



RAYMOND BROWN
QUARRY PRODUCTS

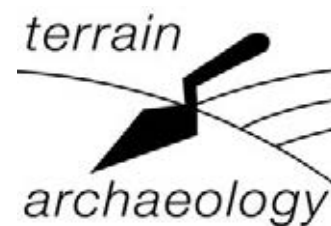
Sandland Extension to Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

CHAPTER No.9

CHAPTER: Historic Environment

September 2025



Sandland Extension to Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire Heritage Statement

Document No. 53631/1/1

July 2025

Sandland Extension to Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire

Heritage Statement

Report No. 3631/1/1

July 2025

Client: Raymond Brown Quarry Products, 2nd Floor, Fryern House, 125 Winchester Rd, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire, SO53 2DR

Agent:

Report Author: Sarah Cottam

With Contributions by: Peter Bellamy BSc (Hons) MCIfA

Document Quality Control

Version	Status	Prepared By	Approved By	Date
1	Final Draft	S Cottam		28/06/2025
2	Revision A	P Bellamy		16/07/2025
3	Final Drawings added	P Bellamy		27/08/2025

DISCLAIMER

Terrain Archaeology and the individual authors of this report have made every effort during its preparation to provide as complete and accurate an assessment as possible within the terms of the Written Scheme of Investigation. All statements and opinions presented in this document are offered in good faith. Terrain Archaeology cannot accept responsibility or liability for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or accept liability for any future loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

COPYRIGHT

Terrain Archaeology retains full copyright of this report and its images, excepting any data held under third party copyright and presented under licence, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that Terrain Archaeology grants exclusive licence to the client for the use of the aforesaid report and images by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

Licence is also granted to the client and Wiltshire Council Historic Environment Record to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes, provided that Terrain Archaeology is duly acknowledged as its author. This licence agreement excludes commercial use of the report, report images or archive by the client or any third party.

The authors of any specialist contributions or images within the report or the archive shall retain intellectual copyright of their work, and may make use of said work for educational or research purposes for further publication.

Table of Contents

Summary	iv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Background	1
2 Site	1
2.1 Location	1
2.2 Geology	1
2.3 Landscape Character	1
2.4 Designations	3
3 Aims and Objectives	3
4 Planning Background	3
4.1 National Guidance	3
4.2 Local Guidance	5
5 Methods	6
5.1 Assessment Methodology	6
5.2 Significance	6
5.3 Setting	7
6 Proposed Works	7
6.1 Description of the Site	7
6.2 Topsoil and Subsoil Removal	8
6.3 Sand Extraction	8
6.4 Site Restoration	8
7 Baseline Data on Heritage Assets	8
7.1 Historical Background	8
7.2 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork	9
7.3 Designated Heritage Assets	10
7.4 Non-designated Heritage Assets	10
8 Impact Assessment	14
8.1 Impact Assessment Methodology	14
8.2 Physical Impacts	14
8.3 Impacts on setting	14
9 Further Archaeological Investigations	15
10 References	16
Figures	17
Plates	26
Appendix 1: List of designated heritage assets in Study Area	28
Appendix 2: List of Non-designated heritage data	29
Appendix 3: Geophysical Survey Report	33

List of Figures

1	Site Location.....	17
2	Detail of proposed working scheme.....	18
3	Extracts from relevant historic maps	19
4	Plan of Round Copse North archaeology	20
5	Plan showing phases of previous extraction and associated archaeological works within Brickworth Quarry Extension Area A.....	21
6	Plan showing phases of previous extraction and associated archaeological works within Brickworth Quarry Extension Area B.....	22
7	Designated heritage assets in the study area	23
8	Non-designated heritage assets in the study area.....	24
9	Geophysical Survey Interpretation Plan	25

List of Plates

1	View across the southern part of the Site, looking north	26
2	View across the northern part of the Site, looking north	26
3	View toward former quarry pit (No. 120) with oak tree growing in it, looking northeast	26
4	View across site of former quarry pit (No. 121), looking northeast	27
5	View across area containing probable enclosure (No. 119), looking southeast	27

Summary

The Site	
Site Name	Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire SP5 2QE
Grid Reference	NGR SU 2263 2339
Site Description	Brickworth quarry lies to the southeast of the A36(T) and the A27 Brickworth Corner junction, about 2km SSW of Whiteparish. The proposed Sandland extension lies to the north of the current extraction site.
Historical Background	The site was formerly part of Melchet Forest and was largely deforested in the Saxon period. It lay within a landscape between a number of small settlement sites of Saxon origin and a series of farms of medieval and later date. The site was farmland and was planted with woodland copses in the eighteenth or nineteenth century.
Designations	
Conservation Areas	The site does not lie within or adjacent to a Conservation Area.
Scheduled Monuments	There are no Scheduled Monuments on or near the site.
Listed Buildings	There are no Listed Buildings within 100m of the site. There are 22 Listed Buildings within 2 km.
Registered Parks and Gardens	There are no Registered Parks and Gardens on or near the site.
Registered Historic Battlefields	There are no Registered Historic Battlefields on or near the site
Heritage Assets	
Designated Heritage Assets on the Site	There are no designated heritage assets on the site.
Non-designated Heritage Assets on the Site	There are no recorded heritage assets within the site boundary but three features of interest (two former quarry pits) and a geophysical survey anomaly, probably an enclosure, have been identified during this assessment,
Significance of Heritage Assets	
Archaeological Heritage Assets	The recorded heritage assets within the site are currently assessed as being of Low or Unknown significance.
Built Heritage Assets	No built heritage assets lie within the site.
Impact of Proposed Development	
Direct Impacts	The scale of direct impact on heritage assets of the proposed development has been assessed as causing substantial harm to heritage assets of Low or Unknown significance
Indirect Impacts	The proposed development is likely to have a no impact on the setting of the designated built heritage assets of High and Medium significance.

Sandland Extension to Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire

Heritage Statement

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

This document has been prepared by Terrain Archaeology on behalf of Raymond Brown Quarry Products to support a planning application for sand extraction at the 'Sandland' extension to Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire.

2. Site

2.1 Location

The existing Brickworth quarry lies to the southeast of the A36(T) and the A27 Brickworth Corner junction, about 2km SSW of Whiteparish. Sand extraction has been undertaken since 2003 on the original Brickworth site with subsequent extensions into Lowdens Copse, Round Copse North, Goose Eye Copse and Sandland Copse. The proposed Sandland extension area (the Site) occupies the land to the north of the existing quarry and is centred on NGR SU 2263 2339 (Figure 1).

The Site is anticipated to have a gross area of 7.3 ha of which 3.75 ha will be additional extraction area. The remainder comprises the current quarry processing plant site and stockyard and an existing soil storage area, which has previously been worked and backfilled. For the purposes of this report, only the previously unworked area (the Site, Figure 1) has been assessed in detail.

2.2 Geology

The underlying solid geology of most of the site is mapped as Sand of the Reading Formation, formed between 66 and 56 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. The northern end of the Site is mapped as Chalk of the Portsdown Chalk Formation, formed between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. No Superficial Deposits are mapped for the site (<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>).

2.3 Landscape Character

2.3.1 National Character Area

The site lies on the boundary between NCA131 *New Forest* and *West Wiltshire Downs* and NCA132 *Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs*.

Among the key characteristics of the New Forest Character Area are:

- The core of the New Forest is a mixture of extensive, open rolling heaths and valley mires, inclosures of broadleaf and coniferous plantation woodland, and large tracts of unenclosed ancient semi-natural mature oak and beech wood pasture.
- Free-roaming commoners' stock – donkeys, mules, ponies, cattle, pigs and sheep – which graze, and are responsible for the persistence of, this ancient landscape, are a common visual characteristic, particularly along roadsides and on the close-cropped verges, lawns and commons which run through some of the forest settlements.

- Around the fringe and within the forest core, areas of enclosed 'back-up' farmland, mixed woodland, heath-associated pasture and dispersed farmsteads, villages and hamlets. These areas have a more intimate character of small pastures and paddocks, enclosed by high hedgerows with many mature hedgerow trees and a network of narrow, winding, often sunken, lanes. An important area of enclosed land is detached from the main area to the north of the A36 in southern Test Valley.
- The broad, lush floodplain of the Hampshire Avon Valley with grazing cattle on the, mostly derelict, irrigated watermeadows and wet grasslands, the meandering wide main river crossed by elegant stone bridges, and a maze of carriers, ditches and braided streams. Gravel extraction from the valley floor has left several large open waterbodies. The towns of Fordingbridge and Ringwood have developed at bridging points on the river and Christchurch straddles the mouth of the river as it enters Christchurch Harbour.
- Isolated farmhouses, cottages and hamlets with traditional buildings of brick, local stone and timber frames. They overlook heath and grazed common lawns, or are set in clearings within the ancient woodland. Plain tile or slate roofs have largely replaced traditional heather (rare), wheat straw or reed thatch. Smallholders' outbuildings, built of rough black boarding, corrugated tin or cob (often unrendered), complement these clusters.
- Landforms are dramatically open, with extensive heaths cut by eroded valleys.
- Courtyard farmsteads, some large scale, on the coastal plain and in the Avon Valley.
- The constant, visible and very audible, impact from traffic on the A31 (bisecting the forest), the A36 (forming the north-eastern boundary of the National Park), and other main roads connecting the main settlements and crossing open heaths. More intermittently, planes from Bournemouth and Southampton airports add to the disturbance of tranquillity.

Among the key characteristics of the Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Character Area are:

- Salisbury Plain, an extensive and open rolling chalk plateau and one of the largest remaining areas of calcareous grassland in north-west Europe.
- Many small, sheltered river valleys, such as the Wylde, with narrow flood plains and meandering river courses.
- Woodland generally confined to valley slopes, with scattered copses and shelterbelts (usually of beech or conifer) found on the high downs, and occasional ancient oak woods on the ridge tops.
- Large arable fields predominate, with generally very few hedgerows or obvious boundary features; there are often wide grass buffer strips.
- Outstanding prehistoric ritual landscape, with many Scheduled Ancient Monuments and earthworks prominent in the open landscape, notably Stonehenge.
- A sparsely settled landscape, with few settlements of any size, and notable for nucleated villages at the foot of the scarp along the springline. Large-scale farmsteads are a prominent feature.
- Abundant use made in older buildings of local stone such as flint, Chilmark stone and clunch, together with timber frame and chalk cob.
- Large parks and estates found in the valleys, with related groups of estate housing in common style.
- Salisbury, an ecclesiastical centre since the early medieval period and now a tourist and local administration centre, with a well-preserved historic core, and a cathedral whose spire has long been a feature in the surrounding landscape.
- Military tracks, airfields and structures reflecting a major land use. Visually prominent modern military housing and supporting development are found in the eastern side of the NCA.

2.3.2 Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment

The site lies on the northern edge of Landscape Character Area 14B *Forest Heathland Mosaic: Landford Forest* (Land Use Consultants 2005). Its key characteristics are:

- Gently undulating landform based on London and Reading Clay Formations and Bagshot Sand.
- A peaceful enclosed landscape of extensive woodland cover with intermittent views though to more open areas.
- Complex landscape comprising broadleaved and coniferous woodland, wood-pasture, heath, grassland and farmland offering a range of habitats.

- Pastoral and arable fields are bounded by full hedgerows and hedgerow trees.
- Substantial areas of woodlands of diverse and rich ecological value including ancient woodland, beech, high oak and wet woodland.
- Fragments of lowland bog and formerly extensive heath survive.
- Presence of mansions and historic parklands particularly former deer parks.
- A settled landscape with large villages, frequent small clusters of buildings along roads and a distinctive pattern of dense linear settlement fringing commons to the south.
- Buildings of red brick, tile and thatch.
- Shaded lanes, sometimes sunken, wind their way through the wooded areas, plus the busy A36 passes through the type

2.4 Designations

Conservation Areas: The site does not lie within or adjacent to a Conservation Area.

Listed Buildings: There are no Listed Buildings on the site itself, or within 100m.

Scheduled Monuments: There are no scheduled monuments on the site itself, or in its immediate vicinity.

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: No entries in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens are recorded in, or immediately adjacent to, the site.

Registered Battlefields: There are no registered battlefields within 2km of the site.

World Heritage Sites: There are no World Heritage Sites within 2km of the site.

3. Aims and Objectives

The aims of the assessment are

- to assess the significance of any heritage assets on the site
- to assess the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets to survive on the site
- to provide data to assess the scale of impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets.

4. Planning Background

4.1 National Guidance

4.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework

National planning policy for the Historic Environment is set out in Section 12 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (MHCLG, 2024).

Paragraph 207 outlines the requirements for the description of the significance of any Heritage Assets affected by development proposals:

Local Planning Authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."

Paragraphs 212 to 219 outline the importance of the assessment of significance of both designated and non-designated heritage assets under risk of impact from proposed development:

Paragraph 212. *When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*

Paragraph 213. *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.*

Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional⁷⁵.*

[Note 75: Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]

Paragraph 214. *Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

Paragraph 215. *Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.*

Paragraph 216. *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

Paragraph 217. *Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.*

Paragraph 218. *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

Paragraph 219. *Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.*

4.2 Local Guidance

4.2.1 Wiltshire Core Strategy (Adopted January 2015)

The Wiltshire Core Strategy was adopted in January 2015. This plan provides up-to-date strategic planning policy for Wiltshire and covers the period up to 2026. The following policy relates to heritage assets.

Core Policy 58 Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment.

Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:

- i. nationally significant archaeological remains*
- ii. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire*
- iii. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest*
- iv. the special character or appearance of conservation areas*
- v. historic parks and gardens*
- vi. important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.*

Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced. The potential contribution of these heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will also be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Core Policy 57 (Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping).

Heritage assets at risk will be monitored and development proposals that improve their condition will be encouraged. The advice of statutory and local consultees will be sought in consideration of such applications.

4.2.2 Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (Adopted September 2009)

The Minerals Development Control Policies Development Plan (adopted September 2009) sets out a suite of development control policies designed to assist with the process of determining planning applications for minerals development. The following policy relates to the historic environment.

MDC7: The historic environment

In the interests of protecting the rich historic environment of Wiltshire and Swindon, proposals for minerals development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated through a process of assessment that historic assets of archaeological or cultural heritage importance and their settings can be appropriately protected, enhanced and/or preserved.

Proposals affecting historic assets of known or potential archaeological importance must be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological evaluation. Based on the findings of the initial evaluation, preservation of nationally important remains in situ may be necessary, or developers will be required to agree to a scheme of further archaeological mitigation prior to commencement of the development or as part of the overall development scheme. In the interests of recording, preserving and future management of important archaeological features affected by a proposal the Councils may seek contributions from the developer in the form of a legal agreement

4.2.3 Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan (Adopted May 2013)

The Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan was adopted in January 2015. This plan identifies the sites suitable for future minerals extraction. It includes the two extensions (A and B) of Brickworth Quarry.

Among the key issues and potential mitigation measures listed for the Brickworth Quarry extensions are: –

Archaeology: *There is a Late Medieval Settlement located within area A and a further settlement with medieval origins located to the east of the area. An undated field system has been recorded to the west of area B.*

Although these features cannot be considered to be an absolute constraint to working the site, any applicant will need to work closely with the County Archaeologist to develop and implement sufficient and suitable mitigation plans.

Historic Built Environment: *No mitigation required as the site is significantly screened from nearby settlements and properties and is considered to be of low sensitivity.*

5. Methods

5.1 Assessment Methodology

The assessment was undertaken broadly following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA 2014, updated October 2020) and with reference to the guidance in Historic England *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (Historic England 2015).

The study area for the assessment was taken as a circular area with a radius of 2 km centred on the site at SU 2263 2339 (Figures 7-8).

The assessment has involved rapid documentary research on readily available sources of information, sufficient to establish the historic development of the Site and its immediate context and to allow an assessment of the historic topography, in relation to present day ground levels. It has included consultation of:

- the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER), data acquired 24 June 2025;
- the Historic England National Heritage List;
- the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue>)
- the Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk)
- the Portable Antiquities Scheme (www.finds.org)
- the MAGIC website (<http://magic.defra.gov.uk>)
- ArchiMAPs LiDAR imagery (www.archiuk.com/archi/lidarfinder.htm)
- Aerial photographs available on Historic England APEX (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>)
- Aerial photographs available on Britain from Above (www.britainfromabove.org.uk/)
- Google Earth, present and historic imagery
- British History online (<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/>)
- National Library of Scotland Ordnance Survey maps (<https://maps.nls.uk/os/>)

Given the extensively available cartographic and aerial photographic coverage of the Site, the aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive in Swindon were not consulted.

A site visit was undertaken on 03 July 2025

5.2 Significance

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines significance as: *The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.* In the case of the heritage assets directly related to the current development proposal, the interest is primarily archaeological.

Historic England has issued a Planning guidance note covering Significance – *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (March 2015), which provides information on assessing the significance of heritage assets in implementing the NPPF.

The value of the heritage assets has been assessed with reference to the guidance given by the Highways Agency in 2007 in *The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2: Cultural Heritage (Highways*

Agency document 208/07), which is the most suitable and widely-acknowledged detailed assessment methodology for assessing the impact on and value of heritage assets. Geophysical survey anomalies do not meet the definition of a heritage asset as per NPPF, but for the purposes of this report the archaeological interest of such anomalies (where relevant) are considered as such. The scale of heritage asset values is set out in Table 1, which is based on Highways Agency document 208/07, Annex 5, Table 5.1.

Value of Heritage Asset	Factors for assessing the value of archaeological assets
Very High	- World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). - Heritage assets of acknowledged international importance. - Heritage assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	- Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). - Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. - Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings - Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. - Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. - Undesignated buildings and structures of Grade I or Grade II* quality. - Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	- Grade II Listed buildings. - Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations - Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character. - Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). - Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	'Locally Listed' buildings. - Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical associations. - Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures). - Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. - Heritage assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. - Heritage assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	- Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character. - Heritage assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	Heritage assets where the historic significance has not been ascertained.

Table 1: Scale of Heritage Asset Value

5.3 Setting

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines the setting of a heritage asset as: *The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.*

Setting has been assessed with reference to Historic England *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3* (Second Edition, 2017) which sets out a systematic and staged approach to the assessment of the implications of development in terms of their effects on the settings of heritage assets.

The criteria adopted in this current report to determine which heritage assets should be included in an assessment of impacts (i.e. the asset meets Step 1 of the Historic England setting assessment guidance) are: The asset is of medium or higher significance and; it has a setting which is susceptible to visual intrusion; it has designed views; it has shared visibility with the Site; or has intended intervisibility with other heritage assets that lie within its setting.

6. Proposed Works

6.1 Description of the Site

The proposed application area is shown on Figure 1 with the sand extraction area outlined in red. The detail of the proposed working area (provided by the Client) is shown on Figure 2. The northeastern boundary of the Site is bordered by the existing quarry access road which links the processing plant with A36/A27 junction. The western boundary comprises a belt of trees through which there is a public footpath into Sandland Copse, which forms the southern boundary. The present processing plant stands at the southeastern corner of the Site. The Site rises from c. 77m OD at its southern extent to a central plateau at around 95mOD from which it slopes down to c. 86mOD at its northern extent.

A site visit undertaken on 03 July 2025 confirmed that the most recent land use is arable farmland. The southern part of the site was under dense brambles, weeds and grasses and had not been ploughed for some time (Plate 1). The remainder was last ploughed in April 2025 but no crop was subsequently planted. The ground surface comprised a very fine sandy soil containing frequent pebbles, gravels and flint with scrub, weeds and sparse grass across it (Plate 2).

It is proposed that the output of the Sandland extension would be approximately 140,000 tonnes of sand per year and that mineral extraction would be completed within 18 months.

6.2 Topsoil and Subsoil Removal

The topsoil will be removed and stockpiled appropriately. This will be followed by the removal of the subsoil, which will be stored separately.

6.3 Sand Extraction

The Sandland extension will be worked and restored in a single phase due to its limited area. The sand will be excavated by mechanical excavator and loaded onto off-road dumper truck(s) for transport via haul roads to the plant site and stocking area.

6.4 Site Restoration

Once sand extraction has been completed, the quarry will be restored to existing ground levels using imported inert fill and quarry waste. The stripped soils will be replaced using appropriate machinery to achieve the proposed restoration landform (original ground level). The land will be returned to agricultural within two years of the completion of extraction.

7. Baseline Data on Heritage Assets

7.1 Historical Background

The Site lies within the ancient parish of Whiteparish, an ecclesiastical organisation of lands which comprised several estates prior to the Conquest. The area had been substantially wooded and was part of Melchet Forest, itself part of the Royal Forest of Clarendon. Much of the forest in this area was cleared during the Saxon period. The settlements in this area appear to have grown from two original Saxon settlements at Frustfield (now Whiteparish) and Cowesfield, with a slightly later settlement at Whelpley (Taylor 1967, 1968). By the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, there were five separate land holdings for Frustfield, with the largest settlement at Whelpley. A church was built by around 1190 and subsequently the name of the settlement changed to Whitechurch (first recorded in 1278). The name was changed again to Whiteparish by 1301. During the thirteenth and fourteenth century there was much clearing and enclosing of the forest and new settlements and farms were established, including Blakeswelle (now Blaxwell Farm) by 1242, Chadwell (now Chadwell Farm) by 1268, Newton by 1289 and Harestock by the early fourteenth century.

By the mid sixteenth century most of the population of the parish was concentrated in Whiteparish village. The seventeenth century saw the gradual enclosure of the open fields. Substantial farmhouses were erected and these included Morrisholt Farm (by 1675), Legges (now Chalkpit) Farm (early 17th century), Alderstone Farm (early 17th century), Dry Farm and Gill's Hole Farm (by 1689). During the 18th century many of the farms were rebuilt with bricks and tiles made locally. In 1756 the Salisbury to Romsey road was turnpiked.

Sandland Copse, Goose Eye Copse and Lowdens Copse are all marked on the 1773 Andrews' & Dury's Map of Wiltshire indicating they were already in existence by that date. The Ordnance Survey First series map of 1811 (Figure 3a) shows these woodland areas and a small rectangular stand at the southern boundary of the Site which is no longer present. Sandland Drove is already in place.

The Whiteparish tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3b) shows the Site in more detail. It partially covers three plots (numbered 759, 760 and 761) with Sandland Drove forming the western boundary. The accompanying apportionment shows that all three plots (and much of the surrounding area) was owned by the Countess Dowager Frances Nelson, a relative by marriage of Admiral Lord Nelson, and was occupied by John Bell. Plots 759 and 761 were in arable use and Plot 760 was woodland.

The 1885 Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Figure 3c) shows that the internal boundaries and the woodland (Plot 760) have been removed to form a single large plot. Two small quarry pits are shown within the site. They are depicted edged with vegetation and on the 25-inch map (not reproduced) they are labelled as *Old Chalk Pits*. Subsequent maps show few further changes within the site or its immediate environs.

The Wiltshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has been undertaken across the county to assign the historic character of each landscape type. The Site lies within an area broadly characterised 'Fields and enclosed land', specifically Assarts (a piece of land cleared of woodland for agricultural use). The description is as follows:

The location and nature of these fields suggest they were created by clearing part of the woodland that was once here. It is not clear when this occurred, as the fields are shown on both 1ed OS maps and as such was well established by the C19. Wood-lined field boundary and wavy outline of field, coupled with the presence of Ancient Woodland to the immediate north and south, strongly suggests clearance for agriculture.

7.2 Previous Archaeological fieldwork

7.2.1 Archaeological Fieldwork in Brickworth Quarry

A geophysical survey has been undertaken within the Site as part of the supporting information for this application (GeoFlo 2025) and the report is included here as Appendix 1. The survey has identified magnetic anomalies that have been interpreted as a probable enclosure, and other possibly associated linear features, within the southern part of the Site (see Figure 9 and Appendix 3). Further irregular anomalies, of uncertain origin have been recorded. No other archaeological investigations have been recorded within the Site.

There have been four previous episodes of archaeological fieldwork recorded elsewhere in Brickworth Quarry during the phases of extraction since 2006. These are shown on Figures 4-6.

- 1) An intermittent watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping of Brickworth Quarry by the Wiltshire County Archaeology Service from 2003–2007. This revealed a small quantity of prehistoric, Roman and later finds (Cave-Penney 2006). A concentration of Roman pottery was found to the north of Church Copse.
- 2) A watching brief and limited excavation was undertaken between 2010 (Trevarthen, 2010) and 2012 (Terrain Archaeology, forthcoming a) during stump clearance and overburden removal in the Round Copse North area of the quarry.
- 3) In December 2015 and January 2016, Terrain Archaeology carried out a watching brief during soil stripping in Lowdens Copse immediately north of Round Copse North (Trevarthen, 2016).
- 4) A watching brief was undertaken by Terrain Archaeology on the Brickworth Quarry Extension Area A (Trevarthen, 2018) between 2017 and 2020 and on Extension Area B between 2022 and 2025 (Terrain Archaeology, forthcoming b).

The results of all these investigations are discussed in more detail in Section 7.4.2, below

7.2.2 Archaeological Fieldwork in Study Area

Four other episodes of previous archaeological fieldwork have been recorded by the Wiltshire HER in the Study Area in addition to those in Brickworth Quarry described above. In 1997 AC archaeology carried out a fieldwalking survey of Brickworth Park (Hawkes and Cotton 1997), a watching brief at All Saints' Church, Whiteparish was undertaken by ASI in 2001 (Heaton 2001), a fieldwalking survey was undertaken on the former settlement at Whelpley in 1992. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2024 at Whites Park Equestrian identified a possible penannular ditched feature (Jones, 2024).

7.3 Designated Heritage Assets

There is a total of 22 designated heritage assets within the study area each of which has been allocated a unique number for this report (Appendix 1, Figure 7). There is one Conservation Area (No. 5), and the remainder are all Listed Buildings; one Grade II* and 20 Grade II. None are within the area of the Site itself and the closest is a milestone (No. 1), about 130m from the site.

The late 18th century milestone (No. 1) stands alongside the road, opposite the filling station, and marks the distances to Salisbury (Sarum), Romsey and Southampton (Southton).

Brickworth Farmhouse (No.2) an early 18th century structure and the associated barn (No. 3) are both Grade II listed and form part of a historic complex associated with Brickworth House. The Pepperbox (No. 4) is an early 18th century folly probably by Giles Eyre of Brickworth House and also known as Eyre's Folly. It stands in a prominent position on Pepperbox Hill, c. 1.9km north of the Site.

The Whiteparish Conservation Area (No. 5) lies c.1.3km to the east of the Site and covers the historic core of the village. It contains a number of listed buildings (Nos. 6-14), including the parish church of All Saints (No 6), a Grade II* building. Together these assets represent the economic and social development of the small settlement.

The remaining listed buildings comprise detached farmhouses, cottages and farm buildings (Nos. 2-3 and 16-22), representative of the rural economy of the area.

7.3.1 Assessment of Significance of designated heritage assets

The value of the listed buildings within the study area is primarily derived from their architectural and historic interest. The Church of All Saints in Whiteparish is a Grade II* Listed Building and is of High Significance. The remaining listed buildings are all Grade II and are of Medium Significance,

The Whiteparish Conservation Area contains buildings that contributes to its special historic and architectural character. Only one of these buildings is of high significance and the asset is therefore considered to be of medium significance.

7.4 Non-designated Heritage Assets

A total of 98 non-designated heritage assets is recorded on the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record within the study area, each of which has been allocated a unique number (Appendix 2; Figure 8), none of which lie within the area of the Site itself. A further three features have been identified within the Site as part of this assessment. These comprise a geophysical survey anomaly representing a possible enclosure (No. 119) and two extractive pits (Nos. 120 and 121). Two further sites (Nos. 122 and 123), both identified during previous recent work within the broader quarry area, have also been included.

The *Wiltshire and Swindon Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Local Plan* (Adopted May 2013) mentions a Late Medieval Settlement located within Brickworth Quarry. Although not specifically identified the medieval settlements are most likely Harestock (No. 42) and Newton (No. 43) both of which lie outside the Sandland extension area.

7.4.1 Heritage Assets on the Site

There are no heritage assets currently recorded by the WHER within the Sandland extension area but three features of archaeological interest have been identified as part of this assessment.

Two former quarry pits (Nos. 120 and 121) are shown on the 1881 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (surveyed 1876). They are labelled as *Old Chalk Pits* and shown with vegetation surrounding them, suggesting they were disused by that point. The site visit confirmed that Site no. 120 survives as an earthwork impression filled with dense brambles and a mature oak tree (Plate 3). It had been partially truncated by the haul road into the quarry which passes through its east side.

The southernmost quarry pit (No. 121, Plate 4) is not visible on LiDAR imagery and the site visit confirmed that it is no longer visible on the ground. It is believed to have been infilled by the farmer.

The geophysical survey anomaly (No. 119) comprises a moderately well-defined sub-square anomaly representing an enclosure with maximum dimensions of c. 40m across (Figure 9). There appear to be linear subdivisions within it and further linear, and other, features adjacent to it. These features are not visible on aerial photographs or on LiDAR imagery and the site visit noted no evidence for earthworks or soil marks (Plate 5). The ground conditions at the time of the site visit were conducive to the identification of surface artefacts. Burnt flint and possible struck flints were noted across the ploughed area as a whole. No pottery or other ceramic material was noted and the concentrations were not noticeably higher across the geophysical survey anomaly (No. 119). However, it should be noted that a systematic surface survey was not undertaken.

7.4.2 Heritage Assets within Brickworth Quarry

A number of archaeological discoveries have been made within Brickworth Quarry itself (Cave Penney 2006; Terrain Archaeology 2010 and forthcoming). These are summarised below and their locations shown on Figures 4-6.

In the northern part of the quarry, a concentration of Roman pottery was recorded during works in 2006 and a concentration of burnt flint further to the south (Cave-Penney 2006).

Round Copse North (2010-2012) (Trevarthen 2010 and Terrain Archaeology forthcoming a)

A watching brief was carried out during stump and overburden removal with selected excavation of archaeological features consisting of a series of scattered discrete features and ditches on either side of a small coombe (Figure 4). Several phases of activity were present but only a small number of features were dateable. No Early Prehistoric features have been found, but a very small component of the worked flint collected from Round Copse North may be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date.

Early Bronze Age: The earliest dated feature was a pit (280) (No 31) filled with 32 sherds from several domestic and fineware beakers, quantities of worked flint and carbonised plant remains. This lay on the east side of the coombe.

Middle Bronze Age: A small cremation cemetery (No. 30) was found 30m south of the Beaker Pit 280. This consisted of six small pits containing cremated human remains buried in inverted pottery vessels with slightly expanded upright rims, some vessels had finger impression decoration and are dated to the Middle Bronze Age. Two other small pits contained no human remains or pottery. This small cemetery was contained within an area about 5m by 5m across. All the features were heavily truncated.

Iron Age: On the high ground on the west side of the coombe, was a concentration of pits, post holes and ditches some of which contained abraded Iron Age pottery. The ditches comprised both linear and curvilinear boundaries and more than one phase of ditch was present. These ditches were shallow and fragmentary and largely undated, but thought most likely to be part of the Iron Age activity in this area. An arc of five small, truncated post holes containing burnt flint may form part of an originally circular structure (G353). Fifteen metres to the south were two further similar features which may be the last remains of another similar structure (G354). A sparse scatter of small truncated pits was also found in this area. Most contained quantities of burnt flint and one (pit 236) contained two

heathstone saddle querns. On the northern edge of the area was a hollow (254) containing a preserved area of old soil cut by a ditch and two pits.

Post-medieval and modern: On the east side of the site was a linear ditch G345 which contained sherds of 18th century or later Verwood pottery. To the north of this ditch was a small shallow ditch (103) with a dark humic fill which is likely to be modern. Two further ditches on the western edge of the site were also recent features.

Brickworth Quarry Extension Area A (2017-2020) (Trevarthen, 2018 and Terrain Archaeology forthcoming b)

This part of the quarry was worked in four phases and a relatively sparse scatter of archaeological features was found (Figure 5). These are described by phase below.

Phase 1: A single short length of ditch (503) running east-west across the base of a small coombe was found immediately to the east of Round Copse North. This ditch was undated and may be of relatively recent date.

Phase 2: About 230 m to the east of the small cremation cemetery at Round Copse North were two further Middle Bronze Age urned cremation cemeteries (Nos. 122 and 123) spaced about 140 m apart on a north-south ridge. Both cemeteries comprised three cremations in inverted urns each.

Phase 3: A single shallow undated ditch running roughly north-south was found.

Phase 4: No archaeological features were found.

Brickworth Quarry Extension Area B (2022-2025) (Terrain Archaeology forthcoming b)

This part of the quarry was also worked in four phases (5-8), but phase 8 has not yet been fully worked. A relatively sparse scatter of archaeological features was found (Figure 6). These are described by phase below.

Phase 5: A single short length of shallow undated ditch running N-S was found along the eastern edge of this area. Near the northern boundary of this area, several fragments of rotary quern were found associated with some flint rubble in a colluvial deposit.

Phase 6: Along the northern edge of this area and extending just into the area of Phase 7 and 8 was an extensive burnt mound deposit of burnt flint and charcoal which was spread over an area of at least 30 m by 15 m. This burnt material sealed a number of hollows and possible pits and a possible small trough also filled with burnt flint. No dated material was recovered, though the soil samples are currently being processed.

Phase 7: A general sparse spread of burnt flint was noted across the surface of this area. A hollow (1107) about 9 by 6 m across and 0.35 m deep, filled with soil containing significant quantities of burnt unworked flint, together with some Iron Age pottery and worked flint. About 18 m to the east was a small pit (1110) filled with burnt unworked flint. At the northern end of the site was a shallow ditch (1103) filled with dark humic material which lies on the line of a former woodland boundary within Sandland Copse.

Phase 8: To date no archaeological features have been found. Archaeological monitoring of this area is currently ongoing.

7.4.3 Heritage Data in Study Area

There have been relatively few prehistoric finds from the wider area. Flint tools of Early Neolithic date onwards were recorded during a fieldwalking survey across a wide area of Brickworth Park (Nos. 23 to 25) and a large scatter of flint tools was recovered at Whelpley Farm (No. 26). The cropmark or earthwork remains of three Bronze Age barrows (Nos. 27, 28 and 29) have been identified from aerial photographs to the southwest of Woodford's Piece, c. 1500m northeast of the Site. A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery (No. 32) was recovered during the fieldwalking survey in Brickworth Park. An enclosure (No. 33) and a series of linear features, probable field boundaries or trackways (No. 34), have been identified from aerial photographs to the west of Goose Eye Copse and a further field

system with possible prehistoric origins (No. 35) has been recorded from aerial photographs northwest of Newton Farm.

There are a number of Roman villas and other Romano-British buildings in the wider area, but little evidence for Roman activity in the Study Area. A number of stray finds around Whiteparish, including a fragment of box flue tile (No. 36), suggest there may have been some late Roman occupation here.

There is documentary evidence for the presence of settlement in and around Whiteparish (No. 37) and Abbotstone (No. 38), now Titchbourne Farm, during the early-medieval period but no further archaeological evidence has yet been recorded within the study area.

The locations of ten medieval settlements have been recorded within the study area at Whelpley Farm, Brycore (south of Brickworth House), Sansome's Farm (formerly Frustfield), Harestock, Newton, More (east of Moor Farm) and Young's Farm (Nos. 39 to 45). Medieval pottery has been found in Brickworth Park and at Whelpley Farm, presumably associated with the nearby medieval settlement sites (Nos. 46 and 47). A series of trackways associated with the medieval settlements have also been identified (Nos. 48 to 51). There are a series of other trackways and field boundaries recorded which are not closely associated with the medieval settlements but that may be medieval or post-medieval in date (Nos. 52 to 63), likely forming part of the open field systems around the settlements.

The area remained a largely rural economy into the post-medieval period. A number of post-medieval farms or outfarms dating from the seventeenth to nineteenth century are recorded in the area, including some no longer extant (Nos. 64 to 76). Associated with these are a number of field systems, cultivation traces and coppicing earthworks, trackways and other features of post-medieval or unknown date (Nos. 77 to 100). There is also evidence for small scale quarrying across the study area (Nos. 101 to 118) in the form of generally isolated quarry pits (described variously as clay, chalk or simply extractive pits). These are commonly found across the landscape and likely represent small excavations for local use.

7.4.4 Assessment of Significance of non-designated heritage assets

The value of the recorded and potential heritage assets on the Site is primarily evidential. Evidential Value derives from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. The two quarry pits (Nos 120 and 121) contribute to our understanding of the prior use of the Site and the significance of these remains, based on the heritage asset value criteria set out in Table 1, is considered to be **Low**.

The probable enclosure identified as an anomaly on the geophysical survey may hold evidence about its date, its function, its environment and other social or economic factors. While the anomaly remains uninvestigated it is considered to have **unknown** significance. However, with further investigation and understanding of the feature and its context, this significance is likely to increase.

7.4.5 Assessment of potential

The baseline data has determined that there is a number of features of archaeological interest present on the Site. The data from the wider study area, particularly that from elsewhere in Brickworth Quarry, indicates that there is a moderate potential for the presence of prehistoric features deriving from settlement or funerary activity within the Site. It is also considered that there is a moderate potential for the presence of features associated with agricultural activities (field boundaries, trackways etc) of prehistoric to post-medieval date within the site.

7.4.6 Assessment of survival of archaeological features within the Site

Neither the former quarry pits nor the features identified by geophysical survey survive as earthworks or visible features on the ground. However, it is probable that all survive as sub-surface features. Previous archaeological work undertaken within Brickworth Quarry has shown that sub-surface archaeological features survive, albeit truncated, below the subsoil horizon. The Site has been in arable use since at least the mid-19th century. The amount of damage caused by ploughing is difficult to determine, but is likely to be in the region of around 0.3m depth. This may remove smaller shallower features but pits, postholes, ditches and urned cremations did survive within the adjacent

previously quarried areas (See Section 7.4.2 above), and it is likely that any archaeological features within the Site would exhibit a similar level of survival.

8. Impact Assessment

8.1 Impact Assessment Methodology

The national policy on the impact of development on the significance of designated heritage assets is set out in paragraphs 212 and 213 of the *NPPF*. The Planning Practice Guidance to the *NPPF* makes it clear that it is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that should be assessed. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. The *NPPF* Practice Guidance describes the degree of harm to the significance of (designated) heritage assets in terms of 'substantial harm (including total loss)', less than substantial harm' and 'no harm'.

Paragraph 216 states that a balanced judgement is required with regard to the scale of harm or loss on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset. For the purposes of this report the terms provided at paragraphs 212 to 213 have been applied to both designated and non-designated heritage assets.

The Site lies on the north side of Brickworth Quarry and its eastern boundary is formed by the present access track into the quarry. The A36 Salisbury Road runs parallel to the Site to the east and a heavy screen of mature trees and vegetation alongside the verge of the road allows only glimpsed views into the Site (primarily from the junction with the A27, looking west) from this direction. A public footpath runs adjacent to the western boundary of the Site along Sandland Drove.

8.2 Physical Impacts

There are no designated heritage assets within the Site and there could be no physical impact on any of those identified within the study area,

There are no previously recorded heritage assets within the Site but two former quarry pits and a series of geophysical survey anomalies have been identified during this assessment. It is considered that there is also the potential for further, as yet unidentified, features of interest to be present within the Site.

Feature no. 120, the northernmost of the two quarry pits, contains a large oak tree which has a root protection zone around it preventing extraction in that area. Therefore, this feature will not be affected by the proposed extension and there will be no physical impact on it. The proposed sand extraction within the Site will fully remove all other buried archaeological remains present, including nos. 119 and 121 and any as yet unidentified features of archaeological interest.

The degree of harm to those archaeological remains present within the Site (assessed as having **low or unknown significance and** (excluding no.120) is likely to be **substantial harm**.

8.3 Impacts on Setting

All designated heritage assets within 2km of the Site have been considered and assessed in accordance with the Historic England advice *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning :3, as summarised in Section 5.1.3, above. Viewpoints photographed for a Landscape and Visual Impact report being prepared for this planning application by David Jarvis Associates and a site visit undertaken by the author were used to supplement the baseline in the assessment of impacts on setting.

The closest designated asset to the Site is a milestone (No. 1), which stands c. 122m to the east of the Site. It is a Grade II Listed Building of medium significance. Its setting is considered to be very specifically its roadside position, marking the distances to Salisbury, Romsey and Southampton. This setting makes a high contribution to its significance. There is no co-visibility between the asset and the Site. Therefore, there could be no impacts on the setting of this asset as a result of the proposed quarry extension and no effect on its significance.

The Pepperbox (No. 4) is a folly, probably built by Eyre of Brickworth House in the early 18th century. It may have been constructed as a viewpoint from which to watch the hunt but its original function is unknown. The building stands in a prominent location on Pepperbox Hill, just under 2km north of the Site and is believed to have been positioned there for its wide-ranging views across the landscape, including those to the south. Its setting comprises this prominent position on the hill and it makes a high contribution to its significance. Due to topography and intervening vegetation there is no co-visibility between the asset and the Site. There could be no impacts on the setting of this asset as a result of the proposed quarry extension and therefore no effect on its significance.

There are no other designated heritage assets within the 2km study area which meet any of the criteria for further assessment. There could be no impacts on the settings or significance of any of these assets as a result of the proposed quarry extension.

9. Recommendations for Further Work

This heritage assessment has identified three features of archaeological interest within the site. Two of these features are quarry pits of low archaeological significance, only one of which is likely to be affected by quarrying operations. The third is a series of geophysical anomalies which appear to delineate a sub-square enclosure and which are currently assessed as of unknown significance. In order to assess the true archaeological significance of this putative enclosure, further work to characterise the nature, date, and survival of any sub-surface remains is recommended. It is suggested that this should be in the form of archaeological field evaluation. This work should be undertaken pre-determination to allow sufficient information on the archaeological resource of the site to enable an informed decision to be taken on the impact of the proposed quarrying activity on the significance of the heritage assets on the site, in line with NPPF paragraph 207. The number, size and location of the evaluation trenches will be decided in consultation with the Wiltshire Council Archaeologist.

10. References

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Cave-Penney, H. | 2006 | 'Brickworth Quarry, Moor Farm, Whiteparish, Wiltshire. Archaeological Watching Brief'. Unpublished report by Wiltshire County Archaeology Service, dated February 2006 (but with later additions). |
| CIfA, | 2014 | <i>Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment</i> . Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated 15 December 2014. |
| MHCLG | 2024 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. London, HMSO. |
| English Heritage | 2008 | <i>Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment</i> . English Heritage |
| GeoFlo | 2025 | <i>Sandland, Brickworth Quarry Gradiometry Survey, June 2025</i> , GeoFlo report No. G F1102 |
| Hawkes, J. and Cotton, J., | 1997 | <i>Archaeological Field Surface Collection Project at Brickworth Park, Whiteparish</i> . AC Archaeology Client Report. |
| Heaton, M., | 2001 | All Saints' Church, Whiteparish, Wiltshire. Archaeological Site Investigations Client Report. |
| Historic England | 2015 | <i>Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2</i> . Historic England. |
| Historic England | 2017 | <i>The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition)</i> . Historic England. |
| Jones, L., | 2024 | <i>Whites Park Equestrian, Newton Lane, Whiteparish, Wiltshire</i> , Wessex Archaeology |
| Land Use Consultants | 2005 | <i>Wiltshire Landscape Assessment. Final Report</i> . Prepared for Wiltshire County Council by Land Use Consultants, December 2005. |
| Taylor, C. C. | 1967 | 'A Study of the Development of a Forest-Edge Parish' Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, 62 , 79–115. |
| Taylor, C. C. | 1968 | 'Three Deserted Medieval Settlements in Whiteparish' Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, 63 , 39–45. |
| Terrain Archaeology | forthcoming (a) | <i>Round Copse North Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological Investigations, 2015-2025</i> . Terrain Archaeology report 53324/3/2. |
| Terrain Archaeology | forthcoming (b) | <i>Extension Areas A and B, Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological Investigations, May–December 2012</i> . Terrain Archaeology report 53455/3/1. |
| Trevvarthen. M. | 2010 | Round Copse North Extension (Phase 1), Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological observations and recording. Terrain Archaeology report 53324/3/1, December 2010. |
| Trevvarthen, M. | 2016 | <i>Lowdens Copse Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological Observations and Recording</i> . Terrain Archaeology report 53448/3/1 |
| Trevvarthen, M. | 2018 | <i>Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish Wiltshire: Archaeological Observations and Recording during stripping of Extension Area A, Phase 1, September -October 2017</i> , Terrain Archaeology Report no. 53455/3/1 |



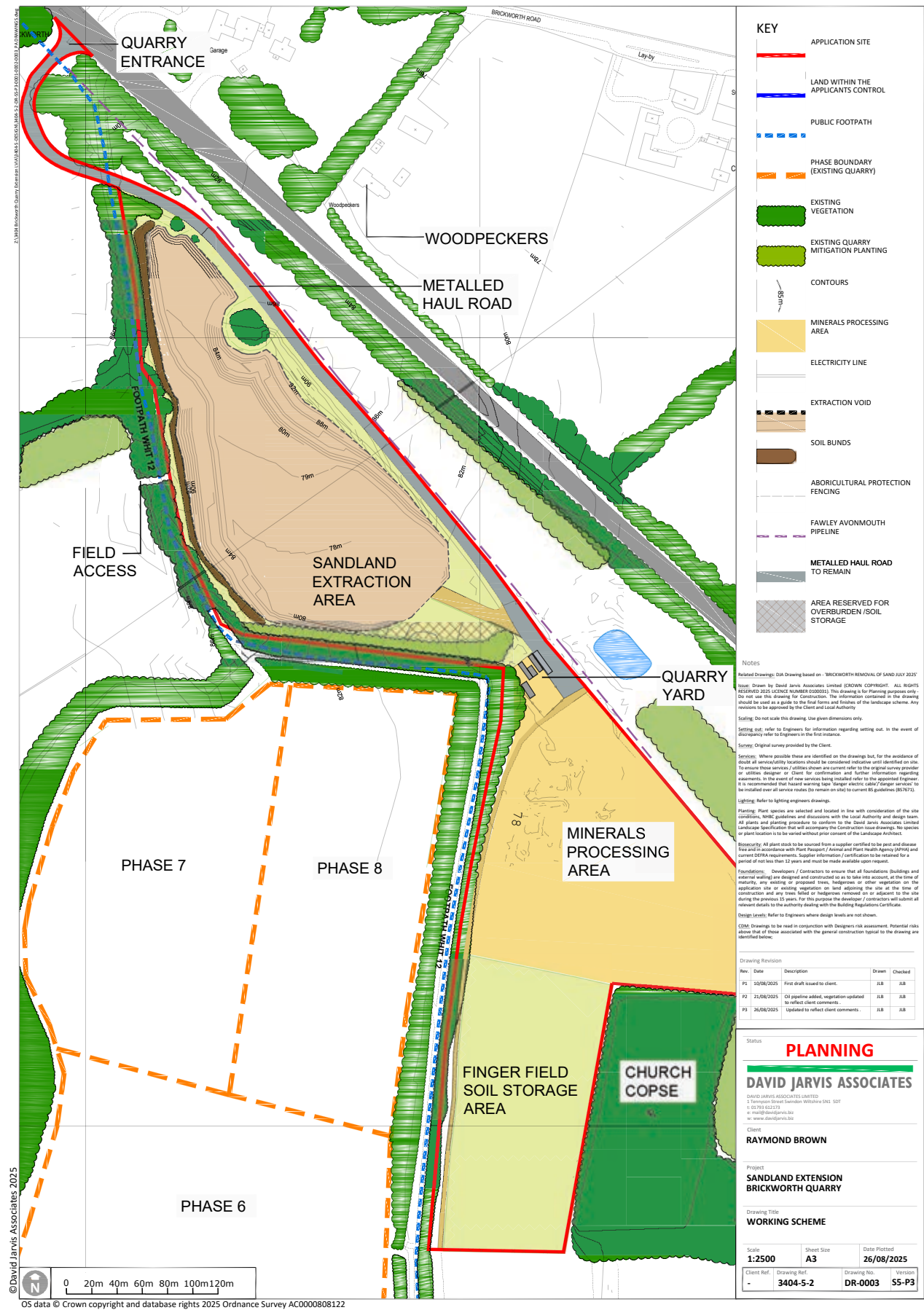


Figure 2: Detail of proposed working scheme



a) Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Series map, 1811



b) Extract from the Whiteparish Tithe Map, 1840



c) Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, published 1885

Figure 3: Extracts from relevant historic maps

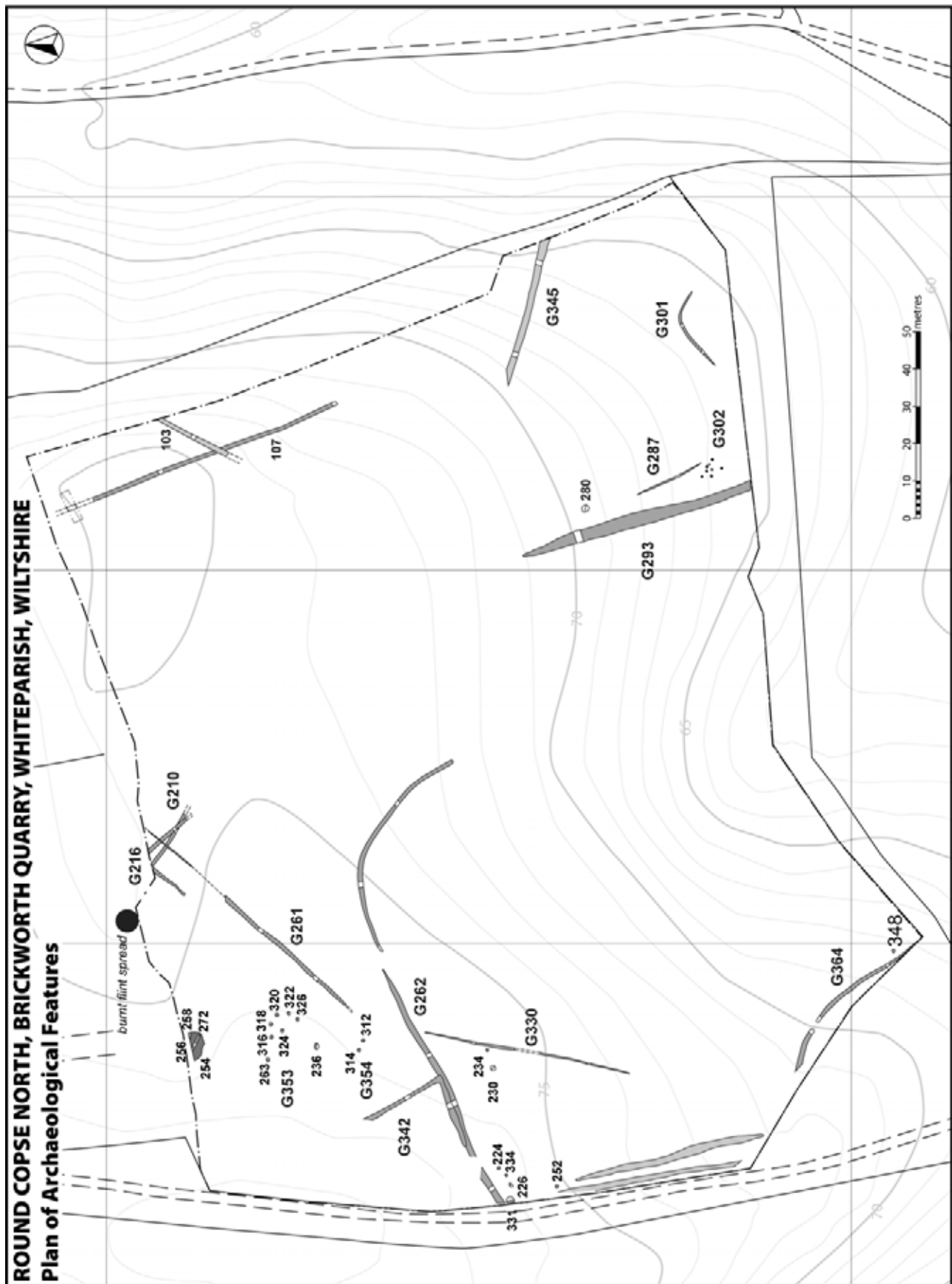


Figure 4: Plan of Round Copse North Archaeology

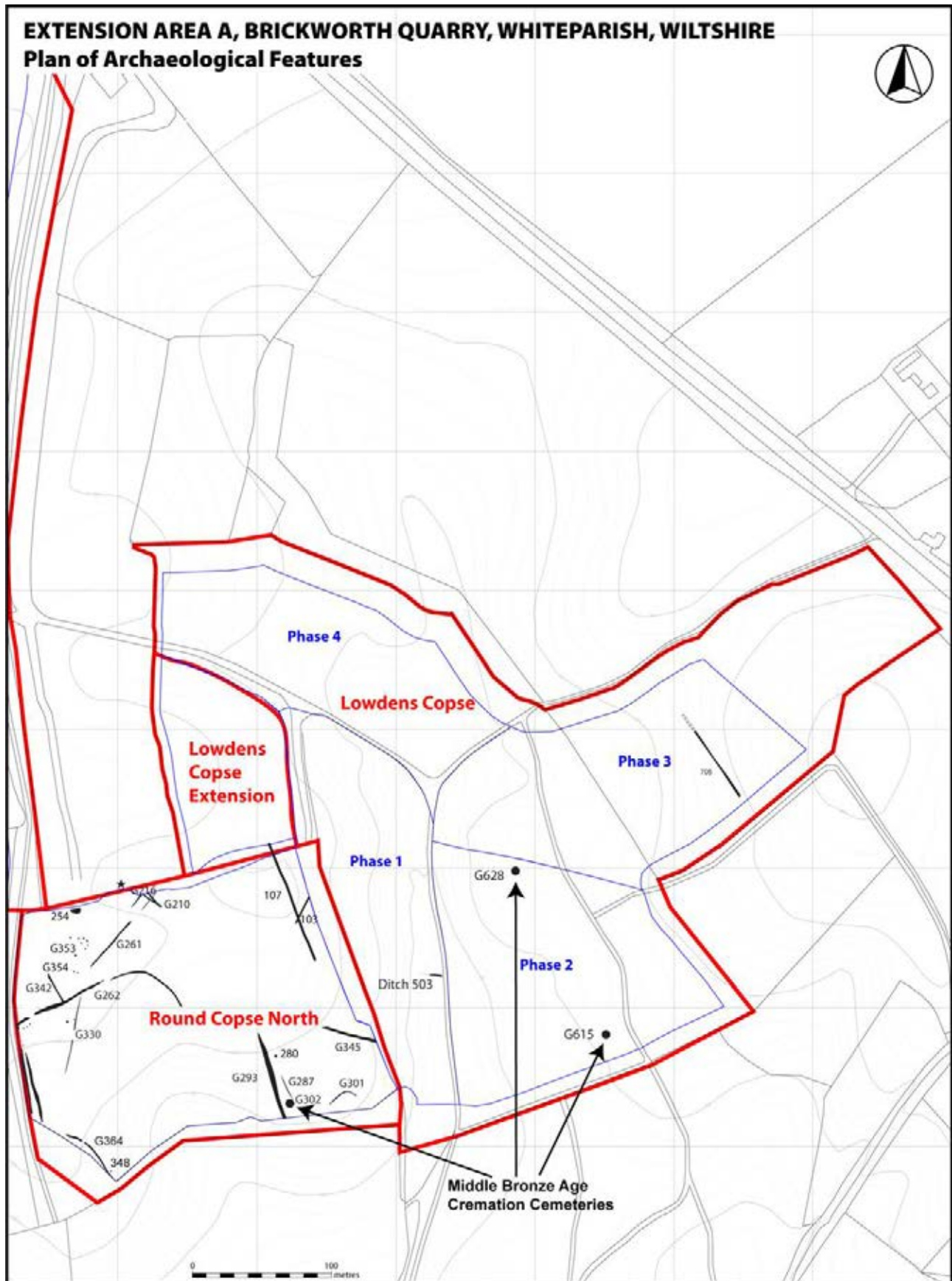


Figure 5: Plan showing phases of previous extraction and associated archaeological works within Brickworth Quarry Extension Area A.

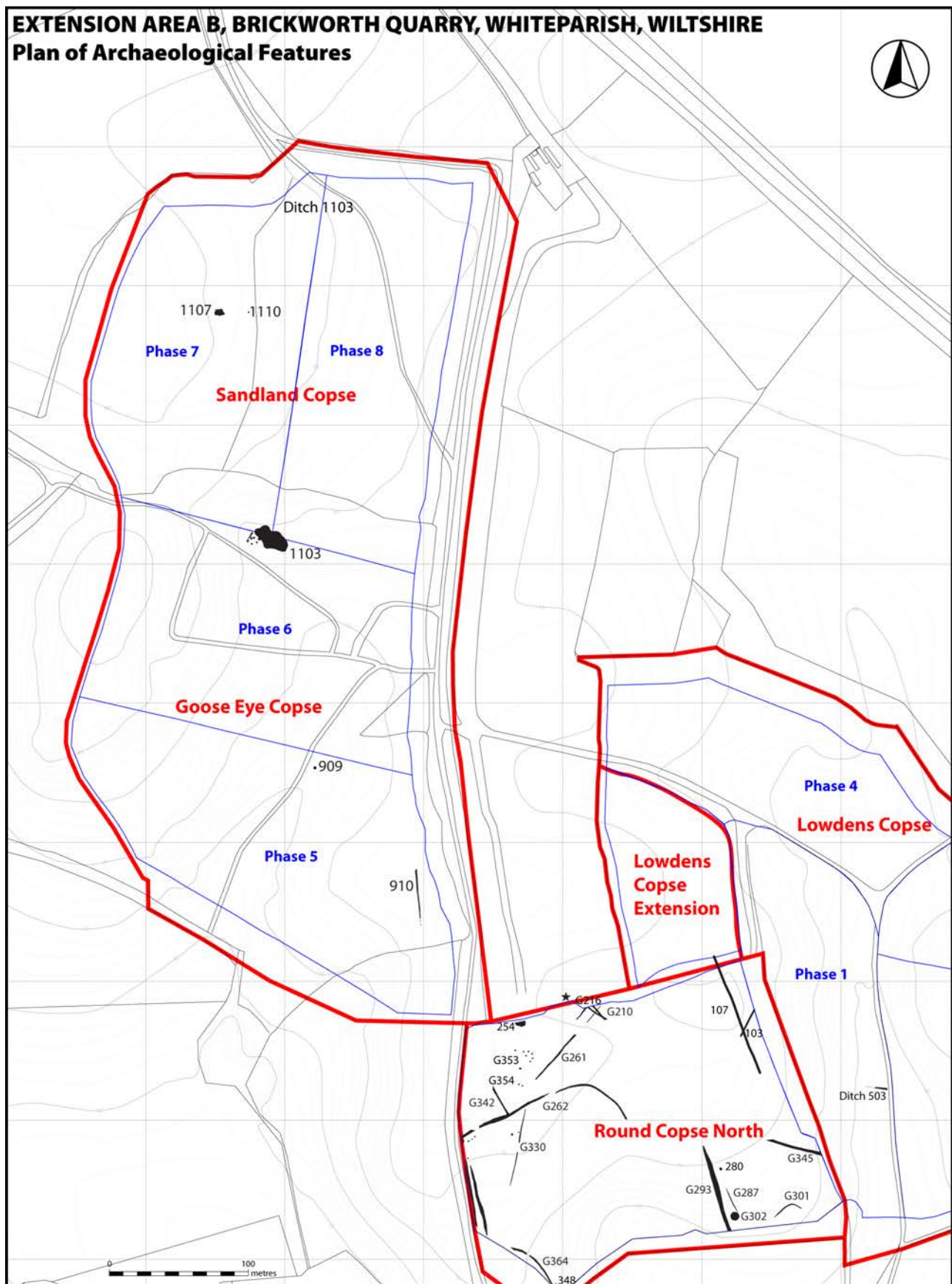


Figure 6: Plan showing phases of previous extraction and associated archaeological works within Brickworth Quarry Extension Area B.

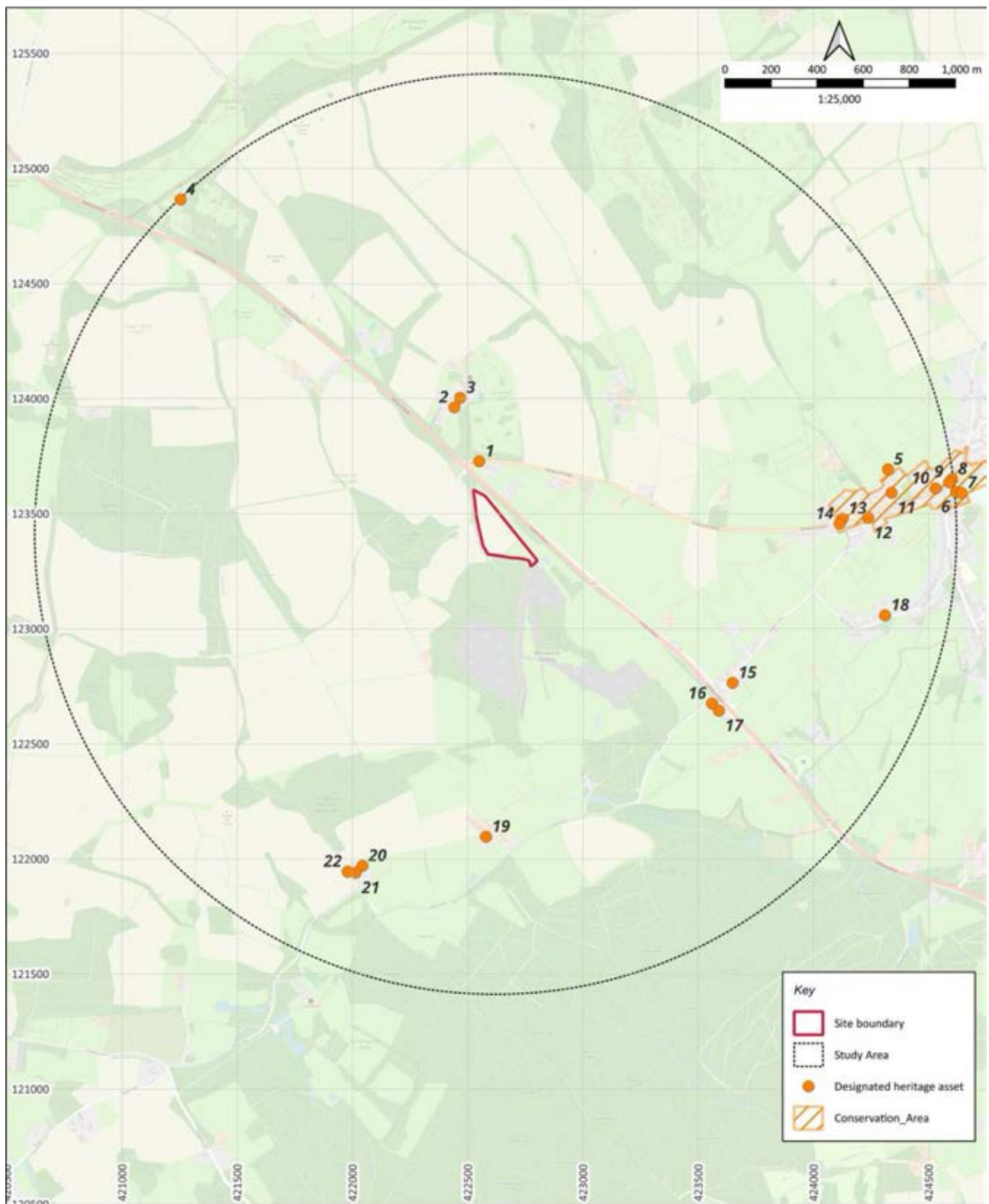


Figure 7: Designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area.

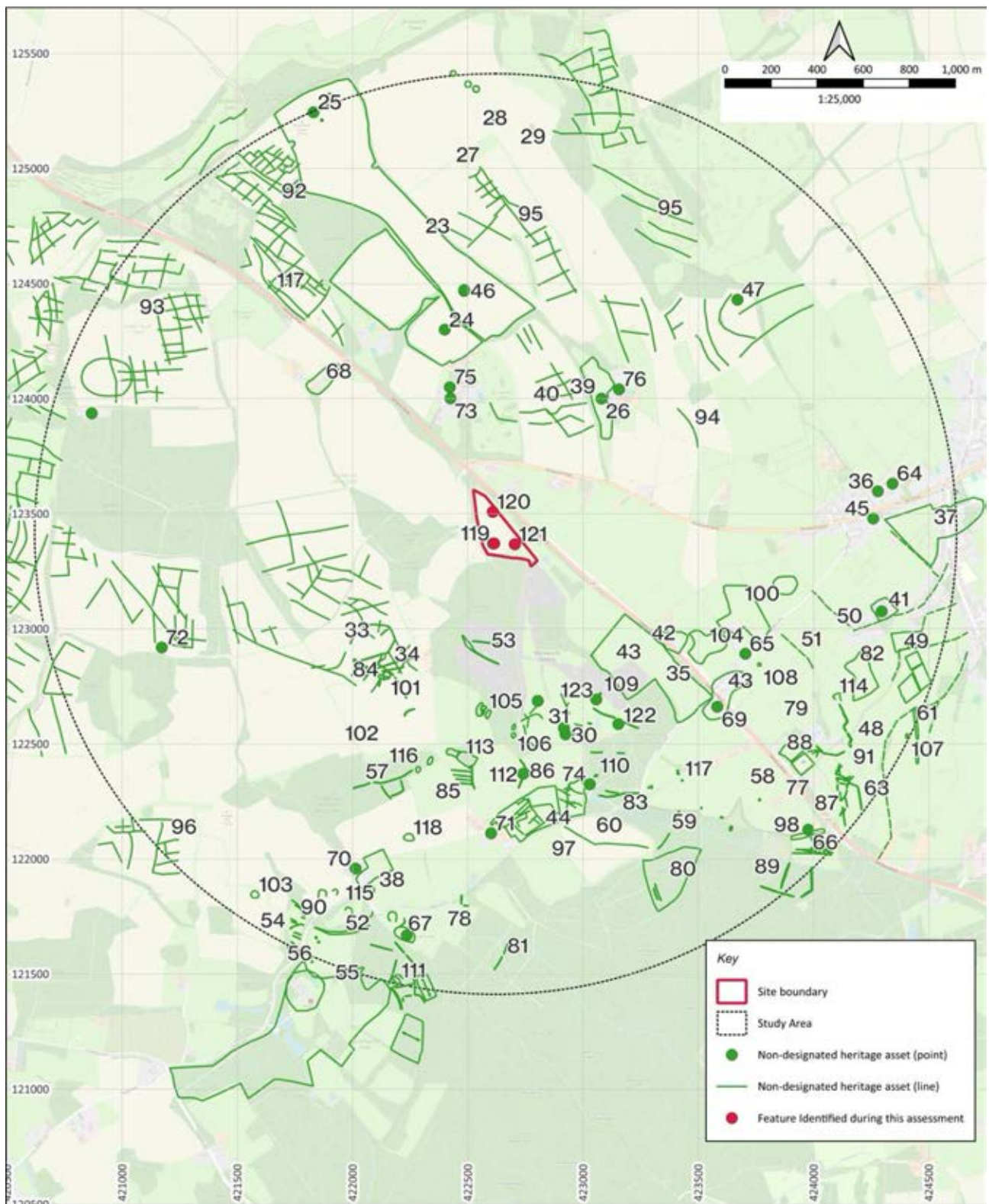


Figure 8: Non-designated Heritage Assets in the Study Area.



Figure 9: Geophysical Survey Interpretation Plan (from GeoFlo 2025).



Plate 1: View across the southern part of the Site, looking north



Plate 2: View across the northern part of the Site, looking north



Plate 3: View toward former quarry pit (No. 120) with oak tree growing in it, looking northeast



Plate 4: View across site of former quarry pit (No. 121), looking northeast



Plate 5: View across area containing probable enclosure (No. 119), looking southeast

Appendix 1: List of designated heritage assets in Study Area

No.	Grid Ref.	National Heritage List No.	Designation Type	Grade	Name / Description
1	SU 22550 23728	1300177	Listed Building	II	Milestone opposite Brickworth Filling Station.
2	SU 22442 23962	1184620	Listed Building	II	Brickworth Farmhouse. Early C18 farmhouse with late C18 additions.
3	SU 22467 24003	1024013	Listed Building	II	Barn at The Granary. C16 barn with C18 rebuilt walls.
4	SU 21254 24865	1355631	Listed Building	II	The Pepperbox. Early C18 folly
5	SU 24419 23588		Conservation Area		Whiteparish Conservation Area
6	SU 24618 23594	1300179	Listed Building	II*	Church of All Saints, Whiteparish. Parish church, C12, with C14 work. Restored in C19.
7	SU 24642 23590	1023937	Listed Building	II	Pair of Eyre monuments in churchyard. mid C18 chest tombs.
8	SU 24602 23650	1024003	Listed Building	II	Ivy Cottage, Dean Lane, Whiteparish. C18 cottage.
9	SU 24589 23637	1184656	Listed Building	II	Wisteria House, The Street, Whiteparish. House, C16 with C18 and C19 additions and alterations.
10	SU 24530 23610	1355632	Listed Building	II	The King's Head, The Street, Whiteparish. C18 inn.
11	SU 24339 23591	1184644	Listed Building	II	Abbotstone House, The Street, Whiteparish. Late C16 house with C18 and C19 additions.
12	SU 24237 23482	1024016	Listed Building	II	Youngs Farm, The Street, Whiteparish. C16 detached house.
13	SU 24126 23479	1024015	Listed Building	II	Arnwood, The Street, Whiteparish. Late C18 detached cottage.
14	SU 24114 23457	1184523	Listed Building	II	Welsteads and Welsteads Cottage, Newton Lane. Late C16 and C17 house.
15	SU 23649 22765	1024007	Listed Building	II	Newton Cottage. C16 house.
16	SU 23560 22675	1024014	Listed Building	II	Newton Farmhouse. C17 farmhouse, rebuilt C18 and refronted C19.
17	SU 23590 22644	1184634	Listed Building	II	Barn at Newton Farm, with attached stables cowshed and dairy. C18 and C19 farm buildings.
18	SU 24310 23059	1355673	Listed Building	II	Sansome's Farmhouse. Late C16 house.
19	SU 22579 22096	1300165	Listed Building	II	Moor Farmhouse. Mid C17 farmhouse.
20	SU 22043 21970	1024005	Listed Building	II	Tichborne Farmhouse. C17 farmhouse rebuilt C18.
21	SU 22014 21940	1300172	Listed Building	II	Barn at Tichborne Farm. Late C18 barn.
22	SU 21979 21944	1355668	Listed Building	II	Granary at Tichborne Farm. Late C18 granary.

Appendix 2: List of Non-designated heritage data

No.	Grid Ref.	HER Ref.	Period	Description
23	SU 2217 2470	MWI17171	Prehistoric	Flint tools dating from the Early Neolithic onwards collected over a wide area of Brickworth Park
24	SU 2240 2430	MWI17172	Prehistoric	Flint tools dating from the Early Neolithic onwards collected over a wide area of Brickworth Park
25	SU 21830 25240	MWI17081	Prehistoric	Neolithic flint tools and burnt flint found during an archaeological evaluation in 1997
26	SU 2308 2400	MWI17213	Prehistoric	Whelpley Farm. Undated flint tools found during surface artefact collection.
27	SU 22560 25010	MWI76575	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of a Bronze Age barrow west of Woodford's Piece, visible on aerial photography
28	SU 22540 25170	MWI76573	Prehistoric	Earthwork remains of a Bronze Age barrow visible on aerial photographs
29	SU 22700 25090	MWI76574	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of a Bronze Age barrow west of Woodford's Piece, visible on aerial photography
30	SU 22920 22540	MWI79829	Prehistoric	A late Bronze Age urned cremation cemetery recorded during a series of watching briefs and excavation at Round Hill Copse (G302)
31	SU 22910 22560	MWI79828	Prehistoric	Early Bronze Age pit recorded during a series of watching briefs and excavation at Round Hill Copse (Feature 280)
32	SU 2248 2446	MWI17173	Prehistoric	A sherd of Bronze Age pottery recovered during an evaluation in Brickworth Park.
33	SU 2208 2293 (centre)	MWI17236	Prehistoric	Enclosure, South of Hundred Acre Copse. The potential site of a prehistoric ditched enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the west of Goose Eye Copse.
34	SU 2214 2274 (centre)	MWI64651	Prehistoric	Field Boundaries or Trackways, West of Goose Eye Copse.
35	SU 2333 2276 (centre)	MWI64692	Prehistoric to medieval	Field System, Northwest of Newton Farm. A series of parallel field banks are visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs to the north west of Newton Farm. They are considered to form part of a field system of prehistoric or medieval origin.
36	SU 2427 2359	MWI17178	Roman	Romano-British box flue tile found at Abbotstone Farm.
37	SU 2452 2344 (centre)	MWI17180	Early medieval	Whiteparish village with Saxon origins. Earthwork remains to SW of church.
38	SU 2209 2195 (centre)	MWI17179	Early medieval	Abbotstone settlement with Saxon origins, with earthwork remains to east of farm
39	SU 2306 2400 (centre)	- MWI17182	Medieval	Deserted medieval village at Whelpley Farm.
40	SU 2275 2394 (centre)	MWI17183	Medieval	Medieval settlement known as Brycore with earthwork remains south of Brickworth House.
41	SU 2430 2308 (centre)	MWI17186 MWI71080	Medieval	Sansome's Farm, a farmstead formerly known as Frustfield with medieval origins.
42	SU 2338 2295 (centre)	MWI17189	Medieval	Harestock, a settlement with medieval origins.
43	SU 2337 2282 (centre)	MWI17188	Medieval	Newton, a settlement with medieval origins, with formerly extensive earthworks NW of Newton Farm now destroyed.
44	SU 2281 2222 (centre)	MWI17183	Medieval	Deserted medieval settlement east of Moor Farm. Earthworks associated with former settlement of More.
45	SU 2425 2347	MWI71076	Medieval	Young's Farm. Medieval farmstead.
46	SU 2248 2447	MWI17203	Medieval	Brickworth Park. A sherd of medieval pottery recovered during an evaluation in Brickworth Park.
47	SU 2212 2250 (centre)	MWI63756	Medieval	Northeast of Whelpley Farm. Findspot of 12th and 13th century pottery and iron stone.
48	SU 2447 2244 (centre)	MWI17197	Medieval	Chadwell Farm. A medieval trackway linking medieval settlements SU22SW459 and SU22SW460.
49	SU 2450 2294 (centre)	MWI17198	Medieval	SE of Sansome's Farm. A medieval trackway associated with the medieval settlement SU22SW460.
50	SU 2428 2320 (centre)	MWI17199	Medieval	Sansome's Farm. A medieval trackway associated with the medieval settlement SU22SW455.

No.	Grid Ref.	HER Ref.	Period	Description
51	SU 2393 2290 (centre)	MWI17201	Medieval	Off Neton Lane. A trackway which marks the boundary of fields formed by assarting.
52	SU 2198 2172 (centre)	MWI64510	Medieval to Post-medieval	Hollow Way, North of Newhouse.
53	SU 2258 2290 (centre)	MWI64511	Medieval to Post-medieval	Trackways in Goose Eye Copse. Two trackways of medieval or later date are visible as cropmarks on lidar data under trees at Goose Eye Copse.
54	SU 2158 2178 (centre)	MWI64647	Medieval to Post-medieval	Field Boundary, Northeast of Mollcroft Copse.
55	SU 2189 2156 (centre)	MWI64649	Medieval to Post-medieval	Field Boundaries, North of Newhouse.
56	SU 2183 2160 (centre)	MWI64650	Medieval to Post-medieval	Tree Hollows, North of Newhouse.
57	SU 2220 2231 (centre)	MWI64652	Medieval to Post-medieval	Field Boundaries and Trackways in Whipshill Copse.
58	SU 2370 2232 (centre)	MWI64653	Medieval to Post-medieval	Field Boundaries, South of Newton.
59	SU 2337 2212 (centre)	MWI64654	Medieval to Post-medieval	Field Boundaries in Moor Copse.
60	SU 2306 2207 (centre)	MWI64655	Medieval to Post-medieval	Field Boundaries, south of Moor Lane.
61	SU 2444 2253 (centre)	MWI64668	Medieval to Post-medieval	Field Boundaries, Southwest of Suttons Crest Farm.
62	SU 2408 2244 (centre)	MWI64669	Medieval to Post-medieval	Field Boundaries or Trackways at Whelpley Mead Row.
63	SU 2416 2222 (centre)	MWI64670	Medieval to Post-medieval	Field Boundaries, Northwest of Chadwell Farm.
64	SU 2434 2363	MWI71077	Post-medieval	Street Farm. Partially extant 19th century farmstead.
65	SU 2370 2289	MWI71078	Post-medieval	White's Farm. 19th century farmstead.
66	SU 2426 2212	MWI71083	Post-medieval	Holmere Cottage. 19th century smallholding.
67	SU 2222 2167 (centre)	MWI17206 MWI71062	Post-medieval	Gills Hole Farm. A farmstead first recorded in 1689, with a partially extant 19th century farmstead.
68	SU 2187 2408 (centre)	MWI17207	Post-medieval	Dry Farm. A farmstead built in early C17.
69	SU 2358 2266	MWI71079	Post-medieval	Newton Farm. Partially extant 17th century farmstead.
70	SU 2201 2195	MWI71061	Post-medieval	Tichborne Farm. Partially extant 17th century farmstead.
71	SU 2260 2211 (centre)	MWI71068	Post-medieval	Moor Farm. Partially extant 17th century farmstead.
72	SU 2117 2291	MWI71045	Post-medieval	Site of Outfarm West of Studland's Cottage. Demolished 19th century outfarm.
73	SU 2242 2400	MWI71060	Post-medieval	Brickworth Farm. Partially extant 18th century farmstead.
74	SU 22425 24046	MWI77087	Post-medieval	Brickworth Park. Site of an early 17 th century house and accompanying park
75	SU 2303 2232	MWI71069	Post-medieval	Ashdod Lodge. Partially extant 19th century farmstead.
76	SU 2315 2404	MWI71070	Post-medieval	Whelpley Farm. Partially extant 19th century farmstead.
77	SU 2393 2244 (centre)	MWI64657	Post-medieval	Field Boundaries, South of Broom Close Row.
78	SU 2235 2175 (centre)	MWI64658	Post-medieval	Field Boundaries, North of Gill's Hole.
79	SU 2386 2269 (centre)	MWI64656	Post-medieval	Field Boundaries, southeast of Newton.
80	SU 2338 2191 (centre)	MWI64693	Post-medieval	Cultivation Marks in Moor Copse.
81	SU 2264 2158 (centre)	MWI64696	Post-medieval	Drainage Ditch or Coppice Boundary in East Copse.
82	SU 2433 2282 (centre)	MWI64711	Post-medieval	Cultivation Marks, West of Suttons Crest Farm.
83	SU 2313 2246 (centre)	MWI64512	Post-medieval	Trackways in Lowdens Copse. A series of post-medieval trackways are visible as earthworks on lidar data under trees within Lowdens Copse.

No.	Grid Ref.	HER Ref.	Period	Description
84	SU 2168 2450 (centre)	MWI17240	Undated	Brinkworth Down. An undated linear cropmark.
85	SU 2248 2235 (centre)	MWI64691	Medieval to Post-medieval	Drainage Ditches, North of Moor Farm.
86	SU 2274 2237 (centre)	MWI64505	Post-medieval	Pond, Southwest of Round Copse.
87	SU 2414 2227 (centre)	MWI64579	Post-medieval	Drainage System, North of Chadwell Farm.
88	SU 2401 2246 (centre)	MWI64580	Post-medieval	Drainage System, South of Newton.
89	SU 2392 2197 (centre)	MWI64639	Post-medieval	Drainage Ditches, Northwest of White's Copse.
90	SU 2175 2170 (centre)	MWI64640	Post-medieval	Ditches, East of Mollcroft Copse.
91	SU 2416 2233 (centre)	MWI64712	Post-medieval	Mounds, South of Whelpley Mead Row.
92	SU 2157 2474 (centre)	MWI17123	Undated	Field system SW and NE of Grimstead Beeches.
93	SU 2102 2373 (centre)	MWI17215	Undated	Standlynch And Witherington Downs. Undated field system.
94	SU 2345 2387 (centre)	MWI17218	Undated	E of Whelpley Farm. An undated, probably medieval, hollow way.
95	SU 2320 2456 (centre)	MWI17219	Undated	Whelpley Farm. An undated field system.
96	SU 2068 2210 (centre)	MWI17221	Undated	E of Upper Pensworth Farm. An undated field system.
97	SU 2310 2209 (centre)	MWI17224	Undated	SE of Moor Farm. An undated linear feature visible as two parallel ditches on an aerial photo.
98	SU 2397 2210 (centre)	MWI17227	Undated	Holmere Cottage. A small group of undated earthworks south of Holmere Cottage.
99	SU 2213 2287 (centre)	MWI17237	Undated	S of Hundred Acre Copse. A small undated enclosure.
100	SU 2372 2308 (centre)	MWI17228	Undated	N of Meadowside. Two groups of earthwork features surviving in fields north of Newton Lane.
101	SU 2214 2279 (centre)	MWI17238	Post-medieval	S of Hundred Acre Copse. An undated chalk pit with ring of spoil.
102	SU 2212 2250 (centre)	MWI63585	Medieval to Post-medieval	Extractive Pit, North of Whipshill Copse
103	SU 2157 2184 (centre)	MWI64397	Medieval to Post-medieval	Extractive Pit, North of Mollcroft Copse.
104	SU 2352 2292 (centre)	MWI64400	Medieval to Post-medieval	Extractive Pit, Northwest of Whites Farm.
105	SU 2256 2264 (centre)	MWI64376	Post-medieval	Chalk Pits, within Goose Eye Copse. A small group of post-medieval chalk pits, 30-58 metres across, are visible as earthworks on lidar data.
106	SU 2269 2255 (centre)	MWI64378	Post-medieval	Chalk Pits, within Goose Eye Copse. Two small post-medieval chalk pits, 22-25 metres across, are visible as earthworks on lidar data.
107	SU 2440 2253 (centre)	MWI64387	Post-medieval	Clay Pit, Southwest of Suttons Crest Farm.
108	SU 2376 2284 (centre)	MWI64401	Post-medieval	Extractive Pit, Southeast of Whites Farm.
109	SU 2307 2271 (centre)	MWI64402	Post-medieval	Extractive Pit, Lowdens Copse. A small hollow, 11 metres across, is visible as an earthwork on lidar data. It is considered to be an extractive pit (possibly sand) of post-medieval origin.

No.	Grid Ref.	HER Ref.	Period	Description
110	SU 2305 2236 (centre)	MWI64403	Post-medieval	Extractive Pit, Lowdens Copse. A small hollow, 15 metres across, is visible as earthworks on lidar data under trees within Lowden Copse. It is considered to be an extractive pit (possibly sand) of post-medieval origin.
111	SU 2219 2147 (centre)	MWI64408	Post-medieval	Extractive Pits, Wall Copse. Three terraces are visible as earthworks within Wall Copse. They are considered to be extractive pits of post-medieval origin, possibly clay pits.
112	SU 2274 2238 (centre)	MWI64576	Post-medieval	Extractive Pit, North of Moor Farm.
113	SU 2247 2244 (centre)	MWI64690	Post-medieval	Extractive pits, North of Moor Farm.
114	SU 2412 2260 (centre)	MWI64415	Medieval to Post-medieval	Extractive Pit or Field Lynchet, Whelpley Mead Row.
115	SU 2202 2180 (centre)	MWI64688	Medieval to Post-medieval	Pits, South of Tichborne Farmhouse.
116	SU 2231 2241 (centre)	MWI64689	Medieval to Post-medieval	Extractive Pits in Whipshill Copse.
117	SU 2352 2225 (centre)	MWI64404	Post-medieval to Modern	Extractive Pits, North of Moor Copse. A dispersed series of small hollows (2 metres to 12 metres across) are visible as earthworks on lidar data to the north of Moor Copse. They are considered likely to be extractive pits of post-medieval or modern origin.
118	SU 2224 2209 (centre)	MWI64399	Unknown	Extractive Pit, Northeast of Tichborne Farmhouse.
119	SU 22608 23370	TA	Undated	Geophysical survey anomaly, possible enclosure and associated features
120	SU 22608 23508	TA	Post-medieval	Extractive pit shown on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map
121	SU 22703 23367	TA	Post-medieval	Extractive pit shown on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map
122	SU 23153 22586	TA	Prehistoric	Bronze Age cremation cemetery comprising three inverted urns
123	SU 23057 22693	TA	Prehistoric	Bronze Age cremation cemetery comprising three inverted urns

Appendix 3: Geophysical Survey Report

Sandland, Brickworth Quarry Gradiometry Survey, June 2025



Southwest Geophysical and Flotation Services

GeoFlo, 4 Mill Cottages, Longaller, Bishop's Hull, Taunton, Somerset TA4 1AD
www.geoflo.co.uk

Report no: G F1102

Contents

1.0 Introduction	page 2
1.1 Equipment	page 2
1.2 Field Method	page 2
1.3 Processing method	page 3
2.0 The survey area	page 3
3.0 Survey results	page 3
3.1 Positive anomalies	page 3
3.2 Negative anomalies	page 4
4.0 Conclusion	page 4
Bibliography	page 4
Fig 1: Location of survey	page 5
Fig 2: Location of survey detail	page 5
Fig 3: Survey results	page 6
Fig 4: Highlighted survey results	page 6
Fig 5: Interpretation	page 7

Sandland, Brickworth Quarry Gradiometry Survey, June 2025

1.0 Introduction

The gradiometry survey took place in a 3ha field known as Sandland at Brickworth Quarry (NGR 422600 123400) prior to expansion of the quarry into this area. Brickworth Quarry is situated approximately 2km to the west of the village of Whiteparish in Wiltshire (fig 1), 15km southeast of the city of Salisbury.

The purpose of the survey was to ascertain if there were any buried archaeological features on the site which would be destroyed by quarrying.

Sandland slopes uphill from the southeast to a central plateau before descending again to the north. At the time of survey the field was sparsely covered by a recently sown fodder crop. The geology of the site is Reading Formation – Sand with a band of Portsdown Chalk Formation – Chalk at its northern end. (British Geological Survey).

The survey was carried out by GeoFlo – Southwest Geophysical and Flotation Services

1.1 Equipment

Fluxgate gradiometer – Bartington Grad 601-2

The Bartington Grad 601-2 is a dual system gradiometer, a form of magnetometer. It comprises two sensor rods carried on a rigid frame, each sensor including two fluxgates aligned at 90° to each other, one set 1m above the other. It measures variations in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates, recorded in *nanoTesla* (nT) at each sampling point within a grid. The manufacturer claims a depth range of approximately three metres. The instrument is most effective when carried at a consistent height, not exceeding 0.3m above the ground.

Magnetometers are especially effective for discovering thoroughly decayed organic materials, such as those which accumulate in ditches and pits, and matter exposed to intensive firing, including industrial areas, hearths and larger ceramics. All of these are likely to give a positive magnetic response, sometimes with a negative halo, giving a dipolar effect. Non-igneous stone features, such as walls and banks, are usually perceived as negative anomalies against a background enhanced by decayed organics.

Software – Geoscan Geoplot 4.00

Geoplot 4.00 allows the presentation of data in four graphical forms: dot-density, grey scale, pattern and X-Y (or *trace*) plots. The latter are particularly effective when used in conjunction with other graphical modes to emphasise ferrous magnetic anomalies or other distortions which show as accentuated peaks or troughs. The programme supports statistical analysis and filtering of data.

1.2 Field method

The area covered by the survey was divided into 20m squares and tied into the OS grid using the Reach RS2 RTK GNSS Receiver. The locations of the baseline surveying pegs are shown in fig 5.

Readings were logged at 0.25m intervals along southwest to northeast traverses set 1m apart, in a zig zag pattern.

1.3 Processing method

Preliminary processing revealed several areas of interference from modern ferrous magnetic features, characterised by sharp dipolar fluctuations ranging from approximately 30nT to over 3000nT. The first two processing sequences were carried out to mitigate the impact of modern ironwork.

1. Readings exceeding 30nT either side of 0 were replaced by null (dummy) entries.
2. Any anomalous isolated readings were similarly replaced.
3. Typical regular error due to the zig zag operation of the gradiometer was removed.
4. The mean reading for every traverse was reset to 0.
5. The asymmetric data collection pattern was mitigated by the positive interpolation of data points along the Y axis using the calculation of $\sin(x)/x$.

2.0 The survey area (fig 2)

The grid comprises 53 contiguous whole and partial 20m squares covering the majority of the field apart from an area of scrubland to the southeast where rare orchids were growing. It is bounded by hedges and wire fencing on all sides.

3.0 The survey results (figs 3, 4 & 5)

The survey results reveal a general scatter of irregular non-linear anomalies across the majority of the field, increasing in concentration and strength towards the south (fig 3). It is possible some of these could be geological in nature, possibly relating to concentrations of water-worn pebbles (mostly flint) across the site. Readings are generally in the range of 2 to 4nT.

It is possible, however, that some of these anomalies could be deposits/cut features containing organic and thermo remanent material, particularly towards the south where the readings are generally within a range of 5 to 10nT. A clipped colour plot (fig 4) shows the nature of this spread of material where readings higher than 5nT are shown in the maximum red colour band.

The results also show what appears to be a large enclosure approximately 40m across towards the southern end of the field in the area where the strength of the non-linear anomalies increases. There would appear to be other linear anomalies in this area but their generally weak and intermittent nature, plus a speckled data set limits confidence in interpretation.

Major ferrous magnetic anomaly **v** is due to disturbance around a large oak tree. **w** is due to interference from metal fencing. **x** - **z** are due to electricity supply poles and associated cabling.

Note: Whilst carrying out the survey, the team noted a scatter of worked and heat affected flints across the majority of the field.

3.1 Positive anomalies (fig 5)

a Very weak, parallel linears within a range of 0.5 to 1.5nT. Within normal range for shallow ditches/gullies containing organic residues.

b & c Irregular and intermittent linear trends, generally within a range of 2 to 4nT but **c** rises to 7nT towards the east. Within normal range for ditches/cut features containing localised thermo remanent deposits. Confidence in their integrity is limited due to their irregular and intermittent nature but could be slightly strengthened by their apparently parallel alignment.

The highlighted survey results in fig 4 could indicate **b** and **c** provide a possible boundary line between the stronger anomalies to the south and the magnetically quieter area to the north.

d Short, irregular linear within a range of 2 to 6nT. Confidence in its integrity is generally low, although it would appear to run parallel with negative linear anomaly **i**.

e Series of intermittent linear anomalies appearing to form a trapezoidal enclosure. Readings are generally within a range of 5 to 10nT but rise to 24nT in the middle of the western linear which is within the range for strongly thermo remanent material. There would appear to be a concentration of stronger non-linear anomalies in the south-western corner of **e** ranging from 6 to 11nT (see fig 4).

f Weak and intermittent linear anomaly running parallel with the western site of **e**. Readings are generally within a range of 3 to 6nT. Appearance and location could suggest a sub-division of **e**.

g Series of irregular anomalies forming a short linear. Readings are within the range of 5 to 10nT which is within normal range for a ditch/cut feature. Would appear to run parallel with the eastern side of **e** and perpendicular to **h** which lends confidence to the integrity of **g**.

h Weak and intermittent linear trend within a range of 2 to 5nT. Within normal range for a ditch/gully containing organic and weakly thermo remanent fills. Runs parallel with the weak linear trends in **b** and **c**.

3.2 Negative anomalies (fig 5)

i Negative linear anomaly within a range of -4 to -8nT. Within normal range for a ditch containing non-magnetic/oxidic stone. Runs parallel with the west side of **e** suggesting a possible association.

4.0 Conclusion

The degree of confidence in identified linear anomalies ranges from low to moderate, apart from in the case of the linears in **e** where positive identification is higher. Confidence in the integrity of some of the weaker linears is somewhat strengthened by their apparently parallel alignment.

The readings for the scatter of non-linear anomalies in the southern part of the field are suggestive of anthropogenic activity. This is supported by their apparent association with **e**.

The purpose of the survey was to discover any buried archaeological features prior to quarrying. The results reveal at least one significant former phase of activity in the southern half of the field.

Bibliography

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey. Amended October 2020. ClfA Guidance notes. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading.

Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. Historic England, Swindon, April 2008.

British Geological Survey website:

[www.bgs.ac.uk/discovering Geology/ geologyofbritain/ viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discovering_Geology/geologyofbritain/viewer.html) Accessed 19th March 2025.

Fig 1: Location of survey

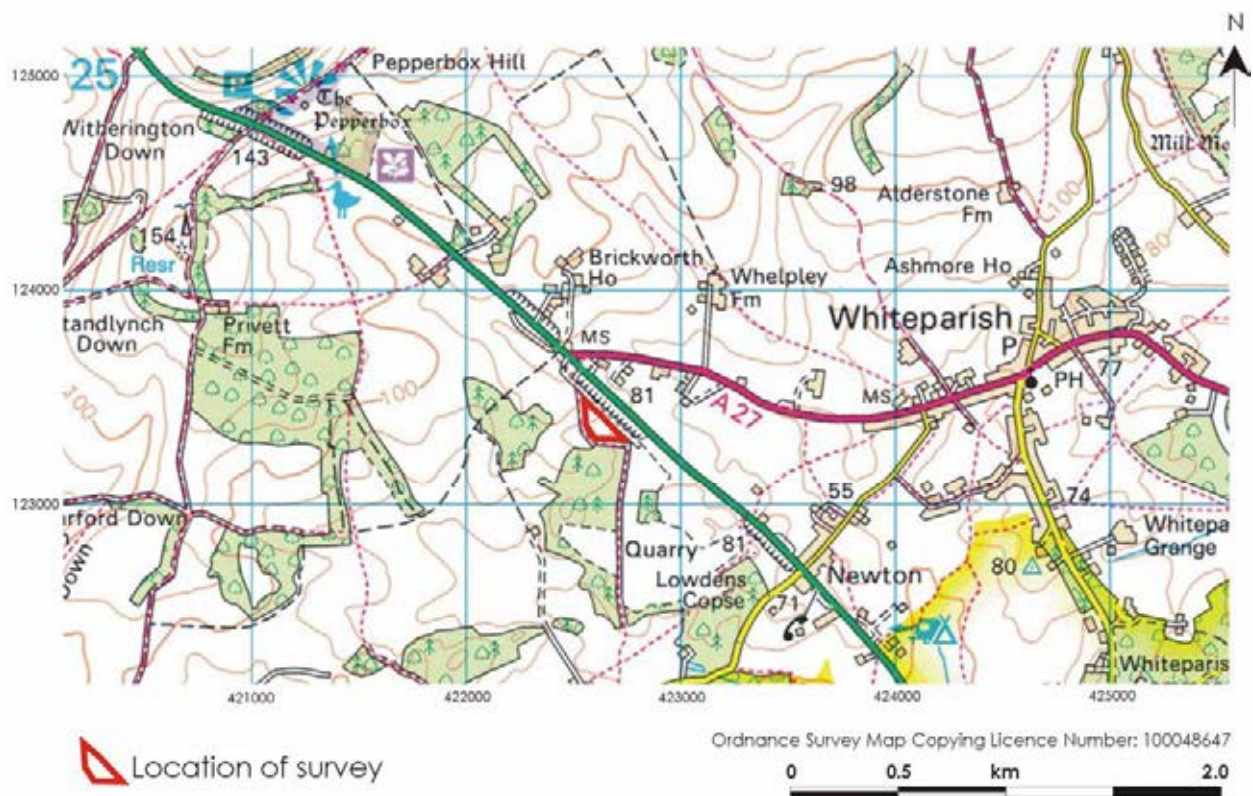


Fig 2: Location of survey - detail



Fig 3: Survey results

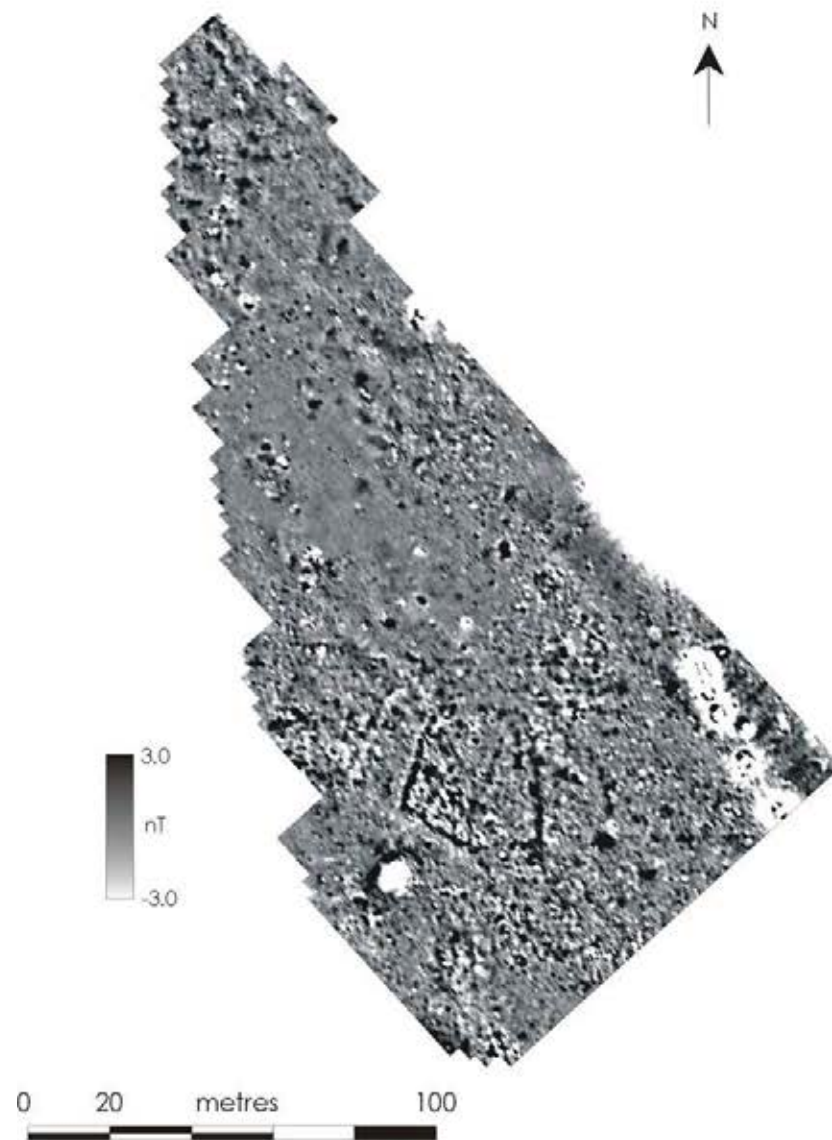


Fig 4: Highlighted survey results

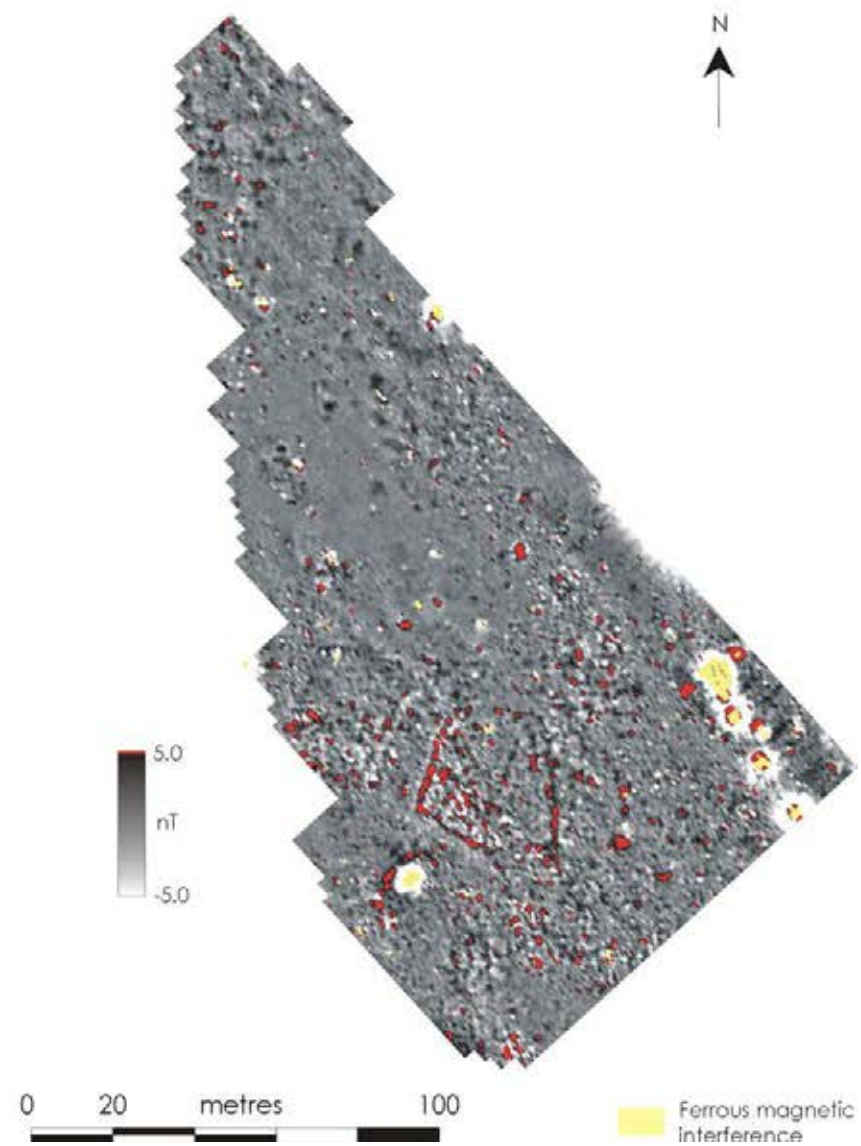


Fig 5: Interpretation



Report prepared by Liz Caldwell of GeoFlo – Southwest Geophysical and Flotation Services.
26th June 2025
Report no: GF/1102

© Copyright

Unless otherwise stated, the copyright of this report is owned by GeoFlo

No part of this report may be reproduced or transmitted by any means, electronic, mechanical, (including photocopying), recording or by any information storage and retrieval system, without prior permission from the copyright owner.

Limitation of liability

To the full extent permissible by law GeoFlo shall have no liability for any damage or loss (including, without limitation, financial loss, loss of profits, loss of business, loss of goodwill, loss of reputation or any indirect or consequential loss), however it arises, resulting from the use of this report or any material appearing on it or from any action or decision taken as a result of using the report.

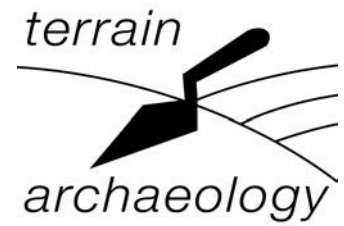


GeoFlo, 4 Mill Cottages, Longaller, Bishop's Hull, Taunton, Somerset TA4 1AD

Tel: 07791 931297

info@geoflo.co.uk

www.geoflo.co.uk



Sandland Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire

Project Design for an Archaeological Field
Evaluation of Potential Enclosure

Document No. 3631/0/1

August 2025

Site Name	Sandland Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire SP5 2QE
OS NGR	SU 2262 2336
OASIS id	
Planning Application No.	
Listed Building Consent No.	
Local Planning Authority	Wiltshire Council
Planning Archaeologist	Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council
Scheduled Monument Consent Ref.	
Historic England Archaeological Advice	
Agent	
Client	

Version	Status	Prepared By	Approved By	Date
1	Draft	P Bellamy		14/08/2025
2	Final Draft	P Bellamy		02/09/2025
3				

Sandland Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire

Project Design for an Archaeological Field Evaluation of Potential Enclosure

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Introduction

This document has been prepared by Terrain Archaeology on behalf of Raymond Brown Quarry Products to support a planning application for sand extraction at the 'Sandland' extension to Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire.

A Cultural Heritage Assessment (Archaeological Desk-based Assessment) was produced by Terrain Archaeology to support the planning application in July 2025 (Terrain Archaeology 2025). This was accompanied by a geophysical survey of the site undertaken by GeoFlo in June 2025. The geophysical survey revealed a number of anomalies that may be archaeological in origin, the most significant of which is a possible ditched enclosure (GeoFlo 2025). Consultation with the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist indicated that an archaeological field evaluation of the area of the enclosure would be required to more fully understand the character of this potential archaeology, to provide sufficient information for an informed decision to be made about the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the below-ground heritage.

This document sets out the specification for the proposed archaeological evaluation of the enclosure and Terrain Archaeology's methods for achieving this specification.

2. Site

2.1 Location

The existing Brickworth quarry lies to the southeast of the A36(T) and the A27 Brickworth Corner junction, about 2km SSW of Whiteparish. Sand extraction has been undertaken since 2003 on the original Brickworth site with subsequent extensions into Lowdens Copse, Round Copse North, Goose Eye Copse and Sandland Copse. The proposed Sandland extension area (the Site) occupies the land to the north of the existing quarry and is centred on NGR SU 2263 2339 (Figure 1). The northeastern boundary of the Site is bordered by the existing quarry access road which links the processing plant with A36/A27 junction. The western boundary comprises a belt of trees through which there is a public footpath into Sandland Copse, which forms the southern boundary. The present processing plant stands at the southeastern corner of the Site. The Site rises from c. 77m OD at its southern extent to a central plateau at around 95mOD from which it slopes down to c. 86mOD at its northern extent. The site has been used as arable farmland.

2.2 Geology

The underlying solid geology of most of the site is mapped as Sand of the Reading Formation, formed between 66 and 56 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. The northern end of the Site is mapped as Chalk of the Portsdown Chalk Formation, formed between 83.6 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. No Superficial Deposits are mapped for the site (<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>).

2.3 Designations

Conservation Areas: The site does not lie within or adjacent to a Conservation Area.

Listed Buildings: There are no Listed Buildings on the site or within 100m.

Scheduled Monuments: There are no Scheduled Monuments on or in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Registered Historic Parks and Gardens: There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens on or adjacent to the site.

Registered Historic Battlefields: There are no Registered Historic Battlefields on or adjacent to the site.

World Heritage Sites: There are no World Heritage Sites within 2km of the site.

2.4 Non-designated Heritage Assets

There are no heritage assets currently recorded by the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record within the Sandland extension area.

3. Heritage Background

3.1 Historical Background

The Site lies within the ancient parish of Whiteparish, an ecclesiastical organisation of lands which comprised several estates prior to the Conquest. The area had been substantially wooded and was part of Melchet Forest, itself part of the Royal Forest of Clarendon. Much of the forest in this area was cleared during the Saxon period. The settlements in this area appear to have grown from two original Saxon settlements at Frustfield (now Whiteparish) and Cowesfield, with a slightly later settlement at Whelpley (Taylor 1967, 1968). By the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, there were five separate land holdings for Frustfield, with the largest settlement at Whelpley. A church was built by around 1190 and subsequently the name of the settlement changed to Whitechurch (first recorded in 1278). The name was changed again to Whiteparish by 1301. During the thirteenth and fourteenth century there was much clearing and enclosing of the forest and new settlements and farms were established, including Blakeswelle (now Blaxwell Farm) by 1242, Chadwell (now Chadwell Farm) by 1268, Newton by 1289 and Harestock by the early fourteenth century.

By the mid sixteenth century most of the population of the parish was concentrated in Whiteparish village. The seventeenth century saw the gradual enclosure of the open fields. Substantial farmhouses were erected and these included Morrisholt Farm (by 1675), Legges (now Chalkpit) Farm (early 17th century), Alderstone Farm (early 17th century), Dry Farm and Gill's Hole Farm (by 1689). During the 18th century many of the farms were rebuilt with bricks and tiles made locally. In 1756 the Salisbury to Romsey road was turnpiked.

Sandland Copse, Goose Eye Copse and Lowdens Copse are all marked on the 1773 Andrews' & Dury's Map of Wiltshire indicating they were already in existence by that date. The Ordnance Survey First series map of 1811 (Figure 3a) shows these woodland areas and a small rectangular stand at the southern boundary of the Site which is no longer present. Sandland Drove is already in place.

The Whiteparish tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3b) shows the Site in more detail. It partially covers three plots (numbered 759, 760 and 761) with Sandland Drove forming the western boundary. The accompanying apportionment shows that all three plots (and much of the surrounding area) was owned by the Countess Dowager Frances Nelson, a relative by marriage of Admiral Lord Nelson, and was occupied by John Bell. Plots 759 and 761 were in arable use and Plot 760 was woodland.

The 1885 Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Figure 3c) shows that the internal boundaries and the woodland (Plot 760) have been removed to form a single large plot. Two small quarry pits are shown within the site. They are depicted

edged with vegetation and on the 25-inch map (not reproduced) they are labelled as *Old Chalk Pits*. Subsequent maps show few further changes within the site or its immediate environs.

The Wiltshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has been undertaken across the county to assign the historic character of each landscape type. The Site lies within an area broadly characterised 'Fields and enclosed land', specifically Assarts (a piece of land cleared of woodland for agricultural use). The description is as follows:

The location and nature of these fields suggest they were created by clearing part of the woodland that was once here. It is not clear when this occurred, as the fields are shown on both 1ed OS maps and as such was well established by the C19. Wood-lined field boundary and wavy outline of field, coupled with the presence of Ancient Woodland to the immediate north and south, strongly suggests clearance for agriculture.

3.2 Previous Archaeological fieldwork

3.2.1 Archaeological Fieldwork on Sandland Extension

A geophysical survey has been undertaken within the Site (GeoFlo 2025). The survey has identified magnetic anomalies that have been interpreted as a probable enclosure, and other possibly associated linear features, within the southern part of the Site. Further irregular anomalies, of uncertain origin have been recorded. No other archaeological investigations have been recorded within the Site.

3.2.2 Archaeological Fieldwork in Brickworth Quarry

There have been four previous episodes of archaeological fieldwork recorded elsewhere in Brickworth Quarry during the phases of extraction since 2006.

- 1) An intermittent watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping of Brickworth Quarry by the Wiltshire County Archaeology Service from 2003–2007. This revealed a small quantity of prehistoric, Roman and later finds (Cave-Penney 2006). A concentration of Roman pottery was found to the north of Church Copse.
- 2) A watching brief and limited excavation were undertaken between 2010 (Trevarthen, 2010) and 2012 (Terrain Archaeology, forthcoming a) during stump clearance and overburden removal in the Round Copse North area of the quarry.
- 3) In December 2015 and January 2016, Terrain Archaeology carried out a watching brief during soil stripping in Lowdens Copse immediately north of Round Copse North (Trevarthen, 2016).
- 4) A watching brief was undertaken by Terrain Archaeology on the Brickworth Quarry Extension Area A (Trevarthen, 2018) between 2017 and 2020 and on Extension Area B between 2022 and 2025 (Terrain Archaeology, forthcoming b).

4. Planning Background

4.1 National Policy and Guidance

4.1.1 National Planning Policy Framework

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been compiled in accordance with national planning policy, as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012, revised July 2018, updated February 2019, July 2021, and September 2023), in particular Section 16 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment. Planning Practice Guidance relating to the NPPF is available at <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>.

Paragraph 194 outlines the requirements for the description of the significance of any Heritage Assets affected by development proposals:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on

which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Paragraphs 199, 200, 201, 202 and 203 outline the importance of the assessment of significance of both designated and non-designated heritage assets under risk of impact from proposed development:

Paragraph 199. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Paragraph 200. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.

Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional⁶⁸.*

[Note 68: Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]

Paragraph 201. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

Paragraph 202. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

Paragraph 203. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Paragraph 205 outlines the requirements for the developer to record any heritage assets to be lost and make that information publicly accessible:

Paragraph 205. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible⁶⁹. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

[Note 69: Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.]

4.2 Local Guidance

4.2.1 Wiltshire Core Strategy

The Wiltshire Core Strategy (Adopted January 2015) expands upon national guidance, setting out Wiltshire Council's policies with specific reference to the historic environment.

Core Policy 58 Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment.

Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:

- i. nationally significant archaeological remains*
- ii. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire*
- iii. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest*
- iv. the special character or appearance of conservation areas*
- v. historic parks and gardens*
- vi. important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.*

Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced. The potential contribution of these heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will also be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Core Policy 57 (Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping).

Heritage assets at risk will be monitored and development proposals that improve their condition will be encouraged. The advice of statutory and local consultees will be sought in consideration of such applications.

5. Proposed Development

5.1 Development Proposals

The site is proposed for sand extraction and the detail of the proposed working area (provided by the Client) is shown on Figure 1. It is proposed that the output of the Sandland extension would be approximately 125,000 tonnes of sand per year and that mineral extraction would be completed within 18 months.

The topsoil will be removed and stockpiled appropriately. This will be followed by the removal of the subsoil, which will be stored separately. The site will be worked and restored in a single phase due to its limited area. The sand will be excavated by mechanical excavator and loaded onto off-road dumper truck(s) for transport via haul roads to the plant site and stocking area.

Once sand extraction has been completed, the quarry will be restored to existing ground levels using imported inert fill and quarry waste. The stripped soils will be replaced using appropriate machinery to achieve the proposed restoration landform (original ground level). The land will be returned to agricultural use within two years of the completion of extraction.

6. Definitions, Standards and Guidance

6.1 Standard and Definition of Archaeological Field Evaluation

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard for an archaeological field evaluation is as follows:

*An **Archaeological field evaluation** will seek to determine, record and report on the nature, extent, preservation and significance of archaeological remains within a defined area. The scope of the work will be described in a project design¹ that is fit for purpose and will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that design and the CIfA Code of conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological field evaluation. All archaeological field evaluations will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive. (CIfA 2023a).*

The ClfA's definition of archaeological field evaluation is:

"a programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which seeks to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts. It may form a single or final phase of work within a defined area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water." (ClfA 2023a).

6.2 Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2023b) "describes universally applicable good practice for archaeological field evaluation that **should** be followed, setting out how the profession currently anticipates that the Standard for archaeological field evaluation may be met, and the Code of conduct complied with. If the work undertaken fails to meet the Standard for archaeological field evaluation because of the way in which it was conducted, that work is 'sub-standard'." The guidance outlines how outcomes or products required by the Standard can be attained and against which performance can be monitored. It outlines what should be included in the Project Design, how the project should be executed both in the field and post-fieldwork.

7. Aims and Objectives

7.1 Aims

- The aim of the archaeological field evaluation is to understand the archaeological character of the geophysical anomalies that appear to describe a ditched enclosure: to determine the depth and survival of the archaeology and the range of features within its interior.
- The evaluation excavation will aim to determine the significance of any archaeology present within the enclosure to provide data to feed into a project design for the appropriate further investigation and recording of the archaeological resource that will be harmed by the proposed development (see Section 9).
- The evaluation will aim to place the archaeological results within the local, regional and national context, as appropriate, and advance understanding of the archaeology of the site and its surroundings.

7.2 Objectives

- To provide sufficient data to enable an informed decision to be taken on the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets on the site.
- To investigate and record the *in situ* archaeological deposits and features revealed during the evaluation excavation to an appropriate professional standard.
- To record recovered artefacts and other materials to an appropriate standard.
- To present the results in a report to the appropriate standard.

8. Methods

8.1 Project Initialisation

An OASIS record will be created to enable the project to be indexed in the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigations (<https://oasis.ac.uk/>). This record will be updated during the life of the project, at the end of the fieldwork phase, after the completion of the report and at the completion of the site archive.

A Digital Management Plan (DMP) for the project has been drawn up to inform on the collection and organisation of the digital data created by this project and is included as Appendix 1 to this document. The DMP will be updated at key points during the life of the project, primarily at the end of the fieldwork phase, after the completion of the report and at the completion of the site archive.

A Selection Policy has been drawn up to inform on the collection and retention of the physical archaeological materials and environmental materials that are likely to be encountered on site. This Selection Policy will be updated at the end of the fieldwork phase.

Prior to archaeological fieldwork commencement, the Client must provide Terrain Archaeology with accurate plans showing the locations of all known live and dead services.

8.2 Fieldwork

8.2.1 Trenches

The evaluation will comprise intrusive investigation in the form of trial trenching. It is proposed to excavate a total of nine trenches: four trenches of nominal size 30 m by 1.5 m across, three trenches of nominal size 20 m by 1.5 m across, and two trenches of nominal size 15 m by 1.5 m in the positions shown on Figure 2. The location of these trenches is designed to evaluate the significance of the enclosure, test whether the other geophysical anomalies outside of the enclosure may be related to it and to check that there are no other related features outside of the enclosure that were not picked up by the geophysical survey.

The location of the trenches will be surveyed by taped or electronic distance measurements and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

If there are any uncertainties revealed by the excavation of the evaluation trenches, it may be necessary to extend the existing trenches or excavate additional trenches to address these uncertainties. The decision to extend the scope of the trenching would be taken in consultation with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service.

8.2.2 Investigation and Recording of Archaeological Features

The trench will be cleared of topsoil and other overburden by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, down on to the top of any *in situ* archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever is encountered first. The topsoil and any subsoil/interfacial soils will be stockpiled separately adjacent to the trenches, at a distance of not less than 1m from the edge. All machine operations will be supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist.

All archaeological deposits and features exposed during the works will be cleaned by hand, then planned and recorded. Excavation of archaeological deposits and features will be limited to resolving questions relating to their date, nature, extent, and condition. Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to enable these questions to be answered, but it is not intended to completely excavate any of the archaeological features and deposits.

All deposits revealed during the fieldwork, irrespective of their apparent archaeological significance, will be recorded using components of the Terrain Archaeology recording system of complementary written, drawn, and photographic records. All archaeological features and deposits will be allocated a unique context number during investigation and recording. These will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets detailing their character, contextual relationships, a detailed description, associated finds, interpretation, and cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds records.

All identified features will be planned at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (or another appropriate scale) using taped or electronic distance measurements and drawn by hand on dimensionally stable drawing film. Plans will show the limits of the excavation and will be related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Where required, sections of identified features and deposits will be drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50 (as appropriate). Where possible, the sections will be levelled to Ordnance Datum.

The groundworks, general site views, archaeological features and significant archaeological deposits will be recorded by digital photography to illustrate the site processes observed, the location of the groundworks, and the general character of the site, as well as any required technical photography of the archaeological resource present. All photographs will be taken by a digital SLR camera set to an image size of 4,288 x 2,848 pixels (which equates to a size of 36.31 x 24.11 cm at 300 dpi) (or greater), using a tripod, where necessary. Photographs will include a metric

scale of appropriate length, where applicable. All photographic images will be saved in TIFF format and will form part of a fully indexed photographic record recording the date, site, subject, and direction of view.

Finds from archaeologically significant contexts will be collected and bagged according to archaeological context. The finds will be lifted, cleaned, conserved, bagged, and boxed following advice set out in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001) and according to the standards set out in the *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014a). Items that require specialist conservation will be identified in the field and conservation advice will be sought from the Wiltshire Council Conservation & Museum Advisory Service (CMAS) at the earliest available opportunity, in order to lift and treat the objects in an appropriate fashion.

8.2.3 Human Remains

In the event of the discovery of human remains, an application will be made for 'Authority to excavate human remains for archaeological purposes', for which a 'License for the Removal of Human Remains' may be granted by Secretary of State, administered by the Ministry of Justice, in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

All human remains (stratified, articulated or otherwise) will be treated with respect and, where necessary, will be screened from public view.

If complete burials are discovered during the evaluation fieldwork, the presumption will be in favour of minimal disturbance of the burial beyond confirming its existence and determining its likely significance and not exhuming the human remains at this stage of the archaeological programme. Full excavation of the grave to obtain information on details of burial position, grave goods, dating evidence, etc would be recommended for a further phase of archaeological excavation where the full extent and location of any burials can be exposed and properly recorded.

If it proves necessary to remove the burial during this evaluation stage, then the excavation, recording and lifting of inhumation burials, both intact articulated burials and disturbed or disarticulated burials, will follow recommended practice as set out in McKinley and Roberts (1993) and Historic England (2018). The grave would be excavated by hand and the human remains would be fully uncovered before photographing, planning, and recording prior to lifting of the burial. The lifted bones would be bagged by skeletal area. Sediment samples would be taken from the areas of the feet and hands to recover small bones.

If cremated human remains are discovered, then excavation and recovery will follow recommended practice set out in McKinley and Roberts (1993). If urned cremations are found, the cremation would be lifted intact together with the vessel, for excavation off-site. After lifting and prior to being excavated and sampled, the urn would be x-rayed. Urned or disturbed urned cremations would be excavated on site, first dampening the soil to minimise fragmentation. Where possible, undisturbed cremations would be excavated in 20mm spits. The soil from the cremation burial and the burial pit fill (or from the immediately surrounding area of the burial) would be collected as a 100% whole earth sample. The samples would be subject to flotation to recover bone fragments, plant remains and charcoal. Where appropriate to avoid fragmentation of cremated bone, the samples would be initially dry sieved over an 8mm or 4mm mesh to recover larger bone fragments prior to flotation.

8.2.4 Treasure and other Significant Finds

If artefacts or groups of artefacts are discovered that fulfil the definition of potential Treasure (under The Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023) or fulfil the definition of Treasure Trove (where objects are less than 200 years old), then Terrain Archaeology will notify the Clients at the earliest possible opportunity. Terrain Archaeology has a statutory duty as the finder to notify any such finds to the Wiltshire Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days of their significance being recognised. Historic England will also be notified of the discovery of Treasure or other significant finds at the earliest available opportunity.

If finds of major significance or finds which cannot be adequately excavated within the working day are identified, it may be necessary for the Client to put in place appropriate protective and/or security measures, pending fuller archaeological recovery of those finds.

8.2.5 Geoarchaeological Investigation

In the event that deposits of potential geoarchaeological significance are encountered during the groundworks, for example if a buried soil is identified below or in association with archaeological features or deposits, or a midden or other structured deposit is discovered, then the project geoarchaeologist will be contacted to provide specific advice on sampling. A site visit for the geoarchaeologist will be organised to enable specialist examination of the deposits in the field and to undertake the appropriate sampling on site.

8.2.6 Environmental Sampling

If significant archaeological features and deposits that area appropriate for environmental sampling are encountered, an environmental sampling strategy will be developed on site. The sampling strategy will follow the principles outlined in the guidance set out in Campbell *et al.* 2011, and Historic England 2014 and 2015 and will be developed in consultation with the project geoarchaeologist. The strategy is likely to consist of whole earth sampling of contexts derived from excavations into discrete features, such as barrow ditches, pits and postholes, and other significant contexts selected on a judgmental basis to sample a range of feature types from all phases and areas of the site. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are potentially datable, with little intrusive or residual material. The whole earth samples will be 40-60 litres, or 100% sample, if smaller contexts are sampled. The sampling would be undertaken for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoal. In addition to the environmental sampling, bulk sampling of the remainder of the fill for artefact recovery by sieving will be undertaken.

Should unexpected or unusually significant deposits or features be encountered during the ground works, in particular if any waterlogged deposits are discovered, then the Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on environmental sampling. It should be noted that the nature of the geology and soils, together with the previous investigation of features on the site, suggests that it is unlikely that there are any waterlogged deposits within cut features.

If any notable spreads of material including middens or animal bone groups (ABG) are encountered, the relevant specialist (zooarchaeologist and/or archaeobotanist) will be contacted for advice in how to sample these (Baker and Worley 2019; Campbell *et al.* 2011).

8.2.7 Scientific Dating

It is not anticipated that any materials suitable for radiocarbon dating will be recovered from the works. However, if such materials are present, then they will be retrieved and treated in accordance with Historic England guidelines and best practice (Bayliss and Marshall 2022). The selection of suitable reliable samples for radiocarbon dating will follow the guidance set out in Bayliss and Marshall (2022).

8.2.8 Reinstatement

Upon completion of the fieldwork, all trenches will be backfilled with the excavated subsoil material and compacted by machine, then the topsoil reinstated. No further reinstatement will be undertaken, unless instructed otherwise by the Client.

8.3 Post-fieldwork Processing and Assessment

8.3.1 Assessment Level

Upon completion of the proposed fieldwork a rapid post-fieldwork assessment will be undertaken. It is not thought likely that a full post-fieldwork assessment and assessment report stage will be necessary. Instead after processing of finds and samples the post-fieldwork will progress straight to final analysis and reporting. If samples for radiocarbon dating have been recovered these will be assessed for their suitability using the criteria and guidelines set out in Bayliss and Marshall (2022). The Historic England Science Advisor (South West) will be contacted for advice if required.

The OASIS record will be updated at the end of the fieldwork stage.

8.3.2 Written Record Processing

After completion of the fieldwork, any outstanding cross-referencing of the context records and other written registers will be completed. The written and drawn record will then be digitised using industry standards (e.g., TNA 2023), to form part of the working project archive. A security copy of the record will also be made. The digitised files will be labelled and organised in accordance with the project Digital Management Plan.

8.3.3 Finds Processing and Assessment

After completion of the fieldwork, all artefacts collected will be cleaned, according to current best practice. All finds that require will be appropriately marked at this stage. The finds will then be sorted by category, quantified by number and weight, and bagged according to standard archaeological practice (ClfA 2014a).

All suitable metal objects of archaeological provenance which are to be retained within the archive, will be X-rayed following the guidelines set out in Fell *et al.* (2006) and any additional advice from the project's appointed conservators the Wiltshire Council Conservation & Museum Advisory Service (CMAS).

The finds quantifications will be entered into an excel spreadsheet by context and this will be used as a basis for assessing their significance and aiding the decision-making regarding analysis and reporting. This will be undertaken using in-house expertise or commissioned from appropriately competent and qualified external specialists.

If human remains are recovered, the project osteo-archaeologist will be contacted to advise on the potential for scientific analysis of these remains (Historic England 2023).

8.3.4 Environmental and Osteological Sample Processing and Assessment

All environmental samples will be processed by wet sieving with flotation samples collected on a 0.25mm mesh and residues collected in a 0.5mm mesh, as soon as possible after the completion of the fieldwork. The environmental material will then be dried and sorted for ecofacts and artefacts. Coarse sieved samples from animal bone groups or burials will be processed by wet sieving through a 2mm mesh or as advised by the faunal remains specialist. The environmental remains, including animal bone assemblages will be sent to relevant external specialists for assessment (Brickley and McKinley 2004; Campbell *et al.* 2011; Historic England 2014; Historic England 2018; Baker and Worley 2019). The assessments will establish the significance of the material, its potential to enhance understanding of the past and to address the project aims. They will also make recommendations for the type and scope of further analysis, where required.

8.4 Report Preparation and Publication

8.4.1 Report Preparation

On completion of the fieldwork, a report will be produced detailing the archaeological works carried out and the results of these works. A stratigraphic report will be collated, together with specialist finds reports to form the project report. The field drawings will be digitised using a vector drawing programme and will form the basis of the report illustrations.

8.4.2 Report Contents

The report will present the assess the nature and significance of the results of the archaeological works and place them in their wider local and regional setting, where appropriate.

As a minimum, each report will contain the following: —

- Title Page and non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Context of the project
- Geological and topographical background
- Archaeological and historical background
- Aims and Objectives
- Methodology

- Results
- Specialist reports (as appropriate)
- Conclusions
- Archive location

The report will contain a location plan at an appropriate scale. The report will include plans of the archaeological features and deposits, and sections of recorded features, at an appropriate scale. To avoid establishing a 'false negative' record for the site, the report will make a clear distinction between areas where groundworks did, and did not, expose potentially 'archaeological' levels.

In some cases, it may be necessary to produce technical illustrations of artefacts or artefact groups. This requirement will normally be assessed and undertaken in-house, although some illustrations may be recommended (or undertaken) by external specialists.

8.4.3 Dissemination

An electronic copy of the report in PDF format will be supplied to the Client and to the Wiltshire Council Assistant County Archaeologist, for eventual inclusion in the Wiltshire Council Historic Environment Record (WHER).

The report in PDF format will be uploaded to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) record for the project. This will enable the report to be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service Grey Literature Library (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/library/>) and to be disseminated to the WHER.

There is a possibility of significant archaeological discoveries to be made on the site and these will require the production of a synthetic report for wider dissemination through an appropriate archaeological journal, in addition to the initial report detailed above. The scope of this report would be discussed with the Wiltshire Council Assistant County Archaeologist and the Client and would be subject to a separate agreement.

8.5 Archiving

8.5.1 Preparation of Archive

An ordered and indexed physical and digital archive will be prepared upon completion of the project. It will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of archaeological archives by the appropriate receiving museum and digital archive repository, and in accordance with nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b).

8.5.2 Archive Selection Policy

The selection and retention of artefacts for deposition follows national guidelines (Brown 2011) and any other specific guidance prepared by the receiving museum. The selection strategy has been developed using the *ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2019) to ensure that only those elements of the archive that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and is documented in the project archive.

Bulk finds will be collected from all secure contexts. All unstratified bulk finds will be de-selected from the archive after cataloguing and returned to the landowner. All prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval and medieval materials from secure contexts will be selected for inclusion in the archive. All collected post-medieval material will be de-selected after cataloguing.

8.5.3 Archive Contents

The archaeological archive will consist of the following, where appropriate:

- Digitised written field records, registers and indexes, and site drawings.
- Selected digital site photographs.
- Born-digital report texts, vector drawings.
- Digital copies of final WSI, specialist reports, and final project report.

- Selection Strategy.
- Project metadata.
- Documentation of the structure of the archive to accompany museum deposition.
- Finds and environmental materials selected for museum deposition.

8.5.4 Digital Archive

The digital archive will comprise both digitised written and drawn site records and born-digital texts, images, and drawings.

All digital materials will be organised and named according to the DMP and current standards and guidance (ClfA 2014b; ADS 2013; Forster 2019). The final digital archive will be selected from the working digital project archive in line with the project selection strategy.

8.5.5 Physical Archive

The final physical archive will be selected following the project archive selection strategy. The physical archive will be bagged, boxed, and labelled in accordance with current standards and returned to the landowner.

In English law, ownership of all artefacts and ecofacts arising from archaeological fieldwork rests with the Landowner, except where other legislation (for example The Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023 and the Burial Act 1857) takes precedence. Ordinarily, written agreement to transfer of legal ownership to the recipient museum is sought from and granted by the Landowner(s) as part of the accession process. In the event that a landowner is unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate the finds to the appropriate recipient museum, all artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded, appropriately packaged, and conserved (where necessary) before transfer to the owner. The location of this aspect of the archive will be stated in the deposited part of the site archive and public record. The owner's explicit (written) permission is required before entering such personal information in the public record (see *inter alia* the Data Protection Act 1984) and GDPR regulations.

8.5.6 Temporary storage of archive

The archive will be temporarily stored at Terrain Archaeology's offices. No charge will be made for the temporary storage of finds or archives during the period of analyses or report preparation. However, after completion and submission of the report, if the archive cannot be deposited with the landowner due to circumstances beyond the control of Terrain Archaeology, a charge may be made for storage.

8.5.7 Designated Repositories

The repository for the digital archive is the Archaeology Data Service. The designated museum for the deposition of the physical archive is Salisbury Museum (The Salisbury Museum 2024).

9. Further Archaeological Works

9.1 Additional Fieldwork

This evaluation is designed to provide information on the archaeological character of the potential enclosure revealed by geophysical survey. The evaluation excavation will provide important information on the character of the enclosure, but will only examine a very small part of its extent. To fully understand this enclosure, it is recommended that the whole of its area be stripped to the archaeological level under archaeological supervision, then investigated and recorded. The evaluation results will provide valuable information on the level to which the overburden will need to be stripped to reveal the archaeological features safely and successfully.

The survey has also revealed other anomalies that may have an archaeological origin, but are less easy to interpret. These would be better understood by investigating them within the wider landscape of the site. Therefore, it is suggested that the whole area of the proposed quarry extension be carefully stripped to the archaeological level under archaeological supervision (i.e., not necessarily to a level that suits the quarry operator). All archaeological features would then be mapped, investigated and recorded to the appropriate level. No vehicle movements would be allowed on the stripped areas until those areas have been archaeologically recorded and 'signed off'. The precise

details of any required further archaeological works will be determined in consultation with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service and will be subject to a separate WSI for the agreement of the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service.

10. Personnel

10.1 Management

The project will be managed by Peter Bellamy BSc. (Hons) MCIfA, Principal Archaeologist of Terrain Archaeology.

10.2 Fieldwork

The fieldwork will be directed and undertaken by Peter Bellamy and by Mike Trevarthen BA (Hons) ACIfA, Senior Project Officer with Terrain Archaeology and (where necessary) by suitably qualified archaeologists sub-contracted by Terrain Archaeology.

10.3 Reporting and Specialists

The report will be compiled by Peter Bellamy and/or Mike Trevarthen. All finds and environmental materials will be assessed by Terrain Archaeology staff and, where necessary, by suitably qualified specialists sub-contracted by Terrain Archaeology. The specialists will be chosen from the following list, as appropriate:

Flint and worked stone	Peter Bellamy
Pottery	Rachel Hall (freelance specialist) Lorrain Mephram (freelance specialist)
Metal Objects and other Small Finds	Peter Bellamy
Geoarchaeology	Allen Environmental Archaeology
Plant Remains	Allen Environmental Archaeology
Charcoal (Wood ID)	Allen Environmental Archaeology
Flint and worked stone	Peter Bellamy (Terrain Archaeology)
Animal Bone	Dr Clare Randall
Human Bone	Dr Clare Randall
Other Finds	Peter Bellamy (Terrain Archaeology)
Environmental Archaeology	Allen Environmental Archaeology
Conservation Services and Advice	Wiltshire Council Conservation & Museum Advisory Service (CMAS)

The likely required specialists will be contacted prior to project commencement to agree the scope of specialist support needed.

11. Timetable

11.1 Fieldwork

The precise date of the evaluation fieldwork has not yet been programmed, but is likely to be in September 2025.

11.2 Reporting

The report on the evaluation field works will be produced at the earliest available opportunity, normally within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.

12. Monitoring

Terrain Archaeology will inform the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist of the intended start date and duration of project. Access to the site and the archaeological works will be given to enable all required monitoring to take place.

13. Insurances

Terrain Archaeology maintains Employers Liability Insurance to £10,000,000, Public Liability to £5,000,000 and Professional Indemnity to £1,000,000. Full details of insurance cover can be supplied upon request.

14. Health and Safety

Terrain Archaeology would be responsible for ensuring that all works were carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, The Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996, and The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992.

Copies of Terrain Archaeology's General statement of Health and Safety Policy and site-specific Risk Assessment would be displayed at the Site and would be communicated verbally to all affected persons prior to commencement of site works.

Terrain Archaeology will abide by the Health and Safety policies of The Client. The Client will notify Terrain Archaeology prior to the start of works of any site-specific Health and Safety training or requirements or stipulations (beyond use of basic PPE), including the necessity for formal site inductions.

Terrain Archaeology staff will not drive or take charge of any vehicle or item of plant or equipment that they are not insured to operate by prior arrangement.

Terrain Archaeology staff will not perform any role or operate any item of plant or equipment for which they are not formally trained to an appropriate standard.

Terrain Archaeology staff will not enter any unshored deep excavation or work in any potentially hazardous confined space without formal assessment and preparation of a specific method statement for safe working.

Terrain Archaeology's designated Site Manager reserves the right to delay, defer or re-prioritise elements of the archaeological programme in situations where site safety, welfare or general working conditions are inappropriate, or safe working practices cannot be observed.

15. Copyright

Terrain Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that an exclusive license is hereby provided to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project described in this document.

License is also given to the client and the archaeological curator to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes. This license does not cover commercial use of the material by the client or a third party.

In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Terrain Archaeology. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of the same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Terrain Archaeology to any Planning Authority or local government Historic Environment Service will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or Historic Environment Service. The Planning Authority and/or Historic Environment Service will be notified by Terrain Archaeology that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

16. Confidentiality

Terrain Archaeology will respect the requirements of the client concerning confidentiality, excepting where this conflicts with statutory duties for disclosure or reporting. All documents intended for limited circulation and use will only be used for their specified purpose. Terrain Archaeology will, in the short term, respect any reasonable request

by the Client to maintain confidentiality or sensitivity over the project results, and the purpose and location of fieldwork, excepting where this conflicts with professional or statutory requirements for disclosure.

No member of staff or person subcontracted by Terrain Archaeology will knowingly speak to the press with regard to the project, its conduct, or outcomes, or produce any form of publicity relating to the project without the prior consent of the Client.

Terrain Archaeology and its staff are bound by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2014c) (as amended) and have a professional obligation to make the results of the archaeological work available to the wider archaeological community and the public within a reasonable period of time (normally six months). This obligation is entirely consistent with the terms of the NPPF, which is clear that the results of archaeological investigation – i.e., the information and interpretations arising from archaeological work – are gathered for the public benefit to offset the physical loss of heritage assets and cannot legitimately be withheld indefinitely.

It must be noted that after report completion, a copy will be sent to the Wiltshire Council Historic Environment Record, at which point it will become a publicly accessible document.

17. Variation

By its very nature buried archaeological evidence is unpredictable. Whilst the potential types of archaeological evidence and the potential for archaeological preservation have been considered, no guarantees can be made for the quantity and quality of archaeological remains uncovered during the archaeological works. In order to successfully observe and record the site, it may be necessary to amend or alter the specification or the methodology adopted. Any variation would only be undertaken after appropriate consultation with Historic England, the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist, and the Client.

In the event that the evaluation identifies significant archaeological remains Terrain Archaeology will inform the Client, and the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist at the earliest opportunity. Where the adequate mitigation of such remains lies beyond that specified in this document or where their adequate mitigation may present unforeseen costs or delays to the client or other partners; or where the remains possess unusually high potential to address local, regional or national research frameworks, Terrain Archaeology will request an on-site review meeting with the Client, the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist (and other partners as appropriate). The principal aims of such a meeting will be to identify and formalise any requirements for modification of the agreed archaeological programme, to provisionally identify the resulting cost- and time implications and to assess any need for revised documentation be prepared.

In the event of the unforeseen discovery of adverse ground conditions or ground contamination during the course of the works groundworks contractors will be informed immediately and the Client notified where appropriate. Such instances may, for example, include discovery of asbestos, hydrocarbons, hazardous chemicals, minerals or metals, potential biohazards, controlled invasive flora, British and European protected fauna (species afforded permanent or seasonal protection under statute, including any nesting bird) and their habitats, or other hazards including potentially 'live' utilities or services, chambers, voids and confined spaces, unexploded ordnance, or munitions etc. In some of these cases it may be necessary to halt or restrict works temporarily whilst appropriate action/notification is carried out. Under certain circumstances such discoveries will require a variation of the agreed archaeological programme and may require agreement of task-specific method statements for safe working prior to recommencement of the programme.

Where not undertaken under shelter, archaeological works are susceptible to non-conductive or foul weather: The degree of susceptibility varying according to local ground conditions and the fragility/significance of the remains under investigation. In cases where weather-related delays to the archaeological programme result in a significant risk of delay to wider project timescales, Terrain Archaeology will notify the Client at an early stage in order to agree a strategy for completion of the works.

In the event that unexpectedly large quantities of artefactual and/or ecofactual materials are recovered, or materials requiring additional conservation are discovered, specialist assessment of finds or environmental samples may be required. This will constitute a variation from the written scheme of investigation. This will also apply to finds requiring specialist conservation.

The value of any variation from this written scheme of investigation shall be added to or deducted from the quoted price.

18. References

- | | | |
|--|-------|---|
| ADS | 2013 | <i>Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A Guide to Good Practice.</i> Archaeology Data Service. |
| Baker, P. and Worley, K., | 2019 | <i>Animal Bones and Archaeology. Recovery to archive.</i> Historic England Handbooks for Archaeology. |
| Bayliss, A. and Marshall, P., | 2022 | <i>Radiocarbon Dating and Chronological Modelling: Guidelines and Best Practice</i> (Historic England, London). |
| Brickley, M. and McKinley, J. (eds), | 2004 | <i>Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.</i> IFA Paper No. 7. British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology / Institute of Field Archaeologists, Reading. |
| Brown, D. H., | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i> Second Edition, September 2011. Archaeological Archives Forum. |
| Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V., | 2011 | <i>Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).</i> Portsmouth: English Heritage. |
| CIfA, | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.</i> December 2014. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| CIfA, | 2014b | <i>Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Preparation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.</i> December 2014. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| CIfA, | 2014c | <i>Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology.</i> December 2014, Revised October 2019, October 2020, October 2021, October 2022. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| CIfA, | 2019 | <i>Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives.</i> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| CIfA, | 2023a | <i>Standard for archaeological field evaluation.</i> December 2023. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| CIfA, | 2023b | <i>Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation.</i> December 2023. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. |
| Fell, V., Mould, Q. and White, R., | 2006 | <i>Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork.</i> Swindon: English Heritage |
| Forster, M., | 2019 | <i>Dig Digital. Work Digital. Think Archive. Create Access. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations.</i> DigVentures. |
| GeoFlo | 2025 | <i>Sandland, Brickworth Quarry Gradiometry Survey, June 2025, GeoFlo report No. G F1102.</i> |
| Historic England | 2014 | <i>Animal Bones and Archaeology. Guidance for dealing with archaeological animal bones and teeth, from project planning through to post-excavation.</i> August 2011. English Heritage. |
| Historic England | 2015 | <i>Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.</i> |
| Historic England | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> Swindon. Historic England. |
| Historic England | 2023 | <i>Science and the Dead. Destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis.</i> Second Edition. Swindon. Historic England. |

McKinley, J. I. and Roberts, C	1993	<i>Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains</i> . Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 13.
Taylor, C. C.,	1967	'A Study of the Development of a Forest-Edge Parish' <i>Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine</i> , 62 , 79–115.
Taylor, C. C.,	1968	'Three Deserted Medieval Settlements in Whiteparish' <i>Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine</i> , 63 , 39–45.
Terrain Archaeology	2025	<i>Sandland Extension to Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Heritage Statement</i> . Terrain Archaeology Document No. 53631/1/1, July 2025
Terrain Archaeology	Forthcoming	<i>Round Copse North Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological Investigations, 2015-2025</i> . Terrain Archaeology report 53324/3/2.
Terrain Archaeology	Forthcoming	<i>Extension Areas A and B, Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological Investigations, May–December 2012</i> . Terrain Archaeology report 53455/3/1.
TNA	2023	<i>Digitisation at The National Archives. Guidance on techniques for digitising documents and other materials</i> . The National Archives.
The Salisbury Museum	2024	Guidelines and Conditions for the Preparation and Deposition of Archaeological Archives. https://salisburymuseum.org.uk/documents/
Trevarthen, M.,	2010	<i>Round Copse North Extension (Phase 1), Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological observations and recording</i> . Terrain Archaeology report 53324/3/1, December 2010.
Trevarthen, M.,	2016	<i>Lowdens Copse Extension, Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish, Wiltshire: Archaeological Observations and Recording</i> . Terrain Archaeology report 53448/3/1.
Trevarthen, M.,	2018	<i>Brickworth Quarry, Harestock, Whiteparish Wiltshire: Archaeological Observations and Recording during stripping of Extension Area A, Phase 1, September -October 2017</i> , Terrain Archaeology Report no. 53455/3/1.
Watkinson, D and Neal, V.,	2001	<i>First Aid for Finds</i> . Rescue/UKICAS.

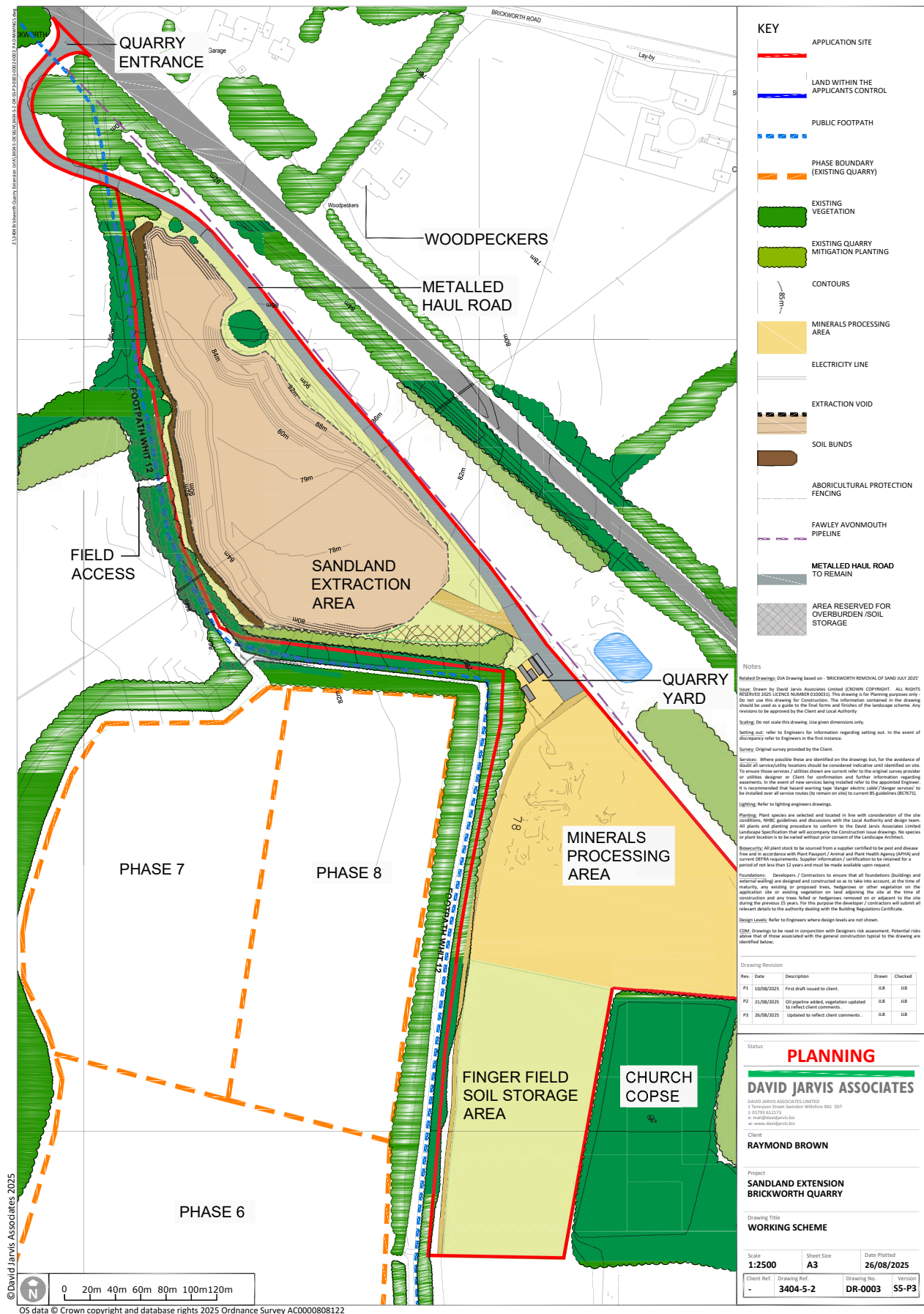


Figure 1: Plan of proposed working scheme (not to scale).

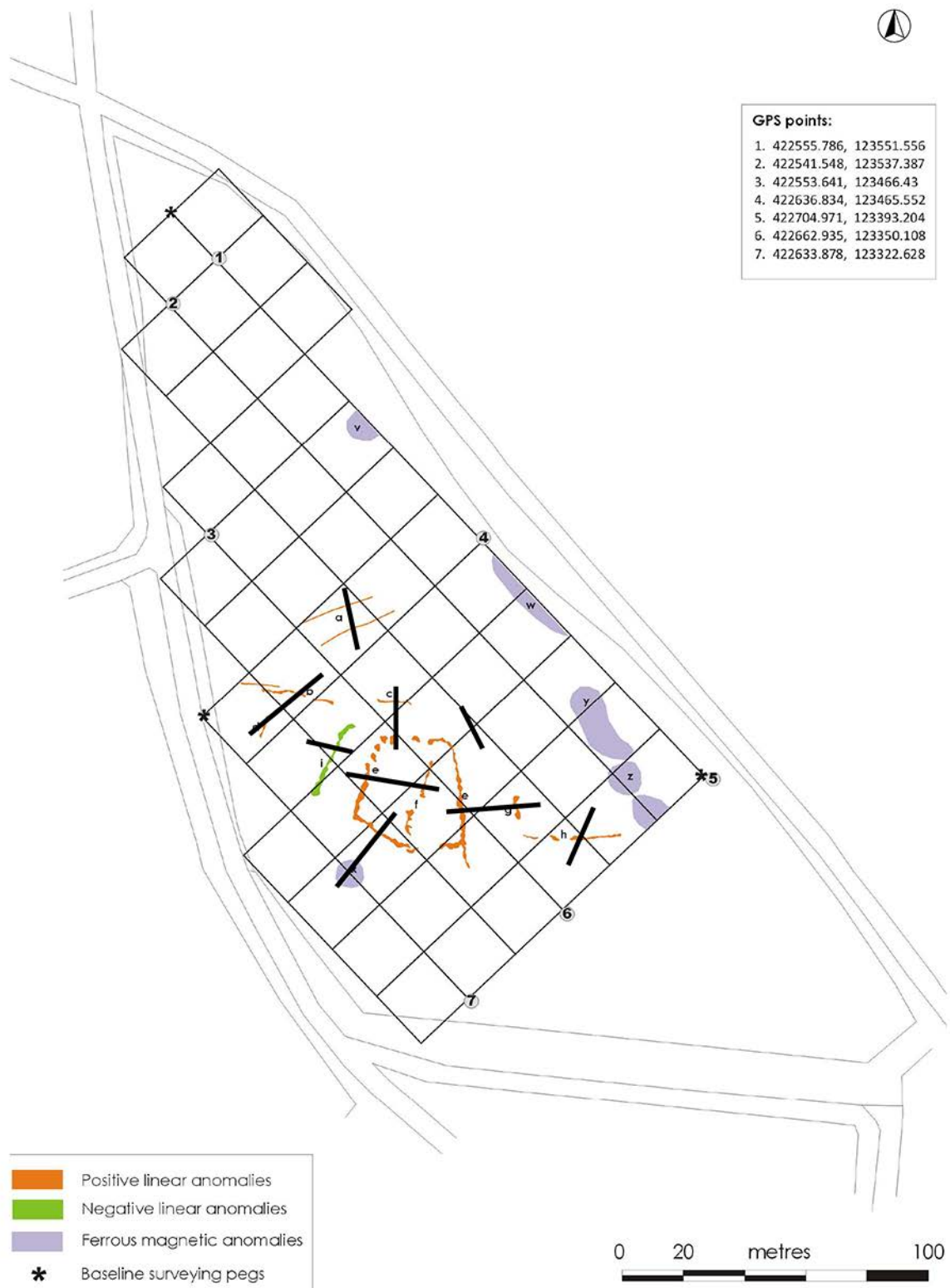


Figure 2: Suggested Trench Plan.

Appendix 1: Digital Data Management Plan

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
53631 /
Project Name
Sandland Extension, Brickworth Quarry
Project Description
Archaeological evaluation comprising of one trial trench excavated across a possible enclosure located by geophysical survey in an area proposed for sand extraction.
Project Funder
Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd
Project Manager
Peter Bellamy
Principal Investigator
Peter Bellamy
Data Contact Person
Peter Bellamy
Date DMP created
13 August 2025
Date DMP last updated
13 August 2025
Version
V1
Related data management policies
The DMP has been compiled following ClfA Standards and guidance, and ADS guidelines.

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
Spreadsheets Excel (.xlsx) to be deposited in preservation format (.csv) 7 files (size <2MB total) (Context Register / Photo Register / Drawing Register / Specialist data tables x 3 / metadata tables) Text / documents Word (.docx) PDF (.pdf/a) 7 objects (size <100MB) (Project Design / Final Report / Individual Specialist Reports x 3 / scanned site records / scanned field drawings) Vector graphics Adobe Illustrator (.ai) to be deposited in preservation format (.svg) Site plans and sections x 6, av. size 1MB Images Archive photos (.jpg) to be deposited in uncompressed .tiff format Site photos x 50, av. size 12MB
How will the data be collected or created?
Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance provided by the <i>ADS Guides to Good Practice</i> .

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

Data collected will be in standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future.

Metadata tables for each data type will be populated as the project progresses and will use the standard format for each data type as recommended by ADS, who are the intended repository for the digital data archive.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.

Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to Terrain Archaeology, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.

Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the project computer. This is backed up daily to an external hard drive to maintain an up-to-date security copy of the data.

Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate project folder.

Project folders files are named following Terrain Archaeology's procedures.

File naming conventions are based on ADS and DigDigital file naming guidance and include version control management. All files included as part of this project archive will include an organisational identifier (TA), the Site ID (53611), the file descriptor (e.g. ProjectDesign) and Version number (e.g. V2-0). Final versions of files will include 'FINAL' within the filename.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated at the end of the fieldwork phase and following full analysis.

Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, ADS).

Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.

The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via OASIS and as part of this the archive), with full access to research data.

The project results may provide new research data which can be included in the Historic Environment Record and will contribute to the knowledge of the archaeology of Brickworth Quarry.

The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, which is a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.

Have you contacted the data repository?

The Notification of Archaeological Project form has been sent to the Salisbury Museum. The ADS will be contacted at the end of the fieldwork phase when the scope of any digital archive is better known.

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

A costing estimate has been produced using the ADS Costing Calculator and sufficient resources to cover these costs, and to allow for the preparation of the archive, have been included in the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?
A summary of the project will be included on the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigation and will be updated as the project progresses. A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record via OASIS, and any data which they request can also be provided directly. The location(s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be added to OASIS when appropriate. The ADS will disseminate the digital elements of the Archaeological Archive online under a creative commons licence and the dataset will receive a unique identifier (DOI).
Are any restrictions on data sharing required?
No

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?
Peter Bellamy