



**Salisbury Academy  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire**

*Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

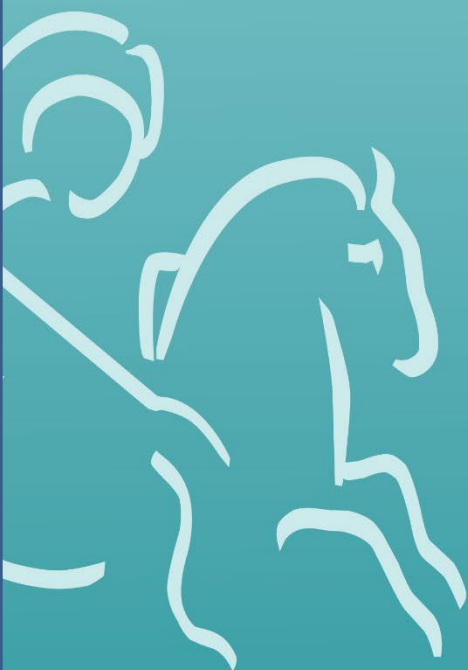


*Report prepared for:*  
Morgan Sindall Construction

CA Project: AN1004

CA Report: AN1004\_01

July 2025



# Salisbury Academy Salisbury Wiltshire

## *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

CA Project: AN1004

CA Report: AN1004\_01

|             |                                             |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
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## CONTENTS

|    |                                                       |    |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | INTRODUCTION.....                                     | 4  |
| 2. | METHODOLOGY .....                                     | 8  |
| 3. | ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....        | 12 |
| 4. | ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS ..... | 24 |
| 5. | CONCLUSIONS .....                                     | 27 |
| 6. | REFERENCES.....                                       | 28 |

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1: Site Location Plan
- Fig. 2: Previous Investigations within the Site
- Fig. 3: Known heritage assets within the Study Area
- Fig. 4: 1979 Plan of the Manor of Quidhampton
- Fig. 5: 1840 Fugglestone St Peter Tithe Map
- Fig. 6: 1880 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 7: 1936 Ordnance Survey Map
- Fig. 8: Aerial image of the Site in 2014, showing the extent of the construction works
- Fig. 9: Aerial image of the Site in 2024, showing the additional sports pitch
- Fig. 10: Previous impacts within the Site

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Salisbury Academy

**Location:** Salisbury, Wiltshire

**NGR:** 411604, 131859

In May 2025 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Sindall to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Salisbury Academy, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Presently in use as a secondary school, the Site lies to the west of Penning Road at the north-western extent of Salisbury. Further development within the school is proposed including additional classrooms, parking, and sports pitch. This assessment represents an update of a 2010 Desk-Based Assessment produced for the Site.

Within the environs of the Site, evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement activity has been recorded. It is likely that the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of these settlements. This trend continued in the medieval and post-medieval periods, with the Site forming part of the agricultural landscape associated with the settlement at Quidhampton.

The Site itself has been subject to several recent intrusive investigations, including geophysical and trial trenching in the north, which uncovered one undated ditch, a negative watching brief in the centre, and trial trenching in the south-west which uncovered one modern ditch. In addition, the centre and south-west of the Site have been heavily disturbed during the construction of the former school in the 1960s and the current school in the 2010s.

Accordingly, despite the known activity within the wider area, there is a very low potential for archaeological remains to be present. The south-eastern and northern areas of the Site have not been subjected to any development and previous impacts in these areas will likely be limited to the plough soil as a result of previous agricultural land use. As such, there is a potential for archaeological remains to survive in these areas. However, an evaluation within the north of the Site in 2011 revealed only one undated ditch, suggesting a limited potential. Any surviving remains in this area will likely comprise agricultural remains dating to between the prehistoric and post-medieval periods and are not anticipated to be of high value.

The proposed development comprises the construction of classrooms and a sports pitch in the center of the Site, and parking in the north. The construction and associated groundworks for the parking has the potential to impact on any surviving archaeological remains, however this potential is considered to be low.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

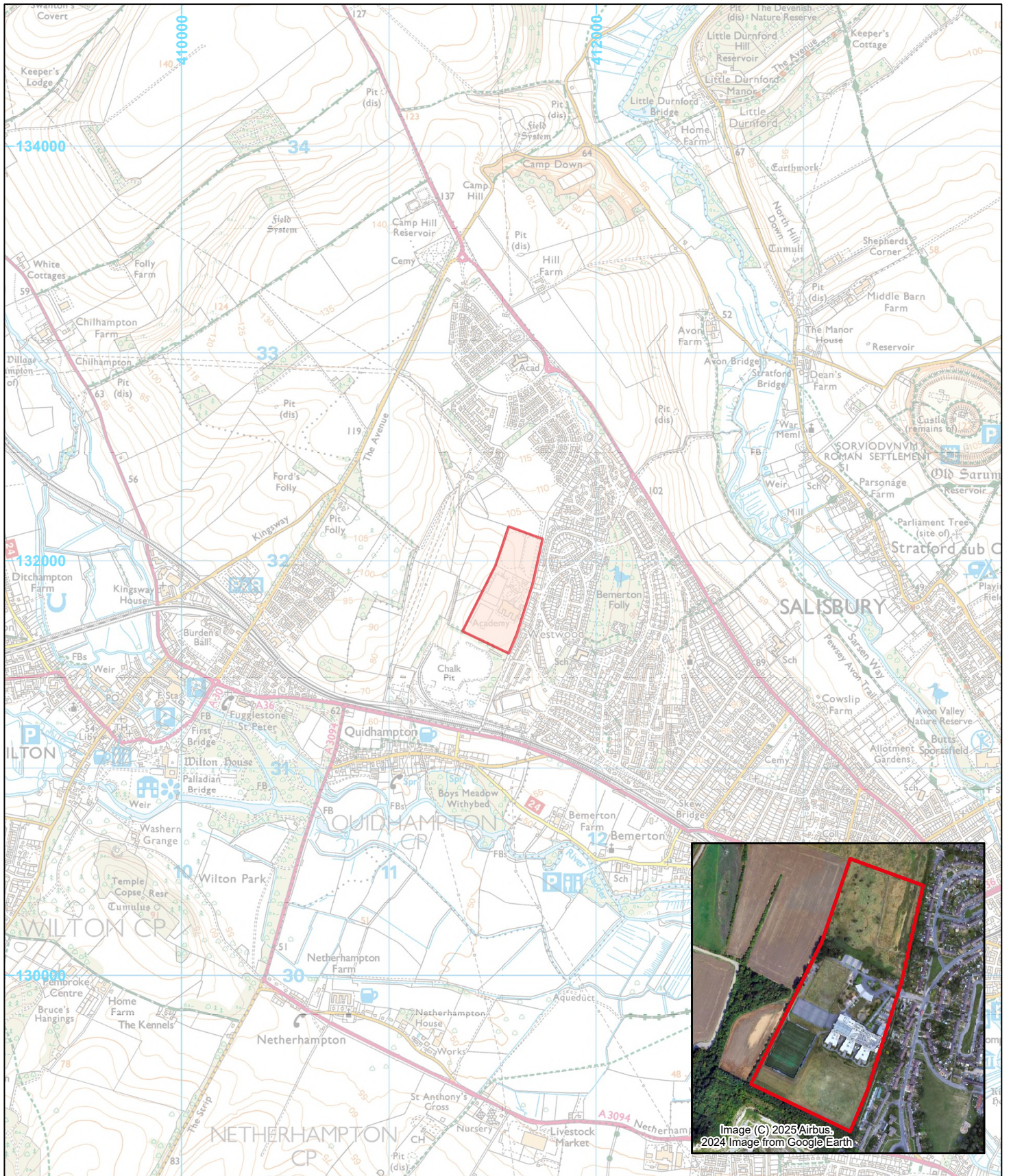
- 1.1. In May 2025 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Sindall to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the Salsbury Academy, Salsbury, Wiltshire (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’). Presently in use as a secondary school, the Site lies to the west of Penning Road at the north-western extent of Salisbury (NGR: 411604, 131859; Fig. 1).
- 1.2. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was originally produced in 2010 (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) to support a planning application<sup>1</sup> for the redevelopment of the school. A new hybrid planning application is being submitted for the development of new classroom blocks, parking, and sport pitch. To support this new application, the 2010 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been updated to align it with current planning policy and any developments in the known archaeological baseline. The updated assessment also includes an impact assessment discussing the impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3. The proposed development comprises the following elements:
- New classrooms to the north of the existing school building
  - A new MUGA pitch in the west of the Site in the location of an existing school field
  - Parking in the northern field
- 1.4. In addition, the proposed development includes the internal alteration of the existing school buildings which will have no impact on the archaeological resource of the Site.

### *Objectives and professional standards*

- 1.5. The composition and development of the historic environment within the Site and wider landscape are discussed in this report. A determination of the significance of any archaeological assets located within the Site is presented. Any potential development effects upon the significance of these archaeological assets (both adverse and/or beneficial) are then described. Assessment of potential built heritage effects (e.g. changes to the setting of Listed Buildings) is beyond the scope of this assessment.

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<sup>1</sup> Wiltshire Council Planning Reference: S/2011/1639



 Site



0 1 km

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Sarum Academy, Salisbury**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site Location Plan**

DRAWN BY EH PROJECT NO. AN1004  
CHECKED BY EH DATE 03/06/2025  
APPROVED BY NB SCALE @ A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

**1**

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- 1.6. Cotswold Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with appropriate standards and guidance, including the ‘Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment’ published by CIfA in 2014 and most recently updated in 2020. This states that, insofar as they relate to the determination of planning applications, heritage desk-based assessments should:

*‘...enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made [as to] whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention [any identified heritage] impact’ (CIfA 2020).*

- 1.7. The ‘Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment’ (Historic England 2015), further clarifies that a desk-based assessment should:

*‘...determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation’ (Historic England 2015, 3).*

#### ***Statute, policy and guidance context***

- 1.8. The Site is located in the local authority of Wiltshire Council. The Wiltshire Local Plan is currently under review (submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government for independent examination on 28 November 2024). The plan is anticipated to be adopted in Autumn 2025. Current planning policy is covered by the Wiltshire Core Strategy (WCS), adopted in January 2015. This incorporates Saved Policies from the former South Wiltshire District Plan (February 2012) that were not replaced by the WCS. Within this document the policy that deals with heritage matters is ‘Core Policy 58: Ensuring the Conservation of the Historic Environment’.
- 1.9. This assessment has been undertaken within the key statute, policy and guidance context presented within Table 1.1. The applicable provisions contained within these statute, policy and guidance documents are referred to, and discussed, as relevant, throughout the text. Fuller detail is provided in Appendix 1.

| Statute                                                                                                                                               | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)</b>                                                                                          | Act of Parliament providing for the maintenance of a schedule of archaeological remains of the highest significance, affording them statutory protection.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)</b>                                                                                                      | One of four Acts of Parliament providing for the protection and management of the historic environment, including the establishment of the Historic Monuments & Buildings Commission, now Historic England.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>National Planning Practice Guidance (updated July 2019)</b>                                                                                        | Guidance supporting the National Planning Policy Framework.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>National Planning Policy Framework (2024)</b>                                                                                                      | Provides the English government's national planning policies and describes how these are expected to be applied within the planning system. Heritage is subject of Chapter 16 (page 59).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Wiltshire Core Strategy (2015)</b>                                                                                                                 | Comprises the local development plan (local plan), as required to be compiled, published and maintained by the local authority, consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (2024). Intended to be the primary planning policy document against which planning proposals within that local authority jurisdiction are assessed. Where the development plan is found to be inadequate, primacy reverts to the NPPF (2024). |
| <b>Conservation Principles (Historic England 2008)</b>                                                                                                | Guidance for assessing heritage significance, with reference to contributing heritage values, in particular: <i>evidential</i> (archaeological), <i>historical</i> (illustrative and associative), <i>aesthetic</i> , and <i>communal</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 (GPA2): Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)</b> | Provides useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Hedgerows Regulations (1997)</b>                                                                                                                   | Provides protection for 'important' hedgerows within the countryside, controlling their alteration and removal by means of a system of statutory notification.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

**Table 1.1** Key statute, policy and guidance

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### *Data collection, analysis and presentation*

- 2.1. This assessment has been informed by the 2010 Archaeological DBA (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) which is used as a baseline record. An updated HER search was conducted in May 2025 which identified any assets recorded since the original assessment.
- 2.2. This assessment has been informed by a proportionate level of information sufficient to understand the archaeological potential of the Site, the significance of identified heritage assets, and any potential development effects. This approach is in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF (2024) and the guidance issued by ClfA (2020). The data has been collected from a wide variety of sources, summarised in Table 2.1.

| Source                                                                               | Data                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Heritage List for England (NHLE)                                            | Current information relating to designated heritage assets, and heritage assets considered to be 'at risk'.                                                                                                                 |
| Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER)                                          | Heritage sites and events records, Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data, and other spatial data supplied in digital format (shapefiles) and hardcopy. An updated HER data request was submitted on 16th May 2025. |
| Historic England Archive (HEA)                                                       | Additional sites and events records, supplied in digital and hardcopy formats. An original data request was submitted in May 2010. An updated search has not been undertaken as part of this update.                        |
| Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre                                                 | Historic mapping, historic documentation, and relevant published and grey literature. A visit was conducted in May 2010 for the original assessment. No additional visits have been conducted as part of this update.       |
| Historic England's Aerial Photograph Research Unit                                   | Vertical and oblique aerial photography ranging in date from the 1940s to present. Photographs held by Historic England were viewed in person in May 2010. No additional visits have been conducted as part of this update. |
| Genealogist, Envirocheck, National Library of Scotland & other cartographic websites | Historic (Ordnance Survey and Tithe) mapping in digital format.                                                                                                                                                             |
| British Geological Survey (BGS) website                                              | UK geological mapping (bedrock & superficial deposits) & borehole data.                                                                                                                                                     |
| Site inspection                                                                      | A site visit was conducted in May 2010. An additional visit was not conducted as part of this update.                                                                                                                       |

**Table 2.1** Key data sources

- 
- 2.3. Prior to obtaining data from these sources, an initial analysis was undertaken in order to identify a relevant and proportionate study area. This analysis utilised industry-standard GIS software, and primarily entailed a review of recorded heritage assets in the immediate and wider landscape, using available datasets.
- 2.4. On this basis a 500m study area, measured from the boundaries of the Site, was considered sufficient to capture the relevant HER data, and provide the necessary context for understanding archaeological potential and heritage significance in respect of the Site. The 2010 Assessment utilised a square study area which extended beyond slightly beyond the 500m buffer of the Site. For consistency purposes, the original study area was re-used for this assessment. All of the spatial data held by the HER – the primary historic data repository – for the land within the study area, was requested. The records were analysed and further refined to narrow the research focus onto those of relevance to the present assessment. Not all HER records are therefore referred to, discussed or illustrated further within the body of this report, only those that are relevant. These are listed in a cross-referenced gazetteer provided at the end of this report (Appendix 2) and are illustrated on the figures accompanying this report.
- 2.5. A site visit was also undertaken as part of this assessment in 2010. The primary objectives of the site visit were to assess the Site's historic landscape context, including its association with any known or potential archaeological assets, and to identify any evidence for previous truncation of the on-site stratigraphy. The site visit also allowed for the identification of any previously unknown archaeological assets within the Site, and assessment of their nature, condition, significance and potential susceptibility to impact.

### ***Assessment of heritage significance***

- 2.6. The significance of known and potential archaeological assets within the Site has been assessed and described, in accordance with paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024), the guidance issued by ClfA (2020), Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (Historic England 2015), Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England 2019) and Advice Note 17: Planning and Archaeology (Historic England 2022). Determination of significance has been undertaken according to the industry-standard guidance on assessing heritage value provided within Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008). This approach considers heritage significance to

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derive from a combination of discrete heritage values, principal amongst which are: i) evidential (archaeological) value, ii) historic (illustrative and associative) value, iii) aesthetic value, iv) communal value, amongst others. Further detail of this approach, including the detailed definition of those aforementioned values, as set out, and advocated, by Historic England, is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

### **Assessment of potential development effects (benefit and harm)**

- 2.7. The present report sets out, in detail, the ways in which identified susceptible archaeological assets might be affected by the proposals, as well as the anticipated extent of any such effects.
- 2.8. There are no designated buried archaeological remains within the Site, however non-designated heritage assets are likely to be present. The key applicable policy is paragraph 216 of the NPPF (2024), which states that:

*‘The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the **scale of any harm or loss** and the **significance of the heritage asset**’ [our emphasis].*

- 2.9. Thus, regarding non-designated heritage assets, this report seeks to identify the significance of the heritage asset(s) which may be affected (based on available information), and where possible the scale of any harm or loss to that significance.

### **Limitations of the assessment**

- 2.10. This assessment is principally a desk-based study, and has utilised secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purpose of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from secondary sources, is reasonably accurate. The records held by HER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within these repositories is not complete, and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

- 
- 2.11. A selection of archival material pertaining to the Site and study area was consulted in person at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre in 2010. There may be other relevant material held by the National Archives, other local repositories, and in private collections, although sufficient information to respond to the scope of this assessment was available in from the resources consulted.
- 2.12. A walkover survey was conducted within the Site in 2010. Any changes which have occurred to the baseline since this visit have been limited to the re-development of the school buildings. This is well documented and the extent of the re-development can be clearly seen on satellite photographs from Google Earth. A new site visit has not been conducted as part of this update; however, it is considered that the baseline of the Site is sufficiently understood to identify any previous impacts and accurately inform the archaeological potential of the Site.

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### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### *Landscape context*

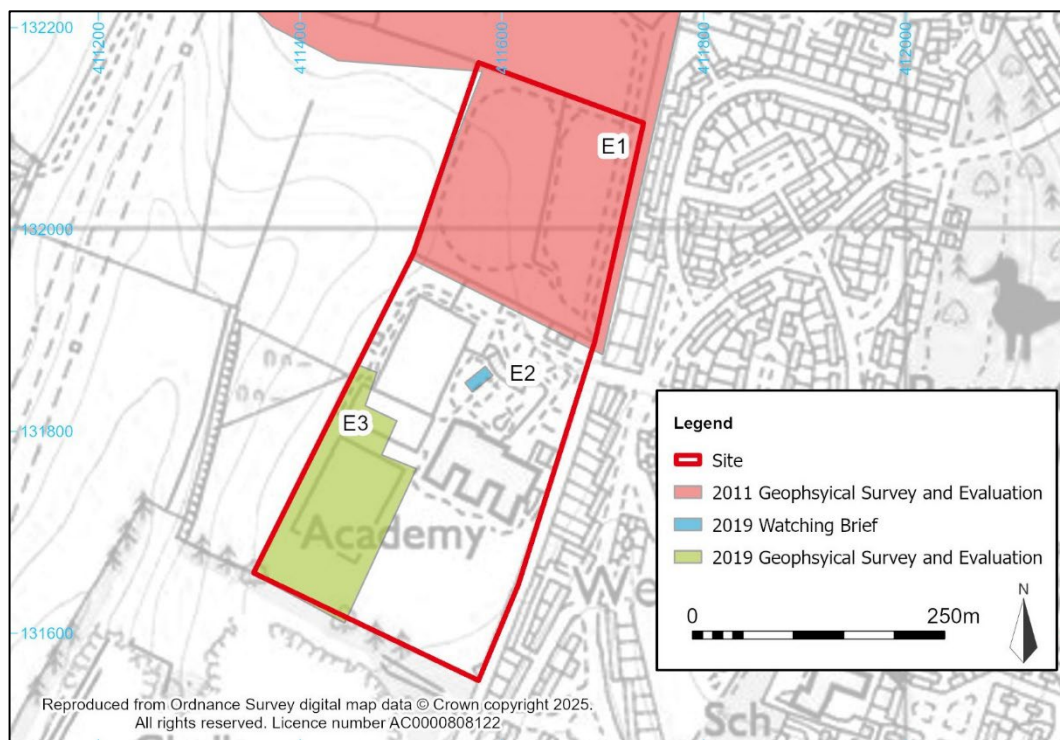
- 3.1. The Site comprises c. 12ha of land encompassing the Sarum Academy Secondary School. This includes the main school building and outlying buildings in the centre, sports pitches in the south-west, and a former playing field in the north (Fig. 1). The Site lies to the west of Penning Road and is bound by a combination of hedgerows and an agricultural fence in the north.
- 3.2. The Site is situated on land which gently rises to the north, at heights of between 95m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south and 105m aOD in the north. This land is situated between the valleys of the River Avon c.1km to the north-west and the River Nadder c.850m to the south. Generally, the land rises from the River Nadder towards Salisbury Plain, except where small valleys cut into the chalk plateau. The Site is positioned on a spur of higher ground between two of these valleys.
- 3.3. The recorded bedrock within the Site is chalk, with the Newhaven formation dominant throughout the majority of the Site and the Seaford chalk formation extending into the extreme west (BGS 2025). Superficial deposits over the majority of the Site consist of 'Head 1', comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel to varying degrees. This Head deposit was formed by solifluction, hillwash and soil creep.

#### *Designated heritage assets*

- 3.4. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Grade I or II\* Listed buildings, or Registered Parks or Gardens recorded within the Site or the study area. The Grade I Listed Wilton Park is situated outside the study area, c. 700m south-west of the Site.
- 3.5. Four Grade II Listed buildings are recorded in Quidhampton c. 600m south-west of the Site. These include Nos. 1 and 2, The Grange (Fig. 3, **15**), Withy House (Fig. 3, **16**), Sylvaine (Fig. 3, **17**), and Almeric (Fig. 3, **18**), all residential dwellings dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.
- 3.6. No Conservation Areas or Areas of Special Archaeological Sensitivity as defined in the Local Plan are recorded within the Site or the study area.

### *Previous archaeological investigations*

- 3.7. Alongside the previous desk-based assessment within the Site (Cotswold Archaeology 2010), several intrusive investigations have been undertaken as shown on Figure 2.
- 3.8. In 2011 a trial trench evaluation was conducted by Wessex Archaeology for land at Fugglestone Red in advance of a residential development (Fig. 2, **E1**). This covered a large area comprising c. 72ha and included a total of 74 trenches (a 1% sample of the site). Area **E1**, fell within the northern edge of the Site. The geophysical survey identified several pits and ditch like anomalies which were targeted in the subsequent evaluation. A total of five trenches were excavated within the Site, comprising trenches T70-T74. Only one trench, T70 revealed an east/west orientated undated ditch, with the remaining trenches within the Site revealing topsoil overlying natural geology (Wessex Archaeology 2012). The wider evaluation uncovered five further ditches which were interpreted as probably field boundaries, and two small undated pits. The finds comprised a Neolithic flint, a Bronze Age flint, and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. This evaluation concluded that despite the potential within the wider area, identified through the desk-based assessment, the Site was largely void of archaeological remains.



**Fig. 2: Previous Investigations within the Site**

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- 3.9. In 2019 a watching brief was conducted by Wessex Archaeology during the excavation of six of the 24 concrete pad foundation pits for the new classroom at Sarum Academy (Fig. 2, **E2**). During the observation of the six pits, it was established that they predominantly impacted on modern made ground deposits (Wessex Archaeology 2019a), and it was agreed with the Council Archaeologist that observation of the remains 18 pits was not required. No archaeological features or deposits were noted during the course of the observation.
- 3.10. In 2019 a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in advance of the construction of an artificial grass sports pitch (Fig. 2, **E3**). The evaluation identified a single shallow ditch of probably modern date and no archaeological remains (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). Discrete anomalies identified in the preceding geophysical survey were found to comprises geological variances in the natural.
- 3.11. A number of additional evaluations have occurred within the study area. Those of relevance are referred to within the periodic discussion below.

### ***Prehistoric***

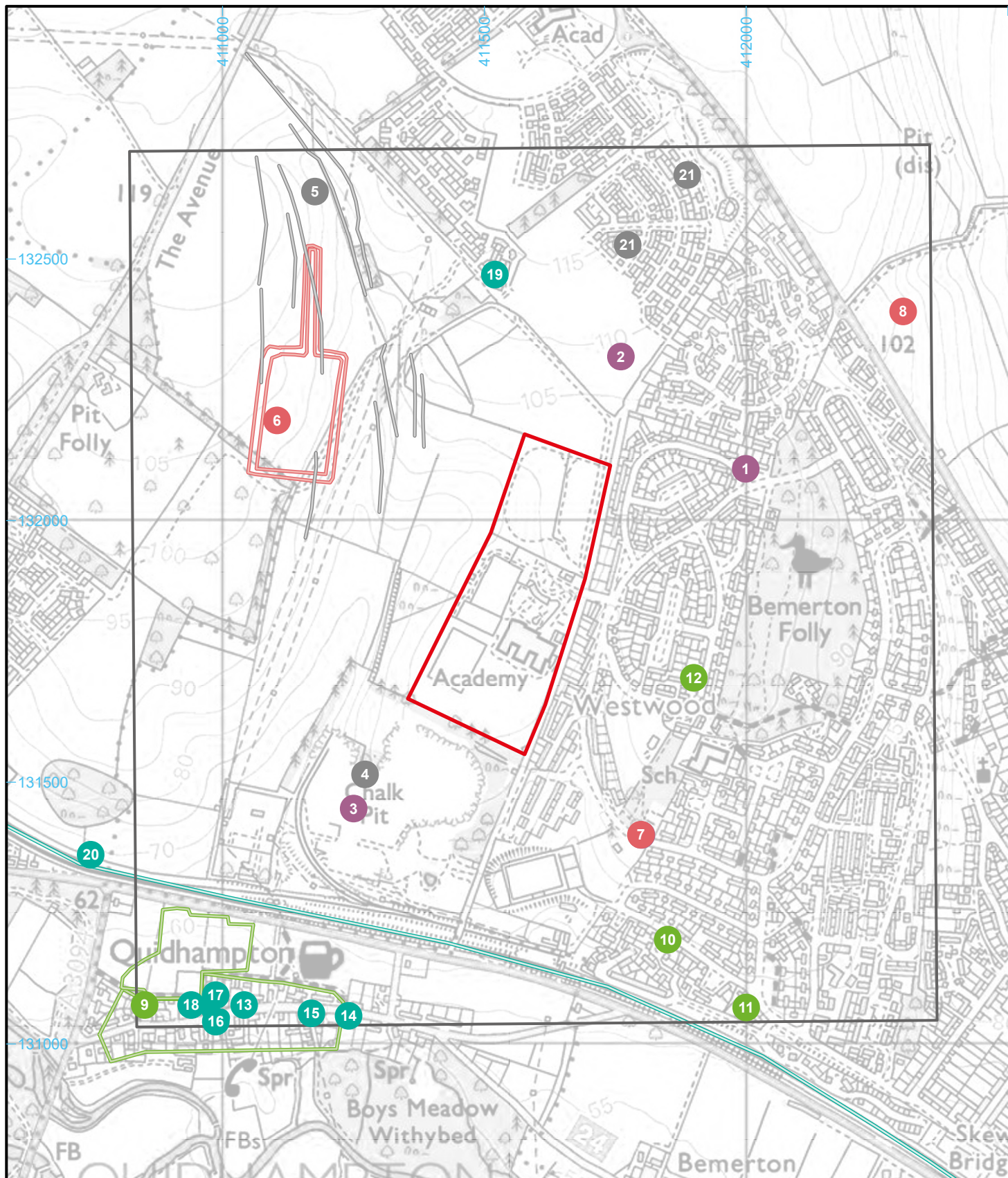
#### **Early Prehistoric Period - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic**

- 3.12. The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods (500,000 BC to 4,000 BC) were characterised by small bands of hunter-gathers exploiting resources within a wide variety of landscape types defined by successive periods of cold glacial and warm inter-glacial climatic conditions. These scattered bands seldom established long-term settlements, and evidence of their activity is often sparse. Archaeological evidence dating to this period typically comprises flint tools and waste flakes, as well as paleo-environmental remains. These are commonly recovered from buried alluvial deposits, such as river terraces in former floodplains, coastal areas, or from cave sites.
- 3.13. No finds or remains dating to this period have been identified within the Site or study area.

#### **Late Prehistoric Period - Neolithic to Iron Age**

- 3.14. The Neolithic period (c. 4,000 BC – c. 2,400 BC) saw a significant shift from hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies to more sedentary agricultural regimes. This shift can be attributed to the introduction of domesticated animals to Britain, including sheep and cattle, and the increasing use of domesticated wheat and new styles of pottery. There is also evidence for relatively long-distance trade, sourcing raw materials.

- 
- 3.15. The Neolithic and Bronze Age periods were also associated with increasing importance being placed on the treatment of the dead, with burials and ritual sites becoming a significant aspect of the archaeological record. During the Iron Age period, rural land use and farming continued, with a predominance of evidence for agricultural activity.
- 3.16. The remains of a possible Bronze Age Barrow have been identified (Fig. 3, **1**) on the periphery of Bemerton Heath, c. 260m north-east of the Site. This was recorded by the Victoria County History (1957), although no further information was provided by the HER. Further possible Bronze Age evidence was recorded by fieldwalking c.200m north of the Site (Fig. 3, **2**) which identified a small assemblage of struck flint (Cotswold Archaeology 1999).
- 3.17. Quarrying activity at Quidhampton Quarry (formerly Tinker Pit) c. 230m south of the Site in the late 1950s revealed a number of Iron Age features (Fig. 3, **3**). These included storage pits and a V-shaped ditch, possible cremations, and two inhumations. The inhumations were crouched and faced east (Musty 1961), as is common of many Iron Age burials (Wait 1985). This evidence suggests a possible Iron Age settlement in the vicinity of the quarry. A subsequent evaluation was conducted within the quarry in 1988 which only found features of modern origin. These were interpreted as the results of past quarrying and garden features (Wessex Archaeology 1988), indicating that subsequent activity had removed all evidence of earlier activity. A further watching brief in the area uncovered struck flint from the topsoil (Wessex Archaeology 2001; Fig. 3, **4**). These finds, which were likely displaced from their original location through subsequent ploughing regimes, suggest activity in the wider area.
- 3.18. Linear cropmarks identified 200m west of the Site appear to form components of an undated field system (Fig. 3, **5**). These features are located on the western shoulder of the valley to the west of the Site, and given their morphology, are potentially prehistoric in date. If so, they may be contemporary with the putative Iron Age settlement identified at the quarry. Elements of a further undated field system (HER: SU13SW645; location not reproduced) are recorded just beyond the study area to the east, and are also potentially prehistoric in date.



- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Study Area    | Undated       |
| Site          | Roman         |
| Prehistoric   | Medieval      |
| Roman         | Post-medieval |
| Medieval      | Undated       |
| Post-medieval |               |



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#### PROJECT TITLE

Sarum Academy, Salisbury

#### FIGURE TITLE

**Known heritage assets within the Study Area**

|             |    |            |            |            |
|-------------|----|------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY    | EH | PROJECT NO | AN1004     | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY  | EH | DATE       | 24/06/2025 | 3          |
| APPROVED BY | NB | SCALE@A4   | 1:10,000   |            |

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## Roman

- 3.19. Settlement of Roman date is usually more extensive in scale than that of later prehistory, with a far greater variety of material culture (pottery, worked bone, metalwork, and glass etc.). Re-organisation of the countryside occurred throughout the 1st century BC to 2nd century AD. The changes from the second half of the 1st century AD may have been a consequence of the establishment of the Roman road network and the growth of larger towns, together with more localised market and crafting centres, especially near river crossings.
- 3.20. Locally, the most important evidence of the Roman period is the development of the Roman period Old Sarum hillfort (*Sorviodunum*), c.1.8km to the north-east of the Site. Beyond the study area, c. 1.3km south-east of the Site, lies the Roman road (Margary 4c), which ran north-east/ south-west and linked Badbury Rings (*Vindocladia*) to Old Sarum (*Sorviodunum*).
- 3.21. Activity and occupation adjacent to roads was common practice during this period. In addition to occupation, industrial practices may have occurred, such as metal working or pottery production. No evidence of such activity has been identified within the Site, however, a Roman enclosure (Fig. 3, 6) is located c. 300m to the west. This enclosure was first identified on lidar imagery, and is denoted by ditches and banks forming a rectangular enclosure measuring 240m by 150m. A watching brief was conducted in this location during the construction of an access road in 2023 and recorded several internal features representing storage pits and potential structural features such as gully ditches and postholes ditches and post-holes (Dalcour Maclaren 2023). Whilst the aforementioned field system (5) may be contemporary with this enclosure, the relationship between the features suggests that one is later than the other.
- 3.22. Within the wider area, a Roman coin of the Emperor Sulla (63-62 BC) was found 300m south-east of the Site (Fig. 3, 7). This coin dates to before the Roman invasion and suggests continental trade between the Iron Age communities in the region and the Roman Empire. A second coin of Vespasian (Fig. 3, 8) was found c.620m north-east of the Site.

## Early medieval and medieval

- 3.23. No early medieval archaeological remains have been recovered from the Site or study area and the documentary evidence suggests limited activity until the medieval period. Bemerton, c.1km south-east of the Site, is recorded as *Bimertone* in the

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Domesday Book and is listed as the smallest 20% of settlements recorded in survey having a population of four households. This suggests limited activity prior to 1086. Fugglestone, the parish the Site is situated within, is not mentioned in the Domesday Book but does appear in subsequent medieval sources, and the name is likely to derive from a personal name, *Fugol's farm* (Gover *et al* 1970).

- 3.24. The settlement of Quidhampton, c. 600m south-west of the Site, is also not mentioned in the Domesday Book, although it was recorded in the 13th century, as *Quedhampton*, and its historic core (Fig. 3, **9**) dates to that period. In a deed dating to 1324, there is reference to a hall, an ox house, a dovehouse, and a court, suggesting a established manor (The Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Magazine 1909). Its name possibly derives from 'Cwead' and 'hamtun' denoting a farm with good manure (Gover *et al* 1970). No remains of the medieval village survive, likely because it was superseded by the current village, some of the buildings in which date to the 17th and 18th centuries (Fig. 3, **15-18**).
- 3.25. Salisbury, over 3km to the east of the Site, was not established at its current location until 1220 and the construction of a new cathedral at New Sarum. The Site itself probably formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Quidhampton, the nearest recorded settlement, during the medieval period.
- 3.26. Several stray medieval artefacts have been recovered from the outskirts of Salisbury, in the Bemerton Heath area, 300m to the east of the Site. These include a late medieval personal seal (Fig. 3, **10**), an iron arrowhead (Fig. 3, **11**) and an iron hammerhead (Fig. 3, **12**) identified during the construction of a housing estate.

### ***Post-medieval and modern***

#### ***The wider study area***

- 3.27. Quidhampton has medieval origins, but continued to expand during the post-medieval period and many of the extant structures within the village date to this period. These include two 18th-century cottages (Fig. 3, **13** and **14**), as well as four Grade II Listed buildings dating to the late 17th and early 18th centuries (Fig. 3, **15-18**).
- 3.28. The Site was situated within a region of rich agricultural land, in use almost exclusively for arable agriculture during the mid-18th century. Following parliamentary enclosure in the 17th and 18th centuries, the landscape character

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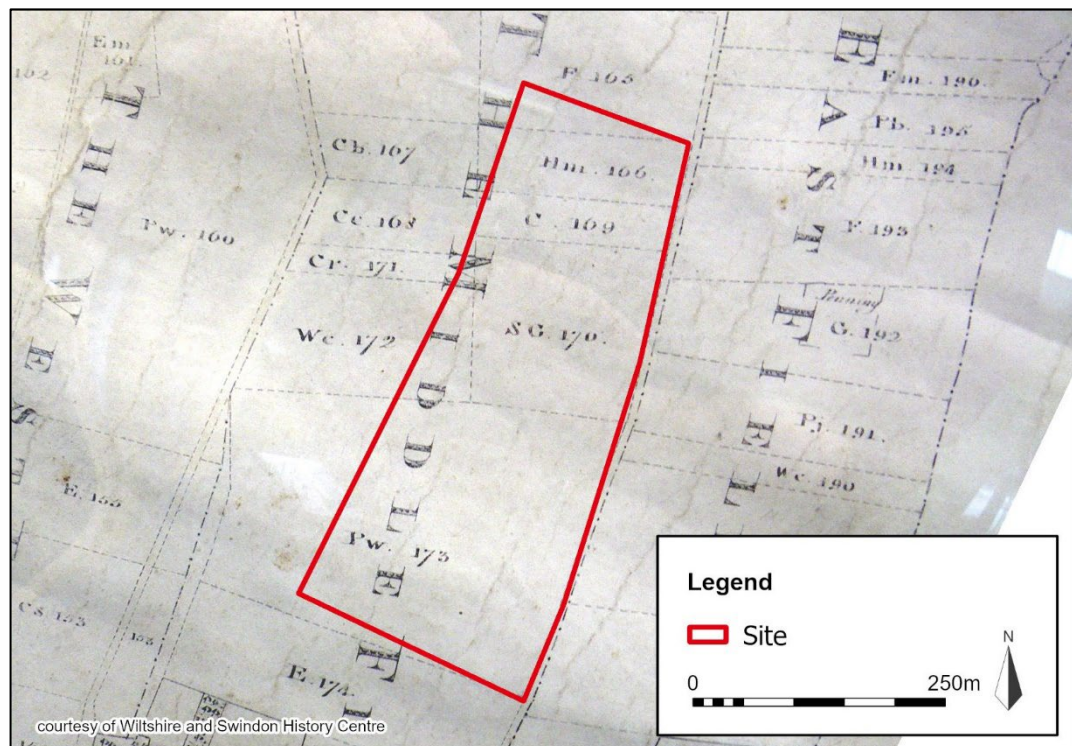
changed from the previous medieval open fields to small fields, owned by individual landowners. The re-organisation of this landscape led to a change in character, and the development of isolated farmsteads. Several farmsteads are recorded within the wider area, including Fuggleston Red (Fig. 3, **19**) a 19th century farmstead c. 300m north of the Site.

- 3.29. Within this agricultural landscape, evidence of extraction is recorded through historic mapping. This includes Quidhampton Quarry which lies immediately to the south of the Site and was first recorded on the 1783 Plan of the Manor of Quidhampton (not illustrated). Associated with this quarry was a whiting works involved in the production of lime. The area of extraction continued to expand during the 20th century, and now borders the south of the Site, separated by a thin copse of trees.
- 3.30. Within the quarry, modern garden features were recorded by an evaluation in 1988 (Fig. 3, **4**). This evaluation identified probable 20th-century ornamental garden earthworks, with brick and tile suggesting the presence of a former summer house (Wessex Archaeology 1988). It is possible these minor ornamental features relate to the house named *Broadlands* shown to the south of the Site on the 1925 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated).
- 3.31. Salisbury continued to expand during the 19th century, and large, recent housing estates border the Site to the east. The Salisbury and Westbury branch railway, opened in 1856, passes c. 400m to the south of the Site (Fig. 2, **20**) on a east/west alignment and served the expanding town.
- 3.32. Several undated pits and ditches were identified during the excavation north of the Site in 2011 (Fig. 2, **E1**; Fig. 3, **21**). No closely dateable artefacts were recovered, so a period of origin could not be established.

#### *The Site*

- 3.33. The earliest source to depict the Site in detail in the 1783 *Plan of the Manor of Quidhampton in the County of Wilts* (not illustrated). At this date the Site area was unenclosed and the map depicts individual plough strips ('furlongs') which are remnants of the former medieval open field system. Along the eastern boundary, a trackway is recorded which probably relates to the later Penning Road that forms the boundary to the Site. Various furlongs are named, including *Shepherd's Path Furlong* to the south-east, *Small Furlong* to the west and *Holly Bush Furlong* to the north.

3.34. The 1797 *Plan of the Manor of Quidhampton in the County of Wilts* (Fig. 4) also recorded the Site as unenclosed and depicted similar, although somewhat consolidated, tenancy boundaries. The southern area of the Site formed a single tenancy while the northern area was divided into four separate tenancy blocks. The wider area in which the Site lay was labelled *The Middle Field*. The 1805 *Plan of the Manor of Quidhampton in the County of Wilts* (not illustrated) recorded no alterations to land within the Site.



**Fig. 4: 1799 Plan of the Manor of Quidhampton**

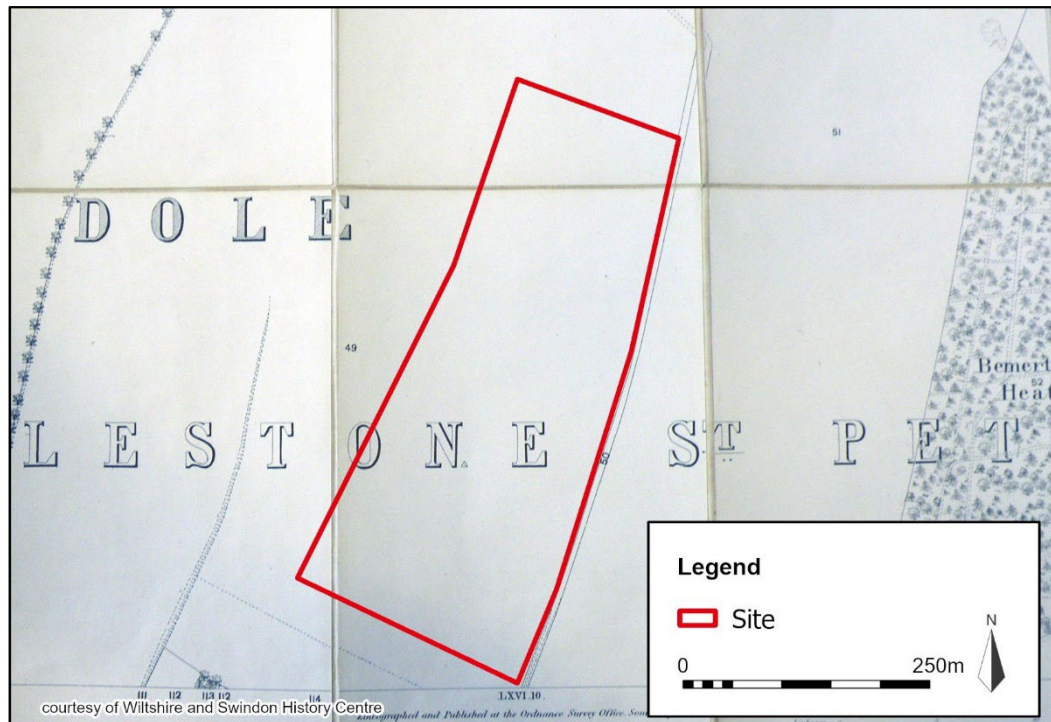
- 3.35. The 1840 Tithe Map for the Parish of Fugglestone St Peter shows further consolidation of these former furlongs, with the Site forming part of two larger fields (Fig. 5). Formal boundaries are evident along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Site which represent the formalisation of land divisions during the 19th century. At present, a hedgerow survives along the eastern boundary of the Site, on the same alignment as the boundary first depicted on the 1840 Tithe Map, and accordingly qualifies as a important hedgerow under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations. The southern boundary of the Site is now formed by a fence line, beyond which a wooded area may correspond to a boundary depicted on the 1840 Tithe Map.
- 3.36. The majority of the Site lies within plot 42, which, as detailed in the accompanying apportionments, comprised a 'House and Land' owned by the Dean and Chapter of

Sarum, and occupied by John Hale. The northern edge of the Site lies within the larger plot 51, owned by the Earl of Pembroke, and occupied by George Williams. This plot was also recorded as 'House and Land' and included the site of Fugglestone Red Building (Fig. 3, 19). The 1843 Map of the Parish of Fugglestone St Peter in the County of Wilts (not illustrated) recorded no alterations to the Site.



**Fig. 5: 1840 Fugglestone St Peter Tithe Map**

- 3.37. The 1880 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) recorded the removal of the boundary in the north of the Site. No alterations to the Site are depicted on the 1901 Second Edition Ordnance Survey or the 1925 Revision of the Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated). By the time of the 1936 Revision, the Site had been subdivided, with the southern extent separated into two smaller rectangle fields (Fig. 7).
- 3.38. Aerial photography from the early 1950s recorded three small, presumably temporary structures, within the Site. Aerial photography from 1968 recorded the former school site for the first time, indicating that the school complex was constructed between 1953 and 1968 onto the terraced hilltop. Since 1968 the school complex has expanded and during the construction works, the Site seems to have been fairly extensively landscaped, including both the school and the playing field to the south. The north field does not seem to have been landscaped to the same degree.



**Fig. 6: 1880 Ordnance Survey Map**



**Fig. 7: 1936 Ordnance Survey Map**

3.39. Following the approval of the 2011 application<sup>2</sup> for the redevelopment of the school, the current school buildings and sports grounds were constructed between 2011-

<sup>2</sup> Wiltshire Council Planning Reference: S/2011/1639

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2014 (Fig. 8). In 2021 an additional astro-turf sports pitch was constructed in the south-west of the Site (Fig. 9).



**Fig. 8: Aerial image of the Site in 2014, showing the extent of the construction works**

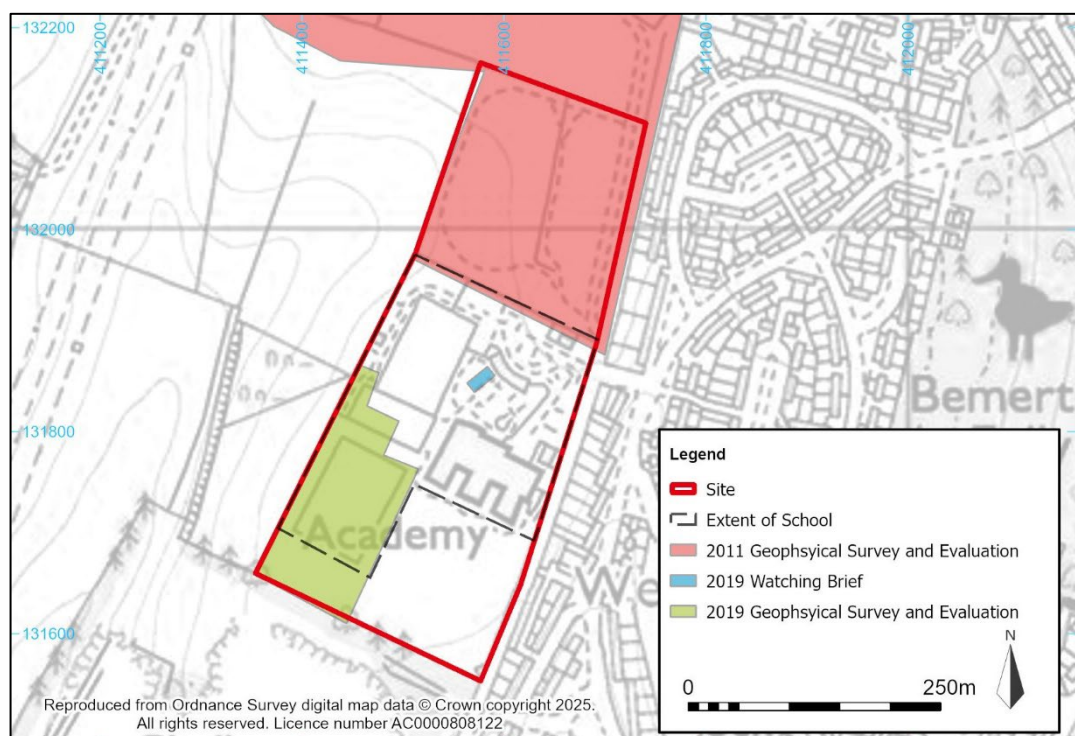


**Fig. 9: Aerial image of the Site in 2024, showing the additional sports pitch**

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & POTENTIAL EFFECTS

### *Previous impacts*

- 4.1. A review of the available cartographic, documentary and photographic evidence indicates that the majority of the Site has been subject to intrusive impacts (Fig. 10). The central and south-western areas within the Site, comprises the extent of the current school buildings and sports pitches. This area has been subject to two phases of development, including the original school buildings in the 1960s, and the current site redevelopment from 2011 onwards. As part of this redevelopment, a watching brief and evaluation was carried out in 2019, and no archaeological deposits were identified.



**Fig. 10: Previous impacts within the Site**

- 4.2. The land in the north and south-east of the Site has not been subject to development, and thus any previous impacts largely derive from those resulting from earlier agricultural practices, including plough activity, fencing, and land drainage. Ploughing may have had a considerable impact upon any near-surface archaeological features, although any features present in deeper contexts may be better preserved. The northern area was subjected to geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in 2019 (Fig. 10). The geophysical survey identified several pits and ditch-like anomalies

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which were targeted in the subsequent evaluation. Five trenches were located within the Site and only one undated ditch was uncovered.

- 4.3. Accordingly, only the south-west area of the Site remains un-surveyed. Whilst this area does have a potential for archaeological remains to survive, with previous impacts limited to the plough horizon, this potential is low based on the results of the nearby evaluations within the Site.

***The significance of known and potential archaeological remains within the Site***

- 4.4. This assessment has identified that no designated archaeological remains are located within the Site; no *designated* archaeological remains will therefore be adversely physically affected by development within the Site.
- 4.5. Due to the known Iron Age and Roman settlement activity in proximity to the Site (Fig. 3, 3 and 6), there is a potential for Iron Age and/or Roman remains to survive within the south-west of the Site. However, previous investigations located between the Site and the areas of known settlement have not encountered archaeological remains, suggesting no potential for settlement remains to be found within the Site. Instead, any surviving features are more likely to represent agricultural remains within the hinterland of these settlements, or artefactual finds. If present, such remains could have evidential value and enhance our understanding of the early development of this area. However, based on the negative results of the evaluations within the Site, this potential is very low.
- 4.6. There is also a very low potential for agricultural remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval period. These could comprise infilled field boundaries, or below ground remnants of ridge and furrow, and would be of little heritage value.
- 4.7. On the basis of the previous development within the Site and the likely level of disturbance associated with this, there is no potential for such remains to survive within the south-west and central areas of the Site, and a very low potential within the north of the Site.
- 4.8. The eastern hedgerow of the Site is depicted on the 1840 Fugglestone St Peter Tithe Map (Fig. 5). As such, this hedgerow is considered important in line with the Archaeology and History criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. However, such features are typically of limited heritage significance.

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### *Potential development effects*

- 4.9. The proposed development is for the development of new classroom blocks, parking, and sport pitch. The proposed classroom blocks and the athletics MUGA pitch are located within the central area of the Site which has already been impacted during the construction of the school in the 1960s and its subsequent redevelopment in the 2010s. As such, there is no archaeological potential for this area of the Site and the construction of these aspects of the proposed development will result in no harm to archaeology.
- 4.10. The proposed parking is located in the north of the Site. There is a very low potential for archaeological remains to be present within this area. However, any surviving remains could be truncated as a result of groundworks associated with construction. Such groundworks might include:
- pre-construction impacts associated with ground investigation works;
  - ground reduction;
  - construction groundworks, including stripping for the car parks; and
  - landscaping and planting.
- 4.11. Any surviving remains are anticipated to relate to agricultural activity and will be of little heritage value. Therefore, whilst the proposed development has the potential to result in harm to non-designated heritage assets, the potential for such remains to be present within the Site is low.
- 4.12. The proposed development will result in no change to the important hedgerow along the eastern boundary of the Site.

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## 5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1. This assessment has included a review of a comprehensive range of available sources, in accordance with key industry guidance, in order to identify known and potential archaeological heritage assets located within the which may be affected by the proposals. The significance of heritage assets has been determined, as far as possible, on the basis of available evidence. The potential effects of the proposals on the significance of identified heritage assets have been assessed. Any effects of the proposals upon the significance of the heritage resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application for the proposal.
- 5.2. Within the environs of the Site, evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement activity has been identified. It is likely that the Site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of these settlements. This trend continued into the medieval and post-medieval periods, with the Site forming part of the agricultural landscape associated with the settlement at Quidhampton.
- 5.3. No known archaeological remains are recorded within the Site and despite the recorded prehistoric and Roman activity in proximity to the Site, there is a very low potential for archaeological remains to be present. The central and south-western areas of the Site have been disturbed by the construction of the school in the 1960s and its subsequent redevelopment in the 2010s. Archaeological investigations in 2019 confirmed the lack on any archaeological remains in these areas.
- 5.4. The south-eastern and northern areas of the Site have not be subjected to any development and previous impacts in these areas will likely be limited to the plough soil as a result of previous agricultural land use. As such, there is a potential for archaeological remain to survive in these areas. However, an evaluation within the north of the Site in 2011 revealed only one undated ditch, suggesting a limited potential. Any surviving remains in this area will likely comprise agricultural remains dating between the prehistoric and post-medieval periods and are not anticipated to be of high value.
- 5.5. The proposed development comprises the construction of classrooms and a sports pitch in the centre of the Site, and parking in the north. The construction and associated groundworks for the parking has the potential to impact on any surviving archaeological remains, however this potential is considered to be low.

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1805 A plan of the Manor of Quidhampton in the County of Wilts (ref: 861/19)

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## APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE STATUTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

### *Heritage Statute: Scheduled Monuments*

Scheduled Monuments are subject to the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act sets out the controls of works affecting Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. Contrary to the requirements of the Planning Act 1990 regarding Listed buildings, the 1979 Act does not include provision for the ‘setting’ of Scheduled Monuments.

### *National heritage policy: the National Planning Policy Framework*

#### **Heritage assets and heritage significance**

Heritage assets comprise ‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest’ (the NPPF (2024), Annex 2). Designated heritage assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas (designated under the relevant legislation; NPPF (2024), Annex 2). The NPPF (2024), Annex 2, states that the significance of a heritage asset may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ looks at significance as a series of ‘values’ which include ‘evidential’, ‘historical’, ‘aesthetic’ and ‘communal’.

#### **Levels of information to support planning applications**

Paragraph 207 of the NPPF (2024) identifies that ‘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’.

#### **Designated heritage assets**

Paragraph 202 of the NPPF (2024) explains that heritage assets ‘are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance’. Paragraph 212 notes that ‘when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance’. Paragraph 213 goes on to note that ‘substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building...should be exceptional and substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites)...should be wholly exceptional’.

Paragraph 215 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, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’.

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## **Local Plan**

The principal documents of the local development plan are the 'Wiltshire Core Strategy' adopted in January 2015.

### **Wiltshire Core Strategy, 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
- v. 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.

## **Good Practice Advice 1-3**

Historic England has issued three Good Practice Advice notes ('GPA1-3') which support the NPPF. The GPAs note that they do not constitute a statement of Government policy, nor do they seek to prescribe a single methodology: their purpose is to assist local authorities, planners, heritage consultants, and other stakeholders in the implementation of policy set out in the NPPF. This report has been produced in the context of this advice, particularly 'GPA2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment' and 'GPA3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets'.

### **GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment**

GPA2 sets out the requirement for assessing 'heritage significance' as part of the application process. Paragraph 8 notes 'understanding the nature of the significance is important to understanding the need for and best means of conservation.' This includes assessing the

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extent and level of significance, including the contribution made by its 'setting' (see GPA3 below). GPA2 notes that 'a desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so' (Page 3).

### *Heritage significance*

Discussion of heritage significance within this assessment report makes reference to several key documents. With regard to Listed buildings and Conservation Areas it primarily discusses 'architectural and historic interest', which comprises the special interest for which they are designated.

The NPPF provides a definition of 'significance' for heritage policy (Annex 2). This states that heritage significance comprises 'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic'. This also clarifies that for World Heritage Sites 'the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance'.

Regarding 'levels' of significance the NPPF (2024) provides a distinction between: designated heritage assets of the highest significance; designated heritage assets not of the highest significance; and non-designated heritage assets.

Historic England's 'Conservation Principles' expresses 'heritage significance' as comprising a combination of one or more of: evidential value; historical value; aesthetic value; and communal value:

- Evidential value – the elements of a historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including physical remains, historic fabric, documentary/pictorial records. This evidence can provide information on the origin of the asset, what it was used for, and how it changed over time.
- Historical value (illustrative) – how a historic asset may illustrate its past life, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Historical value (associative) – how a historic asset may be associated with a notable family, person, event, or moment, including changing uses of the asset over time.
- Aesthetic value – the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a historic asset. This may include its form, external appearance, and its setting, and may change over time.
- Communal value – the meaning of a historic asset to the people who relate to it. This may be a collective experience, or a memory, and can be commemorative or symbolic to individuals or groups, such as memorable events, attitudes, and periods of history. This includes social values, which relates to the role of the historic asset as a place of social interactive, distinctiveness, coherence, economic, or spiritual / religious value.

### *Effects upon heritage assets*

#### *Heritage benefit*

The NPPF clarifies that change in the setting of heritage assets may lead to heritage benefit. Paragraph 219 of the NPPF (2024) notes that 'Local planning authorities should look for

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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’.

GPA3 notes that ‘good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement’ (Paragraph 28). Historic England’s ‘Conservation Principles’ states that ‘Change to a significant place is inevitable, if only as a result of the passage of time, but can be neutral or beneficial in its effects on heritage values. It is only harmful if (and to the extent that) significance is reduced’ (Paragraph 84).

Specific heritage benefits may be presented through activities such as repair or restoration, as set out in Conservation Principles.

### Heritage harm to designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2024) does not define what constitutes ‘substantial harm’. The High Court of Justice does provide a definition of this level of harm, as set out by Mr Justice Jay in *Bedford Borough Council v SoS for CLG and Nuon UK Ltd*. Paragraph 25 clarifies that, with regard to ‘substantial harm’: ‘Plainly in the context of physical harm, this would apply in the case of demolition or destruction, being a case of total loss. It would also apply to a case of serious damage to the structure of the building. In the context of non-physical or indirect harm, the yardstick was effectively the same. One was looking for an impact which would have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced’.

### Effects upon non-designated heritage assets

The NPPF (2024) paragraph 216 guides that ‘The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset’.

### Hedgerows Regulations, 1997

The 1997 Hedgerows Regulations were made under section 97 of the Environment Act 1995, and introduced arrangements for Local Planning Authorities to protect ‘important’ hedgerows in the countryside, by controlling their removal through a system of notification. The DEFRA publication ‘The Hedgerows Regulations 1997: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice’ is a useful guide in this respect. The Regulations provide criteria for assessing whether a hedgerow is ‘important’ for the purposes of the Regulations. To qualify as ‘important’ a hedgerow must have existed for 30 years or more and following this must fulfil at least one of the criteria in the Schedule 1 criteria. Those for ‘archaeology and history’ comprise Part II, namely:

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1850.

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2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is-
    - (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Scheduled Areas Act 1979(g); or
    - (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record [Historic Environment Records have largely replaced Sites and Monuments Records].
  3. The hedgerow-
    - (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
    - (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
  4. The hedgerow-
    - (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a sites and Monuments Record or on a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
    - (b) is visibly related to any building or feature of such an estate or manor.
  5. The hedgerow-
    - (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure acts(a); or
    - (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system-
      - (i) is substantially complete; or
      - (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(b), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic

The criterion of point five is the subject of debate and differing interpretation. Some heritage professionals interpret the criterion referring to the individual Inclosure Act for the parish in which a site is located, and numerous Acts were made in the 18th century (including the 1773 Inclosure Act). However, the criterion references the Short Titles Act of 1896, and it is commonly interpreted by LPAs and heritage professionals that it thus refers to the Inclosure Act of 1845, and subsequent Acts up to the Commonable Rights Compensation Act of 1882. This latter interpretation sets a date of 1845 as the benchmark test.

'Important' hedgerows are not designated heritage assets (as defined in NPPF Annex 2). The Regulations are essentially a notification mechanism. Thus an applicant needs to notify the LPA prior to the removal, either entirely or in part, of an 'important' hedgerow. There is a prescribed form of notice set out in Schedule 4 to the Regulations, although the form an LPA uses does not have to follow this. The requirement is for sufficient information to be given to the LPA for them to consider the proposed removal.

## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER OF SELECTED HERITAGE ASSETS

| Ref.      | Description                                                                                               | Grade/Period                      | NGR          | HE ref.<br>HER ref.<br>HEA ref. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>E1</b> | Desk-Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey, and Evaluation on Land at Fugglestone Red, Salisbury           | -                                 | SU 1152 3273 | EWI8099<br>EWI8101<br>EWI7493   |
| <b>E2</b> | Watching Brief at Springfields (South) New Classroom, Sarum Academy                                       | -                                 | SU 1157 3185 | EWI9520                         |
| <b>E3</b> | Geophysical Survey and Evaluation of Artificial Grass Pitch, Sarum Academy                                | -                                 | SU 1142 3171 | EWI10170<br>EWI10136            |
| -         |                                                                                                           |                                   |              |                                 |
| <b>1</b>  | Round barrow on Bemerton Heath.                                                                           | Prehistoric                       | SU 1199 3209 | MWI1130<br>2                    |
| <b>2</b>  | Probable Bronze Age Flint, Southeast of Fugglestone                                                       | Prehistoric                       | SU 1176 3231 | MWI1111<br>5                    |
| <b>3</b>  | Excavation in 1958 recorded an Iron Age skull, pottery, cremations and storage pits.                      | Prehistoric                       | SU 1125 3145 | MWI1112<br>1                    |
| <b>4</b>  | Archaeological evaluation in 1991 recorded prehistoric flints, a post medieval garden and quarry activity | Prehistoric                       | SU 1127 3151 | MWI1127<br>8<br>MWI1126<br>1    |
| <b>5</b>  | Undated Field System, Fugglestone Red Buildings                                                           | Iron Age/Roman/Undated            | SU 1121 3242 | MWI1132<br>6                    |
| <b>6</b>  | Roman Enclosure, Westwood, Salisbury                                                                      | Roman                             | SU 1114 3229 | MWI7857<br>0                    |
| <b>7</b>  | A coin of Sulla (63-62BC) found in 1950.                                                                  | Prehistoric                       | SU 1179 3139 | MWI1112<br>2                    |
| <b>8</b>  | Roman Coin, Devizes Road/Bemerton Heath                                                                   | Roman                             | SU 1229 3240 | MWI1113<br>9                    |
| <b>9</b>  | Quidhampton settlement has medieval origins, recorded in 1249.                                            | Medieval                          | SU 1099 3111 | MWI1119<br>5                    |
| <b>10</b> | A 13th to 14th-century personal seal.                                                                     | Medieval                          | SU 1185 3119 | MWI1119<br>7                    |
| <b>11</b> | An iron arrowhead, probably of the 13th century.                                                          | Medieval                          | SU 1200 3107 | MWI1119<br>8                    |
| <b>12</b> | Iron hammer-head found to north of Barnard's Folly.                                                       | Medieval                          | SU 1189 3169 | MWI1119<br>6<br>218609          |
| <b>13</b> | Old Bell Cottage, Quidhampton, built in the early 18th century.                                           | Post-medieval                     | 1090 3100    | 525966                          |
| <b>14</b> | Elm Cottage, Quidhampton, built in the mid 18th century                                                   | Post-medieval                     | 1120 3100    | 525960                          |
| <b>15</b> | The Grange, 1-2 Lower Road, Quidhampton. Mid/late 17th century.                                           | Grade II Listed/<br>Post-medieval | SU 1117 3105 | <b>1023849</b><br>DWI7380       |
| <b>16</b> | The Poplars, Lower Road, Quidhampton. Early 18th century.                                                 | Grade II Listed/<br>Post-medieval | SU 1098 3104 | <b>1355747</b><br>DWI7379       |

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| Ref. | Description                                              | Grade/Period                      | NGR                          | HE ref.<br>HER ref.<br>HEA ref. |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 17   | Sylvaine, Lower Road, Quidhampton.<br>Late 17th century. | Grade II Listed/<br>Post-medieval | SU 1097 3104                 | <b>1284785</b><br>DWI7378       |
| 18   | Almeric, Lower Road, Quidhampton.<br>Early 18th century. | Grade II Listed/<br>Post-medieval | SU 1097 3106                 | <b>1023848</b><br>DWI7377       |
| 19   | Fugglestone Red Buildings                                | Post-medieval                     | SU 1152 3247                 | MWI7080<br>7                    |
| 20   | Salisbury and Westbury Branch<br>Railway                 | Modern                            | SU 8700 4500                 | 1359744                         |
| 21   | Undated Pits and ditches, Fugglestone<br>Red             | Unknown                           | SU 1155 3289<br>SU 1177 3252 | MWI7602<br>5<br>MWI7581<br>0    |

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