



Ratfyn Farm to Bulford Cable Link, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief
Document reference 118690.02


Client name UK Power Networks Services (Commercial) Ltd
Address Unit 2
Elliott Industrial Park
Eastern Road
Aldershot
GU12 4TF

Site location Ratfyn
County Wiltshire
National grid reference (NGR) 415910 142615 (MoD Ratfyn substation, western extent)
416250 142569 (northeast extent)
416182 142505 (Ratfyn Farm, southern extent)

Statutory designations none
Planning authority Wiltshire Council
Planning reference n/a
Museum name Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Museum accession code tbc

WA project name Ratfyn Farm to Bulford Cable Link, Wiltshire
WA project code 118690
Date of fieldwork 01.08.2018 to 17.10.2018
Fieldwork directed by Matt Kendall, Tom Dawkins, Hilde van der Heul, Al Zochowski
Project management by Ruth Panes
Document compiled by Piotr Orczewski
Graphics by Kitty Foster

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Plate 1 Exposed services in trench near the substation, view from north east.

Plate 2 General view of cable trench.

Plate 3 North west facing section of trench with ditch 1018.



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Network Services to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a communication link between Ratfyn Farm and Bulford Village, Wiltshire. The watching brief comprised of the archaeological monitoring of a 360 m section of utility trenching between National Grid Reference 415910 142615 (western extent) to 416182 142505 (southern extent) to 416250 142569 (north-eastern extent). The works were located within an area of high archaeological potential and undertaken following consultation with Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service.

The majority of the watching brief was situated within an existing trackway and adjacent to existing utility trenching, with a section to the north-east located within arable farmland.

Despite the high archaeological potential, no datable archaeological remains were observed. A single undated ditch was identified in the southern part of the scheme which has been interpreted as an undated, archaeological feature.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank UK Power Network Services for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, and would like to thank Rafal Wrzaszcz, Martin Tyler and Peter Hunsperger of UK Power Network Services. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Clare King and Martin Brown of Wiltshire Council Archaeology service, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council.

The fieldwork was carried out by Matt Kendall, Tom Dawkins, Hilde van der Heul and Al Zochowski. This report was written by Piotr Orczewski and edited by Ruth Panes. The project was managed by Ruth Panes on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



RATFYN FARM TO BULFORD CABLE LINK

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Network Services ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a communication cable link between Ratfyn Farm and Bulford Village, Wiltshire. The monitored works covered a 360 m section of a new cable route, extending to the south-east along a farm track from the Ratfyn Ministry of Defence (MOD) substation site at National Grid Reference (NGR) 415910 142615 to NGR 416182 142505 (southern extent). The route then changed orientation to the north-east, to NGR 416250 142569 (**Fig. 1**). The archaeological monitoring was undertaken on a section of the overall scheme (hereafter referred to as "The Route"), as part of the proposed trenching was located within an area which had been subject to previous archaeological investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2010).

1.1.2 The requirement for and general scope of archaeological works was established via consultation with Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service (WCAS).

1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The WSI was approved by the client and Clare King, WCAS prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between the dates 1 August 2018 and 17 October 2018 and totaled 22 days of fieldwork.

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 location of the watching brief extends across an expanse of arable land between the southern edge of Bulford village and the MOD substation site near Ratfyn Farm, on the northern edge of Amesbury. The section of the new cable link encompassed by the watching brief extends south-east from the Ratfyn MOD electrical substation, along the route of an existing farm track. It then changes orientation and heads north-east, where it follows a public bridleway and coincides with a land division between two arable fields (**Plate 2**). Within the original proposal outlined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) there were plans to excavate an additional trench leading south-west to the Ratfyn Farm complex, however this section of the trenching was not undertaken and groundworks were limited to the trenching indicated within **Figure 1**.



- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels along the Route range from 75 to 86 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
- 1.3.3 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Cretaceous Chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation, overlain by Quaternary Head deposits formed predominantly of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous investigations related to the development

- 2.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was maintained in April and May 2010 during the installation of a 33kv underground cable and overhead line works running from the Ratfyn Amesbury MoD electricity substation for approximately 2.5km towards Bulford Army Camp. The works partially coincided with the route of the new communication cable link covered during this watching brief. Following consultation with WCAS, it was confirmed there would be no requirement to monitor trenching in areas which had previously been subject to archaeological investigation. As such, archaeological monitoring ceased at NGR 416250 142569 on the north-east section of the Route as the area to the north-east of this, fell within the boundary of the 2010 watching brief.
- 2.1.2 The earlier watching brief entailed monitoring of the excavation of the c.2 m wide easement for the underground cable run and the excavation of three new pits for double electricity poles and stays and a further 13 screw bore holes for single poles. Despite the line of the route passing through an area rich in prehistoric activity no archaeological features were revealed, although a number of undated tree throws and modern features were identified (Wessex Archaeology 2010).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.2.1 The new communication cable link is to be located some 650 m east of the Stonehenge , Avebury and associated sites World Heritage Site (WHS) and lies within an area rich in prehistoric archaeology, including numerous Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments and extensive late-prehistoric/Romano-British field systems (**Fig 1**). Accordingly, the principal archaeological interest within the route of the new cable link relates to the potential for the presence of buried remains derived from prehistoric to Romano-British activity. There is some potential for archaeologically significant remains derived from later periods within the vicinity of the Route.
- 2.2.2 Ratfyn Farm is an 18th century farmstead of dispersed plan, containing several farm buildings dispersed across multiple yards. Although the farmhouse is the only surviving historic structure, it is possible that buried remains associated with earlier buildings and other activities associated with the occupation of the farm complex may be encountered in this area.
- 2.2.3 The Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded Ratfyn (or Rotefeld) as a small settlement composed of eight households. Accordingly, the farm complex is likely to represent the last vestiges of a small village or hamlet which has been continuously occupied since at least the late Saxon period, suggesting that associated buried archaeological remains could be encountered in this area. However, subsequent phases of development may have disturbed or removed any such remains.
- 2.2.4 The western end of the cable route will be located approximately 75 m to the east of the River Avon, along which extensive swathes of water meadows were established during the



late post-medieval period. As a result, it is possible that features associated with water management, such as infilled drainage ditches, are present in the vicinity of the cable route.

- 2.2.5 The Route intersects with the path of a former military light railway, which was constructed in the early 20th century from the main Amesbury-Bulford Line at Ratfyn Junction to Larkhill, and which was largely dismantled by the mid-1930s.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and as defined in the ClfA's *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 2017), 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 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.



4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The watching brief monitored intrusive groundworks comprising the mechanical removal of topsoil and overburden, and excavations through previously undisturbed ground, within the route of the new cable link as indicated in **Fig. 1**.
- 4.2.2 The watching brief covered a utility trench measuring 360 m in length and 0.8 m in width and up to 1.2 m in depth.
- 4.2.3 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, deposits were cleaned by hand.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits were visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

Recording

- 4.2.5 Excavations were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.
- 4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of excavations. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The proposed 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 Clare King and Martin Brown, Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and WCAS.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Details of the excavated sequence are retained in the archive.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The majority of the route was located within an existing farm track and adjacent to previous utility trenching. The north-eastern end of the Route was located on the western edge of an arable field. The soil sequence on the north-east section of the Route comprised



topsoil/ploughsoil above a natural silty clay with flints, situated above degraded natural chalk geology with periglacial scarring.

- 5.2.2 Within the north-eastern section of the Route located in the trackway, the soil sequence comprised made ground above a silty clay with flint, overlying natural chalk geology (**Plate 2**). In the western end of the Route, made ground was directly above natural chalk geology.
- 5.2.3 The southern section of the Route had a high density of buried utilities and the soil sequence within this area was predominantly modern utility trench backfill (**Plate 1**). Modern services were cut into natural geology and the utility trench backfill sealed with made ground, or if within the verge, topsoil.

5.3 Test pits

- 5.3.1 In total of 10 test pits were hand excavated by ground workers in order to identify and locate existing services (**Fig 1**). This was undertaken prior to the machine excavation of the utility trench for the proposed communication cable. The 10 test pits were archaeologically monitored and eight of these were located along the track between Ratfyn Farm buildings and the Ratfyn MOD substation at the western end of the Route. Additional two were dug further north. The test pits measured on average 2.0 m by 1.0 m.

5.4 Cable trench

- 5.4.1 Along the route of a section of the cable trench extending to the north east, numerous modern services were encountered as well as one, undated ditch.
- 5.4.2 Ditch 1018 (**Plate 3**) was located near the substation and was recorded crossing the trench on a north west to south east alignment. It was uncovered at a depth of 0.50 m below the existing track surface and measured 0.68 m in width and was 0.35 m thick. It contained a single, light coloured primary fill and a darker secondary fill but no archaeological artefacts.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

8 DISSCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 Despite the area of watching brief passing thorough a landscape rich in prehistoric archaeology, no datable archaeological remains were identified. The single recorded ditch, is likely to be archaeological given the nature of the ditch fills, however it's date remains uncertain. The ditch contained two fills, an initial primary deposit derived from the erosion of the ditch sides and an upper fill, derived from a slow accumulation of surrounding material infilling the feature. Ditch 1018 fills were markedly different to the modern backfills observed on the several utility trenches encountered during the trenching works.



9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the project code 118690. Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum is currently not accepting archives and therefore Wessex Archaeology Salisbury Office will retain the project archive until a point when deposition is possible.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code 118690**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and*



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- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: OASIS record

11 OASIS ID: wessexar1-347248

Project details

Project name	Ratfyn Farm to Bulford Cable Link, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by UK Power Network Services to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a communication link between Ratfyn Farm and Bulford Village, Wiltshire. The watching brief comprised of the archaeological monitoring of a 360 m section of utility trenching between National Grid Reference 415910 142615 (western extent) to 416182 142505 (southern extent) to 416250 142569 (north-eastern extent). The works were located within an area of high archaeological potential and undertaken following consultation with Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service. The majority of the watching brief was situated within an existing trackway and adjacent to existing utility trenching, with a section to the north-east, located within arable farmland. Despite the high archaeological potential, no datable archaeological remains were observed. A single undated ditch was identified in the southern part of the scheme which has been interpreted as an undated, archaeological feature.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2018 End: 17-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	118690 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY AMESBURY Ratfyn Farm to Bulford Cable Link
Postcode	SP4 7EB
Study area	288 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 415910 142615 50.925757116091 -1.408163928261 50 55 32 N 001 24 29 W Line



Site coordinates SU 416250 142569 50.925713295233 -1.407680664345 50 55 32
N 001 24 27 W Line

Site coordinates SU 416182 142505 50.925656231461 -1.407778152871 50 55 32
N 001 24 28 W Line

Height OD / Depth Min: 75m Max: 86m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Hilde Van Der Heul
Type of sponsor/funding body	Utility supplier
Name of sponsor/funding body	UK Power Network Services

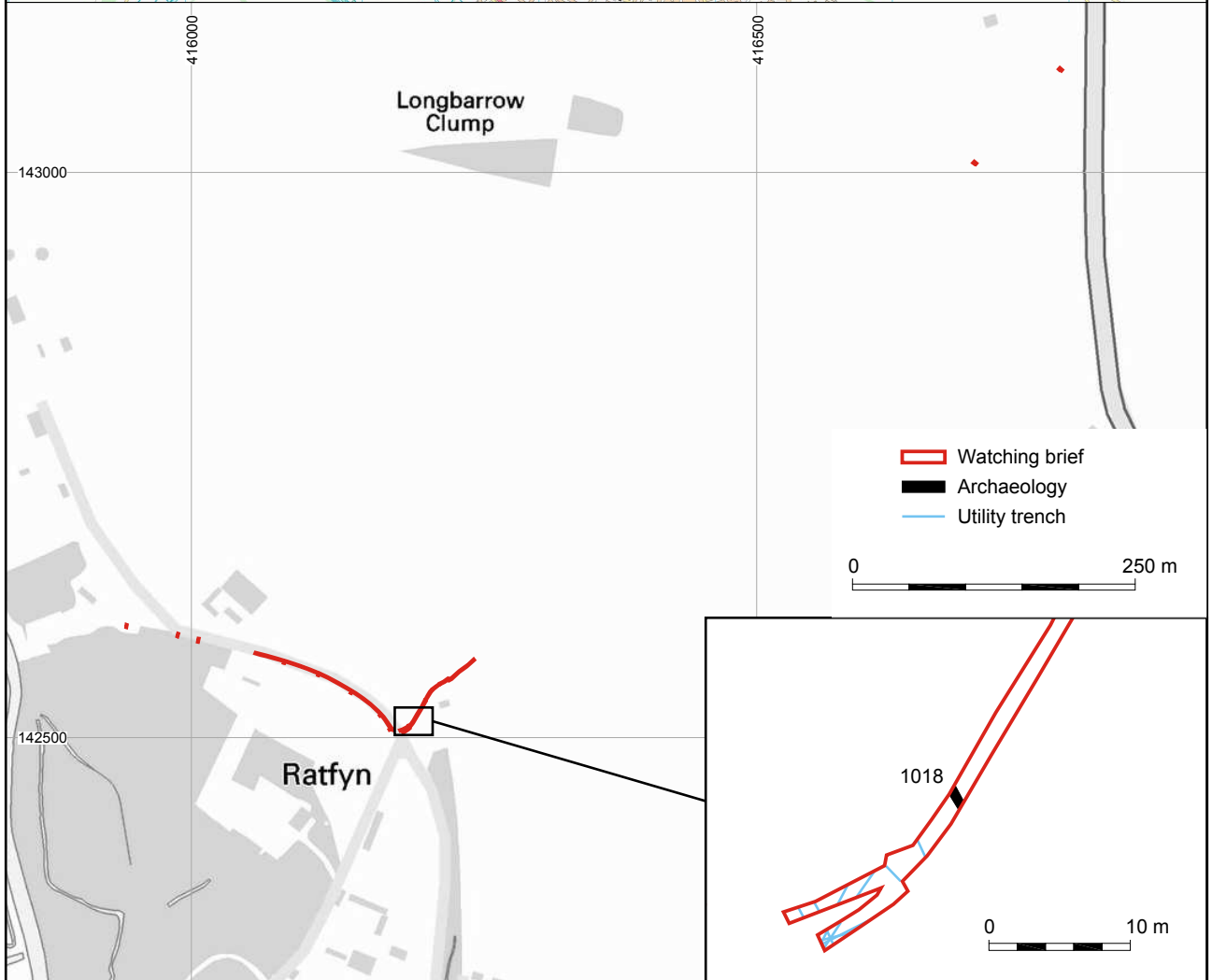
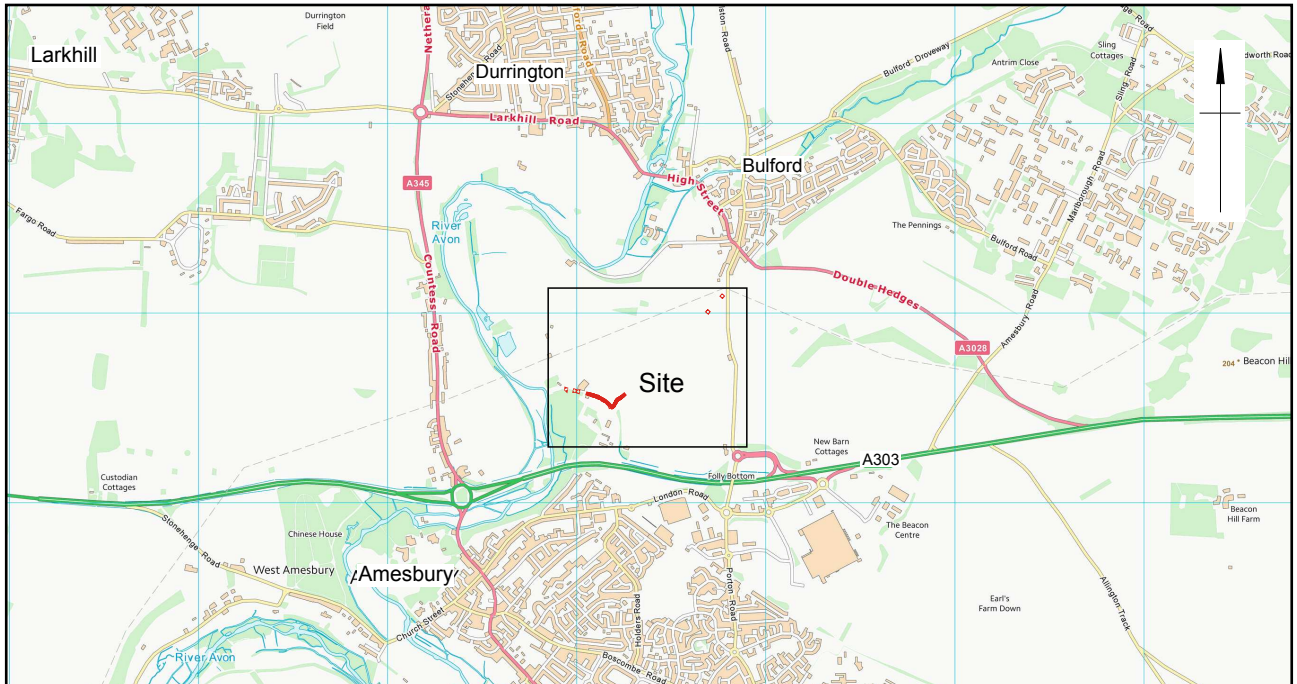
Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	To be confirmed
Digital Archive ID	118690
Digital Contents	"Survey", "other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	To be confirmed
Paper Archive ID	118690
Paper Contents	"Survey", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"
Paper Archive notes	A4 file

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Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date: 09/11/2018

Revision Number: 0

Scale: 1:40,000, 1:6250 & 1:500 @A4

Illustrator: KJF

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Location of watching brief


Figure 1



Plate 1: Exposed services in trench near the substation, view from north east



Plate 2: General view of cable trench

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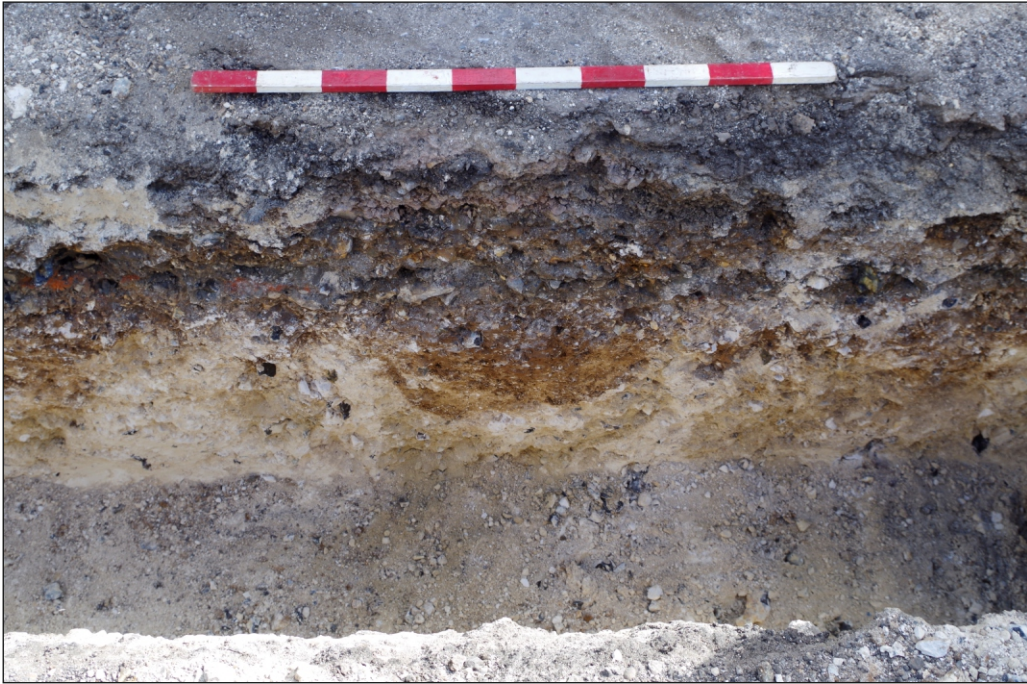



Plate 3: North west facing section of trench with ditch 1018

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