



# Wellington Academy Expansion Ludgershall, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 118100.03  
April 2018



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2018, all rights reserved.

Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

#### Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

## Document Information

Document title Wellington Academy Expansion, Ludgershall, Wiltshire  
Document subtitle Archaeological Evaluation  
Document reference 118100.03

Client name WYG  
Address

On behalf of Defence Infrastructure Organisation  
Address

Site location Ludgershall  
County Wiltshire  
National grid reference (NGR) 425500 150600  
Statutory designations None  
Planning authority Wiltshire Council  
Planning reference N/A  
Museum name Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum  
Museum accession code N/A

WA project name Wellington Academy Expansion, Ludgershall, Wiltshire  
WA project code 118100  
Date(s) of fieldwork 05/03/2018 to 09/03/2018  
Fieldwork directed by Benjamin Cullen  
Project management by Ruth Panes  
Document compiled by Benjamin Cullen  
Graphics by Nancy Dixon

## Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1	Initial Draft	BTC/PAO	<i>Nanc</i>
2			
3			



## Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project background .....	1
1.2 Scope of the report.....	1
1.3 Location, topography and geology .....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Archaeological and historical context .....	2
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 General aims .....	3
3.2 General objectives.....	4
<b>4 METHODS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Fieldwork methods .....	4
4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies .....	5
4.4 Monitoring.....	5
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	5
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits.....	6
5.3 Modern (1800 to present) .....	6
5.4 Uncertain date .....	6
<b>6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
6.1 Introduction.....	7
<b>7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>8 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
8.1 Summary .....	8
8.2 Discussion .....	8
<b>9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION .....</b>	<b>9</b>
9.1 Museum.....	9
9.2 Preparation of the archive .....	9
9.3 Selection policy .....	9
9.4 Security copy.....	10
9.5 OASIS .....	10
<b>10 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>10</b>
10.1 Archive and report copyright .....	10
10.2 Third party data copyright.....	10
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>12</b>
Appendix 1 Trench summaries .....	12

## List of Figures

Figure 1 Site and trench location plan

## List of Plates



- Cover: Trench 18 from SSE.
- Plate 1** North facing representative section of trench 1
- Plate 2** Northeast facing representative section of trench 2
- Plate 3** Trench 3 from North
- Plate 4** South facing section of pit 403
- Plate 5** South facing section of pit 405
- Plate 6** Trench 6 from the northeast with pit 603 in the foreground and pit 605 in the mid ground
- Plate 7** Southeast facing section of pit 603
- Plate 8** Southeast facing section of military trench 1703
- Plate 9** South facing section of ditch 502 and tree throw 505
- Plate 10** West facing section of ditch 1902

#### List of Tables

- Table 1** Finds by trench (number of pieces/weight in grammes)



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by WYG, on behalf of Defence Infrastructure Organisation, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 2.42hectare parcel of land located in Ludgershall, Wiltshire, SP11 9QE. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 425500 150600.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 20 trenches which constituted a five percent sample of the site. Archaeological features were found in seven trenches. These remains are predominantly pits dating to the modern period, mostly containing rubbish left by military occupation of the site. In the south-eastern corner of site is found the remnants of a military trenching system. At this stage of investigation, it is impossible to determine whether these were dug as training trenches or were some form of defence for the military railway that runs along the southern edge of site. There were also two undated ditches which may represent former field boundaries. No evidence for buildings shown on the 1958 and 1960 Ordnance Survey maps was discovered, implying that these were temporary structures.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank WYG, on behalf of Defence Infrastructure Organisation, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Martin Brown. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, who monitored the project for Wiltshire County Council, and to the contractor for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Benjamin Cullen, with the assistance of Neil Fitzpatrick, Hilde van der Heul and Hannah Finn. This report was written by Benjamin Cullen and edited by Phoebe Olsen. The project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# WELLINGTON ACADEMY EXPANSION LUDGERSHALL

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by WYG, on behalf of Defence Infrastructure Organisation ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 2.42 ha parcel of land located in Ludgershall, Wiltshire, SP11 9QE. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 425500 150600 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises an extension to the current facilities at Wellington Academy. The site is currently used as a stock pen adjacent to Wellington Academy sports fields.
- 1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation comprising 20 trial trenches (5 % sample) was undertaken between the fifth and ninth of March 2018.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located to the west of the settlement of Ludgershall on the eastern edge of Salisbury Plain. The Site is currently occupied by a stock (animal) pen and is bounded to the west by sports fields associated with the existing Wellington Academy, to the south by railway lines (partly disused), to the east by a depot, and to the north by a minor road with farmland beyond..
- 1.3.2 The Site lies at around 140 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and slopes gently down to the south.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation. Superficial deposits of Head (Gravel) form a band running across the Site (British Geological Survey online viewer).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 No prior Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of the Site has been prepared and no Historic Environment Record (HER) search was undertaken during the compilation of the WSI.
- 2.1.2 However, a previous Desk-Based Assessment at the nearby site of Perham Down (Wessex Archaeology 2013) has been used below to provide outline background information. The Perham Down site lies approximately 1.5 km south of the present Site, and the present Site was included within the Study Area examined by the Perham Down DBA.

### 2.2 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Prehistoric*

- 2.2.1 Evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic activity is sparse across Salisbury Plain, consistent with exploitation by seasonal itinerant communities. It is likely that the Site was wooded during this period.
- 2.2.2 Salisbury Plain is known to be a significant focus of activity during the Neolithic period. However, the previous Desk-Based Assessment at Perham Down identified little evidence of Neolithic activity close to the Site. Ceremonial monuments such as long barrows are present on Salisbury Plain and as it is believed that these were sited to take advantage of long distance views across the landscape (McOmish et al 2002).
- 2.2.3 Early Bronze Age barrows are present in the area, although these are recorded as 'undated' in the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record. Evidence of Early Bronze Age settlement (likely seasonal or transitory) is absent from the area and is confined to the Plain itself.
- 2.2.4 Settlement across the wider landscape is known to have increased in the Bronze Age and organised cultivation became more widespread with co-axial field systems being recorded from cropmarks across militarily occupied zones. The most complete and extensive survival of chalk downland archaeological remains in central southern England occur on Salisbury Plain. In large part the survival of these features is due to the segregation of large parts of the landscape for the Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA). These remains represent one of the few extant ancient landscapes in the country and are considered to be of high significance (Chris Blandford Associates 2008).
- 2.2.5 Large prehistoric ditches and associated Bronze Age barrows were identified during Desk-Based Assessment at Perham Down, as well as a nearby Bronze Age midden deposit and later Iron Age enclosure at Warren Hill. Field systems are identified at some distance from the present Site.

#### *Romano-British*

- 2.2.6 Evidence of Romano-British activity is widespread but limited in density and clarity. The Icknield Way linking Winchester and Cunetio (near modern Marlborough) is situated less than 10 km east of the present Site, and another major route between Silchester and Old Sarum lies a similar distance to the south. No developed settlements are known in the area but a number of villas assumed to have served as the administrative focus of large farming estates have been recorded at Shoddiesdon Grange, Thruxton, Ragged Appleshaw and Redenham (Wessex Archaeology 2005).



### *Saxon and medieval*

- 2.2.7 A shift in land use is recognised from the downland field systems of the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods, to the valley settlement of the early medieval (Brown, 1994). Records of this period are extremely limited in the area of the Site.
- 2.2.8 A single burial of a 'Saxon warrior' with a spearhead and shield boss was excavated within the western part of Perham Down camp in 1939. Later excavation has not yet revealed any further burials or disturbed grave goods suggesting that this inhumation was a solitary internment. Certain single burials of this period are thought to mark boundaries between competing communities and this theory is plausible in this situation.
- 2.2.9 Ludgershall is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is known to have had late Saxon origins, with occupation at Tidworth potentially stretching back to the early Saxon period (Godden et al, 2002). The Site itself would have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of this settlement, comprising arable, pasture and woodland. Traces of medieval ridge and furrow field systems have been documented nearby.

### *Post-medieval*

- 2.2.10 The area retained its agricultural focus into the post-medieval period with a high proportion of pastoral land use. The late 18th and 19th centuries saw great increases in rural populations as the mechanisation of farming practices developed and the cultivation of grain crops took precedence over the earlier grazing lands (Brown, 1994). Associated with these crop types are a number of windmills, including one shown the east of Ludgershall close to the Site.
- 2.2.11 In January 1897 the Under Secretary of State for War proposed the acquisition of a large area of land on Salisbury Plain for the purpose of military manoeuvres, well connected to the major cities of London and Southampton (James 1987).
- 2.2.12 The history of the military use of the Site is largely unknown at present. Aerial photography shows cropmarks representing military practice trenches on Site (Wiltshire and Swindon HER number SU25SE528). The cropmarks appear to run parallel to the railway towards the southern boundary of the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 2.2.13 The Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map of 1958 shows a building approximately 60 m in length south of the centre of the Site and parallel to the railway (**Figure 1**). Further buildings are shown in the general area as part of 'Windmillhill Camp', most of which appear not to have survived.
- 2.2.14 The Ordnance Survey one inch map of 1960 depicts buildings within the site boundary in close proximity to the earlier mapping, suggesting the structures represent the same buildings as those illustrated in the 1958 map (**Figure 1**).

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 General aims**

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were:
- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and

- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

### 3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- 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 within the site by reporting 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 2017) 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 trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though trenches 1 & 2 had to be slightly moved from their original positions because of located services not present on service plans (**Fig. 1**).
- 4.2.2 20 trial trenches, each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 The Site is currently owned by Defence Infrastructure Organisation and the past military use of the Site is attested by the presence of former practice trenches visible on aerial photographs. A risk from Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) is therefore present on the Site. An Explosive Ordnance Clearance (EOC) engineer from 1st Line Defence was present at all times during excavations.
- 4.2.4 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation. Features of obviously modern date were not investigated due to the risk of contamination and unexploded ordnance.
- 4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council 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*

4.2.7 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.

4.2.8 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.

4.2.9 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 Artefactual and environmental strategies**

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

### **4.4 Monitoring**

4.4.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the evaluation. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 Seven of the 20 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, indicating archaeological remains are present across the site, with concentrations in the southeast and south west corners. (**Fig. 1**).

5.1.2 There were also several previously unknown services identified. These consisted of various ceramic drains, cast iron pipes of unknown functions and an electrical cable running parallel to the southwestern boundary of site.

5.1.3 No unexploded ordnance was revealed during the excavation of the trenches. No other contaminants were revealed, bar the fact that several of the trenches had topsoil that contained a large amount of coke.

- 5.1.4 There were tree throws identified in several trenches. A selection of these were investigated and no anthropogenically derived materials were identified.
- 5.1.5 The uncovered features comprised ditches, pits and military practice trenches which were all either undated or modern.
- 5.1.6 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by period.
- 5.1.7 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches.

## 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The trenches across the site can be divided into two stratigraphic sequences. Ten of the trenches have a sequence of a topsoil consisting of mid grey brown silty clay loam overlying a natural of glaciated chalk (**Plate 1**). These trenches are generally those found in the north-western half of site. The remaining ten trenches have a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil overlying a subsoil of mid yellowish brown silty clay overlying natural glaciated chalk (**Plate 2**). In trench 3 there were several patches of naturally derived sand (**Plate 3**).

## 5.3 Modern (1800 to present)

- 5.3.1 In trench four, two pits were revealed in section, 403 and 405. Pit 403 was 1.14 m wide and 0.74 m deep (**Plate 4**). It contained lots of bricks topped by corrugated iron. Pit 405 was 1.74 m wide and 0.35 m deep (**Plate 5**). It contained lots of iron objects and modern glass and pottery. There were also lots of horseshoes found within the topsoil of this trench.
- 5.3.2 In trench six were found two modern pits (**Plate 6**). The larger 605 was investigated by machine and consisted of varying layers of dumped chalk and topsoil derived materials. It extends for approximately 9.4 m in the centre of the trench and covers the full width of the trench. A machine excavated slot was dug through this due to the risk of contaminants as this trench cuts through the farmer's rubbish tip. This slot was 1.00 m deep.
- 5.3.3 At the north-eastern end of trench six is a small sub circular pit with an irregular base and concave shallowly sloping sides. It measures 0.95 m by 0.87 m by 0.24 m. The finds included a metal fork (**Plate 7**).
- 5.3.4 In trenches 17 and 18 there were a collection of small modern pits which were not investigated due containing barbed wire and other modern detritus. There was also deemed to be a threat of unexploded ordnance in these pits.
- 5.3.5 At the southwestern end of trenches 16, 17 and 18 were found practice trenches. These had a crenelated pattern. Due to Wessex Archaeology's recent experiences with this type of feature at Larkhill, the risk of unexploded ordnance was deemed too high for hand investigation of these trenches. On the instruction of Martin Brown from WYG a machine slot was excavated through this feature in trench 17 (**Plate 8**). This slot revealed the feature to have convex steeply sloping sides with a flat base. It was 1.80 m wide and 1.07 m deep where investigated.

## 5.4 Uncertain date

- 5.4.1 Roughly centrally within trench five was a linear feature aligned north-south with a flat base and concave moderately sloping sides. It was 1.78 m wide and 0.45 m deep. This feature

was not observed in any of the surrounding trenches. This ditch was seen to cut an earlier tree throw (**Plate 9**).

- 5.4.2 At the northern end of trench 19 was found an East-West aligned linear with a flat base and concave steeply sloping sides which was 0.80 m wide and 0.17 m deep (**Plate 10**). This was not revealed in any other nearby trenches and was truncated by a geotechnical pit.

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Finds weighing a total of 20.65 kg were recovered from six contexts deriving from Trenches 4, 6, 16 and 17 and are quantified by count, weight and material type in Table 1 below.
- 6.1.2 Trench 4 contained two dumped layers of material, one of bricks and other building material from which one whole stamped brick was retained. It was stamped 'Stonehouse Brick & Tile Co. Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.' This company was founded in 1891 and specialised in making high quality bricks for public buildings such as churches, schools and railway stations.
- 6.1.3 Context 406 in dump layer 405 contained glass, pottery and metalwork including a complete blue enamelled bowl, scraps of trench wire and mess tins and a two-hole shirt button. The pottery comprised the majority of a stoneware jar and some refined whitewares, all of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The glass came from a broken brown beer bottle, probably from Strongs of Romsey. The topsoil of Trench 4 contained among the general rubble 31 iron horse-shoes.
- 6.1.4 Trench 6, dump layer 605, contained a complete stoneware ginger beer bottle from Allen & Lloyd of Aldershot. This company had a contract to supply the Army and the bottle has an official War Ministry mark. The company motto was 'We follow the troops'.
- 6.1.5 There was also a complete white enamelled tin plate with blue rim, back-stamped KER Sweden.
- 6.1.6 Trench 16 topsoil contained parts of a mess tin and a fork with traces of a bone handle. Two small pieces of animal bone were recovered, not determinable to species.
- 6.1.7 Trench 17 revealed a World War 1 practice trench, the backfill of which contained some metal objects of unknown function and the base of a tobacco tin.

**Table 1** Finds by trench (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

Trench	Context	Material	Count	Weight (grams)
4	400	Iron	31	14800
	406	CBM	1	3144
	406	Animal Bone	1	1
	406	Iron	31	334
	406	Cu Alloy	1	1
	406	Glass	13	110
6	406	Pottery	16	637
	606	Pottery	1	512
	606	Iron	1	179



16	1600	Animal Bone	2	4
	1600	Iron	1	52
17	1704	Iron	3	869
<b>Totals</b>			<b>81</b>	<b>20652</b>

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No features or deposits deemed suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the evaluation.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Summary

8.1.1 Archaeological features were found in seven of the 20 excavated trenches. These features were predominantly modern in date or undated. The features occurred in two areas of site, the southeastern and southwestern corners.

8.1.2 There were two undated ditches in trenches five and 19. There were modern pits in trenches four, six, 17 and 18. First World War practice trenches were found in trenches 16, 17 and 18 where the aerial photography suggested them to be.

8.1.3 No evidence for the presence of the buildings shown on the 1958 and 1960 Ordnance survey maps was found.

### 8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 The presence of a subsoil in some of the trenches is probably colluvially derived as these trenches are on the lower part of the site as it slopes away from the road.

8.2.2 The undated ditch in trench five is on an alignment that bears no resemblance to the current field boundaries (**Plate 9**). This could mean that it is an earlier field boundary or drainage ditch. However, given that this is military land, this could be a ditch dug at any point for military purpose.

8.2.3 The subcircular pit 603 is likely to be a rubbish pit relating to the military use of the pit (**Plate 7**). The large pit 605 is likely to be a very modern rubbish pit as it is underneath where the current tenant farmer leaves all his horse manure (**Plate 6**). This may be a result of him continuing to use an earlier military dumping ground.

8.2.4 The two pits revealed in the section of trench four are obviously modern, particularly as pit 403 was observed to be possibly cutting through the topsoil. It appears to be a dump of demolished building material, which may explain the lack of any building remains on this site (**Plate 4**). Pit 405 also appeared to contain material relating to the military use of this site (**Plate 5**).

8.2.5 The ditch in trench 19 is in the correct area to be related to the building shown on the 1958 OS mapping (**Plate 10, Figure 1**). It does not appear to be a foundation trench and is not dated so cannot be taken to prove that this building is here.

8.2.6 The military trenching in trenches 16, 17 and 18 is in the location suggested by the aerial photography. It is presumed that this trenching is First World War in date and was dug to

relate to the military railway running to the southeast of the site (**Plate 8**). These trenches are known to also be dug in the interwar period and it is conceivable that these were dug as part of training.

- 8.2.7 The absence of unexploded ordnance during this evaluation cannot be used as definitive evidence that there is none on this site.
- 8.2.8 The buildings marked on the 1958 and 1960 Ordnance Survey maps are likely to have been related to the military railway located to the southeast of the site. This railway used to continue further to the southwest from where it now terminates so it is probable that the buildings marked on the maps were temporary buildings related to the military railway that were demolished when it was shortened/abandoned.
- 8.2.9 The large numbers of unmarked services uncovered during this evaluation are almost certainly a result of the site's former use by the military in the past. The ceramic pipes are likely to be drainage and the metal ones are presumably water pipes. The absence of any service plans showing these supports the suggestion that the structures shown on the OS mapping were transient in nature.

## 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The site falls within the collecting area of Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. This 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. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### 9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the 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**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 02 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 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.

- 9.3.2 All of the finds recovered date to the time when the site was used for World War 1 practice trenches. Modern finds are not normally retained, but the completeness of some of the objects and their historical importance on the centenary of the end of the war means some material is recommended for retention and handing to Wellington Academy as an educational resource. Broken and unidentifiable material is recommended for discard.

#### **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.





## REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- Brown, G 1994 *Salisbury Plain Training Area: The Management of An Ancient Landscape*. Landscape History
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [ClfA] 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, ClfA
- ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, ClfA
- Chris Blandford Associates, 2008 *Salisbury District Landscape Character Assessment*
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- James, N D G, 1987 *Plain Soldiering. A History of the Armed Forces on Salisbury Plain*. The Hobnob Press
- McOmish, D, Field, D and Brown, G 2002 *The Field Archaeology of the Salisbury Plain Training Area*. English Heritage
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2005 *Willis Green Golf Course: Desk Based Assessment*. Unpublished Client Report. Report ref 59140
- Wessex Archaeology 2013 *Project Allenby/Connaught, Perham Down, Wiltshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished Client Report ref 101480.20
- Wessex Archaeology 2017 *Wellington Academy Expansion, Ludgershall, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* Unpublished client report ref 118100.01



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

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

<b>Trench 1</b>	30m x 1.8m		425359.57E 150600.57N	140.40 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
100	Topsoil		Mid-darkish grey brown silty clay loam, sparse flint pebbles, sub rounded and sub angular <40mm	0-0.17
101	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules <120mm	0.17+

<b>Trench 2</b>	30m x 1.8m		425374.85E 150547.50N	138.80 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
200	Topsoil		Mid-darkish grey brown silty clay loam, sparse flint pebbles, sub rounded and sub angular <40mm	0-0.17
201	Subsoil		mid yellowish grey brown silty clay, quite common sub rounded and sub angular flint pebbles <60mm	0.17-0.30
202	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules <130mm	0.30+

<b>Trench 3</b>	30m x 1.8m		425408.48E 150528.50N	138.23 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
300	Topsoil		Mid-darkish grey brown silty clay loam, sparse flint pebbles, sub rounded and sub angular <30mm	0-0.17
301	Subsoil		mid yellowish grey brown silty clay, quite common sub rounded and sub angular flint pebbles <60mm	0.17-0.31
302	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules <110mm	0.31+

<b>Trench 4</b>	28.6m x 1.8m		425432.35E 150546.03N	137.46 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
400	Topsoil		dark brownish grey loose clayey silt with common modern rubble such as iron objects, glass, bricks and tiles, occasional sub rounded and sub angular flint <300mm	0-0.17
401	Subsoil		mid reddish brown firm clayey silt	0.17-0.65
402	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.65+



403	Pit		straight, steep to vertically sloping sides. Only visible in section. Cuts topsoil 400. 1.14m wide and 0.74m deep. Modern rubbish pit	0.74
404	Dump layer	403	light brownish grey clayey silt. Abundant bricks and CBM	0.55
405	Pit		1.74m wide, 0.35m deep. Only seen in section. Flat base and concave shallowly sloping sides. Cuts subsoil 401.	0.35
406	Dump layer	405	dark reddish brown clayey silt, occasional sub angular flints <150mm, abundant iron objects, glass, pottery, cbm.	0.35
407	deliberate backfill	403	dark greyish brown clayey silt, occasional sub angular flints <200mm, common cbm and brick, glass, iron, charcoal	0.20

<b>Trench 5</b>	30m x 1.9m		425423.34E 150577.21N	138.04 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
500	Topsoil		dark brown silt	0-0.26
501	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.26-0.36
502	Ditch		linear with flat base and concave moderately sloping sides. 0.80m+ long by 1.78m wide by 0.45m deep. Contains fills 503 and 504. cuts tree throw 505. runs roughly north-south.	0.45
503	Secondary fill	502	mid orange brown silt, sparse randomly dispersed medium sized flints	0.40
504	Primary fill	502	mid brown silt, moderate randomly dispersed medium sized flints	0.09
505	Tree throw		0.80m+ long, 1.67m wide, 0.46m deep. Irregular in plan, uneven base and concave irregularly sloping sides. Cuts natural 501 and is truncated by ditch 502.	0.46
506	Fill	505	dark brown silt, near complete medium sized flint.	0.46

<b>Trench 6</b>	29.6m x 1.8m		425370.01E 150579.09N	139.22 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
600	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown loose clayey silt with occasional sub rounded flints <100mm and a few horse shoes.	0-0.32
601	Subsoil		mid reddish brown firm clayey silt with common chalk fragments <10mm	0.32-0.40
602	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.40+
603	Pit		0.95m long by 0.87m wide by 0.24m deep. Sub circular in plan with an irregular base and concave shallowly sloping sides. Cuts natural 602. Modern rubbish pit	0.24
604	Dump layer	603	mid greyish brown clayey silt, occasional sub angular flints <200mm, common chalk fragments <15mm	0.24



605	Pit		Irregular shape in plan. Machine excavated. Contained modern detritus and no evidence of contamination	1.00
606	Dump layer	605	material excavated by farmer and then dumped into pit to bury something. Mix of mid grey silty clay with off-white chalk.	1.00

<b>Trench 7</b>	30m x 1.8m		425383.77E 150607.28N	139.83 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
700	Topsoil		Mid-darkish grey brown silty clay loam, sparse flint pebbles, sub rounded and sub angular <35mm	0-0.16
701	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules <130mm	0.16+

<b>Trench 8</b>	30m x 1.8m		425434.27E 150617.78N	139.26 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
800	Topsoil		Mid-darkish grey brown silty clay loam, sparse flint pebbles, sub rounded and sub angular <35mm	0-0.16
801	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules <130mm	0.16+

<b>Trench 9</b>	30m x 1.8m		425442.95E 150580.69N	137.72 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
900	Topsoil		Mid-darkish grey brown silty clay loam, sparse flint pebbles, sub rounded and sub angular <40mm	0.15
901	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules <110mm	0.15+

<b>Trench 10</b>	29.4m x 1.8m		425466.41E 150581.38N	137.32 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1000	Topsoil		dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subangular flint <150mm	0-0.17
1001	Subsoil		mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments <15mm concentrated towards lower end	0.17-0.23
1002	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.23+

<b>Trench 11</b>	29m x 1.8m		425443.60E 150617.68N	138.98 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>



1100	Topsoil		dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subangular flint <200mm	0-0.22
1101	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.22+

<b>Trench 12</b>	28m x 1.8m		425395.21E 150641.98N	140.95 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1200	Topsoil		dark brown silt, chalk inclusions	0-0.12
1201	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.12+

<b>Trench 13</b>	30m x 1.8m		425449.96E 150650.83N	139.50 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1300	Topsoil		Mid-darkish grey brown silty clay loam, sparse flint pebbles, sub rounded and sub angular <30mm	0-0.20
1301	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules <120mm	0.20+

<b>Trench 14</b>	29.3m x 1.8m		425490.68E 150659.13N	138.42 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1400	Topsoil		dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subangular flint <100mm	0-0.19
1401	Subsoil		mid reddish brown clayey silt	0.19-0.29
1402	Natural		chalk with possible periglacial striations	0.29+

<b>Trench 15</b>	29.3m x 1.8m		425515.24E 150643.59N	137.47 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1500	Topsoil		dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subangular flint <200mm	0-0.15
1501	Subsoil		mid greyish/reddish brown clayey silt with common chalk fragments <100mm towards lower end. Subsoil most pronounced at western end of trench and disappears towards eastern end.	0.15-0.25
1502	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.25+

<b>Trench 16</b>	29.4m x 1.8m		425505.16E 150598.54N	136.59 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1600	Topsoil		dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subangular and sub rounded flint <200mm	0-0.26
1601	Subsoil		mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.26-0.50



1602	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.50+
1603	Linear		First World War practice trench	Unexcavated
1604	deliberate backfill	1603	mix of chalk and topsoil derived from upcast of trench excavation	Unexcavated

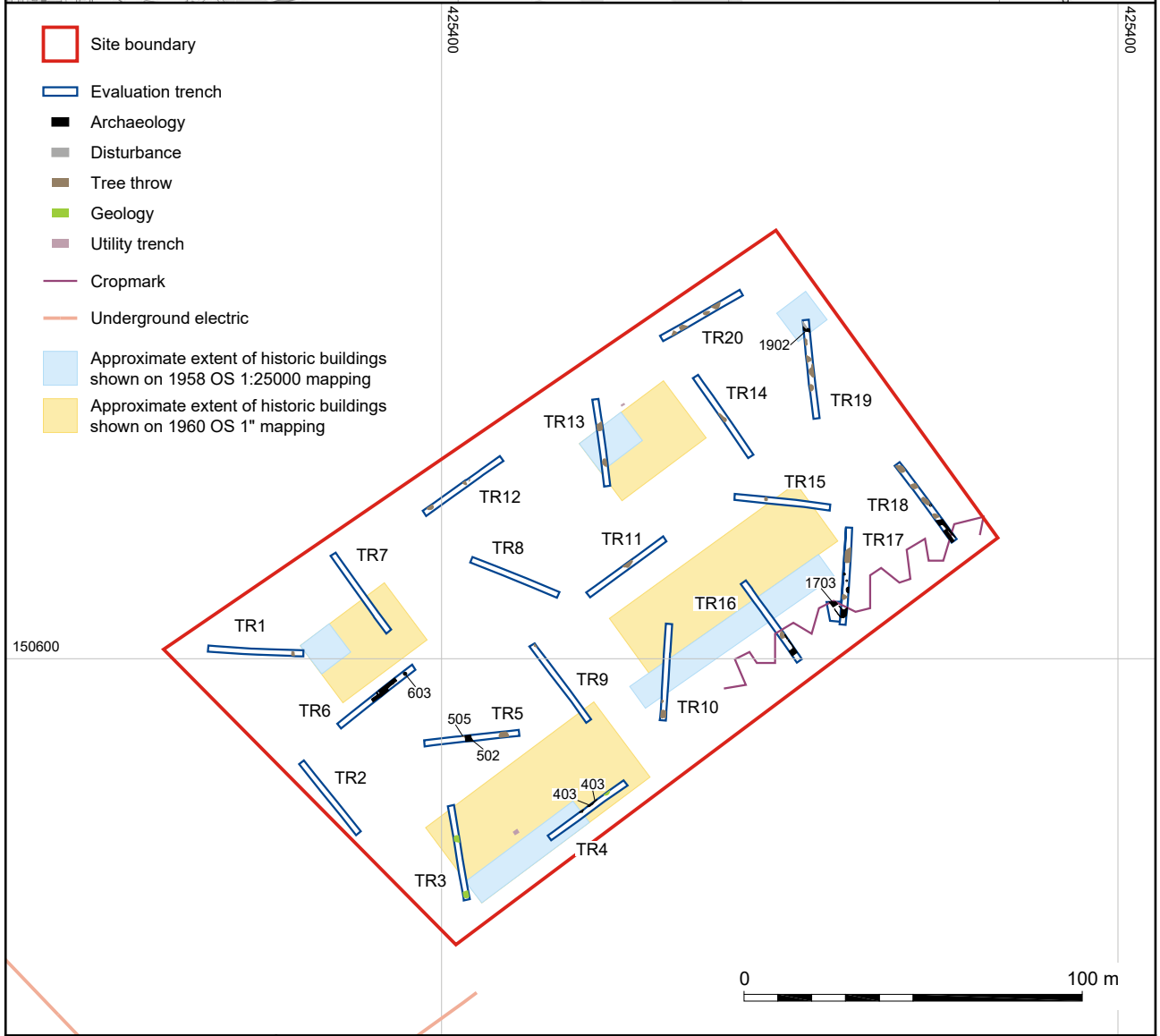
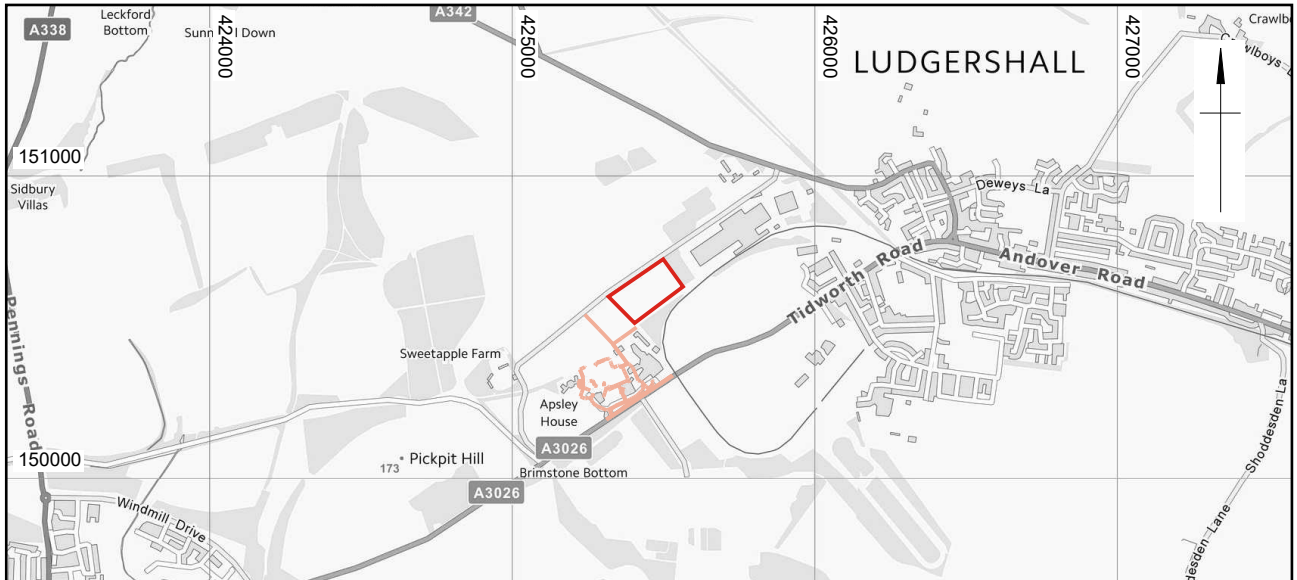
<b>Trench 17</b>	29.5m x 1.8m		425519.59E 150609.61N	136.59 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1700	Topsoil		dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subangular flint <100mm and sub rounded chert pebbles <150mm	0-0.19
1701	Subsoil		mid greyish brown with a red hue clayey silt with sparse sub angular flint <100mm	0.19-0.41
1702	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.41+
1703	Linear		First World War practice trench. 1.90m+ long by 1.80m wide by 1.07m deep. Crenallated in plan with a flat base and convex steeply sloping sides. Part of same system as in trenches 16 and 18.	1.07
1704	deliberate backfill	1703	light grey silty clay, common sub rounded chalk <100mm, very rare sub rounded flint <200mm, well sorted inclusions, compact, distinct horizon	1.07


<b>Trench 18</b>	29.2m x 1.8m		425550.89E 150634.02N	136.34 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1800	Topsoil		dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subangular flint <150mm	0-0.16
1801	Subsoil		mid greyish brown with a red hue clayey silt	0.16-0.45
1802	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.45+
1803	Linear		First World War practice trench. Not excavated	Unexcavated
1804	deliberate backfill	1803	mix of chalk and topsoil derived from upcast of trench excavation	Unexcavated

<b>Trench 19</b>	30.3m x 1.8m		425511.92E 150670.54N	18.02 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
1900	Topsoil		dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subangular flint <100mm	0-0.26
1901	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.26+
1902	Ditch		0.60m+ long by 0.80m wide by 0.17m deep. East-west aligned linear with flat base and concave steeply sloping sides. Truncated by geotechnical pit.	0.17
1903	Secondary fill	1902	mid orange brown sandy silt, moderate randomly dispersed sub angular flint	0.17



<b>Trench 20</b>	28.1m x 1.8m		425465.23E 150693.66N	139.95 maOD
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
2000	Topsoil		dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional subangular flint <150mm	0-0.28
2001	Natural		Natural glaciated chalk, sparse sub rounded and sub angular flint nodules	0.28m+



 Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	20/03/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:25000 and 1:2000 at A4	Illustrator:	IA/ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\118100\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_03_20\118100_Eval.dwg		

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1





Plate 1: North facing representative section of trench 1, scale 1m



Plate 2: North-east facing representative section of trench 2, scale 1m


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	20/03/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\118100\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_03_20\118100_Plates.cdr		



Plate 3: Trench 3 from the north, scales 1m and 2m



Plate 4: South facing section of pit 403, scale 0.5m


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	20/03/2018	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\118100\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_03_20\118100_Plates.cdr	



Plate 5: South facing section of pit 405, scale 0.5m



Plate 6: Trench 6 from the north-east with pit 603 in the foreground and pit 605 in the mid-ground, scales 1m and 2m


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	20/03/2018	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator: ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\118100\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_03_20\118100_Plates.cdr	



Plate 7: South-east facing section of pit 603, scale 0.5m



Plate 8: South-east facing section of military trench 1703, scale 1m



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	20/03/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\118100\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_03_20\118100_Plates.cdr		



Plate 9: South facing section of ditch 502 and tree throw 505, scale 1m



Plate 10: West facing section of ditch 1902, scale 0.5m

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	20/03/2018	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\118100\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2018_03_20\118100_Plates.cdr		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

