



Land south of High Street, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire, SN4 9QB

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

08 December 2025

Client: Miss C Pullan via LDPC (agent)
 Project Site: Land south of High Street, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire, SN4 9QB
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Contents

Non-Technical Summary	v
1. Introduction	1
Project Site.....	1
2. Planning Policy and Developmental Framework.....	4
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2024;	4
Wiltshire Core Strategy adopted 2015.....	5
Core Policy 58 Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment.....	5
3. Historic Environment Baseline Survey	6
Nationally Designated Assets	6
Events.....	8
Archaeological Sites	10
Prehistory	10
Roman	10
Early Medieval.....	11
Medieval.....	11
Post-Medieval (AD 1540 - AD 1900).....	12
4. Historical Development of the Project Site.....	13
5. Summary & Conclusion	16
6. Bibliography	18
7. Appendices	19

List of Figures

Figure 1: General Site Location. Project Site outlined in red.	2
Figure 2: Detailed site location. Project Site outlined in red.	2
Figure 3: Scheduled Monuments in the Study Area. Project Site outlined in red.	7
Figure 4: Listed Buildings within the Study Area. Project Site outlined in red.	8
Figure 5: Archaeological Events in the Study Area.	9
Figure 6: Archaeological Sites in the Study Area. Project Site outlined in red.	12
Figure 7: 1773 Andrews and Drury Map. Project Site outlined in red.	14
Figure 8: 1840 Tithe map of Winterbourne Bassett. Project Site outlined in red.	15
Figure 9: 1886 Ordnance Survey Map. Project Site outlined in red.	16

List of Photographs

Photo 1: East facing view across the Project Site.	3
Photo 2: West facing view of site showing new build development as part of 21/00584/F.	4

Tables

Table 1: Information from Tithe Apportionment c. 1840 for Winterbourne Bassett.	14
Table 2: Transcription of the 1840 Tithe Apportionment for Winterbourne Bassett (site highlighted in orange).....	15

Appendices

Appendix 1: Scheduled Monuments	19
Appendix 2: Listed Buildings.....	19
Appendix 3: Events Gazetteer	19
Appendix 4: Archaeological Sites Gazetteer	19

Non-Technical Summary

Heritage Planning Services Ltd has been commissioned by LDPC (the agent) on behalf of Miss C. Pullan to prepare an updated archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for Land south of High Street, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire (the Project Site). HPS previously completed a DBA on this site in 2020.

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

The Project Site is located within an area of prehistoric activity, with field systems having been recently identified to the NE and SW. However, no evidence for prehistoric activity was found in the evaluation.

The Project Site is also located close to the historic core of the Medieval settlement of Winterbourne Bassett and the location of activity in the Romano British period. However, the early settlement is separated from the Project Site by a tributary that appears to have formed a natural boundary. Therefore, significant archaeology associated with these periods is not expected to extend to the proposed development area.

Despite the location of the Project Site, within an area of Prehistoric activity and adjacent to Roman settlement and the Medieval core of the village, the archaeological potential of the site is considered low. This is supported by the negative results of the trench evaluation carried out in 2004, which incorporated the proposed development area.

Should any further programme of archaeological investigation and recording be required, this should be secured by way of a suitably worded condition of planning.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Heritage Planning Services Ltd has been commissioned by LDPC (the agent) on behalf of Miss C. Pullan to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for Land south of High Street, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. This report has been updated from a previously issued Desk Based Assessment dated 8th December 2020 which focussed on a larger development area, including land within the current red line boundary.
- 1.3. The objective of this report is to identify the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon known or unknown heritage assets.
- 1.4. The development proposes two new residential dwellings with parking to the north and patio and garden areas to the south, with individual access off High Street. A previous planning application from 2021 (Wiltshire Council 21/00584/F) has been partly enacted with one of the three approved dwellings having been built.
- 1.5. A 1 km radius of the Project Site has been established as the Study Area.
- 1.6. The report has been prepared by Sam Driscoll MCIfA, Director, Heritage Planning Services and completed under HPS project reference HPS-710/25.

Project Site

- 1.7. Winterbourne Bassett is located 11km northwest of Marlborough, within the Upper Kennet river valley. The proposed development area is defined as pasture, bordering High Street to the south. To Project Site marks a break in the western extension of the village, which was historically focussed to the east of the site. The historical development grew up between two south flowing tributaries. The most westerly of the streams borders the Project Site to the east.
- 1.8. The land is relatively flat and is recorded at 170 m aOD. Geologically the site is defined by Zig Zag Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2020).

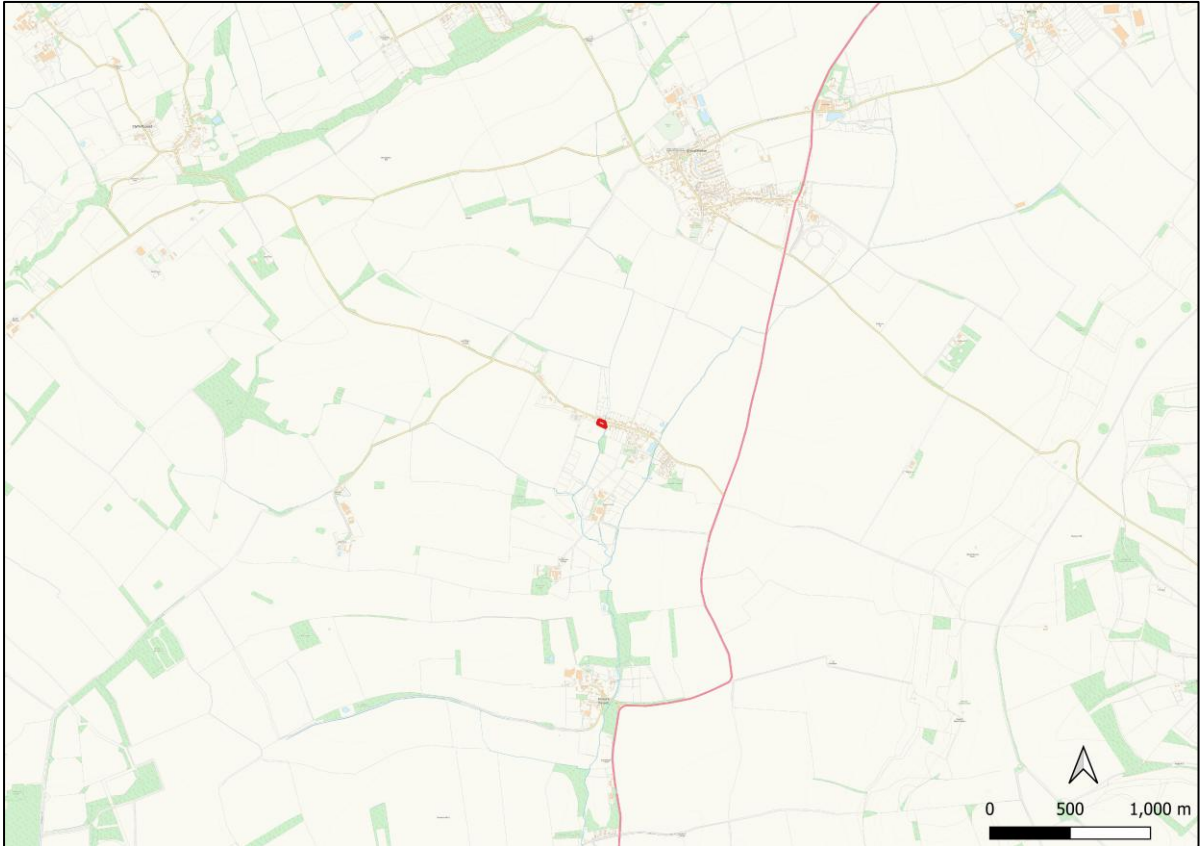


Figure 1: General Site Location. Project Site outlined in red.



Figure 2: Detailed site location. Project Site outlined in red.

- 1.9. A site visit was carried out on the 18th November 2025 in bright dry conditions. The rough pasture is surrounded by a post and rail fence to the southwest and fence with mature hedgerow bordering the site along High Street. The new property has been developed on land to the northwest of the Project Site.
- 1.10. No archaeological features were identified on the Project Site at the time of the site visit. A small area of disturbed soil to the northeast of the site was inspected. No archaeological finds were identified.



Photo 1: East facing view across the Project Site.



Photo 2: West facing view of site showing new build development as part of 21/00584/F.

2. Planning Policy and Developmental Framework

- 2.1. With regards to the relevant policy and development framework, the following will need to be considered in a full planning application.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 2024;

"207. 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.

210. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

214. 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, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

218. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

219. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably."

Wiltshire Core Strategy adopted 2015.

Core Policy 58 Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

"Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the historic environment.

Designated heritage assets and their settings will be conserved, and where appropriate enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:

- i. nationally significant archaeological remains;
- ii. World Heritage Sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire;
- iii. buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest;
- iv. the special character or appearance of conservation areas;
- v. historic parks and gardens;
- vi. important landscapes, including registered battlefields and townscapes.

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

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

3. Historic Environment Baseline Survey

- 3.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the Historic England Archive, and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.
- 3.2. A radius of 1 km from the Project Site has been established as the Study Area.

Nationally Designated Assets

- 3.3. There are no designated assets directly on the Project Site.
- 3.4. There are three Scheduled Monuments in the Study Area. The closest of these is Winterbourne Bassett Mound (NHLE 1004749) c. 270 m northwest of the Project Site. The site has been interpreted as a Medieval Post Mill (a form of Windmill in which the wooden superstructure rotated about a central vertical post), situated on a ridge overlooking the confluence of several tributaries to the River Kennet.

- 3.5. A Prehistoric stone circle (NHLE 1005708) is located c. 625m northwest of the Project Site. First identified by Stukeley in 1793, the circle was recorded by Smith in 1881-2. Geophysical survey undertaken in 1998 demonstrated that at least seven of the stones as indicated by the Smith plan had survived as either visible stones, buried stones, or anomalies thought to represent socket holes. Subsequent survey has disputed the location of the circle.
- 3.6. Richardson Medieval Settlement (NHLE 1019188) is located c. 775m south of the Project Site. It survives as a series of low rectangular building platforms, enclosures and trackways located either side of an east to west orientated hollow way which led to a fording point across the river.

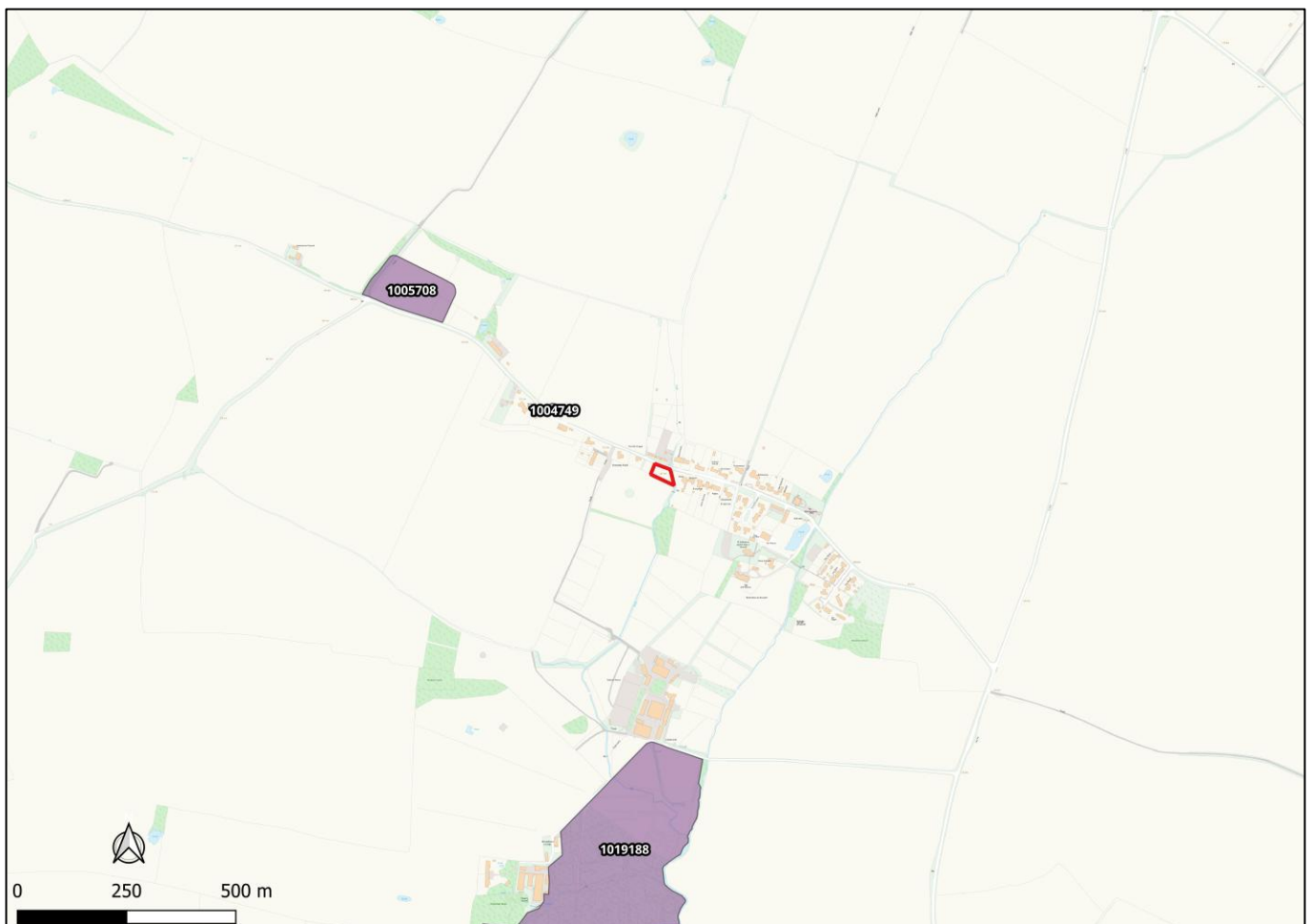


Figure 3: Scheduled Monuments in the Study Area. Project Site outlined in red.

- 3.7. There are four Listed Buildings within the Study Area, the most significant of which is the Grade I listed Church of St. Katherine & St. Peter (NHLE 1284298), 270m southeast of the Project Site.

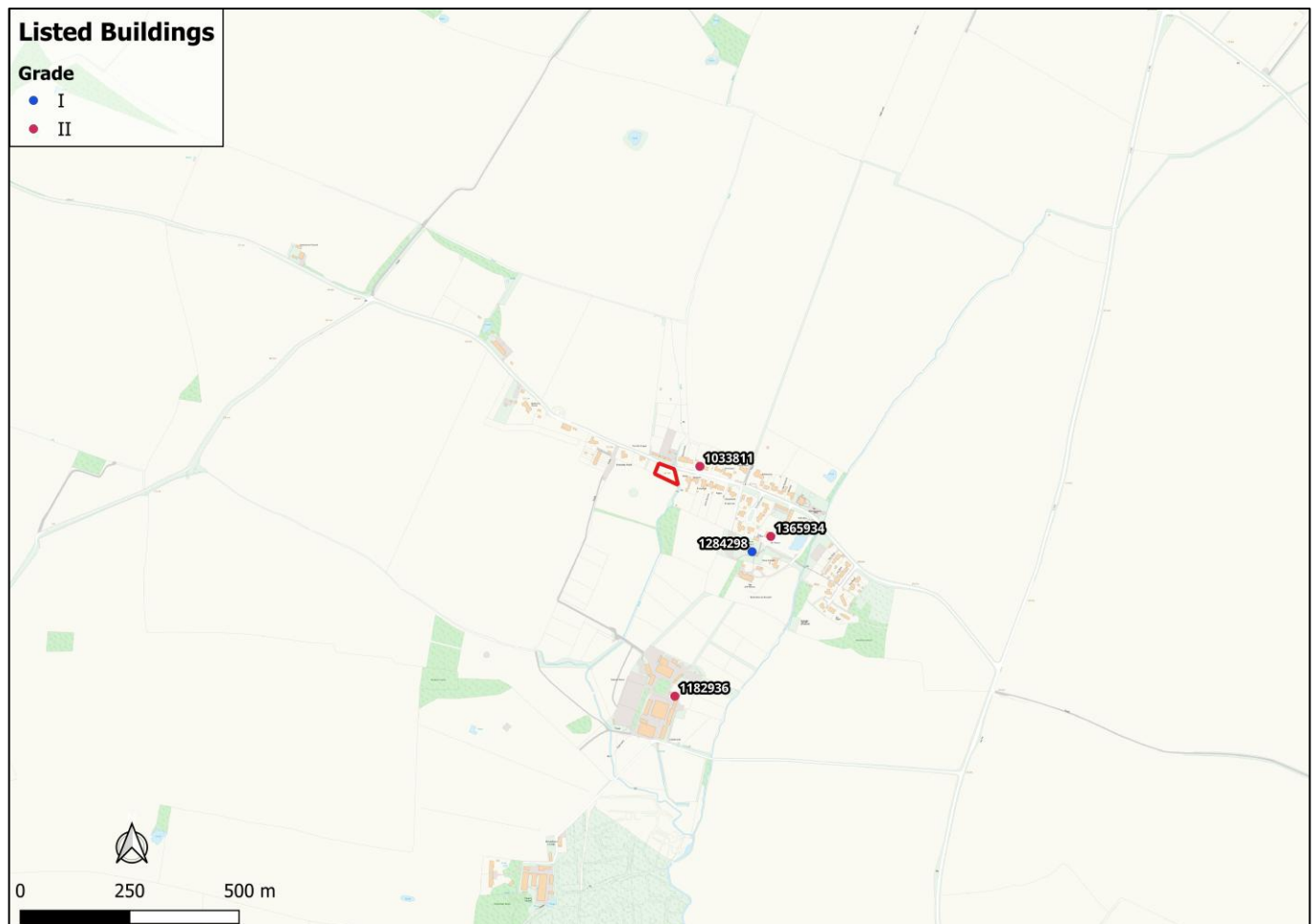


Figure 4: Listed Buildings within the Study Area. Project Site outlined in red.

Events

- 3.8. In 2004 AC Archaeology carried out a trench evaluation, which included the excavation of several trenches on the Project Site (HER EvUID EWI6107). Trenches 3 & 4, located in the centre and to the east of the site, revealed a silty clay subsoil, sealing degraded chalk bedrock. To the west, the evaluation found demolition rubble associated with an 18th century building (not the chapel) outside the red line boundary.
- 3.9. Archaeological evaluation has been undertaken at Manor Farm, c. 235m southeast of the Project Site (HER EvUID EWI4408), and adjacent to the Church of St. Katherine c. 210m southeast (HER EvUID EWI4403). A
- 3.10. At Manor Farm trenching revealed a large linear ditch and truncation of the natural soil and bedrock profile.
- 3.11. Evaluation at the Church of St. Katherine revealed deposits and features of Medieval origin, in addition to pottery of Medieval and Romano-British date. A watching brief at the Church (HER EvUID

EWI7090) identified a pit feature cut by the foundations, indicating an earlier phase of building. 11th or 12th century ceramics were also recovered.

3.12. The Scheduled stone circle (NHLE 1005708) which was the subject of field drawings made by William Stukeley in 1724 lies c. 625m northwest of the Project Site and has been the subject of various archaeological investigations. The most recent survey has suggested that the recorded location is possibly incorrect, and that the features are natural in origin. Fieldwork and subsequent geophysical survey and excavation have indicated an alternative location for the circle, c. 515m southwest of the Project Site (HER MonUID MWI74975).

3.13. An excavation (WHER EWI10616), c.300m WNW of the Project Site, found no archaeology, although a watching brief just next to this did find two probable 18th century ditches (WHER EWI9507).

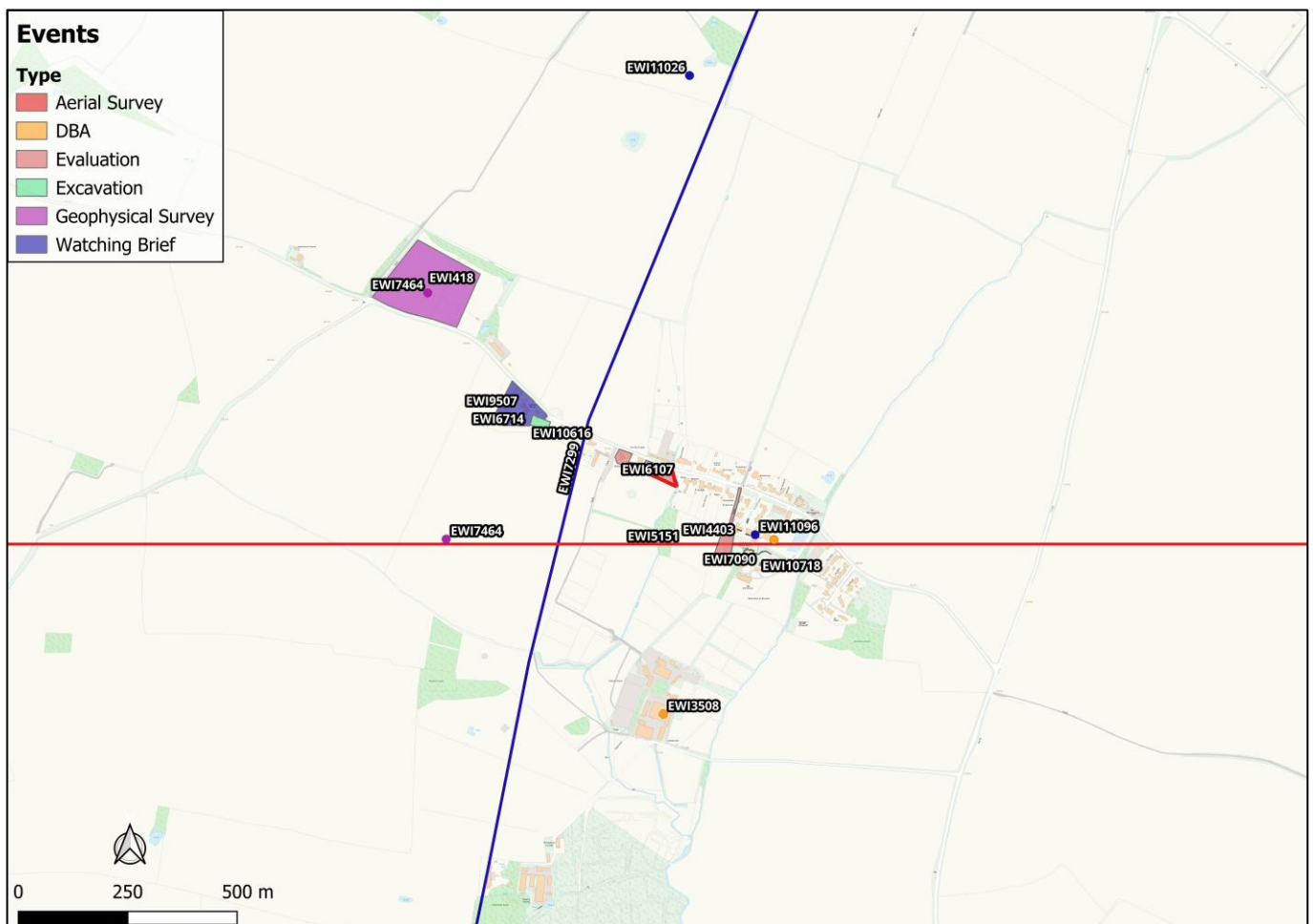


Figure 5: Archaeological Events in the Study Area.

Archaeological Sites

Prehistory

- 3.14. Although there is no recorded evidence of prehistoric activity within the boundary of the Project Site, there is significant evidence within the Study Area. The earliest evidence relates to a findspot of Palaeolithic tools c. 280m east of the Project Site, which included a handaxe associated with quantities of proposed eoliths (MonUID MWI15196).
- 3.15. A Mesolithic microlith, blade core and a cupped pebble (MWI8889) found c. 95m southeast of the Project Site suggests that the area saw continued activity into the later Prehistoric period.
- 3.16. A Neolithic focus is evident from the stone circle first recorded by Stukeley, which was originally of double concentric form with an outer circle measuring 71m in diameter and an inner circle of 45 m, surrounding a single central stone (MWI8894). As alluded to above, the original documented location is in doubt and there is some evidence to suggest that the location lies 520m southwest of the Project Site (MWI74975). The research concluded that the new site is the location of a Late Neolithic stone circle sharing many of the characteristics of the wider Avebury monumental landscape.
- 3.17. There are several round barrows or suspected round barrows lying within the Study Area, which are likely to represent Neolithic and/or Bronze Age activity (e.g. MWI4626, 5282, 8946).
- 3.18. A field system of a date probably of, or pre-dating, the Roman period has been identified c.300m NE of the Project Site (WHER MWI79809), whilst another similar system has been identified to the SW (MWI8959). A pair of sub-circular enclosures of probable prehistoric date were identified through aerial photography c.935m NE of the Project Site (MWI79821).
- 3.19. Whilst there is certainly a concentration of prehistoric activity in the area, the potential for significant Prehistoric archaeology to survive on the Project Site is considered low. No prehistoric archaeology was identified in the previous evaluation and none from the nearest investigations.

Roman

- 3.20. Evidence of Romano British occupation is limited to the material found during an evaluation at the Church of St. Katherine (EWI4403) and a metal detectorist find of a buckle c. 645m ESE of the Project Site (MWI15607). The finds at the church comprised Oxfordshire Colour Coated ware, Savernake greyware and a stamped base of Gaulish Samian (MWI15611). Roof tile fragments were also recorded which suggests that a building of the period once existed close to the site.

3.21. The small amount of Romano British material was located at some distance to the east of the Project Site, on the opposite side of the watercourse which borders the site to the east. The finds may be confined to within the historic core of the settlement, bound to the east and west by the south flowing tributaries. Based on available evidence, the potential for Romano-British activity to survive on the Project Site is considered low.

Early Medieval

3.22. In the late 10th century the lands of Winterbourne Bassett were noted as '5 hides of land in individual holding to the west of the village and 5 hides in common occupation to the east of the village'. Between 967 and 975 King Edgar granted to Edric an estate at 'Winterbourne' which was probably that at Winterbourne Bassett.

3.23. There is no recorded archaeology of Early Medieval date on the Project Site and only two find spots of Early Medieval Material within the Study Area. A Saxon strap end was found c. 600m (MWI15621) ESE of the Project Site and a buckle c. 785 m southeast (MWI15622). Both were un-stratified metal detector finds.

3.24. The potential for archaeology of Early Medieval date is considered low.

Medieval

3.25. The existing village has seen little expansion outside of the original Medieval footprint, which is centred on the Church and manor house (MWI15625), c. 275m southeast of the Project Site. Archaeological evaluation at the church has confirmed Medieval deposits and earthworks including a Holloway, and two crofts have been recorded in the village. The current Church (NHLE 1284298) is of 14th and 15th century origin.

3.26. No other finds or features of Medieval date are recorded from within the village.

3.27. Only three casual finds of Medieval origin are recorded from within the Study Area (MWI8938, 15634, 15631). The deserted Medieval settlement of Rabson (MWI9077) lies within the Study Area, c. 480m south of the Project site, as is the scheduled settlement of Richardson, which is located c. 730m south. The deserted settlement of Richardson (NHLE 1019188) has well preserved earthworks covering 13 hectares and is surrounded by ridge and furrow. A partial survival of a dry moat is also evident. Medieval tile, pottery and Tudor brick were among the finds recovered during field investigation.

3.31. The remains of an 18th century building were found immediately to the west of the Project Site in 2004 (MWI79951) whilst an historic chapel was noted on early maps and aerial photos (Absolute Archaeology 2014).

3.32. However, the building to the west was not a cut feature but rather rubble and no archaeology of a similar date was found on the current Project Site. The potential for significant archaeology of Post-Medieval date to survive on the Project Site is considered low.

4. Historical Development of the Project Site

- 4.1. The Project Site is located within the village of Winterbourne Bassett, in the parish of the same name and within the Selkley hundred. The name was recorded in the Saxon Charters of 964 as *Winterburnan*, referring to the seasonal tributaries of the River Kennet that flow through the Parish; Winterbourne being the source of the head stream that feeds the river.
- 4.2. In 1220 the manor was held by the English Baron Alan Basset and thus the name of Winterbourne Bassett was recorded from the 13th century (Baggs et al 1983).
- 4.3. The historic core of the village is located between two south flowing tributaries and includes the 14th century Church of St. Katherine and St. Peter and the historic location of the 16th century Manor House. The eastern boundary of the Project Site is bordered by the most westerly of the south flowing rivulets, placing it beyond the core Medieval settlement and within the agricultural landscape.
- 4.4. The earliest map available at the time of writing was the Andrews and Drury map of 1773. Although the copy is poor quality, it is clear that the settlement had extended to the west of the village boundary by this date.



Figure 7: 1773 Andrews and Drury Map. Project Site outlined in red.

4.5. The 1840 Tithe Map gives more detail, showing piecemeal development and associated wells lining the High Street to the north and south, beyond the Medieval settlement boundary. The Project Site was located within plot 67 and was in use as meadowland.

Table 1: Information from Tithe Apportionment c. 1840 for Winterbourne Bassett.

Landowner	Occupier	Number	Land Use	Field Name	A	R	P
The Right *Honorable Henry Ford Holland	*Budd Hopewell Hayward (as written)	67	Meadow	Chivers Mead	5	-	26
The Right *Honorable Henry Ford Holland	*Budd Hopewell Hayward (as written)	68	Meadow	Home Mead	8	-	8
The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	Budd Hopewell Hayward (as written)	49	Arable (Belonging to Rabson Farm)	Rabson Nest Field	101	2	17
The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	Budd Hopewell Hayward (as written)	40		Garden	-	-	19
The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	Budd Hopewell Hayward	42		Garden from Waste	-	-	8
The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	Budd Hopewell Hayward (as written)	43		Cottages and Garden	-	1	7

The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	John Pickett	41		Cottages and Garden	-	1	10
The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	Jane Barnes	44		Cottage and Garden	-	-	29
The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	Thomas Penny	45		Cottage and Garden	-	-	21
The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	Joseph Goddard	46		Cottage and Garden	-	-	27
The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	Joseph Goddard	47		Garden from Waste	-	-	12
The Right Honorable Henry Ford Holland	H. H. Budd	48		Cottages and Gardens		1	30

Table 2: Transcription of the 1840 Tithe Apportionment for Winterbourne Bassett (site highlighted in orange).

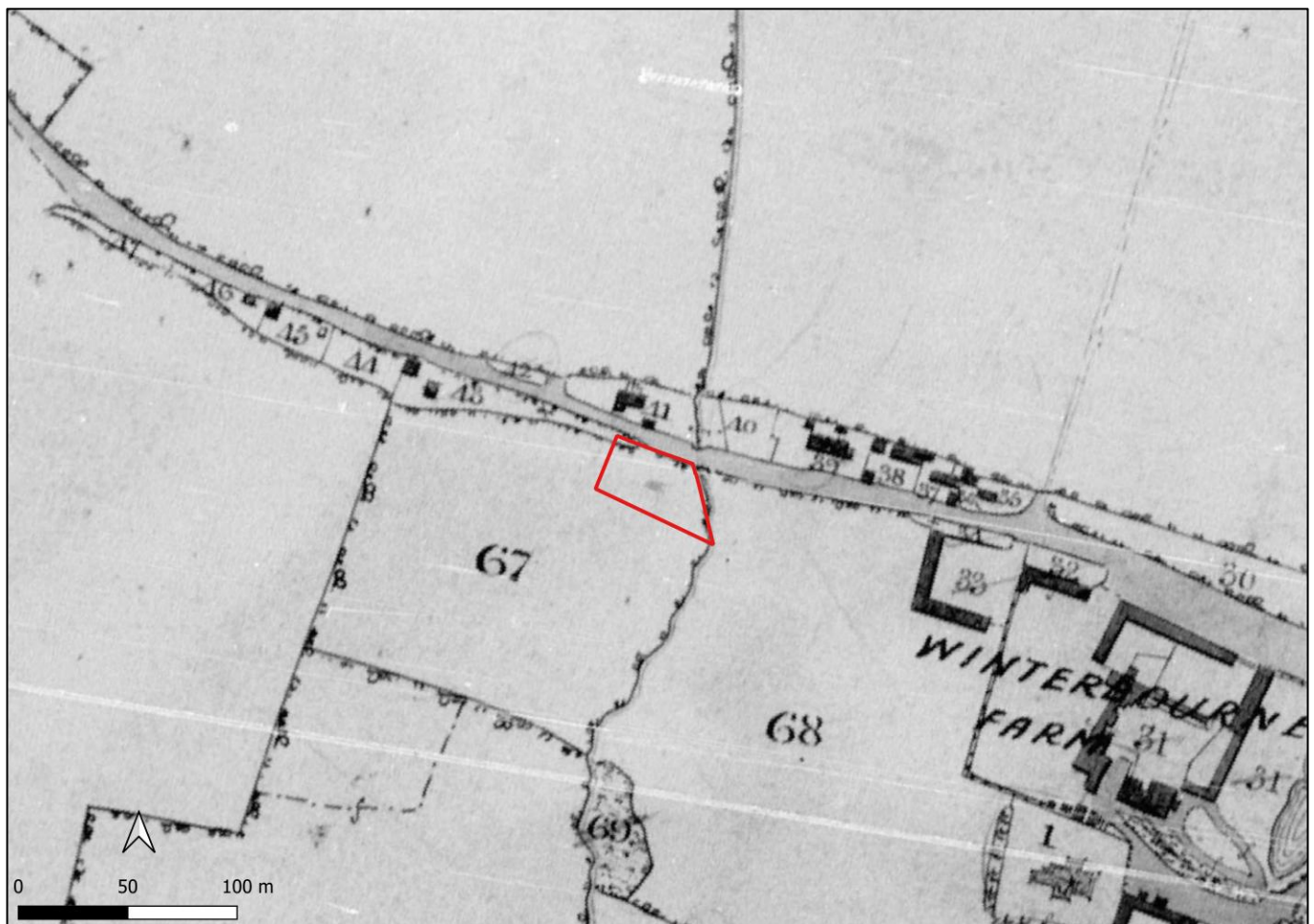


Figure 8: 1840 Tithe map of Winterbourne Bassett. Project Site outlined in red.

4.6. There is no evidence of development on the site in the 19th century and the plot has remained undeveloped to the present day.

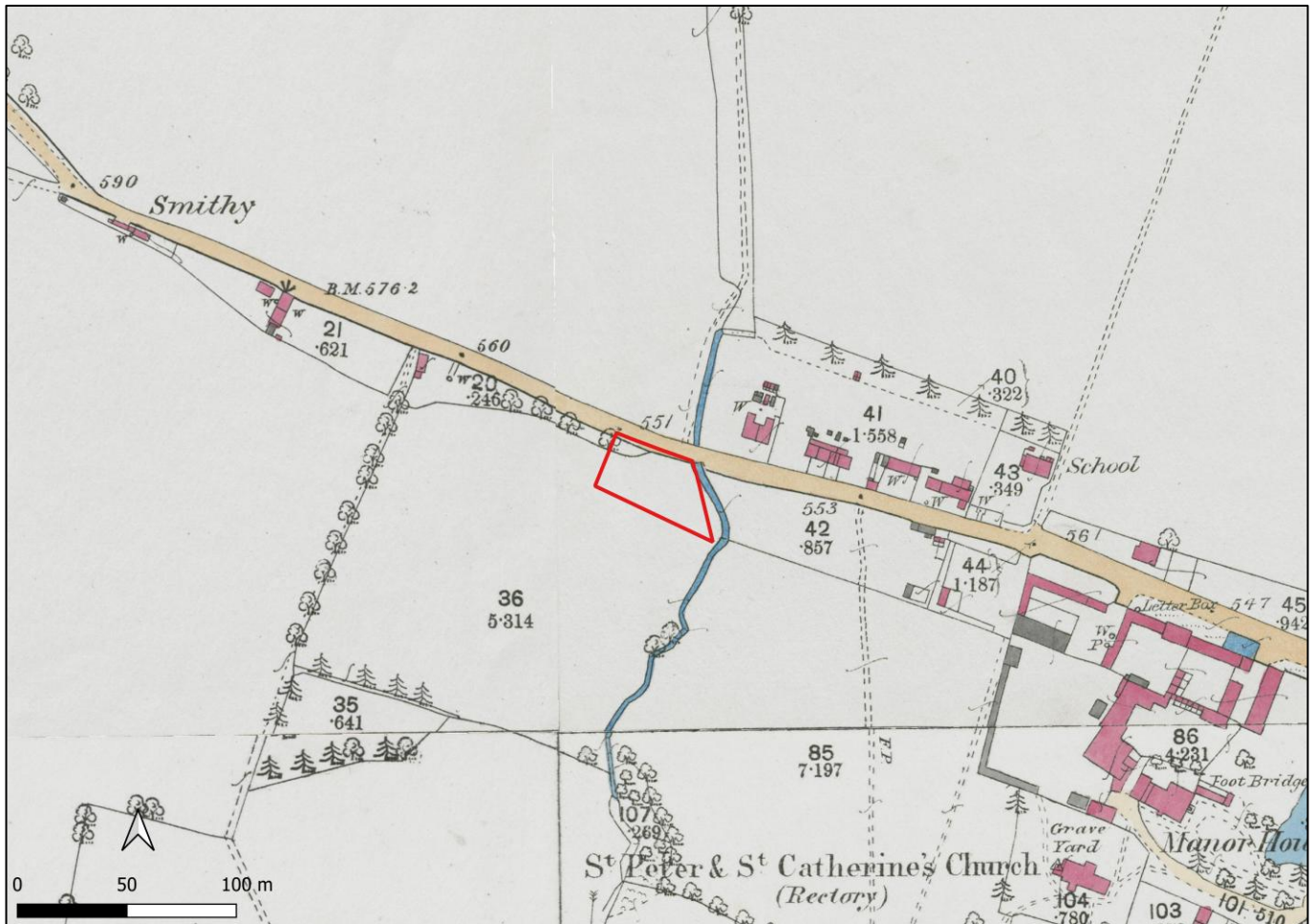


Figure 9: 1886 Ordnance Survey Map. Project Site outlined in red.

5. Summary & Conclusion

- 5.1. The Project Site is located within an area of prehistoric activity, with field systems having been recently identified to the NE and SW. However, no evidence for prehistoric activity was found in the evaluation.
- 5.2. The Project Site is also located close to the historic core of the Medieval settlement of Winterbourne Bassett and the location of activity in the Romano British period. However, the early settlement is separated from the Project Site by a tributary that appears to have formed a natural boundary. Therefore, significant archaeology associated with these periods is not expected to extend to the proposed development area.
- 5.3. Despite the location of the Project Site, within an area of Prehistoric activity and adjacent to Roman settlement and the Medieval core of the village, the archaeological potential of the site is considered low. This is supported by the negative results of the trench evaluation carried out in 2004, which incorporated the proposed development area.

- 5.4. Should any further programme of archaeological investigation and recording be required, this should be secured by way of a suitably worded condition of planning.

6. Bibliography

Absolute Archaeology. 2014. *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment – Land at Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire*. Absolute Archaeology 162/14.

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7. Appendices

Appendix 1: Scheduled Monuments

NHLE Ref	Name	Date Scheduled	Hyperlink
1019188	Richardson medieval settlement	09/11/2000	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019188
1005708	Stone circle	26/06/1924	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005708
1004749	Winterbourne Bassett mound	27/04/1960	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1004749

Appendix 2: Listed Buildings

NHLE Ref	Name	Grade	Date Listed	Hyperlink
1033811	19 And 20, Cliffe Pypard Road	II	02/09/1986	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1033811
1182936	Rabson Manor	II	02/09/1986	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1182936
1284298	Church Of St Katherine And St Peter	I	27/02/1958	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1284298
1365934	Manor House	II	02/09/1986	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1365934

Appendix 3: Events Gazetteer

WHER EvUID	Name	Type
EWI10616	Excavation at Burberry House, 35 High Street, Winterbourne Bassett	Excavation
EWI10718	Watching Brief at Rose Cottage, Winterbourne Bassett	Watching Brief
EWI11026	Watching Brief at Broad Hinton	Watching Brief
EWI11096	Watching Brief at Manor Farm	Watching Brief
EWI3508	The Avebury Project - The Medieval and Post Medieval Assessment	DBA
EWI418	Geophysical Survey at the Stone Circle at Winterbourne Bassett	Geophysical Survey
EWI4403	Evaluation Adjacent to the Church of St Katherine and St Peter	Evaluation
EWI4408	Evaluation at Manor Farm	Evaluation
EWI5151	Avebury World Heritage Site Mapping Project (Aerial Survey)	Aerial Survey
EWI6107	Evaluation on Land Adjacent to the Cricket Field, Winterbourne Bassett	Evaluation
EWI6337	Desk Based Assessment at Winterbourne Bassett	DBA
EWI6714	Watching Brief at Lanes Cottage, High Street	Watching Brief
EWI7090	Watching Brief at St Katherine and St Peter's Church, Winterbourne Bassett	Watching Brief
EWI7299	Watching Brief on Avebury Powerline Burial	Watching Brief
EWI7464	Geophysical Survey and Excavation on a Stone Circle at Winterbourne Bassett	Geophysical Survey
EWI7464	Geophysical Survey and Excavation on a Stone Circle at Winterbourne Bassett	Geophysical Survey
EWI9342	Watching Brief at Lanes Cottage, Winterbourne Bassett	Watching Brief
EWI9507	Watching Brief at Lanes Cottage	Watching Brief

Appendix 4: Archaeological Sites Gazetteer

WHER MonUID	Name	Monument Types	Period
MWI14626	Undated Barrow, Southeast of Winterbourne Bassett	BOWL BARROW	Unknown

MWI15196	Palaeolithic Tools, Winterbourne Bassett	FINDSPOT	Palaeolithic
MWI15282	Possible Undated Barrow, Winterbourne Bassett Village	ROUND BARROW	Unknown
MWI15607	Roman Buckle, East of Winterbourne Bassett	FINDSPOT	Roman
MWI15611	Roman Pottery, Winterbourne Bassett	Associated finds	Roman
MWI15621	Saxon Strap End, East of Winterbourne Bassett	FINDSPOT	Saxon
MWI15622	Saxon Buckle, South of Winterbourne Bassett	FINDSPOT	Saxon
MWI15625	Winterbourne Bassett	SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MWI15631	Medieval Seal, Southeast of Winterbourne Bassett	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWI15634	Medieval Thimble, Rabson Farm	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWI15761	Undated Ditches, Winterbourne Bassett	DITCH	Unknown
MWI41881	St Katherine and St Peter's Church	PARISH CHURCH	Medieval to Late C19
MWI67440	Lambourne Ground	OUTFARM	C19
MWI67442	Site of Outfarm, Northwest of Rabson Farm	OUTFARM	C19
MWI67458	Rabson Farm	FARMSTEAD	C17
MWI67459	Manor Farm, Winterbourne Bassett	FARMSTEAD	C18
MWI74975	Possible Site of Neolithic Stone Circle, Rabson West Field	STONE CIRCLE?	Neolithic
MWI75516	Early Medieval Pit, St Katharine and St Peter's Church	PIT	Medieval
MWI75517	Post Medieval Graves, St Katharine and St Peter's Church	GRAVE	Post Medieval
MWI76797	Post Medieval Ditch, Lanes Cottage	DITCH	Post Medieval
MWI79809	Undated Field System, North of Winterbourne Bassett	FIELD SYSTEM; TRACKWAY	Early Neolithic to Roman
MWI79809	Undated Field System, North of Winterbourne Bassett	FIELD SYSTEM; TRACKWAY	Early Neolithic to Roman
MWI79809	Undated Field System, North of Winterbourne Bassett	FIELD SYSTEM; TRACKWAY	Early Neolithic to Roman
MWI79809	Undated Field System, North of Winterbourne Bassett	FIELD SYSTEM; TRACKWAY	Early Neolithic to Roman
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MWI79820	Post Medieval Ditch, South of Broad Hinton	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval
MWI79820	Post Medieval Ditch, South of Broad Hinton	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Post Medieval
MWI79821	Prehistoric Enclosures, South of Broad Hinton	SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Late Prehistoric
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MWI79951	18th Century Building, Wootton Bassett	BUILDING	C18
MWI8889	Mesolithic Flint, Southeast of Smithy	FINDSPOT	Mesolithic
MWI8894	Neolithic Stone Circle, Winterbourne Bassett	STONE SETTING; STONE CIRCLE	Neolithic
MWI8938	Medieval Heraldic Mount, North of Lambourne Ground	FINDSPOT	Medieval
MWI8946	Undated Round Barrow, Lambourne Ground	ROUND BARROW	Unknown
MWI8947	Undated Mound, Smithy	ROUND BARROW; FIELD SYSTEM; MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late C19
MWI8947	Undated Mound, Smithy	ROUND BARROW; FIELD SYSTEM; MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late C19

MWI8947	Undated Mound, Smithy	ROUND BARROW; FIELD SYSTEM; MOUND	Early Bronze Age to Late C19
MWI8958	Undated Ring Ditch, Northeast of Lambourne Ground	RING DITCH	Unknown
MWI8959	Undated Field System, South of Lambourne Ground	FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown
MWI8961	Undated Ring Ditch, Northeast of Lambourne Ground	RING DITCH	Unknown
MWI9076	Deserted Medieval Village of Richardson	DESERTED SETTLEMENT; ARTEFACT SCATTER; BUILDING PLATFORM; FINDSPOT; HOLLOW WAY; MOAT; RIDGE AND FURROW; TERRACED GARDEN	Medieval to Late C19
MWI9076	Deserted Medieval Village of Richardson	DESERTED SETTLEMENT; ARTEFACT SCATTER; BUILDING PLATFORM; FINDSPOT; HOLLOW WAY; MOAT; RIDGE AND FURROW; TERRACED GARDEN	Medieval to Late C19
MWI9077	Rabson Medieval Settlement	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MWI9077	Rabson Medieval Settlement	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Medieval
MWI9077	Rabson Medieval Settlement	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Medieval



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