

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land off Spitfire Way, Calne, Wiltshire (Residential)

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Wiltshire (Residential)
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land off Spitfire Way, Calne, Wiltshire has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. Built heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are beyond the scope of this assessment.
- No designated archaeological assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites, are present within the 1km study area.
- Based on current evidence a low potential has been identified for all periods within the study site. It is acknowledged that remains of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation may be present, but that this would be of negligible archaeological importance.
- It is likely that Medieval to Modern agricultural practices would have significantly impacted upon any archaeological remains which may have been present within the study site.
- It is considered that no further archaeological investigation or recording would be required in association with an application on the study site. However, should the LPA Archaeological Advisor wish to take a cautious approach and recommend a programme of evaluation works, this could be secured through a suitably worded planning condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Neil Wright of RPS on behalf of Robert Hitchins Limited.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment, also known as the study site, is Land off Spitfire Way, Calne, Wiltshire (Residential). The study site is centred on NGR 400910 171530 and measures approximately 5.55 hectares.
- 1.3 Built heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are beyond the scope of this assessment.
- 1.4 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, January 2017), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the study site.
- 1.5 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence on the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and other sources, including the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise. A site visit was undertaken in September 2021.
- 1.6 The assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of the study site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was last updated in July 2021. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014, with the guidance on Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment last updated 23 July 2019.
(<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.6 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.
- 2.7 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.8 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.9 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

- 2.10 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage 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.
- 2.11 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.12 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.13 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.14 The Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan Document was formally adopted on 20th January 2015. The plan provides a positive and flexible overarching planning policy framework for Wiltshire for the period up to 2026 and contains the following relevant policy:

Core Policy 58: Ensuring the Conservation of the Historic Environment

This policy aims to ensure that Wiltshire's important monuments, sites and landscapes and areas of historic and built heritage significance are protected and enhanced in order that they continue to make an important contribution to Wiltshire's environment and quality of life.

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

- i) Nationally significant archaeological remains
- ii) World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire
- iii) Buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest

- iv) The special character or appearance of conservation areas
- v) Historic parks and gardens
- vi) Important landscapes, including Registered Battlefields and townscapes

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

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

- 2.15 The Calne Community Neighbourhood Plan sets out the vision, objectives and policies to ensure the Town of Calne and the Parish of Calne Without maintains its uniqueness over the period 2016 to 2026. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to enhance the natural environment, support and encourage high quality housing, local jobs and improved retail and leisure facilities in a healthy, green and attractive town and series of villages. The policy relevant to this assessment comprises:

Policy BE4: Heritage Assets

Development proposals within or affecting the Calne or Derry Hill Conservation Areas must take account of their distinctive characters, including their open spaces and natural features, and reflect these in the proposed layout, design, form, scale, mass, use of materials and detailing.

Hedgerow Regulations

- 2.16 Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are more than 20m long and over 30 years old and if they meet at least one of these criteria:
1. They mark all or part of a parish boundary that existed before 1850;
 2. They mark an archaeological feature of a site that is a Scheduled Monument or noted on the Historic Environment Record;
 3. They mark the boundary of an estate or manor or looks to be related to any building or other feature that is part of the estate or manor that existed before 1600; and
 4. They are part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before the Enclosure Acts (that is before 1845).
- 2.17 In practice (and following case law) hedgerows are deemed important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map.
- 2.18 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the study site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The study site is wholly situated upon solid geology of Mudstone of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey: *accessed on 15th September 2021*).

Topography

- 3.2 The study site slopes down from its highest point along Spitfire Road, which forms its north-western boundary (c. 83m above Ordnance Datum), down to the Abberd Brook, close to its south-eastern boundary (c. 75m aOD) (Elevation Finder: *accessed on 22nd September 2021*).
- 3.3 Abberd Brook runs approximately north-east by south-west through the southern part of the study site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000	-	12,000	BC
Mesolithic	12,000	-	4,000	BC
Neolithic	4,000	-	1,800	BC
Bronze Age	1,800	-	600	BC
Iron Age	600	-	AD 43	

Historic

Roman	AD	43	-	410
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	AD	410	-	1066
Medieval	AD	1066	-	1485
Post Medieval	AD	1486	-	1799
Modern	AD	1800	-	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Fig. 2), also referred to as the study area, held on the Wiltshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the mid-19th century onwards. The online Historic England Archive (HEA) and data held by RPS was also consulted. The study site was visited in September 2021 (Plates 1-6). No finds or features of an archaeological interest were identified on the study site during the visit.
- 4.3 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.4 What follows is a summary of previous relevant archaeological investigations within the study site and immediate surrounds. A full list of previous interventions provided by the HER can be found in Appendix A.
- **HER EWI6951: Geophysical Surveys (2008-10).** *Land East of Calne*
Four fields. A few groups of magnetic anomalies were identified.
Immediately north-west
 - **HER EWI6952: Evaluation (2010).** *Land East of Calne*

Nineteen trenches. Several ditches recorded, which correspond to boundaries identified on historic maps. One of the ditches contained Medieval pottery so it cannot be ruled out that this ditch may pre-date the other recorded boundaries. An undated pit/ditch terminus, a small pit and a posthole were also identified (HER 31395, 31396).

Immediately north-west

- **HER EWI7694: Geophysical Survey (20124).** *Land off Prince Charles Drive*

Small cluster of positive anomalies identified which may relate to pits or agricultural activity. Parallel linear anomalies identified and are also indicative of agricultural activity. Two footpaths, visible on aerial photography, can be seen, with the remaining features all likely to be Modern.

150m south-west

- **HER EWI7631: Evaluation (2014).** *Land off Prince Charles Drive*

Four trenches contained features of archaeological origin. All date to the Post Medieval period or later, apart from of a single undated gully. Dateable artefacts were rare, but the assemblage included small quantities of Post Medieval ceramics and two possible Medieval sherds.

150m south-west

- **HER EWI3795: Evaluation (1992).** *Sands Farm*

Artefacts, recovered from the test pits and from an unsystematic surface collection over two ploughed fields, indicated a generally low density distribution of Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval material across the site. A subsoil feature of probable Roman date was also recorded.

500m south

- **HER 7970: Observation (pre-2015).** *Calne and surrounding area*

Recording of a Lithic Assemblage from Calne and the surrounding Area. An assemblage of worked flint from an unknown origin and from various inexact locations in and around Calne has been recorded. The majority of the pieces were considered to be late-Neolithic and Bronze Age.

550m east

- **HER EWI6860: Geophysical Survey (2011).** *Land adjacent to Oxford Road*

Demonstrated the presence of magnetic anomalies relating to agricultural activity and a number of positive linear and discrete anomalies of uncertain origin.

600m north-west

Prehistoric

- 4.6 No Prehistoric evidence is recorded by the HER or HEA within the study site itself.
- 4.7 A kiln (HER MWI74708) and pits (HER MWI74709), all undated, were identified during a 2008-10 geophysical survey (HER EWI6951) at least 100 north-west of the study site. No Prehistoric features were identified in a subsequent 2010 trial trench evaluation (HER EWI6952). Only an undated posthole (HER MWI31395) and undated pit or ditch terminus (HER MWI31396) were recorded.
- 4.8 Undated pits were recorded by a geophysical survey, c. 275m south-west of the study site (HER MWI74336).
- 4.9 The chance find of an Iron Age coin was found in a garden at Page Close, c. 600m south-west of the study site (HER MWI9182).
- 4.10 The cropmark remains of an incomplete rectilinear enclosure (HER MWI72990) and length of ditch (HER MWI72991) have been interpreted from aerial photographs, approximately 600m south-west of the study site.
- 4.11 A 1992 evaluation at Sands Farm (HER EWI3795), c. 500-700m south-east of the study site, recovered late-Bronze Age pottery (HER MWI9179) and Mesolithic flint implements (HER MWI9164).
- 4.12 Pre-2015 observations in Calne and surrounding areas has revealed an assemblage of worked flint from an unknown origin and from various inexact locations in and around Calne. The majority of the pieces were considered to be of late-Neolithic or Bronze Age date.
- 4.13 A reasonable number of previous archaeological investigations have been carried out within the 1km study area, revealing little evidence for this period, particularly in the proximity of the study site. As such, and acknowledging the potential for isolated chance finds, a low potential has been established for significant Prehistoric evidence to be present within the study site.

Roman

- 4.14 There is no archaeological evidence from the Roman period recorded on the HER or HEA within the study site itself and very little is recorded within the 1km study area.
- 4.15 Romano-British pottery (HER MWI9192) was recovered from a 1992 evaluation (HER EWI3795) at Sands Farm, approximately 700m south-east of the study site.
- 4.16 A 2017 evaluation at Oxford Road (HER EWI9097), c. 900m north of the study site, revealed a small pit/posthole containing a single pottery sherd of broad Roman date. Another pottery sherd of broad Roman date was recovered as a residual find from the surface of a furrow also, identified in the same trench. An undated posthole may equally have been of Roman date due to the similarity in its form and fill characteristics.
- 4.17 The focus of activity in this period appears to be situated at London Road/Churchill Close, within Calne and outside the 1km study area (RPS, 2020). Due to the paucity of evidence within proximity of the study site, and considering a reasonable amount of previous archaeological investigations in the study area, a low potential has been established for the Roman period.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

- 4.18 There is no archaeological evidence from these periods recorded on the HER within the study site or its proximity.
- 4.19 Calne is documented as forming the centre of a royal estate in the 9th century AD and to have developed into a borough by the 11th century, with a market and fair recorded in the 13th century (CgMs, 2015). The probability that settlement was established much earlier within Calne may be

implied by 5th-7th century deposits recorded during archaeological investigations conducted to the rear of Church Street, beyond the 1km study area (HER EWI3225); the church at this time probably being the site of a minster (HEA 887778, HER MWI5188). This area and the early church are likely to have formed the focus of associated settlement in this period, these lying approximately 1km west of the study site.

4.20 The results of the Extensive Urban Survey (Fig. 2c) show the study site situated approximately 1km north-east of the limits of the Anglo-Saxon town.

4.21 Due to the paucity of evidence and likelihood that the study site occupied the hinterland of the known Anglo-Saxon settlement of Calne (HER MWI5188), itself a considerable distance away, a low potential has been established for these periods.

Medieval

4.22 The remains of Medieval/Post Medieval ridge and furrow, mapped from a 1989 aerial photograph, has been recorded within the study site (HER MWI72996). It is mainly shown running north-west by south-east down the natural slope of the study site. No evidence of well-preserved ridge and furrow was obvious at the time of the site visit, although there was relatively high grass cover at that time (Plates 1-6). Similar evidence of Medieval/Post Medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded within the 1km study area, particularly c. 200m north of the study site (HER MWI72998).

4.23 Several ditches (HER MWI31394) were recorded during a 2010 archaeological evaluation (HER EWI6952), approximately 150m west of the study site. These ditches correspond to boundaries identified on the 1st Edition OS map. One of these ditches contained Medieval pottery, so it cannot be ruled out that this ditch may pre-date the other, later recorded boundaries.

4.24 Two possible Medieval pottery sherds were recovered during a 2014 evaluation at Prince Charles Drive, c. 150m south-west of the study site (HER EWI7631).

4.25 Sands Farm, situated c. 700m south-east of the study site, is believed to have Medieval origins (HER MWI9205).

4.26 The Extensive Urban Survey (Fig. 2c) identifies the known limits of Medieval Calne some 900m west of the study site. As such, the study site can reasonably be seen to occupy a peripheral location to the main settlement at Calne during this period.

4.27 The study site is likely to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland surrounding Calne and Quemerford during this period (Marsh, 1904). Open fields and commonable meadows and pasture are documented as having been granted to the church at Calne before AD 1086 (VCH, 2002). This is attested in the wider landscape surrounding the study site by extensive evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation.

4.28 Beyond identification of former Medieval cultivation, no other archaeological assets dating to this period are recorded by the HER within the study site or its immediate proximity. Documentary evidence suggests that throughout this period the study site is likely to have been in agricultural use, either as cultivated land or as uncultivated meadow. As such, a low potential has been established for significant archaeological remains to be present within the study site. However, it is acknowledged that remains of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation may be present, but that this would be of negligible archaeological importance.

Post Medieval/Modern

4.29 The site of an outfarm is recorded within the northern part of the study site (HER MWI66795). It was demolished in the 19th century and the farmstead and all historic buildings have now been lost. A modern corrugated iron building occupied this approximate location at the time of the site visit (Plate 2).

- 4.30 The site of another, now demolished, outfarm is recorded to the immediate north of the study site (HER MWI66796).
- 4.31 The earthwork remains of three fields of Post Medieval ridge and furrow has been mapped from aerial photographs, approximately 170m east of the study site (HER MWI72997).
- 4.32 In these periods understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.33 The earliest detailed mapping of the study site reviewed is provided by the Calne Tithe map of 1843 (Fig. 3), which shows the study site occupying parts of five featureless fields. The immediate area surrounding the study site also appears as largely agricultural in nature. Abberd Brook is visible running through the southernmost part of the study site. What is now known as Spitfire Road is also visible forming the north-western boundary of the study site.
- 4.34 The 1886 OS map (Fig. 4) shows the study site as largely unchanged from the tithe map, occupying a similar arrangement of five largely featureless fields.
- 4.35 The study site remained relatively unchanged by 1993 (Fig. 5), continuing to occupy the same five agricultural fields. However, by this time a pond and two small buildings are shown within the northern part of the study site.
- 4.36 By 2006 (Fig. 6) the pond and one of the small buildings had disappeared, leaving the single building which was visible during the study site (Plate 2).
- 4.37 A residential development and Spitfire Way had been constructed to the immediate west of the study site by 2021. A relatively large pond had also been constructed within the southern part of the study site, whilst the remainder of the site continues to be occupied by agricultural fields.
- 4.38 Current evidence indicates that the study site has occupied agricultural land from at least the mid-19th century, up to the present day. As such, a low potential, restricted to agricultural activity of negligible significance, has been identified for these periods.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (Fig. 2b)

- 4.39 The Wiltshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the study site within '*Fields and Enclosed Land*' (HWI6223). These fields are fairly regular in form and have straight boundaries. They seem to be the result of an episode of planned enclosure, probably occurring during the Post Medieval period.

Extensive Urban Survey (Fig. 2c)

- 4.40 The Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) records the Anglo-Saxon settlement of Calne at least 1km south-west of the study site. Calne expanded during the Medieval period, with the limits of the town situated at least 900m south-west of the study site. Further growth during the Post Medieval period shows the study site c. 400m east of the historic town.

LiDAR

- 4.41 A number of Environment Agency LiDAR plots held by RPS were reviewed as part of this assessment. No definite archaeological features were discerned.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.42 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on

the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.

4.43 No designated archaeological assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites are situated within 1km of the study site.

4.44 Built heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are beyond the scope of this assessment.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

4.45 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below and mapped where possible on Figure 2:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential	Identified Archaeological Significance
Prehistoric	Low	Low (Local/Regional)
Roman	Low	Low (Local/Regional)
Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval	Low	Low (Local/Regional)
Medieval	Low	Low (Local/Regional)
Post Medieval	Low	Low (Local/Regional)

4.46 Based on current evidence a low potential has been identified for all periods within the study site.

4.47 It is acknowledged that remains of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation may be present, but that this would be of negligible archaeological importance.

4.48 It is likely that Medieval to Modern agricultural practices would have significantly impacted upon any archaeological remains which may have been present within the study site.

5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The proposal will be for up to 110 dwellings and a care home for up to 80 beds on approximately 5.55 ha of land.
- 5.2 Calne is located c. 8.3km south-east of Chippenham and c. 10km north of Devizes. The study site is situated within undeveloped rural land outside the modern, south-eastern outskirts of the town.
- 5.3 The study site presently comprises six parcels of land centred on NGR 400910 171530 and measures approximately 5.55 hectares. These parcels (Fig. 8) comprise; four agricultural fields (1-4), Abberd Brook within a heavily vegetated area (5) and a pond (6).
- 5.4 The study site is bounded to the north-west by Spitfire Road and to the south-west by Spitfire Way. Modern farm buildings and agricultural fields form the north-eastern boundary, whilst residential development is presently underway to the south-east of the study site.
- 5.5 At the time of the site visit in September 2021 (Plates 1-6) the agricultural fields were covered in relatively high grass.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.6 There are no designated archaeological assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites or Registered Battlefields located within 1km of the study site. Therefore, the proposed development is not considered to have any impact on the setting or significance on such assets.
- 5.7 Built heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are beyond the scope of this assessment.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.8 Based on current evidence a low potential has been identified for all periods within the study site.
- 5.9 Agricultural practices are likely to have heavily impacted upon any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The study site has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 Built heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas are beyond the scope of this assessment.
- 6.3 No designated archaeological assets, such as Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites, are present within the 1km study area.
- 6.4 Based on current evidence a low potential has been identified for all periods within the study site. It is acknowledged that remains of Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation may be present, but that this would be of negligible archaeological importance.
- 6.5 It is likely that Medieval to Modern agricultural practices would have significantly impacted upon any archaeological remains which may have been present within the study site.
- 6.6 It is considered that no further archaeological investigation or recording would be required in association with an application on the study site. However, should the LPA Archaeological Advisor wish to take a cautious approach and recommend a programme of evaluation works, this could be secured through a suitably worded planning condition.

Sources Consulted

General

Wiltshire County Council Historic Environment Record
Local Record Office (not visited due to COVID 19 restrictions)
Calne Community Neighbourhood Plan (2016 – 2026)

Internet

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Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>
Elevation Finder – <https://www.freemaptools.com/elevation-finder.htm>
Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
Topographic-map.com – <https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/maps/v2hn/Calne/>
Wikipedia – <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calne>

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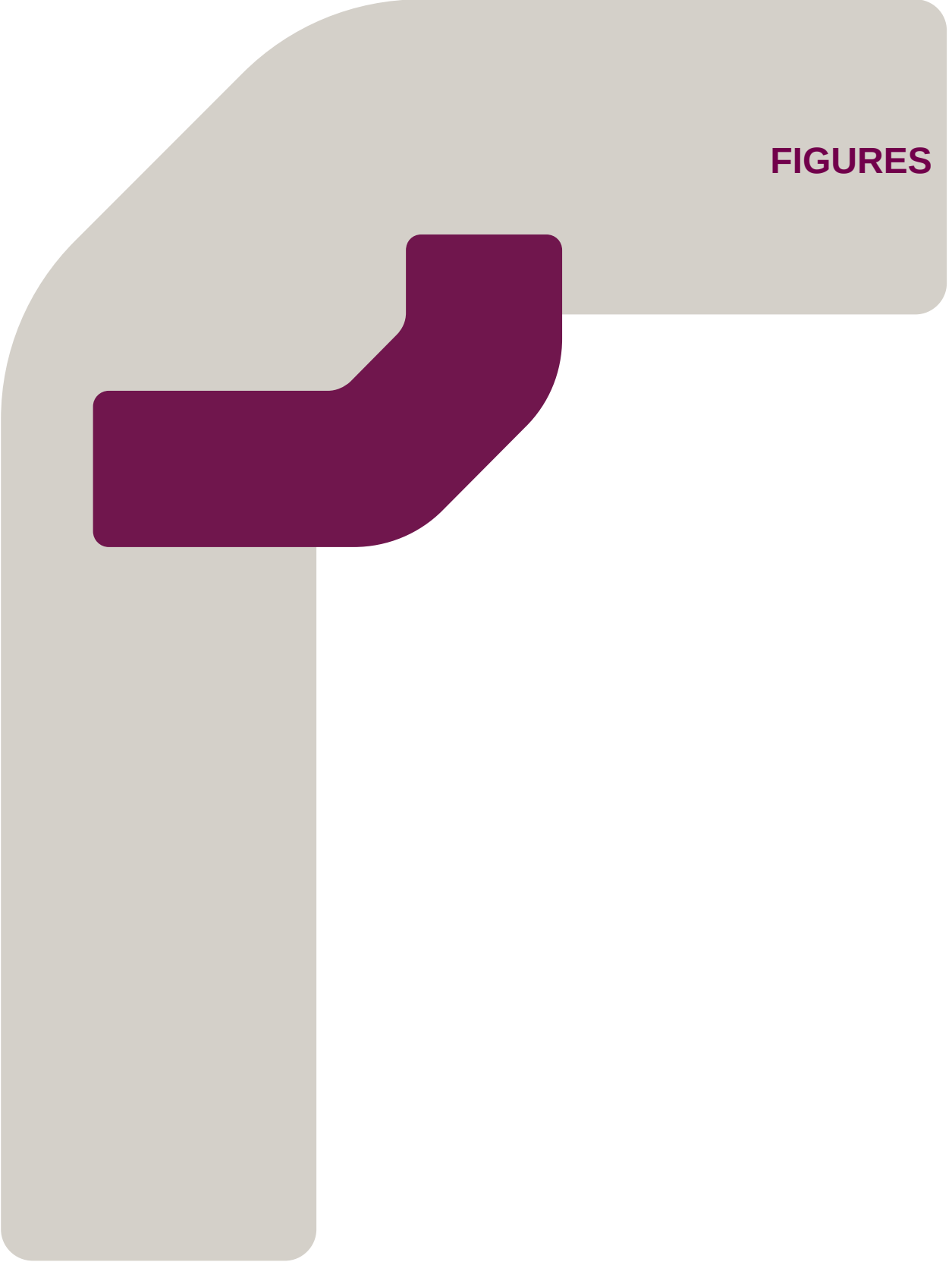
Marsh, A. E. W. *A History of the Borough and Town of Calne*. 1904

RPS *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Regent's Park, Calne, Wiltshire*. Unpublished typescript report. 2020

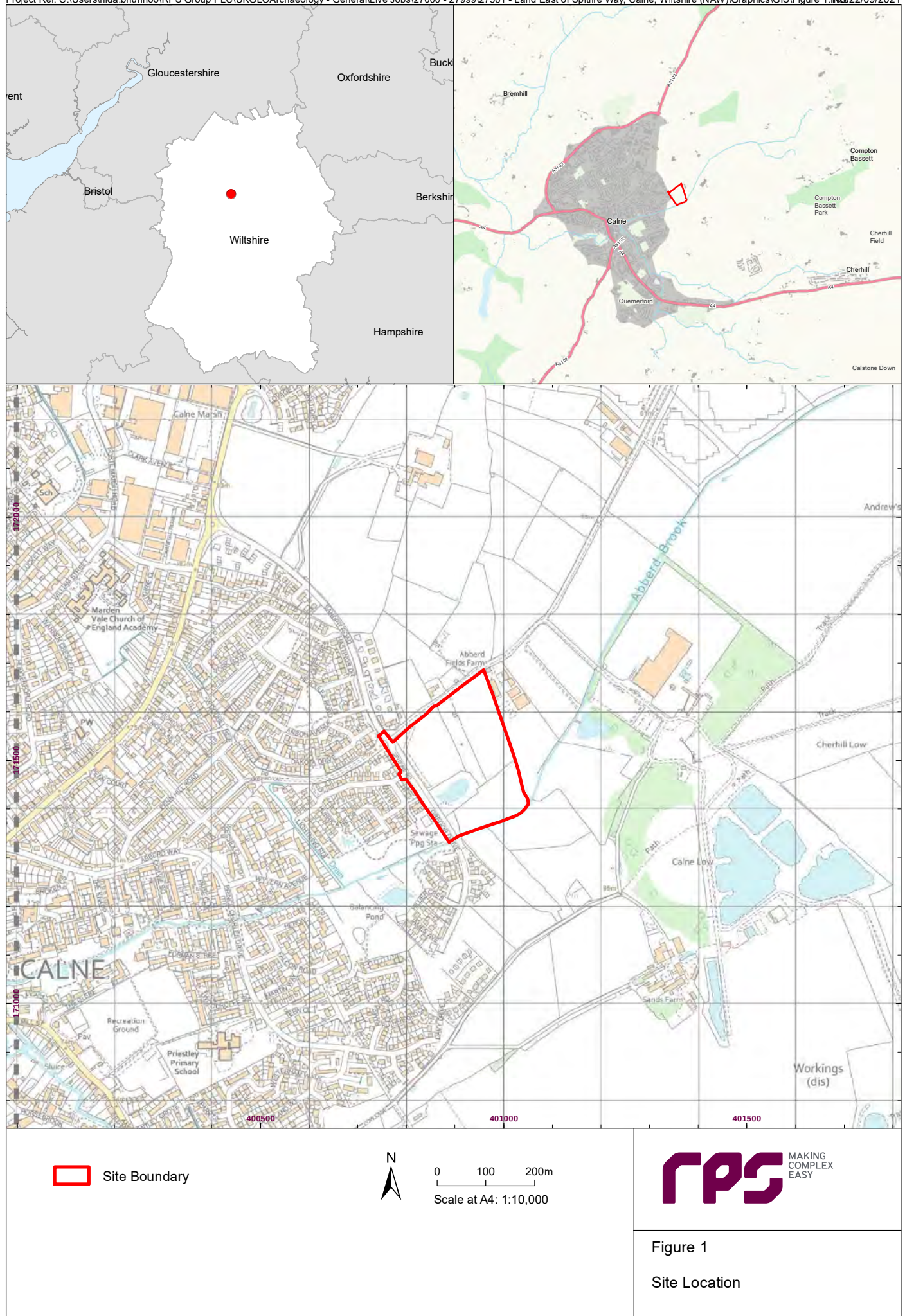
VCH *A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 17: Calne Hundred*. Crowley, D. A. (ed.). Victoria County History. 2002

Cartographic

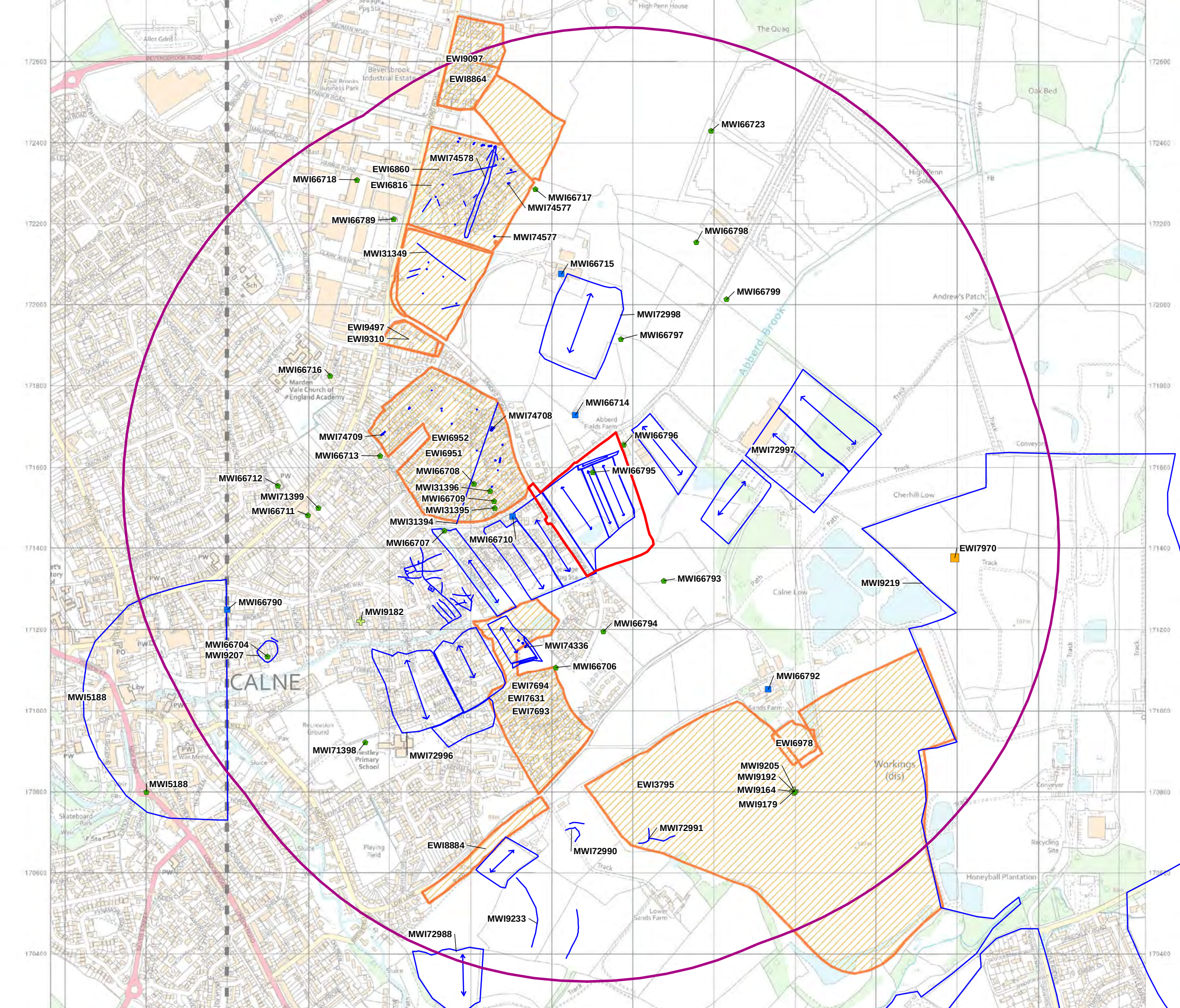
1843 Calne Tithe Map (not to scale)
1886 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
1889 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
1900 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
1901 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
1924 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
1925 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
1936 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
1938 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
1950-1 Ordnance Survey Aerial Photograph 1:10,560
1960 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,000
1970 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
1975 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
1980-3 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,000
1986-91 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
1991 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
1994 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
2000-1 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,000
2006 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,000
2021 VectorMap Local Map 1:10,000
2021 Aerial Imagery 1:10,000



FIGURES



Project Ref: C:\Users\inda.bhunnoo\RPS Group PLC\UKGLOA\archaeology - General\Live Jobs\27000 - 27999\27581 - Land East of Spitfire Way, Calne, Wiltshire (NAV)\Graphics\GIS\Figure 2.mxd



Legend

Site Boundary
1km search radius

Non-designated Heritage Assets:

HER Records Points

- Monuments
- Findspots
- Buildings

HER Records Lines

- Monuments

Previous Archaeological Work:

- HER Events Points
- HER Events Polygons

N

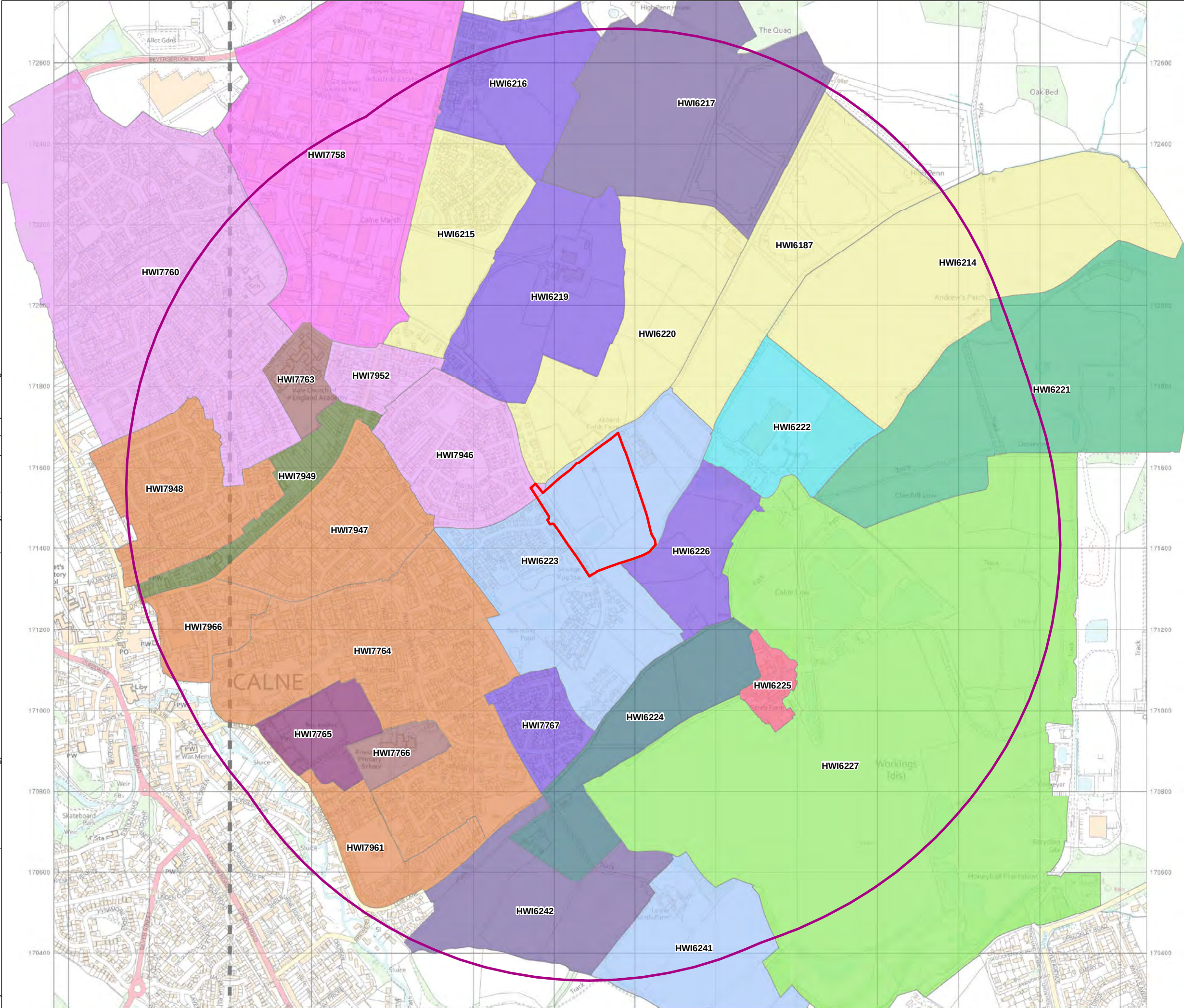
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Scale at A3: 1:9,000



Figure 2a
HER Data Plot

Project Ref: C:\Users\inda.bhunnoo\RPS Group PLC\UKGLOA\archaeology - General\Live Jobs\27000 - 27999\27581 - Land East of Spitfire Way, Calne, Wiltshire (NAW)\Graphics\GIS\Figure 2.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km search radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Amalgamated fields
- Quarry
- Terraced
- Works/workshops
- Business park
- Detached housing
- Farmstead
- Parliamentary enclosure
- Piecemeal enclosure
- Planned enclosure
- Re-organised fields
- Restored fields
- School/college
- Semi detached housing
- Sports pitch

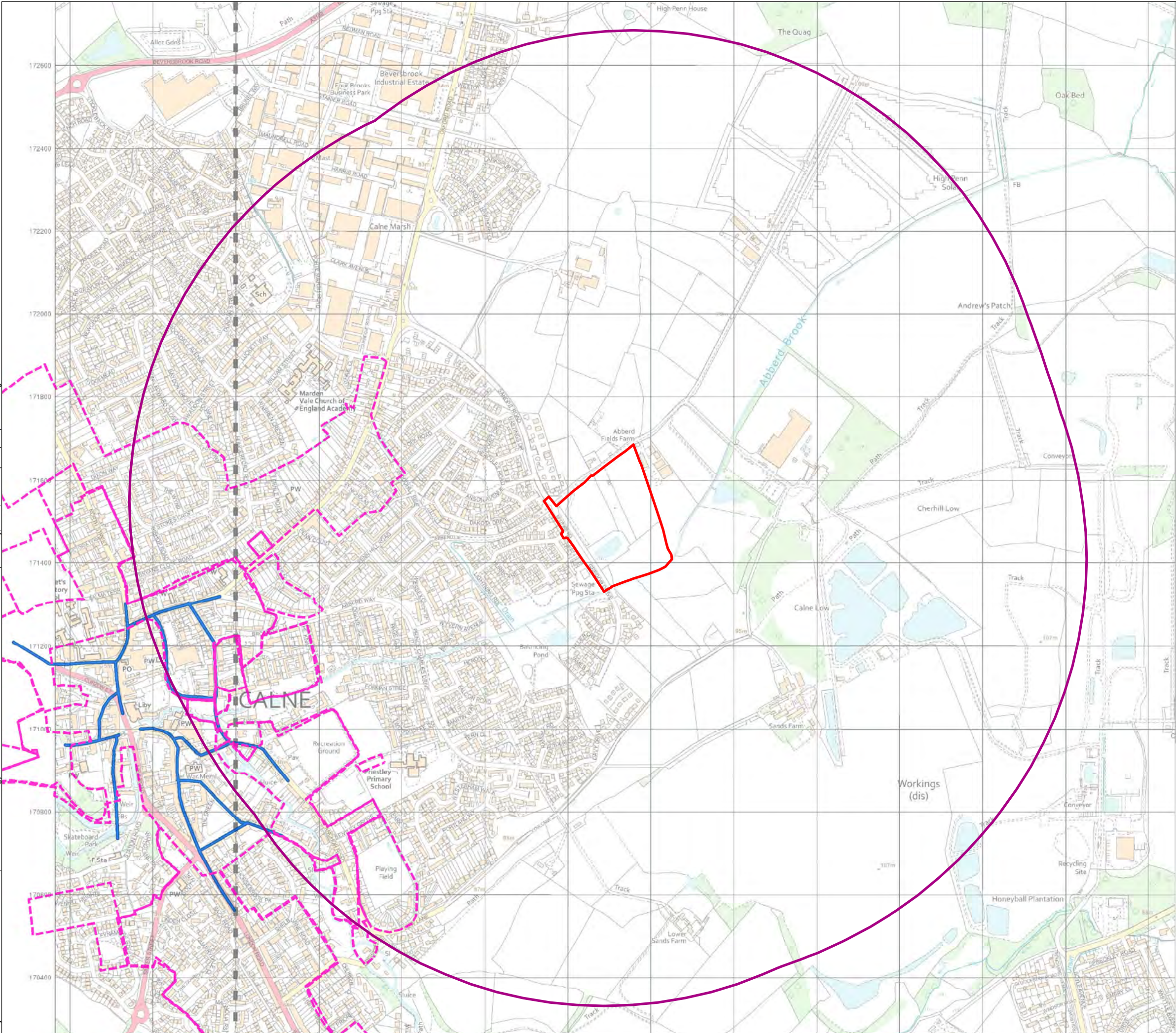


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Figure 2b
Historic Landscape
Characterisation Plot

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Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km search radius

Extensive Urban Survey

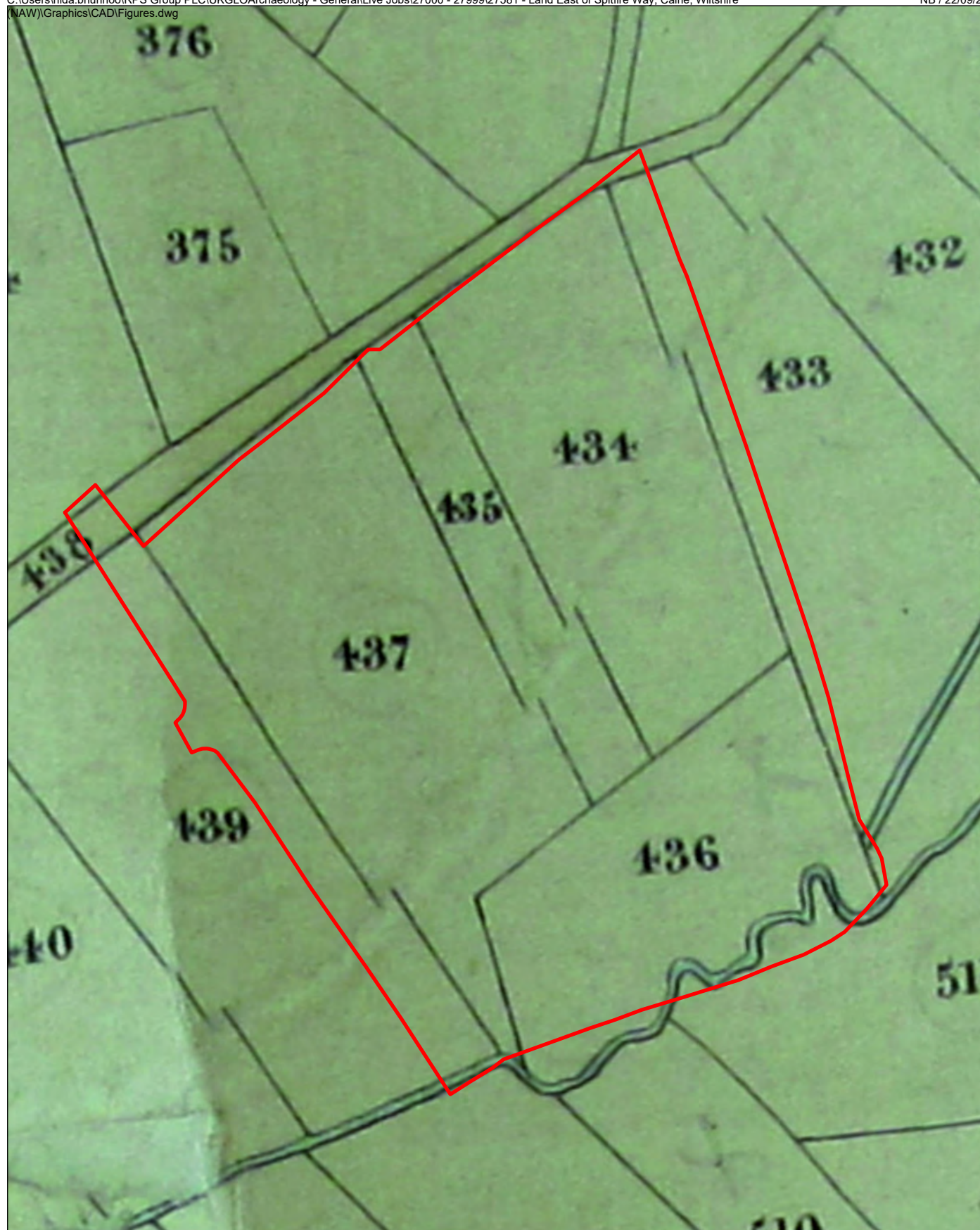
- DWI17325 - Calne - Post Medieval to Modern General Expansion
- DWI17313 - Calne - Roads



0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:9,000



Figure 2c
Extensive Urban Survey Plot



 Site Boundary

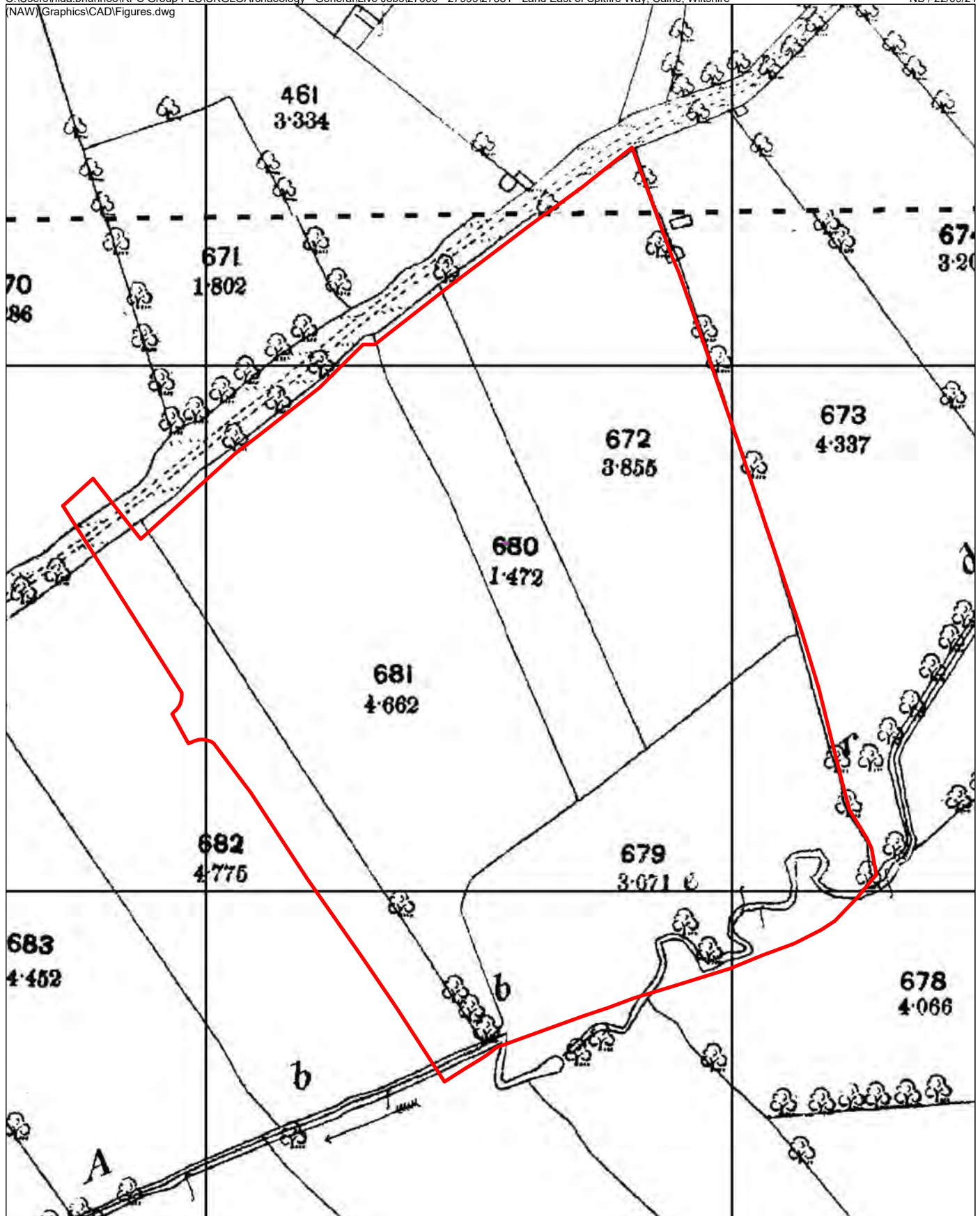


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Figure 3

1843 Calne Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

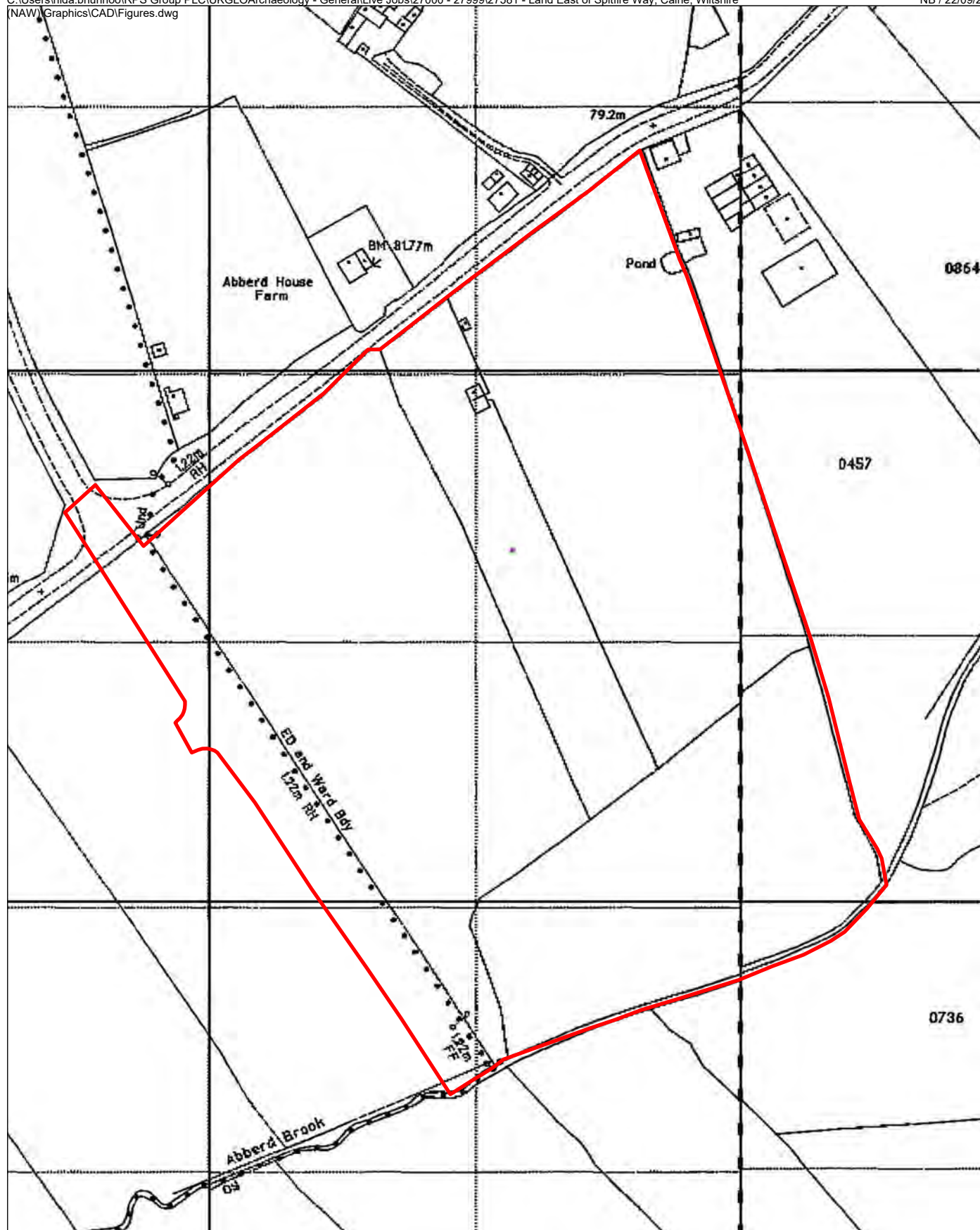


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Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 4

1886 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

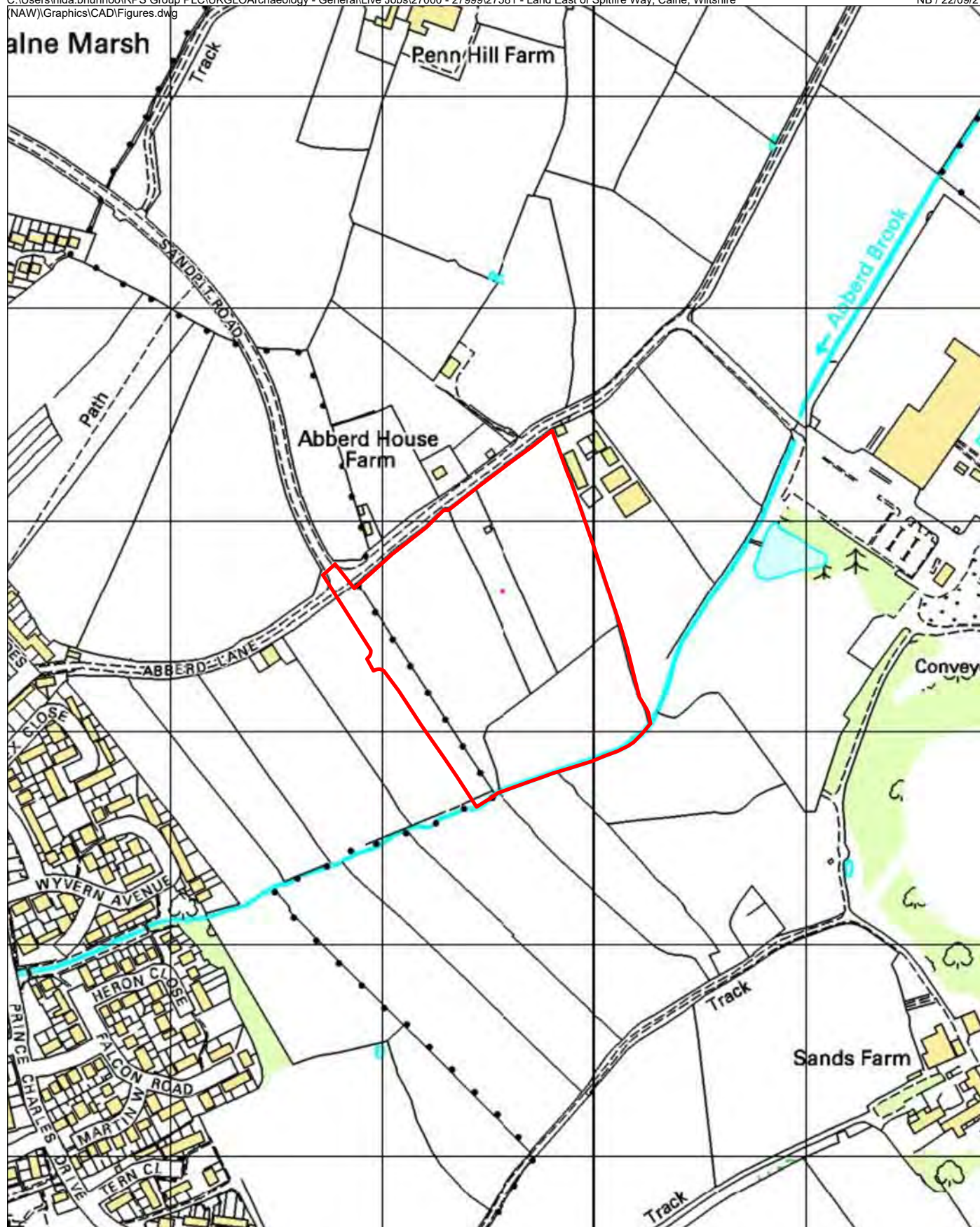


0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 5

1993 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

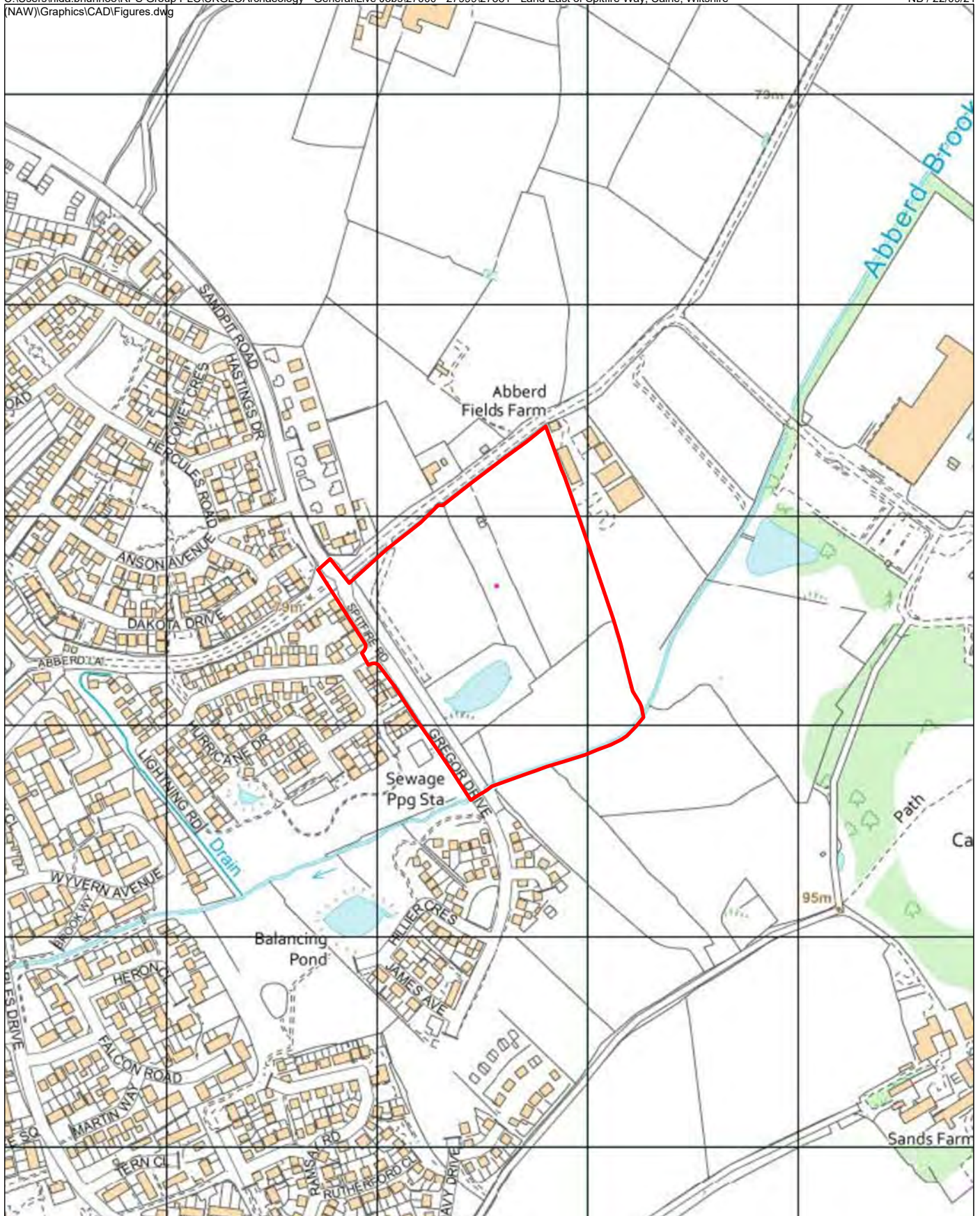


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000

rps MAKING
COMPLEX
EASY

Figure 6

2006 Ordnance Survey Map



 Site Boundary

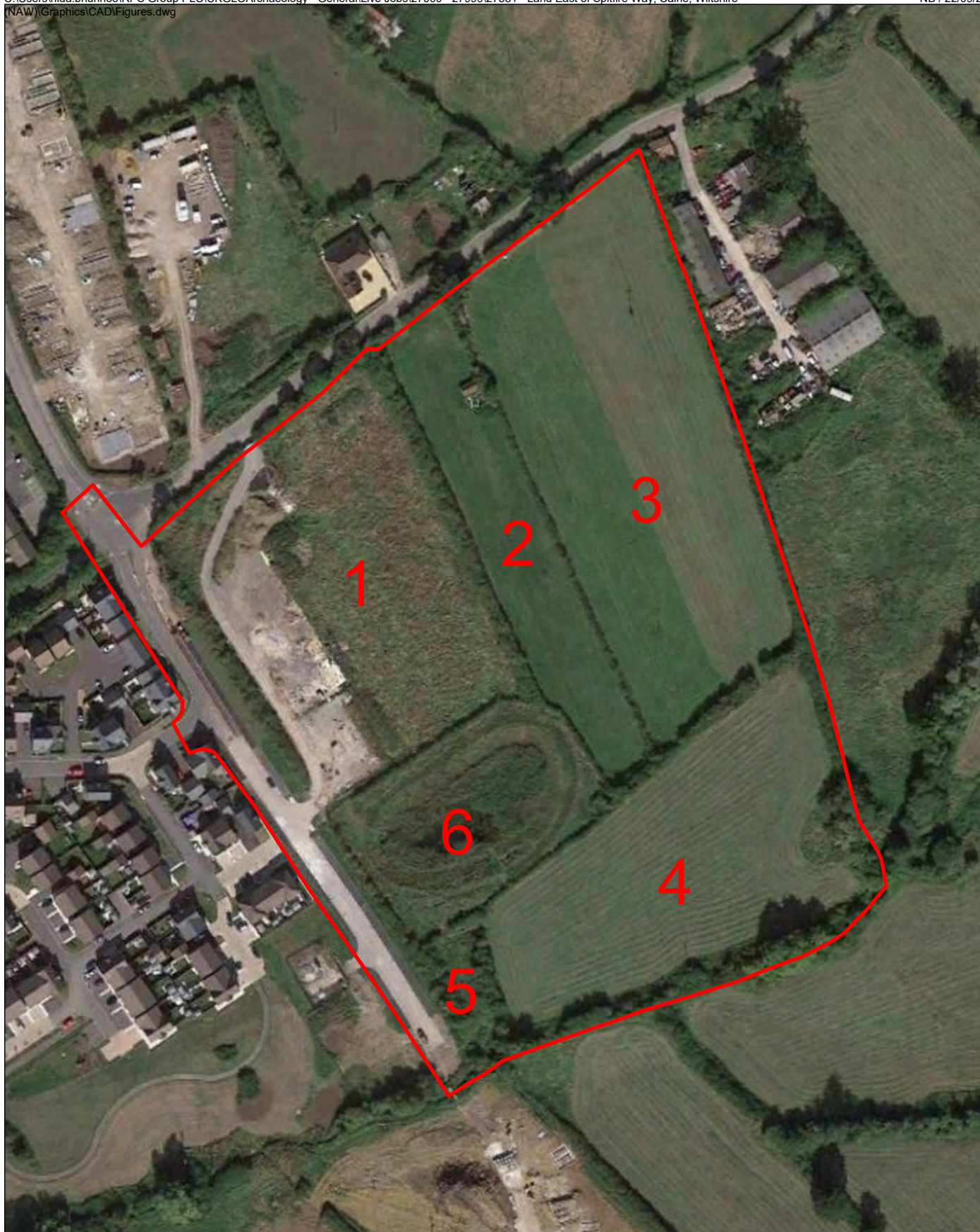


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 7

2021 Ordnance Survey Map



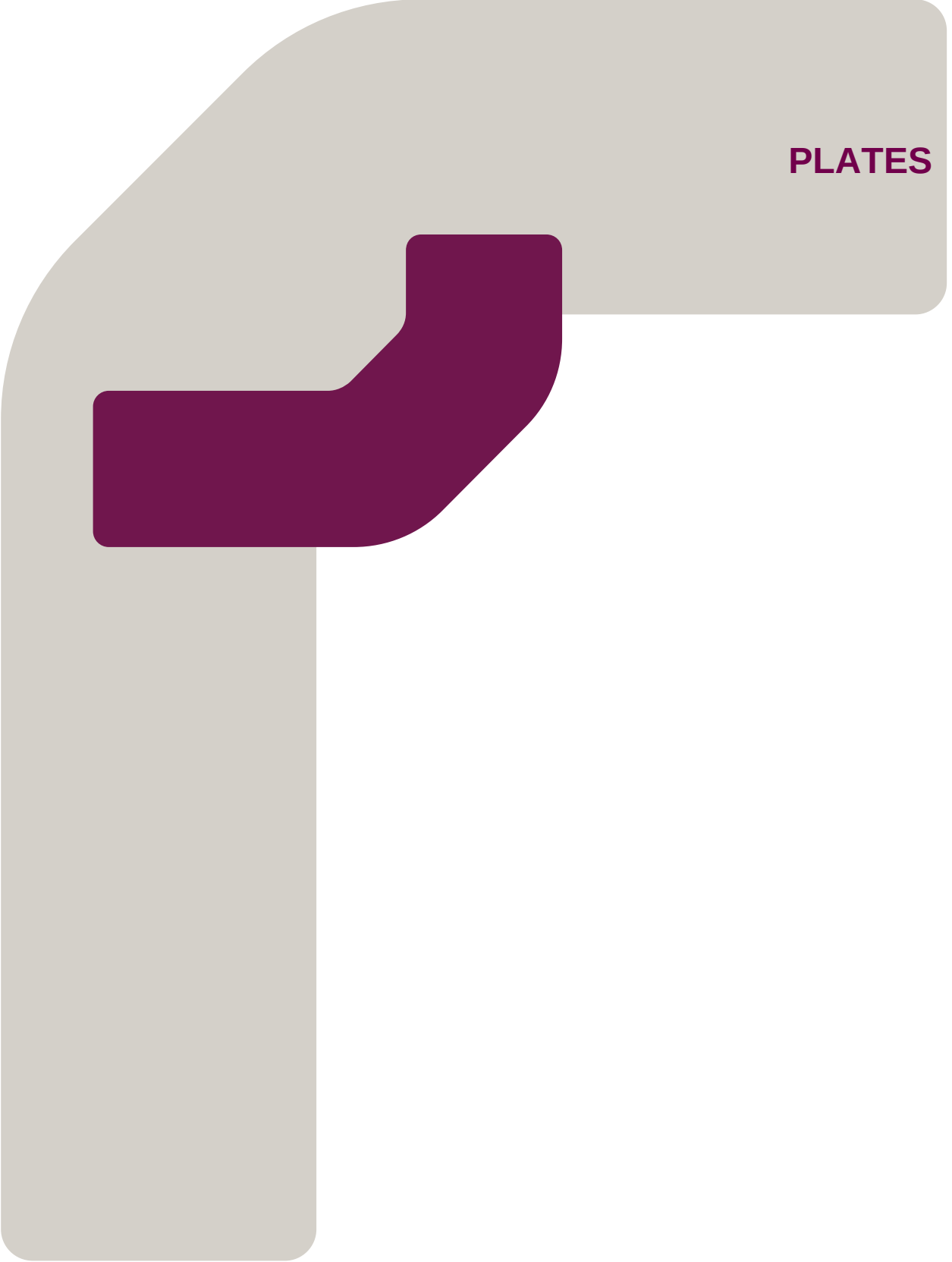
 Site Boundary



0 25 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,000



Figure 8
2021 Aerial Imagery

A stylized graphic of a hand holding a plate. The hand is a light beige color with rounded fingers and a thumb. The thumb is positioned at the top left, and the fingers are curled around a dark maroon plate. The plate is L-shaped, with a horizontal section and a vertical section. The word "PLATES" is written in dark maroon capital letters on the horizontal section of the plate.

PLATES



Plate 1: Area 1, looking north from Spitfire Way



Plate 2: Area 2, looking south south-east from Spitfire Road



Plate 3: Area 3, looking south south-east from Spitfire Road



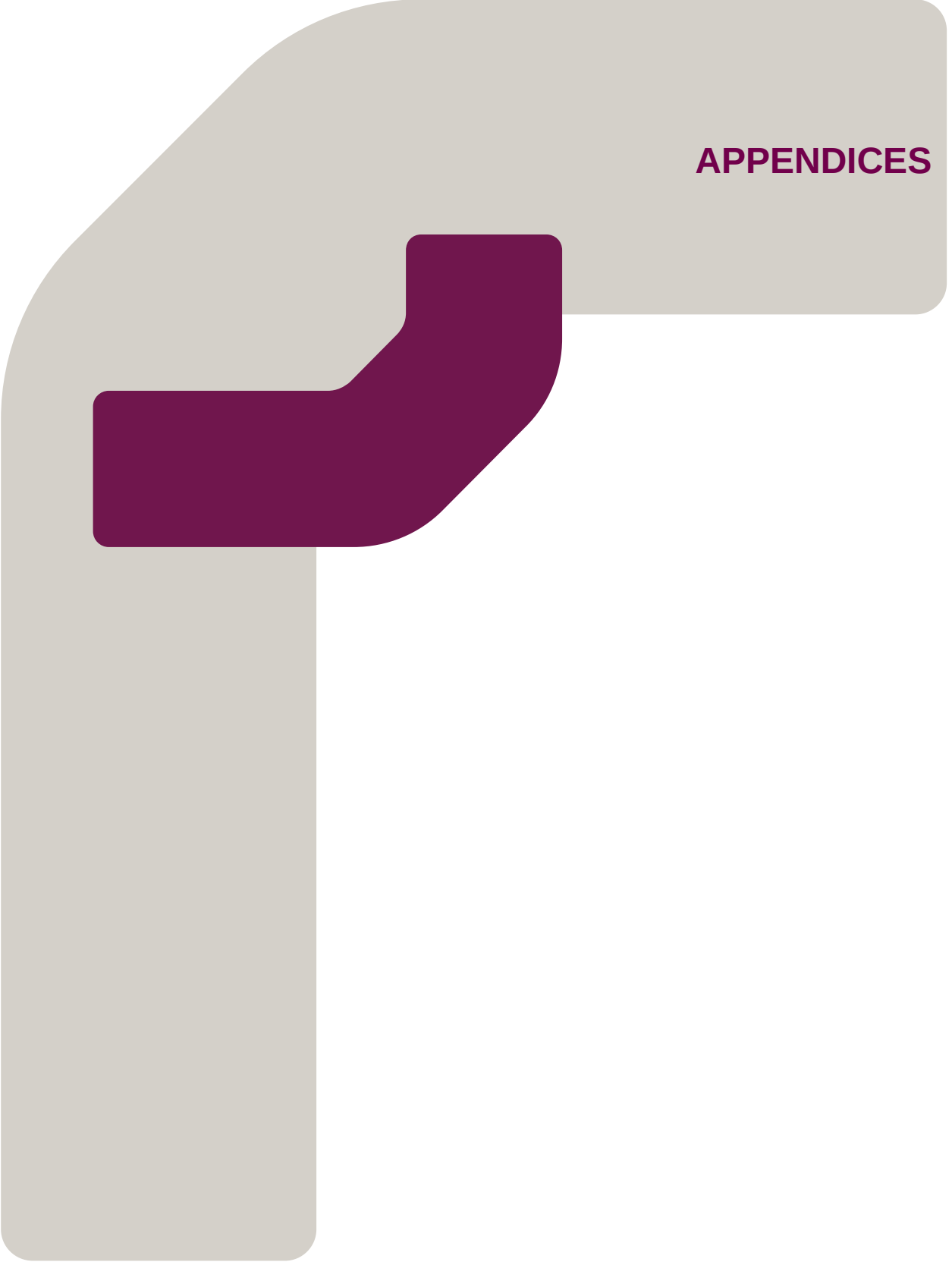
Plate 4: Area 4 (background) and Area 5 (foreground) looking east north-east from Spitfire Way



Plate 5: Area 6 pond, looking north-east from Spitfire Way



Plate 6: View north-west along Spitfire Way, with study site to the immediate right of the picture

A large, stylized graphic of a hand holding a pen, rendered in a light beige color. The hand is positioned as if writing, with the pen tip pointing towards the bottom left. The word "APPENDICES" is written in a dark purple, sans-serif font in the upper right corner of the hand's palm area.

APPENDICES

HER Monuments

ID	Type	Description	Location
MWI5188	Town	Calne. Town having Anglo-Saxon origins	800m W
MWI9164	Finds	Mesolithic flint implements from Sands Farm, found during 1992 evaluation (HER EWI3795)	700m SE
MWI9179	Finds	Late-Bronze Age pottery from Sands Farm, found during 1992 evaluation (HER EWI3795)	700m SE
MWI9182	Findspot	Iron Age Coin from No. 36 Page Close. Gold stater of 'Addedomaros' found in a garden in 1976	600m SW
MWI9192	Finds	Romano-British Pottery from Sands Farm, found during 1992 evaluation (HER EWI3795)	700m SE
MWI9205	Settlement	Sands Farm. Farmstead with medieval origins. Pottery fragments (HER EWI3795)	700m SE
MWI9207	Settlement	Colemans Farm. Farmstead with Medieval origins.	800m W
MWI9219	RAF Base	RAF Compton Bassett. Erected in 1940	550m E
MWI9233	Ditch	Two parallel curving features visible on an AP. Undated	800m S
MWI131349	Ditch	A ditch was excavated during a 2011 evaluation (HER EWI6816), which contained an iron oval hoop and fragment of brick/tile, indicating a Post Medieval date. A further ditch was excavated, with no dateable artefacts	700m NW
MWI131394	Boundary Ditch	Several ditches were recorded during an archaeological evaluation (HER EWI6952), which correspond to boundaries identified on the 1st Edition OS map. One of the ditches contained Medieval pottery, so it cannot be ruled out that this ditch may pre-date the other recorded boundaries	150m W
MWI131395	Posthole	A small circular posthole was excavated during evaluation trenching (HER EWI6952). No finds were retrieved	100m W
MWI131396	Features	A possible pit or ditch terminus was excavated during evaluation trenching (HER EWI6952). No finds were recovered	100m W
MWI66704	Farmstead	Coleman's Farm. Demolished C19	800m W
MWI66706	Outfarm	East of Coleman's Farm. Demolished C19	300m S
MWI66707	Outfarm	Northeast of Coleman's Farm. Demolished C19	300m W
MWI66708	Outfarm	Northeast of Coleman's Farm. Demolished C19	150m W
MWI66709	Outfarm	Northeast of Coleman's Farm. Demolished C19	100m W
MWI66710	Outfarm	Northeast of Coleman's Farm. Redeveloped C19	85m W
MWI66711	Farmstead	North-northeast of Coleman's Farm. Demolished C19	600m W
MWI66712	Farmstead	North of Coleman's Farm. Demolished C19	625m W
MWI66713	Outfarm	North-East of Coleman's Farm. Demolished C19	425m W
MWI66714	Outfarm	South-southeast of Penn Hill Farm. Extant C19	100m N
MWI66715	Farmstead	Penn Hill Farm. Partially extant C19	525m N
MWI66716	Outfarm	Calne Marsh. Demolished C19	600m NW
MWI66717	Outfarm	North-northwest of Penn Hill Farm. Demolished C19	750m N
MWI66718	Outfarm	North-northwest of Calne Marsh. Demolished C19	900m NW
MWI66723	Outfarm	South-southeast of High Penn Farm. Demolished C19	800m NE
MWI66789	Farmstead	North of Calne Marsh. Demolished C19	800m NW
MWI66790	Farmstead	17/19 The Pippin. C17. Regular courtyard plan	850m W
MWI66792	Farmstead	Sands Farm. Partially extant C18 farmstead. Regular courtyard plan	500m SE
MWI66793	Outfarm	Northwest of Sands Farm. Demolished C19	100m S
MWI66794	Outfarm	Northwest of Sands Farm. Demolished C19	175m S
MWI66795	Outfarm	Northwest of Sands Farm. Demolished C19	On-site
MWI66796	Outfarm	Northwest of Sands Farm. Demolished C19	Imm. NE
MWI66797	Outfarm	Southeast of Penn Hill Farm. Demolished C19	300m N
MWI66798	Outfarm	Northeast of Penn Hill Farm. Demolished C19	600m NE
MWI66799	Outfarm	East-southeast of Penn Hill Farm. Demolished C19	500m NE
MWI71398	Farmstead	Adjacent to Calne Recreation Ground. Demolished C19	775m SW
MWI71399	Farmstead	South-East of Newcroft Farm. Demolished C19	600m W
MWI72988	Ridge and Furrow	The earthwork remains of two fields of ridge and furrow located to the east of Calne. The ridge and furrow in the southern field is very straight and narrow and presumed not to be Medieval in date. The sites were mapped from APs	950m S
MWI72990	Cropmarks	South of The Lodge. The cropmark remains of an incomplete rectilinear enclosure and a short length of ditch of unknown date, mapped from APs	600m SW
MWI72991	Ditches	South-east of The Lodge. The cropmark remains of a length of ditch with a perpendicular element of unknown date, mapped from APs	650m S

MWI72996	Ridge and Furrow	East of Calne. The remains of a number of adjacent fields of ridge and furrow, mapped from APs. Medieval to Post Medieval	On-site
MWI72997	Ridge and Furrow	Cherhill Low. The earthwork remains of three adjacent fields of ridge and furrow, mapped from APs, which is probably Post Medieval in date	170m E
MWI72998	Ridge and Furrow	East of Calne. The remains of a single field of ridge and furrow located to the east of Calne, mapped from APs. Medieval to Post Medieval	200m N
MWI74336	Pits	Hurdcott Field Barn. Identified by geophysical survey (HER EWI7694).	275m SW
MWI74577	Pits	East of Oxford Road. Identified by geophysical survey (HER EWI6860).	700m NW
MWI74578	Field Boundary	East of Oxford Road. Identified by geophysical survey (HER EWI6860).	700m NW
MWI74708	Kiln	East of Calne. Identified by geophysical survey (HER EWI6951). Undated	250m NW
MWI74709	Pits	East of Calne. Identified by geophysical survey (HER EWI6951). Undated	100m NW

HER Events

ID	Year	Description	Location
EWI3795	1992	EVALUATION. Sands Farm. Artefacts, recovered from the test pits and from an unsystematic surface collection over two ploughed fields, indicated a generally low density distribution of PRE, ROM, MED and PM material across the site. Subsoil feature of probable ROM date was also recorded	500m S
EWI6816	2011	EVALUATION. Oxford Road. Two ditches, one certainly and the other probably late-PM, and one undated were the only features revealed, and no artefacts of archaeological interest were recovered	600m NW
EWI6860	2011	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY. Land Adjacent to Oxford Road. Demonstrated the presence of magnetic anomalies relating to agricultural activity and a number of positive linear and discrete anomalies of uncertain origin	600m NW
EWI6951	2008-10	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS. Land East of Calne. Four fields. A few groups of magnetic anomalies were identified	Imm. NW
EWI6952	2010	EVALUATION. Land East of Calne. Nineteen trenches. Several ditches recorded, which correspond to boundaries identified on historic maps. One of the ditches contained MED pottery so it cannot be ruled out that this ditch may pre-date the other recorded boundaries. An undated pit/ditch terminus, a small pit and a posthole were also identified	Imm. NW
EWI6978	2010	WATCHING BRIEF. Sands Farm. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed during an extension to the quarry	675m SE
EWI7631	2014	EVALUATION. Land Off Prince Charles Drive. Four trenches contained features of archaeological origin; all date to the PM or later, apart from of a single undated gully. Dateable artefacts were rare, but the assemblage includes small quantities of PM ceramics and two possible MED sherds	150m SW
EWI7693	2014	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT. Land Off Prince Charles Drive. Non-designated heritage assets, comprising buried remains of former MED/early-PM cultivation and associated agricultural activity of minor significance, were identified within parts of the site, although other such assets were noted within the wider study area	150m SW
EWI7694	2014	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY. Land Off Prince Charles Drive. Small cluster of positive anomalies identified, which may relate to pits or agricultural activity. Parallel linear anomalies identified and are also indicative of agricultural activity. Two footpaths, visible on aerial photography, can be seen, with the remaining features all likely to be MOD	150m SW
EWI7970	pre-2015	OBSERVATION. Calne and surrounding area. Recording of a Lithic Assemblage from Calne and the surrounding Area. An assemblage of worked flint from an unknown origin and from various inexact locations in and around Calne has been recorded. The majority of the pieces were considered to be late-NEO and BA	550m E
EWI8864	2017	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY. Land Off Oxford Road. No responses of definite archaeological origin identified. Several weak linear trends were of uncertain origin, though were likely to be natural or agricultural. Remaining responses were MOD	700m N
EWI8884	2016	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY. Low Lane. Did not identify any anomalies of archaeological origin. All of the anomalies detected were MOD	625m S

EWI9097	2017	EVALUATION. Land Off Oxford Road. Eight trenches. Small pit/posthole containing single pottery sherd of broad ROM date. Another pottery sherd of broad ROM date was recovered as a residual find from the surface of a furrow also identified in the same trench. An undated posthole may equally be of ROM date due to the similarity in its form and fill characteristics. Evidence of MED/PM ridge and furrow identified. Two ditches, one of which contained a single sherd of pottery of C12 - C14 date, were identified and also seemingly relate to agricultural land management, drainage or division. These ditches may be associated with parts of the identified ridge and furrow field system due to their broadly similar alignment	900m N
EWI9310	2018	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY. Sand Pit Road. No archaeological features were identified	500m NW
EWI9497	2019	EVALUATION. Sand Pit Road. No finds or features of archaeological interest were discovered	500m NW



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