



Lime Down

Solar Park

Environmental Statement

Volume 3, Appendix 12-2a: Lime Down Solar Park – Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Solar PV Sites

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Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has been prepared on behalf of the Applicant for the proposed Lime Down Solar Park (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme'), Wiltshire. The Scheme is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate.

The Order Limits comprise five Solar PV Sites (Lime Down A, B, C, D and E), which cover an area of approximately 749ha located to the south-west of Malmesbury and to the north and north-west of Chippenham.

This DBA addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 17) and the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref 18) and provides the proportionate response sought by these. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the Solar PV Sites. This assessment solely examines the impact upon potential below-ground remains, with indirect impacts to heritage assets within the surrounding area being considered in a separate Heritage Statement.

The available archaeological records and results of non-intrusive evaluation suggest potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the Solar PV Sites. Cropmark evidence and geophysical surveys have identified enclosures, ring ditches, field systems, and rectilinear settlement features, some of which are supported by finds of prehistoric flints and Roman pottery, indicating activity of likely prehistoric and/or Romano-British date.

The majority of the Solar PV Sites have likely been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. A small area of poorly preserved earthwork remains of ridge and furrow ploughing has been identified within Field E12, but it is considered that this is of no greater than local significance. Although there is potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agriculture across the site, including ploughing and former field boundaries, it is considered that such remains would be of negligible significance.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the Solar PV Sites (Lime Down A, B, C, D and E) of the proposed Lime Down Solar Park, Wiltshire (hereafter referred to as 'Solar PV Sites') has been prepared on behalf of the Applicant to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) produced to support the application stage of the Development Consent Order (DCO) process.
- 1.1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Solar PV Sites and assesses the potential impacts that the Scheme could have on these and other archaeological assets in the vicinity.
- 1.1.3 This assessment solely examines the impact upon potential archaeological remains within the Solar PV Sites, and a separate DBA has been produced for the cable routes which lie outside of these. Indirect (setting) impacts to heritage assets in the surrounding area are assessed in a separate Heritage Statement (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**).
- 1.1.4 As the Scheme is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), the assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 17), the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref 18) and the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 19), and has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Ref 4).

2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1 In considering any DCO application for the Scheme, the Secretary of State will be guided by current legislation and the policy framework set by government planning policy and by other material considerations.

2.2 Legislation

- 2.2.1 The Planning Act 2008 (Ref 19) sets out the process for the consenting of NSIPs and the basis for the decision whether to grant development consent.
- 2.2.2 The applicable legislative framework for this archaeological desk-based assessment relates to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979 (Ref 1).
- 2.2.3 The AMAAA largely concerns to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.

2.3 Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

- 2.3.1 This National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 (Ref 17) sets out national policy for the energy infrastructure and has effect for the decisions by the Secretary of State on applications for energy developments that are nationally significant under the Planning Act 2008. For such NSIP applications this NPS, combined with technology specific energy NPS where relevant (see EN-3 below), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State.
- 2.3.2 Paragraph 5.9.3 of EN-1 defines the term 'heritage assets' and identifies what constitutes 'significance' in the historic environment: 'Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'.
- 2.3.3 Paragraph 5.9.9 of EN-1 outlines the requirements for the applicant's assessment: 'The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA and describe these in the ES ... This should include consideration of heritage assets above, at, and below the surface of the ground. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. The assessment should include reference to any historic landscape or seascape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing impacts relevant to the proposed project'.

- 2.3.4 Paragraph 5.9.10 discusses significance and proportionality, identifying the minimum requirements for assessment: ‘As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record ... and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development’s impact’.
- 2.3.5 Paragraph 5.9.11 discusses the requirements for archaeological DBAs and field evaluation: ‘Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation’. Paragraph 5.9.12 highlights the required standard for any supporting documents: ‘The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents.’
- 2.3.6 Paragraph 5.9.13 encourages the applicant to identify any opportunities to enhance the historic environment: ‘The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected. This can include, where possible:
- *enhancing, through a range of measures such a sensitive design, the significance of heritage assets or setting affected*
 - *considering where required the development of archive capacity which could deliver significant public benefits*
 - *considering how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme’.*

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

- 2.3.7 This NPS, taken together with the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State on applications they receive for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure (i.e. NSIPs). *Section 2.10 Solar Photovoltaic Generation* provides guidance and policy specific to solar PV schemes, and paragraphs 2.10.107 –

2.10.119 address Cultural Heritage. Key paragraphs from this section of the NPS considered most relevant to this assessment are discussed below.

- 2.3.8 Paragraph 2.10.107 of NPS-5 states ‘The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground’. Paragraph 2.10.108 goes on to identify that: ‘Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character’, and paragraph 2.10.109 identifies that: ‘Below ground impacts, although generally limited, may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc.’
- 2.3.9 Paragraph 2.10.110 identifies the potential for positive effects of solar developments: ‘Equally, solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated’.
- 2.3.10 Paragraphs 2.10.112 and 2.10.113 discuss the applicant assessment requirements: ‘Applicant assessments should be informed by information from Historic Environment Records (HERs) or the local authority ...Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets’.
- 2.3.11 Paragraphs 2.10.114 and 2.10.115 discuss the potential requirement for further investigations: ‘In some instances, field studies may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling, substation foundations or mounting supports for solar panels on archaeological assets ... The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of, proposed ground disturbance in the associated study area’.
- 2.3.12 Paragraphs 2.10.116 and 2.10.117 highlight how the results of the historic environment assessments should influence the applicant’s design and that there should be a consideration of how assets can be conserved appropriately: *‘Applicants should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design proposal ... Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting’.*

National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)

- 2.3.13 The adopted National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 19) does not contain any policies pertaining to the impacts of solar energy production on the cultural heritage resource but does make reference to heritage or archaeology on two occasions, both with regard to the laying of below ground electricity cables. In paragraph 2.9.23, the NPS discusses cases that arise where there may be: "... a high potential for widespread and significant adverse landscape and/or visual impacts along certain sections of its route may result in recommendations to use undergrounding for relevant segments of the line or alternatively consideration of using a route including subsea cabling."
- 2.3.14 In paragraph 2.9.25, the NPS states: "In such cases the Secretary of State should only grant development consent for underground or subsea sections of a proposed line over an overhead alternative if they are satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social, or environmental impacts that it presents, the mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and that any technical obstacles associated with it are surmountable. In this context it should consider:
- the landscape and visual baseline characteristics of the setting of the proposed route, in particular, the impact on high sensitivity visual receptors (as defined in the current edition of the Landscape Institute's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment), residential areas, designated landscapes, valued landscapes, designated heritage assets and Heritage Coasts (including, where relevant, impacts on the setting of designated features and areas), noting the policy in EN-1 section 5.4.53 on regional and local designations
 - the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage assets, marine environments, soil (including peat soils), hydrology, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity. (Undergrounding an overhead line will mean digging a trench along the length of the route, and so such works will often be disruptive – albeit temporarily – to the receptors listed above than would an overhead line of equivalent rating)."
- 2.3.15 The NPSs listed above came into effect on 17 January 2024. These NPSs set out the Government's energy policy for the delivery of nationally significant energy infrastructure, the need for new energy infrastructure, and guidance for the determination of an application for a Development Consent Order.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.3.16 Section 16 of the NPPF (2024) (Ref 16), entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.3.17 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
- 2.3.18 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset (and any contribution made by its setting), and that 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 upon their significance'. This is supported by paragraph 208 which states that LPAs should take this into account when considering applications.
- 2.3.19 Paragraphs 212-215 consider the impact of development proposals upon the significance of designated heritage assets. Paragraph 205 states that where a development is proposed that would affect the significance of a designated heritage asset 'great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be)'. Paragraph 208 emphasises that 'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits' of the scheme, bearing in mind the great weight highlighted in Paragraph 212.
- 2.3.20 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)'.
- 2.3.21 Annex 2 also defines 'Archaeological Interest' as a heritage asset which 'holds or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point'. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

- 2.3.22 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a 'World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.'
- 2.3.23 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
 - Protects the settings of such designations
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions.
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.3.24 The Planning Practice Guidance (Ref 21) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It provides an interpretation for each of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding significance: archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

Local Planning Policy

- 2.3.25 The current Local Plan for Wiltshire is the *Wiltshire Core Strategy (WCS)* (Ref 25). The WCS was adopted in January 2015 and provides the strategic planning policies for the future development of the area from 2015 to 2026. The Wiltshire Local Plan is currently being updated to guide development up to 2038 and was submitted for independent examination on 28 November 2024. The policy relating to the historic environment comprises:

Core Policy 58 – Ensuring the Conservation of the Historic Environment

Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment. Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:

- nationally significant archaeological remains*

- ii. *World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire*
- iii. *buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest*
- iv. *the special character or appearance of conservation areas*
- v. *historic parks and gardens*
- vi. *important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.*

Distinctive elements of Wiltshire's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets, which contribute to a sense of local character and identity will be conserved, and where possible enhanced. The potential contribution of these heritage assets towards wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits will also be utilised where this can be delivered in a sensitive and appropriate manner in accordance with Core Policy 57 (Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping).

Heritage assets at risk will be monitored and development proposals that improve their condition will be encouraged. The advice of statutory and local consultees will be sought in consideration of such applications.

2.4 Professional Guidance

- 2.4.1 The ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) (Ref 4) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.4.2 Guidance on the implementation and interpretation of historic environment policy has been provided by the Historic England publications *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2; Ref 11) and the *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3; Ref 12).
- 2.4.3 Historic England's GPA2 outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
 - Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment,
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets,
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance,
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF,
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance,

- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change, and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

- 2.4.4 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance GPA2 advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in *Conservation Principles* (Ref 9): *aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential*. However, NPPF (2024) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: *archaeological, architectural and artistic, or historic*. The following assessment of significance results from a combination of any, some or all of these values and interests.
- 2.4.5 Historic England's GPA3 recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting '*may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*' (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.
- 2.4.6 The Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (HEAN 12; Ref 13), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and listed building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.

3 Methodology

3.1 Naming Conventions

- 3.1.1 The Solar PV Sites are divided across five areas named Lime Down A to E. These 'Sites' have been further subdivided by 'Field' to aid the description and location of any potential archaeological remains or heritage assets identified within each Site. 'Field' names comprise the 'Site' letter and an additional 'Field' number (e.g. Field D1).

3.2 Information Sources

- 3.2.1 A gazetteer of all records held on the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), for within a 2km Study Area is provided in Annex A and their locations marked on Figures 1-4.
- 3.2.2 The holdings of the Wiltshire Archives together with on-line repositories for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources (e.g., census records, trade directories and newspaper cuttings) were consulted in accordance with guidelines laid down by the ClfA (2020).
- 3.2.3 Online mapping resources and GIS-based Web Mapping Services were consulted including current and historical satellite imagery from Google Earth, Bing Aerial and British Geological Survey 1:50 000 mapping.
- 3.2.4 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1 m resolution, was downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download webpage and processed using GIS software.
- 3.2.5 National Mapping Programme (NMP) data and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data were consulted to provide further contextual understanding of the archaeological landscape.
- 3.2.6 A detailed programme of aerial photographic and LiDAR interpretation was previously undertaken across the Solar PV Sites by Alison Deegan (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-3: Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation [EN010168/APP/6.3]**; Ref 7), contributing additional insight into landscape development and the identification of potential archaeological features.
- 3.2.7 Archaeological geophysical surveys were undertaken across the whole of the Solar PV Sites, to support the DCO application, between September 2023 and March 2025 when the land became available (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-4: Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report [EN010168/APP/6.3]**; Ref 2).
- 3.2.8 A range of published and unpublished material has also been consulted, as detailed in the References in Section 9 of this DBA.

3.3 Site Visit

- 3.3.1 Numerous site visits were undertaken between August 2023 and July 2024, to provide an assessment of the character of the Solar PV Sites and appraise the potential impact of the Scheme on any archaeological remains or heritage assets (Plate 1 to Plate 69). The only surface remains identified during the site visits were associated with extant ridge and furrow surviving as earthworks within Field E12.

3.4 Assessment Criteria

- 3.4.1 Paragraph 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1 and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF (December 2024) state that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 3.4.2 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF December 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change. Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

4 Site Description

4.1.1 The proposed Lime Down Solar Park Solar PV Sites comprises five Sites (Lime Down A, B, C, D and E), which are located to the south and south-west of Malmesbury and cover a combined area of c.749ha. These exclude the connecting cable routes, which have been assessed in a separate DBA. The landscape within and surrounding the Solar PV Sites comprises predominantly agricultural fields and rural villages and hamlets, including Sherston (approximately 300 m north of Lime Down A), Luckington (approximately 830 m west of Lime Down C), Corston (approximately 480 m east of Lime Down D), Hullavington (approximately 700 m south of Lime Down D), and Rodbourne (approximately 150 m southeast of Lime Down E). The town of Malmesbury is located approximately 3 km northeast of Lime Down B.

4.1.2 Details of the size, location, historic and modern parishes and current land-use for each of the Sites is provided in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Details of Solar PV Sites A to E

Solar PV Site	Area (ha)	Centroid	Historic Parish	Modern Parish	Current land-use
A	c. 94	ST 86281 84700	Sherston Magna	Sherston	Arable
B	c. 70	ST 88571 85010	Norton and Foxely	Norton	Arable
C	c. 241	ST 86198 83092	Alderton, Sherston Magna, Hullavington and Norton	Luckington, Sherston, Hullavington and Norton	Arable
D	c. 213	ST 89705 83780	Norton and Hullavington	Norton and Hullavington	Arable
E	c. 131	ST 92698 81906	St Paul Malmesbury and Great Somerford	St Paul Malmesbury Without CP	Arable and pasture

4.2 Geology and Topography

4.2.1 The underlying solid geology within the west of the Solar PV Sites comprises mudstone of the *Forest Marble Formation*. Younger formations are present to the east including: *Cornbrash Formation Limestone*; mudstone of the *Kellaways Clay Member*; and interbedded sandstone and siltstone of the *Kellaways Sand Member* (BGS 2024).

4.2.2 The majority of the Solar PV Sites is recorded as not containing any recorded superficial deposits. Alluvium, consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel occurs adjacent to extant watercourses, and discrete deposits of Head (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) have been recorded in Lime Down B and C (BGS 2024).

- 4.2.3 Soils vary across the Solar PV Sites and are mapped as shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (Soilscape 3), slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 8), lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9), slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18), loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 20; Cranfield University 2024).
- 4.2.4 A Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken across the Solar PV Sites (QUEST 2025, Annex B) concluded that the geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the Solar PV Sites is considered broadly low, with slightly higher potential in the areas of alluvial, river terrace and head deposits that outcrop across the site.
- 4.2.5 The topography undulates across the Solar PV Sites with a general downward slope to the east. The highest part of the Solar PV Sites is recorded at 129m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is located in the west of Lime Down C. The lowest point of the Solar PV Sites is recorded at 74m aOD and is located in the east of Site D and centre of Site F.
- 4.2.6 The South Wales Main Line railway runs on an east-west orientation between Sites C and E, and south of Site D, and is level with the natural topography in the east of the Solar PV Sites near Lime Down E. To the south-east of Site D the railway line runs on a raised embankment at a height of c.6m above the surrounding ground level. To the south-east of Field D6 the railway line follows a cutting that gradually deepens westwards, and leads to a tunnel directly to the west of Site C. The lowest point of this section of the railway line is located to the east of the tunnel between Fields C8 and C9 and is recorded at c.14m below ground level.
- 4.2.7 Details of the geology, soil morphology and topography for each of the Sites is provided in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Details of the geology and topography within the Solar PV Sites

Solar PV Site	Geology	Superficial Geology	Soils	Height above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
A	Forest Marble Formation (Mudstone)	None recorded	Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (Soilscape 3) Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9) Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy	104m aOD to 119m aOD

Solar PV Site	Geology	Superficial Geology	Soils	Height above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
			and clayey soils (Soilscape 18)	
B	<p>Forest Marble Formation (Mudstone). Areas of Cornbrash Formation (Limestone) in the north</p> <p>The is a pocket of Kellaways Clay Member (mudstone) in B10 and B11</p>	<p>Alluvium (Clay, silt, sand and gravel) recorded along watercourses</p> <p>Band of Head (Clay, silt, sand and gravel) along the line of the field boundary between Fields B11 and B12</p>	<p>Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (Soilscape 3)</p> <p>Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9)</p>	84m aOD to 104maOD
C	<p>Forest Marble Formation (Mudstone).</p> <p>Small area of Forest Marble Formation (Limestone, ooidal) adjacent to the railway line running between Fields C8 and C9</p>	<p>Band of Head (Clay, silt, sand and gravel) in Fields C13, C14 and C15</p>	<p>Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (Soilscape 3)</p> <p>Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9)</p> <p>Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18)</p>	104m aOD to 129m aOD
D	<p>The geology in the west of Solar PV Site D predominately comprises Cornbrash Formation (Limestone); in the east of Solar PV Site C it predominately comprises Kellaways Clay Member (Mudstone).</p> <p>The are two pockets of Kellaways Clay Member (mudstone) in the west of Solar PV Site D: to the south of Fields D3 and D5, and north of Fields D19 to D21.</p> <p>Forest Marble Formation (Mudstone) is recorded adjacent to</p>	<p>Alluvium (Clay, silt, sand and gravel) recorded adjacent to Gause Brook watercourse</p>	<p>Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9)</p> <p>Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (Soilscape 3)</p> <p>Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18)</p> <p>Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 20)</p>	74m aOD to 104m aOD

Solar PV Site	Geology	Superficial Geology	Soils	Height above Ordnance Datum (aOD)
	<p>Gauze Brook and in the south-west of Solar PV Site D.</p> <p>Kellaways Sand Member (Sandstone and siltstone, interbedded) is recorded in the south of Field D18.</p>			
E	<p>The geology predominately comprises Kellaways Clay Member (Mudstone).</p> <p>In the east of Solar PV Site E there is an area of Kellaways Sand Member (Sandstone), and Cornbrash Formation (Limestone) is recorded in the west. Forest Marble Formation (Mudstone) follows a watercourse in the west of Solar PV Site E.</p>	<p>Alluvium (Clay, silt, sand and gravel) recorded along watercourses</p>	<p>Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18)</p> <p>Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (Soilscape 3)</p> <p>Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscape 8)</p>	<p>74m aOD to 96m aOD</p>

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the Solar PV Sites and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Wiltshire and Swindon HER, NRHE, NHLE and PAS. It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the Solar PV Sites historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF.

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Solar PV Sites.

5.2.2 There are five Scheduled Monuments within the wider 2km Study Area, none of which are in the Solar PV Sites itself. The earliest in date has prehistoric as well as later elements, and comprises the *Early medieval settlement, palace, church and Bronze Age ring ditches 340m east of Cowage Farm* (NHLE 1018389) which is located c.965m to the north-east of Lime Down B. The *Romano-British settlement, earthwork enclosure and a section of the Fosse Way, 415m west of Whatley Manor* (NHLE 1013354) is located c.825m to the north-east of Lime Down B. There are two further designated medieval sites, comprising the *Moated site 500m north-west of Nabals Farm* (NHLE 1013076) c.760m to the south-east of Lime Down E, and the *Earthwork 200yds (180m) W of parish church* (NHLE 1004703) which is located within the village of Sherston, c.870m to the north-west of Lime Down A. Finally, the *Pillow mound 280m south-west of Surrendell Farm* (NHLE 1018610) which is of medieval or early post-medieval date, is located c.620m to the south of Site C.

5.2.3 There are 164 Listed Buildings within the Study Area, comprising four at Grade I, nine at Grade II* and the remainder at Grade II, none of which are located within the Solar PV Sites. The Grade I Listed Buildings include: the *Church of Saint Mary and Saint Ethelbert* (NHLE 1199767) at Luckington, c.825m to the south-east of Lime Down C; the *Church of the Holy Cross* (NHLE 1023223) at Sherston, c.750m to the north-west of Lime Down A; the *Foxley Parish Church*, c.430m to the north-east of Lime Down B, and *Bradfield Manor Farmhouse* (NHLE 1198808) which is located c.190m to the south-east of Site D.

5.2.4 There are five Conservation Areas located within, or partially within, the Study Area. These include *Alderton*, which is located c.135m to the west of Lime Down C; *Luckington*, which is located c.635m to the north-west of Lime Down C; *Sherston*, which is located c.230m to the north-west of Lime Down A; *Rodbourne*, which is located c.140m to the north-east of Lime Down E, and *Hullavington Airfield*, which is located c. 750m to the south-west of Lime Down E.

- 5.2.5 Details of the designated heritage assets discussed above can be found in the gazetteer in Annex A and their locations are illustrated on Figure 1. Detailed plots showing the location of designated heritage assets are marked on Figures 1.1 to 1.9.

5.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 The HER records 381 'monument' entries within the Study Area, of which 43 are recorded as being within (or partially within) the Solar PV Sites. In addition, the NRHE records 109 'monument' records within the Study Area. The PAS records 190 findspots within the Study Area, 21 of which are from locations within the Solar PV Sites, the locations are marked on Figure 4.
- 5.3.2 Details of HER 'monument' records are provided in Annex A, with the locations of these depicted on Figure 2. The location of HER 'monuments' are marked on Figures 2.1 to 2.8.
- 5.3.3 Details of NRHE 'monument' records are provided in Annex A, with the locations of these depicted on Figure 4. The location of NRHE records are marked on Figures 4.1 to 4.5.

5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.4.1 There are no records of previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Solar PV Sites.
- 5.4.2 The HER records 36 previous archaeological 'events' within the Study Area, none of which have taken place within the Solar PV Sites. Details of these archaeological 'events' can be found in the gazetteer in Annex A, and the locations of these are marked on Figure 3.

5.5 Geophysical Survey

- 5.5.1 Archaeological geophysical surveys were undertaken across the whole of the Solar PV Sites between September 2023 and March 2025 when the land became available (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-4: Archaeological Geophysical Survey Report [EN010168/APP/6.3]; Ref 2**).
- 5.5.2 The results have detected magnetic anomalies associated with an agricultural landscape, including former field boundaries, medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and land drains, as well as bipolar anomalies likely to be caused by ferrous objects and buried utilities. Anomalies have also been identified of a geological origin, including anomalies likely to be indicative of palaeochannels.
- 5.5.3 In Lime Down A, geophysical survey has mapped several anomalies that are likely to relate to buried archaeological features. Two sub-circular anomalies, likely indicative of prehistoric activity, are located in the north and east of Field A1. Three sides of a rectilinear anomaly are recorded in the west of Field A1

and are likely to be associated with a buried feature of a prehistoric or Roman date that extends outside of the Solar PV Sites. A sub-circular anomaly spans across Fields A6 and A7 and is possibly indicative of prehistoric activity (HER MWI79622). Rectilinear anomalies, of either prehistoric or Roman date, have been mapped in Field A7 that correspond with an oval enclosure and surrounding pits recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs (HER ST88SE617). It is possible that these features extend into the west of Field A9, and a subcircular anomaly identified on the western side of this field may be of prehistoric date (HER MWI79263). Three sides of an oval-shaped enclosure of possible prehistoric or Roman date, have also been recorded by geophysical survey in Field A10 (HER MWI79645). In Field A3 several linear anomalies have been identified at the former site of a 19th century outfarm known from cartographic sources (HER MWI65931).

- 5.5.4 In Lime Down B, to the east of the Fosse Way, geophysical survey has identified possible linear trends that may be indicative of former field systems and an area of pit-like anomalies in Field B2. In Field B6 geophysical survey has mapped a series of rectilinear and subcircular anomalies that correspond with a square enclosure or field system of unknown date (ST88NE636) and a probable Bronze Age round barrow (HER ST88NE607). Further field systems are recorded on the HER (MWI44994) and have been confirmed by geophysical survey to be present in Field B9. As well as identifying anomalies associated with cropmarks of linear and sub-circular features in field B9 (ST88SE602 and ST88SE610), geophysical survey also identified a small sub-circular anomaly not recorded on the HER and it is possible these features continue into the adjacent Field B11. A linear anomaly is likely to be indicative of a ditch in the east of Field B11. Geophysical survey has mapped extensive features associated with probable Iron Age and/or Roman settlement (A18 and A19) and an associated field system in Field B12, which have also previously been recorded on the HER (ST88NE637).
- 5.5.5 In Lime Down C, numerous rectilinear and linear anomalies have been recorded in Fields C1, C5, C6, C7, C31 that suggest prehistoric and/or Roman activity (HER MWI79651). Some of these anomalies correspond with cropmarks interpreted as representing field systems and an enclosure of unknown date (HER ST88SE627 and HER ST88SW614). To the south of the Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway, further linear and curvilinear anomalies have been identified of a likely archaeological origin in Fields C13 and C14 along with magnetic anomalies of a geological origin (HER MWI79655).
- 5.5.6 Numerous linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies have been identified in the west of Site D (Fields D1, D2, D3, D5 and D6) that correspond with cropmarks of probable field systems, and the location of a findspot of Roman pottery (HER ST88SE629, HER ST88SE612 and HER ST88SE302). Sub-circular anomalies, possibly of prehistoric date, were recorded by geophysical survey in Fields D3 (HER MWI79178), D20 (HER MWI79671- MWI79673), and

D1, and between Fields D8 and D9 (HER MWI79204). A series of linear, rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies are likely to be indicative of former prehistoric and/or Roman settlement activity in Fields D4 and D6. Likewise anomalies indicative of settlement activity occur in Field D24 that potentially extend into D22 (HER MWI79674). Anomalies possibly indicative of ditches have been identified spanning Fields D20 and D21 (HER MWI79677), and in Field D11 linear anomalies have been detected together with a small rectangular anomaly.

- 5.5.7 In Lime Down E, the geophysical survey undertaken has identified sparse anomalies that are considered likely to denote buried remains largely related to agricultural activity, geological or pedological changes in the substrata or modern activity. Subcircular anomalies were identified in Fields E14 (HER MWI79688), E20 (HER MWI79686) and E21 (HER MWI79683) and part of a possible enclosure was identified in the west of Field E1. Several rectilinear anomalies composed of negative values have also been identified (for example those spanning Fields E1 to E3) and, if these are of an archaeological origin, this would suggest they are composed of a material with a lower magnetic susceptibility compared with the subsoil.

5.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.6.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Wiltshire was carried out from April 2012 to February 2017 as part of a national initiative by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) to identify and record the historic character and time depth present in the modern landscape across England. There are 250 individual HLC units mapped within the Study Area, representing nine of the 14 broad character types mapped across the county (*Civic; Fields and Enclosed land; Military; Orchards and Horticulture; Ornamental; Recreation; Rural settlement; Urban settlement; and Woodland*). It should be noted that HLC units are not considered 'heritage assets' in themselves, but they provide valuable context for understanding the historic development and character of the landscape.
- 5.6.2 There are 31 individual HLC units within, or partially within the Solar PV Sites, all of which are of the *Fields and enclosed land* broad HLC type. Of the *Fields and enclosed land* broad HLC type, 11 units are of the *Piecemeal enclosure* primary type, nine are of the *Amalgamated fields* primary type, seven are of the *Planned enclosure* primary type, two are of the *Reorganised fields* primary type, one of the *Assarts* primary type and one of the *Prairie fields* primary type.
- 5.6.3 The HLC units defined within the Solar PV Sites are illustrated on Figure 5.

5.7 Air Photographic and LiDAR Interpretation

- 5.7.1 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1m resolution, together with a

full range of vertical air photo and digital orthophotography, were used to inform a detailed programme of aerial interpretation of the Solar PV Sites (Deegan 2024; see Figure 36). The results are summarised below.

- 5.7.2 In Lime Down A, a small enclosure, likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age origin, was identified within Field A9, situated near a possible round barrow and a curving cropmark of uncertain date. The faint cropmark may represent the remains of a small, slightly elongated barrow or a mortuary enclosure. Additionally, a potential Iron Age or Roman enclosure with well-rounded corners was recorded in Field A7.
- 5.7.3 Evidence of former medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow, along with possible plough headlands, is present across the Solar PV Sites from geophysical survey results and recorded by aerial photographic assessment, but extant ridge and furrow only survives within Field E12. A cluster of post-medieval extraction pits were observed within Field A9 but no extant earthworks survive.
- 5.7.4 In Lime Down B, five possible round barrows, of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age origin, were identified within Fields B6, B9, and two in B12. Field B12 also contains a complex of five conjoined enclosures, likely dating to the Iron Age or Roman period, suggesting a settlement. Extending outward from these enclosures are ditches, which are probably remnants of field systems or other land boundaries. Well-preserved ridge and furrow was recorded in Fields B1 and B4, but this is no longer extant. While a quarry, depicted on late 19th- or early 20th-century maps, was identified in Field B1. Additionally, a network of Second World War anti-landing trenches was cut across Field B12, with a short section extending into the eastern edge of Field B6.
- 5.7.5 In Lime Down C, a possible ring ditch was recorded in Field C11, situated adjacent to ditches that appear to define a rectilinear enclosure, tentatively dated to the Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Well-preserved ridge and furrow was visible in Fields C6, C27 and C28, while post-medieval plough ridges were recorded in Fields C6 and C33, but these are no longer extant. Small hollows observed in Fields C6, C7 and C22, depicted on OS 25-inch maps published in 1923, are likely former ponds used for watering animals but have since been levelled.
- 5.7.6 In Lime Down D, a round barrow, likely of Neolithic or Bronze Age origin, was identified spanning Fields D8 and D9. A rectilinear enclosure was recorded in Field D1, featuring two distinct breaks in its ditch circuit, with additional detached ditches observed in Field D3. Well-preserved ridge and furrow was visible in Field D16. Fields D13 and D14 contained a complex arrangement of ditches, which may represent the remains of a post-medieval water meadow system or a more recent drainage network. A cluster of post-medieval extraction pits was also identified in Fields D3, D19, and D22. All features have now been levelled.

- 5.7.7 In Lime Down E, no features of likely Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, or Roman origin were identified in the examined imagery (Deegan 2024). However, several banks or lynchets, formed along former field boundaries shown on historical maps, are visible in Fields E12 and E18. A quarry, depicted on late 19th- or early 20th-century maps, was also recorded in Field E12. Aerial photographs from 1946 show a spread of degraded hardstanding and a disorderly arrangement of aircraft in Field E18, suggesting that this area, located on the eastern edge of Hullavington Airfield, was being used as an aircraft breaking yard at the time.

5.8 Early Prehistoric Periods (c. 9500 BC – c. 800 BC)

- 5.8.1 Within the Solar PV Sites, the HER records one 'Upper Palaeolithic' (HER MWI64477) and two 'Mesolithic' findspots (HER ST88SE051; HER ST88SE051). It also records three 'Early Neolithic' ring ditches (HER MWI72518; HER MWI72519; HER MWI72520), one 'Early Bronze Age to Roman' cluster of barrows or a settlement (HER 1001406), two ring ditches likely to be 'Bronze Age' barrows (HER ST88NE607; HER ST88NE618) and an 'Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age' ring ditch (HER MWI79184). In addition, the NRHE records an 'Early Bronze or Later Prehistoric' ring ditch (NRHE 1374563) a 'Prehistoric or Roman' ring ditch (NRHE 1001449) and two ring ditches likely to be 'Bronze Age' barrows (NRHE 1475728; NRHE 1621061). There are also a further 12 records on the HER and one on the NRHE within the Solar PV Sites which include undated flint findspots, ring ditches, enclosures and other cropmark features which are potentially of prehistoric date.
- 5.8.2 The earliest evidence for human activity within the Solar PV Sites is a findspot of Upper Palaeolithic flakes and cores found during fieldwalking south-west of Cleeve House, within Field E33 (HER MWI64477). A flint knife blade dated broadly from the Upper Palaeolithic to Late Mesolithic found through fieldwalking is recorded by the HER in woodland c.50 to the south-east of Field E2 in (HER MWI64480).
- 5.8.3 Mesolithic flints have been recovered within the Solar PV Sites in Field C12 at Cream Gorse (HER ST88SE052 / MWI2477). Undated flints are recorded as being found in Field C6 (HER ST88SW550), corresponding with anomalies of possible prehistoric and/or Roman activity on the geophysical survey.
- 5.8.4 Two findspots of a Neolithic date are recorded within Lime Down C. A polished flint axehead dating to the period c.3500-2200 BC was discovered in Field C9 (Ref. WILT-ED4C81), and a Neolithic flint was recovered within Field C36 (ST88SE101) and noted on the HER.
- 5.8.5 To the west of Lime Down A, cropmarks of three ring ditches interpreted as possible barrows have been identified to the north of Norton Farm (HER MWI2518-20). The HER records another cluster of six possible barrows to the south of Field B5, north of Norton Farm, although the possibility that these

features relate to Iron Age or Romano-British settlement has also been suggested (HER ST88NE639). Further to the north, in Field B6, a probable Bronze Age round barrow is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs west of Baker's Gorse (HER ST88NE607) and corresponds to a ring ditch seen on the geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2025). Another possible round barrow has been identified to the east of Baker's Gorse, within Field B12 (HER ST88NE618) and the geophysical survey recorded the feature as a clear ring ditch. Further ring ditches interpreted as likely barrows have been identified on the NRHE and recorded on the geophysical survey in Field D8 (NRHE 1475728), Field A9 (NRHE1621061) and Field C11 (NRHE 1374563). In addition, undated ring ditches recorded on the HER that could potentially be of Bronze Age date have been identified north of Norton in Field B9, where a cluster of three has been identified (HER MWI64495; ST88SE610; ST88SE611).

- 5.8.6 Within the wider Study Area, a Neolithic axehead has been found near Drewes Pond at Alderton, c.50m to the west of Field C6 (HER ST88SW102), and Neolithic flint is recorded to the south of Cream Gorse, c.160m to the west of Field C12 (HER ST88SE101). Neolithic or Bronze Age rubbing stones were also found in the wider Study Area during fieldwalking near Cleeve House, c.150m to the north of Field E33 (HER MWI64478).
- 5.8.7 An oval enclosure surrounded by pits (HER ST88SE617) within Field A7 is identified on the HER as being undated but could potentially represent prehistoric activity. A Bronze Age round barrow was identified from cropmarks on the boundary of Field D8 and D9 (MWI79204) and cropmarks of a possible prehistoric barrow or roundhouse were identified in Field D3 (MWI79178). Undated ring ditches located in Field D20 (MWI79671, MWI79672 and MWI79673) and Field 21 (MWI79676), are possibly also of a prehistoric date.
- 5.8.8 Within the wider Study Area, a Bronze Age flint thumbnail scraper has been recovered from Godwin's Meadow at Rodbourne Bottom, c.440m to the south-east of Field E6 (HER MWI64482), and a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found at Bradfield c.440m to the south-east of Field D7 (HER ST88SE150). Cropmarks of conjoined, possibly double-ditched, ring ditches have been identified west of Highfield Farm, c.125m east of Field B12 (HER MWI64496), and two possible barrows have been identified south-east of Foxley Possible barrows have also been identified c.830m to the north-east of Field B12 (HER MWI72539), c.575m to the north-west of Field B6 (HER MWI72516), and c.420m to the north-west of Field B12 (HER ST88NE638). Further undated ring ditches have been identified c.250m to the west of Field C6 (HER ST88SW616; ST88SW617; ST88SW620; ST88SW621). A prehistoric or Roman round barrow was identified through aerial photography, 830m to the north-west of Field C1 (MWI79156)
- 5.8.9 Undated ring ditches were identified in Field A1, Field A9 and spanning Fields A6 and A7 (MWI79621, MWI79263, MWI79622), which are likely to be of a

prehistoric date. The eastern half of a rectangular enclosure is located in the west of Field A1 (MWI79624). An oval enclosure of unknown date was identified in Field A10 (ST88SE617 / MWI79624). While undated enclosure and linear features (MWI79181, ST88SE608 and ST88SESE617) were identified in Field A7.

- 5.8.10 It is considered that there is a high potential for archaeological remains associated with the early prehistoric periods to be identified within the Solar PV Sites, considering the range of archaeological evidence from these periods previously identified from findspots, cropmarks, as well as the results of the geophysical surveys undertaken to inform this DBA.

5.9 Iron Age and Roman Periods (c. 800 BC – c. AD 410)

- 5.9.1 Within the Solar PV Sites, the HER includes one record relating to activity of an 'Iron Age' date (HER ST88SE200), three relating to 'Early Iron Age to Roman' activity (HER MWI44994; MWI72523; ST88NE637), one relating to 'Early Iron Age to Medieval' remains (HER ST88NE636), and five recording remains of a 'Roman' date (MWI64483; ST88SE301; ST88SE302; ST88SE304; ST88NE302). In addition, there are ten findspots of Roman artefacts recorded by PAS within the Solar PV Sites.
- 5.9.2 An extensive area of Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement activity has been identified from cropmarks east of Baker's Gorse in Field B12 (HER ST88NE637; ASWYAS 2025), where around four rectilinear enclosures, two curvilinear enclosures, a pair of trackways, at least ten probable rubbish or storage pits and three extractive pits have been recorded. Another rectilinear enclosure at the edge of Field B12, which straddles Honey Lane, might also be of Iron Age and/or Romano-British date (HER MWI172523; ASWYAS 2025). In Field B6 and extending southwards into Field B5, a large undated rectilinear cropmark enclosure to the west of Baker's Gorse has been assigned a broad date range from the 'Early Iron Age' to the 'Medieval' period (HER ST88NE636; ASWYAS 2025). A similarly aligned group of field boundaries and a possible rectilinear enclosure identified to the south-east in Field B9 could also be part of the same field system (HER MWI44994; ASWYAS 2025).
- 5.9.3 Further undated field systems have been identified in Field D6 to the east and south of Norton (HER ST88SE612) and in Fields D1 and D2 (HER ST88SE629). These are closely associated with a number of findspots, including an Iron Age silver coin of the Durotriges tribe (HER ST88SE200), Romano-British pottery from Bradfield Farm (HER ST88SE302; HER ST88SE304), a complete copper alloy Roman brooch dating to AD 43-255 (PAS Ref. WILT-EBF835) and a copper alloy Roman coin dating to AD 260-402 (PAS Ref. WILT-2BB344). Cropmarks that may be the continuation of the Roman settlement at Bradfield Farm have also been identified to the south of Fields D1 and D2 (HER MWI74497), and excavations here in 2013 ahead of the construction of the Hullavington Solar Park confirmed the likely prehistoric date

of these remains. Cropmarks suggestive of a possible Roman settlement were also identified in Field D24, which possibly continue into Field D22 (HER MWI79674).

- 5.9.4 During the Iron Age/Romano-British transition, the Study Area is likely to have been located within territories occupied by the Dubonni tribe to the west and the Atrebates to the east. Following the submission of the south-eastern tribes after the Roman invasion in AD 43, the Fosse Way initially marked the western frontier of the extent of Roman rule and eventually became the main military road linking Exeter (Isca Dumnorium) on the south-west coast with the major legionary fort at Lincoln (Lindum).
- 5.9.5 The section of the Fosse Way that crosses the Study Area from south-west to north-east (HER ST88NE302) forms part of Margary's 'Route 5c' (Margary 1967, 142). As the presumed route of the Fosse Way continues in a north-westerly direction it enters the Study Area and continues as a tarmac road for c.3.5km, skirting alongside the south-eastern edges of Fields C10, C11, C12, C23, C22 and the north-western edges and Fields C13, C14, C25, C24 and C27. Once the route of the road reaches the south-western corner of Field B1 it continues for 1.46km as an unmetalled lane running along the north-western edges of Fields B2, B3, B4, B5 and B6, this being the section that Margary describes as follows: '*Past Norton another mile is derelict and then after ¼ mile still in use, a short piece has been completely obstructed (a rare circumstance on this road) although marked by hedgerows*' (Margary 1967, 142). This latter description refers to the metalled section that continues for 300m along the north-western edge of Field B6 before veering off to the north immediately after crossing a stream. This is Margary's Route 543 (NRHE 1325850) described by him as: '*A branch road (543) to the north-west seems probably to have left it here, through Easton Grey, and may account for the deviation which thus avoids a wet spot on the main route*' (Margary 1967, 142). After the woodland which abuts the north-western edge of Field B6, Margary's description states: '*Beyond the short obstruction the road continues as a green lane over 7 miles continuously, usually very wet with no sign of an agger, although the remains of metalling are visible at some points...*' (Margary 1967, 142), and this describes the final c.1km stretch of road as it continues in a north-easterly direction before leaving the Study Area.
- 5.9.6 Possible roadside settlement has been identified from cropmarks to the north of the junction of the main route of the Fosse Way and the branch road extending to the north which Margary describes, 200m to the north of Field B6 (HER ST88NE608). The possibility that this settlement has Iron Age and Saxon elements has also been suggested in the HER. Further to the north, along the Fosse Way, a series of quarry pits have been identified by geophysical survey which may have been associated with the road's construction (HER MWI74339). Beyond these, continuing c.740m beyond the Study Area, is the extensive roadside town and Roman posting station or mansio known as White

Walls (HER ST88NE300). This extends for a distance of c.1km either side of the Fosse Way and appears to have been occupied from the 1st – 3rd centuries AD and is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1013354).

- 5.9.7 A field system has been identified from cropmarks in Lime Down C (HER ST88SE627) and is of a probable Roman date, indicated by the presence of numerous Roman period finds recorded in this vicinity. These include two copper alloy brooches dating to c.AD 80-200 in Field C6 (PAS Refs. WILT-8FF201 and WILT-395D58), a copper alloy brooch dating to c.AD 100-200 in Field C6 (PAS WILT-9011F6), and a copper alloy brooch dating to c.AD 50-100 in Field C5 (PAS Ref. WILT-710D23).
- 5.9.8 Further areas of potential Romano-British settlement within the Solar PV Sites include a scatter of Romano-British pottery east of Long Ground in Field E4, recorded on the HER as being found in the plough soil (HER MWI64483), and further Romano-British finds including pottery and a spindle whorl are recorded as being found c.100m to the north-east of this within Long Ground (HER ST98SW302).
- 5.9.9 Within the wider Study Area, numerous cropmarks of boundary ditches and enclosures relating to possible Iron Age and/or Romano-British activity have been recorded in close proximity to Field B6, such as those at New Barn Farm (HER MWI74193), west of Bremilham Mill (HER ST98NW629), south of Cowage Farm (HER MWI72602), north of Foxley (HER ST88NE634), north of Baker's Gorse (HER ST88NE635; ST88NE624), north-east of Baker's Gorse (HER MWI64731) and north-west of Gorsey Leaze (HER ST88NE640). The location of the Roman Road from Easton Grey to Arlingham (HER MWI79403) also runs north-west to south-east towards Field B6. To the south of Rodbourne, 340m to the south-east of Field E6, Romano-British settlement activity was recorded during excavations at Godwin's Meadow (HER MWI64475), and Romano-British pottery was found to the west of Cleeve House (HER ST98SW305) and south-east of Bottom Farm (HER ST98SW304).
- 5.9.10 Romano-British pottery has also been found to the south-east of Fields E26 and E27 at Stanton St Quintin (HER ST98SW301) and further to the east near to Nabal's Farm (HER ST98SW303), possibly associated with cropmarks of an enclosure (HER ST98SW607). The slabs of a Roman oak coffin was found at Grittleton, 630m to the south of Field C10 but no human remains were uncovered. Cropmarks of undated enclosures in the fields to the east of Field D6 (HER ST88SE605; ST88SE613) are also potentially of Romano-British origin, and the PAS records 12 Roman coins dating from the late 3rd-early 5th centuries AD which were found in a single field between these two blocks of cropmarks, which are c.300m apart. There are numerous undated cropmarks of enclosures and linear features within the wider Study Area, many of which are likely to date to the Iron Age/Romano-British periods (e.g., HER ST88SW602; HER ST88SW604; ST88SW606; HER ST88SW615; HER ST88SE616; HER

ST88SW619; HER ST88SE620; HER ST88NE606; HER ST88SE609; HER ST98SW600).

- 5.9.11 It is considered that there is high potential for archaeological remains associated with the Iron Age and Romano-British periods to be identified within the Solar PV Sites, especially in Fields B1, B2, B6, B9, B12, D1, D2 and E4, given the range of archaeological evidence from these periods already identified from findspots and cropmarks, and confirmed by the geophysical survey.

5.10 Medieval Period (c. AD 410 – c. 1540)

- 5.10.1 Within the Solar PV Sites, the HER records one findspot of 'Medieval' date (HER ST88SE458), three 'monument' records relate to activity of a broad 'Early Neolithic to Saxon' date (HER MWI72518-20) one records 'Early Iron Age to Medieval' activity (HER ST88NE636) and one relates to 'Saxon to Late 19th century' remains (HER MWI64726). The HER also records four sites that have been assigned a 'Medieval to Late 19th century' date (HER MWI72515; HER MWI72517; HER MWI72524; HER MWI72569), and one that has been assigned a 'Medieval to Post Medieval' date (HER MWI72522). The NRHE includes an additional two 'monument' records of 'Early Medieval' date (NRHE 208635; NRHE 212734), and the PAS records five medieval findspots within the Solar PV Sites (PAS Refs. NMGW-D809D1, WILT-3ED81B, WILT-DDA9E5, WILT-ED5724 and WILT-F35037).
- 5.10.2 A cluster of pits north of Norton Farm in Fields B5 and B7 have been interpreted as possible medieval or later extractive pits. It has also been suggested that these could represent possible Saxon grubenhausen ('sunken featured buildings'), but there is no evidence to support this (HER MWI64726). A Saxon charter describes the lands of Norton granted to Malmesbury Abbey in AD 931 by King Aethelstan, and the land boundary named ('Lasse Den') is located by the NRHE within Field B11 of the Solar PV Sites (NRHE 208635).
- 5.10.3 A burial ground at Rodbourne is mentioned in a charter of AD 982 (NRHE 212734), and this is thought to be located somewhere between the hill upon which Bincombe Wood is located and a 'withy bed' at the Southern edge of the parish (Grundy 1920, 89). This could be located within the approximate area of Fields E17-E26.
- 5.10.4 The only other record relating to early medieval activity, potentially located within the Solar PV Sites, is the site of the Battle of Sherston (NRHE 208600), which was fought in 1016 between King Edmund 'Ironside' and an invading Danish force possibly led by Cnut. The exact location of the battle is not known, and the NRHE point which locates this to the north-east of Field A1 is only a general location to indicate the location of Sherston.
- 5.10.5 Medieval findspots recorded by the PAS within the Solar PV Sites include an incomplete, cast copper-alloy vessel foot, probably from a cauldron, skillet or

ewer, of medieval or post-medieval date has been retrieved from within Field E13 (PAS Ref. WILT-DDA9E5), and an incomplete copper-alloy gilt medieval (1150-1500) single-loop buckle frame and plate was found in Field D3 (PAS Ref. WILT-ED5724). The HER also records a findspot of an Edward I – II farthing from Bradfield Farm in Field D7 (HER ST88SE458). These findspots are all widely dispersed and are likely to be chance losses which may have entered the ploughsoil as a result of manuring in the fields surrounding the known settlements, and none seem likely to indicate the location of previously unknown settlement activity.

- 5.10.6 The only other identified remains of potential medieval date within the Solar PV Sites relate to ridge and furrow ploughing, the majority of which is no-longer extant, and recorded by geophysical survey and through aerial photographic analysis. There is also a small area of extant but poorly preserved ridge and furrow within Field E12, surviving as low ridges aligned broadly east–west to a maximum height of c.0.3m, but no associated features such as headlands or gores have been identified and it is not recorded on the HER.
- 5.10.7 Cropmarks of extractive pits in Field B12 to the north of Honey Lane are also thought to be of medieval date (HER MWI72524; ASWYAS 2025).
- 5.10.8 Many of the settlements within the Study Area are known to have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period. These include Sherston, c.600m to the north-west of Field A1, which is named in an Anglo-Saxon charter in AD 896 as *Scorranstan* (HER ST88NE400). It is surrounded by a defensive bank and ditch to the west, and is a designated Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004703). Corston, c.600m to the north-west of Field E4, is named in a charter dating to AD 1065 as *Corstuna* (HER ST98SW451). The village of Rodbourne, c.200m to the north-east of Field E34 was named *Reodburna* in AD 701 (HER ST98SW402) and the settlement at Norton, located c.260m to the south of Field B9, is named as *Nort(h)un* in a charter dating to AD931 (HER ST88SE400). Anglo Saxon boundary names around Norton are noted in the HER around Lime Down B (HER MWI79337).
- 5.10.9 The earliest confirmed reference of Hullavington (HER ST88SE453) is in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Watts 2004, 443, 322). Other settlements first mentioned in the Domesday Book include Luckington, c.740m to the north-west of Field C1 (HER ST88SW450), Alderton (Aldri(n)tone), c.135m to the west of Field C6 (HER ST88SW451), and Foxley (Foxelege), c.300m to the north-east of Field B12 (HER ST88NE450).
- 5.10.10 Several deserted or shrunken medieval settlements have also been identified within the Study Area, for example at Surrendal (HER ST88SE450), c.500m to the south of Field C18, which had a church and possibly a manor and chapel, and where a Saxon sword pommel (HER ST88SE401) and 14th century spur (HER ST88SE454) have been found. There is also a ‘pillow mound’ or artificial rabbit warren to the west of the village which is designated as a Scheduled

Monument (NHLE 1018610). Bradfield Farm (HER ST88SE455), immediately to the south of Field D5 is thought to have medieval origins, and it has been suggested that this may have originated as a priory. Shrunken medieval settlement has been identified at Stanton St Quinton c500m to the south-west of Lime Down E.

- 5.10.11 Other deserted medieval settlements (DMVs) have been identified south-east of Bottom Farm, c.650m to the east of Field E6 (HER ST98SW460), at Godwin's Meadow c.350m to the south-east of Field E6 where burials, wall plaster and window glass have been found, suggesting there may have once been a church in this area (HER MWI64475), and west of Cleeve House, c.50m to the east of Field E33, where earthworks and medieval pottery have been found (HER ST98SW461).
- 5.10.12 A possible site for the Battle of Sherston (HER MWI79292) is located 215m to the north-west of Field A1 in Sherston in Wiltshire. The battle was fought in 1016 between King Edmund 'Ironside' and an invading Danish force.
- 5.10.13 A chapel of ease of likely medieval date was formerly located 30m to the south of Field C10 (HER ST88SE451), as noted by the antiquarian John Aubrey in the late 17th century (Jackson 1862, 104). Andrews' and Dury's 1773 map of Wiltshire (Figure 6) clearly depicts a building labelled 'Chapel Leaze now in ruins' immediately to the west of the Fosse Way. This location is further confirmed by the Littleton Drew Tithe Map and apportionment which names this parcel of land 'Dunley Chappel'.
- 5.10.14 There is a suggestion based on a 10th century document that a burial ground could also be present within the vicinity of the Solar PV Sites, possibly in the area of Fields E17 to E26 (NRHE 212734). The location of such a burial ground is, however, unclear based on the interpretation of the documentary sources and there is no recorded archaeological evidence for possible Anglo-Saxon burials within the Solar PV Sites.
- 5.10.15 The Solar PV Sites are likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval period and extensive evidence for former ridge and furrow has been mapped by geophysical survey and aerial photographic interpretation across the Solar PV Sites. The only extant earthwork remains of such ploughing survive in Fields E12 and these are poorly preserved and cover only a small area. Any sub-surface evidence relating to medieval activity is likely to represent agricultural features, such as ploughing, field boundaries, or drainage.

5.11 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (c. 1540-present)

- 5.11.1 There are six HER records relating to '19th century' activity within the Solar PV Sites, three within Lime Down A, two within Lime Down C and one within Lime Down E, and all of the records are related to farm buildings recorded on 19th

century maps. There are no post-medieval or modern HER record entries within the Solar PV Sites.

- 5.11.2 Within the surrounding Study Area, there are 142 HER records for the post-medieval and modern periods. These are largely characterised by heritage assets relating to buildings or monuments of a well-defined extent that do not contribute to the understanding of the Solar PV Sites archaeological potential. The understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER and, notably, to the Solar PV Sites.
- 5.11.3 The early county map of Andrews' and Dury's 1773 Map of Wiltshire (Figure 6) was surveyed at a small scale so detail is limited, but it provides a snapshot of the Solar PV Sites and parishes in the post-medieval period. The map shows woodland and water courses that cross the Solar PV Sites, especially within Lime Down C which looks to be covered by woodland during this period, as well as the layout of the roads that still exist across the Study Area, including the line of the Fosse Way Roman Road.
- 5.11.4 The following section will discuss the changes to the five Sites that make up the overall Solar PV Sites from the late 18th century to the present, using early mapping and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps.

Solar PV Site A

- 5.11.5 The 1839 Tithe Map of the Parish of Sherston Magna (Figure 7) shows Lime Down A within enclosed fields to the south of the village of Sherston. The fields are a mixture of arable and pasture and there are a few farm buildings within the site.
- 5.11.6 The 1886 OS map (Figure 8) depicts minimal changes to Lime Down A, which comprised agricultural fields, however, some of the layouts of the earlier field boundaries had been altered. No changes within the Solar PV Site are depicted on the OS maps dating to 1900, 1921-1924 and 1955 (all not illustrated). The 1984 OS map (Figure 9) still shows Lime Down A within enclosed agricultural fields but there has been further boundary loss, and the 1994 OS map shows minimal changes.
- 5.11.7 Recent google earth aerial imagery (Figure 10) shows the modern composition of the Solar PV Site and the agricultural character, and since the 1994 OS map further boundaries have been lost within Lime Down A.

Solar PV Site B

- 5.11.8 The 1760 map of the Parish of Foxley (Figure 11) shows Lime Down B within enclosed fields adjacent to the line of the Fosse Way Roman Road. A road running north-west to south-east towards Norton crosses Lime Down B. Parcels

within the east of Lime Down B are under the ownership of Foxley Farm, while those to the west fall within Norton Farm.

- 5.11.9 The 1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Norton Coleparle and the 1841 Tithe Map of the Parish of Foxley (Figure 12) shows Lime Down B between the villages of Foxley and Norton, with slight changes to the boundaries of the fields depicted on the 1760 map. The fields within the parish of Foxley comprised pasture while within Norton they are arable.
- 5.11.10 The 1886 OS map (Figure 13) depicts minimal changes to Lime Down B and within Field B1 a quarry is labelled adjacent to Sherston Road that leads to Norton. No changes to the composition of field boundaries are recorded on 20th century OS maps, although the 1955 OS map (Figure 14) records a water pump in Field B4. By the 1984 OS map (not illustrated) evidence of quarrying in Field B1 was no longer depicted.
- 5.11.11 Recent Google Earth aerial imagery (Figure 15) shows that the present field pattern has remained largely unchanged since the late 19th century.

Solar PV Site C

- 5.11.12 Fields C16 to C18, C27 and C28 are recorded as being within the Manor of Hullavington, with the 1820 map showing land owned by the manor being formed of enclosed fields adjacent to Pig Lane (Figure 16).
- 5.11.13 The 1839 Tithe Map of the Parish of Alderton and the 1841 Tithe Map of the Parish of Hullavington (Figure 17) shows Lime Down C consisting of enclosed fields bisected by Fosse Way and Pig Lane between the villages of Alderton and Hullavington. The composition of field boundaries largely follow a similar pattern to the boundaries on the earlier map of 1746, and fields are recorded as being used for a mixture of arable and pasture. A farm building is also depicted within the north-east side of Field C7.
- 5.11.14 The 1886 OS map (Figure 18) indicates some boundary loss within Lime Down C in comparison with earlier map, with areas of woodland also shown, and alterations to the alignment of field boundaries within Field C10 and Fields C29-26. The building seen in earlier mapping within the western parcel is labelled as Low Barn.
- 5.11.15 The 1900 OS map (Figure 19) shows only minimal changes to field boundary alignment within Lime Down C, in the form of boundary reorganization. However, the Great Western Railway (GWR) South Wales and Bristol line is depicted as being under construction through the middle of Site C adjacent to Fields C7, C8, C9, C11, C12, C14, C16, C17, C32, C33, C35 and C36.
- 5.11.16 The 1921-1924 (Figure 20) and 1955 (Figure 21) OS maps shows no further changes to the layout of fields within Lime Down C. By the 1921-1924 OS map,

construction of the GWR line had been completed (Figure 20). A racecourse is also shown to occupy Field C1 on the 1955 OS map (Figure 21).

- 5.11.17 The 1984 OS map (Figure 22) shows further boundary loss and reorganization within Lime Down C since the 1950s, but the racecourse within the north-western parcels is no longer marked. Low Barn is still labelled within the western parcel, together with a water tower. No further changes are shown on the 1994 OS map (not illustrated).
- 5.11.18 Google Earth aerial imagery (Figure 23) shows that there have been further changes to the field pattern since the production of the 1994 OS map, in Fields C14, C15, C16, C22, C23 and C24.

Solar PV Site D

- 5.11.19 The 1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Norton Coleparle and the 1841 Tithe Map of the Parish of Hullavington (Figure 24) shows Lime Down D within enclosed fields between the village of Norton and Hullavington. The fields are a mixture of arable and pasture and the Gauze Brook runs through part of the eastern parcels. There are no buildings within Lime Down D but Bradfield Cottages Road runs through the centre between Norton and Hullavington. Bradfield Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1198808) can be seen on the map to the south of Lime Down D and strip fields are shown within Fields C13 and C17.
- 5.11.20 The 1886 OS map (Figure 25) depicts some boundary loss in comparison with the Tithe Map within Fields D4, D12, D13, D17, D18, D20, D21 and D23. Bradfield Farm is labelled to the south of Field D5 and Bradfield Wood lies to the north of Field D10.
- 5.11.21 The 1900 OS map (Figure 26) shows only minimal boundary reorganisation within Site D since the production of the 1886 OS map, in Field D4, however, the Great Western Railway (GWR) South Wales and Bristol Line is shown under construction along the south-western boundary of Site D and is labelled on the map.
- 5.11.22 The 1921-1924 OS map (Figure 27) shows no further changes within Site D. However, the construction of the GWR line had been completed, along with Hullavington station, which lies 385m to the south-west of Field D17.
- 5.11.23 The 1955 and 1960 OS maps (not illustrated) show no changes to the field pattern within Site D since the 1920s. The 1984 OS map (Figure 28) shows boundary loss and reorganisation in Field D20.
- 5.11.24 Google Earth aerial imagery (Figure 29) shows the modern composition of the Solar PV Site and the agricultural character, which has remained the same since the 1984 OS map.

Solar PV Site E

- 5.11.25 The 1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Malmesbury (Figure 30) shows Lime Down E within enclosed fields to the south of the village of Rodbourne and Corston. The fields are a mixture of arable and pasture and the stream named Gabriel's Well runs through part of the south-western parcels. Three blocks of woodland sit adjacent to the boundary of Lime Down E next to Fields E1, E2, E3, E6, E11, E13, E14, E15, E21 and E26. A track leading from Rodbourne runs through the centre of Lime Down E, adjacent to Fields E6, E7, E9, E23, E24, E25, E27 and E28. There is one small farm building within the north-west of Field E32.
- 5.11.26 The 1886 OS map (Figure 31) depicts some boundary loss in comparison to the Tithe Map within Lime Down E in Fields E25, E27, E32, E33 and E34. Two of the woodland blocks to the west of Fields E11, E13, E14, and E15 are labelled as Bincombe Wood and Rowden Wood.
- 5.11.27 The 1900 OS map (Figure 32) shows no changes to the field pattern within Lime Down E. The Great Western Railway (GWR) South Wales and Bristol line is depicted as being under construction through the northern parcels of Lime Down E and is labelled on the map.
- 5.11.28 The 1921-1924 OS map (Figure 33) shows no further changes to the field boundaries. An Old Quarry is labelled within Field E12 and the GWR railway line had been completed. The 1984 OS map (Figure 34) shows no changes to the field boundaries or two existing farm buildings within Lime Down E since the 1920s.
- 5.11.29 Google Earth aerial imagery (Figure 35) shows the present field pattern has remained relatively unchanged since the 1886 OS map.

6 Assessment of Significance

- 6.1.1 Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF both state that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the archaeological asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 6.1.2 It is recognised that not all parts of an archaeological asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF December 2024) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.

6.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.2.1 The Solar PV Sites do not contain any designated heritage assets. The assessment of the significance of any designated heritage assets within the wider surrounding landscape that might be affected indirectly by the Scheme are assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

6.3 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

- 6.3.1 It is considered that there is potential for archaeological remains associated with the prehistoric and Roman periods to be identified within the Solar PV Sites. Rectilinear features associated with settlement activity have been identified by the geophysical survey in Fields C6, D6, B12 and D24. In Field C6 the dating of these features is confirmed by finds of prehistoric flints and, in Field D6, Roman pottery. Enclosures and ring ditches were identified in Fields A9, B5, B6, B9, C11 and D8 and possible field systems were recorded in Fields D1, D2 and D6. If archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods are present in the Solar PV Sites, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas, but it is considered unlikely that any features would be of greater than regional significance.
- 6.3.2 There may be some potential for an Anglo-Saxon burial ground at Rodbourne based on documentary sources, located somewhere around the area of Bincombe Wood within the west of Lime Down E, possibly within Fields E17-E26. If burial remains are present, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas but it is considered unlikely that any features would be of greater than regional significance.

- 6.3.3 The majority of the Solar PV Sites is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period. Evidence for former ridge and furrow cultivation is widespread, having been identified through aerial photographic interpretation and geophysical survey. However, these features have largely been levelled by later agricultural activity.
- 6.3.4 The only extant ridge and furrow earthworks identified during the site visit survive in Field E12 as low ridges aligned broadly east–west across part of the field, surviving in height to a maximum of only c.0.3m. No associated features such as headlands or gores were observed. As such, the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow in Field E12 is considered to be of no greater than local significance.
- 6.3.5 Elsewhere within the Solar PV Sites, any below-ground archaeological features relating to medieval activity are likely to comprise agricultural remains such as ploughing traces, former field boundaries, or drainage features. Given the apparent truncation of the landscape and the absence of associated settlement remains, these features are unlikely to be of greater than negligible significance.
- 6.3.6 The Solar PV Sites remained in primarily agricultural use into the post-medieval and modern periods and the geophysical survey has detected anomalies of agricultural origin of likely post-medieval and modern date across the site. Any remains relating to post-medieval or modern former agricultural activity, would be considered to be of negligible significance.

7 Impact Assessment

7.1 Solar PV Sites

7.1.1 The Solar PV Sites form part of the Scheme which comprises a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station of over 50 megawatts (MW) and associated development comprising up to 500 MW export capacity Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases. A full impact assessment has been included in the Environmental Statement (ES) (**ES Volume 1, Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage [EN010168/APP/6.1]**) on the basis of maximum design parameters that will be developed (**Design Principles and Parameters [EN010168/APP/7.4]**).

7.2 Previous Impacts

7.2.1 Much of the Solar PV Sites appears to have been under cultivation since at least the medieval period, with evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks having been previously identified. However, there has been some previous development within the Solar PV Sites, in the form of roads and railway lines as well as modern utilities which would have removed archaeological remains within their footprint. Areas of woodland within Lime Down C and E could have disturbed any surviving remains along with areas of quarrying in Lime Down B and E. Much of the Solar PV Sites has also been subject to modern ploughing throughout the late-20th century, which could have impacted any sub-surface archaeological remains.

7.3 Designated Heritage Assets

7.3.1 The Solar PV Sites do not contain any designated heritage assets. The assessment of the potential indirect impacts to designated heritage assets within the wider surrounding landscape has been assessed in a separate Heritage Statement.

7.4 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

7.4.1 The assessment has established that there may be potential for the survival of buried remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods within specific areas of the Solar PV Sites that could be impacted by the Scheme.

7.5 Surface Archaeological Remains

7.5.1 Although there are poorly preserved earthwork remains of ridge and furrow within Field E12, any impact from solar mounts will be limited and the legibility of the earthworks will not be affected. A full impact assessment has been included in the ES (**ES Volume 1, Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage**

[EN010168/APP/6.1]) on the basis of maximum design parameters of the Scheme (**Design Principles and Parameters [EN010168/APP/7.4]**).

8 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 This archaeological DBA draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information, together with the results of a geophysical survey, and detailed LiDAR and aerial photographic interpretation, in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the Solar PV Sites.
- 8.1.2 This assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 19), and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPS. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the Solar PV Sites.
- 8.1.3 A separate Heritage Statement (**ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-1: Heritage Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**) has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on heritage assets within the surrounding area from the Scheme.
- 8.1.4 The available archaeological records, and results of non-intrusive surveys, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the Solar PV Sites. Rectilinear features associated with settlement activity have been identified by the non-intrusive geophysical survey in Fields C6, D6, B12 and D24. In Field C6 the dating of these features is confirmed by finds of prehistoric flints and in D6, Roman pottery was discovered. Enclosures and ring ditches were identified in Fields A9, B5, B6, B9, C11 and D8 and field systems were seen in D1, D2 and D6.
- 8.1.5 The majority of the Solar PV Sites have likely been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. A small area of poorly preserved earthwork remains of ridge and furrow ploughing has been identified within Field E12, but it is considered that this is of no greater than local significance. Although there is potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to medieval and post-medieval agriculture across the site, including ploughing and former field boundaries, it is considered that such remains would be of negligible significance.

9 References

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- Ref 23 Watts, V., 2004, The Cambridge Dictionary of English Place-Names
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Figures

385000

390000

395000

Title: Figure 1. The Solar PV Sites and Study Area
with the location of Historic England NHLE records and
Conservation Areas
1 of 6

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

Solar PV Sites

 Solar PV Sites

 Study Area

 Conservation Area

Listed Buildings

 I

 II

 II*

 Scheduled Monument

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673

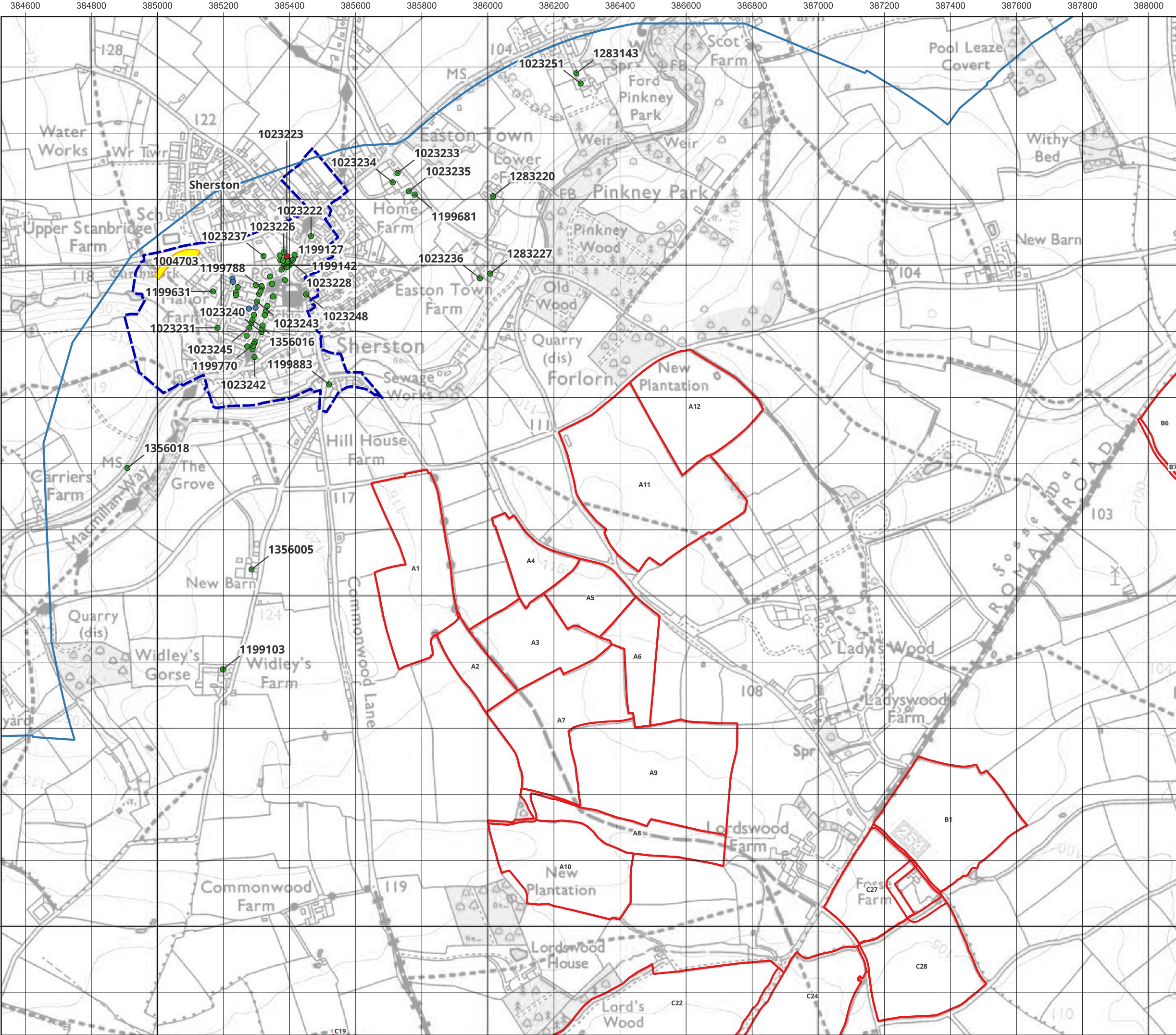



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:45000 @ A3

0 0.8 1.6 mi






Title: Figure 1.1 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of Historic England NHLE records and Conservation Areas

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)



Legend:



- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- Conservation Area
- Listed Buildings
 - I
 - II
 - II*
- Scheduled Monument

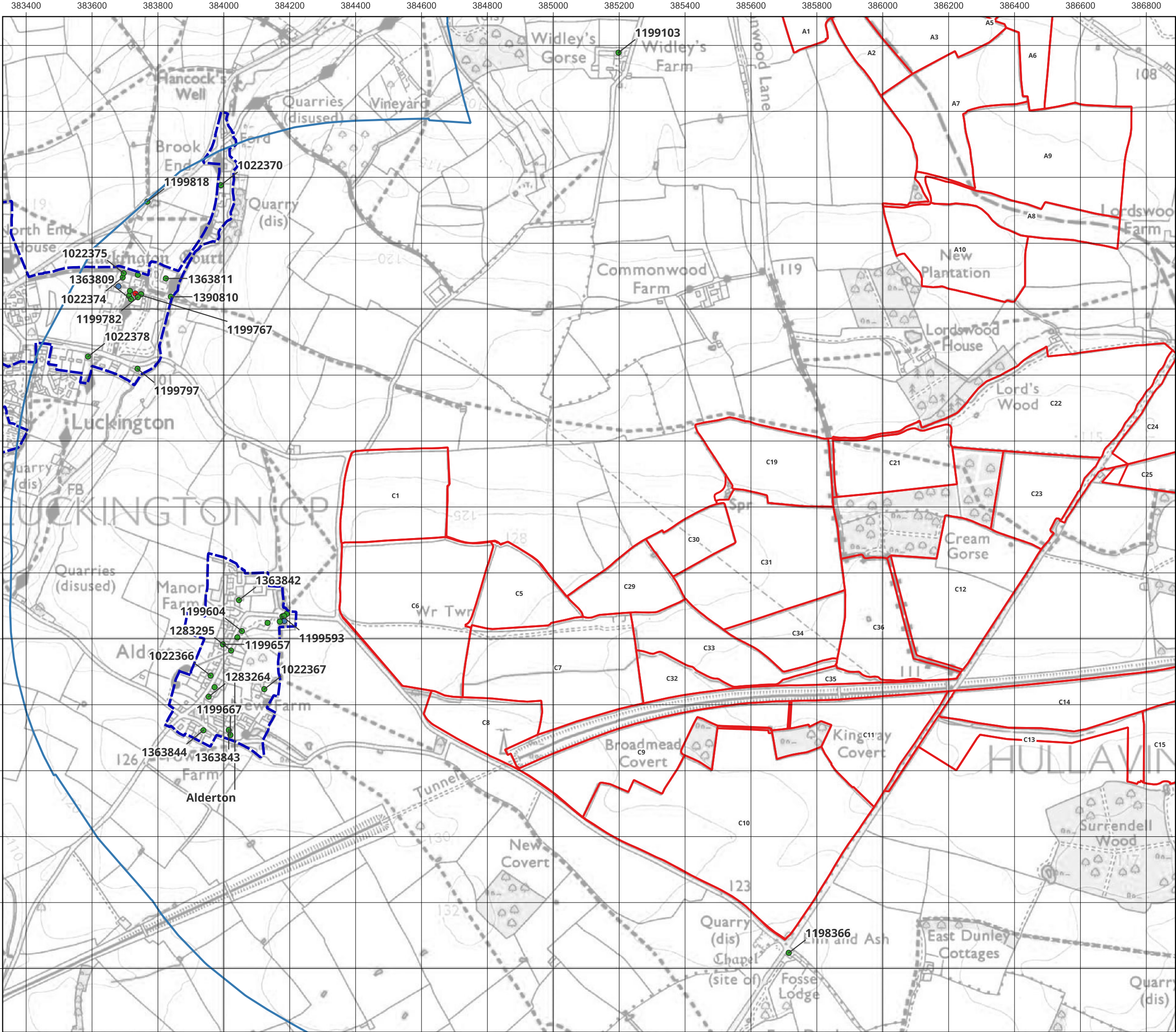
Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673




Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:11000 @ A3










Title: Figure 1.2 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of Historic England NHLE records and Conservation Areas

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)




Legend:

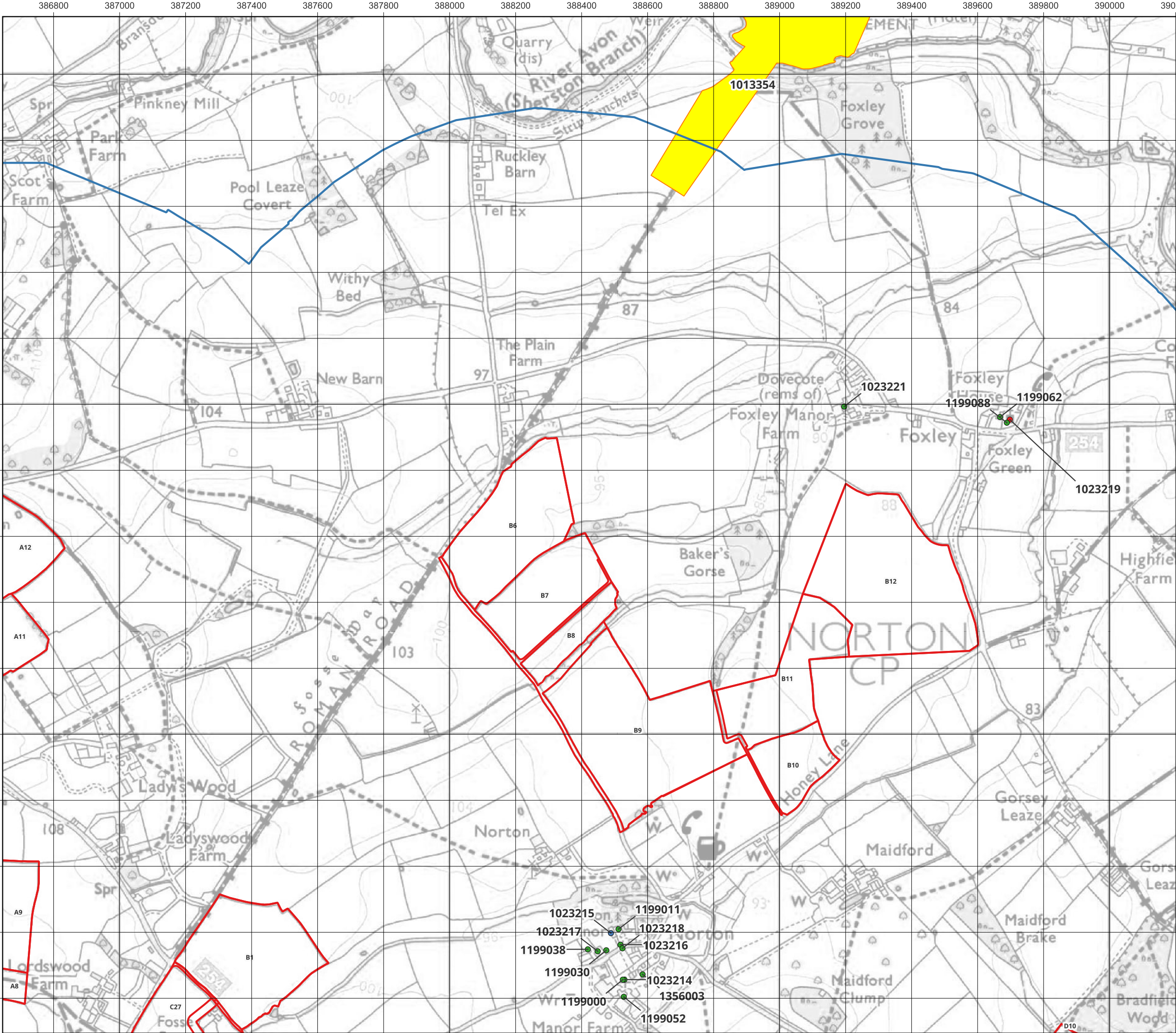
- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- Conservation Area
- Listed Buildings
 - I
 - II
 - II*
- Scheduled Monument

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:11000 @ A3





Title: Figure 1.3 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of Historic England NHLE records and Conservation Areas

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

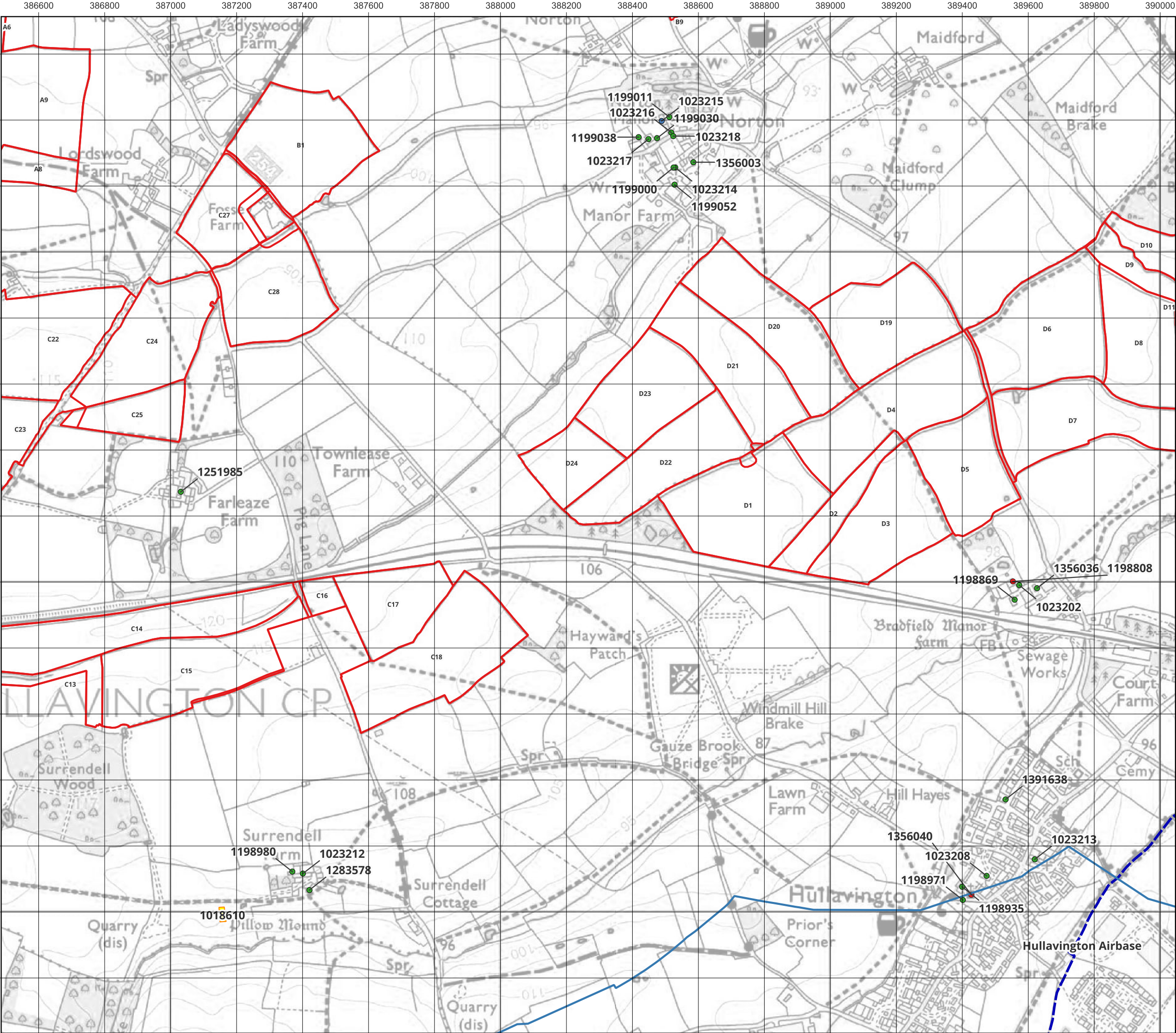
- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- Conservation Area
- Listed Buildings
 - I
 - II
 - II*
- Scheduled Monument


Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:11000 @ A3












Lime Down
Solar Park


Title: Figure 1.4 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of Historic England NHLE records and Conservation Areas

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)



Legend:



-  Solar PV Sites
-  Study Area
-  Conservation Area
- Listed Buildings
 -  I
 -  II
 -  II*
-  Scheduled Monument

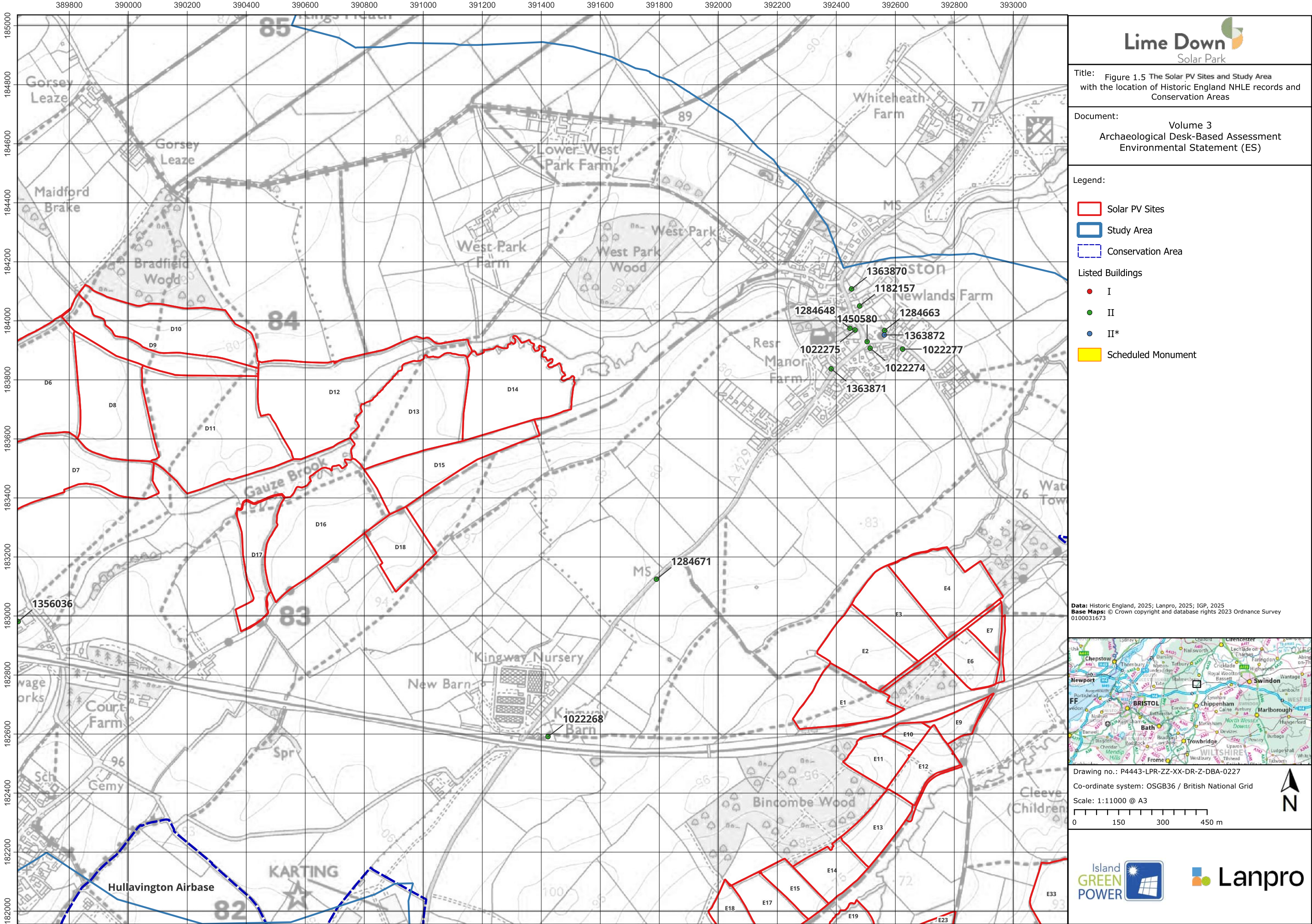
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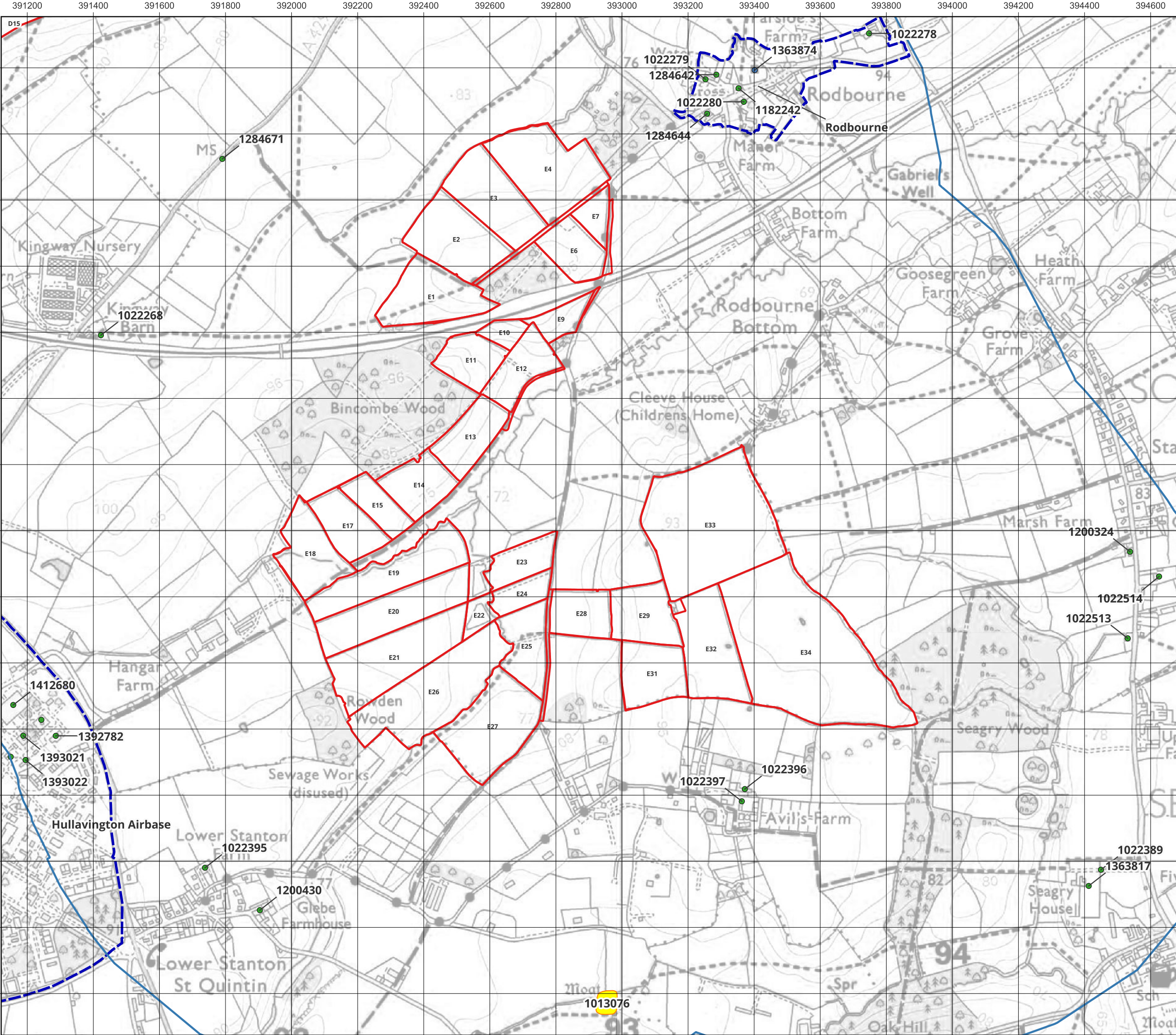



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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:11000 @ A3











Title: Figure 1.6 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of Historic England NHLE records and Conservation Areas

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:


- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- Conservation Area

Listed Buildings



- I
- II
- II*

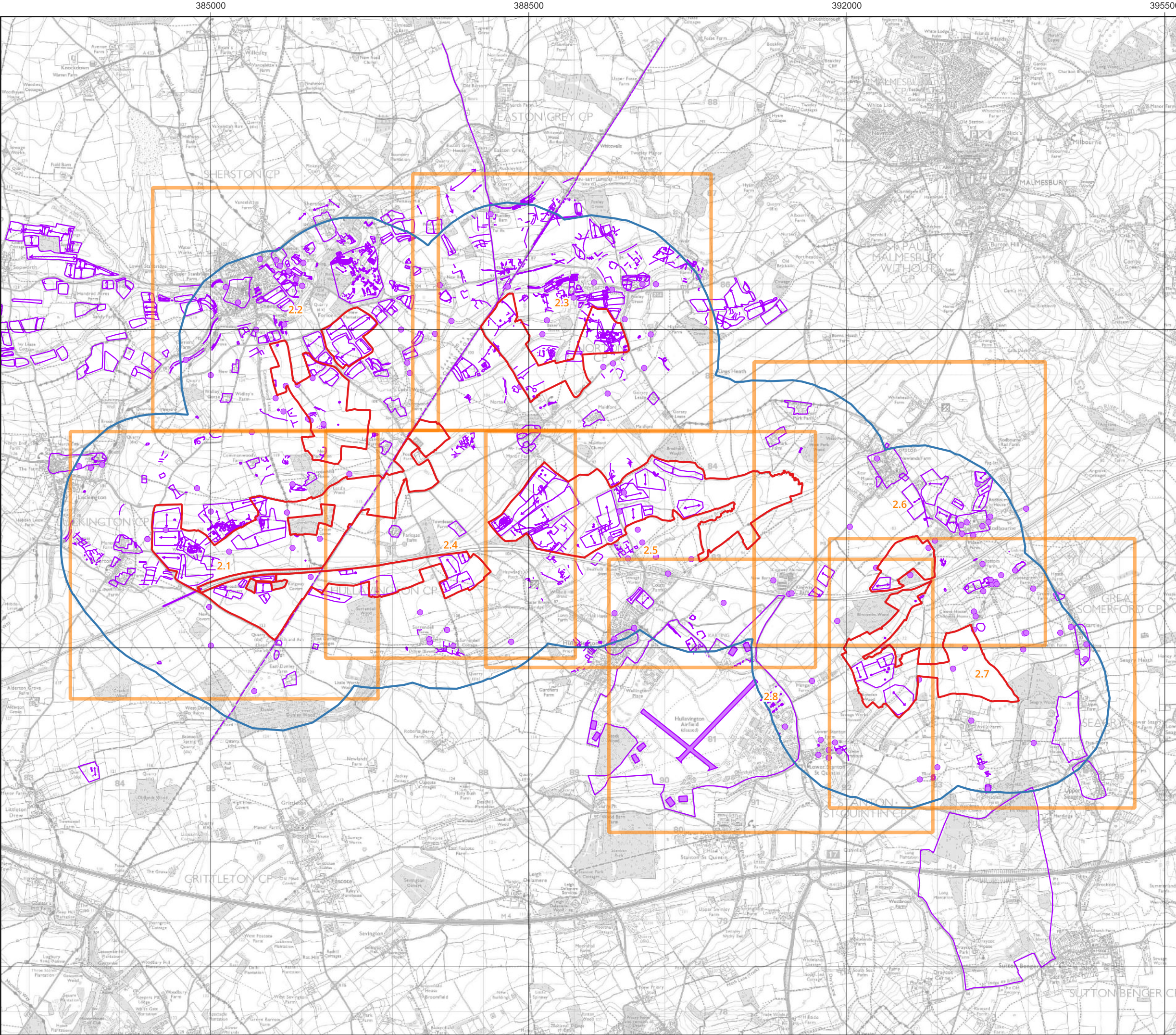
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Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:11000 @ A3



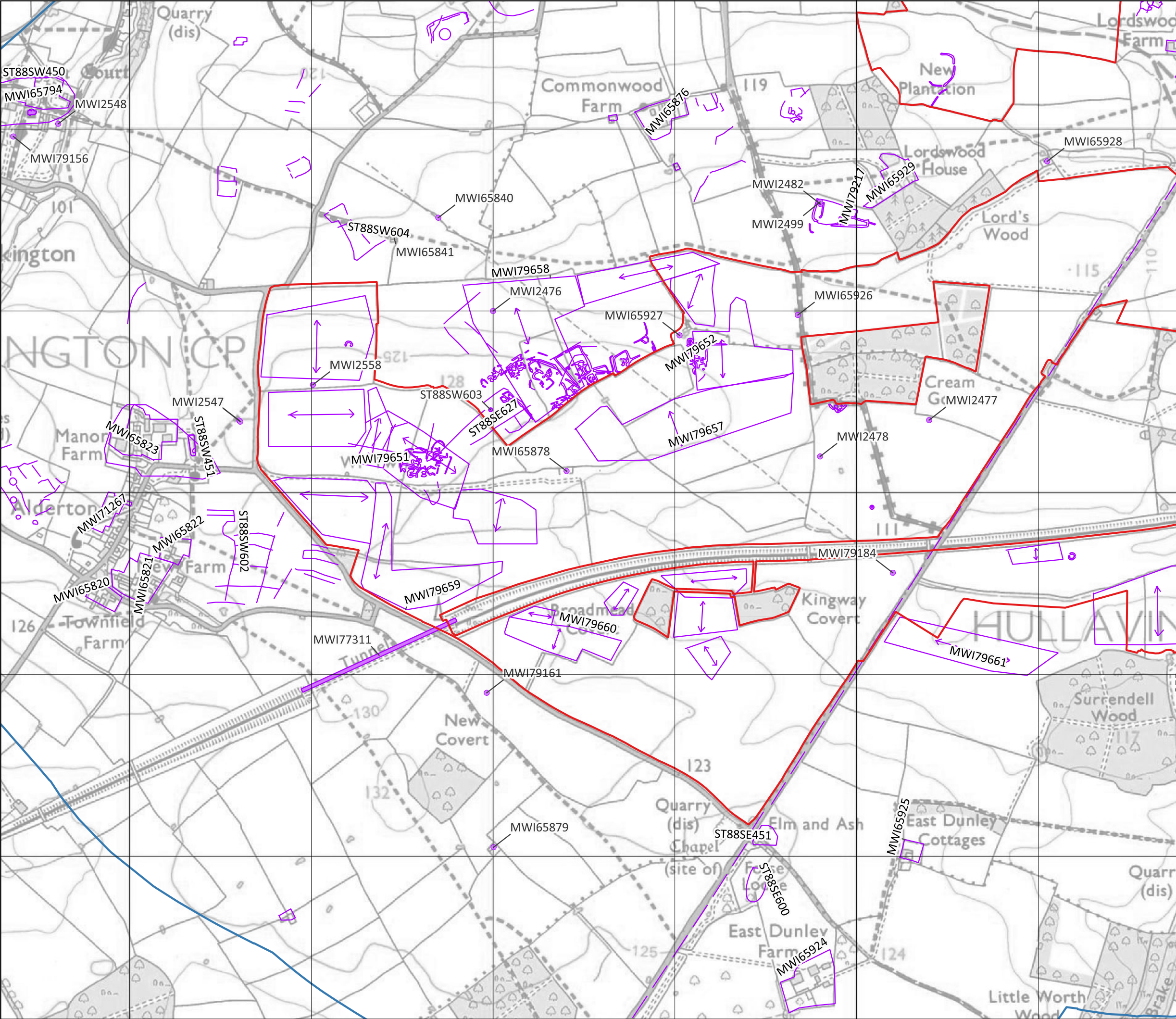


- Legend:
- Solar PV Sites
 - Study Area
 - HER 'monument' point
 - HER 'monument' line
 - HER 'monument' area
 - Inset

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:40000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 2.1 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of
Wiltshire HER monument records

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

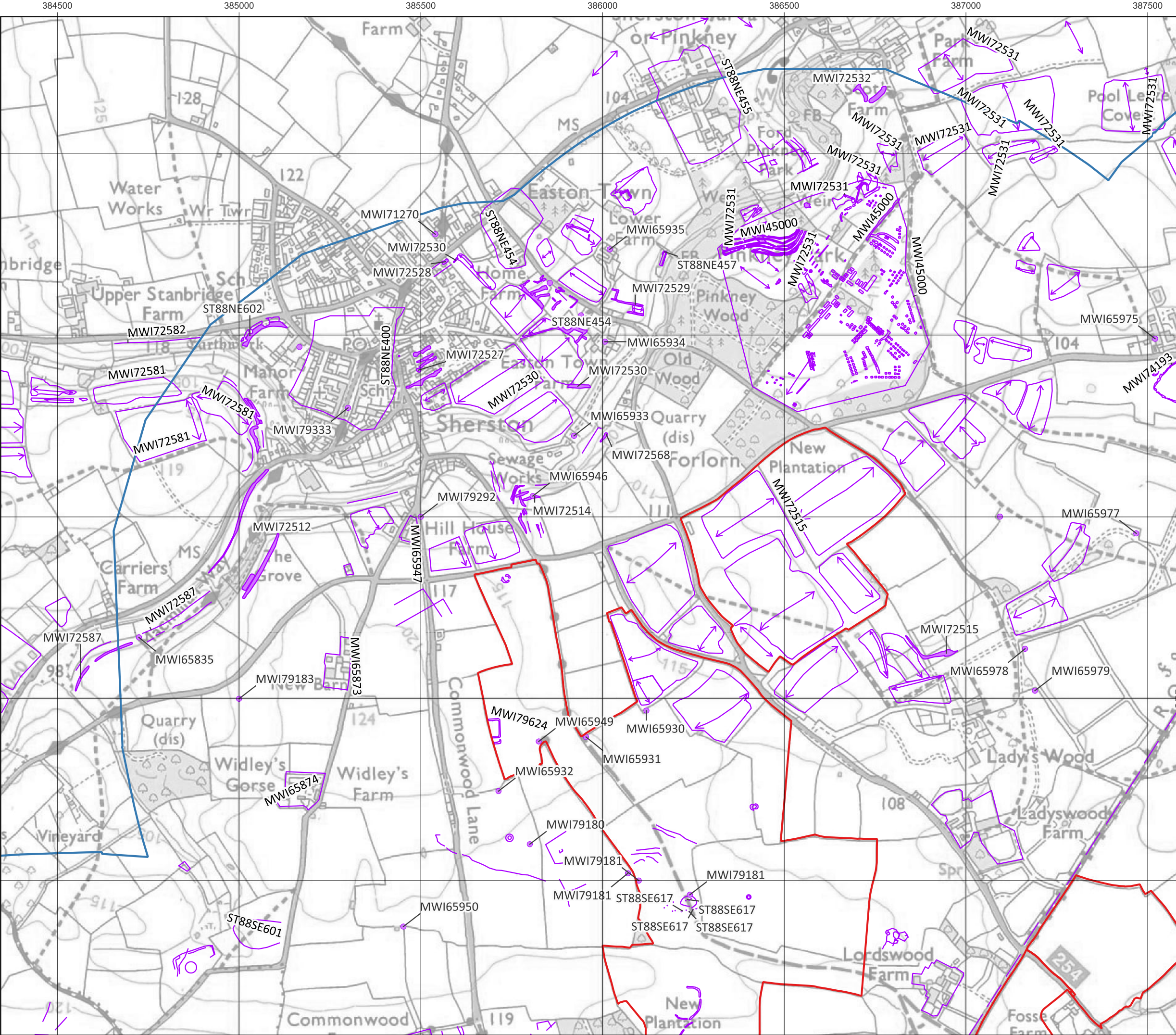
- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'monument' area

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
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Scale: 1:10000 @ A3





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Figure 2.2 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of Wiltshire HER monument records

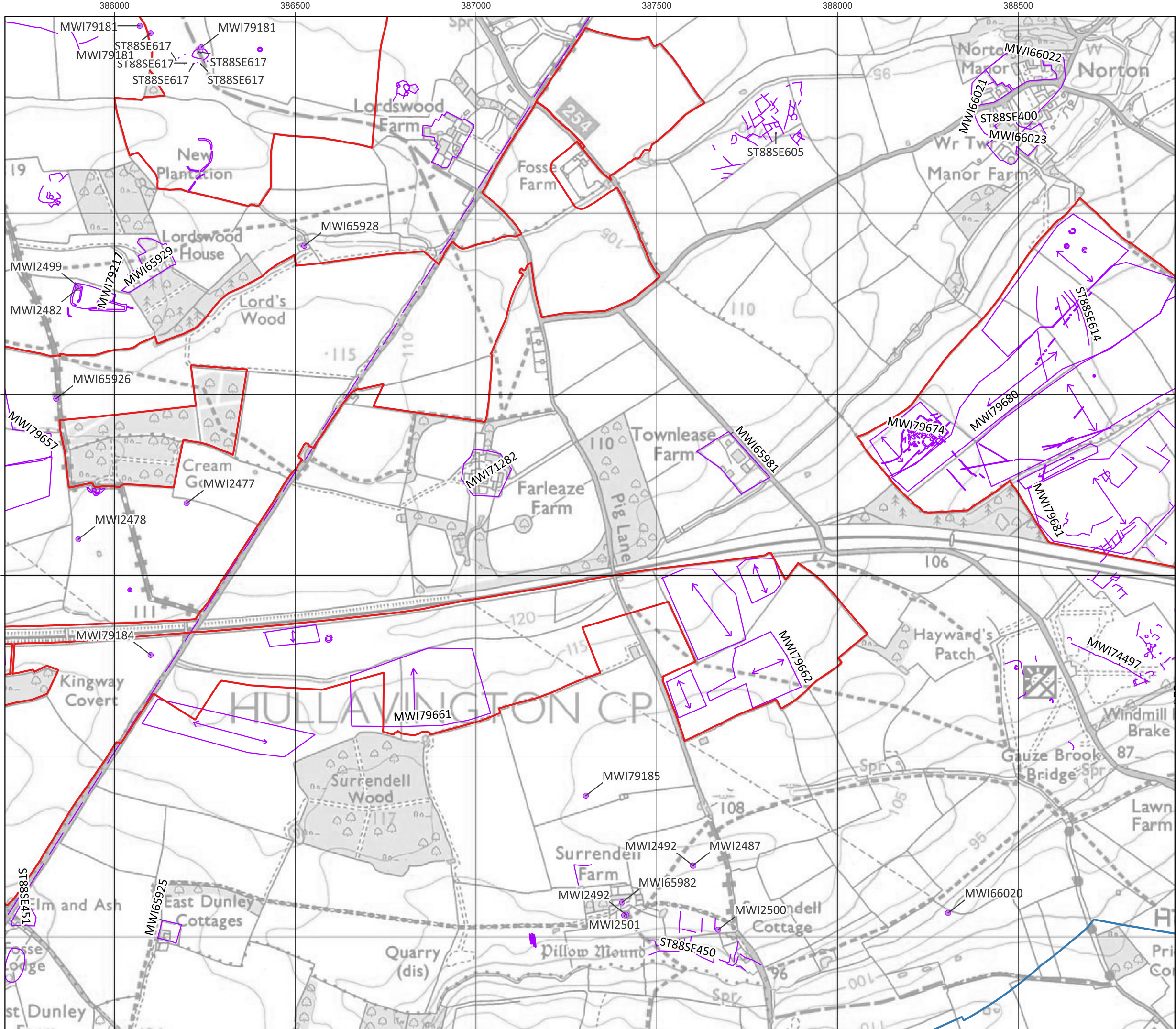
Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'monument' area

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 100031673

Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 2.4 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of
Wiltshire HER monument records

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'monument' area

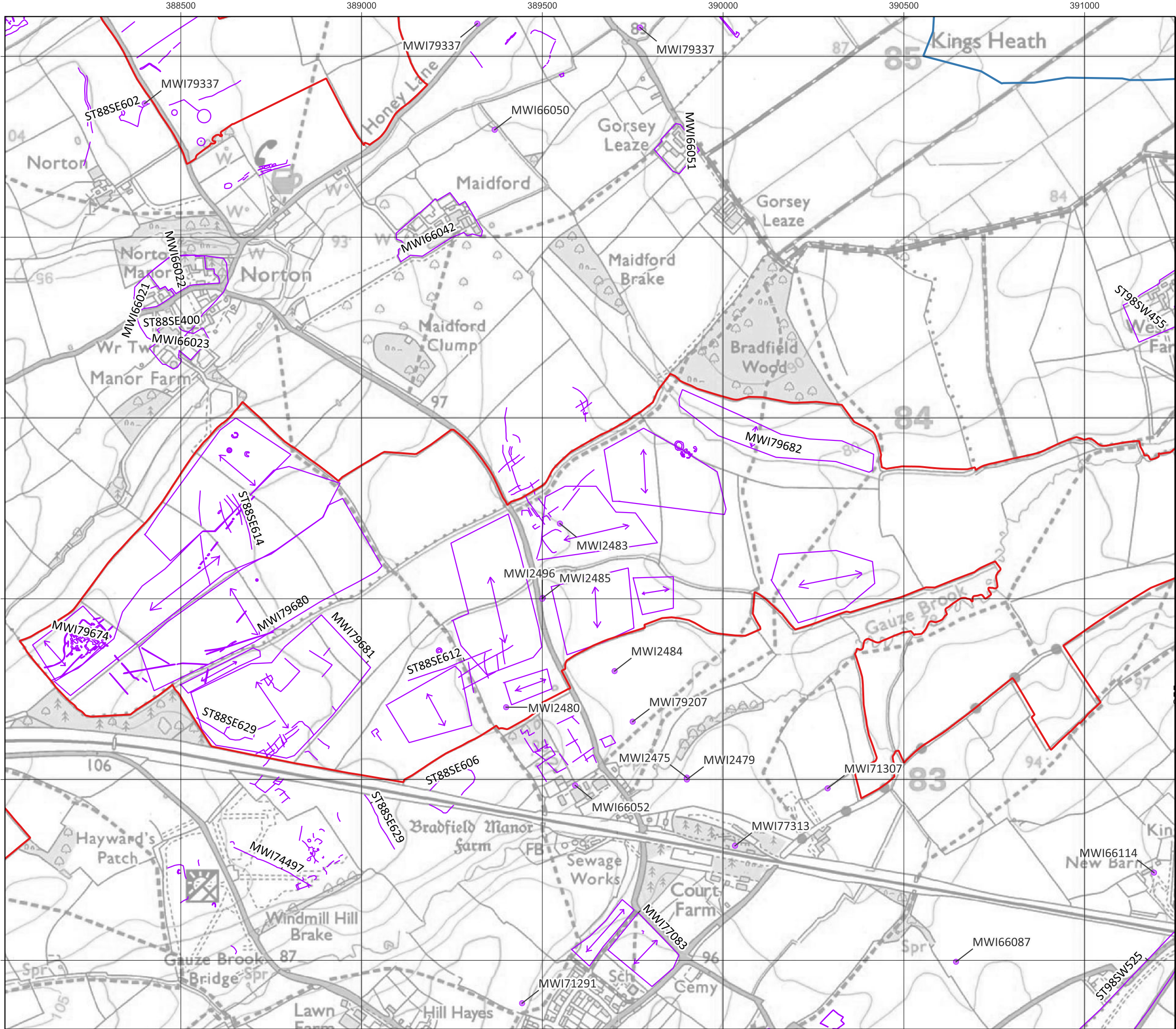
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Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3







Title:
Figure 2.5 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of
Wiltshire HER monument records

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

- Legend:
- Solar PV Sites
 - Study Area
 - HER 'monument' point
 - HER 'monument' line

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
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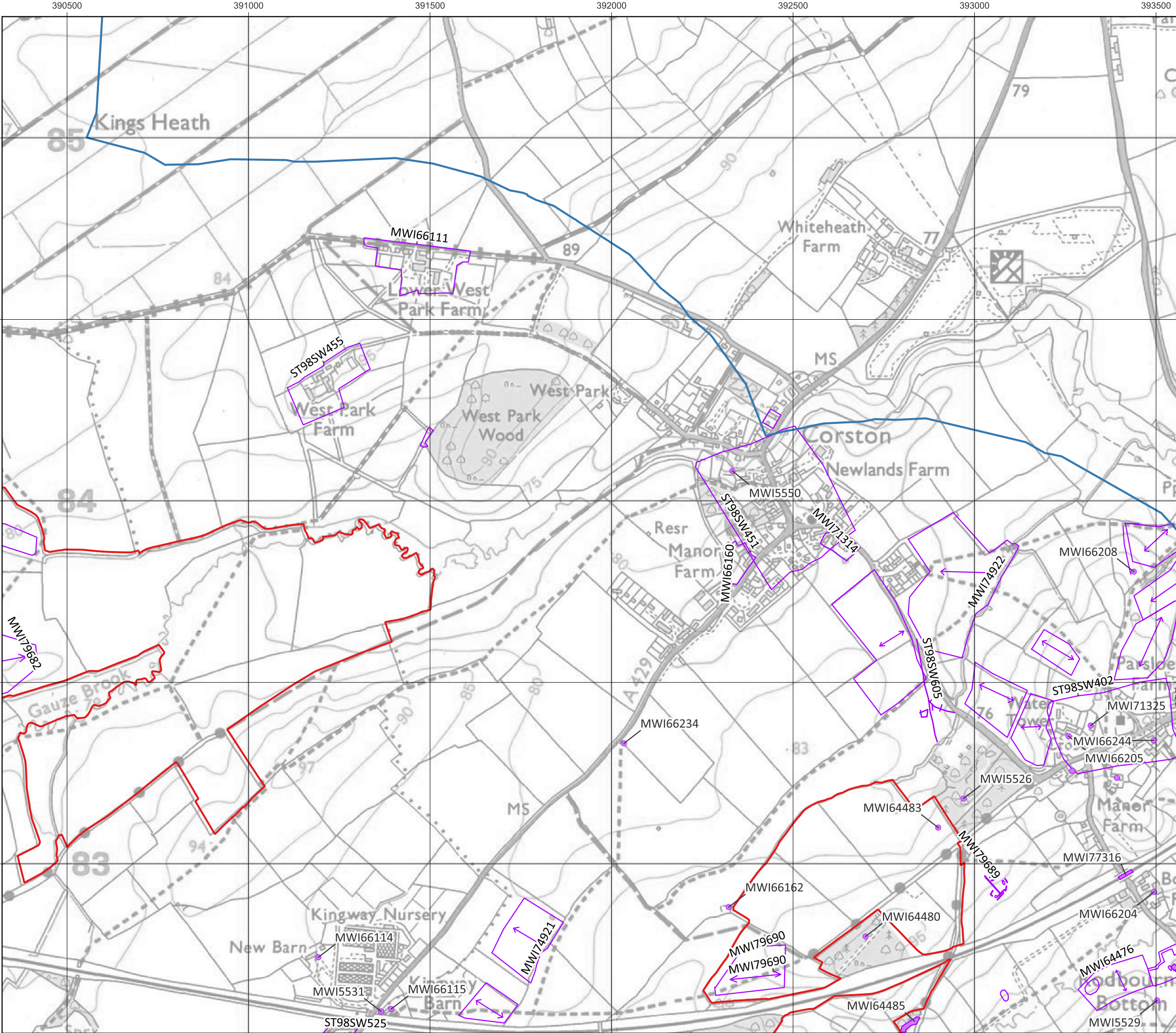
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Scale: 1:10000 @ A3

0 0.1 0.2 mi



Lanpro



Title:
Figure 2.6 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of Wiltshire HER monument records

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

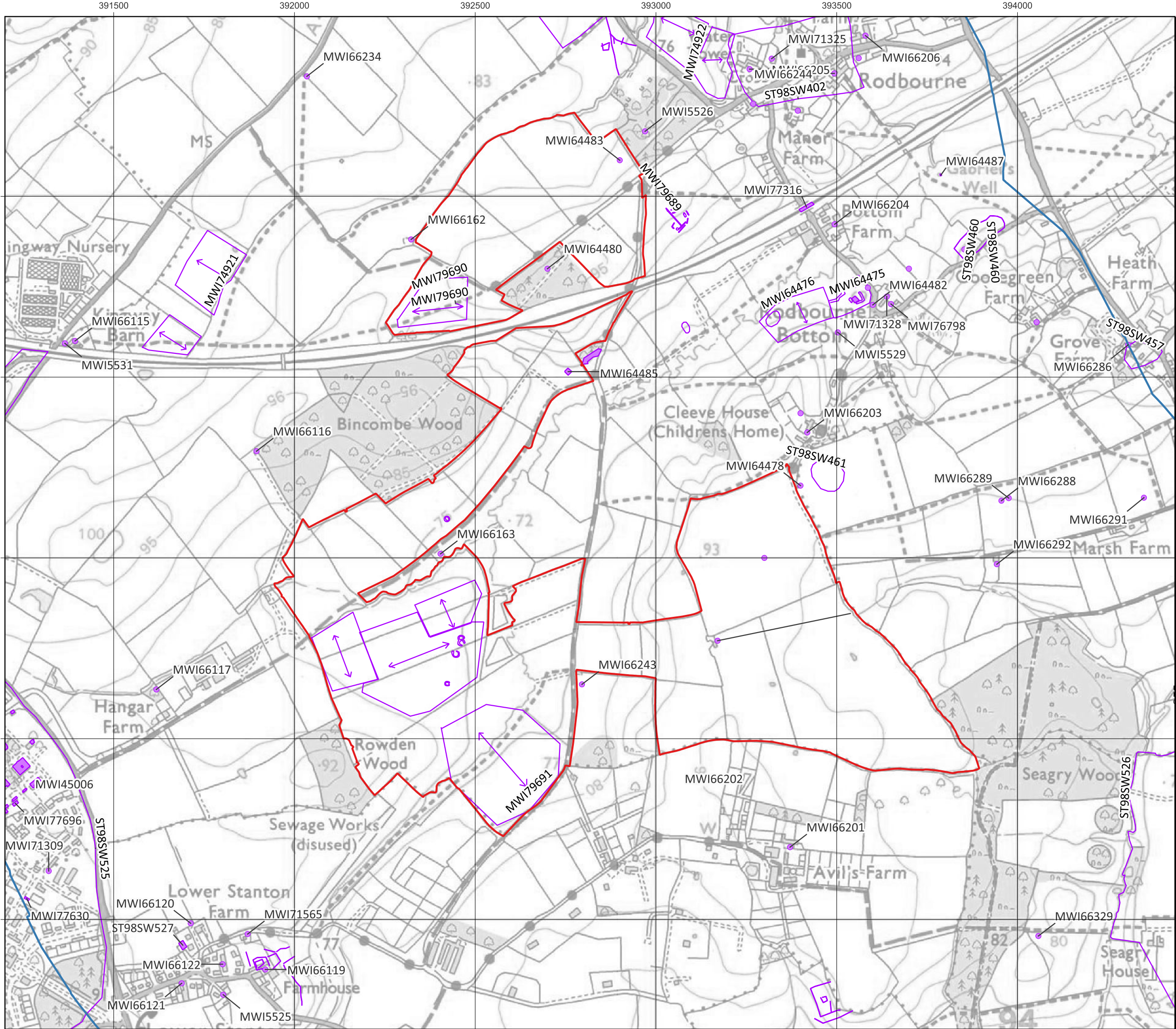
Legend:

- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'monument' area

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 100031673

Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3

N





Title:
Figure 2.7 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of
Wiltshire HER monument records

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

-  Solar PV Sites
-  Study Area
-  HER 'monument' point
-  HER 'monument' line
-  HER 'monument' area

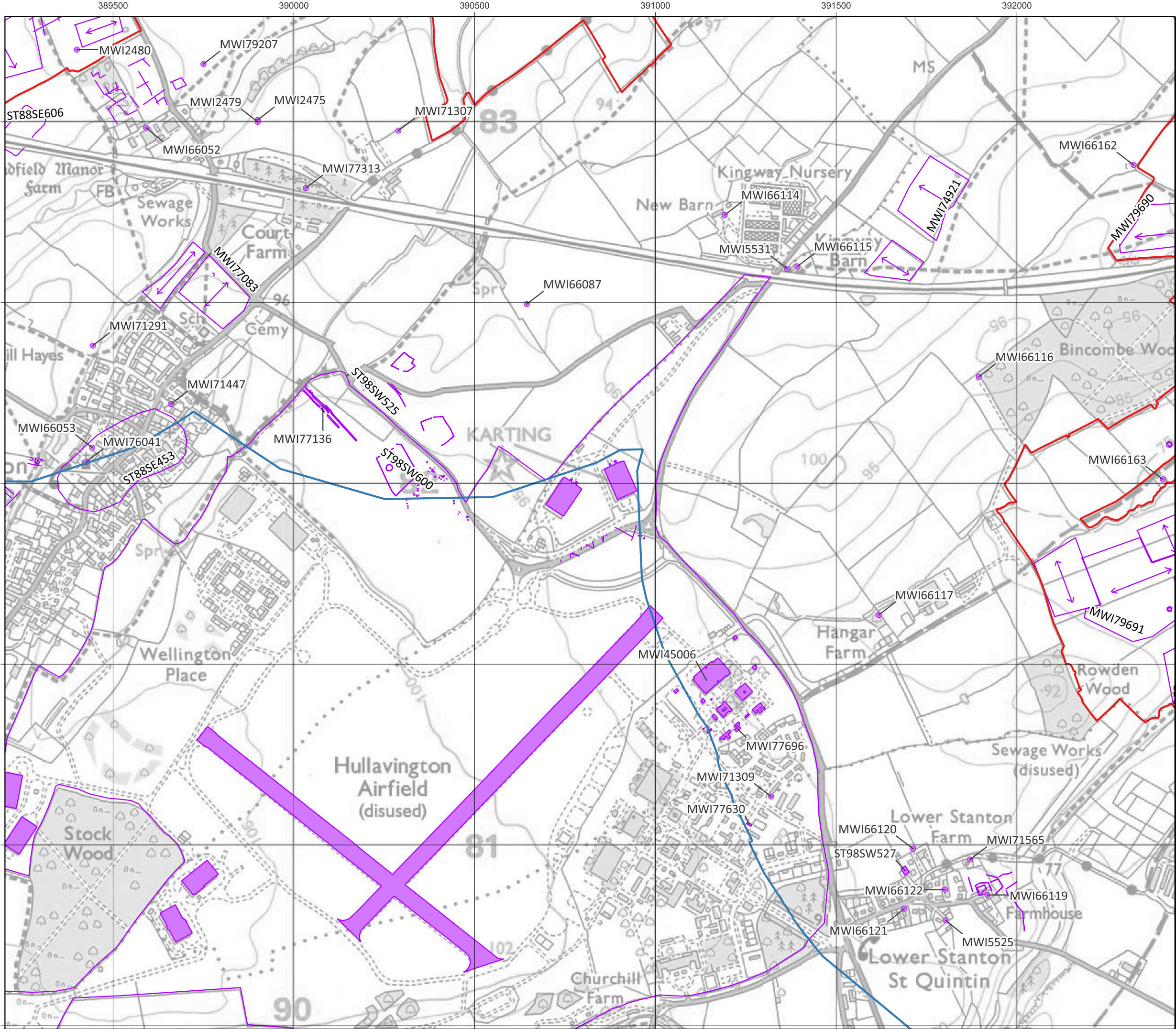
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Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3







Title:
Figure 2.8 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of
Wiltshire HER monument records

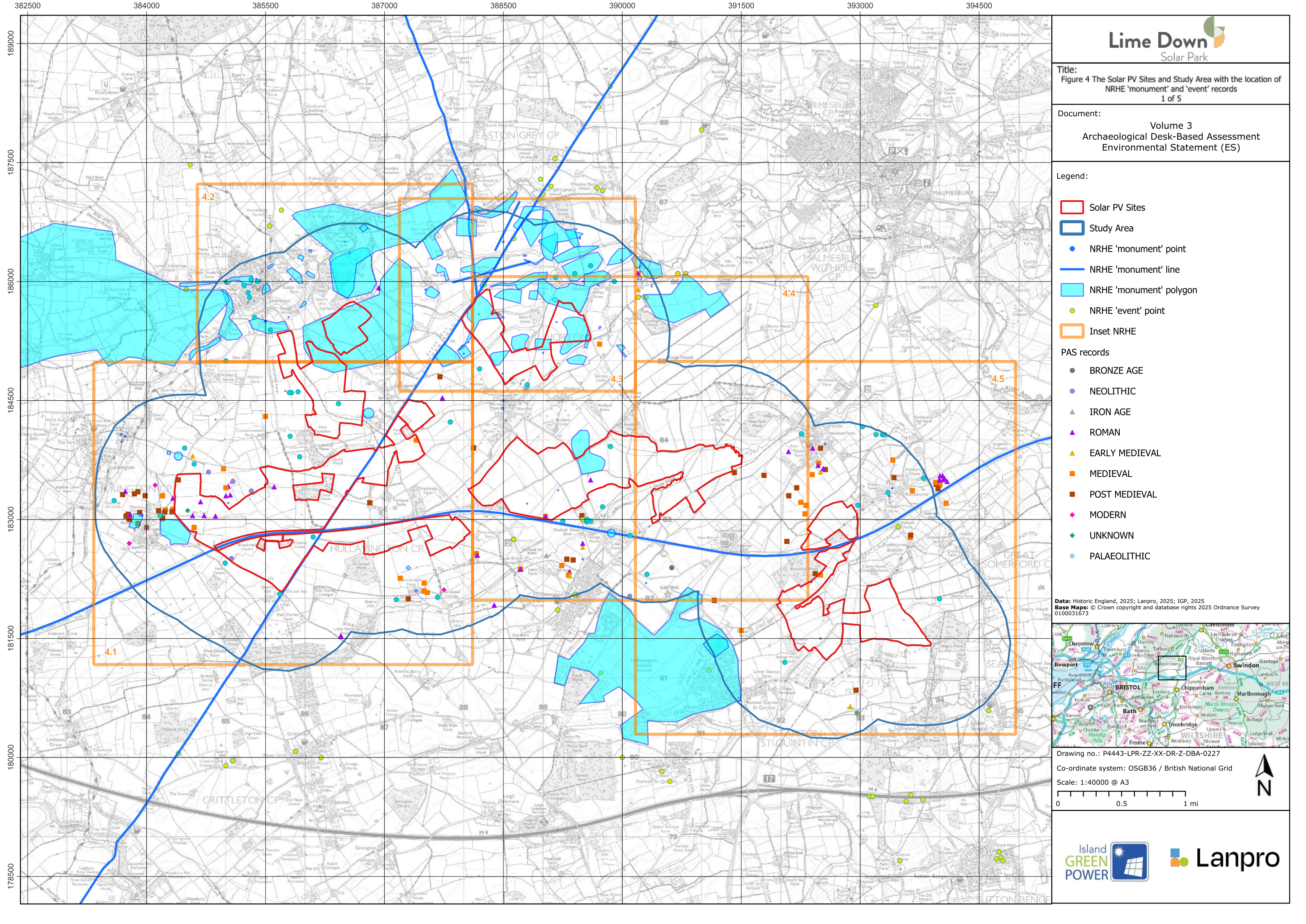
Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

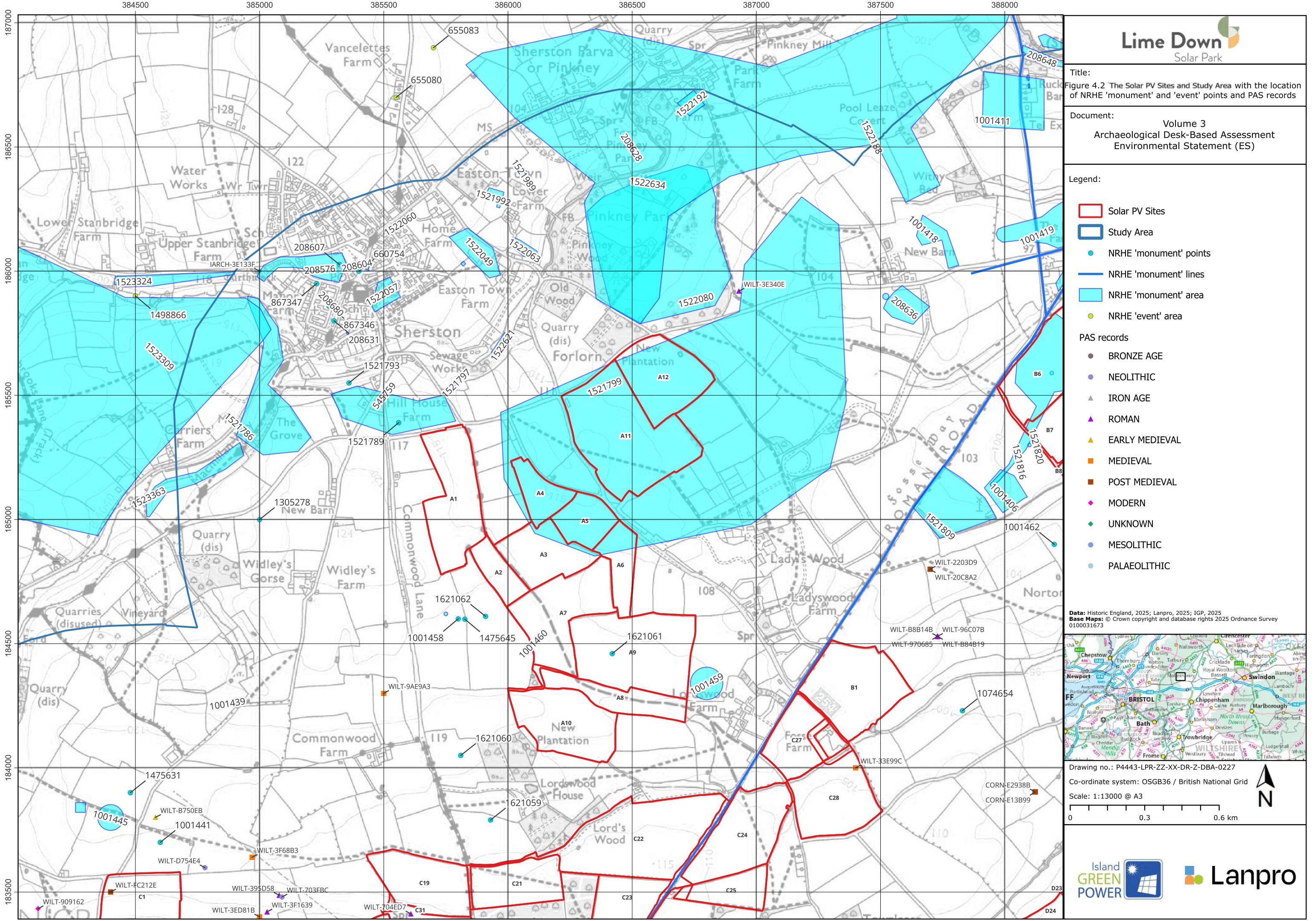
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 - Study Area
 - HER 'monument' point
 - HER 'monument' line
 - HER 'monument' area

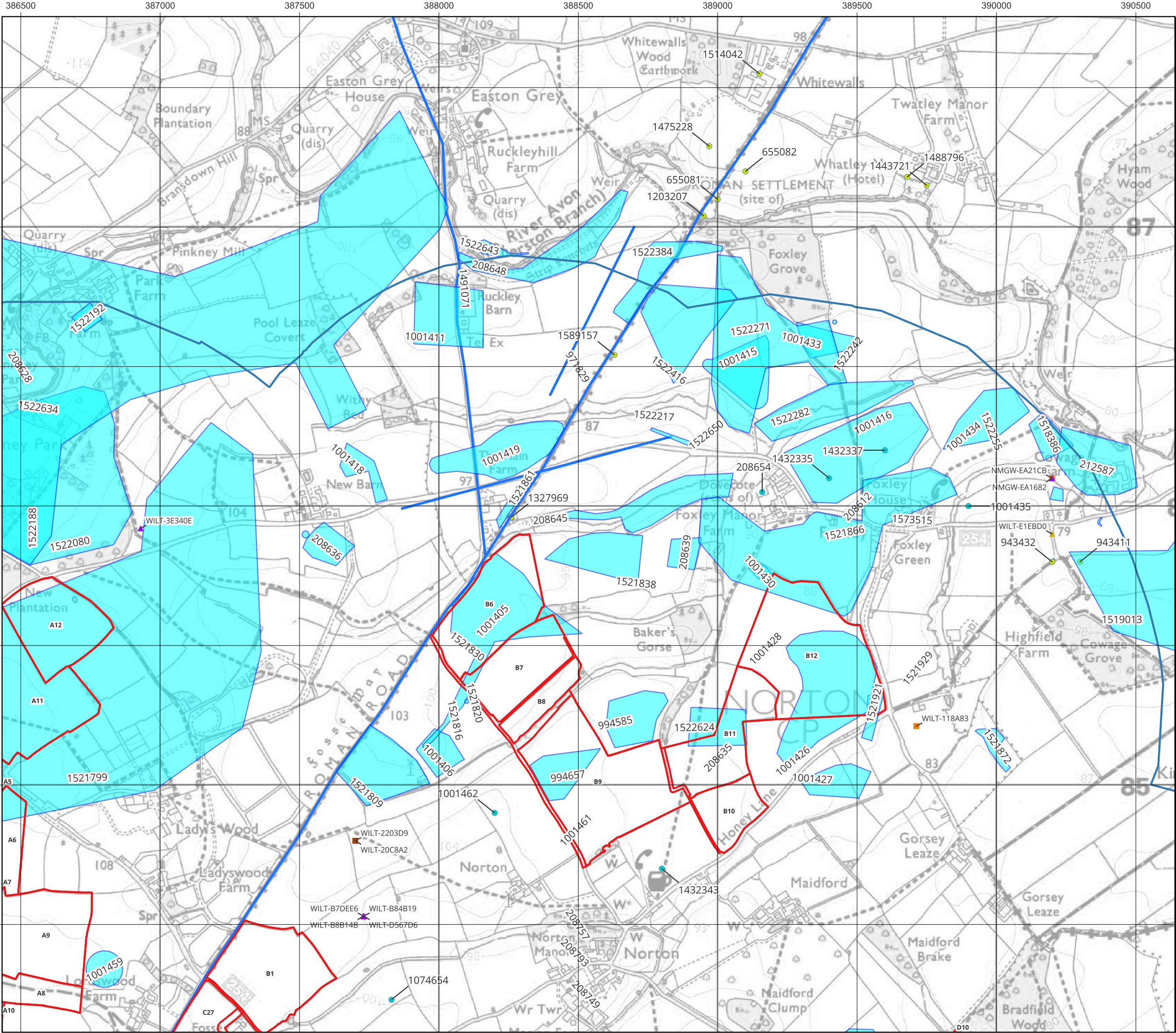
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Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3
0 0.1 0.2 mi







Title:
Figure 4.3 'The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of NRHE 'monument' and 'event' points and PAS records

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

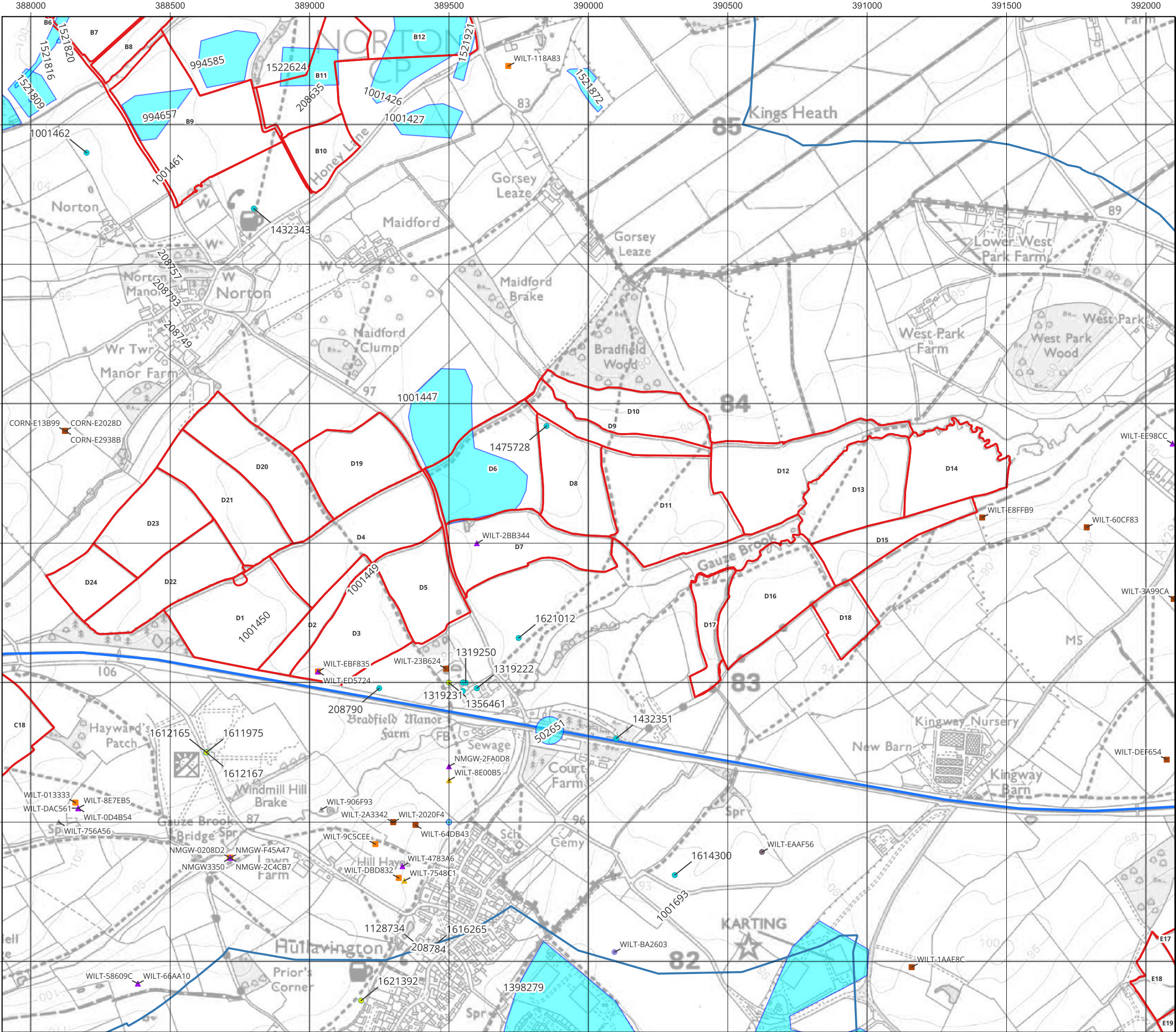
- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- NRHE 'monument' points
- NRHE 'monument' lines
- NRHE 'monument' area
- NRHE 'event' area

PAS records

- BRONZE AGE
- NEOLITHIC
- IRON AGE
- ROMAN
- EARLY MEDIEVAL
- MEDIEVAL
- POST MEDIEVAL
- MODERN
- UNKNOWN
- MESOLITHIC
- PALAEOLITHIC

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:13000 @ A3



Title:
Figure 4.4 'The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of NRHE 'monument' and 'event' points and PAS records

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

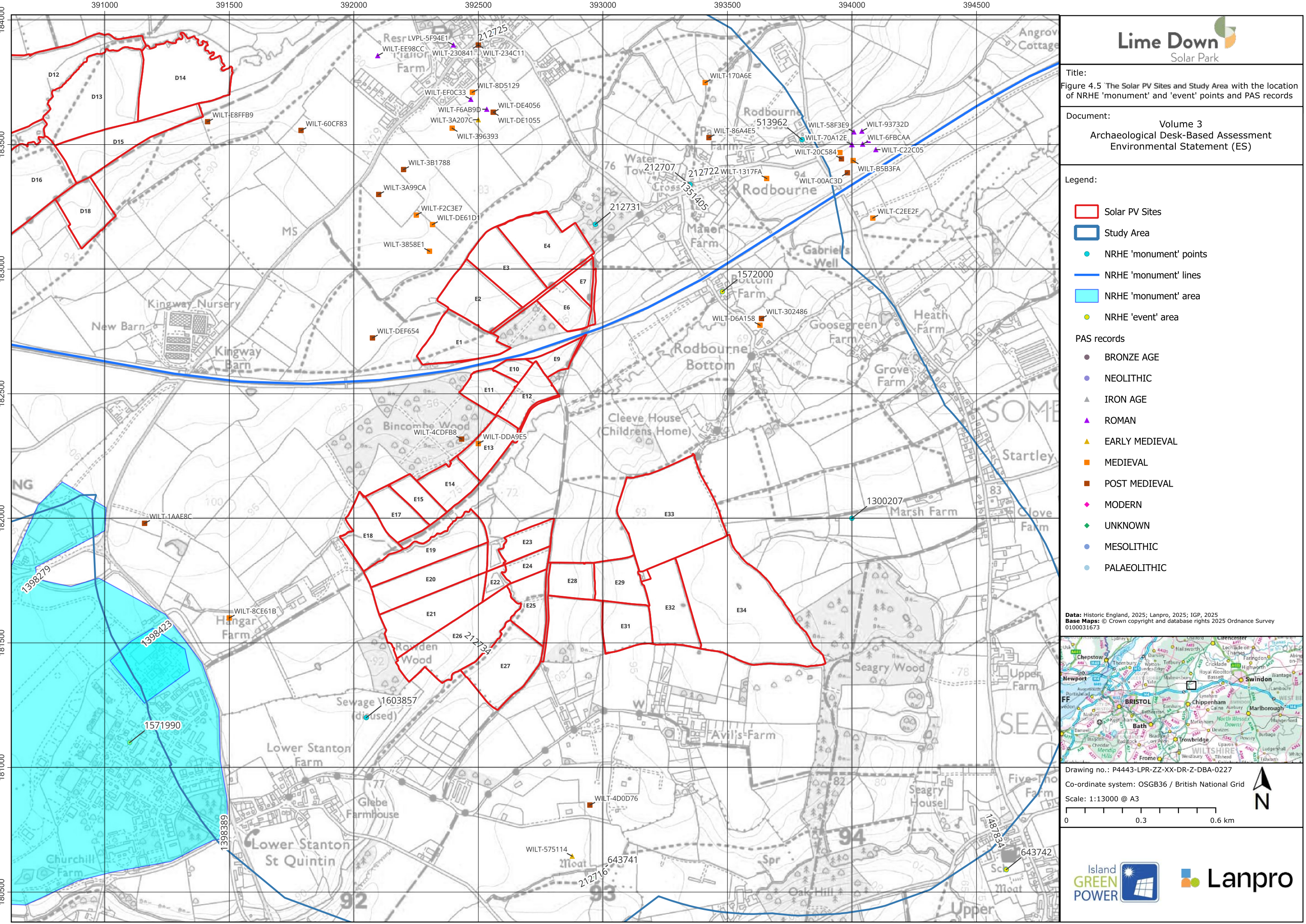
- Solar PV Sites
- Study Area
- NRHE 'monument' points
- NRHE 'monument' lines
- NRHE 'monument' area
- NRHE 'event' area

PAS records

- BRONZE AGE
- NEOLITHIC
- IRON AGE
- ROMAN
- EARLY MEDIEVAL
- MEDIEVAL
- POST MEDIEVAL
- MODERN
- UNKNOWN
- MESOLITHIC
- PALAEOLITHIC

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:13000 @ A3



Title:
Figure 4.5 'The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the location of NRHE 'monument' and 'event' points and PAS records

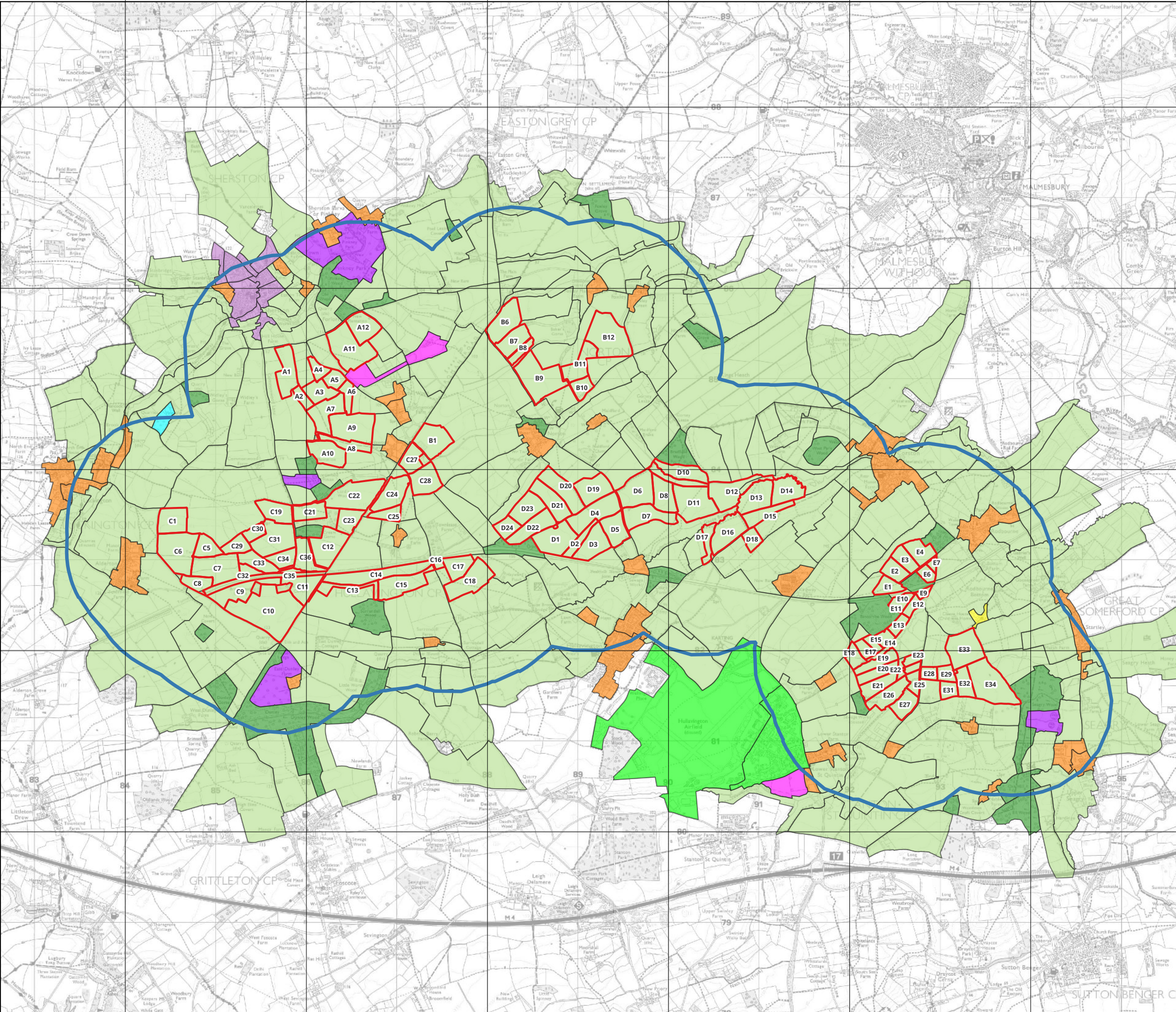
Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

- Legend:
- Solar PV Sites
 - Study Area
 - NRHE 'monument' points
 - NRHE 'monument' lines
 - NRHE 'monument' area
 - NRHE 'event' area
- PAS records
- BRONZE AGE
 - NEOLITHIC
 - IRON AGE
 - ROMAN
 - EARLY MEDIEVAL
 - MEDIEVAL
 - POST MEDIEVAL
 - MODERN
 - UNKNOWN
 - MESOLITHIC
 - PALAEOLOGIC

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:13000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 5 The Solar PV Sites and Study Area with the Wiltshire HLC 'broad types'

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

-  Solar PV Sites
-  Study Area

HLC

-  Civic
-  Fields and enclosed land
-  Military
-  Orchards and horticulture
-  Ornamental
-  Recreation
-  Rural settlement
-  Urban settlement
-  Woodland

Data: Wiltshire HER, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:40000 @ A3





386000

388000

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392000

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182000

180000



Title:
Figure 6. Extract from the Andrews' and Dury's
1773 Map of Wiltshire

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

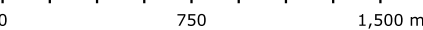
Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



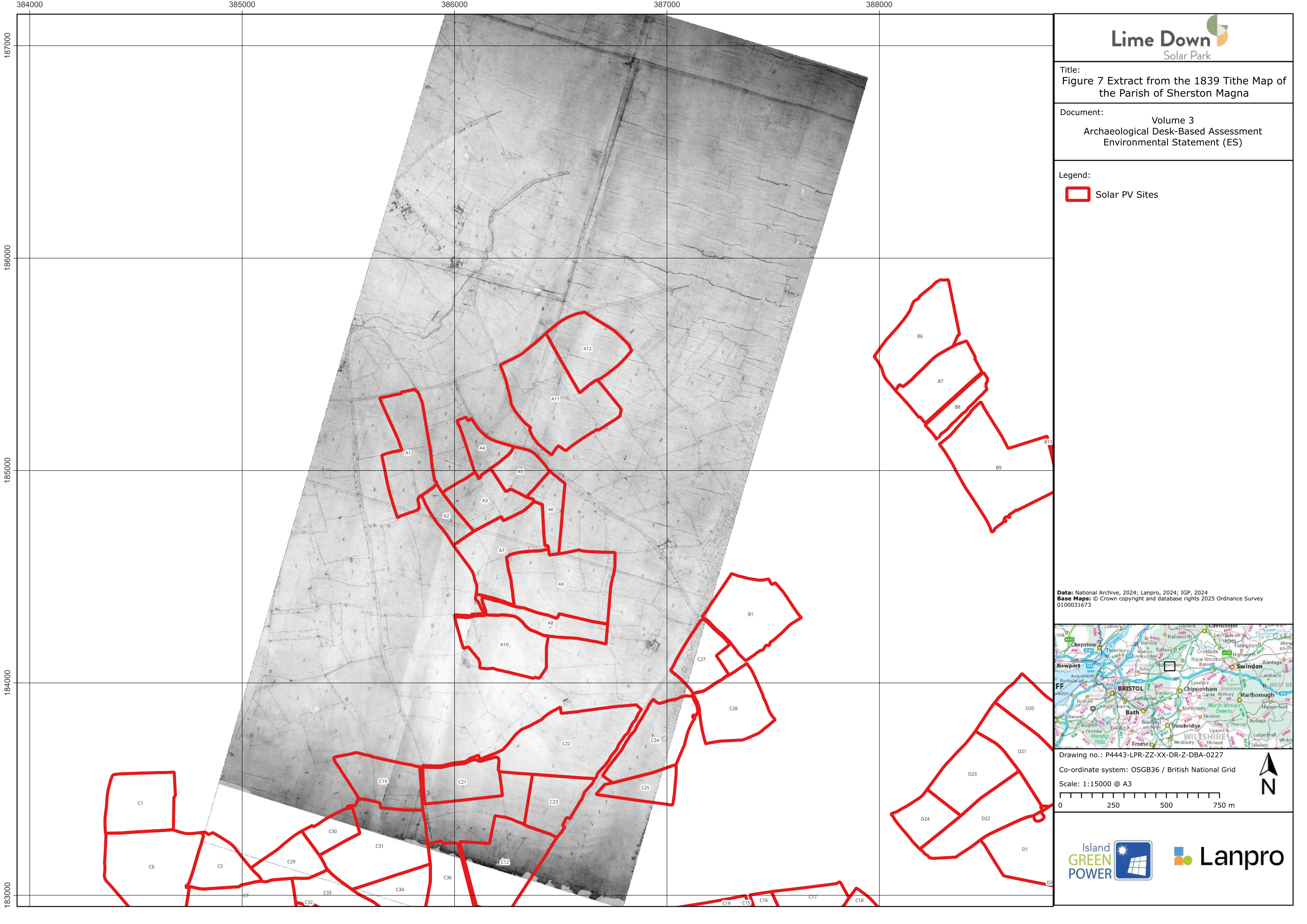
Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:30000 @ A3







Title:
Figure 7 Extract from the 1839 Tithe Map of
the Parish of Sherston Magna

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2024; Lanpro, 2024; IGP, 2024
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



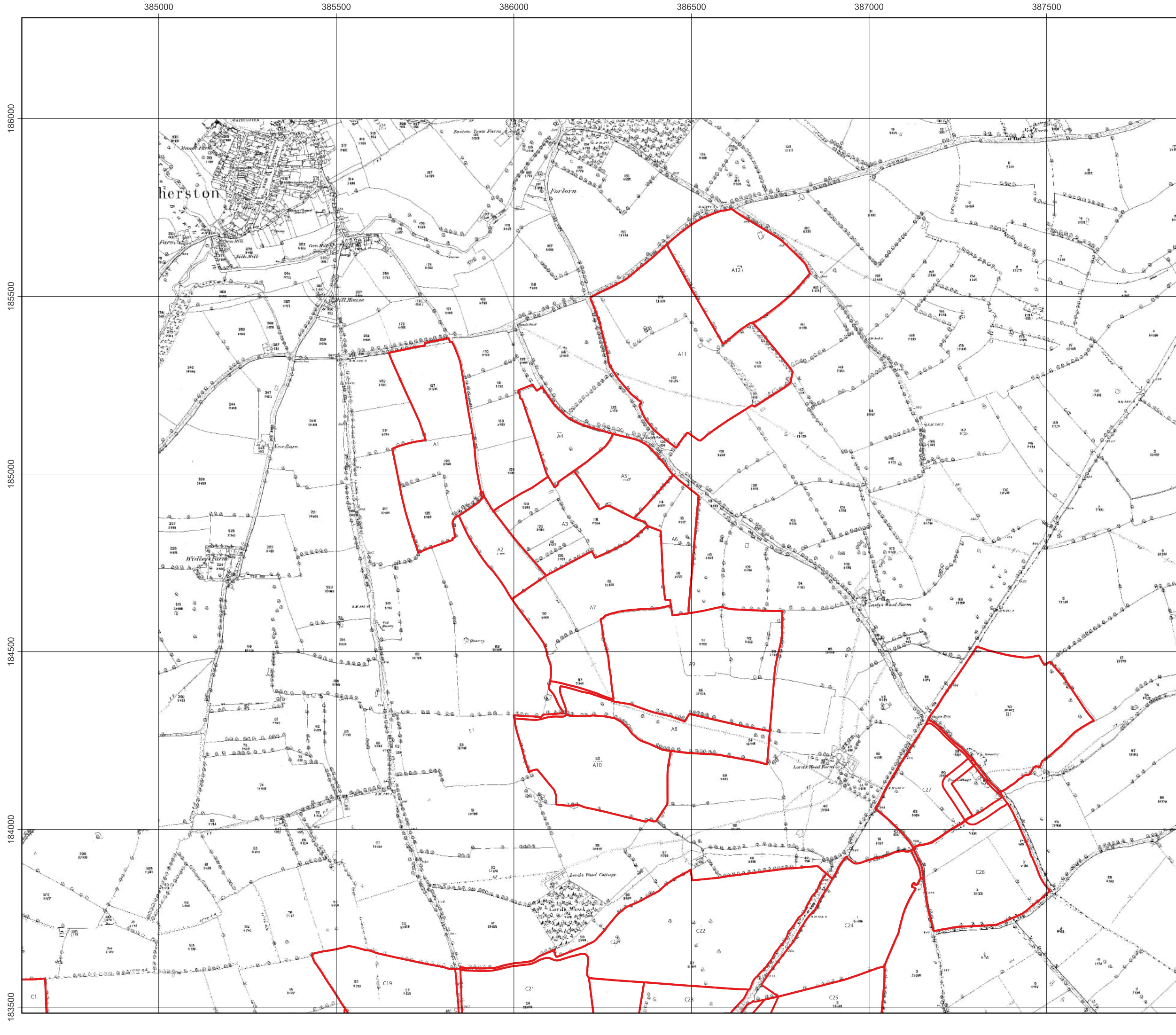
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Scale: 1:15000 @ A3


0 250 500 750 m





Title:
Figure 8 Extract from 25-inch Ordnance Survey
County Series map, 1886 covering Site A

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

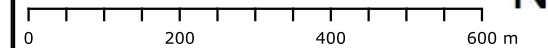
Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673

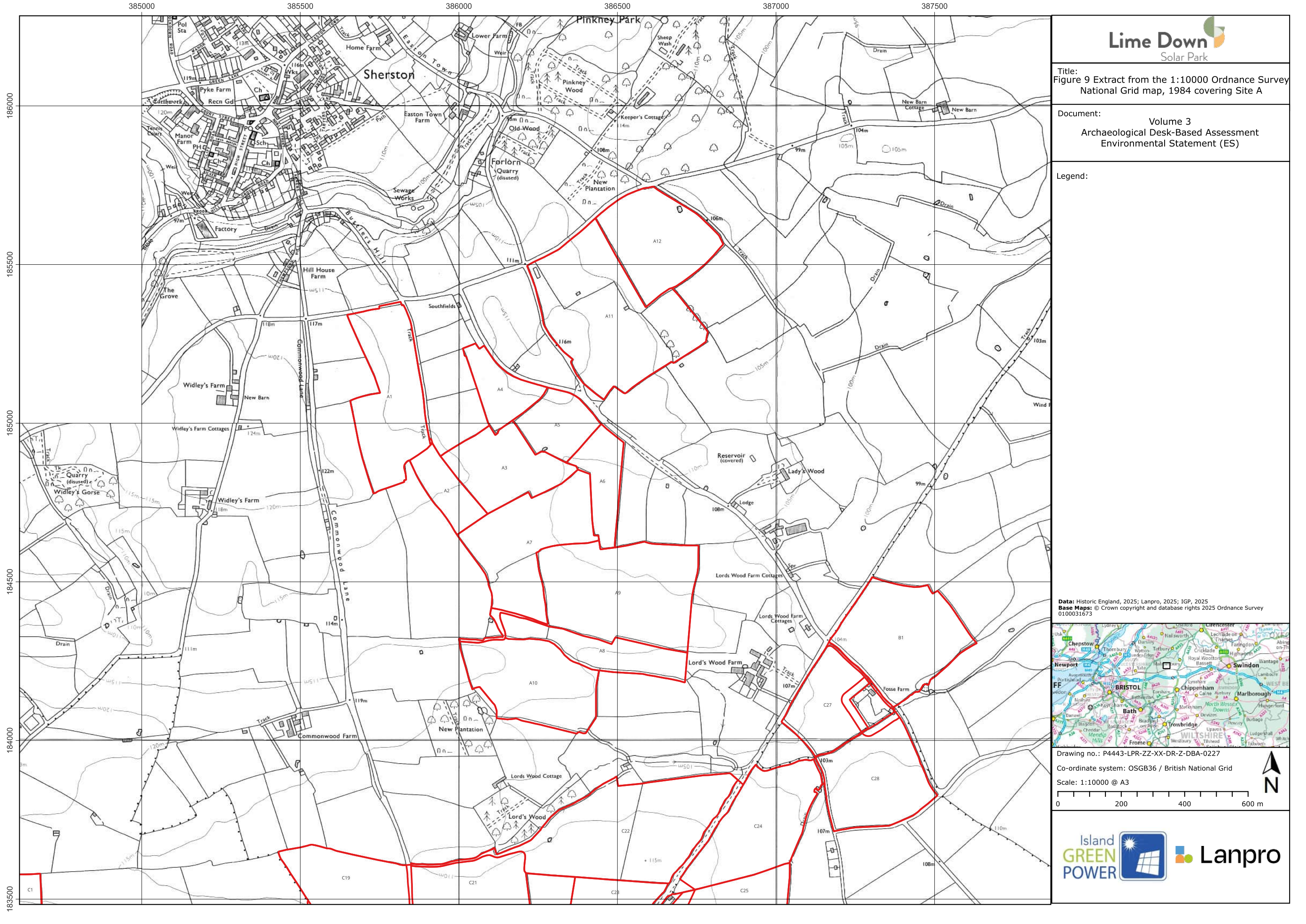


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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 9 Extract from the 1:10000 Ordnance Survey
National Grid map, 1984 covering Site A

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 10 Aerial view of Site A (Google Earth 2021)

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: Google Earth, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3
0 200 400 600 m





Title: Figure 11 Extract from the 1760 map of the Parish of Foxley

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites


Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3







Title: Figure 12 Extract from the 1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Norton Coleparle and the 1841 Tithe Map of the Parish of Foxley

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

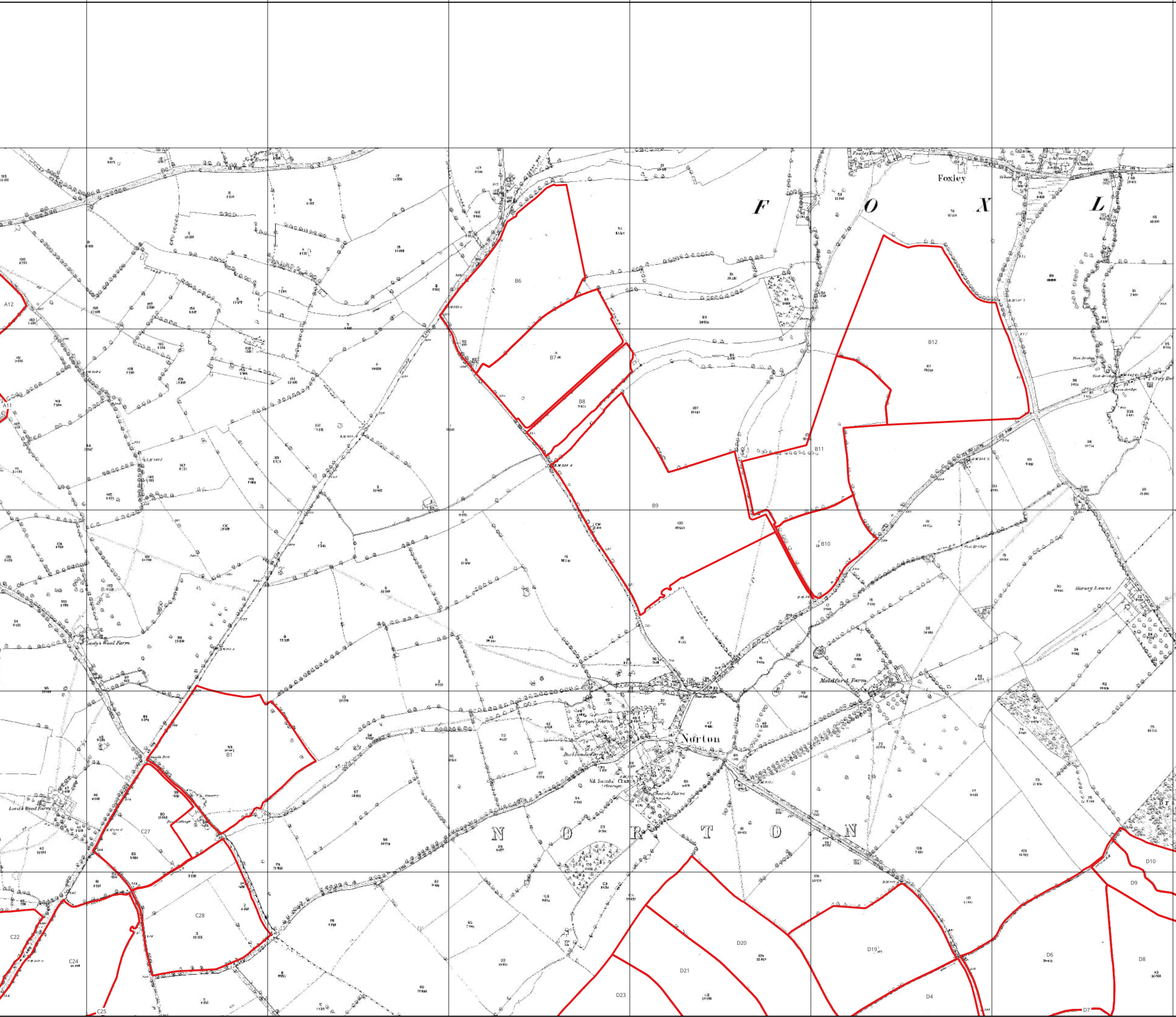
Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:15000 @ A3







Title:
Figure 13 Extract from 25-inch Ordnance Survey
County Series map, 1886 covering Site B

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



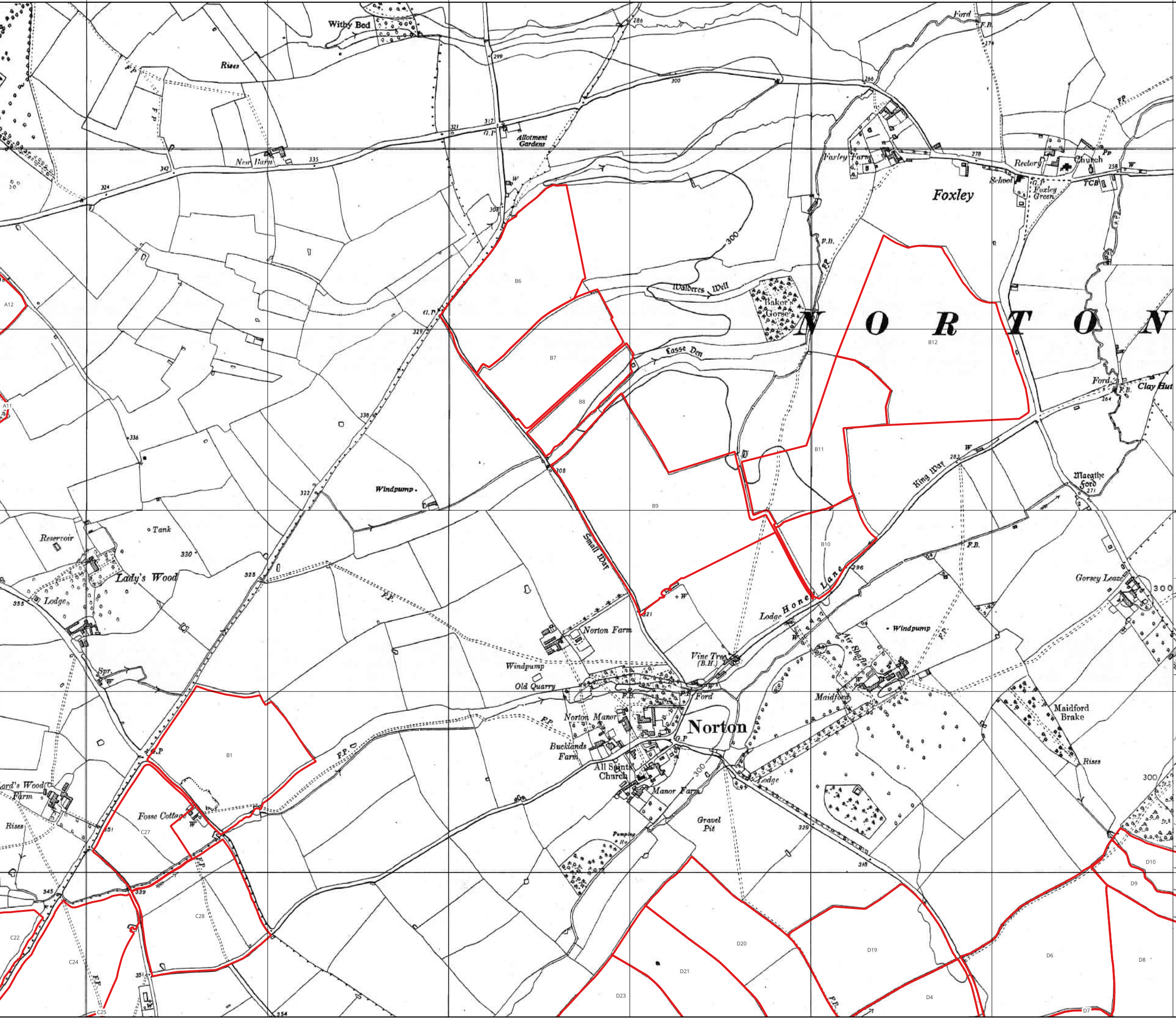
Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3







Title:
Figure 14 Extract from the 1:10000 Ordnance
Survey National Grid map, 1955 covering Site B

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3



Title:
Figure 15 Aerial view of Site B (Google Earth 2021)

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: Google Earth, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3



388000



385000

386000

387000

388000

184000


183000

182000





Title:
Figure 17 Extract from the 1839 Tithe Map of the Parish of
Alderton and the 1841 Tithe Map of the Parish of
Hullavington

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673




Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:12052 @ A3







Title:
Figure 18 Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey
County Series map, 1886 covering Site C

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673

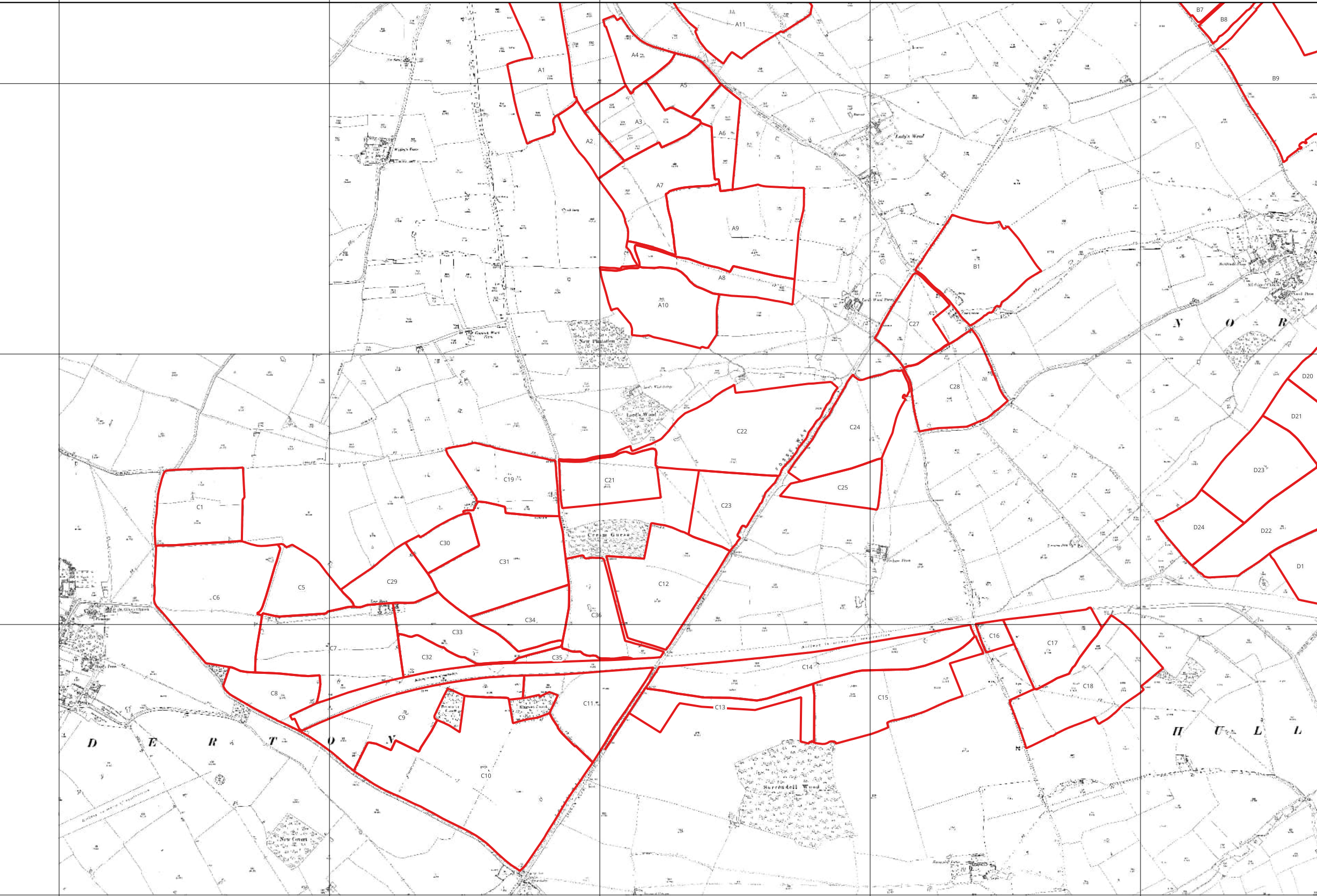


Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 19. Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance
Survey County Series map, 1900 covering Site C

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673

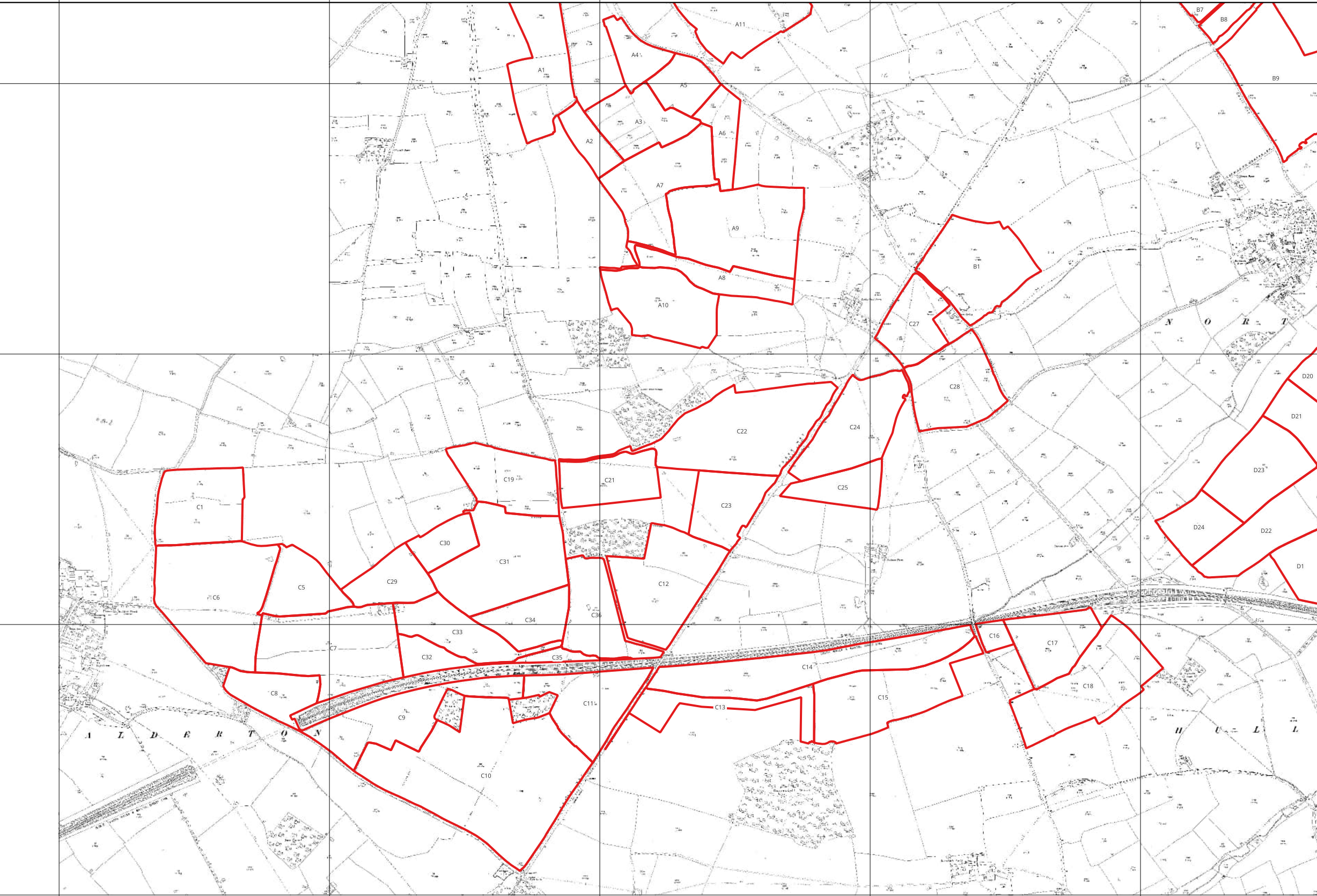


Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3





Title: Figure 20 Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1921-1924 covering Site C

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



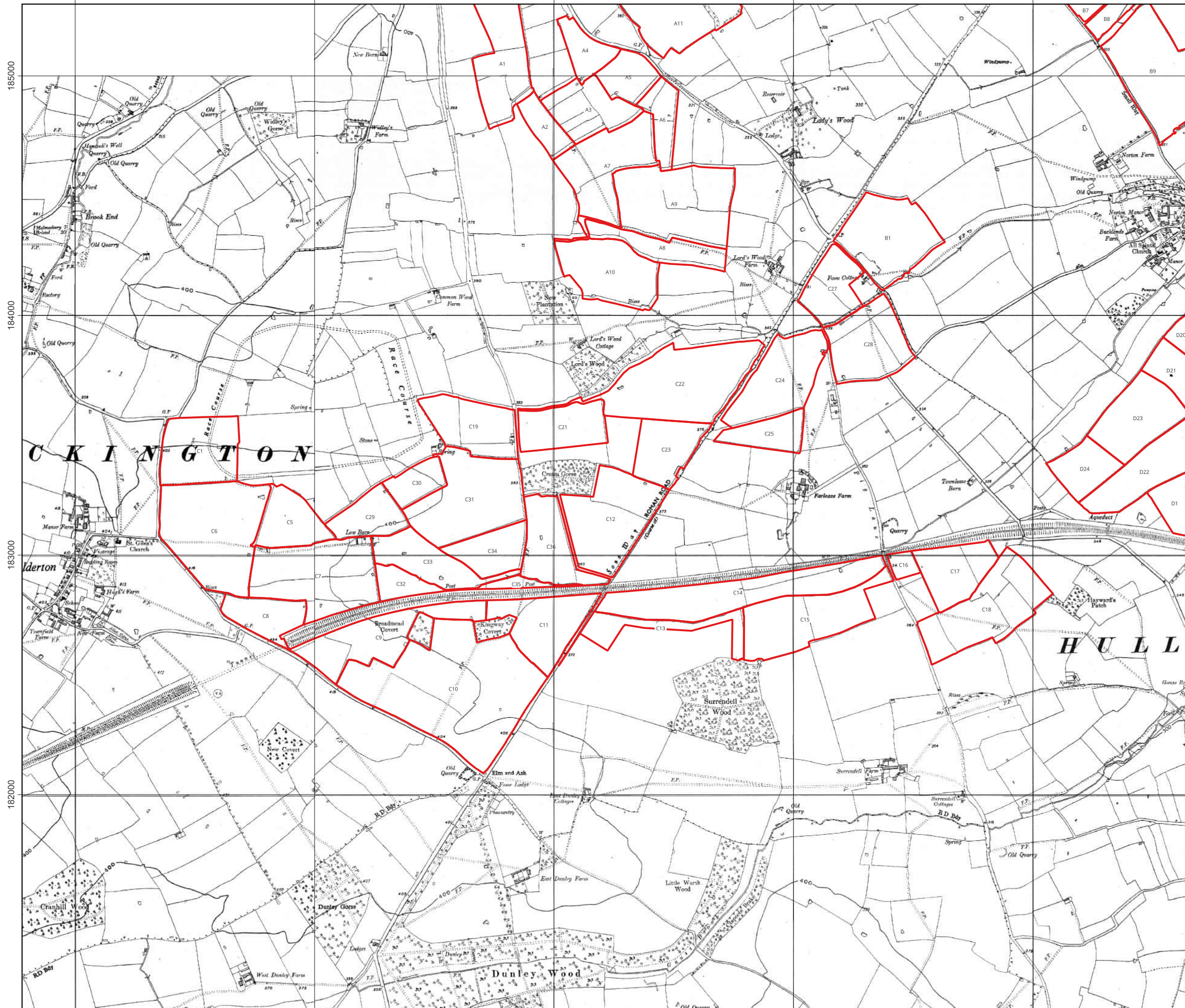
Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

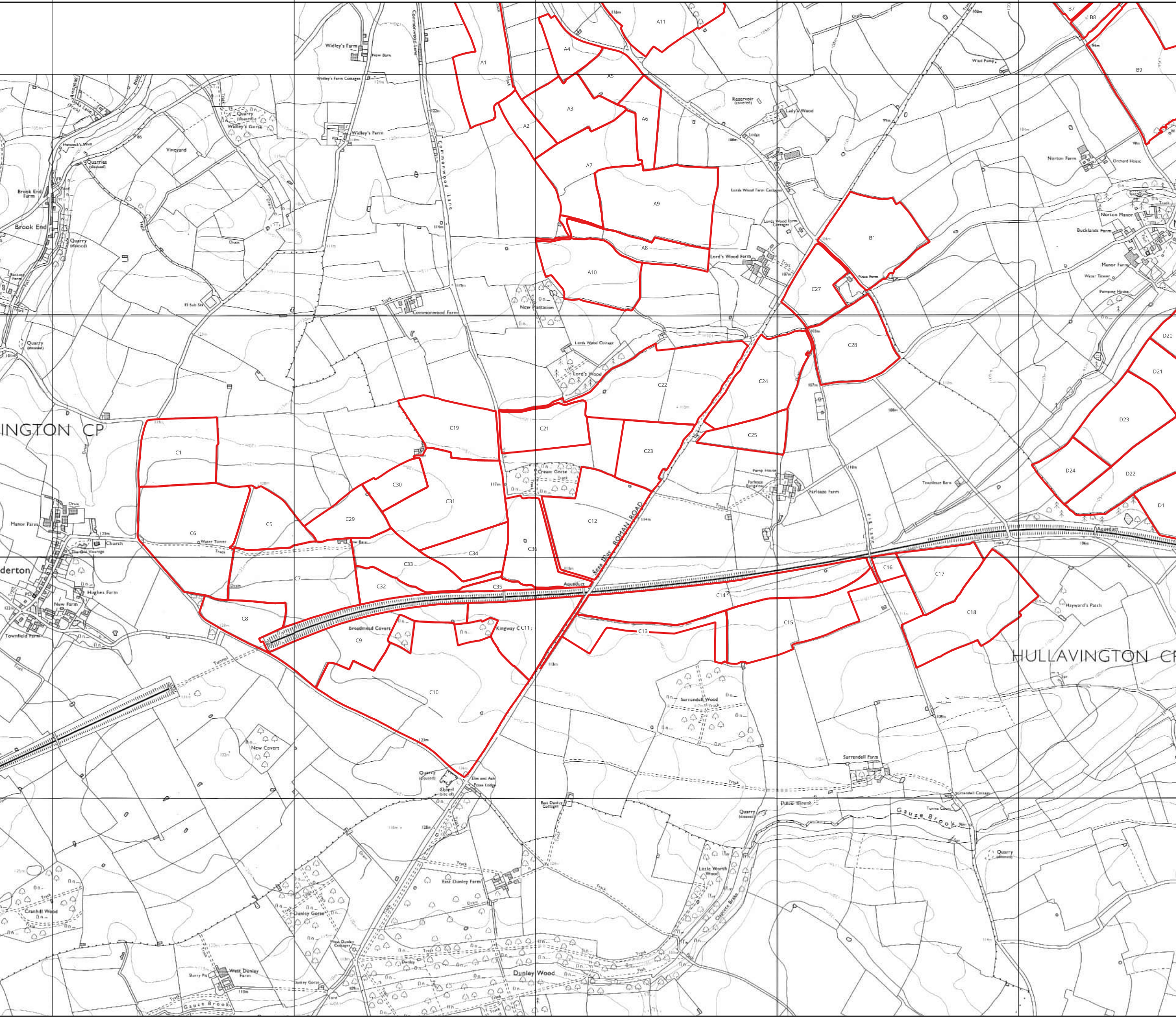
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3

0 200 400 600 m







Title:
Figure 22 Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey
National Grid map, 1984 covering Site C

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: Historic England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3






Title:
Figure 23 Aerial view of Site C (Google Earth 2021)

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: Google Earth, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3






Title: Figure 24 Extract from the 1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Norton Coleparle and the 1841 Tithe Map of the Parish of Hullavington

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025



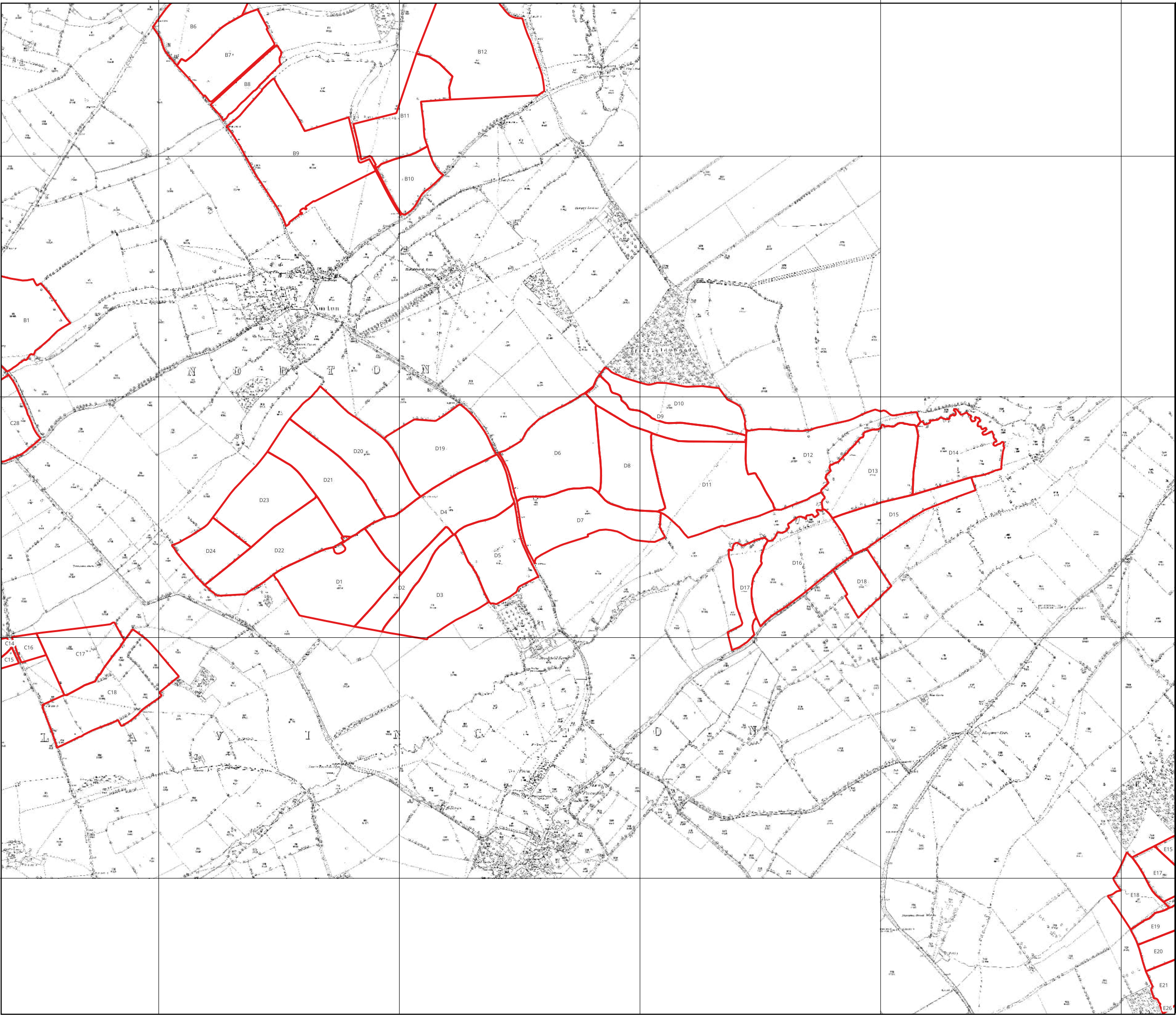
Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:11172 @ A3

0 200 400 600 m






Title:
Figure 25 Extract from 25-inch Ordnance Survey
County Series map, 1886 covering Site D

Document: Volume 3
 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
 Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673

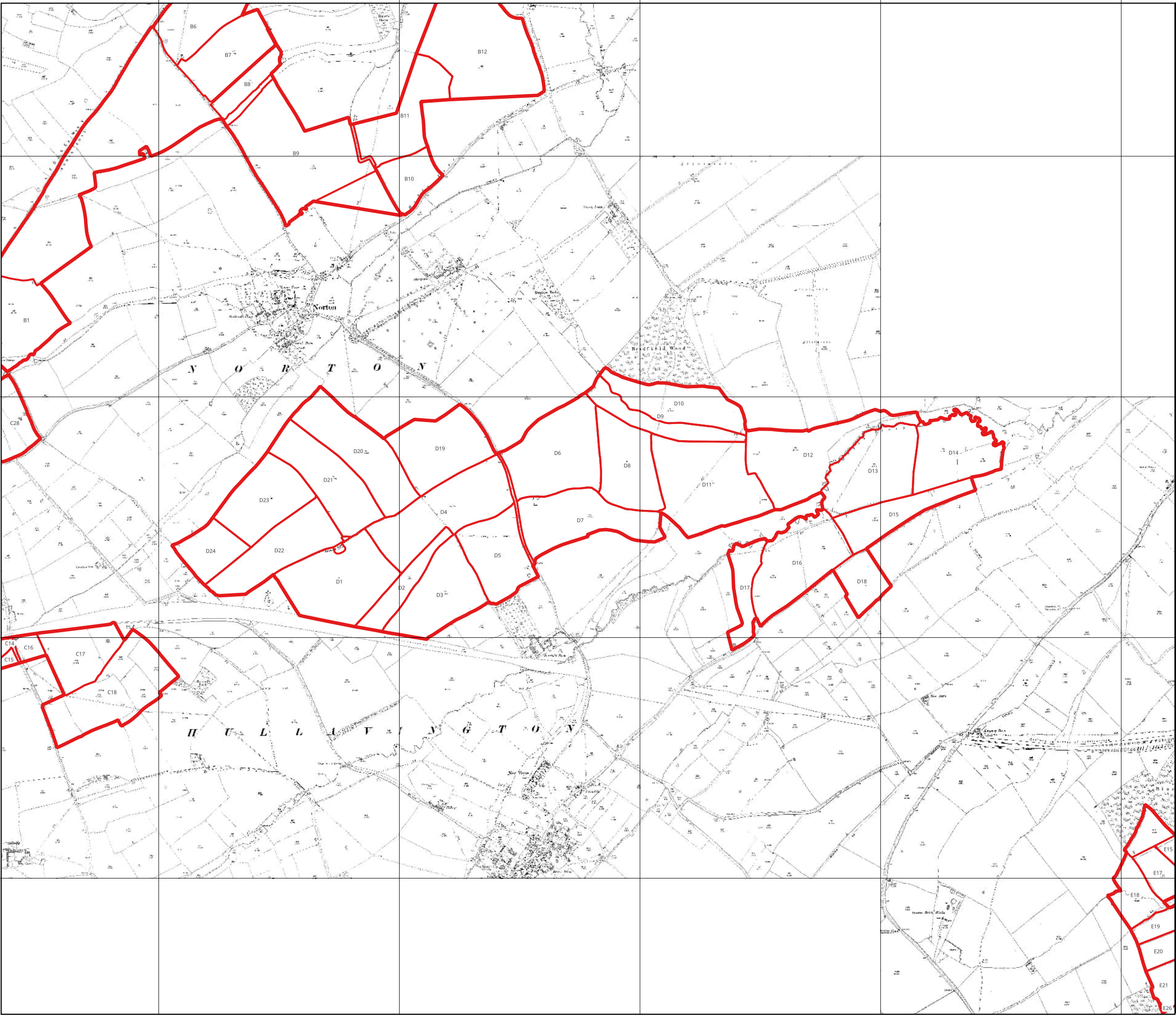


Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3







Title:
Figure 26 Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey
County Series map, 1900 covering Site D

Document:

Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

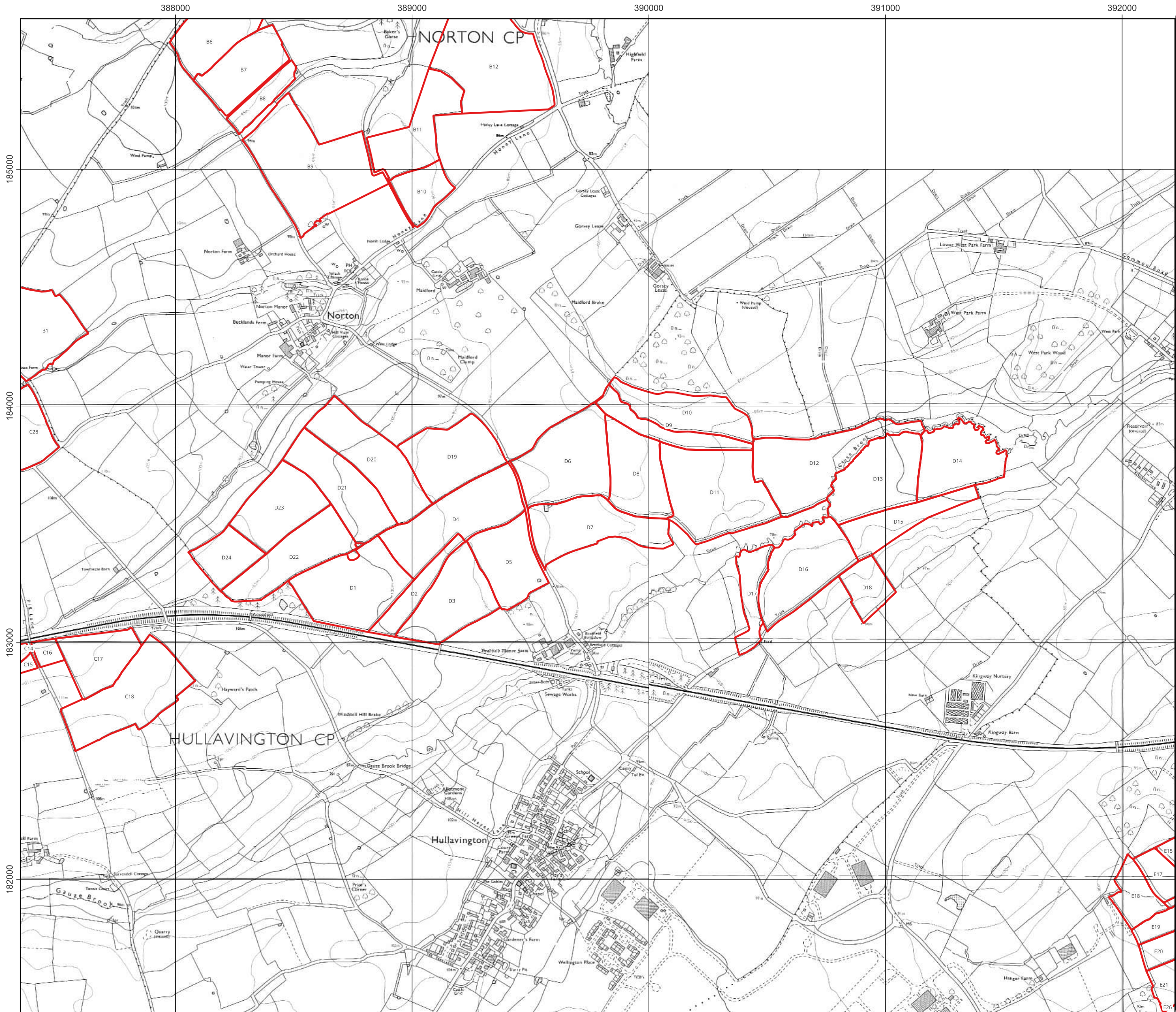
Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:15000 @ A3







Title: Figure 27 Extract from the 25-inch
Ordnance Survey County Series map,
1921-1924 covering Site D

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3



388000

389000

390000

391000


392000



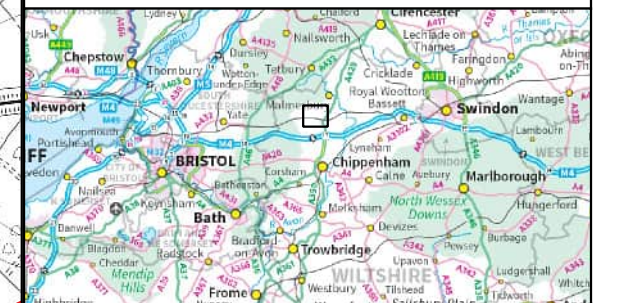
Title:
Figure 28 Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey
National Grid map, 1984 covering Site D

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

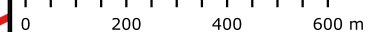
Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 30 Extract from the 1840 Tithe Map of the
Parish of Malmesbury

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



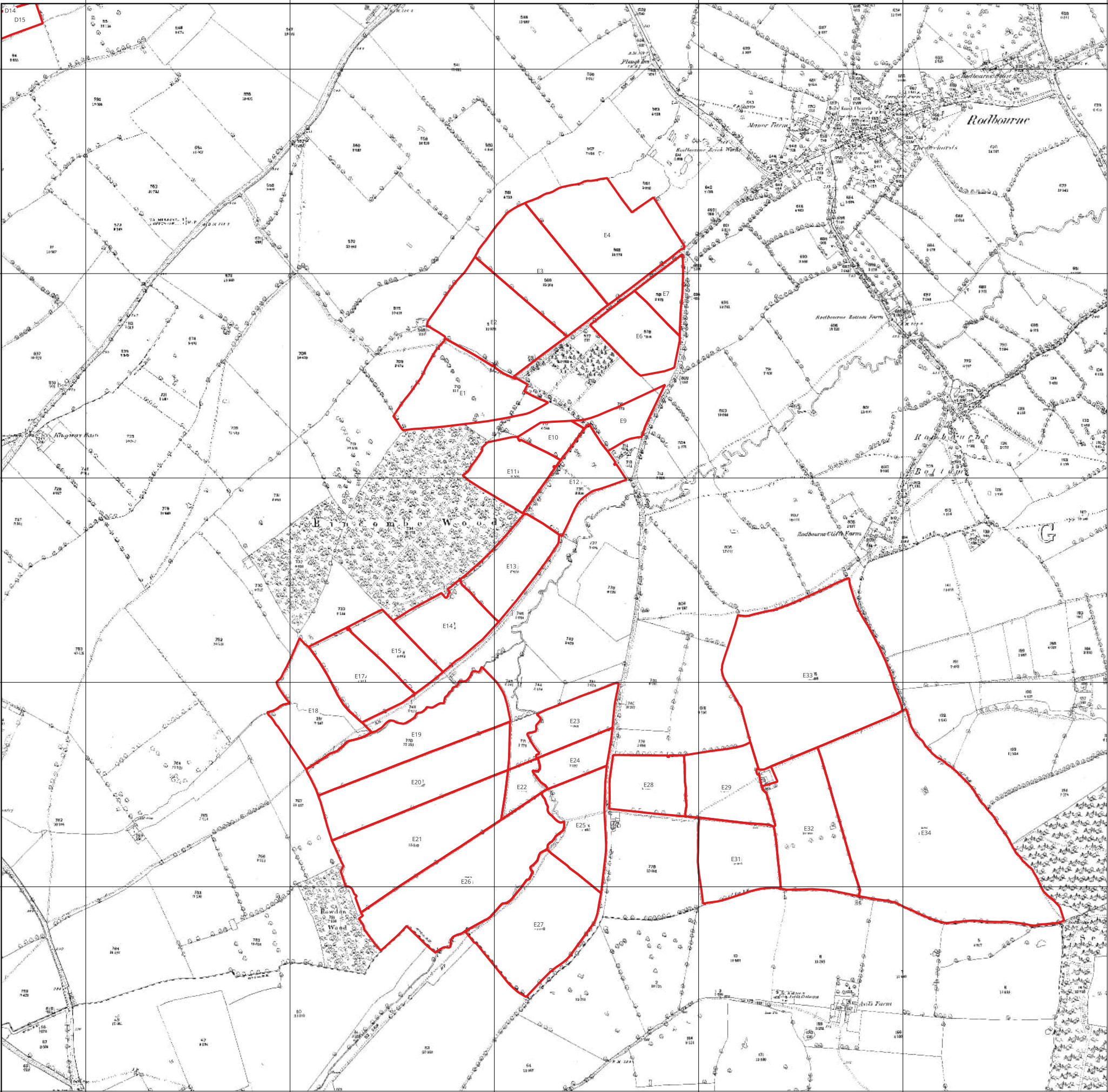
Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3

0 200 400 600 m






Title:
Figure 31 Extract from 25-inch Ordnance Survey
County Series map, 1886 covering Site E

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

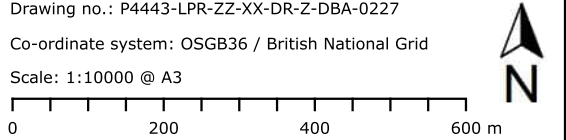
Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673

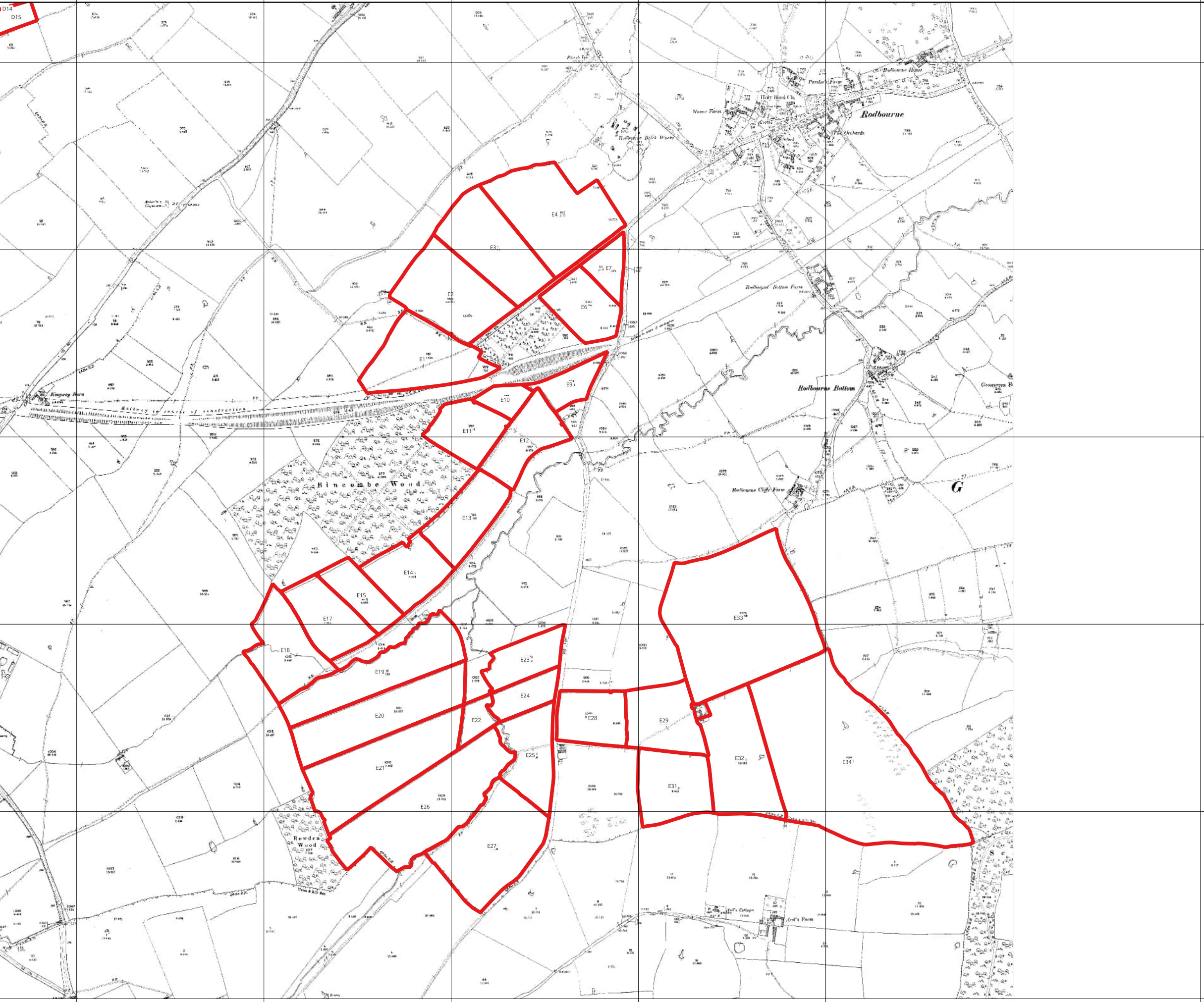


Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 32 Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey
County Series map, 1900 covering Site E

Document:

Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

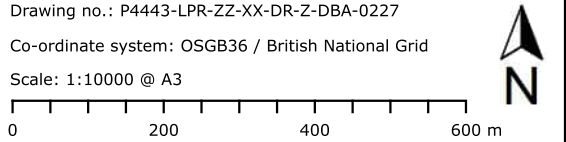
Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673

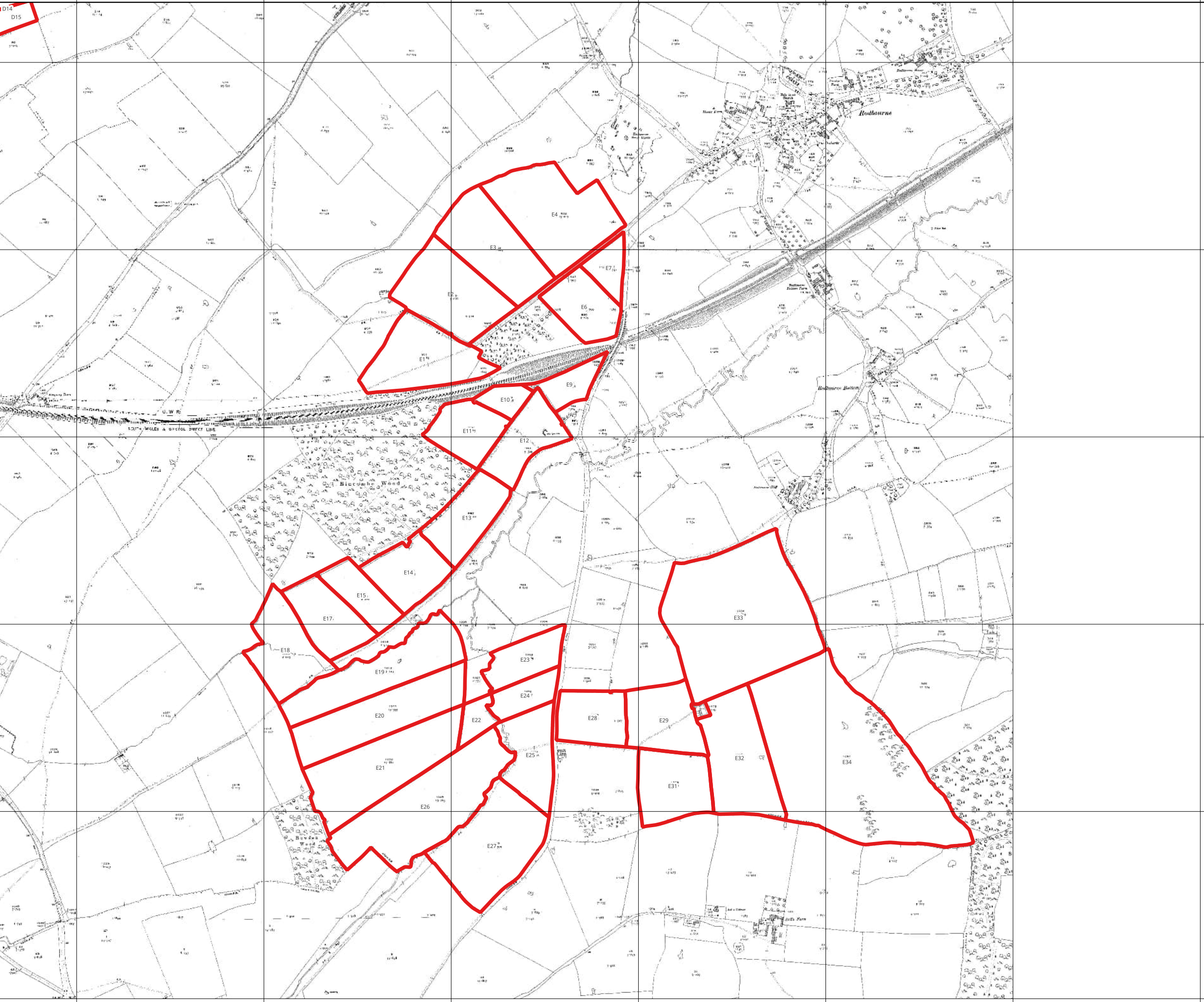


Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3





Title: Figure 33 Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey County Series map, 1921-1924 covering Site E

Document: Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

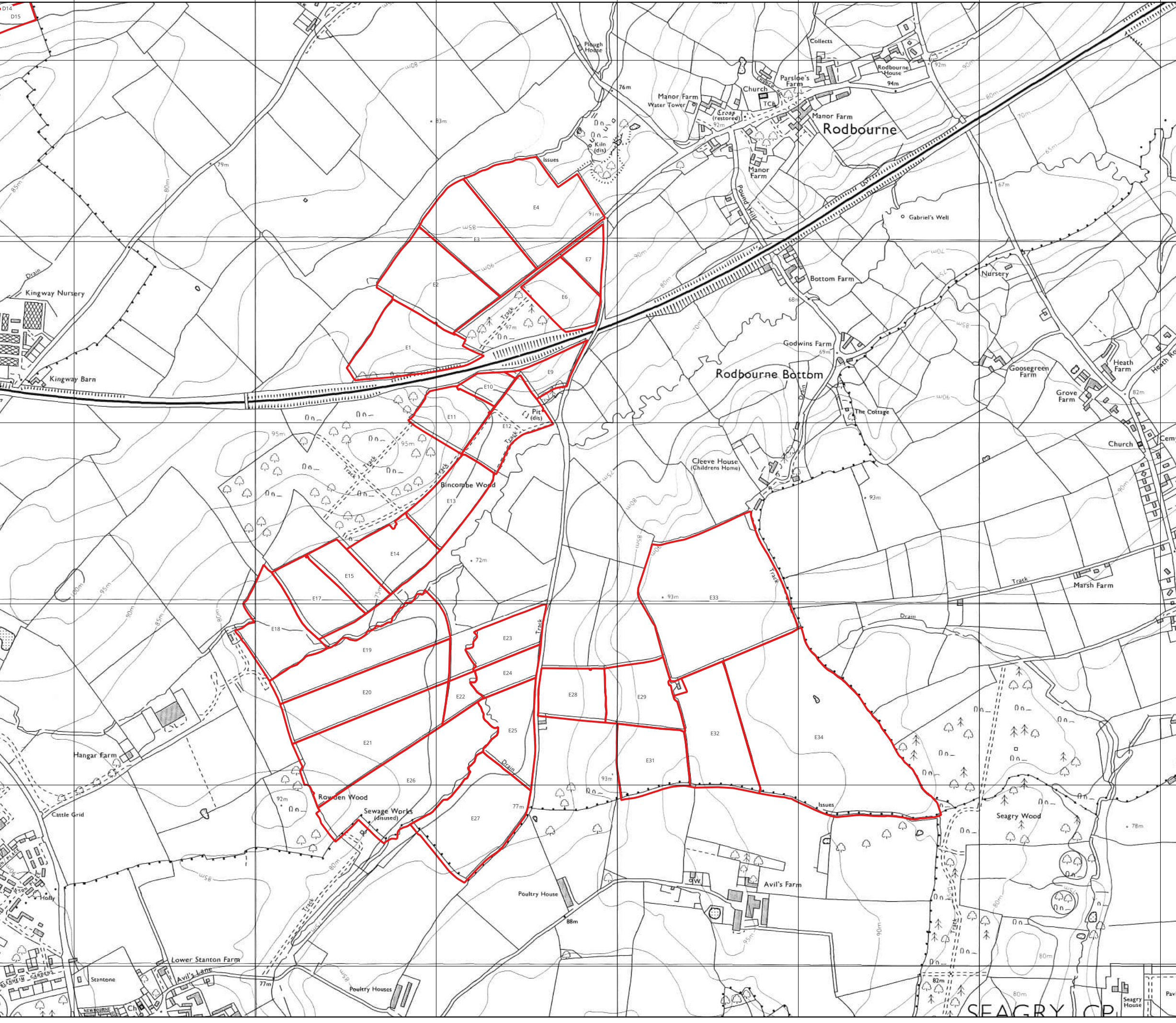
 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3






Title:
Figure 34 Extract from the 25-inch Ordnance Survey
National Grid map, 1984 covering Site E

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: National Archive, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 35 Aerial view of Site E (Google Earth 2021)

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: Google Earth, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3

0 200 400 600 m



386000 388000 390000 392000 394000

186000

184000

182000

180000



Title:
Figure 36 Environment Agency National LIDAR
Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: Environment Agency, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:30000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 36.1 Environment Agency National LIDAR
Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022



Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

 Solar PV Sites

Data: Environment Agency, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673




Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3






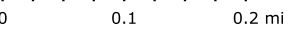
Title:
Figure 36.2 Environment Agency National LIDAR
Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

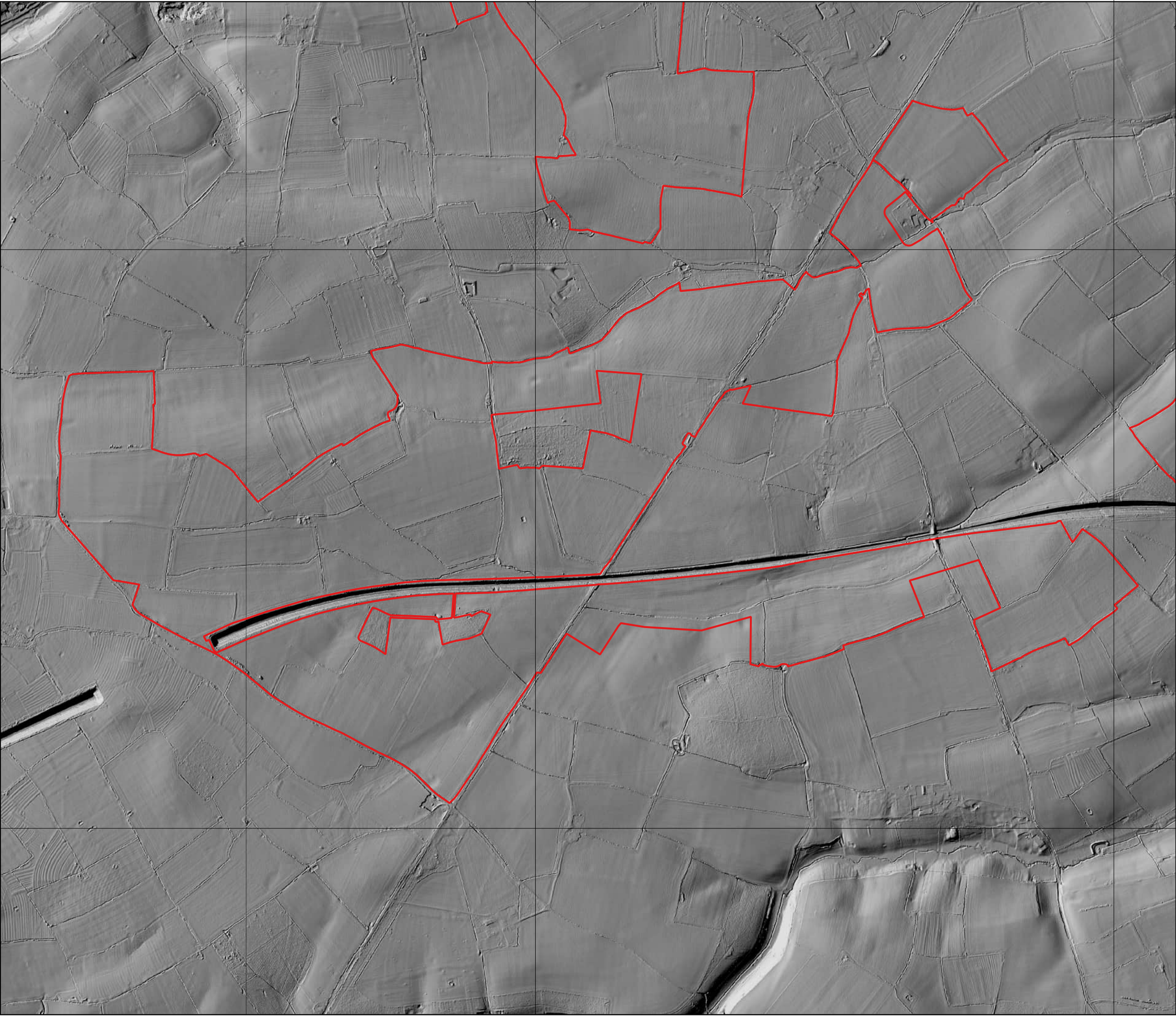
Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

Data: Environment Agency, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3







184000

182000


386000

388000



Title:
Figure 36.3 Environment Agency National LIDAR
Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:
 Solar PV Sites

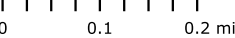
Data: Environment Agency, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673

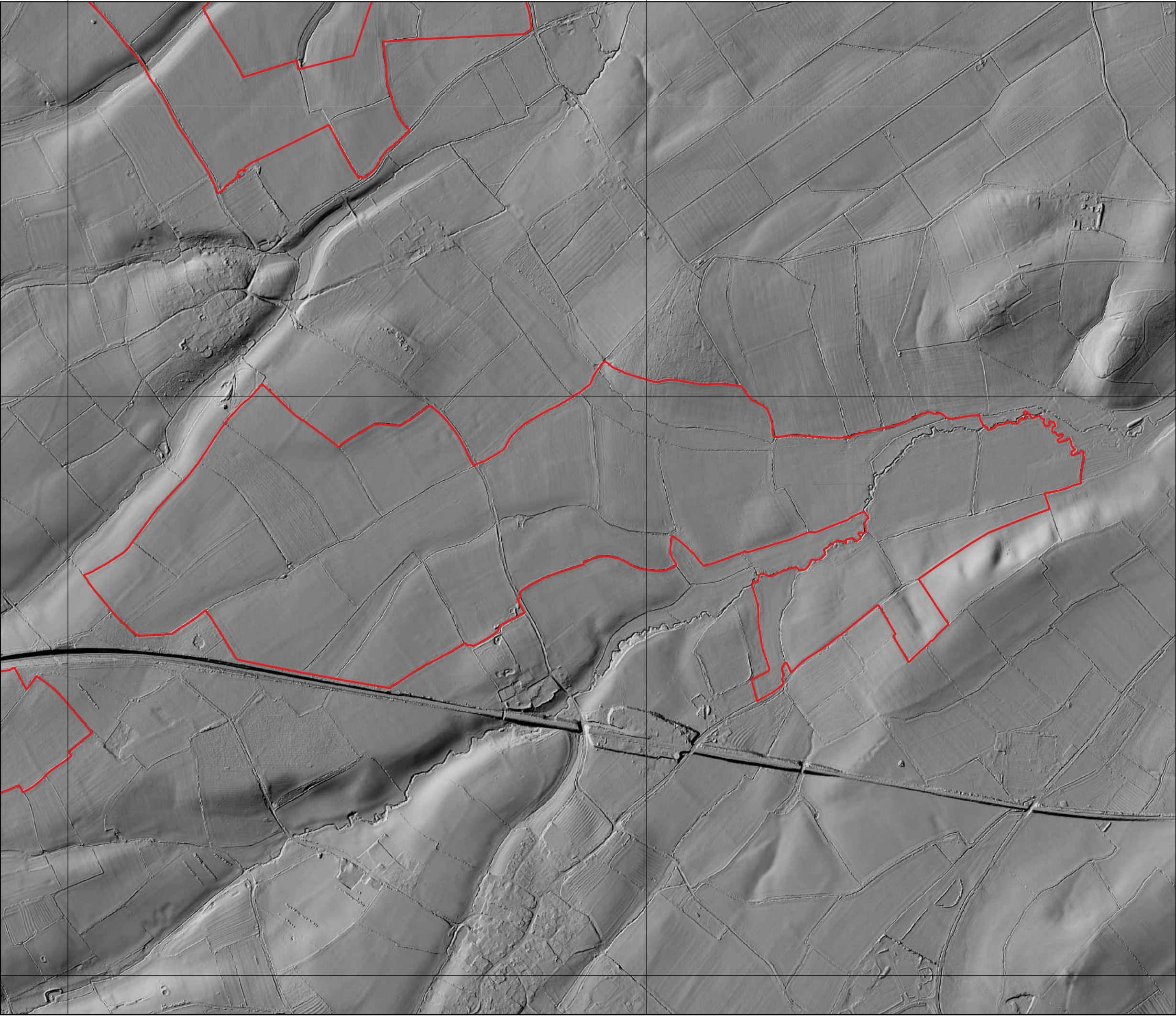


Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12500 @ A3





Lime Down

Solar Park

Title:

Figure 36.4 Environment Agency National LIDAR Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022

Document:

Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

Solar PV Sites

Data: Environment Agency, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025

Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:12500 @ A3

0

0.1

0.2 mi

N

Island

GREEN

POWER

Lanpro

392000

394000



Title:
Figure 36.5 Environment Agency National LIDAR
Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM), 2022

Document:
Volume 3
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

Solar PV Sites

Data: Environment Agency, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey
0100031673



Drawing no.: P4443-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-DBA-0227

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3

0 0.1 0.2 mi



Plates



Plate 1. View south-east across Field A1



Plate 2. View south-east across Field A2



Plate 3. View north-east across Fields A2 and A3



Plate 4. View south-west across Field A4



Plate 5. View south-west across Fields A5 and A6



Plate 6. View south-west across Fields A7, A8 and A9



Plate 7. View south across Field A9



Plate 8. View south-east across Field A11



Plate 9. View south-east across Field A12



Plate 10. View south-east across Fields B2 and B3



Plate 11. View south-west across Field B5



Plate 12. View south-east across Fields B6, B7 and B8



Plate 13. View north-east across Field B7



Plate 14. View north-east across Field B8



Plate 15. View north-east across Field B9



Plate 16. south-east across Field B10



Plate 17. View north-east across Field B11



Plate 18. View south-west across Field B12



Plate 19. View north-west across Field B12



Plate 20. View east across Field C1



Plate 21. View north-east across Fields C7 and C8



Plate 22. View north-east across Field C8



Plate 23. View north-east across Field C9



Plate 24. View north-west across Field C10



Plate 25. View north-east across Field C11



Plate 26. View north-west across Field C12



Plate 27. View south-east across Field C13



Plate 28. View west across Field C14



Plate 29. View east across Fields C17 and C18



Plate 30. View north-west across Fields C22 and C23



Plate 31. View south-east across Field C24



Plate 32. View south-east across Field C25



Plate 33. View south-east across Field C25



Plate 34. View north across Field C27



Plate 35. View east across Field C28



Plate 36. View north-west across Field D4 and D19



Plate 37. View north-west across Field D5 and D4



Plate 38. View north-west across Field D6



Plate 39. View south-west across Field D7



Plate 40. View north-east across D8



Plate 41. View north-east across Fields D9 and D10



Plate 42. View south-west across Field D11



Plate 43. View south across Field D12



Plate 44. View north-east across Field D13



Plate 45. View south-west across Field D15



Plate 46. View north-east across Field D16



Plate 47. View south-west across Field D16



Plate 48. View east across Field E1



Plate 49. View south-west across Fields E2, E3 and E4



Plate 50. View north-west across Field E3



Plate 51. View north-east across Fields E4



Plate 52. View south-west across Field E6



Plate 53. View south-east across Field E7



Plate 54. View south-west across Field E9



Plate 55. View north-west across Fields E12, E11 and E10



the field
Plate 56. View north-west across Field E12 showing the extant ridge and furrow within the top corner of



Plate 57. View east across Field E12 showing the extant ridge and furrow to the left



Plate 58. View south-west across Fields E12 and E13



Plate 59. View north-west across Field E13



Plate 60. View north-east across Fields E14 and E15



Plate 61. View north-west across Field E17



Plate 62. View north-west across Field E18



Plate 63. View west across Fields E20 and E21



Plate 64. View south-west across Field E23



Plate 65. View south-west across Field E24



Plate 66. View north-west across Fields E26 and E27



Plate 67. View south-east across Fields E28 and E29



Plate 68. View south-west across Field E33



Plate 69. View south across Field E34

Annex A Gazetteer

The following tables provide details of heritage assets recorded on the NHLE, Wiltshire HER and Historic England's NRHE within 2km of the Solar PV Sites. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1-4.

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
1022268			BARN AT KINGWAY FARM	II	ST 91423 82591
1022274			THE HERMITAGE	II	ST 92515 83907
1022275			THE RADNOR ARMS	II	ST 92464 83969
1022277	MWI71314		FIRS FARMHOUSE AND BOUNDARY WALL AND RAILINGS	II	ST 92625 83904
1022278		513962	RODBOURNE HOUSE	II	ST 93748 83504
1022279	MWI66205		THE DOWER HOUSE	II	ST 93253 83365
1022280		1351405	THE OLD SCHOOL	II	ST 93369 83297
1022283	MWI65924		EAST DUNLEY FARMHOUSE	II	ST 85849 81628
1022362		208827	CHURCH OF ST GILES	II*	ST 84184 83054
1022363			UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD ABOUT 7 METRES NORTH EAST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST GILES	II	ST 84191 83075
1022364			NEW FARM COTTAGES	II	ST 84041 83004
1022365			Yew Tree Cottage and New Farm Cottages	II	ST 83972 82853
1022366			THE OLD BAKEHOUSE	II	ST 83960 82888
1022367	MWI65822		HUGHES FARMHOUSE	II	ST 84123 82847
1022370			ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE	II	ST 83991 84376
1022373	MWI65794	208882	LUCKINGTON COURT	II*	ST 83680 84069
1022374			COTTAGE TO NORTH OF LUCKINGTON COURT	II	ST 83693 84096
1022375			DOVECOTE NORTH OF	II	ST8369684109

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
			LUCKINGTON COURT		
1022376			TWO UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENTS IN CHURCHYARD ABOUT 4 METRES WEST OF CHURCH OF SAINT MARY AND SAINT ETHELBERT	II	ST 83712 84040
1022377			EC HILL MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD ABOUT 4 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF SAINT MARY AND SAINT ETHELBERT	II	ST 83749 84045
1022378			PULENS	II	ST 83588 83856
1022389			GATEPIERS AT SEAGRY HOUSE ON ENTRANCE DRIVE	II	ST 94450 80974
1022395	MWI66120		LOWER STANTON FARMHOUSE	II	ST 91738 80980
1022396	MWI66201		AVIL'S FARMHOUSE	II	ST 93372 81218
1022397			BARN AT AVIL'S FARM	II	ST 93363 81181
1022513			THE COTTAGE	II	ST 94531 81674
1022514	MWI66294		WHITE LODGE	II	ST 94626 81861
1023202			BARN IN COURTYARD TO THE SOUTH EAST OF BRADFIELD MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	ST 89573 82990
1023208			BARN AT COURT FARM	II	ST 89474 82109
1023212			BARN TO THE EAST OF SURRENDELL FARMHOUSE	II	ST 87401 82116
1023213			HOLLY HOUSE	II	ST 89620 82159
1023214			CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II	ST 88530 84256
1023215	MWI66022	208793	NORTON MANOR	II*	ST 88489 84397
1023216			GATEWAY BOUNDARY WALL TO THE SOUTH OF NORTON MANOR	II	ST 88518 84362

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
1023217	MWI66021		BUCKLAND HOUSE	II	ST 88449 84342
1023218			GATEWAY AND BOUNDARY WALL TO KITCHEN GARDEN, SOUTH OF NORTH MANOR	II	ST 88524 84351
1023219		1573515	PARISH CHURCH	I	ST 89698 85953
1023220			FORMER CHANCEL OF BREMILHAM CHURCH TO THE NORTH WEST OF COWAGE FARMHOUSE	II	ST 90355 86094
1023221	MWI66043		FOXLEY MANOR	II	ST 89196 85993
1023222			21, CHURCH STREET	II	ST 85465 86088
1023223		208604	CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	I	ST 85392 86028
1023224			GROUP OF 5 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 12 TO 14 METRES NORTH WEST OF LYCHGATE, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	II	ST 85384 86003
1023225			GROUP OF 3 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 1 TO 5 METRES SOUTH WEST OF NAVE, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	II	ST 85373 86016
1023226			ESTCOURT CRESSWELL ENCLOSURE IN THE CHURCHYARD, 7 METRES NORTH OF NORTH AISLE, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	II	ST 85382 86040
1023227			UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD, 10 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL,	II	ST 85415 86032

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
			CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS		
1023228			GROUP OF 4 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 2 TO 4 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	II	ST 85400 86013
1023229			4 AND 6, CLIFF ROAD	II	ST 85243 85934
1023230			LINK COTTAGE	II	ST 85237 85918
1023231			43, CLIFF ROAD	II	ST 85182 85811
1023232			COURT HOUSE	II*	ST 85227 85960
1023233	MWI71269		PRATER'S FARMHOUSE	II	ST 85727 86279
1023234			BARN TO THE SOUTH WEST OF PRATER'S FARMHOUSE	II	ST 85712 86251
1023235			OUTBUILDINGS TO THE NORTH OF HOME FARMHOUSE	II	ST 85761 86224
1023236	MWI65934		EASTON TOWN FARMHOUSE	II	ST 85976 85961
1023237		208607	SOCKET OF MEDIEVAL CROSS IN THE GARDEN TO THE SOUTH OF THE VICARAGE	II	ST 85321 86028
1023238			CHELTENHAM HOUSE	II	ST 85261 85758
1023239			IRONSIDE HOUSE	II	ST 85328 85860
1023240			22 HIGH STREET	II	ST8531585798
1023241			32, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85296 85769
1023242			BARN TO THE SOUTH EAST OF NUMBER 38	II	ST 85294 85722
1023243			17, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85301 85890
1023244		208680	19 AND 21, HIGH STREET	II*	ST 85297 85872
1023245			THE OLD BALCONY HOUSE	II	ST 85278 85811
1023248			12 AND 14, NOBLE STREET	II	ST 85450 85912
1023251			STABLE FLAT, PINKNEY PARK HOUSE	II	ST 86281 86550
1182157			LYNIAN	II	ST 92479 84050

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
1182242		212707	VILLAGE CROSS	II	ST 93353 83338
1198366			FOSSE LODGE	II	ST 85715 82047
1198808	MWI66052	208763	BRADFIELD MANOR FARMHOUSE	I	ST8955483002
1198869		1319231	BARN TO SOUTH WEST OF BRADFIELD MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	ST 89559 82946
1198935	MWI66053		COURT HOUSE	II	ST 89400 82076
1198980	MWI65982		SURRENDELL FARMHOUSE	II	ST 87369 82122
1199000			UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD, 3 METRES NORTH OF PORCH, CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II	ST 88525 84256
1199011			WELLHEAD IN COURTYARD TO THE EAST OF NORTON MANOR	II	ST 88512 84409
1199030			BARN TO THE SOUTH WEST OF NORTON MANOR	II	ST 88475 84345
1199038			COWBYRES AND STABLE TO THE NORTH WEST OF BUCKLANDS FARMHOUSE	II	ST 88419 84348
1199052	MWI66023		MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	ST 88528 84204
1199062			FOXLEY HOUSE	II	ST 89668 85961
1199088			TWO UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 2 TO 3 METRES SOUTH OF THE TOWER, PARISH CHURCH	II	ST 89689 85944
1199103	MWI65874		WIDLEY'S FARMHOUSE	II	ST 85198 84778
1199124			THE RATTLEBONE INN	II	ST 85386 85955
1199127			THE OLD VICARAGE	II	ST 85376 85987
1199142			LYCHGATE	II	ST 85399 86000

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
1199157			GROUP OF 3 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 5 TO 7 METRES NORTH NORTH WEST OF Lychgate, Church of the Holy Cross	II	ST 85392 86004
1199553			IVY COTTAGE	II	ST 85341 85966
1199593			JOHN KINGTON MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD NORTH OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST GILES	II	ST 84178 83068
1199596			TWO UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENTS IN CHURCHYARD ABOUT 1 METRE WEST OF WEST END OF CHURCH OF ST GILES	II	ST 84170 83052
1199604			CHURCH COTTAGE	II	ST 84055 83023
1199631	MWI65872		MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	ST 85168 85921
1199657			THE FORGE HOUSE	II	ST 83997 82983
1199667			TOWNFIELD COTTAGES	II	ST 84020 82708
1199681	MWI65945		HOME FARMHOUSE	II	ST 85779 86214
1199749			6, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85333 85877
1199752			10, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85325 85849
1199767	MWI35017	208824	CHURCH OF SAINT MARY AND SAINT ETHELBERT	I	ST 83732 84047
1199768			DRAPER'S REST	II	ST8531585808
1199770			HILL COTTAGE	II	ST 85292 85762
1199776			GROUP OF FOUR BELL MONUMENTS IN CHURCHYARD WEST OF NORTH WEST ANGLE OF CHURCH OF SAINT MARY AND SAINT ETHELBERT	II	ST 83715 84055
1199781			38, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85288 85746

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
1199782			TWO MONUMENTS IN CHURCHYARD SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF SAINT MARY AND SAINT ETHELBERT	II	ST 83739 84036
1199788			5, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85316 85932
1199795			9,11, AND 13, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85308 85914
1199797			BRIDGE HOUSE	II	ST 83738 83819
1199809			27 AND 29, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85284 85826
1199818			MILESTONE ABOUT 120 METRES NORTH EAST OF DRIVE TO THE OLD RECTORY	II	ST 83768 84326
1199822			39, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85270 85787
1199883			15, THOMPSON'S HILL	II	ST 85519 85640
1200324	MWI66293		STARTLEY FARMHOUSE	II	ST 94538 81936
1200430	MWI66119		Glebe Farmhouse and privy	II	ST 91906 80851
1251985	MWI71282		FARLEAZE FARMHOUSE	II	ST 87031 83273
1283143			WORKSHOP, PINKNEY PARK HOUSE	II	ST 86268 86581
1283190			THE ANGEL HOTEL	II	ST 85292 85850
1283220	MWI65935		LOWER FARMHOUSE	II	ST 86016 86209
1283227			BARN TO THE SOUTH EAST OF EASTON TOWN FARMHOUSE	II	ST 86007 85975
1283239			POST OFFICE	II	ST 85347 85944
1283264			THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	II	ST 83954 82824
1283289			8, COURT STREET	II	ST 85298 85940
1283295			CHEZ NOUS AND THE PORCH	II	ST 84022 82964
1283388		867347	1 AND 3, CLIFF ROAD	II*	ST 85229 85950
1283578			SHELTER BARN TO THE SOUTH EAST OF SURRENDELL FARMHOUSE	II	ST 87421 82066
1284642			OUTBUILDINGS TO THE NORTH EAST	II	ST 93286 83379

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
			OF THE DOWER HOUSE		
1284644	MWI71326		TRINITY FARMHOUSE	II	ST 93258 83261
1284648			RADNOR COTTAGE	II	ST 92446 83975
1284663			TWO MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 10 METRES NORTH OF NAVE, CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II	ST 92564 83967
1284671			Milestone at NGR ST 9179 8312	II	ST 91790 83124
1355982			OLD SWAN HOUSE	II*	ST 85277 85869
1356003			BARN TO THE EAST OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	ST 88585 84272
1356005			NEW BARN AT WIDLEY'S FARMHOUSE	II	ST 85285 85080
1356006			GROUP OF 8 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 1 TO 7 METRES SOUTH WEST OF LYCHGATE, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	II	ST 85392 85995
1356007			TWO UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 2 METRES WEST OF SOUTH PORCH, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	II	ST 85380 86014
1356008			GROUP OF 5 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 1 TO 3 METRES NORTH WEST OF NAVE, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	II	ST 85370 86030
1356009			TWO MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 2 METRES SOUTH	II	ST 85409 86016

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
			EAST OF SOUTH AISLE, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS		
1356010			GROUP OF 3 MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCHYARD, 3 METRES SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH PORCH, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS	II	ST 85396 86011
1356011			10, CLIFF ROAD	II	ST 85238 85910
1356012			COURT COTTAGE	II	ST 85315 85937
1356013			THE PINES	II	ST 85318 85818
1356014			36, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85290 85756
1356015			7, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85312 85921
1356016			25, HIGH STREET	II	ST 85288 85835
1356018			MILESTONE	II	ST 84909 85387
1356036		1319250	BARN TO EAST OF BRADFIELD MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	ST 89627 82981
1363808			BARN NORTH EAST OF LUCKINGTON COURT	II	ST 83739 84104
1363809			AYLIFFE MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD ABOUT 6 METRES SOUTH WEST OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF SAINT MARY AND SAINT ETHELBERT	II	ST 83718 84030
1363811			THE OLD RECTORY	II	ST 83824 84093
1363817			GATEPIERS AT SEAGRY HOUSE, TO SOUTH OF FRONT LAWN	II	ST 94413 80925
1363840			TG MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD TO NORTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST GILES	II	ST 84183 83069
1363841			THE OLD VICARAGE	II	ST 84133 83048
1363842	MWI65823		MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	ST 84046 83117

NHLE ID	HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Designation	NGR
NHLE 'designated' records					
1363843	MWI65821		NEW FARMHOUSE	II	ST 84015 82723
1363844	MWI65820		TOWNFIELD FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BARN	II	ST 83938 82722
1363870			COTTAGE 40 YARDS SOUTH OF BRIDGE, ON EAST SIDE OF ROAD THE GABLES	II	ST 92452 84108
1363871			MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	ST 92383 83837
1363872		212725	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II*	ST 92563 83952
1363874		212722	CHURCH OF THE HOLY ROOD	II*	ST 93402 83393
1390514			SHERSTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL	II	ST 85350 85906
1390810			BRIDGE ABOUT 50 METRES SSE OF RECTORY FARMHOUSE AT NGR ST838841	II	ST 83839 84037
1391638			BAPTIST CHAPEL	II	ST 89532 82341
1392782	MWI45006	1398423	BUILDING 82 (CANTEEN), AIRCRAFT STORAGE UNIT SITE	II	ST 91286 81379
1393021	MWI45006	1398423	BUILDING 79 (MT GROUP)	II	ST9118881380
1393022	MWI45006	1398423	BUILDING 81 (STATION STAFF OFFICES)	II	ST9119581306
1393023	MWI45006	1398423	BUILDING 80 (QM STORES)	II	ST9124381428
1412680	MWI45006	1398423	BUILDING 75 (C-TYPE HANGAR), AIRCRAFT STORAGE UNIT SITE	II	ST9115881473
1412683	MWI45006	1398423	BUILDING 77 (GUARDHOUSE), AIRCRAFT STORAGE UNIT SITE	II	ST9115081316
1450580			Corston and Rodbourne War Memorial Cross	II	ST9250583930

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
MWI79156		Prehistoric or Roman Round Barrows, North and East of Luckington	ST83638408	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MWI79178		Possible round barrow site, of prehistoric or Roman date, seen as a cropmark.	ST89218335	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MWI64477		Possible Upper Palaeolithic blades and cores were found during field walking.	ST9330082000	Upper Palaeolithic
MWI64480		A flint knife blade was found during field walking.	ST9270082800	Upper Palaeolithic to Late Mesolithic
ST88SE050		Small Mesolithic flint tool assemblage	ST8990083005	Mesolithic
ST88SE051		Small Mesolithic flint tool assemblage	ST8500083500	Mesolithic
ST88SE052		Collection of Mesolithic flint tools.	ST8620083200	Mesolithic
ST88SE101		Small Neolithic flint tool assemblage.	ST8589983100	Neolithic
ST88SW102		Neolithic polished axe fragment.	ST8430183198	Neolithic
MWI79184		Undated Ring Ditch, East on Kingway Covert	ST86108278	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
MWI64478		Neolithic or Bronze Age rubbing stones were found during field walking.	ST9340082400	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age
MWI77136		Parallel linear tracks were identified by geophysical survey. They were truncated by ridge and furrow and so pre-dated it.	ST9009382198	Early Neolithic to Medieval
MWI72518	1521816	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a Later Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman or Early Medieval hut circle is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST8806185232	Early Neolithic to Saxon
MWI72519	1521820	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a Later Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman or Early Medieval hut circle is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST8813085295	Early Neolithic to Saxon
MWI72520	1521824	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a Later Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman or Early Medieval hut circle is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST8813985282	Early Neolithic to Saxon
MWI64482		A Bronze Age thumbnail scraper was found in the discarded spoil from the southern boundary ditch of Godwin's Meadow.	ST9360082700	Bronze Age
MWI64496	1521929	The cropmarks of two conjoined circular ring ditches are visible on aerial photography. A pair or probable Bronze Age round barrows or possible Medieval or Post Medieval windmill mounds are visible as visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a pair of conjoined ring ditches which	ST8971585421	Bronze Age

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		measure 15 metres and 19 metres in diameter. Both ring ditches appear to be unbroken, and narrower arcs of inner ditches suggest that these barrows may be double ditched. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.		
MWI79204		A probable Bronze Age round barrow visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST89898391	Bronze Age
ST88NE607	1001405	A probable Bronze Age round barrow is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	ST8818885599	Bronze Age
ST88NE618	1001428	A Bronze Age ring ditch.	ST8916385504	Bronze Age
ST88SE150		Barbed and tanged arrowhead.	ST8990083000	Bronze Age
MWI64732	1001436	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a medieval windmill mound is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site comprises a segmented ring ditch which encloses an area which measures 12 metres in diameter. A further possible round barrow or ring ditch is located circa 78 metres to the south. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.	ST8943286629	Early Bronze Age to Medieval
MWI72537	1522242	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a medieval windmill mound is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site comprises a segmented ring ditch which encloses an area which measures 11 metres in diameter. A further possible round barrow or ring ditch is located circa 78 metres to the north. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.	ST8946686545	Early Bronze Age to Medieval
MWI72516	1521801	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or Iron Age or Roman hut circle or circular enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site comprises a pair of curving ditches which define a ring ditch. The ring ditch extends over an area which measures 20 metres in diameter. This site is located adjacent to a probably Iron Age or Roman trapezoidal enclosure. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs	ST8752085896	Early Bronze Age to Roman

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.		
MWI72539	1522255	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or an Iron Age or Roman hut circle is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site comprises a single unbroken ring ditch which extends over an area which measures 10 metres in diameter.	ST8998586269	Early Bronze Age to Roman
MWI72601	1518379	A possibly Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman partial curvilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The enclosure is chevron or U shaped. It extends over an area which measures 30 metres north-south and 14 metres east-west.	ST9037185943	Early Bronze Age to Roman
ST88NE639		Six possible Bronze Age round barrows, or a probable Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 123 metres long by 95 metres wide. The site comprises a partial rectilinear subdivided rectilinear enclosure, three probable hut circles or possible Bronze Age ring ditches, two possible storage or rubbish pits and a boundary ditch. The northern extent of this enclosure appears to be cut by one of the ditches of a probably Iron Age, Roman or Medieval field system. The rectilinear enclosure is centred on ST 8799 8512 and contains two probable and one possible hut circles or round barrows, a pair of possible rubbish or storage pits and is subdivided by a boundary ditch. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.	ST8799485101 ST8802185110	Early Bronze Age to Roman
MWI74497		A prehistoric settlement was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST8875882757	Prehistoric
MWI72536	1522217	A pair of possible medieval or post medieval extractive pits or a pair of possibly Iron Age or Roman pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	ST8876886328	Early Iron Age to Late C19
MWI64731	1001430	A possibly Iron Age, Roman or medieval rectilinear enclosure, a possible curvilinear enclosure and an associated boundary ditch are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8915585771	Early Iron Age to Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
MWI72602	1518386	Three possibly Iron Age, Roman or medieval associated boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST9019186233	Early Iron Age to Medieval
ST88NE635	1521838	Five possible Iron Age or Roman, or possibly medieval field boundaries/boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	ST8861085809	Early Iron Age to Medieval
ST88NE636	1521830	Undated square cropmark enclosure.	ST8822485575	Early Iron Age to Medieval
MWI44994	994657	A group of probably Iron Age or Roman field boundaries and a possible rectilinear enclosure are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8844585029	Early Iron Age to Roman
MWI64729	1001413	A group of probably Iron Age or Roman field boundaries or boundary ditches is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 445 metres north-south and 329 metres east-west. The site comprises circa ten linear ditches on various orientations. Two of them come together to form a right angle, but otherwise there is no clear pattern. This field system is likely to be related to the adjacent probably Roman roadside settlement. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.	ST8853886685	Early Iron Age to Roman
MWI72523	1521911	A possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. A possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a partially defined rectilinear enclosure which measures 87 metres long and 28 metres wide. The longer axis of the enclosure is oriented northeast-southwest, and it appears to be cut by the extant road, Honey Lane. There is no obvious sign of a southeast facing side to the enclosure. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.	ST8954185211	Early Iron Age to Roman
MWI74193	208636	A probably later prehistoric, Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as	ST8759085863	Early Iron Age to Roman

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a trapezoidal enclosure which measures 105 metres southwest-northeast and 112 metres southeast-northwest and three adjacent probable boundary ditches.		
MWI79185		Undated Rectangular Enclosure, North of Surrendell Farm	ST87308239	Early Iron Age to Roman
ST88NE624	208639	A probably Iron Age or Roman settlement site is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8893685853	Early Iron Age to Roman
ST88NE625	994585	A probable Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8875285212	Early Iron Age to Roman
ST88NE634	1001416	Possible Iron Age or Roman settlement cropmarks.	ST8951886203	Early Iron Age to Roman
ST88NE637	1001426	<p>A probably Iron Age or Roman settlement and an associated field system is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 560 metres east-west and 430 metres north-south. The site comprises circa 4 rectilinear enclosures, two curvilinear enclosures, a pair of trackways, at least ten probable rubbish or storage pits and three extractive pits. The main pair of rectilinear enclosures appears to be multi phase, with the western enclosure constructed to abut the eastern enclosure. The western enclosure measures circa 53 metres long by circa 45 metres wide. The eastern enclosure measures circa 65 metres long by 58 metres wide, and has a double ditched western side, with possible annexe around an east facing entrance.</p> <p>A series of field boundaries or boundary ditches extend across the site on a sinuous north-south orientation, forming a coaxial pattern on the same axis as the enclosures. Parts of the field system appear to be cut by the eastern enclosure. C.15 rubbish or storage pits are located across the site. A trackway, defined by a linear ditch, extends for 200 metres between ST 8913 8542 and ST 8911 8563. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the</p>	ST8932485432 ST8935585423	Early Iron Age to Roman

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.		
ST88NE640	1001427	A probably Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure and a pair of boundary ditches or field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8944385033	Early Iron Age to Roman
ST98NW629	1001434	A probable Iron Age or Roman enclosure, perhaps a settlement, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST9006786375	Early Iron Age to Roman
ST88NE608	1001419	A probably Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 445 metres east-west and 178 metres north-south. The site comprises circa three partial rectilinear enclosures, a building with an attached wall, five possible grubenhausen or extractive pits, two probable hut circles, a trackway defined by drainage ditches, a hollow way and a number of linear boundary ditches.	ST8829886248 ST8830586251 ST8822986173	Early Iron Age to Saxon
ST88SE200		Durotrigian base silver stater, type Mack 317-8	ST8940083200	Iron Age
MWI64483		Several sherds of Romano-British pottery were found in plough soil at Long Ground.	ST9290083100	Roman
MWI72521	1521861	A length of probably Roman road is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site is defined by a pair of parallel linear drainage ditches visible in aligned sections of ditch. The drainage ditches define a road which measures 160 metres long and 20 metres wide. This section of road forms part of Foss Way. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.	ST8824985999	Roman
MWI74340		Possible flanking ditches of the Fosse Way were identified by a geophysical survey.	ST8865386591	Roman
MWI79163		Roman Oak Coffin, Near Grittleton	ST85478152	Roman
MWI79403		Roman Road from Easton Grey to Arlingham	ST87858723	Roman
MWI79674		A probable Romano-British settlement was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST88438335	Roman
ST88NE300	1164946	Roman town with numerous building foundations, four gates, scatters of	ST8877886846	Roman

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		pottery, coins and a stone relief depicting four figures, plus the head of statue, two hippo-sandals and a penknife etc, was observed in 1931 when a water pipeline was laid along the Fosse Way. The pottery dates from the first to the fourth centuries and consists of hard imported wares, Samian, and coarse wares including many large fragments of amphorae. A mortar rim stamped DOINUS was found.		
ST88NE302		Roman road from Bath to Cirencester.	ST8883186862	Roman
ST88NE303		Romano-British pottery fragments found during an evaluation excavation in 1995.	ST8827085976	Roman
ST88SE300		Roman road from Bath to Cirencester.	ST8629782969	Roman
ST88SE301		Pottery, including Samian, and roof tiles scattered over an area 100m by 50m.	ST8590083794	Roman
ST88SE302		Romano-British pottery fragments. Pottery assemblage found in a concentration at ST895837.	ST8954883708	Roman
ST88SE303		Eight Romano-British coins, a bronze finger ring and two brooches.	ST8969983300	Roman
ST88SE304		Romano-British brooch and a bracelet fragment.	ST8950183502	Roman
ST88SW303		Romano-British enamelled bronze plate brooch depicting a hen. Part of a Romano-British key handle.	ST8430483195	Roman
ST88SW304		A Romano-British coin.	ST8380384014	Roman
ST98SW301		Romano-British pottery fragments	ST9180280791	Roman
ST98SW302	212731	Romano-British pottery and clay spindle weight.	ST9297083180	Roman
ST98SW303		Romano-British pottery fragments.	ST9348480692	Roman
ST98SW304		Romano-British pottery found in 1999.	ST9385382853	Roman
ST98SW305		Romano-British pottery found in ploughsoil in 1999.	ST9350382623	Roman
MWI64475		Surveys and excavation revealed a site of multiple occupation, which was subject to periods of intensive use and interludes of abandonment, dating to between the 1st century AD and the 18th century AD. One of the most intensive periods of activity extended from the latter years of the Saxo-Norman period and continued to the end of the medieval period. The geophysical surveys are suggestive of a large building complex, possibly surrounded by a moat. Features identified during excavation	ST9355182714 ST9353882723	Roman to Late C18

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		included a possible large oven or grain drier, post holes, a clay floor and grave-like features.		
ST88NE623	1522416	A pair of probable Roman but possibly medieval or post medieval roads or trackways are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These seem likely to be related to the southern part of Easton Grey Roman town.	ST8876386711	Roman to Late C19
MWI64484		A single sherd of a grass tempered ware was found.	ST9370082800	Saxon
ST88NE400	660754	Village with Saxon origins known as Scorrastan in AD896.	ST8531285918	Saxon
ST88SE400		Village with Saxon origins. Nort(h)un AD931	ST8849684339	Saxon
ST88SE401		Saxon pommel (from a sword).	ST8759982197	Saxon
ST98SW401		A Saxon road, called the Kingway. 10th century Saxon road called the Kingway.	ST9136582593	Saxon
ST98SW402			ST9339383377	Saxon
ST98SW403		Settlement with Saxon origins.	ST9459682040	Saxon
MWI64726	1521929	A group of probably medieval or post medieval extractive pits or possibly early medieval Grubenhausen and a series of associated boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8813485292	Saxon to Late C19
ST88NE602	208576	Defensive bank and ditch partly bulldozed away in 1939-45. Extant ditch and bank remains at west end of village above river.	ST8506486012 ST8505286022	Saxon to Medieval
MWI79292		Battle Of Sherston AD 1016	ST85508550	Saxon to Unknown
MWI79337		Saxon Boundary, Norton	ST89088523	Saxon to Unknown
MWI35017	208824	N/A	ST8373084046	Medieval
MWI64476		Ridge and furow is visible as earthworks at Godwin's Meadow	ST9339182674	Medieval
MWI65794	208882	Partially extant medieval farmstead.	ST8376584093	Medieval
MWI66052			ST8959182983	Medieval
MWI66053			ST8944282099	Medieval
MWI72603	1518415	A pair of probably medieval lynchets are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	ST9021786035	Medieval
MWI76041	208784	The foundations of the extant 12th-century nave were partially exposed during a watching brief.	ST8942682060	Medieval
MWI76798		A pit containing 13th century pottery was found during a watching brief.	ST9365082702	Medieval
MWI77083		Medieval ridge and furrow was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST8972682551	Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
MWI79161		Undated Ridge and Furrow, Northeast of New Covert	ST84988244	Medieval
MWI79333		Site of Medieval Market Cross, Sherston	ST85298580	Medieval
ST88NE450		Settlement with medieval origins. The Ordnance Survey in 1967 say 'no ground indications of a settlement'.	ST8969486011	Medieval
ST88NE451		A medieval pottery fragment. A single sherd of coarseware was found in Trench 1 of an evaluation done in 1995.	ST8826885974	Medieval
ST88NE455		Settlement with medieval origins. Pinkenye, Pinkennt AD1201.	ST8625886637	Medieval
ST88NE457		A fishpond still survives at Lower Farm, probably Medieval.	ST8617086215 ST8616786211	Medieval
ST88NE612	208645	Cultivation terraces seen on aerial photographs. Two south, and one north of river. The Ordnance Survey believe they are probably Medieval.	ST8873586017 ST8890886043 ST8887686030	Medieval
ST88NE615	208648	Undated strip lynchets, probably medieval.	ST8837786896 ST8843886863	Medieval
ST88SE450	208779	Medieval village earthworks. The settlement had a church and possibly a manor and chapel.	ST8758381993	Medieval
ST88SE451	208774	Site of a medieval chapel. Site of Dunley Chapel in corner of field opposite Foss Lodge. Low rectangular mound. Site confirmed by Andrews and Dury map 1773. Last visited 1978. Ordnance Survey give NGR as ST85688206.	ST8575082053	Medieval
ST88SE453		Village with Medieval origins. Hunlavintone AD1086.	ST8952482063	Medieval
ST88SE454		Medieval iron spur. Fourteenth century iron rowel spur	ST8741582061	Medieval
ST88SE455		Farmstead which may have medieval origins. It has been suggested that the site was a former Priory. Earthworks are visible.	ST8954183083	Medieval
ST88SE458		Edward I - III farthing.	ST8950083500	Medieval
ST88SW450		Village with medieval origins. Probable extent of village of medieval origin. Lochintone 1086DB. A medieval pottery scatter, recovered during archaeological monitoring of a sewerage sytem, may be associated with the late medieval settlement of Luckington.	ST8350884049	Medieval
ST88SW451		Village with medieval origins. Aldri(n)tone 1086DB. Manor House was demolished before AD1841. A fishpond associated with the site still survives. In the late 17th century, the	ST8417283130	Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		powerful Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral attempted to amalgamate the parishes of Alderton and Sherston. Appeals by the parishioners of Alderton organised by the lord of the Manor, Thomas Gore, supported by statements from their neighbours in Sherston, resulted in the Bishop of Sarum and the Archbishop of Canterbury to find in their favour. The two parishes remain separate to this day.		
ST88SW622		Medieval strip lynchets are visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8343783265	Medieval
ST98NW455	212587	Site of a possible Medieval village - Bremelham. The church replaced by a chapel. Elements of a probably Medieval shrunken village are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though a small part of the site has been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1976. The site extends over an area which measures 295 metres east-west and 260 metres north-south and comprises three probable crofts, two hollow ways, two buildings a possible building platform and four boundary banks.	ST9031086209	Medieval
ST98SW450	212716	Medieval moat excavated in 1908. Moat enclosing a quarter of an acre. Foundations and pottery found in 1908 during excavation by Passmore and Henslow	ST9294980573	Medieval
ST98SW451		Village with medieval origins. Village with Medieval origins. Corstuna AD1065.	ST9245583993	Medieval
ST98SW452		Village with medieval origins. Village with Medieval origins. Segrie in AD1086.	ST9466880538	Medieval
ST98SW454		Earthworks typical of the medieval period. Village earthwork features visible on aerial photographs.	ST9194280873	Medieval
ST98SW457		Farmstead with medieval origins. Home of Thomas atte Grove in AD1332.	ST9434482563	Medieval
ST98SW458		Farmstead with medieval origins. Knabbewelle in AD1196.	ST9355280452	Medieval
ST98SW460		Medieval earthworks and pottery found in 1999. Terraces and other earthworks and circa 30 Medieval sherds were found in 1999.	ST9389482889	Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
ST98SW461		Medieval earthworks and pottery found in 1999.	ST9347582229	Medieval
MWI72512	1521786	A group of medieval or post medieval lynchets and a pair of blocks of associated ridge and furrow.	ST8503785515 ST8502685725	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72513	1521793	A medieval or post medieval lynchets is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	ST8536785552	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72514	1521797	A group of probably medieval or post medieval lynchets.	ST8578185535 ST8575085561	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72515	1521799	Three blocks of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though they have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 2006	ST8691385126 ST8672785597	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72517	1521809	Three blocks of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though they have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1999.	ST8777785057	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72522	1521866	An area of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow and four associated plough headlands are visible as earthworks on aerial photography.	ST8925485896 ST8936285899	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72524	1521921	Two probably medieval or post medieval extractive pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 80 metres north-south and 50 metres east-west. The site comprises three amorphous pits which are likely to have been dug to extract the cornbrash limestone which is shown on the geological map at this location. This site has been mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.	ST8956185296	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72527	1522057	A group of medieval or post medieval lynchets or crofts are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though they have been levelled on aerial photograph taken in 1976.	ST8551085912	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72528	1522060	A probable medieval or post medieval building and a croft are visible as earthwork on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though the site has been	ST8556786201	Medieval to Late C19

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		levelled on aerial photographs taken in 2006.		
MWI72529	1522063	A pair of probably medieval or post medieval crofts are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs in 1946, though the site appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 2006.	ST8606686088	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72530	1522065	An area of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow and an associated possible plough headland is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though the area appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1976 and 2006.	ST8593485859 ST8582386040	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72531	1522188	An area of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow and two associated plough headlands are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The ridge and furrow has largely been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1971 and 2006, only a single block is still extant.	ST8640986280	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72532	1522192	A possible medieval or post medieval croft is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though it appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1971.	ST8674086663	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72535	1522207	A possible Roman, or probably medieval or post medieval hollow way is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises five sections of aligned ditch. This hollow way extends parallel with and circa 20 metres to the south of the extant road, on an eastnortheast-westsouthwest orientation	ST8842286123	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72540	1522271	An area of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though the ridge and furrow appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1999.	ST8919886582	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72541	1522282	A group of eight medieval or post medieval lynchets is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 550 metres east-west and 180 metres north-south and comprises eight lynchets defined by linear banks and scarps. Three of these lynchets define cultivation terraces which extend	ST8921586308 ST8950686370	Medieval to Late C19

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		parallel to the contour, and five extend at right angles to the contour.		
MWI72568	1522621	A medieval or post medieval lynchet is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	ST8600585720 ST8596885713	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72569	1522624	A block of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though it appears to have levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1999.	ST8907285234	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72570	1522634	A probably medieval or post medieval pond is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though the site appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1971.	ST8656386356	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72581	1523309	An area of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow and five associated lynchets or plough headlands are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though about half of the blocks have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1999 and 2006.	ST8318986042	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72582	1523324	Three probably medieval or post medieval strip lynchets and an associated block of ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8477585983	Medieval to Late C19
MWI72587	1523363	A pair of medieval or post medieval lynchets are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	ST8461885101 ST8477785199	Medieval to Late C19
MWI74921		Areas of medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow are visible on Lidar images.	ST9172482715	Medieval to Late C19
MWI74922		Areas of medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow are visible on Lidar images.	ST9314683648	Medieval to Late C19
ST88NE454	1522049	Settlement with medieval origins. An area of Medieval or Post Medieval shrunken village is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 195 metres east-west and 190 metres north-south. The site comprises circa five crofts and three possible buildings. The crofts are oriented NE-SW, adjoining the extant road. They vary in size, but typically measure 20-30 metres wide and up to 50 metres long. The crofts extend as far as blocks of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow along their western	ST8586486075 ST8589086106 ST8574986295	Medieval to Late C19

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		side, suggesting that the crofts post date the cultivation		
ST98NW614	1519013	An area of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, partly as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 1948, though the earthworks have been levelled on aerial photograph taken in 1999.	ST9070787683 ST9063985640	Medieval to Late C19
ST98SW455		Farmstead with medieval origins. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. West Park Farm, St. Paul Malmesbury Without. Partially extant 19th century farmstead of regular courtyard plan. The farm buildings are dispersed across multiple yards. The farmhouse is attached to the agricultural range. Isolated location. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings.	ST9122284322	Medieval to Late C19
ST98SW525	1398279	A military airbase opened in June 1937. Hullavington airfield was opened on June 6th 1937 as a Flying Training Station. It was selected in 1938 as one of a series of Aircraft Storage Units used for storage of vital reserves destined for the operational front-line. The high quality of overall design, layout and detailing reflects an involvement by the architect A Bulloch, which resulted in all the buildings being faced in Cotswold stone. The aircraft storage has planets of hangars dispersed around the edge of the flying field. The E-Type hangars were built in 1938 and are grass covered. The buildings on Site B comprise the best-preserved group. There are three memorials at Hullavington., commemorating its RAF occupation.	ST9027381096 ST9025581276	Second World War
ST88SW525		An historic garden with a formal walled garden, rose garden, loggia, statuary, a pavilion, orangery, a classical gateway leading to the orchard. There is a pair of stone dogs flanking the drive, circular steps with a sundial, that lead from the terrace to the main lawn. There is a Cedar of Lebanon and a large Acacia tree.	ST8355084000	Early C17 to Early 20th Century
MWI64485		A sizeable limestone quarry face is located in Rodbourne.	ST9280882549	Post Medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
MWI64486		Two large shallow features, one on either side of the Rodbourne stream, may be former quarries.	ST9322982651	Post Medieval
MWI64487		Gabriel's Well is situated in Gibb's Meadow and may have been a Holy Well.	ST9378783059	Post Medieval
MWI64488		Two buildings are marked on historic mapping at Godwin's Meadow. They were no longer extant in 1842 (the date of the Rodbourne Tithe Map). It is suggested that the enclosure of the Rodbourne Estate was the catalyst for the removal of these buildings during the early 19th century.	ST9358682747	Post Medieval
MWI74974		Thomas Gore's 'fishful pond'. The earliest record of the pond was made in 1665, when Christopher Jacob was commissioned by Thomas Gore to make a survey of his manors of 'Aldrington, Surrenden and Clapcote'. Jacob describes a pond 'contayned betweene the wall adjoining to Rolles Gate and the Lower Orchard' covering 36 square perches. The present pond measures 2 x 18 linear perches (11' x 99'). The drystone entry for the spring; the mouth of the stone overflow culvert, situated in the centre top of the dam at the opposite end; and the pond's curved corners had survived in part, before the whole pond was being restored in the early C21.	ST8417283131	Post Medieval
MWI76778		A post medieval well was found during an evaluation.	ST8544085942	Post Medieval
ST97NW527		Historic parkland shown on the County Series Ordnance Survey map of 1885. Clumps of specimen trees survive.	ST9362279299	Post Medieval
ST98SW526		An historic garden shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey County Series map.	ST9444981124	Post Medieval
MWI66088			ST9036886079	Early C17 to Unknown
ST98SW527		17th century Quaker burial ground. A Society of Friends (Quaker) burial ground, possibly in use as early as 1658.	ST9169180928	Mid C17
MWI65821		Partially extant 17th century farmstead.	ST8403082771	C17
MWI65823		Partially extant 17th century farmstead.	ST8404183160	C17
MWI65872		Extant 19th century outfarm.	ST8516685967	C17
MWI65934		Easton Town Farm	ST8600685981	C17
MWI65935		Lower Farm	ST8601986235	C17
MWI65945		Home Farm	ST8576386203	C17
MWI65982		Surrendell Farm	ST8740482095	C17

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
MWI66021		Buckland's Farm	ST8842584334	C17
MWI66022	208793	Norton Manor (Norton Farm)	ST8851184398	C17
MWI66023		Manor Farm (Church Farm)	ST8849284204	C17
MWI66043		Foxley Manor Farm (Foxley Farm)	ST8921886019	C17
MWI66119		Glebe Farm	ST9191980861	C17
MWI71269		Prater's Farm	ST8571886264	C17
MWI71282		Farleaze Farm	ST8702783282	C17
MWI71326		Trinity Farm	ST9326883256	C17
ST88SE550	208758	A 17th century pillow mound (post medieval artificial rabbit warren). Regularly shaped mound with parallel side ditches 117ft by 30ft. Seen by Ordnance Survey 1977 - south end destroyed. A 17th century artificial rabbit warren.	ST8715781991	C17
MWI66115		Kingway Farm	ST9139382600	Early C18 to Unknown
MWI65820		Extant 18th century farmstead.	ST8393082714	C18
MWI65822		Extant 18th century farmstead.	ST8412482843	C18
MWI65873		Extant 18th century outfarm.	ST8527585095	C18
MWI65874		Partially extant 18th century farmstead.	ST8516984749	C18
MWI66160		Manor Farm, Corston	ST9235283834	C18
MWI66201		Avil's Farm	ST9337181199	C18
MWI66205		Dower House (Manor Farm, Rodbourne)	ST9325983351	C18
MWI65835		Demolished 19th century outfarm.	ST8472485168	C19
MWI65838		Demolished 19th century outfarm.	ST8485084538	C19
MWI65839		Demolished 19th century outfarm.	ST8430484242	C19
MWI65840		Demolished 19th century outfarm.	ST8484983756	C19
MWI65841		Partially extant 19th century smallholding.	ST8472883711	C19
MWI65842		Extant 19th century outfarm.	ST8443481836	C19
MWI65875		Extant 19th century outfarm.	ST8533084031	C19
MWI65876		Partially extant 19th century farmstead.	ST8546784036	C19
MWI65877		Demolished 19th century outfarm.	ST8550583896	C19
MWI65878		Demolished 19th century outfarm.	ST8520283059	C19
MWI65879		Demolished 19th century outfarm.	ST8500182025	C19
MWI65924		Partially extant 19th century farmstead.	ST8587581650	C19
MWI65925		Partially extant 19th century farmstead.	ST8615282015	C19
MWI65926		Demolished 19th century outfarm.	ST8583883488	C19
MWI65927		Demolished 19th century outfarm.	ST8551383433	C19
MWI65928		Extant 19th century outfarm.	ST8652483911	C19
MWI65929		Extant 19th century farmstead.	ST8609083859	C19
MWI65930		Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm	ST8612084967	C19
MWI65931		Site of Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm	ST8595484894	C19
MWI65932		Site of Outfarm, East of Widley's Farm	ST8571384745	C19
MWI65933		Site of Outfarm, Southwest of Forlorn	ST8592185723	C19

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
MWI65936		Outfarm, Northwest of Easton Town Farm	ST8594186054	C19
MWI65937		Site of Outfarm, Northwest of Easton Town Farm	ST8585586143	C19
MWI65946		Site of Outfarm, East-northeast of Hill House Farm	ST8580885557	C19
MWI65947		Hill House Farm	ST8547385459	C19
MWI65948		Outfarm, Southwest of Hill House Farm	ST8530185355	C19
MWI65949		Site of Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm	ST8582484882	C19
MWI65950		Site of Outfarm, South East of Widley's Farm	ST8545284373	C19
MWI65968		Lord's Wood Farm	ST8691784209	C19
MWI65969		Lady's Wood	ST8703484653	C19
MWI65970		Site of Outfarm, East-northeast of Lady's Wood	ST8709385500	C19
MWI65975		New Barn	ST8752085990	C19
MWI65976		Site of Outfarm, South-southeast of New Barn	ST8764985596	C19
MWI65977		Site of Outfarm, East-northeast of Lady's Wood	ST8746885454	C19
MWI65978		Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Lady's Wood	ST8716285137	C19
MWI65979		Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Lady's Wood	ST8719085022	C19
MWI65980		Outfarm, North West of Norton	ST8795085006	C19
MWI65981		Townleaze Barn	ST8771483312	C19
MWI66020		Site of Outfarm, West of Hullavington	ST8830682066	C19
MWI66024		Site of Outfarm, South West of Foxley Farm	ST8899285854	C19
MWI66028	1491071	Ruckley Barn	ST8808086770	C19
MWI66042		Maidford	ST8920784524	C19
MWI66047		Outfarm, South of Foxley	ST8955685614	C19
MWI66048		Site of Outfarm, South East of Foxley	ST8984285447	C19
MWI66049		Outfarm, North East of Maidford	ST8955484948	C19
MWI66050		Site of Outfarm, North East of Maidford	ST8936884797	C19
MWI66051		Gorseley Leaze	ST8987284744	C19
MWI66087		Site of Outfarm, South West of New Barn	ST9064482495	C19
MWI66111		Lower West Park Farm	ST9146284652	C19
MWI66113		Site of Outfarm adjacent to West Park Wood	ST9149084173	C19
MWI66114		New Barn	ST9119282742	C19
MWI66116		Site of Outfarm adjacent to Bincombe Wood	ST9189582295	C19
MWI66117		Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Bell Farm	ST9161881636	C19
MWI66120		Lower Stanton Farm	ST9171380989	C19
MWI66121		Cooks Farm	ST9168880823	C19
MWI66122		Cherry Tree	ST9180180876	C19
MWI66161		Newlands Farm	ST9244184226	C19

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
MWI66162		Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Kingway Barn	ST9232282881	C19
MWI66163		Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Bell Farm	ST9240482011	C19
MWI66199		Nables Farm (Nabal's Farm)	ST9355480449	C19
MWI66200		Site of Outfarm, Northwest of Nables Farm	ST9299780686	C19
MWI66202		Outfarm, North-northwest of Avil's Farm	ST9317081770	C19
MWI66203		Cleeve House Childrens Home (Rodbourne Cliffe Farm)	ST9341882347	C19
MWI66204		Bottom Farm (Rodbourne Bottom Farm)	ST9349482923	C19
MWI66206		Parsloe's Farm	ST9357983444	C19
MWI66207		Rose Cottage	ST9339283236	C19
MWI66208		Site of Outfarm, North of Rodbourne	ST9343983805	C19
MWI66234		Site of Outfarm, Southwest of Manor Farm	ST9203483332	C19
MWI66243		Outfarm, Northwest of Avil's Farm	ST9279581650	C19
MWI66244		Manor Farm (The Orchards)	ST9349383340	C19
MWI66285		Goosegreen Farm	ST9405382652	C19
MWI66286		Grove Farm	ST9430682589	C19
MWI66288		Site of Outfarm West of Startley	ST9395582158	C19
MWI66289		Site of Outfarm West of Startley	ST9397582165	C19
MWI66290		Site of Outfarm South-southeast of Green Farm	ST9446782229	C19
MWI66291		Site of Outfarm West of Startley	ST9435082166	C19
MWI66292		Site of Outfarm West of Startley	ST9394381982	C19
MWI66293		Startley Farm	ST9453881953	C19
MWI66294		White Lodge	ST9462681877	C19
MWI66329		Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Nabal's Farm	ST9405880954	C19
MWI66330		Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Rodbourne House	ST9397583530	C19
MWI71258		Site of Outfarm, South South East of Pulens	ST8361183721	C19
MWI71267		Yard in Alderton	ST8394882949	C19
MWI71270		Site of Outfarm, West of Tynings House	ST8553986277	C19
MWI71288		Yard, North East of Foxley House	ST8975186001	C19
MWI71289		Site of Outfarm adjacent to Lime Tree Cottages	ST8941785940	C19
MWI71290		Site of Farmstead on Honey Lane	ST8942785129	C19
MWI71291		Site of Outfarm, West of New Town	ST8944482381	C19
MWI71307		Site of Outfarm, East of Bradfield Manor Farm	ST9028982975	C19
MWI71309		Site of Outfarm, East of Bell Farm	ST9132081134	C19
MWI71314		Firs Farm	ST9262983880	C19
MWI71325		Church Farm	ST9332083381	C19
MWI71327		Roman Cottage	ST9356183382	C19
MWI71328		Godwins Farm	ST9363882722	C19
MWI71329		Site of Outfarm, West-northwest of Nabal's Farm	ST9280380553	C19

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
MWI71341		Clove Farm	ST9463882038	C19
MWI71447		Blick Farm	ST8965982219	C19
MWI79183		Possible site of a Cotton mill identified from documentary sources.	ST84998500	C19
MWI71565		Site of Farmstead in Lower St Quintin	ST9187080959	C19
MWI77311		Late nineteenth/early twentieth century railway tunnel (opened on 1 January 1903) of 506 yards on a former GWR branch line between Wootton Bassett and Badminton.	ST8468682553	Late C19 to C20
MWI77313	502651	Station opened in January 1903 on the new Swindon to South Wales route. Closed to passengers in 1961 and to goods in 1963. Red brick goods shed is used by two firms. Much of the site is derelict though there is some use by Network Rail. There are track, points and sleepers on site.	ST9003382816	Late C19 to C20
MWI45000	1522080	A Second World War military camp is visible as a series of buildings, structures, cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946. Most of the buildings have been demolished on aerial photographs taken in 1971, with the remainder demolished on aerial photographs taken in 1999. The earthworks have also been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1971	ST8648586241 ST8674086093	C20
MWI45006		A group of airfield buildings at the former Aircraft Storage Unit Headquarters site, Hullavington Airfield.	ST9118181436	C20
MWI77316		Viaduct of dark engineering bricks on the South Wales direct line from London, branching off the GWR at Wootton Bassett. Opened in 1903.	ST9341682970	C20
MWI77630		The site of a Second World War air raid shelter identified by the Pillbox Study Group	ST9125981057	C20
MWI77696		A Second World War Stanton (air raid) Shelter. Identified by the Pillbox Study Group.	ST9122881320	C20
ST98SW525	1398279	A military airbase opened in June 1937. Hullavington airfield was opened on June 6th 1937 as a Flying Training Station. It was selected in 1938 as one of a series of Aircraft Storage Units used for storage of vital reserves destined for the operational front-line. The high quality of overall design,	ST9027381096 ST9025581276	Second World War

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		layout and detailing reflects an involvement by the architect A Bulloch, which resulted in all the buildings being faced in Cotswold stone. The aircraft storage has planets of hangars dispersed around the edge of the flying field. The E-Type hangars were built in 1938 and are grass covered. The buildings on Site B comprise the best-preserved group. There are three memorials at Hullavington., commemorating its RAF occupation.		
MWI64495	1001461	A cropmark of a ring ditch is visible on 2001 and 2005-06 Wiltshire Council Aerial Photographs. The ring ditch is 13m in diameter and is to the northwest of two larger ring ditches.	ST8848284844	Unknown
MWI64728	1001411	A probable Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post medieval or undated rectilinear enclosure and associated field system is visible a cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8802486685	Unknown
MWI72525	1521989	A possible Iron Age, Roman, Medieval or Undated rectilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8606586387	Unknown
MWI72526	1521992	A possible Iron Age, Roman, Medieval or Undated rectilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8594586297	Unknown
MWI72546	1522650	A pair of field boundaries or boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8888886256	Unknown
MWI74337		Ditches of unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey.	ST8871586665	Unknown
MWI74338		Pits of unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey.	ST8874586716	Unknown
MWI74339		Quarry Pits, possibly associated with the construction of the Fosse Way, were identified by a geophysical survey	ST8866186595	Unknown
MWI76741		Pits of an unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey.	ST9038481990	Unknown
MWI76742		Pits of an unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey.	ST9095581855	Unknown
MWI76743		Ditches of an unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey.	ST9086481840	Unknown
MWI79180		Undated Linears and Possible Enclosure, East of Winley's farm	ST85808460	Unknown
MWI79181		Undated Enclosures and Linear Features, Northeast of New Plantation	ST86158449	Unknown
MWI79207		Undated Rectilinear Enclosures, North of Bradfield Bungalow	ST89758316	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
MWI79396		Possible Undated Enclosure, West of Foxley House	ST89908600	Unknown
MWI79263		Cropmark of a single small ring ditch, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, visible on aerial photographs.	ST86408445	Unknown
MWI79622		A ring ditch of an unknown date was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST86418470	Unknown
MWI79645		A circular enclosure of an unknown date was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST86238413	Unknown
MWI79651		An undated settlement.	ST84818309	Unknown
MWI79655		A ring ditch of an unknown date was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST86598282	Unknown
MWI79671		An undated ring ditch was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST88638391	Unknown
MWI79672		An undated ring ditch was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST88638391	Unknown
MWI79673		An undated ring ditch was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST88638391	Unknown
MWI79683		An undated ring ditch was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST92448173	Unknown
MWI79686		Two conjoined ring ditches of an unknown date were identified by a geophysical survey.	ST92468177	Unknown
MWI79688		An undated ring ditch was identified by a geophysical survey.	ST92428210	Unknown
ST88NE604	1001418	Undated field system. A group of possible Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval or Undated field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises three linear ditches, one of which peters out into a series of pits. The site extends over an area which measures 205 metres north-south and 150 metres east-west.	ST8781085936	Unknown
ST88NE606		Undated earthwork. Earthwork possibly Medieval seen on Aerial Photographs	ST8650186494	Unknown
ST88NE613		Undated oval vegetation mark.	ST8915885865	Unknown
ST88NE617		A small ring ditch is visible on an aerial photograph. It may be a hut circle associated with a possible settlement site ST88NE633.	ST8901586434	Unknown
ST88NE619	1521872	A possible Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval or Undated rectilinear enclosure and a probable field boundary are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs	ST8999285138	Unknown
ST88NE632	1001433	Undated settlement cropmarks. A pair of possible Iron Age, Roman, Medieval or Post Medieval field boundaries are	ST8938686582	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.		
ST88NE633	1001415	A probably Iron Age or Roman or possibly Medieval or Post Medieval rectilinear enclosure with a possible waterhole and a pair of probably associated field boundaries or boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8908686499	Unknown
ST88NE638		Undated ring ditch.	ST8881685949	Unknown
ST88NE643		Undated cropmarks.	ST8550785256	Unknown
ST88SE551		Undated flint implements and pieces of worked flint.	ST8589983800	Unknown
ST88SE552	208766	Undated stone slab which has been described as part of a possible burial chamber but possibly associated with quarrying.	ST8767082020	Unknown
ST88SE553		Human remains found of unknown date during the excavation of a pipe trench. During excavations for trenching for geothermal heating the large bones and part of a jaw of a burial were found in the spoil being returned to the trench. The trench was 60cm deep and the burial was described as lying on top of the layer of the limestone slabs and may have been less than 60cm deep. No finds were collected with the burial and no finds were found during the examination of the filled trench.	ST8741082060	Unknown
ST88SE600		Oval enclosure seen on aerial photographs.	ST8572381923	Unknown
ST88SE601		Cropmark showing 3 sides of a probable enclosure.	ST8504184355	Unknown
ST88SE602	1001462	Undated cropmarks. Cropmarks showing various features.	ST8867684761	Unknown
ST88SE603	1621012	Undated rectangular cropmark.	ST8968283105	Unknown
ST88SE604		Undated cropmark. Possible oval or rectangular feature.	ST8863084642	Unknown
ST88SE605	1074654	Undated cropmarks.	ST8782984223 ST8781484230	Unknown
ST88SE606	208790	Undated rectangular cropmark enclosure.	ST8925282984	Unknown
ST88SE608	1001460	Undated cropmarks. Cropmarks showing various features.	ST8615484598	Unknown
ST88SE609	1001459	Undated cropmarks which may indicate a settlement site.	ST8680584345	Unknown
ST88SE610		Undated circular cropmark.	ST8856484835	Unknown
ST88SE611		Undated circular cropmark.	ST8855684764	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
ST88SE612	1001447	Undated cropmarks. Various linear features. Some interconnecting, visible all over this area.	ST8940483635	Unknown
ST88SE613		Undated cropmarks	ST8783484752	Unknown
ST88SE614		Undated cropmarks	ST8861883705	Unknown
ST88SE616	1621062	Part of an undated enclosure visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark. Part of an enclosure with an internal feature is visible on an aerial photograph.	ST8589184538	Unknown
ST88SE617		An oval enclosure with many pits surrounding it, is visible on an aerial photograph.	ST8623384438	Unknown
ST88SE618	1001453	An undated ring ditch is visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark. A double ring ditch is visible on an aerial photograph.	ST8574484617	Unknown
ST88SE619	1074655	An undated linear feature is visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8568484548	Unknown
ST88SE620	1621060	Part of an undated irregular enclosure is visible on and aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8582984057	Unknown
ST88SE621		An undated linear feature is visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8561383871	Unknown
ST88SE622		Undated features are visible on an aerial photograph as cropmarks.	ST8561184044	Unknown
ST88SE627	1074660	Undated cropmarks are visible on an aerial photograph.	ST8495483263	Unknown
ST88SE628		Undated cropmarks visible on an aerial photograph. Linear features identified by a geophysical survey may be related to these cropmarks.	ST8913181967	Unknown
ST88SE629	1001450	Undated cropmarks are visible on an aerial photograph.	ST8903182964	Unknown
ST88SW550		Three possible undated flint implements. Part of an undated pot handle.	ST8450483297	Unknown
ST88SW602	1074657	Undated cropmarks.	ST8437282814	Unknown
ST88SW603		Undated shadow site, possibly a round barrow. Possible ploughed out tumulus seen as white circular mark.	ST8499383228	Unknown
ST88SW604	1001441	Undated cropmark enclosure.	ST8459183737	Unknown
ST88SW606		Undated enclosure cropmark. Cropmarks of a possible rectilinear enclosure.	ST8486784292	Unknown
ST88SW607		Undated low earthwork bank. Low bank following contours across field towards road from Manor Farm	ST8401083526	Unknown
ST88SW614		Part of an undated enclosure visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8483782990	Unknown
ST88SW615		Possible undated settlement features visible on an aerial photograph as	ST8364883078	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Period
HER 'monument' records				
		cropmarks. A possible settlement site with large pits and linear features.		
ST88SW616		An undated ring ditch visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8368082980	Unknown
ST88SW617	1001439	An undated ring ditch visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8486784261	Unknown
ST88SW618	1001445 1475631	An undated enclosure visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8446983895	Unknown
ST88SW619		Fragments of an undated field system visible on an aerial photograph as cropmarks.	ST8435083953	Unknown
ST88SW620	1621483	An undated ring ditch visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8358283196	Unknown
ST88SW621		An undated ring ditch is visible on an aerial photograph as a cropmark.	ST8350483148	Unknown
ST98SW551	212703	Undated partially fossilized antler rake.	ST9233384082	Unknown
ST98SW600	1001693	Undated cropmark features indicating a settlement site visible on aerial photographs	ST9031382147	Unknown
ST98SW603		Undated earthwork.	ST9341783863	Unknown
ST98SW605		Undated earthworks, including a possible holloway.	ST9287583455	Unknown
ST98SW607		Undated soilmark.	ST9349180722	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Period
HER 'event' records				
EWI5695	1356461	Evaluation at Bradfield Manor, Hullavington	ST 89527 83016	Medieval
EWI6982	1571990	Building Survey of Barns at the Former Bell Farm, Buckley Barracks	ST 91177 81187	Second World War
EWI6983		Rodbourn Barn Survey	ST 93166 81766	Unknown
EWI7079	1611975	Desk Based Assessment for Hullavington Solar Park	ST 88674 82719	Unknown
EWI7080	1612167	Geophysical Survey at Hullavington Solar Park	ST 88684 82736	Unknown
EWI7185	1612165	Evaluation at Hullavington Solar Park	ST 88674 82719	Prehistoric
EWI7525		Excavation at Godwin's Meadow	ST 93525 82735	Unknown
EWI7526		Earthwork Survey at Godwin's Meadow	ST 93442 82710	Unknown
EWI7527		Geophysics at Godwin's Meadow	ST 93525 82735	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Period
EWI7540	1589157	Geophysical Survey Adjacent to the Fosse Way	ST 88654 86578	Prehistoric Roman
EWI8547	1621392	Geophysical Survey on Land west of Hullavington	ST 89242 82014	Unknown
EWI8761	1128734 1616265	Watching Brief at Church of St Mary Magdalene	ST 89419 82059	Unknown
EWI8768		Godwin's Meadow Excavations, Rodbourne	ST 93442 82710	Unknown
EWI9010	1128734 1616265	Watching Brief at St Mary Magdalene Church, Hullavington	ST 89417 82060	Unknown
EWI9299		Geophysical Survey at New Access Road, Hullavington Airfield	ST 90557 81894	Unknown
EWI9325		Watching Brief on Land at 8-10 Noble Street	ST 85446 85937	Unknown
EWI9343		Watching Brief at Godwins Farm, Rodbourne Bottom	ST 93646 82705	Unknown
EWI9434		Geophysical Survey for Proposed New Hangar and Runway Extension, Hullavington Airfield	ST 90016 81124	Unknown
EWI9563		Watching Brief at Church of St Mary with St Ethelbert	ST 83713 84056	Unknown
EWI9578		Magnetometer Survey at Hullavington	ST 89782 82528	Unknown
EWI9619		Geophysical Survey on Land off Sopworth Lane	ST 84960 86205	Unknown
EWI9635		Geophysical Survey for New Test Tracks, Hullavington Airfield	ST 90243 81932	Unknown
EWI9738		Evaluation on Land at the Street	ST 89740 82545	Unknown
EWI9746		Evaluation on Land at Upper Stanbridge Farm	ST 84959 86206	Unknown
EWI9834		Excavation for New Access Road, Hullavington Airfield	ST 90703 81800	Unknown
EWI9932		Geophysical Survey at Easton Town	ST 85302 86375	Unknown
EWI1494	643741	West of Nabals Farm	ST 92950 80570	Unknown
EWI3448	1327969	Easton Grey Plain	ST 88260 85960	Unknown
EWI3449	1327969	Easton Grey Plain	ST 88260 85960	Unknown
EWI3450	1327969	Easton Grey Plain	ST 88260 85960	Unknown
EWI3451	1327969	Easton Grey Plain	ST 88260 85960	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description	NGR	Period
EWI5556		Ponds at Lower Farm, Sherston and at the site of Alderton Manor	ST 86160 86210	Unknown
EWI6719		Geophysical Survey of a Field at Easton Town Farm	ST 85880 86080	Unknown
EWI813			ST 88200 85900	Unknown
EWI8411		The restoration of an ancient fishpond at Alderton, North Wiltshire	ST 84173 83131	Unknown
	943432	RCHME: COWAGE FARM PROJECT	ST 90200 85800	Unknown
	943411	RCHME: COWAGE FARM PROJECT	ST 90300 85800	Unknown
	1572000	RODBOURNE BOTTOM FARM	ST 93480 82910	Unknown

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
208576	ST88NE602	A probably Medieval or possibly Early Medieval or Undated rampart and a flanking defensive dyke are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1948, though it has been overgrown on subsequent aerial photographs. There are indications of further	ST8516986015	Medieval
208600	N/A	A possible site for the Battle of Sherston is located in Sherston in Wiltshire. The battle was fought in 1016 between King Edmund 'Ironside' and an invading Danish force.	ST8500085000	Medieval
208604	LB	Norman parish church. Late 12th century north arcade, early 13th century crossing and north transept, late 13th century chancel, 15th century, 1730 west tower by Thomas Sumsion of Colerne, 1876-7 restoration by T.H. Wyatt and further 19th century restor	ST8539186025	Medieval
208607	LB	15th century cross base. It is part of the cross which Buckler describes as "near Sherston church". It does not appear on e. 19th century water colours of the church and churchyard and is not shown on the Tithe Map. The possible site is at ST 85408596, t	ST8532186026	Medieval
208612	N/A	Suggested Deserted Medieval Village. Church, Norman and later with supposed Saxon work. The available aerial photographs which cover this area have been examined as part of	ST8950086000	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.		
208628	N/A	At the beginning of the 19th century there was a fairly well preserved medieval cross at Sherston Parva. It has now gone and there is no local tradition of its original site. It is not recorded on the Tithe Map.	ST8600086000	Post-medieval
208631	N/A	Site of Mediaeval market cross at the Tolsey.	ST8530085800	Medieval
208635	N/A	Anglo Saxon boundary. The names: Walderes Well; Maegthe Ford; Small Way; King Way, are boundary names incorporated in an Anglo-Saxon Charter describing the lands of Norton granted to Malmesbury Abbey in AD 931 by King Aethelstan.	ST8900085100	Medieval
208636	MWI74193	A probably Later Prehistoric, Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a trapezoidal enclosure which measures 105 metres SW-NE and 112 metres SE-NW and three adjacent probable boundary ditches.	ST8760585864	Prehistoric Roman
208639	ST88NE624	A probably Iron Age or Roman settlement site is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 110 metres north-south and 88 metres east-west.	ST8888185829	Prehistoric Roman
208645	ST88NE612	Six probably Medieval strip lynchets and four blocks of ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946 and 1975.	ST8869886011	Medieval
208648	ST88NE615	A series of Medieval strip lynchets are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site extends over a total area which measures 600 metres east-west and 320 metres north-south.	ST8837486967	Medieval
208654	LB	Remains of a C17 Dovecote.	ST8916086050	Post-medieval
208680	LB	A 16th/17th century two storey rubble building, originally part of the former Swan Inn, and now divided into two houses.	ST8529085870	Post-medieval
208746	N/A	A Roman oak coffin was found at Grittleton circa 1858.	ST8500081000	Roman
208749	LB	Norman font in unremarkable church.	ST8853084250	Medieval
208757	N/A	A Roman urn was found at Norton.	ST8800084000	Roman
208758	ST88SE550	A rabbit warren in the form of a pillow mound located to the south west of Surrendell Farm on low lying limestone	ST8715081990	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		to the west of the village of Hullavington.		
208763	N/A	Site of a possible deserted Medieval village. A former mediaeval hall, now Farmhouse. 15th century, much reduced in size post-1670 (after Aubrey's visit) when a west range and gatehouse were demolished. East block added in the early 17th century; int	ST8955083000	Medieval
208766	ST88SE552	Stone slab - probably natural.	ST8767082020	Unknown
208774	ST88SE451	The site of Dunley Chapel, Mediaeval or later, may still be traced in the corner of the field opposite Foss Lodge at the crossroads known as Elm and Ash.	ST8568082060	Medieval
208779	ST88SE450	Possible Deserted Medieval Village. C16 manor house and site of church.	ST8740082100	Medieval
208784	MWI76041	Parish Church. Early 12th century origin with 13th century north-east Bradfield Chapel, 15th century alterations, 1870 restoration and 1880 west tower by Reginald Blomfield. Coursed rubble to north aisle, squared and coursed rubble to tower, squa	ST8942882050	Medieval
208787	N/A	Roman coins.	ST8900082000	Roman
208790	ST88SE606	Cropmarks of rectangular enclosures.	ST8925082980	Unknown
208793	MWI66022	C17 house.	ST8849084400	Post-medieval
208824	MWI35017	Parish church, circa 1200 to 15th century, restored and chancel rebuilt 1892 by A.W. Blomfield, rubble stone with stone slate roofs and coped gables. Nave, south aisle, north and south porches, north tower, chancel with north vestry and south east chape	ST8373284046	Medieval
208827	LB	An anglican parish church built in 1844-5 by James Thomson reusing elements of an earlier 12th to 15th century church. Ashlar with stone slate roofs and coped gables.	ST8417083050	Medieval
208882	MWI65794	A post medieval house built in circa 1700 for Mr H Fitzherbert, on a core from the 16th century or earlier. It was restored in 1921 by Easton & Robertson for E. Johnson-Ferguson. It is built of colour washed roughcast on rubble stone with a stone slate r	ST8367884071	Post-medieval
212587	ST98NW455	Elements of a probably Medieval shrunken settlement are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though a small part of the site has been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1976. The site is	ST9036186161	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		known as Bremilham or Cowich or Cowage D		
212703	ST98SW551	Probably pre-hist. antler rake.	ST9226084080	Prehistoric
212707	LB	The cross at Rodbourne has 14th century steps and base. The shaft and head are modern.	ST9335083340	Medieval
212716	ST98SW450	Earthwork remains of a Medieval moat. Excavations in 1908 located building foundations and pottery. Field investigations in 1968 located a square, water-filled moat enclosing a level area of approximately 1/4 of an acre. Incomplete external banks were id	ST9296080560	Medieval
212722	LB	Parish church comprising a 12th century nave, a 13th century chancel and a 15th century south porch. Alterations were undertaken in 1849, a south west tower was added in 1862 and repairs were carried out in 1903. The church is constructed from coursed	ST9340583392	Medieval
212725	LB	Early 15th century bell-turret and South porch, thorough rebuilding of the nave, chancel, West bell-turret, porch and North vestry in 1881, the chancel again in 1911.	ST9255783951	Medieval
212731	ST98SW302	Romano British pottery and a spindle whorl are said to have been found in a brick pit before 1939.	ST9297083180	Roman
212734	N/A	Early or Pre-Saxon burial ground mentioned in a charter of 982 between Bincombe Wood and the Southern edge of the parish.	ST9200081000	Medieval
502651	MWI77313	Site of railway station on the Bristol and South Wales Direct Line, opened in 1903 and closed in 1965.	ST8990082800	Modern
513962	LB	Detached house with a probable late 17th-early 18th century core and extensive additions and alterations in 1859. Built of squared and coursed rubble with brick and stone dressings, ashlar copings and concrete tile gabled roofs. The house has an irregula	ST9380083520	Modern
545759	LB	Late C16 inn, now a private house.	ST8500085000	Post-medieval
660754	ST88NE400	Medieval town and borough first mentioned 1404 by deeds referring to burgages.	ST8540086000	Medieval
867346	LB	Old Swan House, late C16.	ST8528085860	Post-medieval
867347	LB	Nos.1 And 3 Cliff Road, c.1680.	ST8523085950	Post-medieval
971829	N/A	Merovingian gold coin, found Norton parish.	ST8800086000	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
994585	ST88NE625	A probably Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises four rectilinear enclosures, a trackway defined by parallel drainage ditches, a large number of probable rubbish pits or storage pits.	ST8870085200	Prehistoric Roman
994657	MWI44994	A group of probably Iron Age or Roman field boundaries and a possible rectilinear enclosure are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises three parallel field boundaries and an L shaped ditch which suggests a rectilinear enclosure.	ST8845385037	Prehistoric Roman
1001405	ST88NE607	A probable Bronze Age round barrow is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises ring ditch defined by a pair of arcing curvilinear ditches and a central pit.	ST8819085590	Prehistoric
1001406	ST88NE639	Six possible Bronze Age round barrows, or a probable Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 123 metres long by 95 metres wide.	ST8800085090	Prehistoric Roman
1001407	MWI64726	A group of probably Medieval or Post Medieval extractive pits or possibly Early Medieval Grubenhausen and a series of associated boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8810085300	Medieval
1001411	MWI64728	A probably Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval or Undated rectilinear enclosure and a probably associated field system is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8803486686	Unknown
1001413	MWI64729	A group of probably Iron Age or Roman field boundaries or boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 445 metres north-south and 329 metres east-west.	ST8840086400	Prehistoric Roman
1001415	ST88NE633	A probably Iron Age or Roman or possibly Medieval or Post Medieval rectilinear enclosure with a possible waterhole and a pair of probably associated field boundaries or boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8900086400	Unknown
1001416	ST88NE634	Three probably Iron Age or Roman enclosures and an associated field	ST8949886191	Prehistoric Roman

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		system are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a sub rectangular enclosure, two rectilinear enclosures, one of which may be a stock enclosure, and circa 8 field		
1001418	ST88NE604	A group of possible Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval or Undated field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises three linear ditches, one of which peters out into a series of pits.	ST8773086119	Unknown
1001419	ST88NE608	A probably Iron Age or Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises circa three partial rectilinear enclosures, a building with an attached wall, a ring ditch, five possible grubenhausen or extractive pits.	ST8820086100	Prehistoric Roman
1001426	ST88NE637	A probably Iron Age or Roman settlement and an associated field system is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 560 metres east-west and 430 metres north-south. The site comprises circa 4 rectilinear enc	ST8930085300	Prehistoric Roman
1001427	ST88NE640	A probably Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure and a pair of boundary ditches or field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 245 metres east-west and 230 metres north-south.	ST8942385014	Prehistoric Roman
1001428	ST88NE618	A probably Bronze Age round barrow is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site comprises a single unbroken ring ditch which extends over an area which measures 20 metres in diameter.	ST8917085490	Prehisotirc
1001430	MWI64731	A possibly Iron Age, Roman or Medieval rectilinear enclosure, a possible curvilinear enclosure and an associated boundary ditch are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8915485767	Unknown
1001433	ST88NE632	A pair of possible Iron Age, Roman, Medieval or Post Medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 210 metres east-west and 120 metres north south.	ST8939486594	Unknown

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
1001434	ST98NW629	A probably Iron Age or Roman enclosure, perhaps a settlement, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 270 metres east-west and 200 metres north-south.	ST8996486314	Unknown
1001435	N/A	Possible irregular enclosure, of unknown date, seen as a cropmark. The available aerial photographs which cover this are have been examined, and there is no sign of an enclosure at this location. The photograph referred to above seems to be confused, and	ST8990086000	Unknown
1001436	MWI64732	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a Medieval windmill mound is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site comprises a segmented ring ditch which encloses an area which measures 12 metres in diameter.	ST8942086660	Prehisotirc Medieval
1001439	ST88SW617	Possible round barrow site, of Prehistoric or Roman date, seen as a cropmark.	ST8487084260	Prehistoric Roman
1001441	ST88SW604	Rectilinear enclosures and linear features, of Unknown date, seen as cropmarks.	ST8460083700	Unknown
1001445	ST88SW618	Enclosure, possibly with an interrupted ditch, possibly of Prehistoric or Roman date, seen as a cropmark.	ST8440083800	Prehistoric Roman
1001447	ST88SE612	Enclosures, linear features and a trackway, possibly of Prehistoric or Roman date, seen as cropmarks.	ST8950083800	Prehistoric Roman
1001449	N/A	Possible round barrow site, of Prehistoric or Roman date, seen as a cropmark.	ST8919083370	Prehistoric Roman
1001450	ST88SE629	Rectilinear enclosures and linear features, of Unknown date, seen as cropmarks.	ST8880083200	Unknown
1001453	ST88SE618	Probable round barrow site, of Prehistoric or Roman date, seen as a cropmark.	ST8575084620	Prehistoric Roman
1001458	N/A	Linear features and a possible enclosure, of Unknown date, seen as cropmarks.	ST8580084600	Unknown
1001459	ST88SE609	Irregular curvilinear enclosure, probably a settlement of Prehistoric date, seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST8680084340	Prehistoric
1001460	ST88SE608	Enclosures and linear features, of Unknown date, seen as cropmarks.	ST8610084500	Unknown

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
1001461	MWI64495	Possible round barrow site, of Prehistoric or Roman date, seen as a cropmark.	ST8849084840	Unknown
1001462	ST88SE602	Linear features and a possible enclosure, of Unknown date, seen as cropmarks.	ST8820084900	Unknown
1001693	ST98SW600	Rectilinear enclosures, a trackway and linear features, of Unknown date, seen as cropmarks.	ST9030082200	Unknown
1074654	ST88SE605	Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure of uncertain date.	ST8783084230	Unknown
1074655	ST88SE619	Cropmark of a square enclosure, possibly of Prehistoric or Roman date.	ST8427083840	Unknown
1074656	N/A	Cropmarks of two probable Prehistoric or Roman round barrow sites.	ST8368083980	Prehistoric Roman
1074657	ST88SW602	Parchmarks of Medieval or Post-Medieval field system and ridge and furrow.	ST8450082700	Medieval
1074660	ST88SE627	Cropmarks of possibly three rectilinear enclosures of uncertain date.	ST8521083350	Unknown
1164946	ST88NE302	Roman road running from Bath to Cirencester, extending for 29.5 miles, visible as an agger in places 33 feet wide and 4 feet high.	ST7508065030	Roman
1300207	N/A	Medieval pottery production indicated at Startley. Potters names were documented in the area during the mid 12th century-mid 14th century.	ST9400082000	Medieval
1305278	N/A	Cotton Mill. The site of the mill was identified from documentary sources.	ST8500085000	Medieval
1319222	LB	Probably 15th century in origin but restructured in the 19th century. Coursed rubble with flush dressed stone quoins to south corner, wooden lintels and plank doors. Gabled corrugated asbestos roof half hipped at ends. Steps up to loft on east front.	ST8960082980	Medieval
1319231	LB	18th century with 19th and 20th century alterations. Coursed rubble with flush rusticated dressed stone quoins, wooden lintels and gabled corrugated asbestos roof. L-shaped plan with seven-bay barn and projecting stable range to left-hand. Barn has c	ST8955082970	Post-medieval
1319250	LB	Early 19th century. Coursed rubble with flush rusticated dressed stone quoins, wooden lintels to midstreys and gabled corrugated asbestos roof half-hipped at ends. Central midstreys to east and west facades: corrugated iron gates. Interior. Simp	ST8956083000	Modern

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
1325850	N/A	Roman road running from Easton Grey to Arlingham.	SO6947011330	Roman
1351405	LB	Former village school, now house and sculptor's studio, built in 1851 with 1893 and later additions and alterations. It is constructed from squared and coursed rubble with brick and stone dressings and a stone slate roof to the main range. The later re	ST9336883297	Modern
1360154	N/A	The Bristol and South Wales Direct Railway was mooted in 1896 and completed in 1903. It joined the GWR's London - Bristol main line near Wootton Bassett, and ran via Badminton and Patchett to the Severn Tunnel, crossing the Severn to Wales. Local statio	SU0600081000	Modern
1374563	N/A	A ring ditch is visible as a cropmark on air photographs. It appears to be approached by a linear ditch which turns slightly to avoid it.	ST8610082780	Prehistoric
1374571	N/A	A possible rectangular enclosure is visible as a cropmark on air photographs.	ST8730082390	Prehistoric
1398279	ST98SW525	A former military airfield opened in 1937, this key site is now a barracks for the army. It is considered to be so important because it is probably the most representative surviving example of Royal Air Force architecture of the post 1934 "Expansion Period".	ST9030081100	Second World War
1398389	LB	The main entrance to the former RAF Hullavington, now a British Army barracks. The entrance was built to a 1935 design, probably constructed between 1936 and 1937. The design has classical influences, and comprises gates, gate piers and railings. It is c	ST9147080730	Second World War
1398423	LB	A group of airfield buildings at the former Aircraft Storage Unit Headquarters site, Hullavington Airfield (now part of an Army barracks complex). The group includes an aircraft hangar (type C), offices (a wardens office and a station office), aircraft r	ST9110081400	Second World War
1432335	N/A	A subrectangular ditched enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The available aerial photographs which cover this area have been examined as part of the	ST8940086100	Prehistoric

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme, and this record is a duplicate of 100141		
1432337	N/A	A rectangular enclosure, one side of which appears to be formed by a linear ditch. The available aerial photographs which cover this area have been examined as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme, and this record is a duplicate of 10014	ST8960086200	Prehistoric
1432343	N/A	A curving stretch of linear ditch is visible as cropmarks.	ST8880084700	Prehistoric
1432351	N/A	A series of rectilinear enclosures are visible as cropmarks.	ST9010082800	Prehistoric
1475631	ST88SW618	A prehistoric or Roman rectilinear enclosure visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST8448083900	Prehistoric
1475645	N/A	The cropmark traces of a recilinear enclosure of uncertain date visible on aerial photographs.	ST8582684599	Prehistoric
1475728	N/A	A probable Bronze Age round barrow visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST8985083920	Prehistoric
1487812	N/A	Former Baptist Chapel in Grove road, built in the early 19th century. Rubble with rendered front and half-hipped sylet roof. Round-arched window of three lights.	ST8535385749	Post-medieval
1487834	N/A	Primitive Methodist Chapel at Upper Seagry built 1825. Brick with three-bay gabled front.	ST9457780747	Post-medieval
1490814	N/A	20th century motor garage in Church Street, Sherston.	ST8543486013	Modern
1491071	MWI66028	A barn with attached outbuilding and adjacent animal shelter, dating from the latter half of the 19th century.	ST8809586764	Modern
1518379	MWI72601	A possibly Bronze Age, Iron Age or Roman partial curvilinear enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The enclosure is chevron or U shaped. It extends over an area which measures 30 metres north-south and 14 metres east-west.	ST9037285942	Prehistoric Roman
1518386	MWI72602	Three possibly Iron Age, Roman or Medieval associated boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 135 metres east-west and 150 metres north-south.	ST9019786249	Prehistoric Roman Medieval
1518415	MWI72603	A pair of probably Medieval lynchets are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site is centred on ST	ST9021686043	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		9021 8604 and extends over an area which measures 40 metres square.		
1519013	ST98NW614	An area of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, partly as cropmarks on aerial photographs taken in 1948, though the earthworks have been levelled on aerial photograph taken in 1999.	ST9080585784	Medieval
1521786	MWI72512	A group of Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets and a pair of blocks of associated ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946.	ST8505785579	Medieval
1521789	N/A	A group of probably Undated geological marks are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. This site has been recorded but not mapped from aerial photographs as part of the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.	ST8556085390	Unknown
1521793	MWI72513	A Medieval or Post Medieval lynchet is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The lynchet measures 146 metres in length, and extends on an ENE-WSW orientation, parallel with the contour.	ST8536085550	Medieval Post-medieval
1521797	MWI72514	A group of probably Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 215 metres north-south and 160 metres east-west. The site comprises circa 15 lynchets.	ST8579085550	Medieval Post-medieval
1521799	MWI72515	Three blocks of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though they have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 2006.	ST8632685576	Medieval Post-medieval
1521801	MWI72516	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or Iron Age or Roman hut circle or circular enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site comprises a pair of curving ditches which define a ring ditch.	ST8752285898	Prehistoric Roman
1521809	MWI72517	Three blocks of Medieval or Post medieval ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on aerial photographs taken in 1946,	ST8786385070	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		though they have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1999.		
1521816	MWI72518	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a Later Prehistoric, Iron Age or Roman or Early Medieval hut circle is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST8806185233	Prehistoric Roman
1521820	MWI72519	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a Later Prehistoric, Iron Age or Roman or Early Medieval hut circle is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST8813185295	Prehistoric Roman
1521824	MWI72520	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a Later Prehistoric, Iron Age or Roman or Early Medieval hut circle is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.	ST8814185284	Prehistoric Roman
1521830	ST88NE636	A probably Iron Age, Roman or Medieval field system is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 740 metres north-south and 315 metres east-west.	ST8822885482	Prehistoric Roman
1521838	ST88NE635	Five possible Iron Age or Roman or possibly Medieval field boundaries or boundary ditches are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 300 metres east-west and 167 metres north-south.	ST8855585814	Prehistoric Roman
1521861	MWI72521	A length of probably Roman road is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site is defined by a pair of parallel linear drainage ditches visible in aligned sections of ditch.	ST8825885997	Roman
1521866	MWI72522	An area of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow and four associated plough headlands are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946.	ST8939685871	Medieval Post-medieval
1521872	ST88NE619	A possibly Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post Medieval or Undated rectilinear enclosure and a probable field boundary are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8998785124	Unknown
1521911	MWI72523	A possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a partially defined rectilinear enclosure which measures 87 metres long and 28 metres wide.	ST8954685207	Prehistoric Roman
1521921	MWI72524	Two probably Medieval or Post Medieval extractive pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which	ST8956685292	Medieval Post-medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		measures 80 metres north-south and 50 metres east-west.		
1521929	MWI64496	A pair or probable Bronze Age round barrows or possible Medieval windmill mounds are visible as visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a pair of conjoined ring ditches which measure 15 metres and 19 metres in diameter.	ST8971685420	Prehistoric Medieval
1521989	MWI72525	A possible Iron Age, Roman, Medieval or Post Medieval or Undated rectilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8606486384	Unknown
1521992	MWI72526	An possible Iron Age, Roman, Medieval or Undated rectilinear enclosure is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises an enclosure which measures circa 53 metres long and 33 metres wide and a adjacent boundary ditch.	ST8594486295	Unknown
1522049	ST88NE454	An area of Medieval or Post Medieval shrunken village is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 195 metres east-west and 190 metres north-south.	ST8586786073	Medieval Post-medieval
1522057	MWI72527	A group of Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets or crofts are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though they have been levelled on aerial photograph taken in 1976.	ST8551085906	Medieval Post-medieval
1522060	MWI72528	A probable Medieval or Post Medieval building and a croft are visible as earthwork on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though the site has been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 2006.	ST8556486192	Medieval Post-medieval
1522063	MWI72529	A pair of probably Medieval or Post Medieval crofts are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs in 1946, though the site appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 2006.	ST8606386090	Medieval Post-medieval
1522065	MWI72530	An area of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow and an associated possible plough headland is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though the area appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1976 and 2006.	ST8582086030	Medieval Post-medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
1522080	MWI45000	A Second World War military camp is visible as a series of buildings, structures, cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946. Most of the buildings have been demolished on aerial photographs taken in 1971.	ST8660886109	Second World War
1522188	MWI72531	An area of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow and two associated plough headlands are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The ridge and furrow has largely been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1971 and 2006.	ST8693286602	Medieval Post-medieval
1522192	MWI72532	A possible Medieval or Post Medieval croft is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though it appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1971.	ST8673786677	Medieval Post-medieval
1522207	MWI72535	A possible Roman, or probably Medieval or Post Medieval hollow way is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises five sections of aligned ditch.	ST8835086120	Unknown
1522217	MWI72536	AA pair of possible Medieval or Post Medieval extractive pits or a pair of possibly Iron Age or Roman pits are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	ST8877386328	Medieval Post-medieval
1522242	MWI72537	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or a Medieval windmill mound is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site comprises a segmented ring ditch which encloses an area which measures 11 metres in diameter.	ST8946686546	Prehistoric medieval
1522255	MWI72539	A possible Bronze Age round barrow or an Iron Age or Roman hut circle is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The site comprises a single unbroken ring ditch which extends over an area which measures 10 metres in diameter.	ST8998586270	Prehisotirc Roman
1522271	MWI72540	An area of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though the ridge and furrow appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1999.	ST8922086581	Medieval Post-medieval
1522282	MWI72541	A group of eight Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which	ST8941886341	Medieval Post-medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		measures 550 metres east-west and 180 metres north-south.		
1522384	N/A	An area of Roman settlement, part of Easton Grey Roman town, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site comprises a series of crofts defined by boundary ditches or trackways, two possible rectilinear enclosures or crofts, and circa ten pits.	ST8882286802	Roman
1522416	ST88NE623	A pair of probably Roman but possibly Medieval or Post Medieval roads or trackways are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These seem likely to be related to the southern part of Easton Grey Roman town.	ST8889786617	Roman Medieval
1522621	MWI72568	A Medieval or Post Medieval lynchet is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 73 metres north-south and 71 metres east-west.	ST8597685711	Medieval Post-medieval
1522624	MWI72569	A block of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though it appears to have levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1999. The site measures 188 metres long and 110 metres wide.	ST8900085209	Medieval Post-medieval
1522634	MWI72570	A probably Medieval or Post Medieval pond is visible as a earthwork on aerial photographs taken in 1946, though the site appears to have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1971.	ST8656286356	Medieval Post-medieval
1522650	MWI72546	A pair of probably Iron Age, Roman or Undated field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 240 metres east-west and 75 metres north south.	ST8888986255	Unknown
1523309	MWI72581	An area of Medieval or Post Medieval ridge and furrow and five associated lynchets or plough headlands are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946.	ST8330485813	Medieval Post-medieval
1523324	MWI72582	Three probably Medieval or Post Medieval strip lynchets and an associated block of ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 475 metres east-west and 50 metres north-south.	ST8465885967	Medieval Post-medieval
1523363	MWI72587	A pair of Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets are visible as earthworks on	ST8474085160	Medieval Post-medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 375 metres east-west and 285 metres north-south.		
1573515	LB	Parish church. Probable Saxo-Norman origin with 13th and 15th centuries, circa 1708 additions and alterations and late 19th century restoration. Coursed rubble with some herringbone masonry to chancel, squared and coursed rubble to nave and tower. A	ST8969885954	Medieval
1603857	N/A	The cropmark of four probable conjoining Bronze Age round barrows are visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Lower Stanton St Quintin.	ST9205081200	Prehistoric
1614300	ST98SW600	Cropmarks of a single incomplete rectangular ditched enclosure of uncertain date visible on aerial photographs taken in 2009.	ST9031082310	Prehistoric
1621008	N/A	Cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age round barrow south-west of the Gauze Brook, Corston which is visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage as part of the Reconnaissance Recording Programme.	ST9328084070	Prehistoric
1621009	N/A	Cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age round barrow south-west of the Gauze Brook, Corston which is visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage as part of the Reconnaissance Recording Programme.	ST9320084070	Prehistoric
1621010	N/A	Cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age round barrow south-west of the Gauze Brook, Corston which is visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage as part of the Reconnaissance Recording Programme.	ST9331084070	Prehistoric
1621011	N/A	Cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age round barrow south of the Gauze Brook, Corston which is visible on aerial photographs taken by English Heritage as part of the Reconnaissance Recording Programme.	ST9303084170	Prehistoric
1621012	ST88SE603	Faint cropmarks of two conjoined rectilinear ditched enclosures of uncertain date located to the north of Bradfield Bungalow which are visible	ST8975083160	Prehistoric

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		on aerial photographs taken in 2013 by English Heritage.		
1621059	N/A	Cropmarks of part of a large rectilinear enclosure of uncertain date located to the west of Lords Wood and visible on aerial photographs taken in 2013 by English Heritage.	ST8593083790	Prehistoric
1621060	ST88SE620	Cropmarks of part of a large polygonal enclosure of uncertain date located to the west of New Plantation and visible on aerial photographs taken in 2013 by English Heritage.	ST8581084050	Prehistoric
1621061	N/A	Cropmark of a single small ring ditch, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, visible on aerial photographs taken in 2013 by English Heritage.	ST8642084460	Prehistoric
1621062	ST88SE616	Cropmarks of a large trapezoidal ditched enclosure, possibly the remains of a later prehistoric or Roman settlement visible on aerial photographs taken in 2013 by English Heritage.	ST8591084610	Prehistoric
1621483	ST88SW620	Cropmarks of a small ring ditch and traces of rectilinear enclosures located between Alderton and Luckington, visible on aerial photographs taken in 2013 by English Heritage as part of the Reconnaissance Recording Programme.	ST8359083240	Prehistoric
1621485	N/A	Cropmarks of conjoined rectilinear enclosures and ditches of uncertain date and traces of medieval ridge and furrow visible to south-east of Alderton on aerial photographs taken in 2013 by English Heritage as part of the Reconnaissance Recording Programme.	ST8499082450	Prehistoric

Annex B Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Lime Down

Solar Park

Annex B - Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Date: 21st January 2025

Written by: Dr C. Green

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1 Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1.1 The following report outlines the findings resulting from a geoarchaeological desk-based assessment within the Order Limits. The geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential is considered broadly low, with slightly higher potential in the areas of alluvial, river terrace and head deposits that outcrop across the Solar PV Sites.

2 Introduction

2.1 Site context

- 2.1.1 This report summarises the findings arising from a geoarchaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) in connection with the proposed development of the Lime Down Solar Park (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Lanpro.
- 2.1.2 The Scheme is to be located in North Wiltshire and lies between the market towns of Malmesbury to the north and Melksham to the south. It covers a total area of 749ha and consists of five separate Solar PV Sites. The Solar PV Sites (Lime Down A-E), lie to the south and west of Malmesbury near the village of Hulavington and will accommodate the ground mounted solar arrays and substation. A Cable Route Corridor has also been identified which at the time of this assessment includes three alternative routes. It provides linkage between the individual Solar PV Sites and from the Solar PV Sites to the Melksham National Grid Substation. The Cable Route Corridor extends from north to south over a distance of about 22km.
- 2.1.3 For the purposes of this assessment the Study Area comprises the five individual Solar PV Sites and land within a 2km radius around them, together with the Cable Route Corridor and land within a 250m radius around it.

2.2 Geoarchaeological & palaeoenvironmental potential

- 2.2.1 The Solar PV Sites occupies a range of landscapes determined by their geography, topography, geology and history. These variations reflect the history of landform development influenced by the nature of the underlying bedrock and the type, thickness and age of overlying Pleistocene and Holocene superficial geological deposits. These deposits have varying potential to provide evidence of past occupation and land-use by prehistoric and historic communities. Such evidence may be preserved in archaeological features and structures and/or in palaeoenvironmental records of landscape change.
- 2.2.2 In the study of Pleistocene and Holocene geological deposits, fine grained and organic-rich sediments, including peat, have higher potential to provide detailed reconstructions of past environment and may contain contemporary evidence of human occupation in the form of geoarchaeological remains. They provide an opportunity to increase our understanding of the interactions between human activity, hydrology, vegetation succession and climate change during the Pleistocene and Holocene eras. Such investigations are carried out through the assessment/analysis of palaeoecological remains (e.g. pollen, plant macrofossils, snails & insects) and a variety of dating techniques.

The Pleistocene

- 2.2.3 Pleistocene remains are the geological and biological deposits laid down by water, wind and ice between 2.6 million and 11,500 years ago. Sediments and their contained faunal and floral remains enable us to understand our earliest prehistory – how the landscape was shaped and where and how our earliest ancestors, representing various Palaeolithic cultures, fit into it. Palaeolithic communities were present intermittently in Britain between approximately 959 thousand and 11.5 thousand years ago. Palaeolithic remains form part of the Pleistocene record and may include stone tools, the flakes produced when making them, and much more rarely, tools of wood and bone, bones bearing marks of butchery, rudimentary structures and the remains of early humans (hominins).
- 2.2.4 Even in the absence of artefact remains, Pleistocene geological deposits and their contained biological remains are important as evidence of the environments occupied by prehistoric communities.

The Holocene

- 2.2.5 The Holocene occupies the last 11,500 years and spans all cultural periods from the Mesolithic to the present day. Holocene geological deposits can provide evidence of the environmental conditions that existed during this period and may contain a wide variety of archaeological remains reflecting human occupation and land-use. Most of the evidence relating to the more recent cultural periods (Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman) is encountered in near surface archaeological investigations and lies outside the scope of the geoarchaeological interests which are the subject of this assessment.

2.3 Aims and objectives

- 2.3.1 The primary aim of this assessment is to identify the geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential and heritage significance of the Order Limits. This in turn will help to inform the need for a fuller review of such potential.

3 Methods

- 3.1.1 In order to fulfil the aims of the desk-based assessment, the following documents and sources were reviewed in an attempt to determine the geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental significance and potential of the Solar PV Sites, including but not limited to: (1) utilising the results of a Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) search undertaken by Lanpro; (2) historical mapping; (3) satellite imagery and aerial photography; (4) historical borehole data held by the British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>), and (5) relevant geological, Quaternary and archaeological literature relating to this area.

4 Geography

- 4.1.1 The Study Area occupies a rural landscape characterised by agricultural land forming a mainly rectilinear pattern of small and medium size fields, mostly bounded by hedgerows in which trees are common. Woodland is also present in scattered small and medium size parcels. Surface drainage is provided by numerous small streams which also often serve as field boundaries. Settlement is present in the form of nucleated villages with evidence of long histories visibly recorded in medieval parish churches, dating back to the 11th and 12th centuries. There are also many isolated farmsteads. This pattern of settlement is served by a network of minor roads which also provide links to the major roads that radiate from the nearby market towns of Malmesbury, Chippenham and Melksham. The M4 motorway crosses the Study Area from east to west between Malmesbury and Chippenham with a service station at Leigh Delamere and a junction with the A350 and A429 near Stanton St Quintin. The Roman Fosse Way crosses the northern part of the Study Area, forming one of the boundaries of Lime Down B and crossing Lime Down C.
- 4.1.2 Little change has occurred to the broad landscape character since the 1st edition Six Inch Ordnance Survey maps, which date to the second half of the 19th century. However, quarries, lime kilns and brickworks that formerly supplied local building materials and agricultural lime are no longer active. Commercial activities that are now present in the Study Area include recreational facilities, including sports fields, and a golf course, and solar arrays, of which there are at least four already established within the Study Area.

5 Topographic Setting

- 5.1.1 The Study Area is a landscape of low relief. The principal feature controlling its topography is the dip slope of the Jurassic rocks that underlie it, sloping down from west to east. In broad terms the ground falls from levels around 130m OD in the west to levels of about 70m OD in the east. The topographic detail is the result of dissection by the rivers that have shaped the relief. To the west of the Study Area the Jurassic rocks are deeply dissected creating an escarpment that falls steeply into the By Brook Valley. However, the Study Area lies entirely on the dip slope of the Jurassic rocks and this gently sloping terrain is drained by headwater tributaries of the Bristol Avon. A branch of the Avon rises within the Study Area to the west of Lime Down C. From there it flows northward and then eastward within the Study Area to the north of Lime Down A-E, before turning south and passing out of the Study Area. The streams that drain the dip slope of the Jurassic rocks are all short headwater tributaries falling eastward towards the Avon. Many of them have an active channel of less than 5 km within the Study Area and little obvious expression in the landscape. They occupy broad, very shallow valleys with very gently sloping valley-sides rising to low interfluvies. Only the larger of these tributaries has developed a topographically recognisable floodplain; elsewhere the streams simply occupy the lowest part of the topographically undifferentiated valley bottom.

6 Geological Setting

6.1 Bedrock Geology

6.1.1 All the bedrock underlying the Study Area (Figure 2) are of Jurassic age:

- Oxford Clay Formation
- Kellaways Sand Member
- Kellaways Clay Member
- Cornbrash Formation
- Forest Marble Formation - Mudstone
- Forest Marble Formation – Limestone

6.1.2 These rocks form a succession in which the older rocks outcrop in the west, forming part of the southernmost extent of the Cotswolds. They are overlain by younger rocks outcropping successively eastward and forming part of the clay vale occupied by the Bristol Avon. The oldest rocks are limestones of the Forest Marble Formation. They form a small outcrop in the north-west of the Study Area around the village of Sherston. The youngest rocks are clays of the Oxford Clay Formation. They form small outcrops around the hamlet of Startley in the north east of the Study Area, to the east of Lime Down E. The Kellaways Sand Member is also patchily present around Startley and Rodbourne and in a few small outcrops beneath the Cable Route Corridor. It is also present around Whitley in the south of the Study Area. However, the more extensive outcrops are the following:

- a) Mudstone of the Forest Marble Formation. This outcrops widely in the north-west of the Study Area around and underlying Lime Down A and C and parts of Lime Down B, and in the south of the Study Area around.
- b) Limestone of the Cornbrash Formation. This overlies the mudstone of the Forest Marble Formation and outcrops widely beneath the Cable Route Corridor and further north where it underlies parts of Lime Down D and Lime Down E. This limestone was formerly quarried in several places to the west of Chippenham and around Malmesbury but was always of indifferent quality and was used mainly for walling or to be burnt for lime rather than as a building or road stone.
- c) The Kellaways Clay Member. This overlies the Cornbrash Formation. It is present rather patchily beneath the Cable Route Corridor to the north of Chippenham, and more extensively around and beneath parts of Lime Down D and E. In the past it was used

for brickmaking and there were several brick-works within the Study Area.

6.2 Superficial Geology

- 6.2.1 There are very few outcrops of superficial geological deposits mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) within the Study Area (Figure 3). The deposits that have been recognised comprise Alluvium, River Terrace Deposits and Head. There are no detailed published accounts of these deposits and no accessible archive borehole records that log reliably their depth, sedimentology and stratigraphy.
- 6.2.2 Alluvium is mapped by BGS in the valley of the Bristol Avon where the river passes to the north of Lime Down A-E in the north of the Study Area. There it underlies the alluvial floodplain of the Avon which extends downstream as a continuous feature of the valley floor, lying just outside the Study Area, except for a small patch near the village of Beanacre where the Study Area extends onto the valley floor of the Avon. Elsewhere, Alluvium is mapped in the valleys of most of the Avon headwater tributaries that drain the Study Area. Outcrops are however narrow and sometimes discontinuous. On mudstone bedrocks these deposits are likely to be very largely fine-grained silts and clays, but on limestone outcrops, limestone gravel may also be present.
- 6.2.3 River Terrace Deposits are mapped by BGS in the valley of the Bristol Avon, to the east of Whitley. The terrace surface here is at a level of ca. 39m OD, about 6.0m above the floodplain of the river. These River Terrace Deposits can be traced upstream as far as Great Somerford and downstream to Bradford-on-Avon and beyond. There is also a small outcrop mapped in the valley of the Hardenhuish Brook to the west of Chippenham. They are regarded by BGS as underlying the 1st Terrace of the Bristol Avon. Campbell et al (1999) recognise a succession of three terrace levels in the valley of the Bristol Avon forming the Avon Formation. The River Terrace Deposits near Whitley seem likely to be equivalent to the lowest of these levels, the Bathampton Member, regarded by Campbell et al (1999) as being no younger than MIS6. Borehole records of these deposits in the Avon valley outside the Study Area, e.g. in Chippenham (BGS archive borehole ST97SW158), indicate the presence of up to 3.0m of fine-grained silty and clayey deposits overlying up to 5.0m of clayey and/or gravelly sand.
- 6.2.4 Sand and gravel of uncertain age and origin mapped by BGS in the valley of the Avon to the north of Lime Down B near the northern boundary of the Study Area may also represent the remains of River Terrace Deposits, possibly equivalent to the higher elements of the Avon Formation of Campbell et al (1999).
- 6.2.5 Head is the term used by BGS for colluvial deposits formed by the downslope movement of material on hillside slopes. It is mapped by BGS

in the Study Area in very few places, almost all on the valley-sides of Avon headwater tributaries and recorded as small, narrow outcrops disposed parallel with the contours. It should be remembered however that BGS mapping in general records only deposits greater than 1.0m in thickness. Head may therefore be more widespread than the mapping indicates, and in addition it may be present beneath the alluvial deposits on valley floors or interstratified with them.

7 Geoarchaeological Potential

7.1 Palaeolithic potential

- 7.1.1 Baseline information suggests the Palaeolithic potential of the Study Area is low. There are no geoarchaeological records of Lower or Middle Palaeolithic remains within the Study Area, though it should be noted that a Palaeolithic handaxe is recorded from sand and gravel workings at Sutton Benger in the River Terrace Deposits of the Avon just outside the Study Area (Roe 1968). Blades and cores of probable Upper Palaeolithic age are recorded in the Wiltshire HER as surface finds from a site to the south of Rodbourne (MWI64477; NGR 933 820), within Lime Down E. Another blade, of indeterminate Upper Palaeolithic – Late Mesolithic age is recorded as a surface find from a nearby site (MWI64480; NGR 927 828) also within Lime Down E (Figure 3).
- 7.1.2 The scarcity of Palaeolithic remains may in part reflect the lack of historical investigation, but at the same time, the geological and topographic settings which have been the context of Palaeolithic discoveries elsewhere in southern Britain are poorly represented in the Study Area. In particular, the outcrop of River Terrace Deposits which elsewhere have provided the most productive opportunities for collecting and investigation is limited. However, there have been no archaeological investigations focused on the River Terrace Deposits within the Study Area.
- 7.1.3 It is evident from such artefactual remains as there are in the Study Area that Palaeolithic groups or individuals were occasionally present within the area surrounding the Scheme. Preservation *in situ* of artefacts discarded by Palaeolithic visitors is unlikely however, particularly where the bedrock was close to the ground surface. Such material would be subject to redistribution by colluvial processes, particularly during the cold stages of the Pleistocene and if preserved at all might now be found in the deposits underlying the floors of the river valleys.

7.2 Post-Palaeolithic potential

- 7.2.1 No geoarchaeological remains have been recorded from the Holocene deposits in the Study Area. However, Mesolithic tool assemblages are recorded as surface finds from localities within both Lime Down C (ST88SE051 - NGR 850 835; ST88SE052 - NGR 862 832) and Lime Down D (ST88SE050; NGR 89900 83005) (Figure 3). There is therefore potential for the preservation of such remains in the alluvial deposits of the River Avon and its tributaries. There is also potential for the preservation of Holocene geoarchaeological remains within the scattered Head deposits recorded by BGS, though the presence of such remains in hillslope outcrops of Head is relatively unlikely as emplacement of such deposits can generally be related to pre-Holocene cold climate slope

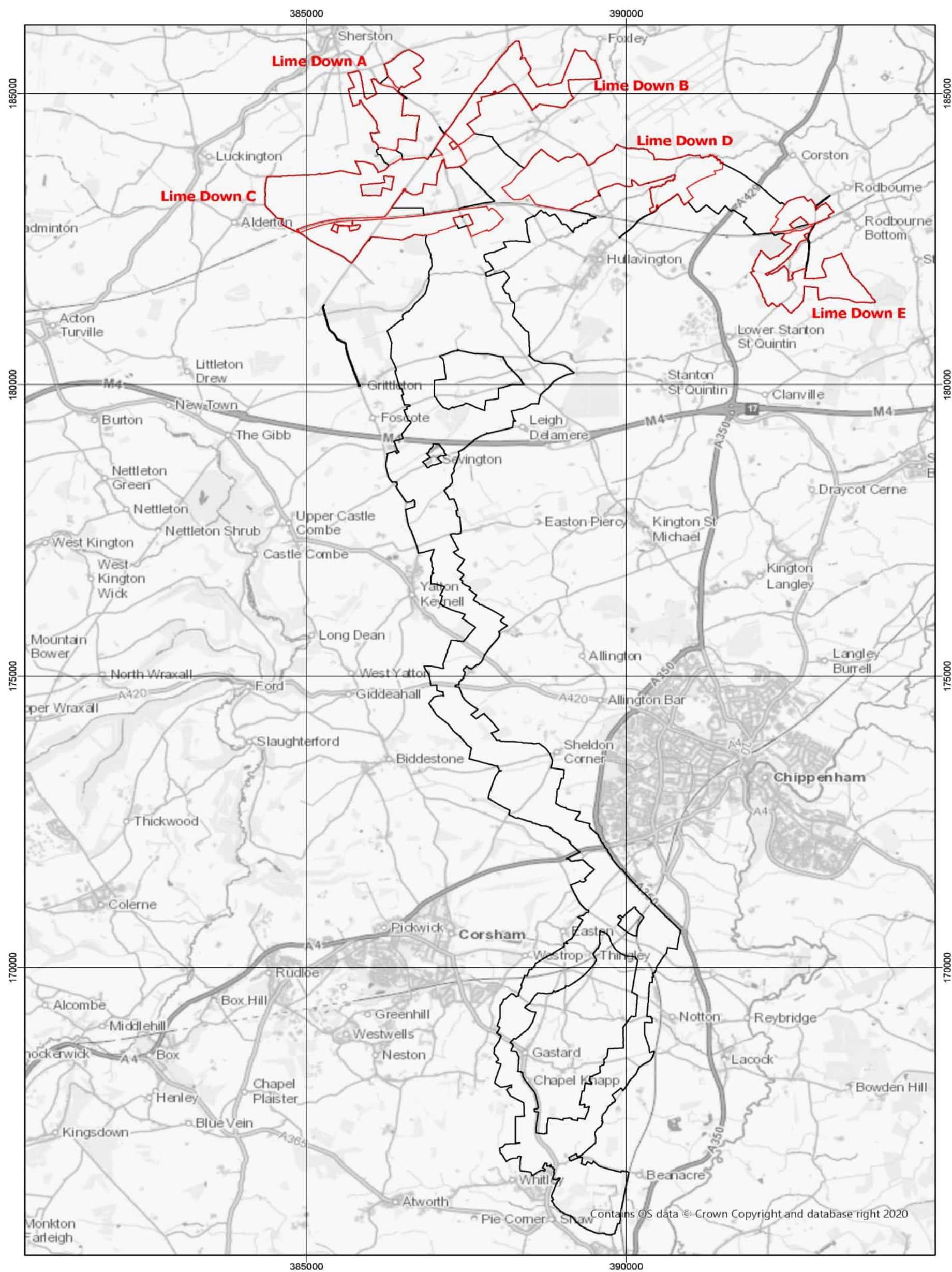
processes. However, as noted above, thin deposits of Head may be more widespread than the BGS mapping indicates and if Head is present on foot-slopes or extends onto valley floors it may include deposits which are the product of Holocene hillslope erosion and may therefore incorporate Holocene geoarchaeological remains.

8 Palaeoenvironmental Potential

- 8.1.1 Within the Study Area, no Pleistocene or Holocene palaeoenvironmental remains are recorded by the Wiltshire HER. However, potential contexts for their recovery may include the Holocene alluvium underlying the floodplains of the Avon and its tributaries. There is also the possibility that palaeoenvironmental remains might be preserved within or beneath the Head deposits, especially where they overlie the broad and gently sloping valley floors. Remains might also be preserved in fissures on some of the limestone outcrops, though ideal conditions for the development of such fissures – steep valley side slopes - are rarely present.

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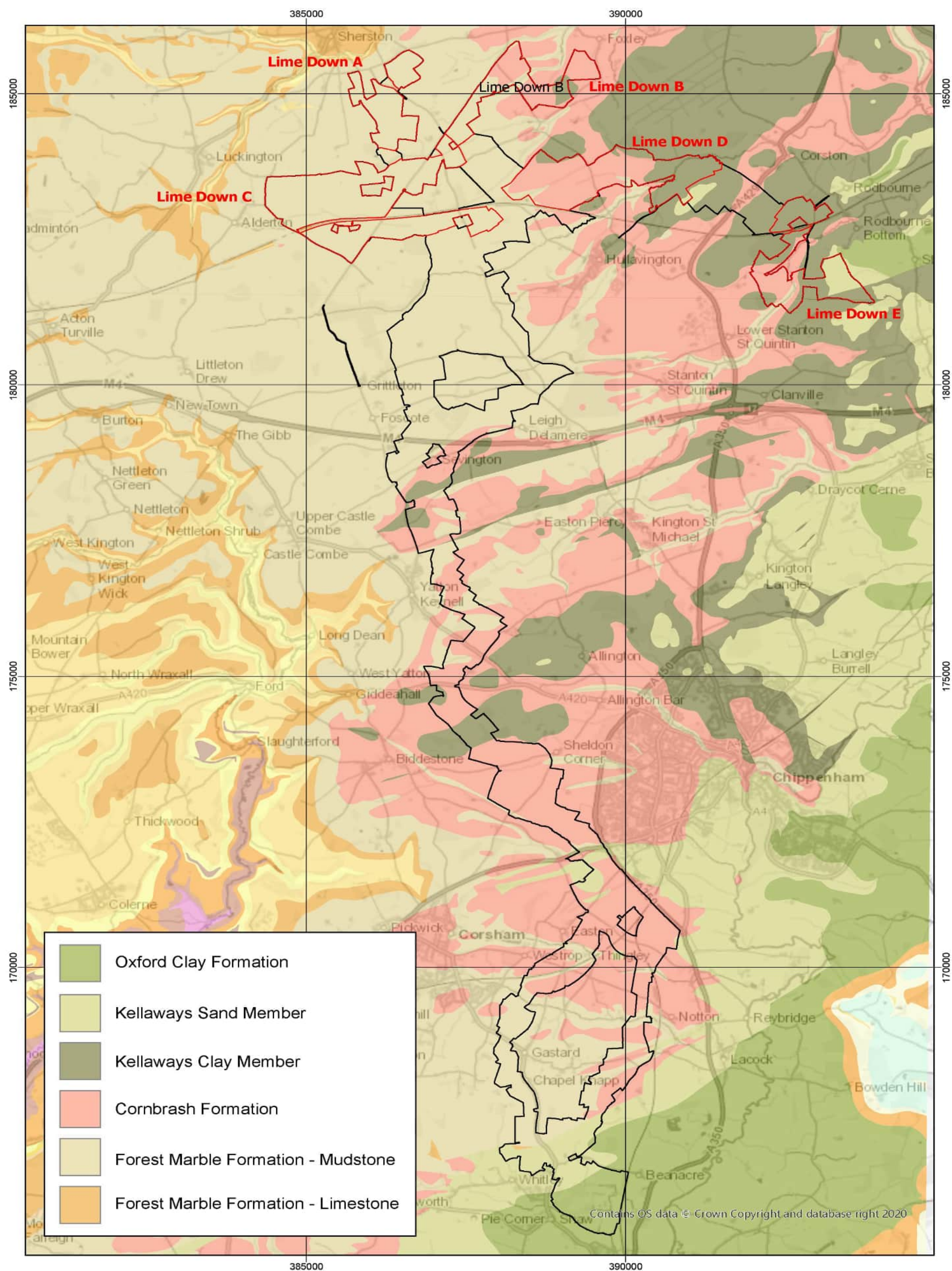


Figure 2: Map of the bedrock geology beneath Lime Down A-E (highlighted in red) and Cable Route Search Corridor (Contains British Geological Survey materials © UKRI 2025)

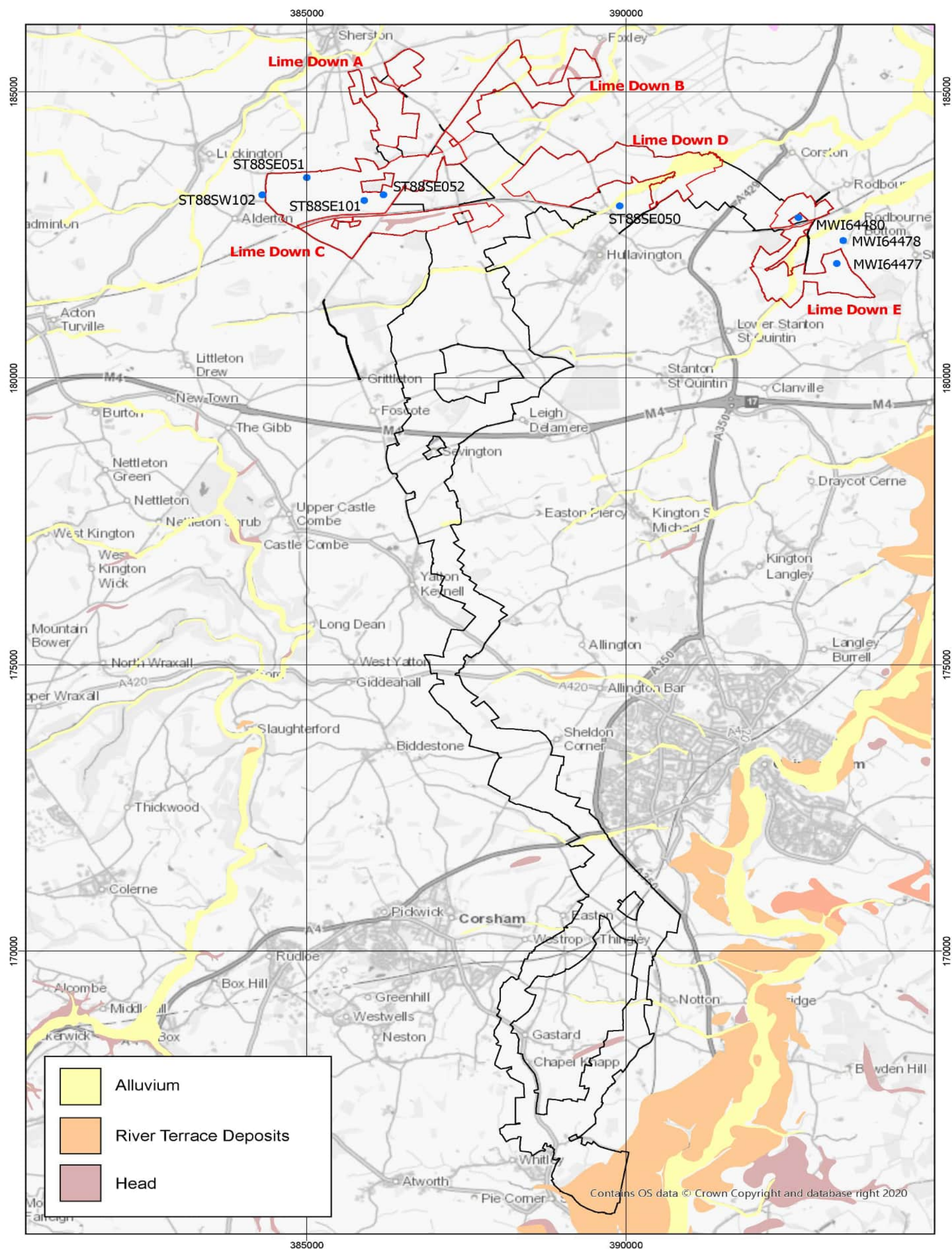


Figure 3: Map of the superficial geology beneath Lime Down A-E (highlighted in red) and Cable Route Search Corridor (highlighted in black) (Contains British Geological Survey materials © UKRI 2025). Also displaying selected HER monument records of relevance to the geoarchaeological deposits.