
Brewery Wharf, Devizes

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching



Brewery Wharf, Devizes

WSI for Archaeological Trial Trenching



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Document Checking:

Prepared By:	Dr Rachel Scrutton, MCIfA Associate Archaeologist Heritage & Townscape	Signed:
Checked By:	Phil Evans, MCIfA Associate Director Heritage & Townscape	Signed:

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Abbreviations and Conventions that may be used

c. Circa
CA Conservation Area
Ha Hectares
HA Heritage Asset
HE Historic England
HER Historic Environment Record
aOD Above Ordnance Datum
km kilometres
LB Listed Building
LPA Local Planning Authority
m Meters
NGR National Grid Reference
NHLE National Heritage List for England
NPPF National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG National Planning Practice Guidance

Assumptions and Limitations

This report has been compiled using primary and secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate at the time of writing.

Compliance

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements stated within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, December 2023), National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG; Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and all relevant Standards, Guidance and Universal Guidance documents.

In order to comply with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards and requirements¹ regarding public dissemination of archaeological fieldwork, an OASIS record will be created for this document and it will therefore be submitted to the Historic Environment Record within six months of completion, subject to any embargo requirements from the client.

¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014, updated 2020) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

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WSI for Archaeological Trial Trenching



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Statement of Competence

This document has been produced by qualified professionals with the professional competence to make the required assessments and judgements. The document has been reviewed by an MCIfA Accredited individual.

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

- 1.1.1. Savills Heritage & Townscape have been commissioned by Backhouse Housing Ltd ('the Client') to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Trial Trenching on land at Wadworth Brewery, New Park Street, Devizes, SN10 1JW (hereafter, 'the Site', centred at NGR SU 00244 61730), outlined in red on **Figure 1**.
- 1.1.2. This document is a specification (Written Scheme of Investigation) for a programme of Archaeological Trial Trenching. All works, including this document, have and will be undertaken in accordance with current best practice, and appropriate national guidance, including but not limited to:
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024);
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (October 2020);
 - CIfA *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (December 2023);
 - CIfA *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (December 2023);
 - CIfA *Standard for archaeological excavation* (December 2023);
 - CIfA *Universal guidance for archaeological excavation* (December 2023); and,
 - Historic England *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (V1.1, April 2015).
- 1.1.3. Subject to the results of this Archaeological Trial Trenching, further archaeological assessment may be needed to inform planning decision and/or discharge any relevant planning conditions. In the event that further archaeological mitigation works are required, further WSIs will be produced and submitted to the LPA Archaeological Advisor for approval.
- 1.1.4. The County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council (LPA Archaeological Advisor) has specified the need for this work to be undertaken in a planning condition.

1.2. Project Roles

- 1.2.1. *Savills Heritage and Townscape* is responsible for managing the scope and for monitoring and assuring the work on behalf of the client. The team will liaise directly with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.
- 1.2.2. The *LPA Archaeological Advisor* provides the development control and planning advice to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and has the final decision on the scope of work. The LPA Archaeological

Advisor will sign off the investigations when they are complete, in consultation with Savills Heritage and Townscape.

- 1.2.3. The *Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor* is responsible for carrying out the fieldwork, post-excavation reporting, deposition of the archive and dissemination. All reporting by the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will be submitted via Savills Heritage and Townscape. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor's Risk Assessment and method Statement (RAMS) will be issued to the client or the client's main works contractor as appropriate.

1.3. Scope of this Written Scheme of Investigation

- 1.3.1. The purpose of this WSI is to set out the scope of the required archaeological works as well as a high level methodology. The appended Method Statement written by the appointed Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will set out the methodology for undertaking this scope in detail.
- 1.3.2. The purpose of the Archaeological Trial Trenching is to investigate the possible surviving moat surrounding Devizes, through a single trial trench targeted to investigate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological features that may be affected by the Development.

1.4. Site Description

- 1.4.1. The Site consists of the greater part of the Wadworth Brewery premises. This includes areas of car parking, large warehouses and a distribution centre with loading bays, and part of the brewery complex. The Site is accessed from New Park Street to the south, and is bordered by the Kennet an Avon Canal to the north.
- 1.4.2. Most of the buildings in the Site are large portal-framed industrial sheds. There is modern stabling in the north-east corner of the Site. There are brick-built structures forming part of the brewery in the south-western corner of the Site, with a nineteenth century cottage in the north-west corner.
- 1.4.3. The Site contains parts of the Grade II Listed Building of Wadworth Brewery (listed as 'Wadworths Brewery', NHLE 1250955). There are no other known designated or non-designated heritage assets within the Site. In the nearby vicinity, there are further heritage assets including the Grade II* Listed Building of White Lion Public House (NHLE 12626008), and the Grade II Listed Building of Old Crown Inn (NHLE 1250956). There are further Listed Buildings along Northgate Street and New Park Street. The whole of the Site is included in the Devizes Conservation Area.

1.5. Topography, Geology, and Soils

- 1.5.1. The bedrock geology comprises Upper Greensand Formation Sandstone, glauconitic. A sedimentary bedrock formed 113 to 93.9 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. A band of Gault Formation Mudstone formed 113 to 100.5millionyears ago during the Cretaceous period sits in a band to the north and south of the Site, running along the western, irregular edge of the Sandstone. There is no recorded superficial geology recorded in the area of the Site or across Devizes more broadly (British Geology Service online viewer²).
- 1.5.2. The soils across the area of the Site are recorded as Soilscape 18, slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscales map online viewer³). Immediately to the east is an area of Soilscape 6, freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.
- 1.5.3. Devizes sits at the western edge of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, between the higher ground to the east and an area of lower ground to the west. The Site is flat, at c.132m above sea level. The higher ground to the east of Devizes rises gradually to 155m above sea level, before rising high across the North Wessex Downs. The low ground to the west of the Site sits at c. 73m above sea level (United Kingdom Topographic Map⁴).

1.6. The Development and Planning Conditions

- 1.6.1. The development comprises: the demolition of freestanding structures; the partial demolition of 20th century extensions and additions to the 19th century Wadworth Brewery; and the redevelopment of the site to include 102 residential units (Class C3), the provision of 273sqm of retail space (Class E), 146sqm of community workshop space (a mix of Class E(g) and Class F2), open space and associated landscape, improved access (pedestrian, cycle and vehicular), and parking.
- 1.6.2. A planning application, PL/2023/03573, has been submitted and consultee comments received from the County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council January 2024, which set out the further requirements for the archaeological investigation of the site as follows:

² <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

³ <https://www.landis.or.uk/soilscales/>

⁴ <https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/>

A small area of the western edge of the site (where the projected route of the moat passes through) remained unexplored by geotechnical investigations and as a result I have asked for a single evaluation trench to be excavated here in case features relating to the former castle can be identified and recorded ahead of any re-development. I have also requested that all below-ground excavations across the site during the construction phase are to be made the subject of monitoring by qualified archaeologists. The single evaluation trench evaluation and the monitoring are to be secured via a condition to be attached to any planning permission that may be issued: Such a condition is to be worded thus:

'No development shall commence within the area indicated by application PL/2023/03573 until:

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

REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.'

The evaluation and the archaeological monitoring are to be carried out following the standards and guidelines for such works as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The costs of the works are to be borne by the Applicant.

- 1.6.3. This WSI sets out the requirements for the archaeological trial trench. The scope and requirements for the archaeological monitoring and recording are set out in a separate WSI.

2. Historic Environment Baseline

2.1. Introduction

- 2.1.1. The following section provides a brief summary of the historical development of the Site and its environs, compiled from sources as listed in the References section and drawing on the Heritage and Archaeology Statement produced by Savills (April 2023) and should be read in conjunction with this WSI. The HER data was re-ordered, received in October 2024, and does not show any change.

2.2. Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (900,000 BC – 43 AD)

- 2.2.1. Devizes is well known as a medieval settlement which grew up around and following the establishment of Devizes Castle in the late 11th century. Evidence for settlement and activity in the wider landscape can be traced back to prehistory within the area of Salisbury Plain, to the south-east of Devizes.
- 2.2.2. The town itself yielded little evidence for prehistoric activity. There are two individual findspots of Neolithic flints within a 500m study area, one dating to the Bronze Age and one to the Iron Age. The location of these artefacts are beyond the extent of the modern town, and it is possible that the later development of the town masks other locations of similar remains.
- 2.2.3. In the wider area, there are several Scheduled Monuments including a Neolithic henge enclosure at Marden (c.8km south-east), several Bronze Age round barrows to the north, and the multi-phase prehistoric landscape around Avebury c.10km to the north-east.
- 2.2.4. It has been suggested that the medieval castle was constructed on the site of an Iron Age hillfort, with the medieval park pale having origins as an iron Age enclosure. However, there is very limited evidence for such, with the only dated find within 500m of the Site being a limestone spindle whorl.

Roman (43 AD – 410 AD)

- 2.2.5. There is little known evidence for the occupation of the immediate area around the Site in the Roman period or in the wider town.

Early Medieval (410 AD – 1066 AD)

- 2.2.6. There is no evidence for occupation in the immediate area around the Site in the Early Medieval period.

Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)

- 2.2.7. Devizes was established in response to the construction of a motte and bailey castle (now on the south-west side of the town), which was associated with the laying out of the town in the early medieval period, influenced by the multiple bailey plan. The echoes of the medieval castle bailey plan can still be seen today in the curvilinear street pattern.
- 2.2.8. The original timber castle structure burned down in 1113 and was rebuilt in stone. It was surrounded by a curtain wall, earthen ramparts and a ditch. The latter was encountered during an excavation in 1994 which indicated it had two phases with its location according with the extent of the inner bailey. An outer bailey extended on the same alignment (the outer bailey ditch is thought to pass through a section of the Site and will be targeted as far as possible by the trial trenching).
- 2.2.9. Earthworks, artefacts (findspots) and structural remains of medieval date are located both within and beyond the outer bailey and beyond the town ditch defences. These range from castle structures, to pottery, to timber framed buildings close to the market places. Dating evidence for the town defences does not appear to be defined through evidence, although what evidence there is (pottery remains) seems to suggest the outer defence ditches predate the 12th century and are likely to be contemporary with the laying out of the bailey.
- 2.2.10. The Site is located at the north end of the castle baileys and straddles the medieval town defences. Desk-based assessments of the area note the medieval town and location of the North Gate. It would appear that part of the Site, being within the town defences, would have experienced development earlier than the part of the Site beyond the defences, however details of precise dating and function of any structures within the area of the Site are not known.

Post-Medieval (1540 AD – 1900 AD)

- 2.2.11. The Industrial revolution brought an accelerated rate of change to Devizes in the nineteenth century. The development of canals allowed heavy goods to be moved with much greater efficiency than by road, leading to expanded trade, manufacturing, and commerce in inland areas. The Kennet and Avon Canal provided a waterway from Bristol to London and was begun in 1794. The final completion of the route was seen near Devizes with the construction in 1810 of the Caen Hill Locks, a flight of 29 locks rising over 60 meters, c1.3km west of the Site.

- 2.2.12. The canal allowed coal to be brought to Devizes economically and in large quantities. A gasworks to supply the town with coal gas for lighting was built in 1826. This was situated alongside the canal wharf, partly within the northern part of the Site. To the west of the Site, the Devizes Assize Court was built around 1835. This grand Neoclassical building, with a stone façade and portico, demonstrated the increased prosperity of the town.
- 2.2.13. The tithe maps, dating from around the 1840s, show how the medieval layout of Devizes was developed into a canal town. The curved line of the old outer defences forms the parish boundary, the gas works with two round gas holders can be seen in the north-east part of the Site. There are small buildings dotted along the side of the canal which may have been dwellings or warehouses. On the north side of the canal there was a long terrace of small cottages and gardens, of the type often built by canal companies to house their workers. The Assize Court is shown as a quadrangular building – larger than it is today. To the rear of the Assize Court was an area of small buildings and yards, probably associated with the gasworks or the canal wharf. Structures are illustrated to the rear (north) of the Assize Court, and remained, undergoing expansion and alteration until the mid-twentieth century.
- 2.2.14. The industrial and commercial development of Devizes continued and was further buoyed by the arrival of the railway in 1857. While leading to the decline of the canal, the railway brought greater speed and convenience to the transport of raw materials, including barley, into Devizes, and opened up new markets for processed products such as malt, and finished goods like beer.
- 2.2.15. A small property on the corner of Northgate Street and New Park Street was acquired by the brewer Henry Wadworth sometime before 1885. He had been running a successful business at the Northgate Brewery, approximately 60m to the south, since 1875. Wadworth was interested in the latest brewing technology, which was boosting production and profits. To expand capacity, the premises on New Park Street were substantially rebuilt from 1885.
- 2.2.16. The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Devizes, 1885 – 1885, shows in some detail Wadworth's New Park Street property before its transformation. It was entered via an archway from the main street, a little way north of the present archway. It is not known if these premises were already operating as a brewery before 1885, but a courtyard arrangement was preferred for mid-sized breweries in town centres; this allowed horses and carts easy access to the surrounding buildings which houses the mash tuns, boiling coppers,

and fermenting vessels. It would have been convenient having malthouses nearby. In addition, breweries required extensive stabling and cooperage facilities. As the brewery on this site grew over subsequent years, it developed an extended version of this courtyard layout.

- 2.2.17. The 1884 – 1885 OS Town Plan also shows details of the wider Site at this date, the entirety of which was outside of the brewery complex and had multiple uses and buildings, including several terraces of dwellings.
- 2.2.18. The large remainder of the Site was in fragmented ownership and use in 1884 – 1885. The plan shows that the northern side of New Park Street was well built up with a continuous frontage of townhouses and premises. These were generally of two to three storeys in height, over sunken basements, with pitched roofs above. The long, narrow shape of these properties are characteristic of medieval town burghage plots. Photographs of these buildings from before they were demolished, show that they had been re-fronted from the early-eighteenth century onwards, but they may have retained medieval timber-framed structures underneath.
- 2.2.19. The various buildings of the brewery complex are described in more detail in the Heritage and Archaeology Statement produced by Savills (April 2023), along with reproductions of the relevant historical mapping and photographs.

Modern (1900 AD – Present)

- 2.2.20. The whole of the Site underwent enormous change in the mid-twentieth century. Henry Wadworth died in 1929 and his business partner John Bartholomew died in 1952, being succeeded as chairman by his son. Against the backdrop of post-war economic growth, Wadworth's Brewery expanded and diversified.
- 2.2.21. Two aerial photographs in the Historic England Archive, one from 1942 and the other from 1967, show the sweeping changes that occurred in the fifteen years that separate them.
- 2.2.22. In the 1942 photograph, the Gas Works were still standing, and much of the site was still covered by the dense group of buildings fronting New Park Street, and the terraces of cottages on the land behind. There was still the irregular grouping of buildings to the rear of the Assize Court. The north-east side of the main brewery yard had been altered since the 1922 map, with a large new shed added, connecting the bottling store extension of 1929 with the shed abutting the 1896 stables, close to Messina Villas, which were still standing.

- 2.2.23. The 1967 photograph shows that the Gas Works had been demolished by this time, with just one of the three gasholders shown on the 1922 map retained, and an additional larger one constructed. Perhaps the most dramatic change was the loss of every single building along New Park Street between the brewery and the corner of Wharf Street, except for the Crown Inn. The historic pub was left marooned between a large car park and a petrol station. The White Hart Hotel and all of its neighbours had been demolished, and in their place was the car park and forecourt of a large new extension to the Wadworth complex.
- 2.2.24. Ordnance Survey maps dated 1973 – 1977 show further expansions to the warehousing and distribution centre appended to the brewery. It is indicated on the map that the main courtyard of the Victorian brewery had been partly infilled, probably with the current portal-framed, corrugated metal structure. Also noteworthy on this map is the appearance of the insensitively designed show next to the Crown.
- 2.2.25. Two Ordnance Survey maps, one dated 1982 – 1984 and the other 1984, show extensive changes to the Site in probably the most recent large expansion of the Wadworth site. On the 1982 – 1984 map, the full footprint off the brewery stables of 1886 and 1896 appear intact, as do the outbuildings extending to the north-east of the White Lion. The north-west quarter of the Site was still divided between the gardens / curtilages of a number of named properties.
- 2.2.26. The OS map dated 1984 shows that both Messina Villas and Avonside were demolished, and the curtilage of both Avon Cottage and the demolished houses was incorporated into a new yard for the brewery distribution centre. Additional warehousing was built with loading bays for lorries. Perhaps as a consequence of the increased size of lorries, a new access route was created from Northgate Street. One corner of the old brewery stables was demolished to clear a way through to the new warehouses from the gateway on Northgate Street that had bene the land to Sim's Court cottage a century before. Buildings appended to the White Lion were also demolished to make way for this route.
- 2.2.27. Planning permission was granted in 1988 for a brick extension to the main brewery building. This was constructed in a sympathetic style to match the 1920s extension next to it, while also having a classical columned porch in Post-Modern style, which is typical of the period in which it was built. It copies the rounded corner of the Victorian brewery at the other end of the New Park Street frontage. The 1960s building to the rear of the brick extension was heightened to two storeys to house offices, and a mansard roof extension was added for additional space. More recently, part of the distribution centre has been

converted into a shop and visitors' centre, and has been given an applied brick façade with sash windows to match the other brick buildings, but without the depth of window reveal.

- 2.2.28. The buildings to the rear of the Assize Court were still shown on the Ordnance Survey map in 2003, so these have been demolished in the past twenty years.

3. Archaeological Requirement

- 3.1.1. As a result of a planning application submitted for the Development, a planning condition has been imposed requiring an programme of Archaeological Trial Trenching on the Site. The planning conditions applied to the development that are applicable to archaeology are set out at Section 1.6 above. The scope of the archaeological trial trench is set out in Table 1 below and it's location shown on Figure 2.

Table 1 Details of Archaeological Trial Trenches

Trench Number	Dimensions	Aim / Purpose
1	c. 10m x 2m	To target the area of the medieval moat.

- 3.1.2. Archaeological trial trenching consists of the sampling of a site to determine whether archaeological remains are present, and if so to assess their character, extent, date, condition, and potential importance. Trial trenching will aim to determine as far as is practical and without compromising the integrity of important archaeological deposits, the full stratigraphic sequence at the site, including information on the natural substrate and soil conditions.

- 3.1.3. The ClfA *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (December 2023) defines Archaeological Field Evaluation as follows:

An archeologically field evaluation will seek to determine, record and report on the natura, extent , preservation and significance of archaeological remains within a defined area. The scope of the work will be described in a project design [or WSI] that is fit for purpose and will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that design and the ClfA Code of Conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological field evaluation, all archaeological field evaluations will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive.

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

- 3.1.4. The aims of the Archaeological Trial Trenching are to:

- Ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance sand condition of any archaeological remains on site;

- Establish the extent to which previous development and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits across the site; and,
- Establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.

3.1.5. The requirement for any further archaeological works on the Site, if any, will be dependent on the results of the Archaeological Trial Trenching. The details of any secondary works will be set out in a further WSI and agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

3.1.6. An online record of the project data shall be initiated with the Archaeological Data Services by the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor before fieldwork commences, and completed at the end of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the report.

4. Methodology: Fieldwork and Recording

4.1. Introduction

- 4.1.1. Prior to the commencement of the Archaeological Trial Trenching, the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will produce a Method Statement (MS) to be appended to this WSI. The MS will set out their archaeological methodology and procedures in detail and should be read in conjunction with the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document. Once appended to this WSI, the complete document will be submitted to the LPA Archaeological Advisor for review and approval. No work on site can commence until the approval of this complete document is given by the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

Archaeological Trial Trenching

- 4.1.2. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinated using GPS.
- 4.1.3. Any overlying tarmac / concrete / hardcore / topsoil across the site, along with any subsoil or other overburden present, will be removed by machine using a toothless ditching bucket where possible and under constant archaeological supervision, to the first archaeologically significant horizon or the natural geology, whichever is encountered first. Unless ground conditions (e.g. presence of concrete or compacted rubble etc.) dictate otherwise, a **toothless ditching bucket** will be used for machine excavation. If a toothed bucket is required, the machine will revert to using a smooth blade as soon as possible to ensure a clean surface to identify the archaeological horizon, and minimise the disturbance to any underlying deposits. The topsoil and subsoil will each be stored separately, adjacent to each trench to enable backfilling. Machine excavated deposits and the exposed surface of the trench will be regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surface and excavated spoil will be scanned by metal detector.
- 4.1.4. Machine excavation from the surface will be taken down in spits of no more than 100mm thickness to ensure that deposits and features are not over-excavated and that any artefacts / biological evidence in the soil are recorded.
- 4.1.5. Test sondages may need to be excavated through 'natural' subsoil in trial trenches to confirm that the solid geology has been reached. Such sondages will be positioned to avoid damage to archaeological remains and excavated by machine.

- 4.1.6. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered, the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor is to inform Savills Heritage and Townscape and the LPA Archaeological Advisor immediately. Some further limited excavation may be required to clarify the nature, character and date of the archaeological deposits but the primary objective is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, their depth and extent.
- 4.1.7. Archaeological features encountered will be cleaned and excavated by hand and will generally only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Full excavation of features will not be undertaken at this stage unless otherwise agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.
- 4.1.8. A written record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological features will be made on standard context recording forms and will be compatible with those published by the Museum of London (MoLAS 1994). These will be supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary.
- 4.1.9. A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the evaluated area and the site grid is to be drawn at a scale of 1:1250 (or a similar appropriate scale). Plans indicating the location of the excavated trenches and the location of all archaeological features encountered are to be drawn at an appropriate scale. An overall site plan is to be maintained at a scale of 1:100 or larger scale where appropriate.
- 4.1.10. All excavated deposits and features will be recorded by measured plan and section drawings at appropriate scales (normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 or 1:20 for sections), incorporating Ordnance Survey datum heights. Long sections indicating the full stratigraphic sequence will be drawn for all trenches, unless no features are encountered and a simple sequence revealed. In such circumstances, the trench will be recorded by a sample section drawing. Where more complex stratigraphy is encountered, complete trench sections will be drawn. In the case of complex stratigraphy, all four sections will be drawn. Features will be plotted on trench plans using triangulation, and the trench plans tied into a scale overall plan of the site.
- 4.1.11. A digital photographic record will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Photographs will incorporate an identification board, north arrow, and vertical / horizontal scales as appropriate. the photographic record will include:
- general location shots depicting the area of work;
 - working shots chronicling the progress and recording the methodology of the groundworks;
 - individual features in plan and / or section as appropriate; and,

- groups of features, where relationships are important.

4.2. Artefacts

- 4.2.1. All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for finds* (Watkinson & Neale, 1998). All artefacts encountered during the groundworks will be retrieved and returned to the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor offices for initial assessment. A register of finds that are potentially of particular interest will be kept, and such finds will be located on the plan and section drawing by GPS.
- 4.2.2. All finds will be stored in polythene bags (or other as suitable) labelled with the site code and the context number of the individual deposit from which they were recovered, in order to be returned to the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor's office for later cleaning, marking and in-house assessment or dispatch to external specialists; finds will not be left on the Site overnight. An initial record of finds by type will be made for each context will be made during initial processing.

4.3. Treasure

- 4.3.1. All finds that qualify as 'treasure' under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act code of Practice: 2002 revision) will be treated in accordance with the Act. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will notify HM Coroner and the regional Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme on the discovery of such finds and follow the requirements of the Act, ensuring that the finds are safely stored. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor shall also notify and provide updates to Savills Heritage and Townscape who will in turn inform the Client and the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

4.4. Human Remains

- 4.4.1. If human remains are encountered (either confirmed or suspected) the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will inform the Client, Savills Heritage and Townscape and the LPA Archaeological Advisor immediately. Human remains (confirmed or suspected) will be left in situ until an Exhumation Licence can be obtained. In accordance with current legislation (Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2014, No. 1 Section 2), an Exhumation Licence will be requested from the Secretary of State and the local Environmental Health Officer advised. Excavators should be aware of current legislation regarding human remains, and pay due attending to requirements of Health and Safety. All work involving human remains will be carried out according to the standards and guidelines recommended by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists (BABAO) in conjunction with ClfA guidelines.

4.5. Environmental Sampling

4.5.1. In line with the recommendations made in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (Historic England, 2011, second edition), palaeoenvironmental samples should be taken from interpretable and dateable archaeological deposits. Recommended sample sizes are 40 – 60 litres, or the whole of smaller features. Bulk samples for environmental processing will be taken in 10 litre capacity lidded plastic buckets. The removal of any such material will be noted on the sample record. All samples will be labelled with the site code, context number and sub-sample count (e.g. 1 of 4, 2 of 4) with indelible pen on plasticized labels; two labels will be sealed inside each bucket, an two attached to the exterior of each bucket. Smaller and specialised samples may be kept in polythene finds bags: these will be double-bagged, with the site code, context number and sub-sample count written on the white panels of both bags, and a label placed in the inner bag and between the inner and outer bags, duplicating this information.

4.6. Reinstatement and Completion of Fieldwork

4.6.1. On completion, trenches will be backfilled by machine with the excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level and safe. No other reinstatement or surface treatment will be undertaken.

4.6.2. Prior to backfilling any trench, the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor must submit a request Savills Heritage and Townscape and the LPA Archaeological Advisor for permission to do so for each individual trench. This will be in the form of an email with the following information included along with anything else deemed relevant:

- the trench number / identifier in the subject line;
- photos showing the length of the trench from each end, a representative section, each archaeological feature present, and any other photos deemed relevant; and,
- a brief description in the email of any archaeological remains preset, artefacts recovered and samples taken.

Written approval in response to each email request is required from both the LPA Archaeological Advisor and the Savills Heritage and Townscapes consultant before any trench can be backfilled. These responses will aim to be given within 30 to 60 minutes of receipt of each request. An alternative method for approval may be agreed and implemented between these parties as is reasonable and to suit the conditions of the work. The emails will be supplemented by regular site visits by these parties.

5. Methodology: Post-Excavation

5.1. Finds and Sample Processing and Analysis

- 5.1.1. Following completion of site works, all archaeological records, environmental samples and finds will be taken to the offices of the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor (if they haven't already) for initial processing. Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone) will be washed, marked and packaged at the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor's offices prior to dispatch to suitable specialists for analysis. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment, and bulk samples will be dispatched for processing (if not undertaken in-house by the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor). The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will ensure that an assessment of conservation needs and subsequent necessary work is carried out by a qualified archaeological conservator, or in a recognised conservation laboratory. The conservation and the laboratory must be approved by the LPA Archaeological Advisor. Full records (which will form a part of the archive) must be kept of any treatment given.
- 5.1.2. All finds and other items of archaeological interest removed from the Site are analysed and recorded by specialists, to agreed standards, and with the approval of the LPA Archaeological Advisor. Specialist work may need to be carried out on all metalwork, bone (including worked bone), human remains, organic remains, industrial waste, ceramic material, glass, and lithic materials.

5.2. Reporting

- 5.2.1. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will be responsible for producing reports detailing the findings from the archaeological trial trenching and post-excavation work. An initial Interim Report will be provided followed by a more detailed Post-Excavation Fieldwork Report.
- 5.2.2. The interim Report will include the following as a minimum (all content to be proportionate to an interim level report):
- executive summary;
 - brief description of the site location;
 - brief description of methodology used;
 - brief factual statement of key archaeological findings including for each artefact type and environmental assessment as required;

- brief factual summary and provisional interpretation; and,
- figures, images, and plans to illustrate the site and the archaeological remains.

5.2.3. In accordance with the ClfA *Universal guidance for archaeological excavation* (December 2023), the report will include the following as a minimum:

- introduction including the scope of the project; circumstances and dates of fieldwork and previous work; and, comments on the organisation of the report;
- original research aims;
- summary of the documented history of the site(s);
- interim statement on the results of the fieldwork;
- summary of the site archive and work carried out assessment:
 - site records: quantity, work done on records during post-excavation assessment;
 - finds: factual summary of material and records; quantity, range, variety, preservation, work done during post-excavation assessment in accordance with the relevant ClfA Standards;
 - environmental material: factual summary of human and animal; bone, shell and each type of sample (e.g. flotation samples, whole earth samples or waterlogged wash-over sample), quantity, range, variety, preservation, work done on the material during post-excavation assessment in accordance with the relevant ClfA Standards;
 - documentary records: list of relevant sources discovered, quantity, variety, depth of study of sources during post-excavation assessment;
 - supporting illustrations at appropriate scales;
 - sufficient supporting data, tabulated or in appendices, and/or details of the contents of the project archive, to permit the interrogation of the stated conclusions;
- potential of the data;
 - a discursive appraisal of the extent to which the site archive might enable the data to meet the research aims of the project. Different classes of data should be discussed in an integrated fashion, sub-divided according to the research aims of the project;
 - a statement of the potential of the data in developing new research aims, to contribute to other projects and to advance methodologies;
- summary of the potential of the date in terms of local, regional, national and international importance;

- updated project design / post-excavation project design as appropriate; and,
- figures, images, and plans to illustrate the site and the archaeological remains.

- 5.2.4. The timetable for the submission of the report can be altered (for example, if the specialist reports cannot be returned in time to meet the original programme). In this event, the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will propose a new programme of submission to the Client, the LPA Archaeological Advisor, and Savills Heritage and Townscape for their general agreement.
- 5.2.5. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to Savills Heritage and Townscape for review in accordance with the durations set out in the table below. Comments will be returned to the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractors who will undertake any required edits and reissue the report to Savills Heritage and Townscape.
- 5.2.6. A copy of the report will then be issued by Savills Heritage and Townscape to the Client and the LPA Archaeological Advisor who will provide comments. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will then make any required edits and submit a final version of the report to Savills Heritage and Townscape.
- 5.2.7. Savills Heritage and Townscape will then issue final copies of the report to the Client and the LPA Archaeological Advisor. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will be responsible for providing a copy of the final report to the Historic Environment Record (HER). They will also be responsible for ensure the data from the project, along with a digital copy of the report, will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS online database for public consumption.
- 5.2.8. A full indicative programme for the reporting process is set out in Table 2 below. These are maximum timeframes which all parties should endeavour to beat, keeping review time and comments proportionate to the length and complexity of the report.

Table 2 Indicative Reporting Programme

Task Durations	Interim Report (working weeks, excludes bank holidays)	Post-excavation Fieldwork Report (working weeks, excludes bank holidays)
Submission of draft report following site completion to Savills Heritage & Townscape	2 weeks	6 weeks
Savills Heritage & Townscape review of draft report and issue of comments to Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor	2 weeks	2 week

Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor edits and reissue	1 week	1 week
Client and LPA Archaeological Advisor review and comment	2 weeks	2 weeks
Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor edits and reissue	1 week	1 week
Issue of finalised report to all parties following final check by Savills Heritage & Townscape	1 week	1 week
Total duration from site completion to submission of final approved report	9 weeks	13 weeks

5.2.9. Deposition of the report with the HER, where it will be incorporated into their database for public consultation, and uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. Should significant discoveries be made, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found, and be subject to discussion with the Client, Savills Heritage and Townscape, and the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

5.2.10. Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, the Client, the HER and the Archaeology Data Service may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provide that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

5.3. Archive

5.3.1. The site archive will contain all the data collected during the fieldwork, including records and finds, and all reports. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will ensure that the archive is quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent, and adequate resources will be provided to ensure that all records are checked. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork. A Museums Accession Number must be obtained by the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor before the start of the fieldwork and stated in the Method Statement.

5.3.2. Finds and records will be assembled and curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation in a project archive repository compatible with other archaeological archives in the country, and adhering to relevant guidelines and standards.

- 5.3.3. The relevant project archive repository for the project archive (e.g. the local / county museum) will be identified by the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor.

6. Timetable and Personnel

6.1. Fieldwork Timetable

- 6.1.1. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will, on appointment, provide a finalised programme for the archaeological fieldwork to Savills Heritage and Townscape, which will include detailing of staffing requirements.

6.2. Personnel

- 6.2.1. The work will be undertaken by an Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor that is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will provide on appointment, the details of the suitably qualified staff to attend the Archaeological Trial Trenching and include the post-excavation specialists that will be used as necessary with this information also being detailed in the Method Statement.

6.3. Post-Excavation Timetable

- 6.3.1. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will provide a finalised post-excavation programme no less than one week following the completion of site works. This will abide by the durations set out in Section 5 of this WSI.

7. Health and Safety

7.1. Introduction

- 7.1.1. All work will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice. The work will be carried out prior to any construction and is not therefore subject to Construction (Design and Management) regulations (CDM 2015).¹

7.2. Risk Assessment and Methodology Statement (RAMS)

- 7.2.1. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will produce a site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) to cover the onsite fieldwork. This will be prepared prior to any site works taking place and be submitted to the Client and Savills Heritage and Townscape.

7.3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- 7.3.1. Staff present on site will be required to wear the appropriate Personal protective Equipment (PPE), as identified in the RAMS. As a minimum this will be protective shoes, high-visibility clothing, gloves, protective glasses, and safety helmet. The requirement for any additional PPE will be identified in the RAMS.

7.4. Welfare

- 7.4.1. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will be responsible for providing and positioning suitable welfare facilities for their staff on site, including toilet and water for washing – unless other arrangements are agreed with the Client and / or their main works contractor.

7.5. Utility Services (above and below ground)

- 7.5.1. Service plans (stat pack) shall be acquired by the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor prior to the start of fieldwork for consideration in the RAMS. The location of trenches will be moved in order to avoid services by the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor, with the approval of Savills Heritage and Townscape who will keep the LPA Archaeological Advisor up to date regarding these adjustments. Each trench footprint will be scanned with a CAT before machine excavation commences to identify the possible presence of any unknown buried services.

7.6. Contaminated Ground

- 7.6.1. It is possible that contaminated ground is present across the Site. The Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor will adhere to all relevant health and safety requirements if any contaminated ground is encountered throughout the trial trenching.

8. Monitoring and Quality Assurance

8.1. On Site Fieldwork Monitoring

8.1.1. Savills Heritage and Townscape will monitor and assure all elements of the archaeological fieldwork and will ensure that the work is carried out in accordance with this WSI, professional standards, and the requirements of the LPA Archaeological Advisor. Any variance in the scope of work shall be made by the Savills Heritage and Townscape team acting on behalf of the Client, in consultation with the LPA Archaeological Advisor.

8.1.2. A start date for the archaeological investigations will be agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor who will also be informed when the specified fieldwork has begun. The LPA Archaeological Advisor, Savills Heritage and Townscape, and the Client (if they so choose) will attend on-site progress meetings as appropriate throughout the fieldwork. These visits will be coordinated and arranged by Savills Heritage and Townscape. If necessary, once the trenches have been evaluated and an initial assessment of the archaeology carried out, there will be an on-site meeting with the LPA Archaeological Advisor to determine if further evaluation work is required in order to meet the research objectives.

8.2. Post-Excavation Monitoring

8.2.1. Savills Heritage and Townscape will technically assure the deliverables from the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor to ensure they conform to the format and scope agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor, and that the reporting is accurate and clear, with sound conclusions, having been produced to professional standards. Savills Heritage and Townscape will liaise with the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor to ensure that the work is carried out to an agreed delivery programme.

Appendix 1: Figures

Wadworth Brewery Devizes Wiltshire

Figure 1 : Site Location

Creator: Dr Rachel Scrutton, MCIfA
Associate Archaeologist

Date : 17 December 2024

Centre : NGR SU 00244 61730



0 25 50 100 150 Meters



Wadworth Brewery Devizes Wiltshire

Figure 2 : Trench Location

Creator: Dr Rachel Scrutton, MCIfA
Associate Archaeologist

Date : 17 December 2024

Centre : NGR SU 00244 61730

Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Possible Medieval Moat
-  Trench 1

Location of Trench 1 is approximate. It may need micro-locating on site by the Archaeological Fieldwork Subcontractor and with the agreement of the LPA Archaeologist.



Appendix 2: Method Statement

**Brewery Wharf
New Park Street
Devizes
SN10 1JW**

Project Design for a program of Archaeological Trial trenching

Planning reference: PL/2023/03573
Site code – TBC

Sign-off History:

Issue No.	Date:	Prepared by:	Checked/ Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	14/08/25	Jake Warrender	Jake Warrender	For review
2	18/08/25	Jake Warrender	Jake Warrender	For issue

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Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED
tel 0207 5509999 email business@mola.org.uk

MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574.
Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 This project design for a program of Archaeological Trial trenching (Archaeological Evaluation) on the site of Wadworth Brewery, New Park Street, Devizes, SN10 1JW has been commissioned from MOLA by Savills on behalf of the client Backhouse Housing Limited.
- 1.1.2 This project design is to be read in conjunction with the WSI produced by Savills (*Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching*, 2024). For details on planning and history of the site please read the WSI. This Project Design will set out the methodology for the Archaeological Trial Trenching.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of evaluation as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is ‘a programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which seeks to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts. It may form a single or final phase of work within a defined area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water’ (CIfA 2023a)
- 1.1.4 The evaluation works consist of one archaeological trench measuring 10m x 1.8m.
- 1.1.5 The results of the works will be set out in a report to be issued within 4 weeks of completing the fieldwork. The site archive will be deposited with the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes within 12 months of issuing the report.
- 1.1.6 This document sets out the methodologies which will be followed during the excavation of the archaeological trenches and geoarchaeological boreholes and during the post-excavation analysis and reporting stages. These will follow the Standards and Code of Practice laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), local and regional planning authority archaeology guidance, and Historic England Centre for Archaeology Guidelines where appropriate. A Health and Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMs) for the site will be prepared by MOLA to accompany this WSI but will be submitted separately.
- 1.1.7 Other relevant documents include:
 - the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Savills 2024) This presented the initial assessment of archaeological potential on the site.

1.2 MOLA team and other responsibilities

In the document below the following terms should be understood:

- 1.2.1 *MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology)* is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574. Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 1.2.2 *Project Manager* - MOLA office based manager who is the client's principal point of contact and who has overall responsibility for the project budget and delivery.
- 1.2.3 *Site Supervisor* - MOLA site based manager who is responsible for the direction of the field team. Site supervisors on larger sites will tend to be Project Officers in grade, whilst on other sites they will be Senior Archaeologists. On some sites there may be both a Project Officer and/or one or more Senior Archaeologists.
- 1.2.4 *Archaeologists* - MOLA excavation staff responsible on site for archaeological excavation.
- 1.2.5 *Field Services Operations Manager* - MOLA office based manager responsible for allocation of staff and supply of equipment and resources.
- 1.2.6 *Health and Safety Compliance Manager* – The MOLA manager with sole responsibility for site inspections, reporting and issuing of recommendations for the Site Supervisor and Project Manager to implement. Reports directly to MOLA CEO.
- 1.2.7 *Principal Contractor* - appointed directly by the Client with overall responsibility for site H&S under CDM regulations.
- 1.2.8 *Attendance Contractor* - the contractor responsible for providing such attendances to MOLA as are deemed necessary to carry out their archaeological work (see section 4.2). These might for instance include but not be restricted to shoring, lighting, facilities, fencing, additional labour, spoil removal, etc The Attendance Contractor may be the same as the Principal Contractor, or it may be subcontracted to the Principal Contractor or it may sub-contracted to MOLA.
- 1.2.9 *Sub-contractor* – where this term is used in this document it refers to any contractor employed directly by MOLA during the course of its work on the site.

2 Objectives of the Trial Trenching

2.1 General considerations

- 2.1.1 The purpose of an evaluation as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2023a) is ‘a programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which seeks to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts. It may form a single or final phase of work within a defined area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water.’
- 2.1.2 This is further explained as ‘An archaeological field evaluation will seek to determine, record and report on the nature, extent, preservation, and significance of archaeological remains within a defined area. The scope of the work will be described in a project design that is fit for purpose and will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that design and the CIfA Code of conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological field evaluation. All archaeological field evaluations will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive’ (CIfA 2023a)’
- 2.1.3 An evaluation should thus augment any previous desk-based assessment, and provide all parties, particularly the Local Planning Authority, with sufficient material information upon which to base informed decisions regarding mitigation. An evaluation may therefore result in the need for further archaeological action and a further written scheme of investigation may be required in order to comply with planning conditions.
- 2.1.4 MOLA’s archaeological evaluation methodology will conform to best professional practice as summarised in the appropriate Chartered Institute for Archaeologists universal guidelines for evaluation (CIfA 2023b)

2.2 Site specific objectives

- 2.2.1 The objective of the trial trenching is to target the area of the medieval moat.
- 2.2.2 Please see the WSI for wider objectives of the program of Trial trenching (Savills 2024).

3 Archaeological Trial Trenching Methodology

3.1 Archaeological considerations

- 3.1.1 The evaluation involves the excavation of one evaluation trenches, targeted on the location of the medieval moat.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological investigations are detailed in Table below. The location of the proposed evaluation trench is shown in the WSI (Savills 2024)

Investigation Type	Location	Dimensions	Approx. Depth
Trench 1	Western extent of site	10m x 2m	1m

Table 1 Archaeological investigation

- 3.1.3 Initial location of the trenches and breaking out by the Attendance Contractor will be monitored by MOLA staff.
- 3.1.4 All undifferentiated material of recent origin (normally defined as twentieth century and later) within trenches will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon. This will be done by the Attendance Contractor under archaeological supervision by MOLA. The MOLA Site Supervisor will decide when remains of archaeological significance requiring recording are revealed
- 3.1.5 Following initial exposure of archaeological horizons, investigation will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. Any archaeological remains revealed will be recorded in the appropriate manner (see 3.2). Resort to machine excavation may be necessary. This technique is only appropriate for the removal of homogeneous and 'low-grade' layers where it can reasonably be argued that more detailed attention would not produce information of value, and where their removal may give a 'window' onto underlying levels.
- 3.1.6 Archaeological excavation will proceed only until significant archaeological levels have been reached and will be sufficient to allow the nature and extent of these to be identified. The levels at which all excavations will cease will be determined by onsite consultations between the Archaeology & Planning Officer of the local Authority (or their agent), the MOLA Project Manager and a representative of the client or his agent.
- 3.1.7 Investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation in-situ. Where archaeological remains are to be preserved in-situ they will be adequately protected from deterioration. This might involve for instance protective boxing; or wrapping deposits or features in a geo-textile such as Terram; or sealing with sand or other suitable soft materials; or other means as deemed suitable/appropriate at the time by the local authority.
- 3.1.8 Some features, such as pits and wells may merit excavation to a greater depth, and modern cut features will be used to provide a 'window' onto earlier levels.
- 3.1.9 In addition to the excavation of man-made deposits some assessment of 'naturally deposited' levels may be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological timescales; for example alluvial or peat deposits.
- 3.1.10 Any finds of human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Faculty jurisdiction, Ministry of 11 Justice (Coroner's Division) licence, environmental health regulations, coroner's permission, and if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other local Act. It will be necessary to ensure that adequate security is provided
- 3.1.11 Because the timing of the evaluation is dependent on the client it remains the client's responsibility to give adequate notice to MOLA of when access is possible
- 3.1.12 If Archaeological remains are encountered the trenches may need to be extended to further assess the extent, preservation and significance of the archaeological remains. If required this will be the decision of the LPA archaeological advisor, who will updated throughout the

evaluation by the Consultant from Savills. The need to extend the trenches will be communicated to MOLA by the LPA archaeological advisor in writing and will also require instruction in writing from the client Backhouse Housing Ltd.

3.2 Recording systems

- 3.2.1 A unique-number site code will be sought from Wiltshire Museum Devizes.
- 3.2.2 The site code is to be confirmed.
- 3.2.3 The recording systems adopted during the investigations will be fully compatible with those most widely used in the county, and those required by the Archive Receiving Body, the Wiltshire Museum Devizes.
- 3.2.4 All features and structures within the trench will be surveyed and recorded using a GPS system. Site control is tied into Ordnance Survey National Grid (OSGB36) and Ordnance Datum (OD), or client survey frameworks, as required. Site grids and baselines to be used for traditional site planning are similarly implemented and located using the most appropriate survey method, and are related to the required survey framework. Archaeological feature pick-up, and area or trench set-out, is by differential GNSS / GPS, or by optical methods. Laser-scanning survey is similarly tied into the OS framework.
- 3.2.5 MOLA Surveying Standards: Standards of precision and accuracy are derived from the accepted standards of accuracy as used by chartered surveyors and defined by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The implementation and maintenance of survey standards within MOLA is the responsibility of the Geomatics Manager and the Geomatics team. MOLA Geomatics is responsible for the capture and processing of all survey data, both on and off site

3.3 Treatment of finds and samples

- 3.3.1 All recovery, retention and treatment of finds and samples will be carried out mindful of the overall purpose of the exercise, i.e. to evaluate for further decision making, as expressed in Clfa (2014a). To this end, all artefactual and ecofactual material will be reviewed on site for its capability to inform the evaluation report.
- 3.3.2 Where necessary, a strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation between MOLA, the client and the local Planning Authority. Subsequent on-site work and analysis of the processed samples and remains will be undertaken by MOLA specialists.
- 3.3.3 All retained finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes.
- 3.3.4 All finds of gold and silver, or other objects definable as ‘treasure’, will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. 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.
- 3.3.5 Advice will be sought from the LPA Archaeological Advisor and the Historic England Regional Archaeological Science Advisor throughout the project, as appropriate.

3.4 Ownership of finds

- 3.4.1 Whereas ownership of any finds on the site lies with the landowner, it is necessary that the landowner gives the necessary approvals, licences and permissions to donate the finds to the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, to enable that body to carry out its obligations to curate the finds, in perpetuity, as part of the archaeological Archive from this site.
- 3.4.2 These approvals, licences and permissions shall be *either* confirmed in the Agreement and Contract regulating the archaeological works *or* confirmed by the completion of the relevant Deed of Transfer form (draft appended).
- 3.4.3 The client (or their agent) will make arrangements for the signing of the Deed of Transfer Form

by the client or, if the landowner is different to the client, by the landowner.

- 3.4.4 Notwithstanding the above, subsequent arrangements may be made if required between the landowner and the client and the Museum for the conservation, display, provision of access to or loan of selected finds in or near their original location.

3.5 Reports and archives

- 3.5.1 *An Archaeological Evaluation Report* will be made available to the client and the Local Planning Authority within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork.
- 3.5.2 A short summary of the results of the monitoring will be submitted to the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record and NAR (using the appropriate OASIS archaeological report form) and for publication in an appropriate academic journal.
- 3.5.3 Details of the project will be submitted to the online database maintained by the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project.
- 3.5.4 GIS data available will also be made available to the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record.
- 3.5.5 Finds and records will be curated by the Wiltshire Museum and be available for public consultation in a site archive compatible with other archaeological archives in the Wiltshire Museum and adhering to standards set out in the following:
- Museums and Galleries Commission's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992),
 - Society of Museum Archaeologists' draft Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1993).
 - Society of Museum Archaeologists (1995) Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990)
 - Archaeological Archive Forum, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation (2011)
- 3.5.6 Copyright of the written archive will be vested in the Wiltshire Museum.
- 3.5.7 An agreement has been reached between the client and MOLA to meet any fee associated with the deposition of physical archive, this has been agreed in a separate document.
- 3.5.8 Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the archive officer or relevant curator of the Museum within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the local planning authority).

3.6 Evaluation method Agreement

- 3.6.1 An adequate archaeological methodology and intervention layout for the evaluation 15 must be approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to the start of work on site.
- 3.6.2 This recommended format attempts to define best practice but cannot fully anticipate conditions encountered as the evaluation progresses. Material changes to the approved evaluation format are however only to be made with the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority.

4 Programme, staffing and attendances

4.1 Timetable and staffing

- 4.1.1 The timing and overall duration of the archaeological monitoring on the groundworks will be determined by the contractor's programme and the nature and extent of any surviving remains. It is anticipated that the program will not be longer than one week.
- 4.1.2 It is envisaged that a Senior Archaeologist will monitor the groundworks. Other archaeological specialists may be called in if necessary.

4.2 Attendances

- 4.2.1 For evaluations the degree of subcontractor attendance required by MOLA tends to be minimal. However, some provision for welfare and working conditions will need to be anticipated. Some or all the following attendances may be required and supplied by the client, the client's agent or MOLA on behalf of the client
- 4.2.2 A suitable sized (5-14 ton) excavator equipped with a breaker and a 1.8m ditching bucket. This will not be operated by MOLA and will require a suitably qualified and competent operator to operate.
- 4.2.3 Suitable welfare facilities for the attending archaeologist including toilet facilities.
- 4.2.4 Safety guard-rails and suitable access points into the site and areas of excavation, away from any site traffic and machinery.
- 4.2.5 If ground-water is encountered in the trenches, adequate pumps will be required to remove it in order to complete the excavations.
- 4.2.6 A suitable security system to operate overnight, weekends and holidays.

5 Funding

- 5.1.1 Agreement on funding for the archaeological trial trenching has been agreed in a sperate document.

6 Bibliography

Archaeological Archive Forum, 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, (CIfA), 2014a *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, (updated 1st October 2020)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, deposition and transfer of archaeological archives* (last updated 1st October 2020)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2023a *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (published December 2023)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2023b *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (published December 2023)

English Heritage, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Savills, 2024, *Brewery Wharf, Devizes, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.*

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*

Treasure Act 1996 *Code of Practice* (2nd Revision) 1996, DCMS

Treasure (Designation) Order 2002

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*

7 Health and Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) note

- 7.1.1 *A Health & Safety Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS)* has been prepared by MOLA to accompany this WSI but will be printed out and submitted separately as appropriate.

8 Appendix 1: Management, delivery, and quality control

- 8.1.1 MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574. The Registered Office is Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED). It has its own independent Board of Trustees but works in partnership with the Museum of London via a Memorandum of Understanding.
- 8.1.2 MOLA is a 'Registered Organisation' with the archaeological professional body, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The CIfA *Register* is a rigorous Quality Assurance scheme for archaeologists. In order to be accepted, MOLA has passed a Board resolution to comply with the CIfA Code of Conduct and Standards, to demonstrate that compliance through bi-annual re-registration, to submit to regular CIfA inspections, and to ensure that all MOLA activities are under the overall direction of a Member grade (MCifA) 'responsible post-holder'. The Registered Organisation scheme also provides procedures for investigating and handling of external complaints.
- 8.1.3 MOLA is currently working with a specialist consultant towards achieving an ISO9001 Quality Management standard (proof can be provided if required).
- 8.1.4 MOLA subscribes to and abides by the general principles and specific terms of the *Code of Good Practice On Archaeological Heritage in Urban Development Policies* established by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe, and adopted at the 15th plenary session in Strasbourg on 8-10 March 2000 (CC-PAT [99] 18 rev 3). In particular to the following points: *...archaeologists shall be aware of development costs and adhere to agreed timetables* (Para 3 'The Role of the Archaeologist'), with all work *'carried out to written statements setting out standards timetables and costs'* (para 4 *ibid*).
- 8.1.5 MOLA further subscribes to and ensures that its activities comply with and/or are guided by the following policies, procedures and guidance:
- Appropriate local and regional planning authority archaeology guidance – eg for London: English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, *Standards for Archaeological Work*, 2015.
 - Appropriate national professional standards e.g. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Guidance papers* (e.g. CIfA 2014a, 2014b and 2023b).
 - Appropriate Archaeological Research Framework for the region – eg for London: English Heritage Archaeology Division, *Research Agenda* (1997); Museum of London, *A research framework for London archaeology* (2002); and *A Strategy for Researching the Historic Environment of Greater London* (MoL 2015).
 - Historic England's 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation' (Historic England 2008).
 - English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, *Guidelines* (various)
 - CIfA *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (CIfA no date)
 - National archive disposition standards including Museum and Galleries Commission, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992) and Society of Museum Archaeologists, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive: the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* (1995)
 - Relevant local archive deposition standards, e.g. for London, Museum of London, *General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London* (2009).
- 8.1.6 MOLA governance and organisational strategy are determined by the Senior Management Group (SMG), led by the CEO and comprising the Finance Director, Chief Operating Officer, and five other Directors. The SMG reports regularly to an independent Board of Trustees, who oversee MOLA's performance and strategic direction. As a charitable company MOLA is

monitored and regulated by the Charities Commission.

- 8.1.7 MOLA is structured to reflect its project orientation. One Director manages the Client Team of Project Managers (PMs). Individual PMs are responsible for developing new work for MOLA, and thereafter for designing, budgeting and delivering projects for clients. They remain the principal point of contact for the client for the duration of each project.
- 8.1.8 PMs drive projects through successive stages in accordance with client needs, forming **project** teams by drawing upon the skills available within MOLA Operations teams. PMs ensure that projects are completed to the highest standards within time and budget. Financial monitoring of projects against budget is undertaken by the Finance Director and PMs at monthly review meetings. Project management software is employed by MOLA Operations to plan resourcing and track and adhere to programme and budget. Project team meetings are held throughout the programme, allowing refinement of research strategies in the light of on- or off-site findings or analysis. Recording, excavation, and sampling strategies may be modified to provide optimum information retrieval in support of the research objectives. At post-excavation phase internal project management is normally devolved to a designated Post-Excavation Project Manager.
- 8.1.9 All archaeological field work is controlled and monitored on a day-to-day basis by the on-site Site Supervisor (SS), who reports to the designated Project Manager. Together with the Field Services Operations Manager and the Health and Safety Compliance Manager (responsible for Health and Safety) they also liaise as necessary with the client's agents and Principal Contractor regarding all enabling works and health and safety.
- 8.1.10 All written documentation, e.g. initial 'Written scheme of investigations' ('WSIs'), evaluation reports, post-excavation Assessment Reports and final publications undergo stages of internal review and sign-off prior to final issue to clients. For both field and reporting work PMs and SSs meet and liaise with the client and the Local Authority's archaeological advisor or officer to ensure delivery according to WSIs and to review progress, research aims, archaeological procedures, and site strategies as appropriate.
- 8.1.11 At all stages, what constitutes an appropriate archaeological response will be assessed against criteria of local, regional and national significance and within frameworks of valuable archaeological research topics identified in local or regional Archaeological Research Frameworks (where these exist).

9 Appendix 2: Draft Transfer of finds ownership form

DATED

[]

-AND-

**THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF
THE MUSEUM OF LONDON**

TRANSFER AGREEMENT
of Finds excavated at

Site Code

THIS TRANSFER AGREEMENT is made on the day of 20

BETWEEN: -

[], whose registered office is situated at [] (“the Site Owner”);

AND

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE MUSEUM OF LONDON an exempt charity established under the Museum of London Acts 1965-1986, whose principal place of business is located at 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN, (“the Museum”) which expression shall include any Governors appointed from time to time acting in accordance with the powers vested in them under the Museum of London Acts 1965-1986.

WHEREAS

- A.** The Site Owner is the owner of a property at [] known by its site code [] whereupon an archaeological intervention has been carried out (“Excavation”) and the Site Owner has granted a developer permission to undertake works on the site (“the Developer”).
- B.** The Site Owner is the owner of any items of archaeological interest found during the Excavation.
- C.** The Site Owner wishes to transfer to the Museum title to the items referred to in Recital B.
- D.** The Museum has agreed to provide facilities for the accommodation and, at its discretion, the display of the items referred to in Recital B on condition that the same are assembled as an archive in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement

each a “Party” and together the “Parties”.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows: -

1. PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF THE ARCHIVE

- 1.1 The Parties acknowledge and agree that the Developer shall:
 - 1.1.1 procure the preparation of the items of archaeological interest found during the Excavation in accordance with the requirements of the Museum’s *General Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives deposited with the Museum of London*, a copy of which is available to the Site Owner for inspection, and generally in accordance with best archaeological practice; and
 - 1.1.2 prepare a full inventory of the items of archaeological interest discovered during the Excavation (“the Finds Inventory”) and a list of the boxes and other containers in which those items will be transported to the Museum (“the Final Transfer Summary”). The items of archaeological interest listed in the Finds Inventory are hereinafter referred to as “the Finds”.
- 1.2 The Site Owner is content for the Museum in coordination with the Developer to arrange for delivery of the Finds, Finds Inventory and the Final Transfer Summary to the Museum without cost to the Site Owner, in accordance with the Museum’s preferences as to the method and time of delivery.
- 1.3 In consideration of £1 (whether demanded or not) title to the Finds will, with full title guarantee, pass to the Museum on delivery of the Finds to the Museum in accordance

with clause 1.2. Risk in the Finds will also pass to the Museum on completion of delivery of the Finds to the Museum in accordance with clause 1.2.

2. GENERAL

- 2.1 **Governing law and jurisdiction.** This Agreement will be governed by and construed in accordance with the Laws of England and Wales regardless of the place of execution or performance. The English Courts will have exclusive jurisdiction to deal with any dispute or other difference arising out of or in connection with this Agreement unless the Museum chooses to invoke, or voluntarily submits to, the jurisdiction of some other tribunal.
- 2.2 **Further assurance.** The Site Owner at its own expense shall, and shall use all reasonable endeavours to procure that any necessary third party shall, promptly execute and deliver such documents and perform such acts as may reasonably be required for the purpose of giving full effect to this Agreement and to cure any defects in the title to the Finds.
- 2.3 **Applicable laws.** The Parties agree to comply with all applicable laws. The Site Owner acknowledges that the Museum as a leading museum of the United Kingdom and centre of archaeological research encourages reporting of all archaeological material and compliance with the Treasure Act 1996 and Treasure Act Code of Practice both as amended from time to time, and where reasonably applicable agrees to facilitate the Museum in the aforementioned.

IN WITNESS of which the Parties hereto have signed this agreement on the date first written above:

Signed by Name.....

Job Title..... Date

for and on behalf of the **Board of Governors of the Museum of London**

Signed by Name.....

Job Title..... Date

for and on behalf of the **Site Owner**

10 Appendix 3: Data Management Plan

Project details				
Project Name	Wadworth Brewery Evaluation Devizes Wiltshire			
Project Manager	Jake Warrender			
Project Site code	TBC	ADS Ref	TBC	
Accession Code	N/A	Oasis ID	TBC	
Project covered stages	Excavation and archaeological monitoring and recording			
Related Policies	CIFA DigDigital guidance, MOLA Forthcoming Digital Preservation Policy, DM01; MOLA Forthcoming Digital Data Selection, Appraisal and Discard Policy, DM08, MOLA			
Version control				
Version	Author(s)	Date:	Status	Summary of Changes
1	Jake Warrender	18.08.2025	Draft	For comment
Data Collection/Creation				
Data to be Collected/Created	All file formats created will meet the standards set out in MOLA’s Data Management Procedure and Fieldwork Manual. - The digital documentary archive for this phase of works will consist of: - Text: PDF/A documents comprising completed site report, WSI, Brief - Spreadsheets: extracted ORACLE data, including site records and registers - Survey data: GIS shp files - Illustration files: AutoCAD DWG, PDF/A, MapInfo files - Image files: JPEG and high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) /TIFF and - Metadata files for the above - On site recording of trenches, horizons, and archaeological contexts will be undertaken using a combined method of digital/paper records - The recording of all archaeological contexts encountered will be made as paper/digital records on site. Digital registers will be made to record contexts, digital photos, samples, levels, burials, small finds, as appropriate. - Plans and sections will be hand drawn and created digitally during post excavation. All planning will be recorded digitally, and data will be stored as .shp or similar file types. Overall photographic shots of the site and each excavation area will be taken prior to excavation and after completion, with detailed shots being			

	made of individual features and groups as appropriate. The photographic record will consist of high-quality digital uninterpolated images. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes will comply with best practice i.e. high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images.
How Data will be Collected/ Created	The data will be created according to MOLA's Fieldwork Manual, MOLA'S Data Management Procedure, and in accordance with project specific agreements within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and best practice guidance. Drawings, plans and sections will be drawn on 5m grid permatrace and then captured digitally during post excavation and added to the digital archive. The grid will be set up by MOLA Geomatics team using a Total Station. Images will be taken using a combination of a 10-megapixel DSLR camera supported by images captured using the on-site iPad Pro tablets, to be imported into APEX context sheets. (Remove if APEX not being used on site). GPS survey data and on-site drawings will be used to create digital illustrations using AutoCAD, ArcGIS, CorelDraw X7 and/or MapInfo software. File structure will be created automatically by Union Square Knowledge Management System and ORACLE CDE databasing. Version control will be managed by a strict file-naming structure and by Union Square Knowledge Management System's inbuilt version control manager.
Documentation and Metadata	
Metadata	Metadata will be created to the standard set out in MOLA's Data Management Procedure. Metadata tables will be updated throughout the course of the project and will be archived along with the digital data at the end of the project.
Documentation	The data will be accompanied by the site report, polyester film sheets, databases, survey data and processed illustrations as PDFs.
Ethical and Legal Compliance	
Data Security Issues	The dataset may contain commercially sensitive data. MOLA will not make data available to any persons outside of the approved MOLA project team without discussion and approval with the client. MOLA will communicate data and updates to the client who will be responsible for distributing any relevant data to any other third parties.
Intellectual Property Rights	The copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports will be transferred to the Museum of London. The data and reports created by any external specialists will be MOLA Copyright; this will be managed through their contracts. Other data not owned by MOLA, such as OS data, HER datasets or historic maps, will be used under license.
Data Storage	
Storage and Backup	• All digital data collected on site will be backed up to the cloud every 30 minutes in the presence of a signal or cached and backed up as and when a signal is present. • Quality assurance processes will include regular review of the collected data on site. • Records will be checked in the office during post-excavation procedures.

	• MOLA will retain a back-up of the digital data of the project for a minimum of five years following the deposition of the site archive, in accordance with MOLA's Digital Management Procedure. • Paper archives and documentation will be deposited with the relevant Museum Archive • All data collected digitally will be backed up at the end of each day on the MOLA server.
Access and Security	• Data recording platforms used (including iPad Pro tablets, tabletop computers and laptops) will be password protected to prevent unauthorised access. • Data will be made available to the project team through the Union Square knowledge management system and controlled via password access, maintained and managed by MOLA IT support.
Selection and Preservation	
Selection	It is understood that not all data accumulated needs to be retained and deposited with the Archaeological Archives. The physical and digital archives will be constructed in accordance with local and national guidelines, and specifically with reference to MOLA's Physical and Digital Data Retention/Discard policies. Discarded data that has been identified for deletion will be recorded as such within the metadata and site records, as appropriate. A minimum this will include is: – All relevant on site and Post-excavation images – All relevant copies of on-site recording sheets (including any relevant sketches or explanatory notes) – All relevant survey data – All relevant copies of reports associated with the life of the project
Preservation Plan	The physical and digital archives will be constructed in accordance with local and national guidelines, and specifically with reference to MOLA's Physical and Digital Data Retention/Discard policies. Discarded data that has been identified for deletion will be recorded as such within the metadata and site records, as appropriate. The physical site archive for this phase of works will be temporarily stored at MOLA offices. Upon completion of full analysis, the physical project archive, and hard copies, will be deposited with the relevant Museum. The archive site code is TBC and upon completion of full analysis, the physical archive, hard copy of the reports and paper records will be deposited with the Wilsure Museum, Devizes. The digital project archive, ORACLE database, digital photographs, survey data and metadata tables will be deposited with the appropriate repository in line with the LPA guidelines. Further archiving decisions will be made in discussion with the client, the Museum and the LPA at the project completion stage.



Savills
3 Wellington Place
Leeds
LS1 4AP