



Army Basing Programme (ABP) ROPGEN Larkhill Camp Area 2012

Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Area 2012, within ROPGEN Larkhill Camp, Larkhill, Wiltshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 412600 144500, as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP).

This report contains the results of the investigations of five evaluation trenches and one watching brief area within Area 2012, client area reference ROPGEN. Six more trenches remain to be excavated within Area 2012.

Cut features of a likely modern date were found within trench 142 and consist of four square post-holes. These post-holes lined up with the porch of a demolished building and are believed to relate to this. The area covered by this phase of evaluation appear to have been heavily truncated during previous phases of construction within the base.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Aspire Defence Capital Works, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular, Alan Curtis, David Keeble and Michael Lockwood. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Clare King, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service.



Army Basing Programme (ABP) ROPGEN, Larkhill Camp Area 2012

Interim Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Aspire Defence Capital Works (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Area 2012, within ROPGEN, Larkhill Camp, Wiltshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 412600 144500 , as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP).
- 1.1.2 On 5 March 2013 the Regular Army Basing Plan was announced, setting out location changes for the Army and also confirming the drawdown of all units from Germany by 2020. The Plan later transitioned into a delivery programme known as the ABP. The ABP will aim for better utilisation of the UK estate and greater concentration of the Army on Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA). The ABP works proposed within the military camps at Bulford, Larkhill, Perham Down and Tidworth will entail a major programme of new construction and the reconfiguration and refurbishment of existing facilities.
- 1.1.3 The Client has received screening opinions from Wiltshire County Council for the ABP proposals within the military camps which identified a series of archaeological and heritage aspects that needed to be addressed by individual planning applications for these works. Following a meeting between the Client and WA on 19 December 2014 it was agreed that trial trenching would be the preferred investigative method employed in areas of archaeological potential as identified in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; WA 2015). In addition, where trial trenching was not possible due to the presence of services and other constraints, a watching brief on groundworks would be undertaken.
- 1.1.4 Accordingly, a trenching layout was proposed providing an approximate 4% sample of the development footprint. This work was to be implemented in a minimum of two phases in order that known yet surmountable site constraints and the timetabling of construction, demolition and site clearance works do not preclude the evaluation of an appropriately detailed sample of the proposed development area.
- 1.1.5 The proposed trenching layout comprised:
- Bulford Camp – 40 Phase I and 28 Phase II Trenches (Trenches 1–68)
 - Larkhill Camp – 64 Phase I and 99 Phase II Trenches (Trenches 69–232)
 - Perham Down Camp – 18 Phase I and 43 Phase II Trenches (Trenches 233–294)
 - Tidworth Camp – 44 Phase I and 15 Phase II Trenches (Trenches 295–354)



1.2 Development proposals

- 1.2.1 The archaeological works planned within Area 2012 pertain to Condition 11 of planning application reference 15/06682/FUL.
- 1.2.2 In ROPGEN, Area 2012, the design proposals include demolition of a number of existing structures and the construction of new JRSLAs (Junior Ranks Single Living Accommodation) (LA0648, LA0649, LA0650, LA0651, LA0652, LA0653, LA0655, LA0656, LA0657, LA0696), car parking areas (LXC653 and LXC654), sports pitch (LXS028) and a JR (Junior Ranks) dining centre (LA0654).

1.3 Scope of document

- 1.3.1 This document presents the initial results of the archaeological evaluation within Area 2012, Larkhill Camp which comprised the investigation and recording of five machine-excavated trial trenches in total. The trenches were located within the location of the proposed new buildings LA0649 and LA0648 and the new dining centre LA0654. The evaluation was carried out on 4, 6 and 25-26 September 2017.
- 1.3.2 An area of land was also stripped under archaeological watching brief conditions to remove contaminants around trenches 142 and 143. This watching brief was undertaken on 26-27 September 2017.
- 1.3.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a WSI (WA 2015) which was approved by Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) and submitted to the Client before works commenced. As defined in the WSI, the evaluation also conforms to best practise and guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.3.4 As outlined in the WSI (WA 2015), production of interim reports will inform the Client, WCAS and other relevant parties and stakeholders of progress and inform the iterative design of the overall programme of works. Upon completion of all the fieldwork, the results will be combined into an overall assessment report.

1.4 Site location, topography, current land use and geology

- 1.4.1 Area 2012 is situated within the central part of Larkhill Camp, one of the main military training establishments on Salisbury Plain, and currently home to the Royal School of Artillery (**Figure 1**).
- 1.4.2 Larkhill Camp is located approximately 3 km north-west of Amesbury and 14 km north of Salisbury. The southern edge of the proposed development area at Larkhill Camp is situated some 1.9 km north of Stonehenge.
- 1.4.3 The military facility contains a considerable number of structures, including accommodation blocks, messing and recreation facilities, technical support, administration, stores and the main training complex. The site also contains several large parcels of open ground (including sports pitches and training grounds) particularly to the west and north.
- 1.4.4 Much of the central part of the camp is structured around a rectilinear gridded street plan. The main arterial route that partially bisects Larkhill Camp; the Packway, also defines the northern boundary of the Stonehenge part of the World Heritage Site (WHS) of Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites.



- 1.4.5 The military facility is largely self-contained, set as it is amid the open and undeveloped expanse of Salisbury Plain. Several fields, particularly immediately to the south of the camp, are under arable cultivation, though undeveloped grassland predominates beyond. The majority of the surrounding landscape to the north forms part of the military training area. A number of plantations are located around the perimeter of the camp.
- 1.4.6 Larkhill Camp is located within a gently undulating landscape at an approximate elevation of 125 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.4.7 The underlying geology of the site is mapped predominantly as Cretaceous chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation, overlain by a dendritic pattern of Head deposits composed of clay, silt sand and gravel laid down during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey). The northern part of the site is recorded as lying upon Cretaceous chalk of the Newhaven Formation, though no superficial deposits are mapped in this location.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background to Larkhill Camp has been previously reported on within a desk-based assessment (DBA: WA 2014a) and the WSI (WA 2015) and so will not be replicated here in full. A summary of the results of previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the locality of the evaluated areas and the anticipated archaeological potential from the DBA and WSI are summarised below.

2.2 Area 2012

- 2.2.1 Area 2012 is located a short distance north of a scheduled Neolithic long barrow (National List no. 1012167) and, therefore, associated and or contemporary features may be present in the surrounding area.
- 2.2.2 In 2001 adjacent Areas 2010 and 2011 were also previously evaluated though no significant archaeological remains were encountered. Trenches and five test pits were excavated and 12 modern postholes and a chalk surface were recorded (WA 2001). Geotechnical pits excavated across this area in 2014 revealed that the natural chalk was buried beneath variable depths of made ground (WA 2014b).
- 2.2.3 In 2016 three trenches were excavated in Area 2012 (trenches 149 – 151). Three circular post-holes were recorded in trench 150. They were interpreted as possibly part of a structure, the finds recovered from the post-holes included Early/Middle Iron Age pottery (WA 2016).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological field evaluation were outlined within the submitted WSI (WA 2015), and are also presented below.

3.2 General

- 3.2.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:



- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains, and should remains be present, to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;
- to confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
- to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;
- to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;
- to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present; and
- to prepare a report on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

Excavation

4.2.1 A total of five trenches (trenches 142 – 143, 146 – 148), each measuring 30 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were mechanically excavated in level spits with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. The trenches were located in the approximately the same positions as those proposed in the WSI (WA 2015 Figures 4–6), although slight adjustments were made to take account of on-site constraints. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.2 Following on from the excavation and recording of trenches 142 and 143, a watching brief was maintained on the area surrounding the trenches which was being stripped to remove contaminated material (**Fig. 1**).

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and WCAS were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated

features and deposits 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.

- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 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 WCAS, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the WCAS.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 One of the five excavated trial trenches contained undated, although probably modern negative features. (**Fig. 1**), (**Plate 1**). No archaeologically significant features were present within the area monitored during the subsequent watching brief.
- 5.1.2 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all the features recorded within the trenches.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Made ground comprising of black clinker mixed with broken bricks and granite sets overlay off-white compact chalk in four of the five trenches (**Plate 2**). In trench 146, a thin layer of redeposited chalk lay beneath the modern ballast and the natural geology.

5.3 Modern

- 5.3.1 Four square post-holes (**Plate 3**) were noted in trench 142. They measured 0.40 x 0.40 x 0.15. An iron foot plate was recorded in one of the post-holes.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the evaluation.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered, accordingly no samples were taken.



8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 No archaeologically significant features were encountered during this phase of evaluation or during the subsequent watching brief in part of Area 2012. The four post-holes found in the evaluation lined up with the porch of a modern demolished building and these are believed to relate to this.
- 8.1.2 The areas covered by this phase of evaluation appear to have been heavily truncated during previous phases of construction within the base.
- 8.1.3 At the time of writing, eight trenches have been excavated within Area 2012; a further six out of the 14 trenches originally proposed in the WSI (WA 2015) remain to be excavated within Area 2012.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 As per the agreed WSI (WA 2015), it is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with an appropriate museum, following agreement with the landowner. In the interim the archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the project code 109516.

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 following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/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 On completion of the programme of archaeological work within each military base and the production of an overall report the details of the evaluations will be entered into the online "OASIS" database maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). Individual "OASIS" reports will not be prepared to accompany each interim report.

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

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

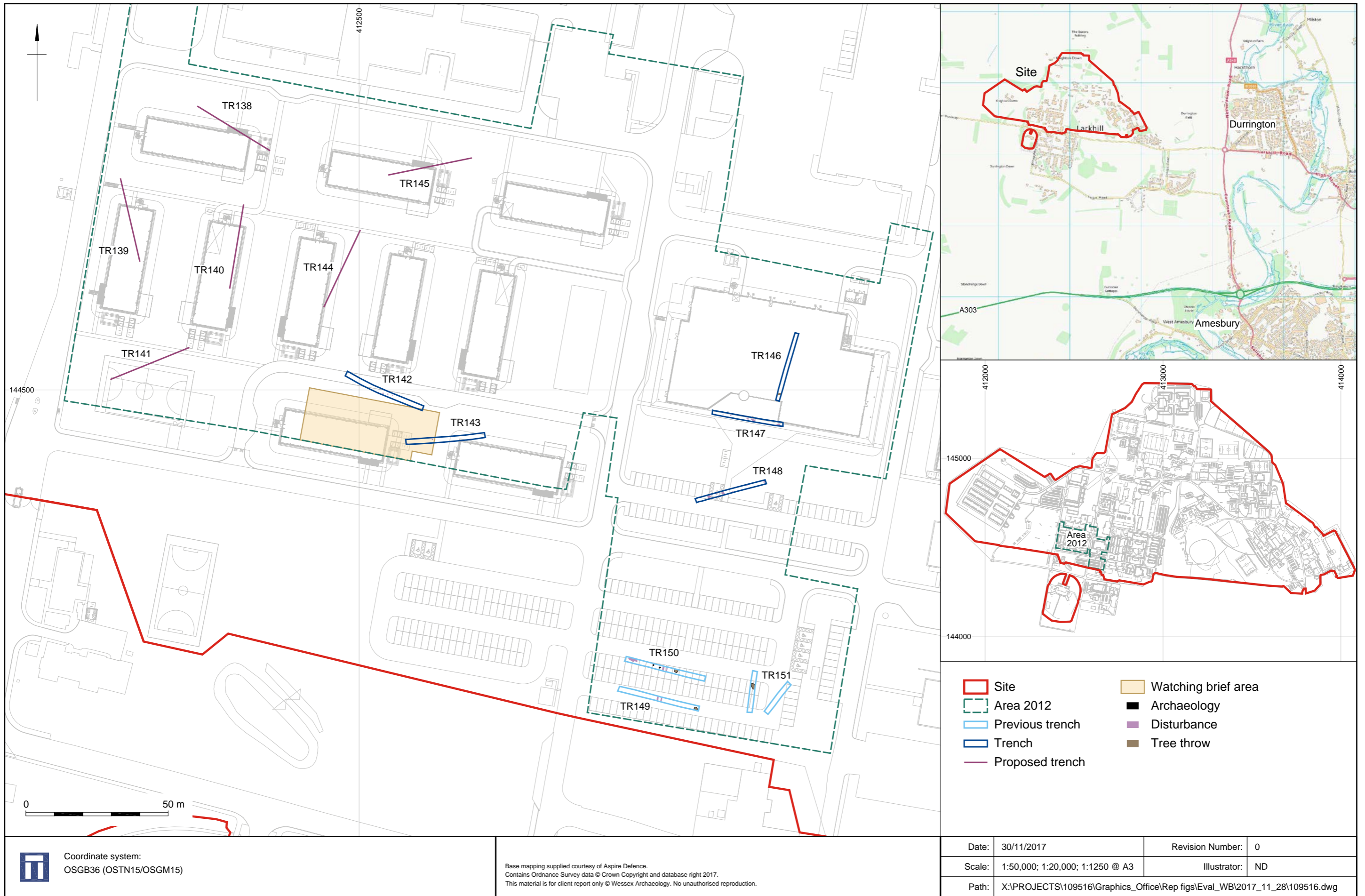
Trench	29.6 m x 2 m		NGR 412505.916 144500.384	129.73m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
14201	Made Ground		Black clinker type material with crushed brick and granite throughout. Levelling surface below removed tarmac. Loose with a very sharp horizon.	0.00–0.24
14202	Natural		White chalk with rare flint boulders. Evidence of weathering in the upper 0.1 m. Compact	0.24 +
14203	Cut for Post-hole		Post-hole - measured 0.40 x 0.40 x 0.15 m with straight vertical sides and a flat base. One of four in a straight line. Aligned E – W and follows 19th century building alignment.	0.24 – 0.39
14204	Deliberate Backfill	14203	Loose mid-brown silty clay, some evidence of wood. Fe footplate not present in the excavated post-hole.	0.24 – 0.39

Trench	28 m x 2 m		NGR 412515.670 144480.630	130.11 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
14301	Made Ground		Black clinker type material with crushed brick and granite throughout. Levelling surface below removed tarmac. Loose with a very sharp horizon.	0.00–0.50
14302	Natural		White chalk with rare flint boulders. Evidence of weathering in the upper 0.1 m. Compact	0.50 +

Trench	24 m x 1.5 m		NGR 412645.956 144496.068	130.45m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
14601	Made Ground		Modern ballast	0.00–0.18
14602	Made Ground		Modern redeposited chalk layer	0.18-0.25
14603	Natural		Natural chalk geology with occasional periglacial scarring, sparse flint	0.25+

Trench	24 m x 1.5 m		NGR 412623.690 144491.375	130.27 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
14701	Made Ground		Modern ballast	0.00–0.16
14702	Natural		Natural chalk geology with occasional periglacial scarring, sparse flint	0.16+

Trench	234 m x 1.5 m		NGR 412617.307 144460.263	129.89 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
14801	Made Ground		Modern ballast	0.00–0.16
14802	Natural		Natural chalk geology with occasional periglacial scarring, sparse flint	0.16+



Site location plan showing excavated trenches, watching brief area and proposed trenches

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 147 from the west



Plate 2: North facing representative section of trench 143



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Plate 3: North facing section of post hole 14203

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