



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT  
OF  
UPPER MARSH FARM, BROKENBOROUGH,  
MALMESBURY, WILTSHIRE**

*On behalf of*

*DLA LTD*

**APRIL 2011**

<b>REPORT FOR</b>	DLA Ltd Mead Cottage Axford Marlborough Wiltshire SN8 2EX
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<b>SITE VISIT</b>	25 <sup>th</sup> March 2011
<b>REPORT ISSUED</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2011
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<b>JMHS Project No:</b>	2386

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## **SUMMARY**

*This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by DLA Ltd on behalf of Upper Marsh Farm as part of the consideration of a proposal for a Solar PV Farm at Upper Marsh Farm, Brokenborough, Malmesbury, Wiltshire.*

*The records would suggest that there is a relatively low potential for buried archaeological remains within the development area, however this is entirely due to lack of research and fieldwork conducted in the area.*

*The use of a Ground Screw Foundation System would have minimal impact on any below ground archaeological remains as long as the frames were not constantly moved.*

*Visual impact of these frames on heritage assets in the area is considered negligible.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Origins of the Report**

This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by DLA Ltd on behalf of Upper Marsh Farm as part of the consideration of a proposal for a Solar PV Farm at Upper Marsh Farm, Brokenborough, Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

### **1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies**

This report has been prepared in accordance with Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (2010); and with the policies relevant to archaeology in the *Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016* (April 2006). In format and contents this report conforms to the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IfA revised 2008).

#### **1.2.1 Government Planning Policy Guidance**

Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5 2010) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

HE4.1 Local planning authorities should consider whether the exercise of permitted development rights would undermine the aims for the historic environment. If it would, local planning authorities should consider the use of an article 4 direction to ensure any development is given due consideration

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

HE6.2 This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required) as part of the explanation of the design concept. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

#### **1.2.2 The Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan**

The Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan (2006) highlights two key policies that will affect this development:

HE2 – FEATURES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST AND THEIR SETTINGS SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM INAPPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT. WHERE NATIONALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORIC REMAINS,

WHETHER SCHEDULED SITES OR NOT, ARE AFFECTED BY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT THERE SHOULD BE A PRESUMPTION IN FAVOUR OF THEIR PHYSICAL PRESERVATION "IN SITU".

HE6 – PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT SHOULD NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE LANDSCAPE SETTING OF THE FOLLOWING HISTORIC TOWNS: BRADFORD ON AVON, DEVIZES, HIGHWORTH, MALMESBURY, MARLBOROUGH, SALISBURY, WARMINSTER, WILTON AND WOOTTON BASSETT.

### 1.2.3 The North Wiltshire Local Plan

The North Wiltshire Local Plan (2006) highlights two key policies that will affect this development:

HE6 – Development in defined areas of special archaeological significance, or in other locally

important archaeological sites, will only be permitted where:

- i) Any archaeological remains would be unaffected by the proposals; or
- ii) Satisfactory measures are taken to ensure the physical preservation of any archaeological remains in situ; or
- iii) In cases where the significance of any archaeological remains is outweighed by the need for and benefits of the development, satisfactory measures are taken to excavate and record the site and its remains.

HE8 – Where any nationally or locally important archaeological site or historic building is likely to be affected, applicants will be requested to submit an archaeological evaluation before planning permission is granted. Where necessary, adequate archaeological investigation and recording will be required before, and / or during, building or other operations, in order to safeguard important evidence which might otherwise be destroyed without record.

## 1.3 Aims and Objectives

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in PPS 5 by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historic data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process. The report will provide the evidence necessary for informed and reasonable planning decisions concerning the need for further archaeological work. The information will allow for the development of an appropriate strategy to mitigate the effects of development on the archaeology, if this is warranted.

In accordance with PPS 5, the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IfA revised 2008). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The IfA *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform

appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with PPS 5, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

## **1.4 Methodology**

The format of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologist *Standard Guidance* paper (IfA, revised 2008).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were the Historic Environment Records for Herefordshire and the Herefordshire Records Office. The first holds details of known archaeological sites. The Records Office contained copies of relevant early editions of Ordnance Survey maps, other cartographic sources and documentary sources. Archaeological sites in Herefordshire within 600 m of the proposal site have been noted. Aerial photographs of the area held at the National Monuments Record in Swindon were also consulted.

The extent to which archaeological remains are likely to survive on the site will depend on the previous land use. The destructive effect of the previous and existing buildings/infrastructure/activity on the site has therefore been assessed from a study of available map information and other documentary sources.

In order that the appropriate archaeological response/s can be identified, consideration has been given to the need for further assessment and evaluation by fieldwork, in order to identify and locate surviving archaeological deposits on the site.

## **2 THE SITE (Figure 1)**

The location of the proposed development site is at Upper Marsh Farm. The farm is centred at grid reference ST 9235 9170 located in a relatively flat area of land approximately 115m to 120m AOD.



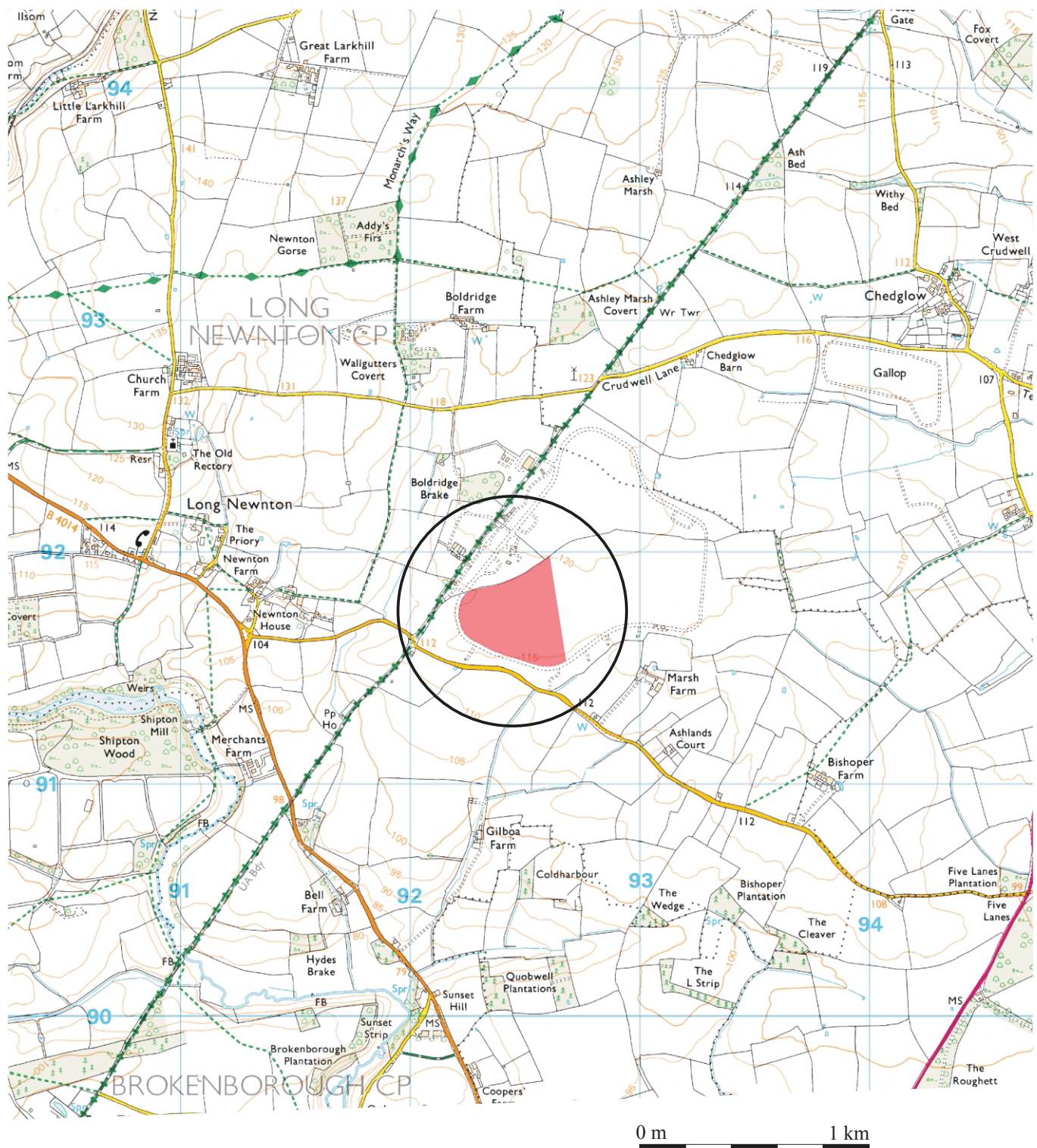


Figure 1. Site Location showing HER/SMR search radius

The geology of the site has been identified from British Geological Survey Map (sheet 51N 04W) as on the border of Oxford Clay and Limestone in Forest Marble

### **3 PROPOSED SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT**

It is proposed to use this site to accommodate six banks solar panels. Individual panels are supported on a fixed metal frame work at an angle of 30 degrees to the horizontal the maximum height of the panels above ground level is 2m.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **4.1 Historical Background** (*By Stephen Yeates*)

The site, Upper Marsh Farm, lies close to the line of the Fosse Way, which forms the boundary for the manor and parish of Brokenborough in Wiltshire and Long Newton in Gloucestershire. The Fosse Way is the oldest recognised monument in the 500m-radius search area, which was constructed in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (WiHER ST 99SW300: GSMR 6491) and ran from Lincoln to Exeter.

The abbey at Malmesbury held a large number of churches in the area of the Upper Avon valley (Yeates 2006, iii.1026-9): Bremilham, Brinkworth, Brokenborough, Burnevale, Burton Hill, Charlton, Cleverton, Corston, Dauntsey, Foxley, Garsdon, Lea, Rodbourne, Smithcote, Whitchurch, besides Saints Andrew's, Helen's, John's Laurence's, Michael's, Peter's all in Malmesbury and Saint's John the Baptist, Saint Mary's and a Saxon chapel all at Westport. The original form of this estate is confused by the number of the chapels, what can be recognised is that Brokenborough formed part of an extensive estate that in the early medieval period became focused on the abbey of Malmesbury.

Due to the texts surviving at Malmesbury Abbey the first occurrence of the name *brokene bergge* is in 956, and refers to the broken hill or barrow (Gover, Mawer, et al. 1939, 53-4). The village had an alternative Brittonic name *Kairdurberg*, of which *caer* and *\*duro* are both generally interpreted as strongholds or forts. The village lies someway to the south of the proposal site. The latter name is probably derived from one of 3 extensive possible Iron Age sites that show up on aerial photographs to the south east of the line of the Fosse Way Roman road. The most northerly of these is near Fosse Tilery Farm (ST 9084 8928; WiHER ST98NW649), to the south is a further site at Fosse Farm (ST 905 890; WiHER ST98NW610) and further to the south is The Toot at Twatley Farm (ST 9021 8830; WiHER ST98NW602).

The church at Brokenborough was built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (VCH 1991, 34), while the tithes of this parish are recorded as belonging to Malmesbury Abbey in 1249 (Brewer 1879, 411-2). The *Nonarium Inquisitiones* of 1341 recorded that the chapel of Brokenborough was annexed to the church of Saint Mary at Westport (Vanderzee and Second 1807, 167). The register of church living, 1645-50, records that the chapel was annexed to the church of Westport and that it was located in the parish of Charlton (Jones 1881, 211). The chapel of Brokenborough remained annexed to the

church at Westport until 1879, when it was transferred to be a chapel of Charlton (VCH 1991, 34). This data indicates that the present parishes of Brokenborough, Malmesbury and Charlton almost certainly formed part of the earliest estate, as probably did the villages of Corston, Rodbourne, and Foxley whose tithes were related back to the abbey of Malmesbury directly.

### **Domesday Manors**

The manor of Brokenborough accounted for 50 hides in 1086 and was held by Malmesbury Abbey (Thorn and Thorn 1979, 8.6, 8). The village contained 66 villagers, 24 cottagers, 18 slaves, 2 men at arms, 9 mills and woodland. Robert, William and an un-named Englishwomen hold some 6 ½ hides that could not be separated from the church of Malmesbury. The abbey of Malmesbury also held the neighbouring manor of Long Newton, but the centre of this vill is located outside the 500m-radius study area.

### **20<sup>th</sup> century**

The site flagged up on the HER of both Wiltshire and Gloucestershire was the site of Long Newton Airfield (WiHER ST99SW525, GSMR 21458: ST 9273 9267). The proposal site is located on this airfield. The site was established initially in World War I (1814-18) as a training School. There were alterations of status *c.* 1940 and the airfield proper was established in 1942. A perimeter track was laid connecting two Summerfeld Tracks parallel to the Fosse Way, while 4 blister hangers were initially constructed between the runways and the Roman road. Further blister hangers were constructed as a later phase. The winter weather of 1943-44 and 1944-45 was particularly bad making the airfield unusable, thus the site was abandoned as a fully-fledged airfield in May 1945 and was used for maintenance only.

## **4.2 Cartographic Evidence**

The earliest map consulted was Andrew's and Dury's map of Wiltshire of 1773, however this showed little detail of the area.

A survey conducted in 1785 of land belonging to the Earl of Suffolk in the Manors of Brokenborough and Brinkworth show much of the site divided into arable and pasture fields and being farmed by Thomas Pitt (Fig. 2). The layout of the fields is unchanged on the Tithe Map of 1840 (Fig. 3). The apportionment lists the names of the fields, unfortunately these give little indication to earlier land use, either being named for their size (e.g. 53 The Nine Acres or 58 The 10 Acres) or associated with a family name (e.g. 51 Robins's, 50 Riches', 47 Balder's, 49 Uncles Ground or 54 Wilkin's).

To the east of the site one field is marked as 45 the Great Marsh another 43 is called 43 Pool's Mead. Both may indicate the surrounding fields were not well drained indeed many are recorded as being pasture and the area may have been considered marginal land for long periods and seen very little arable ploughing.



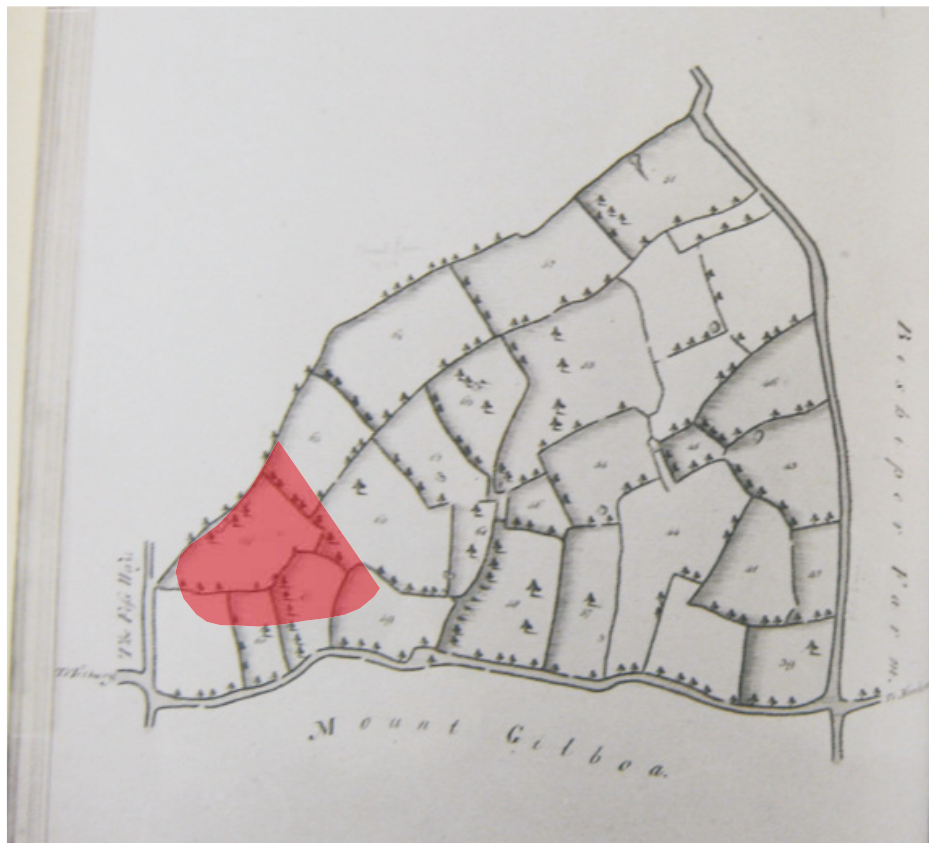


Figure 2. Detail from the Survey of Brokenborough 1785



Figure 3. Detail from the Tithe Map 1840



Figure 4. Detail from the OS Map of 1882

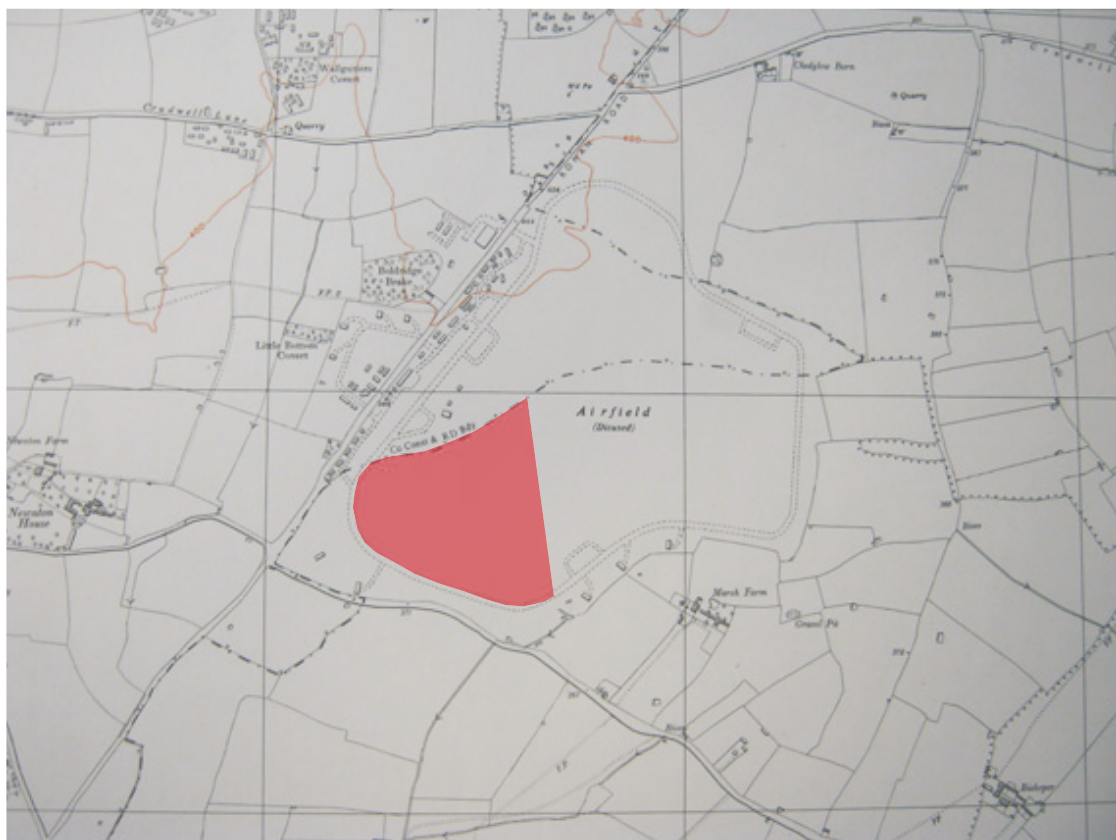


Figure 5. Detail from the OS Map of 1960

By the publication of the 1:2,500 OS map of 1882 (Fig. 4) five fields to the west of the development area had been amalgamated into one large field, these were fields marked as 46, 50, 51, 52 and 54 on the 1840 Tithe Map (Fig.3).

Long Newton airfield is recorded in the Gloucestershire SMR as being established during World War 1 as a training school. However the 1:10,560 OS map of 1924 does not depict an airfield or associated buildings in the area. The field boundaries appear unchanged since the 1:10,560 OS maps of 1899 and 1903. This situation is echoed on the 1:2,500 OS maps of 1882, 1900 and 1921. It is possible that the airfield was not depicted for security reasons. Although at this time airfields did not have laid out runways simply utilising a suitable flat area and the associated support buildings may have been temporary structures or even tents.

The next map available to consult was the 1:10,560 OS map of 1960 that clearly shows the airfield and marks it as disused (Fig. 5). It is similarly depicted on the 1:2,500 OS map of 1979 and the 1:10,000 OS map of 1982 although no longer marked as an airfield and several of the associated buildings appear to have been demolished.

### **4.3 Known Archaeological Sites**

A study of all known archaeological sites in the Gloucestershire SMR and Wiltshire HER within 500m has been carried out; these have been listed by chronological period (See Appendix A for the NMR records).

#### **Prehistoric**

No sites of this period are recorded within the study area.

#### **Roman**

1. The Fosseway Roman road (ST92739267) The Fosse Way (Exeter - Lincoln) was probably military in origin, and is followed for most of its course by modern roads (Wiltshire HER No. ST99SW300, Gloucestershire SMR No. 6491)

#### **Medieval**

No sites of this period are recorded within the study area.

#### **Post Medieval**

No sites of this period are recorded within the study area.

#### **Early Modern**

2. Long Newton aerodrome (ST92759200) Long Newton was created as a WWI Flying Training School (Green 1999) before being selected in July 1940 as the Q (dummy airfield) site for Kemble. (Wiltshire HER No. ST99SW525, Gloucestershire SMR No.21458)





#### **4.4 Aerial Photographic Evidence**

The 1946 (RAF/106/UK/1721 4157 & 4158) and 1947 (RAF/CPE/UK/1961 4146 & 4147) aerial photographs show the airfield to have grass runways with what appear to be markers running down both the long sides of each runway. Marks associated with vehicles and aircraft ground movement are also clearly visible, but are so numerous they could easily mask any parch-mark features.

Photographs (OS/75113 6 & 7) show an old field-boundary in the eastern part of the development area, this boundary is present on the 1785 survey. Another photograph (ST9291/3 NMR 24831/18) shows a different field boundary cross the area, this was also present on the 1785 survey.

All other photographs consulted show no archaeological features in the area.

### **5 DISCUSSION**

The name *brokenne bergge* occurring in 956, and referring possibly to a barrow (Gover, Mawer, et al. 1939, 53-4) indicates the potential for prehistoric activity in the wider area of Brokenborough.

The line of the Fosseway passes close to the western boundary of the site. There is the possibility of potential roadside activity of a contemporary date. This would most likely take the form of an isolated farmstead with associated field systems, but could include roadside burials or shrines even large settlements.

During the medieval period the main settlement in the area was to the south and this would appear to be the case into the post-medieval period as well. The noted references to marsh and meadows from the cartographic study have suggested that this was marginal land and may have not been subject to arable ploughing until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The personal names for many of the fields may equally indicate a lack of antiquity to their formation.

### **6 CONCLUSION**

It is the opinion of John Moore Heritage Services that while the records would suggest that there is a relatively low potential for buried archaeological remains within the development area this is entirely due to lack of research and fieldwork conducted in the area.

The legs of the frames for the solar panels are to employ a Ground Screw Foundation System to hold them in place, that does not require foundations to be excavated for erection. Similar systems have been demonstrated to have minimal impact on any below ground archaeological remains as long as the frames were not constantly moved (JMHS 2010).

Visual impact of these frames on heritage assets is considered negligible. The



boundary of the site has a thick hedge, where the boundary is adjacent to a road or track the neighbouring field also has a thick hedge, this is notable to the south and west of the site. The relatively flat landscape also reduces lines of sight.

## **7 FURTHER WORK**

No further work is considered necessary or recommended.

## **8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **8.1 Books and Documents**

Brewer, J S 1879 *Registrum Malmesburienses: The Register of Malmesbury Abbey – part 1*, London: Longman

Department for Communities and Local Government 2010 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS 5)

Gover, J E B, Mawer, A, and Stenton, F M 1939 *The place-names of Wiltshire*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Green, Major 1999 *War Walks – Stop Line Green*, Cheltenham: Reardon & Son

Institute for Archaeologists 1994 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk based assessment* (revised 2008).

JMHS 2010 *Baseline Study for an Environmental Impact Assessment (Cultural Heritage) of the Proposed Use of Polytunnels at Pennoxstone Court, Kings Caple, Herefordshire*.

Jones, W H 1881 *Register of Church Livings in Wiltshire, in the time of the Commonwealth (AD 1645-50)*, *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* 19, 182-214

Priddle, R. 2004 *Wings Over Wiltshire, An Aeronautical History of Wiltshire*

Thorn, C and Thorn, F 1979 *Domesday Book: Wiltshire*, Chichester: Phillimore

Vanderzee, G and Second, A 1807 *Nonarum Inquisitiones in curia scaccarii, Temp. Regis Edwardi III*, London: Record

VCH 1991 *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Wiltshire – volume XIV*, London: Oxford University Press

Yeates, S J 2006 *Religion, community and territory: defining religion in the Severn Valley and adjacent hills from the Iron Age to the Early Medieval Period – 3 volumes*, Oxford: British Archaeological Report British Series 411

## 8.2 Historic Maps

Andrew's and Dury's map of Wiltshire of 1773

Beidermann's Survey of Manors in Brokenborough and Brinkworth 1785

1:2,500 OS Map 1882

1:10,560 OS Map 1889

1:2,500 OS Map 1900

1:10,560 OS Map 1903

1:2,500 OS Map 1921

1:10,560 OS Map 1924

1:2,500 OS Map 1979

1:10,560 OS Map 1960

1:10,000 OS Map 1982

## 8.3 Aerial Photographs

The follow photographs held in The National Monuments Record were consulted:

### Vertical Photographs

RAF/106G/UK/1721 4157 (1946)

OS/74251 165 (1974)

RAF/106G/UK/1721 4158 (1946)

OS/74251 166 (1974)

RAF/CPE/UK/1961 4146 (1947)

OS/75113 6 (1975)

RAF/CPE/UK/1961 4147 (1947)

OS/75113 7 (1975)

FSL/71220 220069 (1971)

OS/92191A 52 (1992)

FSL/71220 220070 (1971)

### Oblique Photographs

ST 9291/1 NMR15348/23 (1995)

ST9291/2 TCD 3990/25 (1986)

ST9291/3 NMR 24831/18 (2006)

## **APPENDIX A: NMR MOMUMENT REPORTS**

# NMR MONUMENT REPORT

## FOSS WAY

**Unique Identifier:** 1164946

**NMR Number:** LINEAR 537

### Location

Cirencester (Civil Parish)  
Cotswold (District)  
Gloucestershire

**OSGB Grid Reference** ST 7508 6503 to  
ST 9000 9000 (linear)

### Summary

Roman road running from Bath to Cirencester, extending for 29.5 miles, visible as an agger in places 33 feet wide and 4 feet high. Four sections of the road surface have been recorded from aerial photographs as cropmarks as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme (1517244, 1417248, 1517252 and 1517256).

### Status

#### Other Identifiers

Roman Road Number - RR 5c

### Notes

ST75086503 to SP02050192. Foss Way from Bath to Cirencester. (see linear archive for details).

Four sections of the road surface have been recorded from aerial photographs as cropmarks as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme (1517244, 1417248, 1517252 and 1517256) (2).

### Sources

- 1 Ordnance Survey Linear File
- 2 RCHME/EH Aerial Photographers Comment  
Russell Priest/27-APR-2010/Cotswold Hills NMP

### Related Events and Archives

Any event and or archive records linked to this monument are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier and NMR Number of this monument record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

### Related Event Records

**1460290** Gloucestershire County Council: The Air Photograph Interpretation 01 Oct 2007 - 01 Oct 2010  
Cotswold Hills (South Cotswolds)  
NMP

### Related Archive

There are no related archives for this monument.

# NMR MONUMENT REPORT

## LONG NEWNTON AERODROME

Unique Identifier: 1402109

NMR Number: ST 99 SW 38

### Location

Long Newnton (Civil Parish)  
Cotswold (District)  
Gloucestershire

**OSGB Grid Reference** ST 927 919 (area)

There are additional addresses for this monument which have not been printed in this report.

### Summary

The former First World War and Second World War military airfield, known as RAF Long Newnton. The majority of the Second World War buildings and structures have subsequently been removed or demolished, most by 1975. The site is private and its main use is for agricultural purposes.

### Status

#### Other Identifiers

SMR Number (Wiltshire) - 525

### Notes

Long Newnton Airfield, Wiltshire, ST 929 920, opened 1940 (sic-see source 2 below). The airfield was affiliated as to Babdown Farm and South Cerney. (1)

Long Newnton Aerodrome, ST 923 920. A former military airfield used in both World Wars. It began as an air gunnery range and military training site for the Royal Australian Flying Corps in 1918. In World War Two the site was used from 1939 onwards, including initially for ammunition storage by 11 Maintenance Unit and as a relief landing ground for units from South Cerney, but was redeveloped in 1942 with Sommerfeld track, a type of metal mesh matting, being laid as runways. It was intended to act as a satellite. The redeveloped site straddled the Fosse Way and lay in both Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, with the flying field in the latter county and the aircraft hangars (Type T1 and Blister variants) and other buildings distributed between the two, mainly parallel with the Fosse Way. Some Blister aircraft hangars were also on the south side of the flying field. The airfield was then used by Number 15 Pilots Advanced Flying Unit. In the summer of 1945 Number 11 Maintenance Unit returned to the site and remained until the airfield closed in 1950. In 2003 the perimeter track, control tower, an aircraft hangar (type T1), the operations block, decontamination building and a number of huts were reportedly still extant. The site is private and its main use is for agricultural purposes. It is not open to the public. (2)

The Second World War airfield referred to by the above authority (1) is visible on aerial photographs and has been mapped as part of The Cotswolds Hills NMP survey. The airfield comprises of the main airfield, with two runways and an outer peritrack. To the west of the airfield situated alongside the Fosse Way is the main and technical site (included in this record), with dispersed domestic sites located further to the west of the airfield and recorded separately. These included four airmen's quarters ST99SW 67/HOB UID 1517261, ST99SW 66/HOB UID 1517260, ST99SW 65/HOB UID 1517259, ST99SW 64/HOB UID 1517258 (ST9142 9264; ST 9176 9322, ST 9251 9324 and ST 9187 9261 respectively), the WAAF's quarters ST99SW 68/HOB UID 1517263 (ST 9173 9294), the Sick Quarters ST99SW 69/HOB UID 1517266 (ST 9203 9273), and the Communal Area ST99SW 70/HOB UID 1517267 (ST 9204 9291). The runways and peritrack have not been mapped as they are clearly shown in the 1979 Ordnance Survey Plan (4). The airfield had 10 blister hangars (ST9216 9208, ST 9219 9216, ST9227 9219 and ST 9234 9217); the other six were dispersed around the perimeter of the airfield to the southwest (ST9213 9161 and ST 9222 9153), south (ST9277 9151, ST 9285 9158 and ST9297 9163) and northeast (ST9336 9212) and one type T1 hangar (ST9251 9238). The airfield was used for ammunitions storage on aerial photographs taken in 1946.

# NMR MONUMENT REPORT

The majority of the buildings and structures have subsequently been removed or demolished, most by 1975; the only extant buildings visible in 2006 were the Control tower (ST9243 9195), instructional operations room (ST9242 9195), equipment and vehicle stores (ST9243 9198 and ST 9246 9201), the link trainer (ST9257 9234), gas and clothing repair store (ST9240 9215), the MT shed (ST9231 9201), the parachute store (ST9237 9210), instructor and trainer room (ST9219 9198), the turret instructional tower (ST9221 9197), the T1 Hangar (ST9251 9238), two Romney huts (ST9241 9240), and the lubricant and inflammable store (ST9219 9186). Further detailed information and photographs of these extant buildings can be found in source (5).

## Sources

- 1 Steve Willis and Barry Holliss, 1987: Military airfields in the British Isles 1939-1945, Page(s) 129
- 2 Priddle R, 2003: "Wings Over Wiltshire: An Aeronautical History of Wiltshire", pp 172-173.
- 3 Vertical aerial photograph reference number  
NMR RAF/106G/UK/1721 4157-4158 06-SEP-1946
- 4 Vertical aerial photograph reference number  
EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 31-DEC-2006 ACCESSED 22-APR-2010
- 5 Ordnance Survey Map (Scale / Date)  
1:2500 Ordnance Survey Plan 1979-1980
- 6 World Wide Web page  
Richard Drew. 2009. Atlantikwall, Long Newton,  
[http://www.atlantikwall.co.uk/atlantikwall/atlantikwall\\_html/001\\_atlantikwall\\_site/home.html](http://www.atlantikwall.co.uk/atlantikwall/atlantikwall_html/001_atlantikwall_site/home.html) [Accessed 27-APR-2010]

## Related Events and Archives

Any event and or archive records linked to this monument are outlined below. For further details please contact the NMR (see covering letter) quoting the Unique Identifier and NMR Number of this monument record and the identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

## Related Event Records

**1460290** Gloucestershire County Council: The Air Photograph Interpretation 01 Oct 2007 - 01 Oct 2010  
Cotswold Hills (South Cotswolds)  
NMP

## Related Archive

### File Number

**AF00242** The Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme

### Principal Items

**MD002520** The Cotswold Hills NMP: ST 99 aerial photograph 2009  
SW transcription

# NMR MONUMENT REPORT

**Unique Identifier:** 1402181

**NMR Number:** ST 99 SW 44

## Location

Long Newton Aerodrome  
Brokenborough (Civil Parish)  
Wiltshire (District)  
Wiltshire

**OSGB Grid Reference** ST 9217 9154 (centre / point)

## Summary

A Second World War anti-tank obstacle located south of Long Newton Aerodrome (ST99SW38/HOB UID 1402109). It takes the form of a concrete bollard. It was probably installed in 1940-1941. No anti tank obstacles were visible on the available aerial photographs at this location.

## Status

### Other Identifiers

Defence of Britain Database UID - S0014398  
DoB Anti Invasion Database UID - S0014398

## Notes

A World War Two anti-tank obstacle at Long Newton Aerodrome, supposedly Long Newnton Gloucestershire, ST 9217 9154 (sic). It takes the form of a concrete bollard. It was probably installed in 1940-1941. The airfield defences also contributed to a longer chain of defences known as "General Headquarters Stop Line Green". (1)

The Defence of Britain record address and NGR to not match up. The NGR would indicate a site in Brokenborough, Wiltshire rather than Long Newnton Gloucestershire. (2)

The Second World War anti-tank obstacle referred to by the above authority (1) was not visible on the available aerial photographs viewed as part of The Cotswold Hills NMP survey. The concrete bollards may be obscured by the dense vegetation at the side of the road. The NGR given is indeed within the parish of Brokenborough, not Long Newnton. (3)

## Sources

- 1 Migrated Defence of Britain Project database record originally compiled from various sources  
The two databases developed by the project can be searched online through the Archaeology Data Service at:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/dob/index.cfm>
- 2 Oral information, correspondence (not archived) or staff comments  
Compiler's comment, Robion Page, 25-AUG-2004,
- 3 RCHME/EH Aerial Photographers Comment  
Amanda Dickson/26-APR-2010/English Heritage: Gloucestershire County Council: The Cotswold Hills NMP.

## Related Events and Archives

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# NMR MONUMENT REPORT

identifying numbers and titles of items of interest.

## Related Event Records

<b>1444724</b>	THE DEFENCE OF BRITAIN PROJECT	Multidisciplinary Project	01 Apr 1995 - 01 Mar 2002
<b>1460290</b>	Gloucestershire County Council: The Air Photograph Interpretation Cotswold Hills (South Cotswolds) NMP		01 Oct 2007 - 01 Oct 2010

## Related Archive

### Collection Number

<b>DEB01</b>	Defence of Britain
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