

B0641: Larkhill Reinforcement
Water Main
Wiltshire

Archaeological Monitoring and
Recording

REPORT

October 2018





Larkhill Reinforcement Water Main Wiltshire


for

C1 project code: C1/AMR/18/LRW

Wessex Water plc

REPORT

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Date	23/10/18

Approved by	Dr Cheryl Green, Post-excavation Manager
Signed	

Date	24/10/18
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PROJECT DETAILS

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Planning Application ref.	N/A
Local Planning Authority	N/A
Scheduled Monument Consent ref.	N/A
Historic Environment Record ref.	N/A
Collecting Museum	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum (not currently collecting)
Museum accession code	N/A
OASIS reference	contexto1-314301

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Summary

Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks for a new reinforcement water main at Larkhill, Wiltshire, as part of the MOD re-basing project. The project has been commissioned by Wessex Water plc under a Term Agreement contract with C1.

The monitoring and recording was requested by the county Historic Environment Service (HES), Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS). The Site lies close to the designated World Heritage Site of Stonehenge and within the rich prehistoric landscape that surrounds it. A recent geophysical survey by RSK ADAS Ltd in 2017 along the proposed route of the pipeline identified two possible pits and one linear feature, as well as modern services and metallic debris.

The observation of the stripping of the pipeline route located the northern half of a ring ditch measuring c. 21m in diameter. Interpretation of the geophysical survey was hampered by the presence of two previous metallic pipelines which masked any less magnetic archaeological anomalies which might have been present. However, subsequent consultation of recent aerial photographs has revealed that a circular crop mark of the appropriate dimensions is observable, as is a second of similar proportions c. 150m to the south-west. The ditch itself was of substantial proportions, being more than 2m in width. No trace of a mound or bank material was observed in the deposit profile, and it is likely that these have been truncated by recent cultivation. There is some indication of material filling the ditch from both sides which might imply the presence of both an interior mound and external bank. The feature is therefore consistent with the ring ditch which would have originally surrounded a barrow of Bronze Age date, positioned c. 600m to the north of the Durrington Walls enclosure. This barrow was previously unrecognised, but by no means unusual in this rich archaeological landscape and is a useful addition to understanding the local distribution and relationships of these monuments. An analytical phase of work is recommended to process and carry out any appropriate analysis on a small assemblage of land molluscs, charred wood and plant parts retrieved from soil samples taken from the barrow ditch, to inform a short article for publication in the county journal.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks for a new reinforcement water main at Larkhill, Wiltshire (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**) as part of the MOD re-basing project. The project has been commissioned by Wessex Water plc under a Term Agreement contract with C1.
- 1.2 The monitoring and recording was requested by the county Historic Environment Service (HES), Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS). In a reply to an email consultation request from Mr Sergio Perez (Environmental Scientist) on 12 December 2017, Ms Clare King, (Assistant County Archaeologist, WCAS) stated:
- "To confirm, given the lack of significant archaeological features on the geophysical survey, I am happy to agree that no further evaluation is necessary for the proposed route. I would, however, recommend an archaeological watching brief for the work, as there is still a high potential for small, but significant, discrete features such as burials to be present."*
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works comprised four elements: the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which sets out the project strategy; archaeological monitoring and recording; post-excavation and report production (this document); and archive preparation and deposition.
- 1.4 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).

2. The Site

- 2.1 The pipeline route (NGRs: southern end, 415170 144108; northern end, 415226 145060; western end, 414775 144538) covers a linear distance of c. 1.56km and the north to south section runs adjacent to Netheravon Road (A345) on its western side and through agricultural land. This section broadly coincides with stretch of road from the roundabout leading to Countess Road to the south and Clover Lane to the north. Immediately east of the A345 is Durrington village. A western arm of the proposed pipeline extends towards the new Larkhill SFA Development (**Figure 1**).
- 2.2 The route of the pipeline is situated on land that is c. 90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south, gradually falling to c. 85m aOD in the north. The recorded solid geology for the Site is Seaford Chalk Formation chalk (BGS 2018) with drift (superficial) geology limited to head deposits (clay, silt and gravel) recorded in the nearby valley (*ibid.*). The soils are characterised as freely draining lime-rich loams (CSAIS 2018).
- 2.3 The Site lies close to the designated World Heritage Site of Stonehenge and within the rich prehistoric landscape that surrounds it. A recent geophysical survey by RSK ADAS Ltd in 2017 along the proposed route of the pipeline identified two possible pits and one linear feature, as well as modern services and metallic debris (Monks & McNicoll-Norbury, 2017). The construction of a previous reinforcement water main by Wessex Water around the northern edge of the Larkhill SFA Development and terminating at the western end of this current phase of work was archaeologically monitored in 2017 by C1 (Randall, 2017). This was also preceded by a geophysical survey. No archaeological evidence was encountered during those groundworks.

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

- 3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological monitoring were to:
- identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during groundworks;
 - determine the character of the archaeological remains, where present;
 - recover environmental information, which may provide further information relating to the local historic environment of the area;

- provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate

3.2 The research objectives were to:

- determine whether the geophysical anomalies identified in the recent survey are archaeological in origin and characterise any such features
- identify and characterise any undetected/previously unrecorded archaeological remains/deposits.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (December 2014) and in accordance with the *Standards for Archaeological Assessment and Field Evaluation in Wiltshire* (CAS 1995). C1 adhered to the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (1985, rev. 2000, 2014), and *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (CIfA, 2014, rev. 2015) at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.
- 4.2 Prior to the commencement of Site works, the excavation methodology was agreed between those responsible for carrying out the groundworks and C1 to ensure that all parties were aware of the monitoring requirements.
- 4.3 C1 gave notification of the commencement of the works to the HES, and arrangements were made for a representative to visit the Site and monitor archaeological fieldwork. The monitoring visit was made by Mr Martin Brown (Assistant County Archaeologist, WCAS) on 9 May 2018 following the exposure of a large curvilinear cut feature within the pipeline easement. During this meeting, an excavation methodology was agreed and Wessex Water subsequently made fully aware of the discovery. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.
- 4.4 The initial groundworks comprised the machine excavation of topsoil in the location of a temporary compound and along the length of the pipeline. The pipeline easement was 15m wide across the fields. An archaeologist was on Site to monitor this operation with the aim of identifying and recording any archaeological features/deposits/finds present. All groundworks were carried out with a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Core details of the deposit sequence across the Site were recorded on C1 *pro-forma* profile forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. The frequency with which profiles were recorded was based entirely on variation of the deposit sequence. Spoil was examined for the retrieval of artefacts.
- 4.5 Suspected archaeological features/deposits were first assessed to determine the level of investigation needed to characterise them satisfactorily. This required sampling through manual excavation. The entirety of the large curvilinear cut feature was first hand-cleaned to establish an accurate plan and identify any archaeological features within it or immediately adjacent to it.
- 4.6 Archaeological features/deposits were recorded using standard C1 *pro-forma* feature intervention recording forms and/or context forms in digital format using iPad mini tablets. Stratigraphic relationships were recorded using a "Harris-Winchester matrix" diagram. Soil colours were logged using a Munsell soil colour chart. Features were drawn on dimensionally stable media at suitable scales. This is usually 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. All archaeological remains were levelled to Ordnance Datum, with a TopCon GRS1 RTK GPS unit, using an Ordnance Survey bench mark. A photographic record of the monitoring and recording was carried out and involved the sole use of digital images. This included photographs illustrating in both detail, and general context, the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record also included working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 4.7 Features/deposits were excavated with the aim of producing at least one representative cross-section. The planned route of the pipe trench was re-positioned slightly off-centre towards the northern side of the curvilinear feature to avoid the interior of the circuit as much as possible. Two interventions were excavated

across the line of where the pipe trench would cross the curvilinear feature. Bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of the ditch during excavation of both interventions.

- 4.8 The area of the feature that would not be disturbed by the groundworks was left *in situ*. This was the great majority of the feature. Once excavation of the feature had been carried out, the unexcavated portion of the feature was protected from further compression by plant through the use of protective soil layers and bog mats.

5. Results

- 5.1 The deposit sequence, as observed in three profiles (**Figure 1**) during the compound and pipeline strip, was uniform. The topsoil was a brownish yellow (10 YR6/6) friable chalky silt with frequent angular flint fragments (<0.10m), 0.20m deep (contexts (5-100), (5-200), and (5-300)). This overlay a subsoil of light grey (10 YR 7/1) friable chalky silt with frequent angular flint fragments (<0.10m), 0.10-0.20m deep (contexts (5-101), (5-201), and (5-301)). The natural deposits comprised white (10 YR 8/1) compacted chalk with frequent angular flint fragments (<0.15m) (contexts (5-102), (5-202) and (5-302)).
- 5.2 In the area of Profile 1, a curvilinear feature was observed, forming the arc of a circular feature, measuring c. 21m in diameter, the northern half of which was encompassed within the width of the topsoil strip (**Figure 2; Plate 1**). This feature was examined in two interventions, the locations of which were selected where the pipeline itself would intersect with the ditch. In both locations ([5-103], [5-106]) the ditch had moderately straight sides and a sloping base, measured 2.25m and 2.05m wide and 0.70m and 0.62m deep respectively. The primary fill (5-104) of cut [5-103] was a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) friable chalky silt with frequent angular chalk fragments (<0.07m) and flint fragments (<0.10m), 0.30m deep (**Plate 2**). The primary fill (5-107) of cut [5-106] was a light grey (10 YR 7/2) friable chalky silt with frequent angular chalk fragments (<0.07m) and frequent angular flint fragments (<0.10m), 0.36m deep (**Plate 3**). In both cases larger stones appear to have accumulated in the base of the ditch, consistent with having rolled in and settled. The distribution of smaller stones in the lower fill of intervention [5-103] indicate that the fill was entering the ditch from both sides. In intervention [5-106], the lower fill had a slight preponderance to having been filled from the south-west side, that is from the interior of the ditch circuit. The upper fill (5-105) in cut [5-103] was a brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) soft chalky silt with frequent angular chalk fragments (<0.07m) and frequent angular flint fragments (<0.10m), 0.45m deep. The upper fill (5-108) in cut [5-106] was a brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) friable silty clay, 0.30m deep. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed. No human remains were present.

6. The finds

- 6.1 Two fragments of abraded post-medieval pottery were recovered from the base of the subsoil (5-101) overlying the centre of the barrow. These evidently related to the post-medieval cultivation of the area and were noted and discarded.
- 6.2 Four bulk soil samples were recovered, one each from the upper and lower fills of each of the two interventions into the ring ditch. These samples were of c. 40 litres each, totalling c. 160 litres. These samples were subject to macroscopic visual assessment, and the results are presented in **Table 1**. The uncharred remains largely comprised roots, but there was also a substantial representation of molluscs. Charred wood and plant parts were present in limited quantities, but included weed/grain seeds.

Sample No.	Feature No.	Context No.	Date	Type	Charred wood – lumps and flecks	Charred weed and grain seeds	Uncharred remains	Molluscs etc.	Other
1	F1	(5-105)	BA	Ring ditch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Poss insect
2	F1	(5-104)	BA	Ring ditch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Poss insect
3	F1	(5-108)	BA	Ring ditch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Poss insect
4	F1	(5-107)	BA	Ring ditch	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Table 1. Environmental samples

7. Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 The observation of the stripping of the pipeline route located a curvilinear ditch which appears to have comprised the northern half of a ring ditch measuring c. 21m in diameter. Comparison with the original magnetic survey (Monks and McNicoll-Norbury 2017) shows a very slight variation in the broad location of the ring ditch which could be interpreted as indicative of a weakly magnetic archaeological feature. However, it was equally likely to represent variation in the local magnetic field due to the halo effect of a dipolar

magnetic response originating from two existing metal pipelines on the same alignment as the replacement main running parallel though the area of the ring ditch. The existence of these two strongly magnetic features across this area has effectively masked recognition of weaker archaeological responses. Nevertheless, subsequent consultation of a modern aerial photograph showed a clear circular feature in this location and of the appropriate dimensions of the ring ditch. It should be also noted that there is another apparent ring ditch of similar proportions appearing as a crop mark in the adjacent field, located c. 150m to the south-west of the example seen in the pipe trench.

- 7.2 The ditch itself was of substantial proportions, being more than 2m in width. No trace of a mound or bank material was observed in the deposit profile, and the lack of any other features or deposits in the surrounding natural chalk would indicate that any deposits originally present were likely to have been truncated by recent cultivation. The two fragments of pottery noted from the base of the ploughzone over the ring ditch were post-medieval in date. There is some indication of material filling the ditch from both sides in one of the interventions which might imply the original presence of both an interior mound and external bank. The feature is therefore, notwithstanding the lack of dateable finds, consistent with the ring ditch which would have originally surrounded a barrow of Bronze Age date, positioned c. 600m to the north of the Durrington Walls enclosure. A brief visual assessment of material recovered from the barrow ditch has however confirmed that charred wood and plant parts have been preserved, along with an assemblage of land molluscs. These could supply information about the immediate environment in which the barrow was situated.
- 7.3 This barrow was previously unrecognised, but by no means unusual in this rich archaeological landscape, as is evidenced by the probable additional example seen in aerial photographs immediately to the south-west. It is therefore a useful addition to understanding the local distribution and relationships of these monuments, and a limited further analytical phase of work is recommended to examine the charred wood, plant parts and the land molluscs recovered from the barrow ditch. The discovery merits a short article (2-3 pages) for publication in the county journal. This could comprise a short description of this previously unknown monument, with a location figure, description and discussion of the environmental material recovered, and a brief comment on the landscape location of the barrow, and its relationship with neighbouring monuments, and in particular the Durrington Walls enclosure.

8. Archive

- 8.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 141). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive including site records and images; and the artefact/ecofact assemblage.

Paper/digital archive

- 8.2 Where archaeological features/deposits are recorded, the archive generated from this usually comprises site records, drawings and photographs either in paper format or born-digital data. Within three months of the conclusion of a project this is normally transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository such as the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) as scanned paper records or native born-digital data. The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on their website.

- 8.3 As limited archaeological evidence was encountered, all relevant data has been incorporated into the assessment report and the paper/digital archive will be stored on the C1 cloud storage server or discarded.

Physical archive

- 8.4 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996). However, it is usual practice for the landowner to transfer ownership of this assemblage to a receiving institution (usually a museum) once it has been fully assessed and/or analysed. Receiving institutions store the assemblage and make it publicly accessible.
- 8.5 The two fragments of post-medieval pottery were unstratified and not related to the archaeological feature, had no further research value and have been discarded. There is therefore no physical archive in this case.

Dissemination: report

- 8.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:
- client and/or agent
 - the HES so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
 - the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

Dissemination: publication

- 8.7 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next county archaeological journal or equivalent periodical. As the findings of this project indicated a more significant archaeological features, these merit wider publication in line with NPPF (para. 141). It is recommended that this take the form of a short article in the county journal. The requirement for such a publication, including any further analysis that may be necessary, will first be confirmed with the HES. Once a publication strategy has been agreed, a separate Publication Project Design will be compiled for approval by the HES.

9. Bibliography

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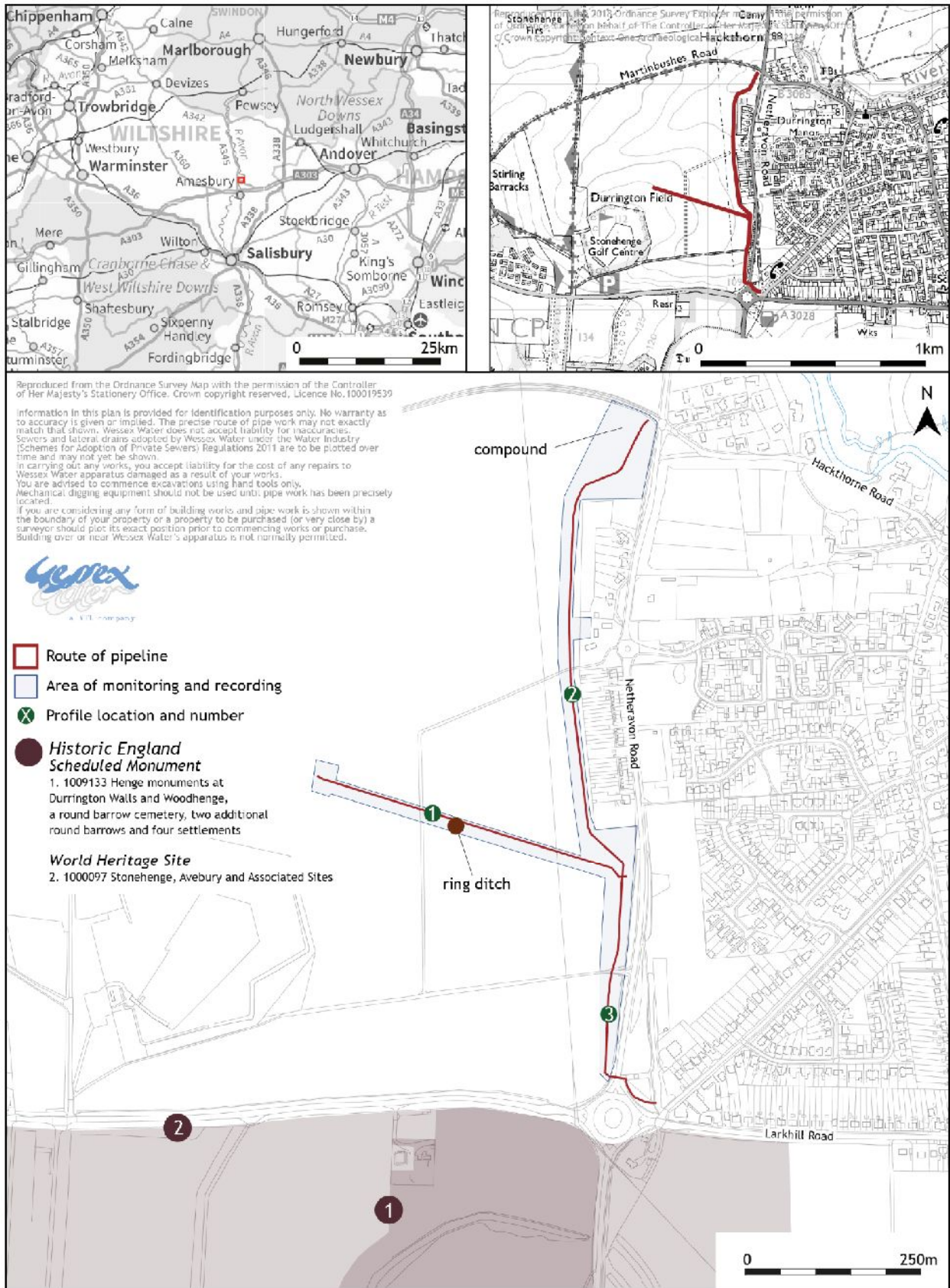


Figure 1. Site setting, route of pipeline and area of archaeological monitoring and recording

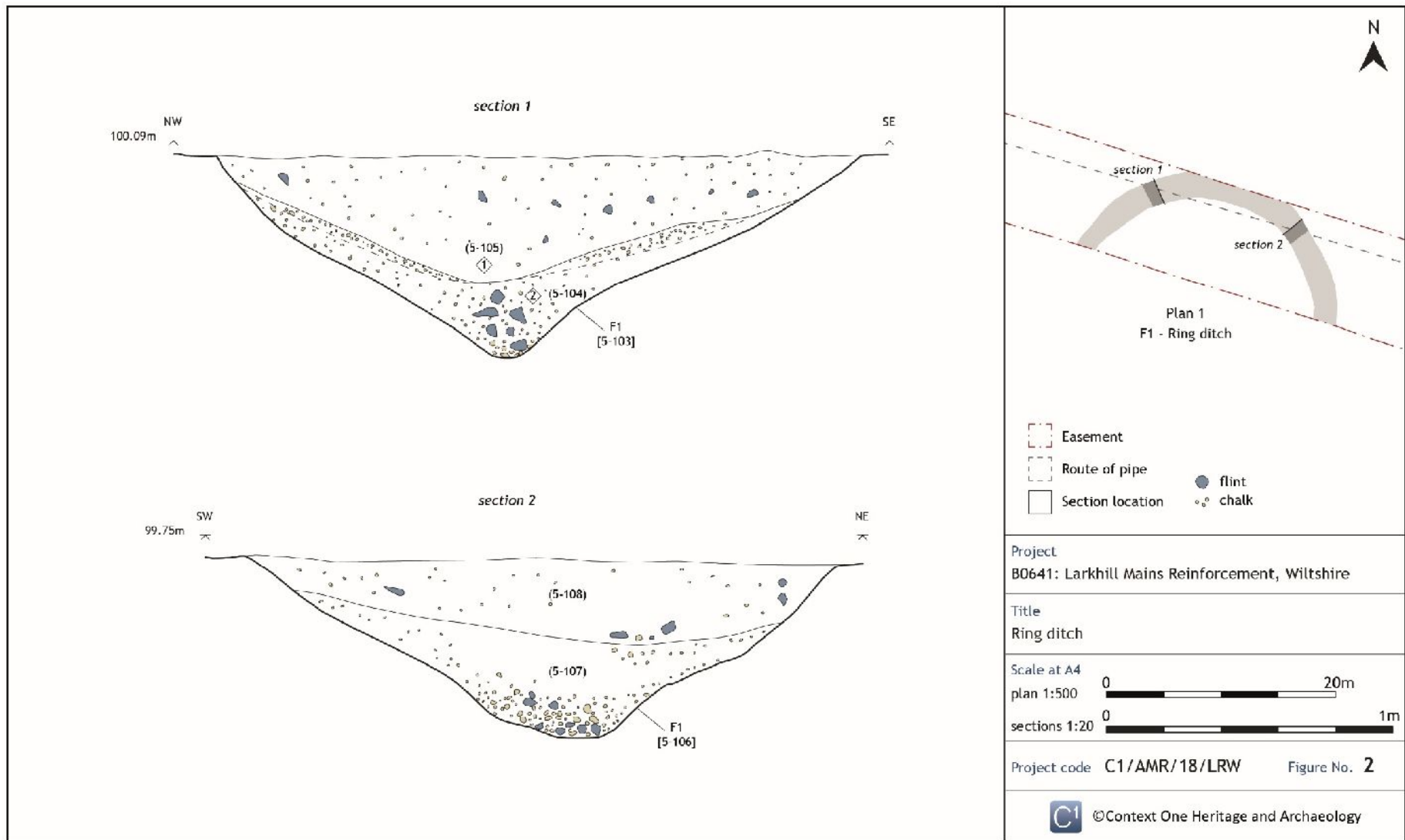


Figure 2. Plan & section drawings of ring ditch



Plate 1. Ring ditch (facing NW)



Plate 2. Cut [5-103] of ring ditch (2m scale; facing NE).



Plate 3. Cut [5-106] of ring ditch (2m scale; facing NW)

Appendix 1: Context summary

CONTEXT NO.	PERIOD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	EARLIER THAN	CONTEMP. WITH	LATER THAN	LENGTH	WIDTH/DIAMETER	THICKNESS/DEPTH (m)
Profile 1									
(5-100)	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Brownish yellow (10 YR6/6) friable chalky silt with frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m	NA		5-101		1m	0.20m
(5-101)	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. Light grey (10 YR 7/1) friable chalky silt with frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m	5-100		5-102		1m	0.10m
(5-102)	Geological	Layer	Natural. White (10 YR 8/1) compacted chalk with frequent angular flint fragments <0.15m	5-101		NA		1m	>0.05m
[5-103]	Bronze Age	Cut	Cut of barrow ditch. Curvilinear cut with moderate straight sides and sloping base	5-104	5-106	5-102	1m	2.25m	0.70m
(5-104)	Bronze Age	Fill	Fill of barrow ditch. Yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) friable chalky silt with frequent angular chalk fragments <0.07m and frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m	5-105	5-107	5-103	1m	1.75m	0.30m
(5-105)	Bronze Age	Fill	Fill of barrow ditch. Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) soft chalky silt with frequent angular chalk fragments <0.07m and frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m	5-101	5-108	5-104	1m	2.25m	0.45m
[5-106]	Bronze Age	Cut	Cut of barrow ditch. Curvilinear cut with moderate straight sides and sloping base	5-107	5-103	5-102	1m	2.05m	0.62m
(5-107)	Bronze Age	Fill	Fill of barrow ditch. Light grey (10 YR 7/2) friable chalky silt with frequent angular chalk fragments <0.07m and frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m	5-108	5-104	5-106	1m	1.70m	0.36m
(5-108)	Bronze Age	Fill	Fill of barrow ditch. Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6) friable silty clay	5-101	5-105	5-107	1m	2.05m	0.30m
Profile 2									
(5-200)	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Brownish yellow (10 YR6/6) friable chalky silt with frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m	NA		5-201		1m	0.20m
(5-201)	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. Light grey (10 YR 7/1) friable chalky silt with frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m	5-200		5-202		1m	0.20m
(5-202)	Geological	Layer	Natural. White (10 YR 8/1) compacted chalk with frequent angular flint fragments <0.15m	5-201		NA		1m	>0.05m
Profile 3									
(5-300)	Modern	Layer	Topsoil. Brownish yellow (10 YR6/6) friable chalky silt with frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m	NA		5-301		1m	0.20m
(5-301)	Modern	Layer	Subsoil. Light grey (10 YR 7/1) friable chalky silt with frequent angular flint fragments <0.10m	5-300		5-302		1m	0.20m
(5-302)	Geological	Layer	Natural. White (10 YR 8/1) compacted chalk with frequent angular flint fragments <0.15m	5-301		NA		1m	>0.05m

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