



HPS

Professional Archaeological Services

Land at Little Ennerdale, Sleep Lane, Whitchurch, Bristol

Author: Darren Baker, BA (Hons)

Client: Mr J Bailey

Project: Desk Based Assessment



Client: Mr J Bailey
Project Site: Land at Little Ennerdale, Sleep Lane, Whitchurch, Bristol
NGR: ST 61646 67224
Document Type: Desk-Based Assessment
Issue ID: V2
Date of Preparation: 28 September 2017
Local Planning Authority: Bath and North East Somerset
Application Reference: -
HPS Site Code: HPS220/17
Oasis ID: heritage10-291852 (1)
OS Licence: 100048201

Disclaimer

Whereas Heritage Planning Services Ltd (HPS) have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological and historical evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

Copyright

The copyright to the following text, drawings, graphics and photographs is, unless otherwise credited, the property of Heritage Planning Services Ltd. HPS hereby grants a licence to the client and their agent(s), to use this report for the purpose for which it was issued, after receipt of full payment.

Reproduction of maps

Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved.

Heritage Planning Services Ltd

53 Marshfield Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 1JS

Sam Driscoll (m) 07825 550271 (e) sam@heritageplan.co.uk



Contents

1. Introduction	1
The Project Site and Study Area	1
Site Visit.....	4
2. Planning Policy.....	9
NPPF	9
3. Aims	9
4. Methodology.....	10
5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey	11
Introduction.....	11
Events.....	12
Prehistoric.....	13
Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)	14
Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)	15
Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539).....	15
Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)	16
6. Conclusion & Suggested Mitigation	18
7. Bibliography	20
8. Appendices	21

List of Figures

Figure 1 General location of the Project Site (outlined in red)	2
Figure 2 Location of the Project Site outlined in red.....	3
Figure 3 Detailed location of the Project Site.	4
Figure 4 Archaeological events within the Study Area	12
Figure 5 Heritage assets in the Study Area.	13
Figure 6 Tithe Map 1840	17
Figure 7 Ordnance Survey map 1884.	17
Figure 8 1959 Ordnance Survey map.	18

List of Photographs

Photo 1 South west facing view toward Little Ennerdale.....	5
Photo 2 Northwest facing view.	6
Photo 3 Northeast facing view.	6
Photo 4 Northwest facing view of north south site boundary.....	7
Photo 5 North facing view of the courtyard to the east of Little Ennerdale.	7



Photo 6 West facing view of the west site boundary	8
Photo 7 South east facing view of the modern block outbuilding.	8
Photo 8 Shipping container storage to the southeast of the Project Site.	9

List of Appendices

Appendix 1 Event Gazetteer	21
Appendix 2: Monument Gazetteer	22
Appendix 3 Standards and Guidance	25



Non-Technical Summary

In July 2017 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Joe Bailey (the client) to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on Land at Little Ennerdale, Sleep Lane, Whitchurch, Bristol (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).

Recent developer led archaeological work has added significantly to the historic environment record, specifically with the recording of previously unknown settlements of the later Prehistoric and Romano-British periods in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Therefore, due to the lack of disturbance recorded on the Project Site to the north of Little Ennerdale, it is considered that there is potential for previously unrecorded archaeological deposits to survive. It is also possible for truncated features to survive within the footprint of the buildings to the south of the Project Site.



1. Introduction

- 1.1. In July 2017 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Joe Bailey (the client) to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on Land at Little Ennerdale, Sleep Lane, Whitchurch, Bristol (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown heritage assets.
- 1.3. This document has been compiled by Darren Baker BA (Hons), PCIfA under supervision of Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI/A and is completed under HPS project reference HPS220/17.

The Project Site and Study Area

- 1.4. The Project Site is situated on the southeast periphery of Whitchurch, a North Somerset village and an adjoining suburb of Bristol (figure 1,2).
- 1.5. The area is an enclosed parcel of land of c.1.4 acres divided between paddocks and modern residential buildings.

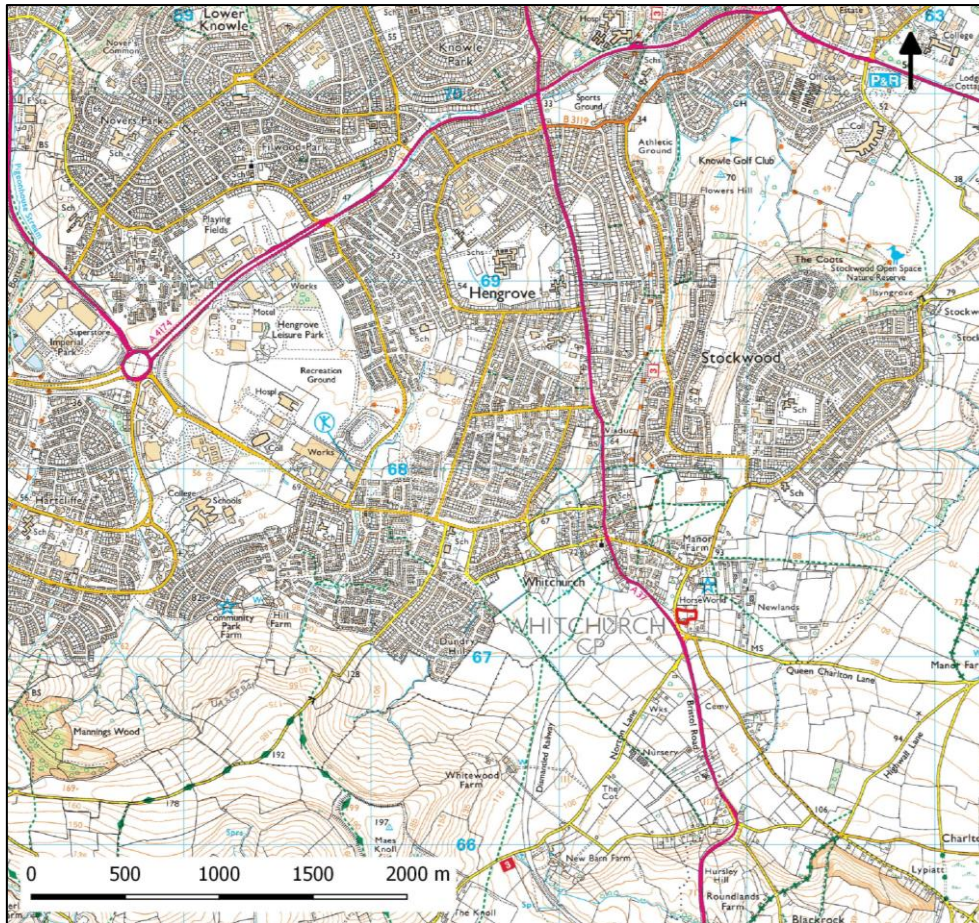


Figure 1 General location of the Project Site (outlined in red)

1.6. The Project Site is situated approximately 91m aOD. Geologically the area is defined by Jurassic Charmouth Mudstone formation and Rugby Limestone member. There are no superficial deposits recorded.

1.7. A radius of 1000m has been given for the Study Area within this DBA.

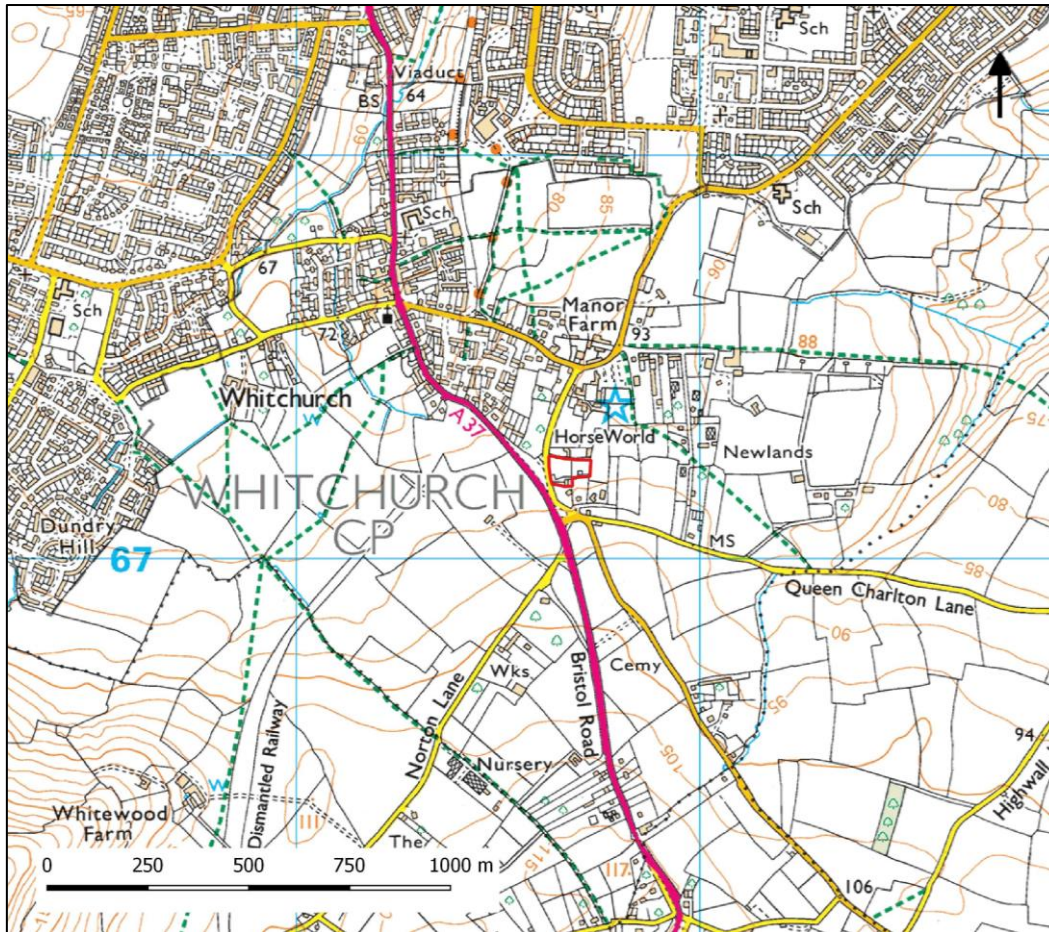


Figure 2 Location of the Project Site outlined in red

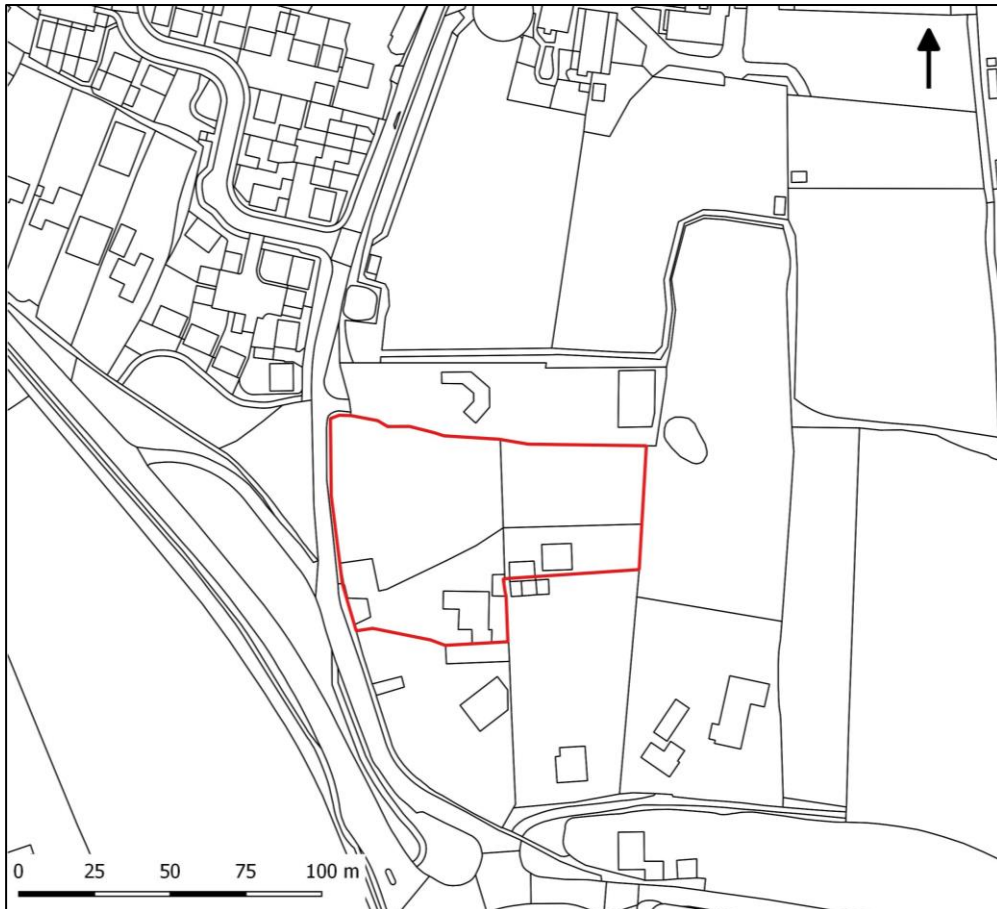


Figure 3 Detailed location of the Project Site.

Site Visit

1.8. A visit to the Project Site was carried out on the 25th July 2017.

1.9. The Site is approached from Sleep Lane, now a modern metalled road off the adjacent A37. Access is gained via double metal gates set within a concrete entrance way.

1.10. Little Ennerdale is an enclosed site of approximately 1.4 acres bounded on all sides by a combination of hedge, mature trees, post and rail fencing and the wooden panelled fencing of the neighbouring properties.

1.11. The Site is entirely bisected by a modern metalled and kerbed drive running from the eastern entrance to the western boundary. North of the drive is laid to grass and divided into two paddocks divided by a post and rail fence but un-fenced along the length of the drive. The division of the paddock appears to be a former field boundary now removed.



1.12. A modern single storey building occupies the southwest of the site. The building consists of three interconnecting cells each with pitched tile roofs with a fourth single storey cell connecting to the northeast corner. A concrete courtyard and grassed area lie to the west of the building on the southern boundary.

1.13. The southeast of the site is occupied by a modern outbuilding of concrete block construction, three 40' shipping containers used for storage and a static caravan.

1.14. The Site is currently home to an events marquee business.



Photo 1 South west facing view toward Little Ennerdale.



Photo 2 Northwest facing view.



Photo 3 Northeast facing view.



Photo 4 Northwest facing view of north south site boundary



Photo 5 North facing view of the courtyard to the east of Little Ennerdale.



Photo 6 West facing view of the west site boundary



Photo 7 South east facing view of the modern block outbuilding.



Photo 8 Shipping container storage to the southeast of the Project Site.

2. Planning Policy

NPPF

2.1. "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary." Paragraph 128.

3. Aims

3.1. The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:



- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource.

4. Methodology

4.1. This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Jan 2017), which states that a DBA *'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area'* and that in *'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact'* (CIfA 2017).

4.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-

- 4.2.1. *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.* The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
- 4.2.2. *The Management of Archaeological Projects-2.* English Heritage, 1991;
- 4.2.3. *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128.* Communities and Local Government 2012.

4.3. The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic and historic environment record sources, within a 1000m radius of the Project Site. This is the Study Area.

4.4. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

4.5. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:



- Bath and North East Somerset Environment Record;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Geological Maps;
- Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its environs;
- Historical maps and documents held in Bath Record Office, local libraries or other archives (where relevant);
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- Unpublished research reports and archives, including those held by relevant museums and local societies.

5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

Introduction

5.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Bath and North East Somerset Environment Record, the Historic England AMIE database, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.

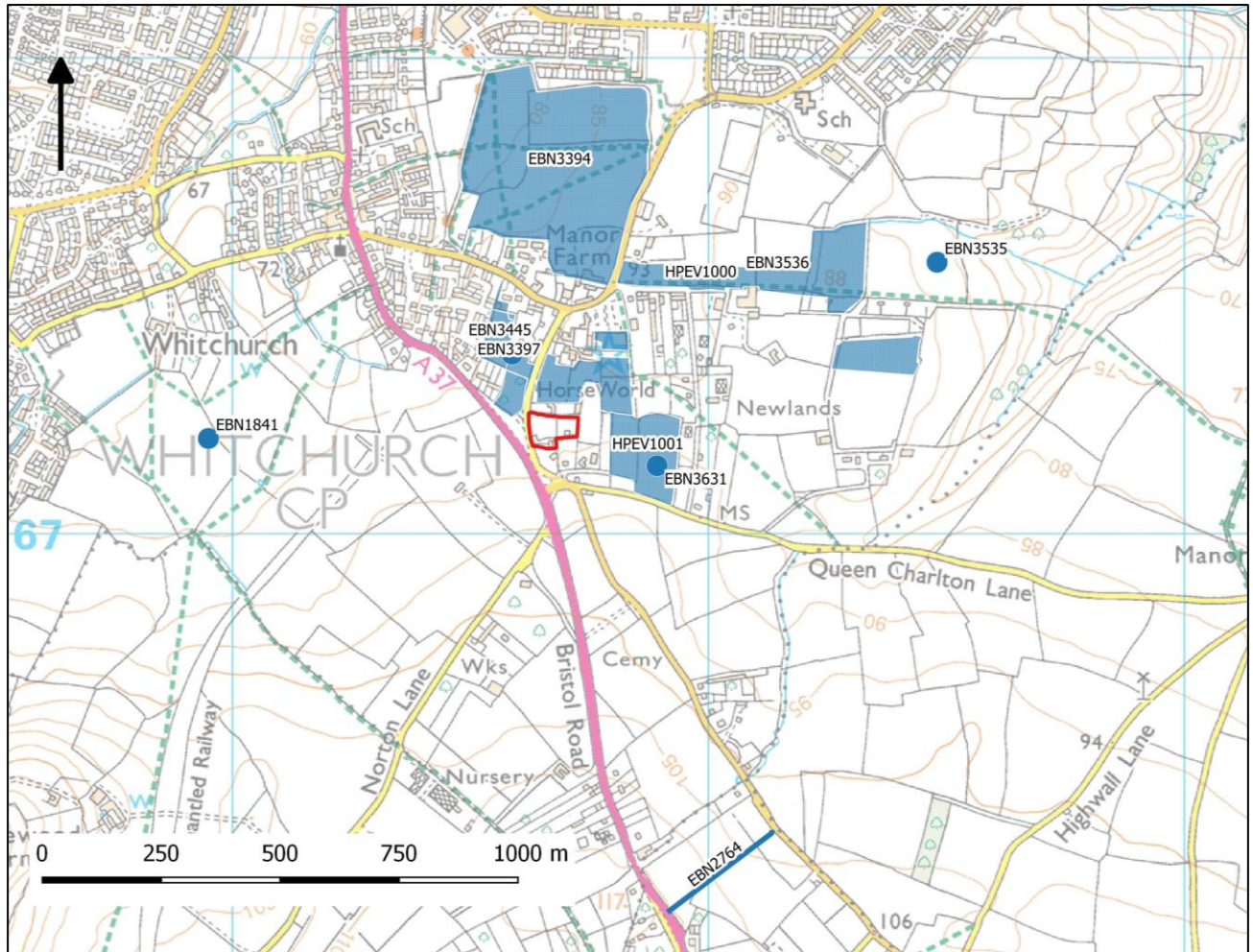


Figure 4 Archaeological events within the Study Area

Events

- 5.2. No archaeological investigations have taken place within the Project Site. There are 13 archaeological events recorded within the Study Area.
- 5.3. Geophysical survey and excavation in 2011 identified Bronze Age settlement in an area c.500m north of the Project Site (event ref EBN3394).
- 5.4. An extensive geophysical survey of approximately 6 hectares of paddock was undertaken in areas to the north, northeast and east of the Project Site in 2013 (event ref EBN3536). Multiple anomalies derived from cut features of possible archaeological origin were identified. A subsequent trench evaluation of two of the three areas (HPS event ref HPEV1000) identified occupation of Late Iron Age and Early Roman date.



5.5. Further geophysical survey followed by a trench evaluation has also been carried out c.50m northwest on Sleep Lane. Magnetometer survey identified possible pit features (event ref EBN3445). A later trench evaluation recorded a single pit of Iron Age date (event ref EBN3465).

5.6. A series of non-invasive archaeological investigations across two fields at The Mead c.100m east of the Project Site was also followed by a trench evaluation. Again, features of Iron Age and Roman date, contemporary with those described above, were recorded (HPS event ref HPEV1001).

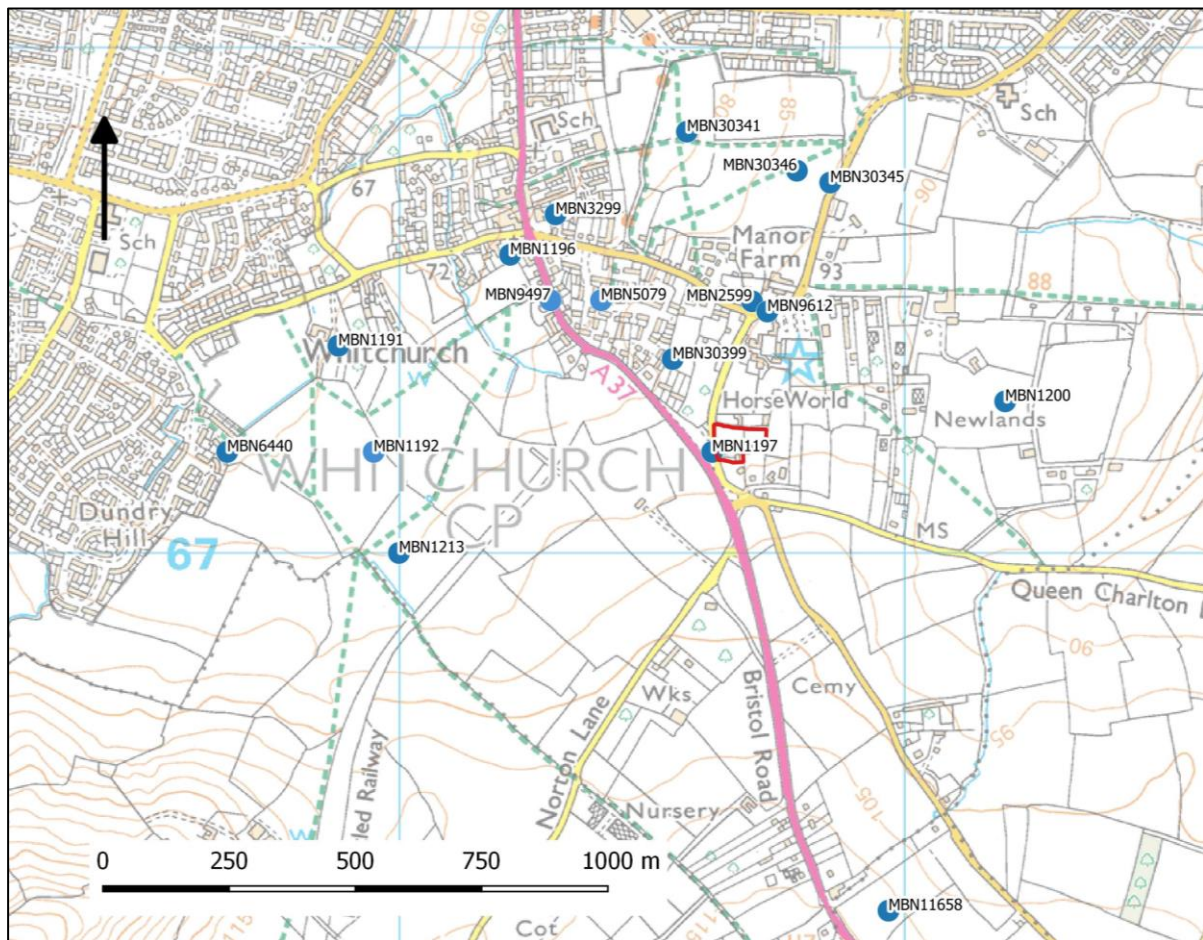


Figure 5 Heritage assets in the Study Area.

Prehistoric

5.7. No heritage assets from the Prehistoric Period are recorded from within the confines of the Project Site.



- 5.8. Evidence for Bronze Age settlement exists c.500m north of the Project Site (HER ref MBN30345). A hut circle or possible ring ditch indicating a round barrow together with associated pit features were identified during a trench evaluation.
- 5.9. In 2013, trench evaluation following geophysical survey 400m north of the Project Site found over 70 sherds of Iron Age pottery within the fills of ditched features relating to probable paddocks or enclosures. The pottery was comparable with middle to late Iron Age forms found in Bristol (Event ref EBN3378).
- 5.10. Excavation also identified an Iron Age pit c.160m Northwest of the Project Site (HER ref MBN30399).
- 5.11. In 2016, material from the later Iron Age was also recovered from The Mead, located 100m east of the Site (HPS event ref HPEV1001).
- 5.12. At Newlands, c.500m east, pottery also indicates a late Iron Age phase to Romano-British occupation (HER ref MBN1200).
- 5.13. Recent investigations on land within the immediate vicinity of the Project Site have resulted in the identification of previously unknown deposits from the later Prehistoric period, the potential for Prehistoric deposits to be preserved is therefore considered to be medium.

Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)

- 5.14. No assets of Romano-British date are recorded from within the confines of the Project Site.
- 5.15. Romano-British occupation of Lyons Court Farm, c. 650m east of the Project Site was first identified in 1886 with the discovery of two stone coffins, one complete with inhumation. 2nd-3rd century coins, a coin mould, animal bone and pottery were found later. It is suggested that the site was a farm that later developed into a villa and that counterfeit coin production took place at the site sometime in the 3rd century (HER ref MBN1192).
- 5.16. A hoard of 29 coins dating from the 3rd century was unearthed c. 200m south of Lyons Court Farm sometime before 1917 (HER ref MBN1213).



- 5.17. Romano-British occupation in the form of a 50m spread of pottery and building material is also recorded at Newlands, c. 500m east of the Project Site. Stone, Nails, wattle, pennant and glass slag were present. A 2nd-3rd century date is suggested.
- 5.18. Recent archaeological work in the Study Area has shown a continuation of settlement from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period. Excavations 400m north (EBN3394, MBN3036), 400m northeast (EBN3536) and 100m east (EBN3631) have all produced Romano-British material. Filled cuts indicative of farmstead enclosures are recorded from the site 400m northeast, together with associated linear features interpreted as metalled tracks. One such feature of more substantial form with a camber and flanking ditches is suggested as a road. Activity at the Mead, 100m east, probably forms part of the same network of enclosures to the north and the pottery indicates dates in the mid-1st to 2nd century.
- 5.19. Excavation has shown that the immediate area has seen extensive land use in the early to mid-Romano-British period, therefore the potential for deposits of the period is considered medium.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.20. There are no heritage assets of Early Medieval Date recorded from within the Project Site or the Study Area.
- 5.21. Whitchurch sat within the Keynsham hundred in the latter part of the Early Medieval period.
- 5.22. There may have been a small settlement of the period in the area of Staunton Manor Farm c. 400m northeast of the Project Site.
- 5.23. The likelihood of deposits of Early Medieval date on the Project Site is considered to be low.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

- 5.24. There are no heritage assets of the Medieval Period recorded within the Project Site.
- 5.25. Whitchurch or Filton as it was known until the 12th Century is not referred to in the Domesday Survey so probably formed part of the entry for Keynsham. The place name 'Whitchurch' was used as an alternate of Filton, the name Whitchurch possibly deriving from a chapel of St White that



occupied the position of the current 12th century Church, c.500m northwest of the Project Site (HER ref MBN1196)

- 5.26. During the Medieval Period Whitchurch formed part of the Keynsham Abbey estate, founded in the 12th century by an Augustinian order. The 15th Century Manor house Lyons Court (HER ref MBN1191) was originally a grange of Keynsham Abbey.
- 5.27. Following the dissolution, the lands were given to Catherine Parr, wife of Henry VIII. By 1562 Whitchurch was owned by Hugh Smyth of Ashton Court.
- 5.28. Until their removal to the village, two stone blocks possibly the base of a Medieval wayside cross were situated immediately to the west of the Project Site, on the opposite side of Sleep Lane (HER ref MBN1197).
- 5.29. The Project Site lies outside of the main settlement of the period, within enclosed field patterns that were formed from open fields in the Later Medieval period. The likelihood of stratified deposits of Medieval date on the Project Site is considered to be low.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

- 5.30. There are no heritage assets of Post Medieval date recorded within the Project Site.
- 5.31. Staunton Manor Farm 250m north of the Project Site (HER ref 2599) was founded in the 17th century. The building is Grade II listed.
- 5.32. Throughout the period the area appears to have remained agricultural in nature. The 1840 tithe map (figure 5) shows the Project Site bridging several small enclosed fields. The field boundary dividing the Site on a northwest axis may partially survive in the modern division of the paddock area.
- 5.33. Little change can be seen in the 1884 Ordinance Survey (figure 6) or the 1903 revision.
- 5.34. By 1959 Ennerdale Bungalow is depicted on the Ordinance Survey map (figure 7).
- 5.35. With the exception of relict field boundaries, the potential for archaeology of the Post Medieval period is considered to be low.

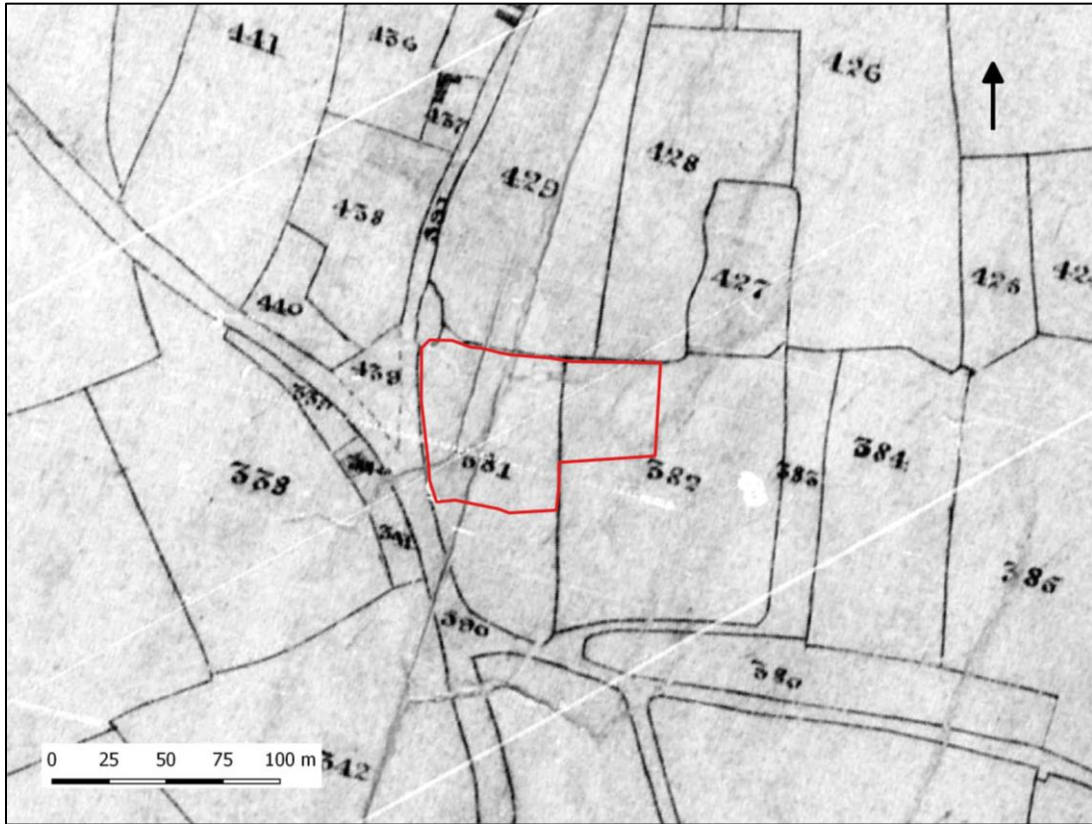


Figure 6 Tithe Map 1840

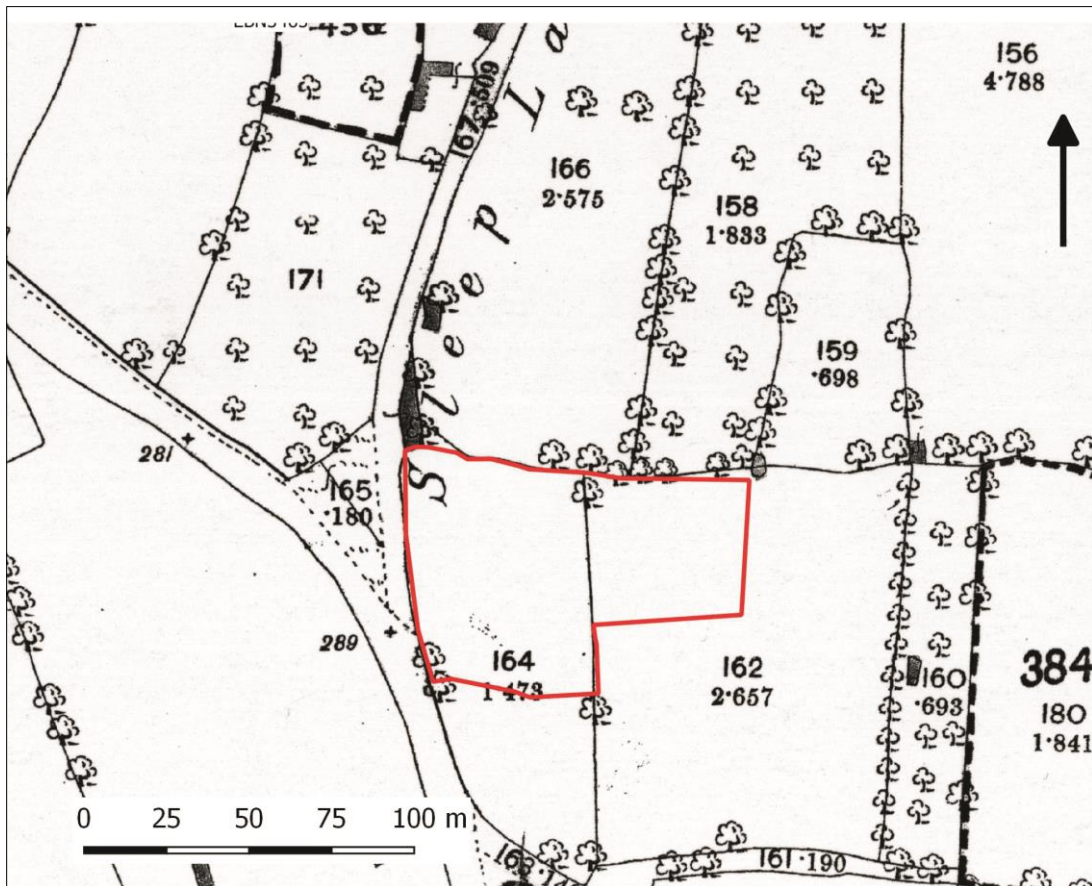


Figure 7 Ordnance Survey map 1884.



Figure 8 1959 Ordnance Survey map.

6. Conclusion & Suggested Mitigation

- 6.1. There are no designated assets within the bounds of the Project Site.
- 6.2. Until the construction of the modern bungalow, the Project Site appears to have been located within a landscape only utilised for agricultural purposes.
- 6.3. Although limited in number, assets within the Study Area suggest a continuation of agricultural land use from at least the later Prehistoric period.
- 6.4. Recent developer led archaeological work has added significantly to the historic environment record, specifically with the recording of previously unknown settlements of the later Prehistoric and Romano-British periods.



6.5. Due to the lack of disturbance recorded on the Project Site to the north of Little Ennerdale, it is considered that there is potential for previously unrecorded archaeological deposits to survive. It is also possible for truncated features to survive within the footprint of the buildings to the south of the Project Site.



7. Bibliography

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2013 Geology of Britain Viewer http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 04 August 2017

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 Horseworld, *Staunton Lane, Whitchurch, Bristol*. BANES Archaeological Report 13486

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *The Mead, Whitchurch, Bristol*. BANES Archaeological Evaluation Archaeological Report 16378

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017. *Standard Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: CIfA.

CgMs Consulting Ltd 2013 Horseworld, Staunton Lane, Whitchurch, Bristol: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

CGMS Consulting Ltd 2014 *The Mead, Whitchurch Bristol* Archaeological Desk Based Assessment JG/16732

Stratascan. 2013. *Geophysical Survey Report. HorseWorld, Whitchurch, near Bristol*. J3376

.



8. Appendices

Appendix 1 Event Gazetteer

Reference	Name	Description
EBN3394	Whitchurch residential development area evaluation	An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the recording of thirty-three machine-excavated trenches, was undertaken by AC archaeology on land at Whitchurch, South of Bristol, Bath and Northeast Somerset, during April 2011. The work was undertaken in sup
EBN3397	Staunton Lane, Whitchurch	Avon Archaeological Unit Ltd were commissioned by Barratt Homes, Bristol, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site off Staunton Lane, Whitchurch, Bristol. The site, consisting of two separate field plots,
EBN3445	Magnetometer Survey West of Sleep Lane, Whitchurch	A magnetometer survey was carried out as part of an archaeological assessment of a proposed residential development site. Zones of magnetic debris and disturbance were encountered relating to modern ferrous objects, dumped material, areas of burning and
EBN3536	Horseworld Geophysics	A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 6 hectares of horse paddocks belonging to Horseworld in Whitchurch. The survey identified anomalies which may be related to a historic settlement location and medieval ridge and furrow. Furth
EBN3333	Assessment of land at Whitchurch, B&NES	A Desk based assessment established that on the basis of current evidence there is a low potential for archaeological remains from any period except those related to former cultivation and agricultural practises, although extant earthworks (probably of m
EBN3378	Geophysical Survey of land at Manor Farm, Whitchurch	A geophysical survey of a parcel of land was carried out as part of an archaeological field evaluation of a proposed development site at Whitchurch.
HPEV1000	Horseworld evaluation	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2013 at Horseworld, Staunton Lane, Whitchurch, Bath and North - East Somerset. Thirteen trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified ditches forming small paddocks or enclosures of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman probable farmstead. In addition two metalled trackways (aligned at a right angle to one another) and a posthole of similar date were identified. Two other ditches (undated) were also recorded
HPEV1001	The Mead evaluation	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2016 on land east of The Mead, Whitchurch, Bristol. Nineteen trenches were excavated revealing three ditches of a late Iron Age - early Romano- British date, an undated gully and a small undated pit. Several post medieval/modern field drains were also recorded. The features of LIA/early Romano-British date are all located in the very northern part of the site. It is likely therefore that they are directly associated with recently recorded and similarly dated remains identified on land immediately to the north of the site at Horseworld.
EBN2764	Hursley Hill	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on farmland at Hursley Hill, south of Whitchurch. An area measuring 270m x 8m, running between the A37 Bristol Road and Woollard Lane was mechanically stripped of topsoil.
EBN3465	Sleep Lane Evaluation	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at the site of Land South of Orchard View, Sleep Lane, Whitchurch, Bath & North East Somerset. Six trenches were excavated.



EBN3535	Horseworld DBA	An Assessment considered land at Horseworld, Whitchurch, part of which was to be redeveloped for residential purposes to facilitate the building of a new visitor centre (the rest of the site is to remain unchanged).
EBN3631	Desk based assessment of land at The Mead, Whitchurch	This desk-based assessment has established that there are no designated archaeological heritage assets within or in close proximity to the study site that their setting or significance will be impacted by the proposed development.

Appendix 2: Monument Gazetteer

Reference	Name	Period	Description
MBN11658	Hursley Hill	Medieval	Farmland between the A37 Bristol Road and Woollard Lane. Surrounding fields are all used for pasture. Long narrow strips of land probably originated with Medieval open field system. Faint traces of ridge and furrow are still visible in a nw-se direction.
MBN11658	Hursley Hill	Medieval	area of farmland with traces of ridge and furrow.
MBN1191	Lyons Court Farm, Church Road.	Medieval	Lyons Farm House incorporates a medieval entrance, windows, arch and other features all of pre-reformation date. The house has several features of interest but is not outstanding and does not appear to be C13 as marked on the OS 1961 map.
MBN1192	Roman Occupation, S of Lyons Court Farm	Roman	At Whitchurch the remains of 2 stone coffins, 1 with inhumation were found in 1886 in the field S of Lyons Court Farm. Probably RB but were destroyed. In a nearby field ditch or small stream 19 C2-3 coins, some clay coin moulds, stones, animal bones and pottery were found in 1890 & 1891. A C4 coin was found later in a nearby field. 3 skeletons found in 1869, found in the "railway cutting below Maesknoll" may be connected with these finds. Excavation at ST60956720 in fields 347 & 348 showed that the area around Lyons Court Farm is evidently part of a Roman settlement, possibly a farm which developed into a villa. The finds show that the occupation dates from at least the early C2 and that it became the site of counterfeit coin manufacture in the late C3.
MBN1196	St Nicholas Church	Medieval	St Whyte's Chapel (site of) St Nicholas erected on the E part of Filton, alias Whitchurch "where once had stood a cell or chapel of St Whyte" St Nicholas has a late 12th century tower, chancel of about 1300, Norman transepts, a perpendicular S aisle with S chancel chapel. No supporting evidence could be found for Collinson's implied siting of St Whyte's Chapel.
MBN1197	Wayside Cross? (original site of) south of White House	Medieval	base of ancient cross. Two stone blocks at ST61626720 form a 1m square base. It may be a wayside cross, but no supporting documentary evidence has been found. Removed. Now in paved area in village centre
MBN1200	Roman	Roman	Roman pottery, coin & stone found on pipeline 1976, by A



	Occupation, Newlands		Baker, 13, Pompett Gardens, Stockwood. Roman site: c300m N of Queen Charlton Lane, 50m spread of pottery and building material running N-S ST62166725C. Site was on brow of a plateau that fell away to the SE towards a stream. Trial holes at 5m intervals were dug across it in the direction of the pipeline, sections drawn. These with finds in BCM. Sectioning revealed a possible floor of light brown clay, containing fine limestone chips beneath obvious occupation layer. At the N end was a rock filled pit, containing one piece of coarse pottery. At the S end was a possible post hole. Site produced many fragments of wood, stone, wattle, bone, nails, pennant, small pieces of metal and glass slag. Coin lay just above the clay layer. Date for site suggested C2-3. Some of pottery may be earlier ie IA.
MBN1213	Roman Coin Hoard	Roman	Additions to Taunton Museum in 1917 included the Somerset portion of the coins collected by H Franklin of Taunton. Among these were 29 third (century?) brass found at Whitchurch. 17 of these, partly covered with red earth and were probably found together dated Constantine I, Maximinus Daza, Licinus. The others are Postumus, Probus, Constantine I, Licinus I, Constans & Constantius II.
MBN2599	Manor Farmhouse	Post Medieval	Farmhouse. Late C17, altered and extended late 18th century. Rendered, C20 tiled roof with coped raised verges and behind a moulded cornice, rendered end stacks. 2 storeys and 3 windows, with aluminium casements made to appear as glazing bar sashes, set in full-height segmental headed recesses. Central 6-panel door under a fanlight and in a door case with Tuscan Pilasters and a cornice. Lower single bay section at right has 2- and 3-light casement windows in ovolo moulded mullions with surrounds
MBN30341	Earthworks North-West of Manor Farm	Medieval to Post Medieval	Earthworks of medieval/post-medieval date recorded during a site visit
MBN30345	Bronze Age settlement at Whitchurch	Bronze Age	Sub-surface deposits provisionally identified as hut circles by geophysics were subsequently identified as a Bronze Age settlement
MBN30346	Romano British settlement at Whitchurch	Roman	Linear features identified by geophysics were subsequently determined to represent a Romano-British enclosure and field system.
MBN30399	Iron Age Pit	Iron Age	Iron age pit discovered during evaluation
MBN3299	Subterranean passage ,North-East of Church	Undated	A subterranean passage found in 1935
MBN5079	Whitchurch Halt	Modern	Railway station opened 1.1.1925. Closed to passengers 31.10.1959. Closed entirely 2.11.1959
MBN6440	ROMANO-BRITISH coin from Dundry Hill	Roman	ST 606672, sestertius of Hadrian found on a development site at Lyons Court Farm by Mrs Wade.



MBN9497	Medieval Settlement of Whitchurch	Early Medieval/Dark Age to Medieval	Approximate area of Medieval settlement.
MBN9612	Barns at Manor Farmhouse	Post Medieval	The adjoining barns to the east (of Manor Farmhouse) were once part of the farming complex, although in different ownership they were recommended for listing but found not to be of sufficient quality for listing. A letter from Wansdyke DC stating the case for listing can be found in the site file.



Methodology

The methodology employed in compiling this document is derived from a number of key sources.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact (CIfA 2014: 4).

Study Area

A 1000m Study Area was established for the site in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource. All Heritage Assets, designated and non-designated, were considered within this 500m area.

Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: CIfA.



Heritage Planning Services Ltd
53 Marshfield Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 1JS
T: 07825 550271 E: info@heritageplan.co.uk www.heritageplan.co.uk

Registered in England No: 09583997 VAT Registration No: 216388107