



# The Haven Little Langford, Wiltshire

Strip, Map and Record Report



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July 2017



**The Haven, Little Langford  
Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report**

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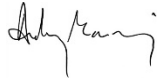
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# The Haven, Little Langford Wiltshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report

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# **The Haven, Little Langford Wiltshire**

## **Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr D. Ouston to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record on land during initial development at The Haven, Little Langford, Wiltshire SP3 4NY, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 404992, 136737.

During the course of the groundworks, it was apparent that a number of foundation design changes would be required. Accordingly, the Client decided to cease all works, withdraw the current planning application and submit a new application based on the required changes, which is anticipated to have a much lower archaeological impact. Therefore, the areas covered by the completed archaeological works form only a part of the original works.

The works were undertaken on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 4<sup>th</sup> April and 10<sup>th</sup> April 2017, and covered the strip, map and record of a proposed stable building 10m by 8m and the excavation of 20 test pits which were the location for piles foundations. No other proposed ground reduction, such as covering the wider driveway or removal of the raft foundation was undertaken.

The only feature found was within test pit 7, which comprised part of a brick-built well that probably dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. No other archaeological remains, deposits or finds were discovered.

Although no archaeology, with the exception of the well, was found, the results of an evaluation in 2015 has indicated that site has a potential for Roman and medieval remains, although the current works have uncovered no evidence of any additional features within the limited area investigated. The results of the work undertaken here therefore will be used by Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service to inform any requirements for future works within the Site.



# **The Haven, Little Langford Wiltshire**

## **Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank David and Shara Ouston for commissioning the works and for their help and assistance. The advice and assistance of Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist (WCAS) was also gratefully received.

The archaeological strip, map and record was monitored by Thomas Blencowe and Thomas Blencowe, John Powell and Jon Sanigar. This report was compiled by Benjamin Cullen and edited by Andy Manning. Illustrations were composed by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed by Andrew Manning on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# The Haven, Little Langford Wiltshire

## Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr D. Ouston ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record on land at The Haven, Little Langford, Wiltshire SP3 4NY, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 404992, 136737 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 In support of an earlier outline planning application (Planning Application 14/09845/OUT), a single trench archaeological evaluation was carried out within the Site, which found two archaeological features (AC Archaeology, 2015). The trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed building and identified archaeological features as being present, although that application was subsequently withdrawn.

1.1.3 A new detailed planning application was resubmitted in October 2016 (Planning Application 16/09904/FUL) for the demolition of the existing cottages and a revised layout for the construction of a new single dwelling. This application was approved in January 2017 with conditions.

1.1.4 Based on the results of the previous evaluation, the Assistant Country Archaeologist (ACA) recommended the following condition (No. 4) be attached:

*'No development shall commence within the area indicated (proposed development site) until: a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.'*

*REASON: The matter is required to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority before development commences in order that the development is undertaken in an acceptable manner, to enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.'*

1.1.5 Following discussions with WCAS, the following archaeological works were proposed:

- An archaeological strip, map and record excavation on all areas of ground reduction during the stripping of the Site to the construction level.

1.1.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted to WCAS and approved before works commenced.

1.1.7 During the course of the groundworks, it was apparent that a number of foundation design changes would be required. Accordingly, the Client decided to cease all works, withdraw





the current planning application and submit a new future application based on the required changes, which is anticipated to have a much lower archaeological impact. Therefore, the areas covered by the completed archaeological works form only a part of the original works.

- 1.1.8 Given that the existing planning application has been abandoned, WCAS has requested a report on the work carried out so far to act as a permanent record of these results. This record would then be considered with future designs to determine the necessity and scale of any further archaeological works required with a new planning application.

## **1.2 The Site**

- 1.2.1 The Site occupies an irregular quadrilateral-shaped parcel of land of approximately 0.16 ha located in the hamlet of Little Langford, Wiltshire (**Figure 1**). The villages of Hanging Langford and Steeple Langford lie approximately 1.5 km to the north-west of the Site. The braided river system of the River Wylye lies 60 m to 250 m north of the Site.
- 1.2.2 The Site was previously occupied by a small bungalow in the north of the area. A small paddock lies to the south and another pasture field to the west. A detached house and garden lies to the north with further houses 50 m away to the south. Overhead power lines cross the centre of the Site from east to west.
- 1.2.3 The Site is relatively flat, with a gentle slope from north to south, approximately 65 m above Ordnance Datum (OD). This reflects the local topography and hydrology with land falling towards the River Wylye, which flows to the north of the Site.
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as Sedimentary New Pit Chalk Formation. Superficial Quaternary deposits of River Terrace Deposits 4 – Sand and Gravel are also mapped across the Site (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 A search of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and other online resources was undertaken within a 1 km radius study area of the Site in order to provide information regarding the recorded archaeological and historical resource within the vicinity of the Site. The results are briefly summarised below.
- 2.1.2 The Site is located within the archaeologically rich landscape of Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB which contains features from multiple periods. The archaeologically important Grovely Castle lies to the south and the Site lies on the edge of the shrunken medieval village of Little Langford.
- 2.1.3 In summary, it is considered that the main potential for buried archaeological remains is considered to relate to the Romano-British and medieval periods.

### **2.2 Designated heritage assets**

- 2.2.1 The Site is located approximately 800m to the north of the Scheduled Grovely Castle and earthworks (NHLE No. 1005604). This monument includes many different features indicating a multi period landscape. These include two hillforts, Iron Age enclosed settlements, part of an extensive field system, a Romano-British enclosed settlement, track ways and further prehistoric settlements.



- 2.2.2 The Grade II\* Listed Church of St. Nicholas of Mira (NHLE No. 1284230) lies c.230 m to the south-west of the Site. This Anglican parish church dates to at least the 12th century with later medieval alterations and restored in 1864.
- 2.2.3 There are also three Grade II Listed buildings which form Little Langford Farm ---m to the south-west of the Site. This includes the Manor Farmhouse (NHLE No. 1146235), associated stable (NHLE No. 1284197) and a model farm (NHLE No. 1146236). These 19th century buildings form an unaltered example of model farmhouse with particularly good detail, occupying a prominent position overlooking the Wylve Valley.

### **2.3 Previous nearby archaeological investigations**

- 2.3.1 To inform a previous planning application in 2015, an archaeological evaluation trench was excavated within the centre of the Site (AC Archaeology, 2015) (Figure 1).
- 2.3.2 This evaluation, which was located immediately south of the current dwelling, found archaeological activity in the form of two features. The first is a north-south orientated former boundary ditch (F104) which contained a significant quality of Romano-British and medieval pottery. The second was a probable former refuse pit (F101), which also contained some Romano-British and medieval material (AC Archaeology, 2015).
- 2.3.3 An excavation near the Church of St. Nicholas of Mira in 1994 also found Romano-British pottery and five sherds of Saxon pottery (Wessex Archaeology, 1994). The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) conducted a detailed survey of the earthworks around Little Langford.
- 2.3.4 There have been several investigations at Grovely Castle hillfort in the 19th century, 1950s and 1974. These have found that there were formerly three ramparts rather than the single rampart that survives as an earthwork. Five skeletons were also uncovered.

### **2.4 Chronological summary**

#### *Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic (500,000 BC – 2, 400 BC)*

- 2.4.1 There is little evidence recorded within the area surrounding the Site from these periods. However, Palaeolithic finds are often associated with River Terrace deposits such as those mapped across the Site. The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project identified the deposits within the Site as having a higher potential for remains from this period (Wessex Archaeology, 1992).
- 2.4.2 A couple of Neolithic flints have been recovered from within the vicinity of the Site, which probably indicates at least a background level of activity within the wider landscape during the period. Extensive Neolithic activity is known to the north-east within the Stonehenge world Heritage Site. Neolithic long barrows are present on the slopes of the valleys within Salisbury Plain. Most major settlement sites of these periods have been identified on the higher ground rather than within the floodplain. Neolithic finds have also been made around Grovely Castle to the south.

#### *Bronze Age and Iron Age (2,400 BC – AD 43)*

- 2.4.3 Bronze Age round barrows are found on the floodplain gravels and on the adjacent terraces. A possible ring ditch has been identified from aerial photographs approximately 650 m to the east of the Site. A Scheduled example of a round barrow is located c.1.9 km to the south-west of the Site (NHLE No. 1005605), and geophysical surveys have detected possible round barrows 900 m to the south-west.

2.4.4 The Iron Age in the vicinity of the Site is dominated by the two hillforts to the south and south-east. The closest, Grovely Castle has 3.2 m high ramparts and 1.5 m deep ditches. Iron Age inhumations were found in the ramparts along with traces of two further ramparts. A circular enclosure was identified on aerial photographs in the hillfort interior. Ebsbury Hill is a large multivallate hillfort which covers approximately 24 ha and is defined by triple rampart banks with double ditches. Late Iron Age pottery has been found in this large hillfort. Also within the hillfort itself are further enclosed settlements, two oval and one triangular containing house platforms or scoops and part of an extensive field system that also extends beyond and over the hillfort earthworks.

2.4.5 However, no find or features from these periods were found in either the evaluation within the Site or in the excavations to the south-west.

#### *Romano-British (AD 43–410)*

2.4.6 In the eastern part of the Scheduled area of Grovely Castle is a separate Romano-British settlement which contains house platforms, tracks and low banks. A coin hoard was also found in Grovely Wood. East Castle (NHLE No. 1005599) is an Iron Age or Romano-British enclosed farmstead situated to the south-west. The enclosed farmstead survives as a roughly circular enclosure measuring approximately 50m in diameter.

2.4.7 Residual pottery from the Romano-British period was found across the area during the excavations to the south-west. The ditch identified in the evaluation trench within the Site is also of possible Romano-British date. There may therefore be further features from this period within the Site.

#### *Saxon and medieval (AD 410–1500)*

2.4.8 A Saxon spearhead was found in the River Wylfe in the 1940's to the north-west of the Site. A Saxon silver brooch was also found slightly further upstream. The five sherds of Saxon pottery found near the church also indicate that there may have been settlement within the vicinity.

2.4.9 Earthworks around the hamlet of Little Langford indicate that the settlement was probably larger during the medieval period and has shrunk. The RCHME earthwork survey of these remains mapped a two-row linear settlement extending either side of the Church, associated with a possible double moated site and associated fishponds. These include earthworks mapped immediately to the west of the Site. However, the centre of the settlement is likely to have been around the church to the south-west. The Site may still contain features from this period and a Scottish silver coin was found just to the north.

#### *Post-medieval to modern (AD1500–present day)*

2.4.10 An extensive post-medieval system of water meadows is located next to the River Wylfe to the north of the Site. The first edition 1881 Ordnance Survey (OS) map show the Site as within an orchard with an outbuilding to the east of the existing road. The current building within the Site first appears on the 1924 OS edition map. Little appears to have changed subsequently within the Site, although several other residential buildings have been constructed in the surrounding area.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Aims and objectives**

3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (ClfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:

- *Monitor all groundworks and investigate the archaeological resource within the Site, including clarifying the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains;*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the works, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;*
- *Analyse and interpret the results and place them within their historical context; and*
- *To prepare a report on the results of the excavation.*

### **3.2 Specific aims and objectives**

- 3.2.1 There were also the Site-specific aims of identifying and assessing the archaeological features identified in the 2015 evaluation trench within the Site.
- 3.2.2 The evaluation identified a boundary ditch and pit, both of which contained Romano-British (1st-3<sup>rd</sup> century date) and medieval material, which appeared relatively fresh, which does suggest that there is the potential for further features and activity within the immediate area, accordingly:
- *the fieldwork will investigate the archaeological resource within the Site and as far as is possible put the results of the evaluation into context.*

### **3.3 Fieldwork methodologies**

- 3.3.1 The following methodology was proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the fieldwork. All works were conducted in compliance with the ClfA standards and guidance documents (ClfA 2014a), excepting where they were superseded by statements made below.

### **3.4 Access**

- 3.5.1 Access arrangements, agreed vehicle routes etc., were coordinated by the Client and Wessex Archaeology personnel conformed to all arrangements accordingly.

### **3.5 Strip, map and record excavation methodology**

- 3.7.1 The area was excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by Wessex Archaeology. Monitoring was undertaken by at least one experienced archaeologist, subject to the number of site operations being undertaken at any one time.
- 3.7.2 Machine excavation proceeded in level spits, c. 50-200 mm at a time until the archaeological horizon or the maximum construction depth was reached, whichever was encountered first. Spoil was removed to stockpile locations identified by the main contractor. Plant was not permitted to track across any stripped areas unless these had been declared clear of archaeological remains.
- 3.7.3 Where features were identified these were made known to the Client or their groundworks contractor so that where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the groundwork programme, groundworks were halted whilst investigations were carried out by WA staff.

- 3.7.4 All features of whatever origin encountered during the archaeological mitigation work requiring clarification were cleaned by hand and recorded in plan at an appropriate scale.
- 3.7.5 Where features of probable archaeological origin were revealed, further hand investigation and recording proceeded in accordance with the principles outlined below. A sufficient sample of each feature type/deposit was examined in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.

### 3.6 Recording

- 3.8.1 All exposed features and deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.8.2 A complete drawn record of excavated 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 tied to the Ordnance Survey British National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and plans/sections were annotated with OD heights (as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15).
- 3.8.3 A full photographic record was made during the fieldwork using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.8.4 WA staff also took sufficient dated colour photographs of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of fieldwork.

### 3.7 Survey

- 3.9.1 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all areas and features was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data was recorded in Ordnance Survey National Grid coordinates and heights above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, to a three-dimensional accuracy limit of 50 mm.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Strip, Map and Record results

- 4.1.1 Two areas were monitored during the course of groundworks: stripping of the stable area to the construction level within the south-west part of the Site, and the excavation of foundation pads within the footprint of the proposed building within the northern part of the Site. (**Figure 1**). No other works were undertaken. For full soil descriptions see **Appendix 1**.

#### *Stable Area*

- 4.1.2 The first area was an irregular sub-rectangular area, approximately 10m by 8m at its widest extents. This area was located within the proposed location for the stables, as outlined in the WSI.
- 4.1.3 The stable area was excavated to the construction level, c. 0.40 m below the current ground level. The construction level was at the interface of the topsoil and underlying natural marl (**Plate 1**). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed within this area.

### Foundation pads

- 4.1.4 The originally proposed raft foundation design was changed during the course of the works. The original design was for the removal of the previous raft and additional stripping of the new building footprint and construction of new foundations.
- 4.1.5 In the event, a design change was implemented, with reuse of the existing raft foundation in conjunction with the excavation of a total of 20 new pile foundation pits (**Figure 1, test pits 1-20**). Constant archaeological monitoring of the machine excavation of the pile foundation pits was undertaken, the pits being on average 1.20 m square and excavated to a depth of between 0.30 m to 1.25 m, below the current ground level.
- 4.1.6 Pits 6-15 and 20 were excavated through the floor/foundation raft of the previous building, which varied in thickness from 0.15m to 0.75m (**Plate 2 and 3**). In the majority of these pits, the concrete foundation overlaid a levelling layer of redeposited chalk/made ground up to 0.35 m in depth (**Figure 2**) except in test pit 11 where the topsoil lay directly over the natural, with no made ground deposits. In the majority of the pits, the deposits of redeposited chalk/made ground sealed the original topsoil (except in test pit 11) up to 0.75m thick and which overlaid the natural geology (**Plate 2**).
- 4.1.7 The remaining test pits (test pits 1-5 and 16-19) were located outside the original floor/foundation raft and largely lay with areas which had not been previously disturbed and contained a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil, up to 0.73 m thick, which sealed the natural geology (**Plate 4 and Figure 2**) except for test pit 19, which contains a layer of subsoil 0.38m thick.
- 4.2.5 The only test pit to contain any archaeological features was test pit 7, which contained a modern well (703) located in the western edge of the test pit (**Plate 5**). This well was visible for five courses of bricks externally and 11 courses internally and appeared to become circular below the top 4 courses of bricks.

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were recovered in the strip, map and record investigation.

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No deposits deemed suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the strip, map and record investigation.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 The evaluation carried out in 2015, was located within the footprint of the new building and immediately extending to the south and had suggested a high potential for archaeological remains (**Figure 1**). However, no evidence for any early archaeological features were seen within the stable area, or within the vast majority of the pile pits.
- 7.1.2 The only archaeological feature found was a well located against the western edge of test pit 7 (**Plate 5**). This feature appears to be probably 19th century in date and will be predominantly preserved *in situ*.
- 7.1.3 It should be noted that the north-south orientated Romano-British ditch (F104) noted within the 2015 evaluation trench is likely to run between the lines of the excavated pile pits (pits



6-7, 9-10, 13-14 and 17-18). In addition, the Roman-British/medieval pit, also uncovered in the evaluation, was located to the south of the proposed building footprint.

- 7.1.4 The change in foundation design has led to a relatively small area being investigated. The level of deposits beneath the original foundation raft suggests that the ground was built up beneath this platform. This demonstrates the potential for the survival of more archaeology on this site and it is possible that further features (as well as a large section of the known ditch) may still be present within the Site, although unimpacted by the works so far.
- 7.1.5 The driveway was not subject to any investigation during the course of these works. The driveway may contain evidence for further archaeological remains, although it has been proposed that the driveway will be built up from the existing ground level. If this is the case, and is carried out without any below ground impact (whether from construction or service provision), then it may be possible that any existing archaeological remains will be preserved in situ.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 The site falls within the collecting area of Salisbury Museum. The Museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

### **8.2 Preparation of archive**

- 8.3.1 The archive will be deposited within one year of the completion of the project, with the agreement of the Client.
- 8.3.2 The complete site archive, will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

### **8.3 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 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.

### **8.4 Archive and report copyright**

- 8.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum/ RO, 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*.



8.6.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to WA for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

## 8.5 Third party data copyright

8.7.1 This document, the report and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

## 9 REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliography

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### Appendix 1: Test pit and Stable area summaries

<b>Stable Area</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b>	<b>Length Width</b>	<b>Ground level</b>
	405003.64/136709.12	10 m by 8 m	65.64 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
2101	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Greyish brown silt loam with common large gravels, flint and chalk. Topsoil contained some slate and C.B.M and darkened slightly with depth.	0 – 0.4 m
2102	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.4 m +

<b>TP 1</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b>	<b>Length Width</b>	<b>Ground level</b>
	405000.53/136733.29	1.2 m by 0.8 m	65.56 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
101	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Greyish brown silt loam with common large gravels, flint and chalk. Clear horizon.	0 – 0.35 m
102	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.35 m +

<b>TP 2</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b>	<b>Length Width</b>	<b>Ground level</b>
	40 5000.57/136729.29:	1.3 m by 1 m	65.41 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
201	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground – Redeposited chalk and building rubble, contained flint, chalk and brick rubble	0 – 0.5 m
202	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Greyish brown silt loam with common large gravels, flint and chalk.	0.5 m +

<b>TP 3</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b>	<b>Length Width</b>	<b>Ground level</b>
	405000.35/136724.55	1.3 m by 1.2 m	65.53 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
301	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Greyish brown silt loam with common large gravels, flint and chalk. Clear horizon.	0 – 0.4 m
302	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.4 m +

<b>TP 4</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b>	<b>Length Width</b>	<b>Ground level</b>
	404999.97/136720.69	1.1 m by 1.3 m	65.57 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
401	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Greyish brown silt loam with common large gravels, flint and chalk. Clear horizon.	0 – 0.4 m
402	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.4 m +

<b>TP 5</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b>	<b>Length Width</b>	<b>Ground level</b>
	404987.02/136734.39	1.2 m by 1.2 m	65.64 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
501	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Greyish brown silt loam with common large gravels, flint and chalk. Clear horizon.	0 – 0.4 m
502	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.4 m +



<b>TP 6</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b> 404990.02/136729.92		<b>Length Width</b> 1.2 m by 1.1 m	<b>Ground level</b> 65.89 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth (m)</b>
600	Layer	Concrete – Floor of previous building		0 – 0.2 m
601	Layer	Redeposited chalk – Presumably redeposited when the building was constructed. Pale yellow brown silty clay marl, common chalk and flint <0.70mm		0.2 – 0.45 m
602	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth.		0.45 – 1 m
603	Layer	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout		1 – 1.25 m+

<b>TP 7</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b> 4054993.95/136733.75		<b>Length Width</b> 1.1 m by 0.9 m	<b>Ground level</b> 65.87 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth (m)</b>
700	Layer	Concrete – Floor of previous building		0 – 0.3 m
701	Layer	Made ground – Redeposited chalk and building rubble, contained flint, chalk and brick rubble, backfilled in under floor		0.3 – 0.65 m
702	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth. Only visible in N and W facing section		0.4 – 0.65 m+
703	Structure	Brick Well: visible for 11 courses internally and 5 courses externally. Grey cementations mortar with thin joins. No full bricks visible for frog/unfrogging. Looks 19th century 9" x 4.5" x 3"		0.25 – 1.20 m+
704	Layer	Backfill of well 703. Mid grey sandy clay with common building rubble throughout. Brick, concrete and mortar fragments		0.25 – 1.20 m+

<b>TP 8</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b> 404997.35/136733.55		<b>Length Width</b> 1.25 m by 1.1 m	<b>Ground level</b> 65.76 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth (m)</b>
800	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Presumably redeposited around the old house.		0 – 0.45 m
801	Layer	Made ground – Redeposited chalk and building rubble, contained flint, chalk and brick rubble. Infilling round the old house.		0.35 – 0.65 m
802	Layer	Concrete – Floor of previous building		0. – 0.75 m
803	Layer	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout		1.3 – 1.5 m+

<b>TP 9</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b> 404990.23/136733.97		<b>Length Width</b> 1.4 m by 1.1 m	<b>Ground level</b> 65.84 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth (m)</b>
900	Layer	Concrete – Walls and floor of previous building with amounts of backfilled materials in and around the walls		0 – 0.6 m
901	Layer	Made ground – Dark grey brown silty clay with brick noted towards the top 0.1 m Only really exposed in the base of TP		0.5 – 0.6 m

<b>TP 10</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b> 404993.67/136729.91		<b>Length Width</b> 1.3 m by 1.15 m	<b>Ground level</b> 65.87 mOD
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Depth (m)</b>
1000	Layer	Concrete – Walls and floor of previous building in west section of TP		0 – 0.2 m
1001	Layer	Made ground – Redeposited chalk and building rubble, contained flint, chalk and brick rubble.		0.2 – 0.35 m
1002	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Presumably redeposited around the old house.		0.35 – 0.9 m



TP 11	Co- ordinates (E/N) 404997.00/136729.37	Length Width 1.4 m by 1.15 m	Ground level 65.87 mOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1100	Layer	Concrete – Walls and floor of previous building in west section of TP	0 – 0.55 m
1101	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth.	0.55 – 1.2 m
1102	Layer	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	1.2 m+

TP 12	Co- ordinates (E/N) 404997.27/136724.59	Length Width 1.1 m by 1.37 m	Ground level 65.53 mOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1201	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth.	0 – 0.7 m
1202	Layer	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.7 m +

TP 13	Co- ordinates (E/N) 404993.59/136724.62	Length Width 1.43 m by 1.3 m	Ground level 65.56 mOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1301	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth.	0 – 0.68 m
1302	Layer	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.68 m +

TP 14	Co- ordinates (E/N) 404989.98/136724.61	Length Width 1.4 m by 1.5 m	Ground level 65.52 mOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1401	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth.	0 – 0.54 m
1402	Layer	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.54 m +

TP 15	Co- ordinates (E/N) 404986.77/136724.58	Length Width 1.3 m by 1.2 m	Ground level 65.52 mOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1501	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth.	0 – 0.58 m
1502	Layer	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.58 m +

TP 16	Co- ordinates (E/N) 404986.74/136720.79	Length Width 0.7 m by 1.2 m	Ground level 65.56 mOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1601	Layer	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth. Almost compost like	0 – 0.51 m
1602	Layer	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.51 m +



<b>TP 17</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b> 404989.93/136720.80	<b>Length Width</b> 0.65 m by 1.2 m	<b>Ground level</b> <b>65.56 mOD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
1701	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth. Almost compost like.	0 – 0.73 m
1702	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.73 m +

<b>TP 18</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b> 404993.50/136720.80	<b>Length Width</b> 1.1 m by 1.37 m	<b>Ground level</b> <b>65.54 mOD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
1801	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth. Almost compost like	0 – 0.44 m
1802	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.44 m +

<b>TP 19</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b> 404997.10/136720.80	<b>Length Width</b> 1.3 m by 1.1 m	<b>Ground level</b> <b>65.42 mOD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
1901	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth. Almost compost like.	0 – 0.34 m
1902	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil – Dark brown silt loam with rare flints and sandy grits	0.34 – 0.72
1903	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.72 m +

<b>TP 20</b>	<b>Co- ordinates (E/N)</b> 404986.92/136729.89	<b>Length Width</b> 1.6 m by 1.9 m	<b>Ground level</b> <b>65.82 mOD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
2001	<i>Layer</i>	Concrete – Floor of previous building	0 – 0.15 m
2002	<i>Layer</i>	Redeposited chalk – Presumably redeposited when the building was constructed. Pale yellow brown silty clay marl, common chalk and flint <0.70mm	0.15 – 0.3 m
2003	<i>Layer</i>	Topsoil – Dark (very) brown silty loam with moderate sub-angular flints < 120mm. Slate and C.B.M. noted within layer. Darkens slightly with depth.	0.3 – 1.05 m
2004	<i>Layer</i>	Natural – Pale yellow silty clay marl, eroded and reworked chalk with common flints throughout	0.7 m +



## Appendix 2: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-284909

### Project details

Project name	The Haven, Little Langford
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr D. Ouston to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record on land at The Haven, Little Langford, Wiltshire SP3 4NY, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 404992, 136737. Only a small part of the initially proposed works were undertaken due to design changes which led to a significant change in the proposed impact. The archaeological works undertaken consisted of the strip map and record of an area 10m by 8m and the excavation of 20 test pits which were the location for piles. The only feature found was a brick built well that probably dates to the nineteenth century. No other archaeological remains were discovered, but the results of an evaluation in 2015 suggest that the site has a potential for Roman and medieval remains.
Project dates	Start: 30-03-2017 End: 10-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	115890 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	16/09904/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY STEEPLE LANGFORD The Haven, Little Langford
Postcode	SP3 4NY
Study area	0.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 404992 136737 50.920548785231 -1.423764592975 50 55 13 N 001 25 25 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 65m Max: 65m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Manning



Project supervisor	Jon Powell
Project supervisor	Tom Blencowe
Project supervisor	Jon Sanigar
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr D. Ouston

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#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wilts Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Report", "Section"

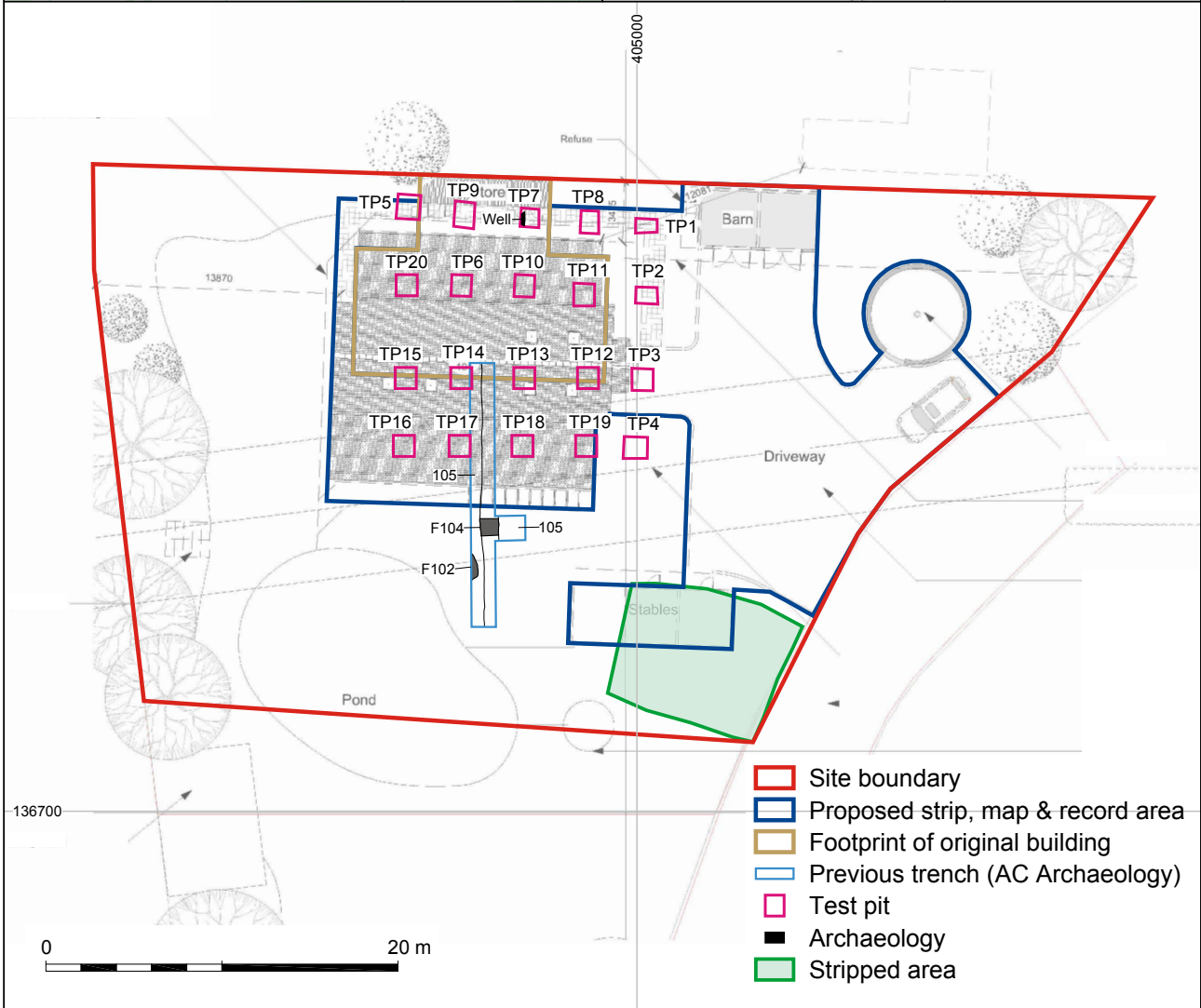
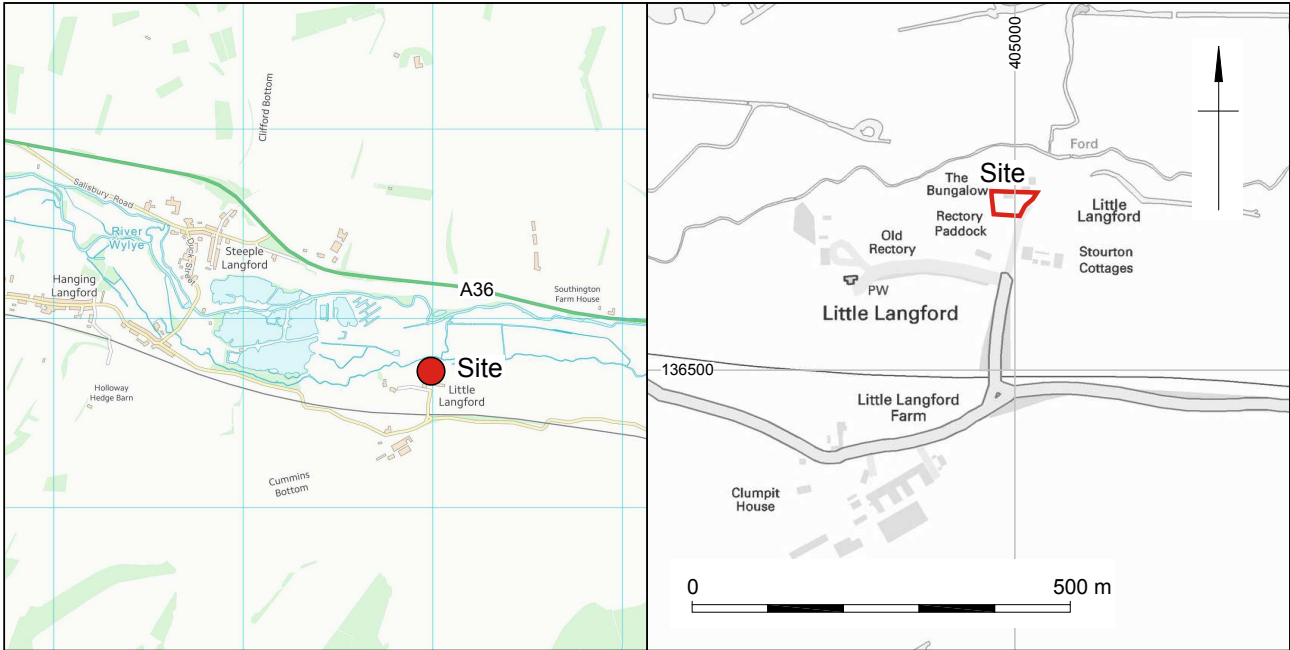
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#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Haven, Little Langford, Wiltshire Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cullen, Ben
Other bibliographic details	115890.03
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 soft back illustrated strip, map and record report of c. 24 pages.

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Entered by	Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	14 June 2017

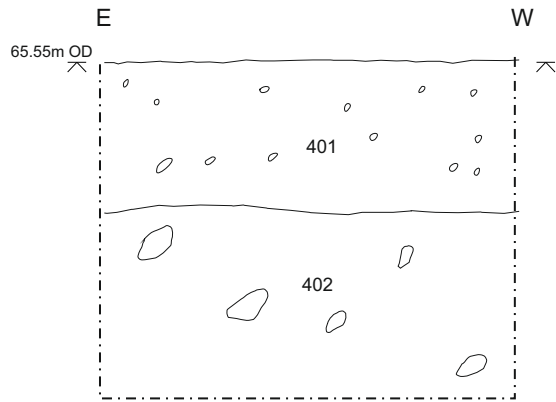


 Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	Site plan provided by the client. Previous trench plan based on figures produced by AC Archaeology. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2017. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	11/07/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:40,000; 1:10,000; 1:400 @ A4	Illustrator:	ND
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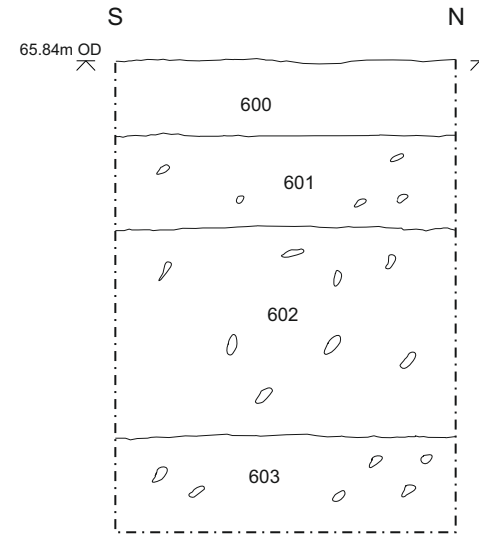
Site location plan showing proposed works and works undertaken

Figure 1

North facing section of test pit 4



East facing section of test pit 6



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Date:	17/05/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 1: View of Strip, Map and Record area. Scales 1m and 2m



Plate 2: East facing representative section of test pit 6. Scales 1m and 0.5m


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Plate 3: South facing representative section of test pit 10. Scales 1m and 0.5m



Plate 4: North facing representative section of test pit 4. Scale 1m



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Plate 5: East facing representative section of test pit 7 showing well 703. Scales 1m and 0.5m

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	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\115890\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMR_WB\2017_05_15\115890_Plates.cdr		



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archaeology



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