Cotswold Archaeology

Gate Farm, South of Stanley Lane, Chippenham, Wiltshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Barratt David Wilson Homes

CA Project: CR1834

November 2024

Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

Gate Farm, South of Stanley Lane, Chippenham, Wiltshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

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Figure 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)

Figure 2 Trench location plan (1:500)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation (of land) at South of Stanley Lane, Chippenham, Wiltshire, centred at National Gris Reference (NGR): 393831, 172391 (Figure 1). This WSI has been prepared for Barratt David Wilson Homes (hereafter referred to as "the client").

1.2. The evaluation will be undertaken as a condition of any consent which may be granted (PL/2023/08640). The planning application is for the residential development of up to 150 residential dwellings within the site, with associated parking, green infrastructure, engineering works and other infrastructure, which has been made to Wiltshire Council .

1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by the archaeological advisor for Wiltshire Council (hereafter referred to as "the curator"). This WSI will be submitted to the curator for review.

1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by:

- local standards/guidance documents
- *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023);
- *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015); and
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 7ha in extent. It lies to the south of Stanley Lane, on the southeast outskirts of Chippenham. The site currently comprises three main land parcels. The south western land parcel is sub-divided into a number of horse paddocks, the land parcel south to the access road to Stanley Park contains a horse paddock in the centre. The northern field is open pasture bordered by hedges on all but the south-western side. The site lies relatively flat, from 63m aOD in the northeast up to 67m aOD in the south-west.

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1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Oxford Clay Formation comprising of mudstone, which formed between 166.1 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period (BGS 2024).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following background information is a succinct summary of the results of a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) carried out by Wessex Archaeology (2023). A study area of 1km around the site was considered.

Designated heritage assets

2.2. There are a total of 15 designated heritage assets within the wider study area, all of which are Grade II listed buildings. They largely represent Chippenham's 18th and 19th century outlying farms and cottages.

2.3. There are no designated heritage assets within the site, although there are two listed buildings to its immediate south-west. The first is Gate Farmhouse (NHLE 1166337), the former 19th century turnpike house, extended and used as farmhouse after the opening of the road. The second is a milestone along the London Road (NHLE 1022433).

Previous archaeological investigations

2.4. In 2008, a magnetic susceptibility and magnetometry survey was undertaken across a 190 ha area, covering the site and a large area to the north-west. Only approximately half of this area was actually surveyed, which included c. 2 ha of the current site. Multiple features primarily of Romano-British date were identified in the north-west of the survey area. Within the site further evidence of the ridge and furrow cultivation already observed in LiDAR imagery was identified. In addition a possible large unidentified feature in the site's north-eastern corner, was observed although this was deemed likely to be of geological origin.

2.5. In 2009 CA undertook a 129-trench archaeological evaluation over parts of the same area surveyed as part of the above investigation. The evaluation included nine 50 m trenches excavated within the current site, which identified an undated oval pit in the south-western end of the site (Trench 149). The possible archaeological feature identified in the north-east corner of the Site during the earlier geophysical survey was not investigated and there appears to have been no below ground furrows associated with medieval ridge and furrow.

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2.6. Multiple Geophysical surveys have been undertaken outside of the site, covering large areas of the surrounding landscape. These have all identified extensive evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation across the study area, in addition to multiple areas of positive and negative linear anomalies, likely representing field systems and enclosures, subsequently dated to the Romano-British period.

2.7. An archaeological evaluation was conducted 175m to the south of site, which confirmed an area of Romano-British domestic occupation and agricultural activity in addition to a possible post-medieval cinder track.

2.8. Two watching briefs were also conducted within the area, the first (EWI9537) did not encounter any archaeological features or deposits. The second (EWI9692), covered a relatively large area at the western edge of the study area and identified an additional area of Romano-British settlement. The results included ceramic building material and stone roof tile, not previously recorded in Chippenham, and indicated that the settlement continued further south an east of the observed area.

Prehistoric

2.9. There is very limited evidence of prehistoric activity recorded within the study area. Small amounts of unstratified lithics were identified during the evaluations undertaken within the study area, however no features datable to before the 1st century AD were encountered. The pit identified towards the south-western edge of the Site during the 2009 evaluation remained undated. However, it is possible that this related to a later prehistoric settlement activity, further evidence of which could still be present as buried archaeological features within the site

Romano-British

2.10. Evidence of Romano-British occupation within the local landscape has been more extensive. The 2009 (CA) evaluation recorded features dating between the 1st and 4th centuries in two clusters, both north-west of the study Area. An evaluation conducted in 2016 (ASE) at Forest Farm, identified settlement evidence between 210m and 840 m south of the site, dated to between the 2nd to 3rd centuries.

Medieval

2.11. There is evidence for deserted and shrunken medieval settlements near Hither Farm and Hardens Farm, c.700 m north-west and c. 500 m north-east of the site respectively.

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2.12. Whilst the site itself doesn't appear to have been the centre of any settlement activity, aerial photography, LiDAR imagery and geophysical survey show that the central and northern fields at least were included in medieval field systems. However, the 2009 evaluation showed no below ground remnants of the ridge and furrow cultivation.

Post-medieval – Modern

2.13. The WSHER records a number of post-medieval farmsteads and other features around the edges of the study area, but nothing directly relevant to the archaeological potential of the site. The form of the ridge and furrow cultivation seen on the LiDAR imagery within the site is relatively narrow and straight, indicating that at least these areas of the site remained under arable cultivation into the post-medieval period.

2.14. Cartographic sources allow for a more specific analysis of 19th and 20th century activity on the site. The 1813 and 1808 Malmsbury and Bradford OS Drawings depict the site as devoid of any features. Considering the depiction of the small farmsteads at the close-by Jay's Farm and Harden Farm, this absence of any structures within the site can be seen as an indication of a genuine absence of farmsteads within the site at this point.

Geophysical Survey

2.15. A geophysical survey was carried out on the site by Archaeological Surveys (2024). The survey located a number of short, weakly positive, linear and discrete anomalies, with a group towards the south western edge of the site. However, they generally lack a coherent morphology and cannot be confidently interpreted as cut features. Evidence for ridge and furrow and widespread magnetic debris has also been located.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Wiltshire Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the

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National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2023).

3.2. A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 5).

3.3. The specific objective of the evaluation is to investigate the geophysical anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2024).

3.4. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to the South West England Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2007) so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 24no trenches each measuring 50m x 1.8m. Phase one (CA 2009) comprised the excavation of 9no trenches each measuring 50m x 1.8m (locations shown on Figure 2).

4.2. The trenches have been located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a 4% representative sample of the remainder of the site. A further 1% contingency trenching will be held in reserve, if required, the locations will be agreed with the curator.

4.3. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They will be scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The positions of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of the curator.

4.4. Overburden will be stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.

4.5. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork*

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Recording Manual. Each context will be recorded by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour, minimum10mp) will be taken as appropriate.

4.6. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 (above). At the evaluation stage, there is no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. Excavation (where undertaken) will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be carried out in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted at a later date.

4.7. Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches will be backfilled by a mechanical excavator. No trenches will be backfilled without being signed off by the curator.

Artefacts

4.8. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Environmental remains

4.9. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

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4.10. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and the curator, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.11. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.

4.12. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

4.13. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.

4.14. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

4.15. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify the client and the curator immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. CA will also comply with the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

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Human remains

4.16. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times.

4.17. Small slots will be hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human remains. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible.

4.18. Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

5.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project's background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- a description of the evaluation results;
- an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;

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- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
- a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
- photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
    - specialist aims and objectives;
    - processing methodologies (where relevant);
    - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
    - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
    - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
    - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

5.2. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client and the curator for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format. A hard copy of the finalised report will also be provided to the HER

Academic and public dissemination

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5.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the evaluation results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal.

5.4. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

5.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk).

Archive deposition

5.6. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with Chippenham Museum guidelines. At time of writing an accession number has been requested. The archive will also be prepared in accordance with:

- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020);
- *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011);
- *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019); and
- *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (CIfA/Historic England 2019; updated March 2022).

5.7. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and the Chippenham Museum guidelines.

5.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological works at the site (if required), the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.

5.9. CA will make arrangements with Chippenham Museum for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

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Selection strategy

5.10. As noted in para. 4.8, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

5.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material post-dating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

5.12. Any box fees required by Chippenham Museum will be passed on to the client.

Digital archive

5.13. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

5.14. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.

5.15. Selected digital files will be transferred to Chippenham Museum with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives*, it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

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6. PROGRAMME

6.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require 2 weeks.

6.2. It is anticipated that the draft report will be issued within 4-6 weeks of the completion of archaeological fieldwork.

7. PROJECT STAFF

7.1. This project will be under the management of Niomi Edwards, ACIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.

7.2. The field team will consist of a maximum of up to 4 staff (1 Project Officer, and up to 3 Archaeologists).

7.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA), Stephen Benfield BA (CA), Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA), Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA), Ciar Boyle Gifford BA MA (CA) and Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)
- **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA), Alex Bliss BA AIfA (CA) and Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA)
- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA), Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA) and Robert Leedham BA MRes PhD PCIfA (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
- **Human remains:** Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA) and Frankie Wildmun BA MSc (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

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- **Geoarchaeology:** Holly Rodgers BA (Hons) MSc (CA), Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
- **Building recording:** Richard Hardy BA MSc (CA) and Peter Davenport FSA MCIfA (freelance)

7.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

9.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

10. MONITORING

10.1. A minimum of two weeks notification of the start of site works will be made to the curator so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

11.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.

11.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the

conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 5.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

14. REFERENCES

Archaeological Surveys, 2024 *Gate Farm, South of Stanley Lane, Chippenham, Wiltshire, Geophysical Survey Written Scheme of Investigation*

Archaeology South-East (ASE) 2016 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at Forest Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire*.

British Geological Survey 2024 *BGS Geology Viewer* https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/ Accessed 6 November 2024

Cotswold Archaeology 2009 *Land East of Chippenham, Chippenham, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation*.

Webster, C.J., 2006 *South West Archaeological Research Framework*

Wessex Archaeology, 2023 *Gate Farm, South of Stanley Lane, Chippenham, Wiltshire, Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment*

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APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIfA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
Samian	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Amphorae stamps	David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil FSA MCIfA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil FSA MCIfA (freelance)

Other finds

Clay tobacco pipe	Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Richenda Goffin (and Roman painted wall plaster) BA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil FSA MCIfA (freelance)

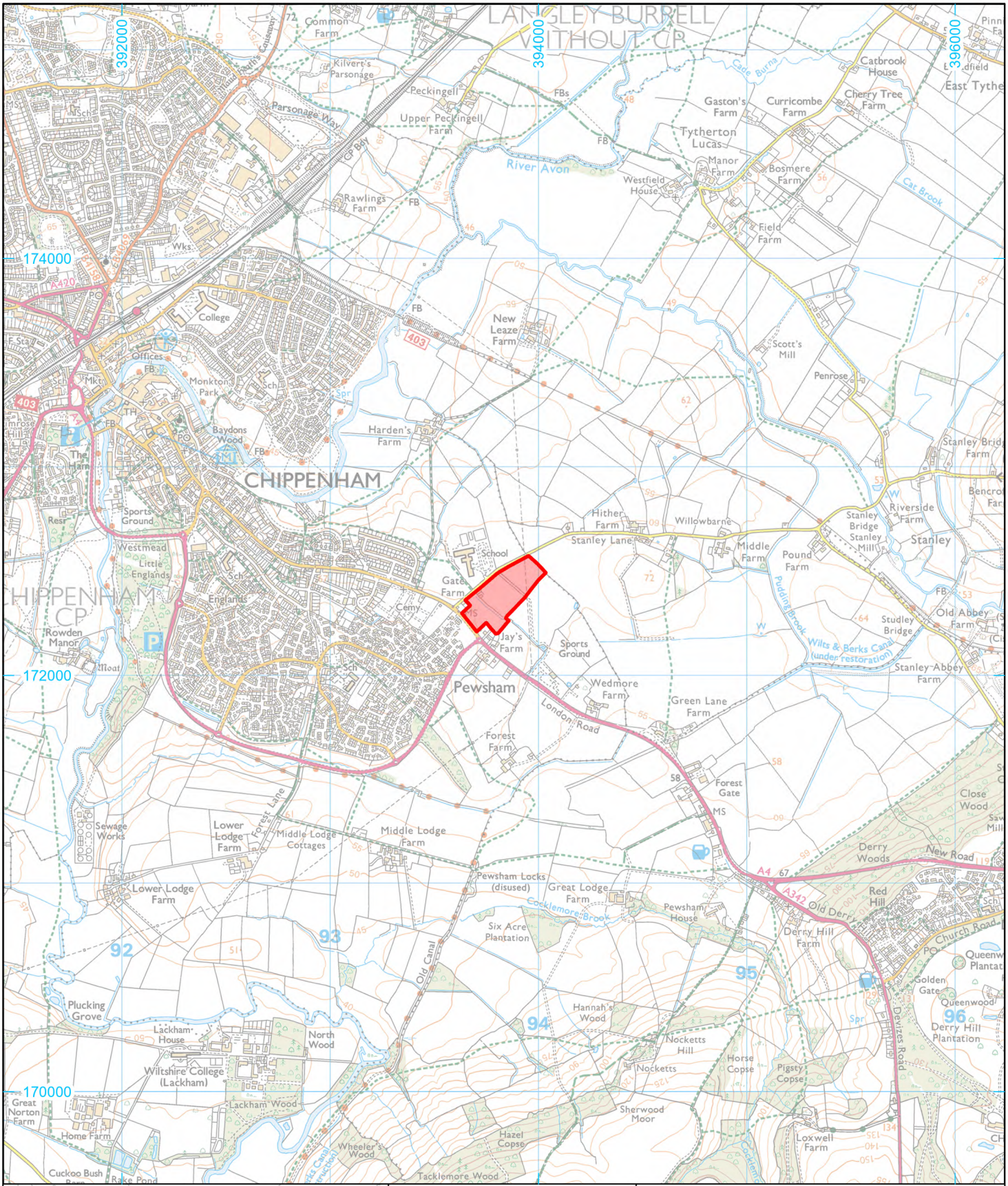
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Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Ian Riddler PhD (freelance) Alison Sheridan PhD (National Museum of Scotland)
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss BA, AlfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIfA (freelance) Ian Riddler PhD (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Robert Leedham BA MRes PhD PCIfA (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIfA (freelance) Kevin Hayward BSc MSc PhD FSA PCIfA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford University)
Glass	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) Sarah Paynter PhD (Historic England) Rachel Tyson BA (Hons) PhD (freelance) Hugh Wilmott BA (Hons) PhD (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss BA, AlfA (CA) Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Andrew Brown PhD (British Museum) Richard Kelleher PhD (Fitzwilliam Museum) Philip de Jersey PhD (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Sue Harrington PhD (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance) Eleanor Blakelock BA (Hons) MA PhD (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIfA (freelance)
Biological remains	
Animal bone	Clare Randall MCIfA (CA) Matilda Holmes BSc MSc PhD ACIfA (freelance) Andrew Clarke ACIfA CA Julie Curl (freelance)
Human remains	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA) Frankie Wildmun BA MSc (CA) Sue Anderson MPhil FSA MCIfA (freelance)

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Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA) Holly Rodgers BA (Hons) MSc (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Pollen	Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIfA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA) Kathryn Hunter Dowse BA (hons) (CA) Carolyn Smith BA Hons MSc PCIfA (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Sheila Boardman (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Holly Rodgers BA (Hons) MSc (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham) Ian Tyres (freelance)
Radiocarbon dating	Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Derek Hamilton PhD (SUERC) Frances Healey PhD (freelance) John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

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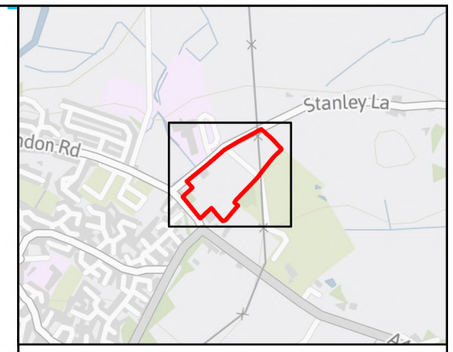
PROJECT TITLE
Gate Farm, Land East of Chippenham

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	DL	PROJECT NO.	CR1834	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	NE	DATE	06/11/2024	1
APPROVED BY	NE	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

Document Path: P:\CR1834_GateFarm_Eval\GIS\ArcGIS Pro\CR1834_survey_master.aprx

393600
393700
393800
393900
394000
172500
172400
172300
172200
STANLEY LANE
LONDON ROAD
THE TURNPIKE
ROMAN WAY
LONDON ROAD
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157



Legend

N

Site Boundary

Proposed evaluation trench

Constraints

Utilities

Roadway

Structure

Hedgerow / Tree Cover

OH Electric (HV)

Previous features (Ply)

Previous trench/loe

Geophysical Interpretations (AS 2024)

Positive linear anomaly - possible ditch-like feature

Negative linear anomaly - material of low magnetic susceptibility

Positive/weak multiple dipolar linear anomaly - possible land drain

Linear anomaly - ridge and furrow

Discrete positive response - possible pit-like feature

Positive anomaly - magnetically enhanced material

Magnetic debris - spread of magnetically thermoremnant/ferrous material

Magnetic disturbance from ferrous material

Strong multiple dipolar linear anomaly - pipe

Strong dipolar anomaly - ferrous object

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE

Gate Farm, Land East of Chippenham

FIGURE TITLE

Proposed trench plan overlying geophysical interpretations (AS2024)

DRAWN BY	**AK**	*PROJECT NO*	**CR1834**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**NE**	*DATE*	**18/11/2024**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**NE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:1,500**	

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