



Project Allenby Connaught and Army Basing Programme

Distribution Electricity Underground Cable Link between
Strangways MoD Electricity Substation and Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 111423.03
December 2016



Project Allenby Connaught and Army Basing Programme

Distribution Electricity Underground Cable Link between Strangways MoD Electricity Substation and Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:

UK Power Networks Services
Allenby Project Office
Rear of Parsons House, Ordnance Road
Aldershot
GU11 2AE

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

December 2016

Report Ref. 111423.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	111423	Accession Code	-	Client Ref.	-
Planning Application Ref.	N/A	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	413737, 143386 (Point A) 413805, 144156 (Point B) 413680, 144276 (Point C) 412951, 144355 (Point D)		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	F	LN	RAP	<i>Nares</i>	02/12/2016
File:	X:\PROJECTS\111423\Report				
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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.



Project Allenby Connaught and Army Basing Programme

Distribution Electricity Underground Cable Link between Strangways MoD Electricity Substation and Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Project background	5
1.2 The Site.....	6
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Designated Heritage Assets	6
<i>Designated World Heritage Site (WHS)</i>	6
<i>Designated Scheduled Monuments</i>	7
<i>Listed Buildings</i>	7
<i>Other heritage designations</i>	7
2.3 Previous archaeological investigations	7
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	10
3.1 General aims.....	10
3.2 Specific objectives.....	10
4 METHODOLOGY.....	10
4.1 Introduction	10
4.2 Health and Safety.....	10
<i>Unexploded Ordnance</i>	11
4.3 Watching brief methodology	11
4.4 Recording.....	12
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	12
5.1 Introduction	12



5.2	Soil Sequence	12
5.3	Prehistoric	12
5.4	Modern	13
6	FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL	15
6.1	Finds	15
6.2	Environmental	15
7	DISCUSSION	15
7.1	Summary	15
8	STORAGE AND CURATION	15
8.1	Museum	15
8.2	Preparation of Archive	15
8.3	Selection Policy	16
8.4	Copyright	16
8.5	Security Copy	16
9	REFERENCES	16
9.1	Bibliography	16
10	APPENDICES	18
10.1	Appendix 1: Contexts	18
10.2	Appendix 2: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the Study Area	22
10.3	Appendix 3: OASIS form	30

Figures

- Figure 1: Scheme location, Study Area and recorded Historic Environmental Resource
Figure 2: Survey plan of cable trench showing archaeological features

Plates

- Plate 1: General view of Trench C-D taken from the south-west
Plate 2: Wall 1049 in situ
Plate 3: Wall 1049, north-facing elevation
Plate 4: Representative section, north end of Trench A-B
Plate 5: Working shot, Trench C-D



Project Allenby Connaught and Army Basing Programme

Distribution Electricity Underground Cable Link between Strangways MoD Electricity Substation and Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Networks Services ('the Client'), to maintain an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with an underground electricity cable link between the existing Strangways Ministry of Defence (MoD) electricity substation on Fargo Road, to Robert Barracks, Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire (hereafter 'the Scheme').

Part of the Scheme is located within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site and consultation with Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service and Historic England confirmed that given the archaeological potential, an archaeological watching brief was required during all trenching works.

The watching brief revealed a wealth of features dating to the first half of the 20th century relating to previous military activity in the area, which highlight the important role this area had in the preparations for World War One and beyond. The remains of the early Larkhill garrison church constructed during 1915, the remains of the former light military railway and several military practice trenches are the most notable military features identified during the watching brief.

A lynchet at the southern end of the Scheme was revealed which may relate to a late Prehistoric or Romano-British field system. However aside from this, no archaeological remains predating the 20th century were observed during the fieldwork.

The watching brief was carried out between 6 September and 26 October 2016



Project Allenby Connaught and Army Basing Programme

Distribution Electricity Underground Cable Link between Strangways MoD Electricity Substation and Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by UK Power Networks Services and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank them in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Barry Dudley of UK Power Networks Services Ltd and Clare King of Wiltshire County Archaeological Service (WCAS) for their help and assistance during the project.

The watching brief was undertaken by Lee Newton, Dave Murdie, Jon Powell, Phoebe Olsen and Tom Burt. The report was compiled by Lee Newton and the graphics were prepared by Kitty Foster. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Ruth Panes, who also edited this report.



Project Allenby Connaught and Army Basing Programme

Distribution Electricity Underground Cable Link between Strangways MoD Electricity Substation and Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by UK Power Networks Services ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with an underground electricity cable link between the existing Strangways Ministry of Defence (MoD) electricity substation on Fargo Road, to Robert Barracks, Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire (hereafter 'the Scheme' **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was previously undertaken in relation to the proposed development in order to assess the known historic environment/archaeological resource within a defined area of the proposed Scheme (including, but not restricted to, a number of nationally designated Scheduled Monuments) and make recommendations to reduce the risk of potential impacts (WA 2016a).
- 1.1.3 Considering the recommendations made in the above assessment, it was recommended that the Client or the Client's representative consult with Historic England (HE) and Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) in advance of the commencement of the proposed watching brief, regarding mitigating against any potential impact on the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site. The Defence Infrastructure Organisation's (DIO) archaeological advisor was also consulted regarding any potential impact on significant military remains and to confirm that the Scheme would not risk causing disturbance to known remains covered by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986.
- 1.1.4 It was agreed that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during the groundworks in order to facilitate preservation by record of any buried remains that may potentially be impacted by the proposed Scheme.
- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by WA and approved by WCAS, HE and the DIO archaeological advisor in advancement of the works being undertaken (WA 2016c). This document laid out the methods and standards to be employed throughout the work, and conformed to current best practice and the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a).



1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 Larkhill Camp is one of the main military facilities contained within the Defence Training Estates (DTE) on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire and is currently home to the Royal School of Artillery. It is sited approximately 1.2 km west of Durrington, 2 km north of Stonehenge, 3 km north-west of Amesbury, and 14 km north of Salisbury.
- 1.2.2 The Scheme consisted of two separate cable trench routes to the south-east of Larkhill Camp (hereafter 'A–B' and 'C–D', **Figure 1**). The southernmost section extends approximately 935 m northwards from the existing Strangways MOD Electricity Substation (Point A; NGR 413737, 143386) on Fargo Road, towards The Packway (Point B; NGR 413805, 144156), which forms the main arterial route through Larkhill Camp. The second section of the Scheme extends west from Bell Road (Point C; NGR 413680, 144276) for a distance of approximately 730 m towards Roberts Barracks (Point D; NGR 412951, 144355). The entirety of the Scheme lies outside of the military camp security fencing.
- 1.2.3 Cable route A–B was confined to the eastern edge of the existing Fargo Road/The Packway access track and the edge of the adjacent arable fields, or within the rough grass areas alongside. Cable route C–D was installed alongside existing access roads and tracks which traverse areas laid to grass.
- 1.2.4 The route of the proposed Scheme traverses a gently undulating landscape, ranging in elevation from c.110 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to c.125 m aOD.
- 1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology within the footprint of the Scheme is predominantly mapped as Cretaceous Chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation, overlain by a dendritic pattern of Quaternary Head deposits composed of clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey on-line viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The known archaeological and historical resource within a defined Study Area (250 m) from the route of the Scheme has been detailed and assessed within the preceding DBA (WA 2016a), and so will not be repeated here. A full discussion by period of known remains within the Study Area is contained in the DBA and this should be referred to.
- 2.1.2 Below the designated assets within the Study Area and a summary of previous investigations is made, followed by a summary of assessment of specific areas of potential archaeological interest that could be encountered along the route of the Scheme, as previously detailed in the DBA (WA 2016a).
- 2.1.3 **Appendix 2** provides a table of all known heritage assets within the Study Area as collated for the DBA (with unique WA number corresponding to those annotated in **Figure 1**)

2.2 Designated Heritage Assets

Designated World Heritage Site (WHS)

- 2.2.1 The Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites WHS is divided into two broad geographical areas centred on the megalithic monuments of Stonehenge and Avebury. The Packway defines the northern boundary of the Stonehenge part of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites WHS (referred to hereafter as 'the Stonehenge WHS').



2.2.2 As a result, cable route A–B will fall within the boundary of the Stonehenge WHS, while cable route C–D will be situated outside of the Stonehenge WHS (**Figure 1**).

Designated Scheduled Monuments

2.2.3 Three designated Scheduled Monuments lie within the Study Area (**WA1–WA3, Figure 1**), comprising:

- **WA1** ‘*The Cursus* [Neolithic monument of linear earthwork enclosure surrounded by a bank and ditch thought to have been used for ceremonial purposes] , *two round barrows situated within its western end* [a funerary monument typically of Early Bronze Age date], *and a long barrow situated at its eastern end*’ [typically of Neolithic date and used for communal burial], the boundary of which is located c.145 m south of Point A;
- **WA2** ‘*Nine round barrows forming a round barrow cemetery 400 m north of the eastern end of The Cursus*’ consisting of *eight bowl barrows and one pond barrow*, located 230 m west of cable route A–B; and
- **WA3** ‘*Bowl barrow 25m north of The Cursus*’, approximately 170 m west south-west of Point A.

2.2.4 One of the Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area (**WA2**) is currently entered on the Heritage at Risk Register, which is compiled and maintained by Historic England as part of its Heritage at Risk Programme. Launched in 2008, the programme’s aim is to understand the overall state of England’s historic sites, and to identify those sites that are most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

Listed Buildings

2.2.5 There is a single Grade II Listed Building within the Study Area, The Church of St Alban the Martyr, a garrison church at Larkhill Camp dating from 1937 (**WA4, Figure 1**).

Other heritage designations

2.2.6 The entirety of the Scheme and Study Area, including land within and outside the Stonehenge WHS, was identified as an Area of Special Archaeological Significance within the Salisbury District Local Plan (2011).

2.3 Previous archaeological investigations

2.3.1 There is a long and extensive history of archaeological and antiquarian investigation and research within the wider landscape surrounding Stonehenge as fully detailed in the DBA (WA 2016a), from Antiquarian investigations, to the Stonehenge Environs Project (1980–1984), the Stonehenge Riverside Project (2003–2009), The Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project (started in 2010), as well as numerous investigations in advance of development within Larkhill Camp and the surrounding area, including those presently ongoing and associated with a major programme of reconfiguration and refurbishment of existing facilities (part of the Army Basing Programme or ABP).

2.3.2 Within close proximity to the Scheme the following archaeological investigations have been undertaken and are shown on **Figure 1**, and the results are summarised below, however there is little in the way of significant archaeological remains:

- **WA5** A watching brief carried out during groundworks on the site of a new training building off Glover Road in 2006. A small assemblage of residual Bronze Age



worked flint was recovered from the overburden and extensive traces of former [modern] structures were also identified (Wessex Archaeology 2006).

- **WA6** An intermittent watching brief maintained during re-development at Roberts Barracks in 2009. Extensive truncation due to earlier phases of construction was observed, and no archaeological features were identified within this area (Wessex Archaeology 2009).
- **WA7** A watching brief undertaken in 2011 during groundworks at the site of the former Packway Service Station. Areas of disturbed ground relating to the former service station were observed, although no archaeological features were encountered.
- **WA8** A 28 trial trench evaluation distributed across several parcels of land in Larkhill Camp was carried out during 1993. Apart from the evidence of modern activity, no archaeological features were encountered, though four worked flints were recovered. Localised areas of disturbance were noted, though some locations seemed to have been relatively un-impacted by modern development (Wessex Archaeology 1993).
- **WA9** An ongoing programme of evaluation within Larkhill Camp, conducted as part of the ABP. Nine trial trenches were excavated across 'Area 2021' in February 2016. No archaeological features were identified, neither were any finds recovered. In most of the trenches, modern intrusions were recorded impacting into the underlying natural chalk. However, there was no indication that any of these modern features were significant in terms of the development of the modern army camp (Wessex Archaeology 2016b).
- **WA10** An evaluation in June 2007, consisting of a single trial trench, at 50 Fargo Road, approximately 100m west of Point A. A modern north-south aligned vehicle track (**WA26**) and a series of deposits consisting of modern waste and demolition material were revealed. No archaeologically significant features or artefactual material were encountered (Wessex Archaeology 2007).
- **WA11** Archaeological monitoring of extensive geotechnical investigations carried out across a number of the military establishments on Salisbury Plain, including Larkhill Camp, during 2014, as part of the ABP. Although no archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were identified, the works provided additional information on the extent of prior landscaping, truncation and the depth of made ground deposits (Wessex Archaeology 2014).
- **WA12** A geophysical survey and subsequent trial trench evaluation at the proposed Artillery Museum Site, Larkhill, on either side of cable route C–D, was carried out by AC Archaeology in 1992. The Historic Environment Record (HER) entries indicate that the evaluation identified that the earthworks on the site related to the line of a military light railway (**WA20**, below) and the spoil heaps associated with the dumping of rubbish. A possible ditch was revealed in one trench. An assemblage of Neolithic worked flint (**WA14**) was also recovered. Extensive recent topsoil disturbance across the site limited the extent to which the associated geophysical survey could be interpreted, tested and verified.

2.4 Summary of assessment of specific areas of potential archaeological interest

- 2.4.1 The summary is taken from the WSI for the Scheme (WA 2016c) and the DBA (WA 2016a).



- 2.4.2 Given the nature and density of known archaeology in the surrounding landscape, it is considered that the principle interest within the Scheme derives from the potential for the presence of buried remains associated with Neolithic and Early-Middle Bronze Age activity, particularly relating to funerary practices.
- 2.4.3 There was also a high potential highlighted for archaeologically significant remains associated with the early development of Larkhill Camp (including the former military airfield), the Royal School of Artillery, and their roles in World War I and II. There was also some potential for early military aircraft crash sites to be encountered on the Scheme. An aircraft flown by Major Alexander William Hewetson of the 66th Battery Royal Field Artillery is known to have crashed at Larkhill on 17th July 1913. It is uncertain if the NGR supplied by the HER (**WA22**), approximately 70 m to the east of cable route A–B, records the precise location of the crash site. However, given the type of airframe and post-crash clear up, it is considered unlikely that debris would be encountered relating to the crash (*Osgood pers comm*). The crash is covered by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and therefore by law cannot be disturbed without a MoD licence.
- 2.4.4 Specific areas of potential archaeological interest were identified in the preceding assessment within the vicinity of the proposed Scheme on the basis of the known archaeological resource include (Wessex Archaeology 2016a, para 4.2.10) and are indicated on **Figure 1**:
- 2.4.5 The DBA noted possible field systems of late prehistoric – Romano-British date (**WA16**) which have been identified from aerial photographs may extend into the proposed Scheme. However, historic mapping could suggest that at least some of these features may actually derive from the early development of the military camp.
- 2.4.6 The site of the original garrison church at Larkhill, built in c.1915 and demolished in the latter half of the 20th century, is traversed by the cable route C–D, approximately 170 m west of Point C (**Figure 1**). The former church would have held considerable significance for many of those stationed at Larkhill during the first half of the 20th century, and was an integral component in the early development of the military camp and its community. Such structures were often of simple construction and were not designed with longevity in mind. As a result, few early garrison churches survive, and standing examples are now often afforded statutory protection. Physical remains associated with the former Larkhill garrison church, which was of timber and corrugated iron construction, would be of archaeological and historical interest even though they may be relatively insubstantial.
- 2.4.7 The cable route crosses the line of the former Larkhill Military Railway (**WA20**) at three locations; approximately 50m east of Point 'D', 270 m west of Point 'C' and 410 m south of Point 'B'. The railway was a vital component of the military camp's infrastructure, and was integral to its early development. As a result, archaeological remains associated with the railway could be of some significance. Its course can still be seen as a cropmark in places, and has been mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and EH's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.
- 2.4.8 Several other former structures, as well as trackways and roads associated with early phases of military development are recorded by historic mapping within, or in close proximity to the cable route in a number of locations. Buried remains associated with these features, if present, may also be of some archaeological interest.
- 2.4.9 Traces of early military training activity, including infilled practice



- 2.4.10 e trenches, have been mapped from aerial photographs and encountered during several excavations within Larkhill Camp and its environs (e.g. Wessex Archaeology 2015b). Assessments of aerial photographs have identified numerous infilled early 20th century practice trenches at the southern end of Cable Route A-B (**WA23**).
- 2.4.11 Sub-surface remains relating to field boundaries, trackways or roads depicted on historic mapping prior to the development of Larkhill Camp (WA 2016a, Figures 2a-4a) were identified as likely to be encountered throughout the working areas of the Shemw within the DBA. One of these former field boundaries (**WA18**), which has been identified from aerial photographs, was traversed by cable route A–B, approximately 320 m north-east of Point A. However, buried remains associated with the post-medieval agricultural landscape were noted as likely to be of only limited archaeological significance.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), the aims of the watching brief were to:

- *Identify the presence/absence any buried archaeological remains within the Site;*
- *Where appropriate, 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;*
- *Record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the date, character and condition of any surviving archaeological deposits; and*
- *Produce a report to disseminate the results of the watching brief.*

3.2 Specific objectives

3.2.1 Within the confines of the groundworks the aims were:

- *to determine whether there are any buried remains present that may contribute to the current understanding of the Stonehenge WHS; and*
- *to determine if there are buried remains present that relate to the early development of Larkhill Camp (including the former military airfield).*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following methodology was proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the fieldwork. All works was conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.2 Health and Safety

4.2.1 Health and Safety considerations are of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices override archaeological considerations at all times.



- 4.2.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 4.2.3 Wessex Archaeology supplied a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork. The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commences.
- 4.2.4 Wessex Archaeology staff complied with the standard PPE requirements for working on construction sites (hard hat, steel toe capped boots, high visibility clothing) and any specific requirements of the Principal Contractor.

Unexploded Ordnance

- 4.2.5 The Site is located in an area of known, previous military training activity, including infilled practice trenches. There was thus a potential risk of encountering unexploded ordnance during the watching brief.
- 4.2.6 Procedures to mitigate against this risk were laid out in the Risk Assessment, and all Wessex Archaeology staff complied with this and understood what types of ordnance might be encountered via Wessex Archaeology's Health and Safety Field Guide to Unexploded Ordnance.

4.3 Watching brief methodology

- 4.3.1 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of groundwork undertaken beneath the present ground surfaces.
- 4.3.2 All mechanical excavation was undertaken under the constant supervision of a WA experienced archaeologists. Machine excavation proceeded to the required levels or the top of archaeological levels, whichever was the higher. Where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, excavations were halted whilst investigations were carried out by Wessex Archaeology staff.
- 4.3.3 The watching brief was maintained throughout initial excavations and was concluded when it was clear that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed had been exhausted.
- 4.3.4 Wessex Archaeology staff investigated archaeological deposits and features by excavation and recording commensurate with the scale of work and using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Recording included written, drawn, and photographic elements.
- 4.3.5 All uncovered archaeological features and deposits were surveyed using a GPS and thereby related to Ordnance Survey.
- 4.3.6 All archaeological deposits or features were characterised, their condition established and where possible dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample, sufficient to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation. However, care was taken to preserve the integrity of any archaeological features or complex deposits which may be better excavated under a controlled full excavation/archaeological mitigation.
- 4.3.7 Excavated spoil was visually scanned for artefacts.



4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.4.2 A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (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 annotated with OD heights.
- 4.4.3 A digital photographic record was maintained using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated and the Site as a whole.
- 4.4.4 Digital images will be 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.
- 4.4.5 Where possible, all excavated trenches and archaeological features will be digitally surveyed in order to produce a site plan, using GPS within the OS NGR system, but also including heights above OS datum (Newlyn). The electronic survey record will be periodically downloaded and retained within the site archive.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following text details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out between 6 September and 26 October 2016.

5.2 Soil Sequence

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence comprised of topsoil **1001**, a mid brown silty clay overlying subsoil, **1002**, a light brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions which capped solid, natural bedrock chalk, **1003 (Plate 4)**. The subsoil was not present across the entire Scheme and within trench C-D a modern, layer of redeposited chalk natural (**1018**) overlaid several 20th century features indicating landscaping had been undertaken in this area. Layer **1018** overlaid the remains of the early Larkhill garrison chapel recorded as demolished in 1934 indicating that the landscaping of this area was either contemporary or later with this date.

5.3 Prehistoric

- 5.3.1 The only feature likely to date to the prehistoric period was **1014**, a lynchet aligned SW-NE (**Figure 2**). This had suffered considerable plough-damage and its true dimensions were not possible to ascertain in the narrow confines of the trench. It was, however, preserved to a depth of 0.10m and was approximately 2m wide. This feature was located approximately 90m north of Fargo Road at the southern end of route A-B. The feature contained a single fill, **1013** of which four flint flakes were recovered from and which comprised the only prehistoric finds recovered during the fieldwork. A lynchet refers to the linear remains of a prehistoric or Romano-British field system.
- 5.3.2 The discovery of lynchet **1014** in this part of the trench corresponds with three heritage assets identified in the DBA (WA 2016a). Assets **WA18**, **WA20** and **WA23** are visible as



cropmarks on aerial photographs (**Figure 1; Appendix 2**). The three assets refer to the remains of an undated (though possibly post-medieval) linear boundary **WA18**, a 20th century military light railway **WA20** and military practice trenches **WA23** respectively. Although the alignment of the undated linear boundary **WA18** differs from that of lynchet **1014**, the fact that area has been disturbed by the 20th century light railway and military practice trenches may account for this discrepancy.

5.4 Modern

- 5.4.1 The Scheme contained a series of features dating to the 20th century and relating to the military use of the landscape and the early development of Larkhill Camp.
- 5.4.2 Linear **1006** is an undated ditch orientated east-west measuring 1.55m wide by 0.5m deep. It is possible this feature could represent the truncated base of the late prehistoric and Romano British field system recorded to the east (**WA16**), however it is more likely this ditch is modern in date based upon the composition of the single ditch fill **1007** and the location of the feature in relation to nearby modern tarmac pathway **1004** and **1005**.
- 5.4.3 Linear **1008** was aligned east-west and is likely to represent a military practice trench dating to World War One. This feature was located approximately 110m south of Point B on The Packway. **1008** measured 0.8m wide and over 0.7m deep, although the base was not reached and it may be considerably deeper. It was purposely backfilled with a mixture of redeposited topsoil and chalk. This feature would originally have formed part of a more extensive network of similar trenches in the vicinity. Many trenches of this type have recently been observed in the local area.
- 5.4.4 Feature **1011** was a brick-built wall aligned north-south along the eastern edge of the trench, approximately 135m south of point B. The wall comprised of unfrogged bricks in an English bond and is most likely to be associated with 20th century military activity in this area.
- 5.4.5 Cut **1017** was a north-south aligned military practice trench located just to the north of Fargo Road. This feature probably dates to World War One. This base of this feature was not reached in the trench and was not fully excavated as health & safety considerations regarding ordnance prevented further investigations. The feature was 1.10m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.23m and corresponded very well with the location of practice trenches identified in HER data (**Figure 1**).
- 5.4.6 Features **1019** and **1021** are also probable World War One practice trenches. **1019** measured 1m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.88m. **1021** was 0.87m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.75m. Both trenches were aligned north-south. All of these features displayed near vertical or vertical edges and all had been purposely backfilled with topsoil and chalk. The whole was then capped and levelled with a further layer of redeposited chalk. Although these features contained no dating evidence, they are dated to World War One due to their form and similarity to other dated examples uncovered locally.
- 5.4.7 Contexts **1024** and **1025** are the remains of parallel 20th century walls situated in close proximity to each other approximately 170m west of Point C. They were aligned NW-SE and were 0.22m wide and 0.10m deep. These features are most likely the remains of the demolished 20th century garrison chapel, built during Christmas 1915 and demolished in 1934 when the Church of St. Alban the Martyr was built. The location of the walls coincides with the recorded location of the early garrison church shown on a 1926 map (WA 2016a). Demolition rubble layers **1027** and **1029** overlaid walls **1024** and **1025** and contained



frequent CBM and Fe fragments consistent with the known recorded construction materials of the early garrison church, a timber and corrugated iron structure.

- 5.4.8 **1030** was the foundation for a 20th century wall located approximately 4m west of **1024** and similarly aligned NW-SE. This was 0.42m wide and 0.46m deep and probably contemporary with **1024** and **1025**. It is possible wall **1030** may represent a boundary wall to the early garrison church.
- 5.4.9 Feature **1033** was a modern pit measuring 1.2m wide and over 0.68m deep which was not fully excavated due to health and safety concerns. The fill, **1034** contained modern material and the feature is probably associated with the military practice trench **1035** to the west, which contained a very similar fill.
- 5.4.10 Military practice trench **1035** was aligned north-south and had a steeply sloping profile and a width of 1.68m. The remnants of a corrugated tin revetment against the side of this trench suggests a World War One date. This feature was excavated to approximately 0.70m but continued beyond this depth. Like similar features discussed above, this feature had been purposely backfilled and capped with chalk.
- 5.4.11 Further to the west, military practice trench **1038** contained a corrugated tin revetment and is also likely to date to World War One. Alike **1035**, the sides were steeply sloping and the feature was aligned north-south. **1038** measured 1.8m wide and over 0.75m deep and was not excavated beyond this point. The feature had been purposely backfilled with redeposited chalk and topsoil.
- 5.4.12 Linear **1041** was a NW-SE possible boundary ditch measuring nearly 4.5m wide and more than 0.65m deep. This ditch cut the subsoil **1002**, hence is modern in date. This feature was encountered at an oblique angle to the trench.
- 5.4.13 A north-south aligned brick wall, **1045** was observed to a depth of 0.65m and was 0.22m wide. Given the abutting gravel and tarmac this wall possibly marked the edge of a pathway giving access to the military light railway in this area, or possibly onto The Packway.
- 5.4.14 **1049** was another modern brick wall aligned NW-SE before turning at a right angle and continuing along a NE-SW alignment to a depth of approximately 0.5m (**Plates 2**).
- 5.4.15 **1052** is the construction cut for the western end of the military light railway that is known to have crossed the site in the early 20th century and illustrated as **WA20** in **Figure 1**. This feature was approximately 2.10m wide and 0.35m deep.
- 5.4.16 Linears **1054** and **1056** represent a pair of parallel ditches associated with the military light railway (**Figure 1**). The southern linear, **1056**, was approximately 205m north of Fargo Road. **1054** was approximately 1.25m wide and **1056** was approximately 1m wide, with a 6m gap between them. This gap would originally have been the route of the military light railway dating to the first half of the 20th century. Traces of this survived in the trench as fragments of clinker which would originally have formed part of the railway bed.



6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

6.1 Finds

- 6.1.1 All finds identified during the watching brief were modern apart from four flint flakes, one of which was broken and another contained edge damage. All four flakes were recovered from context **1013** and are possibly residual.
- 6.1.2 A complete brick was retrieved from wall **1011**. This is a modern (19th/20th century) machine-made brick, heavily mortared.
- 6.1.3 The base of a cartridge from a flare gun was recovered from practice trench **1017**. It is stamped with the letters ELEY LONDON / V (Eley is a British company that has manufactured ammunition since 1828).
- 6.1.4 A written record of all observed modern finds was compiled during the fieldwork and stored within the project archive. No finds were retained.

6.2 Environmental

- 6.2.1 No contexts deemed worthy of environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the works.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The results of the watching brief observed a wealth of features dating to the first half of the 20th century relating to the military activity in the area which highlight the important role this area had in the preparations for World War One and later. The remains of the early Larkhill garrison church constructed during 1915, the remains of the former light military railway and several military practice trenches are the most notable military features identified during the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 An undated lynchet at the southern end of the Scheme was recorded which may relate to a late Prehistoric or Romano-British field system however aside from this, no archaeological remains which pre-date the 20th century were observed during the fieldwork.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Salisbury Museum. The Museum is not currently accepting archives and as a result, the project archive will be stored at WA offices until such time that a suitable repository becomes available. WA will pass charges incurred onto the Client or return the archive to them upon completion of the project. The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office under the Site code **111423**.

8.2 Preparation of Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and digital data, has been prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Devizes Museum, and in general



following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements are 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.

8.3 Selection Policy

8.3.1 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. In this instance, given the small size of the assemblage, and its range (residual prehistoric waste flakes, modern brick and ordnance), retention for long-term curation is not proposed. The de-selection of artefacts from the archive will be fully documented in the project archive.

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

8.4 Copyright

8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. 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 shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

8.5 Security Copy

8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records has been 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.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

ADS 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

Brown, D.H., 2011, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] 2014a *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. CIfA, Reading

CIfA 2014b *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. CIfA, Reading



- ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. ClfA, Reading
- English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- Geological Survey of England and Wales 1974, Salisbury, *Solid and Drift Geology*. Sheet 298, 1:50,000
- SMA 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 1993 *Larkhill Stirling and Alanbrooke Barracks. Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished report ref 36432
- Wessex Archaeology 2006 *LBTB Building, Larkhill Garrison, Durrington, Wiltshire. Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Unpublished report ref 62980.01
- Wessex Archaeology 2007 *50 Fargo Road, Larkhill, Wiltshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Unpublished report ref 66250.03
- Wessex Archaeology 2009 *Roberts Barracks, Larkhill Camp, Larkhill, Wiltshire. Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Unpublished report ref 70411.04
- Wessex Archaeology 2014 *Army Basing Programme (ABP), Wiltshire: Bulford, Larkhill, Perham Down and Tidworth. Archaeological Watching Brief Report*. Unpublished report ref. 105290.12
- Wessex Archaeology 2016a *Project Allenby Connaught Proposed Distribution Cable Connection between Strangways MoD Electricity Substation and Larkhill Military Camp, Wiltshire Archaeological Assessment report*. Unpublished report ref 111421.01
- Wessex Archaeology 2016b *Army Basing Programme (ABP) Larkhill Area 2021 Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Unpublished report ref 109510.03
- Wessex Archaeology 2016c *Project Allenby Connaught and Army Basing Programme Distribution Electricity Underground Cable Link between Strangways MoD Electricity Substation and Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire; Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished client report ref 114423.01



10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Contexts

Context No	Type	Description	Depth
1001	Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay.	0 - 0.15
1002	Subsoil	Loose matrix of sub-angular to sub-rounded small flint nodules and small sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk fragments within a light brown silty clay with frequent small chalk pea grit inclusions.	0.15 - 0.35
1003	Natural	Solid chalk bedrock containing occasional medium sub-rounded flint nodules.	0.35 +
1004	Tarmac path	Tarmac. Modern.	0 - 0.15
1005	Layer	Modern, made ground. Loose gravel make-up layer associated with modern tarmac path 1004.	0.15 - 0.2
1006	Cut	Ditch cut. Undated E-W linear with irregular sides and a concave base, 1.55m wide x 0.50m deep. Filled with 1007.	0.2 - 0.7
1007	Fill	Deliberate backfill of Ditch 1006. Very loose, homogenous, contains frequent medium-sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint nodules.	0.2 - 0.7
1008	Cut	Cut of practice trench. Orientated E- W and measuring 2m wide x 0.70+m deep (not bottomed) with stepped, vertical and horizontal sides. Filled with 1009 and 1010.	0.35 - 1.05 +
1009	Fill	Deliberate Backfill of practice trench 1008. Very loose redeposited topsoil. Contains occasional smallish sub-rounded flint nodules & occasional chalky lenses. Similar to fills of practice trenches nearby.	0.35 - 1.05 +
1010	Fill	Deliberate backfill of practice trench 1008. Medium-sized angular chalk fragments with red/brown silty clay.	0.35 - 0.55
1011	Wall	N-S aligned wall, possible 20th century military building wall partially exposed within eastern side of N-S pipe trench. Measures 5.3m long x 0.25m high, width unknown. Unfrogged bricks laid on bed in an English bond of alternating courses of headers & stretchers.	0.15 - 0.4
1012	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1011. 5.3m long x 0.25 deep.	0.15 - 0.4
1013	Fill	Secondary fill of lynchet 1014. Light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular chalk fragments >20mm & occasional angular flint fragments >60mm. Contained flint flakes.	0.15 - 0.25
1014	Cut	Cut of lynchet orientated NE-SW and measuring 0.5m wide x 0.10m deep. Shallow sides and flat base. Filled with 1013.	0.15 - 0.25
1015	Fill	Upper fill of practice trench 1017. Light greyish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular chalk fragments >20mm & occasional angular flint fragments. Infill of slumpage hollow created by trench with deposit similar to topsoil.	0.15 - 0.35



1016	Fill	Re-deposited natural fill of practice trench 1017. Compact chalk rubble deliberate backfill. Contained percussion cap from flare gun cartridge indicating a World War I date.	0.15 - 0.38 +
1017	Cut	Cut of World War One practice trench orientated N-S and filled with 1015 and 1016. Trench measures 1.10m wide x 0.23 + m deep with vertical sides. Trench not fully excavated due to ordnance risk.	0.15 - 0.38 +
1018	Layer	Layer of redeposited chalk natural which overlies several 20th century features. Deliberate deposition.	0.15 - 0.54
1019	Cut	Cut of practice trench orientated N-S. Trench not fully excavated due to ordnance risk, trench measures 1m wide and 0.88m + deep. Filled with 1020.	0.15 - 1.03 +
1020	Fill	Deliberate backfill of practice trench 1019. Mid to dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent small & large sub-rounded chalk flecks measuring 1-8mm, poorly-sorted. This fill is capped by layer 1018.	0.15 - 1.03 +
1021	Cut	Cut of N-S orientated practice trench with straight vertical sides. Not fully excavated due to ordnance risk. Trench measures 0.87m wide by 0.75m+ deep. Filled with 1022.	0.15 - 0.9 +
1022	Fill	Backfill of practice trench 1021 comprising deliberate redeposited chalk natural. Capped by Layer 1018.	0.15 - 0.9 +
1024	Wall	20th century demolished wall associated with the early 20th century garrison chapel. Relates to construction cut 1026. Contemporary with 1025 and 1030. Demolished wall comprises unfrogged bricks. Running bond.	0.2 - 0.56
1025	Wall	20th century demolished wall associated with the early 20th century garrison chapel. Relates to construction cut 1026. Contemporary with 1024 and 1030. Demolished wall comprises unfrogged bricks. Running bond.	0.22 - 0.58
1026	Cut	Construction cut for 20th century garrison chapel associated with demolished walls 1024 and 1025. Linear cut orientated NW-SE measuring 3.8m wide x 0.56m deep. Moderate slope with a flat base.	0.2 - 0.56
1027	Layer	Demolition rubble layer overlying walls 1024 and 1025 associated with the early 20th century garrison chapel which is recorded as demolished in 1934. This demolition layer comprises frequent chalk and CBM rubble fragments within a white to brownish silty clay loam and included Fe fragments. This layer is capped by Layer 1018.	0.2 - 0.32
1029	Layer	Demolition rubble layer associated with the early 20th century garrison chapel which is recorded as demolished in 1934. Layer comprises gravel & brick rubble and abutts wall 1025.	0.28 - 0.58
1030	Wall	Remnant of wall cemented in place with one course remaining comprising unfrogged bricks, type of bond unclear. Relates to construction cut 1031. This wall is probably contemporary with 1024 and 1025 and part of the demolished early 20th century garrison chapel, perhaps a boundary wall. Wall measures 0.42m wide x 0.25m deep.	0.25 - 0.5



1031	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1030 and fill 1032. This cut is likely to be contemporary with 1026 and associated with the demolished 20th century garrison chapel. It may represent a boundary wall. Cut is orientated NW-SE with moderately sloping, concave sides, a concave base and measures 1.3m wide by 0.46m deep.	0.05 - 0.51
1032	Layer	Demolition rubble backfill of construction cut 1031 comprising of dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel and CBM inclusions. This fill overlies wall 1030 and relates to the backfilling of construction cut 1031 following demolition of 1030.	0.05 - 0.51
1033	Cut	Cut of modern pit containing fill 1034. Probable refuse pit associated with nearby practice trench 1035. Pit measures 1.2m wide x 0.68m + deep with steep, straight sides and was not fully excavated due to the ordnance risk.	0.39 - 0.69
1034	Fill	Fill of modern pit 1033. Mixed light & dark grey compact silty clay. Similar to practice trench fill 1036.	0.39 - 0.69
1035	Cut	Cut of practice trench orientated N-S with straight, steep sides. 1.68m wide x 0.6m + deep. Not fully excavated due to ordnance risk. Filled with 1036 and 1037.	0.05 - 0.65 +
1036	Fill	Fill of practice trench 1035 comprising redeposited loose natural chalk in a grey silty clay matrix. Deliberate backfill.	0.05 - 0.65 +
1037	Fill	Upper fill of practice trench 1035 comprising redeposited natural chalk. Levelling layer.	0.06 - 0.32
1038	Cut	Cut of N-S orientated practice trench with stepped, steep, straight sides measuring 1.8m wide x 0.75m deep (not bottomed). Filled with 1039 and 1040.	0.08 - 0.75 +
1039	Fill	Fill of practice trench 1038. Redeposited chalk and topsoil deliberate backfill.	0.4 - 0.75 +
1040	Fill	Upper fill of practice trench 1038. Redeposited topsoil and natural chalk deliberate backfill	0.08 - 0.4
1041	Cut	Cut of NW-SE aligned field boundary ditch measuring 4.48m wide x 0.65m + deep. Not fully excavated. Filled with 1042 and 1043. Contained no dating evidence but cuts subsoil 1002 hence post-medieval.	0.05 - 0.35 +
1042	Primary fill	Fill of ditch 1041. Mid grey chalky silty clay containing abundant poorly-sorted chalk flecks & fragments >8mm.	0.30 - 0.35 +
1043	Secondary fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay containing frequent sub-angular poorly-sorted chalk flecks & fragments >6mm.	0.05 - 0.30
1044	Cut	Modern construction cut for N-S aligned wall and path, measuring 0.57m wide x 0.69m deep. Filled with 1045, 1046, 1053, 1047 and 1048.	0.11 - 0.65
1045	Wall	Modern boundary wall 0.22m wide x 0.65m deep. Unfrogged bricks, machine made measuring 60mm by 100mm by 220mm.	0.1 - 0.65
1046	Fill	Fill of 1044, deliberate backfill containing well-sorted sub-angular chalk fragments > 5mm.	0.4 - 0.65
1047	Bedding	Bedding fill of construction cut 1044. Mid-dark red/brown gravel make-up layer for path 1048. Modern.	0.2 - 0.25
1048	Path	Tarmac. Modern.	0.15 - 0.2



1049	Wall	NW-SE aligned. Modern machine made bricks, stretcher and header bond.	0.04 - 0.5
1050	Cut	Construction cut for modern wall 1049.	0.04 - 0.5
1051	Fill	Fill of 1052. Bedding for military light railway comprising sub-angular stones.	0.1 - 0.4
1052	Cut	Construction cut for N-S aligned linear measuring 2.68m wide x 0.4m deep. Cut of military light railway.	0.1 - 0.4
1053	Fill	Fill of 1044. Redeposited chalk bedding layer for path 1048. Modern.	0.36 - 0.4
1054	Ditch	Flanking ditch for military light railway. 1.24m wide. Filled with 1055. Located north of 1056.	not excavated
1055	Fill	Fill of ditch 1054	not excavated
1056	Ditch	Flanking ditch for military light railway. 0.96m wide. Filled with 1057. Located south of 1054.	not excavated
1057	Fill	Fill of ditch 1056	not excavated



10.2 Appendix 2: Gazetteer of heritage assets within the Study Area

WA No.	NHLE No.	WSHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
-	1000097	-	Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites	World Heritage Site (WHS)	<p>World Heritage Site inscribed by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in 1986.</p> <p>The Stonehenge, Avebury, and Associated Sites World Heritage property is internationally important for its complexes of outstanding prehistoric monuments.</p>	N/A	-	-
1	1009132	MW112437 MW112439	The Cursus, two round barrows situated within its western end, and a long barrow situated at its eastern end	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument includes the Cursus, two round barrows situated within its western end and a long barrow situated at its eastern end. The Cursus is a linear earthwork enclosure surrounded by a bank and outer ditch, located partly within a shallow east-west combe some 650m north of Stonehenge. It is aligned approximately east-west, rising to a prominent position near the 110m contour at its western end, and reaching a similar height at its eastern end. Both ends are intervisible and both are within sight of Stonehenge. It is some 2770m in length and varies in width between 110m and 165m.</p> <p>Source: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009132</p>	Neolithic	412297	143042
2	1009067	MW112862 MW112863 MW112864 MW112867	Nine round barrows forming a round barrow cemetery 400m	Scheduled Monument	The monument includes a round barrow cemetery containing nine round barrows which lie clustered in a broad crescent to the north of the eastern end of the Cursus and ESE of the	Late Neolithic - Bronze Age	413566	143671



WA No.	NHLE No.	WSHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
		MW112860 MW112861 MW112869	north of the eastern end of The Cursus		Durrington Down Barn Destructor. The group is made up of eight bowl barrows and one pond barrow. Source: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009067			
3	1009073	MW112852	Bowl barrow 25m north of The Cursus	Scheduled Monument	The monument includes a bowl barrow situated 25m north of the Cursus at its eastern end. The barrow is now difficult to define on the ground being in an area formerly disturbed by the construction of military buildings and more recently by cultivation. A 19th century fieldworker has mapped the barrow and from this the diameter of the mound has been calculated to be c.25m. Surrounding the mound is a ditch from which material was quarried during its construction. This has become infilled over the years but survives as a buried feature c.2.5m wide, giving an overall diameter of c.30m. Partial excavation in the 19th century produced a primary cremation. Source: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009073	Late Neolithic - Bronze Age	413598	143261
4	1428757	MW173657	Church of St Alban the Martyr	Grade II Listed Building	The Church of St Alban the Martyr, Larkhill, dating from 1937 and designed by William A Ross ARIBA, Chief Architect to the War Office, is listed at Grade II, for the following	Modern	413609	144232



WA No.	NHLE No.	WSHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					<p>principal reasons: * Architectural interest: a Swedish-influenced design, well-massed and articulated, and progressive for its date, particularly as a military commission; * Historical interest: embodies the large-scale rebuilding at Larkhill prior to and during the Second World War by the Royal Artillery; * Intactness: it survives well, including a complete original interior with well-crafted fittings; * Group Value: with the nearby Officers' Mess it makes a convincing and monumental architectural statement at the entrance to the camp, despite the two no longer being intervisible due to the growth of trees.</p> <p>Source: http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1428757</p>			
5	-	EWI6391	LBTA Building, Larkhill Garrison, Durrington, Wiltshire. Archaeological Watching Brief.	-	A watching brief carried out during groundworks on the site of a new training building off Glover Road in 2006 (Wessex Archaeology 2006b).	-	-	-
6	-	-	Roberts Barracks, Larkhill Camp, Larkhill,	-	An intermittent watching brief maintained during re-development at Roberts Barracks in 2009 (Wessex Archaeology 2009a).	-	-	-



WA No.	NHLE No.	WSHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
			Wiltshire. Archaeological Watching Brief.					
7	-	-	Former Packway Service Station Larkhill. Archaeological Watching Brief	-	A watching brief undertaken in 2011 during groundworks at the site of the former Packway Service Station.	-	-	-
8	-	EWI4253	Larkhill Stirling and Alanbrooke Barracks. Archaeological Evaluation	-	An evaluation consisting of 28 machine excavated trenches distributed across several parcels of land in Larkhill Camp was carried out during 1993 (Wessex Archaeology 1993).	-	-	-
9	-	-	Army Basing Programme (ABP) Larkhill. Archaeological Evaluation	-	An ongoing programme of trial trench evaluation within Larkhill Camp, conducted as part of the ABP (Wessex Archaeology 2016a)	-	-	-
10	-	EWI6608	50 Fargo Road, Larkhill, Wiltshire. Archaeological Evaluation	-	An archaeological evaluation in June 2007, consisting of a single machine excavated trench, at 50 Fargo Road (Wessex Archaeology 2007b).	-	-	-
11	-	EWI7655	Army Basing Programme (ABP), Wiltshire: Bulford, Larkhill, Perham Down and Tidworth.	-	Archaeological monitoring of extensive geotechnical investigations carried out across a number of the military establishments on Salisbury Plain, including Larkhill Camp, during 2014, as part of the ABP (Wessex Archaeology 2014).	-	-	-



WA No.	NHLE No.	WSHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
			Archaeological Watching Brief					
12	-	EWI4264	Geophysical Survey at Artillery Museum Site, Larkhill	-	Geophysical Survey at the proposed Artillery Museum Site, Larkhill, carried out during 1992.	-	-	-
	-	EWI4263	Evaluation at Artillery Museum Site	-	Archaeological Evaluation of the proposed Artillery Museum Site, Larkhill, carried out during 1992.	-	-	-
13	-	MWI12438	Between The Cursus & Larkhill	-	Discoidal polished flint knife found in 1926.	Neolithic	413802	143350
14	-	MWI12452	Proposed Artillery Museum Larkhill	-	Neolithic flint implements found during excavation in 1992 (WA12). The evaluation produced flakes, cores and scrapers.	Neolithic	413297	144296
15	-	MWI12772	North-west of Down Barn	-	A Bronze Age bowl barrow excavated in the 19th century and earlier. Hoare found fragments of a skeleton and an urn. The barrow was previously disturbed. Barrow now destroyed.	Bronze Age	413050	144111
16	-	MWI12780	Field System, Alanbrooke Barracks	-	Fragmentary traces of short linear banks, arranged in a rectilinear pattern, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs among the buildings of Larkhill. It is possible that the banks are associated with an extensive Prehistoric or Roman field to the west. However, their location in a part of the base that has experienced several phases of	Prehistoric	413234	144271
							413368	144460
							413999	143922
							413517	144355
							413934	144040



WA No.	NHLE No.	WSHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					building and development suggests that they may represent an earlier layout of military buildings and roads. The banks have been mapped by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and EH's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.			
17	-	MWI70589	Outfarm	-	Site of Outfarm, Durrington. Demolished 19th century. Outfarm of loose courtyard plan. Two sides of the loose courtyard are formed by working agricultural buildings. Isolated location. The farmstead and all historic buildings have been lost.	19th century	413924	143330
18	-	MWI73246	Field Boundary, North of Strangways	-	A single linear earthwork 530 metres long, of unknown date, is visible on aerial photographs. The linear boundary corresponds with the division of plots within Durrington Field as shown in the Durrington Tithe Award of 1839 and is probably a post medieval field boundary and plough headland. It has since been ploughed level.	19th century	413798	143684
19	-	MWI64161	Commemorative Monument, Larkhill	-	This large memorial records the names of those that died during the South African and Afghanistan Wars 1877 - 1881.	19th century	413698	144214
20	-	MWI12603	Military Railway, South & South-west of Durrington Walls	-	Part of a light military railway constructed in the early twentieth century from the main Amesbury-Bulford Line at Ratfyn Junction to Larkhill. The section described in this record served the eastern part of Larkhill, and can be traced for more than 1,500 metres. The course of the railway is visible as a structure	Modern	414052	143674



WA No.	NHLE No.	WSHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
					on aerial photographs of the 1920S, but appears to have been largely dismantled by the mid 1930s. Its course can still be seen as a cropmark in places, and has been mapped from aerial photographs by both RCHME's Salisbury Plain Training Area NMP and EH's Stonehenge WHS Mapping Project.			
21		MWI12589	Larkhill Camp	-	The airfield at Larkhill was Britain's first military airfield, the War Office having encouraged experimental flying in the area from 1909. Larkhill was the first of a series of civilian schools where army officers received their first flight training. Aircraft hangers built for Bristol in June 1910. They are still used as Army Stores, and probably the oldest aeronautical buildings in existence. There are two memorial stones, one at SU144436 commemorating the founding of the aerodrome, the position of the original flying field is marked by a small stone plinth; and another at SU139439 commemorating a fatal air crash. Excavation in 2005 (possibly as part of the <i>The Stonehenge Riverside Project</i>) over an area of 800 sq. meters revealed features and remains of the World War I barracks	Modern	414211	143865
							414061	143863
							413792	143916
							413791	143899
							413792	143899
							413792	143906
22	-	MWI64159	Aircraft Crash Site, Larkhill	Potentially under the <i>Protection of Military</i>	This site is known to be that of the aircraft which crashed on 17th July 1913, of Major Alexander William Hewetson of the 66th	Modern	413924	143897



WA No.	NHLE No.	WSHER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
				<i>Remains Act 1986</i>	Battery Royal Field Artillery, one of the first flyers from Larkhill.			
23	-	MWI73247	Practice Trenches, Larkhill	-	A small group of early twentieth century practice trenches, slit trenches and land mine pits associated with military training at Larkhill, are visible as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Modern	414070	143573
24	-	MWI73255	Slit Trenches, Larkhill	-	Twentieth century slit trenches associated with Larkhill are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	Modern	412385	144704
							412902	144621
25	-	MWI31939	Anti Tank Pimples, Larkhill Camp	-	Three anti-tank pimples (one painted yellow) were used to block vehicular access to a trackway leading from area of married quarters of Larkhill Camp. They are located at the junction of a trackway with the road to Larkhill Camp married quarters.	Modern	413800	143400
26	-	MWI12632	Vehicle tracks, Larkhill	-	An archaeological evaluation in 2007 (WA10) comprised the excavation of one trench situated within the centre of the site and orientated north-north-west to diagonally bisect the proposed development footprint. A modern north-south aligned vehicle track and a series of deliberate deposits consisting of modern waste and demolition material were revealed. No pre-Modern residual artefacts were observed within excavated material.	Modern	413617	143368



10.3 Appendix 3: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-270416

Project details

Project name	Strangways to Larkhill Camp Cable Link
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Networks Services to maintain an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with an underground electricity cable link between the existing Strangways Ministry of Defence electricity substation on Fargo Road, to Robert Barracks, Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire. Part of the Scheme is located within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site and consultation with Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service and Historic England confirmed that given the archaeological potential, an archaeological watching brief was required during all trenching works. The watching brief revealed a wealth of features dating to the first half of the 20th century relating to previous military activity in the area, which highlight the important role this area had in the preparations for World War One and beyond. The remains of the early Larkhill garrison church constructed during 1915, the remains of the former light military railway and several military practice trenches are the most notable military features identified during the watching brief. A lynchet at the southern end of the Scheme was revealed which may relate to a late Prehistoric or Romano-British field system. However aside from this, no archaeological remains predating the 20th century were observed during the fieldwork.</p>
Project dates	Start: 06-09-2016 End: 27-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	111423 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	111421 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	World Heritage Site
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	LYNCHET Uncertain
Monument type	GARRISON CHURCH Modern
Monument type	MILITARY LIGHT RAILWAY Modern



Monument type MILITARY PRACTICE TRENCH Modern

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Project location

Country England

Site location WILTSHIRE SALISBURY DURRINGTON Strangways MoD Electricity
Substation to Larkhill Camp Cable Link

Postcode SP4 8LN

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates SU 413680 144276 50.927266881423 -1.41131816559 50 55 38 N 001 24 40
W Line

Site coordinates SU 413737 143386 50.926466103066 -1.411247160305 50 55 35 N 001 24 40
W Line

Site coordinates SU 413805 144156 50.92715806947 -1.411141658517 50 55 37 N 001 24 40
W Line

Site coordinates SU 412951 144355 50.9273431513 -1.412354605913 50 55 38 N 001 24 44 W
Line

Height OD / Depth Min: 110m Max: 125m

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 Ruth Panes

Project supervisor Tom Burt



Type of sponsor/funding body
Ministry of Defence

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Not yet transferred
Digital Archive ID	111423
Digital Contents	"Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Not yet transferred
Paper Archive ID	111423
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

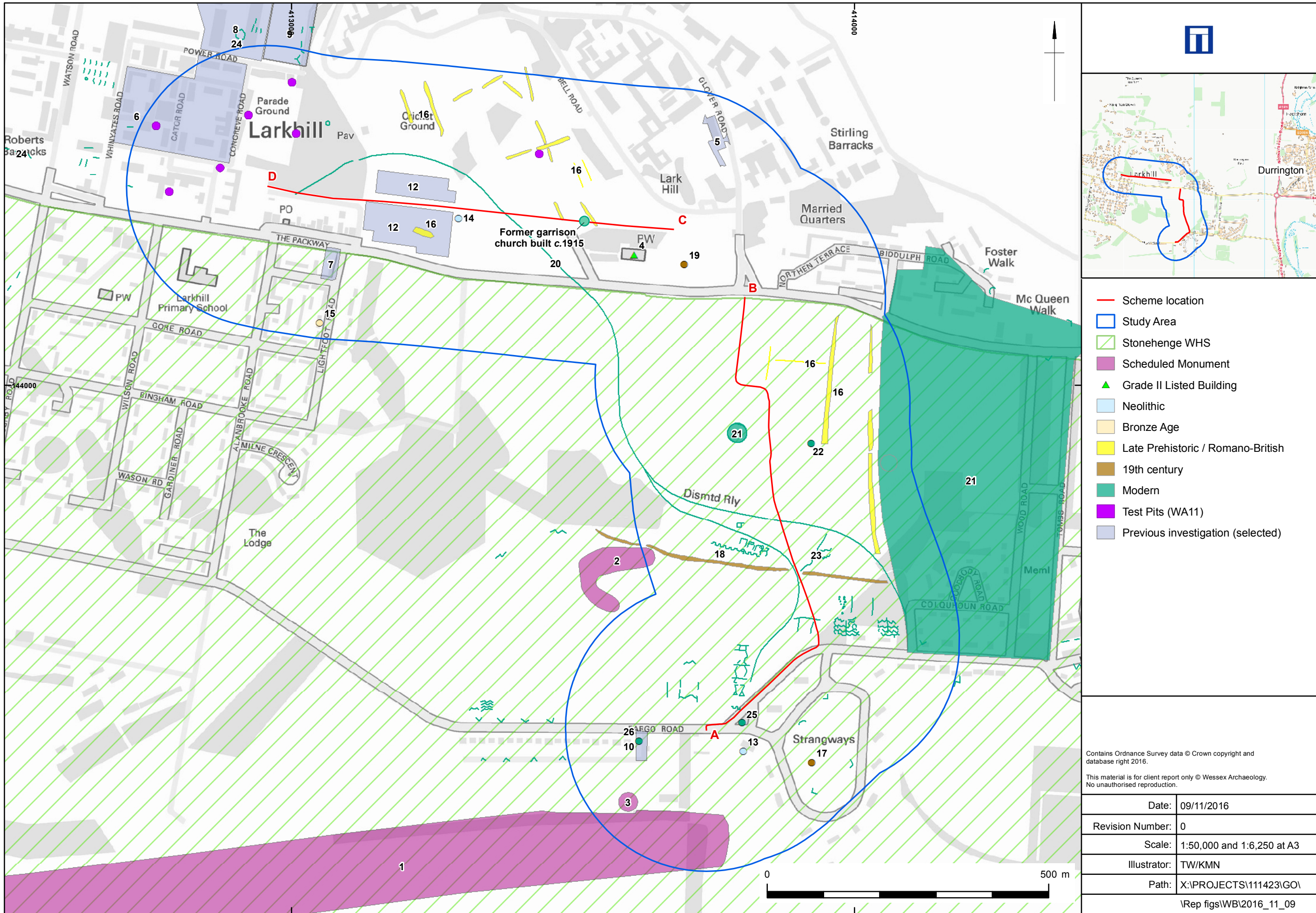
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Project Allenby Connaught and Army Basing Programme Distribution Electricity Underground Cable Link between Strangways MoD Electricity Substation and Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire Archaeological Watching B
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wessex Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	111423.03
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology



Place of issue or
publication Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury

Description A4 bound client report

URL www.oasis.ac.uk



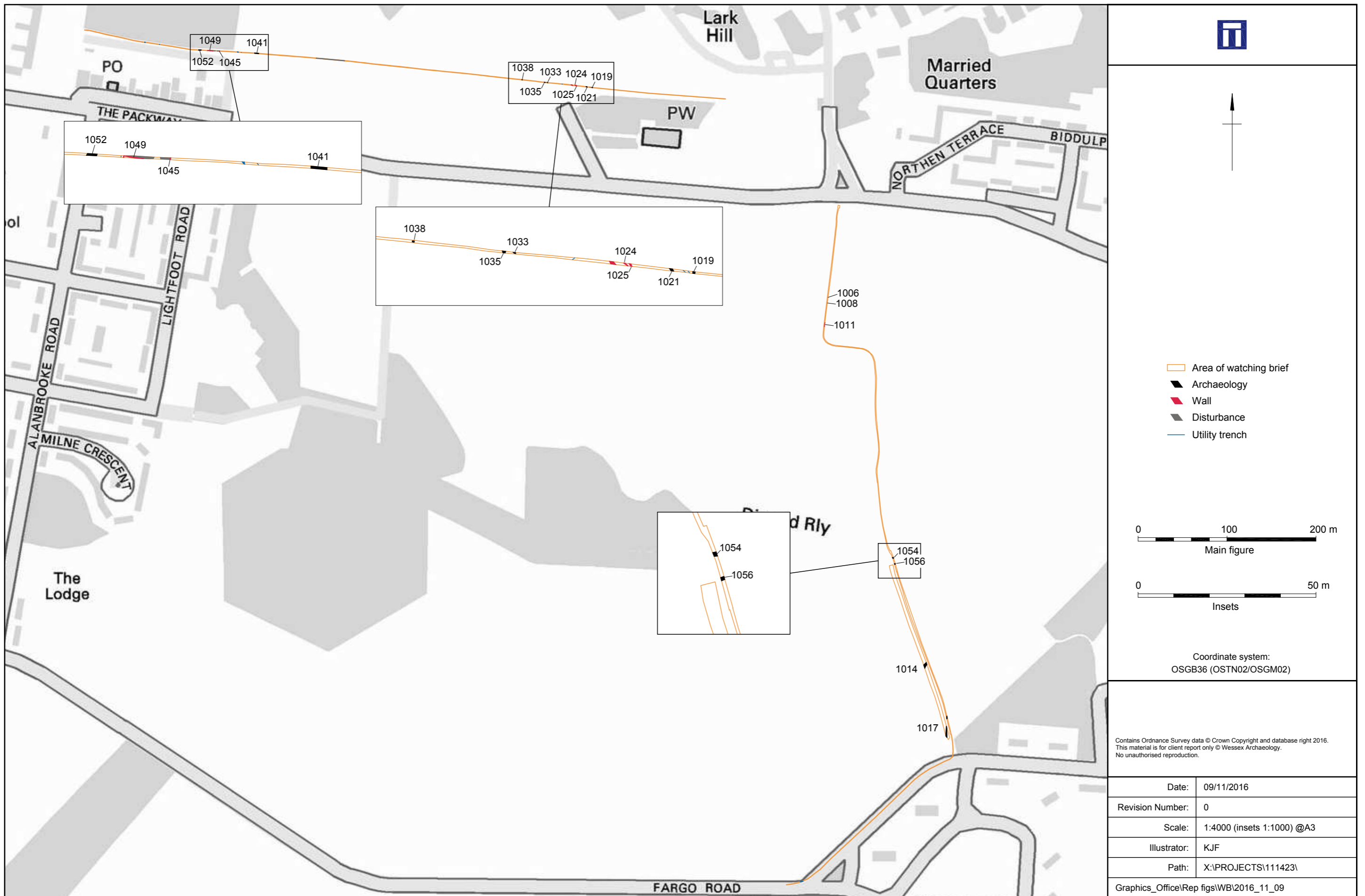
- Scheme location
- Study Area
- ▨ Stonehenge WHS
- Scheduled Monument
- ▲ Grade II Listed Building
- Neolithic
- Bronze Age
- Late Prehistoric / Romano-British
- 19th century
- Modern
- Test Pits (WA11)
- Previous investigation (selected)

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016.
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
 No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	09/11/2016
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50,000 and 1:6,250 at A3
Illustrator:	TW/KMN
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\111423\GO\
	\Rep figs\WB\2016_11_09

Scheme location, Study Area and recorded historic environment resource

Figure 1



Survey plan of cable trench showing archaeological features

Figure 2



Plate 1: General view of Trench C-D taken from the south-west



Plate 2: Wall 1049 in situ


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/11/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\111423\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2016_11_09		



Plate 3: Wall 1049, north-facing elevation



Plate 4: Representative section, north end of Trench A-B



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	09/11/2016	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\111423\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2016_11_09	



Plate 5: Working shot, Trench C-D

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	09/11/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\111423\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2016_11_09		



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

