI4123 - HER event no.  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation   |
| Site status                            | None   |

*The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire – Geophysical Survey*  
*September 2017*

|                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Current Land use                 | Other 5 - Garden              |
| Monument type                    | MANOR HOUSE Medieval          |
| Monument type                    | CURVILINEAR ANOMALY Uncertain |
| Significant Finds                | NONE None                     |
| Methods & techniques             | "Geophysical Survey"          |
| Development type                 | Not recorded                  |
| Prompt                           | Research                      |
| Position in the planning process | Not known / Not recorded      |
| Solid geology                    | LOWER GREENSAND               |
| Drift geology                    | Unknown                       |
| Techniques                       | Resistivity - area            |

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**Project location**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Country                | England  |
| Site location          | WILTSHIRE KENNET POTTERNE The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire           |
| Postcode               | SN10 5PY   |
| Study area             | 14860 Square metres  |
| Site coordinates       | ST 99343 58471 51.32483633433 -2.009429925442 51 19 29 N 002 00 33 W Point |
| Lat/Long Datum (other) | ST 99343 58471   |
| Height OD / Depth      | Min: 81m Max: 87m  |

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**Project creators**

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Name of | Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Archaeology Field |
|---------|--|

*The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire – Geophysical Survey  
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|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Organisation                 | Group       |
| Project brief originator     | WANHS AFG   |
| Project design originator    | Jon Sanigar |
| Project director/manager     | Jon Sanigar |
| Project supervisor           | Jon Sanigar |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Landowner   |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | George Day  |

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**Project archives**

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive Exists?  | No   |
| Digital Archive recipient | Wiltshire Heritage Museum Devizes  |
| Digital Contents          | "none"   |
| Digital Media available   | "Geophysics", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey" |
| Paper Archive Exists?     | No   |

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**Project bibliography 1**

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Publication type    | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)   |
| Title               | The Great Orchard, Potterne, Wiltshire. Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report: Part 2 Resistivity Survey |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Sanigar, J. and McQueen, M.   |

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Entered by Jon Sanigar (wiltshireafg@outlook.com)

Entered on 7 September 2017