



Lime Down

Solar Park

Environmental Statement

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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') in 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.

A separate DBA has been produced for all the constituent 'Solar PV Sites' that form the Lime Down Solar Park (Lime Down A-E) and this document provides an assessment for the Cable Route Corridor (hereafter 'Cable Route Corridor' within this document) and Highway Improvement Areas.

This DBA addresses the information requirements set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 18), the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref 19) and the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 20), 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 Cable Route Corridor. 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 surveys, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and Roman remains within the Cable Route Corridor. There is, however, no evidence to suggest the presence of any remains of greater than local significance.

The majority of the Cable Route Corridor has primarily been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, as evidenced by extensive areas of ridge and furrow recorded in the HER and identified through LiDAR interpretation. Areas of poorly preserved earthwork remains of ridge and furrow ploughing have been identified within Fields F5–F7, F12, F16, F17, and F22, but it is considered that they are 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 (DBA) assessment of land forming the Cable Route Corridor of the proposed Lime Down Solar Park, Wiltshire (which is hereafter referred to as the 'Cable Route Corridor') and the Highway Improvement Areas has been prepared on behalf of the Applicant, to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) produced to support the application stage of the DCO process.
- 1.1.2 This document provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Cable Route Corridor and assesses the potential impacts that the Scheme could have on these and other archaeological assets in the vicinity. This assessment solely examines the impact upon potential archaeological remains within the Cable Route Corridor, with 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]**).
- 1.1.3 As the scheme is defined as an 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 18), the *National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure* (EN-3) (Ref 19) and the *National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure* (EN-5) (Ref 20), and has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (Ref 3).

2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1 In considering any DCO application for NSIP development, 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 21) 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) (EN1) (Ref 18) 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)

- 1.1.1 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.

- 1.1.2 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.’*
- 1.1.3 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’*.
- 1.1.4 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’*.
- 1.1.5 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’*.
- 1.1.6 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)

- 2.3.7 The adopted National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 22) 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."

2.3.8 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)."

2.3.9 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

2.3.10 Section 16 of the NPPF (2024) (Ref 17), 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.

2.3.11 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

- 2.3.12 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.
- 2.3.13 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.
- 2.3.14 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)'.
- 2.3.15 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.
- 2.3.16 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.'
- 2.3.17 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

- 2.3.18 The Planning Practice Guidance (Ref 22) 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

- 2.3.19 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:

- i. *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 3) 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 (2023) 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 Information Sources

- 3.1.1 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 250m Study Area is provided in Annex A and their locations illustrated on Figure 2, 7 and 12.
- 3.1.2 The holdings of the Wiltshire Archives together with on-line repositories for historical maps, plans and relevant documentary sources were consulted in accordance with guidelines laid down by the ClfA (2020).
- 3.1.3 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.
- 3.1.4 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and Digital Surface Model (DSM) data, at 1m resolution, was downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download webpage and processed using GIS software.
- 3.1.5 National Mapping Programme (NMP) data and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data were consulted to provide further contextual understanding of the archaeological landscape.
- 3.1.6 A range of published and unpublished material has also been consulted, as detailed in the References in Section 9 of this DBA.

3.2 Site Visit

- 3.2.1 Site visits were undertaken between August 2023 and July 2024, to provide an assessment of the character of the Cable Route Corridor and appraise the potential impact of the Scheme on any archaeological or heritage assets.

3.3 Assessment Criteria

- 3.3.1 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.
- 3.3.2 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 Cable Route Corridor traverses 249 areas, totalling approximately 462 ha (Figure 1), of largely arable land. For the purposes of this appraisal the corridor has been divided into three sections:

- Section 1 – areas between the Lime Down A-E to Grittleton
- Section 2 – areas between Grittleton to Chippenham
- Section 3 – areas between Chippenham to Whitley

Section 1 (see Figure 2)

4.1.2 Section 1 of the Cable Route Corridor runs south-west from Field A11 to Fields A4 and A5 in the northeast of Lime Down A. It runs southwards from the south of Field A10 into the north-west of Field C22 within the north of Lime Down C. A section of the cable route runs east to west through Lime Down C, connecting the fields either side of the railway, while another section of the corridor runs north-east, connecting Fields C24 and C27 in the north-eastern corner of Lime Down C. At this point it turns south-east running approximately 1 km from the south-east of Fields B1 and C28, into the north-west of Fields D23 and 24, crossing the railway and connecting the south-western fields of Lime Down D with the south-eastern fields of Lime Down C. The cable route then continues approximately 3.6km south towards Grittleton and the M4. To the east of Section 1, the corridor runs south-east from the south-east of Fields D14, D15 and D18 of Lime Down D into the north-western edge of Lime Down E, Fields E1, E2 and E3. The cable route connects the fields of Lime Down E either side of the railway.

Section 2 (see Figure 7)

4.1.3 Section 2 of the Cable Route Corridor runs for approximately 8.6km south from the M4 to the south of Grittleton, transversing agricultural fields and roadways to the east of Yatton Keynell and the west of Chippenham to Bath Road.

Section 3 (see Figure 12)

4.1.4 Section 3 of the Cable Route Corridor spans two parishes within Wiltshire. The corridor extends south-east from Bath Road to the south-west of Chippenham, travelling approximately 2.6km to the east of Corsham to the southern railway line. At this point the corridor travels approximately 4.4km south-east to Whitley, entering the north-west of the extant Melksham Substation.

5 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the Cable Route Corridor and the Highway Improvement Areas, 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 the 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 Cable Route Corridor's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the Paragraph 5.9.10 of EN-1 (Ref 18) and Paragraph 207 of the NPPF (Ref 17).

5.2 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 There is one designated heritage assets within the Cable Route Corridor and the Highway Improvement Areas, comprising the Grade II Listed Building Milestone (NHLE 1284671). The Grittleton Conservation Area also lies within a Highway Improvement Area.
- 5.2.2 Within the 250m Study Area, there are two Scheduled Monuments, one Grade II* Registered Park and Garden, four Conservation Areas and 58 Listed Buildings, comprising one Grade I listed, four Grade II* listed and 53 Grade II listed.
- 5.2.3 Further details of these designated heritage assets can be found in the gazetteer in Annex A and are illustrated on Figure 2, 7 and 12.
- 5.2.4 This DBA does not assess the potential indirect impacts to designated heritage assets as these have been assessed in a separate standalone Heritage Statement.

5.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3.1 There are 44 HER records located within the Cable Route Corridor, of which 15 are also recorded on the NRHE.
- 5.3.2 The HER records 217 'monument' records within the whole of the 250m Study Area. Details of all HER and NRHE records are provided in Annex A, with the locations of these marked on Figures 3, 8 and 13.
- 5.3.3 There are 45 PAS records within the 250m Study Area, seven of which are located in the Cable Route Corridor.

5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.4.1 The Wiltshire HER records 14 previous archaeological 'events' within the 250m Study Area. Details of these archaeological events can be found in the

gazetteer in Annex A and their locations are marked on Figures 4, 9 and 14. Of these previous archaeological events, five were located within the cable route and are discussed in greater detail below.

- 5.4.2 Previous investigations within Section 2 included a watching brief (EWI601), followed by an excavation (EWI602) along the route of the Littleton Drew to Chippenham gas pipeline. This work identified two ditches correlating strongly with the projected alignment of the Fosse Way Roman road.
- 5.4.3 An aerial investigation (EWI7896) covers the southern portion of Section 2 and all of Section 3, in west Wiltshire between Chippenham and Trowbridge, centred on the Avon valley. The aim of the project was to develop methods and produce guidance on best practice for the recognition and identification of archaeological assets.
- 5.4.4 Within Section 3, a geophysical survey (EWI7081) and a later evaluation (EWI6612) at Thingley Court Farm found no archaeological features or deposits.

5.5 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.5.1 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 131 individual HLC units mapped within the 250m Study Area, representing six of the 14 broad character types mapped across the county (*Civic; Fields and Enclosed land; Ornamental; Recreation; Rural settlement; and Woodland*).
- 5.5.2 There are 91 individual HLC units within, or partially within the Cable Route Corridor, all but seven of which are of the *Fields and enclosed land* broad HLC type. The outliers include two of the *Woodland* broad HLC type, three of the *Rural settlement* broad HLC type, one of the *Ornamental* broad type HLC and one of the *Civic* broad HLC type.
- 5.5.3 The HLC units within the Cable Route Corridor are illustrated on Figures 5, 10 and 15.

5.6 LiDAR Interpretation

- 5.6.1 The Environment Agency's National LiDAR Programme data at 1m resolution was downloaded from the Defra Survey Data Download webpage and processed using GIS software (Figures 6, 11, and 16). In Section 1, cropmarks recorded on the HER (ST88SE605), located to the south-east of Site B, were identified in the LiDAR data and may represent former field boundaries. In Section 2, depressions indicative of past agricultural activity was observed and correspond with HER records of field systems (MWI73949) and a post-medieval lime kiln (MWI73945). In Section 3, further evidence of agricultural activity was

recorded, including field boundaries (ST86NE603), as well as former boundaries and ridge and furrow associated with the medieval settlement west of Thingley Farm (ST87SE612). At the southern extent of the Cable Route Corridor, within the area of Melksham Substation, extensive ridge and furrow (MWI73999, MWI73895) was identified. Additional ridge and furrow was also noted to the west of Whitley House (ST86NE453), associated with medieval settlement.

5.7 Prehistoric and Roman Periods (c. 9500 BC – c. AD 410)

- 5.7.1 Evidence obtained from the HER, NHLE, NRHE and PAS databases, has been used to identify four concentrations of possible prehistoric or Roman period remains within the Cable Route Corridor. Where such remains have been identified, they presented as well-defined cropmarks with strong patterning. Consequently, fields that do not contain similar features are considered unlikely to contain extensive prehistoric and Roman features.

Section 1 (see Figure 3-4)

- 5.7.2 The HER contains one record for prehistoric or Roman period activity within Section 1 of the Cable Route Corridor and Highway Improvement Areas.
- 5.7.3 The HER record relates to the Fosse Way Roman Road (HER ST88NE300), which forms part of Margary's 'Route 5c' Bath – Cirencester Roman Road. The road follows the line of the modern Fosse Way and lies within Field O48 of the Cable Route Corridor, adjacent to Lime Down C and within the northern extent of the Highways Improvement Area to the south of Lime Down C.
- 5.7.4 Within the 250m Study Area, there are four HER records that date to the prehistoric period, all of which relate to findspots of prehistoric flints. A flint knife blade dated broadly from the Upper Palaeolithic to Late Mesolithic was found through fieldwalking in woodland approximately 85m to the north of the Cable Route Corridor within Lime Down E (HER MWI64480). A Mesolithic flint (HER ST88SE052) and a Neolithic flint (HER ST88SE101) were found 250m to the north of the Cable Route Corridor within Lime Down C. Another Neolithic flint (HER ST87NE101) was found 200m to the west of Field F109 within Grittleton.

Section 2 (see Figure 8-9)

- 5.7.5 The HER contains two records of prehistoric or Roman period activity within Section 2 of the Cable Route Corridor. A possible Bronze Age round barrow (HER ST87SE611) is located within Field F71 and an Iron Age to Roman field system (HER MWI73948) within Field F70, identified as cropmarks through aerial photography to the south-east of Starveall Farm, west of Chippenham.
- 5.7.6 Within the wider Study Area, there are eight records relating to prehistoric or Roman period activity, including a possible Bronze Age round barrow (HER ST87SE607), to the and Iron Age/Roman enclosures (HER ST87SE605)

identified as cropmarks 165m to the east of Field F68. To the north of this area, further probable Iron Age/Roman enclosures (HER ST87SE610) were also identified as cropmarks.

- 5.7.7 A possible Iron Age/Roman enclosure (HER MWI74115) was recorded as a cropmark 220m to the north-west of Field F85 in Yatton Keynell and a Bronze Age round barrow (HER MWI74108) lies 225m to the east of the Field F78. A concentration of pottery, including high status Samian, as well as non-local sandstone and stone roof tile (HER ST87NE305) was recovered 170m to the west of Field F87, which suggests the presence of a Romano-British settlement in this area (HER ST87NE309). Further Roman-British pottery (HER ST87SE303) was found during fieldwork, 195m to the west of Field F68.
- 5.7.8 A semi-circular enclosure with internal pits (HER ST87NE606) is located 180m west of Field F101, south of the M4, which, although undated, may be of prehistoric origin. Additionally, undated ring ditches (HER ST87NE609) were identified 150m west of Field F83, east of Yatton Keynell, and could also be prehistoric in date.

Section 3 (see Figure 13-14)

- 5.7.9 The HER contains one record located within Section 3 of the Cable Route Corridor dating to the Roman period, comprising the Roman road from Bath to Speen (HER ST86NE304). There are two PAS records within the southern extent, a Mesolithic blade (WILT-05A52C) in Field F25 and a Roman nail cleaner (WILT-6A4303) in Field FF19.
- 5.7.10 Within the Study Area there are two records relating to the prehistoric or Roman period, including a possible Bronze Age round barrow (HER MWI74042), identified as cropmarks through aerial photography 230m to the north-east of Field F51 at Thingley Junction and a Romano-British ring (HER ST86NE310) found 150m to the west of Field F26a at Boyd's Farm, Gastard.
- 5.7.11 Therefore, the recorded evidence suggests that there is potential for the survival of sub-surface remains dating from the prehistoric and Roman periods across all three Sections of the Cable Route Corridor.

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

- 5.8.1 The majority of villages located in the vicinity of the Cable Route Corridor are likely to have an early medieval origin, reflected in the origin of their place names (e.g. Ref 23), many first documented in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Ref 24). It is likely that villages grew and contracted during the medieval period as a result in changes in rural economies and associated agrarian administration systems.
- 5.8.2 The majority of the Cable Route Corridor is likely to have been in agricultural use throughout the medieval period, as evidenced by ridge and furrow recorded

on the HER, the majority of which is no longer extant. LiDAR has also identified extensive evidence of field systems across the Cable Route Corridor indicating that potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period are likely to primarily relate to agricultural activity, such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries and drainage.

Section 1 (see Figure 3-4)

- 5.8.3 There is one record within Section 1 dating to the medieval period relating to a PAS record of a medieval copper alloy chape (WILT-D693B9) in Field F122.
- 5.8.4 Within the Study Area there are seven records relating to the medieval period, including blocks of ridge and furrow visible as earthworks on aerial photography (HER MWI72515) within Lime Down A. Grittleton medieval settlement (HER ST88SE402), 200m to the west of Field F111 and Newlands Farm (HER ST88SE456), 245m to the east of Field F114. Surrendell medieval settlement (HER ST88SE450), lies 70m to the south of Field F122, which formerly 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 Field F120 which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018610).
- 5.8.5 The settlements within the Study Area of Section 1 are known to have originated in the Anglo-Saxon period and are mentioned in the Domesday book (Williams and Martin 2003). Sherston is first named in an Anglo-Saxon charter in AD 896 as *Scorranstan*, the settlement at Norton, is named as *Nort(h)un* in a charter dating to AD 931 and, while it is possible that the AD 931 charter also references Hullavington, the earliest confirmed reference is in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Watts 2004). Other settlements first mentioned in the Domesday Book include Luckington, Malmesbury and Grittleton.

Section 2 (see Figure 8-9)

- 5.8.6 There is one record within Section 2 of the Cable Route Corridor relating to the medieval period, comprising a medieval/post-medieval field boundary visible as an earthwork on air photographs (MWI73949) within Field F75.
- 5.8.7 Within the surrounding Study Area there are six records dating to the medieval period, of which three relate to medieval settlements. 'Sevington medieval settlement with surviving earthworks' (HER ST87NE452) lies 170m to the south-east of Field F106 and 'Fowlswick Farm medieval farmstead and settlement with earthworks of a moat' (HER ST87NE450) lies 230m to the east of Field F85. The medieval settlement of Sheldon, designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1018428; ST87SE453), is located approximately 180 metres east of Field F75. It includes earthworks such as holloways and house platforms near the surviving Manor House (NHLE 1001243) and chapel (NHLE 1022908), both situated outside the Study Area.

- 5.8.8 The remaining records relate to medieval agricultural features, including ridge and furrow (HER MWI74137) and field boundaries (HER MWI74116) 100m to the east of Field F85 at Fowlswick Farm.
- 5.8.9 The village of Yatton Keynell was first recorded in the Domesday Book as *Getone*; (Williams and Martin 2003). Its name went through several variations, and the 'Keynell' affix appears to have been added in the 13th century after Henry Caynell, who had a landholding in 1242 (Watts 2004).
- 5.8.10 Chippenham is recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter of approximately 900 as *Cippanhamme*, probably meaning the 'river meadow of a man called Cippa' (Mills 2011).

Section 3 (see Figure 13-14)

- 5.8.11 There are 22 records located within Section 3 of the Cable Route Corridor dating to the medieval period. Three of the records relate to PAS records of a medieval coins (WILT-7F683B, WILT-7DD77D) and a medieval finger ring (WILT-DD69E5) in Field F25.
- 5.8.12 Nine of these relate to medieval settlement and agricultural activity around Thingley medieval settlement (HER ST87SE462) within Fields F38-F51, including a farmhouse (HER MWI34471), another farmstead (HER MWI66064), a barn (HER MWI34472), a pigsty (HER MWI74609), a cow house (HER MWI74610), a possible water mill (HER MWI74611), and field boundaries (HER MWI74055, HER ST87SE612). Within Easton, former field boundaries were identified in Field F55 and may be associated with medieval settlement (HER ST87SE455) and additional field boundaries (HER ST86NE603) lie to the south of Chapel Knapp in Field F25.
- 5.8.13 The remaining seven records are located within the Cable Route Corridor at the end of Section 3. These include Westlands Farm, which has medieval origins (HER ST86NE456) and is situated in Field O5, as well as the site of the medieval settlement of Beanacre (HER ST96NW460), located within Fields W3–W4. Ridge and furrow earthworks associated with the medieval settlement near Whitley House (HER ST86NE453) are present in Field F22. Additional earthworks of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow, visible on aerial photographs, are located between the known medieval settlements and are also associated with them, in Fields F12, F16 and F17 (HER MWI73895) and Fields F5-7 (HER MWI73999).
- 5.8.14 The areas of ridge and furrow are extant but poorly preserved surviving as low ridges aligned broadly east–west and north-south to a maximum height of c.0.3m, but no associated features such as headlands or gores have been identified.
- 5.8.15 Within the surrounding Study Area, in the vicinity of Beanacre medieval settlement, there is a timber framed barn (HER MWI44441), the old manor

farmstead (HER MWI68690) and the partially extant medieval farm house (HER MWI68691). Monks Farm medieval settlement (HER ST86NE463) lies 165m to the west of Field F5.

- 5.8.16 The village of Melksham is first recorded in the Domesday Book as *Melchesham*, deriving from the Old English meaning 'homestead/enclosure where milk is produced' (Ekwall 1966, 321-2).
- 5.8.17 The village of Corsham appears to derive its name from *Cosa's hām*, "ham" being Old English for homestead, or village, and is recorded in the Domesday Book as *Cosseham* (Williams and Martin 2003).
- 5.8.18 The majority of the Cable Route Corridor lies outside any known focus of medieval settlement and was likely used for agriculture throughout the period. HER records and LiDAR data indicate an extensive area of former and partially extant ridge and furrow. Surviving earthwork remains are present in Fields F5–F7, F12, F16, F17, and F22, although they are poorly preserved and located in areas that have undergone previous truncation. Any sub-surface evidence of medieval activity is therefore likely to relate to agricultural features such as ploughing, field boundaries, or drainage.

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

- 5.9.1 Settlements within the Study Area may have contracted in size from the 16th century, with areas of former settlement or associated plots transitioning to agricultural use. Earthworks associated with former medieval settlement activity survive at Surrendell, Sevington, Fowlswick Farm, Sheldon, Thingley and Easton.
- 5.9.2 The Corsham Court Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000470, HER ST87SE527) lies 180m to the west of the Cable Route Corridor and was developed in the mid-18th century by Capability Brown and later refined by Humphry Repton in the 19th century. Originally part of the medieval estate of Corsham, the park was transformed with sweeping lawns, a serpentine lake, and carefully planned vistas. The eastern reaches of Castle Ashby Park border the Study Area and include the Grade II* listed 'gate piers at north east entrance to Corsham Park' (NHLE 1181798), although the estate village of Corsham itself and the majority of the park lie some distance to the west, outside of the Study Area.
- 5.9.3 There are 20 records within the Cable Route Corridor dating to the post-medieval to modern periods, primarily related to ongoing agricultural activity since the medieval period or heritage assets such as buildings and monuments of a well-defined extent, which do not contribute to the Cable Route Corridor's archaeological potential. There is one PAS record within Field F12 relating to a post-medieval thimble (WILT-27AAC8).

- 5.9.4 Within the surrounding Study Area, there are 129 HER records for the post-medieval and modern periods. The records are similarly dominated by buildings and monuments of a well-defined extent. The Cable Route Corridor appears to have remained primarily in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period.

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 There is one designated heritage assets within the Cable Route Corridor, comprising Grade II Listed Buildings:
- Milestone (NHLE 1284671)
- 6.2.2 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 (setting) impacts on designated heritage assets within the surrounding area from the Cable Route Corridor.

6.3 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

Prehistoric and Roman Periods

- 6.3.1 The results of the desk-based assessment have identified concentrations of potential archaeological features that are likely to represent activity of a late prehistoric or Roman period date based on their morphology.
- 6.3.2 No prehistoric features were recorded within Section 1 of the Cable Route Corridor; however, nearby flint finds suggest broader prehistoric activity in the surrounding landscape. The line of the Fosse Way Roman Road (HER ST88NE300) crosses the Cable Route Corridor adjacent to Lime Down C, and buried remains associated with the road may be present within Section 1. However, these are likely to have been heavily truncated by modern development, including the construction of the road and railway.
- 6.3.3 In Section 2 of the Cable Route Corridor, a possible Bronze Age round barrow (HER ST87SE611) and an Iron Age to Roman field system (HER MWI73948) are recorded. These cropmark features suggest settlement or agricultural use during the later prehistoric and Roman periods. Section 3 of the Cable Route

Corridor contains the Roman Road from Bath to Speen (HER ST86NE304). Additional prehistoric and Roman features, including enclosures and barrows, lie immediately adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor in all three sections.

- 6.3.4 If archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods are present in the Cable Route Corridor, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas. There is, however, no evidence to suggest the presence of any remains of greater than local significance.

Medieval Period

- 6.3.5 There is no evidence of early medieval settlement activity within the Cable Route Corridor and limited evidence of activity of a medieval date. Documentary and archaeological evidence suggests that the present pattern of villages and hamlets within the Study Area broadly represents the pattern of Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement, and it is likely that the majority of the Cable Route Corridor has remained in agricultural use since at least the medieval period.
- 6.3.6 Evidence for former ridge and furrow cultivation is widespread, having been identified through LiDAR interpretation, however, these features have largely been levelled by later agricultural activity. The only extant ridge and furrow earthworks survive in Fields F5–F7, F12, F16, F17, and F22 as low ridges aligned broadly east–west and north–south, surviving in height to a maximum of only approximately 0.3m. No associated features such as headlands or gores were observed. As such, the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow in these fields is considered to be of no greater than local significance.
- 6.3.7 Elsewhere within the Cable Route Corridor, 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.
- 6.3.8 If archaeological remains associated with early medieval/medieval settlement activity are present in the Cable Route Corridor, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas. There is, however, no evidence to suggest the presence of any remains of greater than local significance.

Post-Medieval Period

- 6.3.9 The Cable Route Corridor has remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period. Therefore, across the majority of the Cable Route Corridor, any potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period would likely relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing,

field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

7 Impact Assessment

7.1 Cable Route Corridor

- 7.1.1 The Cable Route Corridor forms 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, Highway Improvement Areas and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.
- 7.1.2 The Cable Route Corridor is the area within which the export connection cables would be located to connect the Solar PV Sites to the National Grid at the existing Melksham Substation and the area within which cables connecting the Solar PV Sites would be located within the Cable Route Corridor, as well as the cable circuits, include the provision of access tracks, construction laydown areas (construction compounds) and joint bays.

7.2 Previous Impacts

- 7.2.1 The majority of the Cable Route Corridor has been subject to modern ploughing and drainage schemes, which may have impacted any previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains.

7.3 Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3.1 The Cable Route Corridor will have no direct impacts upon any designated heritage assets.
- 7.3.2 A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential indirect impacts on heritage assets from the proposed development within the surrounding area.

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 dated to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods within specific areas of the Cable Route Corridor that could be impacted by the proposed development.
- 7.4.2 A full impact assessment has been included in the ES on the basis of maximum design parameters of the scheme.

7.5 Surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.5.1 Although there are poorly preserved earthwork remains of ridge and furrow within Fields F5–F7, F12, F16, F17, and F22, while there would be localised impacts where the route of the cable is proposed, the overall legibility of the ridge and furrow would not be significantly affected. A full impact assessment is

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

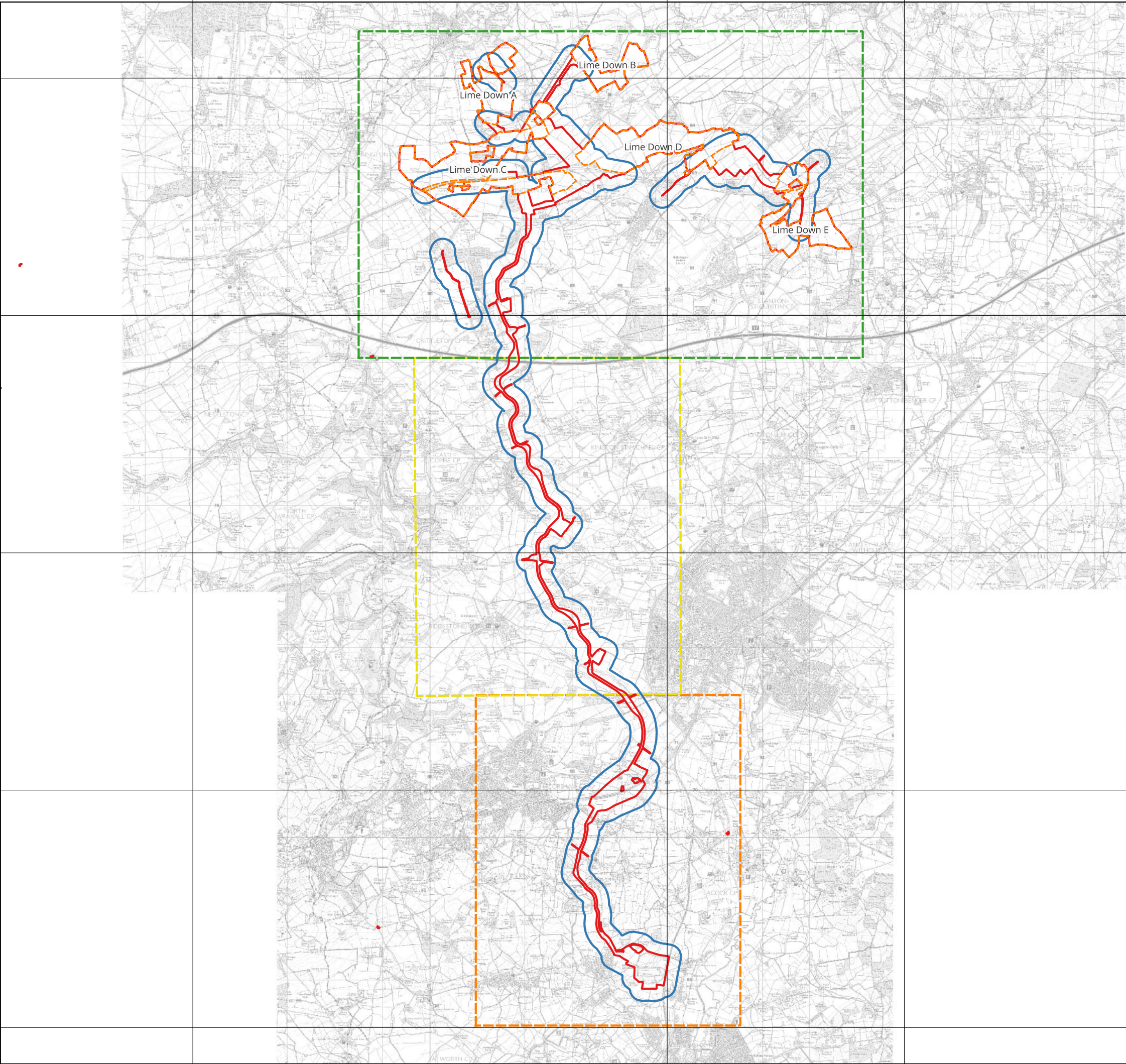
- 8.1.1 This archaeological DBA draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of a site proposed for development at the Lime Down Solar Farm Cable Route. This assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and NPS EN-5 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 Cable Route Corridor and Highway Improvement Areas.
- 8.1.2 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.
- 8.1.3 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 Cable Route Corridor. There is, however, no evidence to suggest the presence of any remains of greater than local significance.
- 8.1.4 The majority of the Cable Route Corridor has primarily been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, as evidenced by extensive areas of ridge and furrow recorded in the HER and identified through LiDAR interpretation. Areas of poorly preserved earthwork remains of ridge and furrow ploughing have been identified within Fields F5–F7, F12, F16, F17, and F22, but it is considered that they are 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.

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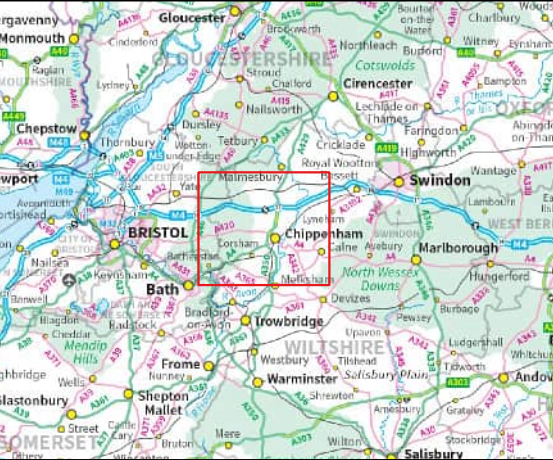
Figures



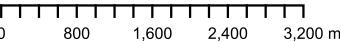
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Figure 1. The Lime Down Cable Route Corridor and
Study Area

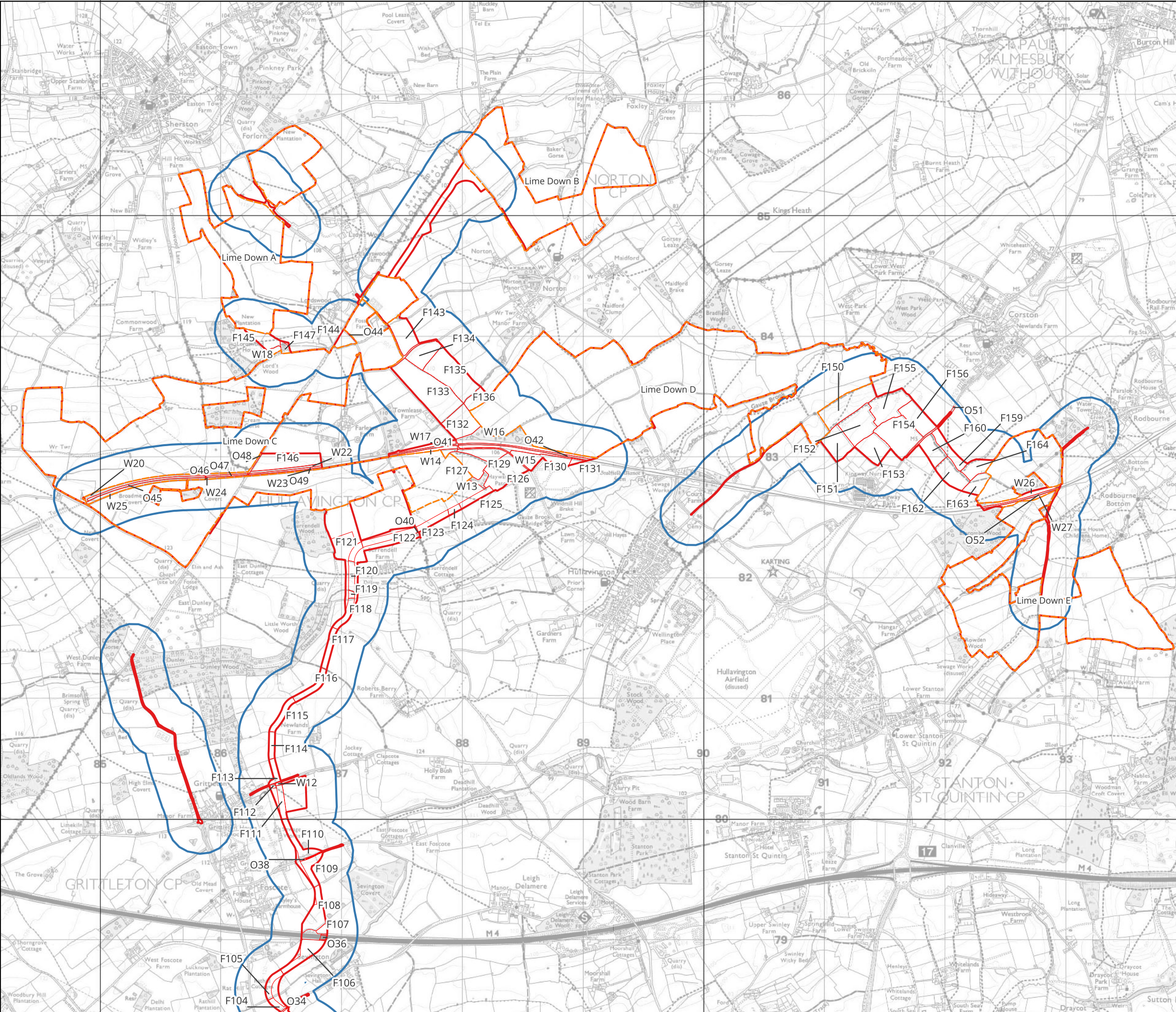
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 - Study Area
 - Solar PV Sites
 - Section 1
 - Section 2
 - Section 3

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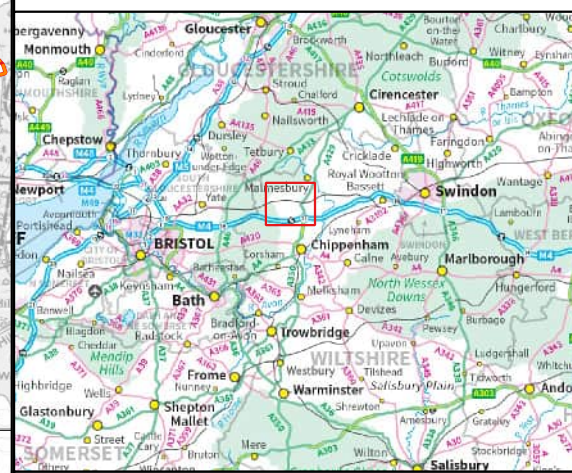




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Figure 1.1 The Lime Down Cable Route Corridor
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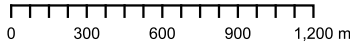
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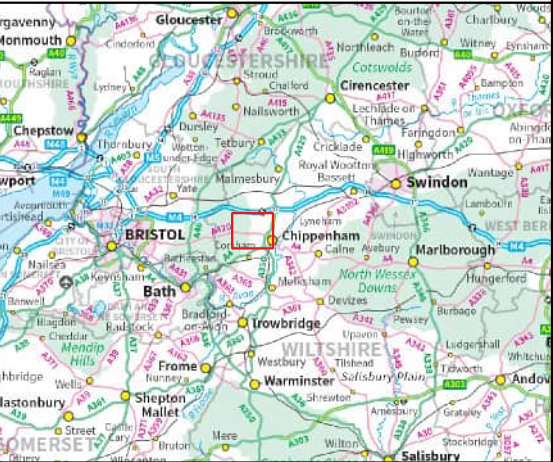
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Figure 1.2 The Lime Down Cable Route Corridor
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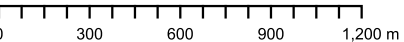
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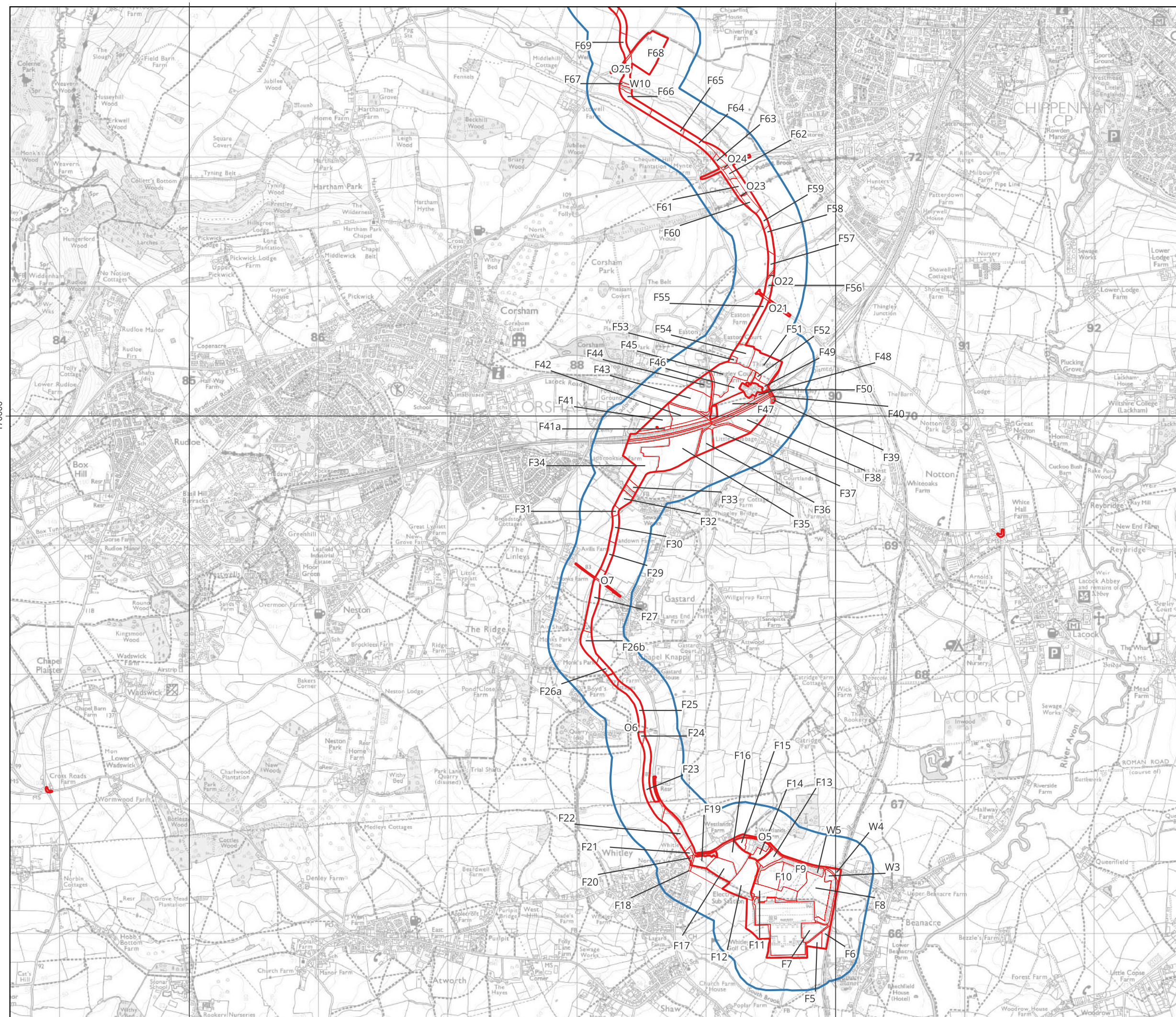
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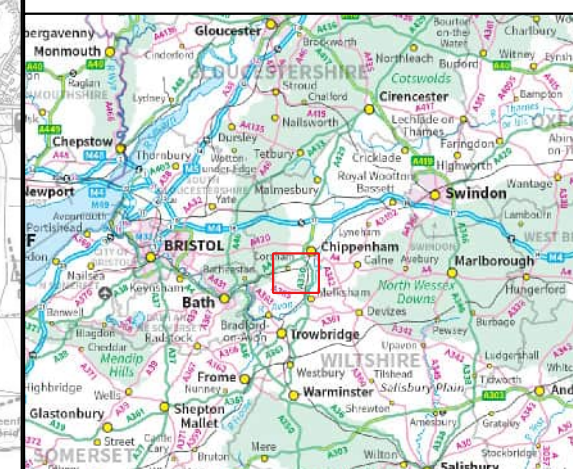
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Environmental Statement (ES)

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Figure 1.3 The Lime Down Cable Route Corridor
and Study Area

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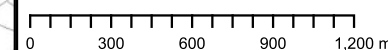
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-  Study Area

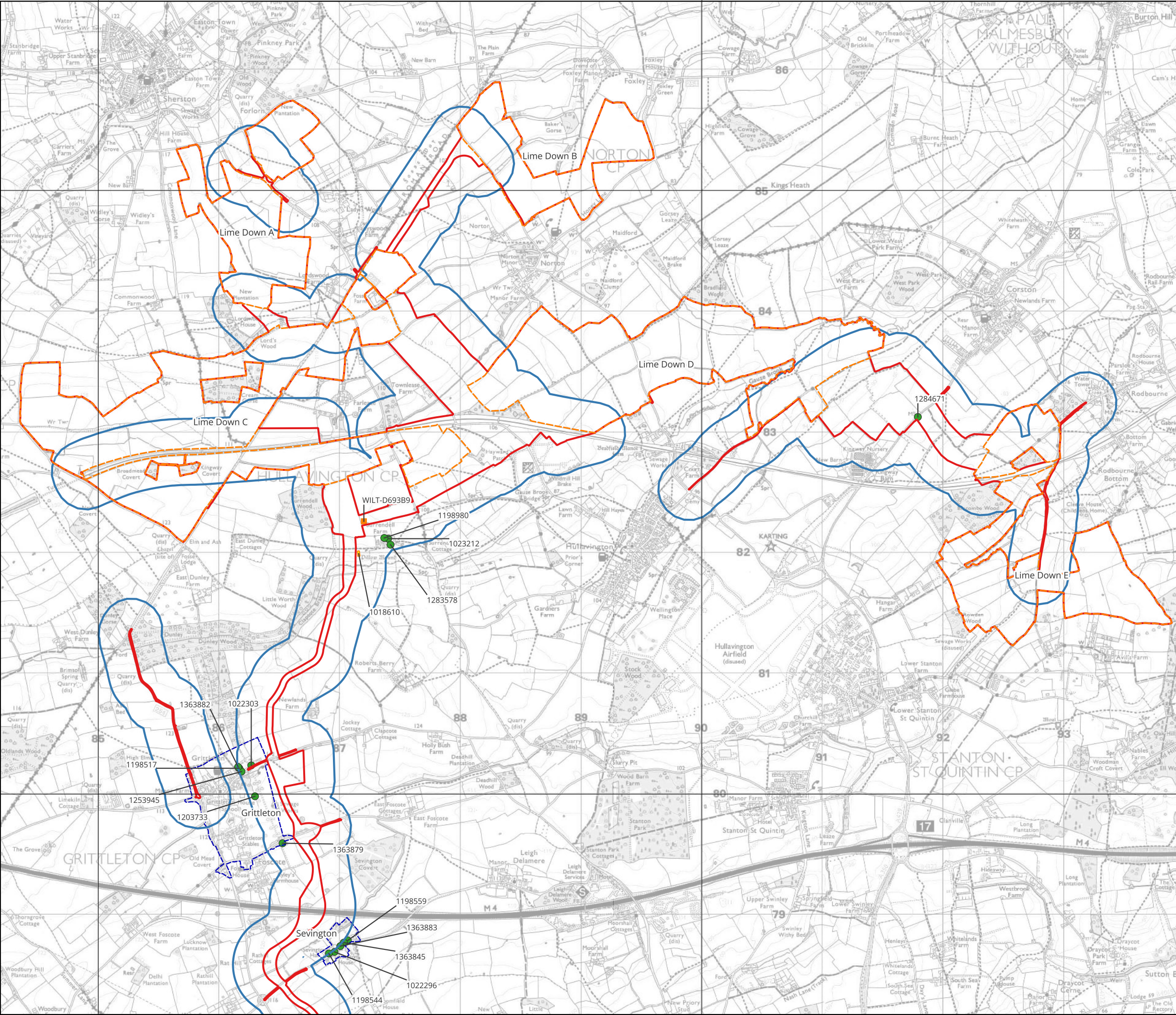
Data: © Wiltshire Archives 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024. Ordnance Survey
 AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:28000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 2. Section 1 of the Cable Route Corridor with the
location of NHLE and PAS records and Conservation
Areas

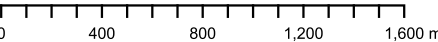
- Legend:
- Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
 - Study Area
 - Solar PV Sites
 - Conservation Area
 - Listed Buildings
 - II
 - Registered Park & Garden
 - Scheduled Monument
 - PAS records
 - MEDIEVAL

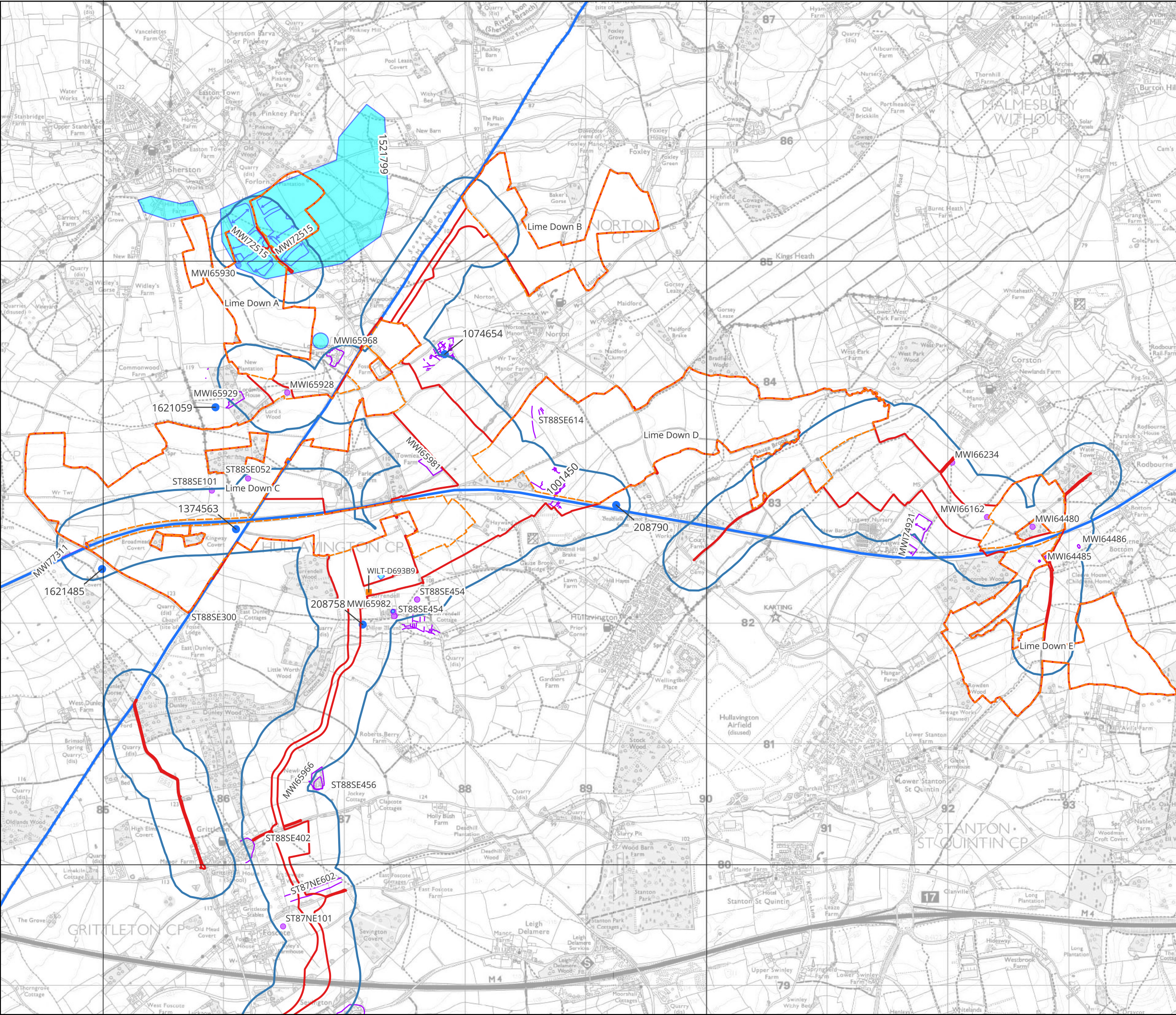
Data: © Historic England 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:30000 @ A3

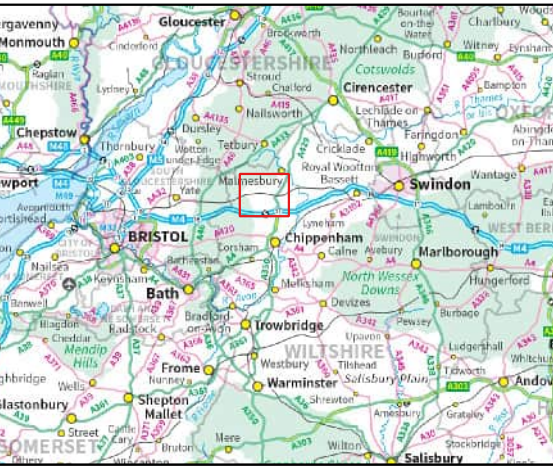




Title:
Figure 3. Section 1 of the Cable Route Corridor with the
location of NRHE and HER 'monument' records

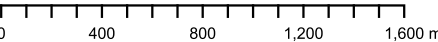
- Legend:
- Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
 - Study Area
 - Solar PV Sites
 - HER 'monument' point
 - HER 'monument' line
 - HER 'monument' area
 - NRHE 'monument' point
 - NRHE 'monument' line
 - NRHE 'monument' area

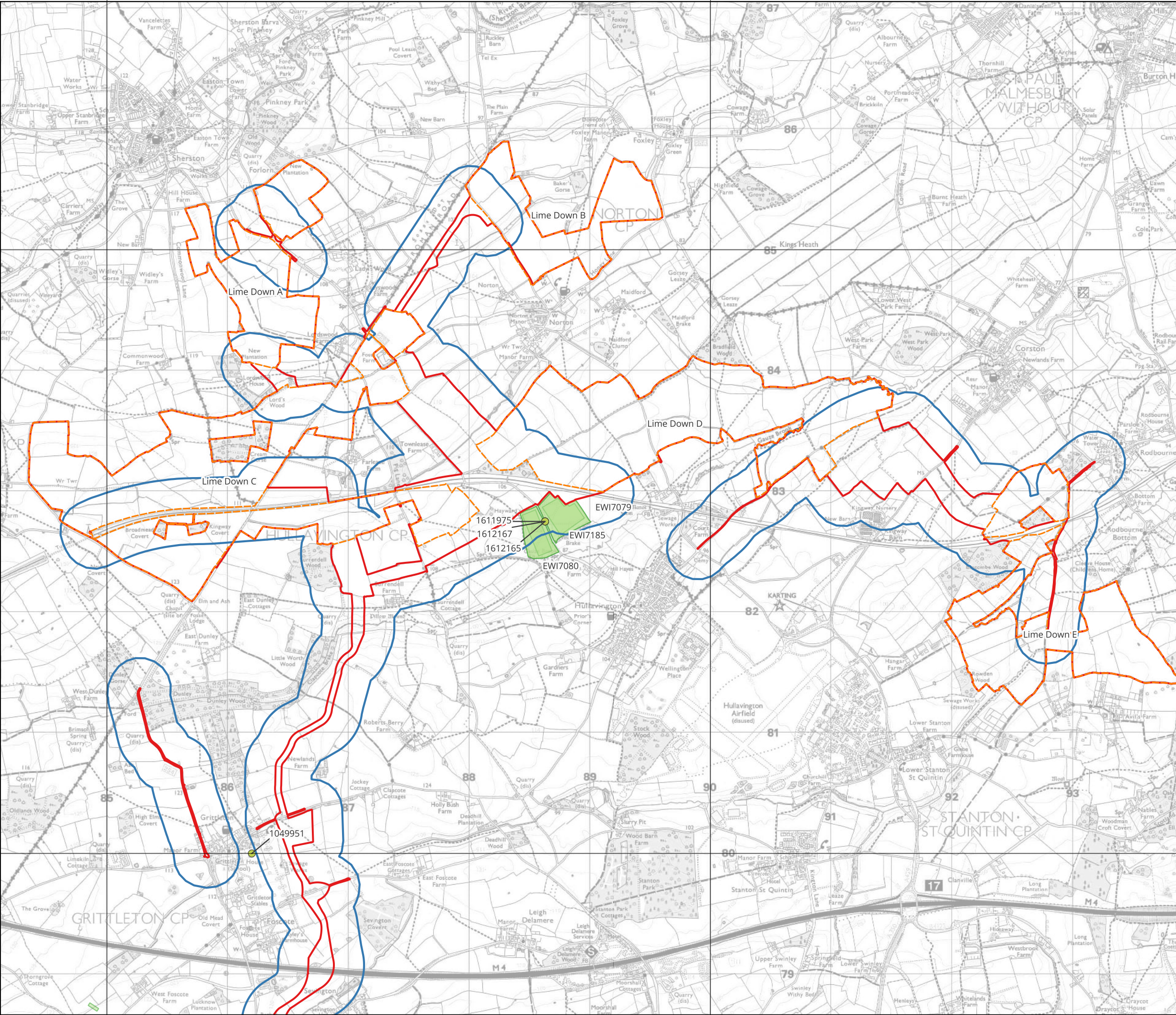
Data: © Wiltshire Archives 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:30000 @ A3

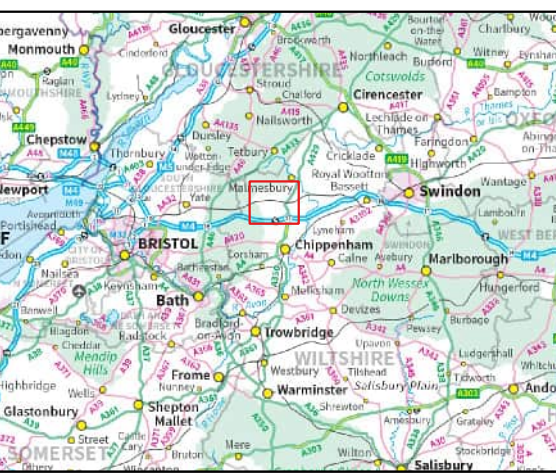




Title:
Figure 4. Section 1 of the Cable Route Corridor with the location of NRHE and HER 'event' records

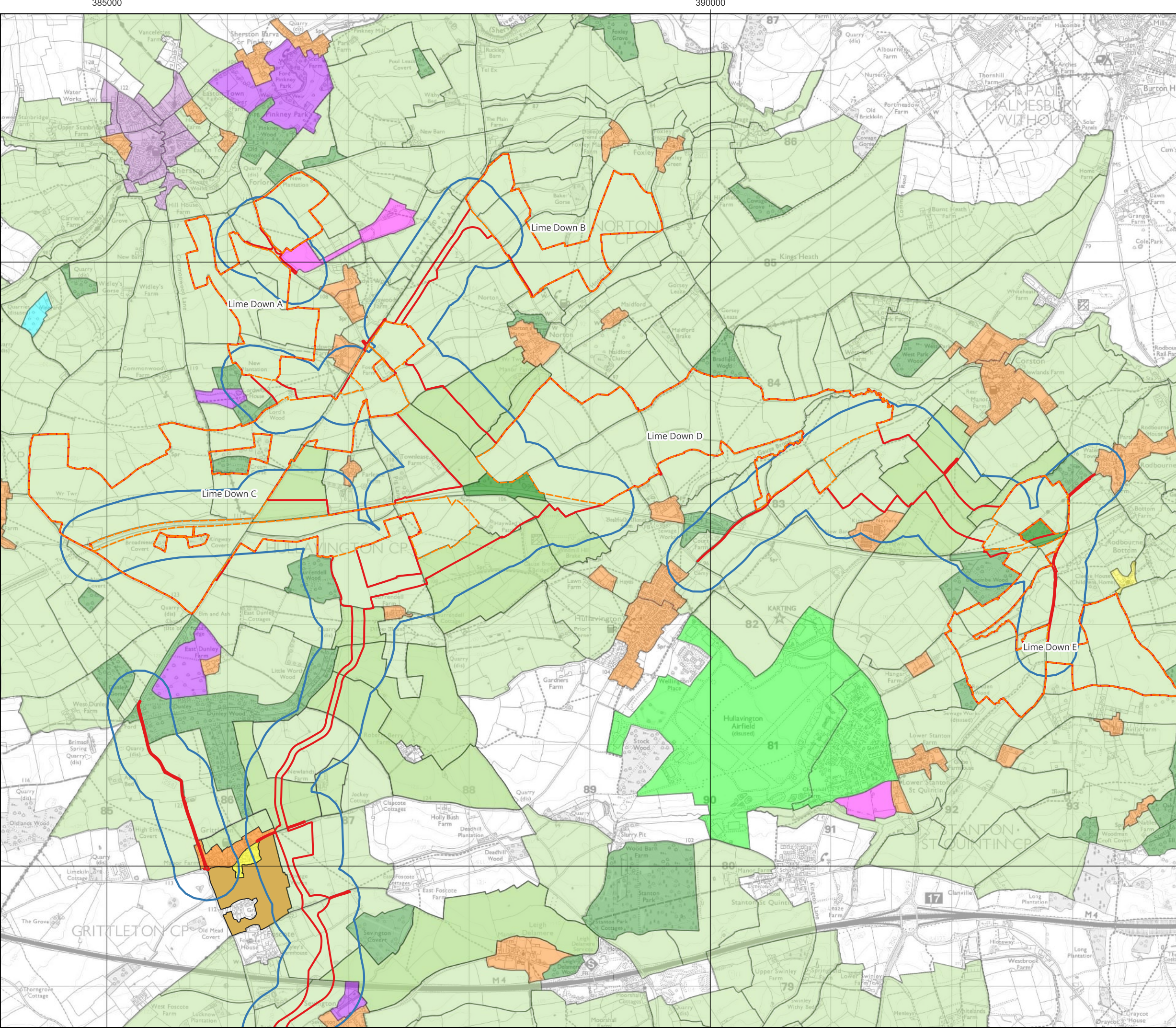
- Legend:
- Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
 - Study Area
 - Solar PV Sites
 - HER 'event' line
 - HER 'event' area
 - NRHE 'event' points

Data: © Wiltshire Archives 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:30000 @ A3

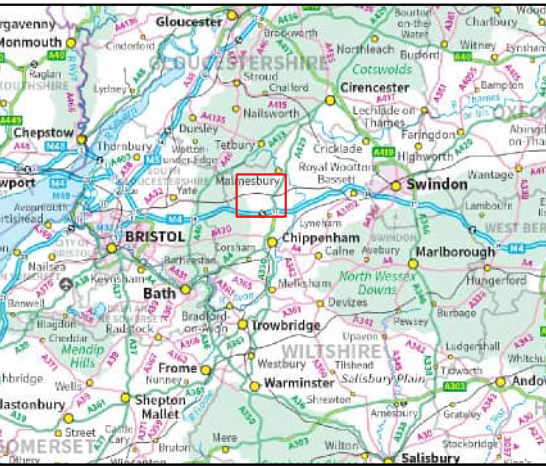
0 400 800 1,200 1,600 m



Title:
Figure 5. Section 1 of the Cable Route Corridor with the
Wiltshire HLC 'broad types'

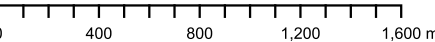
- Legend:
- Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
 - Study Area
 - Solar PV Sites
 - HLC
 - Civic
 - Fields and enclosed land
 - Military
 - Orchards and horticulture
 - Ornamental
 - Recreation
 - Rural settlement
 - Urban settlement
 - Woodland

Data: © Wiltshire Archives 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:30000 @ A3



385000



390000

185000

180000

Title:
Figure 6. Section 1 of the Cable Route Corridor with
Environment Agency National LIDAR Programme Digital
Surface Model (DSM) data

Legend:

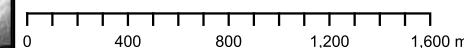
-  Cable Route Corridor and
Highways Improvement Area
-  Solar PV Sites

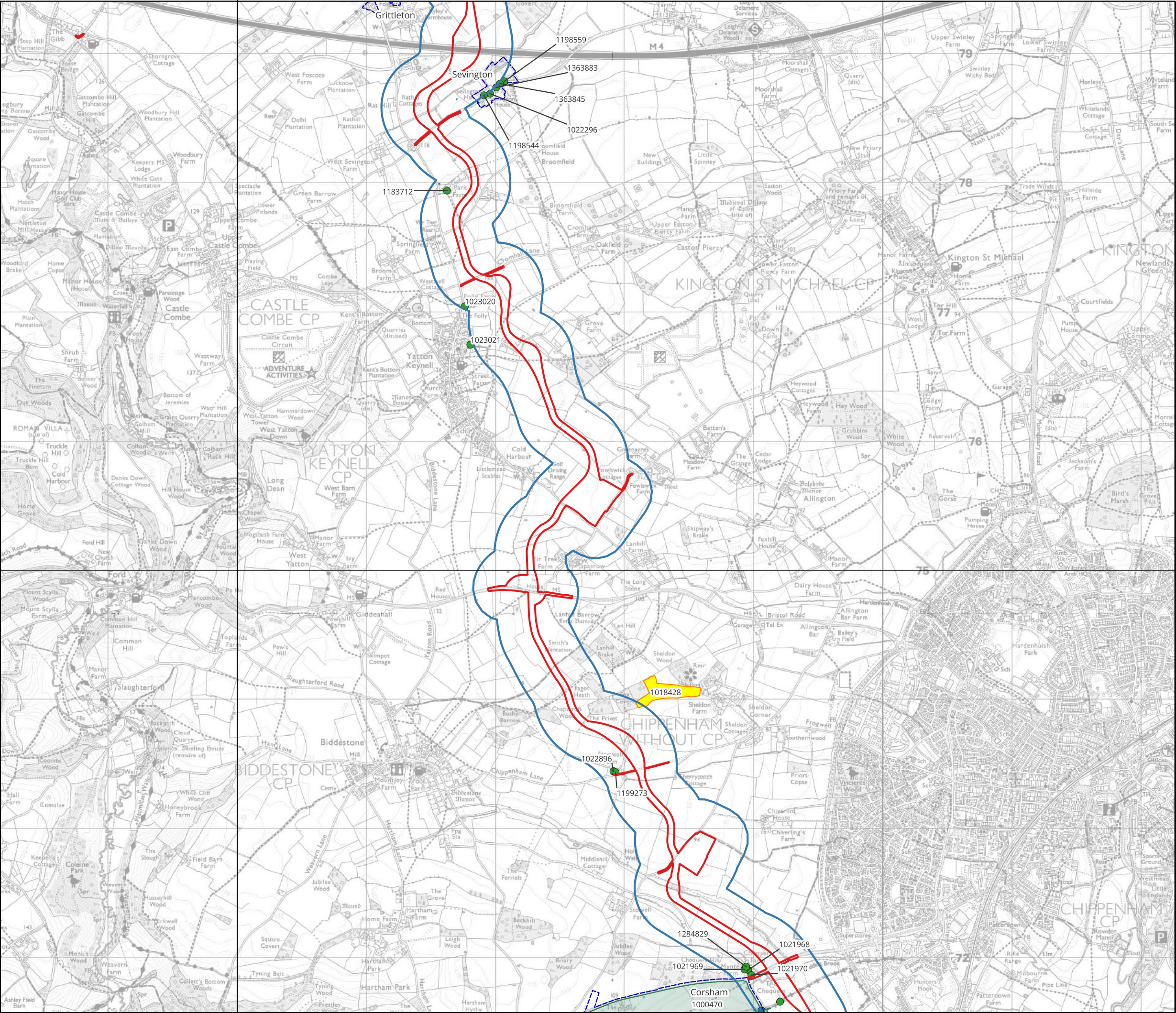
Data: © Environment Agency 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:30000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 7. Section 2 of the Cable Route Corridor with the
location of NHLE records and Conservation Areas

- Legend:
- Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
 - Study Area
 - Conservation Area
 - Listed Buildings
 - II
 - Registered Park & Garden
 - Scheduled Monument






Data: © Historic England 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:28000 @ A3
0 400 800 1,200 1,600 m



Legend:

-  Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
-  Study Area
-  HER 'monument' point
-  HER 'monument' line
-  HER 'monument' area

Scale: 1:25000 @ A3



Title:
Figure 9. Section 2 of the Cable Route Corridor with the
location of NRHE and HER 'event' records

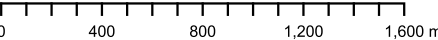
- Legend:
- Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
 - Study Area
 - HER 'event' line
 - HER 'event' area
 - NRHE 'event' points

Data: © Wiltshire Archives 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:30000 @ A3



Title:
Figure 10. Section 2 of the Cable Route Corridor with the
Wiltshire HLC 'broad types'

- Legend:
- Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
 - Study Area
 - HLC
 - Civic
 - Fields and enclosed land
 - Military
 - Orchards and horticulture
 - Ornamental
 - Recreation
 - Rural settlement
 - Urban settlement
 - Woodland

Data: © Wiltshire Archives 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729




Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid
Scale: 1:28000 @ A3
0 400 800 1,200 1,600 m

385000

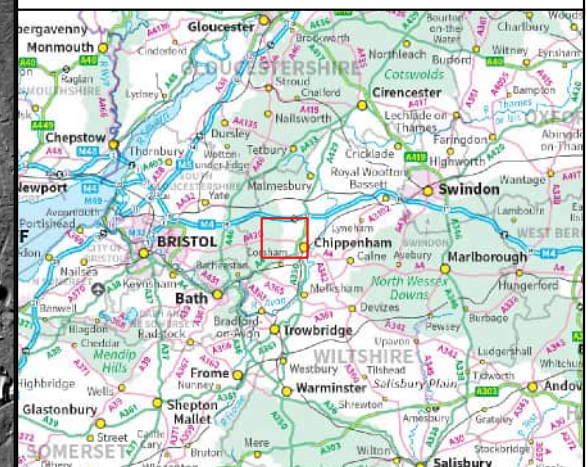
390000

Title:
Figure 11. Section 2 of the Cable Route Corridor
with Environment Agency National LIDAR
Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM) data

Legend:

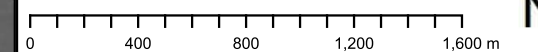
 Cable Route Corridor and
Highways Improvement Area

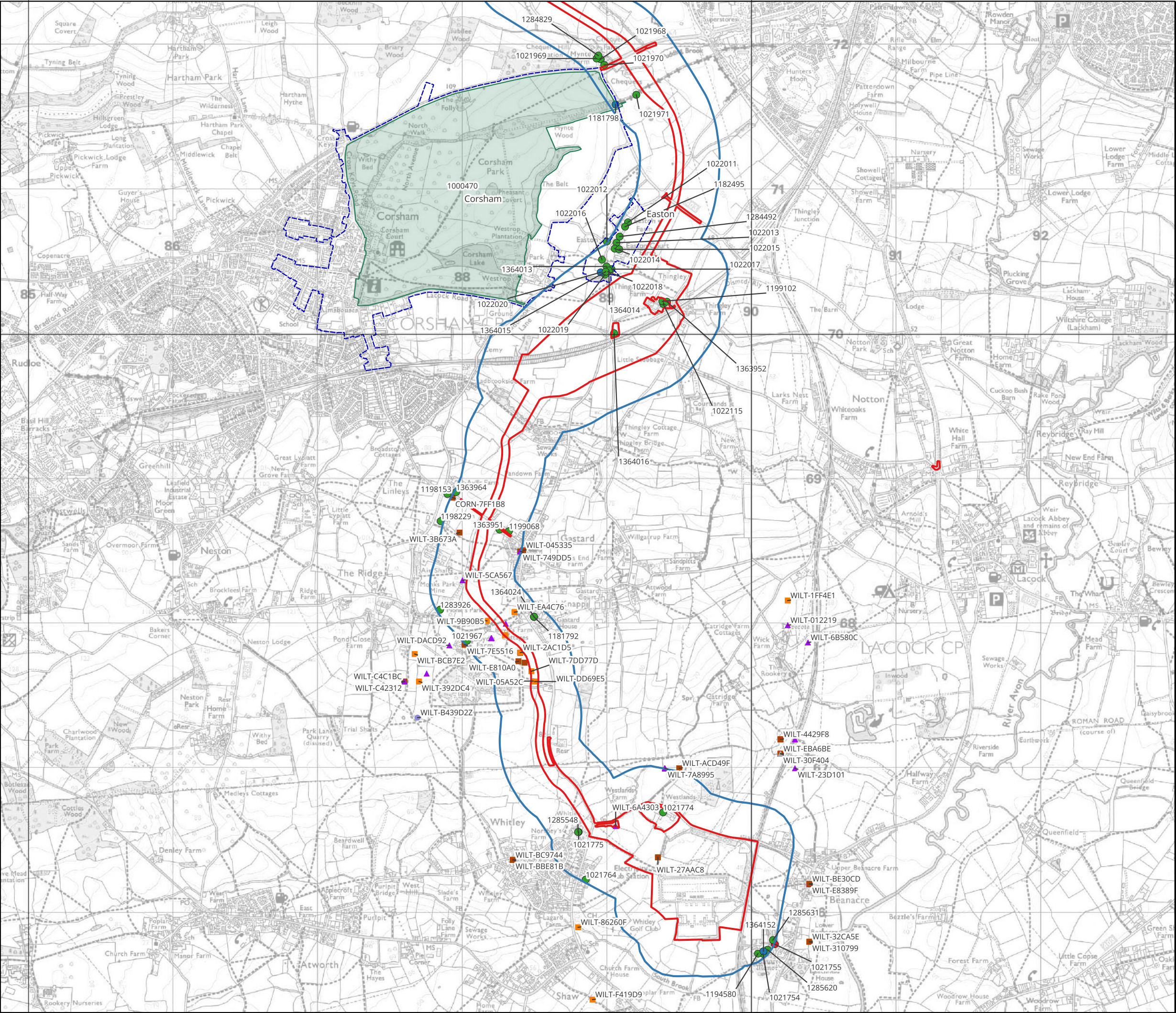
Data: © Environment Agency 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:28000 @ A3





Title:
Figure 12. Section 3 of the Cable Route Corridor with the
location of NHLE and PAS records and Conservation
Areas

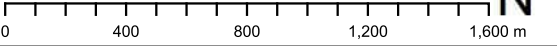
- Legend:
- Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
 - Study Area
 - Solar PV Sites
 - Conservation Area
 - Listed Buildings
 - II*
 - II
 - Registered Park & Garden
 - PAS records
 - MESOLITHIC
 - ROMAN
 - MEDIEVAL
 - POST MEDIEVAL

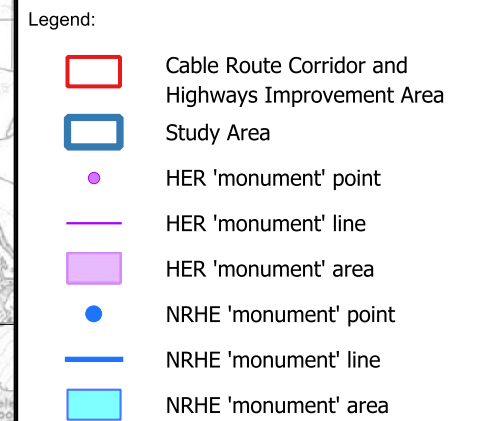
Data: © Historic England 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:25000 @ A3



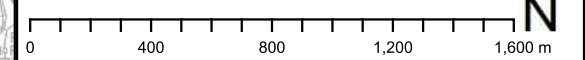


Data: © Wiltshire Archives 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
 AC0000862729








Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:25000 @ A3



Title:
Figure 14. Section 3 of the Cable Route Corridor with the
location of NRHE and HER 'event' records

Legend:

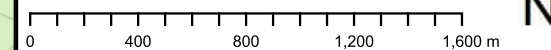
-  Cable Route Corridor and
Highways Improvement Area
-  Study Area
-  HER 'event' line
-  HER 'event' area
-  NRHE 'event' points

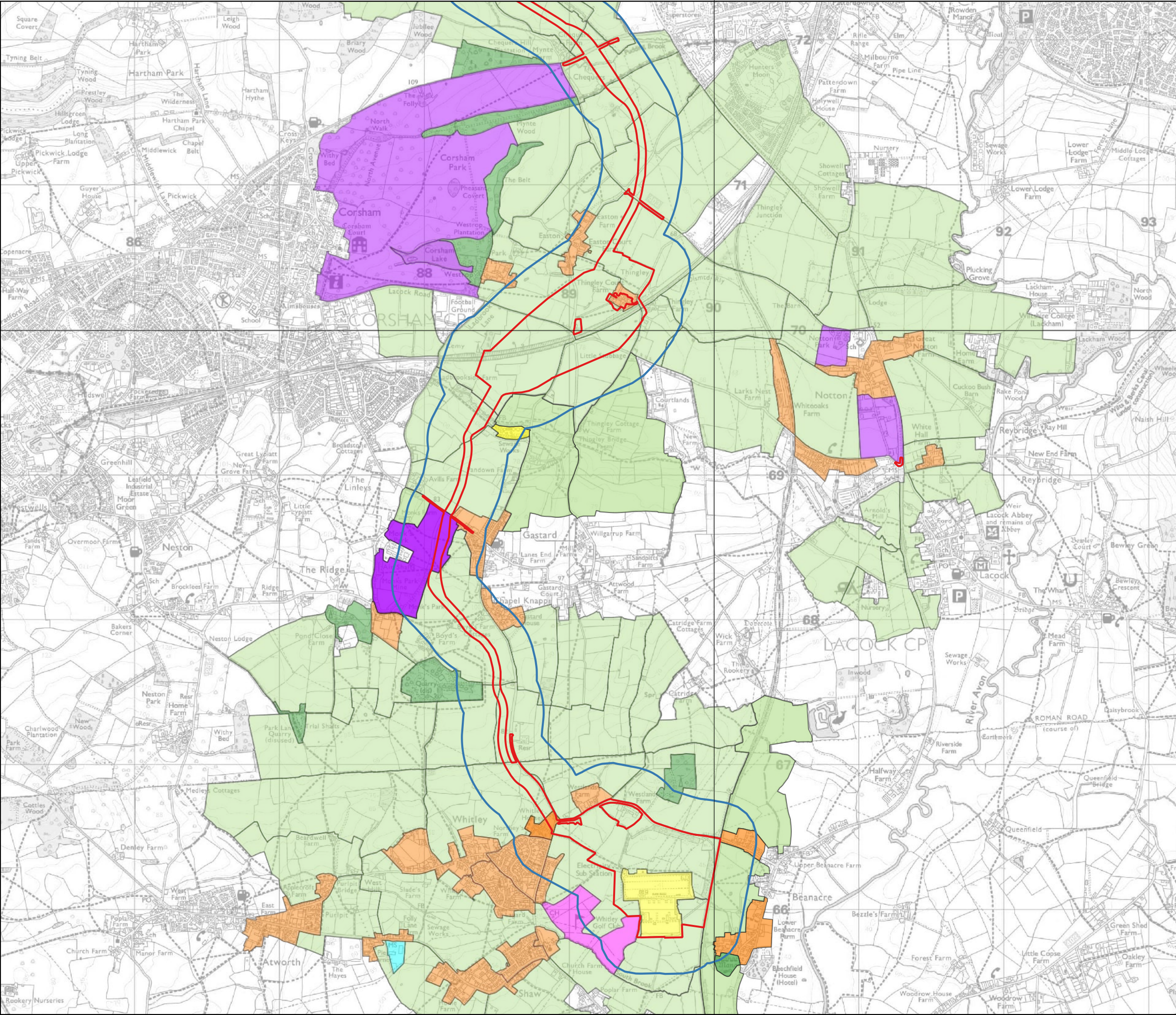
Data: © Wiltshire Archives 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:28000 @ A3

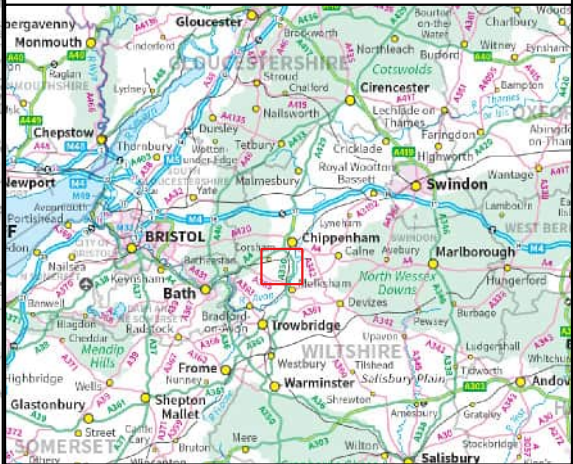




Title:
Figure 15. Section 3 of the Cable Route Corridor with the
Wiltshire HLC 'broad types'

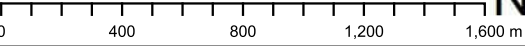
- Legend:
- Cable Route Corridor and Highways Improvement Area
 - Study Area
 - HLC
 - Civic
 - Fields and enclosed land
 - Military
 - Orchards and horticulture
 - Ornamental
 - Recreation
 - Rural settlement
 - Urban settlement
 - Woodland

Data: © Wiltshire Archives 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:25000 @ A3




385000

390000

170000

Title:
Figure 16. Section 3 of the Cable Route Corridor with Environment
Agency National LIDAR Programme Digital Surface Model (DSM)
data

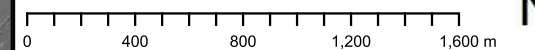
Legend:
 Cable Route Corridor and
Highways Improvement Area

Data: © Environment Agency 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base Maps: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025. Ordnance Survey
AC0000862729



Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:28000 @ A3



Annex A Gazetteer

The following tables provide details of heritage assets recorded on the NHLE, Wiltshire HER and Historic England's NRHE within 250m of the Cable Route Corridor. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1-4.

NHLE ID	Name	Designation
NHLE 'designated' records		
1000470	CORSHAM COURT REGISTERED PARK & GARDEN	II*
1018428	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT OF SHELDON	Scheduled Monument
1018610	PILLOW MOUND 280M SOUTH WEST OF SURRENDELL FARM	Scheduled Monument
1021754	GARDEN GATE PIERS, GATES AND FRONT WALLS TO BEANACRE MANOR	II
1021755	BEANACRE OLD MANOR	I
1021764	209, CORSHAM ROAD	II
1021774	WESTLANDS FARMHOUSE	II
1021775	WHITLEY HOUSE	II
1021967	BOYDS FARMHOUSE	II
1021968	MYNTE FARMHOUSE	II
1021969	CARTSHED AND LOFT AT MYNTE FARM	II
1021970	CHEQUERS FARMHOUSE	II
1021971	OLD ROAD COTTAGE	II
1022011	BARN TO EAST OF EASTON FARMHOUSE	II
1022012	SPARROWS BARTON	II
1022013	EASTON COURT FARMHOUSE	II
1022014	BARN TO SOUTH OF EASTON COURT FARMHOUSE	II
1022015	BARN TO SOUTH WEST OF EASTON COURT FARMHOUSE	II
1022016	NUMBER 9, EASTON	II
1022017	NUMBER 15, EASTON	II
1022018	EASTON HOUSE	II*
1022019	COACH HOUSE AT EASTON HOUSE	II
1022020	Dovecote 30m west of Easton House	II*
1022115	THINGLEY COURT FARMHOUSE	II
1022296	SEVINGTON FARMHOUSE	II
1022303	MALMESBURY LODGE	II
1022896	BARN RANGE AT STARVEALL FARM	II
1023020	FOLLY FARMHOUSE	II
1023021	GROVE COTTAGE	II
1023212	BARN TO THE EAST OF SURRENDELL FARMHOUSE	II
1181792	BARN AT CHAPEL KNAPP FARM	II
1181798	GATEPIERS AT NORTH EAST ENTRANCE TO CORSHAM PARK	II*

NHLE ID	Name	Designation
1182495	EASTON FARMHOUSE	II
1183712	PARK FARMHOUSE	II
1194580	STABLES AT BEANACRE MANOR	II
1198153	10, THE LINLEYS (See details for further address information)	II
1198229	MONKS FARMHOUSE	II
1198517	PAIR OF COTTAGES ON EAST SIDE OCCUPIED BY E STONE AND A GOUGH	II
1198544	BARN AT SEVINGTON FARM	II
1198559	GREEN COTTAGE	II
1198980	SURRENDELL FARMHOUSE	II
1199068	3-5, B3353 (See details for further address information)	II
1199102	BARN TO REAR OF THINGLEY COURT FARMHOUSE	II
1199273	STARVEALL FARMHOUSE	II
1203733	STATUE IN THE GROUNDS TO EAST OF GRITTLETON HOUSE	II
1253945	FAIRLAWN MERESTEAD	II
1283578	SHELTER BARN TO THE SOUTH EAST OF SURRENDELL FARMHOUSE	II
1283926	MONKS HOUSE	II
1284492	NUMBER 6, EASTON	II
1284671	Milestone at NGR ST 9179 8312	II
1284829	BARN AT MYNTE FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED STALLS	II
1285548	BARN TO REAR OF WHITLEY HOUSE	II
1285620	GAZEBO AND GARDEN WALLS TO REAR OF BEANACRE MANOR	II
1285631	BARN AT BEANACRE OLD MANOR	II
1363845	HOLLY TREE COTTAGE THE COTTAGE	II
1363879	WOODMAN'S LODGE	II
1363882	WEBB'S COTTAGE	II
1363883	ROSE COTTAGE THE COTTAGE	II
1363951	6 AND 7, SILVER STREET (See details for further address information)	II
1363952	COACH HOUSE AT THINGLEY COURT FARM	II
1363964	AVILLS FARMHOUSE	II
1364013	NUMBERS 10-13, EASTON	II
1364014	PORCH TO EASTON HOUSE	II

NHLE ID	Name	Designation
1364015	OUTBUILDING TO WEST OF EASTON HOUSE	II
1364016	THE ROEBUCK INN	II
1364024	CHAPEL KNAPP FARMHOUSE	II
1364152	BEANACRE MANOR WITH DAIRY	II*

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Period
HER 'monument' records			
MWI31510		Pillbox West of Beanacre	Second World War
MWI31511	1416391	Pillbox, North West of Beanacre	Second World War
MWI31538		Pillbox, Near Beanacre	Second World War
MWI31540	1416377	Possible Pillbox, Near to Beanacre	Second World War
MWI33116		Porch or Gate to Easton House	Modern
MWI34125		Boyds Farmhouse	Modern
MWI34127		Mynte Farmhouse or Mynte Farm	Modern
MWI34128		Barn and attached Stalls, Mynte Farmhouse	Modern
MWI34129		Cartshed and Loft, Mynte Farm	Modern
MWI34130		Chequers Farmhouse or 5 and 6 The Chequers or Chequers Inn	Modern
MWI34132		Old Road Cottage or 9 The Chequers	Modern
MWI34153		Avills Farmhouse	Modern
MWI34283		The Roebuck Inn	Modern
MWI34373		Monks Farmhouse	Modern
MWI34379		Monks House or Monks Park House	Modern
MWI34466		3-5 (consec) Silver Street	Modern
MWI34467		6 and 7 Silver Street	Modern
MWI34471		Thingley Court Farmhouse	Post-medieval
MWI34472		Barn, rear of Thingley Court Farmhouse	Medieval
MWI34473		Coach House, Thingley Court Farm	Modern
MWI38462		Easton Farmhouse	Modern
MWI38463		Barn, East of Easton Farmhouse	Modern
MWI38465		Sparrow's Barton	Medieval
MWI38466		Smithfield Cottages or Smith's Mead Cottages or Smith's Mead Cottage	Modern
MWI38467		Easton Court Farmhouse	Medieval
MWI38468		Barn, South of Easton Court Farmhouse	Modern
MWI38469		Barn, Southwest of Easton Court Farmhouse	Modern
MWI38473		Easton House or Easton Farmhouse	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI38474		Coach House, Easton House	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI38475		Outbuilding, West of Easton House	Modern
MWI44435		Beanacre Manor with Dairy	Post-medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Period
MWI44436		Stables at Beanacre Manor or Manor Farmhouse	Modern
MWI44437		Garden Gate Piers, Gates and Front Walls to Beanacre Manor	Modern
MWI44438		Gazebo and Garden Walls to Rear of Beanacre Manor	Modern
MWI44440		Beanacre Old Manor	Medieval
MWI44441		Barn at Beanacre Old Manor	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI44457		209 Corsham Road	Modern
MWI44488		Westlands Farmhouse	Modern
MWI44492		Whitley House	Modern
MWI44493		Barn to the Rear of Whitley House	Modern
MWI45575		5 The Laurels	Modern
MWI46706		Fuel Store, Easton Court Farm	Post-medieval
MWI46710		Stables, Easton Court Farm	Post-medieval
MWI46711		Stable and Coach House, Easton Court Farm	Post-medieval
MWI46712		Cowshed, Easton Court Farm	Post-medieval
MWI46714		Cart Shed, Easton Court Farm	Post-medieval
MWI46715		Privy, Easton Court Farm	Post-medieval
MWI46719		Cowshed, Sparrow's Barton	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI46724		Cowshed, Easton Farm	Modern
MWI46726		Cartshed, Easton Farm	Modern
MWI46727		Cowshed and Open Fronted Shed, Easton Farm	Modern
MWI47731		Outbuilding, Mynte Farm	Modern
MWI47734		Stable, Mynte Farm	Modern
MWI47736		Stable, Mynte Farm	Modern
MWI47737		Cowshed, Mynte Farm	Modern
MWI47739		Pigsties or Henhouse, Mynte Farm	Modern
MWI50024		7 The Chequers	Modern
MWI50220		Barn at Beanacre Manor	Post-medieval
MWI51398		House at Chapel Knapp	Post-medieval
MWI53329		Cart Shed at Monks Farm	Modern
MWI53338		Cart Shed, Chequers Farm	Modern
MWI55452		88 Corsham Road	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI58528		189a Westlands Lane	Modern
MWI60050		1 The Laurels	Modern
MWI60051		Orchard House, 41 Westlands Lane	Post-medieval
MWI62267		Furze Knoll	Modern
MWI62466		187 Westlands Lane	Post-medieval
MWI64480		Flint Blade, South West of Rodbourne	Upper Palaeolithic to Late Mesolithic
MWI64485		Quarry, East of Bincombe Wood	Post-medieval
MWI64486		Quarries at Rodbourne Bottom	Post-medieval
MWI65920		Site of Outfarm, East North East of Broom's Farm	Modern

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Period
MWI65928		Outfarm, East of Lords Wood Cottage	Modern
MWI65929		Lords Wood Cottage	Modern
MWI65930		Outfarm, East-northeast of Widley's Farm	Modern
MWI65962		Folly Farm	Modern
MWI65963		Park Farm	Modern
MWI65964		Servington Farm	Modern
MWI65966		Newlands Farm	Modern
MWI65968		Lord's Wood Farm	Modern
MWI65981		Townleaze Barn	Modern
MWI65982	208779	Surrendell Farm	Modern
MWI65989		Outfarm, South West of Grove Farm	Modern
MWI65990		Outfarm, South East of Yatton Keynell	Modern
MWI65994		Starveall Farm	Modern
MWI66002		Westrop Barn	Modern
MWI66003		Mynte Farm	Modern
MWI66032		Easton Farm or Lower Easton Farm or Easton Farm (Lower Farm)	Modern
MWI66033		Easton Court Farm	Medieval
MWI66034		Sparrow's Barton	Medieval
MWI66064		Thingley Court Farm (Thingley Place Farm)	Medieval
MWI66066		Site of Outfarm, North East of Thingley Place Farm	Modern
MWI66162		Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Kingway Barn	Modern
MWI66234		Site of Outfarm, Southwest of Manor Farm	Modern
MWI68604		Monk's Farm	Modern
MWI68605		Avills Farm	Modern
MWI68606		Site of Outfarm Southwest of Roebuck Inn	Modern
MWI68613		Chapel Knapp Farm (Elm Grove Farm)	Modern
MWI68614		Outfarm East-southeast of Eastlays	Modern
MWI68615		Boyd's Farm	Modern
MWI68616		Site of Outfarm Southeast of Eastlays	Modern
MWI68617		Westlands	Modern
MWI68618		Whitley House	Modern
MWI68619		187 Westlands Lane	Modern
MWI68620		Westlands Farm	Modern
MWI68690	212136	Beanacre Old Manor	Medieval
MWI68691	212133	Beanacre Manor (Manor Farm)	Medieval
MWI71280		Site of Outfarm, North North West of Folly Farm	Modern
MWI71281		Springfield Farm (Springfield House)	Modern
MWI71296		Outfarm, Easton	Modern
MWI72515		Ridge and Furrow, Southeast of Sherston	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI72755		Cowshed at Beanacre Manor	Post-medieval
MWI72756		Stable at Beanacre Manor	Post-medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Period
MWI73895	1579370	Ridge and Furrow, East of Shaw	Medieval
MWI73922		Ridge and Furrow, North of Shaw Farm	Medieval
MWI73945		Post Medieval Lime Kiln, East of Stowell Farm	Post-medieval
MWI73948		Iron Age/Roman Field System, South of Cherrypatch Cottage	Iron Age to Roman
MWI73949		Field System, North of Starvell Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI73952		Field Boundary, North of Cherrypatch Cottage	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI73988	1579901	Medieval Field Boundaries, South of Beanacre	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI73999	1579923	Ridge and Furrow, East of Whitley	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74000	1579925	Ridge and Furrow, North of Beanacre	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74001	1579929	Railway Sidings, West of Beanacre	Modern
MWI74042		Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow, Thingley Junction	Bronze Age
MWI74050	1580186	Field Boundaries, Lacock Road	Post-medieval
MWI74055	1580229	Field Boundaries, Northwest of Thingley Cottage Farm	Post-medieval
MWI74082		Field Boundaries, North of Westlands Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74108		Bronze Age Round Barrow, North of Smith's Plantation, Lanhill	Bronze Age
MWI74109		Field Boundaries, North of Smith's Plantation	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74110		Medieval/Post Medieval Dovecote, South of Fowlswick Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74115		Iron Age/Roman Enclosure, East of Tiddley Wink	Iron Age to Roman
MWI74116		Medieval/Post Medieval Field System, South of Fowlswick Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74117		Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow, West of Fir Tree Villas	Post-medieval
MWI74118	1580813	Eastlays (Pictor's Monks) Quarry	Modern
MWI74120		Ridge and Furrow, Kandon	Post-medieval
MWI74121		WWII Ammunition Depot, Ridge Quarry	Second World War
MWI74123	1580824	Depot, Monks Park Quarry	Second World War
MWI74136	1580859	Aircraft Obstructions, Chapel Knapp	Second World War
MWI74137		Medieval/Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Fowlswick Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74144		Ridge and Furrow, Northwest of Daniel's Wood	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74163	1580946	Field Boundaries, East of Ladbrook Lane	Post-medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Period
MWI74164		Field Boundaries, North East of Easton	Post-medieval
MWI74165		Field Boundaries, North East of Easton	Post-medieval
MWI74189		Bath Road, Mynte Wood	Post-medieval
MWI74191		Post Medieval Field Boundaries within Corsham Park	Post-medieval
MWI74569		Cowshed, Thingley Court Farm	Post-medieval
MWI74570		Pigsties, Thingley Court Farm	Post-medieval
MWI74609		Pigsties, Thingley Court Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74610		Cowshed, Thingley Court Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74611		Possible Water Mill, Thingley Court Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74637		Cow Shed at Monks Farm	Modern
MWI74638		Cow Shed or Hay Storage Building or Agricultural Buildings at Monks Farm	Modern
MWI74639		Pigsties at Monks Farm	Modern
MWI74640		Laundry or Bacon Smoking House(?) at Monks Farm	Modern
MWI74653		Cowshed at Boyds Farm	Modern
MWI74921		Ridge and Furrow, Kingsway Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
MWI74949		The Roost or 1a Silver Street	Modern
MWI75084		1 Silver Street	Post-medieval
MWI75311		Avills Farm	Post-medieval
MWI75999		Gastard 'Long Lands' Medieval Field Systems	Medieval
MWI76057		19th Century Quarry Slope Shafts, Box Tunnel	Modern
MWI77308		Gastard (Goodes Hill) Quarry	Modern
MWI77311	1360154	Alderton Tunnel	Modern
MWI78004		Second World War Pillbox (Type FW3/22), Eastlays (Pictor's Monks) Quarry	Modern
MWI78182		Undated Ditches, Showell Farm	Unknown
MWI78874	1359288	Great Western Railway	Modern
ST86NE304	1030069	Roman Road	Roman
ST86NE310		Romano-British Ring, Boyd's Farm, Gastard	Roman
ST86NE402		Saxon Bronze Clasp, Boyd's Farm	Saxon
ST86NE451		Shaw	Medieval
ST86NE453	1580313	Medieval Settlement, West of Whitley House	Medieval
ST86NE456		Westlands Farm	Medieval
ST86NE463		Monks Farm	Medieval
ST86NE525	1580248	Monk's Park	Modern
ST86NE600	207935	Rectangular Enclosure, North West of Westlands Farm	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Period
ST86NE603	1580333	Post Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Chequers Plantation	Post-medieval
ST86NE609		Earthwork, North of the Ridge	Unknown
ST87NE101		Neolithic Flint, East of Foscote House	Neolithic
ST87NE305		Romano-British Pottery, North West of Fowleswick Cottages	Roman
ST87NE309		Romano-British Settlement, Batten's Farm	Roman
ST87NE400		Foscote	Saxon
ST87NE450		Fowleswick Farm	Medieval
ST87NE452		Sevington	Medieval
ST87NE550		Pits, East of Broom Farm	Unknown
ST87NE602		Banks, Grittleton House Grounds	Unknown
ST87NE604		Pit, West of Springfield Farm	Unknown
ST87NE606		Enclosure, North of Park Farm	Unknown
ST87NE609		Undated Ring Ditches, North West of Sparrow Farm	Unknown
ST87SE303		Romano British Pottery, Holy Well	Roman
ST87SE453		Medieval Settlement, West of Sheldon Manor House	Medieval
ST87SE455		Medieval Settlement, North East of Easton Farm	Medieval
ST87SE462		Thingley	Medieval
ST87SE526		Dovecote, Easton House	Modern
ST87SE527		Corsham Court Gardens and Park	Modern
ST87SE605		Iron Age/Roman Enclosures, West of Chiverling's Farm	Iron Age to Roman
ST87SE607		Bronze Age Round Barrow, South of Chiverling's Farm	Bronze Age
ST87SE610		Iron Age/Roman Enclosures, South of Sheldon Manor	Iron Age to Roman
ST87SE611		Bronze Age Round Barrow, South East of Starveall Farm	Bronze Age
ST87SE612	1580181	Medieval Settlement, West of Thingley Farm	Medieval to Late C19
ST87SE614		Medieval/Post Medieval Field System, South of Derriads Farm	Medieval to post-medieval
ST88SE052		Mesolithic Flint, Cream Gorse	Mesolithic
ST88SE101		Neolithic Flint, South of Cream Gorse	Neolithic
ST88SE300	1164946	Foss Way	Roman
ST88SE401		Saxon Pommel, Surrendal Farm	Saxon
ST88SE402		Grittleton	Saxon
ST88SE450		Surrendell	Medieval
ST88SE454		Fourteenth Century Spur, Surrendal Farm	Medieval
ST88SE456		Newlands Farm	Medieval
ST88SE550	208758	17th Century Pillow Mound, South West of Surrendell Farm	Modern
ST88SE553		Burial, Surrendell Farm	Unknown

HER ID	NRHE ID	Name	Period
ST88SE605	1074654	Cropmarks, North East of Fosse Cottage	Unknown
ST88SE614		Linears, South of Norton	Unknown
ST88SE615		Barrow, East of Holly Bush Farm	Unknown
ST88SE620		Enclosure, East of Commonwood Farm	Unknown
ST88SE629		Field System, Bradfield	Unknown
ST96NW460	1579926	Medieval Settlement, Beanacre	Medieval to post-medieval

HER ID	NRHE ID	Description
HER 'event' records		
EWI601	-	Watching Brief Along the Route of the Littleton Drew- Chippenham Gas Pipeline
EWI602	-	Excavation on the Littleton Drew- Chippenham Gas Pipeline
EWI6612	-	Archaeological Evaluation at Thingley Court Farm
EWI7081	-	Geophysical Survey at Thingley Court, Corsham
EWI7079	1611975	Desk Based Assessment for Hullavington Solar Park
EWI7080	1612167	Geophysical Survey at Hullavington Solar Park
EWI7185	1612165	Evaluation at Hullavington Solar Park
EWI7896	-	NAIS: Aerial Investigation and Mapping Across West Wiltshire
EWI8652	-	Geophysical Survey on Westlands (East)
EWI9639	-	Geophysical Survey on Land at Wick Farm
EWI9693	-	Strip, Map, Sample and Monitoring of Water Pipeline from Yatton Tower to Kington St Michael
EWI9755	-	Evaluation at Wick Solar Farm
EWI9823	-	Geophysical Survey for Yatton Keynell to Kington St Michael Proposed Pipeline
EWI9898	-	Geophysical Survey at Land to the West of the A350

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
208576	ST88NE602	A probably Medieval or possibly Early Medieval or Undated	ST8516986015	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		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		
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 'Ironsides' 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 the Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme.	ST8950086000	Medieval
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	ST8900085100	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		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.		
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	ST8715081990	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		lying limestone 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

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
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 known as Bremilham or Cowich or Cowage D	ST9036186161	Medieval
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	ST9200081000	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		between Bincombe Wood and the Southern edge of the parish.		
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 irregular	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
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	ST8800085090	Prehistoric Roman

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		Roman settlement is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 123 metres long by 95 metres wide.		
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 a 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 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 fiel	ST8949886191	Prehistoric Roman
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	ST8773086119	Unknown

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		three linear ditches, one of which peters out into a series of pits.		
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 area 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	Prehistoric 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

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
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
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

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
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
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	ST8610082780	Prehistoric

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		linear ditch which turns slightly to avoid it.		
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 Cotswold Hills National Mapping Programme, and this record is a duplicate of 100141	ST8940086100	Prehistoric
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

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
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 rectilinear 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 gabled 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 9021 8604 and extends over an area which measures 40 metres square.	ST9021686043	Medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
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	ST8752285898	Prehistoric Roman

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NRHE 'monument' records				
		photographs. The site comprises a pair of curving ditches which define a ring ditch.		
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, though they have been levelled on aerial photographs taken in 1999.	ST8786385070	Medieval
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	ST8939685871	Medieval Post-medieval

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NRHE 'monument' records				
		four associated plough headlands are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1946.		
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 measures 80 metres north-south and 50 metres east-west.	ST8956685292	Medieval Post-medieval
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	ST8586786073	Medieval Post-medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		over an area which measures 195 metres east-west and 190 metres north-south.		
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
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

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
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 measures 550 metres east-west and 180 metres north-south.	ST8941886341	Medieval Post-medieval
1522384	N/A	An area of Roman settlement, part of Easton Grey Roman town, is visible as cropmarks on aerial	ST8882286802	Roman

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NRHE 'monument' records				
		photographs. The site comprises a series of crofts defined by boundary ditches or trackways, two possible rectilinear enclosures or crofts, and circa ten pits.		
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	ST8465885967	Medieval Post-medieval

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		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.		
1523363	MWI72587	A pair of Medieval or Post Medieval lynchets are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs. The site extends over an area which measures 375 metres east-west and 285 metres north-south.	ST8474085160	Medieval Post-medieval
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	ST9331084070	Prehistoric

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		of the Reconnaissance Recording Programme.		
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 on aerial photographs taken in 2013 by English Heritage.	ST8975083160	Prehistoric
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	ST8499082450	Prehistoric

NRHE ID	HER ID	Name	NGR	Period
NRHE 'monument' records				
		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.		

