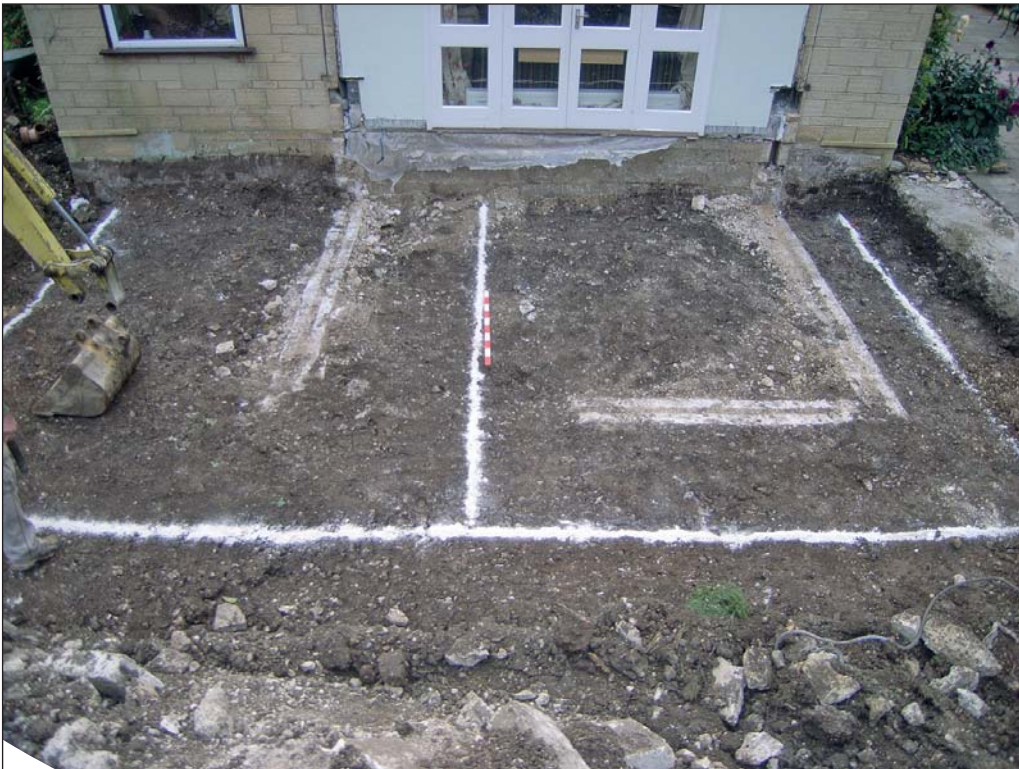




'Tanglewood' Winterborne Stickland Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 114390.01
November 2016



**'Tanglewood'
Winterborne Stickland
Dorset**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:
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Winterborne Stickland
Dorset

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November 2016

Report Ref 114390.01



Quality Assurance

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Planning Application Ref.		Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	382972 104388		

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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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'Tanglewood' Winterborne Stickland Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Scope of document	1
1.3 Site location, topography and geology.....	2
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Designated assets.....	2
2.3 Previous investigations in the local area.....	2
2.4 Other known heritage assets.....	3
3 WATCHING BRIEF AIMS	3
4 METHODOLOGY	3
4.1 Introduction	3
4.2 Watching brief methodology	4
4.3 Recording.....	4
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	4
6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	5
7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	5
8 DISCUSSION.....	5
9 STORAGE AND CURATION	5
9.1 Archive preparation	5
9.2 Museum	5
9.3 Discard policy.....	5
9.4 OASIS.....	6
9.5 Security copy.....	6
9.6 Copyright.....	6



10	REFERENCES.....	6
11	APPENDICES.....	8
11.1	Appendix 1: OASIS summary form.....	8

Figures

Figure 1 Site location and area monitored during watching brief

Plates

Plate 1 View to west along southernmost excavated foundation trench showing disturbed soils above a yellowish/reddish brown natural clay layer with underlying degraded chalk. A drainage pipe trench is also visible in far corner.

Plate 2 SW facing representative section in central foundation trench showing disturbed soil and foundation trench for existing wall above a silty layer with abundant small gravel (slightly stepped out in plate) over yellowish/reddish brown natural clay and degraded chalk.

Plate 3 SW facing representative section in northernmost foundation trench showing disturbed soil directly overlying abundant flint gravel natural.



'Tanglewood' Winterborne Stickland Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sue Rix to maintain an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the residential property of 'Tanglewood', Winterborne Stickland, Dorset (NGR 382972 104388).

The archaeological watching brief was a requirement relating to a condition attached to a planning application (application no. 2/2016/0825/HOUSE) for the proposed house extension, issued by the Local Planning Authority, North Dorset District Council.

The watching brief was carried out on 5th October 2016. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded during the course of the watching brief.

The overlying garden soils had been disturbed and reworked, probably during a previous side extension to the property, though the underlying natural deposits did not seem to have been widely truncated or impacted from this modern activity. The underlying natural was variable, with clay, flint gravel and degraded chalk all recorded within the excavated foundation trenches.



'Tanglewood' Winterborne Stickland Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Sue Rix for commissioning the project and for her help and assistance during the course of the work.

The watching brief was undertaken by Barry Hennessey. The report was compiled by Lee Newton and edited by Gail Wakeham. The graphics were prepared by Will Foster. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Ruth Panes.



'Tanglewood' Winterborne Stickland Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Sue Rix ('the Client') to maintain an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension to the existing residential property of 'Tanglewood', Winterborne Stickland, Dorset, DT11 0NT, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 382972 104388, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Planning permission (application no. 2/2016/0825/HOUSE), subject to conditions, was granted on the 5th August 2016 by North Dorset District Council for the proposed development which comprised demolishing an existing single storey extension and constructing a slightly larger single storey extension on the east side of a modern bungalow property. Condition 3 related to archaeology:

The developer shall (a) give a minimum of two weeks notice in writing of the commencement of works to the archaeologist agreed by the Local Planning Authority and no works shall commence on site until the two week notice period has expired and (b) shall afford access of the site to the archaeologist at all reasonable times and allow the archaeologist to observe the excavations and record items of interest and finds.

Reason: To safeguard and /or record the archaeological interest on and around the site in accordance with North Dorset Local Plan, Part 1 (2016), Policy 5.

1.1.3 Following consultation with the Senior Archaeologist at Dorset County Council (DCC), archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) - North Dorset District Council, and the Case Officer for North Dorset District Council, it was agreed that an archaeological watching brief would be an appropriate response to the planning condition (above).

1.1.4 The watching brief was carried out on 5th October 2016.

1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This report presents the methodology that was employed by Wessex Archaeology, and the full results of the archaeological watching brief.

1.2.2 In format and content this document conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE; Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a).



1.3 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site is located at the western extent of the village of Winterborne Stickland in the district of North Dorset, about 6.5 km south-west of the town of Blandford Forum (**Figure 1**). The property of 'Tanglewood' is a modern detached bungalow within a grassed and wooded plot, one of two properties accessed via a private driveway from the main road of West Street.
- 1.3.2 The Site is bounded by an access road to the east, an adjacent property to the south, the Winterborne water course (with West Street beyond) to the north, and a mature hedged boundary to the west, with agricultural fields beyond.
- 1.3.3 Existing ground levels within the Site rise slightly from the Winterborne stream in the north at approximately 100.0 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 102.2 m aOD near the southern boundary.
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Chalk of the New Pit Chalk Formation – sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 89 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Superficial deposits in the locality are recorded as Head – a combination of Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel formed in the Quaternary Period up to 3 million years ago.¹

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There has been little modern development within the locality of this rural village and therefore known archaeological data is somewhat limited, though three archaeological events are known from the National Monument Record (NMR) excavation index, as taken from a brief search (within 1 km of the Site) using the Heritage Gateway website.² Other referenced sources were also consulted.

2.2 Designated assets

- 2.2.1 There are no designated assets within the Site. The Site lies outside of a Conservation Area but is diagonally opposite a Listed Building, Lavender Close, an eighteenth century Grade II listed cottage.
- 2.2.2 A number of other Listed Buildings (predominantly Grade II) mainly lie towards the centre of the village including the Church of St Mary, the earliest parts (the chancel and nave) of which date to the 13th century. One Scheduled Monument is located approximately 1km south-west of the Site, a Bronze Age bowl barrow 150m north east of Dunbury (List Entry no 1014758).

2.3 Previous investigations in the local area

- 2.3.1 Three archaeological investigations are recorded within the Study Area ranging from monitoring of a house construction at 'Borneside' where no archaeological remains were recorded³, to an evaluation and subsequent excavation by Wessex Archaeology in 1994-95 at Quarleston Farm, Winterborne Stickland which revealed evidence of Bronze Age to

¹ British Geological Survey on-line viewer
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringgeology/geologyofbritain/viewer.html>

² <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

³ <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1884004>

late medieval activity (Butterworth 2004). The excavation area was situated 20 m from the River Winterborne and the archaeological remains uncovered comprised: the ring ditch from a Bronze Age barrow and human cremated bone, possibly pyre debris, was recovered from an associated post-hole; other prehistoric features; a late Romano-British pit; Late Saxon ditches; and 12-13th century medieval pits, contemporary with the known deserted medieval settlement of Winterborne Quarleston which lies immediately west of Quarleston Farm (*ibid*).

2.3.2 Further afield, approximately 2 km north-east of the Site, at Canada Farm, Winterborne Stickland, an archaeological evaluation in advance of a solar farm development uncovered significant archaeological features, and though they contained no dateable artefacts, were thought to have comprised discrete features potentially associated with prehistoric or Romano-British occupation, linear features associated with prehistoric or Romano-British agricultural activity and a sinuous probable medieval boundary ditch (Pre-Construct Archaeological Services 2014). The results of the subsequent mitigation investigation are not yet published.

2.4 Other known heritage assets

2.4.1 The other most significant known asset is the earthworks of medieval settlement remains, formerly part of the village of Winterborne Stickland, and located to the west of the present village, on the south side of the Winterborne valley. The remains cover about 7 acres and consist of 17 long closes of varying size bounded by low banks with rectangular platforms indicating former buildings. Other similar remains, now destroyed by ploughing, are known from aerial photographs to the immediate west and north-west of the Church of St Mary with a hollow-way below them that extended into the present churchyard (RCHME 1970, 305-309).

2.4.2 Cultivation remains of the medieval period are also known from Winterborne Stickland, predominantly consisting of strip lynchets (*ibid*).

3 WATCHING BRIEF AIMS

3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), the aims of the watching brief were to:

- *Identify the presence/absence any buried archaeological remains within the Site;*
- *Where appropriate, 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;*
- *Record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the date, character and condition of any surviving archaeological deposits; and*
- *Produce a report to disseminate the results of the watching brief.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The watching brief was carried out compliance with ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014b), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.



4.2 Watching brief methodology

- 4.2.1 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of all foundation trenches beneath the present ground surface within the area of the proposed extension (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.2 All mechanical excavation was undertaken under the constant supervision of Wessex Archaeology experienced archaeologists. Machine excavation proceeded to the required levels or the top of archaeological levels, whichever was the higher. Where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, excavations were halted whilst investigations were carried out by Wessex Archaeology staff.
- 4.2.3 Excavated spoil was visually scanned for artefacts.
- 4.2.4 Wessex Archaeology staff investigated any archaeological deposits and features by hand. Where practical, and towards meeting the aims of the watching brief, excavation included sampling of features and deposits in order to determine stratigraphic relationships and to recover artefacts, ecofacts and dating evidence.
- 4.2.5 The watching brief was maintained throughout intrusive groundworks and was concluded when it was clear that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed had been exhausted.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 All exposed deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system, which included both written and drawn records, as conditions allowed.
- 4.3.2 A digital photographic record was maintained during the watching brief. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of uncovered deposits as well as the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process that has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 4.3.3 A unique Wessex Archaeology project code (114390) was allocated to all archive elements.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

- 5.1.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the proposed new extension (**Figure 1**). No archaeological deposits or features were uncovered, neither were any artefacts recovered.
- 5.1.2 The soil sequence was recorded as a re-worked topsoil/garden soil of dark greyish brown silty clay that contained flint gravel and small quantities of modern slate and building material (**Plates 1-3**). In the central excavated foundation trench, a deposit of mid-dark brown silty clay with abundant small sub-rounded flint gravel and pea grit was recorded underlying the disturbed topsoil and this may be of alluvial origin (**Plate 2**).
- 5.1.3 The underlying natural was variable in nature, ranging from a mid-dark yellowish/reddish brown clay reached at 1.2 m below the existing ground surface above degraded chalk to a compact large sub-angular flint gravel in a silty clay matrix, reached at a depth of 1.6 m (**Plates 1-3**).
- 5.1.4 Modern intrusions were recorded including a pipe trench in the west/south-west corner of the observed area (**Plate 1**) and the foundation trench for the present bungalow (**Plate 2**).



6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No artefacts were recovered during the course of the watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No well-dated or sealed archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were present.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were uncovered during the watching brief.

8.1.2 The disturbed soils were likely to have been reworked during the bungalow construction and when the side extension was subsequently added (demolished as part of the works). However, this modern construction activity did not appear to have widely truncated or impacted into the variable underlying natural deposits.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Archive preparation

9.1.1 The complete project archive, which will include paper records, photographic records and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Dorset County Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CifA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared.

9.1.3 The physical archive is presently temporarily held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the project code 114390, and comprises the following:

- 1 A4 file of paper records

9.2 Museum

9.2.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Dorset County Museum, Dorchester. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2.2 Until deposition, the archive will be temporarily held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the project code 114390.

9.3 Discard policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

9.4 OASIS

- 9.4.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form has been initiated for submission to the HER (**Appendix 1**). This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

9.5 Security copy

- 9.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. 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.

9.6 Copyright

- 9.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. 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 shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003.

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11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: OASIS summary form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-268549

Project details

Project name	'Tanglewood' Winterborne Stickland, Dorset Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the residential property of 'Tanglewood', Winterborne Stickland, Dorset (NGR 382972 104388), in response to a planning condition. The watching brief was carried out on 5th October 2016. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded during the course of the watching brief. The overlying garden soils had been disturbed and reworked, probably during a previous side extension to the property, though the underlying natural deposits did not seem to have been widely truncated or impacted from this modern activity. The underlying natural was variable, with clay, flint gravel and degraded chalk all recorded within the excavated foundation trenches.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2016 End: 05-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	114390 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	2/2016/0825/HOUSE - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DORSET NORTH DORSET WINTERBORNE STICKLAND 'Tanglewood' Winterborne Stickland, Dorset
Postcode	DT11 0NT
Study area	50 Square metres
Site coordinates	ST 82971 04386 50.838191496958 -2.241866576744 50 50 17 N 002 14 30 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief	with advice from County Archaeologist



originator	
Project design originator	not undertaken
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Barry Hennessey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner Occupier

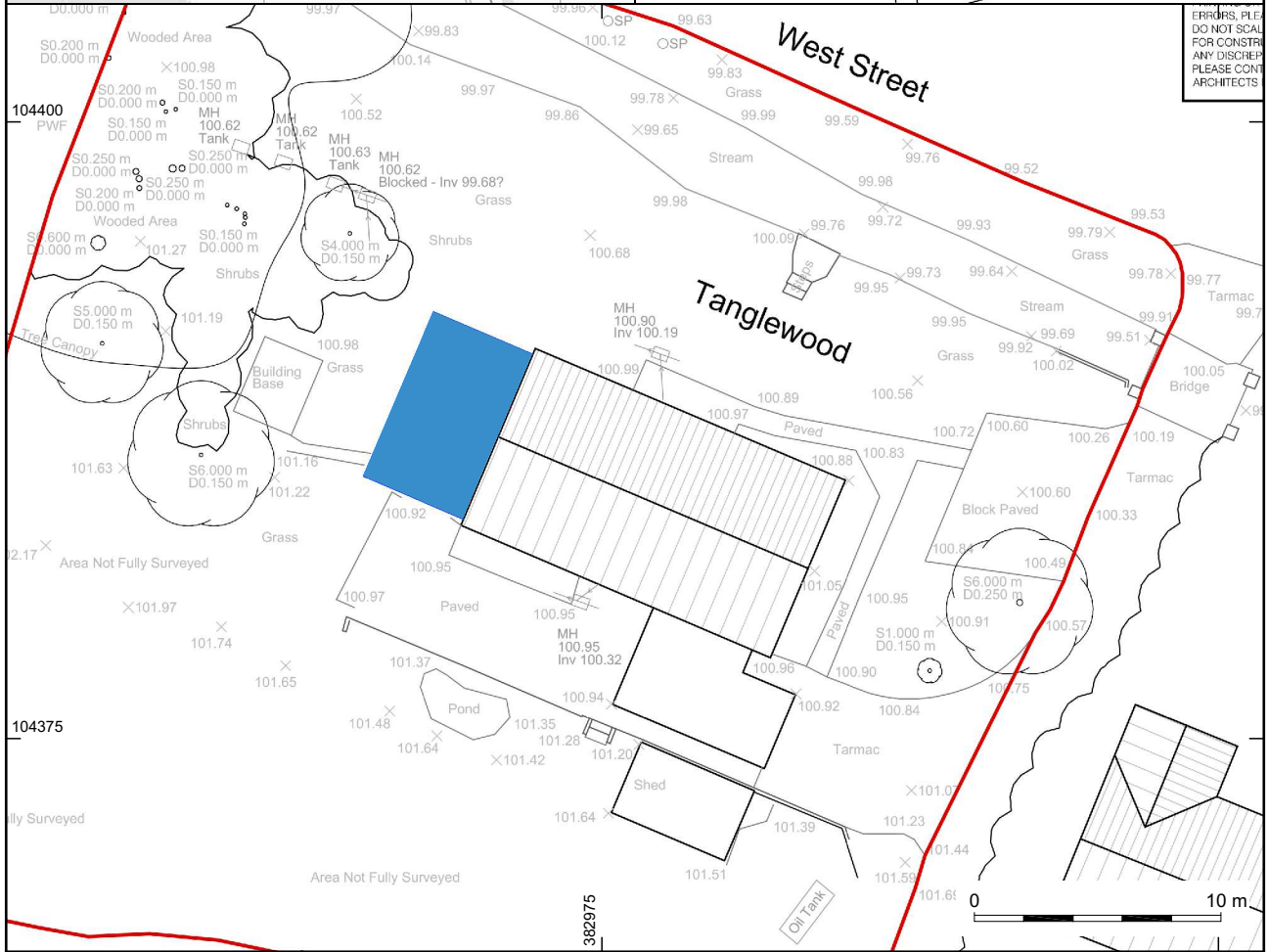
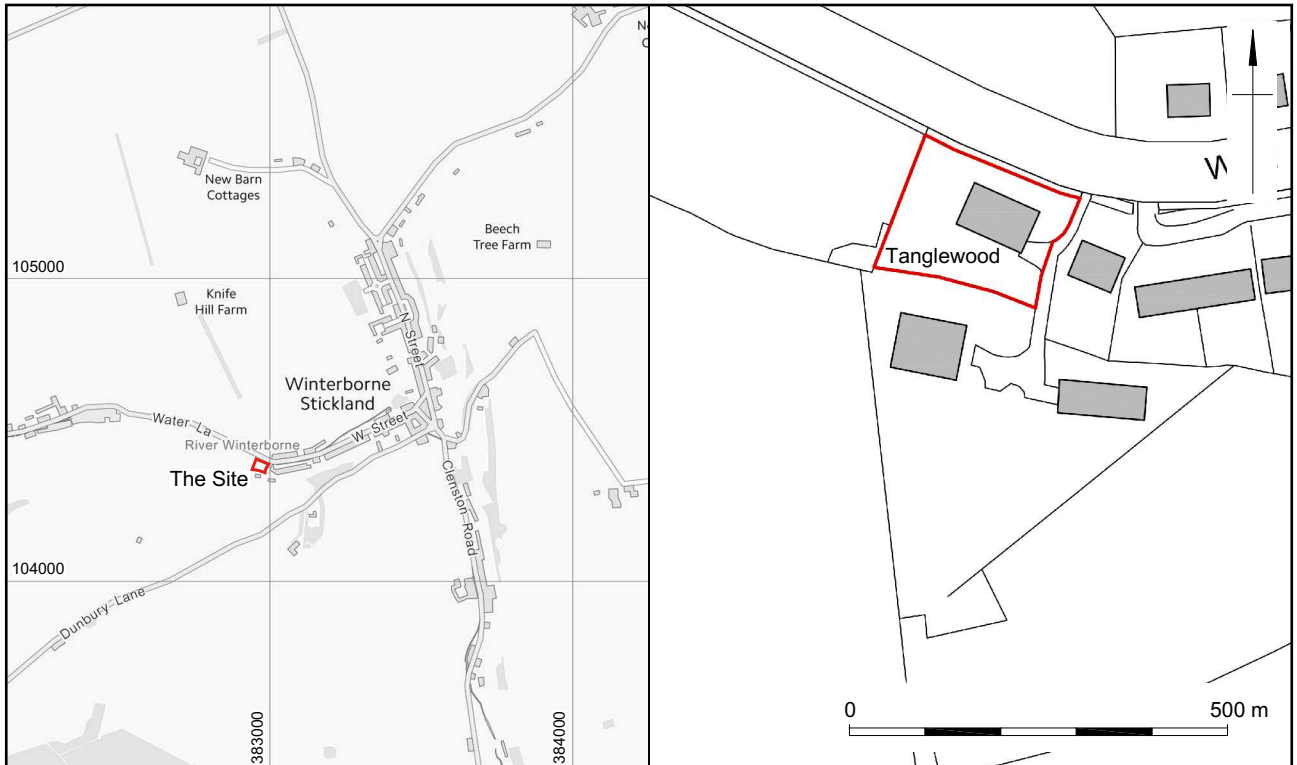
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Not yet deposited
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Not yet deposited
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes"



Project bibliography

1

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Site location and area monitored during watching brief

Figure 1



Plate 1: View to west along southernmost excavated foundation trench showing disturbed soils above a yellowish/reddish brown natural clay layer with underlying degraded chalk. A drainage pipe trench is also visible in far corner.



Plate 2: SW facing representative section in central foundation trench showing disturbed soil and foundation trench for existing wall above a silty layer with abundant small gravel (slightly stepped out in plate) over yellowish/reddish brown natural clay and degraded chalk.



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Plate 3: SW facing representative section in northernmost foundation trench showing disturbed soil directly overlying abundant flint gravel natural.

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