



making sense of heritage

Plot 2 (Westover Group), Old Sarum Park, Old Sarum, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Wilts Council Planning Ref: S/2012/0423/FULL
Ref: 1009600.03
October 2013



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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by 4D Design & Build on behalf of Westover Group to undertake an archaeological watching brief on Plot 2, Old Sarum Park, Old Sarum, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 415490, 133780, prior to development.

The watching brief consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of the exterior foundation trench which was 115m in length by 1.2m, and 16 interior construction pads, each approximately 1m by 1m, which were located across the site. The watching brief found no evidence for any ancient archaeological remains, finds or deposits, but did encounter a number of surviving walls, which related to a building associated with the former World War I and post-war RAF base.

The watching brief was carried out between the 19th and 30th of September 2013.



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Acknowledgements

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The project was managed by Andrew Manning, who also edited this report. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Matt Kendall. The report was written by Matt Kendall and the graphics were prepared by S.E. James.



Plot 2 (Westover Group), Old Sarum Park, Old Sarum, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by 4D Design & Build on behalf of Westover Group ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land located on Plot 2, Old Sarum Park, Old Sarum, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 415490, 133780 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A planning application was made for the proposed development in March 2012 (Planning ref S/2012/0423) and was subsequently granted in May 2012. The proposed development comprises the construction of a new commercial showroom, offices and workshops within a new building measuring approximately 30m by 30m and surrounding car parking, with access to Old Sarum Road and Spitfire Road.

1.1.3 The Site lies adjacent to a former Roman road (The Portway) and significant evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age features and burials have also been found in close proximity. The Site also lies within the known footprint of a former building (now demolished) which formed part of the early 20th century RFC/RAF base at Old Sarum.

1.1.4 Given the archaeological potential, an archaeological condition (Condition 3) was attached to the planning approval requiring that:

No development shall commence within the proposed development site until:

1. 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

2. 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 Policy CN21 (Development affecting Archaeology),

1.1.5 Following the advice of the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), the agreed archaeological works comprised an archaeological watching brief during the initial groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed building.

1.1.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology and approved by Wiltshire County Archaeological Service (WCAS) in advance of the fieldwork (WA 2013).

1.1.7 This document laid out the results of the watching brief.



1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located on Plot 2 of the Old Sarum Park and covers an area of approximately 49m by 56m (a total area of 0.27ha). The Site was previously used as a vehicle display and parking area for the Westover Group Land Rover showroom, which is situated less than 30m to the west of the Site. The Site lies immediately to the south of the Portway (A338) and is bounded by Old Sarum Park Road to the west, Spitfire Road to the south, and by the Portway Centre building to the east.
- 1.2.2 The Site lies on flat ground at a height of approximately 79m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the underlying geology of the Site is comprised of Upper Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological background

- 2.1.1 The Site is set within an archaeological landscape reflecting past human activity dating from the Neolithic to the present day. Significant Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary activity is focused along the broad ridge, along the present Portway, to the north and northwest of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2007a/b and 2012).
- 2.1.2 Approximately 1.6km to the west of the Site is the Scheduled Monument of Old Sarum, which was the site of an Iron Age hill fort and a focus for settlement during the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. The Site lies beyond the known extent of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval settlement, although it lies immediately adjacent to the Portway (A338), which follows the alignment of an earlier Roman road to Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*), one of three Roman roads which converge at Old Sarum hill fort.
- 2.1.3 The Site lies immediately adjacent to the Old Sarum Airfield Conservation Area, a World War One grass flying field associated with extant First World War and Second World War technical, administrative and domestic buildings (Wessex Archaeology 2007b).
- 2.1.4 The airfield was constructed for the Royal Flying Corps as a training base for day bomber units. Following the formation of the Royal Air Force in 1918, Old Sarum became a joint training base for the RAF and the Army and home of the School of Army Co-operation.
- 2.1.5 During the RAF Expansion Scheme of the mid 1930s, the airfield was developed as a permanent military station with the construction of new domestic, administrative and technical buildings. During the Second World War the airfield was very active with a number of operational squadrons, and played a vital role in the readying of military vehicles prior to the D-Day landings.
- 2.1.6 Old Sarum ceased to be an RAF base in 1971, although it continued in army use until 1979. Following its closure as a military base in 1979, the Old Sarum Airfield was sold with its associated barracks into private hands and many of the buildings associated with the former base were subsequently demolished.
- 2.1.7 The Site lies within an area of a brick-built building known to have been constructed as part of the First World War establishment, and which has been identified as the former Officers Mess and Quarters on the 1927 Air Ministry lay-out plan (Atkins 2006). The building is also visible on the historical Ordnance Survey mapping, dating to 1926 and 1939.



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to:

- To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits.
- Where possible, confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area impacted.
- To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered.
- To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, particularly with reference to the known prehistoric, Roman, and modern military features and finds found in the immediate and wider area.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2013). All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the guidance and standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008).

3.2.2 The ground works (foundation trenches and pads) were carried out under constant archaeological supervision of a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket (1m). The mechanical excavation proceeded in spits to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or solid geological deposits (Upper Chalk) or the construction level, whichever was encountered first. The machine excavated arisings were stored at a central location and were scanned for artefacts at regular intervals from all the deposits encountered.

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 During the works, the WCAS Archaeological Officer was notified on a regular basis by Wessex Archaeology on the progress of the project and informed of any encountered archaeological features and deposits. Reasonable access was also arranged for the Archaeological Officer if they wished to make Site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation was progressing satisfactorily.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

3.4.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections were annotated with OD heights.

3.4.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were embedded with appropriate metadata within the image to ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following summary details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out on the Site from the 19th to the 30th of September 2013, during the excavation of the main foundation trench measuring in total 115m by 1.2m, and sixteen 1m by 1m interior construction pads (**Figure 1**).

4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 4.2.1 Covering the entire Site, was a layer of stone and gravel hardcore (layer **101**) which originates from the previous use of the site as a vehicle display and car park for the Land Rover dealership. Comprising of two layers of hardcore material, the thickness of this surface material varies across the site from 0.20m to 0.35m in order to level the site.
- 4.2.2 The soil sequence of the Site can be divided into two distinct areas. Across the majority of the Site, excluding the south-eastern part of the foundation trench, there was a band of a pale brown silty clay containing common to abundant chalk inclusions, (layer **102**) (**Figure 2, Plate 1** and **Section 1**). This layer appears to be made-ground comprising of redeposited natural, used to build up and level the plot.
- 4.2.3 The deposit sequence within the south-eastern part of the foundation trench (**Figure 2, Section 2**) was noticeably different to the rest of the site, as directly underneath the modern ground surface, demolition rubble (layer **105**) was encountered, which ranged in thickness from 0.20m to 0.50m. This demolition deposit originates from the final demolition of the RAF building which occurred in the 1970s or 1980s rather than construction, since layer **105** runs up and against the surviving sections of wall. Underlying this demolition rubble, a number of thin bands of modern deposits were encountered and which comprised of a band of 0.14m thick tarmac overlying a 0.09m thick band of hardcore material, possibly indicating a car park relating to the RAF building (**Figure 2, Plate 2**).
- 4.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site was of Upper Chalk with little sign of periglacial scarring. Identified at a depth of between 0.86m and 1.06m below ground level, it was overlain by roughly 0.20m thickness of subsoil, into which all the walls had be cut into.

4.3 Summary of archaeological features

▪ *Prehistoric to post-medieval*

- 4.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the works that indicated that previous occupation or activity had taken place on the Site prior to its development in the 1920s.

▪ *Modern*

- 4.3.2 In total, 28 structural elements were identified during the works that related to the 1920s RAF building. These comprised 18 walls (**110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 121, 125, 123, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 141, 143, 145, 157, and 159**), a drain (**137**) and a manhole (**139**). In the northeastern part of the main building, part of a basement room **160** was uncovered, comprising of walls **147, 148, 149, 150** and a chimney/brick base **151/155**. However, due to the lack of any blueprints for the building being available, these cannot be tied into the actual layout. All of these structures had been truncated at the same level during the demolition.

- 4.3.3 The 22 walls were either aligned on either a north-east to south-west or a north-west to south-east orientation, indicating that they all relate to the same building. Just under half of the walls (**110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 123, 125, 157, and 159**) only have one to five courses of brick remaining and were one course thick. These walls probably relate to interior walls within the building and would not have supported any significant weight (**Plates 3 and 4**). Out of these, all but two of the walls (**157 and 159**) were of a regular coursing pattern with the other two being of English pattern. Wall **133** survived particularly well, with seven courses surviving and this would signify that it is related to a possible exterior wall; however, traces of it could not be seen in the areas of work on its orientation which suggests that it is a short section of wall.
- 4.3.4 Walls **121** and **127** are the best indication of exterior walls and there location is approximately were one of the wings of the RAF building joins to the main building. While **127** only had four courses surviving and **121** had eight courses surviving, both are two courses wide and are constructed in the English coursing pattern. The reasoning behind these being exterior walls is that in addition to their thickness both have buttresses incorporated into them (**Plate 5**), suggesting that these walls would have been particularly substantial.
- 4.3.5 Out of the 22 walls identified, only four are useful in identifying and establishing the layout of the RAF building (**129, 131, 141, 143, and 145**). Walls **129, 131, 141, and 143** were north-west to south-east for 14.80m. This wall was not identified in the south-eastern part of the foundation trench, indicating that it stopped or turned before reaching this point. To the north-west, it was bonded to wall **145** which runs on a north-eastern to south-western alignment.
- 4.3.6 The basement room **160** was identified during the excavation of one of the interior construction pads. Measuring 3.35m by 2.45m (8.21 square meters) and in its present condition 1.43m deep it seems that the ceiling was removed during the demolition of the building and was then backfilled with demolition rubble (**Plate 6**).
- 4.3.7 After the footprint for the room had been dug out, a rough concrete foundation, **153**, was put down prior to the construction of the walls (**147, 148, 149, and 150**). These walls, surviving up to between 18 to 19 courses high, seem to be constructed in two different styles with **147** and **149** being of regular pattern and **148** and **150** being of English pattern. On wall **147**, there is evidence that the walls had a thin cement facing put onto part of the walls. This, in addition to evidence of fittings on wall **147** and **148**, suggest this was more likely to be a work room rather than associated with accommodation. In the eastern corner of **160**, a small square feature was identified, **151**. Bonded to walls **147** and **150**, this structure could represent a possible flue or chimney, with a metal lined square opening on the south-west facing wall of **151**, which was filled with soot.
- 4.3.8 One structure seems to have been added to **160** after the construction of the walls and possible flue. Made out of bricks, pad **155** is butted up against wall **147** and flue **151** and measured 0.65m by 0.65m and is 0.20m thick. This pad installation may have been associated with some heavy or bulky equipment. After the installation of pad **155**, a smooth concrete floor was put down within the room.
- 4.3.9 Wall **135**, drain **137**, and manhole **139** were all located in one of the interior construction pads and shows the best example of multiple phases of construction which related to the RAF building. The earliest phase of construction seems to be wall **135** which was an exterior wall due to the number of courses in its height and width, although it is constructed out of a different make of brick to the rest of the walls, suggesting a later addition. The location of a drain towards the base of the wall indicates that there was a

drainage point located here, further strengthened by the fact that this pipe seems to join up with manhole **139**. Since drain **137** butts up against wall **135** and covered by re-used bricks, it indicates that **137** is a later addition and suggests that new rooms were being added, or at least the drainage was being renovated, and tied into the existing system. It is unclear whether manhole **139** is the original or if it was part of the renovations relating to drain **137**.

5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Artefactual evidence

- 5.1.1 A small number of artefacts were recovered from the monitored areas. Given the fact that these were of modern date (e.g. a ceramic electrical insulator), they were not retained for further analysis.

5.2 Environmental evidence

- 5.2.1 No material suitable for environmental analysis was demonstrated to be present within the monitored areas.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the works which could be identified to any archaeological period prior to the construction of the RAF buildings. The lack of archaeological features may be due to the substantial modern disturbance on the site or that the Site originally did not contain any archaeological features.
- 6.1.2 Despite the significant disturbance within the Site, the observations during the watching brief have indicated that foundations and sub-basement structures associated with the former building still survive within the Site. The impact from the current development will not affect the majority of the building and there is still a high survival potential for further remains to remain *in situ*. Unfortunately, there appears to be a relatively poor correlation between the observed walls and the projected footprint of the building, based on historical mapping.
- 6.1.3 Since there is no evidence of wall cutting the in-filled deposits, it does appear that the majority of the disturbance and made ground deposits identified related to the demolition and subsequent raising of ground levels in the post-1970s.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project. The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office under the site code **100960**.

7.2 Preparation of archive

- 7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).



7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a fill index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following.

- 1 file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

7.3 Discard policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant further analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

7.4 Security copy

7.4.1 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 REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context index

Context	Description	
101	Layer	Modern hardcore surface relating to the forecourt and car park of the garage located opposite the Site.
102	Layer	Made ground – Pale brown silty clay containing common to abundant chalk inclusions (<0.05m). Possible deposition of material in order to level the site.
103	Layer	Subsoil – Pale brown silty clay containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint and chalk inclusions (<0.04m).
104	Layer	Natural – Upper Chalk bedrock.
105	Layer	Made ground – Demolition rubble relating to the final demolition of the RAF buildings which occurred in the 1970's and 1980's. Comprised of a pale grey silty clay with abundant red brick fragments and other associated demolition rubble.
106	Layer	Modern layer – Thin band of tarmac only visible in the south-eastern foundation trench. Possibly relating to a car park associated with the previous building on the Site.
107	Layer	Modern layer – Mid brownish orange sandy silty with common to abundant flint inclusions visible only in the south-eastern foundation trench. The hardcore foundation for the tarmac layer 106.
108	Layer	Made ground – Pale grey silty clay with common to abundant red brick fragments and other associated demolition rubble visible only in the south-eastern foundation trench. Derived from a demolition event prior to the construction of the tarmac surface.
109	Layer	Disturbed ground – Thin band of dark grey black silty clay material only visible in the south-eastern foundation trench. Unsure as to whether it is disturbed topsoil/subsoil or if it is a deliberate dump of material.
110	Structure	Wall – North-west to south-east orientated wall measuring 3.20m in length by 0.30m in width. At the south-eastern end it turns and starts to run south-west. Made up of a depth of 0.30m of concrete foundation with one course of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of bricks wide.
111	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.50m in length by 0.50m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.38m of concrete foundation with 4 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide.
112	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.50m in length by 0.51m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.24m of concrete foundation with 6 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and two courses of brick wide.
113	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.50m in length by 0.94m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.38m (0.91m wide) of concrete foundation with 4 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and four courses of brick wide. Possible exterior wall.



114	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.50m in length by 0.48m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.32m of concrete foundation with 3 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide.
115	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 110.
116	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 111.
117	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 112.
118	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 113.
119	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 114.
120	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 121.
121	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.50m in length by 0.55m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.25m of concrete foundation with 8 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in an english coursing pattern (cement facing on the upper courses) and two course of brick wide. Also has a small buttress on its north-western side. Possible exterior/load-bearing wall.
122	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 123.
123	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.00m in length by 0.23m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.310m of concrete foundation with 5 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide.
124	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 125.
125	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.50m in length by 1.40m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.16m (1.4m wide) of concrete foundation with 5 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and two courses of brick wide.
126	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 127.
127	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.50m in length by 0.50m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.20m of concrete foundation with 4 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in an English coursing pattern and two courses of brick wide. Also has a small buttress on its south-eastern side. Possible exterior/load-bearing wall.
128	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 129.
129	Structure	Wall – North-west to south-east orientated wall measuring 1.00m in length by 0.25m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.10m of concrete foundation with 9 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide.
130	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 131.
131	Structure	Wall – North-west to south-east orientated wall measuring 1.00m in length by 0.25m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.08m of concrete foundation with 6 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide.



132	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 133.
133	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.00m in length by 0.16m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.10m of concrete foundation with 7 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide.
134	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 135.
135	Structure	Wall – North-west to south-east orientated wall measuring 1.00m in length by 0.40m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.18m of concrete foundation with 7 to 8 courses of red brick (unfrogged and no holes through them) surviving in an English coursing pattern and two courses of brick wide. Has a drain visible near the base of the bricks and could be associated with manhole 129. Butted by drain 137.
136	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for drain 137.
137	Structure	Drain – North-west to south-east orientated drain measuring 1.00m in length by 0.20m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.25m of concrete foundation with a drain above it covered with re-used red brick which is one course high and two wide. Butts wall 137 and represents a later phase of construction of the RAF building.
138	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for manhole 139.
139	Structure	Manhole – Manhole located near to wall 135 and drain 137. Measuring 0.70m by roughly 0.70m and 0.75m in height it is unknown whether this is an original manhole or a replacement which has been put in during a phase of renovation. Made up of red brick which has then had concrete facing put around it. Still has a manhole cover.
140	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 141.
141	Structure	Wall – North-west to south-east orientated wall measuring 1.00m in length by 0.24m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.12m of concrete foundation with 6 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide.
142	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 143.
143	Structure	Wall – North-west to south-east orientated wall measuring 1.00m in length by 0.24m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.16m of concrete foundation with 6 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide. Bonded to wall 145.
144	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 145.
145	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.00m in length by 0.20m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.16m of concrete foundation with 6 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide. Bonded to wall 143.
146	Void	Void
147	Structure	Wall – North-eastern wall of room 160. Bonded to walls 148 and 151 and butted by pad 155. Measures 3.00m in length and 0.12m in width. Made up of 20 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide. Has a cement facing on the upper courses and two iron fittings attached, possibly for pipes.



148	Structure	Wall – North-western wall of room 160. Bonded to walls 147 and 149. Measures 2.45m in length and 0.11m in width. Made up of 19 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in an English coursing pattern and one course of brick wide. Has a cement facing on the upper courses and an iron fitting attached, possibly for pipes.
149	Structure	Wall – South-western wall of room 160. Bonded to walls 148 and 150. Measures 3.35m in length and 0.11m in width. Made up of 19 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course of brick wide. Only partially exposed within the construction pad there is no evidence for fittings or other features.
150	Structure	Wall – South-eastern wall of room 160. Bonded to walls 149 and 151 and butted by flue 155. Measures 2.10m in length and 0.11m in width. Made up of 19 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in an English coursing pattern and one course of brick thick. Only partially exposed within the construction pad there is no evidence for fittings or other features
151	Structure	Flue – Possible flue located in the eastern corner of room 160. Bonded to walls 147 and 150 and butted by pad 155. Measures 0.35m by 0.35 and made up of 16 to 19 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and one course thick. Seems to be hollow inside with a possible metal lined inspection hatch located halfway up the south-western facing wall.
152	Layer	Floor surface – Smoothed concrete floor put down after the installation of pad 155 and acts as a heavy duty working surface.
153	Layer	Floor surface/foundation pad – Concrete foundation pad for room 160. Put down prior to the construction of the room's walls.
154	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for room 160 measures 3.35m by 2.45m.
155	Structure	Pad – Sub-circular brick pad butting wall 147 and flue 151. Measures 0.65m by 0.65m and has a thickness of 0.20m. Made up of 3 courses of red bricks (unknown coursing pattern). The way this structure has been constructed suggests that it is a pad for something heavy or bulky.
156	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 157.
157	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 1.00m in length by 0.20m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.15m of concrete foundation with 6 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in a regular coursing pattern and two courses of brick wide. Butted by wall 159.
158	Cut	Construction cut – Construction cut for wall 159.
159	Structure	Wall – North-east to south-west orientated wall measuring 0.75m in length by 0.22m in width. Made up of a depth of 0.12m of concrete foundation with 4 courses of red brick (unfrogged but with holes through them) surviving in an English coursing pattern and two courses of brick wide. Butts wall 157.
160	Group	Group number - Group number for the component context which makes up the basement room.



Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-161451

Project details

Project name	Plot 2 (Westover Group), Old Sarum Park, Old Sarum, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by 4D Design and Build on behalf of Westover Group to undertake an archaeological watching brief on Plot 2, Old Sarum Park, Old Sarum, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 415490, 133780, prior to development. The watching brief consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of the exterior foundation trench which was 115m in length by 1.2m, and sixteen interior construction pads, each approximately 1m by 1m, which were located across the site. The watching brief found no evidence for any prehistoric or Romano-British archaeological features and deposits but did encounter a number of surviving wall which related to a building associated with the old RAF base. The watching brief was carried out between the 19th and 30th of September 2013.
Project dates	Start: 19-09-2013 End: 30-09-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	100960 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	S/2012/0423 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Visual Inspection"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Car showroom and parking
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY WINTERBOURNE Plot 2 (Westover Group), Old Sarum Park, Old Sarum, Wiltshire
Postcode	SP4 6EB
Study area	0.27 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 155 338 51 -1 51 06 09 N 001 46 42 W Point



Height OD / Depth Min: 79.20m Max: 79.40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Manning
Project supervisor	Matt Kendall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	4D Design & Build

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Plot 2 (Westover Group), Old Sarum Park, Old Sarum, Wiltshire. Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Kendall, M
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Manning, A
Other bibliographic details	100960.03
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or	Salisbury

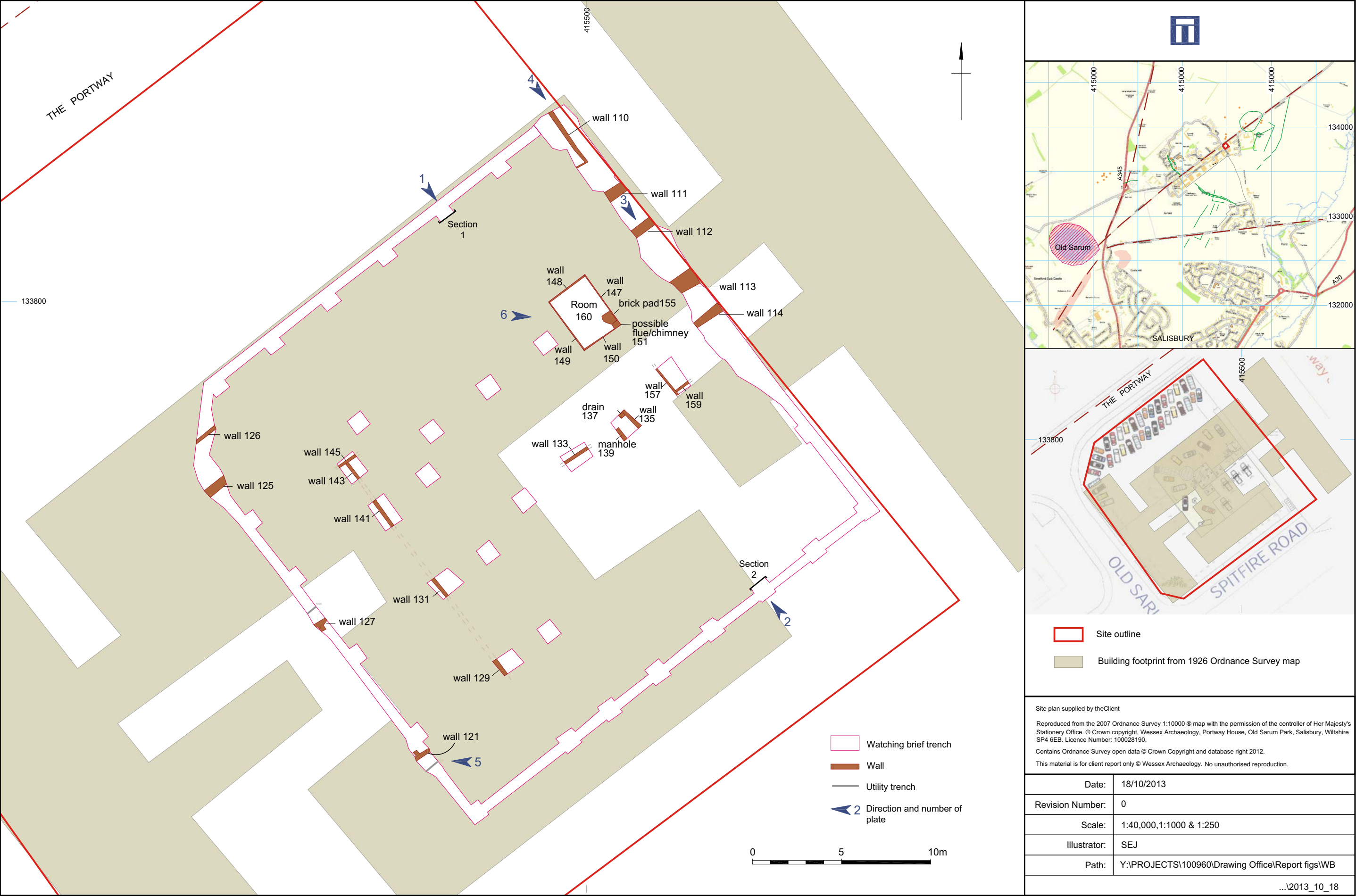


publication

Description Grey Literature, soft back, A4 size, watching brief report, blue spine.

Entered by Matt Kendall (m.kendall@wessexarch.co.uk)

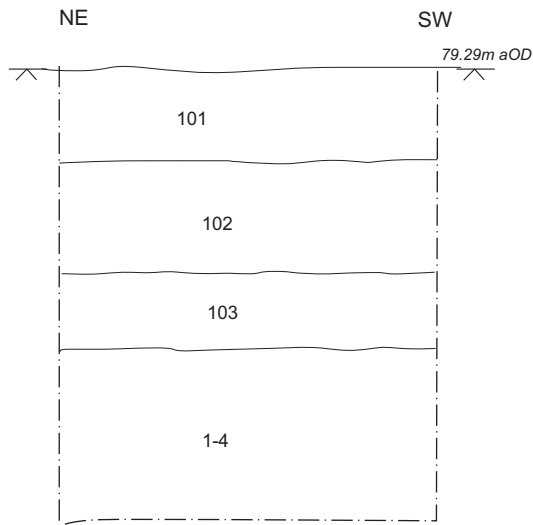
Entered on 15 October 2013



Site location plan showing results of the watching brief

Figure 1

Section 1

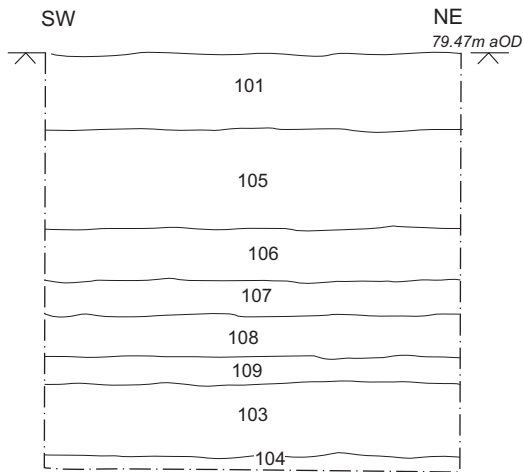


North-west facing representative section of the northern half of the Site



Plate 1: North-west facing section of the northern half of the foundation trench

Section 2



South-east facing representative section of the southern half of the Site



Plate 2: South-east facing section of the southern half of the foundation trench

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Date: 21/10/13

Revision Number: 0

Scale: Sections 1:20 at A4

Illustrator: SEJ

Path: Y:\PROJECTS\100960\Drawing Office\Report figs\WB\2013_10_18\100960_WB_fig02.cdr



Plate 3: Wall 112 viewed from the north-west



Plate 4: View of walls in the north-eastern foundation trench from the north-west



Plate 5: Oblique view of wall 121 from the east



Plate 6: Room 160 viewed from the west

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		Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
		Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\100960\Drawing Office\Report figs\WB\2013_10_18\100960_WB_Plates 3-6.cdr		