



Mooltan Barracks, St Andrews Road Tidworth, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





**MOOLTAN BARRACKS, ST ANDREWS ROAD,
TIDWORTH, WILTSHIRE**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:
Aspire Defence Capital Works
Aspire Business Centre
Ordnance Road
Tidworth
Wiltshire
SP9 7QD

by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Report reference: 79341.02
Path: X:\PROJECTS\79340\Report\REPORT

August 2012

DISCLAIMER

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	79340	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	E/10/1465/FUL	NGR		423450 148895	

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
01 (WSI)	F	SF	RJAC		13/08/12	X:\PROJECTS\79340\WSI\WB_V1.DOC
02						

* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

**MOOLTAN BARRACKS, ST ANDREWS ROAD,
TIDWORTH, WILTSHIRE**

Contents

	Summary	iv
	Acknowledgements.....	v
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Project Background	1
	1.2 Site location, topography and geology	2
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4	METHODOLOGY	3
5	FIELDWORK RESULTS	3
	5.1 Introduction.....	3
	5.2 Natural Deposits and Soil Sequences.....	3
	5.3 Archaeological Features and Deposits.....	4
6	CONCLUSIONS	5
7	ARCHIVE.....	5
	7.1 Preparation and Deposition	5
	7.2 Copyright	5
	7.3 Security Copy	6
8	REFERENCES	6
	APPENDIX 1 – OASIS RECORD FORM	7
	Moolton Barracks, St Andres Road, Tidworth, Wiltshire - Wessex Archaeology .	7

List of Figures

- 1** Site location plan
- 2** Watching brief area

List of Plates

- Front** Excavation of eastern car park
- 1** South facing section of hearth 501
 - 2** North facing sections through post holes 301 and 401

**MOOLTAN BARRACKS, ST ANDREWS ROAD,
TIDWORTH, WILTSHIRE**

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned Aspire Defence Capital Works to conduct an archaeological watching brief to mitigate the impact on any archaeological remains that may be present during groundwork's associated with development of Mooltan Barracks, Tidworth, Wiltshire.

Planning permission (**E/10/1465/FUL**) has been granted for the construction of a part single and part two storey Garrison auditorium and associated infrastructure on condition that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during the initial stages of development.

A number of undated features including a possible hearth, two post holes were identified during the fieldwork. These features were morphologically similar to a group of medieval and post-medieval features identified during excavation to the north of the site, and it is considered likely that they fall within this date range. Two modern pits were also identified.

The fieldwork was conducted during June 2012.

**MOOLTAN BARRACKS, ST ANDREWS ROAD,
TIDWORTH, WILTSHIRE**

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Peter Caddock and Amy Longworth in this regard.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr. The fieldwork was conducted by Stephen Beach and Neil Fitzpatrick. The report was researched and compiled by Stephen Beach and Sue Farr. Illustrations were compiled by Kenneth Lymer.

**MOOLTAN BARRACKS, ST ANDREWS ROAD,
TIDWORTH, WILTSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works (the Client) to conduct an archaeological watching brief to mitigate the impact on any archaeological remains that may be present during groundwork's associated with development of Mooltan Barracks, St. Andrews Road, Tidworth, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 422240 148645, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.
- 1.1.2 Planning permission (**E/10/1465/FUL**) has been granted for the construction of a part single and part two storey Garrison auditorium and associated infrastructure on condition that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during the initial stages of development.
- 1.1.3 Condition 16 of the consent states
- 1.1.4 *No development shall commence within the area indicated ... until: a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details. REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest*
- 1.1.5 At the request of Aspire Defence Capital Works, an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology in advance of the commencement of the groundwork's (Wessex Archaeology, 2011). This document set out the methodologies and standards that would be employed by Wessex Archaeology in order to undertake the watching brief. The WSI was prepared in keeping with the relevant standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), and was approved by the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council prior to implementation.
- 1.1.6 In the intervening period no clear instruction regarding the commencement of the groundwork's were supplied to Wessex Archaeology. Wessex Archaeology was not informed that the groundwork's programme had been instigated (May 2012) until 14th June 2012, by which time a significant proportion of the preliminary groundwork's had already been conducted.
- 1.1.7 Although the watching brief was not maintained during all the excavations on the Site, groundworks associated with a new parking area were proposed and an archaeological watching brief was maintained.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located to the north-east of Tidworth Camp, adjacent to, and outside of the Garrison Perimeter fence and is centred on NGR 423450 148895. It is bounded to the south by St Andrews Road, and to the north, east and west by residential properties and to the north by the grounds of Holy Trinity Parish Church (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 Prior to demolition, the Site previously contained the Medical and Dental Centre.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology comprises weathered chalk bedrock, which is overlain along the eastern edge of the Site by calcareous fluvial gravel deposits (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1973)

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 Tidworth is located within an archaeologically and historically rich multi-period landscape. Extensive evidence is recorded for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British activity within and immediately surrounding the town.
- 2.1.2 Within Tidworth itself, prehistoric and Romano-British activity has largely come to light during small scale archaeological fieldwork. To the east of the Site, archaeological evaluations within the Matthew Housing Estate and to the south-west at Lucknow Barracks, have revealed scattered Bronze Age and Romano-British pottery and flint work (Wessex Archaeology 1999 and 2002).
- 2.1.3 Archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 98 trenches was undertaken within Tidworth Camp in 2003 (Wessex Archaeology 2003) ahead of the redevelopment and refurbishment work. Although extensive 20th century truncation was recorded in a number of the trenches, the discovery of four Bronze Age burial urns found during construction has confirmed that pockets of archaeological material survives. No trenches were positioned within or immediately adjacent to the Proposed Development Area.
- 2.1.4 Substantial evidence of human settlement and land division dating from the Bronze Age is well preserved within the militarised Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA) close to Tidworth. In particular, the Bronze Age settlement at Dunch Hill, the Wessex Linear Ditch and the Iron Age hillfort at Sidbury Hill only lie a few kilometres to the north-west of the Site (Bradley et al. 1994; Chandler, 2001)
- 2.1.5 To the immediate north of the Site, archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1995) and subsequent excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2008) identified evidence of medieval domestic activity comprising pits and a possible boundary ditch dating to the 12th to 13th century. Similar remains were also identified during archaeological evaluation in 2004 at Elm House Surgery to the north-west of the Site (Context One 2004).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should remains be found, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard.
- To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of the remains.
- To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 Although a watching brief was not maintained during the initial excavations on the Site, groundworks associated with a new parking area were monitored. This was undertaken by an experienced archaeologist. Excavations were carried out without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork's programme. Excavations were carried out by hand, and recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro-forma* recording system, and included written, drawn, and photographic elements.

4.1.2 The excavations were undertaken using a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.

4.1.3 A photographic record was maintained during the watching brief using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of 12.1 megapixels. Digital images are subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.1.4 Archaeological features and deposits were surveyed using a Leica Viva Global Positioning System and related to Ordnance Survey.

4.1.5 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance and standards given in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (IfA 2008).

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Mechanical stripping of the watching brief area started on the northern edge of the Site, and proceeded within the defined limits of the eastern car park in a southerly direction.

5.2 Natural Deposits and Soil Sequences

5.2.1 The soil sequence on the western edge of the car park comprised;

Parent material (Natural geology): 0.65m Below Ground Level (BGL) (c.110.41m aOD) – Soluflucted chalk with common inclusions of fractured flint rubble and some fluvial rounded flint gravels. Deep periglacial scarring present throughout to a depth of 0.80m BGL (110.26m aOD)

Parent material (Natural geology): 0.36m – 0.65m BGL (110.70m aOD to 110.41m aOD) – Mid orange-brown clay with flint deposits. This material also in-filled the periglacial scars noted above.

A Horizon (Topsoil/Proto Forest Soil): 0 to 0.36m BGL (111.06m aOD to 110.70m aOD) – Dark grey brown to green silty clay with common inclusions of fractured flint rubble and very small calcareous inclusions.

5.2.2 At the eastern end of the Site the observed soil sequence comprised;

Parent material (Natural geology): 0.85m Below Ground Level (BGL) (107.69m aOD) – Soluflucted chalk with common inclusions of fluvial fractured flint rubble and rounded flint gravels. No periglacial scarring apparent.

Fluvial material (Natural geology): 0.65m – 0.85m BGL (107.89m aOD to 107.69m aOD) – Light brown silty clay with small calcareous inclusions throughout.

Made ground: 0.20m – 0.65m BGL (108.34m aOD to 107.89m aOD) – Topsoil derived made ground with common inclusions of fractured flint rubble, presumably deposited when the Dental Centre was constructed.

Re-deposited topsoil: 0 – 0.20m BGL (108.54m aOD to 108.34m aOD) – Re-deposited topsoil and turf-line.

5.3 Archaeological Features and Deposits

5.3.1 One undated probable hearth (**502**), two undated post holes (**301** and **401**) and two modern telegraph post pits (**201** and **601**) were identified during the watching brief.

5.3.2 Probable hearth **502** (**Figure 1** and **Plate 1**) was found to be 2.39m wide (east-west) and 1.63m wide (north-south), it contained four distinct fills (**503** to **506**) all of which, except the final topsoil derived backfill event (**506**), exhibited signs of heating and contact with fire. The hearth pit (**502**) was 'lined' with heat effected chalk (**503**), although it is probable that this deposit represents heat effected *in-situ* natural chalk rather than a deliberate pit lining event. Within the burnt lining of the hearth, fill deposit **504** was recorded. This deposit comprised blue coloured burnt chalk mixed with burnt flints. Deposit **504** was then overlain by a concreted cap of burnt soils (**505**). No finds were recovered from the hearth.

5.3.3 Post holes **301** and **401** were situated c. 4.00m north of hearth **502** (**Figure 1** and **Plate 2**). They were 0.40m and 0.37m in diameter and between 0.24m and 0.17m deep. Although no dating evidence was recovered from either post hole, their proximity and similarity in form would indicate they are contemporaneous.

5.3.4 Modern pits **201** and **601** were situated c. 8.50m north of post hole **301**. Together these modern pits formed a line which extended in an east-south-east to west-north-west direction. The stub base of a modern telegraph pole was grubbed out of the topsoil in the immediate vicinity of pit **201** and modern finds including steel and ceramic telegraph/overhead electrical fittings, bovine bones, copper wire and modern ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the fill. Pits **201** and **601** are therefore interpreted as the remnants of a modern overhead power or telephone line which may have been redirected when the previous Dental Surgery was constructed on the Site.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1.1 Hearth (**502**) and post holes (**301** and **401**) are morphologically similar to the medieval and post-medieval features identified during excavation c. 40.00m to the north (Milward et al, 2010), and although undated it is considered likely that they fall within a date range of activity from the 11th century AD to the post-medieval period.

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 Preparation and Deposition

7.1.1 The complete project archive was prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*. The project the archive will be deposited with the Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

7.1.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code (79340), and a full index has been prepared. The archive comprises the following:

- 1 A4 File
- Photographs

7.1.3 The archive will be microfiched to the standards accepted by the National Monuments Record (NMR). Two copies will be deposited with the Wiltshire Site and Monuments Records (SMR); a further copy will be deposited with the NMR.

7.1.4 Details of the watching brief will be entered into the online "Oasis" database maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). A copy of OASIS entry will be included in the written report.

7.2 Copyright

7.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

7.3 Security Copy

- 7.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

8 REFERENCES

- Context One, 2004, Elm House Surgery, St. George's Road, Tidworth, Wiltshire; An Archaeological Field Evaluation, Unpublished Client Report, Ref. COAS/EVA/04/GRT, December 2004
- Milward, J. Manning, A Mephram, L and Stevens, C.J. 2010, Medieval remains at Pennings Road and St. Andrews Road, Tidworth, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, Vol 100 (2010)
- Wessex Archaeology, 1995, The Old Rectory Site, Pennings Road, North Tidworth, Wiltshire, Archaeological Evaluation, Unpublished Client Report, Ref. 38801, January 1995
- Wessex Archaeology, 2002, Lucknow Barracks, Tidworth, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation, Unpublished Client Report, Ref: 50572
- Wessex Archaeology, 2003 Project Allenby/Connaught, Archaeological Evaluation The Salisbury Plain Camps, Tidworth and Perham (ref 52279)
- Wessex Archaeology, 2008, Land at Pennings Road and St Andrews Road, Tidworth, Wiltshire: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief Works, Unpublished client report, Ref. 60900.02
- Wessex Archaeology, 2011, Mooltan Barracks, St Andrews Road, Tidworth, Wiltshire – Written Scheme of Investigation – Method Statement for a Watching Brief, Unpublished client report, Ref. 79340.01

APPENDIX 1 – OASIS RECORD FORM

Mooltan Barracks, St Andres Road, Tidworth, Wiltshire - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-132168
Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	14 August 2012

Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

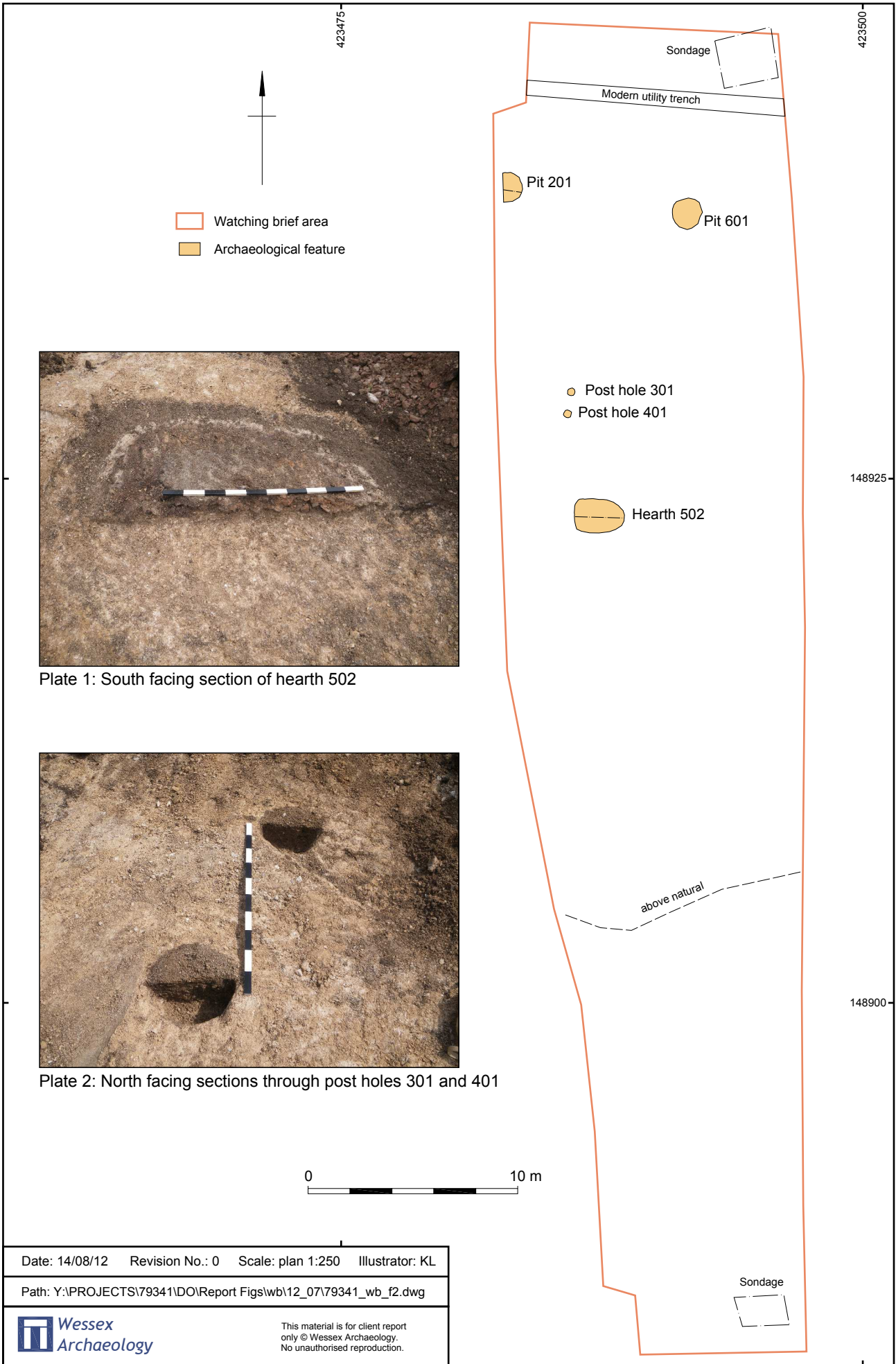
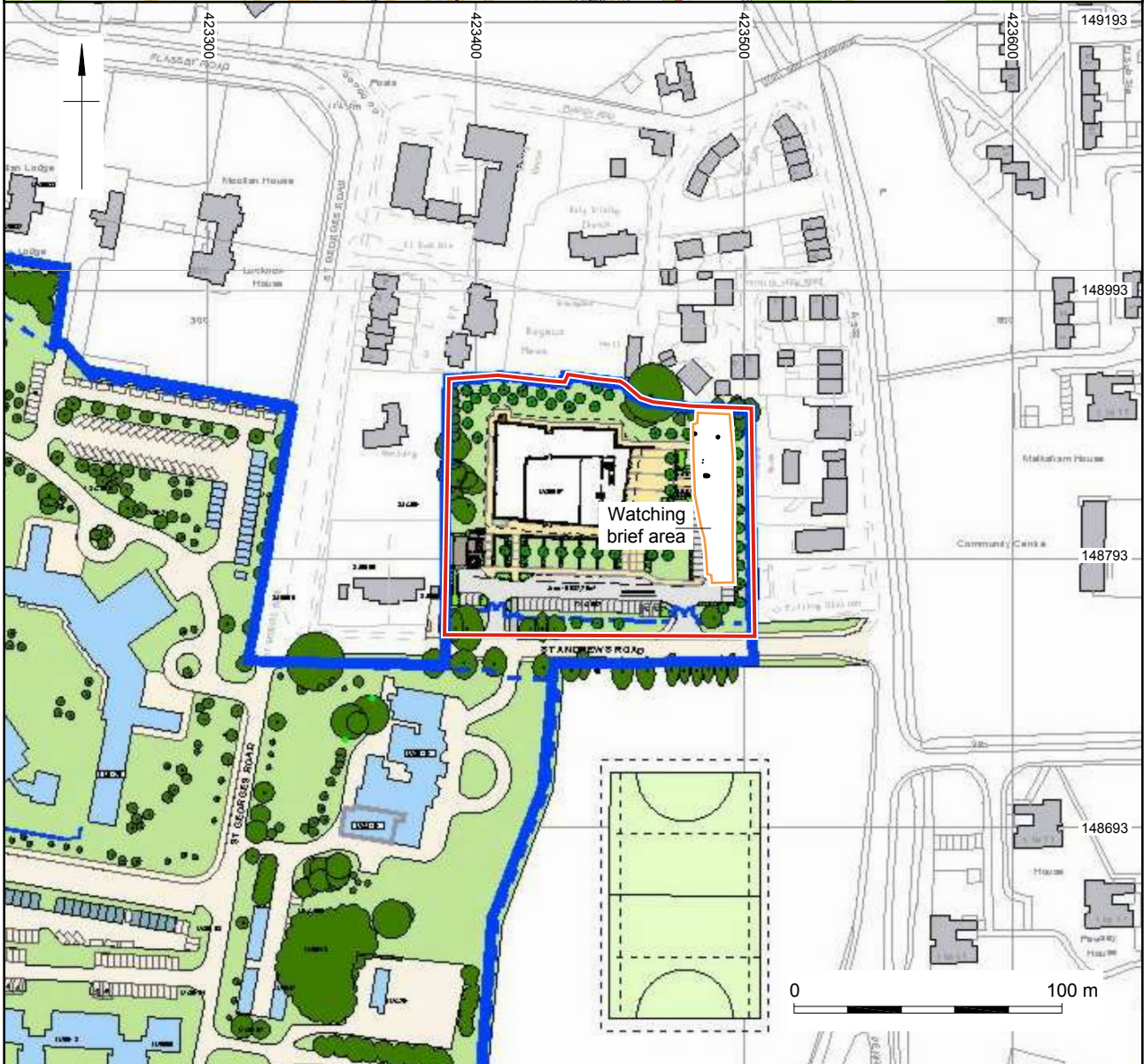
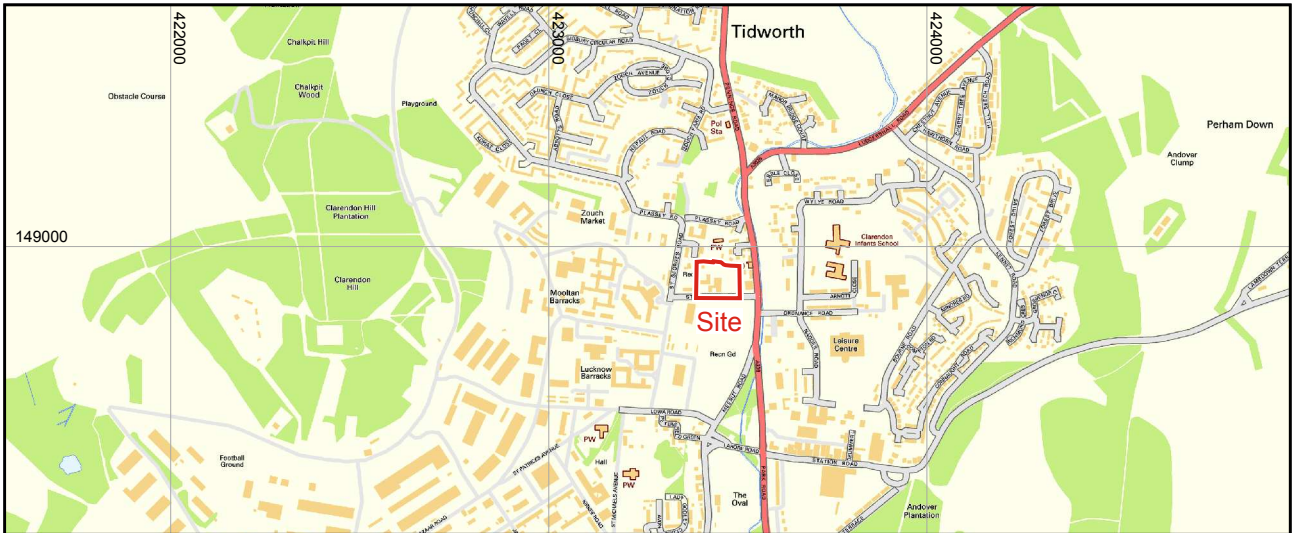


Plate 1: South facing section of hearth 502



Plate 2: North facing sections through post holes 301 and 401



	<p>Contains Ordnance Survey open data © Crown Copyright and database right 2011. Additional survey data supplied by the Client.</p> <p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	
	Date: 27/07/12	Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:20,000 & 1:2500	Illustrator: KL
	Path: Y:\PROJECTS\79341\Drawing Office\Report Figs\wb\12_07\79341_wb_f1.dwg	

Site location plan

Figure 1



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

Regional offices in **Edinburgh, Rochester and Sheffield**

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity number SC042630. Our registered office is at Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wilts SP4 6EB.