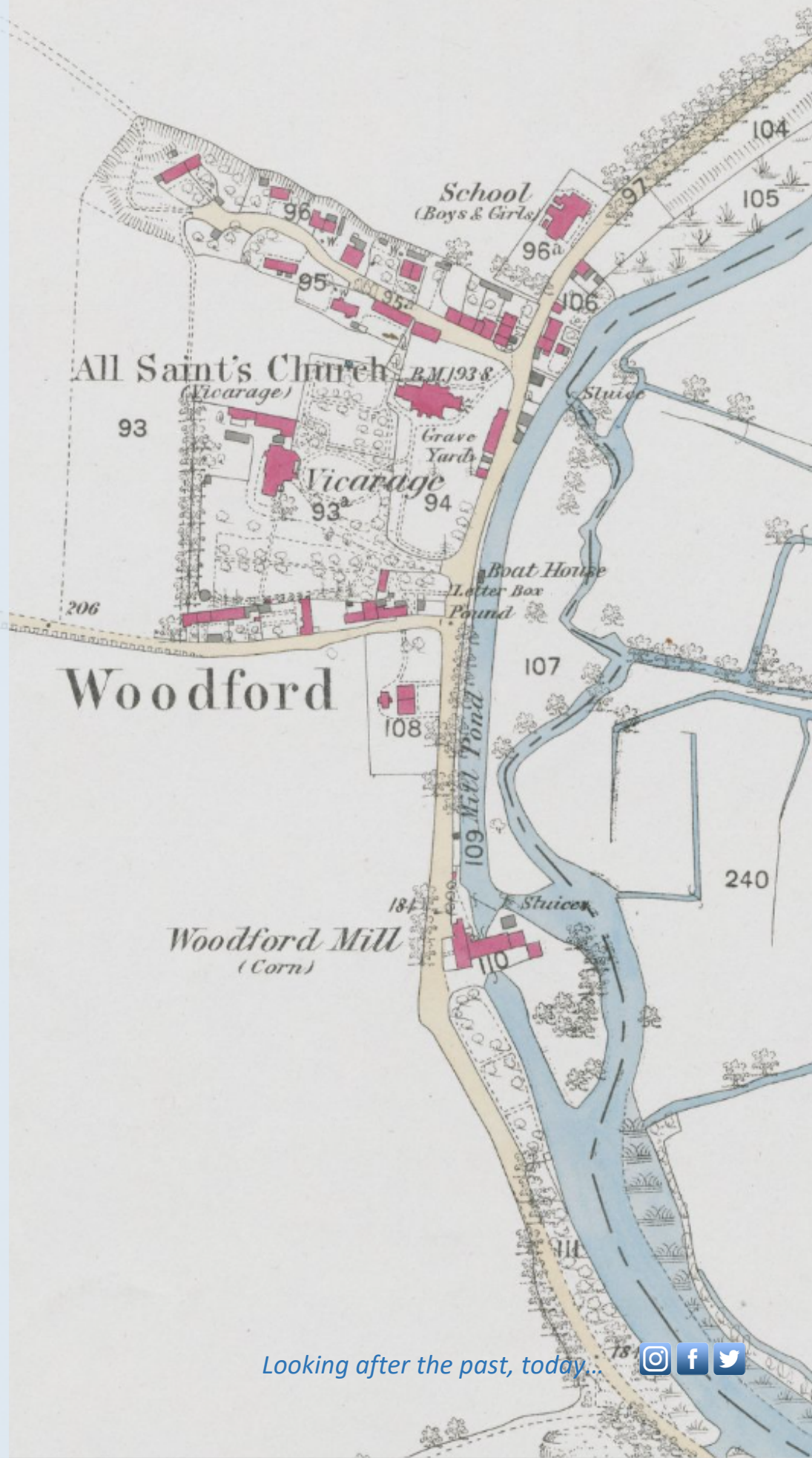


**All Saints Church,
Church Lane, Middle
Woodford, Salisbury,
Wiltshire.**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING &
RECORDING

PROJECT DESIGN

November 2025



HILLSIDE | HUNGER HILL | EAST STOUR
GILLINGHAM | DORSET | SP8 5JS

T: 01747 356702

E: MAIL@CONTEXTONE.CO.UK

W: CONTEXTONE.CO.UK

Looking after the past, today..





All Saints Church,
Church Lane,
Middle Woodford,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire

for

C1 project code: C1/AMR/25/SMW

PCC of All Saints Church

PROJECT DESIGN

Prepared by	Cheryl Green
Date	011/11/25

Approved by Signed	Richard McConnell ~
Date	13/11/25

Issue	02
-------	----

PROJECT DETAILS

Consistory Court:	Diocese of Salisbury
Planning ref.	PL/2025/02038
Faculty ref.	2023-089525
Historic England listing & entry no.:	Grade II, 1197978
Historic Environment Record	Wiltshire
Collecting Museum	The Salisbury Museum
Museum accession code	TBC
OASIS reference	contexto1-538290

C1 TEAM

Director, Historic Environment Consultant	Richard McConnell BA (Hons), MCIfA
Post-excavation Manager, Historic Buildings	Cheryl Green FSA, BA (Hons), PhD, MCIfA
Archaeologist, Stone Specialist	
Senior Archaeologist, Illustrator, Historic Buildings Archaeologist	Tara Fairclough BA (Hons), PCIfA

DISCLAIMER

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information, however, Context One Archaeological Services Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this document. Any party which relies upon this document do so entirely at their own risk. No part of this document may be reproduced by any means without permission.

COPYRIGHT

C1 shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports or other projected documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client and the HES for the use of such documents by them in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the project design/specification. This licence will be extended to those conducting bona fide research as long as it does not breach client confidentiality.

©Context One Archaeological Services Ltd

Front cover image: Extract from 1879 1st edition Ordnance Survey map

Summary

Context One Heritage and Archaeology has been instructed to carry out archaeological monitoring and recording at All Saints Church, Church Lane, Middle Woodford, Salisbury, Wiltshire, as a condition of planning permission and Faculty consent for works associated with the rebuilding of a collapsed section of the churchyard boundary wall.

All Saints is a Grade II listed church of 12th-century origin, restored in the 19th century, and the churchyard will have been used for burial since that time. The line of the boundary probably marks the medieval perimeter of the graveyard; its raised internal ground level relative to the road reflects centuries of interment. The wall likely dates to 1901, which is when the lychgate immediately west of the wall was added. Works comprise dismantling and reconstruction of the collapsed wall on a new reinforced concrete footing, reuse of salvaged flint and compatible stone, reduction of the adjacent churchyard ground level to lessen the retaining function, and rebuilding the wall to a reduced exposed height.

The archaeological monitoring and recording is required as the wall rebuild and ground reduction are likely to intersect unmarked burials or other below-ground remains of archaeological significance.

Contents

Summary	i
1. Introduction	1
2. The Site	2
3. Archaeological aims and research objectives	3
4. Methodology	3
5. Report	6
6. The finds	7
7. Archive	8
8. Other considerations	9
9. Bibliography	9

Figures

Figure 1. Site setting with location of wall to be re-built.....	12
--	----

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Context One Heritage & Archaeology (C1) has been instructed to carry out archaeological monitoring and recording at All Saints Church, Church Lane, Middle Woodford, Salisbury, Wiltshire (the 'Site') (**Figure 1**), during the rebuilding of a collapsed five-metre length of flint boundary wall alongside the lychgate at the north-east corner of the churchyard. The project has been commissioned by the PCC of All Saints.

- 1.2 A consultation response from Roland Smith, Assistant County Archaeologist with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), dated 30 April 2025 (ref. WC-25-04-332867), provided the following comments:

"The Grade II listed Church of All Saints is of 12th-century origin and the churchyard wall that is the subject of the proposed rebuilding probably marks the line of the original boundary of the medieval graveyard, although the existing wall above ground may be of far more recent date. The graveyard will therefore have witnessed burial over a period of 800 years or so. The longevity of burial within the graveyard is attested by the significantly higher ground level within as against without the graveyard.

The proposal sets out details of dismantling the current wall, reducing the ground level within the graveyard adjacent to the wall, constructing a new wall foundation, and rebuilding the wall to a reduced height in places, largely re-using material from the dismantled wall.

The accompanying 'Design and Access Statement' (ELM Architects, February 2025) notes (Para. 4.04) that 'An archaeological watching brief will be necessary to oversee the localized excavations for the wall's construction. I agree that this would be precautionary.'

- 1.3 The requirement for archaeological monitoring and recording is set out in Condition 7, 9 and 10 of Faculty consent (reference 2023-089525; dated 27 August 2025), which state that:

"7. The excavation works in relation to the wall shall take place subject to archaeological oversight agreed with the DAC archaeological advisor. If agreement cannot be reached the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor for determination.

9. Any disarticulated remains disturbed during the excavations for the works to the wall shall be retained within the churchyard and, where it is necessary to remove them from the ground, stored securely. Those remains shall be reinterred as soon as possible in a location as close as is reasonably practicable to that from which they came under the direction of the incumbent.

10. Excavation works for the works for the wall shall cease upon the discovery of articulated human remains. The advice of the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor shall be sought and the remains dealt with in accordance with that advice. Such remains shall be screened from public view and, where it is necessary to remove them from the ground, stored securely. Where it is thought that the remains come from more than one burial, where reinterment is necessary, efforts shall be made to keep and reinter them separately. Any reinterment shall be marked on the churchyard plan. The Petitioners or the Diocesan Advisory Committee may refer the matter to the Chancellor for further directions where there is controversy, disagreement or uncertainty."

- 1.4 The requirement is also set out in Condition 3 of the Decision Notice for planning permission (reference PL/2025/02038; decision dated 9 July 2025), which states that:

"No rebuilding of the church boundary wall shall commence until:

- a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and*
- b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

REASON: In order to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost in a manner proportionate to their importance and to make this evidence and any archive generated publicly accessible in accordance with Paragraph 211 of the NPPF.

The programme of archaeological work should comprise the archaeological monitoring of those rebuilding works that have the potential to impact on burials and other buried archaeological remains. The programme of archaeological work will conclude with the preparation of a report on the results commensurate with their significance."

- 1.5 The programme of archaeological works will comprise four elements: the production of a Project Design (PD) which sets out the project strategy (this document); archaeological monitoring and recording; post-excavation and report production; and archive preparation and deposition.
- 1.6 The requirement follows advice by Central Government as set out in paragraph 218 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DLUHC 2024). The treatment of human remains will comply with the ecclesiastical Faculty issued by the Diocese of Salisbury for this scheme and with *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Historic England 2017). The client will ensure that the archaeological works are implemented as described below to avoid breach of the imposed condition.

2. The Site

- 2.1 All Saints Church (centred on NGR SU 11912 36221) stands in Middle Woodford, towards the eastern side of Church Lane in the Woodford Valley on the west bank of the River Avon, approximately 8km north of Salisbury (**Figure 1**). The churchyard is bounded on its northern and eastern sides by narrow roads; the principal access is via a timber lychgate at the north-east corner. Immediately west of this lychgate, a five-metre run of wall collapsed in 2023. Salvaged flint from the collapse has been stored within the churchyard for re-use. The church is largely situated on level ground at an average height of c. 55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Bedrock geology comprises chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation with superficial head deposits of alluvium and local river-terrace gravels (BGS 2025). The soils are characterised as freely draining, lime-rich, slightly alkaline soils developed over chalk (CSAIS 2025).
- 2.2 Although substantially restored in the 19th century, the church is of 12th century origin and is statutorily listed at Grade II. The Historic England List Entry (no. 1197978) describes the church as follows:

“C12, C15, much restored in 1845 by T.H. Wyatt. Tower, flint and limestone chequerwork, the remainder of building C19 Tisbury stone ashlar incorporating C12 worked stone. Tiled roofs, lead to aisles. Nave with south porch, short north and south aisles, chancel with north vestry, and C15 west tower with an external stair tower on north side. Nave has pilaster buttresses, and 2-light cusped windows with label hoods. Aisles have offsetting buttresses and 3-light windows. Parapet. Chancel has high set lancets with dripmouldings, all with varied mask terminals. Three-light east window with C19 curvilinear tracery. Tower is of 2 stages, angle buttresses and 2-light bell openings, crenellated parapet and corner gargoyles. West door and 3-light window over. South porch C19, steeply gabled, with large terminals to four-centred outer arch. C12 inner door with nook shafts and scalloped capitals, and an outer order of arch lozenges, inner of horizontal chevrons. Two centred door set within. Mass dial at high level. Interior: Nave plastered and flagged. C19 roof of 4 bays; arch braced collars on hammer beams, and shaped wind braces to single purlins. Two bay arcade to each short aisle, that on south C15 hollow sided octagonal columns, capitals and imposts, one with trefoiled niche, and arcade repeated in C19 on north. Chancel arch with robust stiff leaf capitals with dog-tooth band on double shafts. Tower arch C15 with inner shaft and outer hollow chamfer, and arch of two hollow chamfered orders. Chancel, also C19, of 2 bays, similar roof. C15 piscina on south side.”

- 2.3 The line of the churchyard wall corresponds to the original medieval boundary of the burial ground with the higher ground within the graveyard relative to the road reflecting many centuries of interment. Two graves (Jack and Gwen Alexander) lay within one metre of the wall alignment; these have been exhumed and reburied, and the memorial relocated. Unmarked graves should be anticipated, along with disarticulated bone redistributed when graves were cut and re-cut over time. There is also potential for structural features (for example, grave linings, kerbs, or vaults) in the vicinity of the wall. The works also have potential to reveal details of the wall's construction phases and any earlier boundary arrangements that might predate the current flintwork.
- 2.4 The wider environs of Middle Woodford contains evidence of prehistoric activity, including an Iron Age enclosure and an alleged settlement within the village itself. The name “Woodford” appears in a form recorded in 972 as *Wuduforda* (Old English for “ford in or by a wood”). The manor of Woodford was held by the Bishop of Salisbury from before the Norman Conquest, and remained in episcopal hands until 1869. All Saints Church was established by the 12th century and a mill recorded from the 16th century, set within a landscape of open fields and managed water meadows. Post-medieval agriculture and modest 19th–20th century expansion altered parts of the village but left substantial areas of undisturbed ground, giving the

location a generally high archaeological potential for prehistoric, medieval, and early post-medieval remains within the proposed area of works.

3. Archaeological aims and research objectives

3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological monitoring will be to:

- record any articulated human remains, excavate where necessary (with approval of Registrar) & rebury;
- recover any disarticulated human remains, record & rebury;
- identify and record any tombs/ vaults;
- identify, investigate and record any other significant buried archaeological deposits/ features/ structures;
- provide sufficient information to enable further mitigation strategies to be determined, where appropriate.

3.2 The research objectives will be to:

- identify the burial horizon and any *in situ* graves;
- determine whether there is any evidence relating to potential Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon occupation and origins of the medieval church and settlement.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2023) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PN3: Archaeological Excavation 2008* (English Heritage, 2008). C1 will adhere to the *Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (CIfA 2014, revised 2022) and the *Regulations for professional conduct* (CIfA 2019, revised 2021), at all times. The fieldwork methodology is summarised below.
- 4.2 C1 will give notification of the commencement of the works to WCAS and Salisbury Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC), and arrangements will be made for a representative(s) to visit the Site and monitor archaeological fieldwork, if appropriate. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the Site archive.
- 4.3 Archaeological monitoring and recording relates to the careful dismantling of the remaining unstable fabric of the churchyard wall as required, lowering the ground level within the churchyard locally behind the wall line to reduce the retained height, rebuilding on a new reinforced concrete foundation, and reconstructing the wall in hand-laid flint with lime mortar to a reduced exposed height. This will approximately halve the pre-collapse parapet from about 1.6 metres to about 0.8 metres above the adjacent road level.
- 4.4 Prior to the commencement of Site works, the excavation methodology will be agreed between those responsible for carrying out the groundworks and C1 to ensure that all parties are aware of the monitoring requirements. It is expected that any groundworks carried out with a machine will be fitted with a **toothless grading bucket**.
- 4.5 An archaeologist will be on Site to monitor all the above specified groundworks with the aim of identifying and recording any archaeological remains present, and providing direction when required. Provision must be made to allow extra time for the appropriate investigation and recording of remains revealed during this work.
- 4.6 Suspected archaeological features/structures/deposits will first be assessed to determine the level of investigation needed to characterise them satisfactorily. This may not always require sampling through manual excavation, particularly for low-grade layers where it can be demonstrated that they will not provide any research value. However, in most instances, manual excavation will be required. The exposed features/structures/deposits will first be defined by hand-cleaning. Deposits and structures within the impact

areas will be excavated and recorded (either as single contexts or via a cross-section). Excavation of features will be carried out with the aim of producing at least one representative cross-section. Small discrete features will be fully excavated; larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length (usually a 10% sample) with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. However, it should be recognised that the extent to which a feature/structure/deposit is excavated and the percentage that it can be sampled will, to an extent, rely on how much is exposed by groundworks while also considering health and safety. In these circumstances, other methods such as the use of manual auguring will be considered to yield information that might not otherwise be possible.

- 4.7 All recording will be carried out in accordance with a Selection Strategy for the project and follows advice set-out in the *Selection Toolkit* produced by the ClfA . These recognise that not all records and materials collected or created throughout an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. The Selection Strategy is guided by the principal aims, research objectives, and broader research objectives of the project; by the requirements of the depository; consultation with appointed specialists; and preferences of the landowner. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed during the course of the project and any revisions agreed with the relevant Stakeholders.
- 4.8 The Selection Strategy includes a Data Management Plan (DMP)) and follows ClfA advice (<https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital/planning>). The DMP sets-out key details of the project, relevant people involved in data creation, responsibility and management; the type of data created and collected within a projects; data standards or methods, how data will be managed and documented; how the data will be stored, secured, accessed and backed-up; the process for data selection through to archiving; the intended archive repository and deposition process; and data sharing (including restrictions).
- 4.9 Deposits and structures excavated as single contexts will be individually recorded in advance of and during the excavation process. Each feature/structure/deposit will be described on a C1 site data spreadsheet in digital format using an iPad mini tablet. This includes context number, context type, feature number and type (where applicable), soil details (type, colour with reference to a Munsell soil colour chart, compaction, coarse components), feature details (shape, orientation, sides, base), dimensions and a summary description. Stratigraphic relationships will be recorded using a “Harris-Winchester matrix” diagram. All remains will be subject to photogrammetry using Polycam iPhone LiDAR app and/ or photogrammetric images for post-processing in Agisoft Metashape; the generated images may be reproduced as scaled figures in the report. Significant deposits/features/ structures will be subject to standard archaeological drawing on dimensionally stable media at suitable scales. This is usually 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections. All archaeological remains will be levelled to Ordnance Datum, either directly with an Emlid Reach RX GPS unit or manually by means of a temporary benchmark, using an Ordnance Survey bench mark.
- 4.10 By default, core details of the deposit sequence encountered will be recorded on a C1 site data spreadsheet in digital format using an iPad mini tablet. The frequency with which this will be recorded will be based entirely on any variation in the deposit sequence. Spoil will be examined for the retrieval of artefacts and will be scanned with a metal detector for the recovery of metal objects, where possible.
- 4.11 A photographic record of the monitoring and recording will be carried out, and will involve the sole use of digital images. This will include photographs illustrating in both detail, and general context, the principal archaeology and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The photographic record will be carried out in accordance with Historic England guidance on digital image capture and file storage (Historic England 2015a).
- 4.12 Material that meets the criteria of the project Selection Strategy will be collected and stored by context, with appropriate labelling and packaging, ready for processing (see section 6.). De-selected material will be noted by context and methods of dispersal agreed with the landowner, receiving institution, and relevant Specialists. Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilization or longer-term conservation

measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance including that of the consultant conservator.

- 4.13 Any secure archaeological deposits will be sampled for palaeoenvironmental evidence. This may include any material deemed suitable for C14 scientific dating which will be sampled and submitted for dating. Sampling will be carried out by C1 archaeologists. Bulk samples will be taken in sealable 10l volume plastic tubs (e.g., 40 - 60 litres per context, or 100% of deposits excavated from smaller contexts,) and processed and assessed in their entirety for the recovery of, for example, plant macrofossil and foraminiferal data. Processing of samples will be undertaken by a specialist archaeological soil sample processing firm, in accordance with Historic England (formerly English Heritage) guidelines (Campbell et al. 2011). Advice may be sought from the appointed project archaeobotanist and geoarchaeologist, and C1 may also liaise with the relevant Historic England Science Advisor (South West).
- 4.14 If waterlogged remains are encountered, then a sampling strategy will be implemented following guidance set-out in Historic England guidance (2011 & 2018a). Waterlogged remains might include plant and invertebrate remains, leather and wood, and the normal sample size for these types of remains is recommended as 20 litres to be collected in sealed containers. Should particularly complex waterlogged deposits (such as peat or clays in river valley or coastal sequences) be present then the team will contact the project archaeobotanist and the Historic England Science Advisor (South West) to agree an appropriate strategy, such as the use of monolith tins for the recovery of pollen, diatoms, insects, macroscopic plant remains and foraminifera.
- 4.15 Any human remains that are encountered will initially be left *in situ*, covered and protected. Consideration will be given as to whether preservation *in situ* is the most appropriate approach. Should it become necessary to remove any human remains from the Site, a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained, and any conditions attached, complied with. The removal of human remains will be done with due reverence and in accordance with legal requirements and current best-practice as set-out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (<https://apabe.archaeologyuk.org/>) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Historic England 2017). The site will be adequately screened from public view during excavation.
- 4.16 The standard excavation strategy for a grave commences with the careful removal of the grave fill using a trowel and hand shovel. Any artefacts are collected and bagged and the locations of any metal finds recorded by GPS. Once the level of the interment is reached, hand excavation will generally involve the removal of soil from around the skull and then work towards the feet using a variety of small 'leaf' trowels and a variety of plastic spatulas and dental tools to fully expose the skeleton. Each skeleton, or group of disarticulated bones, is issued with its own context number – (prefixed 'Sk') – along with separate context numbers for grave cuts, fills and linings as appropriate. Details of each cut, fill or skeleton is described on a digital C1 site data spreadsheet. Each skeleton is digitally photographed in plan and subject to photogrammetry. The skeleton will then be carefully lifted into trays and removed from the grave. Bulk samples will be collected from the head, torso/pelvis, hands and feet of articulated human remains. The grave cut will be cleaned, photographed and surveyed by GPS. Any unexcavated graves will be included as part of the GPS survey.
- 4.17 An assessment of each set of human remains will be carried out by an osteoarchaeologist and this is likely to comprise a metrical (age, sex and height) and pathological (disease, injury or deprivation) examination. The remains will only be washed where this is necessary for assessment or scientific purposes. It may be possible to carry out the osteoarchaeological assessment on site and the remains re-buried, ideally at the same location. Should any scientific analysis and subsequent reburial occur then details will be provided within the project report. Reburial of any human remains will only take place after discussion with the WCAS/ DAC.
- 4.18 If human remains are not to be removed, a minimum record will be made before backfilling and this will include noting the position of grave cut, alignment, burial position and stratigraphic relationships. If possible, a rapid skeletal study will also be carried out and this might comprise a metrical (age, sex and height) and pathological (disease, injury or deprivation) examination.

- 4.19 If items that may be subject to the Law of Treasure Trove are recovered, the appropriate authorities will be notified (in accordance with The Treasure Act 1996, Code of Practice, England and Wales issued by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 1996 and The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002). They will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures laid down in the Act. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds.
- 4.20 In the event of particularly significant discoveries being made, the WCAS/ DAC will be informed, and a Site meeting will be held to discuss and implement any specific requirements.
- 4.21 Where appropriate the guidance in the following papers will be followed:
- Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood, English Heritage, 2010
 - Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates, English Heritage, 1998
 - Archaeometallurgy, Historic England, 2015b
 - Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd ed. English Heritage, 2011
 - The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project, Historic England, 2018b
 - Geoarchaeology, Historic England, 2015c
 - Archaeomagnetic Dating: <https://www.bradford.ac.uk/archaeomagnetism/>
 - Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork, 2006
 - Preserving archaeological remains. Appendix 5 – Materials for use in the reburial of sites, Historic England, 2016
- 4.22 Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the WCAS/ DAC.

5. Report

- 5.1 A written, illustrated assessment report (with recommendations for further analysis where appropriate) will be provided within 3 months of completion of the fieldwork. This document will be produced in accordance with the standards set out in *Management of Research Projects in the historic Environment (MoRPHE) PN3: Archaeological Excavation 2008* (English Heritage, January 2008) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015d). The report will comprise the following layout:

Cover page	Site address; form of investigation; report date
Information matrix	Report author/contributors; planning application reference; HER reference; WCAS reference; OASIS reference; museum accession code; internal report review matrix
Summary	Non-technical summary of monitoring results
Introduction	Background; archaeological justification for works
The Site	Site setting; topography; recorded geology; soils description; summary of historical and archaeological background
Aims & objectives	Site specific aims and local and regional research objectives
Results	Technical description of the results
The Finds	Assessment of finds including specialist contributions; finds tables

Discussion	Interpretation of the results; significance of the heritage assets encountered; confidence rating of the results
Archive	Table of written/digital-born to be archived (if applicable); Table of finds/ecofacts to be archived (if applicable);
Acknowledgements	List of people/organizations that assisted the completion of the project
Bibliography	List of sources consulted
Figures	Figure 1 – Site setting showing groundworks; location of features/structures/deposits; north arrow; scale bar Figure 2+ – plans and sections of features/structures/deposits at appropriate scales; north arrow; scale bar; key to drawing conventions Additional figure (if applicable) – Site interpretation Images of significant features/structures/deposits including view from and scales; general shots of the monitoring work; Site setting; significant finds (if applicable)
Appendices	Context summary; finds tables (if applicable); research material (if applicable)

Dissemination: report

5.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the following:

- client and/or agent
- WCAS in PDF/A format and accompanying GIS shapefiles (ESRI) so that it can be included as part of the county Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Salisbury Diocesan Advisory Committee;
- the ADS, via OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations – <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>)

Dissemination: publication

5.3 By default, a short entry will be prepared for publication in the summary section of the next county archaeological journal or equivalent periodical. If particularly significant archaeological features/deposits/finds are encountered, then these are likely to merit wider publication in line with NPPF (para. 211). This might include the production of an article in a county journal or a specialist journal. The requirement for such a publication, including any further analysis that may be necessary, will first be confirmed with the project monitor(s). Once a publication strategy has been agreed, a separate Publication Project Design will be compiled for approval by the project monitor(s).

6. The finds

- 6.1 Finds and soil samples that meet the criteria of the project Selection Strategy will be removed from Site for processing in preparation for assessment and (where applicable) analysis.
- 6.2 Most non-metallic and non-porous finds recovered from the investigation excluding metalwork, will be washed, air-dried and bagged in preparation for assessment.
- 6.3 Vulnerable finds may require immediate protection once excavated and this will be carried out by the field team in accordance with prevailing guidance (Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 1998 (revised 20010). Provision will be made for further specialist treatment of finds by a conservator for long-term curation, where necessary. Metal finds will be considered for Xradiography in accordance with Historic England Xradiography guidelines <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/x-radiography-ofarchaeological-metalwork/>. Upon completion of the assessment report, finds may be further retained for full analysis as part of any analytical report/publication work.
- 6.4 Specialists that will be asked to carry out an assessment of the main finds groups are as follows:

Ceramics	Lorraine Mephram (freelance) Rachel Hall (freelance) Imogen Wood (freelance)
Animal bone	Dr Clare Randall (freelance)

Human bone	Dr Clare Randall (freelance)
Metalwork	Dr Jörn Schuster (Archaeological Small Finds)
Stone	Dr Cheryl Green (C1)
Flint	Dr Rebecca Devaney (freelance)
Glass	Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance)
Tobacco clay pipe	Marek Lewcan (freelance)
Archaeobotanical remains	Wendy Carruthers (freelance)
Charcoal	Dr Dana Challinor (freelance)
Molluscs/ foraminifera	Dr Matt Law (L-P Archaeology)
Conservation	Wiltshire Conservation Services/ Wessex Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	ARCA, University of Winchester
Geoarchaeological/ palaeoenvironmental sample processing	ARCA, University of Winchester/ GeoFlo Archaeological Services

- 6.5 Other specialists may be invited to provide advice or assessment depending on the nature of the artefact/ecofact assemblage.

7. Archive

- 7.1 The NPPF requires that an archaeological archive arising from development works is made publicly accessible (para. 211). The archive comprises two parts: the paper/digital archive and the artefact/ecofact assemblage; these will be created, compiled, transferred and curated in accordance with current guidance on the treatment of archaeological archives (Brown 2011; Historic England 2022).

Paper/digital archive

- 7.2 Where archaeological features/deposits/structures are recorded, the digital archive generated from this may comprise the following native born-digital data and digitised data:

- report
- Excel spreadsheet containing all site data
- digital photographs
- 3D models
- video
- spatial data in a suitable GIS format
- specialist reports and Excel spreadsheets
- scans of paper drawings.

The paper archive will be confined to drawings (if these are produced) on dimensionally stable media.

Both the paper and digital archive will be rationalised in accordance with the Selection Strategy for the project.

The digital archive will be prepared so that it meets the aims and objectives of the project DMP. Within three months of the conclusion of a project, the digital archive will be transferred into the care of a Trusted Digital Repository (the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)). The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, as set out on their website.

- 7.3 If no archaeological evidence is encountered, all relevant data will be incorporated into the assessment report and the digital archive will be stored on the C1 cloud storage server or discarded.

Physical archive

- 7.4 The artefact/ecofact assemblage is the legal property of the landowner (excluding human remains and any items that fall under The Treasure Act 1996 and The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002). However, in accordance with NPPF (para. 211), there is a presumption that the landowner will transfer ownership of this assemblage to a receiving institution (in this case The Salisbury Museum) once it has been fully assessed and/or analysed. The receiving institution have been notified about the project. The receiving institution will

store the assemblage and make it publicly accessible. Any fees associated with this deposition will be administered by C1 but are the responsibility of the client, named in paragraph 1.1. In the event that the designated museum cannot receive the physical archive, the material will be stored for a time-limited period with C1.

- 7.5 The Selection Strategy will be updated to include recommendations within the Specialist assessment/ analysis reports, in accordance with Wiltshire Museum deposition guidelines and standards and guidance contained within the ClfA archive selection toolkit (2023). This revised Selection Strategy will be applied to the material in consultation with the receiving institution. All finds will be prepared for deposition with the repository according to their deposition guidelines and with prevailing standards for deposition (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992) and will be formally transferred within three months of final report submission.

8. Other considerations

- 8.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken with due consideration for any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act, 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSI's, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 8.2 The current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines will be adhered to on site. C1 has Professional Indemnity insurance with £1 million cover, Public Liability insurance with £5 million cover and Employer's Liability insurance with £10 million cover. A copy of Liability Cover Summary is available on request.
- 8.3 C1 endeavours to carry out all archaeological work to the highest possible standards and adhere to all current ClfA Standards and Codes of Conduct. All work is internally monitored by C1 Senior Management in order to ensure best-practice.

9. Bibliography

- | | |
|--|---|
| Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) | https://apabe.archaeologyuk.org accessed 4 March 2024 |
| Brown, D. 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Second Edition</i>
https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/aaf_papers/downloads.cfm |
| 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> , Historic England |
| Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (ClfA), December 2014 (revised October 2022) | <i>Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology</i> . Reading: ClfA |
| Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), May 2019 (revised July 2021) | <i>Regulations for professional conduct</i> . Reading: ClfA |
| Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), December 2023 | <i>Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording</i> . Reading: ClfA |
| Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), 2023 | <i>Selection Toolkit</i> available at https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/toolkit-overview . Reading: ClfA |

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2023	<i>Data management plans</i> available at https://www.archaeologists.net/digdigital/planning . Reading: CIfA
Cranfield Soils and Agrifood Institute: Soilscales (CSAIS), 2025	Available at: http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/ accessed on 6 November 2025
Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) 2024	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> , London: His Majesty's Stationery Office
English Heritage, 1998	<i>Dendrochronology – guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates</i>
English Heritage, 2010	<i>Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of waterlogged wood.</i> Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/waterlogged-wood/waterlogged-wood/
English Heritage, 2011 (2 nd edition)	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.</i> Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/
Geology of Britain viewer - British Geological Survey (BGS), 2025	Available at: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/ accessed on 6 November 2025
Historic England, 2006	<i>Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork</i> Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/xradiography/
Historic England, 2011	<i>Environmental Archaeology.</i> Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/
Historic England, 2015a	<i>Digital Image Capture and File Storage</i> https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images/
Historic England, 2015b	<i>Archaeometallurgy.</i> Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/
Historic England, 2015c	<i>Geoarchaeology.</i> Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/
Historic England, 2015d	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.</i> Historic England
Historic England, 2016	<i>Preserving archaeological remains. Appendix 5 – Materials for use in the reburial of sites.</i> Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/preserving-archaeological-remains/heag100f-appendix5-materials-for-use-in-reburial-of-sites/
Historic England, 2017 (2 nd edition)	<i>Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England. Second Edition.</i> Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England. Historic England

Historic England, 2018a	<i>Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation.</i> Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/
Historic England, 2018b	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> Available at: https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/role-of-human-osteologist-in-archaeological-fieldwork-project/
Historic England, 2022	<i>Toolkit for selecting Archaeological Archives</i> https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/downloads/selection-toolkit/SelectionToolkit_Full_v2.pdf
Mullen, E, 2025	<i>All Saints, Middle Woodford: Boundary Wall. Design & Access Statement</i>
Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992	<i>Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.</i> Museum and Galleries Commission (MGC)
Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. 1998 (revised 2001)	<i>First Aid for Finds.</i> Third Edition; London; Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, revised 2001

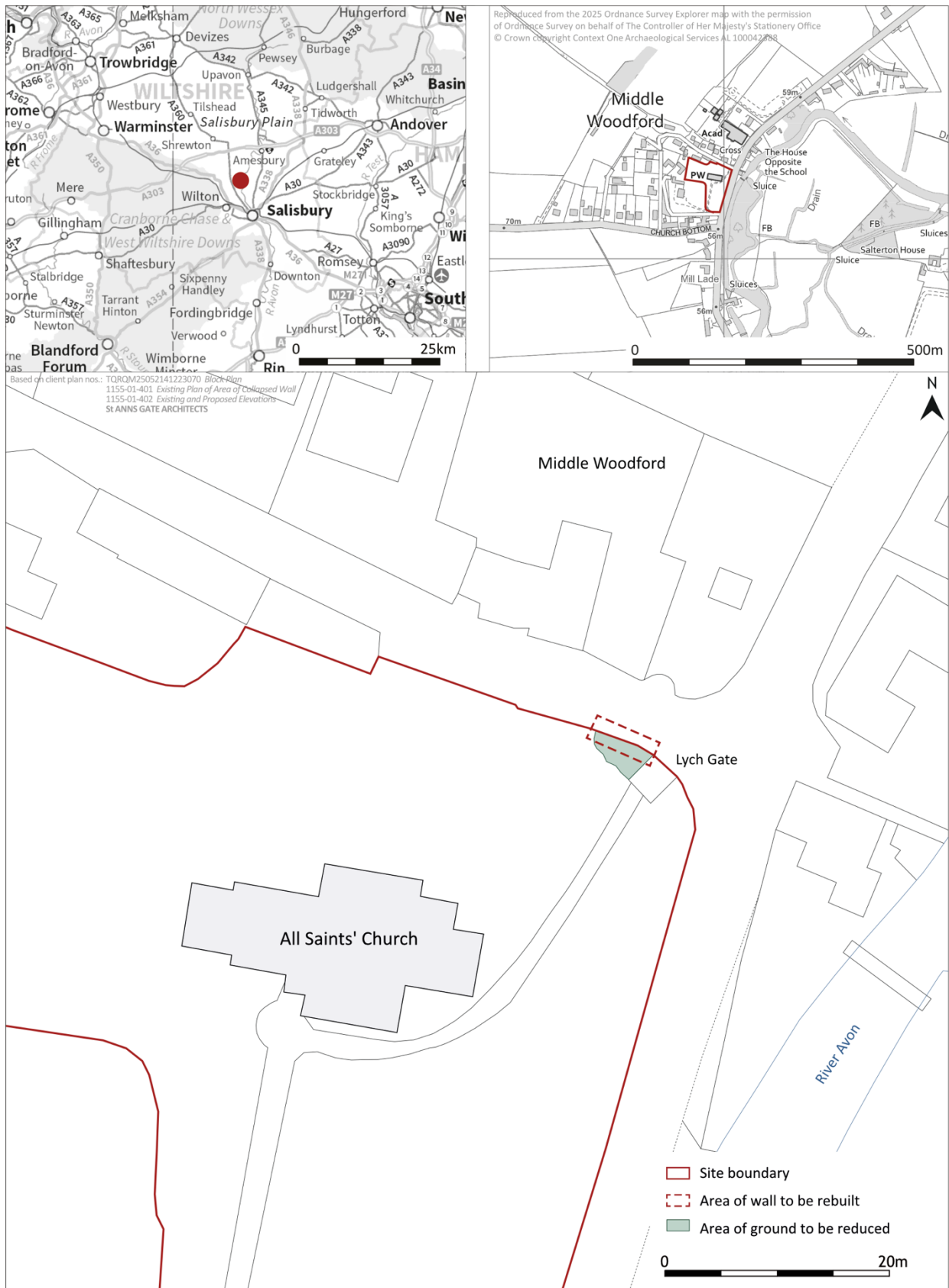


Figure 1. Site setting with location of wall to be re-built

Hillside : Hunger Hill : East Stour : Gillingham : Dorset : SP8 5JS

T: 01747 356702 : E: mail@contextone.co.uk

Registered in England Number 6005800 : VAT Registered Number 834 1916 29

Looking after the past, today...