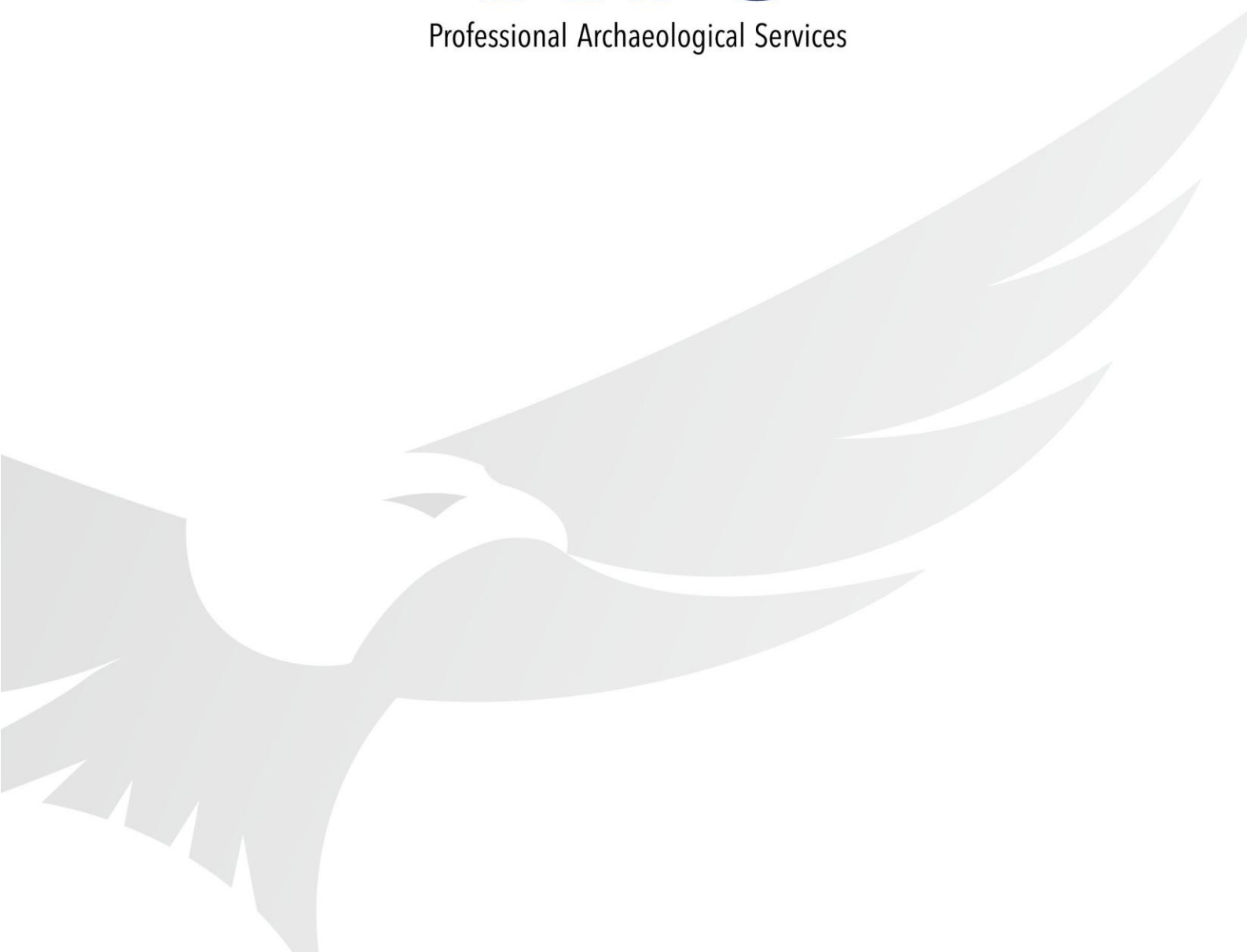




Written Scheme of Investigation for a
Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Land opposite Nos 6 and 7 Silver Street, Gastard, Corsham, Wiltshire, SN13 9PY

10 July 2026



Client: Mr and Mrs Peter Collier
Document Type: WSI for a Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Project Site: Land opposite Nos 6 and 7 Silver Street, Gastard, Corsham,
Wiltshire, SN13 9PY
NGR: ST 88260 68685; 388260, 168685
Issue ID: 1
Date of Preparation: 10 July 2026
Local Planning Authority: Wiltshire Council
Planning Application Number: PL/2024/01979
HPS Site Code: HPS728/26
Museum Authority: Wiltshire Museum
OASIS ID: heritage10-544239
OS Licence: AC0000855249

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1. Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1. This document sets out the methodology for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in conjunction with the residential development of land opposite Nos 6 and 7 Silver Street, Gastard, Corsham, Wiltshire SN13 9PY (herein the Project Site).
- 1.2. Planning permission for the erection of 4 residential dwellings, access, footpath extension, landscaping and associated works at the Project Site was granted on appeal by the Planning Inspectorate (Appeal Ref: APP/Y3940/W/24/3352756, decision dated 7 March 2025), allowing an appeal by Mr and Mrs Peter Collier against the refusal by Wiltshire Council of planning application PL/2024/01979. The appeal was allowed subject to the conditions set out in the schedule attached to the Inspector's decision. The principal work of relevance to this WSI is the below-ground groundworks associated with the erection of the 4 dwellings, the formation of the access and footpath extension, and associated landscaping and drainage works.
- 1.3. The submitted archaeological desk-based assessment (Heritage Planning Services, August 2023) did not rule out the potential for archaeology on the Project Site. Accordingly, a programme of archaeological investigation has been secured by way of Condition 6 of the appeal decision (APP/Y3940/W/24/3352756, 7 March 2025), which reads as follows:

"No development shall commence site until: a) a written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority; and b) the approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details."
- 1.4. In allowing the appeal, the Inspector noted (paragraph 47 of the decision) that the submitted archaeological desk-based assessment did not rule out the potential for archaeology on the Project Site, such that a condition securing a written programme of archaeological investigation was appropriate, and (paragraph 48) that this is properly a pre-commencement condition as it relates to and/or affects the early part of the development. The condition is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2024, as amended February 2025) and with Core Policy 58 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015).



- 1.5. This project will be completed under reference HPS728/26.

The Project Site

- 1.6. The Project Site comprises a field of c. 0.5 acres set out along the southwest boundary of fields laid to pasture, with a small timber stable building, located on the northwest periphery of Gastard, Corsham, Wiltshire. Gastard is formed of scattered, historic hamlets with modern infill, and the Project Site lies on Silver Street outside of the Gastard Conservation Area, which covers the historic development to the southeast. The wider area consists of a large proportion of agricultural land, mainly set to pasture.
- 1.7. The archaeological and historical background of the Project Site has been established through the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment prepared by Heritage Planning Services (HPS, August 2023) in support of the planning application, and it is not considered necessary to repeat that assessment in full here. A summary of the relevant baseline is set out below, together with the further consideration of archaeological potential and research objectives that this WSI adds to inform the monitoring and recording strategy.
- 1.8. Gastard is of Medieval origin, its name deriving from the Old English for a strip of land associated with goats; the settlement is first recorded in documentary sources from the 1150s and 1170s. The Medieval picture of Gastard is one of dispersed farming settlements centred on farmsteads such as Gastard Court Farmhouse (probably the manorial centre of the hamlet), Monks Farm and Broadstone, all of which lie within the wider study area. Evidence for Medieval land management, potentially including strip field or 'long lands' arrangements, survives in the landscape to the southeast. The Project Site itself would certainly have been used during the Medieval period, but the probability of it preserving significant archaeological remains of this date is considered low.
- 1.9. Three Grade II listed houses of late 17th century date stand on Silver Street c. 30m southeast of the Project Site (NHLE 1199068), and the Grade II listed properties at 6 and 7 Silver Street, dating from 1710 to the mid-18th century, stand on the opposite side of the road directly south of the Project Site (NHLE 1363951). Settlement expanded along Silver Street toward the Project Site during the Post-Medieval period, but there is no evidence that the land itself was used for anything other than agricultural purposes.
- 1.10. Andrews and Dury's map of 1773 shows the Project Site within open land, and the 1839 tithe map shows it as an open parcel of land recorded in the apportionment as an orchard; buildings are depicted in the adjacent plot to the southeast but not within the Project Site itself. Aerial



photography from the 1940s shows the Project Site much as it appears today, as pasture with an entrance from Silver Street and a possible agricultural building in a similar position to the current stable.

1.11. No archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken on the Project Site itself, and few have occurred within the wider study area. The nearest, a watching brief c. 800m northwest, recorded a possible prehistoric pit and a Post-Medieval well associated with either a burnt mound or a charcoal-burning pit; a geophysical survey associated with a pipeline c. 750m north-northeast identified pit features and evidence of past agricultural activity and field management.

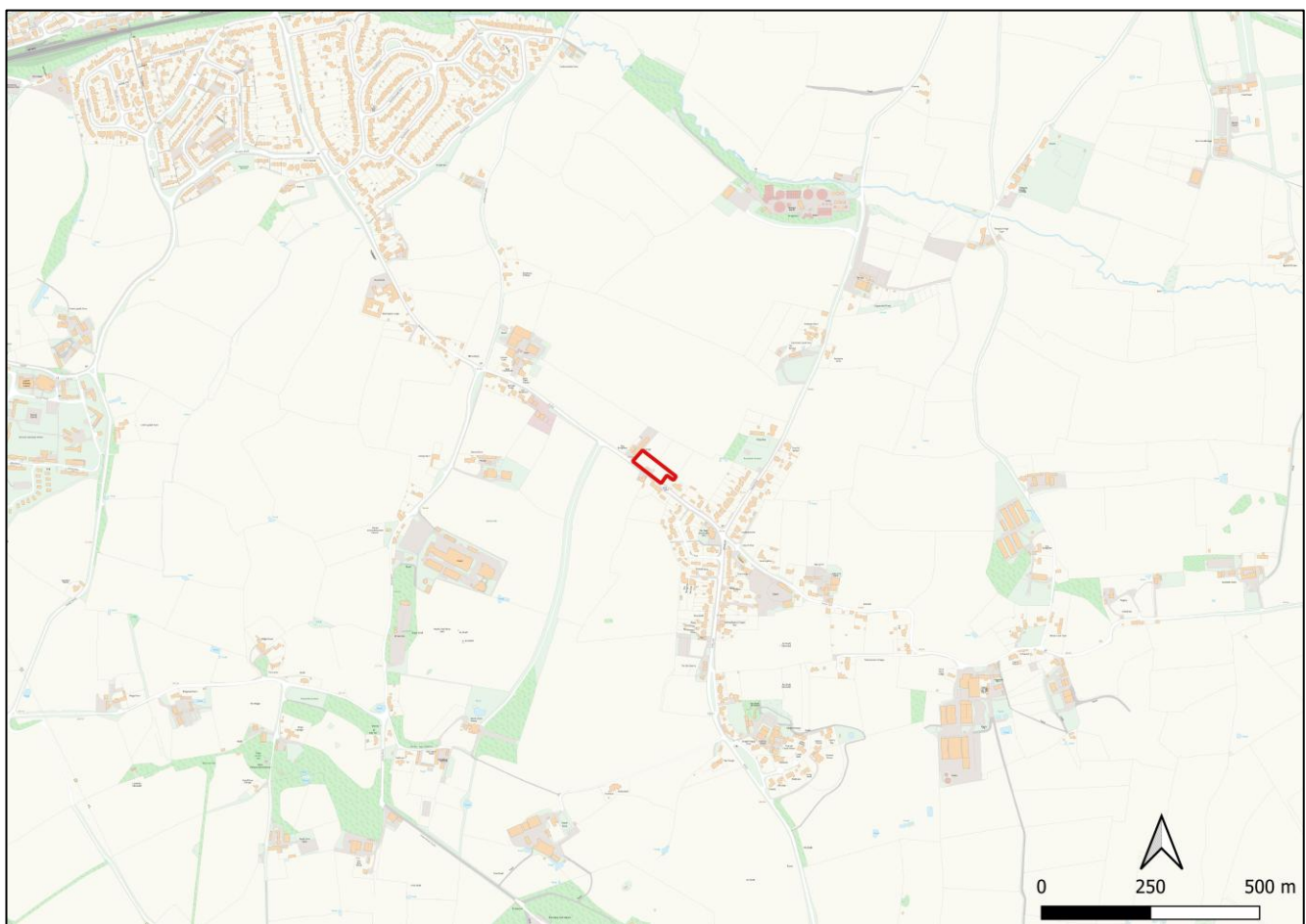


Figure 1: Broad location of the Project Site, outlined in red. Centred on ST 88260 68685.



Figure 2: Indicative red line boundary of the Project Site, outlined in red.

1.12. The Project Site is defined geologically by the Forest Marble Formation (mudstone) (British Geological Survey 2023), and lies at approximately 97m aOD.

2. Archaeological Significance

2.1. The archaeological desk-based assessment (HPS 2023) established that there are no Scheduled Monuments on the Project Site or within the 1000m study area, and no previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken on the Project Site itself. The Site occupies ground that is broadly central to several scattered historic farming settlements – including Gastard Court Farmhouse, Monks Farm, Broadstone and Boyd’s Farm – and lay beyond the core of Gastard itself, remaining agricultural in character while settlement expanded from these focal points during the Post-Medieval period. Findspots from metal-detecting and fieldwalking at Boyd’s Farm, c. 900m south-southwest, have produced Mesolithic, Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval material, indicating a persistent focus of activity in that area, but there is no comparable evidence from the Project Site or its immediate surroundings. On this basis the DBA concluded that the



potential for archaeological remains of any period surviving within the Project Site is low, and that there is no evidence to suggest the survival of archaeology of such significance as to preclude the grant of planning permission. Nonetheless, in determining the appeal the Inspector accepted (paragraph 47 of the decision) that the DBA did not rule out the potential for archaeology on the Project Site, and imposed Condition 6 accordingly. The principal considerations for this WSI are therefore summarised below by period.

Prehistoric

- 2.2. There is no indication of prehistoric activity from the Project Site itself, and only limited evidence from the wider study area (a possible prehistoric pit c. 800m northwest, a Mesolithic flint core and an Iron Age coin from the Boyd's Farm area). The potential for significant prehistoric archaeology within the Project Site is low.

Roman

- 2.3. The southern parish boundary is formed by the Bath to Mildenhall Roman road, and field systems to the southeast may reflect an earlier Romano-British coaxial arrangement, but there is no direct evidence of Roman activity on or near the Project Site; potential is low.

Early Medieval

- 2.4. Gastard is not named in the Domesday Book and probably formed part of the Royal Estate of Corsham; potential on the Project Site is low.

Medieval

- 2.5. Gastard is of Medieval origin and is characterised by dispersed farming settlements, several of which survive as Listed Buildings; the Project Site would have been used agriculturally but the potential for significant Medieval remains is low.

Post-Medieval

- 2.6. This period accounts for the great majority of heritage assets within the study area, reflecting expansion from the historic farmsteads, but cartographic evidence shows the Project Site remaining as open, undeveloped land throughout; potential is low.



Modern

- 2.7. There are no modern archaeological assets recorded within the Project Site. During the Second World War the quarry areas to the south of Gastard were utilised for military purposes, including as an ammunition store, but there is no indication that this extended to the Project Site itself.

Conservation Area

- 2.8. The Project Site lies c. 400m northwest of the Gastard Conservation Area, but within the Corsham Design Guide Character Area for the village, and the entire study area falls within the bounds of an aerial photography assessment and mapping project covering several Wiltshire parishes.

Previous Disturbance

- 2.9. Aside from the existing stable building, there is little sign that the Project Site has witnessed any significant ground disturbance in its history, such that if archaeology were present it is likely to have been preserved. However, as set out above, the potential for archaeology of any period is considered low, although it cannot be entirely ruled out, which is the basis for the Inspector's imposition of Condition 6.

The Development

- 2.10. The permitted scheme comprises the erection of 4 residential dwellings, formation of a single shared access, footpath extension, landscaping and associated works, including the removal of the existing timber stable building. The principal groundworks of relevance to this WSI are the strip of topsoil/turf across the development footprint, the excavation of foundations and any below-slab works for the 4 dwellings, the formation of the access, driveway and footpath extension, the cutting of service trenches and drainage runs, and any associated landscaping. Although the depth of impact will generally be modest, there is nonetheless potential to encounter below-ground remains associated with the dispersed Medieval and Post-Medieval farming settlement of Gastard, or unrecorded earlier activity of the kind identified at Boyd's Farm and elsewhere within the study area.

Research Objectives

- 2.11. The historic landscape around Gastard is characterised by dispersed farming settlements – including Gastard Court Farmhouse, Monks Farm, Broadstone and Boyd's Farm – several of which



have produced findspots of prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval date. However, investigation within Gastard itself has been very limited to date, and the Project Site has not previously been subject to archaeological evaluation.

- 2.12. The methodology set out in this WSI will allow for archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks associated with the erection of the 4 dwellings, the access, footpath extension and associated landscaping. Should any archaeological deposits or features be exposed, information may be gained relating to the character, date and extent of the dispersed Medieval and Post-Medieval agricultural settlement of Gastard, or to any earlier activity not previously identified within the Project Site.
- 2.13. Whilst the Project Site represents a relatively small area of development, the accumulation of information from small-scale, developer-led investigations of this kind may help to build a larger picture of the extent and survival of dispersed rural settlement around Gastard and Corsham more generally.
- 2.14. Given the shallow, generally modest depth of the proposed groundworks and the absence of any known waterlogged or deeply stratified deposits within the Project Site, the potential for palaeo-environmental sampling is considered limited; however, should any well-sealed, dateable deposits be exposed, environmental sampling will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out below, and the results would nonetheless contribute usefully to the wider understanding of land use around Gastard.
- 2.15. In terms of historic land use, the Project Site has most likely remained agricultural in nature, set to pasture, throughout the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods and into the modern day, with the exception of the erection of a small timber stable in the 20th century. Cartographic sources (Andrews and Dury 1773; the 1839 Tithe map; the First Edition OS map of 1844–88) consistently depict the Project Site as open land or orchard, with no buildings shown within its boundary, and 1940s aerial photography shows the site much as it appears today. As such there is no cartographic or documentary indication that the Project Site has been subject to any significant built development, and the potential for buried remains of former structures is considered low. Nonetheless, given the proximity of the dispersed historic farmsteads described above, and the low-lying possibility of unrecorded earlier activity of the kind found at Boyd's Farm, the recording of any archaeological deposits or features exposed by the groundworks forms an explicit objective of this WSI.



3. Aims and Objectives

3.1. The aims of the Monitoring and Recording, as defined in the CIfA's Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (CIfA 2023) are:

- *To allow for the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be ascertained in advance of the development;*
- *To provide the opportunity, if required, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and*
- *To inform a mitigation strategy allowing for a programme of recording appropriate to the significance of such deposits.*

3.2. The objectives of the Monitoring and Recording are:

- *To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the Project Site.*
- *To establish and record the extent, character, date, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains, to an appropriate level and within the constraints of the Project Site.*
- *To place identified archaeological remains within the wider historical and archaeological context in order to establish their significance; and*
- *To prepare an archaeological report detailing the results of the programme of Monitoring and Recording.*
- *To monitor the removal of the existing timber stable building and all other groundworks associated with the permitted scheme, and to ensure that any archaeological remains identified are dealt with in a manner proportionate to their significance, in accordance with Condition 6 of the appeal decision.*

4. Methodology

4.1. The works subject to this WSI comprise a conventional below-ground archaeological monitoring (watching) brief. They include the removal of the existing timber stable building, the strip of topsoil/turf across the development footprint, the excavation of foundations and any below-slab



works for the 4 permitted dwellings, the formation of the access, driveway and footpath extension, the cutting of service trenches and drainage runs, any geotechnical investigations, and any associated landscaping. The methodology to be followed is set out below.

Monitoring of Below-Ground Works

- 4.2. This section comprises archaeological monitoring of all below-ground works associated with the permitted scheme, including the removal of the existing timber stable building and its base/footings, the strip of topsoil/turf across the development footprint, the excavation of foundations and any below-slab works for the 4 dwellings, the formation of the access, driveway and footpath extension, the cutting of any service trenches and surface-water/drainage runs, geotechnical investigations and any associated landscaping. The purpose of this monitoring is to record any archaeological deposits, features, structures or finds revealed by these groundworks, having particular regard to the potential identified in the Archaeological Research Objectives sections above. The standard procedures set out below apply.
- 4.3. All mechanical excavation will, where possible, be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket, and will be constantly monitored by the watching archaeologist.
- 4.4. The watching archaeologist may ask for groundwork to be halted temporarily to allow for investigation to be carried out. Where necessary, the area of archaeological interest will be defined and protected in advance of further investigation.
- 4.5. Where necessary, the surface of archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand. A sample of the archaeological features and deposits identified will be hand-excavated and recorded, sufficient to address the aims of the project.
- 4.6. All spoil will be visually examined and scanned with a metal detector for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts and other finds will be collected and bagged by context.
- 4.7. In the event that significant, complex or well-preserved archaeological deposits are identified, for which the scope of the approved WSI is insufficient, the watching archaeologist will halt the groundwork and inform the contractor, the client and Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service that a revised strategy may be required. The revised strategy and additional funds will be agreed with the client.



Human Remains

- 4.8. Any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt) discovered will be left in situ, covered and protected. The relevant licence(s) will be obtained by Heritage Planning Services before further excavation, if necessary. The need for excavation, removal and or sampling will be determined following discussion with the client and Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service. If deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site in compliance with the terms of the Ministry of Justice licence.
- 4.9. Any excavation and post-excavation processing of human remains will be undertaken in line with current guidance documents (e.g. McKinley 2013) and CIfA standards (McKinley and Roberts 1993). The final deposition of human remains, following analysis, will be in accordance with the terms of the Ministry of Justice licence.

Treasure

- 4.10. Heritage Planning Services will immediately notify the client, Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service and the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer for Wiltshire on the discovery of any material covered, or potentially covered, by the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by The Coroners and Justice Act 2009). All information required by the Treasure Act (i.e., finder, location, material, date, associated items etc.) will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Recording

- 4.11. All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded using Heritage Planning Services LTD pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits will be made, including plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum heights of all features will be calculated, and the levels added to the drawings.
- 4.12. A full photographic record will be made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels.

Survey

- 4.13. A survey of all archaeological features will be carried out using a TST. All survey data will be recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD. In the event that it is not possible to use the survey equipment, archaeological features will be located to client plans or to features



that appear on OS mapping. This will be achieved using hand-held measuring tapes and the basic principles of triangulation.

Finds

4.14. All Archaeological finds will be retained.

4.15. Where appropriate, soil samples may be taken and sieved to aid finds recovery. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Environmental Sampling

4.16. All sampling will be undertaken in line with principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015).

4.17. Bulk environmental soil samples taken for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, will be taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts or features. In general, features directly associated with particular activities (e.g. pits, latrines, cesspits, hearths, ovens, kilns, and corn driers) will be prioritised for sampling over features, such as ditches or postholes, which are likely to contain reworked and residual material.

4.18. If waterlogged or mineralised deposits are encountered, an environmental sampling strategy will be devised and agreed with Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service. Specialist guidance will be sought as necessary.

4.19. Samples will be of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, and 10 litres from waterlogged deposits.

4.20. Following specialist advice, other sampling methods such as monolith, Kubiena or contiguous small bulk (column) samples may be employed to enable investigation of deposits with regard to microfossils (e.g. pollen, diatoms) and macrofossils (eg, molluscs, insects), soil micromorphological or soil chemical analyses.



5. Post Excavation

- 5.1. All written and drawn records will be collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. The results will be preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from finds. A written description will be made of all significant features and deposits. Results will be ordered by period and/or feature group as appropriate.

Finds

- 5.2. All finds will be washed, weighed, counted and identified as a minimum and recorded to an appropriate level. The report will include a table of finds by feature/context.
- 5.3. Metalwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment. The X-raying of objects and other needs will be undertaken by Wiltshire Conservation Service.
- 5.4. Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum authority and generally in accordance with the standards of the CIfA (2014).

Environmental Samples

- 5.5. Bulk soil samples will be processed by a specialist using standard flotation methods as detailed below:
- 5.6. The material will be scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits. The flot will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 5.6/4 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm and dried if necessary. Coarse fraction (>5.6/4 mm) will be sorted, weighed and discarded, with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist. Finer residues will be retained until after any analyses and discarded following final reporting.
- 5.7. In the case of samples from cremation-related deposits the flots will be retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm. In the case of samples from inhumation deposits, the sample will be artefact sieved through 9.5 mm and 1 mm mesh sizes. The coarse fractions (9.5 mm) will be sorted with any finds recovered given to the appropriate specialist together with the finer residues.
- 5.8. Any waterlogged or mineralised samples will be processed by standard waterlogged flotation methods.



6. Reporting

- 6.1. A draft post excavation assessment report will be submitted for approval to Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service for comment, within three months of the completion of the archaeological fieldwork. If there are significant results requiring an extended programme of post excavation assessment, an extension will be requested.
- 6.2. The report shall contain the following as a minimum:
- A frontispiece detailing the site name, grid reference, report author(s), project dates, project title and reference number and planning application number;
 - A non-technical summary;
 - Historic Background;
 - The dates of the programme of work;
 - The aims and methodology;
 - The results of the programme of work including Post Excavation assessment;
 - Selected images from the photographic record;
 - Interpretation of the historic materials;
 - Supporting illustrations;
 - Archive preparation and deposition arrangements;
 - Updated Project Design in the event of significant results requiring full specialist assessment beyond the scope of the Monitoring and Recording;
 - References.
- 6.3. A hardcopy and digital copy of the final report will be deposited with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, along with surveyed data in shapefile format.
- 6.4. In the event of low-level results, a note will be prepared for publication in a suitable journal.

7. Project Archive Storage and Curation

Data Management Plan

- 7.1. In line with the policy set out in Wiltshire Museum's Deposition Guidelines for Archaeology Archives, a project-specific Data Management Plan (DMP) has been prepared for this



investigation, following the guidance and template provided by the Digital Curation Centre (www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans). The DMP records the digital data that will be created or collected during the project (including, but not limited to, born-digital photographs in RAW and TIFF formats, JPEG derivatives, scanned drawings, written and tabular records, GIS layers, survey data, video, audio and the OASIS record), the file formats and metadata standards to be used, the storage and back-up arrangements during the project, the retention and disposal arrangements for working copies, and the long-term curation of the digital archive following completion of the project (see Digital Archive section below). The DMP will be reviewed and updated at the assessment stage and prior to deposition of the digital archive.

Museum

- 7.2. The material and paper archive will be prepared following Wiltshire Museum's Deposition Guidelines for Archaeology Archives, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 2012; CIfA 2020; Brown 2011). The archive will usually be deposited within one year of the completion of the project. In line with Wiltshire Museum's guidelines, the digital component of the archive will not be deposited at Wiltshire Museum but will be lodged with a trusted digital repository (see the Digital Archive section below). CDs and DVDs will not be archived as physical objects.
- 7.3. Provision has been made for the long-term storage of any resulting archive in the post fieldwork costs.
- 7.4. Wiltshire Museum will be notified of the project and an accession number will be applied for prior to the commencement of fieldwork. In line with the Museum's Deposition Guidelines and charging policy, the initial archiving payment required by the Museum will be made at the time of notification and accession-number application, and in any event prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation. The accession number will be quoted in the project archive and in any subsequent reports.
- 7.5. Prior to deposition all material, digital and documentary archives will be held at the registered offices of Heritage Planning Services Ltd.

Digital Archive

- 7.6. In line with the policy set out in Wiltshire Museum's Deposition Guidelines for Archaeology Archives, all digital archive materials generated by the project – whether born digital or digitised



from other media – will be deposited with a trusted digital repository, namely the Archaeology Data Service (ADS, <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>), rather than at Wiltshire Museum. Deposition is anticipated to be undertaken via the ADS-easy system (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy>), following the usual communication procedures with the Curator at Wiltshire Museum and with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service. The associated ADS deposition charge has been factored into the project budget.

- 7.7. In the limited circumstances envisaged by Wiltshire Museum's Deposition Guidelines – for example a wholly negative outcome where no archaeological deposits, features or finds are encountered – submission of the digital report to OASIS and to the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER) may, following discussion with Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, be sufficient in lieu of full ADS deposition. The decision on whether full ADS deposition is required will be agreed in writing with the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service prior to the close of the project.

Transfer of Title

- 7.8. On completion of the programme of work every effort will be made to persuade the legal owner of any finds recovered to transfer their ownership to the museum, in line with a written agreement. This excludes human remains and any objects covered by the *Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009)*.

OASIS

- 7.9. An OASIS online record has been created with key fields completed. The record will be completed at the end of the project. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

8. Schedule & Personnel

- 8.1. A minimum of 2 weeks' notice will be given to Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Reasonable access will be afforded to Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service for the purpose of monitoring progress on site.



- 8.2. The project will be managed by Heritage Planning Services. The Project Manager will be Sam Driscoll MCIfA (Mob: 07825 550271).
- 8.3. The following key specialists will be earmarked to the project for post excavation specialist reporting where necessary.

Roman pottery and finds – Dr Jane Timby

Medieval - Post medieval ceramics – Dr Alejandra Gutiérrez

Faunal remains – Lorraine Higbee, Wessex Archaeology Limited

Environmental Archaeology - Quest (Reading University)

Small Finds – Sarah Newns Avon Archaeology or Dr Jane Timby

Clay Tobacco Pipe – Sarah Newns Avon Archaeology or Peter Hammond (Society for Clay Pipe Research)

Prehistoric Lithics – Dr Paul Driscoll, PhD, MCIfA

Radiocarbon Dating – Dr Tim Knowles, University of Bristol AMS Lab

Archaeometallurgy – Dr Tim Young, GeoArch Ltd

Glass – Dr Rachel Tyson

Prehistoric ceramics – Dr Paul Driscoll or Matt Leivers Wessex Archaeology

9. Health & Safety

- 9.1. Issues of *Health and Safety* come before any and all archaeological matters. Archaeological staff will not work in unsafe conditions, even where not doing so will result in the possible under-recording of the archaeological resource.
- 9.2. Archaeological staff will operate under Heritage Planning Services Ltd Health and Safety Policy and other additional requirements set out by the main contractor.
- 9.3. Heritage Planning Services Ltd will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation.
- 9.4. We reserve the right to carry out a Risk Assessment on the first day of the programme of work.



10. Copyright

Archive and Report Copyright

- 10.1. The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Heritage Planning Services Limited under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003.
- 10.2. Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Heritage Planning Services Limited for the purposes of archaeological research, or development control within the planning process.

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