



All Saints Church, Hampreston Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Fieldwork directed by	Alistair Zochowski
Project management by	Jon Kaines and Bill Moffat
Document compiled by	Alistair Zochowski and Rachel Williams
Contributions from	Jacqueline McKinley (Human Remains), Lorraine Mepham (Finds)
Graphics by	Rob Goller
Edited by	Naomi Brennan

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RLM Architects Ltd on behalf of the Parochial Church Council of All Saints Church ('the client') to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the renovation of the church heating system at All Saints Church, Hampreston, Dorset, centred on NGR 405520 098803.

The groundworks monitored comprised two hand dug test pits, situated on the east and west of the existing concrete plinth upon which the oil tank sits. Both test pits encountered cemetery soils, beneath a thin layer of topsoil in Test Pit 1 and made ground in Test Pit 2, with small quantities of disarticulated human remains being retrieved from the cemetery soil and topsoil. A mid-18th to 19th-century coffin handle was also recovered. The natural gravels were present at 0.85 m below the existing ground level. Features recorded were the exterior of a brick vault and a drainage pipe in Test Pit 1 and the outside wall of the church in Test Pit 2. No evidence for grave cuts was observed.

The disarticulated remains represent a minimum of two individuals and include the remains of one adult and an infant. The remains were reburied within the churchyard after all works were completed.

The archaeological watching brief successfully met the aims and objectives set out in the written scheme of investigation and showed that no *in situ* burials were present within the areas of the proposed development. The disarticulated remains recovered from the test pits are the result of burials being disturbed when the church was underpinned and drainage was installed.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank RLM Architects on behalf of the PCC of All Saints Church, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Keith Loveless. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Steve Wallis Archaeological advisor to Diocesan Advisory Committee, who monitored the project for Dorset County Council, and to Graham Knott, of Knott Structural Services for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Alistair Zochowski, the report was written by Alistair Zochowski and Rachel Williams and edited by Naomi Brennan. The project was managed by Jon Kaines and Bill Moffat on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



All Saint's Church, Hampreston Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RLM Architects Ltd on behalf of the Parochial Church Council of All Saints Church ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the ground investigation works associated with the remodelling of the church heating system, which includes the excavation of a new support for the existing external oil tank and a new base for an external boiler. The monitored works covered 0.01 ha, centred on NGR 405520 098803, at All Saints Church, Hampreston, Dorset, BH21 7LX (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The church is a Grade II listed building (National Heritage List for England (NHLE 1303912). A Heritage Statement (RLM Architects 2019) concluded that previous excavation for the existing oil tank base had already caused considerable disturbance. The proposal was to use small screwed piles supporting the new base to minimise the impact of the new work.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out under a draft interim faculty, issued by the Salisbury Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC), granted 9 July 2019. Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the site the groundworks were subject to an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.1.4 Within the draft interim faculty was the stipulation that:
- In the unlikely event that articulated human remains are disturbed then works shall cease and advice sought from the DAC as to future conduct of the works.*
- 1.1.5 The installation works are also the subject of a planning application submitted to East Dorset District Council (3/19/0937/FUL).
- 1.1.6 As part of the consultation comments were received from Historic England and the Senior Archaeologist at Dorset County Council which highlighted their concerns about possible archaeological impacts, in particular relating to the use of piles. As a result, and based on the results of the ground investigations, the foundation design was amended to use concrete pads and designed to minimise the likelihood of any impacts upon the foundations of a nearby table tomb and the church tower.
- 1.1.7 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 Senior Archaeologist at Dorset County Council (SADCC), archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and the DAC's archaeological advisor approved the WSI, prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken on the 10th October 2019.
- 1.1.8 Subsequent to the watching brief the planning application was approved on the 15 June 2020. Within this was the following archaeological condition:



The applicant shall ensure that archaeological observation and recording takes place during groundworks. This archaeological work shall be in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's document entitled 'All Saints Church, Hampreston, Dorset – Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief' (document ref: 221880.01) that was submitted with the planning application.

Reason: This information is required in the interests of the special architectural, archaeological and historic interest of the Heritage Asset, and in accordance with policy HE1 of the Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy (Part 1) 2014 and Government Guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.

- 1.1.9 Due to the results of the ground investigation works (see **Discussion, Section 8**), the potential for any archaeological remains being disturbed during the final works was considered to be minimal. As such the watching brief undertaken during the ground investigation works detailed in this report is considered to fulfil this condition and no further works are proposed.

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 the All Saint's Church Hampreston, Dorset. The church is set in the north-western quadrant of a north – south aligned elongated cemetery, which appears to have been expanded to the east. The church is located in the south-east corner of the village and surrounded by fields. The village of Hampreston, which comprises a small number of dwellings along Stapehill Road and the B3073, lies approximately 9 km northwest of Bournemouth and 5 km east of Wimborne Minster, along the north bank of the River Stour.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are at approximately 16 m above ordnance datum (aOD) and the site is on level ground.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay Formation – clay, silt and sand; sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years in the Palaeogene Period, with superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A summary of the historic and archaeological background to the church and its immediate environs was prepared for the WSI and is included below. Where relevant, entry numbers from the Dorset Historic Environment Record (DHER) and the National Heritage List for England are included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.



2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (470,000BC – AD43)

- 2.2.1 A Palaeolithic hand axe and Bronze Age pottery (DHER 3 009 058B) were found 1 km away to the northwest, while a second Palaeolithic hand axe (DHER 5 000 527) was found at Knighton Farm Golf Course 1.5 km to the southwest. There is also fairly substantial evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, particularly to the south at Knighton Farm Golf Course. Late Neolithic occupation can be found as close as 80 m to the east of the site (DHER 3 009 056).
- 2.2.2 Bronze Age activity is also common within the general environs of the church. Approximately 500 m to the west, three barrows (DHER MDO 37153, 37152 and 37151) have been recorded from aerial photography, each having been plough-levelled they are now visible as crop marks. The continuity of funerary traditions throughout the Bronze Age is also highlighted by the presence of cremation cemeteries in the area. The closest of these was found approximately 1 km to the southwest at Longham but there are multiple examples present in the wider landscape.
- 2.2.3 Following the Bronze Age there is little evidence for Iron Age activity within the immediate vicinity of the site, although the Scheduled multivallate hillfort known as Dudsbury Camp (NHLE 1003583) is located nearly 2.5 km to the east and a small Iron Age settlement was found at Knighton Farm Golf Course (DHER 5 000 530).

Romano-British (AD43 – 410)

- 2.2.4 Roman activity is even more sparse for the area surrounding Hampreston but a bronze coin of Maximus II (AD 305-313) was found at Longham around 1.5 km to the southeast of the site.

Medieval (AD410 – 1500)

- 2.2.5 The present parish church is a Grade II listed (NHLE 1303912) building consisting of a nave with a west tower and east chancel as well as an adjoining southern vestry, a northern aisle and an organ chamber. Its external walls are built with ironstone rubble and ashlar dressings, and its roof is tiled.
- 2.2.6 Its early Norman origins are evidenced within the northern doorway and by interior features such as a 12/13th century font. The church's chancel consists of three bays and dates to the early part of the 14th century, while the West Tower is a little later. Work in 1731 added the northern porch and later, in 1823, a south vestry was built. 1896 saw extensive restoration to the church's northern side as its 18th century porch was removed and replaced with a north aisle, organ chamber and a newer north porch (heritagegateway.org.uk).

Post-medieval (AD1500 -1800)

- 2.2.7 Three designated heritage assets can be found within close proximity to the church. Church Cottages (NHLE 1120045), Rose Cottage (NHLE 1120043) and Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1120044) are all Grade II listed buildings dated from the 17th and 18th century and together with the church form the older part of Hampreston village.



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's *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 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
- To 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;
- To 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);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To 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 works monitored as part of the archaeological watching brief comprised the hand excavation of two test pits / trenches either side of the existing concrete plinth upon which sits the oil tank.



- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all hand excavation within the specified areas. Where necessary, the surface of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. Any archaeological features and deposits, including any *in situ* burials identified were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.
- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from the test pits and the hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. Any disarticulated human bone recovered during the hand excavation was bagged by context, assessed on site and then reinterred as close to the location that they were found as possible once the development works were completed.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both 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. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.5 Due to the enclosed nature of the site and the small dimensions of the test pits, the location of the test pits was recorded by triangulation/ offset measuring using the church buildings and then these were tied into the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 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 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts 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 Human remains strategy

- 4.4.1 The disturbance/removal of human remains from churchyards is subject to faculty approval (Church of England) or a Ministry of Justice license (Non-Conformist churches). The appropriate Faculty permission in this instance was obtained in advance of works (on the presumption that in most instances human bone is likely to be encountered in these locations).
- 4.4.2 It was anticipated that human remains would be uncovered during the course of the archaeological work. It was proposed that all human remains affected by the development would be archaeologically excavated based on the *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (APABE 2017) and in-line with the standards set out in *ClfA Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken if required.



- 4.4.3 Any *in situ* human remains were hand-excavated, their position planned, and the remains photographed. Photographs included geo-referenced images where possible. The bones were collected and bagged as individuals and reburied within the churchyard as near to their place of discovery as is feasible.
- 4.4.4 Where isolated, disarticulated human remains and associated coffin furniture were discovered, these were collected and reburied within the churchyard as near to their place of discovery as feasible.
- 4.4.5 All excavations of human remains were screened from public view by means of a temporary canopy or screened Heras fencing erected around the excavation area.
- 4.4.6 Any surviving wooden coffins were recorded and excavated *in-situ*. If sealed or ruptured lead coffins were uncovered and their disturbance was unavoidable it was proposed that these be lifted and re-buried intact by a specialist contractor (not the archaeological contractor) due to the potential for soft tissue remains which may fall under the Human Tissue Act 2004. The same procedure applied to wooden coffins if soft tissue remains were identified. Lead coffins and soft tissue remains have been associated with specific health and safety risks where fully addressed in the site-specific Risk Assessment of the specialist contractor who would need to be appointed to undertake their removal, and where appropriate in that of the archaeological contractor. In the event, these procedures were not required.
- 4.4.7 It was proposed that any coffin fragments or coffin furniture be quantified and identified with the relevant typologies, prior to re-burial within the churchyard and that the re-burial location would be decided in consultation with the Client, and the DAC Archaeologist. In the event, coffin furniture was re-buried close to where it was discovered.

4.5 Monitoring

- 4.5.1 The SA DCC, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the DAC and the SADCC.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The location of the two hand dug test pits excavated during the course of the archaeological watching brief undertaken at All Saints Church, Hampreston, Dorset is shown on **Figure 1**.

5.2 Test pit 1

- 5.2.1 Test pit 1 was situated to the west of the concrete plinth and immediately to the north of a brick vault chest tomb (**Fig. 1**). The test pit measured 1.30 m in length, 0.40 m in width and had a maximum excavated depth 1.15 m (**Section 1**).
- 5.2.2 The 0.30 m thick turf covered mid to dark brown sandy loam topsoil overlay a 0.45 m thick dark brown sandy clay cemetery soil, articulated and disarticulated human remains were noted within both these soils (**Plate 1, Section 1**). These remains are discussed in more detail in **Section 6**. A fragment of human femur was visible in the section of the test pit roughly 0.15 m below ground level (bgl), this bone extended beyond the confines of the test pit and was consequently left *in situ*.



- 5.2.3 The natural geology comprised lenses of sands and gravels (103 and 109), these deposits were initially encountered at a depth of 0.85 m below ground level (bgl).
- 5.2.4 Two cut features were recorded in Test Pit 1. The cut for the brick wall of the chest tomb were recorded to a maximum depth of 0.65 m bgl, eight courses were noted surviving bgl, with the six lower courses stepped out from the vault (**Plate 2**). Within the confines of the exposed elevation it was not possible to discern the bond pattern. The bricks appear to be machine made, set in whitish grey mortar.
- 5.2.5 Adjacent to the tomb a modern ceramic drainpipe was recorded. This pipe was laid on the same alignment as the tomb in a cut 0.38 m wide, with the top of the pipe recorded at 0.63 m bgl.

5.3 Test pit 2

- 5.3.1 Test pit 2 was situated to the east of the concrete plinth and immediately to the south of the church buildings. The test pit measured 1 m in length, 0.70 m in width and had a maximum excavated depth of 1.30 m (**Section 2**).
- 5.3.2 The overburden in Test pit 2 comprised a thin layer of made ground comprising a mixed mid to dark brown silty loam that had numerous inclusions comprising of 20th century rubbish. Oyster shells were observed within this made ground but were not retained. Beneath the made ground was the dark brown sandy clay cemetery soil, up to 0.40 m thick. Recovered from the cemetery soil was a quantity of disarticulated human remains (see **Section 6** for further details). The natural geology, as in Test pit 1, comprised sandy gravels. Within Test pit 2 this geology was observed at a depth of 0.83 m bgl.
- 5.3.3 Cutting through all the deposits on the northern edge of the test pit was a concrete foundation (204), which formed part of the modern underpinning foundation for the church buildings (**Plate 3**).

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 The archaeological watching brief produced 39 fragments of disarticulated human remains and a single coffin grip plate (**Plate 4**) which was recovered from the topsoil within Test pit 1 (101). The coffin grip plate was re-buried together with the disarticulated human remains when the groundworks were completed.

6.2 Introduction

- 6.2.1 The assessed human remains comprising a small assemblage of disarticulated human bone from both the topsoil and cemetery soil were uncovered during excavations of two test pits within the churchyard of All Saints church. The assemblage is considered to be of post-medieval date.

6.3 Methodology

- 6.3.1 The bone was rapidly scanned on site and via digital images in order to assess its condition (McKinley 2004), to estimate the age and sex of the individual (Beek 1983; Bass 1987; Scheuer and Black 2000, Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), to determine the minimum number of individuals represented (MNI), and not any gross pathology and morphological variation.

6.4 Results

- 6.4.1 A summary of the results is displayed in **Appendix 2**



- 6.4.2 Disarticulated remains were encountered between (0 – 0.30 m below ground level) in Test pit one and (0.54 – 0.83 m) in Test pit 2. The bone was in good to fair condition (grades 2-3) with most of the bones being crushed or fragmentary.
- 6.4.3 The disarticulated remains from contexts (101) and (202) represented a minimum of 2 individuals (MNI) comprising an infant (approximately 6months – 2years) and 1 adult.
- 6.4.4 The coffin grip is made of iron, in a plain form which is completely characteristic of the 18th and 19th centuries. The form was adapted from household furniture handles, and has been recorded on a number of cemetery sites of this period, such as Poole Baptist cemetery, which was in use from 1735 – 1780s (Mephram & Every 2008, fig.28, no.4).
- 6.4.5 A single piece of oyster shell was noted but not retained from context 201.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 Although the deposits encountered during the course of the watching brief contained human remains, the mixed nature of the cemetery soils will not give any meaningful environmental evidence. Therefore, the deposits encountered were not sampled.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The archaeological watching brief carried out during the groundworks associated with the renovation of the heating system of All Saints Church successfully met the aims and objectives set out in the WSI.
- 8.1.2 The test pits excavated showed that the natural geology lay at roughly 0.85 m bgl beneath the general cemetery soil and that there were no *in situ* burials within the area proposed for the new foundation plinth. A made ground deposit located within Test pit 2 may relate to the construction of the previous oil tank base.
- 8.1.3 The disarticulated human remains recovered from the topsoil within Test pit 1 are likely to have be the result of burials being disturbed when drain 107 was cut into the cemetery soil.
- 8.1.4 Similarly, the remains encountered within Test pit 2 represent burials that were disturbed when the concrete underpinning foundations were installed underneath the wall of the church.
- 8.1.5 The disarticulated remains represent the remains of both adults and infants. Of interest were the remains of an infant, aged between 6 months and 2 years.

8.2 Discussion

- 8.2.1 The results indicate that there the potential for encountering any archaeological remains during the installation of the tank and boiler bases is minimal. As such no further works are proposed.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

- 9.1.1 The archive consists of a single document case of records, along with digital data (report, photographs). The coffin handle and disarticulated bone recovered during the watching brief have been reburied on site. Due to the very limited and largely negative nature of the fieldwork, museum deposition (with the Dorset County Museum) is not considered to be



warranted, and instead the conditions of archive deposition will be fulfilled by digital deposition only, comprising the uploading of the report (which will include copies of all context information and photographs of the site) to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) via OASIS.

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 (eg, 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 Context Information.

Test Pit No 1		Length 1.30m	Width 0.40 m	Depth 1.15 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Fill Of/Filled With	Description	Depth BGL
101	Layer		Topsoil. Mid to dark brown black sandy loam. Numerous flint nodules as inclusions	0-0.30m
102	Layer		Cemetery soil. Dark brown sandy clay. Numerous flints.	0.30-0.85m
103	Layer		Natural. Mid brown sandy clay. Numerous and frequent gravel and flint as inclusions.	0.85m+
104	Cut	Filled with 105, 106	Construction cut for Brick vault / tomb 105	
105	Structure	Fill of 104	Brick vault / tomb	
106	Backfill	Fill of 104	Backfill of construction cut.	
107	Cut	Filled with 108	Drain cut	
108	Backfill	Fill of 107	Backfill of drain cut	
109	Layer		Natural. Gravel band below 103	1.05m+

Test Pit No 2		Length 1 m	Width 0.70 m	Depth 1.30 m
Context Number	Interpretative Category	Fill Of/Filled With	Description	Depth BGL
201	Layer		Made Ground. Mid brown to black silty loam with numerous 20 th century rubbish as inclusions.	0-0.45m
202	Layer		Cemetery soil. Dark brown sandy clay. Numerous flints.	0.45-0.83m
203	Layer		Natural. Mid brown sandy clay. Numerous and frequent gravel and flint as inclusions.	0.83m+
204	Structure		Concrete underpinning foundation	



Appendix 2 Disarticulated Human Remains Summary.

Bone	Quantification	Observed Pathology	Age	Minimum Number of Individuals
<i>Skull</i>	8 fragments		Adult >18yrs	2 Individuals (1 Adult and 1 Infant)
<i>Clavicle</i>	1 complete bone		Infant 6 – 18 months	
<i>Humeri</i>	1 distal left 1 shaft fragment		Adult >18yrs	
<i>Ulna</i>	1 shaft fragment right		Adult >18yrs	
<i>Ribs</i>	3 shafts		Adult >18yrs	
<i>Vertebrae</i>	1 thoracic body 2 Lumbar bodies no.2&4 1 spinous process	Slight lipping on body	Adult >18yrs	
<i>Pelvis</i>	2 frags of acetabulum right 1 acetabulum left	Slight pitting Possible eburnation	Adult >18yr	
<i>Femur</i>	2 shaft fragments		Adult >18yrs	
<i>Tibia</i>	1 shaft right		Adult >18yrs	
<i>Fibula</i>	2 shaft fragments		Adult >18yrs	
<i>Metatarsals</i>	4 complete bones right 2 shafts		Adult >18yrs	
<i>Unidentifiable fragments</i>	6 fragments			

Table 1: summary of assessment of disarticulated human bone from 101 and 202



Appendix 3 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-392682

Project details

Project name	All Saint'S Church, Hampreston, Dorset
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RLM Architects Ltd on behalf of the Parochial Church Council of All Saints Church ('the client') to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the renovation of the church heating system at All Saints Church, Hampreston, Dorset, centred on NGR 405520 098803. The groundworks monitored comprised 2 hand dug test pits, situated on the east and west of the existing concrete plinth upon which the oil tank sits. Both test pits encountered cemetery soils, beneath a thin layer of topsoil in test pit 1 and made ground in test pit 2, with small quantities of disarticulated human remains being retrieved from the cemetery soil and topsoil. A mid 18th -19th century coffin handle was also recovered. The natural gravels were present at 0.85 m below the existing ground level. The cut features recorded were the exterior of a brick vault and a drainage pipe in test pit 1 and the outside wall of the Church in test pit 2. No evidence for grave cuts was noted. The disarticulated remains represent a minimum of 2 individuals and include the remains of 1 adult and an infant. The remains were reburied within the churchyard after all works were completed. The archaeological watching brief carried out at All Saints Church, Hampreston, Dorset successfully met the aims and objectives set out in the WSI and showed that no in situ burials were present within the areas of the proposed development. The disarticulated remains recovered from the test pits are resultant from burials being disturbed when the church was underpinned, and the drainage was installed around the church.</p>
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2019 End: 10-10-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	221880 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	3/19/0937/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	GRAVE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COFFIN GRIP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DORSET EAST DORSET FERNDOWN TOWN All Saint's Church, Hampreston, Dorset



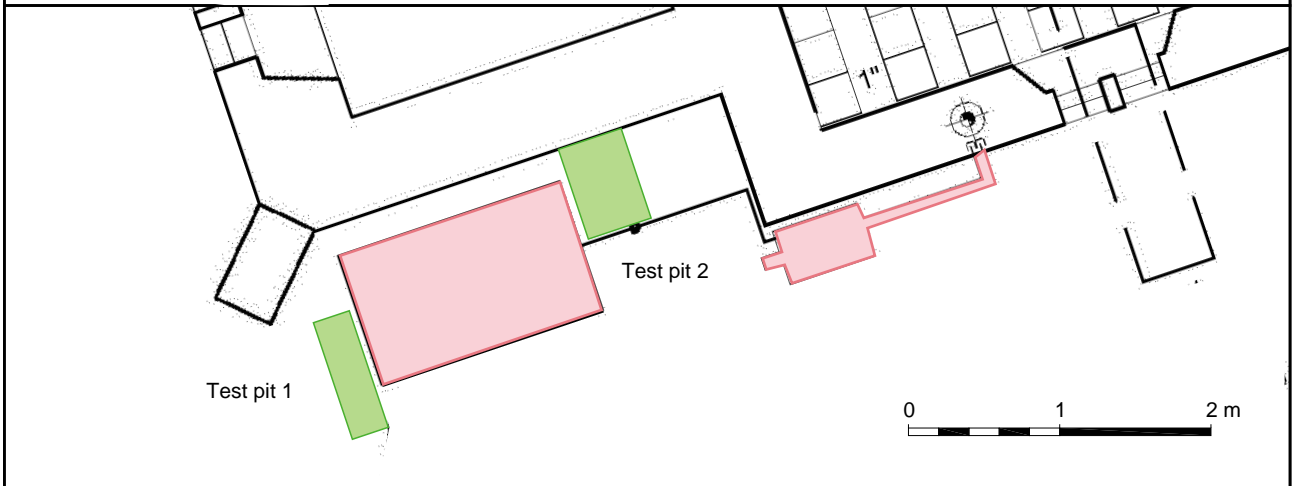
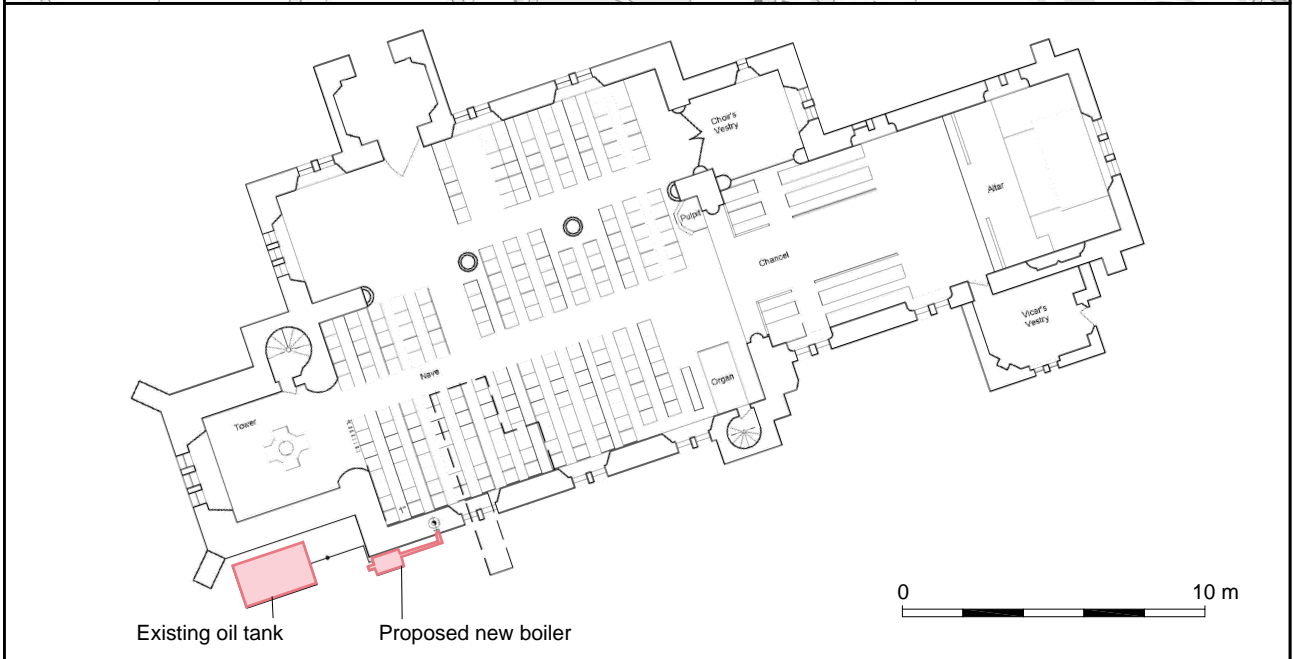
Postcode	BH21 7LX
Study area	0.01 Hectares
Site coordinates	SZ 05520 98803 50.788204778496 -1.921681923743 50 47 17 N 001 55 18 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 16m Max: 16m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	RLM Architects
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Alistair Zochowski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Church Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	The PCC of All Saint's Church

Project archives

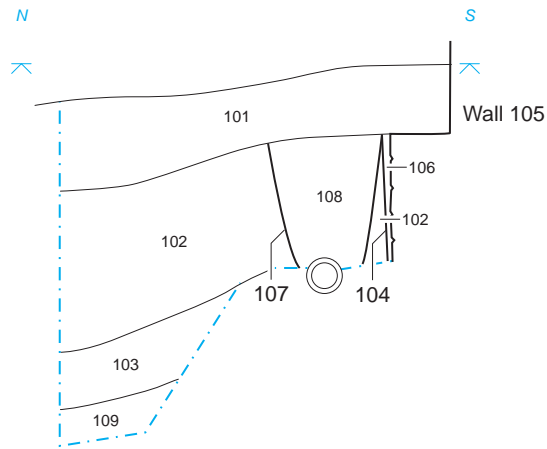
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	None
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	None
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing"



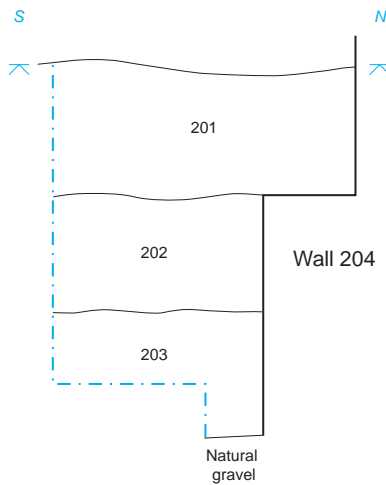
<p>Watching Brief Area</p> <p>Test pit</p> <p>Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)</p>	Base plan supplied by client.		
	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	28/04/2020	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	1:20,000, 1:250 & 1:50 at A4	Illustrator: KMN/RG
Path:		X:\PROJECTS\221880\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2020_04_28\221880_WB.dwg	

Site location

Figure 1



Section 1: West facing section of Test Pit 1,



Section 2: East facing section of Test Pit 2.



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Plate 1: West facing section, Test Pit 1. Scale is 1 m



Plate 2: North facing section of Test Pit 1, detailing brick vault. Scale is 1 m



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Plate 3: East facing section Test Pit 2. Scale is 1 m



Plate 4: Coffin grip from 101

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

