



Ramsbury Manor Ramsbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Ramsbury Manor Foundation to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of new drainage runs and foul water treatment, oil tank and associated oil feeds at Ramsbury Manor, Whites Hill, Ramsbury, Wiltshire (NGR 42698, 170982). The watching brief was carried out in order to mitigate a condition of planning permission granted by Wiltshire Council (19/07026/FUL).

During the works various structural remains pertaining to previous phases of Ramsbury Manor were identified. Comprised of brick and flint, internal and external walls and foundations were located in the south west corner of the current car park, with wall foundations also located to the rear of the present-day manor. Backfilled remains of the ha-ha were also identified as were two post-medieval/modern pits. Clay pipe, flint debitage and building rubble were recorded and pottery dating to the post-medieval period was recovered.

Soil sequences typically comprised levelling/demolition layers with occurrences of buried topsoil likely associated with previous phases of the manor and its grounds. Natural river gravels were identified along the southern edge of Trench 1 and within Trench 2 at approximately 2.03 m below current ground level.

The archaeological investigation was undertaken intermittently between 26/05/20 and 26/10/20.

Acknowledgements

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Ramsbury Manor Watching brief

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Ramsbury Manor Foundation to undertake an archaeological watching brief during development works at Ramsbury Manor, Whites Hill, Ramsbury, Wiltshire, SN8 2RG, centred on NGR 42698 170982 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Wiltshire Council (19/07026/FUL). The condition was derived from a recommendation given by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service (WCAS) during consultation, which highlighted the impact of the works on the Grade I listed Ramsbury Manor and the remains of its associated walled garden. Further information of the perceived impacts and details of the advice given by the Assistant County Archaeologist is provided within the preceding written scheme of investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2019).
- 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 2019). The Assistant County Archaeologist to the Wiltshire County Local Planning Authority approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between 26/05/20 and 26/10/20.

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 was located within the grounds of Ramsbury Manor, which is itself located 1.4 km west of the village of Ramsbury. The Manor and its park and gardens are positioned at the base of the south facing slope of the Kennet Valley, with the house situated at the lowest point of the park, at approximately 117 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Adjacent to the Manor lies an artificial lake, part of the extensive water meadows which extend eastwards beyond Ramsbury. North of the house the park rises on either side of a shallow coombe to approximately 150 m aOD, where the park pale winds Old Park Wood and Oldfield Copse.
- 1.3.2 The underlying geology is mapped as chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation which is sealed by Pleistocene river gravels at approximately 120 m aOD (British Geological Survey online viewer). The channel of the modern Kennet has been extensively modified by water meadows but may be expected to contain similarly alluvial deposits of gravel and clay (Wessex Archaeology 2019).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site was assessed within an extensive Heritage Statement prepared in support of the planning application (Peregrine Bryant 2018). The known archaeological resource, historic mapping and historical data were considered in detail and the results summarised within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). As such a brief account of the main results are provided below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity is slight and comprises two parallel rows of pits 530 m east of possible Neolithic date 530 m to the east of the site; and skeleton excavated within Ramsbury believed to date to the late prehistoric (Croucher 1986).

Romano-British – Anglo-Saxon (AD 43 – 1066)

- 2.2.2 The Roman road from Speen (on Ermin Way) to Bath, via Mildenhall, (Margery 53) is believed to pass through the development area within the courtyard to the south of the house. Excavations within the village of Ramsbury also revealed possible Roman activity (Halsam *et al* 1980).
- 2.2.3 The village retains a distinctively Saxon form with a high street and back lane connected by remnants of long narrow tofts which extent south towards the river.

Medieval (1066-1500)

- 2.2.4 Between 909 and 1058 the village was the seat of the Bishopric of Ramsbury. The see then passed to Salisbury (Sarum), with the bishops of Salisbury retaining their ownership of the manor of Ramsbury until the Dissolution. From the mid-12th century until the Dissolution a palace was located within the park (Peregrine Bryant 2018).

Post-medieval (1500 – 1800)

- 2.2.5 The Earls of Pembroke were in possession of Ramsbury Manor by 1553 and in 1567 a new manor was built. A plan made by William Walgrave in 1676 suggests the manor existing today (built in 1680s) occupies near enough the same site.
- 2.2.6 Ramsbury Manor House (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1184029), is a 17th century Grade I listed Caroline double-pile building. The site is located within a Grade II listed Registered Park and Garden dating to the late 18th century (NHLE 1001242). The Registered Park and Garden area encapsulates several listed buildings, including two Grade II* listed gate piers and lodges (NHLE 1365500) 50 m south-east of the site and a Grade II listed 19th century farmhouse and barn (NHLE 1184047) 80 m north-east of the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) 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;
- To establish the presence or absence within the impact areas of the projected Roman road and/or structures and features that pre-date the current Manor;
- 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 2019), 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 2019) 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 comprised the archaeological monitoring of excavations associated with the installation of the new oil tank and associated feeder pipe Trenches, new drainage runs and foul water treatment unit. The excavations were divided into Trenches 1 – 3 with Trench 1 comprising the oil pipe/service Trench, Trench 2 the excavation at the location of the oil tank and Trench 3 works undertaken in association with the new drainage runs and installation of foul water treatment unit within the car park area to the north of the courtyard.
- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified areas. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was 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. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.4 All exposed archaeological 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. A photographic record of the structural remains revealed within Trench 3 was made due to health and safety concerns relating to the depth of the excavation and the presence of groundwater.

4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

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 2019). 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 at WCAS monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 During the course of the watching brief structural remains pertaining to earlier phases of Ramsbury Manor and associated landscaping and levelling layers were identified. The groundworks highlighted relatively deep stratigraphy with natural geology found to comprise river terrace gravels, though this was not reached in all areas of the works.

5.1.2 For ease of recording the areas subject to the archaeological watching brief were allocated Trench numbers as follows

- Trench 1: oil feed Trench and tank housing
- Trench 2: area of works for new foul water tank and associated drainage runs



- Trench 3: area of works for new foul water tank and associated drainage runs

5.1.3 The results of the watching brief are detailed below by Trench number. Figure 1 shows the monitored areas and archaeological results, Figure 2 shows the relation of the archaeological results to Walgrave's plan of the House and its parks (1676).

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The soil sequences recorded within the areas subject to the archaeological watching brief varied across the site. However typically the current land surface was found to overlie various deposits relating to the demolition of earlier buildings and levelling or landscaping works. The natural geology comprising river terrace gravels (**Plate 1**) was reached within the southern extent of Trench 1 (103) and within Trench 2 at approximately 2.03 m bcgl.

5.2.2 Trench 1 was excavated through modern topsoil (100,104) and comprised varying soil sequences particularly to the rear of the manor house (**Plate 2**). Here topsoil 104 sealed a chalk rubble layer (105) which in turn overlay several demolition layers (105, 106) comprising flint nodule building rubble and CBM roof tile from former flint faced building (**Fig. 3a**). Elsewhere modern topsoil was seen to overly a layer of silty clay with common flint gravels and chalk fragments believed to represent a levelling spread from landscaping activity (108 - 111) (**Fig 3b**). This became sandier around the western end of the manor house (109) and comprised reworked natural gravels towards the northern extent of the Trench (111). To the north, the Trench layers sealed by the topsoil comprised silty sand (113-115) with 115 seen to contain occasional fragments of CBM (**Fig 3c**).

5.2.3 Along the southern edge of Trench 1, deposit 101 was found to overlie various layers believed to be associated with an earlier continuation of the existing ha-ha to the east (101, 102). These sealed the natural geology comprising river terrace gravels (**Plate 1**).

5.2.4 Trench 2 was excavated through a layer of tarmacadam (200) comprising the current ground surface. This sealed a layer of sandy silty clay (201) containing brick and tile fragments possibly a bedding/levelling layer associated with the modern surface. 201 overlay further layers of made ground, likely associated with levelling/landscaping (202 and 203). Underlying these layers was a gleyed clay deposit (204) which sealed a peat like deposit (205), possibly representing an old sedge bed. Natural fluvial gravels (206) were encountered beneath 205 at 2.03 m (bcgl) (**Plate 3**).

5.2.5 Trench 3 was excavated through modern topsoil supporting turf which overlay a sequence of levelling deposits and landscaping layers (303-305) similar to those identified in Trenches 1 and 2, and likely associated with the demolition of the building represented by structural remains 300, 301, 310 and 311. These levelling layers sealed a thick soil deposit comprising a mid-greyish brown silty clay (306) beneath which was a relict topsoil layer (307), likely associated with the structure identified (300, 301, 310-11). 307 directly overlay a silty clay (308) with various inclusions including window glass, clay pipe fragments and flint nodules (**Plate 4**). The natural geology was not reached; excavation ceased at 2 m bcgl.

5.3 Trench 1

5.3.1 To the rear of the manor house, structural remains pertaining to earlier phases of the manor house were exposed. These comprised a wall footing (112) of brick with a flint core (**Plate 5**).



- 5.3.2 Further archaeological remains within the Trench consist of two late post-medieval/modern pits (116 and 118) (**Fig.1, Plate 6**). Both contained a single deposit deriving from backfilling events.
- 5.3.3 Within the conduit area of the Trench a wedge of material (101) comprising a dark greyish-brown silty clay was found to seal a buried topsoil (**Plate 1**). The former is believed to represent the backfilled remains of the eastern continuation of the existing ha-ha. The buried topsoil is also believed to be associated with the landscaping feature. Further remains of the backfilling of the ha-ha were seen further to the north (120).

5.4 Trench 2

- 5.4.1 No archaeological features were identified within Trench 2 though deposits indicating continued landscaping of the area were identified.

5.5 Trench 3

- 5.5.1 Various structural remains were identified within Trench 3. These comprised a red brick wall (300), internal walls (301, 311) associated foundations (309) and the remains of an external wall (310) (**Plates 4, 7 and 8**).
- 5.5.2 Wall 300 located at the eastern end of the Trench comprised handmade brick laid as stretchers with a partial flint course. The extant remains were sat on a foundation of mortar and flint nodules with masonry fragments, a bedding layer comprising limey/sandy mortar was also found in association with the wall (309). Abutting the northern face of wall 300, wall 301 was of similar construction and survived as four courses with a foundation also consisting of flints and mortar. Parallel to wall 300, wall 310 formed the western wall of the overall structure, with wall 311 (parallel to 301) believed to represent an internal wall. Both were of the same construction as the rest of the structure.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from three contexts, all in Trench 3; these are quantified and described in Table 1.
- 6.1.2 Two pieces of worked flint, residual finds in layer 308, are prehistoric but are not particularly chronologically distinctive. Both are waste flakes showing some edge damage, and at least one of them has been struck using hard hammer technique. A broad Neolithic/Bronze Age date can be suggested.
- 6.1.3 All other finds are post-medieval, and consist largely of structural material, presumably relating to the Manor House complex. These comprise a small architectural fragment, some window glass of probable 17th-/18th-century date, and a complete brick of 18th-century date or later.
- 6.1.4 Three sherds of pottery constitute the only evidence for domestic refuse. These belong to a single vessel, a small convex bowl in a post-medieval redware, glazed internally. Redwares have a lengthy currency from the 16th century onwards, and this example cannot be more closely dated.

Table 1 All finds by context

Context	Material	No.	Wt. (g)	Description
300	CBM	1	2700	complete brick, unfrogged (225 x 110 x 55mm); mortared all over
308	FLINT	2	44	flakes, some edge damage
308	GLASS	3	14	post-medieval window, greenish, laminating
308	POTTERY	3	42	post-medieval redware (single vessel: bowl rim, internally glazed)
309	STONE	1	385	oolitic limestone, part of architectural moulding

CBM = ceramic building material

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No deposits or features suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the works.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Within all the Trenches a number of layers were identified within the soil sequences pertaining to various phases of demolition and levelling/landscaping of the area. Structural remains consisting of brick and flint walls with foundations of flint nodules and mortar reflecting the footprint of earlier buildings were also identified. These were most extensive within Trench 3, where internal and external walls were identified along with bedding layers and foundations. Modern pits were also identified with the remnants of wall foundations north of the current manor within Trench 1. Elsewhere within Trench 1 the backfilled remains of a continuation of the extant ha-ha were observed.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The structural remains located within Trenches 1 and 3 almost certainly pertain to structures directly associated with the manor house as seen depicted on the 1676 plan by Walgrave (**Fig. 2**).

8.2.2 It is likely that the demolition and levelling layers reflect the various phases of construction and landscaping undertaken since the Earls of Pembroke took ownership of the manor in 1553 with the manor itself having been re-built twice in the subsequent periods.

8.2.3 The buried topsoil deposits are also likely the remains of ground surfaces associated with these buildings and the ha-ha within its grounds.

8.2.4 The lack of earlier archaeology is, therefore, most likely due to the extent of development and landscaping previously undertaken across the site. It is also noted that the depth of the soil sequences within the excavated areas may indicate the presence of archaeology reflecting early use of the landscape positioned at depths beneath the limit of excavation as natural geology was not always reached during the groundworks.



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. Wiltshire Heritage Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **DZSWS:22-2019**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession number, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts
- 1 file of paper records

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by full metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; WA's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further



comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- 9.3.5 This is a very small assemblage, consisting largely of objects of relatively recent date. The presence of prehistoric flintwork is of interest given the scarcity of known evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, but these pieces are not chronologically distinctive, and were residual finds. Overall, given their nature and the negligible quantities involved, these finds are of little or no archaeological significance and have no further research potential. Retention is not recommended.

Documentary records

- 9.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 9.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only [optional: with selected additional photographs].

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 (Appendix 1). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Assistant County Archaeologist at WCAS 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.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-407106

Project details

Project name	Ramsbury Manor, Ramsbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Ramsbury Manor Foundation to undertake an archaeological watching brief, during development works at Ramsbury Manor, Whites Hill, Ramsbury, Wiltshire, in order to monitor work on the Grade I listed Manor and the remains of its associated walled garden. Within all three of the Trenches monitored a number of layers were identified within the soil sequences pertaining to various phases of demolition and levelling/landscaping of the area. Structural remains consisting of brick and flint walls with foundations of flint nodules and mortar reflecting the footprint of earlier buildings were also identified.
Project dates	Start: 26-05-2020 End: 26-10-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	209712 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DZSWS:22-2019 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	MANOR Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE KENNET MARLBOROUGH Ramsbury Manor
Postcode	SN8 2RG
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 425698 170982 50.951195752031 -1.39390496806 50 57 04 N 001 23 38 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 117m Max: 117m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Bill Moffat
Project supervisor	Neil Fitzpatrick
Project supervisor	Dave Murdie

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre
Physical Archive ID	DZSWS:22-2019
Physical Contents	"Glass","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre
Digital Archive ID	DZSWS:22-2019
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre
Paper Archive ID	DZSWS:22-2019
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ramsbury Manor, Ramsbury, Wiltshire, Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Legg, E.
Other bibliographic details	209712.03
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Description	A4 bound client report
URL	http://www.oasis.ac.uk
Entered by	Eleanor Legg (e.legg@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	28 January 2021





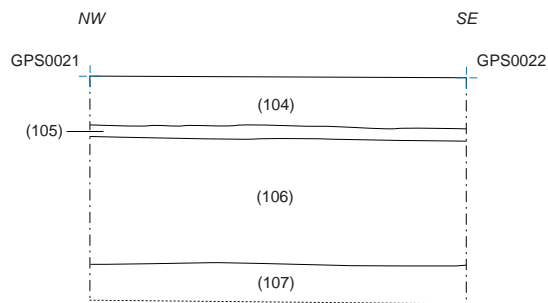
Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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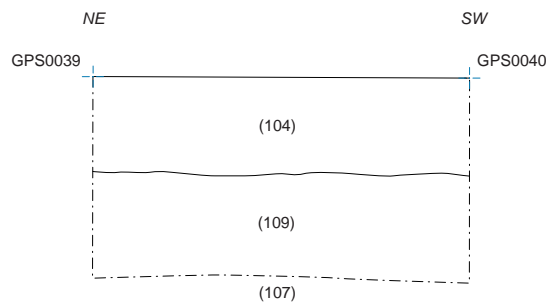
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Scale:	1:25,000, 1:10,000, 1:1000 @ A3	Illustrator:	JLA
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\209712\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WBR\2020_11_10		

Survey of Ramsbury Manor House and Parks by William Walgrave, 1676 (WSHC X6/57HC), approximately located in relation to the site, with Watching Brief areas & features overlaid

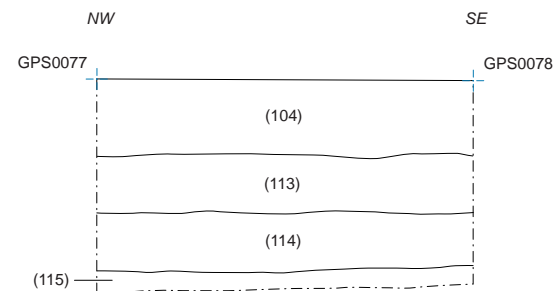
Figure 2



a. South-west facing representative section of Trench 1 at the rear of the manor house (SL3).



b. North-west facing representative section of Trench 1 at the western end of the manor house (SL5).



c. South-west facing representative section of Trench 1 (SL8).



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Plate 1: Excavation of oil feed trench (Trench 1) at the rear of the manor house. View from the east.



Plate 2: East-facing section of backfilled ha-ha, Trench 1 (2 x 1 m scale).


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Plate 3: South-east corner of Trench 2, view from the south-east.



Plate 4: South-west facing section of wall 300 (1 x 1 m scale).


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Plate 5: Wall footing 112 within Trench 1, view from the east (1 x 1 m scale).



Plate 6: South-south-east facing section of post-medieval/ modern pit 118 (1 x 0.5 m scale).



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Plate 7: South-west elevation of wall 301, view from the south-west (1 x 1 m scale).



Plate 8: Wall footings 300 and 301, view from the north-west (1 x 1 m scale).

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