

Barkham Solar Farm, Main Works, Wokingham, Berkshire

*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief*

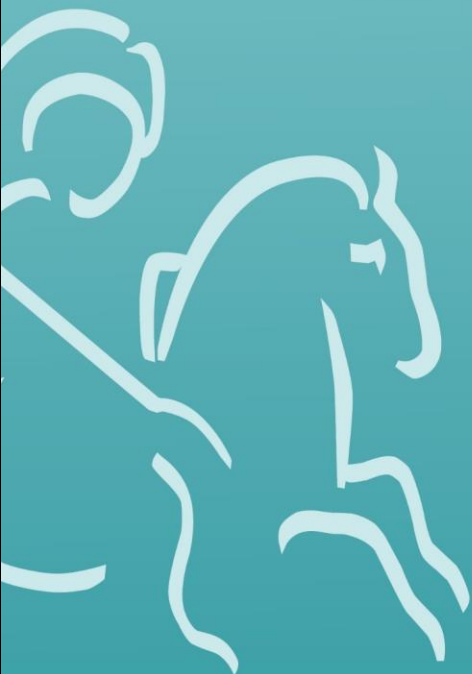


for:
Equans

on behalf of:
Wokingham Borough Council

CA Project: AN0865

May 2024



Barkham Solar Farm, Main Works, Wokingham, Berkshire

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	20/05/2024	Niomi Edwards	Niomi Edwards	Internal review	General Edit	Richard Greateorex
B	29/05/2024	-	Niomi Edwards	External review	Curator comments	Richard Greateorex

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Figure 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)

Figure 2 Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results and locations of plate load tests trial pits and window samples (1:5,000)

Figure 3 Trench Location Plan showing proposed solar farm array (1:5,000)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation at Barkham Farms, locations shown Barkham, Wokingham centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): 478335 166030 (Figure 1). This WSI has been prepared for Equans (hereafter referred to as ‘the client’), who are acting on behalf of client Wokingham Borough Council.
- 1.2. Wokingham Borough Council (WBC) has granted planning permission for the proposed installation of a new 52ha solar farm for a temporary period of 25 years including underground grid connection between site and Electricity Distribution Centre, laying of internal access road, the erection of substation building security fencing and associated landscaping with approximately 3.4ha of tree planting for carbon sequestration (planning ref: 211081). Condition 9 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Fiona Macdonald (Principal Archaeologist of Berkshire Archaeology) the archaeological advisor to Wokingham Borough Council (hereafter referred to as ‘the curator’). This WSI will be submitted to the curator for review.
- 1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by:
 - *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2023);
 - *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2023);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015); and
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The site is 52Ha in size and is bounded by High Barn Farm and Commonfield Lane to west; woodlands and fields to the south; fields to the east and north; and fields and the buildings of Barkham Manor and Church to the north-west.

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- 1.6. There is a low ridge running across the southern part of the site from south-east to north-west. The ground falls away slightly to the north-east and south-west of the ridge. The highest point on the ridge is recorded at 64.1m Ordnance Datum (OD) just to the south-east of High Barn Farm. The level falls to 55.9 m OD to 56. 5m OD along the south-west boundary of the site. The lowest point is recorded at 50.0m OD in the north-western corner of the site.
- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the fields north of Barkham Ride is mapped as London Clay Formation, consisting of clay, silt and sand, which formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. The underlying bedrock geology of the southern half of the site is mapped as Bagshot Formation, consisting of sand, which formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period (BGS 2024).

2. **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1. The following archaeological background has been summarised from a Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (WSP 2021).
- 2.2. The site has moderate potential for palaeoenvironmental remains along the northern boundary of the site. The alluvium may contain well-preserved (due to waterlogging) organic remains. Such remains have evidential value for the past environment in which prehistoric and later people lived.
- 2.3. The site has a moderate potential to contain prehistoric remains. There is the record on a Bronze Age palstave found on the site and fieldwalking on the site has recorded worked and burnt flints. Within the study area a possible prehistoric field system/settlement is recorded to the east of the site. Bronze Age features including a burnt mound are recorded to the west of the site. At Arborfield Garrison, to the south-west of the site, an Iron Age ring ditch with evidence of settlement and iron working was found.
- 2.4. The site has moderate potential to contain Roman remains. Roman pottery has been recorded during fieldwalking on the site. The prehistoric field system/settlement recorded to the east of the site, may have continued in use into the Roman period.
- 2.5. The site has moderate potential to contain early medieval (Saxon) remains. The main focus of early medieval settlement was likely immediately to the west of the site. Early

medieval remains recorded in the study area are restricted to finds of pottery. However, remains of settlement cannot be ruled out.

2.6. The site has moderate potential to contain later medieval remains. Medieval pottery has been recorded during fieldwalking on the site. Later medieval settlement was likely focussed in the area around St James Church, immediately to the west of the site. However, remains of settlement extending into the north-western part of the site cannot be ruled out.

2.7. The site has high potential to contain post-medieval remains. Historic mapping indicates that the site has been infields throughout the post-medieval period. Post-medieval pottery, brick, tile and iron slag have been recorded during fieldwalking on the site, although it is more likely than not that these are residual finds that were used in farming to aerate the soil.

Geophysical survey

2.8. In 2021, 2023 and 2024 Magnitude surveys were commissioned to conduct several geophysical surveys across the development site to clarify the archaeological potential within the areas of proposed impact. Several geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin across the centre and northern parts of the survey area, including possible enclosures and ditches were identified. Anomalies of an agricultural origin in the form of mapped and unmapped field boundaries, drainage features, and modern ploughing were also identified. Anomalies of an undetermined origin were also detected, and while they are likely to be of an agricultural or modern origin, an archaeological origin cannot be fully ruled out.

Previous Archaeological Investigation

2.9. In March 2023, CA carried out an archaeological evaluation onsite ahead of an area reserved for orchard planting. A total of four trenches were excavated, one posthole was recorded.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Wokingham Borough Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed

development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2023).

- 3.2. A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 5).
- 3.3. The specific objective of the evaluation is to investigate the geophysical anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Magnitude 2021, 2023, 2024).
- 3.4. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will refer to the Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. Please note that the methodologies outlined below have been agreed based on plans submitted at time of writing.

Archaeological Evaluation

- 4.2. The evaluation will comprise the excavation of 172no. trenches each measuring 30m x 1.8m (locations shown on Figures 2 and 3). The trenches have been located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a 3% representative sample of the remainder of the site. A further 1% contingency trenching will be held in reserve to target areas in the case if localised features of interest are identified, in agreement with the curator.
- 4.3. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. They will be scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and genny equipment, in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The positions of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services or other constraints, with the approval of the curator.
- 4.4. Overburden will be stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural

substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.

- 4.5. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.6. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 (above). At the evaluation stage, there is no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. Excavation (where undertaken) will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be carried out in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted later.
- 4.7. Upon completion of the evaluation, all trenches will be backfilled by a mechanical excavator.

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- 4.8. The archaeological monitoring and recording will comprise the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed Trial pitting and Plate load testing (Figures 2 and 3). It was agreed in a meeting with the client and the curator via Teams (17/05/2024), that the Boreholes would not require monitoring.
- 4.9. Non-archaeologically significant deposits will be removed by the groundwork contractors under archaeological supervision. Where practical, mechanical excavators will be fitted with toothless grading buckets, although toothed buckets and breakers may be used if necessary to remove difficult deposits.
- 4.10. If archaeological features/deposits are exposed, then construction groundworks in the affected area(s) will be temporarily halted so that the monitoring archaeologist is

given sufficient time to investigate and record those features to an appropriate standard.

- 4.11. Any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned, and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.

Artefacts

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

Environmental remains

- 4.13. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.14. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and the curator but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.15. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains,

charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.

- 4.16. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.17. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.18. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

- 4.19. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify the client and the curator immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. CA will also comply with the Treasure (Designation) (Amendment) Order 2023. Findings will be reported to the coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

- 4.20. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times.
- 4.21. Small slots will be hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed

through any further investigation at the evaluation stage and will be left *in situ* where possible.

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

5. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

- 5.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:
- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
 - a summary of the project's background;
 - a description and illustration of the site location;
 - a methodology of the works undertaken;
 - integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
 - a description of the evaluation results;
 - an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
 - a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
 - a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
 - plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of

trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;

- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
- photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - specialist aims and objectives;
 - processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

5.2. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client and the curator for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format.

Academic and public dissemination

5.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the evaluation results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal e.g. *The Berkshire Archaeological Journal*.

5.4. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. This

will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

- 5.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

- 5.6. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the relevant recipient museum guidelines. The archive will also be prepared in accordance with:

- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020);
- *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011);
- *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019); and
- *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA/Historic England 2019; updated March 2022).

- 5.7. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and the recipient museum guidelines.

- 5.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological works at the site (if required), the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.

- 5.9. CA will make arrangements with the recipient museum for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

- 5.10. As noted in para. 4.8, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of

post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

- 5.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material post-dating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

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

Data management

- 5.13. All born-digital and digitally transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 5.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to recipient museum with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives*, it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

6. PROGRAMME

- 6.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require up to 6 weeks.
- 6.2. It is anticipated that the draft report will be issued within six weeks of the completion of archaeological fieldwork.

7. PROJECT STAFF

- 7.1. This project will be under the management of Niomi Edwards, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 7.2. The field team will consist of up to 8 staff (1 Project Officer, 1 Project Supervisor and 6 Archaeologists).
- 7.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:
- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA (CA), Stephen Benfield BA (CA), Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA), Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) and Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)
 - **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA)
 - **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA) and Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA)
 - **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
 - **Human bone:** Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA)
 - **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
 - **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
 - **Geoarchaeology:** Holly Rogers BA (Hons) MSc (CA), Keith Wilkinson PhD (ARCA)
 - **Building recording:** Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)
- 7.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety

and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

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

10. MONITORING

- 10.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to the curator so that there will be opportunities to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the work. Regular progress updates will be provided to the curator electronically to allow remote monitoring where appropriate. This would also allow the opportunity to discuss the results over the phone; to be able to sign off trenches and agree the use of contingency trenches if/where required, without the need to wait for a site visit.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

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

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 5.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

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

14. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2024 *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> Accessed 20 May 2024

Cotswold Archaeology 2023 *Land at Barkham Farm, Wokingham, Berkshire: Archaeological Evaluation* CA typescript report AN0693 _1

Magnitude Surveys, 2021 *Geophysical Survey Report of Barkham Farm, Finchampstead, Wokingham*

Magnitude Surveys, 2023 *Geophysical Survey Report, Barkham Farm, Wokingham*

Magnitude Surveys, 2024 *Geophysical Survey Report, Barkham Farm, Wokingham Phase 2*

WSP 2021 *Barkham Farms Solar Farm: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIfA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PhD MCIfA Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIfA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (freelance)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Laura Pearson BA, MA, PCIfA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Ciar Boyle Gifford BA, MA (CA), Apprentice: Archaeological Specialist Level 7 Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIfA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)

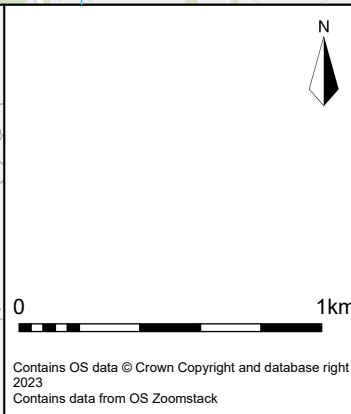
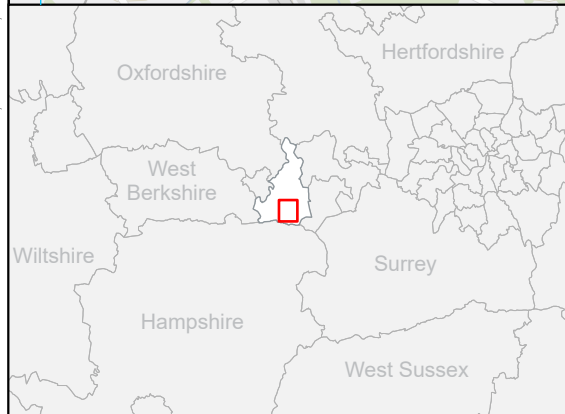
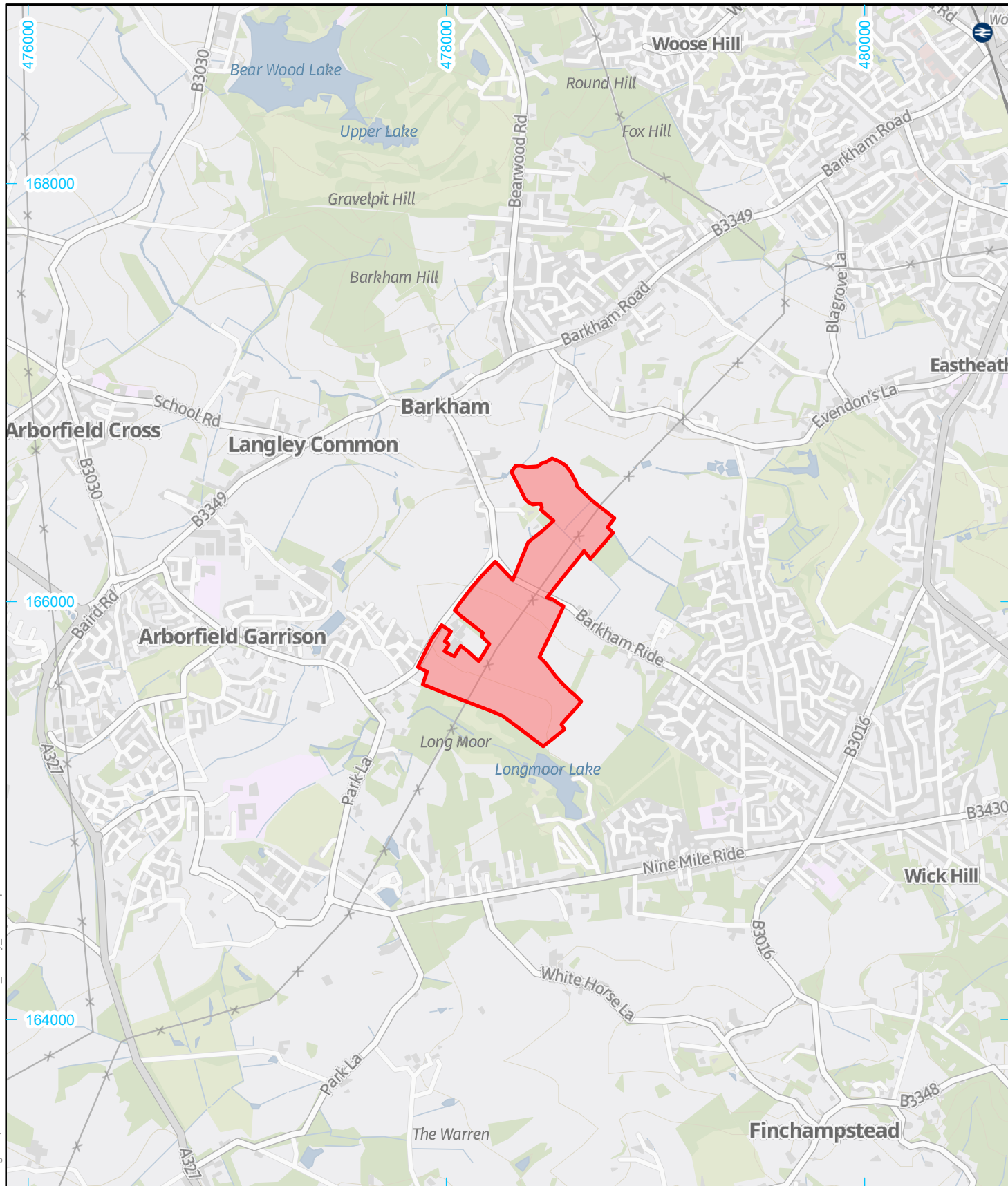
Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (freelance) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIfA (CA) Steve Benfield CA I Riddler PhD (freelance) Alison Sheridan PhD (National Museum of Scotland)
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA PhD MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss BA, AlfA (CA) Claire Collier Jones BA MA (CA) Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIfA (freelance) Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) I Riddler PhD (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA) Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIfA (freelance) Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIfA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) Sarah Paynter PhD (Historic England) Rachel Tyson PhD (freelance) Hugh Wilmott PhD (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIfA (CA) Alex Bliss (CA) Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Andrew Brown PhD (British Museum) Richard Kelleher PhD (Fitzwilliam Museum) Philip de Jersey PhD (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Sue Harrington PhD (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance) David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIfA (freelance)

Biological remains

Animal bone	Clare Randall MCIfA (CA) Matilda Holmes BSc MSc PhD ACIfA (freelance) Andrew Clarke ACIfA CA Julie Curl (freelance)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIfA (CA) Frankie Wildmun (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIfA, FSA (freelance)

Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Pollen	Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIfA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIfA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Sheils Bordman (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIfA (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Holly Rogers BA (Hons) MSc (CA) Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIfA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Derek Hamilton PhD (SUERC) Frances Healey PhD (freelance) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)





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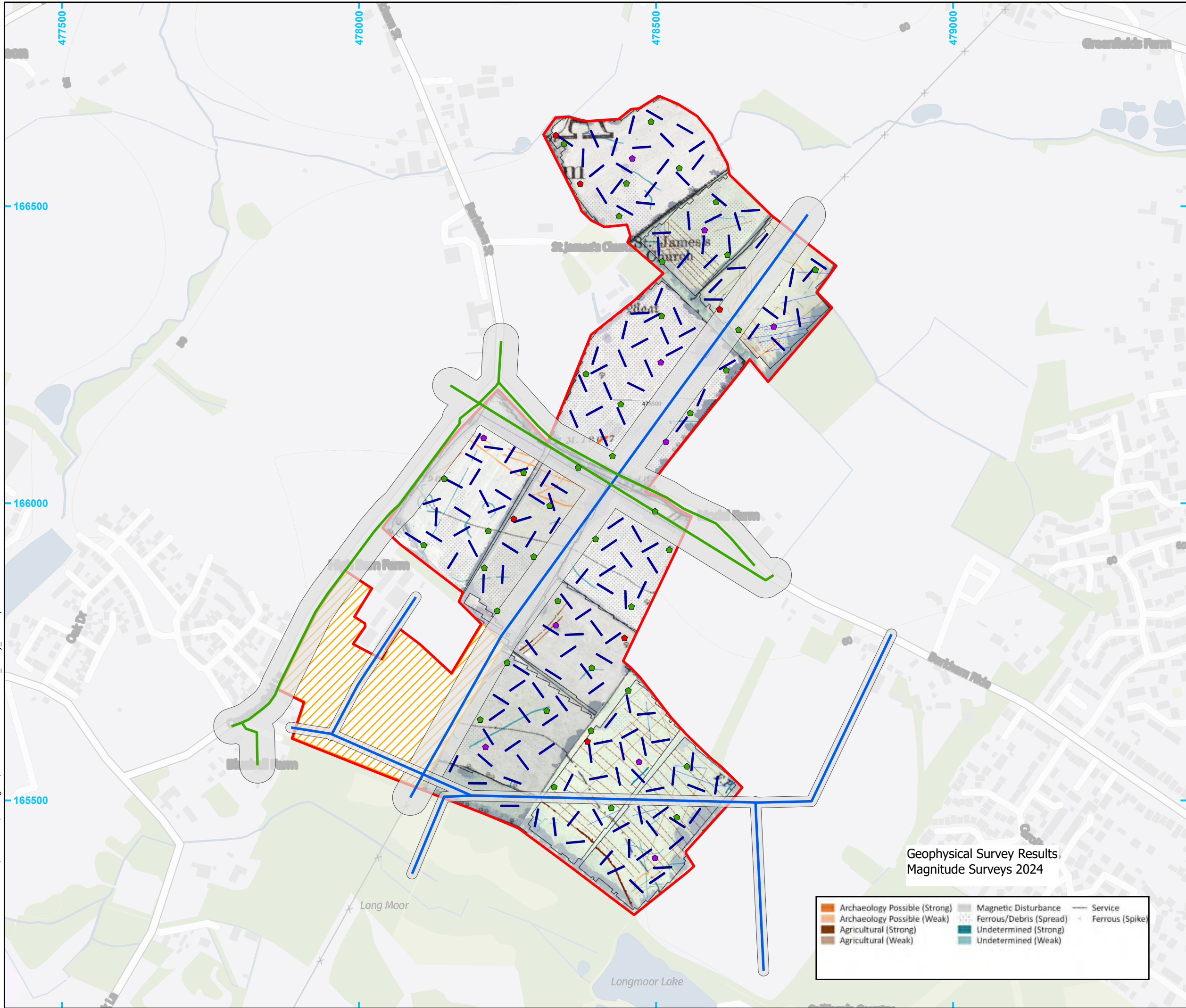
W www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
E enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Barkham Farm, Main Works, Wokingham

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO.	XXXX	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	NE	DATE	21/05/2024	1
APPROVED BY	NE	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Area out of scope
- Plate Load Test
- Trial Pit
- Window Sample
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Service buffer
- Gas (SGN)
- OH cable (SSEN)



0 300m

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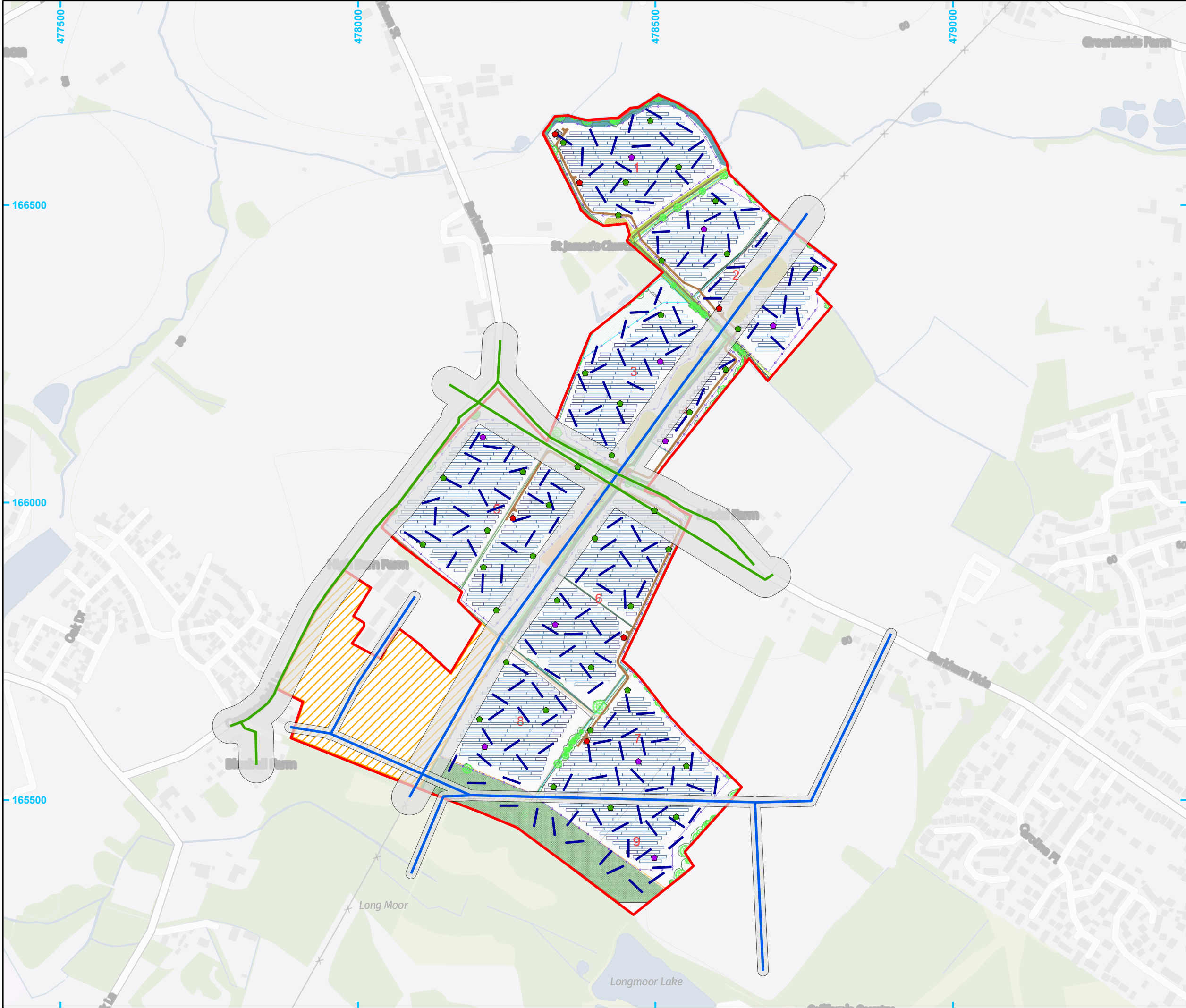
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PROJECT TITLE
Barkham Farm, Main works, Wokingham

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench Location Plan showing
geophysical survey results and
locations of plate load tests,
trial pits and window samples**

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	AN0865	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	NE	DATE	29/05/2024	2
APPROVED BY	NE	SCALE@A3	1:6,000	

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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Area out of scope
- Plate Load Test
- Trial Pit
- Window Sample
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Service buffer
- Gas (SGN)
- OH cable (SSEN)

0 300m

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PROJECT TITLE

Barkham Farm, Main works, Wokingham

FIGURE TITLE

Trench Location Plan showing proposed solar farm array

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CHECKED BY	NE	DATE	29/05/2024	3
APPROVED BY	NE	SCALE@A3	1:6,000	

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