

Land at the junction of Westbury Road and Phillips Way, North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire

Cultural Heritage Assessment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A cultural heritage assessment was commissioned by Forelle Estates Limited through their agent Copesticks Ltd in order to assess the potential effects of a proposed petrol filling station on the cultural heritage resource of the surrounding area. The proposed development is centred at ST 86371 55146 c. 0.5 km east of North Bradley and c. 1.0 km south of Trowbridge at an altitude of c. 42 m aOD. The proposed development will comprise the construction of a petrol filling station in addition to access arrangements, infrastructure and parking. Working to a standard methodology the direct and indirect effects (effects on setting) of the proposed development have been assessed in relation to all heritage assets lying within 1.5 km of the proposed development site.

Assessment of aerial photograph sources indicates the presence of probably medieval or later field boundary remains within a part of the proposed development area. Such remains are part of the general character of medieval and post-medieval activity within the study area and are of low significance. In addition to the known remains of medieval agriculture, the general archaeological character of the surrounding study area suggests a potential for Romano-British or medieval settlement or agriculture, which would potentially be of high significance. The lack of visible evidence of such remains within the proposed development area cannot be taken as clear evidence of absence, but it is considered that the potential for remains earlier than the medieval period to exist is low.

Where archaeological features extend into areas of groundworks there will be a direct adverse effect on those remains. Given that the identified remains are of likely low significance the overall impact is considered to be minor adverse.

An assessment of potential indirect effects (effect on setting) was undertaken using a combination of desk-based 'Zone of Theoretical Visibility' (ZTV) analysis, and on-site assessment and photography. Of the sites assessed, there would be no effect on setting for the majority given the distance to the proposed development site, the lack of intervisibility due to intervening obstacles and screening, and the fact that the proposed development does not disrupt the coherence of any groups of heritage assets where such spatial relationships form a component of their setting. Where there are limited or semi-screened views to the proposed development, most notably for those undesignated heritage assets occupying adjacent landscape positions, the proposed development will form a very minor component of the view. For such sites, the adverse effect on the wider visual setting of the monument is considered to be low to negligible, and the adverse effect on the overall significance of the sites will be negligible, representing no harm when considered against the 'test' required by NPPF.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report has been commissioned by Forelle Estates Limited through their agent Copesticks Ltd to accompany a planning application for petrol filling station near North Bradley, south of Trowbridge, Wiltshire. The purpose of this desk-based heritage impact assessment (HIA) is to provide baseline information on the cultural heritage resource in the proposed development site and surrounding area, and to assess any potential effects of the proposed development on that resource.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

The proposed development is centred at ST 86371 55146 c. 0.5 km east of North Bradley, and c. 1.0 km south of Trowbridge, at an altitude of c. 42 m aOD (Fig. 1). The proposed development will comprise the construction of a petrol filling station.

In relation to the consultation of lists of both designated and non-designated heritage assets, the study area for the HIA comprises a 1.5 km radius around the proposed development site.

1.3 AIMS OF THE STUDY

The aims of the study are:

- To assess the known cultural heritage resource within the proposed development area and the wider study area
- To assess the potential effects of the proposed development upon the known and potential cultural heritage resource
- Make recommendations based upon this assessment as to any potential requirement for evaluation and/or mitigation and off-setting which may be required.

Figure 1 Site Location

2. POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

2.1 LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within development and the wider planning process is set out in Table 1 below.

Title	Key Points
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)	Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering-up a Scheduled Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) include criteria by which hedgerows can be regarded as historically important (Schedule 1 Part III).

Table 1 Legislation relating to cultural heritage in planning

2.2 POLICY

2.2.1 NATIONAL

The principal instrument of national planning policy within England is the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (CLG 2012) which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

Paragraph	Key Points
7	Contributing to protecting and enhancing the historic environment is specifically noted as being a part of what constitutes 'sustainable development' – the "golden thread" which, when met, can trigger presumption in favour.
17	A core planning principle is to "conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for the contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations".
128	During the determination of applications "local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". This information should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and only enough to "understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". The normal minimum level is expected to be a desk-based assessment of proportional size "and, where necessary, a field evaluation".
129	Paragraph 129 identifies that Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
132	It is noted that significance – the principal measure of inherent overall heritage worth – can be harmed or lost through development within its setting. Heritage assets are an

	irreplaceable resource and any adverse effects require “clear and convincing justification” relative to the significance of the asset in question.
135	At paragraph 135 it states that the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
139	At paragraph 139 it states that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
141	In paragraph 141 amongst other matters it states that planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Table 2 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage

2.2.2 LOCAL

Under planning law, the determination of an application must be made, in the first instance, with reference to the policies of the local development plan. For the proposed development, this comprises the Wiltshire Core Strategy, adopted in 2015 (Wiltshire County Council 2015), which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

Core Policy	Key Points
58	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Table 3 Key local planning policies with reference to cultural heritage

2.3 GUIDANCE

2.3.1 NATIONAL

During the assessment and preparation of this document, the following guidance documents have been referred to, where relevant:

Document	Key Points
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (CLG 2014)	The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) released the guidance to NPPF in March 2014 in a ‘live’ online format which, it is intended can be amended and responsive to comment, particular as case

	law develops in relation to the implementation of NPPF. In relation to cultural heritage the NPPG follows previous guidance in wording and 'keys in' with, in particular, extant English Heritage guidance documents. The NPPG references many similar terms to the previous PPS5 Practice Guidance.
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008)	This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by English Heritage and also provides a terminology for assessment of significance upon which much that has followed is based.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015a)	This advice note provides good practice advice from Historic England, as the government's advisor on the historic environment. It outlines an advised approach to assessing significance of heritage assets and potential planning-led effects on that significance, in a manner compliant with the principles of NPPF. It also outlines good practice for managing effects on heritage assets through conditioned mitigation.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning, Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015b)	This document represents the latest statement by Historic England as to best practice for the assessment of potential effects of development upon the setting of heritage assets, superseding the 2011 guidance. It provides a loose framework for this assessment, and advocates a staged process of assessment outlined in the appropriate section below.
Standard and Guidance for Commissioning Work or Providing Consultancy Advice on Archaeology and the Historic Environment (CIfA 2014a)	This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. This assessment has been undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage.
Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2014b)	This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. This assessment has been undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage.

Table 4 Guidance documentation consulted

3. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

3.1 METHODOLOGY

The following tasks were undertaken as part of this assessment:

- Consultation of local authority Historic Environment Record (HER) and archive sources
- Compilation of all appropriate desk-based and online resources including the National Heritage List for England
- Creation of a bespoke geographical information system (GIS) to allow for the integrated analysis of all data
- Site visit to establish ground conditions and assessment of potential effects on setting of specific designated heritage assets within the wider study area
- Synthesis of sources consulted and preparation of an assessment of known and potential direct and indirect effects (this document).

3.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance can be defined using a number of criteria derived from varied sources, all of which can contribute useful factors to the process. Where assessment of significance is necessary, particularly in determining potential effects of the development, the following criteria have been adopted in part or in whole, depending on what can best articulate the nature of the heritage asset being described:

Source	Significance Criteria
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (English Heritage 2008)	This document highlights four 'values' contributing to significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidential • Historical • Aesthetic • Communal
NPPF (CLG/DCMS/English Heritage 2010)	Based upon the changes instigated through the now-cancelled PPS5 and its associated guidance, the assessment of significance is based upon four 'interests' and their relative 'importance': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological • Architectural • Artistic • Historic
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	This act gives guidance on the criteria considered during the decision to provide designated protection to a monument through scheduling. The criteria are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period or category • Rarity • Documentation (either contemporary written records or records of previous investigations) • Group value • Survival/condition • Fragility/vulnerability • Diversity (importance of individual attributes of a site) • Potential

Table 5 Criteria for assessment of significance

The assessment of significance comprises three stages, as set out in Note 2 of the *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning* (Historic England 2015a):

- Understanding the nature of the significance through identification of what values or interests (as above) contribute
- Understanding the extent of the significance
- Understanding the level of significance, perhaps the most important step in terms of planning-led assessment as it can dictate what level of test is applied when determining the potential effects of a proposed development.

3.3 SOURCES

3.3.1 NATIONALLY DESIGNATED SITES

The National Heritage List was consulted to allow an assessment of designated heritage assets, including:

- Scheduled Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Registered Battlefields
- Protected Wreck Sites

This assessment has considered all designated assets within the 1.5km study area. All assets within the study area have been assessed in terms of potential setting effects. A list of these assets is reproduced in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 below.

3.3.2 HER

The Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) was consulted for the study area of 1.5 km around the proposed development site. Information concerning the site and its immediate vicinity has allowed for an assessment of potential direct effects, whereas other sites were examined in order to allow both an assessment of the general archaeological and historic character of the area and also to feed into the assessment of setting, over and above any potential effects on designated heritage assets.

3.3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Assessment of relevant mapping held in archives and digital mapping available online was undertaken to provide information on the archaeological potential of the proposed development site and its historic development.

3.3.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

The area around the proposed development site has been subject to previous aerial photograph interpretation through a number of projects, and a plot of known earthwork/cropmark remains was supplied as part of the WHER data search. Other aerial photograph data were consulted, as was online digital vertical aerial imagery (e.g. Google Earth and associated 'historical' coverage).

3.3.5 PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

In addition, relevant published and unpublished sources were consulted, relating both to specific sites of interest, and also to the general archaeological and historic character of the wider study area. Unpublished reports of previous archaeological interventions (grey literature) were consulted online where relevant.

3.4 CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in the text, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined in calendar years as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,000 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10000 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC
- Chalcolithic/Beaker Period: 2400 – 2000 BC
- Bronze Age: 2000 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 43 – 410
- Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1530
- Post-medieval: AD 1530 – 1750
- Industrial: AD 1750 – 1900
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

3.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this report has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. The information accessed from the relevant HER and national lists of designated heritage assets represents a record of known assets and their discovery and further investigation. Such information is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of additional assets and the amendment of information about known assets which may affect their significance and/or sensitivity to development effects. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

3.6 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

4. BASELINE: SOURCES

4.1 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The proposed development site sits within the low-lying ground to the south of the Cotswold Hills defined as part of the 'Avon Vales' National Character Area (NCA). This undulating topography is a product of the north-east-to-south-west-aligned band of Jurassic mudstone clays which dominate the area to the north and west of the chalk Downs. Within the NCA profile, the landscape around the proposed development site is described as 'open' and 'agricultural' with sparse woodland (NE 2014, 3). The most prominent local topographic features are the gently undulating local vale topography, surrounded by the higher ground of Salisbury Plain to the south-east, the southern Cotswolds to the north-west and the North Wessex Downs to the north-east.

The specific underlying geology of the proposed development area comprises mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation. There are no mapped superficial deposits within the northern part of the proposed development area, with river-derived alluvium, sand, silt and gravel covering the southern part of the area (BGS 2016). The site lies at the interface between the slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils derived from the mudstone base, and the loamy and clayey floodplain soils derived from the action of the River Biss. The geological and topographic setting of the proposed development suggests a landscape well suited to agricultural exploitation from the late prehistoric period onwards.

4.2 HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

4.2.1 DESIGNATED

There are no designated heritage assets within the footprint of the proposed development.

4.2.2 NON-DESIGNATED

Within the footprint of the proposed development area, aerial survey work has demonstrated the existence of two previous north-south-orientated field boundaries at the eastern side of the site. This is discussed in more detail below.

4.3 HERITAGE ASSETS IN STUDY AREA

4.3.1 DESIGNATED

Beyond the footprint of the proposed development but within the 1.5 km study area there are:

- One Grade II* listed building
- Eighteen Grade II listed buildings

The designated assets are divided into four broad groups, the most significant of which are the two clusters at either end of the settlement of North Bradley to the west of the proposed development site. The smaller cluster is dispersed to the north-west of the site and to the west of the White Horse Business Park. This contains five Grade II listed buildings, including the listed farmhouses at Willow Grove, Kings Farm and Manor Farm. The more prominent North Bradley group clusters around the Grade II* listed Church of St. Nicholas at the southern extent of the settlement. This group also includes:

- The Old Rectory, Grade II listed
- The Daubeny Almshouses including front walls, Grade II listed
- 51, 52 and 59 Church Lane, all Grade II listed

- Gateway and walls on the south side of the churchyard and five separate monuments within the churchyard itself, all Grade II listed.

A third group of three designated heritage assets can be found to the north-west of the White Horse Business Park, including Timbrell Cottages, the low wall fronting the cottages and Drynham Lane Farmhouse.

The final group of designated heritage assets in the study area comprises a single listed house at No. 5 Hawkeridge in Hawkeridge, at the very edge of the study area.

4.3.2 NON-DESIGNATED

There is a total of 85 records within the HER for the 1.5 km study area relating to historic/archaeological sites or findspots, though some of these are duplicates of designated heritage assets already noted above. Records relating to previous archaeological interventions have been mainly excluded from this count, and these sites are summarised in more detail in section 4.7 below.

Two records represent potential prehistoric activity: an indeterminate lithic findspot recorded during construction of the White Horse Business Park to the north of the proposed development site, and a putatively identified cropmark site noted by O.G.S. Crawford to the south of the proposed development area.

Three records relate to Roman and Romano-British activity, with one record describing general settlement activity within the shallow valley of the Biss. This is in addition to the two putative settlements identified within Ashton Park to the north-east of the site (Gater 2014). The remaining two Roman-period records describe artefact finds, including pottery, also recorded during construction of the White Horse Business Park, as well as a bronze figurine of Vulcan (Henig 1991), which was found along with sherds of roman pottery and fifteen coins.

Medieval to post-medieval settlement and agricultural activity is overwhelmingly represented in the large volume of records which identify early ridge and furrow remains and field boundaries across the study area between the medieval settlements of North Bradley, Yarnbrook and Hawkeridge. These records indicate an intensively farmed landscape with a pattern of regular, small dispersed settlements from the medieval period onwards but also include the use of part of the surrounding landscape as a deer park from at least the 14th century until the 16th century.

Nineteenth-century records include the development of Rood Ashton Park by the prominent Long family, who appear to have owned the proposed development area as a part of their wider land holdings. Twentieth-century sites are represented by the now-demolished Second World War Spitfire factory at Alderton Way on the southern edge of Trowbridge.

Not within the HER but noted by this assessment are a further two features which are considered to be undesignated heritage assets. These are the embankment and viaduct of the Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Branch of the Great Western Railway, immediately to the east of the proposed development area, and the stream which now feeds through the attenuation pond developed in 1992 to the south of the proposed development area. Previously the course of this stream formed the southern boundary of the proposed development area, and the right-angle diversions it takes into and out of the channel of the River Biss suggest that it is a man-made, or at least augmented, watercourse. Such a watercourse could be medieval in date or later and might relate to milling, the management of water meadows or the creation of fishponds. Both features, although altered in recent times, are considered to be undesignated heritage assets of local significance.

Figure 2 Location of designated heritage assets in the study area

Figure 3 Location of non-designated heritage assets in the study area

4.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Consultation of the historic mapping showed that whilst there are a number of early pictorial maps of the area, none of these are at a sufficient scale to provide any detail of the proposed development site. Information gleaned from this mapping confirms the presence of the main village of North Bradley from the late 16th century onwards, as well as the presence of the road at the north side of the site from at least the end of the 18th century, but provides little additional detail. Of the accurate measured maps consulted all displayed only minimal changes in relation to the proposed development site, with none illustrating any previous development of the site.

Both the 1805 and 1841 Tithe maps illustrate the field in broadly its existing size and shape. The apportionments for these maps give the name of the field as ‘Pound Ground’, suggesting it was part of the land associated with Pound Farm to the north. In both 1805 and 1841 the field was in use as pasture and the landowner was Walter Long Esq. In 1805 the field was leased to John Frowd, and in 1841 it was leased to George Wood. Walter Long JP, DL (10th October 1793 – 31st January 1867) was an English magistrate and Conservative Party politician and part of the highly prominent Long family of Rood Ashton House (Nicol 2016).

Historic mapping consulted is outlined in the table below:

Date	Map/Compiler	Author and Work (where known)
1576	Saxton	<i>Atlas of England and Wales</i>
1611	Speed	<i>Wilshire</i>
1646	Blaeu	<i>Wiltonia sive comitatvs Wiltoniensis; anglis Wil Shire</i>
1755	Bowen	<i>An improved map of Wilt Shire</i>
1773	Andrews and Dury	<i>Andrews' and Dury's Map of Wiltshire</i>
1776	Drury	<i>A new travelling map of the country round London</i>
1794	Cary	<i>Cary's New Map of England And Wales, With Part Of Scotland</i>
1805		<i>Tithe Map</i>
1808	Crocker	
1810	Andrews and Dury	<i>Andrews' and Dury's Map of Wiltshire</i>
1830	Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge	<i>England V.</i>
1841		<i>Tithe Map</i>
1887	Ordnance Survey 25 Inch	
1890	Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition	
1901	Ordnance Survey 1 st Revision	
1922	Ordnance Survey 2 nd Revision	
1949	Ordnance Survey Revision	
1958	Ordnance Survey 1:25000	
1959	Ordnance Survey 7 th Series	
1961	Ordnance Survey 1:10,560	
1968	Ordnance Survey 1:2500	
1974	Ordnance Survey 1:10,000	
1987	Ordnance Survey 1:10,000	

Table 6 Historic Ordnance Survey mapping consulted

Comparison with modern mapping shows that the field of the proposed development area has lost some of the area at its western side to the development of Phillips Way in 1992. Aside from this, the field has most likely been common land and then enclosed pasture since the medieval period.

4.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

A plot of remains visible from aerial photography (supplied by WHER), confirms the presence of two probable ploughed-out medieval to post-medieval field boundaries close to the eastern extent of the proposed development area. These fit well with the general pattern of land drainage, ridge and

furrow ploughing and field boundaries mapped in the surrounding area. The aerial photograph features have been included within the HER data shown in Figure 3.

An assessment of the currently available digital vertical aerial photography on Google Earth (including historical imagery back to 1945 verticals) did not show any additional unknown features within the proposed development area.

4.6 PREVIOUS WORK

Within the study area the HER records five previous archaeological projects. The summary information provided within the HER for each event is reproduced in the table below:

HER No.	Project	Summary
EWI4848	Assessment of the A350 Westbury Bypass Route	Desk based assessment and walkover survey, to identify the known and potential archaeological and historical resources of each route corridor, and the surrounding areas.
EWI6538	N of Heywood House	Salvage excavation during construction Carried out by: Wiltshire Rescue Archaeology Programme Date of event: 1988 Source: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine 82 p180.
EWI7164	Desk based assessment on Land at South View Farm	No archaeological sites or findspots were found within the site, although a number of Listed Buildings are located to the north of the site, which were associated with the wool trade and textile industry.
EWI7315	Geophysical Survey at Ashton Park	Two locations within the survey area, one immediately west of Biss Farm and a second (straddling two fields) 150 metres further west of the River Biss, have responses that appear to represent two farmstead sites. On the basis of their form, they are likely to be either Romano-British or medieval in date, but multi-phased occupation is likely given the geophysical responses. Apart from these responses of clear archaeological origin, and some possible pits near a stream running into the River Biss, there is very little in the results that can readily be identified as being of specific archaeological interest. There are scatters of anomalous responses to the north and east of Biss Farm that could indicate quite extensive areas of former burning. Given that these fields were recently afforested, the magnetic anomalies could be associated with their clearance; either the postulated burning or the infilling of hollows.
EWI8356	Research into the origins of the boundary of the Hundred and Parish of Westbury	Published by Colt Hoare in 1830, and attributed to 1575, the Perambulation contains many anomalies and misleading additions. This research reports on apparently lost source documentation and seeks to identify original information. It reveals information about the hundred and its boundary (which is the same as that of the parish) in the early C17.

Table 7 Previous archaeological events or interventions in the study area

Figure 4 Previous archaeological events

4.7 CHRONOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

4.7.1 PALAEOLITHIC TO MESOLITHIC

Ice Age and earlier (Palaeolithic) finds and sites are rare across Britain, though there is an increasing awareness of the preservation of Pleistocene-era finds and deposits within sediment bodies of the great sand and gravel valleys. Within Wiltshire, the evidence for early prehistory is generally characterised by single finds (Hosfield *et. al.* 2007). Following the retreat of the glaciers, the Mesolithic period, or Middle Stone Age is characterised by a recolonisation of the tundra landscape, though still as part of a mobile hunter-gatherer-fisher subsistence lifestyle. In common with other parts of Britain, the evidence for human activity becomes more visible for the Mesolithic period, represented by an increase in the volume of lithic scatters (*ibid.* 23). There are no known early prehistoric sites or findspots in the study area.

4.7.2 NEOLITHIC

The Neolithic, or New Stone Age, coincided with the introduction of agriculture and sedentism as well as the emergence of a package of diverse material culture and the long-range trade networks to support this vibrant new cultural drive. There are no known Neolithic sites within the study area, despite the rich archaeological record of this period within Wiltshire more widely.

4.7.3 EARLY BRONZE AGE

The Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age can be considered a separate period characterised by the cultural trappings of the ‘Beaker’ horizon, sometimes also identified interchangeably with the Chalcolithic. This period is often defined by a development of new styles of monument and funerary practices as well as the fundamental changes wrought by the introduction of metalworking. As with the preceding Neolithic, the Bronze Age – and particularly its earlier centuries – is particularly well represented in the archaeological record for Wiltshire. Despite this, there are no known Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age sites within the study area.

4.7.4 MIDDLE BRONZE AGE TO IRON AGE

In terms of the study area for this assessment, the later prehistoric period is represented by a possible enclosed farmstead site to the south-east of Ireland, south of North Bradley and another known cropmark site to the west of Picket Wood, south of Yarnbrook. Continuing development-led investigations are resulting in the excavation of farming settlements spanning the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, depicting a busy and heavily settled landscape, particularly so in the case of south-west England. The late prehistoric evidence from sites across Wiltshire supports this, with localised pottery, land-use and settlement type traditions constituting an important regional resource for understanding a complex social landscape (Fitzpatrick 2007).

4.7.5 ROMANO-BRITISH

Although there is debate about the exact timing, Wiltshire appears to have come under the control of Rome in the early years following the initial conquest (Holbrook 2007, 151), as part of the initial expansion to create what would become the western limits of *Britannia Superior*. The region would have been administered from the *colonia* of Gloucester (Roman *Glevum*), itself at the southern end of Ryknield Street, one of the major arteries of Roman Britain.

The character of the study area is an accurate reflection of the wider Roman archaeology of the region, with a widely settled agricultural landscape composed of small farm enclosures surrounded by ditch-defined field systems. Many of these sites are likely to have seen some level of continuity of use from the farmed lowland landscapes of the late Iron Age. Sites dating to this period, including two putative settlements identified within Ashton Park to the north-east of the site (Gater 2014) and

another to the south-east of Ireland, south of North Bradley, occupy similar landscape positions to the development site. These nearby sites illustrate the highly-settled nature of the Romano-British countryside as well as the potential of the development site to host such remains.

4.7.6 ANGLO-SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL

Following the withdrawal of Roman administration in the early 5th century AD, there was a reversion to many of the tribal units and social structures visible in the late Iron Age, though the pace and exact nature of that change is still much debated (Webster 2007, 171). In this period of incoming Saxon influence, much of Wiltshire became the territory of the *Gewisse*, eventually termed as the 'West Saxons', who brought with them new cultural practices, language and forms of building (Eagles 2001). Sunken-floored and timber-framed buildings excavated within Trowbridge most likely reflect the archaeological signature of this new cultural hegemony (Graham and Davies 1993). There is no direct evidence for the post-Roman and Saxon periods within the study area for this assessment, though many of the small settlements recorded in the later *Domesday* survey will have been hamlets or villages in preceding centuries.

4.7.7 MEDIEVAL

The intensification of settlement and land use within the local landscape during the medieval period becomes increasingly visible in the archaeological record with, in particular, the sinuous field patterns associated with extensive though largely ploughed-out ridge and furrow, and the confluence of medieval churches and small manorial sites. The medieval period also saw the move back towards an increasing urbanisation which had been largely abandoned at the end of the Roman period, and towns such as Trowbridge owe much of their modern form to medieval origins (McMahon 2004, 6).

Depopulation of rural settlements was common during certain parts of the medieval period, and many such sites are often tied to the Black Death of the mid-14th century; the reasons for depopulation are more complex than the ravages of disease, however, including such factors as the gradual movement of people to the growing urban centres, or possibly pressure on agricultural land as the common fields started to be made into single larger units. Within the study area the original pattern of medieval villages is perhaps best represented in the local area by the existing settlement pattern, which still includes the smaller separated communities of North Bradley, Yarnbrook, Hawkeridge and Trowbridge.

4.7.8 POST-MEDIEVAL – MODERN

The post-medieval development of the study area and its environs is perhaps best illustrated in the development of the arable landscape, predominantly in the shape and character of the enclosed fields of the 18th to 19th centuries.

Not recorded in the HER but represented within the study area is the mid-19th-century expansion of transport infrastructure serving the developing and fashionable urban centres, embodied by the Wiltshire, Somerset and Weymouth Branch of the Great Western Railway. In addition to this, the World War II Spitfire factory at Alderton Way on the southern edge of Trowbridge illustrates the importance of the South West, and in particular Bristol and its environs, at this time. The rapid decommissioning of Second World War sites and the removal of many of those remaining during the late 20th century has meant that they are now a dwindling yet significant resource for our understanding of a key period in modern history.

5. BASELINE: SITE AND SETTING

5.1 SITE CONDITIONS

A site visit was undertaken on the 25th November 2016 in damp, clear and bright conditions. The proposed development site comprises an area of land situated to the south of Westbury Road and constrained to the west by Phillips Way, to the east by a public footpath alongside a railway line and viaduct and to the south by fencing bordering an attenuation pond. The site dips gently southwards towards the River Biss. Views from the site to the surrounding areas (including known heritage assets) are impeded by an industrial park to the north (Figure 5), the railway and viaduct to the east (Figure 6) and an embankment and foliage along Phillips Way to the west (Figure 7). Views to the south extend over the attenuation pond but are further blocked by established foliage (Figure 8).

Archaeological features that may be present at the eastern end of the site (identified through aerial photograph transcription) were not clearly visible at ground level during inspection.

The Grade II* listed Church of St Nicholas is bordered by residential properties to the east, west and south, and by a Church of England primary school to the north. The church is situated on land raised slightly above the surrounding area but not prominently so. There are no views from the church to the proposed development site, being impeded by various structures and distance.

Views from the south towards the principle elevation of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse do not include the proposed development site, which is hidden by the embankment and foliage of Phillips Way to the east. Additionally, there is no view from the proposed development towards the farmhouse for the same reason.

Kings Farmhouse is situated further west along Westbury Road and as such has no view to or from the proposed development site.



Figure 5 View from centre of the proposed development site looking north



Figure 6 View from the site looking east



Figure 7 View from the site looking west



Figure 8 View from the site looking south

5.2 SETTING STUDY

5.2.1 METHODOLOGY – ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE AND CONTRIBUTION

Assessment of setting begins with identifying the significance of a heritage asset. The varied nature of heritage assets means that there cannot be an objective ‘scoring’ of significance and there will always be an element of interpretation and professional judgement within such an assessment.

As outlined in *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015), setting is defined as (quoting *NPPF*) ‘the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. 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’ (Historic England 2015, 2). A recommended staged approach to the assessment of potential effects on the setting of heritage assets is set out in the note referenced above, and this process has been used for the purpose of this assessment.

Once the significance of a heritage asset is established, and the contribution that setting makes to that significance, it is possible to assess how the proposed development may change that setting, and therefore its contribution to significance. This change can also be positive, negative or neutral. Broad criteria for the assessment of change to setting are given in *NPPG*, and can be linked to a number of the criteria for assessing general significance outlined in Table 4 above:

Criteria	Description
View	Views are often considered the most influential factor in change to setting, and assessment of that change can also be based on clear and repeatable evidence. Potential change relating to views can include intervisibility between a heritage asset and the proposed development (proximity/dominance/massing/visual permeability etc), a proposed development interposing between two intervisible heritage assets, and the inclusion of a proposed development within a view that also incorporates one or more heritage assets.
Environmental Factors	Change to setting through environmental factors includes those potential effects often assessed as part of Environmental Impact Assessment such as dust, vibration or noise.
Spatial Associations	Buildings or archaeological sites that are in close proximity but not visible from each other may have a historic, aesthetic or communal connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each. They would be considered to be within one another’s setting. Also, the setting of a heritage asset can enhance its significance whether or not it was designed to do so. This aspect of setting is closely related to the group value criteria.
Public Appreciation	Public appreciation of a heritage asset is an important part of how setting can contribute to significance, and public value can raise the significance of a heritage asset over and above its material worth or inherent archaeological or architectural interest. It should be noted, however, that a lack of public appreciation – for example through little knowledge of a site or lack of access – can make a negative contribution to significance; this is discussed more fully below.

Table 8 Additional criteria for assessment of change to setting

The changing nature and mutability of setting is acknowledged in its definition, and therefore an assessment of setting can only consider its current contribution to significance. It is not appropriate to ‘second-guess’ future changes to the setting beyond the potential effects of a proposed development or associated mitigation and off-setting, as this would render an objective assessment meaningless. This axiom also helps resolve an apparent contradiction within guidance (CLG 2014) which states that “setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced” and also that “the

contribution that setting makes to the significance does not depend on there being...an ability to... experience that setting”.

With certain heritage assets, there is no requirement to access a site physically to experience it, but with the majority of archaeological sites in particular, physical and intellectual access is an important prerequisite to fully experiencing them, as they can be largely invisible or even completely buried. The resolution to this anomaly lies in the application of a second part of the definition of setting: “elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset”. Acknowledging this, “the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the asset does not depend on there being...an ability to... experience that setting” (CLG 2014), it is just that the lack of access is likely to mean that the current contribution will be negative. This approach accords with the Good Practice Advice Note 3 in relation to the setting of ‘buried assets’ (Historic England 2015, 5).

5.2.2 METHODOLOGY – PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT

Preliminary assessment of any potential change to the setting of the chosen heritage assets was undertaken through production of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) within a GIS environment. A Digital Elevation Model (DEM) was created using Ordnance Survey 10m contour data for a 10km buffer around the proposed development site. As a relatively coarse pre-generated DEM was used, the resultant ZTV is itself at the same resolution. It is, nevertheless, an accurate indicator of the principal views. A composite ZTV was created based on a grid of equally spaced points across the proposed development site. Such an approach allows for the generation of a graded ZTV that can be intuitively displayed with a colour ramp to show the amount of the proposed development likely to be visible from any given point. As it is derived from contour data alone, the initial ZTV (

Figure 9) produced for this assessment assumed that there are no intervening obstacles to a site, such as tree cover or existing buildings, though a second ZTV has also been compiled incorporating intervening obstacles that have been that have been derived from OS opendata mapping and given average height values of 6m for woodland cover and woodland cover and buildings (

Figure 10). The use of ZTVs is a first stage and not intended to be definitive, given that they are a form of desk-based abstraction. Nevertheless, field observation as part of previous projects has demonstrated that composite ZTVs are, in the majority of cases, an accurate predictor of intervisibility.

Following preliminary desk-based analysis, including both the uninterrupted and modelled ZTVs, those heritage assets for which potential visual or other setting effects were subjected to a ground survey to examine potential effects on setting.

Figure 9 ZTV (unobstructed or 'bare earth') showing designated heritage assets

Figure 10 ZTV (including abstracted intervening obstacles) showing designated heritage assets

5.2.3 SETTING ASSESSMENT

An assessment of potential effects on setting was undertaken for all Scheduled Monuments, Grade I Listed Buildings, Grade II* Listed Buildings and all Grade II Listed Buildings within 1.5 km, where these fell within the ZTV of the proposed development (Figs 8-9), or were considered to be at risk of other setting effects. In addition, where there were significant extant non-designated heritage assets within 1.5 km of the proposed development, and falling within the ZTV, these have also been included. These heritage assets, an assessment of the current contribution of setting to their significance, and potential effects of the proposed development on setting are tabulated below:

UID	Site	Current contribution of setting to significance	Potential effect of proposed development on setting and significance
1182478 1021524	Timbrell Cottages and front wall (Grade II listed)	This small group are some distance from the proposed development site. The principal significance of each derives from their historical and aesthetic value, as well as a group value which augments the significance of each individual asset.	No views to and from the proposed development due to local screening and distance from the development site. Nature of the development precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of the two listed structures and their group value.
1021512 1364233 1021509 1181520 1364269 1364270 1021508 1021507 1021510 1364232	North Bradley southern grouping – Church of St Nicholas (Grade II* Listed), Churchyard monuments, gate and walls, The Old Rectory, Daubeney Almshouses, 51, 52 and 59 Church Lane (Grade II Listed)	<p>The southern North Bradley group of heritage assets comprises the Church and several ancillary structures, in addition to the Old Rectory, Daubeney Almshouses and three houses on Church Lane. The significance of the church and surrounding monuments derives principally from their historical and aesthetic value, and their historic and architectural interest, with also an element of evidential value/archaeological interest. Setting, in terms of group or communal value, makes a strong positive contribution to the significance of the church and associated monuments; the confluence of many related listed structures augments the individual significance of each. The landscape setting of the church and churchyard, at the centre of the village and surrounded by complimentary structures, lends an additional positive aspect to the contribution setting makes to their significance.</p> <p>The other listed structures are part of the wider group of significant buildings in North Bradley. They also derive significance from the group setting and proximity of the church and each other, though their principal significance derives from their inherent historical and aesthetic value / architectural interest.</p>	No views to and from the proposed development due to local screening despite relative proximity; possible long-distance views from roof level inaccessible at the time of survey. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage assets preclude other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of either the church group or the wider southern North Bradley group.
1181656 1181647 1021513 1364234 1021514	North Bradley northern grouping – King's Farmhouse, Gateway to former Baptist Chapel burial ground, Two monuments in Burial Ground of Former Baptist Chapel, Willow Grove Farmhouse, Manor Farmhouse (Grade II listed)	A separated group of listed buildings representing structures of heritage significance to the north of North Bradley and south of Trowbridge. As listed buildings all the heritage assets have inherent historical value, aesthetic value and architectural and/or artistic interest as major contributory factors to their significance. Their agricultural setting, with links to the surrounding countryside, also makes a strong positive contribution to their significance.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development and distance from the heritage assets preclude other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of any groups of heritage assets.
1021503	5 Hawkeridge, Hawkeridge (Grade II listed)	The principal contributing factors to the significance of this building are its historical value and also its architectural interest and aesthetic value. As a functioning home, the building still continues in the use for which it was constructed, meaning that the experiential setting and public appreciation of the building contribute positively to its significance.	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of any groups of heritage assets of which this may form part.
1021511	Drynham Lane Farmhouse (Grade II listed)	The significance of this farmhouse derives principally from its historical value and architectural interest as an example of local 18 th -century construction. Formerly part of a farmstead with attached agricultural range to the rear, the current	No views to and from the proposed development due to intervening topography and local screening. Nature of the development precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of any groups of

UID	Site	Current contribution of setting to significance	Potential effect of proposed development on setting and significance
-	Great Western Railway viaduct (undesignated)	<p>setting has been altered with the building of significant modern properties in the immediate area. Current setting makes a negative or neutral contribution the significance of the asset in terms of allowing for an understanding of its significance.</p> <p>The significance of this viaduct derives principally from its historical value and architectural interest as an example of railway architecture. Its current setting still reflects its original purpose of traversing the A363, and retains its contribution to the significance of the asset in terms of allowing for an understanding of its significance.</p>	<p>heritage assets of which this may form part.</p> <p>The development will sit outside key views of the viaduct along the line of the existing road. Nature of the development precludes other adverse environmental factors. No effect on the coherence of the historic structure in terms of its spatial relationship to the road and the embankment and trackbed of the railway.</p>

Table 9 Assessment of potential effect of the proposed development on setting of heritage assets

6. ASSESSMENT OF DIRECT EFFECTS

6.1 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

Assessment of aerial photograph transcription indicates the presence of two probably medieval and later field boundaries at the eastern extent of the site. Such remains are part of the general character of medieval and later activity within the study area and are of low significance.

In addition to the known remains of medieval agriculture, the general archaeological character of the surrounding study area suggests some potential for Romano-British or medieval settlement or agriculture, which would potentially be of high significance. The lack of visible remains on the aerial photograph transcription of the proposed development area cannot be taken as clear evidence of absence, but it is considered that the potential for remains earlier than the medieval period to exist is low.

6.2 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Where archaeological features extend into areas of groundworks there will be a direct adverse effect on those remains. Given that the identified remains are of likely low significance the overall impact is considered to be minor adverse.

7. ASSESSMENT OF INDIRECT EFFECTS

7.1 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

As is outlined above in the site-by-site assessment of potential change to setting and the contribution to significance, the constituent factors of setting can make both positive and negative contributions to the significance of a given heritage asset.

Of the sites assessed, there would be no effect on setting for the majority given the distance to the proposed development site, the lack of intervisibility due to intervening obstacles and screening, and the fact that the proposed development does not disrupt the coherence of any groups of heritage assets where such spatial relationships form a component of their setting.

Where there are limited or semi-screened views to the proposed development, for those undesignated heritage assets occupying adjacent landscape positions, the proposed development will form a very minor component of the view. For such sites, the adverse effect on the wider visual setting of the monument is considered to be negligible, and the adverse effect on the overall significance of the sites will be negligible, representing no harm when considered against the ‘test’ required by *NPPF*.

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APPENDIX 1 – GAZETTEER

UID	Name	Grade
1181520	Church of St Nicholas	II*
1021503	5, Hawkeridge	II
1021507	Walls and gateway on south side of churchyard of Church of St Nicholas	II
1021508	Unidentified monument in the churchyard about 17 metres south of nave of Church of St Nicholas	II
1021509	Frances Monument in the churchyard about 1 metre north of vestry of Church of St Nicholas	II
1021510	59, Church Lane	II
1021511	Drynham Lane Farmhouse	II
1021512	The Old Rectory	II
1021513	Two monuments in burial ground of former Baptist Chapel	II
1021514	Manor Farmhouse	II
1021524	Low wall fronting Timbrell Cottages	II
1181647	Gateway to Burial Ground of Former Baptist Chapel	II
1181656	Kings Farmhouse	II
1182478	Timbrell Cottages	II
1364269	Gulev Monument in the churchyard About 16 metres south of chancel of Church of St Nicholas	II
1364232	51 and 52, Church Lane	II
1364233	The Daubeny Almshouses with front boundary walls	II
1364234	Willow Grove	II
1364270	Two monuments in the churchyard between 1 and 6 metres south of Church of St Nicholas	II

Table 10 Listed Buildings in the study area

UID	Name	Monument Type	Period
MWI1284	White Horse Business Park	FINDSPOT	Roman
MWI1285	Woodmarsh	FINDSPOT	Roman
MWI1299	North Bradley	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MWI1303	Yarnbrook	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MWI1308	White Horse Business Park	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWI1311	South of The Red House	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWI1325	Rood Ashton Park	PARK, LODGE, LAKE, HOUSE, ICEHOUSE	C19
MWI1334	White Horse Business Park	FINDSPOT	Undated
MWI1361	North Bradley Mill	MILL	Modern
MWI1526	Hawkeridge	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MWI1529	North Bradley	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MWI1538	E of Brooke House Farm	DEER PARK	Medieval
MWI1572	W of Picket Wood	SITE	Undated
MWI1581	Field System, North East of Clanger Wood	SETTLEMENT, FIELD SYSTEM, RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to Late C19
MWI1588	SE of Scotland	LINEAR FEATURE	Undated



MWI1601	Ridge and Furrow, North of Woodlands Farm	RIDGE AND FURROW, FIELD BOUNDARY, ENCLOSURE	Medieval
MWI1602	Boundary Bank, West of Kettle Lane Farm	BOUNDARY BANK	Medieval to Late C19
MWI1608	Field System, West of Hawkeridge Mill	FIELD SYSTEM	Undated
MWI43933	Church of St Nicholas	CHURCH	Undated
MWI45080	Barn at Manor Farm, North Bradley	BARN, THRESHING BARN	Late C18 to Early C19
MWI70112	Axe & Cleaver Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70113	Park Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70114	Rank Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70115	Manor Farm, North Bradley	FARMSTEAD	C17
MWI70116	King's Farm	FARMSTEAD	Medieval
MWI70117	Willow Grove Farm	FARMSTEAD	C17
MWI70118	Woodmarsh Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70119	Honeyball Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70120	Drynham Lane Farm	FARMSTEAD	C18
MWI70121	Park Farm Cottage (Drynham Park Farm)	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70122	Elm Grove Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70137	Outfarm West of Carter's Wood	OUTFARM	C19
MWI70138	Outfarm West of Carter's Wood	OUTFARM	C19
MWI70139	Outfarm West of Carter's Wood	OUTFARM	C19
MWI70140	Outfarm in Carter's Wood	OUTFARM	C19
MWI70258	Home Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70259	The Willows	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70260	Organ Pool Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70261	Farmstead in North Bradley	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70262	Pound Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI70263	Outfarm Southwest of Yarnbrook	OUTFARM	C19
MWI70297	Outfarm on Kettle Lane	OUTFARM	C19
MWI70298	Outfarm in Yarnbrook	OUTFARM	C19
MWI71211	Little Common Farm	FARMSTEAD	C19
MWI71215	Outfarm South of Yarnbrook	OUTFARM	C19
MWI73510	War Production Factory, Alderton Way	EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY, WAR PRODUCTION FACTORY	Modern
MWI73511	Field Boundaries, Kingsdown Road	FIELD BOUNDARY	Post Medieval
MWI73513	Field Boundaries, Drynham	FIELD BOUNDARY	Post Medieval
MWI73514	Ridge and Furrow, Drynham	RIDGE AND FURROW	Post Medieval
MWI73515	Water Meadow, West of Dursley	WATER MEADOW	Post Medieval
MWI73516	Field Boundary, West of Dursley	FIELD BOUNDARY	Post Medieval
MWI73517	Water Meadow, South of Home Farm	WATER MEADOW	Post Medieval
MWI73520	Enclosure, South-east of Ireland	ENCLOSURE, FIELD BOUNDARY	Early Iron Age to Roman
MWI73521	Water Meadow, South of Home Farm	WATER MEADOW	Post Medieval
MWI73522	Field Boundary, Northeast of Dursley	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval
MWI73523	Field Boundary, Northeast of Dursley	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73524	Ridge and Furrow, Northeast of Dursley	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MWI73525	Ridge and Furrow, North of North Bradley	RIDGE AND FURROW	Post Medieval
MWI73526	Ridge and Furrow, South of Yarnbrook	RIDGE AND FURROW	Post Medieval



MWI73527	Field Boundary, North of Dursley	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73529	Ridge and Furrow, Northeast of Drynham	RIDGE AND FURROW	Post Medieval
MWI73530	Water Meadow, West of Ashton Hill Farm	WATER MEADOW	Post Medieval
MWI73531	Ridge and Furrow, North Bradley	RIDGE AND FURROW	Post Medieval
MWI73532	Field Boundaries, North Bradley	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73533	Field Boundaries, North-east Bradley	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73534	Water Meadow, West of Lower Biss Farm	WATER MEADOW	Post Medieval
MWI73535	Ridge and Furrow, North-east North Bradley	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MWI73536	Field Boundaries, North-east Bradley	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73539	Ridge and Furrow, East of Drynham	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MWI73542	Ridge and Furrow, North of Yarnbrook	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MWI73543	Boundary Bank, North of Park Farm	BOUNDARY BANK	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73545	Field Boundaries, Meridian Park	FIELD BOUNDARY, MOUND, ENCLOSURE, RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MWI73546	Field Boundaries, West of Homefield Farm	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73550	Hollow Ways, Kettle Lane	HOLLOW WAY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73551	Ridge and Furrow, South of West Ashton	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MWI73557	Ridge and Furrow, Northwest of West Ashton	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval
MWI73559	Field Boundaries, West of Lower Biss Farm	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73563	Bank, Woodside Cottages	BANK (EARTHWORK)	Undated
MWI73576	Water Meadow, Southwick Court Farm	WATER MEADOW	Post Medieval
MWI73594	Field Boundaries, Northwest of North Bradley	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73629	Field Boundaries, Lower Biss Farm	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI73631	Field Boundary, West of Phillips Way	FIELD BOUNDARY	Medieval to Late C19
MWI74490	Field Boundaries, Ashton Park	FIELD BOUNDARY	Undated
MWI74491	Ditches, Ashton Park	DITCH	Undated
MWI74492	Pits, Ashton Park	PIT	Undated

Table 11 HER sites in the study area