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Professional Archaeological Services



Land off The Spring, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, SU10 4EA

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Client: Mr S Reynolds

Project: Desk Based Assessment



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Non-Technical Summary

In September 2015 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr S Bates (Agent) for Feltham Properties on behalf of Mr S Reynolds (the Client) to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) in regards to land off The Spring, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, SU10 4EA (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).

The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown archaeological resource.

The study has identified evidence of extensive archaeological and historical activity within the vicinity of the Project Site, with excavations revealing high status Romano-British – Saxon period occupation located just 270m to the north-east of the Project Site at Grove Farm. Furthermore, the significance of the village in the Medieval period and the possible preservation of Medieval fishponds on the proposed development area highlights the potential importance of the Project Site throughout the subsequent development of the town.

However, a recent site visit and acquisition of Lidar data has highlighted a potential discrepancy between the proposed nature of the previously identified earthworks, historical data and the extent to which Post Medieval activity may have impacted upon any archaeological resource. It is therefore proposed that in order to properly assess the nature of the earthworks and their relationship to the location of the brook to the south and bank to the north, a further programme of investigation be carried out in the form of a trench evaluation.



1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1. In September 2015 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr S Bates (Agent) for Feltham Properties on behalf of Mr S Reynolds (the Client) to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) in regards to land off The Spring, Market Lavington, Wiltshire, SU10 4EA (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown archaeological resource.
- 1.3. This DBA has been undertaken by Nell Barnes BA (Hons), PCI/A and managed by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI/A and is completed under HPS project reference HPS-110/15.

The Project Site and Study Area

- 1.4. The Project Site is located just off The Spring, to the south-west of the centre of Market Lavington, Wiltshire. The proposed development area is situated approximately 284m to the south west of the Parish church and is currently in use as pasture. The site is accessed via The Spring and is approximately 8000 square meters in size.
- 1.5. The Project Site lies approximately 83m aOD and a tributary brook defines the southern extent of the plot, flowing in an ENE-WSW direction, creating a natural boundary. The Project Site is bordered to the SSW by a playing field, whilst the remainder of the southern boundary is made up of rural land.
- 1.6. The Project Site is enclosed by vegetation on the southern side, whilst a track, providing access to the playing field, borders the site to the west. Modern housing is present immediately to the east of the Project Site. A garden from one of these houses borders the site directly to the east, with a fence separating the two pieces of land. A small hedge also borders the Project Site to the east.
- 1.7. Geologically the site is defined by Albian-Cenomanian Glauconitic Sandstone of Upper Greensand Formation. The presence of the stream to the south of the Project Site means that Flandrian alluvial clays, sands and gravels are also likely to be present.



1.8. A radius of one kilometre has been given for the Study Area within the DBA.



Figure 1 Location of Project Site (outlined in pink).

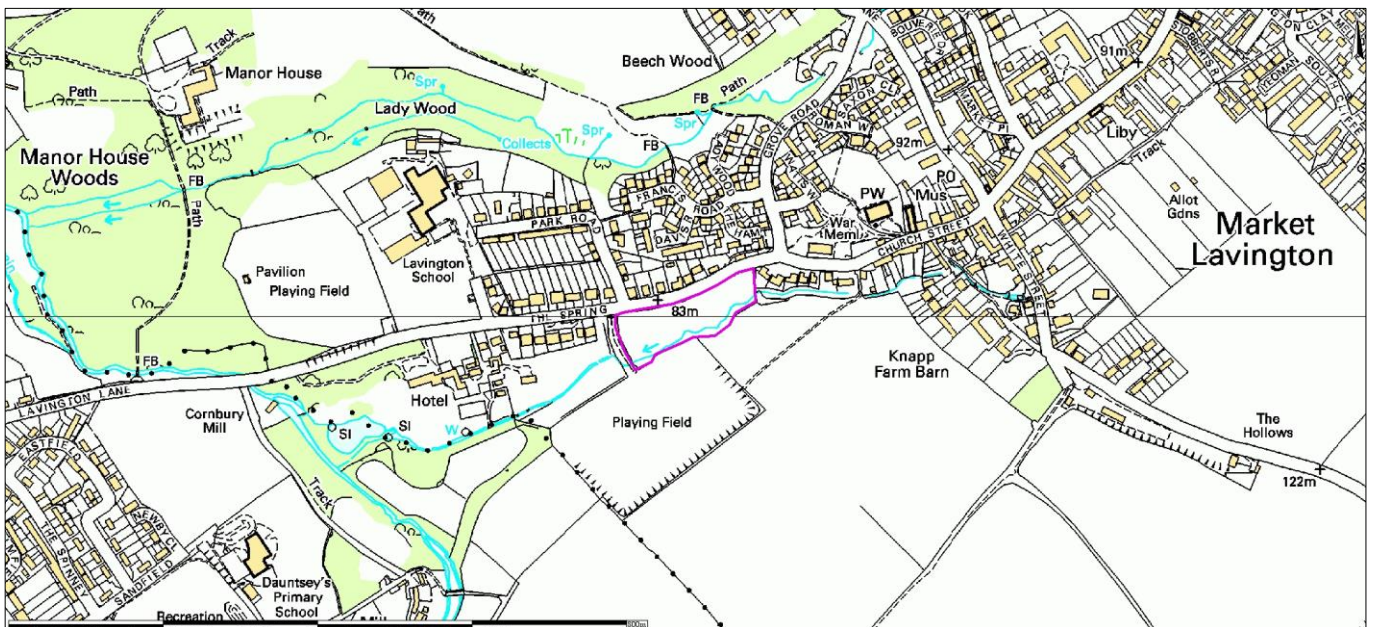


Figure 2 Detailed location of Project Site (outlined in pink).



2. Planning Policy

NPPF

2.1. "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation." Paragraph 128.

3. Aims

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

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- To assess the impact the development will have on the surrounding Heritage Assets and their settings;
- To judge whether the impact aforementioned is positive, negative or none at all;
- To Judge the significance of any proposed impact;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource.

4. Methodology



- 4.1. This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the CI/A Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Dec 2014), which states that a DBA *'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area'* and that in *'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact'* (IFA 2014: 4).
- 4.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-
- *Wiltshire Core Strategy*. Wiltshire Council, 2015;
 - *Kennet District Local Plan*. Wiltshire Council, 2011;
 - *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
 - *The Management of Archaeological Projects-2*. English Heritage, 1991;
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128*. Communities and Local Government 2012.
- 4.3. The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources within a 1km radius of the Project Site. This is the Study Area.
- 4.4. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.
- 4.5. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:
- Wiltshire Historic Environment Record;
 - National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
 - Geological Maps;
 - Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its environs;
 - Historical maps and documents held in the County Records Office, local libraries or other archives (where relevant);
 - Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
 - Unpublished research reports and archives, including those held by relevant museums and local societies;



- Aerial photographs;
- All available trial pit data from the site and its immediate environs.

5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

Introduction

5.1. The information presented here is derived from a number of sources, including the Wiltshire Historic Environment record, the English Heritage AMIE database and surviving cartographic and aerial photographic sources, along with other published or documentary sources.

Walk-Over Survey

5.2. The Project Site was initially accessed on November 12th 2015. The development area consists of an open field with evidence of large earthworks. A small stream, known as Broadwell (?) Brook, creates a natural boundary to the south (Photo 1).



Photo 1 South-west facing view of Project Site



5.3. The north of the development area is bordered by The Spring, which constitutes part of the main road through Market Lavington. A hedgerow separates the field from the road (Photo 2). Likewise, a small hedge and trees slightly hide the site from the houses positioned to the east, comprising the eastern boundary. The western boundary consists of fencing, with a gateway providing access. This fencing separates the Project Site from the small lane, which provides access to the playing fields located beyond the brook, to the south.



Photo 2 North-west facing view of Project Site

5.4. The topography of the Project Site is undulating, with a total fall in ground height from west to east of 1.8m (Photo 3). A steep bank is noted running the length of the Project Site and rising from the field to The Spring, to the north.



Photo 3 East facing view of Project Site, drop in ground level noticeable.

- 5.5. The topography of the Project Site is affected by the presence of a series of large earthworks. These are recorded as evidence of Medieval fishponds (Monument ID: MWI64099; Photo 4). These were first noted from aerial photographs. However, more recent Lidar data (a remote sensing technology measuring distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analysing the reflected light) has shown the existence of what appear to be irregular earthworks, linear in form, which may not correspond to this type of feature (Figure 3). The potential for enclosures to the east and the west cannot be ruled out, however it is equally possible that the banks correspond to Post Medieval quarry or similar landscaping.
- 5.6. A series of aerial photographs, taken between 1946 and 1976 were reviewed. No additional features were identified.



Figure 3 Lidar data overlaying map. Earthworks can be seen within the extent of the Project Site (outlined in pink).



Photo 4 General shot of Project Site. Earthworks can be seen to be around 0.5m in height. 0.5m scale.



Previous Archaeological Activity

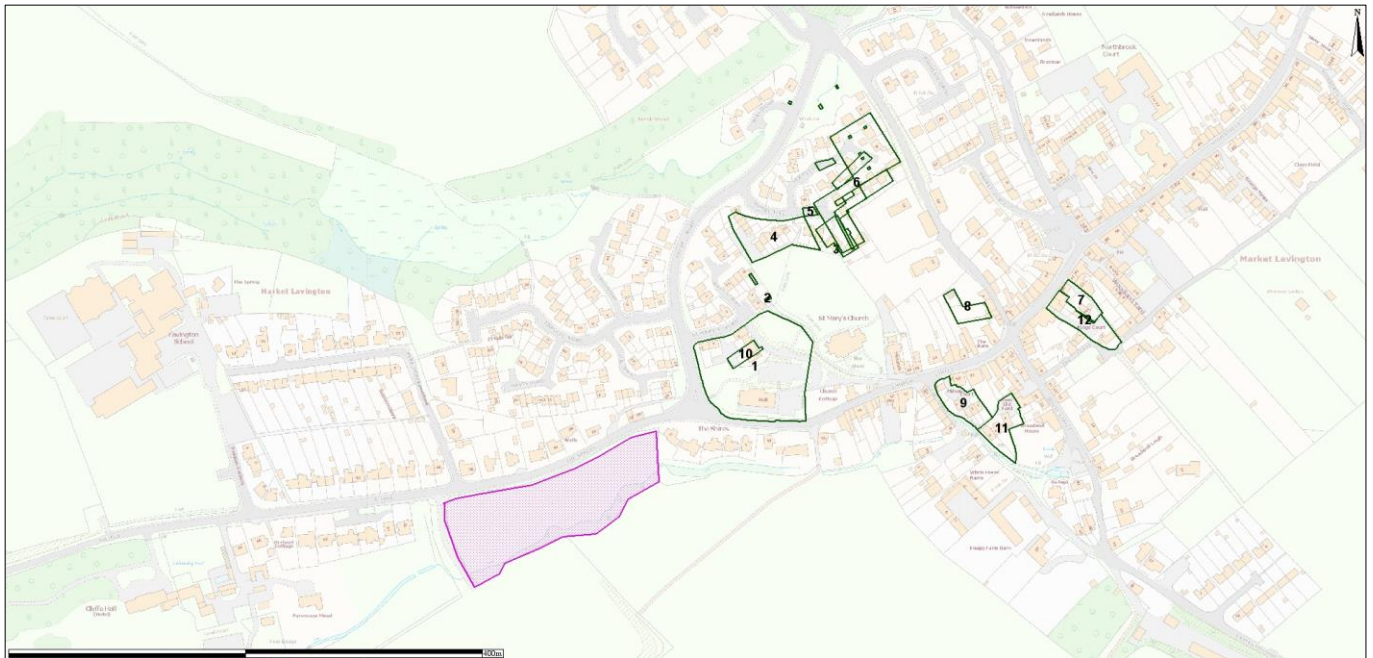


Figure 4 Location of previous archaeological events (green) and Project Site (pink). Numbers correspond to Gazetteer 1.

Table 1 Gazetteer 1 Archaeological Activity

Row ID (No. on Figure)	Location	Event Type	Organisation	NGR	Area (m)	Event ID	Date
1	Grove Farm	Evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	SU 0133 5411	101 x 94	EWI3681	1995
2	NW of Church	Excavation	Thamesdown Archaeological Unit	SU 0133 5418	19 x 24	EWI4730	1986
3 + 4 + 5	Grove Farm	Excavation	Wessex Archaeology	SU 0140 5426	199 x 196	EWI5264	1990
6	Grove Farm	Geophysics	Wessex Archaeology	SU 0141 5427	73 x 118	EWI7137	1990
7	10 High Street	Watching Brief	Wessex Archaeology	SU 0160 5417	35 x 37	EWI7415	2013
8	5 Parsonage Lane	Heritage Statement	Wessex Archaeology	SU 0150 5416	-	EWI7416	2013
9	17 Church Street	Watching Brief	Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants	SU 0150 5408	48 x 45	EWI7138	2007
10	Community Hall	Excavation	Wessex Archaeology	SU 0131 5412	31 x 24	EWI6439	2006



11	10 White Street	Evaluation	Archaeological Site Investigations	SU 0153 5406	39 x 58	EWI971	2004
12	The King's Arms	Evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	SU 0160 5415	63 x 50	EWI7200	2010
-	The Stage Post Public House	Desk Based Assessment	WYG Planning and Environment	SU 0020 5375	77 x 72	EWI7454	2014
-	Water Supply Main, S Market Lavington	Watching Brief and Excavation	Context One Archaeological Services	SU 0276 5432	6283 x 3645 (Line)	EWI7139	2008
-	Littleton Pannell Manor House	Excavation	Dauntseys School Archaeological Society	SU 0050 5400	-	EWI1692	1941-43
-	Littleton Panell Manor House	Excavation	Dauntseys School Archaeological Society	SU 0050 5400	-	EWI1693	1945

- 5.7. In 1941-1942 (EWI1692), and again in 1945 (EWI1693), Dauntseys School Archaeological Society excavated an area of land at Littleton Panell Manor House (constructed c. 1870). The excavated area is located approximately 683m to the west of the Project Site.
- 5.8. Thamesdown Archaeological Unit undertook an excavation to the north-west of St. Mary's Church (EWI4730; number 2, fig. 4), approximately 250m to the north-east of the Project Site. Whilst the foundation for a wall (possibly part of cottages demolished in the 1960s) was found, nothing else of archaeological significance was uncovered.
- 5.9. Wessex Archaeology carried out a geophysical survey at Grove Farm (approximately 472m north-east) in 1990 (EWI7137; number 6, fig. 4). The survey consisted of resistivity and magnetometry, and highlighted several large linear features initially identified as enclosure ditches (Williams and Newman, 2006). Some potential rubble spreads and a number of large pits were also noted (ibid).
- 5.10. Also in 1990, Wessex Archaeology carried out an excavation at Grove Farm (EWI5264; number 3, 4 and 5 fig. 4; approximately 330m to the north-east of the Project Site). A possible ancillary Romano-British building was located (Allen et al, 2006), though the precise extent of this remains unknown as it was unfortunately removed during further excavation of the service road (Williams and Newman, 2006). Further to this, significant evidence for early Saxon occupation (a series of pits and



ditches were identified) (ibid). A cemetery dating to the Anglo-Saxon period, containing approximately 42 inhumations was also identified (ibid).

- 5.11. Wessex Archaeology continued investigations in the area in 1995 (EWI3681; number 1, fig. 4). General occupation and human activity on the site was noted. Specifically, further evidence for Saxon and late Medieval settlement was found, approximately 207m to the ENE of the Project Site on land belonging to Grove Farm. A single inhumation of uncertain date was located. During the trenching, evidence was also found for wall foundations associated with the ruinous farm and evidence for a paddock to the west was also noted.
- 5.12. In 2004 Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance, on behalf of Archaeological Site Investigations, undertook an archaeological evaluation at the Former Builders Yard, 10 White Street (EWI971, number 11, fig. 4); approximately 384m ENE of the Project Site. Two archaeological features are noted, a cess pit and an amorphous hollow (both undated). Both features were located beneath a buried soil horizon which contained no artefacts.
- 5.13. Wessex Archaeology excavated land on which now stands the Community Hall, approximately 205m to the ENE of the Project Site (EWI6439; number 1, fig. 4). Two ditches were uncovered during the investigations (Wessex Archaeology, 2006). The first, which is noted as being irregular, is likely to have been utilised as a Saxon field boundary; the second is believed to be of Medieval origin (Wessex Archaeology, 2006). The substantial size of this second ditch is indicative of the feature having been used as an important land or property division, potentially a settlement boundary, or a moat surrounding a contemporary building (Wessex Archaeology, 2006). An investigation in the immediate vicinity of this site in 1995 identified the remains of a masonry structure to the north-east of the village green; it is possible that this structure could be associated with the larger ditch (Wessex Archaeology, 2006).
- 5.14. Approximately 356m to the ENE of the Project Site, Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants undertook a watching brief at 17 Church Street (EWI7138; number 9, fig 4). Work revealed a deep humic subsoil with shallow foundations believed to relate to 18th and 19th century buildings. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.



- 5.15. Context One Archaeological Services Ltd carried out a watching brief and excavation along the route of a new water supply main to the south of Market Lavington in 2008 (EWI7139; approximately 1km to the ENE of the Project Site). The investigation showed evidence of Medieval, Post-Medieval and modern occupation (Mason, 2009; Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 2011: 287). Ditches dating to the Prehistoric period, field boundaries constructed under the 1840 Enclosure Act and the remains of a Post-Medieval/modern chalk quarry (around 926m to the south-east of the Project Site) were also identified (Mason, 2009). Some Iron Age pottery was also recovered around 920m to the south-east of the Project Site (Mason, 2009).
- 5.16. An evaluation was undertaken at the King's Arms Public House (approximately 470m ENE of the Project Site) by Wessex Archaeology in 2010 (EWI7200; number 12, fig. 4). A sherd of residual Romano-British pottery and some Medieval pottery were uncovered within a colluvial deposit (Wessex Archaeology, 2010; Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 2012: 105). There was also evidence for the deliberate deposition of material in order to raise the ground (Wessex Archaeology, 2010).
- 5.17. A watching brief was carried out by Wessex Archaeology at No. 10 The High Street (approximately 481m to the ENE of the Project Site) in 2013 (EWI7415; number 7, fig. 4). Potential archaeological activity was identified in the presence of a brick and rubble deposit situated directly above the natural. However it is believed that this relates to archaeological remains which were removed during earlier 20th century activity.
- 5.18. Wessex Archaeology produced a Heritage Statement for 5 Parsonage Lane (approximately 385m to the ENE of the Project Site; EWI7416; number 8, fig. 4). This highlighted the possible presence of archaeological remains relating to settlement activity associated with Saxon, Medieval and later development of Market Lavington. It also noted the possibility of features pertaining to the Romano-British period being present.
- 5.19. A desk based assessment was produced for The Stage Post Public House by WYG Planning and Environment (EWI7454). Located approximately 989m to the WSW of the Project Site, the Public House building (formerly known as the Wheatsheaf) is believed to have originated in the 17th Century. Containing elements of a timber framed structure, the building has been identified as forming an element of an important group of buildings in the village centre.



6. Historic Development of the Project Site and its Landscape

6.1. The Tithe Map of 1841 AD indicates that the extent of the Project Site has altered slightly. The eastern and western boundaries appear to be situated further to the east (fig. 5). Whilst the Tithe Map depicts a boundary dividing Tithe number 363 (The Project Site, *Road Mead* meaning meadow by the road) and 362 (*Mill Mead*), both were in possession of Cleydelle Duncombe and occupied by Thomas Fowle. In AD 1841 the land associated with today's Project Site was documented as a water meadow. However, the irregular earthworks associated with the Project Site do not appear to represent this land use, suggesting that there may have been activity in this field in the Post Medieval period.

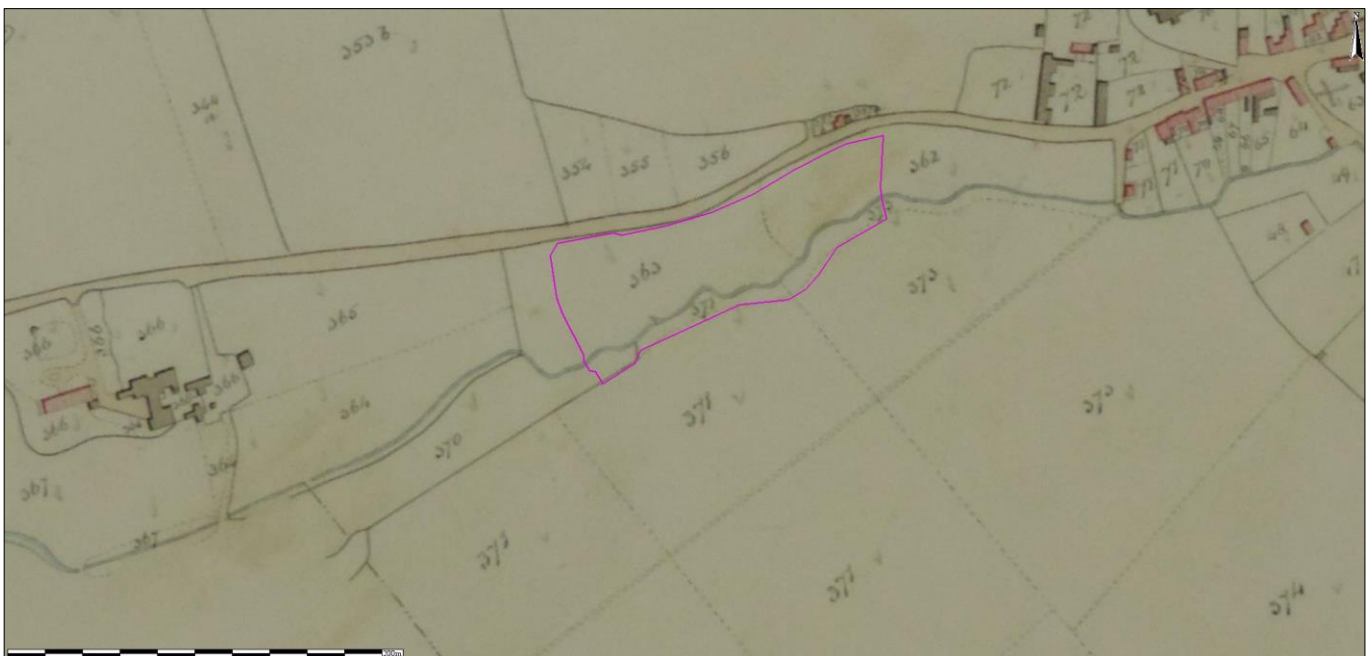


Figure 5 1841 Tithe Map. Project Site outlined in pink

6.2. The 1880s edition of the Ordnance Survey map (fig. 6) depicts the Project Site with the same southern boundary as we see today. The modern housing developments to the north of the Site have not yet been built and instead, the Project Site is surrounded by pastureland, orchards and fields. The Project Site appears much larger in this period, with land to the east appearing to have later been sold off for further housing. The road known as The Spring is already in existence, although the track and the recreational field to the west and south-west today are not shown, indicating that they were also a later addition to the area.

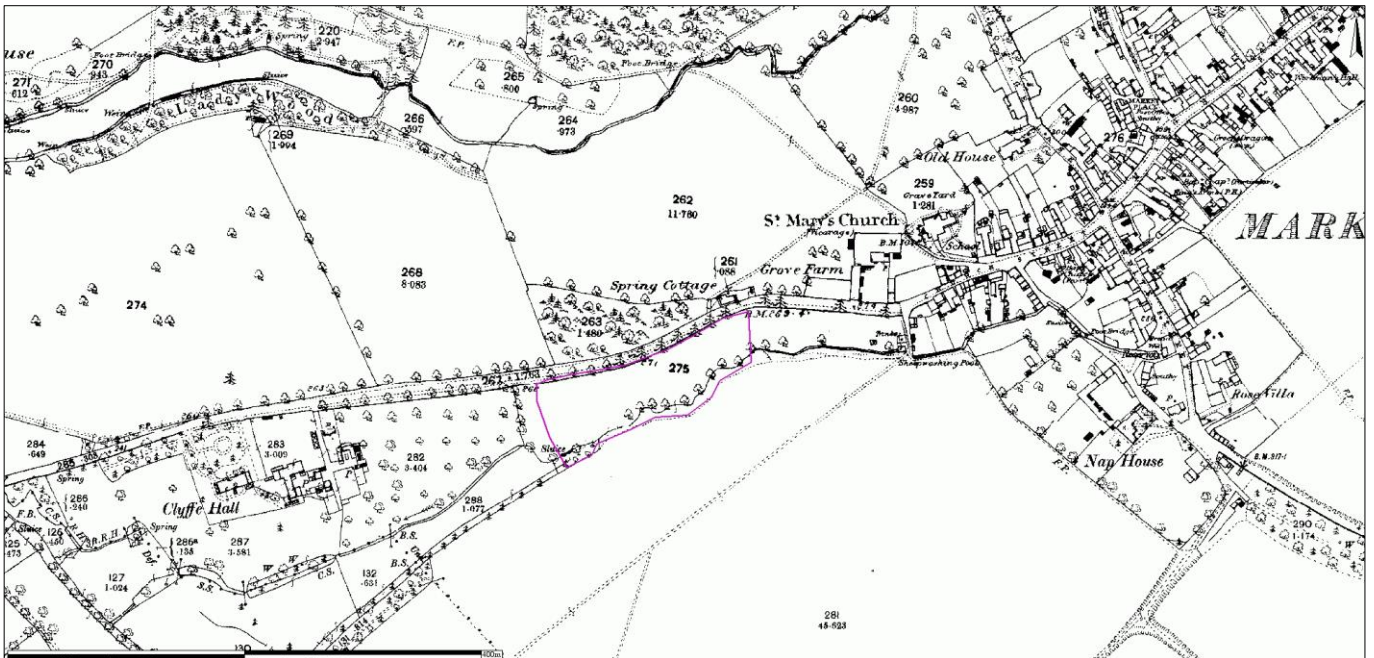


Figure 6 1880s Ordnance Survey, Project Site outlined in pink.

6.3. The 1900 edition of the Ordnance Survey map (fig. 7) indicates few changes to the area. The most significant being the change to field boundaries relating to land to the north of the Project Site, adjacent to Spring Cottages. It would also appear that a land bridge, or similar, was in use across the brook noted to the south of the site.

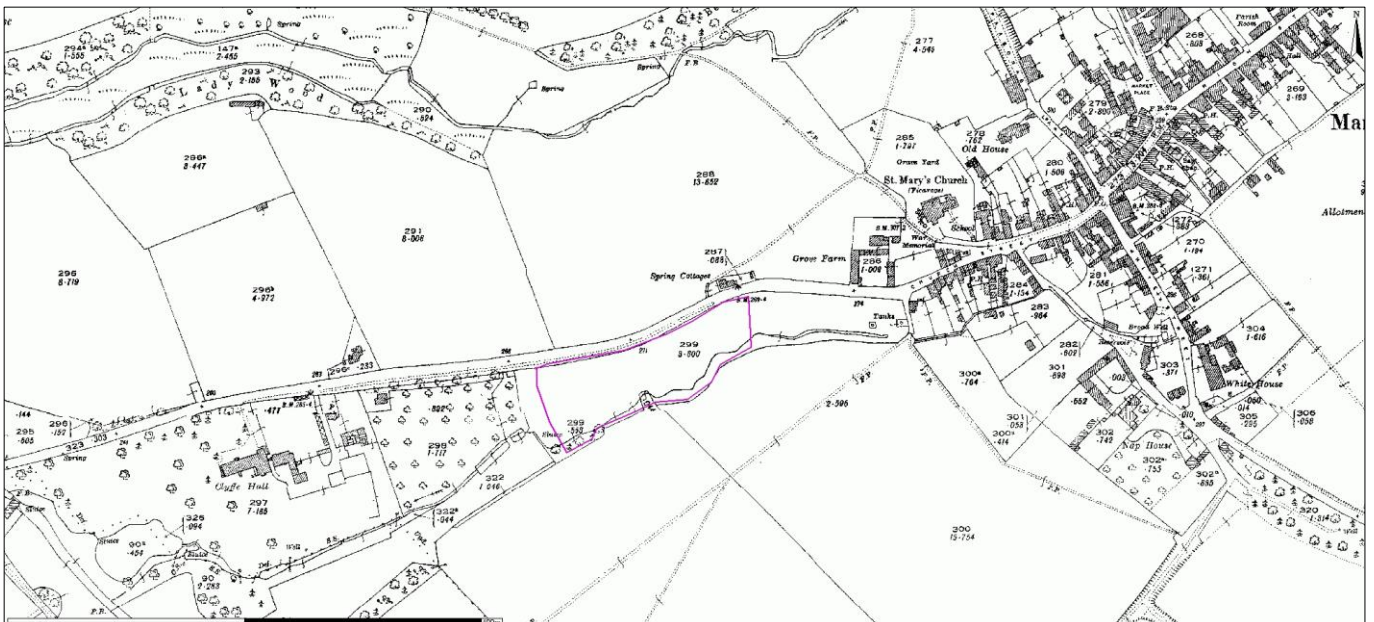


Figure 7 1900s Ordnance Survey, Project Site outlined in pink.

6.4. The 1920s edition of the Ordnance Survey map for the area shows no changes and as such is omitted.



6.5. Significant changes can be seen on the 1930s Ordnance Survey map (fig. 8). Housing development to the north of the Project Site is now depicted and the land, previously fields, to the south became a recreation ground with tennis courts.

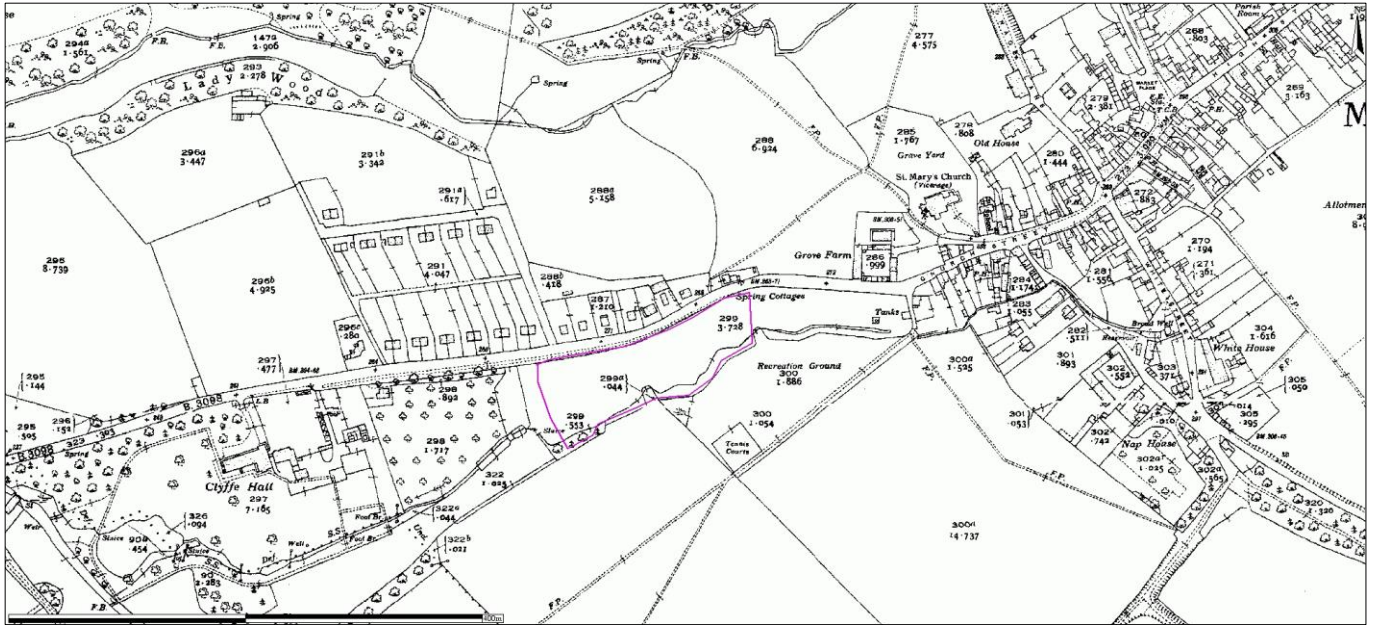


Figure 8 1930s Ordnance Survey, Project Site outlined in pink.

6.6. The 1982s Landmark Information Group data (fig. 8) shows significant development, indicating that between 1930 and 1982 Market Lavington grew considerably. The 'extra' land to the east of the Project Site has been developed into housing, as has more land to the north. The recreational ground to the south isn't depicted. Instead a playing field has been created to the south west, and a trackway (established in the 1970s) providing access (to the west of the Project Site) has been established. There is no known connection between the recreational ground and the playing field associated with the School. Lavington School (north-west of the Project Site) also appears to have been built during the period between 1930 and 1982. Land to the west of the Project Site (adjacent to Clyffe Hall) has also been developed.

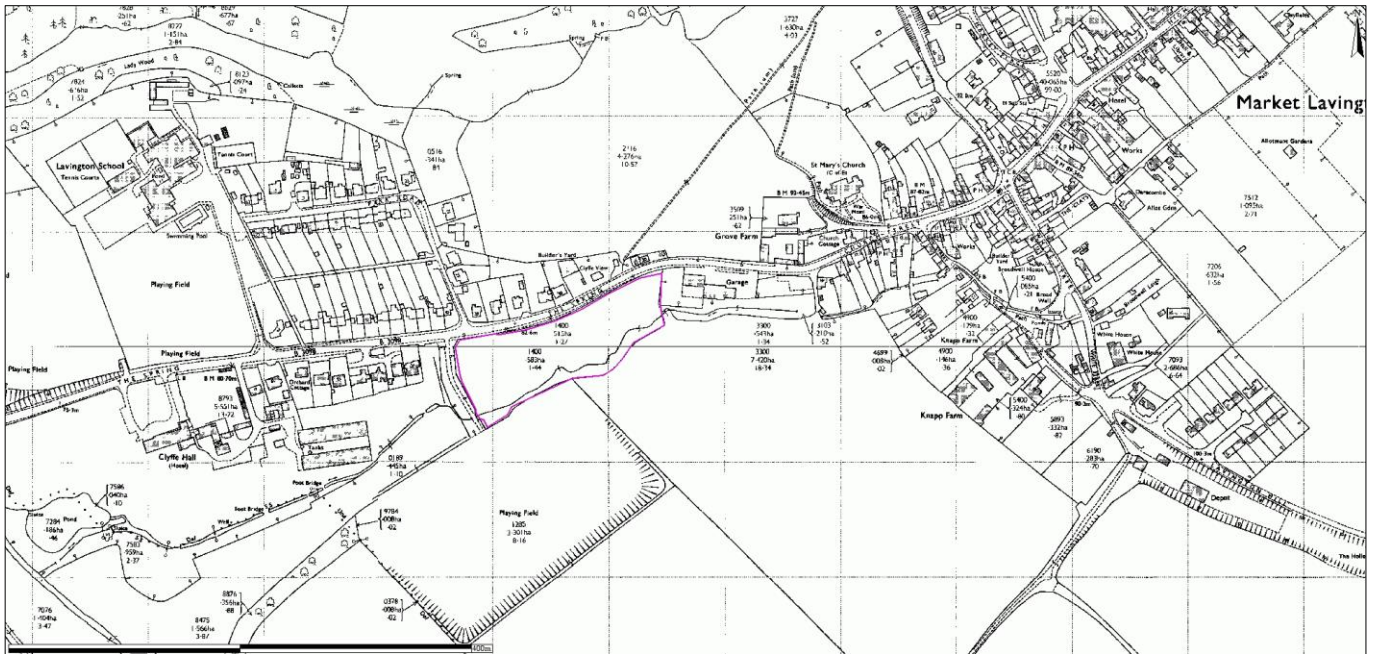


Figure 9 1982 Landmark Information Group data of Market Lavington showing the Project Site (pink) and surrounding developments

7. Archaeological and Historical Appraisal

Prehistory

7.1. Evidence for activity dating to this period is very scarce within Market Lavington. The aforementioned 1990s excavation at Grove Farm uncovered an assemblage of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age periods and a circular Neolithic scraper is said to have been discovered to the north of St Mary's Church (Mcmahon, 2004: 6).

Romano-British (AD 44 – AD 410)

7.2. Evidence for Romano-British activity is present within Market Lavington, as a trial excavation in 1986 produced pottery dating to the Romano-British period. This was furthered in 1995 when an excavation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology highlighted the presence of a high status settlement in the Grove Farm area (MWI7584; number 2, fig. 10). Approximately 270m to the north-east of the Project Site, the small rectangular structure with a mortared floor was uncovered, alongside further pottery sherds, pit features were also identified. Found alongside later archaeology, it is suggested that a continuity of occupation existed within the area from the late Roman-British period until the Medieval town plan was established in AD 1248 (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1992: 160).



- 7.3. Further evidence for Romano-British activity within the area is indicated by the discovery of a fibula brooch within 840m of the Project Site (to the north-east) (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1990: 233).

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 7.4. In 1990 a substantial Saxon cemetery was identified by Wessex Archaeology (EWI5264), most likely contemporary with the Saxon settlement found in the Grove Farm area (MWI7589; number 1 fig. 10). The cemetery, which is the furthest westwards such cemetery yet known (McSloy et al, 2009: 172), consisted of 42 inhumations, many with grave goods, though further burials are thought to have been disturbed during development in the 1980s (Reynolds, 2008: 267). One outlying prone burial was found, indicating the status of an outcast.
- 7.5. Further evidence for early Medieval occupation within Market Lavington (MWI7589; number 1, fig. 10) is present in the Grove Farm area (approximately 207m to the north-east of the Project Site), in the form of a Saxon settlement. This was excavated by Wessex Archaeology (EWI3681) who found evidence for general human occupation and activity throughout the site (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1997: 156). Features relating to this occupation included sunken-feature buildings, post-holes, ditches and pits. One inhumation was found, although this remains of uncertain date (ibid). Deliberate infilling of earlier ditches and later ditches and pits indicate that activity continued into the late Saxon period.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

- 7.6. The first mention of Market Lavington occurs in the Domesday Book of AD 1086 under the name of Lavington or *Laventone* (Mcmahon, 2004: 5). The name is believed to be of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'of Lafa's people' (ibid). This is unsurprising as archaeological evidence indicates significant Saxon occupation within the area. It wasn't until the 13th Century AD that any prefix is known to have existed (Baggs et al, 1979). This first occurred as *stupel* which later became *steple*, deriving from the Old English *stiepel*, clearly referring to the steeple of a church (ibid). The later used *stapul*, however, refers to a market and from this derive the later names of *Chepyng Lavington*, *Lavington Forum* and *Market Lavington* (ibid).
- 7.7. St Mary's Church (DWI1756; number 8, fig. 11) lies approximately 250m to the north-east of the Project Site. It is believed to date to the 13th Century AD, although it is possible that the original building included earlier fabric. Indeed, 12th century AD elements have been built in. The church



was altered in the 14th and 15th centuries AD, before it was restored in circa AD 1860 by Ewan Christian. It was restored again in 1910. As it stands today the chancel and nave date to the late 13th century AD, with the north vestry originating in the late 13th – early 14th Century AD. The porch was erected and the aisles widened in the 14th Century AD. The tower is believed to have 15th Century AD origins.

- 7.8. 1225 AD saw the estate of Market Lavington split into two smaller manors: of De La Mere and Rochelle (Mcmahon, 2004:5). The former is no longer traceable, but it is believed that the latter was passed to the rector of the Bonhommes Priory at Edington, where it was held until the Dissolution (ibid).
- 7.9. Knowledge concerning the development of the planned town in the 13th Century AD (MWI7594; number 3, fig. 10) remains scarce. We do know that previously to its existence, Market Lavington remained a wholly agricultural entity (Mcmahon: 2004: 13). The planned expansion of the 13th Century AD is likely to have focussed upon the main east-west route through the existing village and would have more than doubled the size of Market Lavington (ibid). A new market place was laid out and burgage-type tenements made available (ibid).
- 7.10. Records indicate that by the 14th Century AD Market Lavington was prosperous; with 252 poll tax payers it ranked within the highest rated fiscal units of the country (Mcmahon, 2004: 5). By the middle of the century a new manor house was built (now known as the Old House) and there is evidence for at least one farmstead on the periphery of the town (Mcmahon, 2004: 13). However Market Lavington's success did not continue (Mcmahon, 2004: 5)). The parish did not develop into a market town and its own market failed to thrive (ibid). It is most likely that this failure was due to the close proximity of Devizes – a well-established market centre (ibid).
- 7.11. A 15th Century AD gilt bronze book mount (decorated with interlaced squares) was found approximately 220m to the east of the Project Site (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1991: 150).

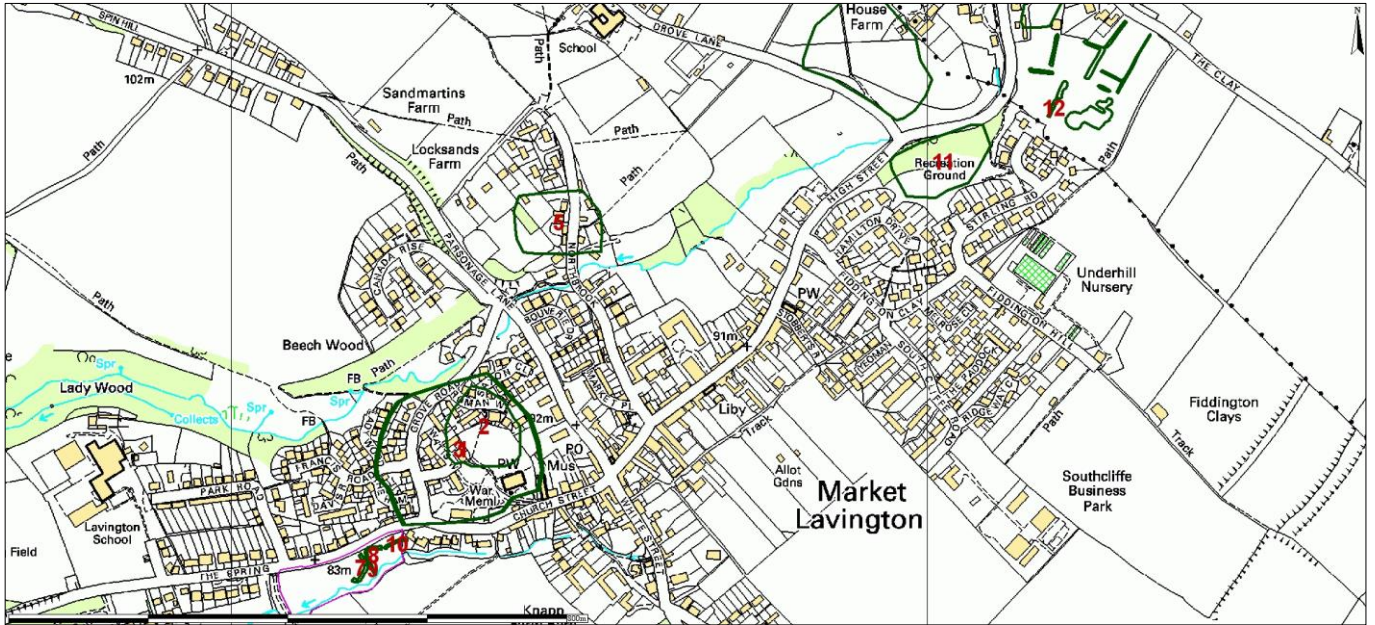


Figure 10 Location of monuments (green) and Project Site (pink). Numbers relate to Gazetteer 2.

Table 2 Gazetteer 2 Monuments

Row ID (No. on Figure)	Object ID	Monument ID	Preferred Ref.	Name	Monument Type	Period
1	9726	MWI7589	SU05SW400	Grove Farm Area	Settlement	Early Medieval (Saxon)
2	9727	MWI7584	SU05SW308	N of St Mary's Church	Settlement	Roman
3	9725	MWI7594	SU05SW450	Market Lavington	Town	Medieval
-	9729	MWI7595	SU05SW451	West Lavington	Settlement	Medieval
5	9730	MWI7598	SU05SW454	Northbrook	Settlement	Medieval
-	25268	MWI63433	MWI63433	Strip Lynchets on Rams Cliff	Strip Lynchet	Post Medieval
7	26463	MWI64099	MWI64099	Ponds in Market Lavington	Pond	Medieval to Late C19
8	26464	MWI64099	MWI64099	Ponds in Market Lavington	Pond	Medieval to Late C19
9	26465	MWI64099	MWI64099	Ponds in Market Lavington	Pond	Medieval to Late C19
10	26466	MWI64099	MWI64099	Ponds in Market Lavington	Pond	Medieval to Late C19
11	26467	MWI7597	SU05SW453	Fiddington	Settlement	Medieval
12	26467	MWI7597	SU05SW453	Fiddington	Settlement	Medieval



7.12. The presence of earthworks on the Project Site (MWI64099, numbers 7-10, fig. 10) is particular cause for interest. Currently these are recorded as earthworks of uncertain date, but potentially relating to Medieval fishponds. Little is known of these features within Wiltshire, possibly due to a lack of fieldwork (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1994: 100). There is evidence which suggests that it is "*not uncommon for mills and fishponds to co-exist*" (ibid) and the previous name of part of the Project Site (*Mill Mead*) suggests the presence of a mill within the area. Both the monument record (MWI64099) and the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1994: 101) mention the presence of fishponds within Market Lavington. Although the location is unknown, the former highlights a correlation of the earthworks on the Project Site with the presence of the Medieval features. It is notable, however, that there were several mills within the area – Russel Mill was present within the Parish and Cornbury Mill was once in possession by Clyffe Hall. Another is said to have existed upstream, though the precise location remains unknown.

7.13. The medieval period represents the peak of Market Lavington's existence, with the Post-Medieval period showing signs of steady decline.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

7.14. It is possible that the course of the stream to the south of the Project Site originally ran through the middle of the development area and was moved to its current position in the 18th Century (Slater Reynolds *pers comms*). The movement is thought to have been due to the use of the stream as a water source for Clyffe Hall. If this is indeed the case, it is possible that the earthworks seen within the Project Site are actually the result of associated activity or subsequent activity. However, the linear nature of the earthworks, arranged as irregular banks, highlights the potential for them to relate to spoil stockpiled from quarry or potential clay extraction. Certainly, land to the east-north-east of the Project Site is referred to as the Clays. The name 'The Clays' is believed to have been given to the land due to the presence of marly clay within the geological make-up of the area (Baggs et al, 1975) suggesting evidence of this resource in the immediate vicinity.

7.15. Surviving built heritage indicates that development mainly occurred within the confines of the Medieval town, though some expansion is evident centred on the stream, along White Street (McMahon, 2004: 13). 12 (DWI1752; number 4, fig. 11), 18-20 (DWI1753; number 7, fig. 11) and 33 (DWI1765; number 5, fig. 11) Church Street, The Vicarage (DWI1751; number 3, fig. 11), Mews



Flat and Old Laundry, part of Clyffe Hall, (DWI1747; number 1, fig. 11) are all evidence for such development; dating to between early 17th Century and early-mid 19th Century.

7.16. Clyffe Hall (DWI1746; number 2, fig. 11) was built in AD 1732 as a private house for Henry Vince II. Wings were added in the early 19th century the building was remodelled in AD 1899 for E.C. Schomberg. The east wing was extended further in 1905-10 and the front and interiors altered in c.1904.

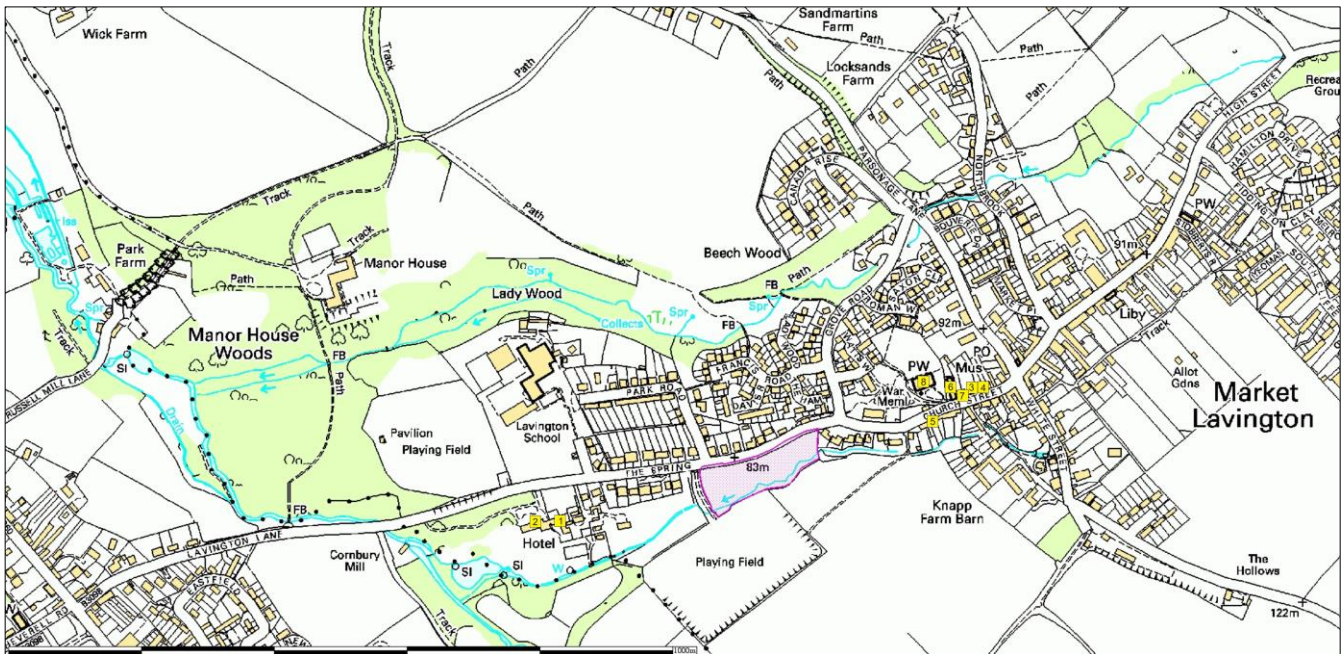


Figure 11 Location of significant listed buildings (numbered) and the Project Site (pink). Numbers relate to Gazetteer 3.

Table 3 Gazetteer 3 Listed Buildings

No. on Map.	Desig. ID.	National Ref.	NAME	Grade	Description
1	DWI1747	1035830	STABLE AND CARRIAGEHOUSE TO CLYFFE HALL	II	Stables and carriage house, now Mews Flat and Old Laundry. C18th.
2	DWI1746	1284497	CLYFFE HALL	II	1732 House, used as a hotel, now private house. Early 19th wings added. Later alterations.



3	DWI1751	1035832	THE VICARAGE	II	c.1710-1730. House, in use as Vicarage since 1910.
4	DWI1752	1035833	12 CHURCH STREET	II	Early C19th House.
5	DWI1765	1035840	33 CHURCH STREET	II	Early-mid 19th Century
6	DWI1754	1035834	SCHOOL	II	1846 schoolrooms.
7	DWI1753	1182564	18-20 CHURCH STREET	II	Two cottages in block. Mid 18th Century.
8	DWI1756	1035835	CHURCH OF ST MARY	I	C13th, probably including earlier fabric. C14th and C15th alterations. Restored c. 1860 and 1910.

7.17. The schoolrooms (DWI1754; number 6, fig 11), built in AD 1846, lie approximately 296m to the north-east of the Project Site.

7.18. By the 18th Century Market Lavington could boast to have supported 11 malt houses (Mcmahon, 2004: 5). This trade was over by AD 1883 (ibid).

7.19. Market Lavington does not appear to have been affected by the Industrial Revolution, possibly due to the lack of transport connections such as canal and railway (Mcmahon, 2004: 5). This meant that the town did not develop much by way of industries (ibid). By the 19th Century the market appears to have been in decline and is believed to have been last held between 1850 and 1860 (ibid).

Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

7.20. The early half of the 20th Century saw some small amount of development taking place. However, it wasn't until the latter half of the 1900s that extensive housing and infrastructure projects began to extend to the settled area of the village (Mcmahon, 2004: 13).



7.21. The main area for development during this period is that directly to the north of the Project Site on land previously belonging to Grove Farm, as can be seen on the 1930s Ordnance Survey map. This appears to have been extended further north between 1930 and 1982. Land to the west of the Project Site also appears to have been developed during the latter half of the 20th Century with Lavington School being built circa 1965.



9. Viewshed Analysis

- 9.1. A viewshed analysis was undertaken in order to assess the impact of the proposed development on surrounding heritage assets. This was considered necessary, due to the large number of heritage assets within the Study Area.
- 9.2. The results revealed that very few of the recorded heritage assets were seen to be affected. Only, five such assets were identified, being Fowle Monument and Railings – DWI1761; Broadwell House – DWI1805; No. 12 White Street – DWI1804; Knapp Farmhouse – DWI1808; Stable and Carriage house adjacent to Clyffe Hall – DWI1747.
- 9.3. As such a full setting assessment is not recommended in this instance.

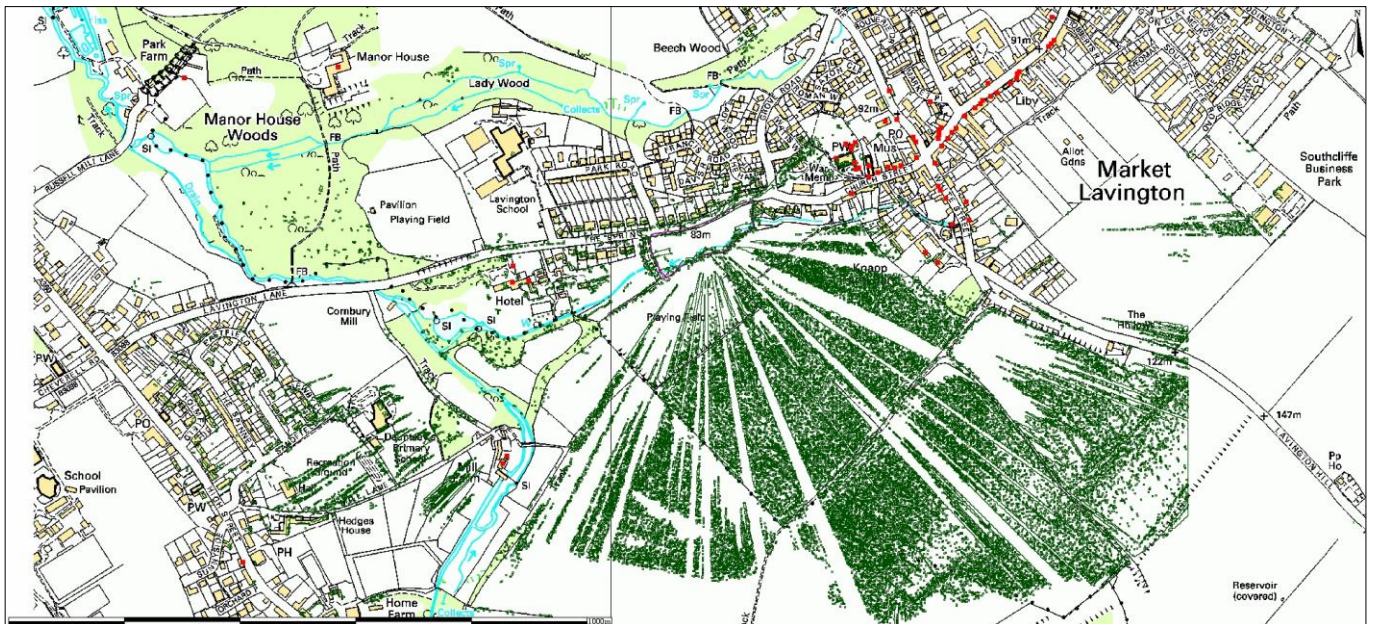


Figure 12 Viewshed (green), listed buildings (red) and Project Site (pink)

10. Summary of Archaeological Potential

- 10.1. The evidence of high status Romano-British – Saxon period occupation located just 270m to the north-east of the Project Site at Grove Farm raises the potential for associated activity to be present in the vicinity and within the boundary of the Project Site.



- 10.2. Furthermore, the significance of the village in the Medieval period and the potential preservation of Medieval earthworks highlights the potential significance of the Project Site throughout the subsequent development of the town.
- 10.3. The Tithe apportionment alludes to the presence of water meadows extending onto the Project Site, and contemporary field name evidence suggests the location of a mill (*Mill Mead*) to the east. However by 1841 this land is also designated as water meadow, suggesting that the fieldname in this instance may relate to earlier activity. Whilst there was clearly activity on the Project Site in the Post Medieval period, the earthworks do not appear to preserve the pattern of a water meadow or ponds, and it is likely that the earthworks preserved today are evidence of later activity (potentially quarry). However, the nature and date of these features cannot be fully ascertained from the documentary evidence alone.

Impact Assessment

- 10.4. The proposed development scheme aims to examine the potential for the establishment of c.30 domestic dwellings on the land, along with access and services. This has the potential to cause significant ground disturbance to existing earthworks and hitherto unidentified heritage assets within the Project Site.

11. Suggested Mitigation

- 11.1. Despite the potential archaeological significance of the Project Site, as highlighted in this document, there remains some uncertainty over the nature of proposed Medieval earthworks and the extent to which the potential development area has been truncated in the Post Medieval period. Evidence of the designation of the plot as water meadow may not correlate with the earthworks as recorded in the Lidar survey. Furthermore, oral history of the rechanneling of the brook in the Post Medieval period, to its current, more southerly position would call into question the potential for the location of the current earthworks in the Medieval period. Certainly, the northern portion of the Project Site is defined by a distinct sharp incline leading to The Spring. This levels abruptly and covers approximately one third of the site and may preserve the original bank of the brook. Lastly, significant drainage can be seen to across the Project Site, in the form of Post Medieval outlets, indicating disturbance to the plot in the Post Medieval Period.



11.2. In order to properly assess the nature of the earthworks and their relationship to the location of the brook to the south and bank to the north, it is suggested a further programme of investigation be carried out in the form of a trench evaluation.



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13. Appendices

Appendix 3: Methodology

Standards and Guidance

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

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

Study Area

A 1km Study Area was established for the site in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource. All Heritage Assets, designated and non-designated, were considered within this 1km area.

Data Collation

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

The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

Unesco

- World Heritage List

Historic England National Archive:

- Aerial Photographs

National Monuments Record

- Archaeological data from the AMIE database

Wiltshire Council

- Historic Environment Record

Heritage Planning Services Ltd

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (IFA revised 2011).



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