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Brooklet Farm, Stapleford Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: 15/08251/FUL
Ref: 111751.02
March 2016



**Brooklet Farm, Stapleford
Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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March 2016

Report Ref: 111751.02



Quality Assurance

Project Code	111751	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	15/08251/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	406774 137597		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	E	PO	RAP	<i>Nunes</i>	09/03/2016
File:	\\projectserver\wessex\Projects\111751_Reports				
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Plate 6: Trench 3 view from the north-west



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Brooklet Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Brooklet Farm, Over Street, Stapleford, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 406774 137597.

The site is proposed for the demolition of the existing farm buildings and the erection of three residential dwelling, including access, landscaping and associated works (Wiltshire Council Planning Application Ref: 15/08251/FUL). An archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2015) established that there is a potential for buried archaeological remains on the site. The Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken and attached as a condition (Condition 4) to the planning permission for the redevelopment.

Three evaluation trial trenches were excavated but no definite features of archaeological interest were revealed. A natural peat deposit was identified throughout Trench 2, which contained prehistoric flint flakes and animal bone. The peat layer sealed an undated, linear feature, interpreted as a former water channel. It is possible the peat layer could be prehistoric in date given the presence of the flint flakes. However the layer's stratigraphic relationship to the underlying water channel and the presence of the animal bone of a horse, suggest it is more likely that the flint finds are residual and the peat is more recent in date. The water channel could be a natural geological feature, or relate to the documented system of water meadows associated with the River Wylye in the near vicinity.

The evaluation took place on the 29th February and the 1st March 2016.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Peter Chalke of Brooklet Developments Ltd for commissioning the work and his assistance during the course of the project is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are extended to Clare King of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service who monitored the work on behalf of Local Planning Authority.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski and Jonathan Sanigar. This report was written and compiled by Piotr Orczewski and Ruth Panes, with finds assessments by Phil Harding and Lorrain Higbee. Report illustrations were prepared by Karen Nichols and Kitty Foster.

The report was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Ruth Panes.



Brooklet Farm, Stapleford Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Brooklet Developments Ltd (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out a trial trench evaluation on an 2,560 m² parcel of land, currently occupied by existing agricultural buildings, at Brooklet Farm, Over Street, Stapleford, Salisbury, SP3 4LP (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 406774 137597 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A planning application was submitted to Wiltshire Council (WC) on 18th August 2015 by Brooklet Developments Ltd. The application was for the *Demolition of the existing farm buildings and erection of three residential dwellings (Use Class C3), including access, landscaping and associated works* (Planning Application Reference: 15/08251/FUL).

1.1.3 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was prepared in August 2015 (WA 2015) in order to inform the planning process. The aim of this study was to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. This assessment established that there is the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the settlement foci of Stapleford Castle and Manor Farm to the north. A trench evaluation (representing an approximate 4% sample) was therefore recommended by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council.

1.1.4 Planning permission was granted on 18th December 2015. Condition 4 of the Decision Notice states that no development shall commence on Site until;

- *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*
- *The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

Reason: The application contained insufficient information to enable this matter to be considered prior to granting planning permission and the matter is required to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority before development commences in order that the development is undertaken in an acceptable manner, to enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.



1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation (WA 2016) was prepared by WA, and approved by the Client and the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, prior to the start of the fieldwork.

1.1.6 This document sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation which took place on the 29th of February and 1st March 2016.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land of c. 0.26 ha, located in the village of Stapleford, situated approximately 9 km southwest of Amesbury (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site is bordered to the west by Over Street, to the north by a residential property, to the east by paddocks occupying the flood plain of the River Till, and to the south by a group of mature trees and a large pasture field.

1.2.3 The Site is currently occupied by 'out of use' agricultural buildings including a large cattle shed, and a series of outbuildings and barns. The Site is enclosed to the north by a large wall associated with the residential property beyond, and to the east and south by fences of varying construction. The Over Street frontage is open beyond the easternmost farm building.

1.2.4 The Site is situated within the valley of the River Till and lies at approximately 70 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). To the east the land falls away gradually towards the river at a height of 63 m aOD, whilst on the western side of Over Street the land rises sharply to 110 m aOD approximately 350 m from the Site, reaching a peak of 148 m aOD at The Penning, 1.8 km to the north-west.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology across the majority of the Site is mapped as chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, overlain by alluvium deposited by the River Till (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in detail within the archaeological Desk Based Assessment (WA 2015) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km Study Area around the Site in order to place the site within its historical and archaeological context. The results of this assessment and relevant Wiltshire Historic Environmental Records (WHER) and designated assets on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) are summarised below.

Prehistoric and Romano-British (900,000 BC–AD 410)

2.1.2 The Palaeolithic period dates to before the end of the last glaciation, and as a result activity from this period is often intermittent and ephemeral. Often *in situ* remains and artefacts are associated with specific geological deposits, particularly river terrace gravels. Known early prehistoric remains are limited to a Palaeolithic handaxe found during survey work in advance of the proposed A36 Salisbury bypass to the south-of the Site (WHER MWI3679).

2.1.3 The Neolithic and Bronze Age periods are associated with the establishment of farming and more permanent settlement. Extensive field systems represented by cropmarks and occasional low earthworks have been identified from aerial photographs throughout the Study Area, and in dense swathes to the north-west and south of the Site (WHER MWI6094). Due to a lack of archaeological investigation a refined date for these

landscape features is not possible, and typologically they may belong to either the prehistoric or Romano-British periods.

- 2.1.4 No settlement evidence of prehistoric date has been recorded in the immediate area, although an undated mound south-east of Friars Peak (WHER MWI6114) and a ring ditch south-west of Berwick St James (WHER MWI6106) may represent Bronze Age burial mounds associated with the local inhabitants.
- 2.1.5 An undated enclosure situated at the northern edge of the Study Area could have its origins in the late prehistoric or Romano-British periods, but this cannot be confirmed without further investigation (WHER MWI6101).
- 2.1.6 Two bronze Romano-British coins (WHER MWI6028) were found in St Mary's churchyard in the centre of Stapleford, although a lack of further investigation or features means that it is not clear if these were deposited as casual loss, or are indicative contemporary land use within the Study Area.

Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

- 2.1.7 The village of Stapleford is recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086) as a relatively large settlement with two mills. The name 'Stapleford' is thought to be derived from 'a post marking the ford' and historically fords which facilitate access across rivers (in this case the River Till) often develop into settlements of varying status.
- 2.1.8 A small castle or fortified house was built in the 12th century or early 13th century for the lord of Stapleford Manor (NHLE 1005686) and is situated 175 m north of the Site. St Mary's church located 325 m to the south-east also has some 12th century structural components, although none of the vernacular houses in Stapleford or Over Street can be dated any earlier than the 17th century.
- 2.1.9 Medieval or post-medieval strip lynchets have been recorded in the south-eastern part of the Study Area (WHER MWI6065) and a number of the fields within the prehistoric/Romano-British field systems to the north-west seem to contain ridge and furrow of these later periods.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500 – present day)

- 2.1.10 The number of Listed Buildings within the village reflects its growth and prosperity during the post-medieval period, comprising as they do a series of 17th and 18th century dwellings, some of considerable size and with decorative components such as chequerboard flint and limestone.
- 2.1.11 During the later 19th century the farm buildings west of Stapleford Castle were renewed and several cottages built fronting onto Over Street. Brooklet Farm, comprising a farmhouse west of the road and farmyard (the Site) east of it was built in the 1920's on previously undeveloped land.
- 2.1.12 The earliest detailed cartographic source consulted for this assessment was the 1821 Stapleford enclosure map. Here the Site can be seen as newly enclosed, as a single field stretching from Over Street to a trackway running from the crossroads south of Stapleford Castle to the River Till, and is recorded as the property of Martha and Elizabeth Tanner who occupied the adjacent property to the north.
- 2.1.13 Aerial photographic interpretation has highlighted an extensive system of water meadows of probably post-medieval date adjacent to the Rivers Till (WHER MWI6052) and Wylve

(WHER MWI6053). When comparing these landscape features to the plots defined on the 1821 enclosure map, it is clear that whilst they are not documented within the Site due to the presence of the current buildings and hardstanding, it is likely that water management features such as ditches and channels previously existed within the application area. These features allowed farmers to 'float' or inundate the fields adjacent to watercourses with a thin layer of water in the winter months, raising the ground temperature and encouraging growth of grass to allow early grazing (Cook et al, 2003).

- 2.1.14 The 1925 third edition Ordnance Survey map is the first which shows that the Site has been developed. The buildings are focussed on the Over Street frontage and along the southern site boundary. With some additions and reworking of the buildings on the Site, the general layout as recorded in the 2015 site visit is broadly comparable with the 1920's farmyard, suggesting that whilst below ground deposits would have been disturbed during landscaping and construction, isolated pockets of intact geology beyond the footprint of the farm buildings may survive.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:

- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *To confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (WA 2016) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard Guidance for archaeological evaluations* (ClfA 2014a), expecting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 3.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches, measuring between 12 and 17m by 1.6m. Trench dimensions are listed within **Appendix 1**. All were positioned within the proposed development area (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.3 All trenches were positioned using Global Navigational Satellite System equipment (GNSS) working to a 3D accuracy of below 30mm and in general accordance with the array depicted in the WSI. Minor adjustments to the layout were required prior to fieldwork commencing to take into account site conditions. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey (OS) British National Grid coordinates.



- 3.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All overburden was carefully removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first. Where appropriate, hand cleaning was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposits.
- 3.2.5 A 1m long representative section of deposits from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded for each trench. All excavated material was visually examined for archaeological finds.
- 3.2.6 Once the fieldwork was completed to the satisfaction of the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, the trenches were fenced off and left open as requested by the Client.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All features and deposits were assigned a unique number and recorded using WA's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system. Where appropriate, sections were produced at a scale of 1:10. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height were calculated for the trenches, and annotated onto plans and sections. The feature locations were accurately surveyed by GNSS and tied into the OS British National Grid.
- 3.3.2 A full photographic record was maintained using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes to embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.3.3 All artefacts from excavated contexts have been retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In these circumstances the material was noted but not retained. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.
- 3.3.4 WA follows the guidelines set out in the document *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993) with regard to the retention of artefacts and samples. This allows for the discard of selected artefact categories and sample products which are not considered to warrant further analysis.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the results and should be read in conjunction with the trench summary tables in **Appendix 1**. Trench locations are shown in **Figure 1**. Context numbers are highlighted in bold.

4.2 Soil sequence

- 4.2.1 The sequence of overburden deposits varied across the Site. In Trench 1 (**Plate 2**) below 0.04 m of tarmac and 0.1 m of gravel made ground, a 0.46 m thick dark brown silt was recorded. Underlying the silt, natural river gravels mixed with dark grey silty clay were encountered at depth of 0.6 m below ground level (bgl). In Trench 2 (**Plate 4**), under a 0.1 m of friable concrete and 0.5 m of chalk made ground, a layer of 0.6 m thick dark brown peat was encountered. Natural gravel was underlying the peat at depth of 1.2 m. In Trench 3 the natural gravel was uncovered at 0.94 m under a made ground deposit consisting of various modern materials.



4.3 Archaeological features and deposits

- 4.3.1 No definite archaeological features were identified in the evaluation. An undated water channel, **Feature 205**, was identified within Trench 2. This feature could be archaeological or geological. The channel was orientated north-south and measured 1 m wide and 0.25 m deep and was located 1.2 m below ground level (**Plate 5, Figure 1**). The feature was investigated but revealed no finds. The channel was cut into natural gravels and was sealed by peat **Layer 203**. The single fill of the channel, **206**, comprised of a very dark brown peat with flint and organic material inclusions.
- 4.3.2 A 0.6 m thick peat deposit, **Layer 203**, was recorded throughout Trench 2 which sealed water channel **205 (Plates 4 and 5)**. This deposit comprised of a very dark brown peat with flint and organic material inclusions. **Layer 203** contained the only finds recovered during the evaluation which comprised of several flint flakes and animal bone. The flint is likely to be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. The animal bone derived from two bones, one belonging to a cattle radius and the other, the pelvis of a horse. Although possible, it is unlikely the horse bone is Neolithic or Bronze Age in date, which suggests the flint flakes are residual finds within the deposit. The date of **Layer 203** is therefore interpreted as uncertain.
- 4.3.3 No archaeological remains were identified within Trench 1 or 3 (**Plates 1 and 6**) which both contained evidence of modern truncation from above through the presence of made ground deposits. The made ground layers contained modern debris and clear horizons with the underlying natural clay and gravel deposits.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 The only artefacts recovered came from peat deposit **203** in Trench 2. They consist of seven flint flakes (88 g) and 17 pieces of animal bone (137 g). The flints are unpatinated and in 'mint' condition, their edges still almost as sharp as scalpels; although not chronologically diagnostic in themselves, they are most likely to be of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date
- 5.1.2 When re-joining fragments are taken into account, just two animal bones are represented. These comprise a cattle radius shaft and part of a horse pelvis, both in moderately good condition although fragmented. The horse pelvis would be a very rare find if the context is indeed of Neolithic date, less significant if it is Bronze Age, but a radiocarbon determination on this bone and/or other organic material from this deposit would be required to confirm its date.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A bulk environmental sample was collected during the excavation of water channel peat fill **206**, but not processed on the basis that the deposit remains undated and therefore deemed unsuitable for environmental analysis.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation at Brooklet Farm identified no definite features of archaeological interest. Trench 2 revealed the presence of an undated, linear feature interpreted as a former water channel, which was sealed by a peat layer visible throughout the trench. The peat layer contained prehistoric flint flakes as well as horse and cattle bone, indicating that the flint flakes may well be residual in nature. Thus although the peat layer contained finds, the date of the deposit remains uncertain.

- 7.1.2 The only potential feature, the water channel, may represent a natural geological feature such as a stream, or it could also be archaeological and relate to a past water management system. Documented post-medieval water management features are recorded in the near vicinity and it is speculated that ditches and channels previously existed within the Site boundary (WA 2015). These features allowed farmers to 'float' or inundate the fields adjacent to watercourses with a thin layer of water in the winter months, raising the ground temperature and encouraging growth of grass to allow early grazing (Cook et al, 2003).
- 7.1.3 The results of investigations within Trench 1 and 3 on the northern and eastern extent of the Site indicate there has been a degree of modern truncation from above, inferred through the presence of modern made ground deposits within these trenches.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The site falls within the collecting area of the Salisbury Museum, which at present is not accepting archaeological archives. The project archive will therefore be retained at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury until such time as this situation can be resolved.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which may include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Wiltshire HER. A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 1**).
- 8.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 plastic box of artefacts
 - 1 file of paper records

8.2.4 Discard policy

- 8.2.5 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis.

8.2.6 Copyright

- 8.2.7 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Heritage Centre, however, will be granted exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

8.2.8 Security copy

8.2.9 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 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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9.2 Online resources

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html> - British Geological Survey

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> - National Heritage List for England

[all URLs accessed January 2016]



10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1:Trench and context summaries

TRENCH 1			Machine excavated
Dimensions: 17m x 1.6m		Max. depth: 0.6m	Ground level: 62.26m aOD
Co-ordinates: 406781.3150E 137614.3360N			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	Topsoil: Tarmac	0-0.04
102	Layer	Made Ground: Yellowish brown gravels and sands with abundant small stones. Foundation for tarmac.	0.04-0.14
103	Layer	Made Ground/Subsoil: Dark brown silt with sparse (5%) sub-angular and sub-rounded flints (<0.04m in size) and flint flecks, rare (1%) chalk flecks and CBM. Clear horizon onto natural.	0.14-0.6
104	Layer	Natural: Dark greyish brown clay and gravels. Abundant (80%) sub-angular and sub-rounded flints (<0.09m in size).	0.6+

TRENCH 2			Machine excavated
Dimensions: 12m x 1.6m		Max. depth: 1.2m	Ground level: 61.707m aOD
Co-ordinates: 406760.8930E 137591.2770N			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	Ground Level: Think layer of off-white concrete of farm compound.	0-0.1
202	Layer	Made Ground: Off-white chalk rubble and degraded chalk with rare patches of pale brown silt.	0.1-0.6
203	Layer	Peat: Very dark brown peat with rare (1%) large sub rounded and sub-angular flints (<0.2m in size), moderate (15%) organic material and rare (1%) animal bone and flint flakes.	0.6-1.2
204	Layer	Natural: Light greyish brown gravels with abundant (70%) small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints (<0.08m in size). Bands and patches of yellowish brown gravels present.	1.2+
205	Cut	Stream/Channel: Cut of linear channel orientated north-south. Feature measured 1m wide with moderate sloped, concave sides and base.	1.2-1.45
206	Fill	Fill of Stream/Channel: Very dark brown peat with very common (40%) small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints (<0.08m in size) and flint flecks, and common (25%) organic material.	1.2-1.45

TRENCH 3			Machine excavated
Dimensions: 14.6m x 1.6m		Max. depth: 0.94m	Ground level: 62.096m aOD
Co-ordinates: 406785.7220E 137594.1990N			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	Layer	Made Ground: Dark brown silt with abundant (70%) Modern concrete rubble and blocks (2-3m long), CBM, gravels and pottery.	0-0.94
302	Layer	Natural: Dark grey gravels with abundant (80%) small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints (<0.06m in size).	0.94+



10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-245261

Project details

Project name	Brooklet Farm, Stapleford, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Brooklet Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Brooklet Farm, Over Street, Stapleford, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 406774 137597. The site is proposed for the demolition of the existing farm buildings and the erection of three residential dwelling, including access, landscaping and associated works (Wiltshire Council Planning Application Ref: 15/08251/FUL). An archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2015) established that there is a potential for buried archaeological remains on the site. The Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken and attached as a condition (Condition 4) to the planning permission for the redevelopment. Three evaluation trial trenches were excavated but no definite features of archaeological interest were revealed. A natural peat deposit was identified throughout Trench 2 which contained several prehistoric flint flakes and animal bone. The peat layer sealed an undated, linear feature, interpreted as a former water channel. Theoretically the peat layer could be prehistoric in date given the presence of the flint flakes, however it's stratigraphic relationship to the underlying water channel and the presence of the animal bone of the horse, suggest it is more likely to be later in date and that the flint finds are residual. The water channel could be a natural geological feature or relate to the documented system of water meadows associated with the River Till and Wyllye in the near vicinity of likely post-medieval date.</p>
Project dates	Start: 29-02-2016 End: 01-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	111751 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	WATER CHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location



Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY STAPLEFORD Brooklet Farm, Stapleford
Postcode	SP3 4LP
Study area	2560 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 406774 137597 50.921309636508 -1.421219649832 50 55 16 N 001 25 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 61m Max: 62m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Landowner
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Ruth Panes
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr. P. Chalke

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Landowner
Physical Archive ID	111751
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Not yet transferred
Digital Archive ID	111751
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Not yet transferred
Paper Archive ID	111751
Paper Contents	"other"



Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Map", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Report", "Survey "

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Brooklet Farm, Stapleford, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Wessex Archaeology

Other bibliographic details 111751.02

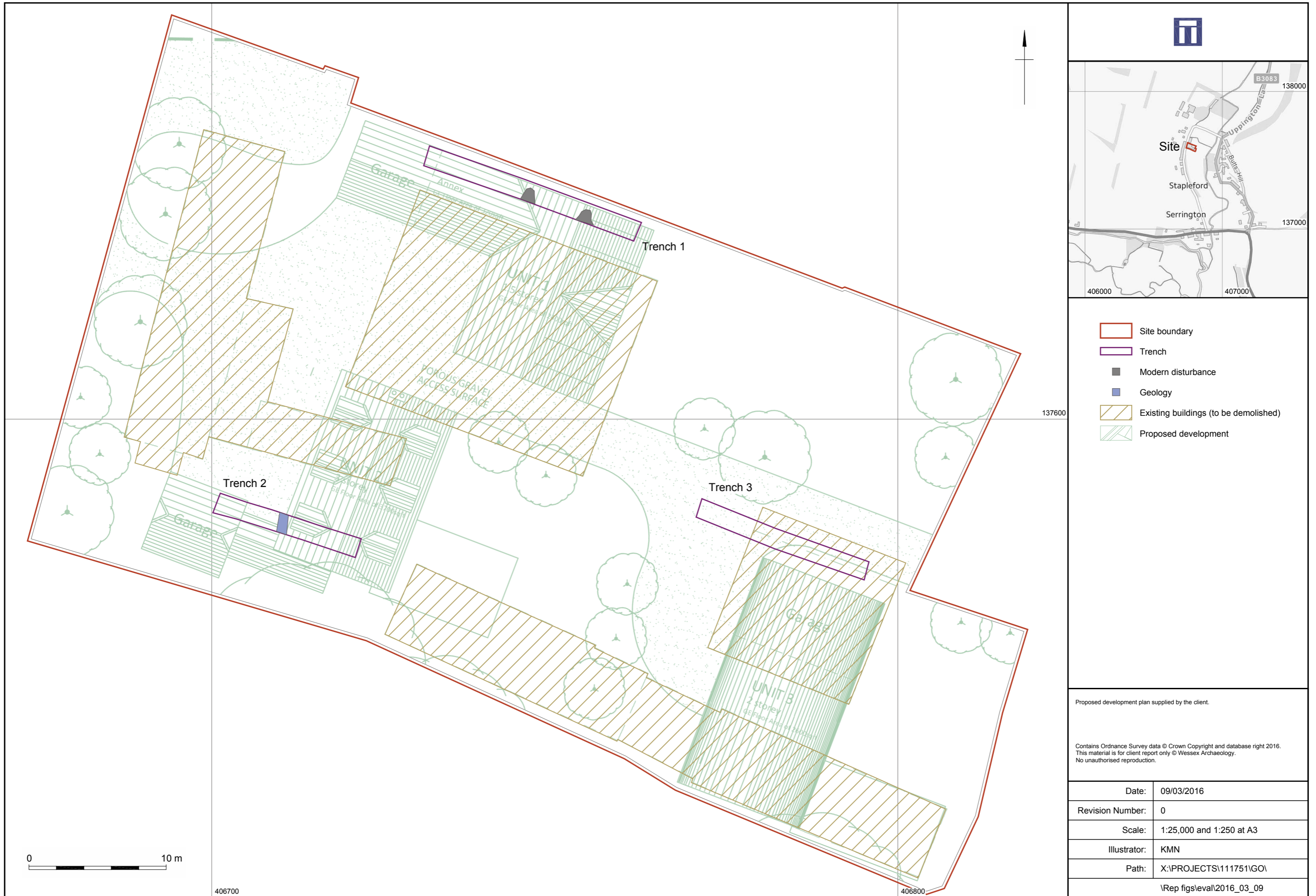
Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury

Place of issue or publication Salisbury

Description A4 bound client report

URL <http://www.oasis.ac.uk>



Site location and trial trenches

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1 view from the south-east



Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 1, view from the south-west


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Plate 3: Trench 2 view from the south-east



Plate 4: Representative section of Trench 2, view from the south-west



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Plate 5: Water channel 205 within Trench 2, view from the north-east



Plate 6: Trench 3 view from the north-west

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FS 606559

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