



The Paddocks, Cholderton House, Cholderton, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Archaeological Monitoring Report



Planning Ref: 20/10044/FUL
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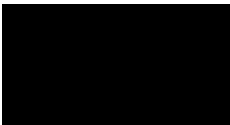
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Atlas Planning Group, Salisbury on behalf of [REDACTED] (the client), to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during the construction of a horse walker and an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a canter track on existing equestrian land at Cholderton House, Cholderton, Wiltshire SP4 0DW.

A total of six 30 m long evaluation trenches were excavated across the designated 'cut' area for the canter track. No archaeological features or deposits were identified. The excavation of the horse walker and associated service trenches were all monitored. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

The AMR was undertaken intermittently between 1 and 10 March 2021 and the evaluation was undertaken on 25 March 2021.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Atlas Planning Group, on behalf of [REDACTED], for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Neil Adam of Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, and to White Horse Contractors, R Moulding & Co and Richmond Bell Architects for their cooperation and help during the course of the works.



The Paddocks, Cholderton House Cholderton, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Archaeological Monitoring

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Atlas Planning Group, Salisbury on behalf of [REDACTED] ('the client'), to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation, and archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during the construction of a horse walker and canter track on existing equestrian land. The monitored works cover approximately 0.62 ha, located on NGR 422656 142805, at Cholderton House, Cholderton, Wiltshire SP4 0DW. (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 A cut and covered method will be used to level the area in preparation for the canter track which is expected to reach a maximum depth of 1.65 m below ground level (bgl). As the natural geology is estimated at approximately 0.5 m bgl, areas 1-3 have potential to expose archaeological features and therefore were subject to an archaeological evaluation comprising of six trenches measuring 30 m by 1.8 m (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.3 A planning application (20/10044/FUL) submitted to Wiltshire Council, was granted on 7 January 2021, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 3 No development shall commence within the area indicated by application 20/10044/FUL until:

a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

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

REASON: The matter is required to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority before development commences in order that the development is undertaken in an acceptable manner, to enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.

1.1.4 The archaeological mitigation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2021). Following a change in construction technique for the canter track to a cut and cover method, the WSI was revised. Neil Adam of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The AMR was undertaken intermittently between 1 and 10 March 2021 and the evaluation was undertaken on 25 March 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the evaluation and AMR, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential



to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The archaeological mitigation was located across a series of small adjoining fields within the northernmost extent of Cholderton, Wiltshire (approximately 4.8 km east of Amesbury and 12.5 km north of Salisbury). Currently utilised as equestrian paddocks, the parcels of land extend south-east from Yew Grove, with a tree line extending from the grove providing the northern and eastern boundaries. Further open fields lie immediately to the south, beyond which the A338 is located. The River Bourne is positioned less than 100 m to the south and south-west. Stable blocks associated with the present paddocks and Cholderton House (NHLE 1023942) lie immediately to the south-west (**Figure 1**).
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels vary between 90 m (south-east) above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 95 m (north-west) aOD.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as predominantly Seaford Chalk Formation, with a linear area of Stockbridge Rock Member Limestone close by to the north-west. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background considers the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area around the proposed development. Relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and additional sources of information are referenced where appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Designated Sites

- 2.2.1 A total of one Scheduled Monument and 19 Listed Buildings are recorded within the study area, a large proportion of which are located within the Conservation Area within which Cholderton is located.
- 2.2.2 The Bronze Age/early Iron Age “Devil’s ditch” boundary earthwork (NHLE 1015434) is located 1 km to the north of the proposed development. Surviving in various states along its length, the section closest to Cholderton is heavily wooded and shows evidence of trackway damage. The boundary pertains to prehistoric land division across the wider landscape, the significance of which is attested for by the presence of numerous monuments dating to the period, including several round barrow cemeteries.
- 2.2.3 Due to its medieval origins the village of Cholderton has been locally listed as a Conservation Area (SU24SW450), with many buildings within its bounds also listed. It is noted that the proposed works lie outside of the Conservation Area.

Non-Designated Sites

- 2.2.4 The earliest evidence pertaining to human activity within proximity to the proposed development dates to the Bronze Age, though evidence dating to preceding periods has been identified further afield, most notably within the Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites World Heritage Site (NHLE 1000097), located approximately 7 km to the west.



- 2.2.5 Despite a findspot comprising four palstaves immediately to the north-west of the site (MWI77098) indicating a background presence of Bronze Age activity, there is a paucity of evidence relating to further activity dating to the period within proximity to the proposed development. This is likely accounted for by the lack of investigations undertaken within the study area.
- 2.2.6 No Iron Age material appears within the study area, although several notable sites have been recorded within the wider area. Settlement activity has been recorded at the Larkhill Artillery Range (MWI74343) to the west, to the north-east of Alexander Road (MWI11964), and a large enclosure at Durrington Walls (MWI12944). Romano-British activity also appears to be focussed elsewhere with the nearest recorded settlement located south-west of Durrington Walls. Indeed, the wider landscape continued to hold significance with a Romano-British funerary site located to the south of Larkhill (MWI12715) and a second late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was identified to the north of Bulford (MWI75061, EWI8071, EWI8216).
- 2.2.7 The village of Cholderton is known to have medieval origins as attested for by the Domesday survey of 1086 which records the settlement as comprising 12 households with ploughlands and pasture.
- 2.2.8 Cholderton appears to have steadily expanded during the post-medieval period, evidenced by the numerous listed buildings constructed during the period. Examples include the Grade II* Cholderton House immediately to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1023943) with associated Grade II features (Nelson's Summerhouse – NHLE 1023944 and Tuscan Loggia – NHLE 1023943); Grade II* listed 'Church Of St Nicholas' (NHLE 1023940); and the Grade II listed 'Old Rectory' (NHLE 1355675).
- 2.2.9 Despite military activity dating from the 1890s within the surrounding area, particularly at Larkhill and Bulford, the site's environs remained unaffected and continue largely as agricultural in nature.
- 2.2.10 Several ditches noted from aerial photographs (SU24SW641, SU24SW642, SU24SW643, SU24SW627, SU24SW634) and a series of undated ring ditches immediately to the south of the site (MWI76686, SU24SW635) remain undated. As does a field system identified to the north.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the AMR, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
 - provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
 - guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.



3.1.2 The aims of the evaluation as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014d) were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the AMR, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021), were to:

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

4 FIELDWORK METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The AMR monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area, notably prior to the construction of the horse walker and associated service trenches. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition.

4.2.2 The canter track will be constructed using the cut and cover method whereby excavated material from the northern side will be deposited onto the southern side in order to level the ground surface. The proposed depth of cut areas was 0.29-1.65 m bgl.

4.2.3 The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of six trial trenches, each measuring 30 m long and 1.8 m wide, located on the northern side of the canter track, notably the area to be affected by the cut method. The trenches were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.



- 4.2.4 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although trench 5 had to be split into two to avoid a buried water pipe (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.5 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.6 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.7 No reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.8 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.9 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.10 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

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

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified within any of the evaluation trenches or during the archaeological monitoring. A summary of each trench and the AMR areas is



provided below. Detailed descriptions of all of the contexts in the evaluation trenches are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**).

5.2 Archaeological Evaluation

5.2.1 The evaluation area had been subject to a topsoil strip prior to the excavation of any evaluation trenches (**Plate 1**).

Trench 1

5.2.2 The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 1 (**Plate 2**) consisted of 0.1 m of topsoil over 0.1 m of silty clay subsoil with moderate flint inclusions. Natural geology, consisting of solifluction chalk with patches of brown silty clay with flint inclusions, was identified at a depth of 0.2 m.

5.2.3 A single tree-throw hole was identified in the centre of the trench. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

Trench 2

5.2.4 The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 2 (**Plate 3**) consisted of 0.13 m of topsoil over 0.15 m of silty clay subsoil with moderate flint inclusions. Natural geology, consisting of solifluction chalk with patches of brown silty clay with flint inclusions, was identified at a depth of 0.28 m (**Plate 4**).

5.2.5 No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

Trench 3

5.2.6 The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 3 consisted of 0.04 m of topsoil over 0.22 m of silty clay subsoil with moderate flint inclusions. Natural geology, consisting of solifluction chalk with patches of brown silty clay with flint inclusions, was identified at a depth of 0.26 m.

5.2.7 No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

Trench 4

5.2.8 The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 4 consisted of 0.10 m of silty clay subsoil with sparse flint inclusions. Natural geology, consisting of brown silty clay with common flint inclusions, was identified at a depth of 0.10 m.

5.2.9 No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

Trench 5

5.2.10 The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 5 consisted of 0.19 m of silty clay subsoil with sparse flint inclusions. Natural geology, consisting of solifluction chalk with patches of brown silty clay with flint inclusions, was identified at a depth of 0.19 m.

5.2.11 An area of modern disturbance was located at the north–west end of the trench. No archaeological features were identified within the trench. A modern service was also noted in the central area resulting in the trench being divided into two separate excavations.

Trench 6

5.2.12 The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 6 consisted of 0.16 m of silty clay subsoil with sparse flint inclusions. Natural geology, consisting of solifluction chalk with patches of brown silty clay with flint inclusions, was identified at a depth of 0.16 m.



- 5.2.13 Most of the northern half of the trench was occupied with a large area of modern disturbance. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

5.3 Archaeological Monitoring

- 5.3.1 The AMR monitored the excavation of a circular horse walker (Trench 7), measuring approximately 15 m in diameter, and associated service trench (Trench 8), measuring approximately 121.75 m (**Fig. 1**).

Trench 7

- 5.3.2 The stratigraphic sequence for the horse walker (**Plate 5**) consisted of 0.25 m silty clay topsoil with occasional flint gravel inclusions over 0.45 m of silty clay colluvial deposit with common flint gravel and fragment inclusions. Natural geology, consisting of solifluction chalk, was identified at a depth of 0.7 m (**Plate 6**).

- 5.3.3 No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

Trench 8

- 5.3.4 Stratigraphic sequence in the southern end of the service trench consisted of 0.2 m limestone gravel present day courtyard surface over 0.5 thick made ground consisting of interleaving layers of flint gravel chalk and building rubble. Natural geology, consisting of calcareous flinty gravels, was identified at a depth of 0.7 m (**Plate 7**).

- 5.3.5 Towards north west the stratigraphic sequence changes to the same as was observed in trench 7, consisting of 0.25 silty clay topsoil with occasional flint gravel inclusions over 0.25 m of silty clay colluvial subsoil. Natural geology, consisting of solifluction chalk, was identified at a depth 0.6 m.

- 5.3.6 Roughly halfway along the trench a pit, measuring 3.5 m across, was observed (**Plate 8**). It contained old building debris (roof tiles and brick rubble among other things) and glass and stoneware bottles dating circa 19th century (**Plate 9**). No finds were retained. No other archaeological features were identified within the trench.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the works.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No deposits requiring environmental sampling were uncovered during the works.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 During the archaeological monitoring and six trench evaluation at Cholderton House, Cholderton no *in situ* archaeology was uncovered in the trenches. The current pastoral grass covered most of the site, overlaying colluvial subsoil and solifluction chalk natural. Only in the southern part of the Trench 8 modern disturbance, consisting of made ground under present day courtyard surface and 19th century dump pit, were observed.



9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **SBYWM:2021.7**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

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

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code **SBYWM:2021.7**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 file of paper records

Digital archive

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

9.3 Selection strategy

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

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

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



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

Documentary records

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

Digital data

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

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 2**). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by WCAS on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Much of the topsoil was removed prior to the excavation of the evaluation trenches and so has not been included in some the trench records and the full depth had not survived in others.

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.33 m
Easting 422634.85		Northing 142775.21		m OD 92.97
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
101		Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam with sparse angular pebbles and cobbles.	0-0.10
102		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with sparse angular cobbles.	0.10-0.20
103		Natural	White clay chalk with moderate angular cobbles.	0.20+

Trench No 2		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.29 m
Easting 422640.09		Northing 142785.11		m OD 93.20
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
201		Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam with sparse angular cobbles and pebbles.	0-0.13
202		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with moderate angular pebbles.	0.13-0.28
203		Natural	White with light brown patches clay chalk with moderate angular cobbles.	0.28+

Trench No 3		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.26 m
Easting 422680.93		Northing 142814.54		m OD 93.11
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
301		Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam with sparse angular pebbles and cobbles.	0-0.04
302		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with moderate angular cobbles and pebbles.	0.04-0.26
303		Natural	White clay chalk with sparse angular cobbles and pebbles.	0.26+

Trench No 4		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.29 m
Easting 422712.11		Northing 142831.65		m OD 93.63
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
401		Subsoil	Dark brown silty clay with sparse angular cobbles.	0-0.1



402		Natural	Mid brown silty clay with common angular cobbles.	0.10-0.29
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Trench No 5		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.36 m
Easting 422743.06		Northing 142842.83		m OD 94.01
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
501		Subsoil	Dark brown silty clay with sparse angular cobbles.	0-0.19
502		Natural	White clay chalk with moderate angular cobbles.	0.19+

Trench No 6		Length 30 m	Width 2 m	Depth 0.28 m
Easting 422761.88		Northing 142850.41		m OD 94.63
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
601		Subsoil	Dark brown silty clay with sparse rounded pebbles.	0-0.16
602		Natural	White clay chalk moderate angular cobbles.	0.16+

Trench No 7		Length 15 m	Width 15 m	Depth 0.70 m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
700		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, topsoil supporting pastoral grass, occasional flint gravels.	0-0.25
701		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay, colluvial deposit, common flint gravels and fragments.	0.25-0.70
702		Natural	Solifluction chalk.	0.70+

Trench No 8		Length 119.26 m	Width 0.45 m	Depth 0.61 m
Easting 422579.02		Northing 142735.75		m OD 93.32
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
800		Present day courtyard surface	Limestone gravel.	0-0.2
801		Made ground	Interleaving layers of, flint gravel, chalk and building rubble.	0.2-0.7
802		Natural	Calcareous flinty gravel's, natural base	0.7
803		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay, supporting turf, occasional flint gravel and fragments.	0-0.25
804		Subsoil	Yellowish brown slightly sandy silty clay, colluvial subsoil.	0.25-0.50



805		Natural	Solifluction chalk natural	0.6+
806	807	Fill of C19 dump	Contains old building debris, roof slate , brick rubble etc, also glass and stoneware bottles.	0.4+
807	806	Uncategorised feature	Cut. Cut of C19 dump, circa 3.5m across, not further excavated.	0.4+



Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-418877

Project details

Project name	The Paddocks, Cholderton House, Cholderton, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Atlas Planning Group, Salisbury on behalf of [REDACTED] ('the client'), to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during the construction of a horse walker and an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a canter track on existing equestrian land at Cholderton House, Cholderton, Wiltshire SP4 0DW. A total of six 30 m long evaluation trenches were excavated across the designated 'cut' area for the canter track. No archaeological features or deposits were identified. The excavation of the horse walker and associated service trenches were all monitored. No archaeological features or deposits were identified. The AMR was undertaken 1,2,5,9,10 March and the evaluation was undertaken on 25 March 2021.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2021 End: 25-03-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	244730 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Equestrian facilities
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY CHOLDERTON Cholderton House Cholderton, Wiltshire
Postcode	SP4 0DW
Study area	0.62 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 22674 42785 51.183324481802 -1.675557038765 51 10 59 N 001 40 32 W Point

Project creators



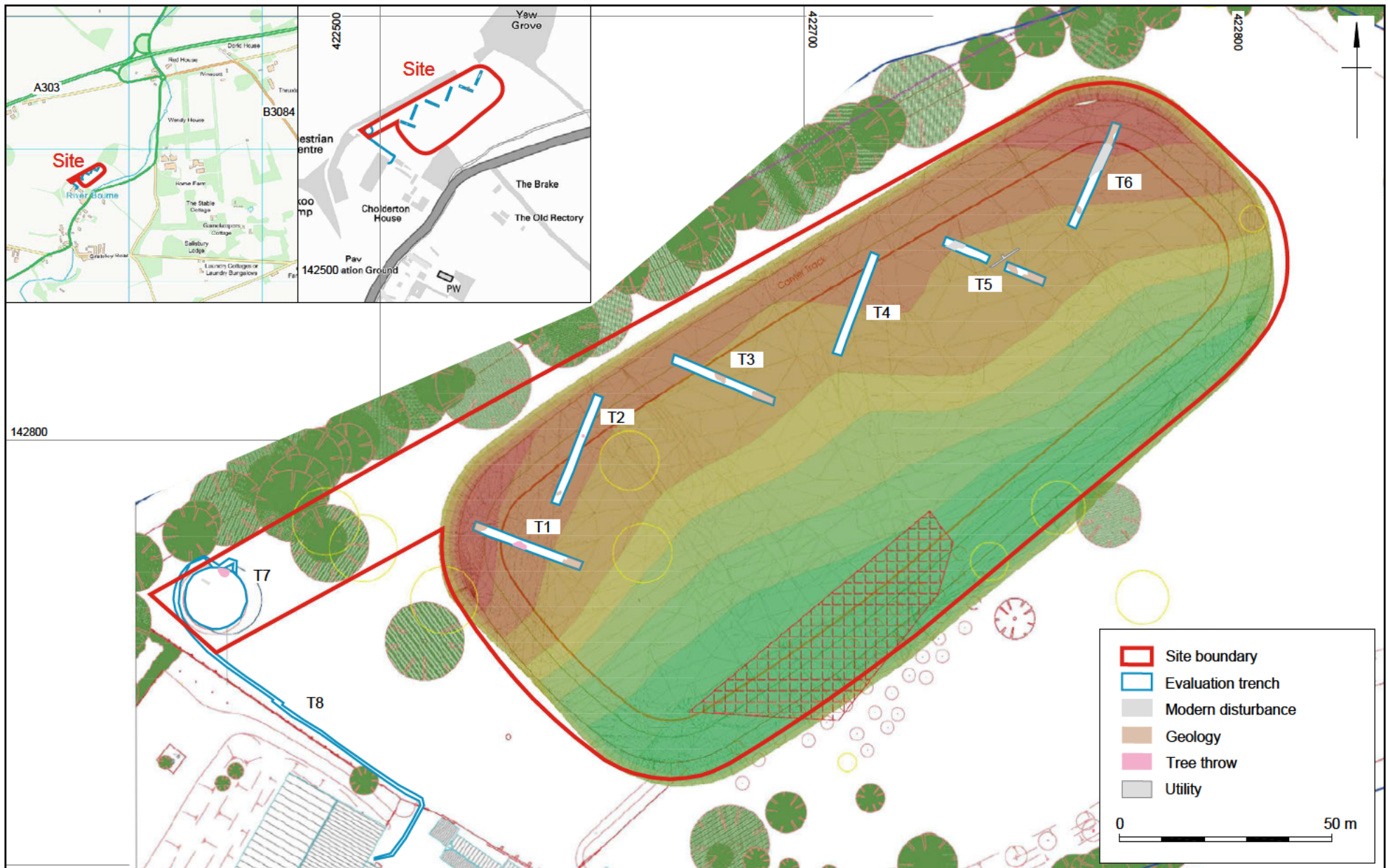
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Dave Murdie
Project supervisor	Jamie McCarthy


Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Paddocks, Cholderton House, Cholderton, Wiltshire Archaeological Evaluation and Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McCarthy, J.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lompolo, V.
Other bibliographic details	244730.03
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	WA Standard A4 text format with figure and plates
Entered by	Virva Lompolo (v.lompolo@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	9 April 2021



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Site boundary and trench location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Topsoil strip of canter track, viewed from south west



Plate 2: Trench shot of TR1 from south east (scale 1m and 2 m)


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Plate 3: Trench shot of TR2 from south west (scale 1m and 2m)



Plate 4: South east facing representative section of TR2 (scale 1m)


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Plate 5: Working shot of TR7, viewed from east



Plate 6: North facing representative section of TR7 (scale 1m)


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Plate 7: North west facing section of TR8 (scale 1m)



Plate 8: South facing section over pit [807] in TR8 (scale 1m)



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Plate 9: Bottles found in pit [807] (scale 0.2m)

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