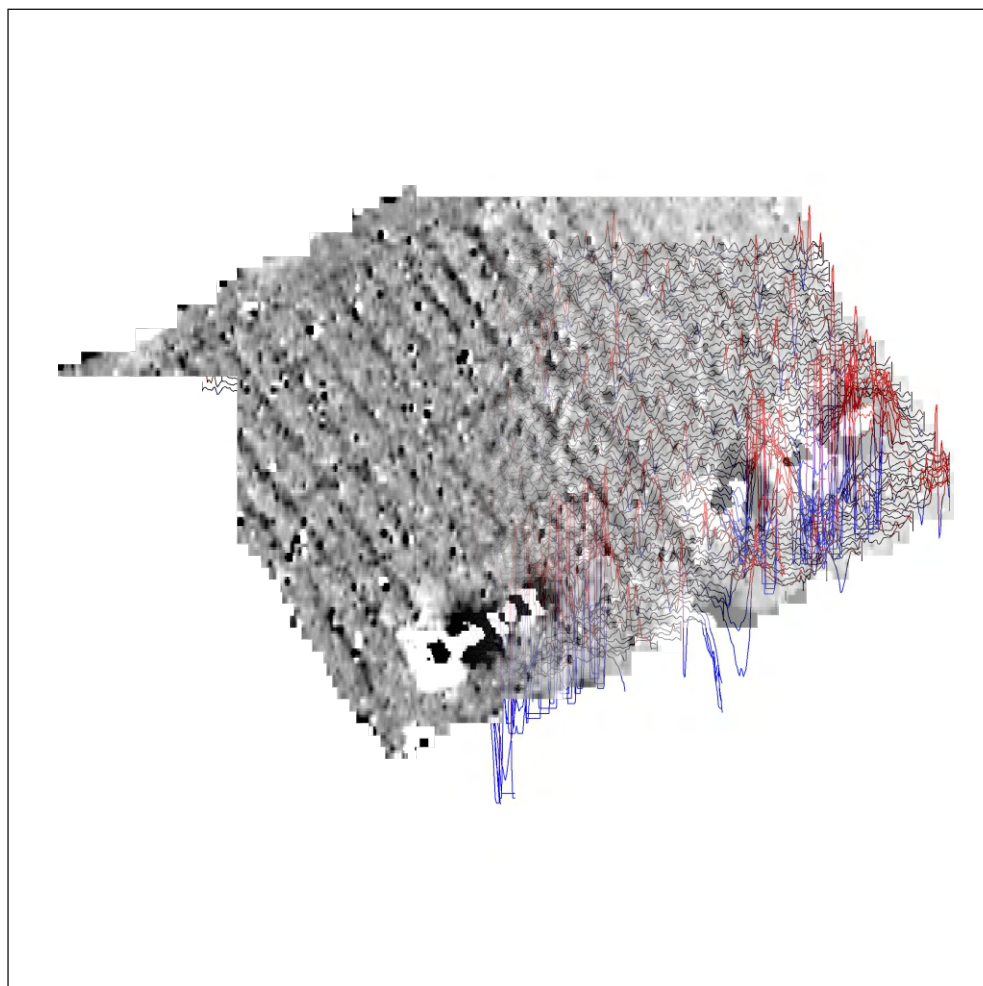




making sense of heritage

Land at Forest Farm Chippenham, Wiltshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report



Ref: 109921.01
March 2016



Land at Forest Farm Chippenham, Wiltshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

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Land at Forest Farm Chippenham, Wiltshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire (centred on NGR 393830, 171700). The project was commissioned by Terence O'Rourke Limited on behalf of Gleeson Strategic Land. The aim was to establish the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of a planning application for the development of the site.

The site comprises three arable and pasture fields located to the south of London Road, approximately 2.9 km to the south-east of Chippenham. The site covers an area of approximately 4.1ha.

The geophysical survey was undertaken between 10th and 11th March 2016 and has identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological significance. These are primarily ditch-like linear features with some small pit-like features also identified. Further anomalies identified are likely to be related to historic agricultural practices and former field boundaries. A modern service has also been identified within the survey area.



Land at Forest Farm Chippenham, Wiltshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Terence O'Rourke Limited for commissioning the geophysical survey on behalf of their client Gleeson Strategic Land. The assistance of John Trehay is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Salisbury and Rebecca Hall. Garreth Davey processed and interpreted the geophysical data and wrote the report. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Elizabeth Richley and Lucy Learmonth. Illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lucy Learmonth.



Land at Forest Farm Chippenham, Wiltshire

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Terence O'Rourke Limited on behalf of Gleeson Strategic Land to carry out a geophysical survey at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire (hereafter "the Site", centred on NGR 393830, 171700) (**Figure 1**). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of informative archaeological evaluation in support of a future planning application for the development of the Site.

1.1.2 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is located c1.4 km to the south-east of the village of Pewsham and approximately 2.9km to the south-east of Chippenham, Wiltshire.

1.2.2 The Site lies to the immediate north of Forest Farm and occupies an area of approximately 4.1 ha of agricultural land currently under mixed pasture and arable use. The Site is bounded by London Road (A4) to the north, a small wooded area to the south and further agricultural land (and Forest Farm) to the east and west.

1.2.3 The Site lies at approximately 61m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on a gentle east facing slope.

1.2.4 The solid geology comprises the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Oxford Clay Formation and Kellaways Formation with no overlying superficial geological deposits recorded within the Site (BGS 2015). However, superficial alluvial fan deposits of clay and silt are recorded in the vicinity.

1.2.5 The soils underlying the Site are consist of the pelo-stagnogley soils of the 712b (Denchworth) association with some areas to the west thought to consist of typical stagnogley soils of the 711g (Wickham 3) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5-2 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The historical background and archaeological potential was assessed in detail within the desk-based assessment (Terence O'Rourke 2015) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km Study Area around the larger development area. The results of this assessment and relevant entries from the Wiltshire Historic Environmental Record (WHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

2.2.1 The earliest activity recorded within the vicinity of the Site is a Mesolithic arrowhead (WHER MWI64451) found in Foxcroft Walk c.1.16 km west of the Site. An assemblage of Neolithic flint tools (WHER MWI3655) was also found in Pewsham c. 1.6 km west of the Site.

2.2.2 Within the vicinity of Chippenham, a number of small-scale Romano-British settlements have been identified. These include Lodge Farm, Heywood located c10 km to the north of the Site and Chequers Farm located to the south of the town. Two Roman coins have been found c. 700 m north-west of the site (WHER MWI5227).

2.3 Medieval, post-medieval and modern

2.3.1 The 1086 Domesday Survey records Chippenham as a very large settlement of 177 households. It is likely that this was originally a Saxon market town and it is suspected that the Church of St Andrew may have been the site of a Saxon minster church.

2.3.2 Pewsham Forest (WHER MWI5236) is recorded as a deer park in the medieval period and, along with Gate Farm and Hanger Farm Park (WHER MWI5026 and MWI5196), formed a part of the larger royal forest of Chippenham. The forest was gradually taken into arable cultivation and by the early 17th century the forest had been largely cleared. Aerial photographs of 1951 recorded areas of ridge and furrow within the Site (PS 1580044 and 1579987) and it is thought that this area formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland of Chippenham at this time.

2.3.3 A decline in prosperity during the earlier post-medieval period was reversed with the growth and expansion of the cloth and engineering industries of the 18th century and 19th century. These were boosted by the construction of Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal (WHER MWI9472) and the railway and Chippenham grew as a result.

2.3.4 The map regression exercise (Terence O'Rourke 2015) indicates that the Site has been in use as pasture and/or arable fields from at least the 19th century, however field boundaries have changed over time. A clay extraction pit and brickworks was recorded on the 1886 edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map alongside the canal, beneath what is now the wooded area along the south-western edge of the Site. By the 1924 OS edition, both the canal and brickworks are marked as disused. Forest Farm itself is also evident on the 1886 OS edition and is likely to date from at least the later post-medieval period.

2.4 Previous Works

2.4.1 Previous gradiometer surveys have been conducted by Wessex Archaeology (2015) to the north-east and south-west of the Site. These surveys identified a number of laddered



ditch-like features which were interpreted as evidence for multi-phase activity possibly related to Iron Age and/or Romano-British periods.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between the 10th and 11th March 2016. Field conditions at the time of the survey were good, with mostly dry conditions throughout the period of survey. An overall coverage of 3.8ha was achieved.

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared which outlined the aims of the survey and the proposed methodology to be followed. The stated aims comprise the following:

- to conduct a detailed survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for artificial obstructions;
- to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site;
- to determine the general nature of the remains present.

3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 Individual survey grid nodes were established at 30m x 30m intervals using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument, which is precise to approximately 0.02m and therefore exceeds Historic England recommendations (2008).

3.3.2 The detailed gradiometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument, which has a vertical separation of 1m between sensors. Data were collected at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 1m apart with an effective sensitivity of 0.03nT, in accordance with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2008). Data were collected in the zigzag method.

3.4 Data processing

3.4.1 Data from the survey was subject to minimal data correction processes. These comprise a zero mean traverse function ($\pm 5nT$ thresholds) applied to correct for any variation between the two Bartington sensors used, and a de-step function to account for variations in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography. These two steps were applied throughout the survey area, with no interpolation applied.

3.4.2 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.



4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the Site, along with areas of increased magnetic response and a large amount of ferrous. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots, XY plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:1800 (**Figures 2 to 4**). The data are displayed at -2nT (white) to +3nT (black) for the greyscale image and ± 25 nT at 25nT per cm for the XY trace plots.
- 4.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous/burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figure 4**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.
- 4.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.
- 4.1.4 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.
- 4.1.5 Gradiometer survey may not detect all services present on Site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on Site.

4.2 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

- 4.2.1 In the south-western part of the Site two parallel linear anomalies have been identified at **4517** and **4518**. **4517** extends from the north-western survey extent to the south-east for approximately 46 m and appears to continue south as a weaker trend. **4518**, extends from the south-eastern part of the survey extent to the north-west with an approximate length of 40 m. Similarly to **4517**, this feature can be seen to continue as a weaker trend. These features are 2-3 m in width and are 11 m apart from one another with comparable magnetic values (1 – 2 nT). In aerial imagery (Google Earth 2016) crop marks can be seen on a comparable alignment further north, it is possible these are related and as such have been interpreted as possible archaeology. No evidence for these was apparent in previous geophysical investigations (**Figures 5-7** WA2015b).
- 4.2.2 A pair of short parallel linear anomalies aligned east-west can be seen at **4519**. These are approximately 22 m in length and c. 2 m wide and measure 2 - 3nT. Previous geophysical work to the immediate north of the Site undertaken by WA (**Figures 5-7** WA2015a) has revealed a number of interconnected ditch-like features of likely and possible archaeological significance. These represent a series of enclosures that may span a number of phases of occupation. **4519** lies on the same alignment as some of these ditches and as such is possibly related.
- 4.2.3 A number of pit-like anomalies have been identified across the site, such as at **4520**. These vary in size from 1 -2 m diameter and may be associated with post-holes and/or pits.



- 4.2.4 Regular linear anomalies (**4521**) are evident throughout the survey area on different alignments. These are evidence of ploughing and show the changes in agricultural practices; both in terms of orientation with regards to orientation and techniques whereby variation in spacing is likely to relate to different farming methods.
- 4.2.5 A linear alignment of dipolar responses is evident at **4522**. This is likely to be evidence for a former field boundary that can be identified in historical OS mapping (OS 1924).
- 4.2.6 Across the Site several trends have been identified in the data, these are too weakly magnetised and/or too isolated to accurately define their provenance.
- 4.3 Gradiometer survey results: Modern Services**
- 4.3.1 Two modern services have been identified. The larger service in the north of the site **4523** is orientated east-north-east to west-south-west and the second is smaller with fragmented responses aligned north-east to south-west at **4524**.



5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in detecting anomalies of archaeological interest within the survey area alongside ploughing trends, former field boundaries and two modern services.
- 5.1.2 Two sets of parallel linear ditch-like features have been identified within the gradiometer data (**Figures 2-7**). Those at **4517-4518**, are located in the south-western part of the survey area on a north-west to south-east alignment. Comparable features can be identified in crop marks from aerial photography to the north-west (Google Earth 2016); however no coincident features were identified in geophysical data over this area (**Figures 5-7** WA2015b). At **4519**, linear features share the same alignment as enclosure ditches identified in previous geophysical investigations (**Figures 5-7** WA2015a & b) and are considered to be related.
- 5.1.3 As well as the possible archaeology, frequent ploughing trends are visible across the Site on differing alignments. The variation in ploughing orientations and spacing is likely due to changes in boundaries and different farming practices. These are thought to be of medieval, post-medieval and/or modern in provenance.



6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliography

English Heritage 2008 *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. Research and Professional Service Guideline No 1*. Swindon (2nd Edition)

Terence o'Rourke 2015 *Land at Forest Farm, Chippenham. Desk-Based Heritage Assessment*. Unpublished Client Report 227610

Wessex Archaeology 2015a *Land at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire. Recorded Scanning and Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report* Salisbury, Unpublished Client Report 109920.02

Wessex Archaeology 2015b *Land at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire. Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*. Salisbury, Unpublished Client Report 109920.03

6.2 Cartographic and documentary sources

1849 First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map / 1:10,560

1894 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map / 1:2,500

1907 Ordnance Survey 25 inch map / 1:2,500

Ordnance Survey 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales Sheet 3, Soils of Midland and Western England*. Southampton.

Google Earth 2016

6.3 Online resources

British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer (accessed month year)
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.htm>



7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1: Survey Equipment and Data Processing

Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project will be acquired using a non-magnetic cart fitted with 4x Bartington Grad-01-1000L magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1m separation, and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03nT over a ± 100 nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at a rate of 6 hz (intervals of sub 0.25m). All of the data are stored on a Leica Viva CS35 tablet controller using the data acquisition program MLGrad 601. This also collects readings streamed by a Leica GS14 GNSS receiver, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors.

The use of the non-magnetic cart has several advantages over the use of the Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument. Perhaps chief amongst these is that it has a higher sample rate resulting in higher resolution dataset. The addition of the GPS receiver also negates the need to establish a survey grid prior to the survey and therefore increases efficiency. Mounting the instrument on the cart also reduces the occurrence of operator error caused by inconsistent walking speeds and variation in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography.

Wessex Archaeology undertakes two types of magnetic surveys: scanning and detail. When not using the handheld Bartington 601-2 dual magnetic gradiometer, both types depend upon the establishment of an accurate 20m or 30m site grid, which is achieved using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument and then extended using tapes. The Leica Viva system receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by Historic England (English Heritage 2008) for geophysical surveys.

Scanning surveys consist of recording data at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 10m apart, acquiring a minimum of 80 data points per transect. Due to the relatively coarse transect interval, scanning surveys should only be expected to detect extended regions of archaeological anomalies, when there is a greater likelihood of distinguishing such responses from the background magnetic field.

The detailed surveys consist of 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids, and data are collected at 0.25m intervals along traverses spaced 1m apart. These strategies give 1600 or 3600 measurements per 20m or 30m grid respectively, and are the recommended methodologies for archaeological surveys of this type (EH, 2008).

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart, resulting in a maximum of 28800 readings per 30m grid, exceeding that recommended by Historic England (English Heritage 2008) for characterisation surveys.



Post-Processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

As the scanning data are not as closely distributed as with detailed survey, they are georeferenced using the GPS information and interpolated to highlight similar anomalies in adjacent transects. Directional trends may be removed before interpolation to produce more easily understood images.

Typical data and image processing steps for the non-magnetic cart fitted system may include:

- Smooth – Applying a smooth function removes any small scale spiking or ‘fuzziness’, generally caused by internal system noise. This effectively ‘destripes’ the data and reduces the appearance of dominant anomalous readings.
- Spline interpolation – Gridding the data with splines allows the application of minimum and maximum data values and reduces oscillations for potential fields such as gravity or magnetic.

Typical data and image processing steps for the dual magnetic gradiometer system may include:

- Destripe – Applying a zero mean traverse in order to remove differences caused by
- directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Destagger – Shifting each traverse longitudinally by a number of readings. This corrects for operator errors and is used to enhance linear features;
- Despike – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range of individual anomalies.
- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.



7.2 Appendix 2: Geophysical Interpretation

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

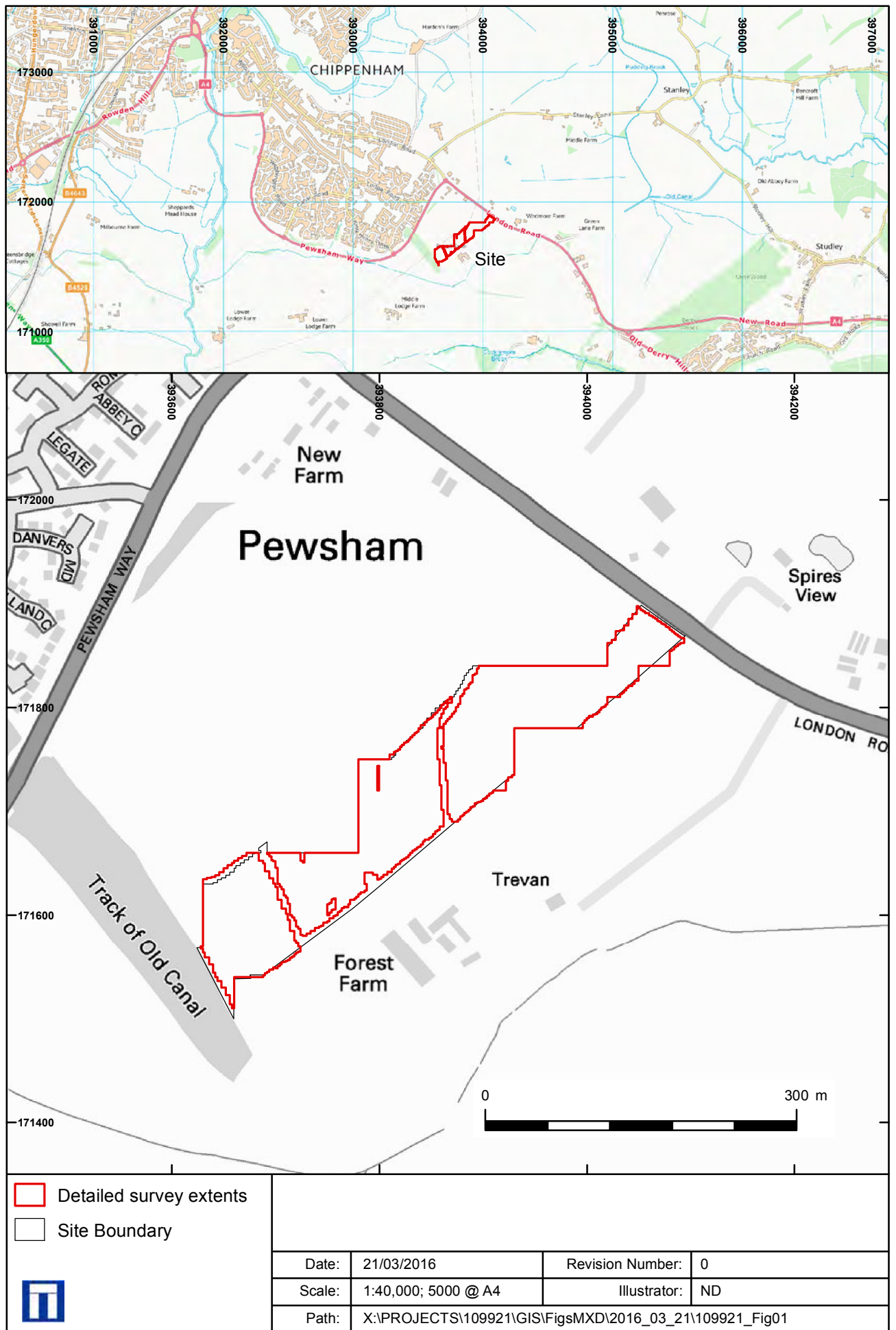
- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.



Site location

Figure 1



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Greyscale plot

Figure 2

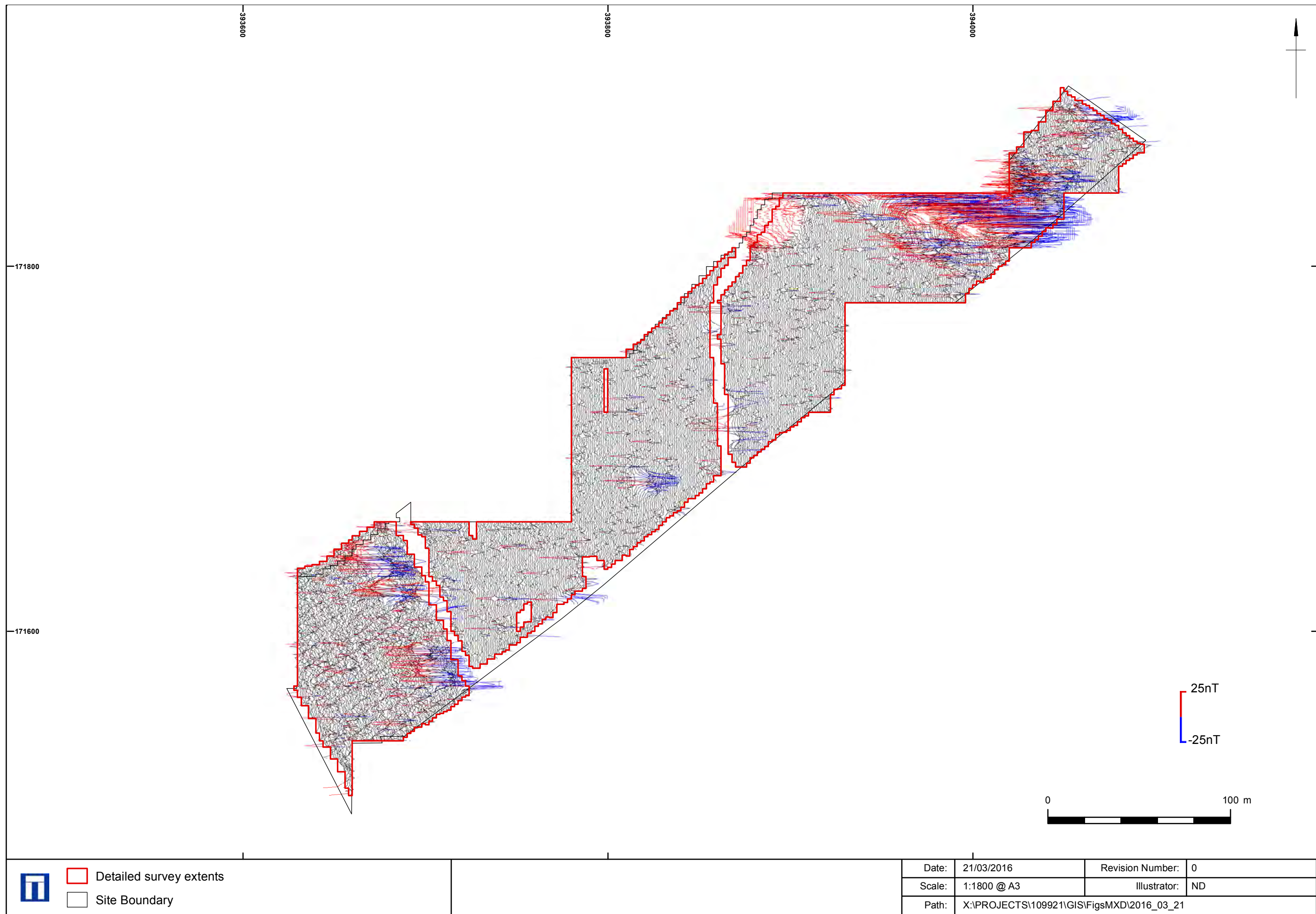
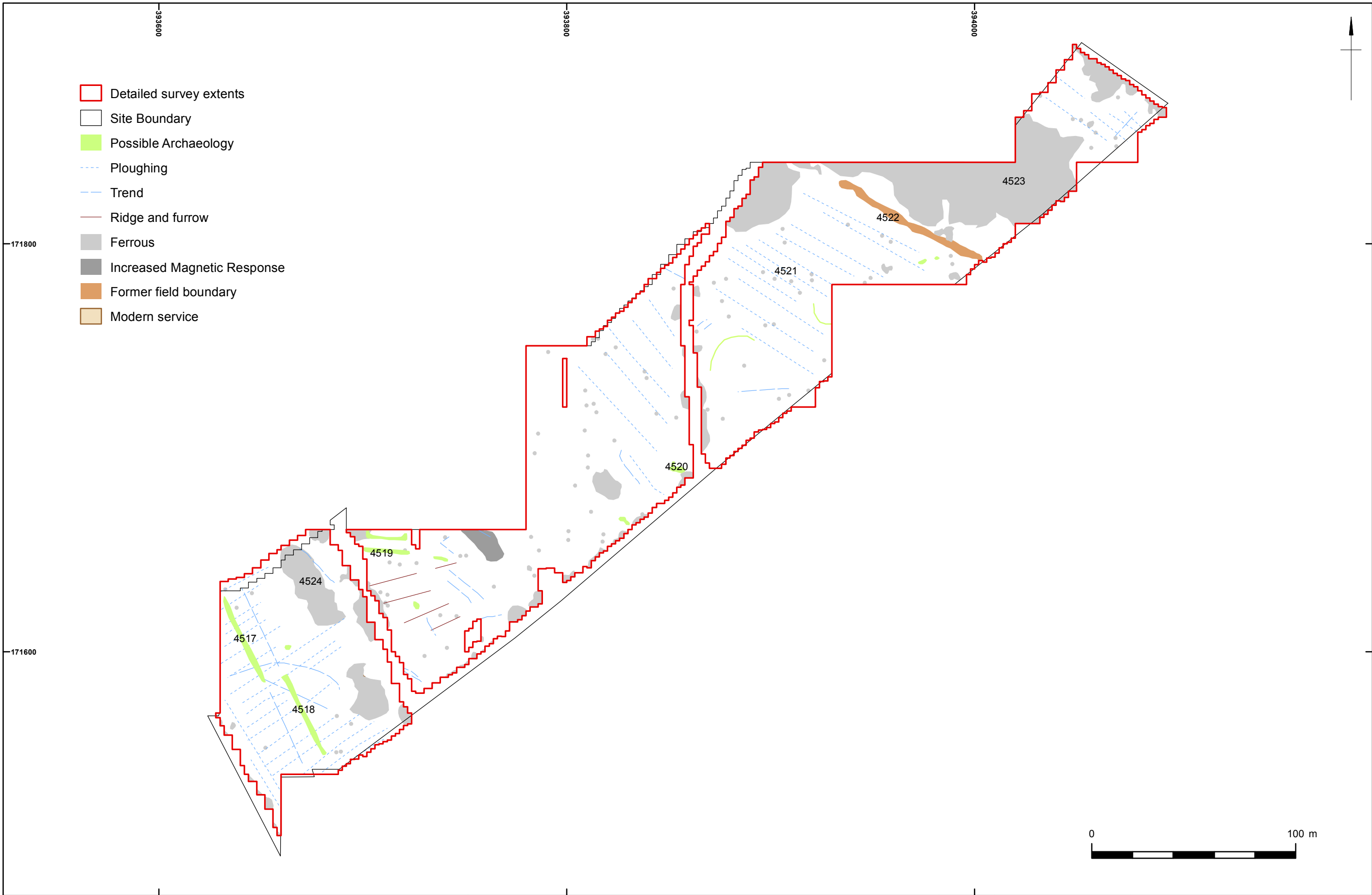
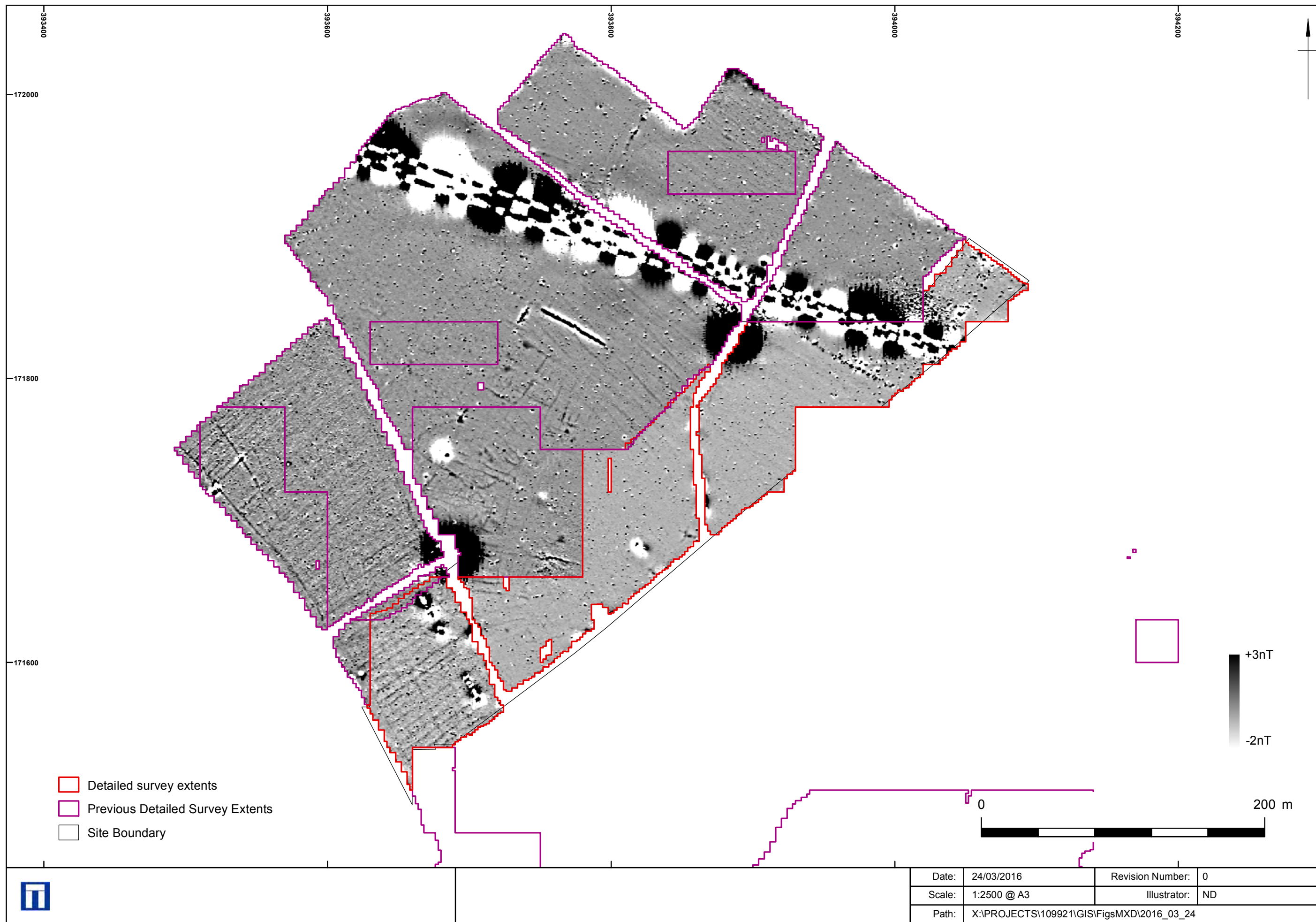


Figure 2

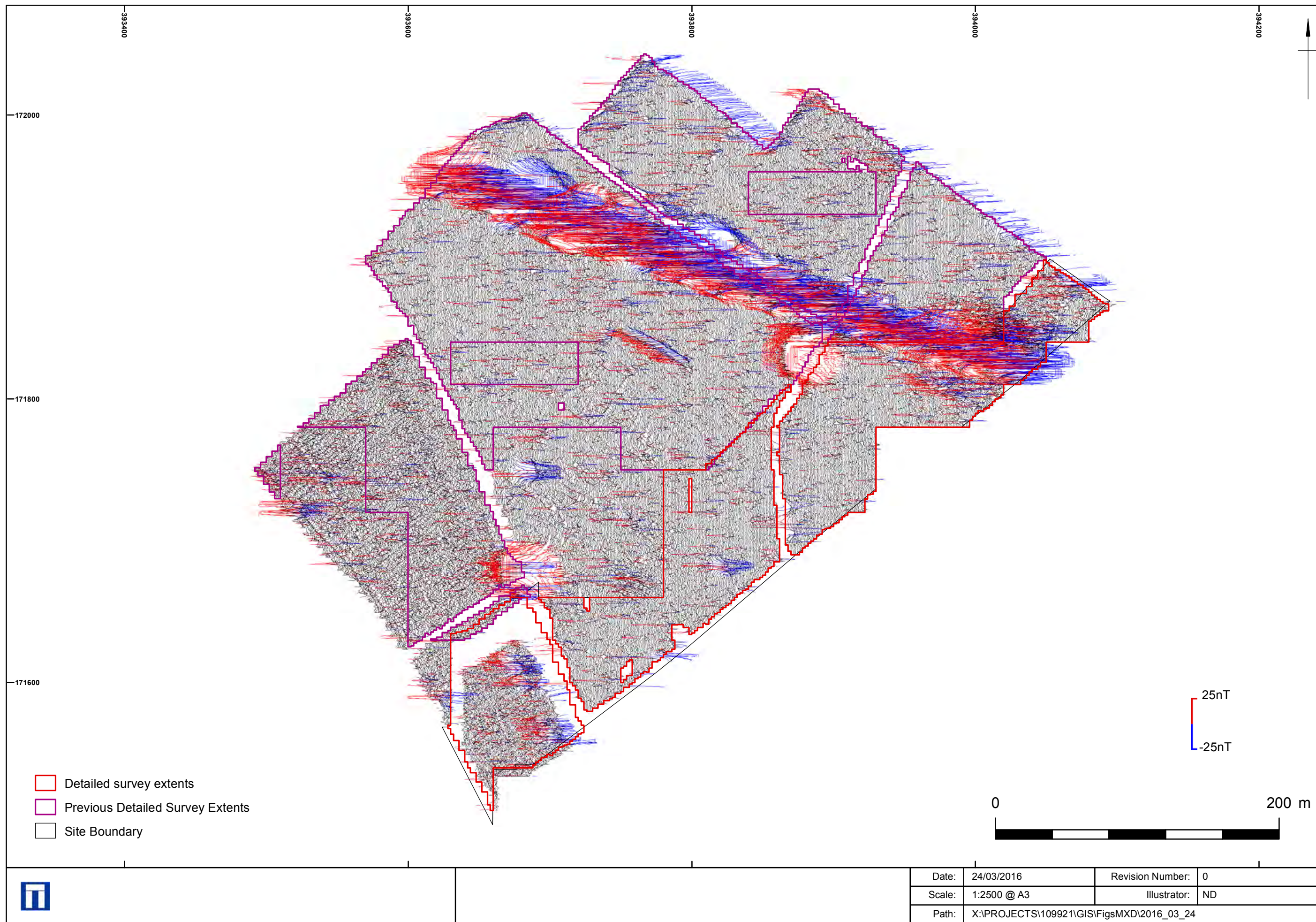


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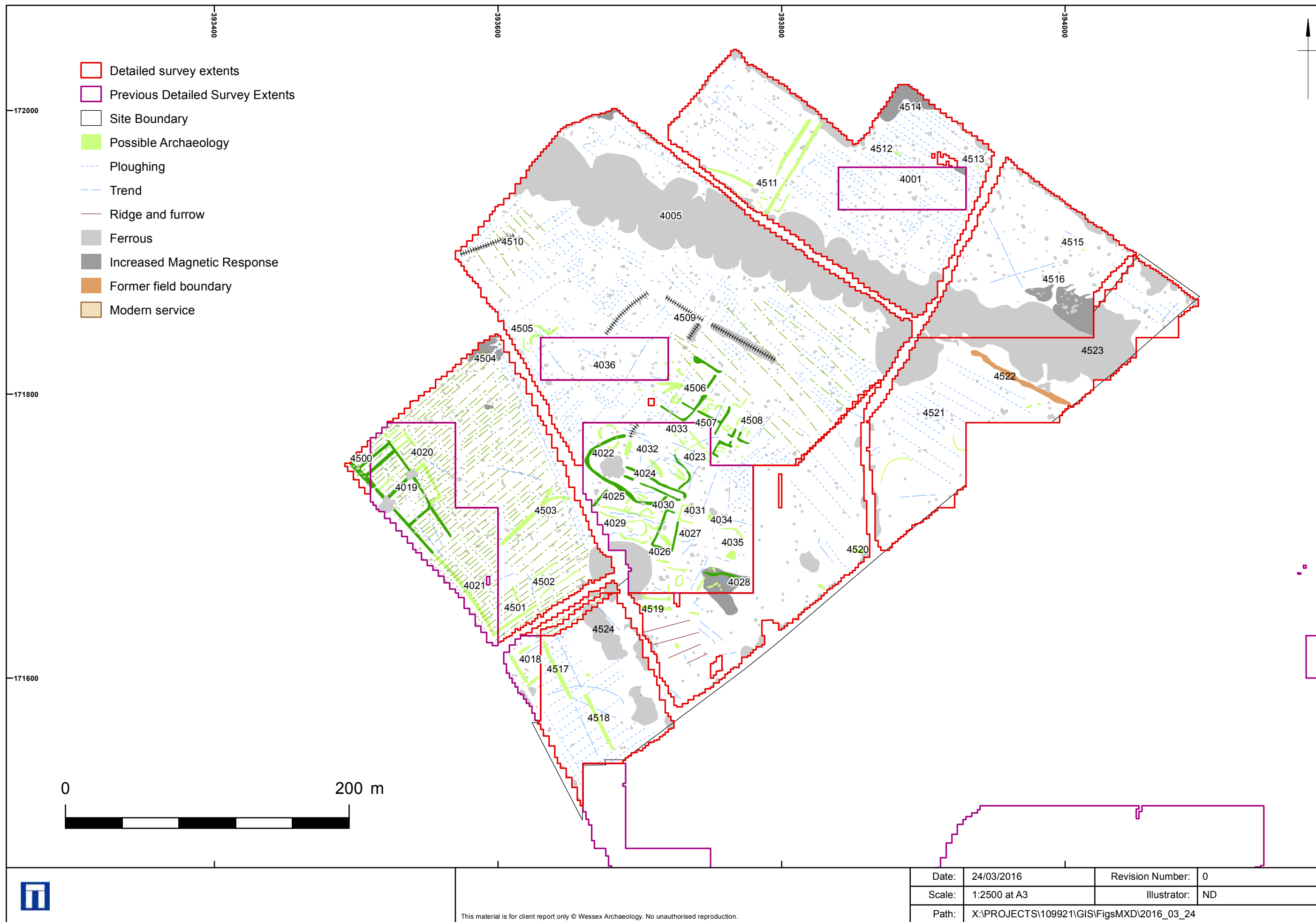
Composite of all Greyscale plots

Figure 5



Composite of all XY Trace plots

Figure 6



Composite of all Archaeological Interpretations

Figure 7



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