



Land at Dogridge Purton, Wiltshire

Strip, Map and Sample & Archaeological Monitoring Report



Planning Ref: 15/12164/FUL & 16/07507/FUL
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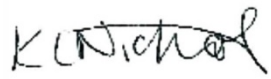
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GreenSquare Construction Limited, to undertake strip, map and sample excavation and archaeological monitoring on two parcels of land centred on NGR 408143 187411, at Purton, North Wiltshire, SN5 4DL. The works were part of a structured response to a planning application for the construction of two bungalows, a block of eight flats and all associated services and areas of hard landscaping.

The strip, map and sample investigation on the site of the two bungalows revealed a layer of imported topsoil which was removed to reveal natural subsoil. No archaeological deposits or features were present.

The groundworks associated with the construction of eight flats and services, monitored by archaeological watching brief, revealed a sequence of made ground related to previous modern buildings (garages) on the site.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank GreenSquare Construction, for commissioning the archaeological works. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, Wiltshire County Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Wiltshire County Council, and to Dave Wolf Construction Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Simon Flaherty and Jamie McCarthy. This report was written by Daniel Connor and edited by Kirsty Nichol who also managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Land at Dogridge, Purton

Strip, Map and Sample & Archaeological Monitoring

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by GreenSquare Construction Limited, to undertake strip, map and sample excavation prior to the construction of two bungalows and archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the construction of eight flats. The works monitored covered two areas of 0.05 and 0.106 ha respectively, centred on NGR 408143 187411, at Purton, North Wiltshire, SN5 4DL (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Archaeological work was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Wiltshire County Council (15/12164/FUL & 16/07507/FUL). This was part of a programme of archaeological works monitoring a dual development. One area lay on the eastern side of Dogridge Road, where two bungalows and associated parking were proposed, this was covered by a monitored by strip, map and sample. The second, slightly larger site, was located on the western side of the road, on which eight flats along with associated infrastructure were proposed, was covered by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2017). Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire County Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the strip, map and sample and archaeological monitoring, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The areas were located to either side of Dogridge Road, in a residential suburb approximately 1.2 kilometres west of the centre of Purton. Both sites adjoin the road and are surrounded by private residences and gardens.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels vary, gently sloping from 138.70 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north end to 138.10 m at the south.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Stanford Formation - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 157 to 164 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of Purton was assessed in a previous Heritage Statement (WA 2011), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m radius of the development. A summary of the results is presented below, along with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

- 2.2.1 There are no previous fieldwork investigations directly related to this development, however a number of sites have been the subject of archaeological investigation within the vicinity and have contributed to the known historical and archaeological background of the area. These include:
- Wessex Archaeology 2011, Restrop Road, Purton, Wiltshire Heritage Statement: Located 0.20 km south-east of the present development.
 - Cotswold Archaeology 2011, 6 Battlewell, Purton, Wiltshire, Archaeological Evaluation: Located 0.15 km south-west of the present development.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (10,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.3.1 There are no prehistoric findspots or sites known within the areas. However, Neolithic flint scrapers and flakes have been found in Purton, c. 900 m to the north-east. An assemblage of Neolithic flint implements was also recovered from Ringsbury Camp to the south-west.
- 2.3.2 During the Iron Age, the Purton area was situated within a landscape defined by a number of hillforts, including Ringbury Camp and Bury Hill. Iron Age activity is represented by findspots of pottery, discovered c. 36 m to the north, just beyond the northern limit of the proposed flats development (MWI9256).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.3 During the Romano-British period, the surrounding landscape was populated with dispersed settlements, industrial areas and agricultural activity. Romano-British occupation in the vicinity of both sites is represented by the remains of a building with a mosaic floor, possibly a villa, identified in 1896 which lies approximately 0.16 km to the north-east of the development areas. To the north of the site is a place known as Blacklands, the name of which is entymologically associated with Romano-British occupation and is a potential indicator of pottery manufacture.
- 2.3.4 Romano-British industrial activity has also been recorded c. 0.17 km to the south-west at Battlewell, Purton. Four Romano-British pottery kilns, along with traces of substantial stone buildings, were excavated in 1975 (WHER SU08NE300). Pottery recovered from the excavations gave a date for the mid-2nd century AD. Further work on the site in 2011 (CA 2011) identified a Romano-British drying oven and associated postholes.
- 2.3.5 Assemblages of pottery and ceramic building material, including tiles and tesserae, have also been found in the vicinity of a building and industrial site approximately 36 m to the north of the area of the proposed flats (MWI9260).

- 2.3.6 Romano-British funerary activity within Purton is represented by a walled cemetery comprising rich burials (located 0.43 km to the north-east). Burials included three in stone sarcophagi and one cremation in a glass bottle which had been placed in a lead coffin (MWI9264).
- Saxon and Medieval (410 – 1500)*
- 2.3.7 Purton is first mentioned in AD 795 in a Charter of Egfrith, Saxon King of Mercia, granting 35 hides to the Benedictines of Malmesbury Abbey. The possession of lands by the Abbey is confirmed in the Domesday Survey of 1068 (Pugh and Crittall 1956) and an early to middle Saxon Cemetery is recorded at The Fox, c. 1.50 km to the east of the proposed development.
- 2.3.8 It is likely that during the medieval period, settlement continued to be focused around Purton Village, and a high occurrence of medieval findspots associated with the settlement has been noted (WA 2007). The settlement is likely to have developed around St. Mary's Parish Church, which dates to the 13th century.
- 2.3.9 Finds of 14th-century pottery fragments have been recorded at Dogridge, just beyond the northern limit of the proposed location of the flat development (MV19285). Medieval settlement also developed to the south at Restrop, which was first recorded in 1250 as Radestrope.
- Post-medieval to Modern (1500 – present)*
- 2.3.10 Andrews and Drury's Map of Wiltshire (dated 1773) indicates that the village of Purton developed alongside the High Street; the centre of which lies c.1 km north-east of the site.
- 2.3.11 Early Ordnance Survey Maps (published in 1886 and 1900) depict the areas of proposed development as being part of an open agricultural field system south of the main village. This continued until the middle of the 20th century when residential development began to replace farmland in the areas to the west of Restrop Road. By 1970, Highridge Close, to the east, had been built and by the 1990s the area around Dogridge was fully developed. The site of the proposed flats had garages built on it as part of the later Dogridge development. However, the area of the proposed bungalows has remained undeveloped.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

Archaeological Monitoring

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
 - To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
 - To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

3.1.2 The aims (or purpose) of the strip, map and sample, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and as defined in the ClfA' Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation (ClfA 2014b) are:

- To examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- To seek a better understanding of the resource;
- To compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation, and disseminate them.

3.2 Objectives

Archaeological Monitoring

3.2.1 In order to achieve the Watching Brief aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

3.2.2 In order to achieve the Strip, Map and Sample aims, the objectives of the Strip, Map and Sample, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains through excavation;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance;
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results strip, map and record excavation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

Archaeological Monitoring

- 4.2.1 The watching brief monitored all groundworks associated with the construction of the flats, including ground reduction (levelling of the site) from current ground level, and service trenching.

Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

- 4.2.2 The strip, map and sample comprised the monitored strip, under direct archaeological control, of an area measuring 0.05 ha (**Figure 1**) within the site proposed for the construction of the two bungalows.

General

- 4.2.3 The archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within both areas. No archaeological deposits were revealed during either phase of work.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from machine stripping from both phases of activity was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Only artefacts of an obviously modern date were recovered from the upper deposits and were not retained

Recording

- 4.2.5 All exposed deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system during the watching brief and the strip, map and record. An appropriate drawn record of deposits was made to appropriate scales and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal deposits were calculated.
- 4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the limit of excavation of both the watching brief and strip, map and record areas. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist for Wiltshire County Council, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the works.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The strip, map and sample and archaeological monitoring revealed a sequence of archaeologically negative deposits of topsoil, subsoil and natural clay, sand and gravels across the monitored areas.

5.2 Strip, Map and Sample soil sequence

- 5.2.1 The strip was conducted until it reached the natural geology (**005**) which was a mid-yellow brown limestone and chalk 'cornbrash' formation (**Plate 1**). The natural subsoil was sealed by a layer of subsoil (**004**) which was an interface of mixed natural silty clays and topsoil caused by bioturbation which extended across the whole site (**Plate 2**).
- 5.2.2 In the south-western part of the area a buried soil (**003**) was recorded as a dark grey-brown silty clay. The buried soil was sealed by a uniform silty sandy loam with abundant rounded limestone fragments (**002**). This deposit may have formed a surface and extended 5 metres north and east from the south-east corner of the strip, map and sample area.
- 5.2.3 Sealing all deposits across the site was topsoil (**001**).

5.3 Archaeological Monitoring soil sequence

- 5.3.1 The area of monitoring was previously occupied by garages and storage buildings. These had been removed immediately prior to archaeological monitoring taking place. The natural geology in this area of the proposed development was a pale grey limestone brash with an abundant amount of light grey silty clay (**1004**, **Plate 3**).
- 5.3.2 On the western edge of the site the natural limestone was sealed by a buried soil (**1003**). This mid-grey silty clay loam contained obviously modern objects and did not extend into the area where the buildings had formally stood.
- 5.3.3 The buried soil layer was sealed by a modern levelling layer of mid-yellow coarse sandy gravel (**1002**) which extended across the whole of the site, sealing the natural subsoil (**1004**), and providing levelling for the garages.
- 5.3.4 Along the western edge of the site the levelling layer (**1002**), was sealed by an imported topsoil, a dark grey-brown silty loam (**1001**). To the south the levelling layer (**1002**, recorded here as **1102**) was sealed by a modern tarmac layer (**1103**) that extended up to the limit of the previous buildings (**Plate 4**).

5.4 Animal Bone

- 5.4.1 A total of eight fragments (or 0.063 kg) of animal bone was recovered during the watching brief from context 1001. All weathered fragments can be assigned to a single bone. The distal end of a cattle tibia from topsoil modern in date and represent kitchen waste. No signs of butchery or bone working were observed on any of the fragments.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 In both areas a sequence of buried soils and made ground sealing the natural limestone and clay were exposed. In the area of the flats the sequence had been cut or sealed by levelling deposits associated with construction of the garages that had previously occupied the site.
- 6.1.2 The archaeological works found no archaeological potential in either area.

7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum and preparation of the archive

- 7.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology West in Bristol. The site falls within the collecting area of Wiltshire Museum in Devizes. The museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive following agreement with Wiltshire Museum until a suitable repository is found.
- 7.1.2 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.1.3 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

7.2 Selection policy

- 7.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.
- 7.2.2 Only obviously modern artefacts were recorded on site, as such none were retained.

7.3 Security copy

- 7.3.1 In line with current best practice (Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

7.4 OASIS

- 7.4.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated (OASIS no. **wessexar1-306571**), with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be



integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

8 COPYRIGHT

8.1 Archive and report copyright

- 8.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 8.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

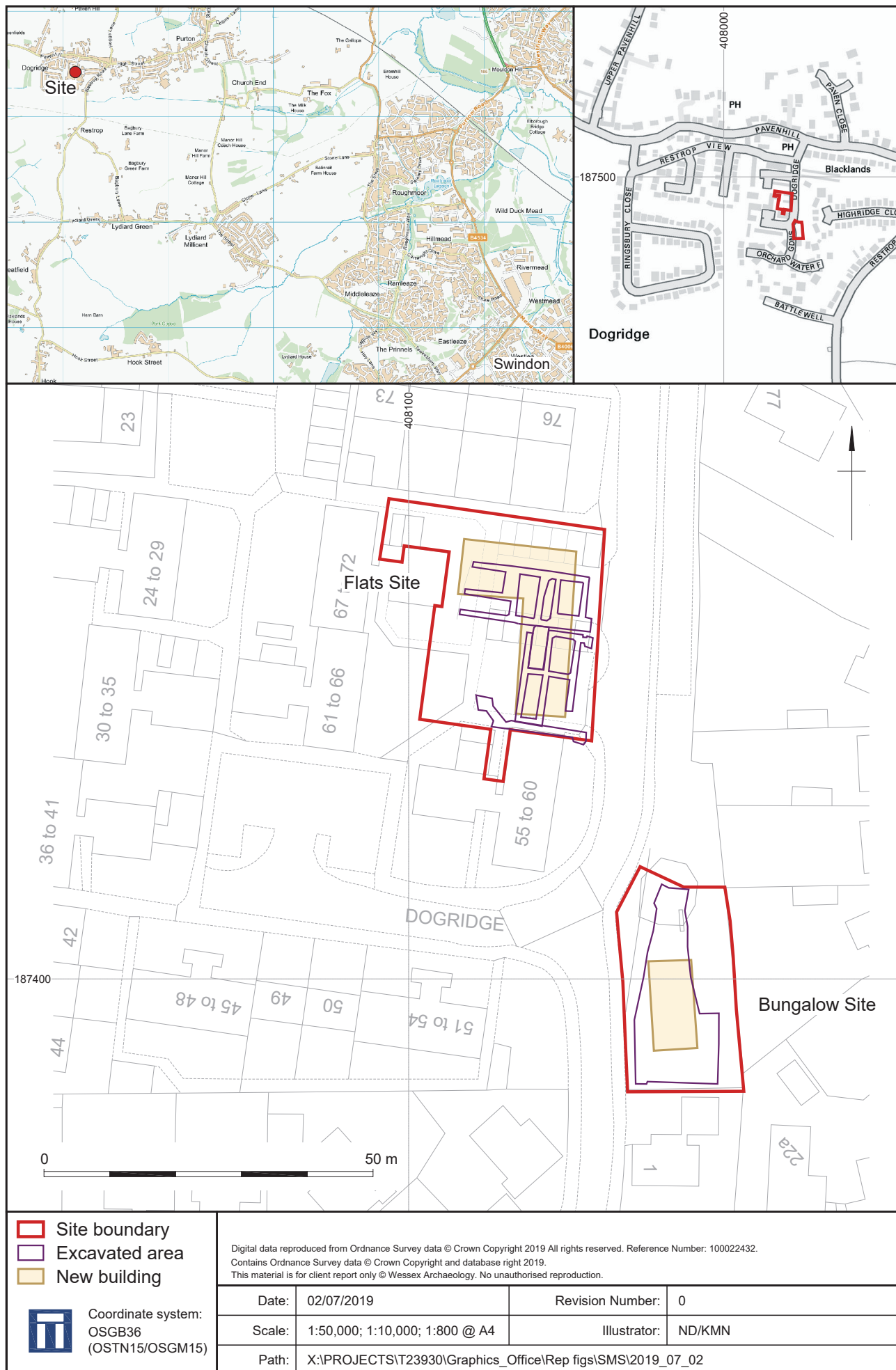
8.2 Third party data copyright

- 8.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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Site location

Figure 1



Plate 1: East facing representative section within the strip, map and sample area
1 m scale



Plate 2: View from the north-west of partial excavation of strip, map and sample
area 1 m and 2 m scale



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Plate 3: Representative section of north-east corner of footings within the area of archaeological monitoring. 1 m scale



Plate 4: Mid excavation shot of area of archaeological monitoring prior to excavation of footings

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