Great Somerford, Phase 2

Written Scheme of Investigation

Prepared by:
The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd

On behalf of:
Cotswold Homes Ltd

July 2023

Report Reference
edp8253_r001b

Document Control

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Client	Cotswold Homes Ltd
Report Title	Written Scheme of Investigation
Document Reference	edp8253_r001b

VERSION INFORMATION

	Author	**Formatted**	**Peer Review**	**Proofed by/Date**
001_DRAFT	MMo	LLl	-	-
001a_DRAFT	MMo	MWl	EOa	-
001b	MMo	-	-	CLa 170723

DISCLAIMER TEXT

No part of this report may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd.

This report (including any enclosures and attachments) has been prepared for the exclusive use and benefit of the commissioning party and solely for the purpose for which it is provided. No other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report.

We do not accept any liability if this report is used for an alternative purpose from which it is intended, nor to any third party in respect of this report.

Opinions and information provided in the report are those of The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd using due skill, care and diligence in the preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided to their accuracy. It should be noted, and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd has been made.

Contents

Section 1 Introduction 4
Section 2 Site Location and Description 5
Section 3 Archaeological Background 6
Section 4 Fieldwork Investigation Strategy, Aims and Programme 7
Section 5 Fieldwork Methodology 10
Section 6 Monitoring, Access and Review 19
Section 7 Bibliography 20

APPENDICES

Appendix EDP 1 Trial Trench Evaluation Method Statement (Pre-Construct Archaeology, July 2023)

Section 1
Introduction

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP), acting on behalf of Cotswold Homes Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the client'). The primary aim of the WSI is to outline the scope and strategy for archaeological fieldwork to investigate and (if necessary) mitigate the identified archaeological interest of Great Somerford, Phase 2 (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

1.2 The site was granted planning permission at appeal (Reference: APP/Y3940/W/22/3296058) on 28 March 2023. Condition 15 was attached to this decision, which requires the following:

"*No development shall commence on site until: a) A written programme of archaeological investigation for trial trenching to be undertaken has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details*."

1.3 This document addresses point (a) of this planning condition. With regard to point (b), the Wiltshire Council archaeological advisor in 2021 had requested and agreed the scope of, a trial trench evaluation (email dated 22 January 2021). This would therefore form the first stage of the investigations, with mitigation work (most likely targeted excavation) following as required, should any archaeological remains of sufficient significance to warrant such treatment be identified.

1.4 The archaeological contractor appointed to undertake the initial trial trenching (Pre-Construct Archaeology) has provided a Method Statement (MS) which provides the fine detail of how the requirements of this WSI will be addressed (see **Appendix EDP 1**). If mitigation work is required thereafter, this will be covered by a separate contractor MS, which will be submitted to and approved by the Council's archaeological advisor prior to the start of that stage of fieldwork.

1.5 The content of this WSI, as a guidance document, does not preclude the client or their representatives seeking future variations to this strategy through agreements with the Council where unforeseen logistical or practical considerations (such as ecological constraints, etc.) would present significant difficulties to implementing any part of this strategy.

Section 2
Site Location and Description

2.1 The site comprises c.1.5 hectares (ha) of farmland and is located on the southern edge of Great Somerford. It is bounded to the north by modern houses and Seagry Road, fishing lakes to the east and on all other sides by farmland.

2.2 The site lies at c.60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying bedrock comprises sandstone of the Kellaways Sand Member and there is no recorded superficial geology (www.bgs.ac.uk).

Section 3
Archaeological Background

3.1 The site was previously the subject of a geophysical survey in 2020 (Sumo 2020) and a desk-based assessment in 2021 (EDP 2021). The results of this work are summarised below.

3.2 The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) contains no records of previously identified archaeological remains within the site from any period. There is a single record for prehistoric archaeology within 1km of the site, which is for a Neolithic polished flint axe head (HER Reference: MWI5476), found c.330m to the north of the site boundary. This is likely to be an isolated find, not associated with below-ground features and as such has no bearing on the archaeological potential of the site. Cropmarks in the wider landscape may also provide evidence for prehistoric activity, but these have not been tested and therefore their origins remain unclear. There are no Roman period remains recorded within 1km of the site. As such, there is presumed to be a low potential for the site to contain remains from either of these periods.

3.3 There is one early medieval heritage asset identified on the Wiltshire HER within 1km of the site. This relates to place name evidence (HER Reference: MWI5477), which suggests that the village of Great Somerford has an early medieval foundation. On the basis of this very limited information, the potential for archaeological deposits of this date to be present on the site has been assessed as very low.

3.4 Evidence suggests that the site was farmland from the medieval to modern periods and therefore has a low potential for archaeology from these periods, other than those related to former agricultural practices. Such remains would be of minimal value.

3.5 The geophysical survey of the site identified no definite archaeological anomalies. A few linear trends of uncertain origin were mapped which could have an archaeological or agricultural explanation. However, agricultural effects are visible in the data, along with areas of ferrous disturbance, which suggests an agricultural, rather than archaeological, origin is more likely for the identified uncertain anomalies. The trial trench evaluation, forming the first phase of the archaeological investigation of the site, will confirm the character of buried remains related to these anomalies.

Section 4
Fieldwork Investigation Strategy, Aims and Programme

STRATEGY

4.1 As previously agreed with the Wiltshire Council archaeological advisor, the trial trench evaluation will comprise four trenches each measuring 50m by 1.8m, and one trench measuring 20m by 1.8m. These will 'test' anomalies identified by the geophysical survey of the site in 2020, as well as the apparent 'blank' areas. The location and layout of these trenches are shown in Pre-Construct Archaeology's MS, included as **Appendix EDP 1**.

4.2 The location and extent of mitigation areas, if required, will be based on the results of the trial trench evaluation and discussions with Wiltshire Council's archaeological advisor.

AIMS

4.3 The principal aim of the trial trenches will be to gather data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits. Specifically, the aim of the trenches will be to establish the presence/absence, location, extent and condition of any archaeological features. The results of this work will inform whether further remains are present within the site that warrant mitigation.

4.4 The aim of the mitigation (if necessary), which would most likely be in the form of targeted excavation, will be to gather high quality data through direct investigations and observations of the archaeological resource. In particular, the aims for the mitigation will be to:

- Record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered in terms of their physical composition (stone, sand, gravel, organic materials, etc.) and their archaeological formation (primary deposits, secondary deposits, etc.);
- Acquire high quality environmental data where possible to help understand past environments associated with the periods of activity, and Carbon-14 dating evidence (if required and suitable samples are located); and
- Provide a permanent and proportionate record of the archaeological resource located within the site, not only through on-site investigation and post-excavation analysis, but also through the dissemination of the results to a wider audience and the deposition of a well-ordered archive at Devizes Museum.

4.5 If mitigation is required, the appointed contractor's MS will identify research questions selected from the South-West Archaeological Research Framework, based on the results of the trial trenching.

PROGRAMME

4.6 Trial trenching will be undertaken at the earliest opportunity, currently expected to be September 2023, and in advance of any construction work. Following the completion of the

trial trench evaluation, the results will be reviewed by EDP, the client and the Council's archaeological advisor in order to establish the significance of any remains identified, and their appropriate treatment within the planning process (i.e. if they require mitigation or not).

4.7 Prior to the start of any mitigation, the appointed archaeological contractor will submit an MS containing the fine details of the proposed methodology to the Council's archaeological advisor for approval. The assumption is that the mitigation (if necessary) could be phased and will allow for some construction activity on parts of the site where no archaeological interest is identified, but this of course will depend on the results of the trenching and the final form and methodology of the mitigation. In addition, it may also be acceptable for mitigation areas, if necessary, to be signed off in phases by the Council's archaeological advisor through an on-site meeting or remotely, as practicable and appropriate.

4.8 It is expected that, given the likely duration of post-excavation work for any mitigation required, this can take place in parallel with construction activities at the site. It is also expected that the planning condition securing the mitigation work can be discharged once: (1) all fieldwork on site is completed; (2) a post-excavation assessment (if required) has been produced and signed off by the Council's archaeological advisor; and (3) once a suitable level of evidence is provided to the Council to demonstrate that the agreed programme for further analysis, publication and archive preparation and deposition will be funded by the developer.

4.9 If no archaeological remains that warrant mitigation are identified, it is expected that the condition can be discharged on the basis of the trial trench evaluation report alone.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4.10 All archaeological investigation should be managed by a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

4.11 The following relevant general guidelines and standards for archaeological fieldwork, where appropriate, will be adhered to during the execution of the investigation:

- CIfA – *Code of Conduct* (December 2014);
- CIfA – *Standard and guidance documents for archaeological field evaluation* (December 2014);
- CIfA – *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (December 2014);
- CIfA – *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (December 2014);
- Historic England – *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (April 2015); and
- Wiltshire Museum - *Guidelines and conditions for the preparations and deposition of archaeological archives to Wiltshire Museum* (2022).

4.12 Additional relevant guidance is included in Pre-Construct Archaeology's MS (see **Appendix EDP 1**) and the following sections, where it applies to specific tasks within the wider fieldwork methodology.

Section 5
Fieldwork Methodology

5.1 This section sets out standard methodology for the completion of the trial trench evaluation. These principles and approaches are reflected in Pre-Construct Archaeology's MS (see **Appendix EDP 1**).

5.2 This section also provides an example methodology for targeted excavation, which is the most likely next stage if any remains are found that warrant further mitigation. Any mitigation required will be completed by an appropriately experienced contractor, which should be a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the CIfA.

5.3 The fieldwork will be completed in accordance with current Health and Safety legislation. The appointed contractor should satisfy themselves that the correct permissions are in place to undertake the fieldwork and that sufficient information has been supplied to them by the developer to highlight what (if any) health and safety risks are present, so that they can be addressed appropriately.

TRIAL TRENCHING

Introduction

5.4 The trial trench evaluation will comprise four trenches, each measuring between 50m long by 1.8m wide, and one trench measuring 20m long by 1.8m wide. The locations of these trenches are shown on the trench plan provided within Pre-Construct Archaeology's MS (see **Appendix EDP 1**).

Fieldwork

5.5 In each case, the trenches will be laid out relative to the National Grid and will be opened by a mechanical excavator. All undifferentiated modern overburden and made ground will be removed by the machine, in level spits of no more than 0.2m depth moving along the length of the trench, until the first significant archaeological horizon, or the natural geology, is reached. All spits will be cleaned in plan using a toothless ditching bucket, or similar, acting under archaeological supervision.

5.6 If the machine has to enter the trench, care will be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft conditions. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only, unless agreed otherwise.

5.7 The machine used will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil at a safe distance from trench edges. Where appropriate, the spoil will be observed for any archaeological finds. Any finds should be retained and recorded.

5.8 Each trial trench will be 1.8m wide. However, if live services, or other obstructions, are encountered, it may be necessary to move or alter the shape of the evaluation trenches.

Nonetheless, no variation will be made without notifying EDP and the Council's archaeological advisor.

5.9 Sufficient features will be sampled to fulfil the aims of the evaluation, as set out above. In this regard, it is worth re-stating that the objective of the evaluation is to define remains, rather than totally remove them. Accordingly, full excavation should be confined to the least significant remains (e.g. dumped layers), which may allow underlying stratigraphy and archaeological features to be exposed and recorded.

5.10 With significant features and deposits, partial excavation, half-sectioning, the recovery of dating evidence, sampling and cleaning/recording is preferable to full excavation. There is no absolute requirement to totally excavate each of the evaluation trenches to the natural substrate.

5.11 This being said, there may be occasions whereby trial trenching may be sufficient to mitigate the archaeological remains without the need for a second stage of fieldwork (e.g. targeted excavation). In this scenario, additional sampling and recording within the extents of the trenching - beyond that normally expected at the evaluation stage - may be agreed with the Council's archaeological advisor to mitigate the identified remains.

5.12 Otherwise, all identified significant archaeological features and deposits will be sampled and recorded to the same principles employed for area excavation (see below).

5.13 Particular care will be taken not to damage any areas shown to contain archaeological remains such as deep or complex stratification, settlement evidence and structures, should these be encountered. It should not be assumed that the most recent levels are the least important, and due weight should be given to their perceived importance.

5.14 Any human remains, which are encountered, will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Where removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate regulations. The Council's archaeological advisor and EDP should be contacted in the first instance to confirm whether removal is necessary and agree an appropriate methodology.

5.15 Suitable provision will be made for environmental and metallurgical sampling. If any suitable deposits are exposed, which may include accumulations of charred plant remains, obvious molluscan evidence, waterlogged deposits, phosphatic replacement of biological materials and deposits of slag or hammerscale, relevant contexts will be subject to sampling at a suitable scale.

5.16 In relevant instances, sampling will be undertaken following consultation with EDP and the Council's archaeological advisor. All work will conform to English Heritage (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*, as well as other topic-specific guidance documents, where they are deemed to be relevant.

5.17 A metal detector, operated by a competent member of staff, will be used to scan the spoil heap arisings from the trench, as well as the base of the trenches. The device will not be set to discriminate against iron.

Recording

5.18 All evaluation trenches, whether they contain archaeological remains or not, will be recorded to an appropriate level.

5.19 The recording system employed will follow best archaeological practice, as well as current ClfA guidance. Full written and drawn records will be made of all excavated contexts, whilst unexcavated deposits will be recorded to the maximum extent possible.

5.20 Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships, and, for complex stratigraphy, a separate matrix diagram will be employed. The following drawn illustrations will ordinarily be prepared:

- A general plan showing the location of the site (e.g. Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:1,250), as well as the investigation area and development site;
- A trench plan, showing them in relation to both the investigation area and the OS grid. A sketch of the location and dimensions of any extant features sampled by trenching will also be made in the field and included on this plan;
- Archaeological plans recording the full extent, in plan, of all features and deposits. All archaeological features and deposits will be formally planned in relation to the trench and OS grid;
- Section drawings showing the locations and extents of significant archaeological features and deposits, as well as relevant stratigraphic relationships, upon completion of every evaluation trench; and
- A 1.0m wide representative section, showing the profile of the top of natural deposits, which can be extrapolated from cut features, etc., if the trench has not been fully excavated.

5.21 All archaeological sections will be set out on drawing film or appropriate media and prepared at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. They will include relevant context numbers and aOD spot heights for all principal strata and features. Plans will be prepared digitally unless there are site conditions that restrict that. Hand drawn plans will only be undertaken for specific features where the resolution provided by the GPS is not considered sufficient.

5.22 An adequate photographic record, of any significant archaeological remains, will also be compiled, both in plan and section.

Finds and Samples

5.23 A high priority will be given to dating any remains, and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained, as appropriate. Consideration will also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, e.g. archaeo-magnetic dating, structural materials and cultural/environmental evidence.

5.24 All finds and environmental samples will be treated in a proper manner to prevent deterioration. This will involve cleaning and conservation, where necessary, and labelling,

cataloguing and secure storage in appropriate containers. Recording, cleaning and conservation of finds will follow relevant CIfA guidelines.

Reporting

5.25 It is expected that a site meeting or interim evaluation report will be sufficient to determine the need (or lack thereof) for second stage mitigation work.

5.26 Otherwise, an evaluation report will be produced, no later than six weeks after the fieldwork has been completed. The report will set out the background to the investigation, the aims and methods employed, and a summary of the key features and deposits recorded in each trench, as well as evidence for dates where possible, and a quantification of the recovered artefactual material.

5.27 More particularly, the report will review the methodology used and consider the confidence rating of the results. In light of this, it will assess the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of the archaeological findings, with specialist opinions within the context of the wider area.

5.28 Digital copies of the report will be supplied to the Council's archaeological advisor for their review and approval, subsequent to which, copies will be made available to the Wiltshire HER and an OASIS form will be completed and submitted.

Archiving

5.29 The site archive, which will comprise records of the trial trench evaluation and any materials recovered, including written elements, plans and drawings, digital photographs, photographic prints and transparencies (where appropriate) and other primary data, will be quantified, ordered, indexed and made internally consistent. It will also contain, as a minimum requirement, a site matrix, site summary (a short report giving a preliminary account of the discoveries) and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

5.30 All artefacts and ecofacts, and all other elements of the site archive, will be delivered by Pre-Construct Archaeology to the Devizes Museum (accession reference: DZSWS:27-2023). Where this arrangement is not practicable, lists will be submitted by the contractor of objects not deposited, together with information as to the quantity involved and their current location, reasons for non-deposition and a timetable for their ultimate deposition.

5.31 If the work does not proceed past trial trench evaluation, it is expected that the archive can be completed and deposited within six calendar months after the completion of fieldwork. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

5.32 Copyright of the written, drawn and photographic elements of the site archive will be vested jointly with Pre-Construct Archaeology and the Devizes Museum.

TARGETED EXCAVATION

Introduction

5.33 If archaeological remains are located that are of sufficient significance to warrant further work, this mitigation will most likely take the form of targeted excavation. As such, the following provides an example methodology for this phase of work. Of course, if no remains of significance are found, no further work would be required beyond the trial trench evaluation.

Fieldwork

5.34 The excavation work will be undertaken with reference to the South-West Archaeological Research Framework, and any relevant national research priorities. Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in this Framework.

5.35 Within the area(s) specified for targeted excavation, the topsoil will be mechanically stripped under archaeological control. Following its removal, it will be mounded in a safe storage area away from the edge of the excavation and any underlying subsoil will be removed in successive spits, of appropriate depth, using a toothless ditching bucket. This will be repeated until either the first archaeological horizon is encountered or the natural geology is identified. This level will then be digitally planned.

5.36 In general terms, all machine work must be completed under archaeological control and should cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed. Care must always be taken to ensure that the operation of plant and other machines does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft ground conditions.

5.37 Once machining is complete, or a sufficient area is exposed to warrant discussions, a site meeting will then be convened between EDP, the Council's archaeological advisor and the appointed archaeological contractor. Its primary aim will be to review the results of the site strip and to define the most appropriate sampling and recording strategy for the archaeological remains identified.

5.38 Although the precise sampling and recording methodology will be determined at a site meeting, it is provisionally assumed that the following broad approach will be employed at the site. All archaeological deposits will be excavated by hand (unless agreed otherwise), using appropriate tools, and then subject to an appropriate level of sampling prior to being recorded. In summary, this is expected to equate to the following:

- Full (100%) excavation of any archaeological deposits related to funerary/ritual activity, e.g. burials, cremations;
- A minimum of half (50%) excavation of any deposits related to industrial/domestic activity, e.g. furnaces, hearths, driers, ovens, etc.;
- A minimum of half (50%) of any structural features, e.g. foundation trenches, robber trenches, beam slots or ring ditches, etc.;
- A minimum of half (50%) excavation of pits and post-holes; and

- A minimum of 20% (unless agreed otherwise with the Council's archaeological advisor) excavation of linear features, as well as all intersections and terminals.

5.39 It is also recognised that there may be cases when individual features do not merit these levels of sampling. Nonetheless, any variation to these levels would need to be approved by the Council's archaeological advisor.

5.40 Any human remains that are encountered will initially be left *in situ* and reported to the appropriate authorities. Subsequent removal will comply with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations, as well as current archaeological best-practice such as Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (CIfA 2017).

5.41 A metal detector, operated by a competent member of staff, will be used to scan the spoil heap arisings from the excavation areas, as well as the identified features and their excavated material. The device will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.42 The targeted excavation area(s) will not be released for development without the approval of the Council's archaeological advisor, either through an on-site meeting or remotely (e.g. via email communications). This being said, it is expected that areas can be released individually, wholly or in parcels for construction once the fieldwork within them has been satisfactorily completed, in-line with this WSI and the appointed contractor's MS.

Recording Systems

5.43 The recording system employed will be compatible with the most widely used in the area. Pro-forma context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships, and for complex stratigraphy, a separate matrix diagram will be employed. The following drawn illustrations will be required:

- An overall site plan of the excavated area, showing its extent relative to OS, at a scale of 1:2,500;
- An overall plan of the excavated area, showing the locations and extents of archaeological features and deposits, at a scale of 1:100;
- Individual plans of features and extensive deposits, each drawn at an appropriate scale (usually 1:20); and
- Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, each drawn at an appropriate scale (usually 1:10).

5.44 In general terms, all site-based archaeological plans should be prepared digitally unless there are site conditions that restrict that. Hand drawn plans will only be undertaken for specific features where the resolution provided by the GPS is not considered sufficient. All archaeological sections will be set out on drawing film or appropriate media and prepared at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. The plans and sections will also include relevant context numbers and aOD spot heights for all principal strata and features, in the case of plans, and on the datum line, in the case of sections.

5.45 At the same time, an appropriate photographic record of any significant archaeological features and deposits will be required, both in plan and section. Equally, due consideration should be given to the maintenance of a more general photographic archive, detailing the progression of the work on-site.

Finds and Samples

5.46 In common with the methodology for trial trenching set out above, a high priority will be given to dating any remains, and so all artefacts and finds will be retained in the first instance. Consideration will also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, structural materials and cultural/environmental evidence. Environmental samples will be taken from suitable deposits and examined for carbonised remains, macroscopic plant remains, pollen, seeds, insects, molluscs, etc.

5.47 The appointed contractor will submit, as part of the MS for the excavation, a strategy for palaeo-environmental sampling on the site, as well as for the processing and analysis of samples.

5.48 Further to this, decisions regarding the contexts suitable for environmental or metallurgical sampling will be made on-site in consultation with EDP, the Council's archaeological advisor and the appointed contractor. If necessary, the Historic England Regional Science Advisor will also be consulted. In all cases, any environmental or metallurgical sampling will conform to applicable Historic England guidance, English Heritage (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*, as well as topic-specific guidance documents, where relevant.

5.49 All finds of gold and silver, or hoards of prehistoric metals, will be moved off-site to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office and the relevant Finds Liaison Officer, according to the procedures set out in the *Treasure Act* 1996. Where removal cannot be completed on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

5.50 All artefactual, faunal and environmental remains, whether stratified or not, and including material recovered from spoil tips, etc., will be first collected and then both bagged and labelled. Wherever possible, artefacts will be subject to preliminary study on-site, in order to help date excavated contents. They will be treated in a proper manner to prevent deterioration, which may involve cleaning and (where necessary) conservation, and labelling, cataloguing and secure storage in appropriate containers.

Post-excavation

5.51 A site archive will be prepared, and a post-excavation assessment undertaken, immediately after the fieldwork has been completed, in line with relevant national guidance. The appointed archaeological contractor will contact the relevant museum to confirm that they will accept the archive and what fees are required. As part of the application to discharge the planning condition evidence will be provided that these fees have been budgeted for in the ongoing post-excavation and archive work.

5.52 The assessment will consider the importance of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data recovered by the excavation and will outline any further analytical investigation that is desirable in each case.

5.53 Every effort will be made to ensure that finds analysis for the specified work is fully consistent with any existing local systems. Any pottery analysis will refer to the appropriate type series, including the Wiltshire type series for Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery. No artefacts, faunal remains or environmental samples will be discarded without written permission from the Council's archaeological advisor in advance.

5.54 A copy of the post excavation assessment will be sent to the Council's archaeological advisor for their comment. Following this review, provision will be made for an appropriate level of analysis and publication of the excavation results. Should publication be warranted, at a minimum this will comprise a summary report submitted for publication in the relevant local journal. Additional publication requirements will be agreed with the Council's archaeological advisor at the appropriate time.

5.55 The excavation report will include analyses of any key artefact groups or environmental assemblages identified by the post-excavation assessment. They will also be illustrated where appropriate. The excavation report will also include an assessment of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of the archaeological and environmental material data, as well as specialist opinions and parallels from other sites in the area. An interpretation of the results, paying regard to the significance of the remains in local, regional and national terms, should also be included.

5.56 Alternatively, should the remains not warrant this level of treatment, a grey literature report alone may be sufficient, should this be agreed as suitable by the Council's archaeological advisor.

Archiving

5.57 Alongside the reporting and publication (where appropriate), arrangements will be made for deposition of the finds and the site archive with the relevant museum within two years of completion of fieldwork. Written confirmation of this will be provided to the Council's archaeological advisor.

5.58 The site archive will comprise records of the archaeological excavations and any materials recovered, including written elements, plans and drawings, photographic prints and transparencies (where appropriate) and other primary data recovered during the investigation. It will be fully quantified, ordered, indexed and made internally consistent following the completion of the archaeological programme. The compilation of the archive will (where relevant) comply with guidance provided in *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019).

5.59 All recovered artefacts and faunal and environmental remains will be washed, processed, marked and stored in accordance with current best practice guidelines, i.e. Museum and Galleries Commission (1992) Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections

and UKIC/RESCUE (1998) First Aid for Finds. This will include stabilisation and conservation where appropriate.

5.60 Subject to the legislative requirements of the *Treasure Act* 1996, all artefacts and faunal and environmental remains unearthed by the investigation, and all other elements of the site archive, will be deposited with the appropriate local depository, in-line with their requirements. No artefacts or faunal and environmental remains from the site shall be deposited in the relevant museum without the prior written consent of the landowner.

5.61 A digital copy of the final report will be supplied to the Council's archaeological advisor and the Wiltshire HER. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

Section 6
Monitoring, Access and Review

6.1 The Council's archaeological advisor will be given at least 10 days' notice prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork, at which point the date for an initial on-site monitoring meeting will be agreed. They will also be afforded access to visit the site, as required, in order to inspect the progression of the archaeological works. A projected timetable for the completion of the site work will also be broadly agreed at this point, pending environmental constraints (e.g. weather, etc.).

6.2 A monitoring meeting for the trial trenching will be convened with the Council's archaeological advisor to review the progress of the investigation. The requirement, or lack thereof, for mitigation will be discussed at the site meeting, presuming that sufficient information is available on which to base this discussion and to make a decision on this matter.

Section 7
Bibliography

The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP), 2021. *Great Somerford, Broadfield Farm, Phase 2: Archaeological and Heritage Assessment*. Unpublished

Sumo, 2020. *Geophysical Survey Report: Broadfield Farm, Great Somerford, Wiltshire*. Unpublished

Appendix EDP 1
Trial Trench Evaluation Method Statement
(Pre-Construct Archaeology, July 2023)

LAND AT BROADFIELD FARM, GREAT SOMERFORD, WILTSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: BFGS-23

ACCESSION NUMBER: DZSWS:27-2023

PROJECT REFERENCE: K8495

JULY 2023

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Method Statement for an archaeological evaluation on land at Broadfield Farm, Great Somerford, Wiltshire

Local Planning Authority:	**Wiltshire County Council**
Central National Grid Reference:	**SP 96411 82429**
Site Code:	**BFGS-23**
Accession Number:	**DZSWS:27-2023**
Written and researched by:	**Jonathan Webster**
Project Manager:	**Jonathan Webster**
Commissioning Client:	**EDP**

Contractor: **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
PCA Warwick
2 Plestowes Barn,
Hareway Lane,
Barford,
Warwick
CV35 8DD

Tel: **01926 485490**
E-mail: **jwebster@pre-construct.com**
Website: **www.pre-construct.com**

©Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

July 2023

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS 2
1 INTRODUCTION 3
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY 6
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND 7
4 METHODOLOGY 9
5 ACCESS AND SAFETY 15
6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING 16
7 REPORTING 17
8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE 20
9 MONITORING AND LIAISON 22
10 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS 23
11 BIBLIOGRAPHY 24
FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION 27
FIGURE 2: PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATIONS 28

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) has been commissioned by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of their client Cotswold Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on the land at Broadfield Farm, Great Somerford, Wiltshire, Wiltshire SN15 5EL (Site centred: SP 96411 82429; Figure 1). These investigations comprise the excavation of four evaluation trenches measuring 50m in length and a single trench 20m in length, all up to 1.80m in width across the site area to address Condition 15 attached to the Planning Appeal decision (Planning Reference: APP/Y3940/W/22/3296058).

1.1.2 The scope of this evaluation was defined in 2021 by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire County Council, who recommended that an evaluation by trial trenching be undertaken to investigate the potential of the site.

1.1.3 The definition of an archaeological evaluation is '*a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national and international context as appropriate*' (CIFA 2020a).

1.1.4 This document comprises a Method Statement that should be read in conjunction with the general Written Scheme of Investigation (EDP 2023) and has been prepared conform to the guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:

- *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2022);
- *Regulations for the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) Committee,*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2021);

- *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2020a);
- *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2020b);
- *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2020c);
- *Regulations for Professional Conduct,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2019);
- *General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) Policy,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014a; updated February 2021);
- *Code of Conduct; Professional Ethics in Archaeology,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (CIFA 2014b; updated October 2021);
- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Morphe)*, Historic England: London (HE 2015);
- *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited: London (Taylor and Brown 2018);
- *Fieldwork Operations Manual, Regional Variation Addendum; Warwick Office,* Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited: Warwick (Webster 2018);
- *Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives to Wiltshire Museum,* Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society Collections Trust: Devizes (WM 2022).

1.1.5 The general aims of these investigations are to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains

within the proposed development area;

- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of any archaeological deposits revealed as well as their potential significance;
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from plough damage or from any other agricultural/industrial practices or later building activities;
- determine the likely impact on any archaeological deposits present from the proposed development;
- determine if further mitigation needs to be considered ahead of the development;
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of recording.

1.1.6 The specific aims of these investigations are to:

- Investigate, characterise and where possible date the geophysical anomalies noted in the previous survey (Sumo 2020);
- To determine the validity of the geophysical survey and its ability to provide a true indication of possible underlying archaeological assets.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology for the site is mapped as Sandstone interbedded with Siltstone associated with the Kellaways Sand Member formed between 166 and 163 million years ago during Callovian Age within the Jurassic Period in an environment dominated by shallow seas. This is mapped as having no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2023), with the soils are mapped as free draining lime rich loam soils (Landis 2023).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The area of investigation is situated at the southern edge of Great Somerford and to the east of Seagry Road. The site currently comprises arable farmland to the south of private residential properties and buildings associated with Broadfield Farm and measures roughly 1.5ha in size. Two large fishing lakes bound the east of the site whilst the south is limited by a continuation of arable fields. The site is broadly flat and lies at a height of broadly *c*.60m AOD (above ordnance datum).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 As part of the current development process a geophysical survey (Sumo 2020) was undertaken followed by an archaeological and heritage assessment (EDP 2021) to investigate known historical and archaeological background of the site and surrounding 1km radius. It is not intended to repeat all of that information here and what follows is an overview of the salient points, for more information please refer to the original documents.

3.2 Current Understanding

3.2.1 The earliest known find within the local landscape comprises a Neolithic polished axehead that was found approximately 340m north of the site within the garden of 3 Wilkins Lane (HER Reference: **MWI5476**). Other than this, due to the limited quantity of investigations undertaken in the area very little is known with any certainty. Cropmark evidence from aerial photographs include a number of possible Prehistoric features with a series of ring ditches and linears including a cluster between 350m and 650m to the northeast (HER References: **MWI5506**-**MWI5510**), another cluster between 550m and 800m to the east (HER References: **MWI5501**; **MWI5503**-**MWI5505**) and *c*.650m to the southeast (HER References: **MWI5513** & **MWI5517**). However it should be noted that at present these remain undated and although they have been broadly dated based on typological indicators this is a tentative interpretation at best. Within the proposed development area the geophysical survey (Sumo 2020) identified two parallel linear anomalies 14m apart in the eastern part of the site and a weak curvilinear anomaly in the west of the site.

3.2.2 Approximately 600m to the north of the area of investigation is the SAM (Scheduled Ancient Monument) of a medieval motte (NHLE Reference: **1013224**). The motte comprises an extant earthen mound 3.40m in height by 40m in diameter at its base, it has a flat top 25m across and is surrounded by the silted up remains of a ditch which demonstrate as a

low earthwork along the eastern side of the mound. A series of excavations carried out between the early 19th and early 20th centuries revealed the remains of a 12th century stone built structure that appeared to have been burnt and destroyed by fire. The motte is understood to be one of three castles known to have been built near Malmesbury in 1144 according to documentary evidence.

3.2.3 Situated 20m to the east of the above motte, Great Somerford Church appears, along with the motte itself, to have been the foci of settlement activity. Archaeological investigations *c*.450m north of the current area of investigation revealed a limestone and sandstone building and associated enclosures that dated to the 12th century, from which pottery, worked stone, animal bone and a small quantity of metal work was recovered (HER References: **MWI77187** & **MWI77188**). Further to the north *c*.500m from the site, a buckle and medieval pottery were recovered to the immediate southeast of the Grade II* listed Mount House (HER Reference: **MWI5483**), whilst later excavations ahead of a new cess pit at the same location revealed further medieval pottery sherds from a large stone lined bowl shaped pit (HER Reference: **EWI1491**).

3.3 Conclusions

3.3.1 Based on the current known historic and archaeological background of the area of investigation and the wider region, should archaeology be present, the main potential is for fringe settlement and/or agricultural activities from the Iron Age through to post-medieval periods. The geophysical survey demonstrated not just the presence of ploughed out ridge and furrow across much of the investigation area, but also a couple of linears not aligned to anything obvious in the current landscape which is suggestive of a possible early date.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

4.1.1 The archaeological investigations will comprise the excavation of four evaluation trenches measuring 50m in length and a single trench measuring 20m in length, all 1.80m in width (Figure 2). The archaeological investigations will excavate down to the top of the natural substrate or first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first.

4.1.2 The trench locations will be set out using a Geomax Mesa^2 rover unit, utilising X-PAD Survey 3 software with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better. The centreline of each trench will be marked by a bamboo cane topped with hi-visibility paint and individual ID number, as well as a sprayed line on the ground demarcating the direction of the other end of the trench.

4.1.3 In advance of the fieldwork PCA will request that the client has demonstrated that all reasonable measures have been taken to identify any constraints and have provided all reasonable information regarding the presence of services, any ecological constraints, the presence of Public Rights of Way, any areas of potentially contaminated land and/or any other known risks to health and safety.

4.1.4 Deposits considered not to be significant will be removed by an appropriate mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Should substantial obstructions be encountered a toothed bucket may be employed on the understanding that it will be replaced again once the obstacle is passed. Should it be requested in advance of site works, permission for changing of the machine bucket can be sought from the Planning Archaeologist ahead of any such occurrences take place.

4.1.5 Should the position of trenches need to be amended due to the presence of currently unknown site constraints the Planning Archaeologist will be notified. Likewise, upon completion of the site investigations the

backfilling of trenches will only be undertaken once approval has been provided by the Planning Archaeologist.

4.1.6 All works will be undertaken by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Following opening, all trenches will be cleaned, photographed and recorded as appropriate. Once cleaned all trenches will be inspected and potential features/deposits excavated to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual material, as well as determine their character, significance and date. All trenches will be inspected again after sufficient weathering to ensure that no potential features or deposits are missed. Prior to backfilling, all deposits, including the trench sections, will again be inspected for artefactual material to ensure that finds are recovered from as many contexts as possible regardless of date.

4.1.7 Upcasting will be separated into top and sub soils and separated into two separate piles each side of the Trench at a safe distance of at least 1m from the trench edge. All spoil heaps will be visually scanned and metal detected to ensure maximum artefact retrieval.

4.1.8 Archaeological features will be sampled sufficiently to characterise, date them and determine their significance; i.e. 20% of fills of linear features or a 1m long slot (whichever is greater: If the linear features are substantial an alternative sampling strategy will be discussed with the Planning Archaeologist) and 50% of pit fills. Smaller discrete features such as postholes will be 100% sampled.

4.1.9 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the *PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Operations Manual I; Taylor & Brown 2018) and *PCA Fieldwork Operations Manual Regional Variation Addendum; Warwick* (Webster 2018).

4.2 Recording Methodology

4.2.1 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events will each be assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as ‘context numbers’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor

and Brown 2018; Webster 2018). Context sheets are to be primarily filled in by the archaeologist who excavated the feature/deposit.

4.2.2 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) and recorded by hand (See below) and by a Geomax Mesa^2 rover unit, utilising X-PAD Survey 3 software with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better. Each point will be recorded in relation to the OSGB36 geod model and coded to an internal PCA database to provide a dataset which records feature type, context number, associated drawing numbers and any other information that may be relevant. This survey will provide a three-dimensional geo-referenced visual representation of the archaeology present.

4.2.3 Hand drawn sections will be drawn at an appropriate scale, primarily 1:10. Likewise, plans of archaeological features will be drawn at a suitable scale to record them in detail. If appropriate, a larger site plan will be produced at a scale between 1:100 and 1:1,250 to show the location of individual investigations in relation to the wider site, detailed plans and sections and any other information appropriate. These plans will be accurately related to the National Grid and drawn in relation to a specific geo-referenced baseline provided by the Geomax Mesa^2 rover unit. All plans and sections will be levelled in respect to AOD and are to be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.

4.2.4 All deposits will be recorded with sufficient data to allow for a full characterisation of the context and its relationships to be made and allow for future studies to query and compare the dataset with confidence.

4.2.5 The primary photographic record of the site will be undertaken using a Canon EOS 1300D digital SLR camera with an 18.0-megapixel resolution. Photographs will be taken of all deposits and all images will be labelled appropriately and cross-referenced in relation to a site specific photography register. All photographic images and associated registers will be regarded as part of the primary archive.

4.3 Human Remains

4.3.1 In the unlikely event that human remains, either inhumations and/or cremations, are exposed during the course of the archaeological investigations then all works will cease immediately and the local police and coroner informed. The area will be screened from view and discussions will be held with the client and Planning Archaeologist on options for their appropriate preservation in situ, or for their removal in accordance with professional standards and guidelines once the antiquity of the remains has been suitably proven.

4.3.2 Due to the nature of the proposed works, it is expected that any remains recovered would be, on agreement with all parties, recorded in situ, their location marked and then covered with an appropriate material to allow for easy recognition during future intrusive works. Only in circumstances where the remains are at imminent risk of destruction or damage would lifting be considered. In this event, a Ministry of Justice Licence would be required (in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. Application for a Licence would be made by PCA.

4.4 Finds recovery and processing

4.4.1 All artefacts recovered during the course of the archaeological investigations are the property of the landowner/client. They will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the *Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives to Wiltshire Museum, Devizes* (WM 2022), the *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (CIFA 2020c) and the *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (Perrin *et al*. 2014).

4.4.2 All finds encountered will be retained on site before returning to the office where they will be identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* will be produced for each stratified context and the dates used to help determine the broad date phasing for the site. On completion of

the fieldwork, the finds will be cleaned and packaged according to standard national and local guidelines (CIFA 2020c & WM 2022). Please note, the following categories of materials will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain:

- where unstratified;
- modern pottery;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

4.4.3 The primary archive records will clearly state how all artefact assemblages have been recovered, sub-sampled and processed.

4.5 Treatment of treasure

4.5.1 Finds falling under the statutory definition of treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and later revisions) would be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the landowner/client and the Planning Archaeologist. A treasure receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) would be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding that the find is treasure. Failure to report within 14 days of discovery is a criminal offence.

4.5.2 The treasure receipt and report would include the date and circumstances of the discovery in addition to the identity of the finder (put as PCA/site contractor) and the location of the find in relation to Ordnance Survey.

4.6 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

4.6.1 A structured programme of palaeo-environmental sampling appropriate to the specific aims of the project will be implemented. The strategy and methodology for the sampling of deposits will be in accordance with English Heritage (Now Historic England) Centre for Archaeology

Guidelines "*Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*" (2011).

4.6.2 Where deposits are dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, will be taken from sealed and datable features such as pits, ditches, hearths and floors. Each context will be sampled in isolation. The size of the sample is expected to be in the range of 40-60 litres per context or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features or where context horizons are not fully defined.

4.6.3 Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, monoliths will be taken along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera. The numbers to be taken will be agreed with the client and the Planning Archaeologist. Where bulk samples are to be taken a minimum of 20 litres will be taken from visible layers or spits for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects.

4.6.4 Environmental samples from dry deposits will normally by processed by floatation following the fieldwork and the residues will be sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal that has not floated. Environmental samples from wet deposits will normally be sent to specialists for processing in laboratory conditions.

4.6.5 Where guidance is relevant the appropriate English Heritage (now Historic England) papers will be followed (EH 2005; 2006; 2007 & 2011).

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

5.1.1 Access to the site will be arranged in coordination and agreement with the client and suitable welfare provision will be made available.

5.1.2 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.

5.1.3 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable

6.1.1 The duration of the five trenches to be excavated and fully recorded is expected to be approximately three days, although this is dependent on factors such as how much made ground is present at the time of the investigation, and also on the Planning Archaeologist, or suitable representative, wishing to inspect the trenches before backfill.

6.1.2 Working days are based on a 38-hour, five day working week, Monday to Friday.

6.2 Staffing and Support

6.2.1 The project will be managed and led by Jonathan Webster, Project Manager at PCA Warwick who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the archaeological evaluation.

6.2.2 The following staff will form the project team:

- 1x Project Manager
- 1x Archaeological Supervisor
- 1x Archaeological Technician
- 1x Finds Supervisor
- 1x Palaeo-environmental Supervisor
- 1x Illustrator for post-excavation work.

7 REPORTING

7.1.1 Upon completion of the archaeological evaluation fieldwork PCA will produce an appropriate report, a draft of which be supplied to the client for comment in the first instance followed by a draft being forwarded to the Planning Archaeologist for further comment. Once approved a copy of the report will be formally submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

7.1.2 Should little or no archaeology be revealed during the archaeological investigations then it is expected that the production and submission of a suitable report will be completed within three weeks of the completion of fieldwork. If significant and/or substantial archaeological deposits are revealed, then the submission will take longer to allow for the necessary specialist input. In this event, if deemed appropriate, an interim report will be prepared to aid in the preparation for an appropriate mitigation strategy.

7.1.3 PCA intend to use the following post excavation team:

Role	***Name***
Prehistoric Pottery	Henrietta Quinnell (freelance)
Later Iron Age and Roman Pottery	Jane Timby (freelance)
Post-Roman Pottery	Chris Jarrett (PCA)
Ceramic Building Material	Berni Sudds or Amparo Valcarcel (PCA)
Architectural Stonework	Kevin Hayward (freelance)
Petrology	Kevin Hayward (freelance)
Animal Bone	Kevin Rielly or Karen Deighton (PCA)
Human Remains	James Langthorne (PCA)
Lithics	Barry Bishop or Lynden Cooper (PCA)
Timber	Damian Goodburn (freelance)
Glass	Chris Jarrett, Gary Taylor or John Shepherd (PCA)
Small Finds	Gary Taylor or Marit Gaimster (PCA)
Roman Coins	Alex Beeby (PCA) or Peter Guest (freelance)
Metalwork	Gary Taylor or Marit Gaimster (PCA)
Leather	Gary Taylor or Marit Gaimster (PCA)
Metalworking waste	Gary Taylor (PCA) or Rod Mackenzie (freelance)
Environmental Archaeology	PCA in-house team

7.1.4 External specialists will only be called upon during the compilation of the report if the significance of the archaeological resource cannot be adequately determined without their input.

7.1.5 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015). Reference will be made to the South West Archaeological Research Frameworks (SWARF) so that the remains can be placed within their local and regional contexts where possible.

7.1.6 Once an appropriate report has been submitted and accepted, PCA will supply one digital and one hard copy of the report for inclusion in the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER). Contingency will be made for the publication of results. In addition to this, a summary account of the work will be submitted to the editor of any relevant period journals as agreed by the Planning Archaeologist.

7.1.7 The layout of the assessment report will include

- An abstract containing a summary of the project and results;
- A summary of the project background;
- A detailed description of the site location including an appropriate figure;
- A methodology of how the works were undertaken with descriptions and explanations from any deviations from this document;
- A discussion on the confidence of the dataset produced and any problems encountered that might compromise that;
- A detailed description of the archaeological results with associated drawings and plates;
- An assessment of all artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered during the course of the works;
- A summary conclusion placing the results into the wider local and regional contexts;

- An appendix table of all contexts;
- Appropriate plates and figures to help demonstrate the results of the evaluation;
- A summary of the OASIS entry.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

8.1.1 PCA are in discussions with the Devizes Museum and this project will commence under the accession reference **DZSWS:27-2023**. A transfer title of ownership has been forwarded to the landowner to allow the complete project archive to be deposited with the Devizes Museum.

8.1.2 During post-excavation assessment all artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA Warwick. Once a full understanding of the archive size is known then arrangements will be confirmed with Devizes Museum and indicated in the archaeological evaluation report using their provided deposition spreadsheet as a template.

8.1.3 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

8.1.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines contained in *Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives to Wiltshire Museum* (WM 2021), *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long term Storage* (Brown 2011), *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (CIFA 2022) and the *Standard Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe* (Perrin *et al* 2014).

8.1.5 Once the full extent of the physical archive requiring deposition is known and costs are provided by Devizes Museum, then this will be paid in full by the client and the archive deposition will be completed.

8.1.6 A physical copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited.

8.1.7 The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis, in accordance with the guidelines provided by Historic England and the Archaeology Data

Service. A copy of this form will be provided within the assessment report.

9 MONITORING AND LIAISON

9.1.1 PCA will provide the Planning Archaeologist a minimum ten working days' notice ahead of any fieldwork taking place to provide them time to provide comment or request site visitation.

9.1.2 PCA will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time during or after the archaeological fieldwork by the client or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority.

9.1.3 PCA will liaise closely with the client and the Planning Archaeologist throughout the course of the project and will arrange for onsite meetings at key decision points, if necessary.

9.1.4 Should archaeology be revealed that warrants further mitigation then PCA will provide sufficient data to allow for an informed decision to be made. Any further mitigation strategy will be discussed and agreed by both the client and Planning Archaeologist before implementation and a further WSI specifying the scopes of future works produced and approved before onsite works begin.

10 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Insurance

10.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

11.1 Printed Sources

Brown, D.H. 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

CA. 2021 *Broadfield Farm, Great Somerford, Wiltshire, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation,* Cotswold Archaeology, Cirencester, Unpublished document, Reference **CR0593**

CIFA. 2022 *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading. Available at www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit

CIFA. 2021 *Regulations for the Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) Committee,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIFA. 2020a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIFA. 2020b *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIFA. 2020c *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIFA. 2019 *Regulations for Professional Conduct,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

CIFA. 2014a *General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) Policy,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading (Updated February

2021)

CIFA. 2014b *Code of Conduct: Professional Ethics in Archaeology,* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading (Updated October 2021)

EDP. 2021 *Great Somerford, Broadfield Farm, Phase 2, Archaeological and Heritage Assessment,* Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd, Unpublished document, Cheltenham, Reference: **edp6598_r001a**

English Heritage. 2005 *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*, English Heritage, London

English Heritage. 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, English Heritage, London

English Heritage. 2007 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage, Swindon

English Heritage. 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, English Heritage, London

HE. 2015 *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment, (Morphe)*, Historic England, London

Perrin, K et al. 2014 *A Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe*, EAC Guidelines 1, Europae Archaeologia Consilium: Namur

Sumo. 2020 *Geophysical Survey Report; Broadfield Farm, Great Somerford, Wiltshire,* Sumo Survey, Upton upon Severn, Unpublished document, Reference: **00463**

Taylor, J. and Brown, G. 2018 *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations*

Manual 1, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, London, Unpublished internal document

Webster, J. 2018 *Fieldwork Operations Manual Regional Variation Addendum; Warwick,* Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, Warwick, Unpublished internal document

WM. 2022 *Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives to Wiltshire Museums,* Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society Collections Trust, Devizes, Version **1.3**

11.2 Websites

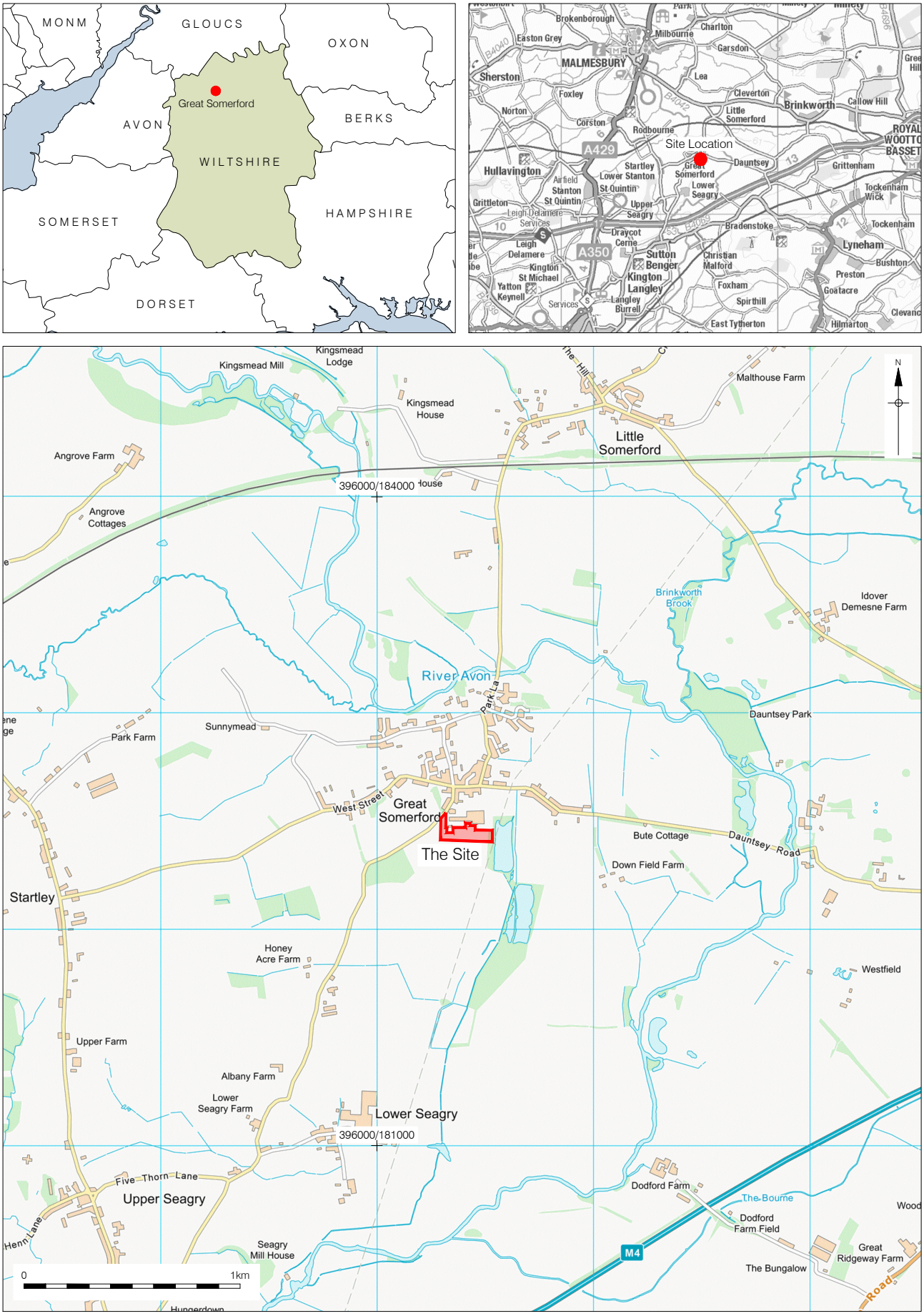
1) British Geological Survey (Date accessed: 05/07/2023)

www.bgs.ac.uk

2) Landis Soilscapes; Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute (Date accessed 05/07/2023

www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/

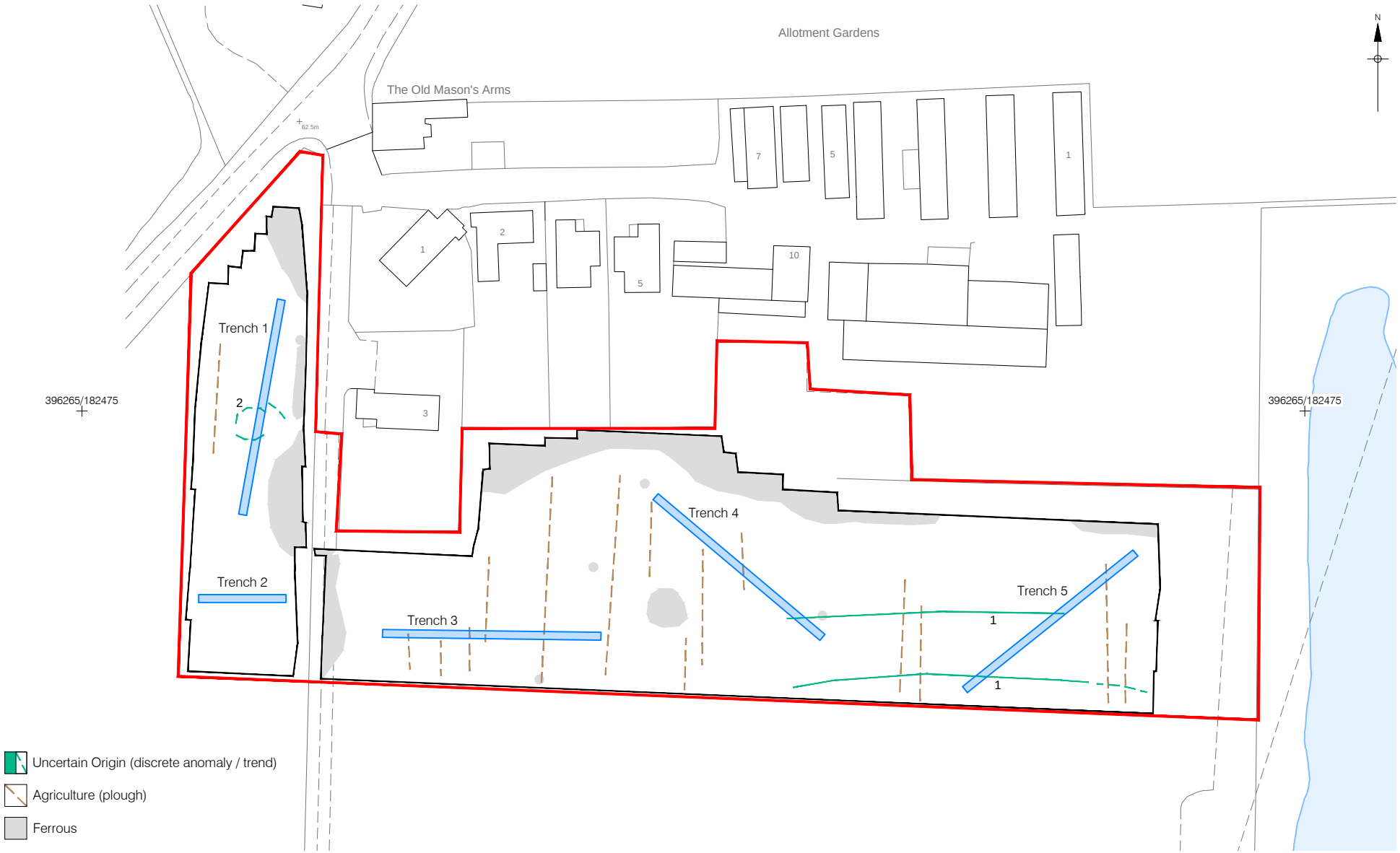
P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Wiltshire\K8495 Broadfield Farm, Great Somerford Eval\CAD\WSI\Fig 01_Site Location.dwg



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2023
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2023
05/07/2023 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Wiltshire\K8495 Broadfield Farm, Great Somerford Eval\CAD\WSI\Fig 02_Proposed Trench Locations_REV 1.dwg



Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2023. All rights reserved. License number 100022432
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2023

12/07/2023 MR

Figure 2
Detailed Site Plan showing Geophysical Survey results and Proposed Trench Locations
1:1,250 at A4

P C A

PCA CAMBRIDGE
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM
THE ROPE WORKS
BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON
UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK
OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH
QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK
2 PLESTOWES BARN, HAREWAY LANE
BARFORD, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 8DD
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER
5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

edp | the environmental dimension partnership

CARDIFF
02921 671900

CHELTENHAM
01242 903110

CIRENCESTER
01285 740427

info@edp-uk.co.uk
www.edp-uk.co.uk

The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd. Registered as a Limited Company in England and Wales. Company No. 09102431. Registered Office: Quarry Barn, Elkstone Studios, Elkstone, Gloucestershire GL53 9PQ

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

URBAN DESIGN GROUP REGISTERED PRACTICE

IEMA CORPORATE PARTNER

Landscape Institute
Registered practice