

[Cherhill New Village Hall CRTBO](#)
[Archaeology Statement](#)

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1. Introduction

This statement is produced to satisfy Part 6, Section 22(2) of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. Section 2 explains the work undertaken and Section 3 demonstrates how the requirements of the Regulations have been met. The supporting documents are included in Sections 4 and 5.

2. Methodology

The project team liaised with the Wiltshire County Archaeologist to develop an approach to archaeological considerations affecting building on the proposed site. Following an initial geophysical survey it was agreed that a Scheme of Investigation would be produced to detail the further investigations needed. The Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Talits, an archaeological consultancy, and subsequently implemented by Cotswold Archaeology who produced the Archaeological Evaluation. Both these documents are included in this statement.

3. Satisfying the Requirements of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012

3.1 The Regulations state:

‘ “archaeology statement” means a document which—

- (a) confirms that the information in relation to archaeology contained in the historic environment record for the neighbourhood area has been reviewed;
- (b) sets out the findings from that review for the area to which the order proposal relates; and
- (c) explains how the findings have been taken into account in preparing the order proposal ‘

3.2 These requirements are satisfied as follows:

- (a) Section 2 of the Scheme of Investigation demonstrates that the information in relation to archaeology contained in the historic environment record for the neighbourhood area has been reviewed.

- (b) Section 2 of the Scheme of Investigation also sets out the findings from that review for the area to which the order proposal relates
- (c) There were no findings relevant to the proposal area and the Archaeological Evaluation details the additional investigations undertaken following consultation with the County Archaeologist.

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation of the new village hall site at Cherhill, Wiltshire

Client:	Cherhill Parish Council
Site:	The Park , Cherhill
Project:	New Village Hall
National Grid Reference:	4041 1701
Parish:	Cherhill, Wiltshire,
Council:	Wiltshire Council
Planning Reference:	(not yet allocated)
Talits Project Number:	1017.103
Author:	Jim Gunter, TALITS, 5 Rickyard Cottages, Broad Hinton, Swindon, SN4 9PS
Issue Date:	13 th December 2016

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of this document

- 1.1.1 This document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation of land to the north of the A4 (NGR 404096 170150; 51° 25' 49"N 1° 56' 33"W). The evaluation would support a planning application for a new village hall at Cherhill.
- 1.1.2 This WSI has been prepared by Jim Gunter (BA/MA/PCIfA) t/a TALITS, for the project managers of Cherhill Parish Council. It is informed by a geophysical survey undertaken in January 2016. It will be submitted to the Wiltshire County Archaeology Service to ensure that the archaeological trial trenching constitutes a scheme of works approved by the local planning authority.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken to inform the planning process by determining the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the site and ascertaining the extent, condition, character and date of any such remains. This information will be used by Wiltshire County Archaeology Service to inform on the need for further archaeological mitigation either before or during construction.
- 1.1.4 Paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) states that *"local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible"*.
- 1.1.5 All archaeological works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant standards, guidance and best practice published by Historic England (1991, 2006), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and in consultation with the Archaeological Officer of Wiltshire Council. All archaeological fieldwork will be subject to post-excavation assessment, analysis and reporting.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site for the proposed new village hall is situated at the eastern end of Cherhill, centring on Grid Reference SU041701 and borders the main A4 road along Labour In Vain Hill at the junction with Park Lane (**Figure 1**). It is less than 1km north of the Lansdowne Monument, White Horse and Oldbury Camp and is 4kms east of the centre of Calne. The site area covers an area of 4,400m² (0.44 hectares/1.1 acres).
- 1.2.2 Most of the settlement area of Cherhill lies over a narrow belt of Upper Greensand Formation with Gault to the western side. However, the Village Hall field is at the start of the Chalk that stretches to Cherhill Down to the south and the Marlborough Downs to the east. The field slopes from 130m AOD at its northern edge to 125m AOD to the south. The village continues to slope to the west where it is 110m AOD. Cherhill Down to the south rises steeply to 207m AOD. The village hall area is part of a field set to pasture.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The County's Sites and Monuments Record lists 40 archaeologically sites/findspots within a 1km radius of the proposed development. These include records from all archaeological periods from Mesolithic to Late Medieval and serve to indicate that the village area is itself of some considerable archaeological significance. The village is dominated to the south by Cherhill Hill, with its imposing hillfort, white horse and obelisk. The hillfort, Oldbury Castle, is a 10ha, irregularly shaped, bivallate Iron Age enclosure; the 40m long White Horse was carved in 1780; the obelisk, known as the Lansdowne Monument, was erected c.1845 to commemorate the 17th century economist, Sir William Petty (Child 1984, 12).
- 2.2. Although no archaeological features have been recorded in the field, within the immediate area a complete Bronze Age Beaker was found in 1927 while laying a water pipe at Upper Farm to the north and five ditches excavated at Bell Farm to the west in 1996 are thought to be Romano-British boundaries and features of a field system associated with the villa 0.2km to the north. A small assemblage of pottery sherds and a coin were also found on Bell Farm in 1940. A book on the history of the village (*Blackford 1941*) contains a map reconstructing the known buildings in 1780. This shows two buildings within the site area. Park Lane, which borders it to its west, was previously called Rubble Lane and the target field was called The Park. Although still shown in 1843, by the time the Blackford book was written in 1941 these buildings had been removed. The 1894 Ordnance Survey map also showed that there were once some trees in the field. The Tithe Map for Cherhill map also shows that the field was once covered by small holdings with two potential buildings, a house and a barn/stables.
- 2.3. Geophysical surveys (earth resistance and magnetometer) of the proposed site were undertaken in January 2016. No firm evidence was detected by this survey for any archaeological feature. Only known features such as a water pipeline were highlighted. There were no clear traces of the buildings known to have existed on the site. It is possible that the ground conditions, being very wet, hampered the detection of these and other features of archaeological significance.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.1. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1. The principal aims of the archaeological evaluation are to determine whether there are any sub-surface archaeological features or deposits within the development area. If remains are present, the trial trenching will aim to confirm the location, date, duration, nature, extent and character of any archaeological deposits in order that an informed assessment of the impact can be undertaken and a suitable mitigation strategy agreed.

3.2. Methodology – groundworks

- 3.2.1. The works covered by this Written Scheme of Investigation will consist of the excavation of 3 trenches to identify the potential for archaeological remains being present within the building area of the proposed new hall and parking area.

3.2.2. The length of the trenches will be 1 x 25m across the building outline area and 2 x 20m across the car park area in positions as shown in **Figure 2**. Excavation will be by a mini digger with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket. Any grass surfaces will be carefully stripped with turf stockpiled for re-use.

3.3. Methodology – archaeology

3.3.1. Cherhill village hall project team will provide the appointed archaeological contractor with copies of all relevant drawings to show the detail of the trenches to be excavated. The archaeologist will use the provided plans to record the location of archaeological material/artefacts.

3.3.2. The timing and programme of the fieldwork will be agreed between the Wiltshire County Archaeologist, and the appointed archaeologist. All excavation will take place under the supervision of the appointed archaeologist, and excavations into bedrock/clearly defined natural ground will only commence after the supervising archaeologist has confirmed the absence of any archaeological features cut into the bedrock or clearly defined natural ground.

3.3.3. All plant will be operated with regard to the potential archaeological significance of all minor variations in surface topography.

3.3.4. The objectives of the evaluation are:

- To establish the presence, nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains within the site;
- To provide a detailed record of any such archaeological remains;
- To recover and assess any associated structural, artefactual and environmental evidence;
- To determine which areas within the footprint of the proposed scheme require archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation *in situ*, open area investigation in advance of construction, or monitoring of soil stripping during construction works.

3.3.5. Excavation will proceed in accordance with archaeological procedures standard to the United Kingdom i.e. stratigraphically. The physical, stratigraphic and artefactual characteristics of all deposits revealed during excavations will be recorded using a complementary recording system of written, drawn and photographic records. Maximum depths of trenches will be dictated by Health and Safety considerations. Trenches may need to be stepped to allow safe access.

3.3.6. Where significant archaeological remains are encountered the archaeologist will halt excavation work immediately and will undertake the appropriate recording, drawing, sampling and photographing of any features or deposits exposed during excavation, and for artefacts to be recovered. If important archaeological remains are discovered which cannot be adequately investigated as part of the watching brief, the Wiltshire County Archaeologist will be consulted to determine the appropriate level of excavation and recording.

- 3.3.7. Deposits of undoubted or potential cultural origin - i.e. archaeological deposits – will be recorded using individual ‘context’ records indexed to a single numerical sequence. These may still be listed / summarised on a trench log or similar, but full descriptions of the context must be recorded. Descriptions will record the physical, stratigraphic and artefactual characteristics of each deposit using the terminology commonly employed in UK archaeology. The written records will be complemented by plan and section/profile drawings at a scale commensurate with the level of detail inherent to the deposit (normally 1:20 or 1:10), and by photographs in digital images. The type and number of each record created will be listed on indexes i.e. context indexes, drawing indexes and photographic indexes.
- 3.3.8. The position of each excavation will be recorded on an Ordnance Survey based map that contains sufficient spatial references as to allow future identification of the location of the excavation relative to the rest of the site.
- 3.3.9. All pits, postholes and stakeholes will be half-sectioned. Examples forming part of a structure and rich in artefacts and palaeo-environmental remains will be fully excavated and samples recovered.
- 3.3.10. All artefacts including animal bone and shell, disturbed by excavation will be visually inspected on-site and the quantity of each type of material noted on written records. Retention for assessment, analysis and museum curation will be restricted to material which is: ‘Treasure’ as defined by the *Treasure Act (1996)*, pre-industrial in date and chronologically or typologically distinct, *in situ* within deposits of pre-industrial date. Mass-produced materials such as pressed tin plate, plastics, and ‘universal’ building materials such brick, metamorphic roof slate, will not be retained, but the presence of these materials will be recorded in writing, noting their quantity and frequency of occurrence.
- 3.3.11. Retained artefacts will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and bagged / boxed in accordance with the Conditions of Acceptance of the Wiltshire Museum or the *UKIC*.
- 3.3.12. Where required palaeo-environmental materials such as floral and faunal remains will be recovered from soil samples of known volume in adherence with the Guidelines produced by English Heritage in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002/1*, (English Heritage 2002). Samples will be retained from deposits that are undisturbed, contain no residual materials, are stratified and datable and which, on visual inspection, display the potential for containing significant palaeo-environmental material. Sample volume will be determined by the anticipated recovery process, but will generally be of not less than 10 litres.
- 3.3.13. Samples will be double bagged, and double labelled with the site code, date and sample number. Samples will be processed and the recovered materials transferred to archivally stable conditions

3.4. Human Remains

- 3.4.1. The removal of human remains - articulated or disarticulated - from a place of burial without a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence is a criminal offence. For the purposes of this method statement, a 'place of burial' is defined as a feature, structure or specially prepared place in which a deceased human was placed shortly after death in a structured manner or with evidence of ceremony and from which it has not subsequently been moved or disturbed. Excepted from this definition are disarticulated bones within a graveyard 'cemetery soil' or prehistoric midden deposits.
- 3.4.2. Ministry of Justice exhumation licences will be granted retrospectively to archaeologists and others who discover burials that could not reasonably have been anticipated, on application to the Ministry of Justice. In such situations, the archaeological contractor will apply immediately for a Ministry of Justice Licence. Before removing human remains from a place of burial, the archaeological contractor will satisfy themselves that the remains are of pre-Modern date and not of possible interest to the Police. In the case of the latter, all work will cease and the Police will be informed immediately.
- 3.4.3. Excavation, recording and processing of human remains, irrespective of their context, will be carried out in accordance with Technical Paper No. 13 of the *Institute of Field Archaeologists* (McKinley and Roberts, 1993). This applies to fully articulated burials, disarticulated bone, cremated remains and cremation-related deposits such as pyre sites.

4. POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1. Archive and Reporting

- 4.1.1. All artefacts from the site are to remain the property of the landowner.
- 4.1.2. The report on the evaluation will be appropriate to the scale and significance of the work and its results, and will summarise the date, situation, extent and circumstances of the work and who did it; a full description of the results and conclusions arising from them; and an index to the archive or a copy of the archive index. The report will include an Ordnance Survey extract or other clear cartographic indicator of the situation and extent of the site.
- 4.1.3. All recovered materials and accompanying records will be assembled into an indexed and ordered archive conforming to the guidance of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Planning Policy Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (English Heritage 2008) or the Conditions of Acceptance of the Wiltshire Museum. The archive, irrespective of the form of container(s) in which it is retained, will include a clearly labelled and accessible 'Index' sheet which lists the form and number of each material and record type within it. Where digital data is present the format and software requirements of that data will be detailed and where practicable (e.g. in the case of digital images) hard copies of that data will be included as part of the archive.

4.1.4. Archives will be deposited with, or the contents and whereabouts notified in writing to, the Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, within 12 months of completion of site works.

4.2. Publication, Dissemination and Copyright

4.2.1. A copy of the completed report should be sent to the client. One hard copy and one digital copy should also be sent to the Wiltshire County HER.

4.2.2. The intellectual copyright to the written and graphic material for the archaeological work carried out during this contract remains with the authors under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, but on the understanding that the information obtained during this excavation and watching brief may be disseminated by the client with correct academic acknowledgement.

4.2.3. A summary of the report will be submitted for publication in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* for inclusion within the annual fieldwork summary for the appropriate year. A full OASIS report will be completed and lodged with Historic England.

5. OPERATIONAL FACTORS

5.1 Working Standards

5.1.1 All regulations and conditions regarding finds ownership, the Treasure Act and discovery of human remains will apply.

5.1.2 All archaeological works will be conducted in accordance with the published standards and guidance of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeology*.

5.2. Health and Safety

5.2.1. All archaeological work within the designated areas will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety Policy of the archaeologist and the policy of the contractor. It is assumed that any information regarding health and safety issues on site will be made available by the client to the archaeologist prior to the work commencing on site. Any health and safety issues will be reported to the contractor. Close liaison will be maintained with the contractor to ensure compliance with site safety rules.

5.2.2. A risk assessment statement will be produced before the commencement of any on-site works and will be updated, as appropriate, in the light of working experience on site. It will be available to the contractor and in turn the archaeologist will have a copy of the contractor's risk assessment.

5.2.3. Any accidents on site involving archaeological personnel are to be reported using standard Accident Report procedures.

5.2.4. The appointed archaeological contractor to have public liability cover to a value of £5,000,000; proof of will be supplied as required.

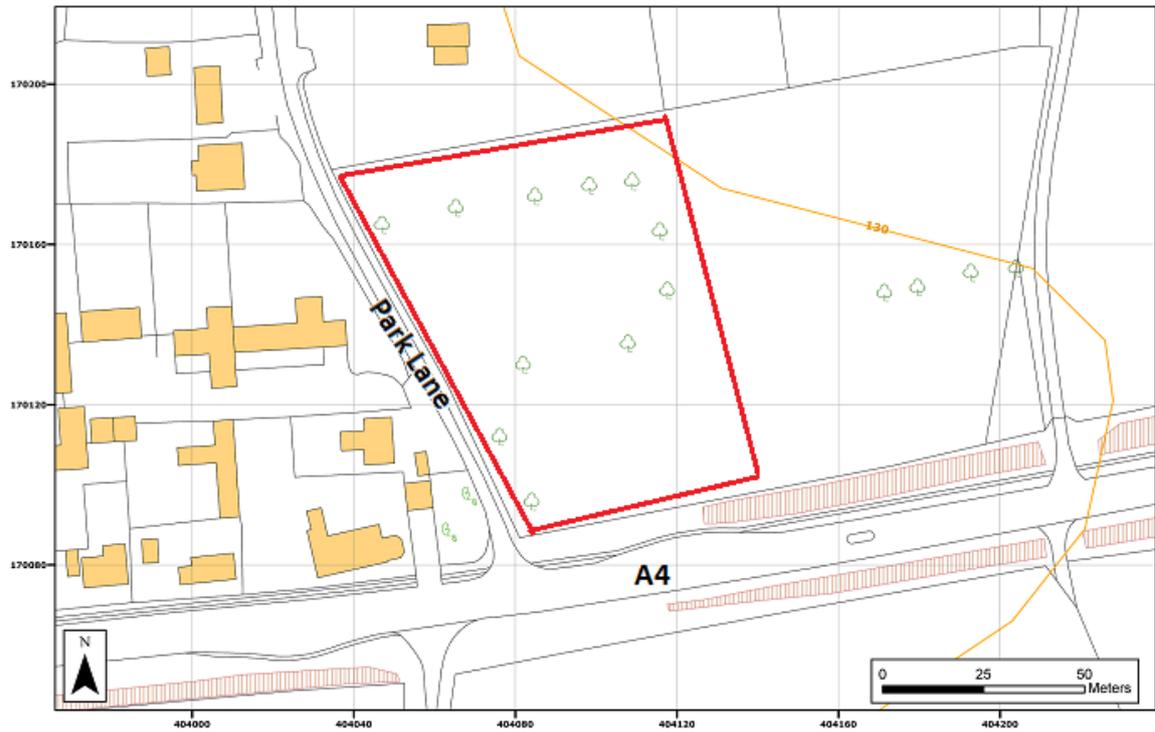


Figure 1: location of site

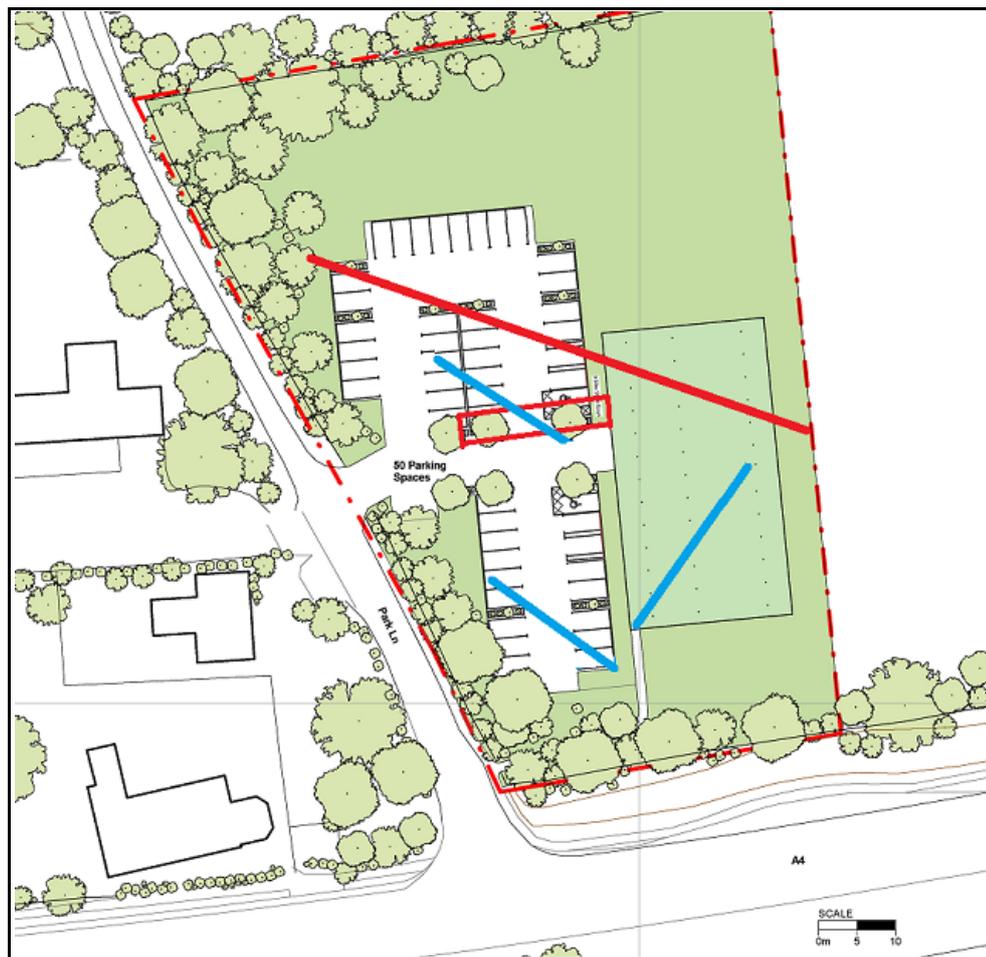


Figure 2: proposed position of evaluation trenches – shown in blue; known features in red



**Land at Park Lane
Cherhill
Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Cherhill Parish Council

CA Project: 6168
CA Report: 17134

March 2017



Land at Park Lane
Cherhill
Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 6168
CA Report: 17134



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A	24 March 2017	Alex Thomson	Charlotte Haines	LPA Issue		Laurent Coleman

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- Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing archaeological features and proposed design plans (1:500)
- Fig. 3 Trench 1: section (1:20) and photograph



Summary

Project Name:	Land at Park Lane, Cherhill
Location:	Cherhill, Wiltshire
NGR:	SU 04096 70150
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	27-28 February 2017
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes
Site Code:	NVH 17

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2017 on land at Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire. Three trenches were excavated.

A north/south aligned ditch containing medieval (11th to 15th-century) pottery was recorded towards the centre of the site, this was re-cut by a further ditch on a similar alignment, which contained further medieval (13th to 16th-century) pottery, animal bone and residual flint fragments. A deposit of chalk rubble, probably relating to the use or demolition of post-medieval buildings known to have previously existed within the site was also identified.

No further finds, feature or deposits of archaeological interest were identified during the evaluation.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Cherhill Parish Council on land at Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: SU 04096 70150; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform an application for a Community Right to Build Order for the construction of a new village hall, associated car parking and amenities at the site, on the recommendation of Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, County Archaeologist, Wiltshire Council (WC).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by TALITS (2016a) and approved by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger, including a site visit on 27 February 2017.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.44ha in extent, and comprises a single open field laid to rough pasture. It is bounded to the east by further agricultural land, to the north by the garden of a neighbouring residential property, to the west by Park Lane and to the south by the A4. The site lies at approximately 120m AOD, with the ground sloping slightly from north-east to south-west.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as West Melbury Chalk Formation and Zig Zag Chalk Formation formed during the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2017). Natural geological substrate comprising brown grey chalky clay and yellow grey chalk was identified in all trenches.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has previously been subject to a Statement of Significance and Heritage Statement (JME Conservation Ltd 2017) and a geophysical survey (TALITS 2016b). The results of these studies are summarised below, along with pertinent publically available information.

- 2.2 No archaeological features are recorded within the proposed development site itself, however a number of archaeological remains are recorded in close proximity. These include the discovery of a complete Bronze Age Beaker recorded during the laying of a water pipe at Upper Farm, c. 200m to the north of the site, in 1927 (TALITS 2016a).
- 2.3 Cherhill Hill, which encompasses a hillfort and post-medieval white horse and obelisk is located c. 500m to the south of the site. The hillfort, Oldbury Castle, consists of a large, irregularly shaped bivallate Iron Age enclosure that developed from an earlier Bronze Age site (TALITS 2016a)
- 2.4 An evaluation at Bell Farm in 1996, located to the west of the site, revealed five ditches believed to date to the Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. It is possible that the Roman features identified relate to the site of a villa located approximately 0.2km to the north of Bell Farm itself (TALITS 2016a).
- 2.5 The site is located to the south-east of the historic core of the village of Cherhill which has origins in the medieval period. The church of St James dates to the 12th-century and a number of later medieval and early post-medieval listed buildings are recorded on the Wiltshire HER. A book on the history of the Cherhill (*Blackford 1941*) contains a map reconstructing known buildings within the village in 1780. The map depicts two domestic buildings within the site, which are still shown on the Tithe Map of 1843 (JME 2017), but are not depicted by the time of the 1884 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (JME 2017).
- 2.6 Extensive ground disturbance is thought to have occurred in the north-western part of site during the modern period, during construction work associated with the raising and levelling of the A4 roadway immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of site.
- 2.7 A geophysical survey of the site undertaken in January 2016 (TALITS 2016b) found no evidence for archaeological features, with only known features, including a water pipeline, being recorded. Notably, there were no clear traces of the buildings known to have existed on the site from historic mapping.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable Wiltshire Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 and 2 measured 20m in length and Trench 3 measured 25m in length; all trenches measured 1.8m in width. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*, however no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes, along with the site archive.

A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 5.2 Natural geological substrate comprising mixed brown grey chalky clay and yellow grey chalk was observed in all trenches at an average depth of 0.42m below present ground level (bpgl). The natural was overlain by silt clay subsoil in all trenches, which measured an average depth of 0.18m. The subsoil was in turn sealed by grey brown silty clay topsoil c. 0.2m in depth. No archaeological features were revealed in Trenches 2 or 3.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.3 A north/south aligned ditch 1008, measuring 0.96m in width and 0.49m in depth was recorded cutting the natural substrate. It contained a single clay silt fill 1007 from which two sherds of pottery dating to the 11th to 15th-centuries were recovered along with fragments of animal bone. The ditch was re-cut on the same alignment by ditch 1006, which measured 1.58m in width and 0.5m in depth. The re-cut contained two fills, 1005 and 1004. The earlier fill, 1005, comprised grey brown clay silt and contained a single sherd of late 13th to 16th-century pottery. The later fill 1004, comprised brown grey silty chalk and contained six sherds of mid 12th to late 15th-century pottery, a single fragment of animal bone and three residual prehistoric worked flint flakes. The fills of these ditches were sealed by subsoil 1001.
- 5.4 A deposit of chalk rubble 1003 was identified at the north-western end of the trench. It overlay subsoil 1001 and sealed by topsoil 1000. This deposit, which extended beyond the limits of the trench, measured at over 6.8m in length and 1.8m in width and contained a single sherd of Yellow Slipware pottery of late 17th to 18th-century date.



6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was recovered from four deposits during the evaluation (three ditch fills and one chalk rubble layer). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric and a detailed quantification of identified material is presented in Appendix B.

Pottery

Medieval

- 6.2 A total of six bodysherds (94g) of medieval pottery were recovered from ditches 1006 and 1008 within Trench 1. They were in moderate to good condition, in terms of abrasion and surface preservation. A sherd of Minety ware (MIN, North Wiltshire oolitic limestone-tempered ware), recovered from fill 1004 of ditch 1006, is of mid 12th to late 15th century date. A coarse, quartz-tempered fabric (MQZ) which occurs as bodysherds from deposits 1004, 1005 and 1007 is probably of a local type. It is similar to unglazed coarsewares produced at Nash Hill, Lacock, Wiltshire and dating in the 12th to 14th/15th century range is suggested.

Post-medieval

- 6.3 A bodysherd (23g) in yellow slipware (YSW) was retrieved in an unabraded condition from rubble layer 1003. This ware type dates to the late 17th to 18th centuries.

Lithics

- 6.4 Fill 1004 of ditch 1006 produced three flint flakes. They are broadly prehistoric in date but have likely been redeposited within a medieval feature.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

A total of four fragments (416g) of animal bone were recovered from deposits 1004 and 1007, the fills of medieval ditches 1006 and 1008.

Animal Bone

- 7.1 In general, the animal bone was well preserved, making the identification of sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) possible from an isolated molar in deposit 1004 and horse (*Equus caballus*) from two metacarpals (a bone of the lower

forelimb) in deposit 1007. These species were commonly exploited as domesticated animals in this period (Baker and Worley, 2014), so their presence is to be expected. However due to the low recovery, there is no further interpretative inference to be made beyond species identification.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation identified a medieval ditch and post-medieval spread of chalk rubble, neither of which were identified by the preceding geophysical survey (TALITS 2016b).

Medieval

8.2 Ditches 1006 and 1008, identified in Trench 1, contained material dating to the late 11th to 16th-centuries and it is likely that these ditches relate to agricultural land management and/or division. The village of Cherhill is known to have origins in the medieval period, as evidenced by the 12th-century church of St James, located c. 250m north-west of site. Further medieval ditches have previously been recorded to the west of the site during evaluation at Bell Farm in 1996 (TALITS 2016a). The re-cutting of the ditch in Trench 1 is indicative of maintenance and suggests a sustained period of use.

Post-medieval

8.3 Chalk rubble layer 1003, identified at the north-western end of Trench 1, contained a single sherd of late 17th to 18th-century pottery. It is possible that this deposit relates to the domestic buildings recorded within the site on the 1843 Tithe Map and may be associated with their construction or demolition. No further evidence relating to the buildings was recorded by the geophysical survey or during the evaluation and it is likely they were been entirely removed in the modern period, possibly during construction work associated with the raising and levelling of the A4 roadway immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alex Thomson, assisted by Anthony Beechey. The report was written by Alex Thomson. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were

prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Alex Thomson, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Charlotte Haines and Steven Sheldon.

10. REFERENCES

Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014 *Animal bones and archaeology: Guidelines for best practice* Swindon, English Heritage

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TALITS 2016b *Cherill New Village Hall: Geophysical Survey*, TALITS Report No. **1017.205**



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty-clay	>20	>1.8	0.2	Modern
1	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Brownish-grey silty-clay	>20	>1.8	0.19	
1	1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brownish-grey chalky-clay and yellowish-grey chalky-clay	>20	>1.8		
1	1003	Layer		Chalk rubble	Light brownish-white chalk rubble in a silty-clay matrix	>6.8	>1.8	0.11	LC17-18th
1	1004	Fill	1006	Fill of ditch	Light brownish-grey silty-chalk	>2	1.06	0.16	
1	1005	Fill	1006	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish-brown clayey-silt	>2	1.58	0.35	
1	1006	Cut		Ditch re-cut	N/S aligned linear with moderately sloping sides and V-shaped base	>2	1.58	0.5	LC13-C16
1	1007	Fill	1008	Fill of ditch	Greyish-brown clayey-silt	>2	0.96	0.49	
1	1008	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear with steeply sloping sides and U-shaped base	>2	0.96	0.49	LC11-LC15
2	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty-clay	>20	>1.8	0.2	Modern
2	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Brownish-grey silty-clay	>20	>1.8	0.17	
2	2002	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brownish-grey chalky-clay and yellowish-grey chalky-clay	>20	>1.8		
3	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty-clay	>25	>1.8	0.21	Modern
3	3001	Layer		Subsoil	Brownish-grey silty-clay	>25	>1.8	0.18	
3	3002	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brownish-grey chalky-clay	>25	>1.8		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1003	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	YSW	1	23	LC17-C18
1004	Medieval pottery	Lacock/Nash Hill ware	MQZ	2	11	MC12-C15
	Medieval pottery	Minety ware	MIN	1	7	
	Worked flint	Flake		3	24	
1005	Medieval pottery	Lacock/Nash Hill ware	MQZ	1	5	C12-C15
1007	Medieval pottery	Lacock/Nash Hill ware	MQZ	2	71	C12-C15

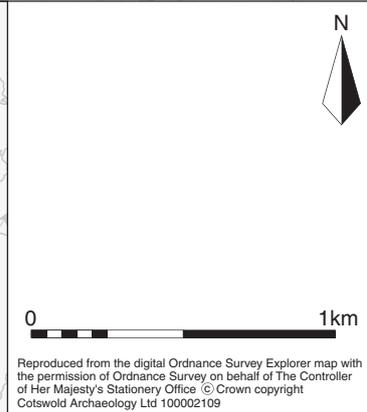
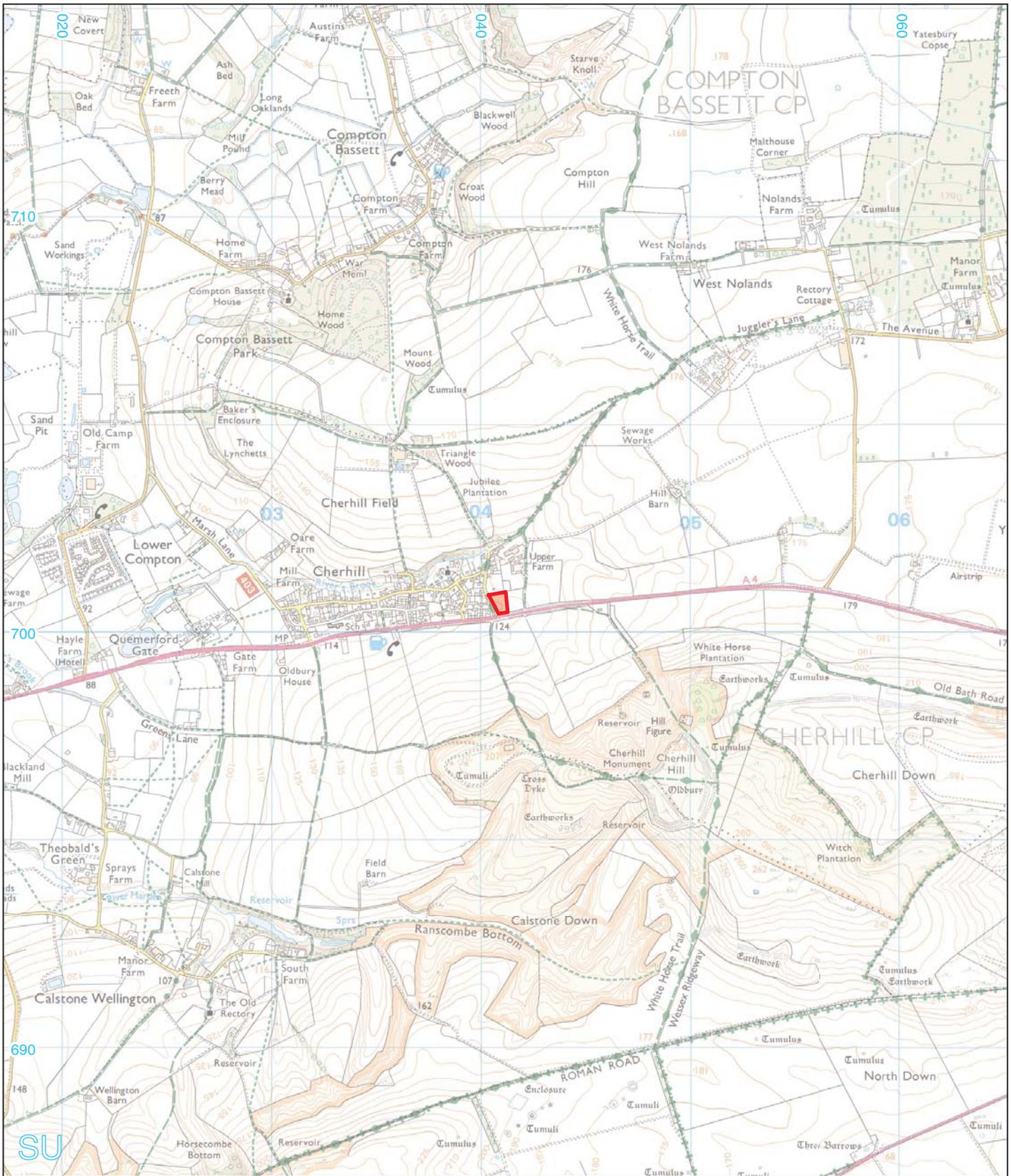
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	O/C	EQ	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
1006	1004		1		1	2
1008	1007			2		2
Total			1	2	1	4
Weight			5	405	6	416

O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse; Ind = indeterminate

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2017 on land at Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire. Three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A north/south aligned ditch containing medieval (11th to 15th-century) pottery was recorded towards the centre of the site, this was re-cut by a further ditch on a similar alignment, which contained further medieval (13th to 16th-century) pottery, animal bone and residual flint fragments. A deposit of chalk rubble, probably relating to the use or demolition of post-medieval buildings known to have previously existed within the site was also identified.</p> <p>No further finds, feature or deposits of archaeological interest were identified during the evaluation.</p>	
Project dates	27-28 February 2017	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (TALITS 2016) <i>Heritage Statement</i> (JME Conservation Ltd 2017)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.44ha	
Site co-ordinates	SU 04096 70150	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	TALITS	
Project Manager	Charlotte Haines and Steven Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Alex Thomson	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content:
Physical	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes	Pottery, animal bone, flint
Paper	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes	Context sheets, trench sheets, section drawings
Digital	Wiltshire Heritage Museum, Devizes	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 Land at Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire: <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 17134		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	6168	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/03/2017	1
APPROVED BY	CH	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Deposit
- Proposed car park and building footprint
- Buildings depicted on 1843 Tithe map
- Modern service
- A A Section location



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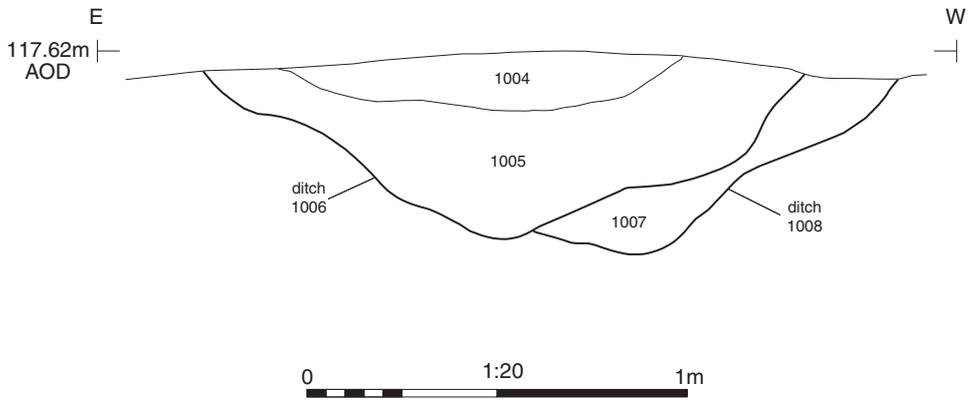
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and proposed design plans

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	6168	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/03/2017	2
APPROVED BY	CH	SCALE@A3	1:500	

P:\6168 New Village Hall - Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire\Illustration\Drafts\working files\6168 CAD file for figure 2.dwg

Section AA



Trench 1, ditches 1006 and 1008 looking south (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Park Lane, Cherhill, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	6168	FIGURE NO.	3
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/03/2017		
APPROVED BY	CH	SCALE@A4	1:20		

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