

Wick Solar Farm Lacock Wiltshire

*Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of
Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*



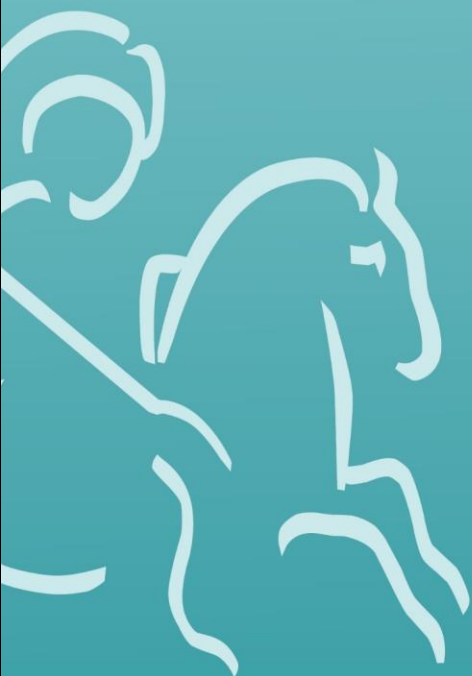
for:
Pegasus Group

on behalf of:
JBM Solar Projects 13 Ltd

Wiltshire Museum Accession No.: DZSWS: 33-2020

CA Project: CR1588

March 2026



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ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig.1 Site Location Plan (1:25,000)

Fig. 2 Site plan showing areas of previous archaeological works and results of geophysical survey (1:10,000)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be maintained at Wick Solar Farm, Lacock, Wiltshire (centred at NGR: 390310 167218; Fig.1). This WSI has been prepared for Pegasus Group, who are acting on behalf of JBM Solar Projects 13 Ltd.
- 1.2. Wiltshire Council (WC) has granted planning permission for the installation of a renewable-led energy scheme comprising ground mounted photovoltaic solar arrays and battery-based electricity storage containers, together with transformer stations; access; internal access tracks; landscaping; security fencing; security measures; access gates; and ancillary infrastructure (WC; planning ref: 20/06840/FUL). Conditions 14, 15 and 16 of this planning permission require the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with approved WSIs.
- 1.3. In March 2026, an S73 application will be submitted to WC to vary the internal cable route of the development and also to retrospectively secure the use of gabion baskets in lieu of concrete slabs as the above-ground foundation type for the solar arrays. This WSI has been updated to reflect the scope of the watching brief in light of the revised cable route. It should also be read in conjunction with CA's 2025 WSI, which specifically addresses the section of cable associated with the crossing of the railway line.
- 1.4. The scope of this programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was defined by Pegasus Group in consultation with Melanie Pomeroy Kellinger, County Archaeologist, WC, and Neil Adam, Assistant County Archaeologist, WC. This revised WSI will be submitted to WC for review, prior to archaeological fieldwork commencing.
- 1.5. This WSI has been guided in its composition by:
 - *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Assessment and Fieldwork in Wiltshire and Swindon Borough (Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service 2025)*;
 - *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording (ClfA 2023)*;
 - *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (ClfA 2023)*;

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015); and
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.6. The development site is located between Lacock and Melksham and is divided into two halves by a railway line. The northern extent reaches Folly Road West and the southern extent reaches Melksham substation. The western half of the main area measures approximately 27ha in extent; the eastern half measures approximately 50ha in extent. The site currently consists of thirteen fields, under both pasture and arable cultivation. To the west and east of the site are further agricultural fields. The site slopes gradually downwards from north to south and lies at approximately 64m AOD at its northern edge and approximately 44m AOD at its southern boundary.
- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the site varies across the site. In the northern parts of the site the underlying bedrock is mapped as Kellaways Formation sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Jurassic era, and the north-western corner of the site is mapped as Cornbrash Formation limestone of the Jurassic era (BGS 2023). In the southern parts of the site the underlying bedrock is mapped as Oxford Clay Formation mudstone of the Jurassic era. Superficial deposits are only recorded in the south-eastern area of the site and are mapped as sand and gravel river terrace deposits formed in the Quaternary Period (ibid.).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The development site, comprising a total of 13 fields (Fig.1), has been subject to a *desk-based assessment* (Pegasus 2020) with a study area of 1km, a *geophysical survey* (AS 2020), an *archaeological evaluation* (CA 2021), and a targeted programme of archaeological excavation (CA forthcoming). What follows is a summary of the results of these assessments.

Prehistoric (pre-43 AD)

- 2.2. A small assemblage of Neolithic flints and a Bronze Age pit and postholes were identified during the excavations for the Melksham to Thingley cable route within the centre of the site (Mason 2018). External to the site circular cropmarks tentatively interpreted as Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified within Lacock cricket

field, c. 580m to the north-east of the site (Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) ref: MWI76987). Archaeological excavation on the route of the Thingley to Lacock Outfall pipeline, immediately to the north of the Piccadilly Caravan Park (c.350m north of site), revealed evidence for settlement activity dating from the Middle Bronze Age and the Middle to Late Iron Age (Pomeroy-Kellinger pers comm).

2.3. The geophysical survey (AS 2020) and evaluation (CA 2021) identified two areas of Iron Age to Roman transitional settlement within the eastern part of the site. The first area was observed within two of the central fields (9 and 10) and consisted of nested rectilinear enclosures containing postholes, pits and ditches, some of which could potentially be interpreted as roundhouses. The second area (Field 12) was observed within the northernmost field and consisted of rectilinear enclosures containing postholes, pit and ditches. All features and deposits identified by the evaluation strongly correlated with the preceding geophysical survey results.

2.4. Within the second area, earthworks and cropmarks visible on aerial photographs from 1946 had previously been identified as representing evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity (HER ref: MWI4819).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

2.5. The alignment of the Roman road from Bath to Speen crosses the site centrally where the two halves of the site meet (HER ref: MWI1687). Evidence for a potential roadside settlement was first noted in 1841 along both sides of this section of Roman road and later confirmed through geophysical survey and partial archaeological excavation in 2015 for the Melksham to Thingley cable route (HER ref: MWI1687 and MWI8660).

2.6. These excavations revealed a wide range of features and burials and included structural remains comprising an Early Roman sunken building, two Mid to Late Roman stone buildings, an iron-smithing hearth and a stone-lined well (HER ref: MWI75438, MWI76649 and MWI75437).

2.7. The preceding geophysical survey (AS 2020) and archaeological evaluation (CA 2021) of the current site confirmed a southern continuation of the Roman settlement along the west side of the railway line, and an eastern continuation from the railway line towards Silverlands Lake. Remains encountered during the evaluation included walls, surfaces and occupation deposits, along with a series of postholes, pits and ditches dating between the 2nd and 4th-centuries AD, further details of which can be found within that report (ibid).

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- 2.8. Within the wider area, Roman activity has included two coin hoards c. 330m south-east of the site (HER ref: MWI4764, MWI4768, MWI4769) and c. 200m north-east of the site respectively (HER ref: MWI4759, MWI4761, MWI4762, MWI4765). Archaeological excavations on the route of the Thingley to Lacock Outfall pipeline, immediately to the north of the Piccadilly Caravan Park (c. 350m north of the site), revealed evidence for settlement activity dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, and which included a well-preserved grain drier (Pomeroy-Kellinger pers comm).

Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 2.9. No archaeological evidence for early medieval activity is recorded within a 1km radius of the site though the nearby settlements of Lacock, Melksham, and Whitley are recorded by the Domesday Survey of 1086.
- 2.10. Medieval remains within the immediate vicinity of the site include a 15th-century barn and 16th-century house at Wick Farm, c. 150m to the north of the site. Earthworks recorded to the west of Whitley and to the east of Beanacre 150m south of the site are interpreted as the remains of house platforms, hollow-ways, ditches, ridge and furrow cultivation and outlying field systems of shrunken medieval settlements (Pegasus 2020).

Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and Modern (1801 – present)

- 2.11. The earliest available cartographic depiction of the site comprises Lacock Estate maps dated 1755 and 1764 which show the site to generally comprise agricultural land. A roadway, Wick Lane, is shown on these maps which originally extended through the far northern part of the site. An extant hedge running north-east/south-west in the north-western corner of the site preserved its former alignment as confirmed during the evaluation (CA 2021).

Archaeological Excavation

- 2.12. Between May and September 2023, Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2024) undertook the archaeological excavation of five Areas (see Fig. 2 for locations).
- 2.13. A similar pattern of archaeological activity and change was observed throughout the excavation areas. Initially, enclosure systems were constructed and reworked across the site. From the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation, these enclosures were initially thought to be Iron Age, but limited evidence for Iron Age occupation was found during the excavations, with the few Iron Age spot dates obtained proving to be mostly residual in later (Roman) contexts.

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- 2.14. These enclosures may be associated with husbandry and/or limited settlement with several ring ditches, predominantly in Area 1, being recorded as evidence for roundhouses.
- 2.15. A number of pits, post-dating the enclosures, were also identified during the excavations. The purpose for these pits is, at this stage, unknown; however a number of these features may have been used for water extraction. A series of probable Roman ovens were recorded in Areas 1 and 2, and appear broadly contemporary (or later) than the pits.
- 2.16. The nature of the archaeology revealed throughout the site, and the Roman dates of the majority of the artefactual material recovered, suggest that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of the Roman town located immediately to the south-west with the observed changes in land-use seemingly reflecting the priorities of this settlement.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording are:
- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 6).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording is to investigate and record any remains associated with the adjacent Roman settlement and the identified enclosures, roundhouses and pits as mentioned in the *Archaeological Background* above.
- 3.3. As the site has the potential to contain remains associated with transitional Iron Age to Roman settlements, the excavation has the potential to contribute to Research Aim 29 (Improve our understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement) of the *South West Archaeological Research Framework* (C J Webster, 2007).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording will comprise the observation by a competent archaeologist of the following intrusive groundworks associated with the development:
- The excavation of all high voltage cable trenches;
 - The excavation of the c. 50m length of low voltage cable trench within the western boundary of the above-ground foundation zone within Field 12;
 - The excavation of the c. 30m length of low voltage cable trench within the northern boundary of the above-ground foundation zone within Field 10;
 - The excavation of all low voltage cable trenches in Field 6 (outside the exclusion zone) and Fields 9, 10 and 12 (outside the above-ground foundation zones);
 - Groundworks for the installation of all battery stations; and
 - The excavation of the drainage swales that lie within 10m of the exclusion zones in Fields 4, 5 and 6 and within 10m of the above-ground foundation zones in Fields 9, 10 and 12.
- 4.2. For details of the agreed scope of archaeological monitoring and recording for the revised cable route through Field 5 (within the easement of the existing GWR electrification cable), please refer to CA 2025.
- 4.3. It has been agreed between Pegasus and WC that the results of the archaeological works will be reviewed as the project progresses and the scope of works required may be reduced if the results of the monitoring are largely negative (Neil Adam pers comm, 25.09.23).
- 4.4. Non-archaeologically significant deposits will be removed by the groundworks contractors under archaeological supervision. Where practical, mechanical excavators will be fitted with toothless grading buckets, although toothed buckets and breakers may be used if necessary to remove difficult deposits.
- 4.5. If archaeological features/deposits are exposed, then construction groundworks in the affected area(s) will be temporarily halted so that the monitoring archaeologist is given sufficient time to investigate and record those features to an appropriate standard.

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- 4.6. Any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour; DSLR 10 Megapixel minimum) will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.7. In the event of archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support excavation and recording to a proportionate standard, or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach (such as contingency excavation), Pegasus and WC will be contacted immediately. Destructive work in the affected area(s) will cease until agreement has been reached on an appropriate archaeological response.

Artefacts

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

Environmental remains

- 4.9. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.10. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and the local planning archaeological

advisor, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

- 4.11. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.
- 4.12. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.13. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.14. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

- 4.15. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify PPG, the archaeological advisor to WC and the Wiltshire Finds Liaison Officer immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. CA will also comply with the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

- 4.16. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times. Where human remains are encountered, these will not be

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

5. PROJECT STAFF

- 5.1. This project will be under the management of Steven Sheldon, MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the watching brief during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.2. The field team will consist of a Project Leader, supplemented by additional Archaeologists as necessary.
- 5.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are listed below and in Appendix A. CA staff might also work with supervised apprentices and/or assistants. Such staff always work with a senior specialist who will take the lead in co-authored reports.
- **Ceramics:** Alejandra Gutiérrez BA (Hons) MA PhD FSA MCIfA (CA), Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA), Ciar Boyle Gifford BA (Hons) MA (CA), Claire Collier-Jones BA (Hons) MA (CA), Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (CA), Jacky Sommerville BSc (Hons) MA ACIfA (CA), Lanah Hewson BA (Hons) MA (CA), Laura Pearson BA (Hons) MA PCIfA (CA), Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA), Stephen Benfield BA (CA), and Sue Anderson MPhil PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance).
 - **Metalwork:** Alejandra Gutiérrez BA (Hons) MA PhD FSA MCIfA (CA), Alex Bliss BA ACIfA (CA), Claire Collier-Jones BA (Hons) MA (CA), Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), and Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA).

- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville BSc (Hons) MA ACIfA (CA), Philippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA), Rebecca Devaney BA MA ACIfA (freelance), and Robert Leedham BA (Hons) MRes PhD PCIfA (CA).
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA ACIfA (CA), Clare Randall BA (Hons) BSc MSc PhD FSA MCIfA, Morgan Evans BSc MSc (CA), Matilda Holmes BSc (Hons) MSc PhD ACIfA (freelance).
- **Marine shell:** Gemma Whelan (assistant), Tom Brown BA (Hons) MA PCIfA (CA) (assistant).
- **Human remains:** Frankie Wildmun BSc (Hons) MSc PCIfA (CA) and Sharon Clough BA (Hons) MSc MCIfA (CA).
- **Environmental remains:** Anna West BSc (Hons) (CA), Carolyn Smith BA (Hons) MSc PCIfA (CA), Kath Hunter Dowse BA (Hons) (CA), Sarah Wyles BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA); Alex Ellul BA (Hons) MA and Heidi Thorpe-Yon BA (Hons) MSc (assistants).
- **Conservation:** Karen Barker BSc (Hons) (freelance), Norwich Museum and Conservation and Museums Advisory Service, Wiltshire Council
- **Geoarchaeology:** Clare Holloway BA (Hons) (CA), Holly Rodgers BA (Hons) MSc (CA), Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport BA MPhil MCIfA FSA (freelance) and Richard Hardy BA (Hons) MSc (CA).

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

6. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

6.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the watching brief results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;

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

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- for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.
- 6.2. The draft report will be distributed to Pegasus and the local planning archaeological advisor for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.
- 6.3. Hard copies of the final report will be supplied to the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, Chippenham

Academic and public dissemination

- 6.4. It is anticipated that a short note on the results of the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal.
- 6.5. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.
- 6.6. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

- 6.7. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and Wiltshire Heritage Museum guidelines.
- 6.8. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant Wiltshire Heritage Museum

guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with Wiltshire Heritage Museum's collection policy.

- 6.9. The watching brief archive may be combined with that of the previous excavation and deposited as a single archive.
- 6.10. CA will make arrangements with Wiltshire Heritage Museum for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

- 6.11. As noted in para. 4.7, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 6.12. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

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

Data management

- 6.14. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 6.15. Selected digital files will be transferred to Wiltshire Heritage Museum with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential*

archive tasks and the preparation of archives (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

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

8. INSURANCES

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

9. MONITORING

- 9.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to WC so that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.
- 10.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined

by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1. It is not anticipated that this watching brief will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the watching brief results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

13. REFERENCES

AS (Archaeological Surveys) 2020 *Land at Wick Farm, Lacock/Melksham, Wiltshire: Magnetometer Survey Report*

British Geological Survey 2023 *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> Accessed 10 November 2023

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2021 *Wick Solar Farm, Lacock, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report No. **CR0473_1**

CA 2024 *Wick Solar Farm, Lacock, Wiltshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* CA Report No. **CR1444_1**

CA 2025 *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Work*

Pegasus Group 2020 *Solar Farm North of Melksham Substation, Wiltshire: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

FINDS: CA

Alejandra Gutiérrez BA (Hons) MA PhD FSA MCIfA (Ceramics and finds)
Alex Bliss BA ACIfA (Metalwork, coins and small finds)
Alistair Barclay BSc (Hons) PhD FSA MCIfA (Ceramics and finds)
Ciar Boyle Gifford BA (Hons) MA (Ceramics and finds)
Claire Collier Jones BA (Hons) MA (Ceramics and finds)
Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (Ceramics and finds)
Grace Jones BA (Hons) MA PhD MCIfA (Ceramics and finds)
Jacky Sommerville BSc (Hons) MA ACIfA (Lithics and finds)
Lanah Hewson BA (Hons) MA (Ceramics and finds)
Laura Pearson BA (Hons) MA PCIfA, Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 (Ceramics and finds)
Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (Ceramics and finds)
Philippa Bradley BA (Hons) MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (Lithics and prehistoric small finds)
Robert Leedham BA (Hons) MRes PhD PCIfA (Lithics)
Stephen Knowles BSc (Hons) MSc PCIfA (assistant) (Industrial residues/metal technology)
Steve Benfield BA (Ceramics)

FINDS: External

Andrew Brown PhD (British Museum) (Coins)
David Dungworth BA (Hons) PhD (freelance) (Industrial residues/metal technology)
David Starley BSc (Hons) PhD (Industrial residues/metal technology)
David Williams PhD FSA (freelance) (Amphorae)
Elaine Morris BA (Hons) PhD FSA MCIfA (University of Southampton) (Ceramics)
Eleanor Blakelock BA (Hons) MA PhD (freelance) (Industrial residues/metal technology)
Francis Wenban-Smith BA (Hons) MA PhD (University of Southampton) (Palaeolithic lithics)
Hilary Cool BA (Hons) PhD FSA (freelance) (Glass)
Hugh Wilmott BA (Hons) PhD (University of Sheffield) (Glass)
Ian Riddler PhD (freelance) (Small finds)
Jane Timby BA (Hons) PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance) (Ceramics)
Joe Locke BA (Hons) (freelance) (Ceramic building materials)
John Allan BA (Hons) MPhil FSA (freelance) (Ceramics)
Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIfA (freelance) (Metalwork)
Jude Plouviez (freelance) (Coins)
Kamal Badreshany BA PhD (Durham University) (Archaeomaterials analysis)
Karen Barker BSc (Hons) (freelance) (Conservation)
Kevin Hayward BSc MSc PhD FSA (freelance) (Petrology)
Kieron Heard (freelance) (Clay tobacco pipes)
Lynne Keys (freelance) (Industrial residues/metal technology)
Marek Lewcun (freelance) (Clay tobacco pipes)
Martin Henig MA DPhil D.Litt FSA (freelance) (Roman sculpture and small finds)
Michael Bamforth BSc (Hons) MCIfA (freelance) (Worked wood)
Organic Residue Analysis (Bristol University)
Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) (Ceramics)
Peter Davenport BA MPhil MCIfA FSA (freelance) (Architectural stone)
Peter Guest BA (Hons) PhD FSA (Cardiff University) (Coins)
Peter Warry PhD (freelance) (Ceramic building materials)
Peter Webster BA (Hons) MA PhD (freelance) (Samian)
Philip de Jersey PhD (Ashmolean Museum) (Coins)
Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance) (Leather)
Rachel Tyson BA (Hons) PhD (Oxford Archaeology) (Glass)
Richenda Goffin BA (Hons) MCIfA (freelance) (Ceramic building materials, Roman painted wall plaster, clay tobacco pipes)
Roger Tomlin MA DPhil FSA (Oxford University) (Inscriptions)
Rose Broadley BA (Hons) MA PhD (freelance) (Glass)
Ruth Shaffrey BA (Hons) PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance) (Worked stone)
Sarah Paynter PhD (Historic England) (Glass)
Sarah Percival BA (Hons) MA MCIfA (freelance) (Ceramics)
Stephanie Rátkai BA (Hons) (freelance) (Ceramics)
Steve Allen (York Archaeology Conservation Services) (Conservation)
Sue Anderson MPhil PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance) (Ceramics)
Sue Harrington PhD (freelance) (Textiles)
Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) (Industrial residues/metal technology)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGY: CA

Alex Ellul BA (Hons) MA (assistant) (Charred plant remains)
Andrew Clarke BA (Hons) MA ACIfA (Animal bone)
Anna West BSc (Hons) (Environmental sampling, charred plant remains and marine shell)
Carolyn Smith BA (Hons) MSc PCIfA (Environmental sampling and charred plant remains)
Clare Holloway BA (Hons) (Geoarchaeology)

Clare Randall BA (Hons) BSc MSc PhD FSA MCIfA (Animal bone)
Frankie Wildmun BSc (Hons) MSc PCIfA (Human remains)
Gemma Whelan BA (Hons) (assistant) (Marine shell)
Heidi Thorpe-Yon BA (Hons) MSc (assistant) (Charred plant remains)
Holly Rodgers BA (Hons) MSc (Geoarchaeology and environmental sampling)
Kath Hunter Dowse BA (Hons) (Environmental sampling and charred plant remains)
Morgan Evans BSc MSc (assistant) (Animal bone)
Sarah Cobain BSc (Hons) MSc MCIfA (Environmental sampling, charred plant remains and wood/charcoal)
Sarah Wyles BA (Hons) MCIfA (Environmental sampling, charred plant remains, mollusca and marine shell)
Sharon Clough BA (Hons) MSc MCIfA (Human remains)
Tom Brown BA (Hons) MA PCIfA (assistant) (Marine shell)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGY: External

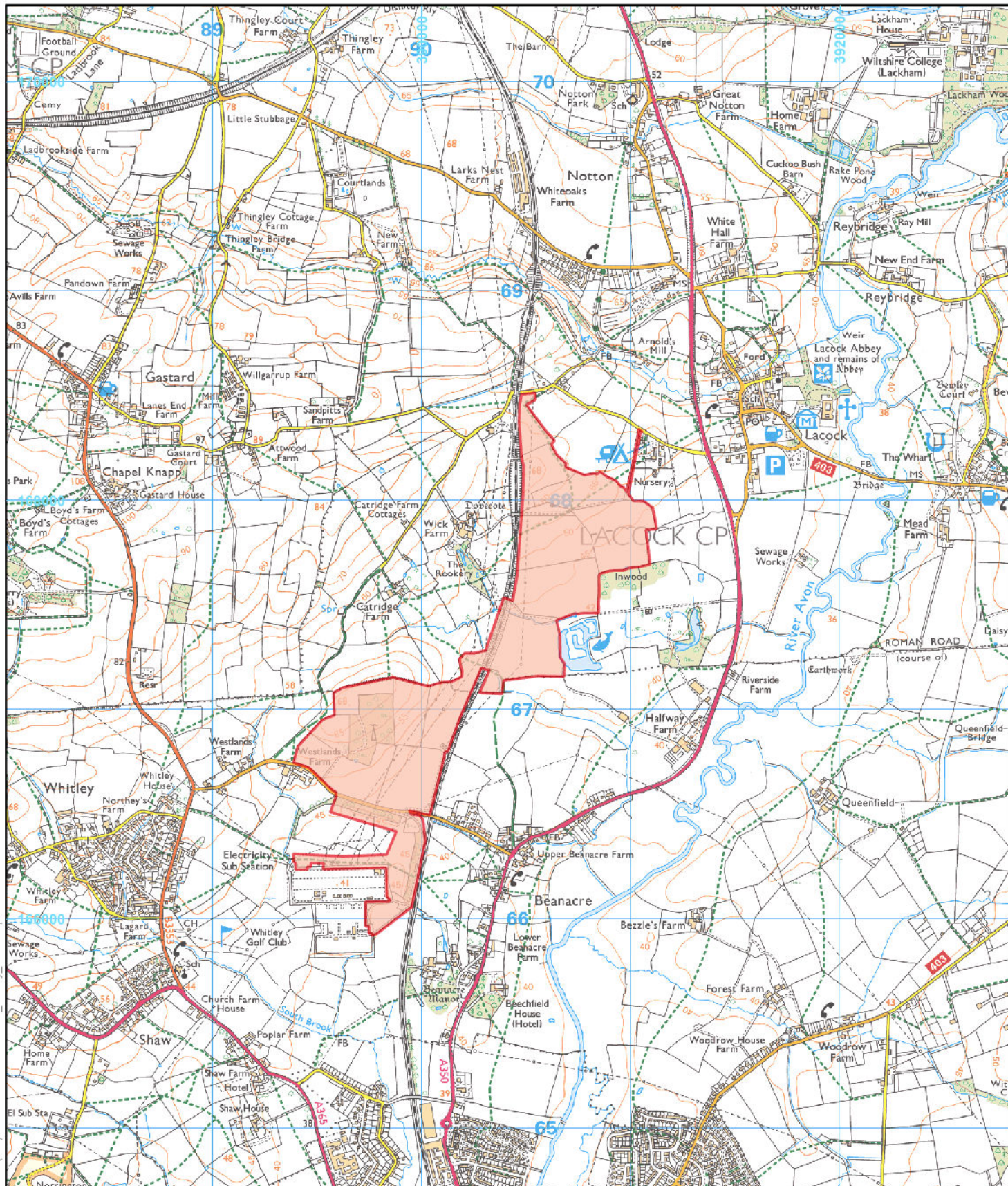
Andy Howard BSc (Hons) PhD (freelance) (Clast size analysis)
Dana Challinor MA (freelance) (Wood/charcoal)
Enid Allison BSc (Hons) DPhil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) (Insects)
John Whittaker BSc (Hons) PhD (freelance) (Ostracods and foraminifera)
Keith Wilkinson BSc (Hons) PhD MCIfA (ARCA) (Environmental sampling, mollusca, geoarchaeology, ostracods and foraminifera)
Matilda Holmes BSc (Hons) MSc PhD ACIfA (freelance) (Animal bone)
Michael Grant BSc (Hons) MSc PhD (University of Southampton) (Pollen)
QUEST, University of Reading (soil micromorphology and soil chemistry)
Sheila Boardman (freelance) (Wood/charcoal and charred plant remains)
Sue Anderson BA (Hons) MPhil PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance) (Human remains)
Tom Hill BSc (Hons) PhD CPLHE (Diatoms)
Tom White BSc (Hons) PhD (Natural History Museum) (Clast size analysis)

SCIENTIFIC DATING: CA

Alistair Barclay BSc (Hons) PhD FSA MCIfA (Radiocarbon dating and Bayesian chronological modelling)
Sharon Clough BA (Hons) MSc MCIfA (assistant) (Bayesian chronological modelling)

SCIENTIFIC DATING: External

Beta Analytic (Florida, USA) (Radiocarbon dating)
Cathy Batt BSc (Hons) PhD (University of Bradford) (Archaeomagnetic dating)
Derek Hamilton PhD (SUERC) (Bayesian chronological modelling)
Frances Healy PhD (freelance) (Bayesian chronological modelling)
Ian Tyres (freelance) (Dendrochronology)
John Hines (Cardiff University) (Bayesian chronological modelling)
Phil Toms BSc (Hons) PhD (University of Gloucestershire) (TL/OSL dating)
Robert Howard BA (Hons) (NTRDL Nottingham) (Dendrochronology)
Seren Griffiths BA (Hons) MA (Oxon) MSc MCIfA (Manchester University) (Bayesian chronological modelling)
SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) (Radiocarbon dating)
14Chrono Centre (Queen's University Belfast) (Radiocarbon dating)



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PROJECT TITLE
Wick Solar Farm, Lacock, Wiltshire

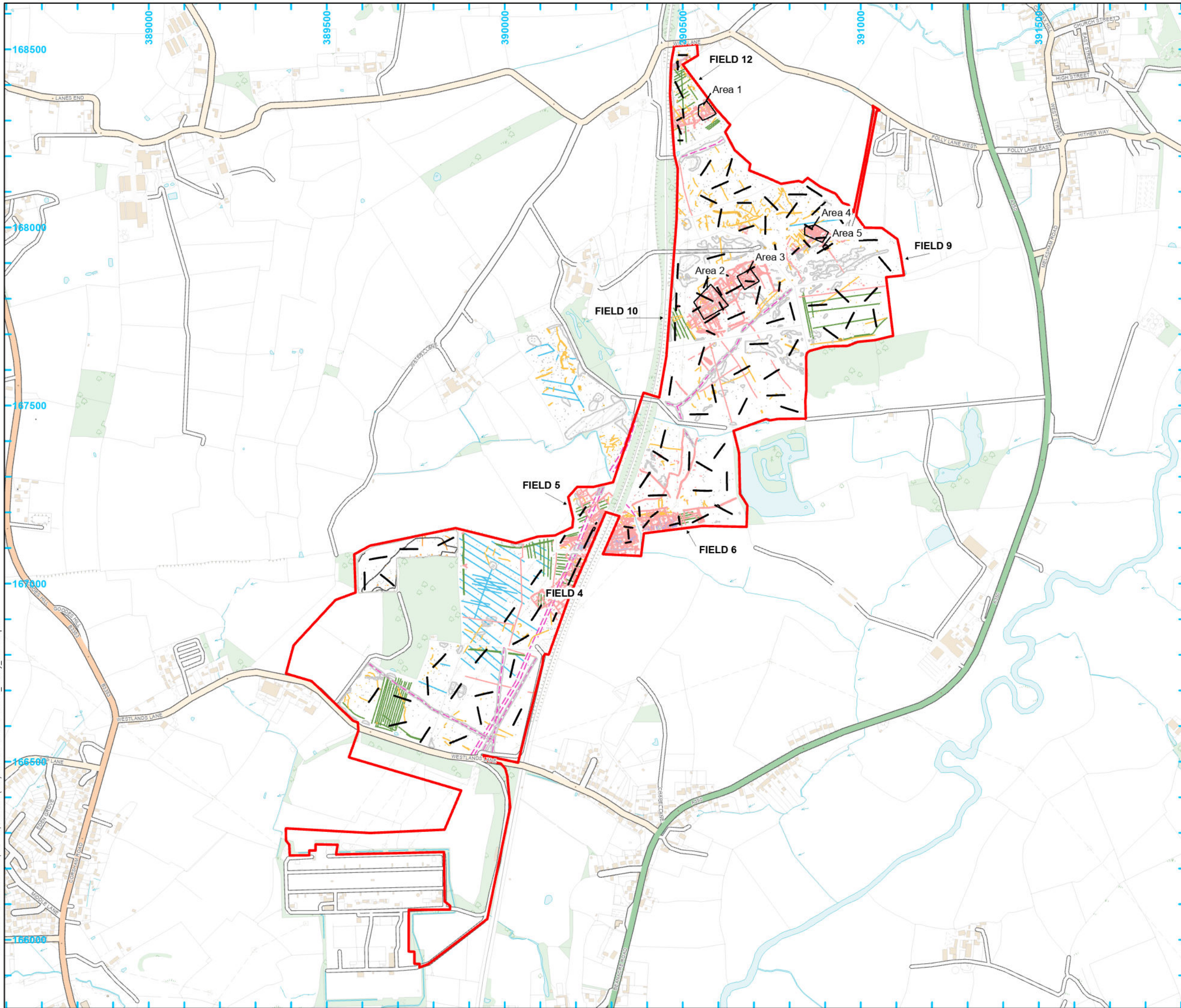
FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	AK	PROJECT NO.	CR1588
CHECKED BY	MF	DATE	14/11/2023
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

Document Path: P:\CR1588 Wick Solar Farm, Lacock, Wiltshire (WB)\GIS\ArcGIS Pro\CR1588_survey_master.aprx



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Contains data from OS Zoomstack

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Previous trench / excavation area
- Geophysical Interpretations
 - Archaeology
 - Structural Archaeology
 - Linear Archaeology
 - Possible Linear
 - Uncertain Archaeology
 - Uncertain Magnetic
- Geophysical Interpretations (Line)
 - Archaeology
 - Possible Archaeology
 - Agricultural / Ridge and Furrow
 - Land Drain
 - Uncertain Magnetic / Natural
 - Service

0 500m

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PROJECT TITLE

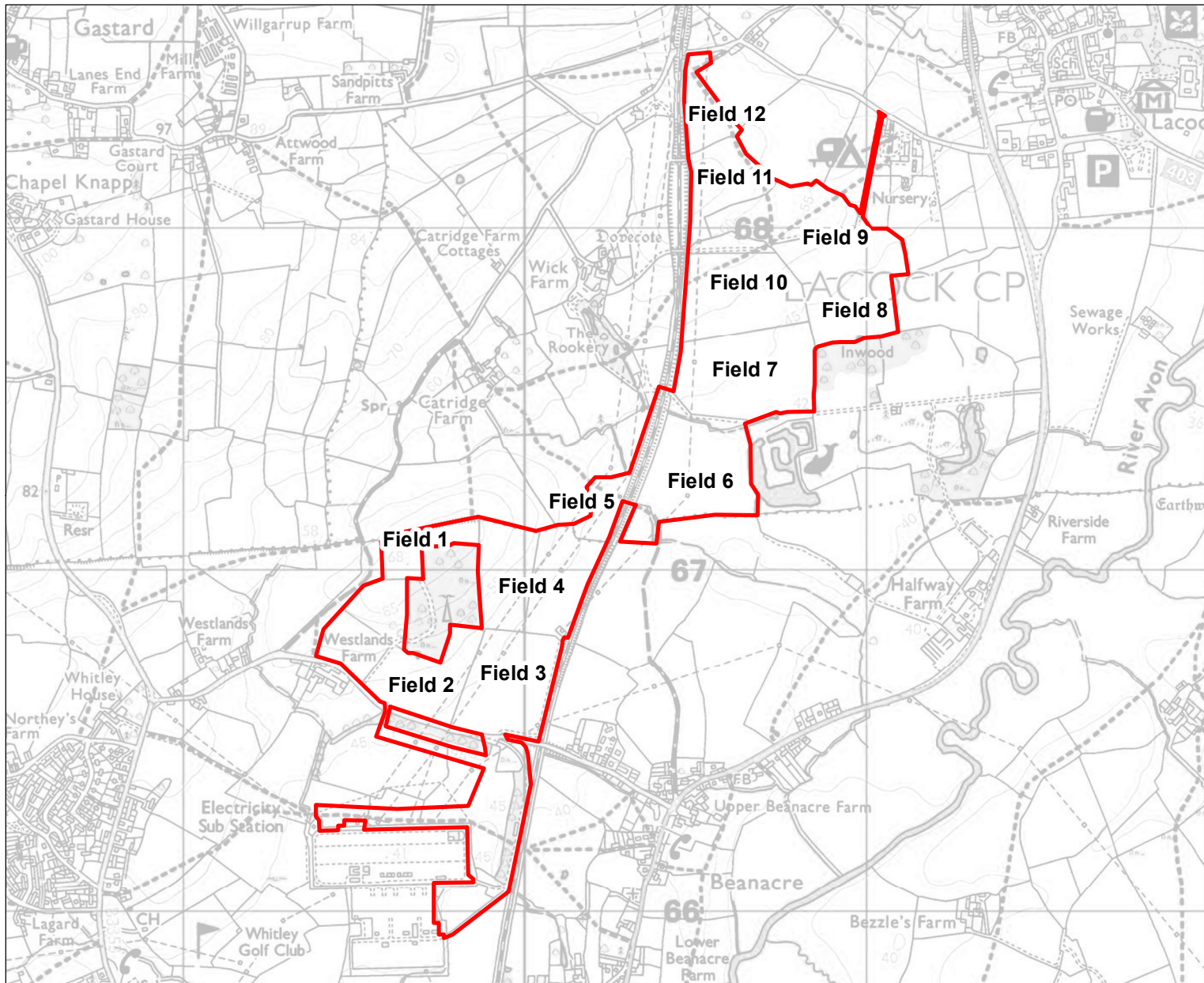
Wick Solar Farm, Lacock, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site plan showing areas of previous archaeological works and results of geophysical survey

DRAWN BY	AK	PROJECT NO	CR1588	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	MF	DATE	14/11/2023	2
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE@A3	1:10,000	

APPENDIX B: FIELD NUMBERS



KEY

20/06840/FUL Redline

Figure 1: Field Numbers

Wick Solar Farm

Client: RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd

DRWG No: P20-0137

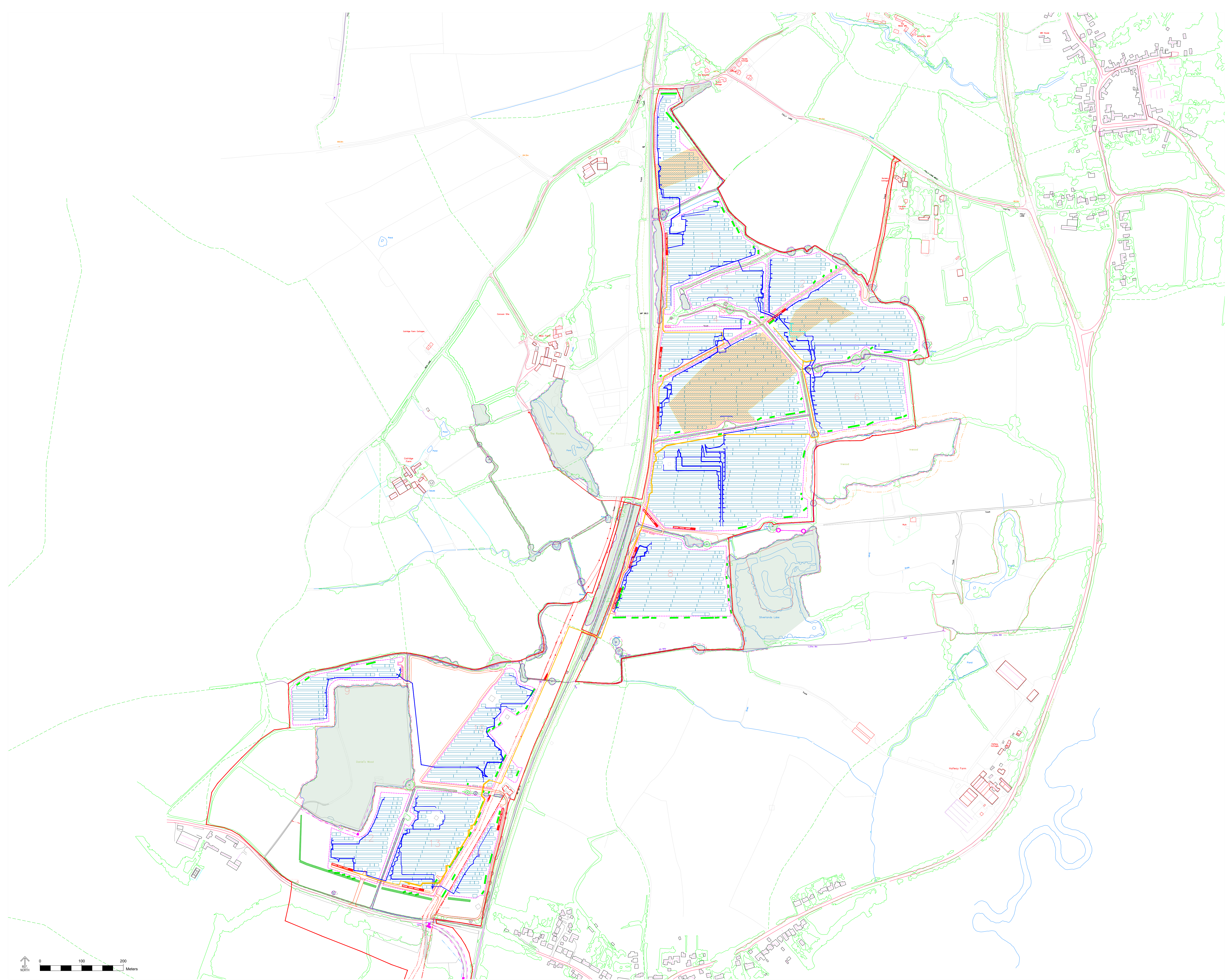
Drawn by: EP

Date: 10/02/2026

Scale: 1:17,500 @ A4

Approved by: GS

APPENDIX C: S73 LAYOUT



NOTES

- 1. All details are indicative only.
- 2. Dimensions are in metres unless stated otherwise.
- 3. Refer to HSE document "Avoiding danger from overhead power lines – Guidance Note GS6" to ensure safe operation of machinery in proximity to overhead power lines.

LEGEND

- Planning Red Line
- Access Track
- Solar panels
- Fence
- Hedges
- Trees
- Proposed Hedges
- Swales
- Hybrid BESS Station
- Inverter
- Spares Container
- Customer Switch Gear Container
- Access Gate
- Public Rights Of Way
- High Voltage Cable
- Archaeology Areas
- Proposed HV Cable Routes
- Proposed LV Cable Routes
- Proposed Above-ground Cable Routes



DETAILS

TITLE	Wick Farm S73 General Layout
LOCATION	Near SN15 2LU
DATE	4 March 2026
CONFIGURATION	Typical fixed design
REVISION	03

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