



# Larkhill WWTW Cable Link Larkhill, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Networks to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new substation and switch room and associated cable route from the Larkhill sewage treatment works (STW) to an existing HV joining point to the north along the line of an existing trackway.

The cable route measured c.175 m in length, and the footprint of the substation and switch room at the southern end of the route by the STW measured c. 5 m x 3 m. The work lay between National Grid Reference 412868,143238 at the south to 412817 143377 at the north.

The cable route and substation was excavated to a depth of up to c. 1 m cutting through the natural chalk. The majority of the groundworks were excavated through a topsoil c. 200 mm to 300 mm in depth which directly overlay the natural chalk geology. Parts of the route were excavated through an asphalt surface which overlay a subbase of scalpings and limestone blocks up to 300mm in depth which directly overlay the natural chalk at a depth of up to 500 mm. Small areas of re-deposited chalk were identified along the line of the route.

Despite the archaeological potential of the area within which the site lies no archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief.

The work was undertaken between 30/01/2018 and 15/02/2018.

## Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was directed by Michal Cepak, Dave Murdie and Jamie McCarthy. This report was written by Michal Cepak and edited by Damian De Rosa. The project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Larkhill WWTW Cable Link

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Networks ('the client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the building of a new substation and the excavation of a new cable route from the new substation to the HV joining point. The monitored works measured 175 m, from NGR 412868 143238 to 412817 143377 at Larkhill, Wiltshire, SP4 8LP (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The undertaken development comprised of the following works;

- New substation, a transformer, RMU and close coupled LV take off chamber to be enclosed in GRP enclosure measuring approximately 3 m(w) x 3 m(d) x 2.8 m(h);
- A cable route leading from the new substation to the HV joining position with associated joint bays; and,
- A new electrical switch room – Approximately 2 m(w) x 1.4 m(d) x 2.3 m(h)

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards that were employed (Wessex Archaeology 2018). Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Service approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The watching brief was undertaken between 30/01/2018 and 15/02/2018.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

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

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The route of the cable originated at the proposed new substation to the north of the Larkhill Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW), run southwest for some 50 m then followed an existing trackway northwest then north joining existing HV. The Larkhill WWTW is centred on NGR 412850 143250. The WWTW are located approximately 1km south of Larkhill Camp, which is one of the main military facilities contained within the Defence Training Estates (DTE) on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire (Fig 1).

1.3.2 Existing ground levels were recorded as approximately 95 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.3 The underlying geology was mapped as Chalk Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 94 to 89 million years ago in the British Geological Survey online viewer.



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background to the Site is discussed below, informed primarily by prior desk-based assessments (DBA) and assessment reports conducted by WA, where the proposed Scheme is located within the study areas of the reports. These reports include the Project Allenby Connaught (PAC) DBA reports for Larkhill Camp (WA 2014a) and Bulford Camp (WA 2014b) and a more recent assessment report on a utility cable between Strangways and Larkhill Camp (WA 2016a). All three reports were undertaken as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP) works.

### 2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

2.2.1 There is a long and extensive history of archaeological and antiquarian investigation and research within the wider landscape surrounding Stonehenge. Many of the barrows and other monuments in the Stonehenge environs were excavated during the 19th century by antiquarian researchers such as Sir Richard Colt Hoare and William Cunnington, although recorded investigations stretch back as far as the 17th century (Darvill *et al* 2005).

2.2.2 Numerous major research projects have been carried out in more recent times, such as the Stonehenge Environs Project, which was undertaken between 1980 and 1984 (Richards 1990); The Stonehenge Riverside Project, conducted between 2003 and 2009; and The Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project, led by the University of Birmingham in conjunction with the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Archaeological Prospection and Virtual Archaeology, begun in July 2010.

2.2.3 A considerable number of features of potential archaeological interest have been identified within the wider landscape via the assessment of aerial photographs, chiefly during the Salisbury Plain Training Area (SPTA) component of Historic England's National Mapping Program (NMP) and earlier work undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME).

2.2.4 Numerous phases of intrusive archaeological investigation have been undertaken within Larkhill Camp and the surrounding area in advance of development. Archaeological work is also currently ongoing in association with the major programme of new construction and the reconfiguration and refurbishment of existing facilities, which is taking place at Larkhill Camp.

2.2.5 Despite its location within the extremely rich archaeological landscape of Salisbury Plain, previous investigations across Larkhill Camp have only sporadically revealed significant remains. Where such remains have been encountered, these predominantly relate to early phases of the military camps' development or evidence of prehistoric activity. Evidence of modern disturbance, truncation and remodelling associated with previous phases of development has also been frequently reported during investigations within the military camp. This has often been cited as an explanation for the paucity or absence of archaeologically significant features.

2.2.6 A twelve trench archaeological evaluation at the Royal School of Artillery Sewage Works, Larkhill in 2000 reported a number of undated linear features. Three parallel shallow features within the eastern field were interpreted as wheel ruts, two of which may be related to a possible track visible on aerial photographs and associated with military use of the Site (WA 2000).

- 2.2.7 An archaeological evaluation in June 2007, consisting of a single machine excavated trench, at 50 Fargo Road, adjacent to the proposed sewer route. A modern north-south aligned vehicle track and a series of deposits consisting of modern waste and demolition material were revealed. No archaeologically significant features or artefactual material were encountered (Wessex Archaeology 2007b).
- 2.2.8 A watching brief of the underground electricity cable link between Strangways MoD electricity substation and Larkhill Camp, in 2016, revealed a wealth of features dating to the first half of the 20th century relating to previous military activity in the area. A lynchet at the southern end of the Scheme may relate to a late Prehistoric or Romano-British field system (WA 2016b).
- 2.2.9 Geophysical survey followed by archaeological trial trenching has been undertaken by WA between 2014 and 2015 immediately to the north of the north-eastern end of the proposed rising main, where it meets The Packway (WA 2015b). The works were undertaken in advance of proposed Service Family Accommodation (SFA) at Larkhill, as part of the larger ABP works. Strip, Map and Record (SMR) excavations are currently ongoing within these areas. The results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching across the two SFA areas confirmed moderate prehistoric and Romano-British remains in the form of field systems, enclosures, funerary activity, settlement activity and landscape division. The evaluation and SMR within West SFA also revealed extensive remains associated with 20th century military activity, in particular the training of troops in trench warfare.

### 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Palaeolithic to Mesolithic (900,000 – 4000 BC)*

- 2.3.1 The apparent paucity of evidence relating to early prehistoric periods is generally consistent with a pattern observed across the wider Stonehenge landscape, in which only infrequent traces of activity prior to the Neolithic period have been identified (Darvill *et al* 2005).
- 2.3.2 Nevertheless, significant archaeological remains of Mesolithic date have occasionally been uncovered across the wider landscape. Examples include the extremely rare evidence for early monumental construction, in the form of four very large post settings, found on the site of the former Stonehenge car park. Also of considerable importance were the lithic and faunal remains recovered from the spring line overlooked by the Iron Age hillfort known as Vespasian's Camp (NHLE no. 1012126), near Amesbury, which provided evidence for a sustained or repeated large scale presence at the site throughout much of the Mesolithic (Simmonds and Thomas 2015).

#### *Neolithic (4000 – 2400 BC) and Early to Middle Bronze Age (2400 – 1100 BC)*

- 2.3.3 Evidence for Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age activity in the landscape within which Larkhill Camp is situated is dominated by ceremonial and funerary monuments and is particularly dense within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (WHS). The earliest monuments of this period were long barrows, cursus monuments and causewayed enclosures, such as Robin Hood's Ball (NHLE no. 1005953), which is located to the north-west of Larkhill Camp.
- 2.3.4 To the south of the Larkhill WWTW is the Cursus, a Scheduled Monument, and one of the key components of the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites WHS (Simmonds and Thomas 2015; p. 320). The monument consists of a 2.7 km long and 100-150 m wide enclosure, aligned east north-east to west south-west and bounded by a bank and

external ditch. It is one of very few cursus monuments in the UK that remains standing as a visible earthwork. Radiocarbon dating suggests it was constructed around 3,630-3,370 BC (Parker-Pearson *et al* 2007; p.14), which places it amongst the earliest monuments in the Stonehenge landscape. The proposed demolition of the existing Larkhill WWTW falls within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument.

- 2.3.5 The earliest phase of Stonehenge (NHLE no. 1010140) dates to around 3,000 BC when the ditched henge monument was dug (Richards 2005). Other henge monuments were constructed in the landscape during this period. Approximately 3km to the north-east of Stonehenge, lies the massive henge of Durrington Walls (c. 2,500 BC) and the smaller Woodhenge (built around 2,300 BC) (English Heritage 2009; p.155).
- 2.3.6 A combination of cropmark evidence from aerial photographs and archaeological fieldwork has identified extensive traces of multi-period activity associated with Durrington Walls. The recently discovered remains of ten late Neolithic houses situated inside and just outside the Durrington Walls henge may be the surviving remains of an extensive settlement (Parker-Pearson *et al* 2007; p.7), possibly occupied on a seasonal basis.
- 2.3.7 The early Bronze Age also saw significant modifications to the design and appearance of Stonehenge. The stone structures which characterise this phase of Stonehenge were erected and re-modelled several times during the period around 2,550-2,000 BC (English Heritage 2009; p.155). In the Early Bronze Age, the henge was linked physically with Stonehenge Bottom and the valley of the River Avon by a ceremonial approach to the site, known as The Avenue.
- 2.3.8 Ceremonial traditions underwent a significant change during the Early Bronze Age with new funerary monuments, such as round barrows, adopted for prominent burials. Round barrows of various forms are the commonest class of prehistoric monument in the Stonehenge landscape, many of which survive as upstanding earthworks.
- 2.3.9 The Larkhill Study Area coincides with part of a Scheduled barrow cemetery containing nine round barrows, which lie clustered in a broad crescent to the north of the eastern end of the Cursus. The group is made up of eight of the more common 'bowl' type barrows and one pond barrow, a rare and poorly understood class of prehistoric monument. The southern part of the Larkhill Study Area contains another Scheduled round barrow. This barrow is one of a number of Scheduled prehistoric monuments clustered around the eastern end of the Cursus, to the south-west of Strangways. Several of these monuments form part of the important barrow cemetery known as the 'Old King Barrow' group. The siting of these monuments in close proximity to the Neolithic Cursus and associated long barrow suggests that these monuments retained some significance in the Bronze Age.
- 2.3.10 Little evidence of Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age activity has been encountered during previous intrusive archaeological works undertaken in close proximity to the Scheme.
- 2.3.11 There are currently no specific indications that buried remains associated with Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age activity are present within the footprint of the proposed Scheme. However, the potential for as-yet unidentified remains derived from these periods could not be dismissed, given the nature and density of prehistoric archaeology in the wider landscape.

*Late Bronze Age (1100 – 700 BC), Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*

- 2.3.12 The tradition of major ceremonial and funerary monumental construction within the Stonehenge landscape was abandoned by the Late Bronze Age. However, evidence for settlement and agricultural activity becomes more prominent and widespread across Salisbury Plain from the Late Bronze Age through to the Romano-British Period.
- 2.3.13 The hillfort, known as Vespasian's Camp (NHLE No. 1012126), near Amesbury, is amongst the most prominent sites attesting to activity during this period. It appears that Durrington Walls (NHLE No. 1009133) was the site of continued habitation during the Iron Age, while evidence for a Romano-British settlement has also been identified via a number of intrusive investigations to the southwest of the henge.
- 2.3.14 There is also evidence for large-scale land division across much of Salisbury Plain, with extensive field systems being laid out across the landscape. Many of these field systems have been identified from assessments of aerial photographs and have not been directly dated or sampled by excavation, but appear, on the basis of similarity to excavated examples, to date to the Late Bronze Age through to the Romano-British period.
- 2.3.15 Previous archaeological investigations across Larkhill Camp have sporadically produced traces of later prehistoric activity. Recent trial trenching and subsequent ongoing work immediately to the east of Larkhill Camp and north of Durrington Walls have also revealed widespread traces of late prehistoric and Romano-British activity (Wessex Archaeology 2015b).

*Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)*

- 2.3.16 The extensive late prehistoric and Romano-British field systems that had covered much of Salisbury Plain were swept away by the medieval period, to be replaced by a sparsely populated rural landscape, largely given over to downland grazing.
- 2.3.17 The WSHER indicates no records pertaining to evidence of Saxon or medieval activity along the route of the Scheme. Previous archaeological investigations across Larkhill Camp have revealed virtually no features or artefactual material derived from the Saxon and Medieval periods. It is likely that the paucity of recorded evidence relating to these periods surrounding Larkhill reflects the use of this area as pasture in the rural hinterland on the periphery of nearby settlements.

*Post-medieval to Modern (AD 1500 – present day)*

- 2.3.18 The landscape of Salisbury Plain is thought to have remained largely in use as pasture and only very sparsely populated throughout much of the post-medieval period. There is little post-medieval activity recorded around Larkhill Camp prior to the acquisition of land on Salisbury Plain for the purpose of military manoeuvres at the end of the 19th century.

*Larkhill*

- 2.3.19 The Andrew's and Dury's 1773 Map of Wiltshire shows the location of Larkhill Camp as a largely undeveloped rural expanse traversed by a number of tracks. These include the east-west aligned Bulford to Shrewton road, which was known from at least the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century as The Packway (Crowley 1995).
- 2.3.20 The c.1823 Durrington and Figheldean Enclosure Map reveals that the landscape containing Larkhill Camp had been enclosed and divided into a number of large fields by



the time of the survey. The enclosure map shows little evidence of development in the vicinity of the Scheme location, except for isolated farm complexes in the approximate location of Down Barn Destructor and in the Strangways area (WSHER entry MWI70588).

- 2.3.21 The Durrington Parish Tithe Map of c.1839 depicts little evidence of change in the vicinity of the Scheme since the time of the Enclosure survey. The accompanying Tithe Apportionment indicates that the majority of the landscape was given over to pasture, although a few enclosures were under arable cultivation.
- 2.3.22 In 1892 the Secretary of State was granted power to purchase land for military purposes under the Military Lands Act of that year. The acquisition of land for the army on Salisbury Plain began in August 1897. During the next three years extensive areas were purchased and subsequent purchases continued into the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, though on a much reduced scale.
- 2.3.23 The 1887 Ordnance Survey map depicts little evidence of change in the area of Larkhill Camp. However, some of the land divisions recorded on the Tithe and Enclosure maps appear to have been removed by the time of the survey. Many *tumuli* are recorded across the general area, the positions of which are largely consistent with the locations of known prehistoric monuments.
- 2.3.24 In January 1900, the Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery, Colonel E.O. Hay (later Major-General E.O. Hay) proposed that the School of Gunnery for Horse and Field Artillery should be relocated to Salisbury Plain, though the transfer did not take place until 1915. In the interim period, Larkhill was the site of a series of temporary practice camps.
- 2.3.25 No permanent structures were built at the camp until 1914, when the replacement of the temporary barracks with hutted accommodation commenced. The outbreak of the First World War led to a rapid acceleration in the development of the camp, facilitated by the construction of the Larkhill Military Railway (James 1983, 1987). A large military hospital was built immediately south of Fargo Road and to the south-west of the main camp. The camp was expanded exponentially to provide accommodation for Kitchener's New Army.
- 2.3.26 Larkhill was also home to one of Britain's first military airfields, established in 1909. The airfield is located immediately to the north and east of the Scheme. The establishment of the Central Flying School at Upavon in 1912 diminished the importance of the airfield at Larkhill, which was eventually closed in 1914. The airfield was excavated during 2005, leading to the identification of the remains of the First World War barracks in this area.
- 2.3.27 Aerial photographic evidence has enabled the identification of a number of in-filled practice trenches dating to the First World War and the inter-war period within the camp and surrounding landscape. Traces of these features have been encountered during a number of earlier archaeological investigations within and surrounding Larkhill Camp (e.g. WA 2015b, 2016b).
- 2.3.28 The 1948 edition Ordnance Survey map illustrates many of the extensive changes which resulted from the outbreak of the Second World War, when the artillery school became the focus of intense activity as one of the army's main training facilities. Many of the earlier structures to the east, to the north and south of The Packway, appear to have been replaced by larger buildings. Other changes included the construction of new houses in the Strangways area.



2.3.29 Much of Larkhill Camp was rebuilt during the 1960s and many of the earlier structures were demolished during this period. The camp had changed considerably by the time of the 1972 edition Ordnance Survey map, although the map reveals that few significant alterations appear to have occurred within the footprint of the proposed cable route. In subsequent decades, Larkhill Camp has been subject to almost continuous adaptation in order to meet the changing needs of the Army. The camp has developed into a garrison town supporting over 2000 residents, and is currently undergoing further development to accommodate the withdrawal of British troops from abroad.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and as defined in the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

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

#### **3.2 Objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018), were:

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

### **4 METHODS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) 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 watching brief was undertaken by a single archaeologist, whom monitored any and all ground intrusion works associated with the construction of the new substation and the excavation of the cable trench for the new cable route leading from the substation to the HV joining position. In all instances the work monitored was undertaken by a single 360 excavator which at all points was equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Spoil derived from any ground intrusion was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.
- 4.2.2 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service was used to survey the location of all the areas of ground intrusion works. All survey data was 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.
- 4.2.3 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 2018). 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 Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Service monitored the watching brief, and were kept updated on the progress of the work by Wessex Archaeology.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Findings

- 5.1.1 No archaeological material or remains were observed or recovered during the duration of the groundworks.

### 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The footprint of the substation and switch room equating to an area of c. 5 m x 3m (Plate 1) and the majority of the c. 175 m long x 0.60 m wide cable route trench (Plate 2) was excavated through the existing turf and topsoil (101) to a depth of c. 200 mm to 300 mm in depth. The topsoil was observed to directly overlie the natural chalk geology (104).
- 5.2.2 Toward the northern end of the route the cable trench was excavated through an asphalt road surface (102) c. 100 mm in depth which overlay a subbase of scalplings and limestone blocks (103) up to 400 mm in depth, which directly overlay the natural chalk geology (104) (Plates 3 and 4).
- 5.2.3 Redeposited chalk (105) was also intermittently identified between 103 and 105 and is most probably related to the construction of the modern road surface (Plate 4).



- 5.2.4 Excavation through the natural chalk geology continued to a depth of up to c. 1 m. along the route.

## **6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL**

- 6.1.1 No finds were recovered during the course of the watching brief.
- 6.1.2 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

## **7 CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Summary and discussion**

- 7.1.1 Although the programme of works undertaken was located in a landscape of high archaeological potential, no archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief.
- 7.1.2 The lack of archaeology identified maybe a result of the limited scope of the groundworks that were undertaken and if archaeology had been present there is the possibility that this may have been removed during modern road construction work as evidenced by the truncated natural chalk geology and redeposited chalk.

## **8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum is the designated repository for the site archive. However, the Museum is currently not accepting new archives at this moment in time. Until this situation changes or an alternative repository is identified the archive from this project will be stored at the offices of WA in Salisbury.

### **8.2 Preparation of the archive**

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the 201910-project code, and a full index will be prepared.

### **8.3 Security copy**

- 8.3.1 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.

### **8.4 OASIS**

- 8.4.1 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.

## **9 COPYRIGHT**

### **9.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 9.1.1 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.
- 9.1.2 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.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Oasis Form

#### OASIS ID: wessexar1-311745

##### Project details

Project name	Larkhill WWTW Cable Link, Larkhill, Wiltshire Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Networks to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new substation and switch room and associated cable route from the Larkhill sewage treatment works (STW) to an existing HV joining point to the north along the line of an existing trackway. The cable route measured c.175 m in length, and the footprint of the substation and switch room at the southern end of the route by the STW measured c. 5 m x 3 m. The work lay between National Grid Reference 412868,143238 at the south to 412817 143377 at the north. The cable route and substation was excavated to a depth of up to c. 1 m cutting through the natural chalk. The majority of the groundworks were excavated through a topsoil c. 200 mm to 300 mm in depth which directly overlay the natural chalk geology. Parts of the route were excavated through an asphalt surface which overlay a subbase of scalplings and limestone blocks up to 300mm in depth which directly overlay the natural chalk at a depth of up to 500 mm. Small areas of re-deposited chalk were identified along the line of the route. Despite the archaeological potential of the area within which the site lies no archaeological features or deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2018 End: 15-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	201910 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	World Heritage Site
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 12 - Verge
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"

##### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY DURRINGTON Larkhill WWTW Cable Link
Postcode	SP4 8PL
Study area	120 Square metres
Site coordinates	412868 143238 412868 00 00 N 143238 00 00 E Point
Site coordinates	412817 143377 412817 00 00 N 143377 00 00 E Point

##### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
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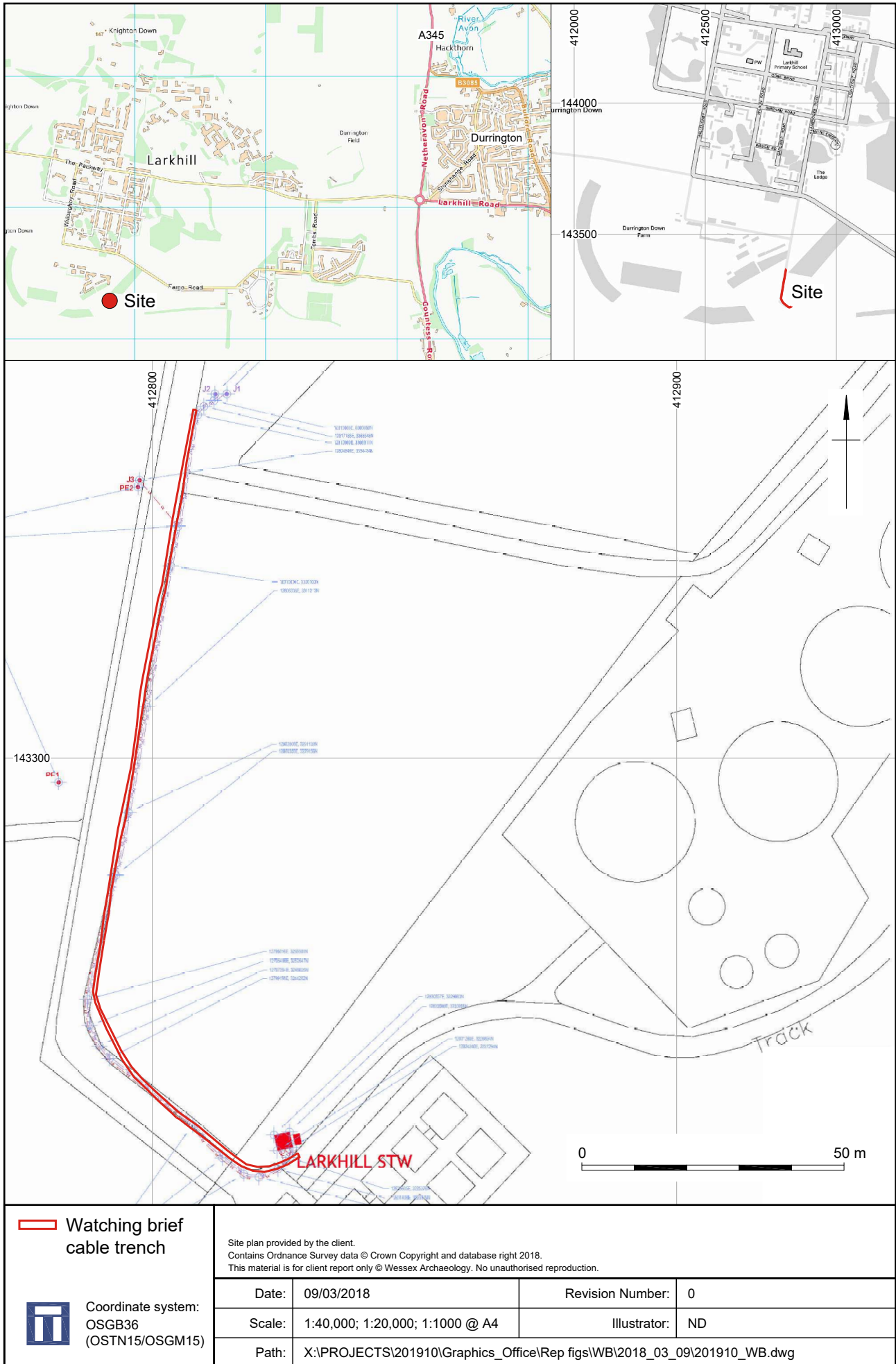
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Michal Cepak
Project supervisor	Dave Murdie
Project supervisor	Jamie McCarthy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Utility supplier
Name of sponsor/funding body	UK Power Networks

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Wiltshire HER
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Larkhill WWTW Cable Link, Larkhill, Wiltshire Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cepak, M.
Other bibliographic details	201910.03
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA standard A4 text report with illustrations



Site location and watching brief area

Figure 1





Plate 1: Footprint of substation, view from the north



Plate 2: Cable route, view from the south


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Plate 3: Section in cable route, view from the west. Scale 0.5 m



Plate 4: Section in cable route, view from the north-east. Scale 1.0 m

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