



Water Reinforcement Works Picton Barracks, Bulford, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Veolia 'the client', to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the installation of a potable water main from an existing water main connection with the Scheduled Monument boundary of Picton Barrows (list no. 1009964) within Picton Barracks, Bulford Camp, Wiltshire.

The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of 18m of utility trenching, 12m of which was located within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument. The soil sequence within the monument boundary comprised previously truncated chalk natural overlaid with a modern bedding layer and a tarmac road surface. No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the works.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Veolia, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Geoff Dunk and Ashley Williamson. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Clare King and Martin Brown, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service.

The fieldwork was directed by Dave Murdie. This report was written by Alistair Zochowski and the project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



PICTON BARRACKS WATER MAIN

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Veolia ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the proposed insertion of a new potable water main in the vicinity of a Scheduled Monument (SM) (list entry 1009964) known as Picton Barrows. The monitored works comprised the monitoring of a utility trench measuring 18m in length, orientated north-east to south-west between National Grid Reference (NGR) 419215 143312 and NGR 419207 143296 within Picton Barracks, Bulford Camp, Wiltshire (**Fig. 1**). The utility works form part of the water reinforcement works within Bulford Camp which are being undertaken as part of the Army Rebasing Programme (ABP) involving the redevelopment of Bulford Camp.

1.1.2 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) document which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2017b). The WSI was approved by the client and Clare King of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.3 The WSI was submitted to Historic England in support of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC), as part of the proposed trenching was located within the boundary of SM 1009964 known as Picton Barrows. SMC was granted on 17 July 2017 for the works to proceed subject to several conditions. A copy of the SMC and the conditions are included within **Appendix 1** of this report.

1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken on the 14/11/2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The watching brief was located within Picton Barracks, Bulford Camp, one of the main military facilities with the Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA). Bulford Camp is situated to the east of Bulford village, approximately 3km north-east of Amesbury and 13km north of Salisbury. Bulford Camp is located on gently sloping ground, at the foot of, and overlooked by Beacon Hill.

1.3.2 Approximately half of the trenching was undertaken within an existing unnamed road and the remaining half within grassed amenity space (**Fig. 1**)



- 1.3.3 The ground with the camp slopes evenly from east to west, dropping from approximately 130m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 95m aOD, the site itself occupied a level area of ground at an elevation of approximately 125m aOD.
- 1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Cretaceous chalk of the Newhaven and Seaford Chalk Formations. (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background to the Site is provided below. This is taken from the WSI and informed by the National Record of the Historic Environment and recent works conducted by Wessex Archaeology in the area. Relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (accessible via PastScape) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE; designated assets) are included where appropriate.

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Archaeological evaluation [2003]

- 2.2.1 An archaeological evaluation comprising of 20 machine excavated trenches and nine test pits was carried out across Bulford Camp in 2003. The results of the evaluation demonstrated a low incidence of archaeological features, likely due to widespread truncation (Wessex Archaeology 2003). Two test-pits measuring 2.5 m by 1 m were excavated to depths of approximately 0.8 m immediately to the east of the Site, within or adjacent to the footprint of building PC0604. No archaeologically significant finds, features or deposits were identified within these test-pits. Layers of modern made ground were observed to underlie the existing tarmac ground surface. Natural chalk was encountered at depths of 0.38 m and 0.25 m below the existing ground surface. Archaeological features were identified in two trenches located to the north of the Site during the evaluation. These included a small truncated pit containing struck flint of unspecified prehistoric date and a shallow ditch containing a single sherd of possible Early Bronze Age pottery.
- 2.2.2 A watching brief was carried out immediately to the east and south of the Site by Southern Archaeological Services in 2002. Although it has not been possible to source a copy of the associated report, the corresponding entry in the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER; EW1142) relates that 'Two features, probably dating to around the First World War, were found in the main area of excavation'.

Archaeological watching brief [2016]

- 2.2.3 An archaeological watching brief was carried out to the south of the Site between 17th May and 18th July 2016. The watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the construction of a new temporary building and the demolition of existing structures, and entailed monitoring of the excavation of service trenches and footings. The excavations were predominantly observed to extend through deposits of modern made ground, interpreted as the result of previous building work and the establishment of a car park on the site. Only modern features were encountered during the monitoring works. (Wessex Archaeology 2016b). The watching brief was also preceded by a detailed Heritage Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).

Archaeological watching brief [2017]

- 2.2.4 A watching brief was carried out immediately south of the site in January and February 2017. It monitored the excavation of two service trenches, by machine, to an average depth of 0.6m below the current ground level. Where one of the trenches crossed an existing road, the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.8m below the level of the tarmac. Natural geology was observed along the entirety of the two trenches, bar an area of modern disturbance near the southern most sub-station, and revealed no evidence of surviving archaeology. The overlying stratigraphy was consistently formed of modern made-up ground, relating to the construction of the existing roads and housing. (WA 2017a).

Archaeological investigations Picton Barracks [2017 and 2018]

- 2.2.5 Archaeological investigations were undertaken in 2017 and 2018 within Picton Barracks in association with the redevelopment of Bulford Camp as part of the ABP. The works comprise of archaeological trenching, watching briefs and a strip, map and record in the southern part of Picton Barracks. The strip, map and record undertaken for a new perimeter fence did not observe any archaeological remains (Wessex archaeology 2017c). The evaluation and watching briefs were located in three separate areas within Picton Barracks, with the only archaeological remains comprising a single military feature dating to the 1920's, observed within construction area PCMGEM in the south of the Barracks (Wessex Archaeology 2019).

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Scheduled Monument; Two round barrows, Rawlinson Road, Bulford Camp

- 2.3.1 The Scheduled Monument consists of two prehistoric funerary monuments of probable Late Neolithic-Bronze Age date. Prehistoric funerary monuments display a considerable degree of variety in form, although a number of 'types' are commonly distinguished. The two barrows contained within the constraint area of the Scheduled Monument are categorised as examples of rarer, and potentially more elaborate forms than the comparatively common 'bowl' type barrow.
- 2.3.2 The eastern-most monument is categorised as a 'disc-type' barrow. Disc barrows, of which approximately 250 examples are recorded nationally, typically consist of a circular or oval-shaped flat platform, defined by a continuous earthwork bank with or without an inner ditch, often containing one or more burials beneath earth or stone mounds.
- 2.3.3 The western-most monument is an example of a 'bell-type' barrow. Bell barrows usually take the form of a circular mound (or mounds) located within a circular ditch, the mound(s) being separated from the ditch and each other by a berm. Such monuments are occasionally enclosed by a bank external to the ditch. Excavated examples have revealed that single or multiple burials may be located within, or beneath the mound, within the encircling ditch, immediately outside of the monument ('satellite' graves), and in some cases may be entirely absent.
- 2.3.4 The Scheduled barrows are described in the formal scheduling description (sourced from <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009964> on 02/06/2017) as follows:

A large bell barrow and a large disc barrow previously damaged by roads, now well kept within an army camp. 1 - A bell barrow first described as a bowl barrow, 46m overall diameter (mound 28m diameter, ditch 6m wide, outer bank 3m wide). The berm survives on the west side but the north and east sides are destroyed by roads. (SU19154329) 2 –

A disc barrow, 59m overall diameter (mound 11m diameter, berm 12m wide, ditch 7m wide, outerbank 5m wide). Although there is old digging and the bank is cut in the north by a road this barrow is in a good condition. (SU19224327)

- 2.3.5 The upstanding earthwork remains of the monuments are relatively well preserved, albeit partially truncated and damaged by early phases of development of the military camp. Unlike many comparable monuments, the inclusion of the barrows within the boundaries of the military camp has ensured that they have been protected from the damaging effects of modern agricultural practises. However, the monuments have clearly been subject to prior disturbance and damage as a result of early phases of development within the military camp. Sensitive and informed management in recent times has contributed greatly to the survival and conservation of the Scheduled barrows.
- 2.3.6 The berm of the large bell barrow survives on the west side, although the north and east sides were destroyed by road construction during the early 20th century. The northern edge of the disc barrow has also been damaged by the encroachment of a road, while the road which surrounds the barrow to the south and west may also have impacted on the monument.
- 2.3.7 A number of services are known to traverse the western edge of the disc barrow and the eastern edge of the bell barrow (**Fig 1**). However, the precise location and number of services within the constraint area of the Scheduled Monument is not conclusively known. The installation of these services can be expected to have resulted in severe, albeit localised disturbance to any archaeological remains once present within their footprint. Other possible sources of prior disturbance may be evidenced by the shallow hollows within the earthworks of the monuments, which could represent the vestiges of antiquarian excavations.
- Prehistoric and Romano-British*
- 2.3.8 In general, there is currently little evidence for activity within the wider landscape surrounding the Site prior to the Neolithic. However, Mesolithic worked flint has been collected from across the wider landscape, which (taking sampling biases into account) suggests at least a background level of activity during this period.
- 2.3.9 Bulford Camp is located within a landscape which is replete with prehistoric archaeological remains dating from the Neolithic period onwards. Amongst the most prominent and significant of these remains are the numerous prehistoric funerary monuments situated within the wider landscape surrounding the military camp, many of which are now protected as Scheduled Monuments.
- 2.3.10 Given the immediate proximity of the proposed works to the two Scheduled Barrows, the principal archaeological interest in the Site relates to the potential for buried prehistoric remains, including burials. Any such remains, like the upstanding earthworks of the monuments themselves, have the potential to be of considerable, possibly national significance.
- 2.3.11 A small number of isolated burials of certain or probable prehistoric date have been recorded within the local area. These include reports of the discovery of an Early Bronze Age beaker, which was observed to be associated with an inhumation burial that was left in-situ, during the excavation of a cable trench in 1967. The NGR supplied by the corresponding WSHER entry (MWI11918) places the discovery approximately 100 m to the east of the Site and in close proximity to the Scheduled disc barrow. However, the precise location of the discovery is uncertain. Another inhumation burial was reportedly encountered close to disc barrow during the laying of a pipeline in 1988. Although the WSHER records

the burial as undated (MWI12099), its crouched position indicated a probable prehistoric date. The WSHER records that a third burial, also undated, was found 'by workmen in a gas board trench', near to Marne Road, to the north of the Site (MWI12095). Again, the crouched position of the skeleton suggests a probable prehistoric date.

- 2.3.12 There is currently little conclusively dated evidence of later prehistoric (Late Bronze Age/Iron Age) or Romano-British activity within the local area. However, the Scheduled Monument on Beacon Hill to the north-east of the Site contains not just a well preserved bowl barrow, but also earthworks suggesting the presence of field systems and settlement activity. Though undated at present, it is probable that the traces of occupation may date to the later prehistoric and/or Romano-British periods.
- 2.3.13 Cropmark evidence has enabled the mapping of extensive co-axial field systems to the north-east and, particularly, to the south of the Site. Although these have not been directly dated, it is likely that they are of Late Bronze Age, Iron Age or Romano-British date. The co-axial field systems identified to the south of the Site stop abruptly at the edge of the military camp, presumably as development has obliterated any visible trace of the field system above ground. However, buried in-filled ditches delineating the field system may extend into the southern edge of the camp.

Saxon and medieval

- 2.3.14 The extensive later prehistoric and/or Romano-British field systems covering the chalk downs, within which the Site is located, were gradually replaced during the Saxon and medieval periods by a pattern of settlements in the valley floors, open field agriculture and meadows on the lower slopes of the river valleys and open grazing land on the intervening downs. The Domesday survey of 1086 suggests that, although there were a number of settlements strung out along the valley of the River Avon to the east, the general location of the Site was sparsely populated.
- 2.3.15 The WSHER records practically no evidence of Saxon or medieval activity within the local area. This paucity of archaeological evidence may reflect that much of the landscape within which the Site is situated, lay within the agricultural hinterland of nearby settlements throughout the Saxon and medieval periods.
- 2.3.16 It is a frequently observed phenomenon that prehistoric funerary monuments were occasionally re-used, particularly during the earlier Saxon period, as the sites of secondary inhumations, or occasionally as the focal points of larger cemeteries. Given the proximity of two prehistoric barrows there is a corresponding (though as yet entirely speculative) potential for Saxon burials to be encountered in their vicinity.

Post-medieval to modern

- 2.3.17 Prior to the purchase of land at Bulford by the War Office, the area now occupied by the military camp consisted of downland, which is likely to have remained largely in use as pasture from the medieval into the post-medieval period. This landscape appears to have remained essentially rural, although sparsely populated by occasional farmsteads throughout the post medieval period, until the establishment of Bulford Camp at the close of the 19th century.
- 2.3.18 The WSHER contains virtually no entries relating to post-medieval or 19th century activity within the local area, and there is little reason to suspect that significant archaeological remains derived from these periods are likely to be present within the Site.



2.3.19 The military encampment rapidly developed and expanded during the first half of the 20th century, particularly during the First and Second World Wars. Bulford Camp has subsequently undergone several phases of remodelling and extensive alteration during the latter part of the 20th and early 21st century. Few prominent traces of the pre-Second World War camp survive, although the Garrison Church of St. George is a notable exception. Nevertheless, there is some potential for buried archaeological remains derived from early military activity to be encountered within the Site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017b) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017b), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

3.3 Site specific aims and objectives

3.3.1 Specifically, the project aims to identify and record any remains associated with the Scheduled Monument.



4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017b), with the conditions detailed in the SMC (**Appendix 1**) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The works monitored as part of the archaeological watching brief conducted on the water reinforcement works comprised the excavation of the spur of the water main, running on a north east south west alignment (**Fig 1**).

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surface was cleaned by hand.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

4.2.4 The excavations were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of the investigations was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 Martin Brown, Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, monitored the fieldwork on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. In accordance with the SMC Condition 1a, advance notification of commencement of the fieldwork was provided to Historic England.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on a north-east to south-west orientated utility trench as shown on **Figure 1**. The trench measures 18m in length, 0.8m in width and up to 1.2m in depth. excavation was a short spur running on a north east south west alignment.

5.1.2 The southern 9m of the trench was located within an existed road (**Plates 1 and 2**) and the northern end with grassed amenity space (**Plates 3 and 4**).

5.1.3 No archaeological remains were observed during the watching brief.



5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence observed within the southern section of the excavated trench comprised modern tarmac to a thickness of 0.15m, above a layer of limes and concrete ballast which formed the bedding deposit for the overlying road surface. The bedding layer measured 0.15m in thickness. Below the bedding layer, natural chalk geology was observed (**Plate 1**).
- 5.2.2 The remaining section of the trench was located within grassed area. The soil sequence in this area was turf and 0.2m of topsoil above modern, made ground. High levels of truncation by numerous modern services was observed (**Plates 3 and 4**) in this section.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 No artefacts were recovered during the course of the archaeological watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No deposits that warranted environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the archaeological watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The archaeological watching brief conducted for the water reinforcement works carried out within Picton Barracks, Bulford Camp uncovered no evidence of surviving archaeological deposits or features despite the close proximity of the Scheduled Monument of the two prehistoric barrows.
- 8.1.2 Previous disturbance caused by the installation of services and earlier phases of development within the Barracks may account for the absence of archaeological remains within the monitored area.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The local recipient museum is Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum; however this currently is not accepting archives. The archive will therefore be held at Wessex Archaeology Salisbury office until deposition of the archive is possible.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code 109517, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A4 graphics;



9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

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



11 REFERENCES

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- Wessex Archaeology 2019 *Army Basing Programme (ABP) Bulford Camp PCLGEN and PCMGEN Area 1002 and PCNGEN Area 1011 Archaeological Report* Report. Ref 109514.15



12 APPENDICES

12.1 Appendix 1: Scheduled Monument Consent



Historic England

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17 July 2017

Dear Ms Panes

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**TWO ROUND BARROWS, RAWLINSON ROAD, BULFORD CAMP, WILTSHIRE
Scheduled Monument No: SM 10269, HA 1009964
Our ref: S00170005
Application on behalf of Veolia**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 27 June 2017 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning potable water reinforcement works, including decommission of existing old valve arrangement no longer required and new 225mm PE pipe to be connected to existing network. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

Application form

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by Historic England and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be works potentially detrimental to the monument, but for which reasonable safeguards have been specified in the



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Historic England is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

Historic England will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

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application for an appropriate level of archaeological supervision and recording.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Hugh Beamish in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
 - (b) The specification of work for which consent is granted shall be executed in full.
 - (c) This consent may only be implemented by Ruth Panes.
 - (d) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the project archaeologist that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
 - (e) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).
5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which



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any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Hugh Beamish

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: Hugh.beamish@HistoricEngland.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc Ms C King, Wiltshire Council



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12.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-347130

Project details

Project name	Water Reinforcement Works, Picton Barracks, Bulford, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Veolia 'the client', to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the installation of a potable water main from an existing water main connection with the Scheduled Monument boundary of Picton Barrows (list no. 1009964) within Picton Barracks, Bulford Camp, Wiltshire. The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of 18m of utility trenching, 12m of which was located within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument. The soil sequence within the monument boundary comprised previously truncated chalk natural overlaid with a modern bedding layer and a tarmac road surface. No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the works.
Project dates	Start: 14-11-2018 End: 14-11-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	109517 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY BULFORD Picton Barracks, Bulford Camp
Postcode	SP4 9NY
Study area	15 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 419215 143312 50.926359987237 -1.403453198415 50 55 34 N 001 24 12 W Line
Site coordinates	SU 419207 143296 50.926345656758 -1.403464765857 50 55 34 N 001 24 12 W Line
Height OD / Depth	Min: 95m Max: 125m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology



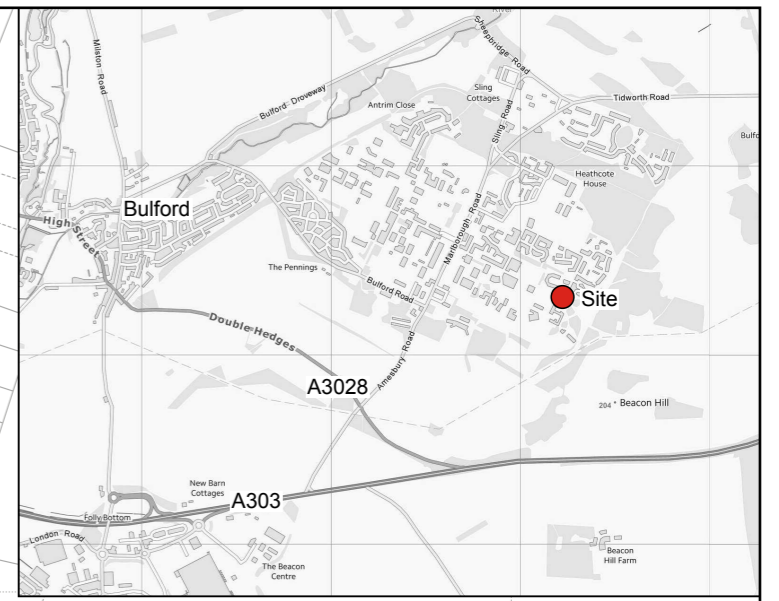
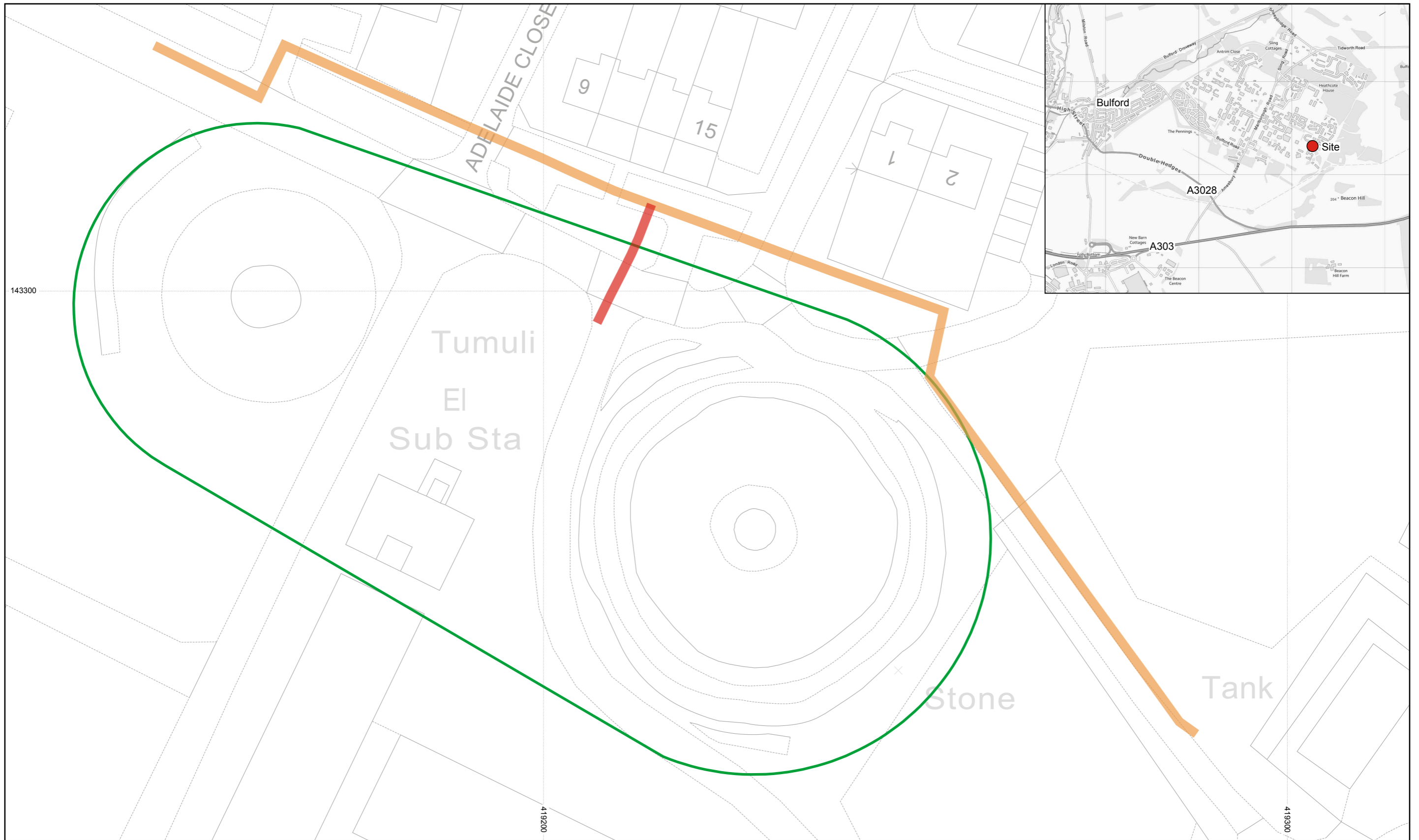
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Dave Murdie
Type of sponsor/funding body	Water Authority/Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Veolia

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	To be confirmed
Digital Archive ID	109517
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	To be confirmed
Paper Archive ID	109517
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Plan", "Report", "Survey "
Paper Archive notes	A4 folder

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Water Reinforcement Works, Picton Barracks, Bulford, Wiltshire; Archaeological watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wessex Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	109517.03
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	SALISBURY
Description	A4 client report
URL	www.oasis.ac.uk



Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

■ Monitored — HE monument boundary
— Not monitored

0 10 20 m

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Watching brief area

Figure 1



Plate 1: Representative section of the trench, 1m scale, looking east



Plate 2: General shot of the pipe trench, 1m scale, looking north



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Plate 3: Southern end of the pipe trench, showing disturbance, looking north



Plate 4: Southern end of the pipe trench, showing disturbance, looking south

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