



# Sparkling Streams Project Public Right of Way and Wilton Wetland Construction Wilton, Wiltshire

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



Planning Ref: PL/2021/10788  
Museum Ref: DZSWS:12-2022  
Ref: 258490.03  
July 2022



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2022, all rights reserved.

Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

#### Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

## Document Information

Document title Sparkling Streams Project, Public Right of Way & Wilton Wetland Construction, Wilton, Wiltshire  
Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief  
Document reference 258490.03

Client name ARK- Action for the River Kennet  
Address Avebury  
Elcot Park  
Marlborough  
SN8 2BG

Site location Manor Farm, Grafton Road, Wilton  
County Wiltshire  
National grid reference (NGR) 427612 160902 (SU 27612 60902)  
Planning authority Wiltshire Council  
Planning reference PL/2021/10788  
Museum name Wiltshire Museum, Devizes  
Museum Ref. DZSWS:12-2022  
OASIS Id wessexar1-508049

WA project code 258490  
Dates of fieldwork 7th – 21st June 2022 (intermittently)  
Fieldwork directed by Dave Murdie and Virva Lompolo  
Project management by Oliver Good  
Document compiled by Eleanor Legg  
Contributions from Kevin Trott (pottery) and Mark Stewart (flint)  
Graphics by Nancy Dixon  
Document edited by Oliver Good

## Quality Assurance

| Issue | Date       | Author | Approved by |
|-------|------------|--------|-------------|
| 1     | 21/07/2022 | EL     | OGG         |



## Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Summary .....  | iii       |
| Acknowledgements.....                                  | iii       |
| <b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>                            | <b>4</b>  |
| 1.1 Project and planning background.....               | 4         |
| 1.2 Scope of the report .....                          | 5         |
| 1.3 Location, topography and geology .....             | 5         |
| <b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b> | <b>5</b>  |
| 2.1 Introduction.....                                  | 5         |
| 2.2 Archaeological and historical context.....         | 6         |
| <b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>                      | <b>6</b>  |
| 3.1 Aims .....   | 6         |
| 3.2 Objectives.....                                    | 7         |
| <b>4 METHODS.....</b>                                  | <b>7</b>  |
| 4.1 Introduction.....                                  | 7         |
| 4.2 Fieldwork methods.....                             | 7         |
| 4.3 Finds and environmental strategies .....           | 8         |
| 4.4 Monitoring.....                                    | 8         |
| <b>5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE .....</b>                  | <b>8</b>  |
| 5.1 Introduction.....                                  | 8         |
| 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits .....           | 8         |
| <b>6 FINDS EVIDENCE.....</b>                           | <b>9</b>  |
| 6.1 Introduction.....                                  | 9         |
| <b>7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....</b>                   | <b>10</b> |
| <b>8 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>                             | <b>10</b> |
| 8.1 Summary .....                                      | 10        |
| 8.2 Discussion .....                                   | 10        |
| <b>9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....</b>             | <b>10</b> |
| 9.1 Museum.....  | 10        |
| 9.2 Preparation of the archive.....                    | 11        |
| 9.3 Selection strategy .....                           | 11        |
| 9.4 Security copy .....                                | 12        |
| 9.5 OASIS .....  | 12        |
| <b>10 COPYRIGHT .....</b>                              | <b>12</b> |
| 10.1 Archive and report copyright .....                | 12        |
| 10.2 Third party data copyright .....                  | 13        |
| <b>REFERENCES .....</b>                                | <b>14</b> |
| <b>APPENDICES .....</b>                                | <b>15</b> |
| Appendix 1 OASIS Summary.....                          | 15        |



## List of Figures

- Cover** View of the northern extent of basin from the south-east
- Figure 1** Site location and areas of archaeological monitoring
- Figure 2** South facing view of excavation for the culvert (2 x 1 m scales)
- Figure 3** East facing representative section of excavation for the culvert
- Figure 4** General view of northern extent of ground reduction for the basin, view from the north-west
- Figure 5** Ground reduction for the southern extent of the basin, view from the north-west
- Figure 6** View of possible palaeochannel from the south-east
- Figure 7** View of possible palaeochannel from the north

## List of Tables

- Table 1** Quantification of finds
- Table 2** Pottery by chronological period and ware weight



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Action for the River Kennet (ARK) to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during ground disturbance works associated with the construction of an on-farm wetland at Manor Farm, Grafton Road, Wilton (planning ref. PL/2021/10788).

Covering approximately 2.36 ha, the development site comprises farmland bordered to the north-east by the former Roman road connecting *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester) and *Cunetio* (Mildenhall). Combined with cropmark data from the surrounding environs suggesting the presence of later prehistoric field systems the archaeological potential of the site was considered such that, in consultation with WCAS, an AMR covering all ground disturbance works associated with the wetland creation was required. However, during the investigations it was evident that groundworks would not impact below the subsoil level (approx. 0.35 m below ground level) and as such, in consultation with WCAS, the AMR was terminated following the monitoring of the ground reduction of the basin footprint.

No archaeological features were observed during the works, though some burnt flint and struck flint was recovered, suggestive of a background of early land use within the site and the surrounding area. Fluvial deposits with a distinctive iron-rich clay were recorded on an approximate south-east to north-west alignment and may pertain to a palaeochannel traversing the site.

The lack of archaeological evidence observed during the AMR is likely due to the limited depth of groundworks with the potential for any surviving archaeological footprint to have remained in situ.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Action for the River Kennet, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Rupert Kelton. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council.



# Sparkling Streams Project Public Right of Way & Wilton Wetland Construction Wilton, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Action for the River Kennet (ARK) to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during ground disturbance works associated with the construction of an on-farm wetland to reduce sediments and nutrients from the Wilton Water watercourse and to attenuate flow to reduce flood risk for the surrounding land and village of Wilton. The monitored works covered approximately 2.36 ha, centred on NGR 427612 160902, at Manor Farm, Grafton Road, Wilton, SN8 3SP (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The development comprises the construction of a wetland habitat through which water will be diverted from an existing ditch. The water will then return to the existing ditch system further downstream. Low-lying bunds will control the water level within the wetland area by retaining water and slowing the surface flow. In total the wetland area, split into three, is to extend across approximately 16, 000 m<sup>2</sup> as shown in **Figure 1** and consist of multiple wetland habitats including open water pools, tall-herb communities and wet woodland and grassland.
- 1.1.3 A planning application (PL/2021/10788) submitted to Wiltshire Council was granted in December 2021. Consultation with Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), emphasised the archaeological potential of the site given its location in proximity to the former Roman road between *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester) and *Cunetio* (Mildenhall) which borders the site to the north-east. Cropmark data indicative of later prehistoric field systems has also been recorded approximately 220 m to the north. As such it was determined that a programme of archaeological monitoring be undertaken during the ground disturbance works required to facilitate the project.
- 1.1.4 During the AMR it became evident that, for the most part, excavations required for the development were not impacting below the level of subsoil (approximately 0.3 m below ground level) As such following completion of the installation of the culvert and initial ground reduction for the basin it was determined, in consultation with WCAS, that monitoring of the works could cease. Thus, the following elements of the development were archaeologically observed:
- installation of the culvert at the basin/public footpath interface (Figs 2 – 3); and
  - ground reduction for the basin (Figs 4 – 5).
- 1.1.5 The remaining elements of construction works are detailed within *Wilton Water – Detailed Wetland Design* (RM Wetlands and Environment Ltd 2021). These included elements highlighted by the Written Scheme of Investigation associated with the project (Wessex Archaeology 2022):



- establishment of a site compound and welfare facilities (location to be determined);
- topsoil strip and removal to adjacent field to the north-east;
- excavation of wetland landforms and removal of subsoil to wildflower meadow area (up to 1 m below current levels);
- creation of water control bunds and perimeter bund;
- construction of footpath water control infrastructure and work to the footpath itself (as a defined Public Right of Way);
- excavation of a trench along the western side of the site parallel to the western ditch (up to 2 m below current ground levels).

1.1.6 The AMR was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). WCAS approved the WSI, on behalf of the LPA, prior to fieldwork commencing. The AMR was undertaken intermittently between 7th and 21st June 2022.

## **1.2 Scope of the report**

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the AMR, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

## **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

1.3.1 The AMR was located within the boundary of the Grafton Farm Partnership Single Business Unit (SBI 106874718), south of the village of Wilton and 6 km south-east of Marlborough. Positioned within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the site is bound to the north-east by Roman Road, the former route of the Roman road connecting *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester) and *Cunetio* (Mildenhall). To the south and west the site borders farmland which also forms a component of the same SBI. A recently constructed sediment trap/pond is located to the north.

1.3.2 The development site slopes from the south to the north with ground levels mapped between 138.6 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south and 135.4 m aOD in the north. The central axis of the site occupies a lower position than the eastern and western margins, with the overall development area located on lower ground than the surrounding farmland.

1.3.3 The development area is located at the juxtaposition of two bedrock geologies: sandstone of the Upper Greensand Formation and clay-rich chalks (marls) of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation. Overlying superficial deposits of alluvial clays, silts, sands and gravels are also recorded, concentrated along the western boundary of the site (British Geological Survey 2022).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The WSI provided an assessment of the archaeological and historical background of the site using the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the





development (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The following section provides a summary of the results with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and the National Heritage List for England included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

## **2.2 Archaeological and historical context**

- 2.2.1 Approximately 500 m to the north-west an undated ring ditch and features suggestive of a field system are evident on aerial photographs (MWI18925, MWI18924, MWI18938). Similarly, aerial photographs of the wider area highlight the presence of two connected but undated enclosures with a linear extension, and a separate, small, sub-square enclosure c.1 km to the north (MWI18972, MWI18940). A bowl barrow, currently undated though these features are characteristic of the Bronze Age period, is recorded 1 km to the west of the development area (MWI18913).
- 2.2.2 Certainly, Bronze Age activity within the area is recorded, with the recovery of a Bronze Age collared urn and incense cup c. 800 m to the north-west in the village of Wilton (MWI18862). Land-use during the Romano-British period has also been evidenced within this area with Roman tile and pottery fragments also recorded (MWI18875, MWI18884).
- 2.2.3 Romano-British activity is likely to have existed in particular proximity to the development, given the location of the former Roman road between *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester) and *Cunetio* (Mildenhall) to the immediate north-east.
- 2.2.4 Wilton itself is thought to have derived its name from as the wool production area of the religious Saxon estate of Bedwyn.
- 2.2.5 The Scheduled Monument of Marten deserted medieval village and moated site is located approximately 1 km to the south of the works (NHLE 1013104; MWI18897). During the excavation of the medieval chapel site in 1858 a finds assemblage comprising pottery, coins and glass bead were found to date to the Romano-British period (MWI18876).
- 2.2.6 Activity in the area is seen to continue in the site's environs with the construction of Wilton Windmill in 1821. Located 800 m to the north of the development, the windmill was restored in 1976.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and as defined in the *ClfA Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
  - provide an opportunity, if needed, 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 itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and



- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

### **3.2 Objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the

3.2.2 WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

## **4 METHODS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). However, due to the impact of the monitored groundworks, comprising the installation of a culvert and general ground reduction of the basin, not impacting upon the natural geology in most areas, the overall scope of the AMR was reduced in consultation with WCAS. As such not all the groundworks highlighted as likely requiring archaeological observation within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) were monitored (these are reiterated in section 1.1.4 – 1.1.6). The methods employed are summarised below.

### **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

#### *General*

4.2.1 The AMR monitored the installation of a culvert at the point at which the basin and Public Right of Way connected and the general ground reduction of the area of the basin (Figs 2-4).

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations associated with the works specified above. No archaeological features were observed during the investigation, though a possible palaeochannel was recorded.

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

#### *Recording*

4.2.4 All exposed deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made,



including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.

- 4.2.5 Due to unforeseen circumstances, it was not possible to survey the monitored locations using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. Instead, the location of the AMR and the works observed have been related to client plans of the development.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.3 Finds and environmental strategies**

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 WCAS monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and WCAS.

## **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The AMR revealed no features or deposits of archaeological origin, though a possible palaeochannel was recorded traversing the site on an approximate south-east to north-west alignment (Figs 6 – 7). It is noted that the lack of archaeology may be due to the levels of excavation remaining within the subsoil deposit, with the natural geology rarely exposed during the monitored works.

### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

- 5.2.1 Across the site excavations were carried out through a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel components (Figs 3 – 5). This measured between 0.1 and 0.30 m thick and overlay a brown to brownish-grey silty clay subsoil which appeared darker and more compacted in the north. The subsoil deposit was present up to at least 0.35 m below ground level with groundworks rarely impacting below the subsoil layer. Where the geology was revealed, it was confirmed to comprise greensand with small pockets of calcareous gravel. Within areas of the northern extent of the development site the water table was reached at the same level as the geology.
- 5.2.2 Fluvial deposits with a distinctive band of iron-rich clay were recorded on an approximate south-east to north-west alignment (Figs 6 – 7). Containing sub-rounded and sub-angular flint components it is believed these deposits denote the presence of an earlier watercourse or palaeochannel.



## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small, limited assemblage of finds amounting to 291 g (14 artefacts) was recovered from the topsoil (100) and subsoil (101) layers. The flint assemblage dates from the prehistoric period and the pottery is post-medieval – early modern in date. The finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type in each context and scanned to assess their nature, condition, and potential date range. The quantification of the finds is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** Quantification of finds

| context      | pottery  |           | Flint    |            | Burnt Flint |            |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|
|              | No.      | Wg (g)    | No.      | Wg (g)     | No.         | Wg (g)     |
| 100          | 5        | 41        | 6        | 79         | 2           | 116        |
| 101          |          |           | 2        | 51         |             |            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>2</b>    | <b>116</b> |

### 6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 A total of 5 sherds (41 g) was recovered from the topsoil (100). The assemblage dates from the later post-medieval and modern periods. Sherds have been sub-divided into broad ware groups and quantified by number and weight of the pieces. Where possible, detail of vessel form and other diagnostic features have been noted and a spot date assigned. A breakdown of the sherds by chronological period and ware type is presented in Table 2. The level of recording is consistent with the 'basic record' advocated for the rapid characterisation of pottery assemblages (Barclay et al 2016, Section 2.4.5). Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) have not been used due to the absence of any measurable rims.

6.2.2 The assemblage is in moderate-good condition with the majority of the sherds, displaying some surface damage to both the glazed opposing surfaces and on the breaks, indicative of an assemblage that has been moved from its original source. The poor condition is reflected in an overall mean sherd weight of 8.2 g.

**Table 2** Pottery by chronological period and ware weight

| Period        | Ware                    | No.      | Wt.       |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Post-medieval | Glazed redware          | 1        | 17        |
| Early modern  | Brown glazed stoneware  | 1        | 16        |
|               | Transfer printed (blue) | 2        | 4         |
|               | Industrial whiteware    | 1        | 4         |
| <b>Total</b>  |                         | <b>5</b> | <b>41</b> |

6.2.3 The pottery comprises of a body sherd from an internally green lead glazed red ware pancheon of late 17th or 18th century date, and two blue transfer-printed sherds from a plate and bowl of later 19th century date, along with a rim from an industrial whiteware dish of later 19th or early 20th century date, and the base from a brown glazed stoneware blacking bottle (Licence 2015).



### **6.3 Flint**

- 6.3.1 Three flakes (39 g), two blades (7 g), a small flake core (34 g) and two burnt flints (117 g) were recovered from the topsoil (100). All exhibited abrasion and some post-depositional damage that is typical of disturbed soil horizons. One flake is patinated blueish-white and one blade shows signs of contact with heat. The colouration of the flint from this context is consistent with flint derived from chalk outcrops and exposure within river terrace/head deposits.
- 6.3.2 The small collection of flints from (100) is limited in diagnostic items, although one blade exhibits careful platform preparation and the clear use of a soft hammer, with parallel dorsal blade scars. This particular blade is consistent with the Mesolithic or early Neolithic technology.
- 6.3.3 One flake (4 g) and a small broken flake core (49 g) were recovered from the subsoil (101) and although not diagnostic the core is notably crude in its appearance and could be typical of cores discarded during the early Bronze Age period.

### **6.4 Conservation**

- 6.4.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field or during the assessment of this material.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the AMR.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Summary**

- 8.1.1 During the AMR groundworks did not routinely encounter the natural geology ceasing between 0.2 and 0.35 m below ground level. No archaeological deposits or features were observed, though deposits characteristic of a palaeochannel were recorded.

### **8.2 Discussion**

- 8.2.1 The lack of archaeological evidence is likely due to the level of impact of the groundworks being above that of the natural geology. Whilst the area is notably wet, particularly at the northern extent of the development area where the water table was present at the same level as the natural geology in places, the presence of the Roman road to the north would indicate a likelihood for some background activity relating to the period; though it is noted that the site occupies lower lying land than that of the immediate surroundings. The presence of burnt and struck flint is also suggestive of a background of early exploitation of the landscape. Whilst it remains tentative, the riverine environment denoted by the presence of a probable palaeochannel lends weight to this notion with such environments typically attracting early communities on a seasonal basis.

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Wiltshire Museum, Devizes has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **DZSWS:12-2022**.



Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

## 9.2 Preparation of the archive

### *Physical archive*

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file/document case of paper records

### *Digital archive*

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

## 9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and external specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.



### *Finds*

- 9.3.5 Flint (7 worked items): stratified within both the topsoil and subsoil layers; further research potential. Retain. The two burnt flints can be discarded.
- 9.3.6 Pottery (5 sherds); Stratified within both the topsoil and subsoil layers; limited further research potential, apart from the single post-medieval redware sherd that is currently un-sourced. Retain the glazed redware sherd and discard the remaining 4 sherds.

### *Documentary records*

- 9.3.7 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital) and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

### *Digital data*

- 9.3.8 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

## **9.4 Security copy**

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## **9.5 OASIS**

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 1). A pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by WCAS on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology 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*.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.



## 10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.





## REFERENCES

- ADS 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice.
- Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D.H., and Wood, I. 2016. *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. PCRG, SGRP and MPRG.
- British Geological Survey 2022. *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 08/02/2022).
- Brown, D. H. 2011. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA 2014a]. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised edition June 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition June 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2022. *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>.
- CIfA 2022. *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit>.
- English Heritage 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Licence, T. 2015. *What the Victorians Threw Away*. Oxbow Books.
- Morris, E.L. 1982. *The Analysis of Pottery*. Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology Guideline 4.
- RM Wetlands and Environment Ltd. 2021. *Wilton Water – Detailed Wetland Design*. Unpublished report ref. PR141.
- SMA 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- Wessex Archaeology 2022. *Sparkling Streams Project, Public Right of Way and Wilton Wetland Construction, Wilton, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Salisbury: unpublished report ref. 258490.01.



## Appendices

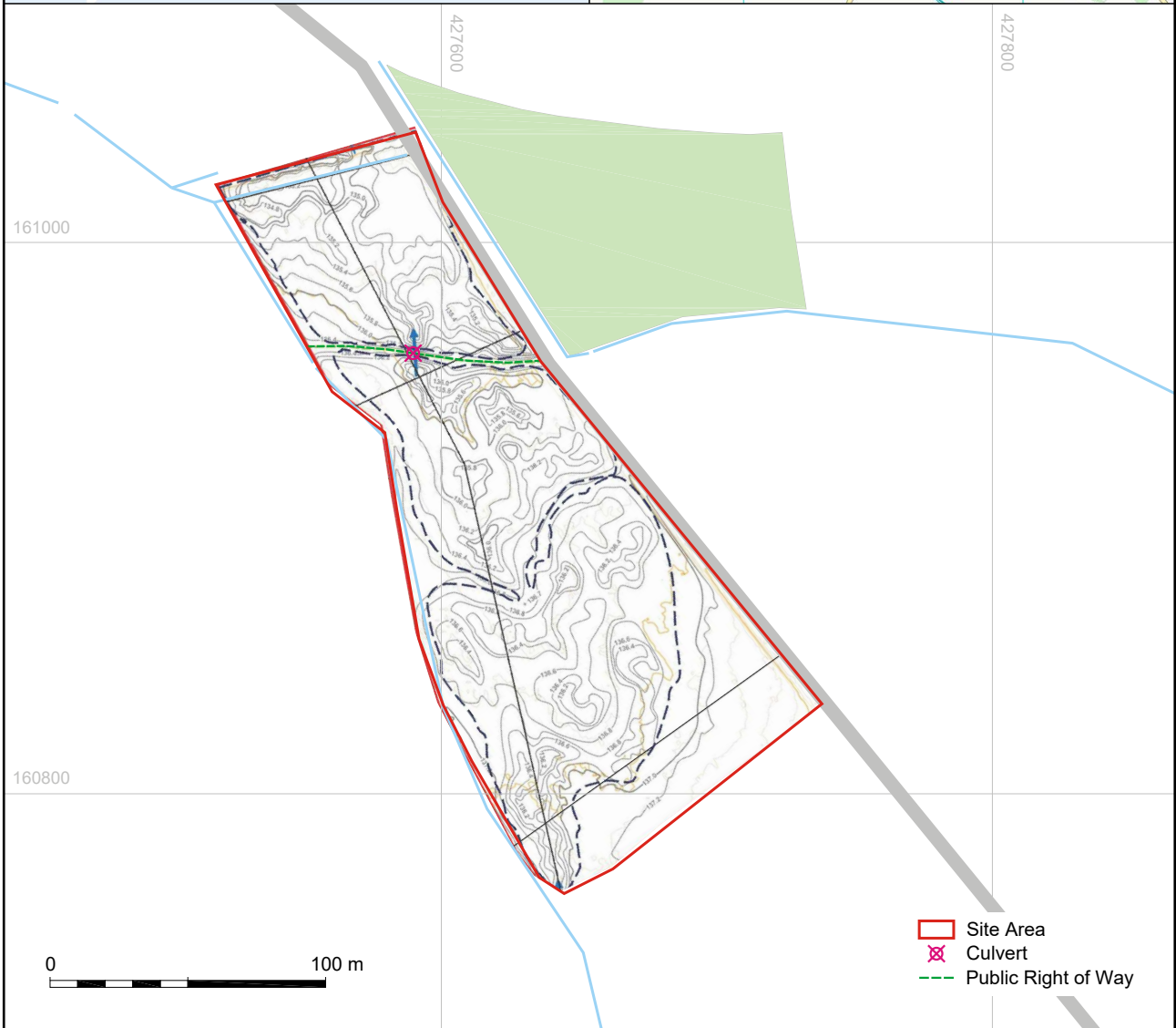
### Appendix 1 OASIS Summary


|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| OASIS ID (UID)                    | wessexar1-508049  |
| Project Name                      | Sparkling Streams Project, Public Right of Way and Wilton Wetland Construction, Wilton, Wiltshire   |
| Sitename                          | Manor Farm, Grafton Road, Wilton, Wiltshire   |
| Activity type                     | Watching Brief  |
| Project Identifier(s)             | 258490  |
| Planning Id                       | PL/2021/10788   |
| Reason For Investigation          | Planning requirement  |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Wessex Archaeology  |
| Project Dates                     | 07-Jun-2022 - 21-Jun-2022   |
| Location                          | Manor Farm, Grafton Road, Wilton, Wiltshire<br>NGR : SU 27612 60902<br>LL : 51.3465337002209, -1.60493316293576<br>12 Fig : 427612,160902   |
| Administrative Areas              | Country : England<br>County : Wiltshire<br>District : Wiltshire<br>Parish : Grafton   |
| Project Methodology               | <p>A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) was undertaken during the installation of a culvert and the ground reduction for the basin for a new wetland. During the investigations it was noted that the ground disturbance works were not impacting levels below the subsoil. As such, in consultation with Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, it was determined that no further monitoring of groundworks was required.</p> <p>The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations associated with the works specified above. No archaeological features were observed during the investigation, though a possible palaeochannel was recorded.</p> <p>Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.</p> <p>All exposed deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Due to unforeseen circumstances, it was not possible to survey the monitored locations using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. Instead, the location of the AMR and the works observed have been related to client plans of the development.</p> <p>A full photographic record of the works was made.</p> |
| Project Results                   | No archaeological features were observed during the works, though some burnt flint and struck flint was recovered, suggestive of a  |



|          |   |
|----------|---|
|          | background of early land use within the site and the surrounding area. Fluvial deposits with a distinctive iron-rich clay were recorded on an approximate south-east - north-west alignment and may pertain to a palaeochannel traversing the site. |
| Keywords | Sherd - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus<br>Lithic Implement - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus   |

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| HER                         | Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD  |
| Person Responsible for work | Eleanor, Legg   |
| HER Identifiers             |   |
| Archives                    | Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Wiltshire Museum; |



|   |  |   |                  |       |
|---|--|---|------------------|-------|
|  | Coordinate system: OSGB36 National Grid<br>Contour plan provided by client.<br>Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022.<br>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. |   |                  |       |
|   | Date:  | 14/07/2022  | Revision number: | 0     |
|   | Scale:   | 1:2500 at A4  | Created by:      | EW/ND |
|   | Path:  | X:\Projects\258490\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_07_14 |                  |       |

Site location and areas of archaeological monitoring

Figure 1



Figure 2: South facing view of excavation for the culvert (2 x 1 m scales)



Figure 3: East facing representative section of excavation for the culvert


|   |   |  |                  |    |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. |  |                  |    |
|   | Date:   | 14/07/2022   | Revision Number: | 0  |
|   | Scale:  | Not to scale   | Illustrator:     | ND |
|   | Path:   | Y:\DO STUFF_USEFUL - STUDIO ADMIN\FINDS_Drawing Conventions\PDFs |                  |    |



Figure 4: General view of northern extent of ground reduction for the basin, view from the north-west



Figure 5: Ground reduction for the southern extent of the basin, view from the north-west



|   |   |   |                  |    |
|---|---|---|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. |   |                  |    |
|   | Date:   | 14/07/2022  | Revision Number: | 0  |
|   | Scale:  | Not to scale  | Illustrator:     | ND |
|   | Path:   | Y:\DO STUFF\_USEFUL - STUDIO ADMIN\FINDS_Drawing Conventions\PDFs |                  |    |



Figure 6: View of possible palaeochannel from the south-east



Figure 7: View of possible palaeochannel from the north

|   |   |  |                  |    |
|---|---|--|------------------|----|
|  | This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction. |  |                  |    |
|   | Date:   | 14/07/2022   | Revision Number: | 0  |
|   | Scale:  | Not to scale   | Illustrator:     | ND |
|   | Path:   | Y:\DO STUFF_USEFUL - STUDIO ADMIN\FINDS_Drawing Conventions\PDFs |                  |    |



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559