

Land at West Lavington, Wiltshire – Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

CG Fry & Son Ltd



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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Cura Terrae Land and Nature was commissioned by Landgage Heritage Ltd. on behalf of C G Frys and Sons (the Client) to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological trench evaluation at Land West of Lavington, Wiltshire (hereafter ‘the Site’). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 400425 , 153250 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The proposed area of development measures c. 2.1 ha. This WSI presents the proposed methodology and standards for archaeological trench evaluation which comprises 12 trenches measuring 30 m long and 1.8 m wide, which represents a 3% sample of the Site with a 1% contingency held in reserve.
- 1.1.3 The results of the evaluation will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and used to inform the need for and scope of any further archaeological investigation. Prior to any investigation being undertaken on the Site, this WSI will need to be agreed and approved by the LPA Archaeologist (Wiltshire County Council), who has already been made aware of the Site.
- 1.1.4 The report on the combined works will present a digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review and the report will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further action. The evaluation will aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 The Site is c. 2.1 ha in size and comprises of two agricultural fields located immediately west of High Steet, West Lavington and north of White Street, West Lavington.
- 1.2.2 The Site is bounded by residential property to the north and east, and agricultural fields to the south and west.
- 1.2.3 There is a slight slope on the Site from c. 91 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north west to c.87 aOD in the south.
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology has been mapped by British Geological Survey as Upper Greensand Formation – Sandstone, glauconitic, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 113 and 93.9 million years ago during the Cretaceous Period. There are no superficial deposits recorded within the site (British Geological Survey 2025).

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following is summarised from an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment produced by Landage Heritage Ltd. (2024). The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment utilised a 1 km search of the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER). Numbers in brackets indicate the WSHER record number.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Geophysical Survey

- 2.2.1 A geophysical survey of the Site (Lefort Geophysics 2024) was undertaken and identified several anomalies and trends. These included a linear feature of probable archaeological origin, and two linear anomalies which potentially represent archaeological features. The linear feature is most likely to represent a trackway or road, potentially representing a trackway recorded on historic mapping (Landage Heritage 2024). The two linear anomalies may represent later agricultural features and are therefore classed as possible archaeology.

2.3 Historic and Archaeological Baseline

Prehistoric

- 2.3.1 Within 1km of the Site there are five records from the WSHER which have a possible prehistoric origin. These include the Early Iron Age settlement recorded by Wessex Archaeology in 1986, which comprised 95 ditches with a range of finds discovered in them. A findspot is also identified c. 240 m north west of the Site which comprises a Bronze Age rapier fragment found in 1970 (MWI74951).

Romano-British

- 2.3.2 There is some evidence for Romano-British activity within 1km of the Site, although none are within 500 m. This includes the potential Romano-British site c. 655 m north west of the Site, and the archaeological investigations at Strawberry Hill undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (1986), c. 730m from the Site. Both investigations yielded a variety of finds including animal bone and coins, with the latter incorporating over 200 coins found in one area 900 m south west of the Site.

- 2.3.3 There are three findspots recorded on the WSHER within 1km, including a coin located 355 m south east of the Site (MWI7585), a nest site with a small amount of Romano-British pottery c. 650 m north east of the Site (MWI7581), and a findspot with a coin and pottery fragment c. 965 m south west of the Site (MWI7577).

Medieval

- 2.3.4 Medieval settlement activity, which may extend into the Site, is evident within the study area from sources including historical records, the previous archaeological investigations, and aerial photography.
- 2.3.5 In the Domesday Book '[Market and West] Lavington' is recorded as a settlement with 86 households owned by two landowners. Approximately 735 m north west a larger Medieval settlement of 111 households is recorded as 'Great and Little Cheverell', also belonging to two owners (Palmer & Powell-Smith 2016).
- 2.3.6 The geophysical survey has identified a potential trackway, as well as ridge and furrow, which may have originated in the Medieval period. A road is present within a 1773 Map of Wiltshire which could correspond to the anomaly and, given the nearby location of the probable Medieval settlement, the ADBA suggests this could have also been extant within the Medieval period.
- 2.3.7 The evidence for Medieval settlement also potentially includes earthworks discovered using aerial photography which are present throughout West Lavington, located as close as c. 95 m south east of the Site. There has been little investigation done into the earthworks however, therefore their nature is not clear.

Post-medieval

- 2.3.8 The geophysical survey undertaken by Lefort Geophysics (2024) identified a linear archaeological feature which may align with a trackway recorded on a 1773 Map of Wiltshire. There is no evidence of the trackway in subsequent OS mapping from 1802-1856 onwards.
- 2.3.9 The subsequent mapping shows that the Site was used predominantly agriculturally within the post-medieval period, with an area to the north west being represented as being under tree cover in the OS County Series Map 1885-1886.
- 2.3.10 The land to the north and east of the Site experiences some expansion during the post-medieval period according to the mapping, whilst the Site itself and study area to the west remain as agricultural land. According to the WSHER an Italianate garden was constructed 45 m north east of the Site in the early 17th century, which underwent alteration as late as 1908 (MWI7616).

Modern

- 2.3.11 In the OS maps from 1926 and 1957 the Site is labelled as 'Allotment Gardens'. This label is no longer included in the OS National Grid Map of 1981-1982. Between the 1957 map and the map from 1981-82 some expansion of West Lavington is evident, mainly comprising new houses within the cul-de-sac of residential properties to the north, and new buildings on the school grounds, to the north west.
- 2.3.12 The Site remains as undeveloped land throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries, altering from agricultural land in 1899, to allotments, and back to become two separate agricultural fields. There is suggestion on the 1981-1982 map that a part of the northern field was apportioned for an unknown purpose.

2.4 Previous Disturbance

- 2.4.1 The Site has experienced ongoing agricultural activity which is likely to have affected any remaining archaeological features. Although the farming of the Site, and the use of the Site as allotments, is likely to have caused damage to any remains, some remains may have survived. These are likely to be truncated.

3. Methodology for Archaeological Evaluation

3.1 Standards

- 3.1.1 The project will conform to the current standards and guidance as set out in:
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020a);
 - Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA, 2020b);
 - Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022);
 - Standard for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023a) and Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023b); and
 - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015c).
- 3.1.2 Any changes to the methodology will be agreed with the LPA Archaeologist in advance of the work being undertaken.

3.2 Purpose of the Evaluation

- 3.2.1 The results of the evaluation will determine the need for and scope of any further archaeological works.

3.3 Aims and Objectives

- 3.3.1 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to:
- identify and record any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the identified areas of interest;
 - determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any archaeological remains present;
 - recover artefacts and dating evidence from any archaeological features present;
 - accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas and establish the sequence of archaeological remains present on the Site;
 - to retrieve environmental evidence relating to environment and economy of the Site;
 - prepare a comprehensive record; and
 - interpret the archaeological features and finds within the context of the known archaeology of the Site and the surrounding area.

3.3.2 The objectives of the project are:

- Investigate if any archaeological remains survive on Site; and
- to produce a record of the archaeological works sufficient to help inform the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological works that the LPA Archaeologist might recommend.

3.3.3 While the specific aims and objectives outlined above will be utilised, they may be subject to change and addition as the work progresses. Any changes would be conveyed to the Client and LPA Archaeologist.

3.3.4 The evaluation report will present a digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review and this report will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further action. The evaluation will also aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

3.3.5 The results will be considered in relation to the regional research agenda as laid out within the South West England Archaeological Research Framework.

3.4 Methodology

General

3.4.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by Cura Terrae, a ClfA Registered Organisation. All work will be undertaken by experienced staff who are corporate members of ClfA, or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork.

3.4.2 Cura Terrae will ensure that contracts are in place, and that availability is confirmed, with external specialists to cover all necessary processing, conservation and specialist analysis through assessment and analysis stages of the project.

3.4.3 The site code 24495 will be used on all site records.

Trench Locations

3.4.4 A trenching plan has been devised to test the archaeological preservation across the Site, maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the significance of the archaeological resource is understood to a level of details proportionate to its importance. The trenches have been designed to provide a good spread of investigation across the Site, and to target date from the geophysical survey. The trench plan has been agreed with the LPA Archaeologist.

- 3.4.5 The evaluation will consist of twelve trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. This equates to a 3% sample of the site with a 1% contingency held in reserve should this be required.
- 3.4.6 The trenches will be excavated to the top of archaeologically significant remains or the natural soil, whichever is higher, or until the trench is deemed unsafe to be excavated to a greater depth. No trench is expected to have to be excavated to a depth of more than 1 m.
- 3.4.7 Should unanticipated obstructions be present at any trench location, it may prove necessary to move that trench slightly. Should further information be provided to Cura Terrae before work commences concerning the presence of live services or any other constraints such as ecological conditions, or if further services are identified once on Site, this may result in changes to the proposed trench plan. Changes to the trench plan would need to be agreed with the Client and LPA Archaeologist prior to any work being undertaken.
- 3.4.8 The centre end point of each trench will be located on the ground/recorded using differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) technology or hand-measured to an accuracy of ± 0.1 m. Each trench will be scanned with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to excavation and rescanned at subsequent intervals.

3.5 Evaluation Methodology

- 3.5.1 The trenches will be excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine work will be carried out under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.5.2 Topsoil, subsoil and made ground will be stacked separately to avoid contamination and facilitate reinstatement. Soils will be stored a minimum of 1 m from the trench edges. Both ends of each trench will be ramped to allow safe ingress and egress.
- 3.5.3 All topsoil or recent overburden will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits, whichever is first. The continued use of machinery beyond this point will only take place when specifically agreed with the LPA Archaeologist as necessary for the particular type of evaluation.
- 3.5.4 Archaeological trenches may then be cleaned by hand where potential archaeological features or deposits are present. Sufficient hand excavation of archaeological features and deposits will be carried out in a controlled and stratigraphic manner to characterise the archaeology and ensure recovery of artefactual and environmental evidence. The aim of this will be to record all significant archaeological features within each trench and to undertake sufficient intrusive excavation to enable the date, character, form and stratigraphic relationships to be understood. Complex intercutting archaeology would likely be dealt with at a later date through further site investigation or mitigation following discussion with the LPA archaeologist. Such further investigation would be subject to a separate agreement and WSI.

- 3.5.5 Should features of potentially national importance and possibly of schedulable quality be observed, fieldwork will cease until the remains have been inspected by the Client, the LPA Archaeologist, and the appropriate Historic England Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments.
- 3.5.6 Archaeological features should generally only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Full excavation of features should not be undertaken at this stage, so as not to compromise the stratigraphic integrity of the archaeological resource. Taking this into account, sufficient sampling of the archaeological features and deposits identified will be excavated by hand to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described. The following strategy will be employed as a typical sample level for excavated features:
- 100% of features of a ritual and ceremonial nature;
 - 20–50% sample (minimum 1 m length) of domestic and settlement related linear features, depending on their nature and significance;
 - 50% of discrete features (such as pits and postholes) as a minimum, though some will be 100% excavated to confirm function or for ease of excavation (in the case of small features);
 - 10–20% sample (minimum 1 m length) of the overall length of non-settlement related linear features, such as medieval or earlier field boundaries, depending on their nature and significance;
 - 5% sample (minimum 1 m length) of the overall length of linear features of lesser archaeological significance such as post-medieval or later boundary ditches;
 - 100% of ditch terminals; and
 - All intersections between features will be investigated unless they are identified as being of a sufficient complexity to warrant further investigation as outlined in section 3.5.4.
- 3.5.7 Excavation of linear features will target intersections to enable the relationship between components to be established unless they are identified as being of a sufficient complexity to warrant further investigation as outlined in section 3.5.4. Additionally, all terminals or interruptions of linear features will be investigated. Wherever possible, one section will be located against a trench edge, if the alignment of the feature is at right angles to the edge, so that the full sequence of deposits can be recorded (including topsoil). If the feature joins the trench edge at an oblique angle, the section will be positioned to provide a section crossing the alignment of the feature. Other types of archaeological deposits such as flint scatters, hearth sites, areas of industrial activity, areas of waterlogged preservation, etc. will be excavated and sampled as appropriate.
- 3.5.8 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).
- 3.5.9 The stratigraphy of all trial trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified. Spoil heaps will be monitored to allow analysis of the spatial distribution

of artefacts. Metal detectors will be used to recover metal finds spoil. They may also be used to identify metallic objects from the base of the trench. Excavation of such identified finds within archaeologically significant features would be subject to the sampling strategy above.

- 3.5.10 All work will be performed to avoid damage to any surviving archaeological remains that appear to be worthy of preservation in situ. If such remains are identified this would be discussed with the Client and LPA Archaeologist.

3.6 Recording Methodology

- 3.6.1 All archaeological deposits are to be recorded using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma recording system in accordance with industry standards. The written record is to be hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record will fully describe the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and will be cross-referenced to all other relevant records. Written recording will be in a digital format using the Diggit application (<https://www.diggitarchaeology.com>).
- 3.6.2 The trenches as excavated and archaeological features will be surveyed by means of a differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) or hand-measured and recorded on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and/or one section at 1:20 or 1:10. Drawings will be made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 3.6.3 A full photographic record will be maintained, using a digital camera equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Output will be in TIFF/JPEG format. Digital records created as part of the project should comply with specific data standards (Historic England 2015a).
- 3.6.4 Data management, recovery and recording levels will be appropriate to the stratified deposits under investigation. A Data Management Plan is provided in Appendix 1 of this WSI.

3.7 Finds

- 3.7.1 Finds will be treated and cleaned in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the ClfA's Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2020a) will be treated and cleaned in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the ClfA's Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2020a).
- 3.7.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained and recorded by context, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will be retained to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit. Any earlier

residual artefacts of potential archaeological/historical value from modern features will be retained.

- 3.7.3 All finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, processed, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in accordance with the requirements of the Wiltshire Museum. The Wiltshire Museum will be informed before work begins to obtain an accession number.
- 3.7.4 Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with First the Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

3.8 Environmental Sampling

- 3.8.1 The development of an appropriate sampling strategy will depend upon the survival and condition of the deposits identified and will be agreed between Cura Terrae and the LPA Archaeologist once fieldwork is underway. In general terms, it is anticipated that the following strategies will be followed.
- 3.8.2 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macrofossils, small animal and fish bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell *et al.* 2011).
- 3.8.3 If industrial activity is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10 l) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) following national guidelines (Historic England 2015b).
- 3.8.4 The residues and sieved fractions of the bulk environmental soil samples will be recorded and retained with the project archive. For charred material, bulk samples of 40–60 l in volume will be taken for processing by flotation. All samples will be floated on a 250–300 mm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5–1 mm mesh. The heavy residues will be scanned with a magnet to recover micro-slugs. A statement on the environmental potential of excavated deposits will be appended to the final report. Samples identified for further analysis will be fully processed.

3.9 Human Remains

- 3.9.1 In the event of the discovery of human remains, the Client, LPA Archaeologist, and HM Coroner will be informed. Limited investigation of any graves identified will be undertaken in order to attempt to establish likely date and preservation. Once this is complete, the remains will be left *in situ* before being covered and protected. Where it is impossible to sufficiently protect the remains, they will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the Site subject to compliance with a Ministry of Justice Licence, which will be obtained under the Burial Act 1857.

- 3.9.2 Should their excavation be necessary, recovery and processing of human remains will be in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley and Roberts 1993; APABE 2017; Mitchell and Brickley 2017; Historic England 2018). The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

3.10 Treasure

- 3.10.1 All finds identified under the Treasure Act (1996) and the Treasure (Designation) Order (2002) as being treasure will be recorded, removed to a safe place and reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to 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 from theft.
- 3.10.2 All treasure must also be reported to the LPA Archaeologist.

3.11 Reporting

- 3.11.1 Following the completion of the archaeological evaluation, a single report providing a high-level summary of the archaeological results, inclusive of a summary of the recovered finds and a tabulation of environmental samples, will be provided within six weeks of completing fieldwork. The report will be submitted to the LPA Archaeologist for approval.
- 3.11.2 The report will be prepared in accordance with the guidance given by ClfA (2023a–d) except where superseded by statements below.
- 3.11.3 The report will contain some or all of the following:
- A non-technical summary;
 - Introduction;
 - Planning background including relevant references, OASIS reference number and an eight figure grid reference;
 - A location plan of Site (4A) at an appropriate scale of at least 1:10,000;
 - A location plan of the extent of the work. This must be at a recognisable planning scale, and located with reference to the national grid, to allow the results to be accurately plotted on the Surrey Historic Environment Record (SHER);
 - Relevant historical and archaeological background;
 - Research aims and objectives;
 - Methodology of site-based and off-site work;
 - Results of archaeological evaluation, including specialist reports where relevant;
 - Plans, sections and photographs as appropriate. Plans and sections would be located at a recognisable planning scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100, as appropriate);
 - Phased plans would be included where multiple phases of activity are identified in a trench.

- A table summarising the deposits, features, classes and number of artefacts recovered and spot dating of significant finds;
- Any specialist reports associated with further analysis of find and environmental samples from the programme of archaeological works;
- Assessment of the results against the original expectations;
- Conclusions and if required recommendations for an appropriate mitigation strategy (design and/or fieldwork);
- Publication and dissemination proposals, if relevant at this stage;
- Archive details, including date of deposition and deposition statement;
- Bibliography;
- Acknowledgements;
- Detailed context index; and
- OASIS form.

3.11.4 If relevant mitigation measures (through design and/or fieldwork) will be recommended. The report will not, however, provide an opinion on whether preservation or investigation is considered necessary. This is subject to consultation with the LPA Archaeologist.

3.11.5 Any variation to the above requirements should be approved by the LPA Archaeologist prior to work being submitted.

3.12 Dissemination

3.12.1 A draft digital copy of the evaluation report (either in pdf or .doc format) shall be supplied to the office of the LPA Archaeologist for verification and assessment by the LPA Archaeologist or their representative prior to a final copy being produced or submitted for planning purposes. When the report has been agreed, a final digital copy, with GIS shapefiles, and a hard copy of the report will then be supplied to the WSHER on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). Details of archive deposition shall be submitted to the WSHER. Once approved the report will be issued as a PDF (of PDF/A standard) to the WSHER for file.

3.12.2 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database within two months of completion.

3.12.3 Publication of the results, to summary level (to a relevant journal) and beyond if justified, shall take place in the year following the archaeological fieldwork.

3.13 Archive

- 3.13.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data arising from the archaeological evaluation in accordance with industry standards (ClfA 2020c).

Physical Archive

- 3.13.2 The physical archive will be deposited with an appropriate depository, within six months of the completion of fieldwork, subject to any additional stages of archaeological mitigation.
- 3.13.3 The archive will be prepared to an acceptable standard following national guidelines (ClfA 2020c; Historic England 2015c) and those established by the appropriate depository.
- 3.13.4 The integrity of the archive will be maintained throughout the project.
- 3.13.5 Before work begins on the Site, Cura Terrae will contact the landowner to endeavour to reach an agreement in principle regarding the deposition of finds. A Transfer of Title form will be signed the landowner; reference to this will be included in the report.
- 3.13.6 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above). If any specialist assessment and further analysis is required of artefactual or environmental material, an appropriate specialist will undertake the work.

Digital Archive

- 3.13.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>) will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the WSHER / Archaeological Data Service. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the assessment report and any subsequent reports (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).
- 3.13.8 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and made publicly accessible. The digital archive must be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, which may be accessed through the ADS website. The DOI will be given to the WSHER once the archive has been accepted by ADS.
- 3.13.9 The archiving of the digital data arising from the project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011). Preparation of the digital archive will follow policy, guidance and procedures issued by the ADS (2022), Historic England (2015) available at:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/archaeology/archaeological-archives/adapt-toolkit>.

3.14 Public Benefit

- 3.14.1 Detailed enquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the Client. Given the nature and modest scale of the works, the Site is not considered to have the capacity to accommodate information boards, site tours, volunteer participation or other community involvement.

4. Monitoring

4.1 Project Timeframe

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation will likely commence on 13th October 2025. The timeframe for the evaluation is approximately one week.

4.2 Project Team

- 4.2.1 Cura Terrae is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation. Any variation to the above requirements should be approved by the LPA Archaeologist prior to work being submitted.
- 4.2.2 The work shall be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced Cura Terrae staff. If required, details of staff (including grades) and their relevant experience will be provided prior to the work being carried out.
- 4.2.3 If required, details relating to machine hire will be provided to before work commences.
- 4.2.4 A Cura Terrae project manager will be responsible for monitoring the works, on behalf of the Client, to ensure compliance with the agreed WSI. They will provide regular updates on progress to the Client and LPA Archaeologist.
- 4.2.5 Specialist consultants might be required to conserve and/or report on finds and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation. Cura Terrae will ensure that contracts are in place, and that availability is confirmed, with external specialists to cover all necessary processing, conservation and specialist analysis through assessment and analysis stages of the project. CVs of such individuals can be provided in due course although Table 1 provides a standard list of specialists utilised.

Table 1. Specialist Consultants

Material	Consultant	Organisation
Early prehistoric pottery	Alex Gibson	Freelance
Later prehistoric pottery	Chris Cumberpatch	Freelance
	Richard Massey	Freelance
Roman pottery	Ruth Leary	Freelance
	Ian Rowlandson	Freelance
	Charlotte Britton	Cura Terrae
Amphorae and mortaria	Eniko Hudak	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Samian ware	Gwladys Monteil	Freelance

Material	Consultant	Organisation
Anglo-Saxon pottery	Paul Blinkhorn	Freelance
	Richard Massey	Freelance
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Chris Cumberpatch	Freelance
	Paul Blinkhorn	Freelance
	Derek Hall	Freelance
	Charlotte Britton	Cura Terrae
Ceramic building materials	Jane McComish	York Archaeology
	Charlotte Britton	Cura Terrae
Fired Clay (non-industrial)	Charlotte Britton	Cura Terrae
Small finds	Alex Croom	Freelance
	Richard Massey	Freelance
Glass (Roman)	Hilary Cool	Freelance
Lithics	Torben Bjarke Ballin	Freelance
	Rebecca Devaney	Freelance
Industrial material/metalworking	Rod Mackenzie	Freelance
	David Dungworth	Freelance
Coins	Richard Brickstock	Freelance
Querns	John Cruse	Freelance
Worked stone	Alex Croom	Freelance
	Alison Sheridan	National Museum of Scotland
Leather	Quita Mould	Freelance
Textiles	Margareta Gleba	University of Cambridge
Conservation and X-ray	Karen Barker	Freelance
	York Archaeology	York Archaeology
Archaeomagnetic dating	Cathy Batt	University of Bradford
OSL dating	David Sanderson; Alan Cresswell	Glasgow University
Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
	Beta Analytic Carbon Dating Service	Beta Analytic
Bayesian Analysis	Derek Hamilton	Glasgow University
Absorbed residue analysis	Lucy Cramp	University of Bristol
Human bone	Malin Holst	York Osteoarchaeology
Animal bone	Clare Rainsford	Freelance
Fish bone, molluscs	Angela Maccarinelli	University of Sheffield
	Cath Neal	Freelance
Shell		
Insect remains	Palaeoecology Research Services	Freelance
	David Smith	University of Birmingham
Charred plant remains	Lisa Gray	Freelance

Material	Consultant	Organisation
	Paleoecology Research Services	Freelance
	Mai Walker	Freelance
Charcoal and wood	Lisa Gray	Freelance
	Dana Challinor	Freelance
Waterlogged wood	Steven Allen	York Archaeology
Artefactual illustration	Mark Hoyle	Freelance
Worked stone including Rock Art	Ruth Shaffrey	Freelance

- 4.2.6 Cura Terrae recognises that for certain categories of finds regional specialists may be required and/or emergency on-site conservators. Should these individuals be required, Cura Terrae would provide details to regarding this.

4.3 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be assessed in the initial stage of trial trenching and/or so that the Site can be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion but before any trenches have been backfilled.
- 4.3.2 In the event of the discovery of archaeological remains which are of a greater number or extent than anticipated, work will cease and the LPA Archaeologist and the Client will be notified. An assessment will be made of the importance of the remains and any provision for their recording or preservation in situ as appropriate.
- 4.3.3 Access will be permitted to the LPA Archaeologist to monitor any fieldwork, as well as the progress of any agreed post-fieldwork analysis and reporting programmes. Where monitoring is undertaken remotely, photographs of the trenches alongside plans of the trenches and features identified will be sent to the LPA Archaeologist in advance of any sign off requests. Remote monitoring will be agreed in advance with the LPA Archaeologist.
- 4.3.4 Once recorded appropriately, and following any relevant site inspections and sign off by the LPA archaeologist trenches will be backfilled in a manner to reinstate overburden in the order that it was removed from most to least recent, i.e. natural geology and made ground to topsoil.

5. Health and Safety Arrangements

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 5.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time for the fieldwork.
- 5.1.3 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) for the work will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Cura Terrae will provide all relevant Risk Assessments, Method Statements and Health and Safety Plans to the Client as required.
- 5.1.4 All archaeological staff and visitors attending Site will attend an Cura Terrae site induction.
- 5.1.5 Cura Terrae holds appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurance.
- 5.1.6 All work equipment must be suitable for the purpose and in sound condition and be inspected, maintained and examined in line with the requirements of the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations and if applicable the Lifting Operation and Lifting Equipment Regulations and any other applicable legislation. Inspection and maintenance records must be provided and those using it must be trained and competent to do so.

5.2 Site Access

- 5.2.1 The Client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works and that the perimeter is secure.
- 5.2.2 It is anticipated that the access is likely to be from White Road. What3words: /// shredding.backswing.kind.

5.3 Anticipated Health and Safety Considerations

Deep Excavations

- 5.3.1 No trench is expected to be deeper than c 1 m.
- 5.3.2 No deep excavations are anticipated. Should such work become necessary to achieve the aims of the evaluation, a safe method will be agreed and implemented before work commences.

Contamination

- 5.3.3 Should any ground contaminated ground be present, work will be stopped and Cura Terrae will report to the Client. If appropriate, suitably qualified contractors will attend Site to remove any identified contaminants. Under no circumstances will the archaeologist remove or disturb areas of potential contamination.

Overhead and Buried Services

- 5.3.4 There are currently overhead power lines running through the Site on a roughly north by south alignment. Goalposts will be utilised for any plant that requires to cross underneath them. A buffer zone will be established so that no trenches will be excavated underneath the overheads.
- 5.3.5 Cura Terrae will conduct a Linesearch for any known services. Prior to the excavation of trenches, a CAT and Genny will be utilised and rescanned at subsequent intervals if required.
- 5.3.6 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance on avoiding danger from underground services (HSG47 third edition) and on avoiding danger from overhead power lines (GS6 fourth edition).

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

- 5.3.7 There is no public right of way within the Site.

Other

- 5.3.8 No other constraints are currently known at this stage.

6. Copyright

6.1 Paper and Digital Archive

- 6.1.1 The copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from the archaeological work will rest with the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the work). The originating body will deposit the material with the recipient museum or repository on completion of the contracted works, whereupon and to whom they will transfer title and/or licence the use of the records.

6.2 Report

- 6.2.1 Full copyright of each report shall be retained by the originating body (the archaeological organisation undertaking the work) under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that the Developer will be licensed: to use each report in all matters directly relating to the scheme; and to make each report available for public dissemination as part of the dissemination measures.

6.3 Publicity

- 6.3.1 During the programme of archaeological work, no publicity will be entered into concerning the results of the work without the express consent of the Client. On completion of the works, Cura Terrae reserve the right to include a short summary of the project's conclusions and selected images on websites and other social media and for use in promotional and marketing material, unless expressly requested not to do so by the Client.

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Appendix A: Data Management Plan

7.1 Project Administration

- 7.1.1 This document is a project specific data management plan (DMP). The document defines what is expected of the digital data that is collected and created in a project and how this should be managed, stored, used and disseminated until it is archived. This should be used in conjunction with the project Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 7.1.2 The sections outlined below need completing by the Project Manager/Officer during the project. The information will be used by the Archives Team at the end of the project in the archive deposition process

Table 2. Project Administration

Project name:	Land at West Lavington
Project number:	24495
Site code:	24495
Project description:	Programme of archaeological trench evaluation
Project Manager:	Oliver Good
Project Officer:	TBC
Client and funding type:	CG Fry & Son Ltd
OASIS ID:	
Data contact:	Nicholas Lion (nicholas.lion@cura-terrae.com)
Date DMP created:	
Dates DMP updated:	

Related information: Update throughout the project	The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI): Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance Archaeological Data Service (ADS) guidelines Geophysical survey report
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7.2 Data Collection

- 7.2.1 The type, format and volume of data generated by the project is estimated below. This table will be updated as the project progresses.
- 7.2.2 Data formats used are standardised, openly documented and, where possible, non-proprietary. This ensures data is sharable, supports data curation and facilitates interoperability between projects and datasets, as well as avoiding technological obsolescence.
- 7.2.3 Details of any file format conversion required prior to deposition will be included in the final DMP

Table 3. File formats

Type	Formats	Estimated archive volume
Spreadsheet/Database	Excel (.xlsx) Database (.mdb, .dbf)	N/A
Text/document	Word (.docx) Acrobat (.pdf)	2 files c.15MB
Vector graphic	AutoCAD (.dxf)	N/A
Image	Lossy (.jpg) Uncompressed (.tif)	200 files c.800MB
GIS	Shapefiles (.shp and assoc. files)	5 files c.25MB

7.3 Existing Data

- 7.3.1 Geophysical Survey by Lefort Geophysics in 2024.
- 7.3.2 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment by Landgage Heritage in 2024.

7.4 Data Standards / Methods

- 7.4.1 Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable/available. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against ADS Guides to Good Practice. Specific or additional guidance relevant to this project is listed below and will be updated as the project progresses.
- 7.4.2 Methods are specified in the WSI and will meet the requirement set out in the project brief, the organisation recording manual and relevant ClfA guidance

7.5 Data standards and Guidance

- 7.5.1 Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.
- 7.5.2 Specific guidance:
 - Historic England Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice 2015.

7.6 Data Storage / File Naming

- 7.6.1 The working project archive will be stored in a project-specific folder on Cura Terrae' server. The internal organisation server is backed up daily in multiple locations, including off-site, to maintain an up-to-date security copy of the organisation-wide data.
- 7.6.2 Project folders are named following established organisational procedures.
- 7.6.3 Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.
- 7.6.4 File naming conventions follow established organisational procedures, based on ADS file naming guidance, and include version control management.
- 7.6.5 All files included as part of this project archive will include an organisational identifier (e.g. CURA TERRAE), the project number or site code (e.g. 25520 or CT23328) and the file descriptor (e.g. WSI).
- 7.6.6 As versions become superseded, they will be moved into an 'old versions' sub-folder, only the current version should be visible in the main folder

7.7 Quality Assurance

- 7.7.1 Instruments used in the collection of data are calibrated as per manufacturers' specification or guidance and checked to ensure they are in full working order.
- 7.7.2 All site records and data collected will be reviewed during project delivery to ensure data is accurate and secure.
- 7.7.3 Internal project folders are reviewed periodically to ensure organisational standards are being met.

7.8 Documentation and Metadata

- 7.8.1 Data collected will include standard formats that maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).
- 7.8.2 A collection level metadata summary is included in all standard archaeological projects and will be completed as the project is delivered. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. The collection level metadata summary brings together the overarching project details and includes a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.
- 7.8.3 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, which is the intended repository for the digital data archive.
- 7.8.4 Data documentation will meet the requirement of the project brief, museum deposition guidelines, digital repository guidelines and the methodology described in the WSI.
- 7.8.5 An archive catalogue documenting physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted to the receiving museum/archive.

7.9 Ethics and Legal Compliance

- 7.9.1 The project archive will include the names and contact details of any relevant individuals. Cura Terrae have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is managed through a separate restricted access database and not retained in the project specific folders.
- 7.9.2 Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.

- 7.9.3 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.

7.10 Data Security: Storage and Backup

- 7.10.1 Organisational IT is managed by an external data management provider, which is also responsible for the management and verification of our daily backups, and which supports access to security copies as needed.
- 7.10.2 Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server, which includes two-factor authentication and permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on- and off-site through a secure log-in.
- 7.10.3 Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server or secure cloud-based storage is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back-up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and/or portable external hard drive).
- 7.10.4 Relevant consolidated GDPR compliant project files will be distributed to external specialists and contractors for reference.

7.11 Selection and Preservation

- 7.11.1 The DMP will be reviewed and updated as required. Updated documentation will be included in relevant reporting stages.
- 7.11.2 Prior to deposition, DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (Wiltshire Council Council, the Client, the receiving museum/archive if identified and ADS).
- 7.11.3 Selection will be informed by the PD/WSI, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.
- 7.11.4 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 and link to the digital archive.
- 7.11.5 The project results are likely to provide information which can be included in the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and will contribute to the historic knowledge of the site/historic environment.
- 7.11.6 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.

- 7.11.7 The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS, which is a Core Trust Seal certified repository.
- 7.11.8 The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team.
- 7.11.9 ADS will be contacted as the intended repository for digital data during project initiation.

7.12 Data Sharing

- 7.12.1 A summary of the project will be included on the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigation, the receiving museum/archive and digital archive repositories, and will be updated as the project progresses.
- 7.12.2 The investigations are likely to result in the production of several documents: WSI and final report.
- 7.12.3 The final report is provisionally scheduled to be completed within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 7.12.4 A final version of the project report will be supplied to the WSHER and OASIS, and any data which the HER request can be provided directly to it.
- 7.12.5 The location(s) of the final archaeological archive will be added to OASIS when appropriate.
- 7.12.6 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).
- 7.12.7 A temporary embargo may be required on the sharing of the project results. If this is the case, specific details will be included in the updated version of this DMP and will be documented in the overarching Project Collection Metadata.
- 7.12.8 Data-specific requirements, ethical issues or embargoes that are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive.

7.13 Responsibilities

- 7.13.1 The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.
- 7.13.2 Data capture, metadata production and data quality are the responsibility of the project team, assured by the Project Manager.
- 7.13.3 Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the project team.

- 7.13.4 Once data is incorporated into the organisation's project server, storage and backup is managed by an external company.
- 7.13.5 Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Archives Officer, who is responsible for the transfer of the archaeological project archive to the agreed repository.
- 7.13.6 Details of the core project team can be found in the WSI.



Key

Site Boundary

0 80 160 240 320 400 m

CG Fry & Son Limited
Land at West Lavington

Figure 1
Site Location

A	24.09.2025	DP	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SU 00405 53256	



Key

- Site Boundary
- Trench

Geophysical Survey Results

- Archaeology
- Possible Archaeology
- Former Field Boundary
- Ridge & Furrow
- Agricultural
- Ploughing
- Modern Service
- Ferrous
- Increased Magnetic Response
- Trend
- Gradiometer Survey Extents



CG Fry & Son Limited
Land at West Lavington

Figure 2
Proposed trench locations overlaid on
geophysics interpretation.

A	24.09.2025	DP	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:		SU 00405 53256	