border archaeology

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Observation



Charlton Park Biofertiliser Lagoons (Lagoon 1 & Lagoon 2)
Nr Malmesbury
Wiltshire
SN16 0HY, SN16 9RY

On behalf of

Charlton Park Estate

border archaeology

archaeology & built heritage
working throughout the UK

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Lagoon 1 - NGR:ST 91138 88999
Lagoon 2 – NGR: ST 94800 90452

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OASIS ID
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ACCESSION NUMBER
DZSWS:11-2020

Cover: View looking over the site of Lagoon 2
(Photo supplied by the client)

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1 Introduction

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) has been instructed by Charlton Park Estate to undertake a programme of Archaeological Observation (AO) in connection with the development of two biofetiliser lagoons located at Quobwell Farm Charlton Park Malmesbury Wiltshire SN16 0HT. The lagoons are to store biofertiliser for utilisation at the optimum time for crops. Lagoon 1 is located at SN16 0HY (NGR ST 91138 88999) and Lagoon 2 at SN16 9RY (NGR ST 94800 90452) (*Fig. 1*).

The work will involve archaeologically-controlled machine excavation to the full proposed engineering depth, as stated, or to the first archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first.

Each lagoon will measure 5,335 sq. m and will be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, although each red line boundary encloses an area of 6,600 sq. m. Lagoon capacity is c 12,500m^3

This proposed programme of investigation follows on from the results of a magnetometer survey carried out by SUMO Geophysics Ltd on behalf of BA, which failed to record any magnetic responses of definite archaeological interest. The report concluded:

The magnetometer survey has not recorded any magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest. Weak pit-like anomalies, trends and a zone of increased response have been recorded in the survey. While they are likely to be due to underlying geological variations or agricultural processes, archaeological origins for some of the responses in Area 1 cannot be entirely discounted, due to the cropmarks that are recorded within the vicinity of the site in the HER. Ridge and furrow cultivation is also visible in both survey areas. (Cockcroft 2023).

A slightly curvilinear boundary aligned W-E at the top of the survey, immediately to the S of the strong N-S -aligned ridge and furrow, would appear to be a long-established feature, based upon the observation that a second, slightly fainter parallel W-E ditch can be seen slightly to the N, these two features possibly forming an original earlier trackway.

This proposal has been prepared for submission to Tim Havard BA ACI*f*A Assistant County Archaeologist (ACA) Wiltshire Council for his approval as an appropriate methodology for the archaeological programme of work.

2 Site Description

Lagoon 1 is located roughly 600m to the SW of Brokenborough and Lagoon 2 lies c 3km to the ENE of Brokenborough and c 3km NE of Malmesbury. Each lagoon will measure 5,335 sq. m and will be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m, although each red line boundary encloses an area of 6,600 sq. m. Lagoon capacity is c 12,500m^3

2.1 Landscape Character

Both lagoons are situated within a rural, largely improved agricultural and managed historic landscape of farmsteads and settlements (Brokenborough, Malmesbury) much of which was formerly in monastic ownership belonging to Malmesbury Abbey.

The historic landscape setting of Lagoon 1 is one of mixed land use comprising elements of settlement (Brokenborough); farmsteads (Fosse Farm & Fosse Barn, Boakley Farm) (HLC2; 6524; ST 9050 8878); planned enclosure (Gold Hill) (HLC1, 6513; NGR ST 9161 8892); meadow (HLC4-5; 6507, 6508; NGR ST 6507, 6508; NGR ST 9134 8897, ST 9158 8988); field amalgamation (HLC8-11; 6509, 6510, 6521. 6522; NGR ST 9078 8915, ST 9122 8979, ST 9089 8853, ST 9111 8829) and woodland identified as Boakley Farm and Bookery Farm with an element of secondary woodland consisting of planting on formerly unwooded land (HLC7, 5542; ST 9158 8851 & HLC12, 6523; NGR ST 9095 8873)

Lagoon 2 is situated on an area of surviving ridge and furrow cultivation and within a largely farmed historic landscape of planned enclosure (HLC4-8; 6936, 6406, 6434, 6435; NGR ST 9404 9105, ST 9392 9048, ST9385 8985, ST 9533 9084, ST 9499 9057) with elements of field reorganisation associated with Charlton Park (HLC9-11; 6450, 6456. 6461; NGR ST 9526 8975, ST 9468 8979, ST 9507) and stands of woodland identified as plantations, the being Grandchild Plantation (HLC1; 6443; NGR ST 9466 9029), Messel's Plantation (HLC8; 6435; NGR 9499 9057) and The Roughett (HLC2; 6444; NGR ST 9428 8971).

2.2 Soils and Geology

Lagoon 1: The British Geological Survey (BGS) records sedimentary bedrock geology of the Cornbrash Formation - Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock, medium- to fine-grained limestone formed between 168.3 and 163.5 million years ago during the Jurassic period. Along the course of the Avon (Tetbury Branch) alluvial sedimentary superficial deposit of clay, silt, sand and gravel are recorded, these being laid down between 11,800 years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. A well sunk adjacent to Lagoon 1 by Wessex Water (NGR ST 9149 8251) encountered alluvium to a depth of 4.2m overlying Forest Marble to 8m

Lagoon 2: Forest Marble Formation - Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock Silicate-mudstone, greenish grey, variably calcareous formed between 168.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period. No superficial deposits are recorded in this area. No historic borehole data is available for this location (BGS 2023).

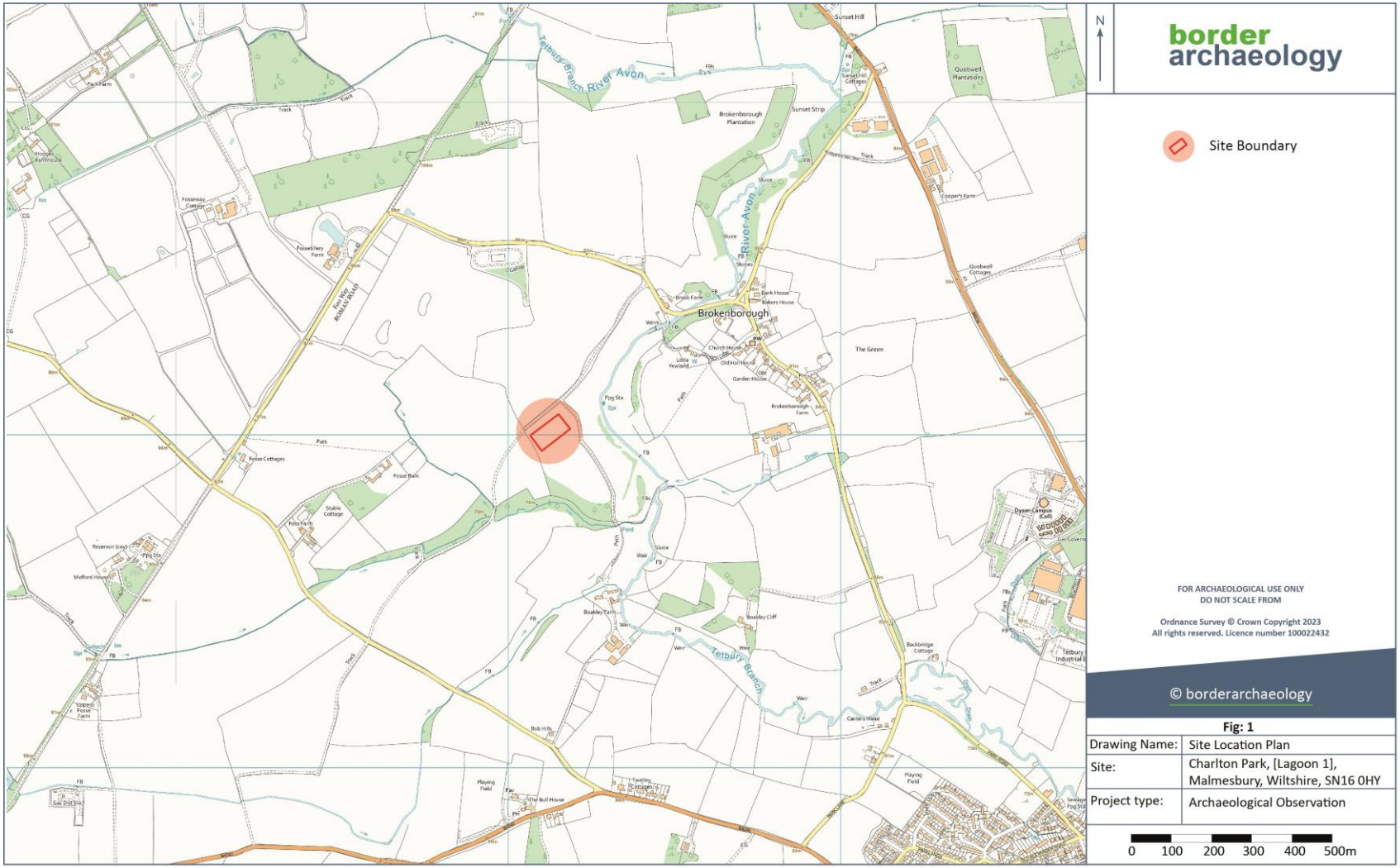
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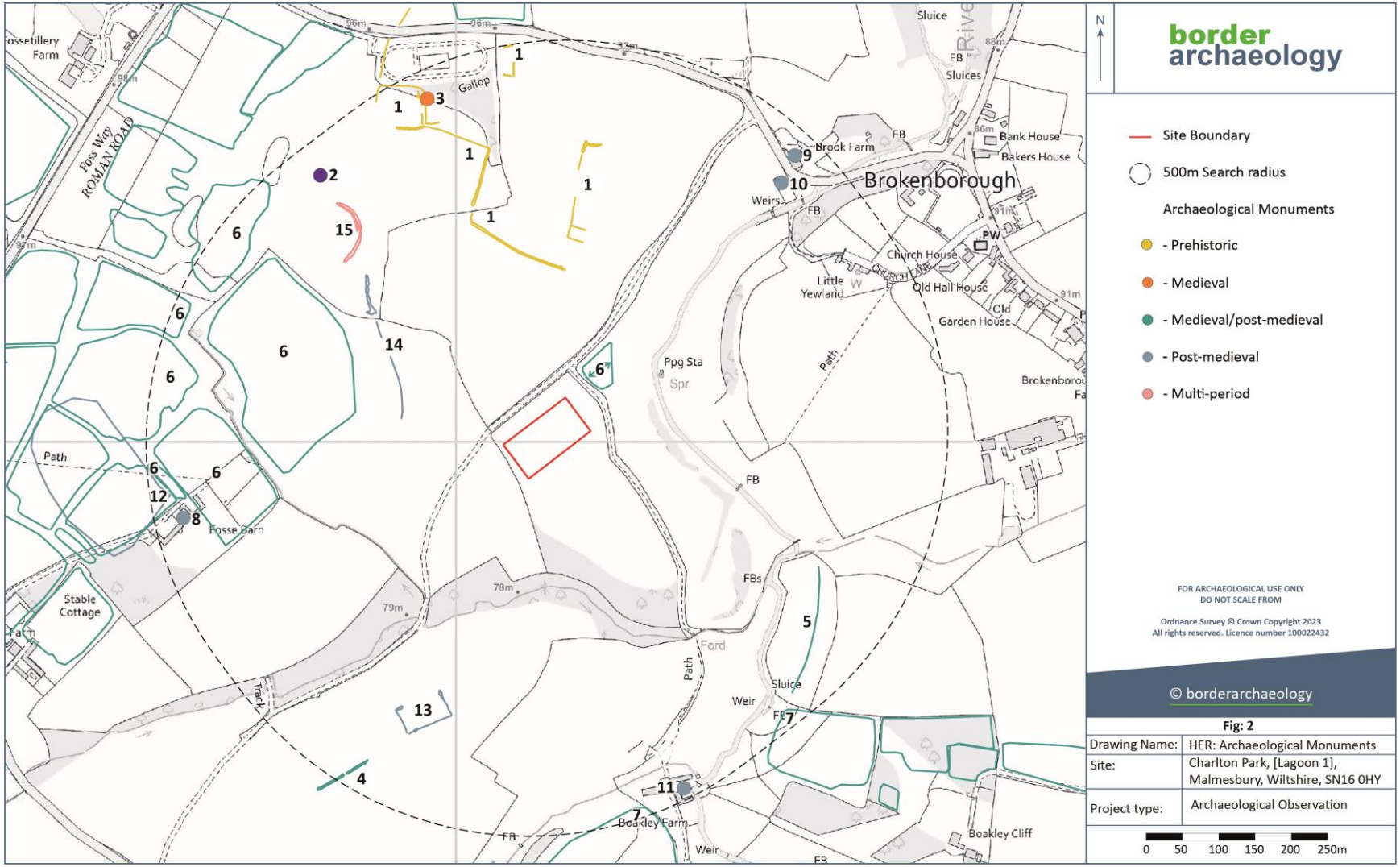
Fig: 1
Drawing Name: Site Location Plan
Site: Charlton Park, [Lagoon 1], Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 0HY
Project type: Archaeological Observation
0 100 200 300 400 500m
Tetbury Branch River Avon
River Avon
Brokenborough
Sunset Hill
Brokenborough Plantation
Sunset Strip
Queobwell Plantations
Queobwell Cottages
The Green
Fosse Cottages
Fosse Barn
Stable Cottage
Folly Farm
Boakley Farm
Boakley Cliff
Backbridge Cottage
Tetbury Industrial Estate
Dyson Campus (Coll)
Playing Field
The Bull House
Bob Hills
Carters Mead
Fossebridge Cottage
Fossebridge Farm
Fossebridge Cottages
Fossebridge Quarry
Fossebridge Plantation
Fossebridge Wood
Fossebridge Barn
Fossebridge Industrial Estate
Fossebridge Industrial Estate
Fossebridge Industrial Estate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500m Search radius
Archaeological Monuments
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Medieval/post-medieval
- Post-medieval
- Multi-period
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Fig: 2
Drawing Name: HER: Archaeological Monuments
Site: Charlton Park, [Lagoon 1], Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 0HY
Project type: Archaeological Observation
0 50 100 150 200 250m
Brokenborough
Brook Farm
Bank House
Bakers House
Church House
Old Hall House
Garden House
Little Yewland
Weirs
Sluice
Sluices
Gallop
Foss Way ROMAN ROAD
Fossetillery Farm
Path
Fosse Barn
Stable Cottage
Track
Ppg Sta
Spr
Ford
Weir
Boakley Farm
Boakley Cliff
FB
FBs
PW
1
2
3
4
5
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7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15


E1
E2
E3
E4
Gallop
Foss Way
ROMAN ROAD
Brokenborough
Brook Farm
Bank House
Bakers House
Sluice
Sluices
Weirs
Church House
Little Yewland
Old Hall House
Old Garden House
Ppg Sta
Spr
Path
Fosse Barn
Stable Cottage
Farm
Track
Ford
Weir
Boakley Farm
Boakley Cliff
FB
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Archaeological Events
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Fig: 3
Drawing Name: HER: Archaeological Events
Site: Charlton Park, [Lagoon 1], Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 0HY
Project type: Archaeological Observation
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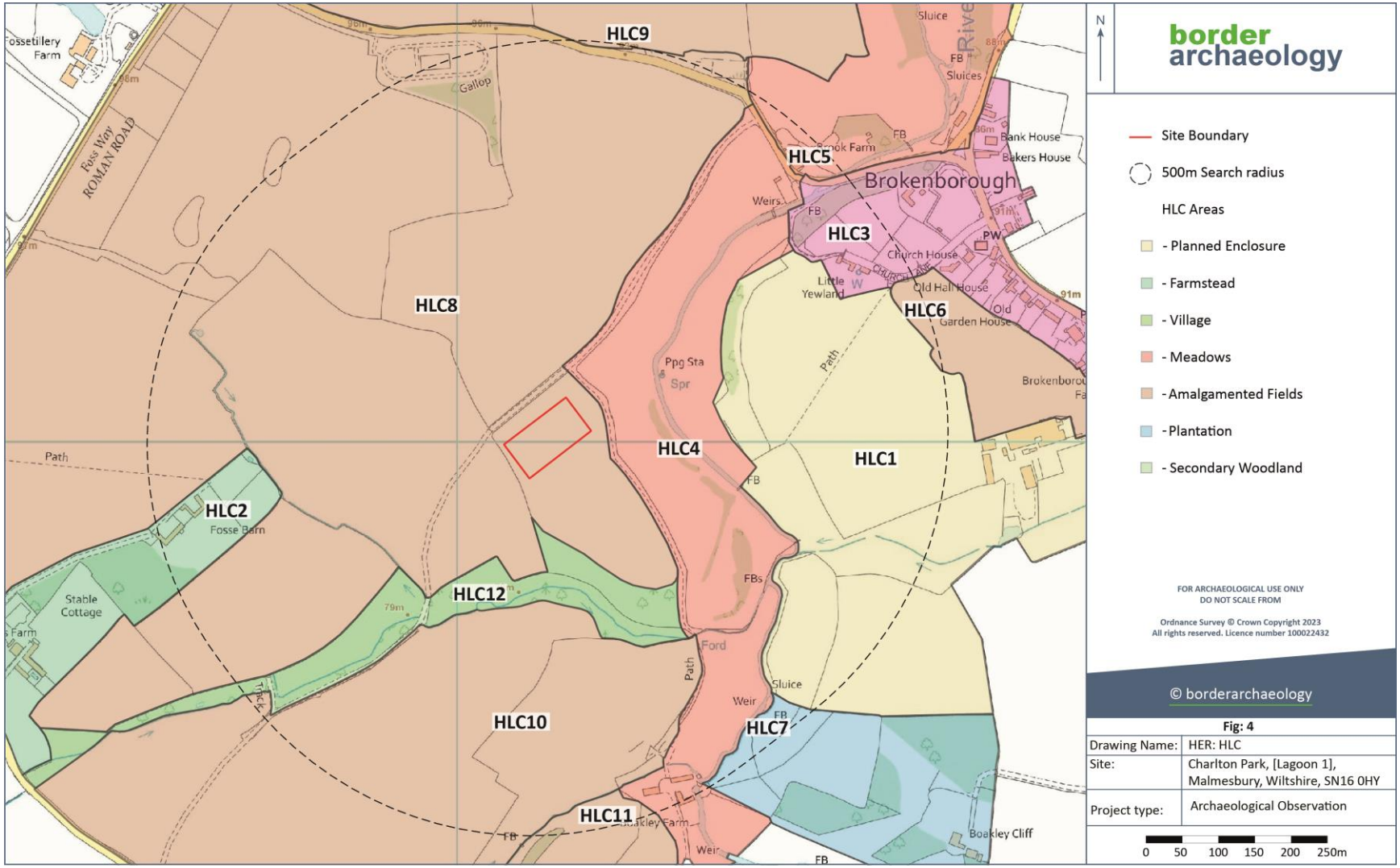
HLC9
HLC5
HLC3
HLC6
HLC8
HLC4
HLC1
HLC2
HLC12
HLC10
HLC7
HLC11
Brokenborough
Fossetillery Farm
Foss Way ROMAN ROAD
Gallop
Sluice
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Bank House
Bakers House
Church House
Old Hall House
Garden House
Little Yewland
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Fosse Barn
Stable Cottage
Ford
Weir
Boakley Farm
Boakley Cliff
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Site Boundary
500m Search radius
HLC Areas
- Planned Enclosure
- Farmstead
- Village
- Meadows
- Amalgamented Fields
- Plantation
- Secondary Woodland
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Fig: 4
Drawing Name: HER: HLC
Site: Charlton Park, [Lagoon 1], Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 0HY
Project type: Archaeological Observation
0 50 100 150 200 250m

Table 1: Gazetteer of Monuments recorded within a 500m of Lagoon 1 based on consultation of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

#	MI_PRINX	MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Period	Dates	NGR
1	61944	MWI5419	ST98NW603	MON	Banjo Enclosure, W of Brook Farm	Prehistoric	-800 to 42	ST 9102 8944
2	16039	MWI5357	ST98NW311	FS	Romano-British Pottery, NW of Brooke Farm	Roman-British	43 to 409	ST 9081 8948
3	16054	MWI5393	ST98NW471	FS	Medieval Pottery, W of Brook Farm	Medieval	1066 to 1539	ST 9096 8948
4	64810	MWI72608	MWI72608	MON	Field Boundary, W of Boakley Farm	Medieval/post-medieval	1066 to 1900	ST 9084 8853
5	64846	MWI72633	MWI72633	MON	Ridge and Furrow, W of Brokenborough	Medieval/post-medieval	1066 to 1900	ST9148 8873
6	64861	MWI72644	MWI72644	MON	Lynchet, SW of Brokenborough	Medieval/post-medieval	1066 to 1900	ST 9075 8920
7	64880	MWI72663	MWI72663	MON	Ridge and Furrow, S of Brokenborough	Medieval/post-medieval	1066 to 1900	ST 9138 8745
8	18047	MWI66091	MWI66091	BLD	Fosse Barn	Post-medieval	1801 to 1900	ST 9061 8889
9	18052	MWI66096	MWI66096	BLD	Brook Farm	Post-medieval	1801 to 1900	ST 9147 8940
10	18053	MWI66097	MWI66097	BLD	Outfarm in Brokenborough	Post-medieval	1801 to 1900	ST 9145 8936
11	18055	MWI66099	MWI66099	BLD	Boakley Farm	Post-medieval	1801 to 1900	ST 9131 8851
12	61962	MWI5426	ST98NW610	MON	Enclosure, E of Fosse Cottages	Unknown	Undated	ST 9050 8895
13	64809	MWI72607	MWI72607	MON	Enclosure, W of Boakley Farm	Unknown	Undated	ST 9095 8862
14	64811	MWI72609	MWI72609	MON	Field Boundary, NW of Boakley Farm	Unknown	Undated	ST 9089 8913

Table 1: Gazetteer of Monuments recorded within a 500m of Lagoon 1 based on consultation of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

#	MI_PRINX	MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Period	Dates	NGR
18	62063	MWI5465	ST98NW649	MON	Circular Enclosure, W of Brook Farm	Muti-period	-2350 to 409	ST 9089 8913

Table 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events recorded within a 500m of Lagoon 1 based on consultation of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

#	MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Date	Organisation	NGR
E1	4538	EWI430	EVS	Fieldwalking at sites in Brokenborough Parish	1999 to 2000	Cotswold Archaeology	ST 9109 8821
E2	7106	EWI8916	EVS	Fosse Tillery Farm, Brokenborough	2008	Abingdon Archaeological Geophysics	ST 9107 8953
E3	7824	EWI9338	EVT	Watching Brief at Fosse Tillery Farm, Fosse Way	2012	Cotswold Archaeology	ST 9096 8953
E4	3965	EWI8341	EVT	Watching brief at Fosse Tillery Farm, Brokenborough, Wiltshire	2012	Cotswold Archaeology	ST 9097 8950

Table 3: Gazetteer of HLCs recorded within a 500m of Lagoon 1 based on consultation of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

	MI_PRINX	HLCUID	Type	Name	Date	NGR
HLC1	6513	HWI2829	Planned enclosure	Gold Hill	1540 to 2012	ST 9161 8892
HLC2	6524	HWI2839	Farmstead	Fosse Farm and Fosse Barn	1540 to 2012	ST 9050 8878
HLC3	7007	HWI3274	Village	Brokenborough	1540 to 2012	ST 9170 8927
HLC4	6507	HWI2823	Meadows		1540 to 2012	ST 9134 8896
HLC5	6508	HWI2824	Meadows		1540 to 2012	ST 9158 8988
HLC6	7009	HWI3276	Amalgamated fields		1540 to 2012	ST 9177 8910
HLC7	6542	HWI2855	Plantation	Boakley Farm and Bookery Farm	2012 to 2012	ST 9158 8851
HLC8	6509	HWI2825	Amalgamated fields		2012 to 2012	ST 9078 8915
HLC9	6510	HWI2826	Amalgamated fields		2012 to 2012	ST 9122 8979
HLC10	6521	HWI2836	Amalgamated fields		2012 to 2012	ST 9089 8852

Table 3: Gazetteer of HLCs recorded within a 500m of Lagoon 1 based on consultation of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

	MI_PRINX	HLCUID	Type	Name	Date	NGR
HLC11	6522	HWI2837	Amalgamated fields		2012 to 2012	ST 9111 8829
HLC12	6523	HWI2838	Secondary woodland		2012 to 2012	ST 9095 8873

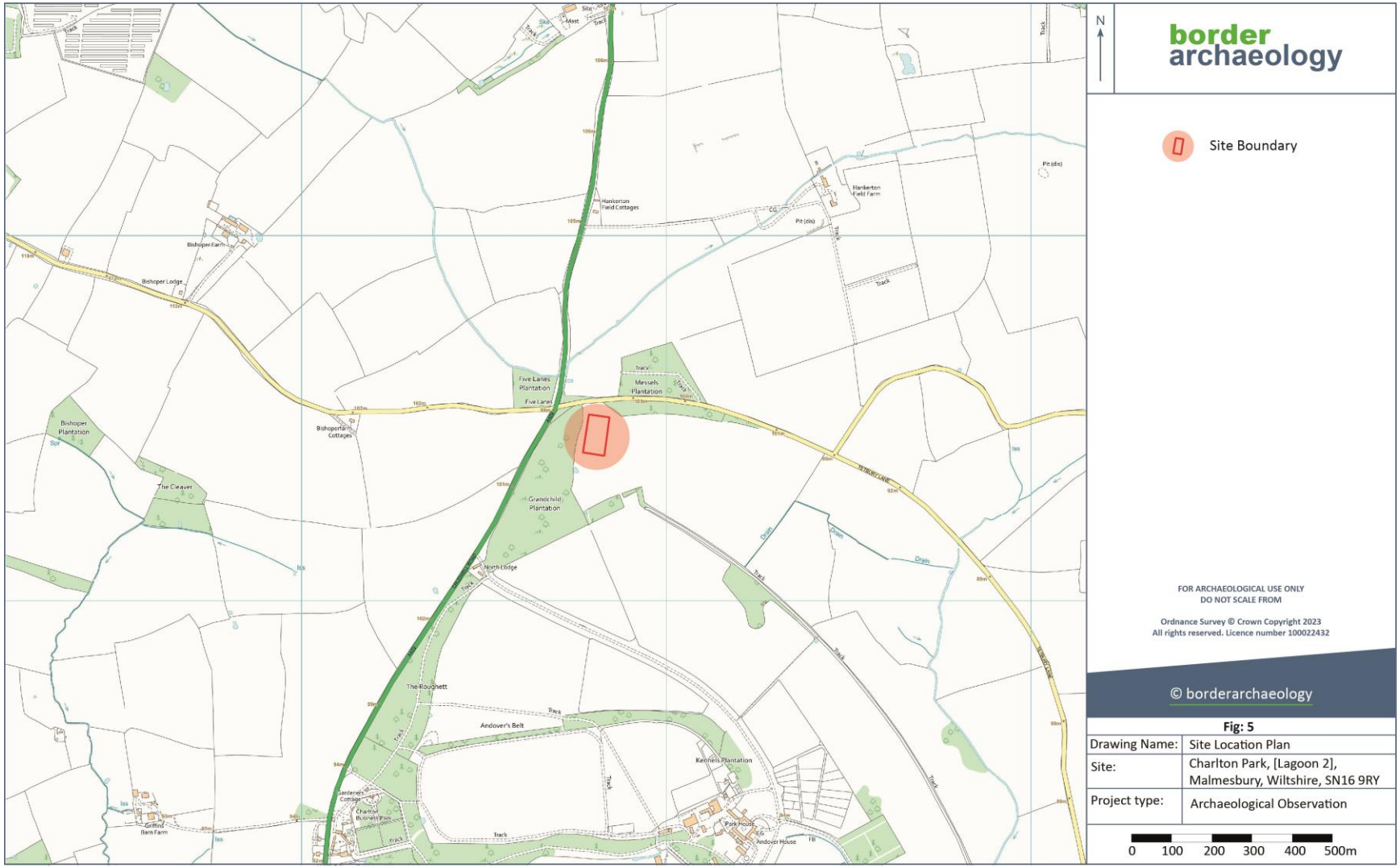
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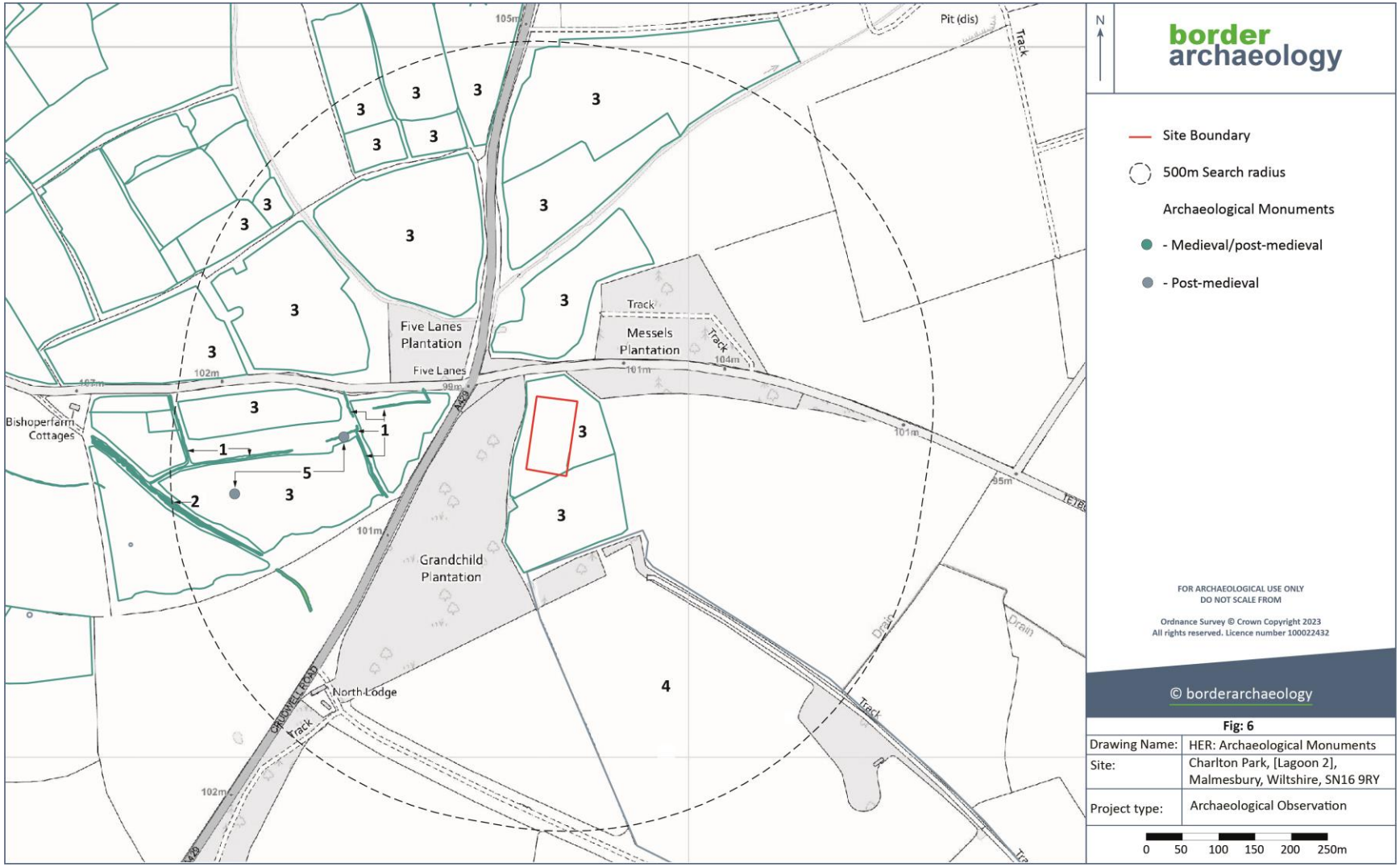
Fig: 5
Drawing Name: Site Location Plan
Site: Charlton Park, [Lagoon 2], Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9RY
Project type: Archaeological Observation
0 100 200 300 400 500m
Bishoper Farm
Bishoper Lodge
Hankerton Field Cottages
Hankerton Field Farm
Five Lanes Plantation
Messels Plantation
Bishoper Plantation
Bishoperfarm Cottages
The Cleaver
Grandchild Plantation
North Lodge
The Roughett
Andover's Belt
Kennels Plantation
Park House
Andover House
Gardeners Cottage
Charlton Business Park
Griffins Barn Farm
Track
Drain


Pit (dis)
Track
Five Lanes Plantation
Five Lanes
Messels Plantation
Bishoperfarm Cottages
Grandchild Plantation
North Lodge
CROMWELL ROAD
Drain
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- Post-medieval
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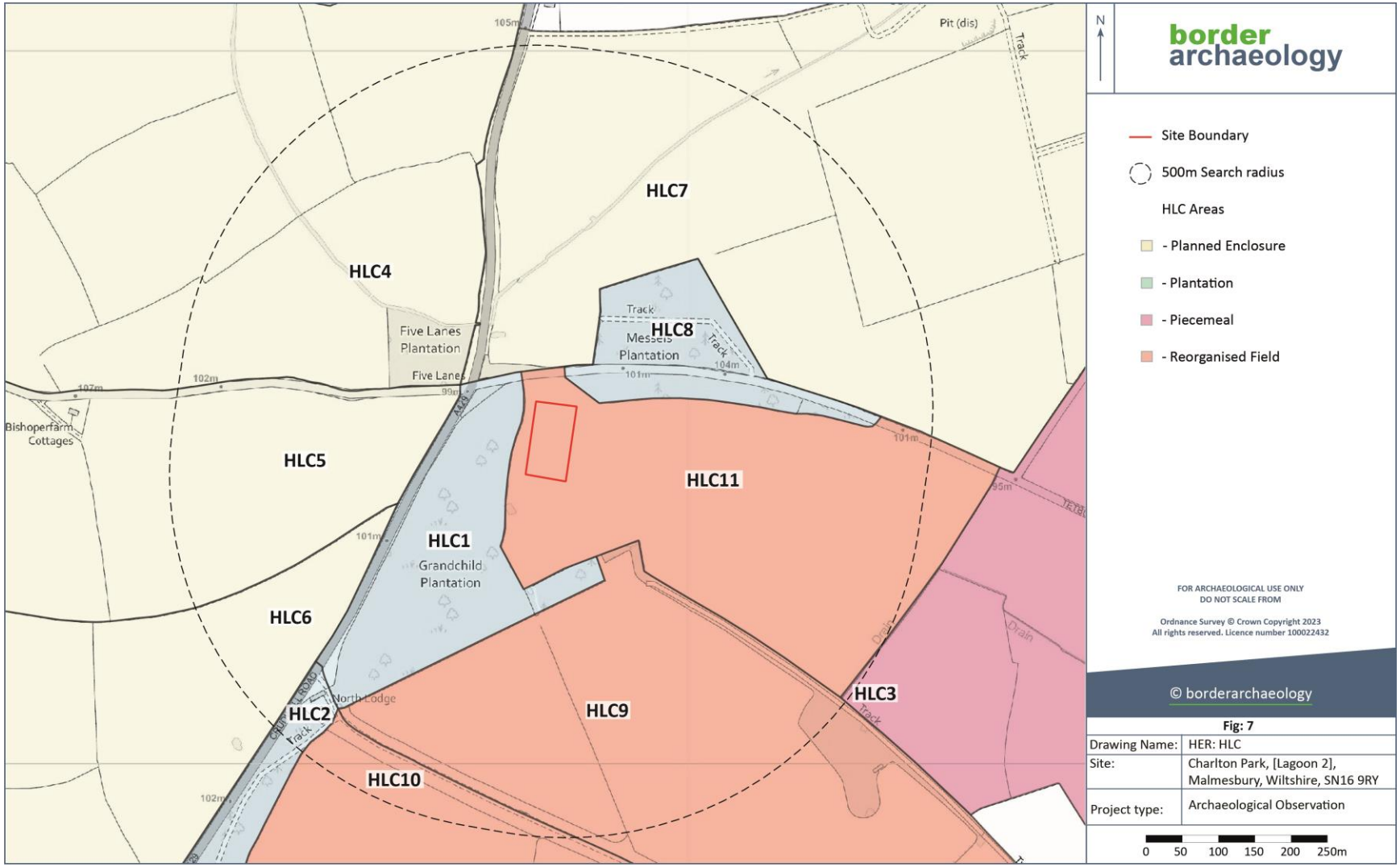
Project type: Archaeological Observation
0 50 100 150 200 250m


HLC1
HLC2
HLC3
HLC4
HLC5
HLC6
HLC7
HLC8
HLC9
HLC10
HLC11
Five Lanes Plantation
Messels Plantation
Grandchild Plantation
Bishoperfarm Cottages
North Lodge
Pit (dis)
Track
Drain
N
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Site Boundary
500m Search radius
HLC Areas
- Planned Enclosure
- Plantation
- Piecemeal
- Reorganised Field
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Drawing Name: HER: HLC
Site: Charlton Park, [Lagoon 2], Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 9RY
Project type: Archaeological Observation
0 50 100 150 200 250m

Table 4: Gazetteer of Monuments recorded within a 500m of Lagoon 2 based on consultation of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

#	MI_PRINX	MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Period	Dates	NGR
1	62215	MWI5635	ST99SW618	MON	Field Boundaries, Enclosure S Bishoper Farm	Medieval/post-medieval	1066 to 1900	ST 9414 9048
2	44581	MWI5634	ST99SW617	MON	Trackway, SE of Bishoper Farm	Medieval/post-medieval	1066 to 1900	ST 9431 9032
3	64876	MWI72662	MWI72662	MON	Ridge and Furrow, E of Tetbury	Medieval/post-medieval	1066 to 1900	ST 9304 9212
4	61861	MWI5328	ST98NE528	MON	Charlton Park	Post-medieval	1540 to 1900	ST 9505 8930
5	64874	MWI72661	MWI72661	MON	Bomb Craters, S of Bishoperfarm Cottages	Post-medieval	1901 to 2000	ST 9420 9029

Table 5: Gazetteer of HLCs recorded within a 500m of Lagoon 2 based on consultation of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

#	MI_PRINX	HLCUID	Type	Name	Date	NGR
HLC1	6443	HWI2766	Plantation	Grandchild Plantation	1540 to 2012	ST 9466 9029
HLC2	6444	HWI2767	Plantation	The Roughett	1540 to 2012	ST 9428 8971
HLC3	6459	HWI2780	Piecemeal enclosure		1540 to 2012	ST 9567 9026
HLC4	6396	HWI2722	Planned enclosure		1540 to 2012	ST9404 9105
HLC5	6406	HWI2732	Planned enclosure		1540 to 2012	ST 9392 9048
HLC6	6431	HWI2755	Planned enclosure		1540 to 2012	ST 9385 8985
HLC7	6434	HWI2758	Planned enclosure		1540 to 2012	ST 9533 9084
HLC8	6435	HWI2759	Plantation	Messel's Plantation	1872 to 2012	ST 9499 9057
HLC9	6450	HWI2772	Re-organised fields	Charlton Park	2012 to 2012	ST 9526 8975
HLC10	6456	HWI2778	Re-organised fields	Charlton Park	2012 to 2012	ST 9468 8979
HLC11	6461	HWI2782	Re-organised fields		2012 to 2012	ST 9507 9035

3 Historical & Archaeological Background

Evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of these sites is extremely limited; however, they do lie within a wider landscape containing significant evidence of prehistoric and Roman occupation. The Fosse Way connecting the Roman settlements of Bath (*Aquae Sulis*) and Cirencester (*Corinium*) lies c 900m W of the site of Lagoon 1.

No archaeological events are recorded on the Wiltshire HER within the 500m search radius around Lagoon 2 but in the study area relating to Lagoon 1 there have been several fieldwork programmes. A fieldwalking survey undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during 1999-2000 (HER EWI430) found scatters of multi-period find close to the Fosse Way (NGR ST 9109 8821), while in the same locality c 450-500m to the NW of the proposed site of Lagoon 1, watching briefs carried out in 2012 on the construction of a menage at Fosse Tillery Farm (HER 19338; EW18341) (NGR 9096 8953; ST 9097 8950) following geophysical survey in 2008 (HER EWI8916) found a posthole or pit (103) containing an assemblage of 90 sherds of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery which included forms identifiable as a jar and a carinated bowl comparable to material from archaeological investigations in Malmesbury. The pottery was found to be roughly equally distributed between two fills, 104 and 105, suggesting the feature may have been rubbish pit and fills two separate deposition events. These fill deposits also contained 45 fragments of poorly preserved cattle long bones. It was concluded that the absence of further archaeological deposits suggested that structural remains associated with Roman occupation along the Fosse Way either did not extend as far as or were not exposed by the development (Reynish & Webster 2012).

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2016 in connection with the construction of the anaerobic digestion plant at Quobwell Farm. Located midway between the two proposed satellite lagoons, the investigation was preceded by a magnetometer survey (Donaldson & Sabin 2016) which recorded potential archaeological anomalies.

Of the 28 trenches opened, Trenches 15, 23 and 27 contained later prehistoric features with possible Romano-British feature recorded in Trench 01. Trenches 07, 14 & 16 contained features that are at present undated. Trench 01 contained a narrow straight E-W ditch producing one sherd of Romano-British pottery. Trench 15 on the NW revealed a shallow N-S ditch containing Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. A ditch on the same alignment and orientation was recorded in Trench 23, adjacent to the S.

Trench 27 on the SW exposed two large parallel NNW-SSE ditches recorded during the magnetometer survey. The largest assemblage of pottery on the site was recovered from fill (27007) and recut fill (27005) of the E ditch and was dated to the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age.

Features including medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow, stone-lined drainage ditches and boundaries were recorded in 11 trenches (Border Archaeology 2016)

An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2017 to the NW of Malmesbury, again located equidistant between Lagoon 1 and Lagoon 2, revealed limited evidence of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age activity, which included a perforated fired clay fragment from a Middle to Late Bronze Age cylindrical loom weight; however, 121 sherds of

Romano-British pottery, mostly coarse wares of local production, were recovered dating from the 2nd to 4th century AD (Havard 2017). The site was adjacent and almost certainly related to a ditched farmstead of 1st to 3rd century AD date recorded at Tetbury Hill in 2014 (Joyce 2014).

Brokenborough is thought to be a settlement of Anglo-Saxon origin and the name is a likely derivation of the OE elements *brocen* + *beorg* meaning 'broken barrow', ie barrow that had been broken into (Mills 2003, 80). An alternative derivation bases the name on *brocen* + *burg* meaning 'ruined fort' (Clark Hall 1984). Malmesbury Abbey claimed King Edwy granted to it an estate of 100-mansae (dwelling house with land) the estate of *Brokene beregge* in 956 and that this grant was later confirmed by King Edward in 1065, the document cited was a later copy and it is thought more likely that the abbey had held the village and its lands from shortly after its foundation (Baggs *et al*. 1991). The tradition that Æthelstan (r. 924–39) had a fortified palace on the site of a Celtic stronghold named *Kairdureburgh* is probably apocryphal, as this name is unknown before the 14th century.

In 1086, the Domesday survey confirms that the abbey was chief landholder of the large 50-hide estate of Brokenborough with Corston, comprising 66 villagers and 65 ploughlands, together with meadow and woodland and nine mills, which was valued at £41 4s. Three mills are recorded in the later 13th century but no mill site has been identified in the parish. There is no mention of a church. The Church of England parish church of St John the Baptist is a 13th-century Grade II* Listed Building that was restored in 1883.

The village appears to have been fairly contained during the medieval period with little evidence of outlying settlement, although the historic farmsteads of Twatley in 1640 and Boakley in 1678 are thought potentially to occupy earlier sites and Malmesbury Abbey held extensive demesne farm buildings on the margins of the village to the S together with the tithes. Among their likely possessions located outside the settlement is a large, probably 14th century barn and Grade II* Listed Building (List Entry no. 1283777) (NGR ST 91744 88963) located c 550m to the E of the site. The structure has 10 bays with buttresses defining each bay and a pair of symmetrically placed gabled midstreys and is located to the SW of 17th century Brokenborough Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry No. 1023191 (NGR ST 91903 89103). a larger and possibly earlier barn and a farmhouse located on a moated site to the S until its demolition in the mid-17th century

After the Dissolution the tithes formed part of Brokenborough manor and the demesne land was worked from 17th century Brokenborough Farm at the S end of the village. From 1598 to 1987 Brokenborough descended with Charlton manor in the Howard family and with the earldoms of Suffolk and Berkshire. At the time of the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, Thomas, earl of Suffolk and of Berkshire, was vitually the sole owner of the land and great tithes of the parish. In keeping with technological developments of the age, in the early 19th century, John, Earl of Suffolk and of Berkshire, sought to increase the efficiency of the Charlton Park estate be employing modern farming methods and introducing mechanical threshing. However, his attempt to raise additional manpower in 1809 by advertising for workers from further afield appears to have met with little success (Baggs *et al*. 1991).

In the village, centred on the church, most of the older buildings are of local stone. In the Middle Ages extensive demesne farm buildings belonging to Malmesbury abbey stood to the south slightly away from the village. To the NW of the church, Brook Farm. In the street are a house apparently of the 17th or 18th century and two small

farmhouses and a cottage apparently of the 18th. North of the church a small farmhouse was much enlarged and altered in the later 20th century.

Boakley Farmhouse mentioned above is located outside the village and just over 500m to the SE of Lagoon 1 (HER MWI66099) (NGR ST 9131 8851). Built in the later 17th century and is the oldest in the area, potentially occupying an even earlier site. Some of the farm buildings appear to have been located on higher ground further to the S of which a barn of 18th century date appears to survive; a new house was built on another site in 1961. Although strictly located outside the study area, some 800m to the W, an 18th century house located next to the Fosse Way known as Red Lion House in 1773, which was rebuilt in 1938 as Fosse Cottages, is mentioned because an undated enclosure (HER MWI5426) has been identified from aerial photography to the E (NGR ST 9050 8895).

3.1 Lagoon 1

A small amount of evidence for prehistoric activity in this area has been recorded as a result of fieldwalking and aerial survey. This includes a Bronze Age thumbnail scraper found during an archaeological field study in the vicinity of a ring ditch in 2000 (HER MW15357) (NGR 90810 89373) (County Archaeology Service 1983; Cotswold Archaeology 2000) (NGR ST 390960 189480). Features preserved as cropmarks or earthworks include several enclosures of possible prehistoric date, such as an as yet undated earthwork enclosure to the E of Fosse Cottages (MW15426) (HER 9050 8895); a circular enclosure to the W of Brook Farm (HER MW15465) (NGR 9089 8913) of possible Early Bronze Age to Romano-British date; and a possible rectilinear enclosure to the W of Boakley Farm (HER MW172607) (NGR 9095 8862). An Iron Age banjo enclosure and associated field system are also visible as cropmarks to the W of Brook Farm (HER MW15419) (NGR ST 9102 8944); discrete clusters of such enclosures are known to occur in parts of Wilshire.

To the NW of Boakley Farm, a possible Iron Age or Romano-British field boundary defined by an aligned series of ditches has been recorded (HER MW172609) (NGR ST 9089 89313) and to the W is an undated L-shaped earthwork enclosure feature (HER MW15427) (NGR ST 9158 8867). These features are located in proximity to the Fosse Way and may be indicative of limited roadside settlement activity. A small assemblage of Romano-British finds was recovered in 1999-2000 to the NW of Brooke Farm. The finds included pottery, two tile fragments, a hobnail and some daub found (HER MWI5357) (NGR 9081 8948) (Cotswold Archaeology 2000).

Little archaeological evidence of medieval activity has come to light although this may reflect the paucity of intrusive investigation carried out in the area. However, the parish has been well covered by fieldwalking survey and finds recovered include a scatter of medieval pottery found to the W of Brook Farm (HER MWI5393) (NGR 9096 8948).

The village's arable land and pastures were open in the early 13th century and have been enclosed in stages up until the earlier 18th century. Cropmarks and earthwork remains relating to this period of medieval and post-medieval land use have been identified within the study area and the wider agricultural landscape both as a result of aerial photographic analysis and fieldwalking survey and these features are more generally reported in the results of the few intrusive investigations carried out around Brokenborough. These land-use features include a

medieval or post-medieval field boundary (HER MW172608) to the W of Boakley Farm (NGR 9084 8853) which is visible as cropmark comprising two sections of aligned linear ditch, together with areas of ridge and furrow cultivation features to the W and S of Brokenborough, (HER MW1726330) (NGR 9148 8873) and (HER MW172663) (NGR ST 9138 8745), respectively. Also surviving in the form of an earthwork are the remains of a medieval or early post-medieval lynchet (HER MW172644) is visible on aerial photographs to the SW of Brokenborough (NGR 9075 8920).1490 88737

While Boakley Farm and Twatley Farm are earlier, most farmsteads date to the 18th century and were built on enclosures outside the village. Boakley Farm survives but in a much-altered form (Lake & Edwards 2014) comprising a partially extant 19th century farmstead of loose courtyard plan (HER MW166099) (NGR 9131 8851). Within the search radius, the site of an outfarm (HER MW166097) is recorded, one of several in the area (NGR ST 9145 8936) (Lake & Edwards 2014) and a late 18th century Grade II (HER MWI66091; List Entry No. 1356032) (NGR ST 9061 8889) range of rubble and slate barns, cowsheds and shelter sheds is located on three sides of a courtyard to the SE of Fosse Farmhouse, also a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry no. 1283766) (NGR ST 9038 8871).

The parish tithe map for Charlton, Brokenborough and Westport St Mary dated 1840 shows the site of Lagoon 1 located in Plot 259, identified as 'The twenty acres', a field which actually covered an area of 12 acres and was at that time under arable cultivation. The land was held by Thomas Moss from the Earl of Suffolk who owned most of the surrounding farmland. The land adjacent to the S (Plot 258), however, was a 12-acre field known as 'Twindell' which in 1840 was under pasture and owned by Thomas Collingbourne, a member of an old Wiltshire landowning dynasty and occupied by Joseph Ind. By the mid-19th century, Brook Farm (HER MWI66096) (NGR 9147 8940) comprised some 52 acres of pasture, Twatley Farm possessed 302 acres of part arable and part pasturage while Boakley Farm ran to some 100 acres.

3.2 Lagoon 2

No archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the study area and to characterise this area reliance has been placed on earthwork or cropmark features recorded as a result of aerial photographic and fieldwalking surveys.

A possible prehistoric rectilinear enclosure (HER MW172660) to the NE of Bishoper Farm and c 800m to the NW of the site which has been identified from aerial photographs (NGR 394410 191275). A possible polygonal enclosure and linear features visible on aerial photographs to the S of Bishoper Farm and c. 500m to the SW of the site may represent a settlement of broadly prehistoric date (MW15624) (NGR 394106 190349)

A number of isolated post-medieval farmsteads were established following enclosure in the 18th/early 19th century. However, some farmsteads were earlier, namely, Bishoper Farm (HER MW166262), an early post-medieval farmstead of late 17th century date. Bishoper Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry no. 1022248) (NGR ST 9379 9099) and the farm buildings are built on a regular courtyard plan and dispersed across multiple yards. More than half of the traditional farm buildings appear to survive in some form (Lake & Edwards 2014). Aerial photographic survey has recorded several cropmark features connected with land use, these being a

medieval/post-medieval trackway visible to the SE of Bishoper Farm on RAF aerial photographs (MW15634) (NGR 9431 9032). This feature is located c 350m to SW of site. Cropmark features potentially relating to late medieval and or post-medieval field boundaries and drainage ditches have been recorded to the S of the farm (HER MW15635) (NGR 9414 9048). Extensive blocks of ridge-and-furrow cultivation features of medieval/early post-medieval date are recorded as cropmarks and earthwork features on aerial photographs both on the site and to the N and S (HER MW172662) (NGR ST 9304 9212).

Other post-medieval sites include an outfarm (HER MW166263) recorded to the NE of Charlton Park (NGR 9431 8960) which appears to have been demolished in the 19th century with the loss of all historic buildings (Lake & Edwards 2014) and the site of limekiln demolished in the 19th century (NGR 9514 9123) (HER MW171339).

Charlton Park (HER MW15328) (NGR ST 9505 8930) to the SE of Lagoon 2 comprises a Grade I Listed building (PRN/List Entry No.1022216) (NGR ST 95255 89175) built c 1607 for the Countess of Suffolk and enlarged in 1772-6 but not reaching completion until the early 20th century. A walled kitchen garden (PRN/List Entry No. 1181587) (NGR ST 9420 8939) dating from the early 1770s and attributed to Lancelot 'Capability' Brown was built for the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire at Charlton Park. Charlton Park is shown on Andrews and Dury's map of Wiltshire of 1773, with the new walled garden situated in the W part of the park.

Some significant land use change from study of historic mapping. The tithe map of Charlton, Brokenborough and Westport parishes dated 1840 identifies the site as lying within Plot 782 part of the Earl of Suffolk's estate and identified as 'Backlands', a small, roughly triangular pasture enclosure of four acres. The adjacent plot to the W identified as Plot 780 was at that time a pasture named 'The Meadow' of five acres while Plot 781 to the NW is identified as 'Turnpike House and Garden. Plot 778 to the SW is named 'Quarry Piece' an arable field of eight acres. The woodland first identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1889 is evidently a mid-19th century plantation known as 'Grandchild Plantation', although this appears to have been an extension of a linear tract of established woodland to the S identified as Plots 721,722 and 777 is 'Tetbury Lodge Plantation' a wood of just over 4 acres owned and managed by the estate. The tollhouse shown on the tithe map of 1840 appears to have gone by 1889 and the site is marked with a Toll Post.

The only modern features of intertest are several WWII bomb craters to the SW of the site which first recorded on RAF aerial photographs of 1946 (HER MW172661) (NGR 9420 9029).

4 Aims & Objectives

The principal aim of the AO is to locate and record any archaeological finds, features or deposits within the groundworks area and to confirm that no impact on the archaeological resource occurs without the implementation of this proposed programme of archaeological work.

Additionally, the aims will be to:

- Identify and understand as far as possible the nature, depth, extent, date, character and relationship

of any identified features and to preserve by record the archaeological remains that will be impacted by the proposed development;
- Secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual or ecofactual material recovered;
- Integrate any significant results into the wider historic and archaeological landscape and to address any regional research priorities as set out in the *South West England Archaeological Research Framework (SWEARF)* (https://researchframeworks.org/swarf/);
- Compile an accurate record of any archaeological deposits encountered during the groundworks and to disseminate the results to appropriate organisations, including the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER);
- Provide a clearer understanding of the level of activity within the proposed development areas and surrounding landscape.

5 Methodology

The archaeological programme of work will be carried out in accordance with *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CI*f*A 2020a), *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CI*f*A 2020b). BA is cognisant of the CI*f*A *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (2022) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

A fieldwork reference number will be sought from Wiltshire HER prior to the commencement of any archaeological fieldwork.

5.1 Scheme of works

CI*f*A states (2020a, 4) that the purpose of a watching brief (Archaeological Observation) is:

- *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 development or other potentially disruptive 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*.

As such, all areas of ground disturbance associated with the excavation of the lagoons (*fig. 2*) shall be carried out by machine using a toothless ditching bucket of no less than 1.8m width operating under strict and continuous archaeological supervision.

All stripped material will be routinely checked for significant finds (where practicable) and, where necessary, work will be halted to define, examine and record any areas of archaeological interest; these will be recorded both in plan and section, provided such deposits are safely accessible, with adequate time being allowed for the supervising archaeologist to do so.

The mechanical excavator will work progressively across the site, with undifferentiated topsoil or recent overburden being removed in successive, level spits no greater than 100mm in thickness down to the first significant archaeological horizon or to natural geology, where no archaeological deposits are found at a higher level. Care will thus be taken not to machine away seemingly homogenous layers that may include the upper parts of archaeological features.

Turf, topsoil and other distinct deposits such as fills from archaeological features will be removed from the excavation area and stored in areas previously agreed. Spoil will be set back at least 1m from the edge of excavation areas.

Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil will be scanned by metal detector, with all such activity being carried out by BA in accordance with its *Metal Detecting Policy* (2018), which incorporates Historic England and Portable Antiquities Scheme guidance.

If archaeological remains are found to be present cutting through soils (eg. colluvium) which conceal lower archaeological horizons then the upper levels will be mapped and investigated prior to removal of deposits overlying the lower levels.

Upen discovery of significant archaeological remains, BA will inform the the ACA immediately and any such areas of identified archaeology will be cordoned-off from plant movement pending archaeological investigation. Where archaeological deposits are identified for further investigation, exposed surfaces will be cleaned by hand and planned using a Survey Grade Global Positioning System (GPS) and/or Total Station (TS), where appropriate and practicable, prior to investigation and recording.

Within significant archaeological levels, excavation would proceed by hand to establish the date and character of any archaeological deposits or features and to undertake palaeoenvironmental sampling. The exposed surface will be regularly monitored during the course of the investigation to identify any further features that may appear due to weathering. The exposing and planning of archaeological features will be undertaken on the same or consecutive days while the uncovered surface is fresh, whether or not those features are exposed by machine or hand-cleaning. Where particularly vulnerable deposits, such as graves or cremations occur, these will be accorded special priority. Use will be made of spray line paint marker to record the unexcavated form of features prior to mapping.

Where possible, preference will be given to preserving significant archaeological features/deposits *in situ*; in this event, measures may be taken to ensure their protection/survival, which may include covering with geotextile, additional monitoring and/or alterations to engineering plans (if deemed of national/international significance) etc. Any such measures will be agreed in further discussions with Raw Energy Ltd and the ACA.

Mechanical excavation will not be used to re-clean areas of excavation that have been obscured through weathering. Such areas will be cleaned by hand tools.

The plan will be updated to reflect the progress of on-site work. Where necessary (for example, detailed structural features or burials) features will be planned by hand at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised for inclusion on the overall plan.

Naturally occurring layers and features, such as peat, alluvium, geoarchaeological deposits and palaeochannels, will be investigated. This is particularly likely when the deposits contain well-preserved biological remains and/or were laid down during periods of archaeological interest.

All BA staff are suitably qualified and experienced to discharge their project roles effectively, are fully cognisant of aims and methodologies and are suitably equipped to undertake the work.

5.2 Recording

The following reference numbers have been assigned to this fieldwork project:

- Site code: CPM23;
- OASIS ID: borderar1- 516026;
- Museum Accession No.: DZSWS:11-2020.

Full written, graphic and photographic records will be made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2023), as follows:

- A *pro-forma* context record for each stratigraphic unit examined;
- A full graphic record of all excavated areas, with the primary record consisting, where practicable and strictly within established safety parameters, of hand-drawn plans and sections (produced on gridded, archive-stable polyester film) to show the extent of the area, the extent of all stratigraphic units, and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units, at scales of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10, or as appropriate depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum. Drawings will be numbered and listed in a drawing register cross-referenced to the written record;
- Temporary Benchmarks (TBMs), which will be established as required;
- Survey using a survey grade Global Positioning System (GPS) and/or Total Station (TS) where appropriate;
- A detailed photographic record of all stratigraphic units and representative photographs showing the progress of archaeological work. The record will be made using a high-resolution digital camera (20MPX) and comprise photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. An appropriate scale will be included in each photograph and all photographic records will be indexed and cross-referenced to written Site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view will be maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

The progress of the works will be recorded & assessed using the Company's ISO 9001 procedures.

5.3 Recovery, processing & curation of artefactual data

Finds are herein defined as…

…all artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains (including human remains) and decay products (CI*f*A 2020b, 3).

In accordance with CI*f*A *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2020b) and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001), all such materials will be labelled with the Site code and context number before being removed off-site. All such materials will be stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (*ibid.*) and with Historic England technical standards and other relevant sources of information, including standards for data-gathering set out by Brown (2011a, 18-20). Each retained assemblage will be examined according to typological or chronological criteria and conservation needs identified, with all ceramics referenced to the county type fabric series.

Kate Smith MA ACI*f*A, Post-Excavation Manager: Performance Delivery, will contact Lisa Brown BA MA Curator Wiltshire Museum Devizes (or other suitable depository) for any specific guidance requirements in respect of the collection and subsequent archiving of finds. Decisions regarding selection and retention of archaeological materials are generally made at the pre-analysis stage of the project. The process of selection and retention will be informed by principles set out by Brown (2011a, 23), which in essence specify that this process should be sufficient to produce…

…a project archive that allows a full re-examination and interpretation of all the results of the project whilst avoiding replication, repetition or the retention of materials not germane to future analysis.

BA refers additionally to *Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives to Wiltshire Museum, Devizes* (Brown 2022, 3)*, Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993) and the CI*f*A *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeology Archives* (https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/toolkit-overview), the purpose of which is to assist in developing project-specific selection strategies for the working project archive.

5.3.1 Conservation Requirements

Wiltshire Museum Devizes will be contacted in advance of site work and instruction sought as to appropriate conservation requirements. Janice McLeish MA (Hons.) ACI*f*A, Director: Post Excavation Services, will supervise on-site conservation for the lifting and treatment of fragile objects. Post-excavation conservation work, including cleaning sensitive finds, will be carried out by BA's conservator and/or York Archaeological Trust (YAT).

Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under the direction of BA's on-site conservation specialist *only* where significant preserved organic artefactual material is discovered. X-ray photographs of archaeological metalwork will be produced off-site by YAT.

5.3.2 Treasure

All finds identified in the Treasure Act (1996) and the Treasure (Designation) Order (2002) as being treasure will be recorded, removed to a safe place and reported to Wiltshire Council, the ACA, local Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) and Coroner. If the finds cannot be removed from site the same day as discovery, provision against theft will be taken. A Treasure Receipt will be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. The Treasure Receipt and Report will include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find.

5.4 Recovery and assessment of palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic data

Samples for palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic purposes will be collected, where appropriate and practicable, according to guidance set out by English Heritage in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd Edition; Campbell, Moffet & Straker 2011).

Samples of at least 40ℓ will be taken wherever possible and practicable using numbered sample buckets of 10ℓ capacity.

Processing will be undertaken by BA at its Palaeoenvironmental Processing Facility under the supervision and direction of Amy Bunce BSc MA MCI*f*A, Director: UK Operations & Palaeoenvironmental Sciences. This assists on-site guidance for sampling purposes and the ability to 'rush' samples to quickly determine their archaeoenvironmental potential whilst still under excavation; this will inform whether additional samples are taken.

Wherever practicable, at least 40ℓ or 100% of each sample (both dry and waterlogged) will be processed by flotation using Siraf-style tanks with a 500µm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve as standard, with smaller retent meshes to 250µm considered where carbonised material is less likely to float. Heavily waterlogged samples will be considered for analysis without prior processing by flotation.

Retents will be initially scanned by magnet to retrieve archaeometallurgical debris such as flake and/or spheroidical hammerscale. A sieve bank will be used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy. Non-archaeological, -archaeobotanical, -archaeoosteological and -archaeometallurgical material will be disposed of on site. Retents that are particularly rich in carbonised material may be refloated once dry to assist the separation of archaeobotanical material.

Flots will be sorted using an illuminated stereo zoom microscope, which will have a trinocular head for digital microscopic photography where necessary. Charcoal will only be subjected to species identification where the contextual information suggests it would be advantageous in addressing aims set out in the SWARF (Watt 2011) or

in terms of national research strategies. Archaeological, archaeobotanical, archaeoosteological and archaeometallurgical material from flot and retent will be retained as part of the Site assemblage.

Sorting and identification of macro-botanical remains will use an in-house reference collection of botanical material, in conjunction with the consultation of academic, specialist reference books.

5.4.1 Other environmental sampling

Other environmental sampling, eg. coring and monoliths for pollen, foraminifera, testate amoeba, diatoms etc., will be undertaken under the guidance of the specialist carrying out the further analysis.

Residue analysis on materials such as ceramics will be advised by the finds department.

Potential further investigation of environmental material, eg. isotope analysis on bone or teeth, will be dependent upon discovery and will only be considered following discussion with the ACA and the Tom Elliot BA PhD, Historic England Science Advisor as part of the post-excavation analysis stage.

5.4.2 Sampling for scientific purposes

A range of scientific dating methods may be employed, as appropriate. In addition to techniques such as C^{14} and dendrochronology, dating methods applied to inorganic materials exposed to firing or burning may be used, eg. thermo-luminescence for ceramics, flint artefacts and hearth stones, and archaeomagnetic dating for fired structural remains, such as furnaces and kilns and possibly domestic hearths and ovens.

As luminescence and archaeomagnetic dating will require a specialist Site visit, this will be arranged by BA at the earliest possible opportunity when suitable features are encountered. Provision for other types of scientific analysis will be discussed with the ACA and the Historic England Science Advisor, should unexpected remains be encountered.

5.4.3 Organic Materials

There is potential to encounter waterlogged deposits such as wood and leather. Any such materials recovered will be treated in accordance with *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Karsten et al. 2018) and left *in-situ* where this is practical and its long-term preservation is achievable.

5.4.4 Building materials

Samples of construction materials including masonry, brick, roof tile, floor tile, wall tile and hypocaust elements will be recovered for assessment of their potential to assist in the analysis of building palaeotechnology.

5.4.5 Geoarchaeology

Buried soils and sediment sequences considered to reflect the pedology of the Site will be analysed for information on site formation processes. Highly significant, well-preserved remains, when encountered, will be investigated in a considered manner in order to assess the archaeological stratigraphy. Geoarchaeological works will in general aim to understand how deposits were initially laid down and subsequently modified through time (Canti & *Corcoran* 2015).

5.5 Human Remains

In view of the high potential for encountering human burials, should these be discovered, BA will inform the ACA and Wiltshire Council, the remains being covered, protected and left *in-situ* in the first instance. Graves will be scanned by metal detector to assess whether any grave objects are likely to be present.

BA is cognisant of the deliberations by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in 2011 in respect of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 (Amended 2018) and any arrangements regarding the discovery of human remains will be at the discretion of HM Coroner, whose instructions/permission will be sought.

Any recording of such remains will be in accordance with *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell & Brickley 2017) using BA's *pro-forma* Skeleton Recording Sheet and Coffin Recording Sheet.

Should removal of remains be required, this would be carried out under the supervision of BA's osteology specialist Catherine Sinnott MA PhD ACI*f*A, subject to the appropriate MoJ licence, environmental health regulations and coroner information, with adequate security provided. Assessment and analysis, where required, will be undertaken by the osteology specialist and will include a statement for the final deposition of the assemblage, together with options for reburial.

Human bone assemblages are treated at all times with due reverence and in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains,* IFA Technical Paper No. **13** (McKinley & Roberts 1993);
- *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains,* IFA Technical Paper No. **7** (Brickley & McKinley 2004);
- *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Mays, Brickley & Dodwell 2004);
- *Science and the Dead: A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis* (APABE; Mays *et al.* 2013);
- *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (2nd Edition; APABE; Mays 2017);
- *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell & Brickley 2017);

- *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Mays, Brickley, Dodwell & Sidell 2018);
- *Burial Law and Policy in the 21st Century: The way forward* (Ministry of Justice 2007);
- *Statement on the exhumation of human remains for archaeological purposes* (Ministry of Justice 2011).

Where appropriate, the results of any osteological analysis may be submitted to Historic England for inclusion on the database of human skeletal remains. Deposition of human remains will reflect the policy detailed under Section 7 of *Guidelines for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeology Archives to Wiltshire Museum, Devizes* (2022, 11)

6 Archive Review & Post-Excavation Assessment

Kate Smith MA ACI*f*A BA Director: Performance Delivery will arrange archive deposition with Lisa Brown of Wiltshire Museums prior to the commencement of fieldwork. It is noted that the Collections Management Policy prioritises the collection of material relating to prehistory and the Romano-British period. The potential to encounter late Roman/early Saxon burials has already been stated.

Consistent with *Guidelines for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeology Archives to Wiltshire Museum, Devizes* (2022), a catalogue of the documentary archive will be made with each type of record indexed.

Upon completion of site works, the site manager will provide an audit of all archaeological materials recovered. Dependent upon the fieldwork results, assessment of the nature, date and significance of the stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental evidence may be undertaken by BA's nominated specialists, as detailed in Appendix 2 to this document. This will be consistent with Section 3.4 of *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CI*f*A 2020a).

Results will be placed in a local and regional context and address, where possible, specific research themes and priorities identified in the *SWEARF*. BA will ensure concordance between type descriptions of artefacts from the site and those employed on other recently excavated sites in the area and those commonly employed elsewhere in Wiltshire.

Where it has been agreed in consultation with the ACA, materials identified at assessment as appropriate for further analysis will be processed by the relevant specialists and the resultant research archive will be checked and ordered according to *MoRPHE* criteria (Lee 2015). Any such additional analysis will be undertaken as part of an Updated Project Design (UPD) to inform eventual publication.

7 Archive Preparation

All records created during fieldwork will be checked for consistency and accuracy and will form part of the site archive. The archive will contain all data collected and other specialist materials and will be ordered, indexed,

adequately documented, internally consistent, secure, quantified, conforming to standards required by the archive repository and signposted appropriately to ensure future use in research, as detailed in the *MoRPHE* (Lee 2015).

Documentary and material (finds) archive compilation will be carried out in accordance with Sections 8-10 and the appendices of *Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives to Wiltshire Museum, Devizes* (Wiltshire Museum Devizes 2022, 8-12) and will include completion of the Notification of Archaeological Project Form and the Transfer of Title Form. Once the archive reaches the point of deposition, a Deposition Form Excel spreadsheet will be completed.

Also routinely consulted are Appendix 3 (site archive specification) of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (Andrews 1991) and *MoRPHE* criteria (Lee 2015). Additional guidance will be sought from *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2020c), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Paine 1992), *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011a), *Safeguarding Archaeological Information: Procedures for minimizing risk to undeposited archaeological archives* (Brown 2011b) and the CIfA *Toolkit*.

BA undertakes that the following issues will be addressed and concluded to the satisfaction of the ACA:

- The written, drawn and photographic records will be of sufficient quality to facilitate publication in an appropriate specialist journal;
- Data concerning complete identifiable and itemised objects will be transferred to specified object record sheets.

A museum accession number DZSWS:11-2020 has been received and processed assemblages will be boxed according to the guidelines of Wiltshire Museum. A register of contents will be compiled prior to deposition of the Project Archive.

BA will agree with the Lisa Brown before fieldwork commences to deposit the full site archive and Transfer of Title with Wiltshire Museum, Devizes. The archive will conform to the deposition requirements as specified in Appendix 3 (site archive specification) of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (Andrews 1991). Should the Wiltshire Museum advise that they are not currently accepting new archaeological archives then the full site archive will be signed over to and stored by BA until a suitable store is identified.

An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) data-capture form will be completed upon deposition of the final archive. Digital archiving will be via the Archaeology Data Service.

Communication has already been initiated with the museum service and it is affirmed that all costs will be covered.

7.1 Selection and Retention

It is noted in Section 7 of the *Guidelines* that Wiltshire Museum (2022, 7) favours total finds preservation but recognises that in some cases the sampling of material of low research value enables more effective curation of the remainder of the archive. Its Selection and Retention policy suggests that should BA advise that a sampling strategy would be beneficial to the archive, Wiltshire Museum, the ACA and relevant specialists (Appendix 2) will be consulted and the sampling process will be fully documented within the project archive.

8 The Report

The report will conform to the standards set out in *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CI*f*A 2020a) and will clearly and accurately incorporate information obtained from the programme of archaeological work, together with references to primary and secondary documentary sources (where appropriate).

The specific requirements of the report will necessarily vary according to the scope of works, the nature of the results and/or other factors (CI*f*A 2020a). However, the following sections and illustrative components will be included:

- Non-technical summary;
- Introductory statements;
- Aims & objectives;
- Methodology;
- Results;
- Details of Finds (where appropriate);
- Environmental potential of the site;
- Discussion of results (considering, where appropriate, the significance of finds and palaeoenvironmental material);
- Conclusions (considering, where appropriate, the results of archaeological projects undertaken in the wider area);
- Appendices providing detailed context records & the results of all specialist assessment and analysis undertaken;
- Location plans based on the current Ordnance Survey at an appropriate scale (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO);
- Plans showing the Ordnance Survey Grid, Site survey stations, the location of the Ordnance Survey Benchmarks used during the fieldwork and the Site Temporary Bench Marks;
- Plans showing the extent of identified archaeology;
- Illustrations including plans and sections of features recorded;
- Photographs of principal finds and features.

The conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results and their significance. The results will be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Wiltshire HER and to research aims set out in the *SWEARF*. The report will include the OASIS form.

BA aims to produce the report within as practicable a timescale as possible following completion of fieldwork, subject to any delays caused by post-excavation procedures.

Copies of the report in a digital PDF/A format will be sent to the client and to the ACA, together, if required, with digital copies of images, plans and maps in .bmp, .tif or.jpg format on a CD-ROM (CD-R format only). A PDF/A copy of the approved report will also be submitted on CD to the Wiltshire HER. Two hard copies and a digital copy will be supplied Wiltshire Museum Devizes.

A completed OASIS online form (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis) will be submitted to the Wiltshire HER, to include an uploaded PDF/A version of the entire report.

Dependent upon discovery and where applicable, a summary report will be offered to the editor of the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* and other specialist journals for wider dissemination.

9 Monitoring

The ACA will receive a minimum of five days' notice prior to fieldwork commencement.

Monitoring visits will be undertaken 1/ to report to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) the progress and standards of on-site fieldwork, 2/for the validation of the reporting and findings of the fieldwork and 3/ for warranting the conformity of working practices with the Standards and with the WSI on behalf of the LPA.

All issues of a technical nature should be addressed in the first instance to Amy Bunce BSc MA MCI*f*A.

10 Staffing & Timescales

Amy Bunce BSc MA MCI*f*A will be responsible for project management and staff deployment with support from Lyndsey Clark BSc (Hons.) MCI*f*A, Director: Archaeological Operations & Reporting.

George Children MA MCI*f*A, Director: Quality and Compliance, will additionally provide overall technical and editorial guidance to all constituent aspects of the works programme.

The start date for the proposed work will be advised in due course.

11 Border Archaeology Operating Standards & Arrangements

All projects are carried out in accordance with the Company's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2023) and with CI*f*A *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020a).

A pre-works risk assessment will be completed and lodged in the Site Health & Safety File. Site reporting procedures are completed daily.

George Children MA MCI*f*A retains overall responsibility for the qualitative elements of the project.

12 Copyright

Border Archaeology Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides a licence to Raw Energy Ltd and the Wiltshire Council for the use of the report by them in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification to use the documentation for their statutory functions and to provide copies of it to third parties as an incidental to such functions, and for research and educational purposes.

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14 Appendix 2: Specialists

The following specialists have been appointed to provide, where required, sampling, consulting, analysis & reporting services:

1. Geoarchaeology: Rob Batchelor BSc PhD MCI*f*A Director Quest University of Reading; ARCA, University of Winchester;
2. Pottery: Alex Gibson BA PhD MCI*f*A University of Bradford, Rob Perrin M.Litt MCI*f*A FSA Freelance Specialist, Jo Mills Freelance Specialist, Paul Blinkhorn BTech (Hons) Freelance Specialist;
3. Coins: Peter Guest BA PhD University of Cardiff;
4. Flint: Rebecca Devaney MA ACI*f*A Freelance Specialist;
5. Petrological Analysis: Imogen Wood BA MA PhD;
6. Glass: Nicola Powell MA MCI*f*A Freelance Specialist;
7. Clay Tobacco Pipes: Nicola Powell MA MCI*f*A Freelance Specialist;
8. Leather and Metal Objects: Quita Mould Barbican Research Associates;
9. Archaeometallurgy: Gerry McDonnell BSc PhD Gerry McDonnell Archaeometals;
10. Glass Working: John Shepherd BA FSA MCI*f*A Freelance Specialist;
11. Artefact & Materials Conservation: Ian Panter York Archaeological Trust;
12. Building Materials: Phil Mills BSc PhD MCI*f*A Freelance Specialist;
13. Worked Stone: Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCI*f*A Freelance Specialist;
14. On-Site Conservation: Janice McLeish MA ACI*f*A Border Archaeology Ltd;
15. Faunal Remains: Chris Faine MA ACI*f*A Freelance Specialist & Janice McLeish MA ACI*f*A Director: Post Excavation Services Border Archaeology Ltd & Deborah Jaques Palaeoecology Research Services Hull;
16. Human Remains: Catherine Sinnott BA PhD ACI*f*A Osteoarchaeologist Border Archaeology Ltd;
17. Archaeobotanical, Charcoal & Wood ID: Amy Bunce BSc MA MCI*f*A Director: UK Operations & Palaeoenvironmental Sciences Border Archaeology Ltd.

Other specialist suppliers will be sourced, if deemed appropriate; suitable management time will be expended to ensure that such external suppliers' work complies with accepted national guidance.

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