

Land at Seagry Road
Great Somerford
Wiltshire SN15 5FG

Proposed
Residential Development

Archaeological Impact
Assessment

Project Ref: AH2295

February 2026



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Prepared by	Rob Armour Chelu
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Foghamshire Timber Yard
Foghamshire Lane
Trudoxhill
Frome, Somerset BA11 5DG
T: 01373 836796
E: rob.ac@armourheritage.co.uk W: www.armourheritage.co.uk

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1. SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Seagry Road
Proposal:	Proposed Residential Development
Location:	Great Somerford, Wiltshire SN15 5FG
NGR:	396254, 182546
Type:	Archaeological Impact Assessment

This archaeological impact assessment (AIA) has been completed in respect of a planning application for residential development on land north of Seagry Road, Great Somerford, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 396254, 182546.

The specific aims of this archaeological impact assessment were:

- an assessment of previous impacts at the Site; and
- an assessment of the potential for survival of archaeological features or finds at the Site.

The archaeological potential of the Site is assessed as low to moderate for most periods, with a reduced likelihood of Romano-British remains. Earthworks within the Site, initially thought to represent medieval ridge and furrow may alternatively relate to 18th century orchard cultivation, possibly depicted in an historic map of 1813. Any shallow buried archaeological features may have been disturbed during this period of use and by subsequent tree removal.

Should archaeological remains survive within the Site, these are most likely to be of local importance, although the potential for more significant deposits cannot be entirely excluded. The proposed residential development will impact upon, or remove, any remains present, and it is recommended that further discussion be undertaken with the archaeological advisor to Wiltshire Council to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy, such as archaeological monitoring during groundworks.

In terms of Historic Landscape Character, the Site is recorded as *Parkland* associated with Manor Farm to the north, assessed as being of minor to moderate significance. The proposed development will alter this character; however, given the relatively small and enclosed nature of the Site, the effects will be highly localised and are unlikely to materially impact the wider historic landscape.

No archaeological reason has been identified that should preclude the development from progressing as planned.

2. INTRODUCTION

Outline

- 2.1. This archaeological impact assessment (AIA) has been completed in respect of a planning application for residential development on land north of Seagry Road, Great Somerford, Wiltshire, centred on NGR 396254, 182546, and referred to hereafter as ‘the Site’ (Image 1).

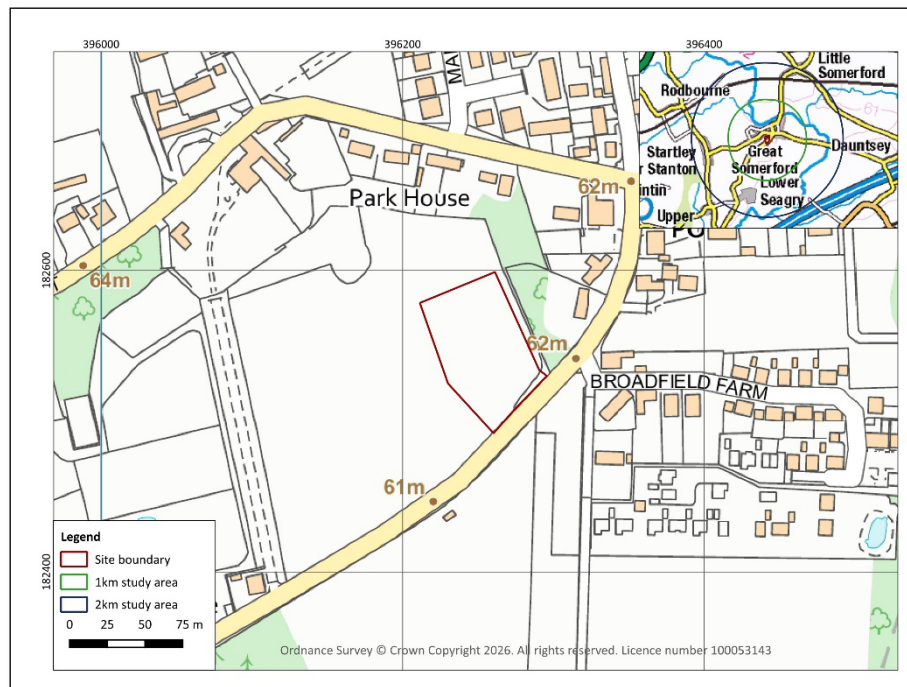


Image 1: Site location plan

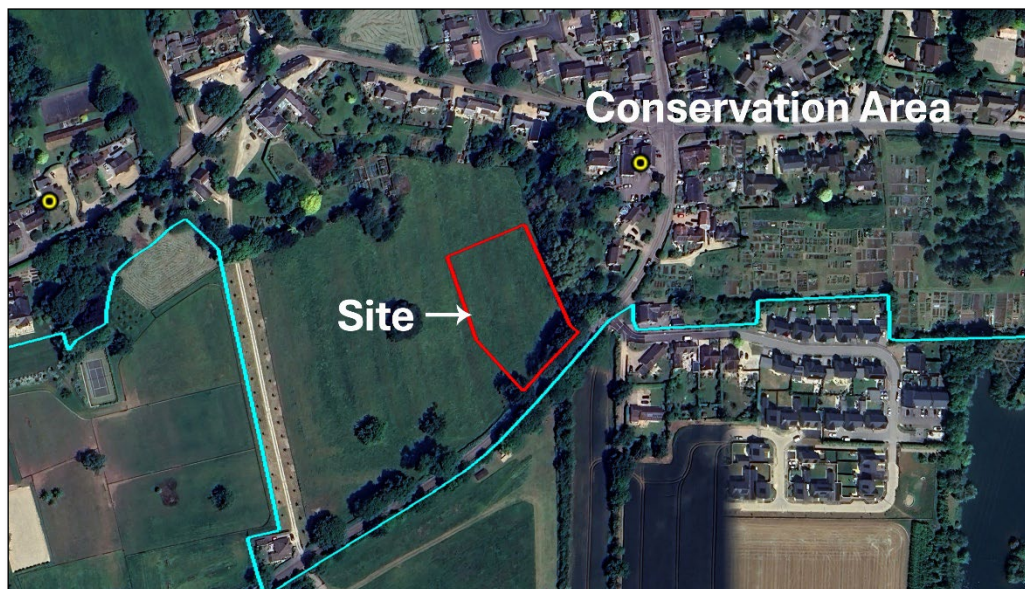


Image 2: Aerial view of Site showing Conservation Area boundary and nearby Listed Buildings

- 2.2. The Site lies in the south of the Great Somerford Conservation Area and currently comprises one half of a pasture field.

Topography and geology

- 2.3. The Site sloped gently down from north to south, lying at elevations of between 66m and 63m OD.
- 2.4. The underlying bedrock geology of the Site is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Kellaways Sand Member – Sandstone; a sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 163.5 million years BP. No superficial geological deposits are recorded.

Assessment aims

- 2.5. It should be noted that this assessment relates to the potential for the Site to contain as yet undiscovered archaeological remains. Issues of built heritage are not covered in this report.
- 2.6. The specific aims of this archaeological impact assessment are:
- an assessment of previous impacts at the Site; and
 - an assessment of the potential for survival of archaeological features or finds at the Site including examination of Historic Environment Record data for a 1km study area buffered to the Site boundary.

Limitations of data

- 2.7. Much of the data used in this assessment consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this assessment. Sources include the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England and the British Geological Survey. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.8. It is recognised that the HER does not comprise a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment resource in Wiltshire, representing instead a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components in the county. The information held by the HER does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

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Instruction and limitations of this report

- 2.10. Armour Heritage can accept no responsibility for the accuracy of the survey if the Site has been accidentally or deliberately disturbed leading to damage to, or removal of, historic fabrics, features or archaeological remains. Assignment of this report without the written consent of Armour Heritage Limited is forbidden. An assignment can be easily arranged but may require a re-assessment. In the case of a change of plans, land use, proposed layout or changes of use of the wider area or buildings and/or end use, then a new assessment may be required to ensure its fitness for purpose.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Site visit



Image 3: View north across the Site



Image 4: View northwest across the Site

- 3.1. A site visit was undertaken on 01 August 2025 where the Site and its immediate environs were walked over and visually assessed (Image 3-4). A number of linear features were observed during the site visit which may represent ridge and furrow or alternatively may be the result of previous use of this field as an orchard.
- 3.2. Photographs taken during the visit have informed this assessment and a number of these are included in this document.

Statutory and local heritage designations

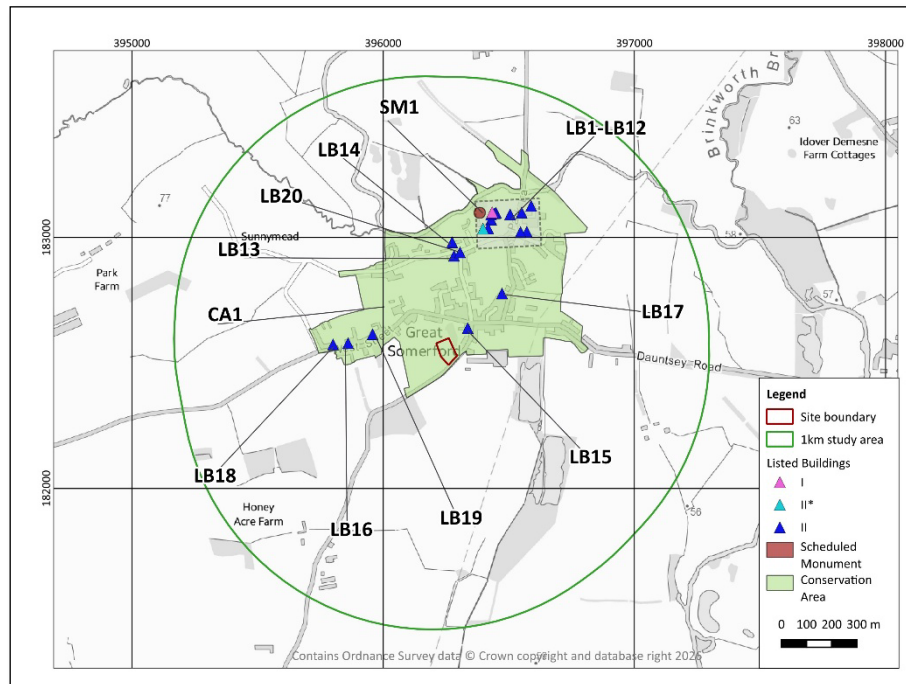


Image 5: Distribution of designated heritage assets in study area

- 3.3. An arbitrary 1km study area was established, measured from the Site's boundary, to assess and quantify the distribution of known archaeological and historical activity in its wider environs.
- 3.4. The study area includes 20 Listed Buildings with the closest to the Site situated c. 35m to the east, recorded in the National List as *The Volunteer Inn* (Image 5, LB15).
- 3.5. The Site is situated in the south of Great Somerford Conservation Area with a single Scheduled Monument, recorded as *Motte castle 20m west of Great Somerford Church* (Image 5, SM1) lying some 450m to the northeast.
- 3.6. Whilst this report is concerned solely with the Site's archaeological potential, the date, type and distribution of nationally and locally Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets may serve to inform as to historic land use and ownership, which in turn may contribute to an understanding of the potential for the works to have impacted on or removed buried archaeological features.

Archaeological and historical context

Previous studies

- 3.7. A total of 10 archaeological or heritage studies, referred to as 'events', are recorded by the HER within the 1km study area (Image 6).
- 3.8. None lie within the Site boundary, however, where considered of relevance to the assessment of the Site's archaeological potential, they will be discussed in further detail in the sections below.

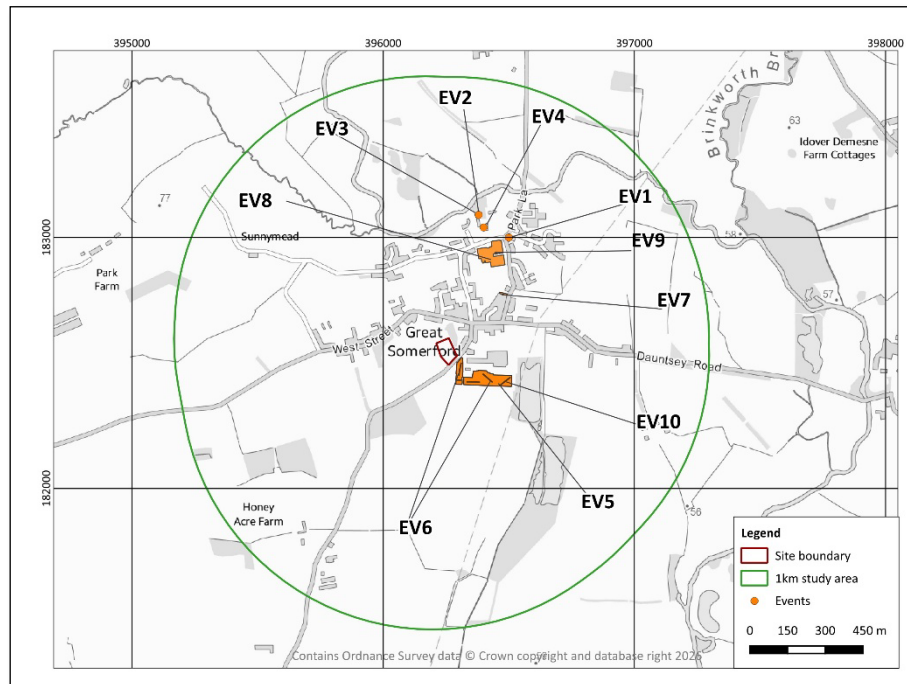


Image 6: Distribution of events in study area

Prehistoric (pre-43CE) and Romano-British (43CE-410CE)

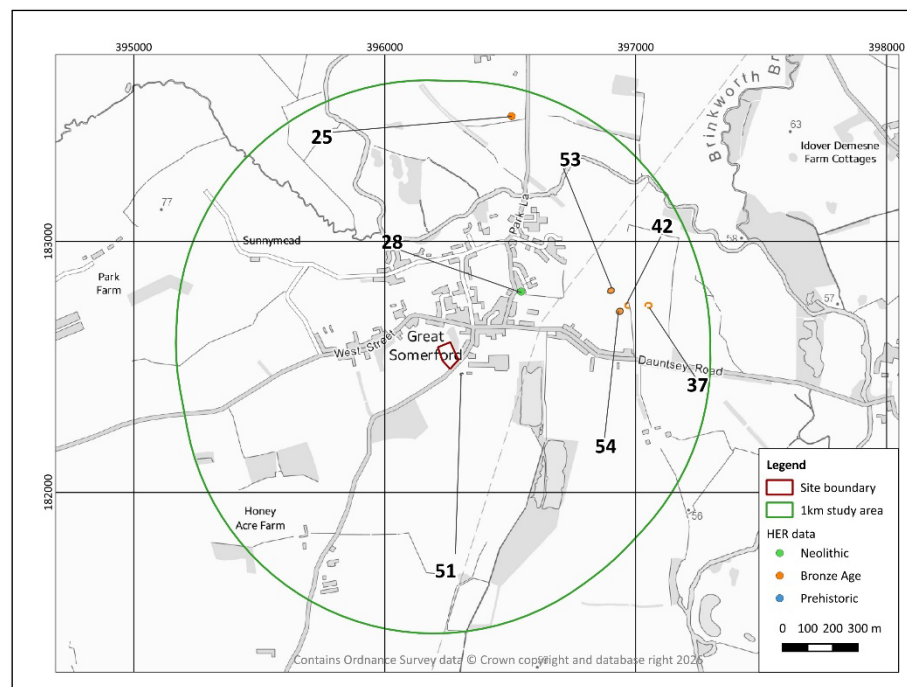


Image 7: Distribution of prehistoric evidence in study area

- 3.9. The HER holds a small number of records relating to the prehistoric period, the earliest of which relates to the findspot of a Neolithic polished flint axehead c. 355m northeast of the Site (Image 7, 28).
- 3.10. The location of a possible ring ditch has been recorded at Broadfield Farm (Image 7, 51), some 50m south of the Site. The feature was identified during geophysical survey at Broadfield Farm and was categorised as a “weak curvilinear trend” (Image 6, EV10;

Fradgley 2020). Subsequent evaluation trenching did not record the feature, or any features or finds of prehistoric date (Image 6, EV6; Carruthers 2023).

- 3.11. A probable Bronze Age barrow is recorded in the HER to the north of Dauntsey Road, c. 660m east of the Site (Image 7, 54), seen as a cropmark in aerial photographs. A second similar feature around 65m to the north of this has been identified from the same photographs (Image 7, 53).
- 3.12. Two Bronze Age palstaves, one complete, one partial, were recovered from an area c. 880m north of the Site (Image 7, 25; Pugh et al 1957).
- 3.13. Overall, the potential for prehistoric remains to be recorded at the Site is considered low to moderate given the background evidence.
- 3.14. The HER holds no records for the Romano-British period in the study area and the potential for material of this period at the Site is considered low.

Early medieval (410CE-1066CE) to medieval (1066-1539)

- 3.15. A settlement at Great Somerford first recorded in 937CE as *Sumerford*, from the Old English words *sumor* and *ford*, relating to a 'ford passable in summer'. A manor is subsequently recorded in Domesday Book of 1086 as *Sumreford* (Mills 2003; Image 8), which refers to both Great and Little Somerford.

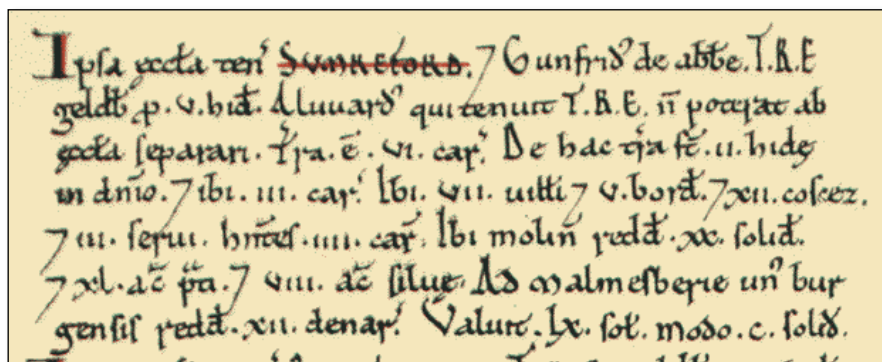


Image 8: Domesday Book entry for land held by Malmesbury Abbey in Somerford (Sumreford)

- 3.16. The Domesday Book records the manor across a number of entries, in the ownership of the following: Malmesbury Abbey, Edward of Salisbury, Alfred of Marlborough, Humphrey de L'Isle, Alwin the priest, Alwy, Edward, and Saieva (Kain & Oliver 1995).
- 3.17. The total land holding recorded in the Domesday Book is 7 hides, 2 virgates and 24 acres. A hide is generally measured at 120 acres or 49ha, whilst the virgate represented ¼ hide.
- 3.18. The HER records an early medieval (Saxon) field boundary ditch, some 115m southeast of the Site at Broadfield Farm (Image 9, 52). The ditch was dated by pottery of the period and was identified during field evaluation (Image 6, EV6; Carruthers 2023).
- 3.19. North of the Site, the settlement of Great Somerford is noted as an early medieval foundation (Image 9, 40), as evidenced in the record of its existence by 937CE (see above). Within the village, The Mount House represents the partial survival of a medieval farmstead (Image 9, 21; Edwards 2014).
- 3.20. To the immediate north of The Mount House is the site of a medieval motte (Image 9, 57), protected as a Scheduled Monument (Image 5, SM1). The feature includes a motte but

no sign of a bailey. Archaeological excavations in 1811 and 1910 recorded the remains of a 12th century building which appeared to have been burned down (Renn 1968).

- 3.21. The Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul lies just east of the motte (Image 9, 47) which is included in the National List as Grade I Listed Building (Image 5, LB3). The church was founded in the 14th century, altered in the 15th and restored in 1865 by English architect John Henry Hakewill (1810–1880).

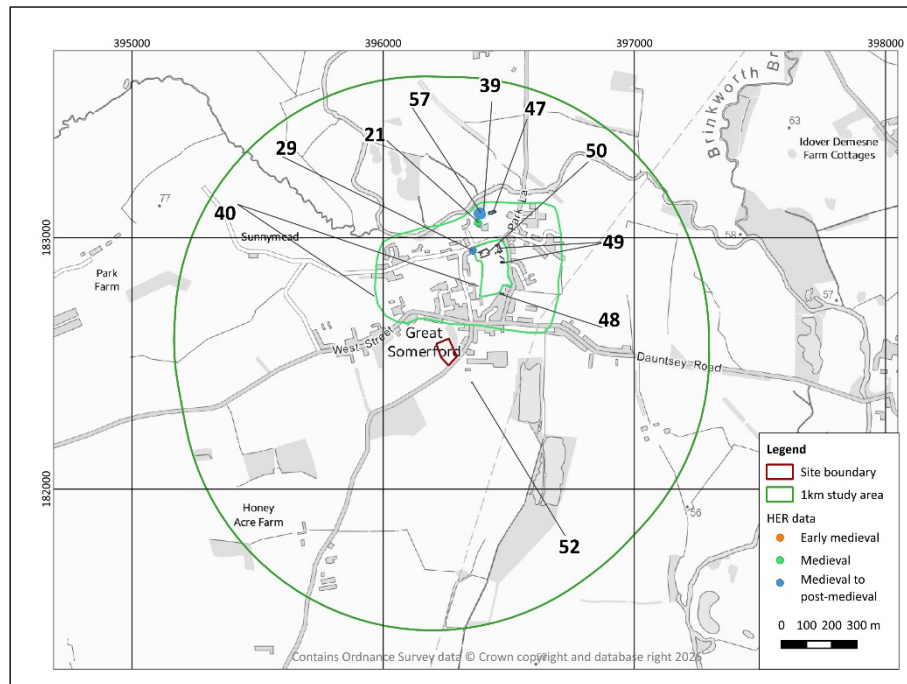


Image 9: Distribution of early medieval and medieval evidence in study area

- 3.22. Excavations at a site south of the motte in 2020 recorded the foundations of a medieval building with pottery and animal bone dating to the same period (Image 9, 49; Image 6, EV9; Cole 2020).
- 3.23. Earthworks seen on the Site during the site visit and recorded in LiDAR plots may relate to medieval ridge and furrow, although it is possible they are later and may instead relate to post-medieval orchard cultivation.
- 3.24. The potential for medieval finds or features at the Site is considered to be low to moderate, with the area outside the medieval core of the village likely serving as agricultural land at this time.

Post-medieval (1540-1899)

- 3.25. West Street Farm (Image 10, 6), Manor Farm (Image 10, 5) and Brook Farm (Image 10, 16) are all recorded as 17th century foundations.
- 3.26. Many standing buildings in Great Somerford, largely within the Conservation Area, date to the 19th century, including The Old Mason's Arms (Image 10, 56). In more rural areas in the wider study area, the HER records a number of 19th century outfarms. In 19th century Wiltshire, the development of outfarms was closely tied to enclosure and the rationalisation of agricultural estates. As holdings became consolidated and field systems reorganised, landowners invested in dispersed farmsteads to increase the

efficiency of cultivation over large tracts of land, particularly on the chalk downs where fields were often remote from village centres. Outfarms typically included a threshing barn, cattle yard, cart shed, and occasionally modest cottages for resident labourers, reflecting the shift towards mixed farming and the growing importance of livestock in soil fertility management. Their construction illustrates broader estate strategies of the period, combining practical farming needs with architectural uniformity, often employing local stone or brick in keeping with estate identity. Their prevalence in this area reflects the importance of the agricultural economy at this time.

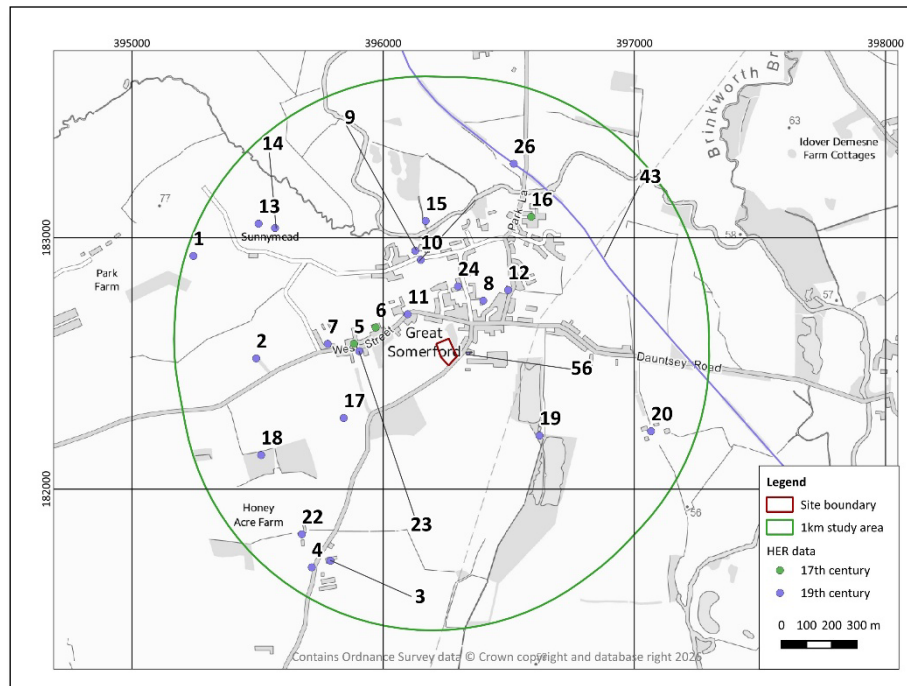


Image 10: Distribution of post-medieval evidence in study area

- 3.27. Some 90m north of the Site, off West Street, is *The Manor*, a partially extant 19th century farmstead (Image 10, 11) which demonstrates further the reliance on an agricultural economy locally, this farm being located within the settlement. The early 19th century Volunteer Inn lies adjacent to the Site's eastern boundary and is recorded as a Grade II Listed Building (Image 5, LB15), whilst to the south is a second former 19th century inn, now a private residence, The Old Mason's Arms (Image 10, 56).
- 3.28. The route of the historic Malmesbury and Dauntsey Branch Railway runs northwest-southeast some 760m east of the Site (Image 10, 43). The branch line was built to connect Malmesbury to the main Great Western Railway (GWR) route and was opened in 1877, running c. 10.5km miles from Dauntsey, situated on the main line between Swindon and Chippenham. Passenger services were finally withdrawn in 1951, although freight continued until 1962, when the line closed completely.
- 3.29. Earthworks noted during the site visit are not recorded in the HER but are considered to potentially relate to 18th century orchard cultivation. Beyond these features, the potential for post-medieval remains at the Site is considered moderate, with the most likely being finds or features associated with agricultural practice.

20th century

- 3.30. A small number of sites of 20th century date, considered to be of historical and archaeological significance, are recorded in the study area.



Image 11: Distribution of 20th century evidence in study area

- 3.31. The features comprise two pillboxes on the north bank of the River Avon (Image 11; 45, 46), with a third located on Dauntsey Road (Image 11, 44). The potential for 20th century material at the Site is assessed to be moderate.

Undated evidence

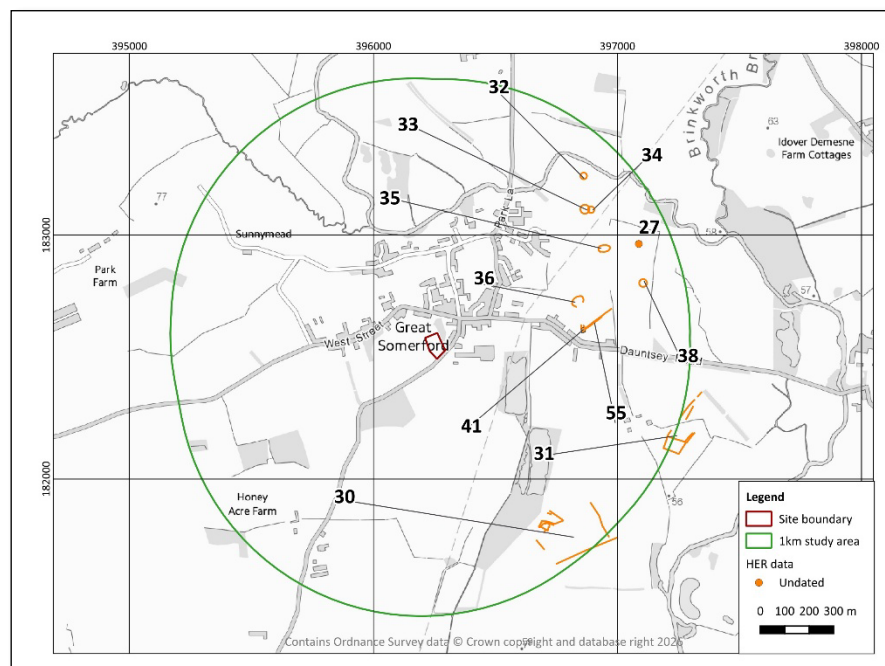


Image 12: Distribution of undated evidence in study area

- 3.32. A number of undated features are recorded to the east of the Site, identified from aerial photographs and including possible ring ditches, trackways, enclosures and field systems (Image 12).

Historic map regression: the developmental history of the Site and its environs

- 3.33. The study of historic maps can help to identify the evolution of the settings of historic places, often highlighting earlier features no longer visible in the landscape.

1773 Andrews and Dury Map of Wiltshire



Image 13: 1773 Andrews and Dury Map of Wiltshire

- 3.34. Given the nature of the map, the location above should be treated as approximate. The stream shown possibly passing through the Site is no longer extant. The Volunteer Inn, reportedly dating to 1774, may be the building to the northeast of the Site.

1813 Edmund Crocker - Bath (OSD 169)

- 3.35. Edmund Crocker's hand drawn Ordnance Survey map of 1813 is one of the first tranche of maps produced by the OS for the military.
- 3.36. The map shows the Site as undeveloped and illustrates striations within the Site and surrounding fields which are likely to relate to either ridge and furrow cultivation or post-medieval orchards.
- 3.37. A building considered likely to be The Volunteer Inn is illustrated to the northeast of the Site boundary at the crossroads.



Image 14: 1813 Edmund Crocker - Bath (OSD 169)

1885 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500

- 3.38. The 1885 OS map illustrates an undeveloped Site. The northeastern 'extension' includes a field boundary separating it from the rear garden of the public house. Remnant trees at the Site may relate to an earlier orchard given the evidence of the earthworks within the field described above.

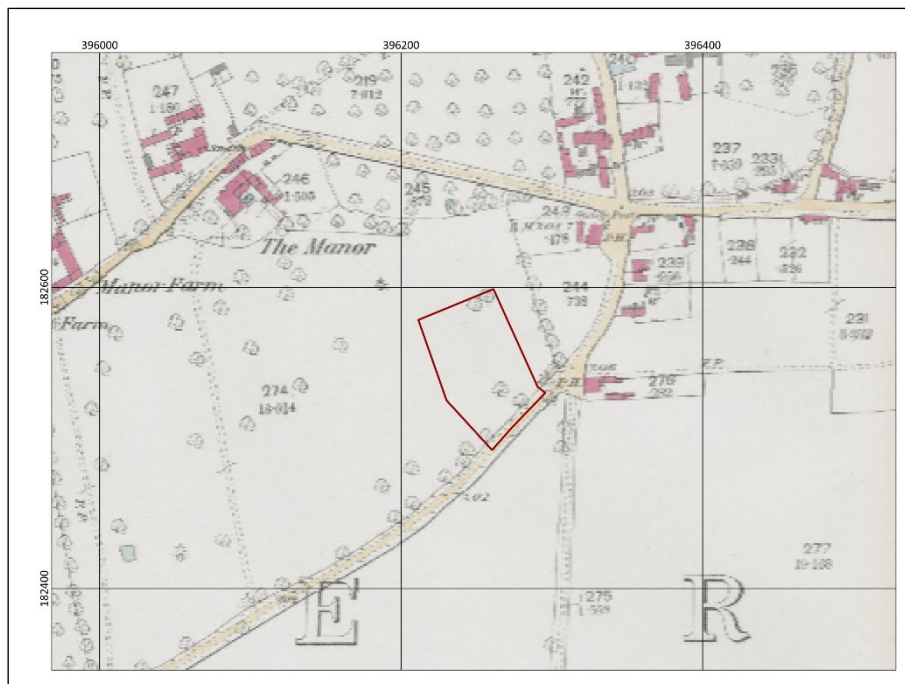


Image 15: 1885 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500

1899 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500

3.39. The 1899 map shows no change to the Site.



Image 16: 1899 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500

1921 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500

3.40. No further change or development is apparent in this 1921 OS edition, although a small number of trees appear to have been lost.

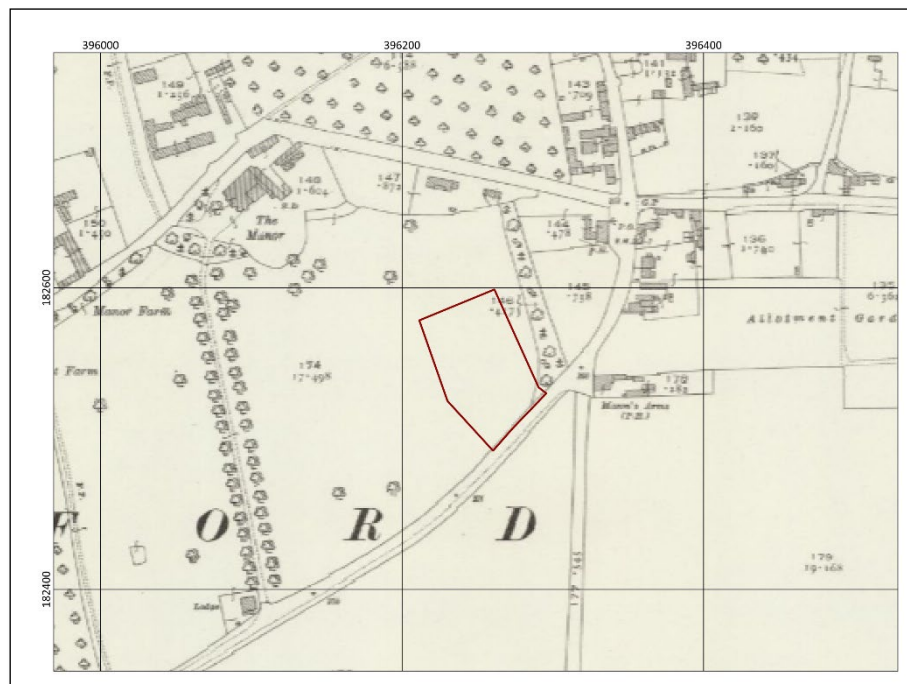


Image 17: 1921 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2,500

1938 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Series

- 3.41. No further change or development is apparent at the Site in this map of 1938.



Image 18: 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Series

Later maps

- 3.42. Later Ordnance Survey maps show little or no change or development at the Site.

Satellite images

- 3.43. The modern Google Earth sequence runs from 1999 to 2025. The 1999 image, and indeed all subsequent images, clearly show the north-south earthworks across the Site which are believed to relate to either medieval cultivation or its post-medieval use as an orchard.

LiDAR

- 3.44. The LiDAR image clearly shows the earthworks observed during the Site visit. The impression whilst on Site was that they were characteristically different to medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and may in fact be the result of the former use of the area for orchards.
- 3.45. Historic maps show large areas locally in use as orchards and, whilst these do not include the Site during the later 19th century, Edmund Crocker's early 19th century illustration (Image 14) is suggestive of this type of land use. Later 19th century maps include numbers of trees within the field boundary which have been interpreted as possible surviving remnants of the former orchard.

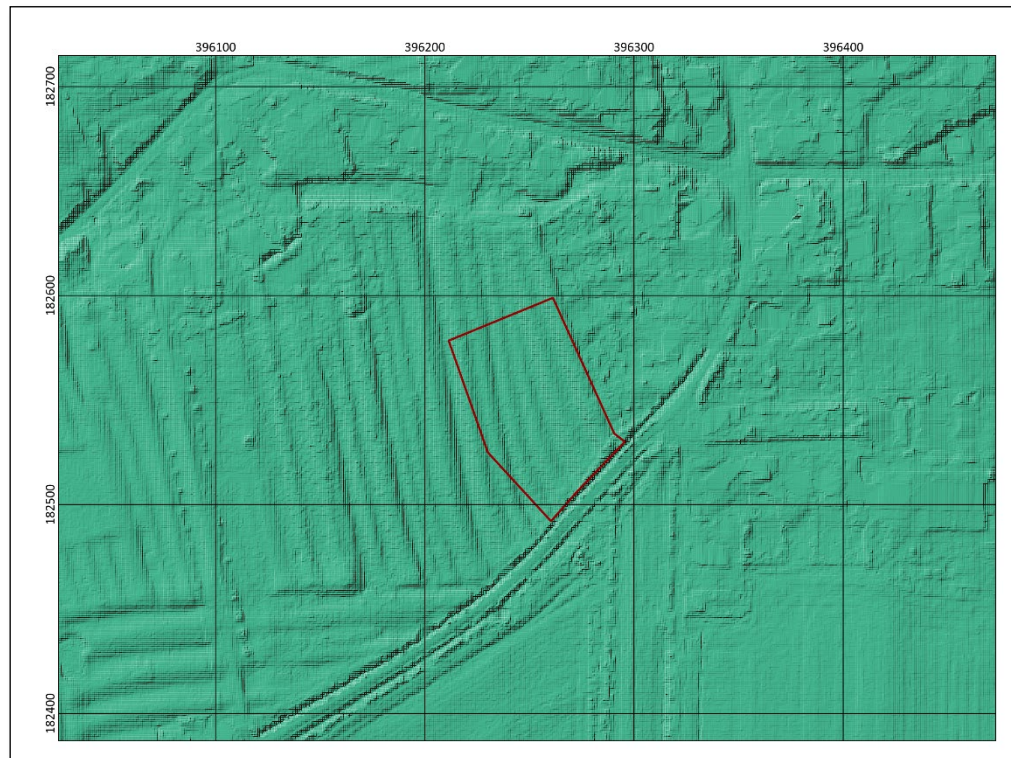


Image 19: LiDAR image

Historic Landscape Character

- 3.46. The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Wiltshire records the historic landscape character of the Site as part of a larger block of *Parkland*, specifically *The Manor*.

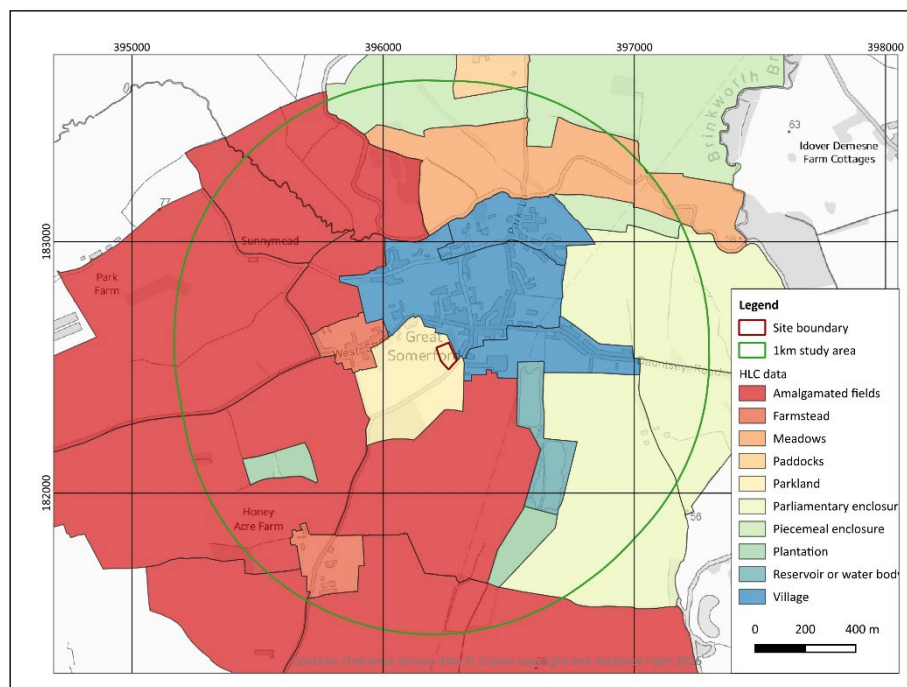


Image 20: Historic Landscape Character

- 3.47. The HLC description reads “This area is dominated by parkland associated with the old manor house of Great Somerford. This designed landscape shows on the C19 mapping and remains legible today, despite not being in active use as a parkland”.

4. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Buried archaeology

- 4.1. HER data suggests a low to moderate potential for archaeology of the majority of periods, reduced in the case of the Romano-British period.
- 4.2. Earthwork remains, whilst thought to represent medieval ridge and furrow, they may alternatively, relate to 18th century (and possibly earlier) orchard cultivation, possibly reflected in Edmund Crocker’s hand drawn Ordnance Survey illustration of 1813. It is possible that shallow buried archaeological features would have been disturbed by the creation of the earthworks, whether they are the result of medieval agriculture or orchard cultivation.
- 4.3. Archaeological remains at the Site, if present, would be likely to be of local importance although the potential for more significant remains cannot be ruled out.

Historic Landscape Character

- 4.4. The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Wiltshire records the historic landscape character of the Site as *Parkland*, considered to be minor to moderate significance and reflecting the historic use of the Site and its immediate environs which were (and remain) associated with Manor Farm to the north.

5. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

Development proposal

- 5.1. The proposed development comprises development of the Site for residential housing. No masterplan has been produced to date.

Previous impacts

- 5.2. The Site appears to have remained undeveloped since at least the second half of the 18th century, and likely for periods prior to that. Earthworks across the Site may represent medieval ridge and furrow or alternatively they may be indicative of historic orchard cultivation predating the later 19th century and possibly depicted in an Ordnance Survey illustration of 1813.

Buried archaeology

- 5.3. The proposed development of the Site for residential housing will impact on or remove archaeological remains if/where present, and further discussion with the archaeological advisor to Wiltshire Council is recommended.

Historic Landscape Character

- 5.4. The works proposed will impact on the *Parkland* HLC definition, changing the fundamental character of the Site. However, it should be considered that the Site is a relatively small and enclosed area, and impacts will be very localised, having insignificant effect on the HLC of the region.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1. The archaeological potential of the Site is assessed as low to moderate for most periods, with a reduced likelihood of Romano-British remains. Earthworks within the Site, initially thought to represent medieval ridge and furrow, may alternatively relate to 18th century orchard cultivation, possibly depicted in an historic map of 1813. Any shallow buried archaeological features may have been disturbed during this period of use and by subsequent tree removal.
- 6.2. Should archaeological remains survive within the Site, these are most likely to be of local importance, although the potential for more significant deposits cannot be entirely excluded. The proposed residential development will impact upon, or remove, any remains present, and it is recommended that further discussion be undertaken with the archaeological advisor to Wiltshire Council to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy, such as archaeological monitoring during groundworks.
- 6.3. In terms of Historic Landscape Character, the Site is recorded as *Parkland* associated with Manor Farm to the north, assessed as being of minor to moderate significance. The proposed development will alter this character; however, given the relatively small and enclosed nature of the Site, the effects will be highly localised and are unlikely to materially impact the wider historic landscape.
- 6.4. No archaeological reason has been identified that should preclude the development from progressing as planned.
- 6.5. This assessment has been completed with regard to the NPPF, the PPG, the Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015, and guidance issued by Historic England and the ClfA.

7. SOURCES AND REFERENCES

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Google Earth
Historic England
National Archives
National Heritage List for England
Wikimedia Commons
Wiltshire Council

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets

FIG. REF.	HE/HER REF.	NAME	TYPE	PERIOD	SUMMARY	STATUS	EAST	NORTH
Designated Sites and Monuments (Historic England data:1km study area)								
Scheduled Monuments (1km study area)								
SM1	1013224	Motte castle 20m west of Great Somerford Church	Castle	Medieval	This monument survives as a steep-sided earthen mound 3.4m high and 40m in diameter with a flat top 25m across.	SM	396384	183099
Listed Buildings (1km study area)								
LB1	1022509	Sayer	House	Post-medieval	House, early C19, roughcast on brick with stone slate mansard roof and end stacks.	II	396572	183023
LB2	1022515	The Mount House	House	Post-medieval	House, C16 refronted in early C19, rubble stone with roughcast front, stone slate roofs.	II*	396397	183035
LB3	1022516	Church Of St Peter And Paul	Church	Medieval	Anglican parish church. C14, C15, restored 1865 by J.H. Hakewill.	I	396434	183101
LB4	1022517	Gate Piers At Entry To Churchyard	Gate piers	Post-medieval	Gate piers, C18	II	396430	183071
LB5	1022518	The Old Rectory	Former rectory	Post-medieval	Former rectory, C16 or early C17 origins, enlarged mid to later C18 and further in later C19	II	396505	183092
LB6	1200330	Outbuilding To East Of The Mount House	Outbuilding	Post-medieval	Outbuilding, former house. C16	II	396418	183036
LB7	1200333	Four Monuments In Churchyard To South West Of Porch Of Church Of St Peter And Paul	Chest tombs	Post-medieval	Four chest tombs, C18 and early C19, ashlar	II	396429	183092

LB8	1200335	Unidentified Monument In Churchyard About 2 Metres South Of South East Angle Of Chancel Of Church Of St Peter And Paul	Chest tomb	Post-medieval	Unidentified chest tomb, late C18 or early C19	II	396449	183099
LB9	1200338	Brook Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, C17 refronted 1803, roughcast with ashlar dressings and stone slate hipped roof.	II	396589	183126
LB10	1363763	Bevis	House	Post-medieval	House, C16, altered, timber-frame and painted brick with stone slate roof and end stacks.	II	396547	183022
LB11	1363764	Two Monuments In Churchyard About 2 Metres South East Of Rood Stair Of Church Of St Peter And Paul	Chest tombs	Post-medieval	Two chest tombs, early C19 and later C18, ashlar.	II	396444	183097
LB12	1363765	Stable At Brook Farm	Stable	Post-medieval	Stable, later C18	II	396551	183100
LB13	1022510	The Close	House	Post-medieval	House, C17, altered, rubble stone with stone slate roof	II	396282	182927
LB14	1022511	The Old Maltings	House	Post-medieval	House, late C18 or early C19, roughcast with slate hipped low- pitched roof and end stacks.	II	396275	182982
LB15	1022512	The Volunteer Inn	Inn	Post-medieval	Inn, early C19	II	396336	182639
LB16	1022519	West Street Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, late C17 on earlier core, part rubble stone, part ashlar fronted, with stone slate roof	II	395860	182579

LB17	1022520	Barn On West Side To Rear Of No 7 Paddock Close	Barn	Post-medieval	Barn, C16 altered, timber-frame, weatherboarded on rubble plinth	II	396473	182777
LB18	1200726	1 And 2 Westerton Farm Cottages	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Farmhouse, now two cottages, C17 or earlier	II	395800	182574
LB19	1300607	Manor Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	House, C17 timber-frame, core, extended and refaced in render in early C19	II	395958	182615
LB20	1451048	Great Somerford War Memorial Cross	War memorial	Modern	First World War memorial cross, with later additions for the Second World War.	II	396306	182941
Conservation Areas (1km study area)								
CA1	n/a	Great Somerford	CA	Medieval & post-medieval	Historic core	n/a	396330	182816
Wiltshire HER data (1km study area)								
1	MWI66357	Northeast of Grove Farm	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm, Northeast of Grove Farm	n/a	395244	182928
2	MWI66359	East of Startley	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm, East of Startley	n/a	395495	182520
3	MWI66397	New Leaze Farm	Farmstead	C19	New Leaze Farmstead	n/a	395790	181715
4	MWI66398	West of New Leaze Farm	Farmstead	C19	Farmstead, West of New Leaze Farm	n/a	395716	181689
5	MWI66399	West Street Farm	Farmstead	C17	Farmstead, West Street Farm	n/a	395884	182579
6	MWI66400	Manor Farm, Great Somerford	Farmstead	C17	Manor Farm, Great Somerford -Farmstead,	n/a	395970	182643
7	MWI66401	West House	Farmstead	C19	Farmstead, West House	n/a	395779	182578
8	MWI66402	Mills Farm	Farmstead	C19	Farmstead, Mills Farm	n/a	396399	182750
9	MWI66403	19, Hollow Street, Great Somerford	Farmstead	C19	Farmstead, 19, Hollow Street, Great Somerford	n/a	396127	182948
10	MWI66404	Great Somerford	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm in Great Somerford	n/a	396150	182912
11	MWI66405	The Manor	Farmstead	C19	The Manor -Farmstead	n/a	396098	182696
12	MWI66406	Great Somerford	Outfarm	C19	Outfarm in Great Somerford	n/a	396497	182792

13	MWI66449	West of Great Somerford	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm, West of Great Somerford	n/a	395504	183056
14	MWI66450	West of Great Somerford	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm, West of Great Somerford	n/a	395569	183039
15	MWI66451	West of Brook Farm	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm, West of Brook Farm	n/a	396169	183067
16	MWI66452	Brook Farm	Farmstead	C17	Farmstead, Brook Farm	n/a	396589	183084
17	MWI66453	South-southwest of West Street Farm	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm, South-southwest of West Street Farm	n/a	395843	182283
18	MWI66454	Southwest of West Street Farm	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm, Southwest of West Street Farm	n/a	395514	182136
19	MWI66491	West of Down Field Farm	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm, West of Down Field Farm	n/a	396622	182213
20	MWI66492	Down Field Farm	Farmstead	C19	Down Field Farm	n/a	397066	182231
21	MWI66493	The Mount House (The Mount)	Farmstead	Medieval	The Mount House (The Mount) - Farmstead	n/a	396378	183060
22	MWI71352	Honeyacre Farm	Farmstead	C19	Honeyacre Farm	n/a	395676	181820
23	MWI71353	South of West Street Farm	Outfarm	C19	Site of Outfarm, South of West Street Farm	n/a	395904	182549
24	MWI71354	The Beeches	Farmstead	C19	The Beeches	n/a	396298	182807
25	MWI78892	Near Great Somerford	Findspot	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Palstaves, near Great Somerford	n/a	396505	183500
26	MWI78897	Great Somerford Halt	Railway Station	C19	Great Somerford Halt	n/a	396520	183295
27	MWI78902	North of Dauntsey Road	Rectangular Enclosure	Unknown	Undated Enclosure, North of Dauntsey Road	n/a	397087	182964
28	ST98SE100	Garden of 3 Winkins Lane	Findspot	Neolithic	Neolithic Axehead, Garden of 3 Winkins Lane	n/a	396543	182800
29	ST98SE452	South East of The Mount	Findspot; Clay Pit; Rubbish Pit	Medieval to post-medieval	Medieval Pit, South East of The Mount	n/a	396357	182949

30	ST98SE627	East of Seagry Heath	Ring Ditch; Rectilinear Enclosure; Hut Circle; Round Barrow; Ridge And Furrow; Ditch	Unknown	Undated Enclosure and Ring Ditch, East of Seagry Heath	n/a	396807	181782
31	ST98SE623	SE of Down Field Farm	Linear Feature	Unknown	Undated Cropmark, SE of Down Field Farm	n/a	397261	182195
32	ST98SE620	East of Great Somerford	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Ring Ditch, East of Great Somerford	n/a	396861	183242
33	ST98SE619	East of Great Somerford	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Ring Ditch, East of Great Somerford	n/a	396866	183106
34	ST98SE618	East of Great Somerford	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Ring Ditch, East of Great Somerford	n/a	396891	183104
35	ST98SE617	East of Great Somerford	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Ring Ditch, East of Great Somerford	n/a	396945	182945
36	ST98SE616	East of Great Somerford	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Ring Ditch, East of Great Somerford	n/a	396834	182734
37	ST98SE615	West of the Lake Covert	Round Barrow; Ring Ditch	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Round Barrow, West of the Lake Covert	n/a	397053	182747
38	ST98SE614	West of the Lake Covert	Ring Ditch	Unknown	Ring Ditch, West of the Lake Covert	n/a	397105	182803
39	ST98SE454	West of Great Somerford Church	Motte And Bailey; Church; Building; Summerhouse	Medieval to post-medieval	Medieval Motte, West of Great Somerford Church	n/a	396385	183096

40	ST98SE400	Great Somerford	Settlement	Early medieval	Great Somerford	n/a	396367	182872
41	MWI78907	North of Dauntsey Road	Trackway; Rectangular Enclosure; Boundary	Unknown	Undated Enclosure and Trackway, North of Dauntsey Road	n/a	396851	182624
42	MWI78906	North of Dauntsey Road	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Barrow, North of Dauntsey Road	n/a	396962	182745
43	MWI78723	Malmesbury and Dauntsey Branch Railway	Railway	C19	Malmesbury and Dauntsey Branch Railway	n/a	396099	184021
44	MWI31727	North of Dauntsey Road	Pillbox (Type Fw3/24); Pillbox (Shellproof); Pillbox	Second World War	WWII Pillbox, North of Dauntsey Road	n/a	397234	182500
45	MWI31728	North of Great Somerford	Pillbox (Type Fw3/24); Pillbox	Second World War	WWII Pillbox, North of Great Somerford	n/a	396370	183204
46	MWI31729	North of Great Somerford	Pillbox (Type Fw3/24); Pillbox	Second World War	WWII Pillbox, North of Great Somerford	n/a	396629	183208
47	MWI35215	St Peter and St Paul's Church	Anglican Church; Parish Church	Medieval to post-medieval	St Peter and St Paul's Church	n/a	396433	183101
48	MWI35223	Black Barn, Great Somerford	Barn; Cruck Barn	Medieval to post-medieval	Black Barn, Great Somerford	n/a	396472	182777

50	MWI77188	The Folly	Ditch; Paddock; Boundary	Medieval to post-medieval	Possible Medieval Ditches or Property Boundaries/Paddocks, The Folly	n/a	396431	182943
51	MWI77202	Broadfield Farm	Ring Ditch	Prehistoric	Possible Prehistoric Ring Ditch, Broadfield Farm	n/a	396306	182472
52	MWI78520	Broadfield Farm	Field Boundary	Early medieval	Saxon Field Boundary Ditch, Broadfield Farm	n/a	396353	182425
53	MWI78904	North of Dauntsey Road	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Barrow, North of Dauntsey Road	n/a	396901	182804
54	MWI78905	North of Dauntsey Road	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Bronze Age Barrow, North of Dauntsey Road	n/a	396936	182722
55	MWI78907	North of Dauntsey Road	Trackway; Rectangular Enclosure; Boundary	Unknown	Undated Enclosure and Trackway, North of Dauntsey Road	n/a	396859	182611
56	MWI79006	The Old Mason's Arms, Great Somerford	Public House; Inn; House	C19	The Old Mason's Arms, Great Somerford	n/a	396340	182541
57	ST98SE454	West of Great Somerford Church	Motte And Bailey; Church; Building; Summerhouse	Medieval to post-medieval	Medieval Motte, West of Great Somerford Church	n/a	396386	183095
Wiltshire HER Events data (1km study area)								
EV1	EWI1491	Southeast of The Mount, Great Somerford	Excavation	n/a	Excavation of a Medieval Pit, Southeast of The Mount, Great Somerford	n/a	396500	183000
EV2	EWI1492	West of Great Somerford Church	Excavation	n/a	Excavation of Medieval Motte, West of Great Somerford Church	n/a	396380	183090
EV3	EWI1493	West of Church	Watching Brief	n/a	Medieval Motte and Associated Building, West of Church	n/a	396380	183090

EV4	EWI3604	The Mount House, Great Somerford	Watching Brief	n/a	Watching Brief at The Mount House, Great Somerford	n/a	396400	183040
EV5	EWI10359	Land at Broadfield Farm, Great Somerford, Wiltshire	Evaluation	n/a	Evaluation at Land at Broadfield Farm, Great Somerford, Wiltshire	n/a	396393	182440
EV6	EWI10363	Land at Broadfield Farm	Evaluation	n/a	Evaluation of Land at Broadfield Farm	n/a	396306	182476
EV7	EWI9341	Black Barn, Great Somerford	Watching Brief	n/a	Watching Brief at Black Barn, Great Somerford	n/a	396479	182776
EV8	EWI9664	The Folly	Geophysical survey	n/a	Geophysical Survey at The Folly	n/a	396435	182933
EV9	EWI9665	Great Somerford	Excavation	n/a	Excavation at Great Somerford	n/a	396448	182939
EV10	EWI9674	Broadfield Farm	Geophysical survey	n/a	Geophysical Survey at Broadfield Farm	n/a	396393	182440

Appendix 2: Planning policy and guidance

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; February 2025)

16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

202. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

203. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:

- d) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- e) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- f) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- g) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

204. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

205. Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

- a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and
- b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

206. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.

Proposals affecting heritage assets

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.

208. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

209. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

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.

211. In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.

Considering potential impacts

212. 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.

213. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) 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.

214. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

215. 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.

216. 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 directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

217. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

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.

220. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 214 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 215, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

221. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)

Setting

On 'setting', the PPG sets out (para. 013 Reference ID: 18a-013-20190723) that "All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. The setting of a heritage asset and the asset's curtilage may not have the same extent".

It continues "The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to the visual relationship between the asset and the proposed development and associated visual/physical considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part in the assessment of impacts on setting, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust, smell and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places. For example, buildings that are in close proximity but are not visible from each other may have a historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each. The contribution

that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights of way or an ability to otherwise access or experience that setting. The contribution may vary over time”.

Harm

The PPG sets out further information on the degrees of harm which might result from development affecting a heritage asset (para. 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723). It states “Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 194-196) apply. Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated”.

It continues “Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision-maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later additions to historic buildings where those additions are inappropriate and harm the buildings’ significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm, depending on the nature of their impact on the asset and its setting”.

A further section addresses the concept of harm in a Conservation Area situation (para. 019 Reference ID: 18a-019-20190723). It states that “Paragraph 201 of the National Planning Policy Framework is the starting point. An unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to a conservation area is individually of lesser importance than a listed building. If the building is important or integral to the character or appearance of the conservation area then its proposed demolition is more likely to amount to substantial harm to the conservation area, engaging the tests in paragraph 195 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Loss of a building within a conservation area may alternatively amount to less than substantial harm under paragraph 196. However, the justification for a building’s proposed demolition will still need to be proportionate to its relative significance and its contribution to the significance of the conservation area as a whole. The same principles apply in respect of other elements which make a positive contribution to the significance of the conservation area, such as open spaces”.

Public benefit

An important aspect of the assessment of harm is the identification of public benefit to a proposal which would offset the harm identified. The PPG states (Para 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723) “Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit”.

Examples of heritage benefits may include:

- sustaining or enhancing the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of its setting;
- reducing or removing risks to a heritage asset; or
- securing the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of its long-term conservation.

Local planning policy: Wiltshire Core Strategy 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 used 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.

Guidance

This assessment has been conducted with reference to guidance documents produced by Historic England since 2008, and, where appropriate, in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA 2014), as set out below.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking in the Historic Environment

The GPA note advises a 6-stage approach to the identification of the significance of a heritage asset and the potential effects on its significance resulting from any development.

The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example outstanding universal value for world heritage sites, national importance for Scheduled Monuments and special interest for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset's significance.

The list of Steps is set out below, however the GPA does add “...it is good practice to check individual stages of this list, but they may not be appropriate in all cases and the level of detail applied should be proportionate. For example, where significance and/or impact are relatively low, as will be the case in many applications, only a few paragraphs of information might be needed, but if significance and impact are high then much more information may be necessary”.

The recommended Steps are as follows:

1. Understand the significance of the affected assets;
2. Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
3. Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
4. Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
5. Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
6. Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

Regarding the application process, the GPA offers the following advice: “Understanding the nature of the significance is important to understanding the need for and best means of conservation. For example, a modern building of high architectural interest will have quite different sensitivities from an archaeological site where the interest arises from the possibility of gaining new understanding of the past.

Understanding the extent of that significance is also important because this can, among other things, lead to a better understanding of how adaptable the asset may be and therefore improve viability and the prospects for long term conservation.

Understanding the level of significance is important as it provides the essential guide to how the policies should be applied. This is intrinsic to decision-taking where there is unavoidable conflict with other planning objectives”.

Regarding the assessment of the significance of a heritage asset, the GPA also states that the “...reason why society places a value on heritage assets beyond their mere utility has been explored at a more philosophical level by English Heritage in Conservation Principles (2008). Conservation Principles identifies four types of heritage value that an asset may hold: aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential value. This is simply another way of analysing its significance. Heritage values can help in deciding the most efficient and effective way of managing the heritage asset to sustain its overall value to society”.

For the purposes of this assessment and in line with Conservation Principles, the assessment of significance will include an assessment of a heritage asset’s communal value.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (published December 2014; updated January 2017; updated October 2020)

This heritage statement has also been completed in line with guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Armour Heritage is enrolled with the CIfA and is recognised as a CIfA Registered Organisation.

This document has been completed in line with the CIfA Standard, as set out in the aforementioned document, which states: “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. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact”.



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Registered Address: Greystone Cottage, Trudoxhill, Frome, Somerset BA11 5DP
Tel. 01373 836796
Company No. 8323140
VAT Reg. No. 151 9145 19