# Land South of Snarlton Farm, Melksham, Wiltshire

# Archaeology and Heritage Assessment

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**Client:** Catesby Estates Promotions Ltd.

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**Author:** Ben Stephenson

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**E**: info@bsaheritage.co.uk **T**: 01235 536754 **Web**: www.bsaheritage.co.uk
7 Spring Gardens, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 1AZ.

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# Section 1: Introduction and Methodology

1.1. This archaeology and heritage assessment has been prepared by BSA Heritage Limited on behalf of Catesby Estates Promotions Limited to support a forthcoming outline planning application for land lying in the south of Snarlton Farm, Melksham, Wiltshire. The description of the proposals is:

*'Outline planning application with all matters reserved except for two pedestrian and vehicle accesses (excluding internal estates roads) from Eastern Way, for the erection of up to 300 dwellings (Class C3); land for local community use or building (incorporating Classes E(b), E(g) and F2(b) and (c)); open space and dedicated play space and service infrastructure and associated works.'*

1.2. The assessment considers land lying to the east of Eastern Way, as shown on Figure 1. The overall area considered totals approximately 20 hectares and comprises all or part of four arable fields and a narrow pasture field between these north of the Clackers Brook which runs through the site from east to west. The site is defined by a recently built sports ground to the south, Eastern Way's verge and hedging to the west and arable fields to the east. To the north, the remainder of two arable fields separates the site from the buildings of Snarlton Farm. A fenced detention basin in the site's south western field is excluded from the site area.

1.3. The site area slopes gently downwards from the north to Clackers Brook in its centre and from its southern boundary, with the average height at circa 40 metres AOD. The site's centre point is located at NGR ST 9225 6325.

1.4. The British Geological Survey records the site as having Oxford Clay Formation mudstone geology, with Head clay and silt superficial deposits predominant. Along the course of Clackers Brook, alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel are recorded, whilst slivers of land to either side of the alluvium do not have superficial deposits recorded.

1.5. A number of existing sources of information were consulted to inform desk based assessment. These included the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) which holds records relating to known or suspected archaeological and heritage sites, findspots[1] and the results of past archaeological investigations. Wiltshire History Centre in Chippenham was also visited.

1.6. Both the HER and Historic England's online National Heritage List for England hold details of designated heritage assets including listed buildings. Wiltshire Council was also consulted as to further information relating to planning policy and conservation areas. The above sources informed a site walkover in April 2023. This report is also informed by the results of recent geophysical survey completed across the site.

1.7. Section 2 sets out the most pertinent legislation, policy and guidance which currently relates to the historic environment, including archaeology. Section 3 summarises previously recorded heritage for the site and a wider study area surrounding it and the results of fieldwork. Section 4 summarises the findings of a site walkover, whilst Section 5 confirms the likely implications for archaeology and heritage of the proposed development as well as appropriate mitigation of significant adverse effects. References and sources are detailed in Section 6.

[1] Findspots are the location of the recovery of archaeological material only, without associated features.

# Section 2: Policy Context

## Legislation

2.1. The 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, as amended, confirms that in reaching planning decisions, the local planning authority should have special regard to preserving listed buildings and their settings and preserving or enhancing the character and appearance in conservation areas (HMSO 1990).

2.2. A 2014 Court of Appeal ruling in Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants District Council, English Heritage and the National Trust made clear that to discharge this responsibility, decision makers must give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of listed buildings when carrying out the balancing exercise of judging harm against other planning considerations, as required under the National Planning Policy Framework.

## National Policy

2.3. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been revised three times in recent years, the first updates since it was originally published in 2012 (DCLG 2012, MHCLG 2021). The policy wording for Historic Environment remains very similar, albeit that the order of certain paragraphs and numbering has changed.

2.4. Heritage assets are still defined in the NPPF glossary as any designated or undesignated element of the historic environment which is identified as being of such significance that it is a material consideration in the planning process. In determining applications which cause harm to heritage assets directly, or indirectly, through affecting a complementary setting, the NPPF now recommends that 'great weight' should be given to their conservation when reaching a planning decision (Paragraph 199).

2.5. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be ascribed. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, it is noted that any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. It notes that 'substantial harm' to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional and exceptional for Grade II listed buildings and conservation areas (Paragraph 200).

2.6. Paragraph 202 clarifies that, where a development proposal will lead to 'less than substantial harm' to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing an optimal viable use. Paragraph 203 notes that effects on the significance of non-designated heritage assets, which confusingly includes 'locally listed buildings', require a '*…balanced judgement……, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset*.'

2.7. Where heritage assets are to be lost, Paragraph 205 confirms that an appropriate record of the elements to be lost should be provided and both disseminated and archived by the developer.

## Local Policy

2.8. The current local policy is that contained within the 2015 Wiltshire Core Strategy and saved policy from the West Wiltshire Local Plan 2004 (Wiltshire Council 2015, WWDC 2004). Policies include Core Policy 58: Ensuring the Conservation of the Historic Environment. This echoes the NPPF in confirming that assets and their settings should be protected, conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.

2.9. Core Policy 57 relating to place-shaping and ensuring high quality design includes a requirement that new development respect and complement the local townscape character and be sympathetic to and conserve historic buildings and landscapes.

2.10. The only saved 2004 policy relevant to this report is Policy C15: Archaeological Assessment, which confirms that development extending over a hectare in areas identified as having higher archaeological potential will require a suitable supporting assessment.

2.11. The 2021 *Melksham Neighbourhood Plan* includes policies relating to hedgerows and landscape character which overlap with heritage and require preservation of hedgerows and other key features as far as practicable within any new development (JMNPSG 2021). The Neighbourhood Plan also contains a policy requiring that development not harm any 'Important Area of Local Heritage' as defined for Melksham. However, no such area lies close to the site, with the closest being 'The Spa', half a kilometre to the south west.

## Guidance

2.12. The Department for Communities and Local Government has produced Planning Practice Guidance which supports the NPPF (DCLG 2019). This includes a section titled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. Historic England has produced more detailed guidance on decision making: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015). Where relevant, this guidance has informed the assessment.

2.13. Historic England has also released a second edition of *The Setting of Heritage Assets* which is designed to guide their own staff, local planning advisors and specialists in determining what forms a setting and how it adds to or detracts from the significance of a heritage asset or assets (Historic England 2017). It also advises on assessing the effect of development proposals and how to avoid or minimise loss of, or enhance significance.

2.14. The Guidance confirms that consideration of setting is a matter of 'informed judgement' and sets out five stages involved in robust assessment of setting. The heritage assets which have a setting, whether designated or undesignated, have to be defined through a suitable level of research. However, the Guidance confirms that setting is not a heritage asset or designation in itself.

2.15. The Guidance highlights the fundamental basis of current policy; that although setting can cover a large area, not all of it is positive or anything other than neutral in relation to the significance of the heritage assets concerned. It sets out in detail the aspects of setting which may have a bearing on a heritage asset's significance and this has also informed this assessment.

# Section 3: Existing Baseline

3.1. This section details key sites and finds recorded by the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for the site and its environs. A number of HER records lying away from the site, of later date, which would not be affected by proposals and which do not influence an assessment of the site's archaeological potential, as well as entries duplicating information under other records, are not detailed further. Figure 1 marks the location of key areas and records mentioned below.

3.2. HER records were complemented by information available online from Historic England's National Heritage List for England and other sources as summarised below, including detailed reports on recent fieldwork completed nearby. Historic Ordnance Survey and Tithe maps and the Victoria County History for the parish were available online, as were some aerial images. The Wiltshire History Centre in Chippenham was also visited and its selection of secondary sources and detailed maps of the parish were consulted.

## Designated Heritage Assets

3.3. Unusually, there are no designated heritage assets within almost a kilometre's radius of the site (Figure 1). The only one considered is the Grade II listed 'Blackmore House', which is a former farmhouse of likely 18th century origin which lies almost a kilometre north of the site (Figure 1). It was clear from initial research that change within the site would not harm the significance of this asset and this was confirmed during the site visit.

3.4. Although further listed buildings lie west and south of the site, these are all at a considerable distance and surrounded by later built form. In a similar manner, the historic core of Melksham is designated as a conservation area, but has development between it and the site. As noted above, the Neighbourhood Plan makes reference to local areas of heritage interest, but the closest of these to the site is at The Spa, well to the south west.

## Other HER Records

3.5. There is little indication of any prehistoric activity within the study area. Recent investigations west of the site did record the find of a Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead in an unrelated archaeological feature, confirming activity in this period (HER 7047). Some cropmark enclosures recorded on aerial photographs and through LiDAR data analysis may reflect prehistoric activity south and south east of the site (HERs 73963 & 3625).

3.6. Fieldwork does indicate Roman settlement and related activity within the study area. Although it is not clear what inspired the work, fieldwalking and some limited investigation in 1986 recorded at least one Roman pit, a ditch and concentration of pottery approximately half a kilometre north east of the site (HER 7670). Recently completed geophysical survey and trial trenching across a large proposed development area also revealed a small number of Roman features and pottery close to it (Figure 1, HER 10040).

3.7. West of the site, HER 7575 records more definitive remains of Roman settlement, including enclosures and pits and ditches recorded through geophysical survey and trial trenching. However, it was concluded that the settlement was low status and only occupied in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. South of the site, during works associated with the construction of Melksham Town Football Club, elements of a Roman field system were identified (HER 7532).

3.8. Extensive investigation followed by targeted excavation led to the interpretation of a higher status farmstead, albeit the focus may have lain beyond the area investigated. Linked to this was a small enclosure lying in the east of the area and approximately 100 metres south of the site which contained six Roman ovens, likely used to dry corn from adjacent fields (Figure 1).

3.9. The only archaeology recorded for the site itself is ridge and furrow observed on aerial photographs and LiDAR data (Figure 1, HERs 73981 & 73982). This is recorded as extending across all of the site and to the north east and had a broadly north to south alignment.

3.10. North east of the site and extending eastwards south of what is now called Browns Lane, the HER records likely medieval settlement, also observed on aerial images and LiDAR (Figure 1, HER 3621). The HER entry acknowledges that a series of house platforms and related plot boundaries and other features may more recently have been ploughed out.

3.11. A similar mix of deserted settlement earthworks and surrounding field systems including ridge and furrow is recorded south east of the site at Redstocks, which now survives as a small hamlet (HER 3625).

3.12. West of the site, recent investigation ahead of residential and related development has recorded remains of 11th to 13th century metal-working activity, with iron-making and working associated with small-scale settlement (HER 7047). The area is noted to have been part of Melksham Forest at this time and these remains may reflect early clearance of woodland to provide fuel for this industrial activity.

3.13. Other HER records located close to the site all refer to farmsteads and 'outfarms' ascribed a 19th century date. The closest of these lie at Snarlton Farm, north of the site (HER 68800). HER 68799 records Little Snarlton Farm immediately west of Snarlton Farm. North east of the site, HERs 68875 and 68876 record outfarms which have since been demolished.

3.14. The Wiltshire HER also provided Historic Landscape Character information covering the site and its environs. All of the site and its surrounding area is noted to be 'Amalgamated fields' which have been created relatively recently through loss of field boundaries, although the broad layout is noted as still discernible. To the north, Snarlton/Little Snarlton Farm is recorded as 'Farmsteads' which are modern in character with little of their historic form, layout and character surviving and no 'legible historic core'.

## Historic Maps

3.15. A recent report on investigation close to the site reproduces a copy of Andrews and Dury's 1773 map of Wiltshire showing the area east of Melksham (Handy & Dungworth 2014). This indicates the course of Clackers Brook and also of what is now 'Browns Lane' running eastwards from Snarlton Farm and marked as Moor Lane in 1773. No detail is shown for the site, although buildings at Little Snarlton and Snarlton farms as well as east of these are shown. West of the site, denser ribbon development is marked as 'Snarlton Row'.

3.16. The Tithe map of circa 1840 shows the site fields much as they remain today, although recent construction of Eastern Way has led to the loss of field boundaries in the west and several have been lost more recently through enlargement of fields south of Clackers Brook. Nonetheless, the central area running east to west alongside Clackers Brook is largely unchanged.

3.17. More widely, considerable change at Little Snarlton and Snarlton Farm is apparent, with just a farmhouse at each and a single farm building or range to their north in each case. As later maps suggest, these lay adjacent to each other. East of these, Browns Lane is shown as a broad route and a further likely farm lies to the east, also south of the lane (Figure 1, (1)).

3.18. The first edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1886 also show an enclosure where this farmstead lay south of 'Browns Lane', although structures are absent. The 'lane' itself, although annotated, is depicted as a rectangular field. Within the site, nothing had changed. Footpaths are shown running through the south west and also north east, but not alongside Clackers Brook at this time. North of the site, additional structures are shown east of Snarlton Farm. The subsequent OS map editions of 1900, 1924 & 1947 show no substantive change within the site.

## Other Secondary Sources

3.19. Available secondary sources confirm information provided by the HER. The Victoria County History notes the fact that much of the eastern side of Melksham parish lay within the royal forest until the 17th century (Pugh and Crittall 1953). Although the town is recorded in the Domesday Survey, the earliest references to Snarlton Row and Redstocks were apparently Andrews and Dury's map (Gover *et al* 1939).

3.20. Detailed reports on the recent archaeological investigations were considered and confirm the information available from the HER records for these events. The only area of interest within the area north of the site proposed for development by Gleeson was in its south east and limited to two pairs of Roman ditches and a pit. Although ascribed 'low significance', the design of the scheme would lead to this area of features being under public open space which would preserve them *in situ* (EDP 2023).

3.21. Detailed reports on the results of investigation west and south of the site confirmed the findings of this work and also that much of the area which had been evaluated did not contain any significant remains, as with Gleeson's site to the north (Powell 2018 & Handy & Dungworth 2014). The work west of the site revealed substantial truncation of what remains there were, with few features deeper than 0.1 metre and suggested that ironstone for the 'itinerant forge' could have been sourced from nearby Seend.

3.22. It is also suggested that houses and farms along Snarlton Row and Browns Lane (formerly Moor Lane) represent forest fringe settlement of later medieval or post-medieval date and that the original Snarlton Farm may have been located east of the current farm (Figure 1, (1)). An image produced in the repot suggested extensive cropmarks in the field immediately north east of the site, although it is not clear what the source was for this and the recent geophysical survey does not corroborate this (see below).

3.23. Pevsner mentions The Spa, an ill fated attempt to rival Bath or Cheltenham which has only left a small number of fine, but out of character houses south west of the site (Orbach *et al* 2021, Ide 1988). The Extensive Urban Survey report of 2004 was not consulted, but is unlikely to add any further useful information.

3.24. There were no useful images available of the site on the Britain from Above website and images available on Google Earth do not reveal anything of note within the site or adjacent to it. The extent of modern structures at Snarlton Farm is clear, but the likely original farmhouse was also evident, albeit surrounded in large part by later structures. Get Mapping images from recent decades confirm predominantly arable use of the site. Nothing of archaeological interest was apparent on any available image within the site other than ridge and furrow on images dating to the 1940s.

## Geophysical Survey

3.25. As noted above, geophysical survey has recently been completed across all of the site area and also to its north east. The report on the results has been made available and is summarised below (ASWYAS 2023). As anticipated from the HER information, ridge and furrow is apparent across the northern two fields of the site, although not as clearly south of Clackers Brook. This is aligned north to south where evident.

3.26. A number of other anomalies are likely to reflect relatively recent activity and include two slighted post-medieval field boundaries marked on historic maps and a modern pipeline in the east of the site. Numerous discrete anomalies are likely to be due to ferrous material within the ploughsoil or along the boundaries of fields.

3.27. Of greater interest are a small number of enclosures largely defined by faint linear anomalies which do not respect the post-medieval field system and appear focussed on Clackers Brook. Although such features would normally be assumed to reflect prehistoric or Roman activity, these may be analogous with the earlier medieval iron-working features recently investigated west of the site. Some of the constituent anomalies are very straight and may actually reflect modern land drains. Anomalies south of Clackers Brook, including a very strong sinuous linear, may be related to the Roman activity revealed at Melksham Town Football Club.

3.28. Beyond the site, to its north east, survey indicates fewer features than some secondary sources imply. One small enclosure adjacent to Browns Lane lies where historic maps indicate Snarlton Farm may have originally lain. A further small enclosure south west of this appears to have contained rubble since spread by ploughing and may also indicate the site of a post-medieval ‘outfarm’.

3.29. There is some indication of remains south of the course of Browns Lane, but nothing to indicate whether these are medieval or the result of later development. Nothing of significance is indicated in the field north of the lane.

## Section 4: Site Visit

4.1. Melksham was visited in April 2023 and this allowed consideration of the site, as well as the relationship between the site and its surrounding landscape to consider whether any designated or otherwise significant heritage assets might be affected.

4.2. The site was confirmed to consist of all or part of four rectangular arable fields and a narrow pasture parcel alongside Clackers Brook between them (Plates 1 to 4). North east to south west aligned field boundaries define the four arable fields internally, whilst similar hedgerows mark the site's boundary on all sides except its north, where the remainder of the two fields contains the site edge.

4.3. Between the four arable fields, a smaller area, aligned east west and defined by treed hedgerows and Clackers Brook, is under pasture (Plate 4). This area contains a Public Right of Way, although the course of another in the south west of the site was less clear. The south westernmost field does contain a modern fenced detention basin, providing drainage capacity for recent residential development west of the site (Plate 5). This area is excluded from the site area, whilst the development to the west has public open space along the course of Clackers Brook (Plate 6).

4.4. Nothing of interest was evident in any of the fields and there was no indication whatsoever of any ridge and furrow. Post-war concrete bridges provide access across the Clackers Brook and one or two modern pipes were also evident along its course.

4.5. Beyond the site, sports facilities with a large pavilion, the new Melksham Town Football Club, were apparent to the south. As noted above, housing lies west of the site and Eastern Way, the peripheral road to this extensive area of recent development complete with school, public house and shops.

4.6. North of the site, there was no indication of any above ground remains related to the supposed medieval and later settlement along what is now Brown's Lane east of the farm complex (Plate 7). This area and fields east of the site were all also freshly ploughed when visited.

4.7. At Snarlton Farm itself, a number of large modern commercial or agricultural structures are dominant and there is no evidence of any earlier structures (Plates 1 & 8). There are views between the north of the site and the oldest structure on site, the former Little Snarlton Farm farmhouse, which appears to now be in commercial use (Plate 8).

4.8. As anticipated, there was no inter-visibility between the site and any of the town's built heritage, with the conservation area and listed buildings all screened by modern development or too distant to be seen given topography and vegetation.

## Section 5: Impact Assessment and Conclusions

5.1. This archaeology and heritage assessment supports an outline planning application for housing and related development on land to the south of Snarlton Farm, Melksham, Wiltshire on behalf of Catesby Estates Promotions Limited. The implications of initial desk-based assessment, a site walkover and geophysical survey are confirmed in accordance with current policy and guidance.

5.2. The site lies on the eastern edge of Melksham and the closest designated heritage asset is a Grade II listed building approximately a kilometre north of the site at Blackmore Farm. Neither this, nor any other designated heritage asset lies close enough to the site to be affected by the proposals in terms of change to setting.

5.3. The only extant features of interest which remain within the site are hedgerows defining the site's fields within and on the southern and eastern edges of the site. Hedgerows on the western boundary of the site reflect creation of Eastern Way and are of no historical interest. The closest early buildings are the likely 19th century farmhouses at Snarlton and Little Snarlton Farm north of the site, but given their existing context, the proposals do not represent harm to their significance.

5.4. There are no above ground remains of ridge and furrow recorded for the site and wider area by the Wiltshire HER and any sub-surface vestiges would rate as of negligible significance. The landscape has changed significantly from when the area was large open fields associated with settlement beyond the site. Past fields have bene lost through enlargement in the 20th century. More recently, residential and related development to the west, a drainage feature within the site, Melksham Town Football Club to the south and development at Snarlton Farm to the north have further reduced the interest of the site's historic landscape.

5.5. The area surrounding the site has been subject to considerable archaeological investigation in recent decades ahead of its development. This work found much of the area surrounding the site to be devoid of significant remains, possibly a reflection of the area being part of Melksham Forest into the post-medieval period. However, evidence for Roman activity was recorded south and north of the site, as was medieval iron working to the west. However, these sub-surface remains had been harmed by subsequent agricultural activity. Secondary sources also indicated sub-surface features in the field north east of the site and medieval remains along Browns Lane east of Snarlton Farm.

5.6. Given the potential for sub-surface remains within the site, a geophysical survey was commissioned recently and completed ahead of crops becoming too mature. This survey did record a number of enclosures close to Clackers Brook as well as vestiges of ridge and furrow. The enclosures do not respect the ridge and furrow or post-medieval field boundaries and are most likely to reflect either Iron Age or Roman field systems or earlier medieval exploitation of Melksham Forest such as remains found to the west. There is no indication to date that these plough-eroded features would rate as of greater than local significance.

5.7. Given current practice in Wiltshire, it is likely that the council's archaeology officer will require trial trenching ahead of a planning decision. However, it is likely that the remains indicated by the geophysical survey will be proven to be of no greater than local significance and could consequently be dealt with through further investigation ahead of construction, as with nearby sites.

## Section 6: References and Sources


Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) 2023 Land South of Snarlton Farm, Melksham, Wiltshire – Geophysical Survey, Leeds (unpublished client report ref. 3994)

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Wiltshire Council 2015 *Wiltshire Core Strategy* Trowbridge

**Maps**

Melksham Tithe map and award of circa 1840 available through Know Your Place South West website

Twenty five inch to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1886, 1900, 1924 & 1947 (Sheet Wilts. XXXIII.6 & 10)

**Web Sources**

Aerial images accessed at www.google.com, www.britainfromabove.org.uk & www1.getmapping.co.uk

British Geological Survey Geology Viewer accessed at www.bgs.ac.uk

British History Online accessed at www.british-history.ac.uk

Historic England's National Heritage List for England accessed at www.historicengland.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

Know Your Place South West (Melksham Tithe map) accessed at www.bristol.gov.uk/kyp

OS maps of site accessed at National Library of Scotland at www.nls.uk

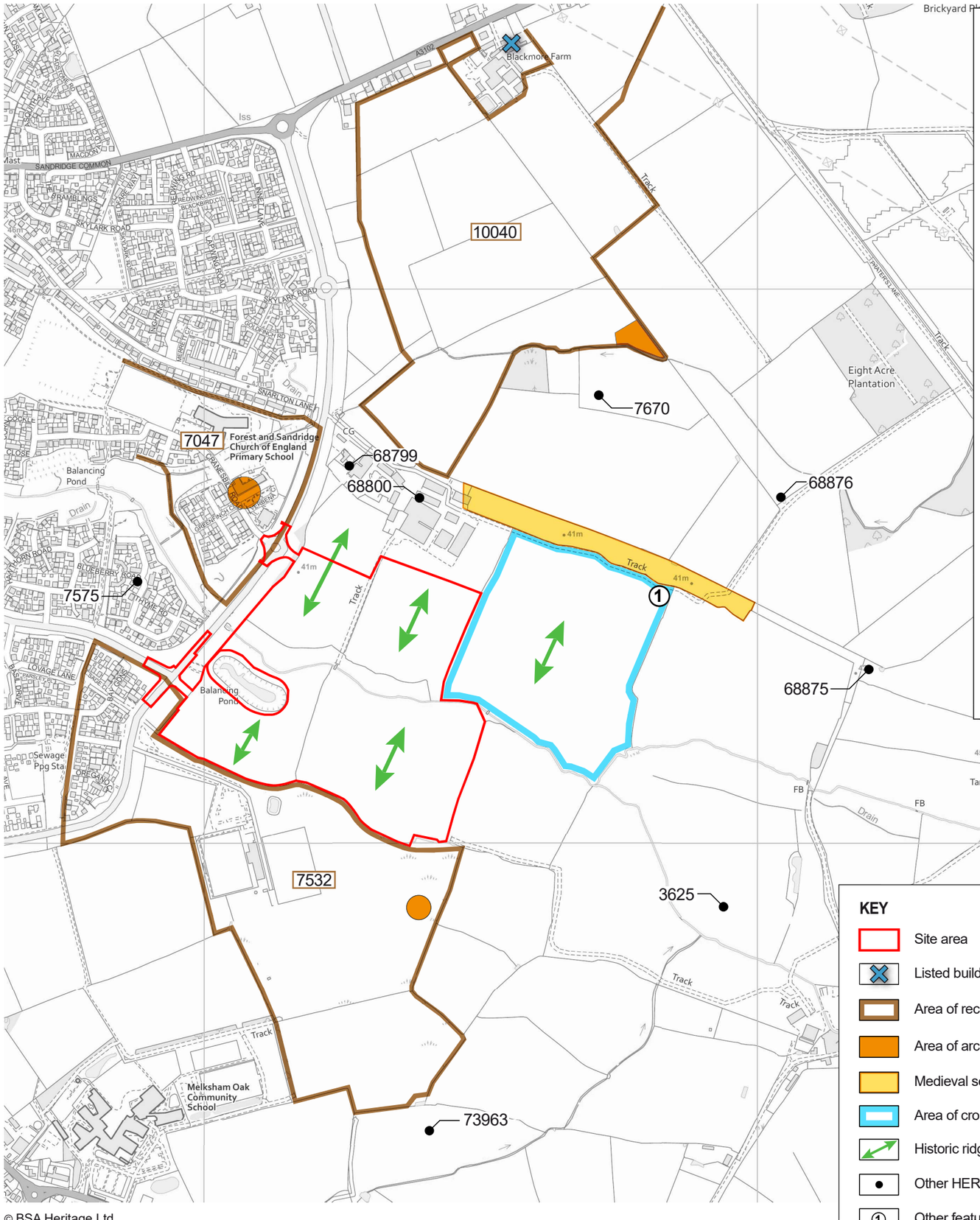
Street Map Ordnance Survey map of Melksham accessed at www.streetmap.co.uk

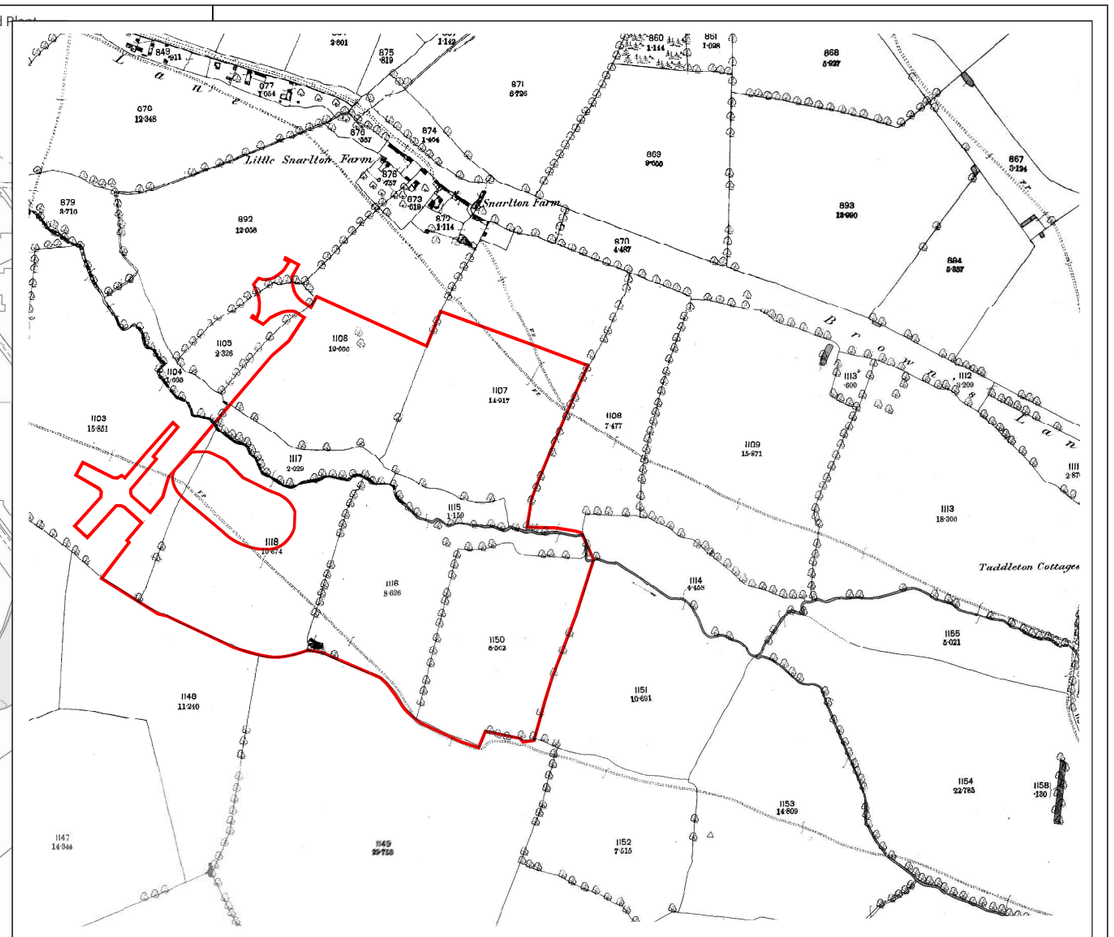
Wiltshire Council website accessed at www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planning-building-control/planning

# Appendix 1: Wiltshire HER Gazetteer

| HER ref. | NGR (ST Prefix) | Period | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3621 | 9269 6338 | Medieval | Features apparent on aerial photographs on south side of Brown's Lane noted to be ploughed out in 1996, but interpreted as settlement remains with building platforms and plot boundaries. Medieval pottery recovered in 1980s. |
| 3625 | 9266 6259 | Medieval | Settlement remains and associated field system identified on aerial images and LiDAR data for hamlet of Redstocks. Possibly earlier enclosure also noted. |
| 7047 | 9209 6367 | Medieval | Evaluation and excavation in 2004/12 revealed 11th to13th century features with charcoal and bloomery slag finds indicative of iron production and working. Remains of 16th century structure and surface too, single BA arrowhead and possibly Roman burial also recorded, as was heavy truncation. Also HERs 7048 – 7050. |
| 7532 | 9219 6286 | Roman | Evaluation and excavation at Melksham Town FC in 2014/5 revealed remains likely reflecting a farmstead within or close to the area, with an enclosure containing six ovens in the east (HERs 76809 & 8128). Geophysics indicated ridge and furrow. |
| 7575 | 9163 6316 | Roman | Geophysics in 2014 indicated sub-surface features including enclosures and investigation confirmed a low status settlement (HER 74427). |
| 7670 | 9274 6382 | Roman | Research excavation in 1980s revealed ditch and pottery. HER 4932 to 4945 record pottery and other features found in same area. |
| 10040 | 9255 6421 | Roman & Post-medieval | Geophysical survey of extensive area south of Blackmore Farm indicated only PM agricultural features. Trial trenching of more than 140 trenches in 2022 revealed little other than a Roman pit and ditches in south east of site (HER 10041). |
| 68799 | 9227 6370 | 19th century | Records Little Snarlton Farm with only farmhouse surviving in 2014. |
| 68800 | 9233 6364 | 19th century | Records Snarlton Farm as partially (more than 50%) extant in 2014. |
| 68875 | 9314 6326 | 19th century | Site of 'outfarm' on 'Brown Lane' now wholly demolished. |
| 68876 | 9303 6362 | 19th century | Site of 'outfarm' east of Snarlton Farm now wholly demolished. |
| 73963 | 9227 6262 | Prehistoric? | LiDAR data from 2005 indicates a large enclosure of circa 150m diameter. |
| 73981 | 9205 6325 | Medieval | Ridge and furrow and associated earthwork features evident on aerial photographs south of Clackers Brook. |
| 73982 | 9197 6367 | Medieval | Ridge and furrow and associated earthwork features evident on aerial photographs north of Clackers Brook. |

# Figure 1: Site and Identified Archaeology and Heritage




First Edition OS Map (not to scale)

## KEY

- Site area
- Listed building
- Area of recent investigation
- Area of archaeological interest (approximate)
- Medieval settlement (HER 3621)
- Area of cropmark enclosures
- Historic ridge and furrow (HERs 73981/2)
- Other HER record
- Other feature

N

0 250m

| | |
|---|---|
| Project | Land South of Snarlton Farm, Melksham, Wiltshire |
| Drawing Title | **Figure 1: Site and Identified Heritage and Archaeology** |
| Scale | As shown (approximate at A3) |
| Drawing No. | BSA 2316/1 |
| Date | May 2023 |
| Checked | BS/KJ |

BSA HERITAGE Archaeology & Historic Environment Consultancy
7 Spring Gardens, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 1AZ
T: 01235 536 754 E: info@bsaheritage.co.uk W: www.bsaheritage.co.uk

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# Plates



Plate 1: View across north west site field towards Snarlton Farm



Plate 2:  South eastern site field, looking south west



Plate 3: South western site field, looking west south west



Plate 4: Central area of site, looking west



Plate 5: Detention basin, looking south east



Plate 6: Development west of site



Plate 7: View west along course of ‘Brown’s Lane’, east of farm




Plate 8: Former Little Snarlton Farm farmhouse, looking south east