



# South Marston Primary School

Archaeological Evaluation



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Salisbury  
SP4 6EB

Site location South Marston Primary School, Old Vicarage Lane, South Marston,  
Swindon  
County Wiltshire  
National grid reference (NGR) 419426 187915 (SU 19426 87915)  
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## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Swindon Borough Council to undertake an Archaeological Evaluation of a 0.25 ha parcel of land located in South Marston Primary School, Old Vicarage Lane, South Marston, Swindon, SN3 4SH. The evaluation consisted of a single 25 m long trial trench excavated down to the natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.

The evaluation was undertaken on 22-23 December 2020.

## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Neil Fishlock, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Swindon Borough Council. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, who monitored the project for Swindon Borough Council.





# South Marston Primary School

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background.

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Swindon Borough Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.25 ha parcel of land located in South Marston Primary School, Old Vicarage Lane, South Marston, Swindon, SN3 4SH. The evaluation area was centred on NGR 419426, 187915 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development consists of an extension to school buildings situated along the southwestern edge of the existing carpark. Following the discussion between the client and Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority, a programme of archaeological evaluation was advised, the results of which will inform decision making within the planning and statutory processes.
- 1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020). Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation comprising a single 25 m long, 1.8 m wide trial trench (comprising 5% of the development footprint) was undertaken on 22-23 December 2020.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area was located on a 0.25 ha parcel of land currently used as the Primary School's sports field. The existing Primary School is situated directly to the north of the Site. Old Vicarage Lane bounds the site to the east. The Site lies approximately 4 miles to the north-east of Swindon.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are recorded as 108 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as West Walton Formation, Ampthill Clay and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated) – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 151 to 161 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 has been assessed, which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### 2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development.

#### *Geophysical Survey (2014)*

2.2.1 The geophysical survey identified anomalies of possible archaeological origin, characterised by a negative anomaly that may represent a bank or earthwork to the south of the Site and discrete anomalies in the west, possibly representing a segmented ring gully (Stratascan 2014).

### 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD43)*

2.3.1 A small section of a Bronze Age gully was found during an excavation (WHER, MWI76761) approximately 250 m south–east of the Site. The full extent of the gully is unknown.

#### *Medieval (AD 1066–1500)*

2.3.2 A medieval ditch and ridge and furrow (WHER, SU18NE470) was uncovered during an archaeological evaluation 200 m south–east of the Site. The ditch appeared to be medieval in origin but had been filled-in during the nineteenth century.

2.3.3 It is thought that the remains of the medieval village (WHER, SU18NE454) lay approximately 250 m south–west of the Site. Geophysics revealed ridge and furrow (MWI74424) in the area along with number of undated pits (WHER, MWI74423) and ditches (WHER, MWI74422).

#### *Modern (1900–present)*

2.3.4 South Marston Primary School dates to the mid-19th century and appears on the 1878 Historic Mapping. The school was surrounded by fields to the south and the village of South Marston to the north–west and north–east.

2.3.5 A large oval mound surrounded by a narrow step (WHER, SU18NE553) was the subject of an evaluation in 2000 within the grounds of South Marston Primary School, prior to extension work. A trial trench excavated within the mound proved that it had been built on top of the medieval ridge and furrow. The finds from the mound were all dated to between the 18th and 20th centuries.

2.3.6 Approximately 300 m to west of the Site stood Yew Tree Farm (WHER, MWI68069) with its out-farm (WHER, MWI68071) and yard (WHER, MWI68074) located 300 m to the north. These were all demolished in the 19th century. They were of loose courtyard form farmsteads with associated working agricultural buildings.





*Undated*

- 2.3.7 A geophysical survey 400 m east of the Site revealed what appeared to be a series of sub-rectilinear enclosures with internal ditches and pits, some of which appear to have a fill incorporating material that produced a high magnetic response, perhaps indicating industrial activity. Uncertain features in the area include probable pits, some of which also may include similar industrial material, possible former field boundaries and other features with possible agricultural origins (WHER, MWI64305). This survey also found an area of parallel linear features possibly indicating former ridge and furrow (WHER, MWI64306).

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

#### **3.2 General objectives**

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- 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 within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

### **4 FIELDWORK METHODS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods 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 trench location was set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate position proposed in the WSI (**Figure 1**).



- 4.2.2 One trial trench, measuring 25 m in length and 1.8 m wide, was excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were to be collected and bagged by context.
- 4.2.4 The trench completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service; was backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.5 Any exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits would have been 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.
- 4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of the excavated trench and would have been used to for any 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.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 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 Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, would have been agreed in advance with the client and the county archaeologist.

## **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 No archaeological features were revealed within the trial trench, only modern land drains. A detailed description of the individual contexts is provided in the trench summary table (**Appendix 1**).



## 5.2 Trench 1

- 5.2.1 Topsoil consisted of thick turf (0.06 m thick) and a soft dark brown clay loam containing rare sub rounded quartzite and calcareous stone inclusions (**Plate 1**). This was 0.28 m in depth.
- 5.2.2 Below the topsoil lay a redoximorphic horizon that consisted of mixed yellowish brown and greyish brown to brown clay (**Plate 1**). The soil colour pattern of this fairly mottled layer (0.35 m thick) was formed by oxidisation and reduction of iron and/or manganese cause by alternation of dry and wet seasons. The layer was soft in compaction and contained rare flint, quartzite and calcareous stones. Inclusions increased towards the lower part.
- 5.2.3 Natural was firm yellow clay (**Plate 1** and **Plate 2**).

## 5.3 Modern disturbance

- 5.3.1 Two intercutting land drains were uncovered in the mid part of the trial trench. The NW – SE aligned land drain was a plastic pipe possibly laid in the 1970's.

## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No finds were recovered.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 During the trial trenching there was no evidence of archaeological features within the trench. After conversations with local residents prior 1972 there was ridge and furrow on the Site although it was mostly used for dairy cattle pasturage. The Site was later landscaped for the use of the school. The absence of evidence for the ridge and furrow indicates that the later landscaping was extensive, and shows that had archaeological remains been present that they may well have been removed.

## 8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Swindon Museum and Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project. 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.

### 8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 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 Swindon Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code **242430**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 01 file/document case of paper records.



### **8.3 Selection policy**

- 8.3.1 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.

### **8.4 Security copy**

- 8.4.1 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.

### **8.5 OASIS**

- 8.5.1 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 XX). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service 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.

## **9 COPYRIGHT**

### **9.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 9.1.1 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.

- 9.1.2 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.

### **9.2 Third party data copyright**

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summary

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 25 m	Width 1.95 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting 419450.37		Northing 187858.98		m OD 93.99
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Topsoil with turf (0.06 m thickness). Soft dark brown clay loam with a slightly grey tinge. Stoneless (<1% quartzite and calcareous stone inclusions, rounded to sub-angular, <70 mm). Slightly lighter colour with depth. Irregular (root-disturbed?) Clear contact.	0 - 0.28
102		Redoxymorphic horizon	Mixed yellowish brown and greyish brown to brown clay. Originates from long period of wet / dry wet / dry expansion / contraction occurrences breaking down underlying clay. Rare (<1%) flint, quartzite and calcareous stone inclusions (<75 mm), increasing to 2-5% at clear lower contact, slightly disturbed by soil processes. Soft to firm compaction. Wet during excavation.	0.25 - 0.60
103		Natural feature	Geology. Yellow clay. Firm. Full extent not encountered.	0.60 +





## Appendix 2 OASIS record

### 10 OASIS ID: wessexar1-414713

#### Project details

Project name	South Marston Primary School
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Swindon Borough Council to undertake an Archaeological Evaluation of a 0.25 ha parcel of land located in South Marston Primary School, Old Vicarage Lane, South Marston, Swindon, SN3 4SH. The evaluation consisted of a single 25 m long trial trench excavated down to the natural geology. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.
Project dates	Start: 22-12-2020 End: 23-12-2020
Any associated project reference codes	242430 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SWIMG:2020.20 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SWINDON SOUTH MARSTON South Marston Primary School
Postcode	SN3 4SH
Study area	0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 19426 87915 51.58927903667 -1.719562431466 51 35 21 N 001 43 10 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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Project brief originator	Swindon Borough Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Bill Moffat
Project supervisor	Stephen Legg
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

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### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Swindon Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

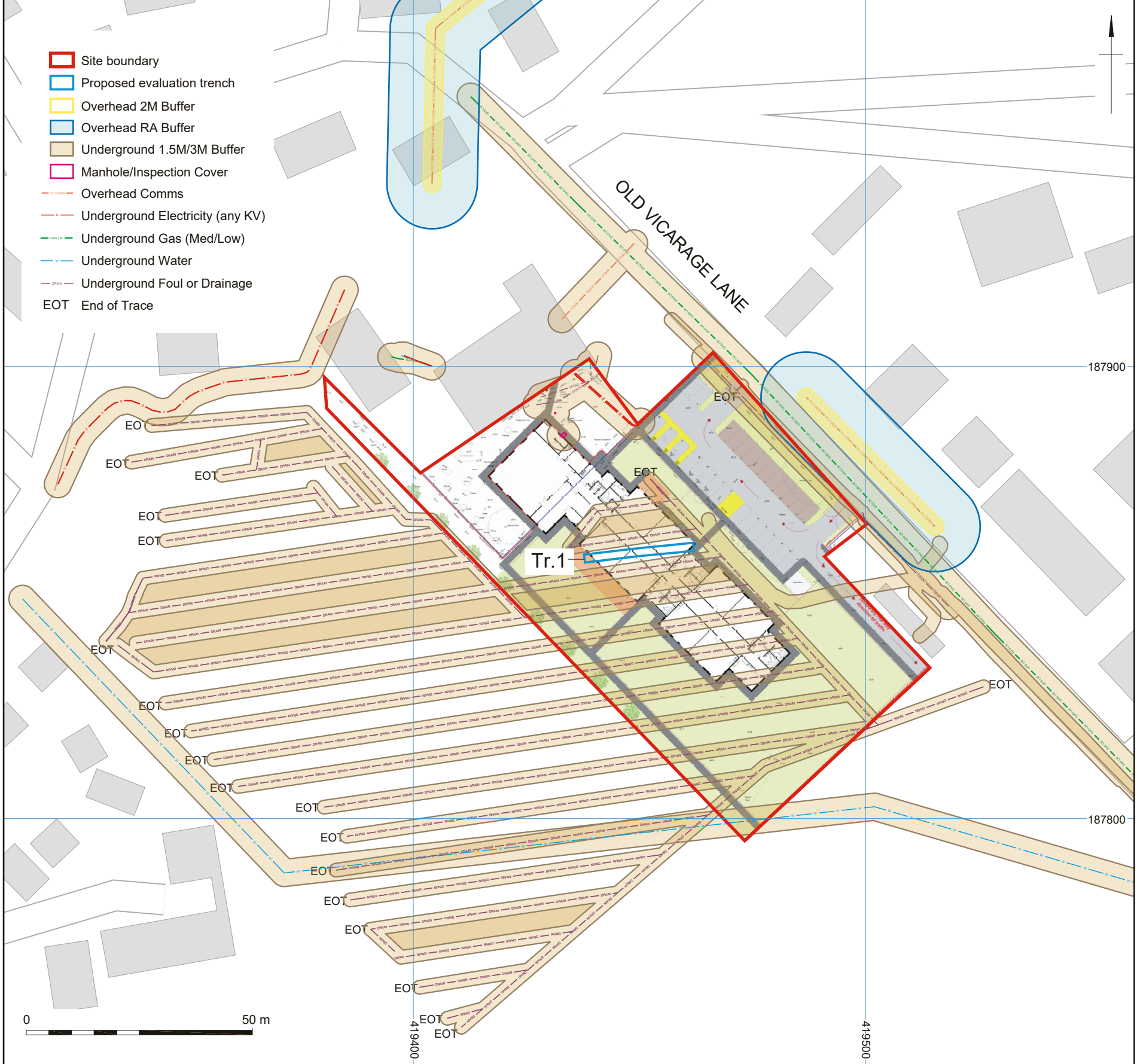
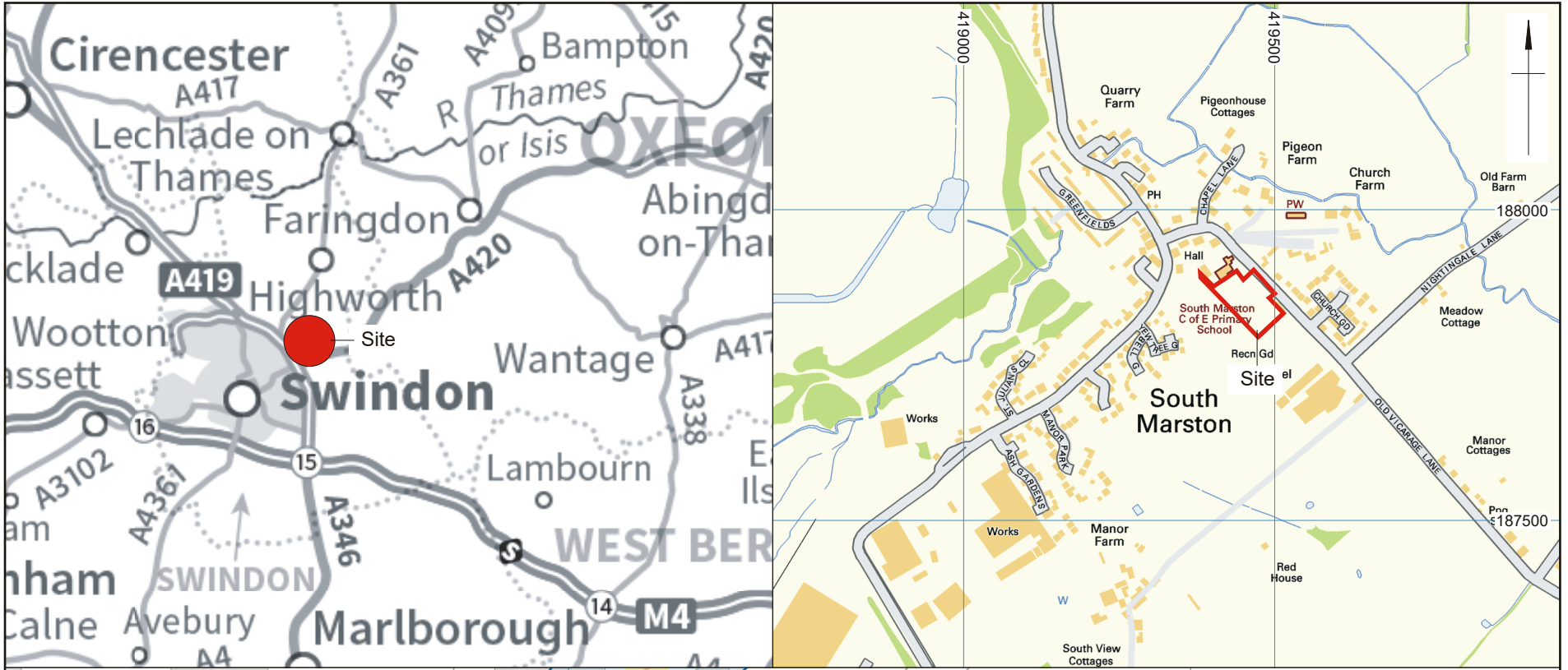
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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Site and trench location plan

Figure 1






Plate 1: North facing representative section of Trench 1 (view from north, scale = 1 m)



Plate 2: Trench shot of Trench 1, view from west (scale = 1 m and 2 m)

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