



Triple Yews, Easton Common Hill Middle Winterslow, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Planning Ref: 19/02866/FUL
Accession Number: SBYM: 2020.54
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Document Information



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Address

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County Wiltshire
National grid reference (NGR) 425089 132785
Statutory designations None
Planning authority Wiltshire Council
Planning reference 19/02866/FUL
Museum name The Salisbury Museum
Museum accession code SBYWM: 2020.57
OASIS Id wessexar1-398631

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Project management by Andrew Manning
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1 9 th July 2020	Draft submitted to client, and WCASPA for comments		Andy Manning 
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the client, as a condition of planning permission, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction in advance of piling operations to provide foundations for a new two storey home. The monitored works covered approximately 100 square metres, centred on NGR 425089 132785, at Triple Yews, Easton Common Hill, Middle Winterslow, Wiltshire.

No archaeological significant features were observed during the course of the monitoring. An agricultural drain of likely post-medieval date and a modern soakaway seen, and no pre-modern finds were identified. Visibility of the machine stripped surface was good and it is considered very unlikely that any archaeological features were present.

Although adjacent to the course of the Roman road between Old Sarum (*Sorviodunum*) and Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*), no evidence for an associated roadside ditch was seen. There might be several explanations: the ditch may lie beyond the limits of the site; or it may have been entirely truncated during previous terracing work; or perhaps, because of the relatively steep slope of the site, there never was a roadside ditch to the south of the road in this area.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the client for commissioning the archaeological watching brief and their help during the project. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, and to Malcolm Webber for his cooperation and help on site.



Triple Yews, Easton Common Hill, Middle Winterslow, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the client to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction in advance of piling operations to provide foundations for a new two storey home. The monitored works covered approximately 100 sq. m, centred on NGR 425089 132785, at Triple Yews, Easton Common Hill, Middle Winterslow, Wiltshire (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Wiltshire Council (ref. 19/02866/FUL) on the 29 March 2019, subject to conditions. The following condition (7) related to archaeology:

*No development shall commence within the area indicated (proposed site) until:
A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and
The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

REASON: In order to enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken on the 11th June 2020.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, 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 watching brief area was located within a roughly rectangular plot of land measuring 0.073 ha (an area of 730m²) some 5 km to the east of the centre of Salisbury. The site is bounded by Easton Common Hill to the north, properties along Gunville Hill to the south, and to the east and west by existing dwellings. The site was formerly occupied by a detached one-bedroom bungalow, known as 'Triple Yews', which had been demolished prior to the watching brief taking place; the new two storey home will occupy the footprint of the former bungalow (**Figure 1**).



- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels within the site range from approximately 143 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north, adjacent to Eastern Common Hill, sloping down to approximately 140 m aOD in the south-east corner. There are breaks of slope along the northern edge and in the centre of site, reflecting terracing associated with the earlier bungalow (**Plate 1**).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped by the British Geological Survey (British Geological Survey online viewer) as Chalk of the Culver Chalk Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded by the BGS across the site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 No previous desk-based assessment has been compiled for the site, so a search radius of 2 km was assessed for heritage assets using both the Wiltshire Historic Environmental Record (WSHER) and Heritage Gateway. The results are summarised below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Palaeolithic (970,000 BC–8500 BC)

- 2.2.1 No evidence for Palaeolithic activity is recorded within the 2 km-radius study area.

Mesolithic to Bronze Age (8500 BC–700 BC)

- 2.2.2 A Mesolithic flint pick (SU23SW050) was recovered from West Winterslow some 1.5 km to the west of the site. Further findspots of undated flint flakes were recorded in the vicinity during the laying of a gas pipeline in the 1980s (WSHER).

- 2.2.3 A Bronze Age bowl barrow (SU23SW618) is located 1 km to the west of the site. Further potential evidence for Bronze Age funerary activity takes the form of a large undated ring-ditch visible on aerial photographs (SU23SW672); this ring-ditch is located to the north-east of Roche Court Farm, some 1.5 km to the north-west of the site.

Iron Age to Romano-British (700 BC–AD 410)

- 2.2.4 Evidence for postholes associated with a Little Woodbury-type Iron Age roundhouse were recorded in East Winterslow during excavations carried out in 1954 (SU23SW202). A grain rubber (quernstone), possibly dating to the Iron Age, was found at Woodyate Farm (SU23SW203) some 500 m to the south-west of the site.
- 2.2.5 Easton Common Hill, which defines the northern boundary of the site, runs ESE–WSW and follows the alignment of the former Roman road between Old Sarum (*Sorviodunum*) and Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*). Evidence for the road-side ditch was found during a watching brief conducted in 2009 by AC Archaeology some 500 m to the east of the site (WSHER).
- 2.2.6 Further evidence for Roman activity within the study area includes the foundations of a Roman building (SU23SW306) in East Winterslow and a fragment of a 2nd century Roman statue (SU23SW311) found in the garden of Limetree Cottage, 500 m to the west of the site.
- 2.2.7 A possible Roman villa (SU23SW318) is located roughly 1.5 km to the south-east of the site.



Saxon (AD 410–1066) and medieval (AD 1066–1500).

- 2.2.8 The village of Middle Winterslow has a medieval origin and was documented in the Domesday survey, along with the settlements of West Winterslow and East Winterslow, as ‘*Wintreslei*’. The church of All Saints at West Winterslow has 12th century origins, whilst Roche Court, approximately 1.5 km to the north-west of the site, is medieval in date.

Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500–present day)

- 2.2.9 The earliest map clearly depicting a building on the site is that produced by the Ordnance Survey in 1956; prior to that the site appears to have been part of an open field.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and as defined in the ClfA *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;
- 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
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020), were to:

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



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 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The watching brief entailed monitoring ground level reduction, in 0.2 m deep spits, by tracked excavator within an approximately square area measuring 10 m by 10 m (**Cover and Figure 1**). The reduction was from existing ground level along the southern edge of the area to a maximum depth of 1.1 m along the northern edge, thereby creating a level terrace for the installation of a piling mat in advance of forming the piled foundations for the proposed new home.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered potential archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition and hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. No pre-modern finds were recorded and those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.4 All exposed deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

4.2.5 The limits of ground level reduction and the location of archaeological features was recorded by taped measurements and added to a detailed site plan provided by the client.

4.2.6 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 Finds and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). 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 The Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council, monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA.



5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.1.1 The area of the new building footprint was covered with some rubble left after the demolition of the former bungalow, mixed with redeposited topsoil, to a depth of approximately 0.15 m. In places, parts of the brick and concrete foundations of the former bungalow remained in situ and these were removed during the watching brief. The foundations were cut through a 'raft' of redeposited chalk, up to 0.2 m thick (**Plate 2**), which covered almost the entire area, this chalk likely to have derived from terracing along the edge of Easton Common Hill when the bungalow was constructed.
- 5.1.2 The redeposited chalk directly overlay natural clay-with-flints which covered the entire area exposed (**Plate 3**). The clay was brownish to yellowish orange in colour and contained a relatively low density of sub-angular flints generally less than 50 mm in size. Ground reduction showed the clay-with-flints deposit to be at least 1.1 m thick along the northern edge of the area where reduction was greatest.
- 5.1.3 Natural chalk outcropped in two places towards the south-west corner of the area (**Plate 4**), where it was rather friable, and was also exposed in the base of a modern soakaway nearby (see below), where it was more solid. A small exposure of natural chalk was also noted in the north-west corner of the site, close to Easton Common Hill, where a tank had been removed (and the hole largely backfilled); here, no overlying clay-with-flints was present.
- 5.1.4 The natural chalk which recorded in several places has an irregular upper surface which occurs at variable depths, and in all but the highest part of the site is covered with a superficial layer of clay-with-flints.

5.2 Post-medieval/Modern

- 5.2.1 Only two features were present within the area monitored, both of likely recent date.
- 5.2.2 In the north-west corner of the area was a 'French' drain, an agricultural drainage feature, of which a 3 m length was exposed running downslope from north-east to south west at a depth of approximately 0.3–0.5 m below the current surface. This drain was 0.25 m wide and at least 0.2 m deep (the level from which it was dug was not clear), cut into the natural clay-with-flints, and filled with complete and broken flint nodules.
- 5.2.3 In the central southern part of the area was a soakaway, approximately 1 m in diameter and 0.8 m deep, penetrating the chalk bedrock which underlies the superficial clay-with-flints geology. The brick rubble and concrete fill, as well as its location, indicates that it was a 20th-century feature associated with the former bungalow.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Only modern material was noted during the watching brief, comprising brick, tile and metalwork of recent date, none of which has been retained.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No contexts warranting environmental sampling were encountered.



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 An agricultural drain of likely post-medieval date and a modern soakaway were the only archaeological features present and no pre-modern finds were identified during the watching brief. Visibility of the machine stripped surface was good and it is considered very unlikely that any significant archaeological features were impacted by the development.
- 8.1.2 Although adjacent to the course of the Roman road, no roadside ditch was seen, for which there might be several explanations. Firstly, it may lie within the 9 m wide area between Easton Common Hill and the footprint of the new home observed during the watching brief. Secondly, it may have been entirely truncated during terracing work associated with the former, now demolished bungalow. Finally, it is possible, because of the relatively steep slope of the site, that there never was a roadside ditch to the south of the road in this area.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Salisbury Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, but due to the current Covid-19 conditions, the museum is unable to currently issue an accession code, although one will be issued in due course.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records

9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 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.
- 9.3.2 In this instance, no finds were recovered from the site.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 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.



9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed. A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 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.
- 10.1.2 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.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., 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.



11 REFERENCES

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12 OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID: wessexar1-398631

Project details

Project name	Triple Yews, Easton Common Hill, Middle Winterslow, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the client, as a condition of planning permission, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction in advance of piling operations to provide foundations for a new two storey home. The monitored works covered approximately 100 square metres, centred on NGR 425089 132785, at Triple Yews, Easton Common Hill, Middle Winterslow, Wiltshire. No archaeological significant features were observed during the course of the monitoring. An agricultural drain of likely post-medieval date and a modern soakaway seen, and no pre-modern finds were identified. Visibility of the machine stripped surface was good and it is considered very unlikely that any archaeological features were present. Although adjacent to the course of the Roman road between Old Sarum (Sorviodunum) and Winchester (Venta Belgarum), no evidence for an associated roadside ditch was seen. There might be several explanations: the ditch may lie beyond the limits of the site; or it may have been entirely truncated during previous terracing work; or perhaps, because of the relatively steep slope of the site, there never was a roadside ditch to the south of the road in this area.
Project dates	Start: 11-06-2020 End: 11-06-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	223470 – Site code
Any associated project reference codes	19/02866/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location



Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY WINTERSLOW Triple Yews, Easton Common Hill, Middle Winterslow, Wiltshire
Postcode	SP5 1QD
Study area	730 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 25089 32785 51.09329467925 -1.641698178402 51 05 35 N 001 38 30 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 140m Max: 143m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Manning
Project supervisor	Phil Andrews
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Report"

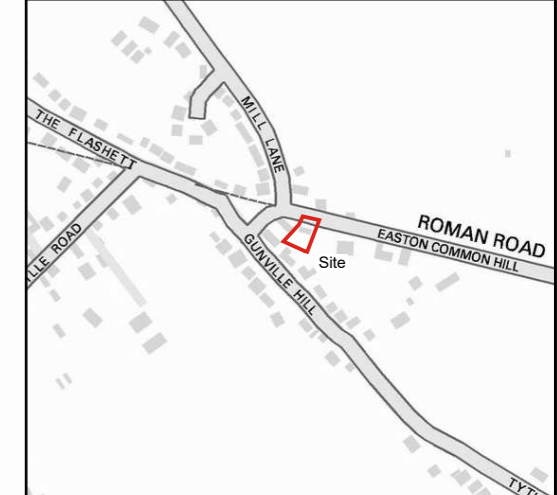
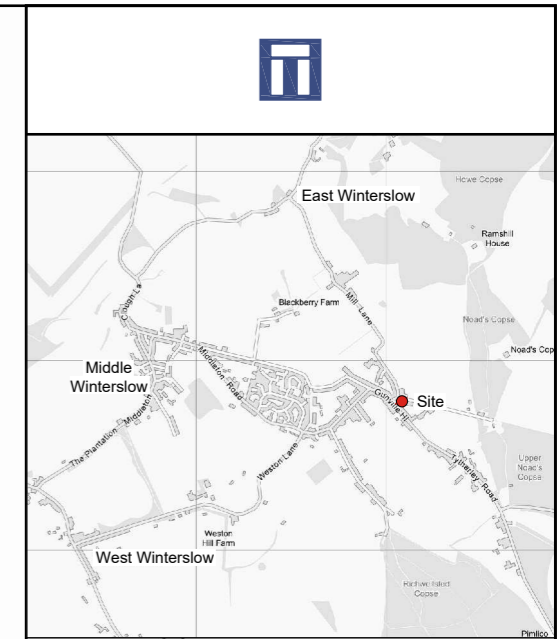
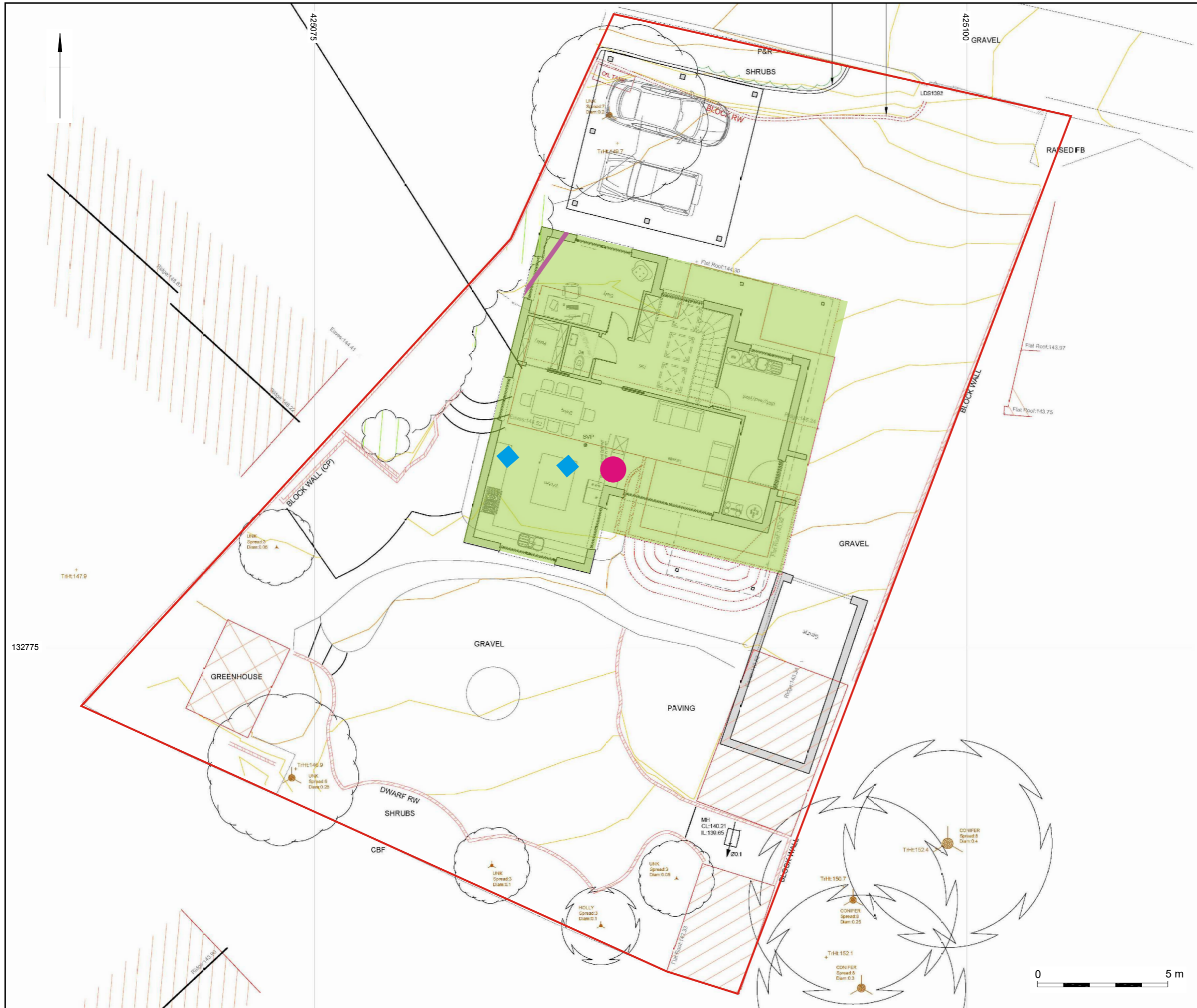
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Entered by	Matt Kendall (m.kendall@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	9 July 2020



- Site boundary
- Area observed
- Natural chalk exposed
- Soakaway
- Field drain

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Site plan supplied by client.
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Date:	03/07/2020
Revision Number:	0
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Illustrator:	KJF/WAF
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Site location and watching brief area

Figure 1



Plate 1: Previous terracing visible along the edge of Easton Common Hill, view from south-east



Plate 2: Removing redeposited chalk below former bungalow, view from north-east



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Plate 3: Natural clay-with-flints exposed at north end of area, view from north-west



Plate 4: Natural chalk outcrop within clay-with-flints in south-west corner of area, view from south-west

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