

LAND AT EAST GRAFTON, WILTSHIRE

(Centred on NGR SU 2541 6057)

Archaeological Assessment

Wiltshire Council planning ref. PL/2025/08985

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Document No: ACA0534/1/0

Date: April 2026

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Client	Private owners
Report Number	ACA0534/1/0
Date	27 April 2026
Status	Version 1
Report Author	George Chapman
Contributions	-
Checked by	Andrew Passmore
Approved by	Andrew Passmore

Acknowledgements

The assessment was commissioned by the private owners and managed on their behalf by Stella Turner and Jade Palmer of Fowler Architecture and Planning, and for AC Archaeology & Heritage by Andrew Passmore. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Sarnia Blackmore, with the site visit undertaken by George Chapman. HER data was obtained from the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC Archaeology & Heritage and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Summary

An Archaeological Assessment was prepared by AC Archaeology & Heritage in April 2026 to provide information for a planning application (Wiltshire Council planning ref. PL/2025/08985) for the construction of a single dwelling and garage at East Grafton, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SU 2541 6057). The application site consists of a small plot of agricultural land located to the west of East Grafton and immediately north of the A338.

The application site is situated to the northwest of the historic core of the village which itself has early medieval origins. Given its absence from the tithe survey, the site was most likely within the Ailesbury Estate until 1929. Historic maps show that the site was part of a larger plot which was covered by woodland or plantation in the early-19th century, which may represent part of a known deer park located to the north of East Grafton, first recorded in the mid-14th century.

*A geophysical survey has been conducted across the application site and has not identified any substantial features attributable to buried archaeological remains, although magnetic disturbance was recorded, resulting from the presence of two modern services within the site. A poor-quality aerial photograph from the mid-20th century indicated some activity within the site, but there is no supporting evidence in the LiDAR and geophysical survey interpretations to suggest that anything substantial was present. Overall, it has been concluded that there is **very low archaeological potential** at the site.*

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

1.1 An Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by AC Archaeology & Heritage in April 2026 to provide accompanying information for a planning application (Wiltshire Council planning ref. PL/2025/08985) for the construction of a single dwelling at East Grafton, Wiltshire (centred on NGR SU 2541 6057; Fig. 1). The assessment has been commissioned by the private owners through their agents Fowler Architecture and Planning.

1.2 The application site comprises a single agricultural field immediately north of the A338, located in the west of the village of East Grafton. The site is currently bounded by agricultural land to the east and north, and a residential property to the west. It covers an area of approximately 0.21 hectares and is situated on relatively flat land between a height of approximately 153m and 154m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3 The underlying solid geology comprises sand and sandstone of the Upper Greensand Formation; no superficial deposits are recorded within the site (British Geological Survey 2026).

Planning background

1.4 This assessment was requested following consultee comments in relation to the submitted documents as part of the ongoing planning application (PL/2025/08985). The comments included a recommendation for the submission of an Archaeological Assessment and geophysical survey to investigate the below-ground archaeological potential at the site to help inform the forthcoming decision. This document sets out the results of the former investigation; the geophysical survey is reported on separately (Lefort 2026) but the results are also discussed within this document.

2. LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

- 2.1 Legislation, government policy and local plan policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets relevant to the data within the study area may be summarised as follows:

The National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.2 General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are contained in Chapter 16 (Paragraphs 202-221 and associated footnotes) of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2024, as updated February 2025). This document provides the definition of a heritage asset as ‘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. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’ (ibid., 73). Designated heritage assets are defined as ‘a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation’ (ibid., 72). Relevant policies in Chapter 16 can be viewed online: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/16-conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.

Local authority plan

- 2.3 The *Wiltshire Core Strategy* was formally adopted on 20 January 2015 and contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

Core Policy 58: Ensuring the conservation of the historic environment

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

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

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

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

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

Neighbourhood plan

- 2.4 The *Grafton Parish Neighbourhood Plan* is currently under consultation, although a draft plan was formally submitted in 2025 and is available for viewing (Grafton Parish Council 2025). It does not contain any policies relating to the historic environment.

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The study has consisted of a desk-based assessment, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (updated October 2020) and the *NPPF*.

- 3.2** The scope of the study has included historic environment data and any other relevant information. This assessment was prepared in conjunction with a second assessment for the adjacent plot to the east, which is also subject to an ongoing planning application (PL/2025/08977). The Historic Environment Record (HER) data has therefore been taken from a centre point situated between the two sites and covers entries within a 1km radius from this point (SU 2544 6058).
- 3.3** The information derived from the study has been used:
- To identify any heritage assets recorded within the boundaries of the site;
 - To assess the potential for the discovery of additional heritage assets within the boundaries of the site;
 - To assess the significance of any heritage assets potentially affected by the scheme; and,
 - To consider possible effects, whether negative or positive, of the scheme on identified heritage assets and on the significance of these assets, in particular the impact on buried archaeological remains within the site.
- 3.4** The following data sources have been examined:
- Archaeological records, historic building information and other relevant cultural heritage data held by the Wiltshire and Swindon HER;
 - Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) website;
 - Archaeology Data Service online library;
 - Historic mapping available online;
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme online database;
 - British Geological Survey online database; and,
 - Other relevant published or unpublished information and online material.
- 3.5** This assessment has provided a summary of all recorded historic environment data within the study area as a result of a search of a range of archaeological databases. Each source has its own limitations. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, contain inherent biases, and provide a comprehensive basis of assessment only for the last two hundred years. National and county databases are also limited in that they only provide a record of known archaeological data.
- 3.6** A geophysical survey and site visit were undertaken on 9 April 2026 and 2 April 2026 respectively.

Assessment of significance

- 3.7** Advice on the criteria to be used in assessing the significance of heritage assets is included in Historic England's *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (2015) and *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (2019), as well as the earlier English Heritage guidance *Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008). This guidance states that heritage assets are considered to have significance based on their evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value. The *NPPF* also includes the criteria of archaeological, architectural and artistic value, and states that setting can also contribute to an asset's significance.
- 3.8** Taken together these documents identify the need (a) to understand the importance of heritage values; (b) to understand the significance of an asset and the contribution that its setting makes

to its significance; and (c) for an assessment of the impact on significance; the latter two being requirements of the *NPPF*. However, none of these documents provide a methodology for the ranking of relative significance of heritage assets. This heritage statement therefore expresses the ranking using a long-established scale of significance. An understanding of the relative significance of heritage assets is important because of the issue of proportionality expressed in the *NPPF*. The ranking is presented in Table 1 below.

SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE)	FACTORS FOR RANKING THE SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE) OF HERITAGE ASSETS
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Assets with exceptional heritage values
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated heritage assets of schedulable or exceptional quality and importance Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives Assets with high heritage values Hedgerows of national interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Medium	Heritage assets that have exceptional qualities or contribute to regional research objectives Grade II Listed Buildings Conservation Areas containing important buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets with moderate heritage values Hedgerows of regional interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Low	Heritage assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives Assets with low heritage values Hedgerows of local interest that have historical or archaeological importance as defined within Part II, Schedule I of the Hedgerows Regulations of 1997
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological, architectural or historical interest Assets with minimal heritage values
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained

Table 1: Ranking of significance

Assessment of impact

3.9 For the scale of effects on heritage assets the magnitude of change is expressed using a five-point scale of impacts, whether negative or positive (Table 2).

DEGREE OF CHANGE	FACTORS AFFECTING CHANGE
Major	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is totally altered
Moderate	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is substantially modified
Minor	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is slightly altered
Negligible	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the change in significance of the resource is barely perceptible
No Change	Change in evidential, architectural, historical, artistic, aesthetic or communal value, or setting, of the heritage asset such that the significance of the resource is not altered.

Table 2: Assessment of effects on significance

4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA WITHIN THE STUDY AREA (Appendix 1; Fig. 1)

Historic Environment Record data (Appendix 1; Fig. 1)

- 4.1** There are 21 Wiltshire and Swindon HER monument entries relating to buildings, sites and findspots within the 1km study area, while a single additional record is associated with archaeological fieldwork. None of these monument entries are located within the application site. These entries are all shown on Fig. 1, while the monument entries are summarised in Appendix 1, Table 1. Any entries relevant to the application site are discussed in further detail below.

Prehistoric to Romano-British (c. 100,000 BC to AD 410)

- 4.2** There are four entries associated with the prehistoric period. Discoveries of Neolithic axeheads have been recorded at three sites within the study area. The information surrounding these discoveries is largely unclear, although they do demonstrate some level of prehistoric activity within the local landscape. One of the artefacts, a four-inch long polished-edge Neolithic handaxe, was seemingly found in the 19th century as it is recorded in *Collectanea Antiqua*, a collection of volumes recording ancient remains published from 1848-80 (Site 1). The remaining three artefacts are first recorded in 1967, and comprise an Early Neolithic polished flint axe found approximately 480m to the southwest of the site (Site 2), and two flint axes discovered approximately 785m to the east of the site (Site 3). These three finds were recorded as being discovered by locals, and are held by museums in Marlborough and Devizes.

- 4.3** According to the Wiltshire and Swindon HER the study area falls within the boundary of the Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, which evolved into the English Rivers Palaeolithic Project. This study, undertaken across seven years from 1991, primarily focused on identifying and analysing the distribution of known Palaeolithic occupation sites along river terrace gravels. The relevant geographic area in relation to the application site is the valley of the River Kennet, a tributary of the Thames, though the site lies on higher ground in the periphery of this area. Few known sites were documented in the Kennet Valley at this time, with the recorded sites consisting of single discoveries of handaxes, and none of these sites are recorded within the study area (Wymer 1999).

- 4.4** Discoveries of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery sherds have also been recorded c. 360m to the south of the application site and are included in the HER dataset as two entries (Sites 4-5). The pottery sherds were gradually surfaced by ploughing from 1936-64 and recovered by a local resident. A subsequent field visit did not result in the identification of any surface features indicating the presence of a settlement or field system.

Medieval to post-medieval (AD 1066 to AD 1900)

- 4.5** The origins of East Grafton are traceable to the early medieval period. Together with West Grafton, the settlement is recorded under the entry 'Graftone' in the Domesday Book of 1086, which was under the ownership of four named individuals and in the Hundred of Kinwardstone (Open Domesday 2026). The early settlement is believed to have been situated in the area around the Church of St Nicholas, Manor Farm and The Green, and may have been a nucleated settlement (Site 6). It is documented in the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine (WANHM) of 1860 that the excavation of a chapel site, dating to at least 1579 with possible medieval origins, was undertaken near the 19th-century church in East Grafton in 1844, during which foundations were revealed among other finds including stained glass and tiles (Ward 1860; Site 8). The Manor of East Grafton was formed by 1167 when it was under the ownership of Alan de Neville. It was later part of the Ailesbury Estate, of which a significant portion was sold in 1929 (Kennet District Council 2005). A medieval deer park is recorded to the north of East Grafton, and was first referenced in 1347 when a licence was granted for the planting of woodland in an area northwest of the village (Site 7; Watts 1996).

- 4.6** Few of the records associated with the post-medieval period are of relevance to the application site. There are a number of farmsteads and outfarms with post-medieval origins, though potentially occupying the site of earlier farms, recorded in the study area (Sites 9-14). The nearest to the site is Heath Farm, recorded c. 220m to the east of the application site, which had lost the majority of its traditional buildings (Site 9). A section of the Midland and South West Junction Railway passes through the study area to the west of East Grafton, and a railway station was present between Burbage and Grafton from 1882 until the line was closed to passengers in 1961 (Site 15-16).

Undated

- 4.7** The remaining four monument entries are associated with features of unknown date. Three of the entries relate to the recording of cropmarks during analysis of aerial photographs. They comprise a double-ditched enclosure observed c. 220m to the northeast of the application site; a square enclosure observed c. 180m to the south and a field system observed c. 345m to the south of the application site (Sites 18-20). The fourth entry associated with this period comprises the discovery of a cylindrical stone bead some 195m southeast of the application site (Site 21). While its date is unconfirmed, a Romano-British origin is possible.

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)

- 4.8** The Wiltshire HLC places the application site within an area of 're-organised fields'. The current layout of this area is modern in character, but was created through the reorganisation of a large irregular field plot present on 19th-century maps, which is itself described as resulting from piecemeal post-medieval enclosure.

Portable Antiquities Scheme data (Fig. 1)

- 4.9** Findspot data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme, for the parish of Grafton, was consulted during this assessment, with all entries are summarised in Appendix 1, Table 2 and shown on Fig. 1. In total there are 10 entries, all of which comprise discoveries of coins within fields across the northeastern corner of the study area. Six of the discoveries involve individual coins dating to the Romano-British period, dating from the mid-3rd to the mid-4th century AD. An incomplete silver Iron Age coin depicting a head and triple-tailed horse on its faces was also discovered some 610m to the northeast of the application site, and is presumed to date to c. 50 to 20 BC (PAS ref. DEV-D2E545). The remaining three finds date to the early-medieval to post-medieval period, and include a 7th-century pale gold shilling of Concordia-type (WILT-DEDC91).

5. HISTORIC MAPPING, AERIAL IMAGERY AND LIDAR (Figs 2-3)

Historic maps

- 5.1** Historic maps reviewed as part of this report are based on a progression exercise relating to the application site. Research has been conducted using maps available online. Extracts of relevant maps are included here as Fig. 2. The application site is not included in the mid-19th century tithe map, probably indicating that it was part of the Ailesbury Estate at the time of the survey.

Ordnance Survey two-inch to one-mile surveyor's drawing of Hungerford, 1808 (not reproduced)

- 5.2** In this early depiction, the application site is situated within a large plot covered by markings indicating that it is woodland or plantation. Though the map scale is small, this plot and the adjacent plot at the east are broadly visible in the present layout of the landscape when compared with modern satellite imagery. Within the plot, no buildings or structures are depicted. Given the location of the application site in relation to the historic village core, this area of woodland may represent the area referenced in the granting of the licence to plant

woodland to the northwest of the village in 1347, and therefore may have been part of the deer park (Site 7).

The Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps of 1880, 1900 and 1924 (Fig. 2)

- 5.3** In the earliest of the detailed 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps, surveyed in 1879 the application site remained part of the large plot, which by this period had lost much of its tree coverage, though sporadic trees and tree clusters are depicted across its area, including a coppice depicted further north and named 'round copse', likely in reference to its loosely-circular shape. A trackway leading towards the coppice runs through the application site on an approximate north-south alignment. To the west, the site was by this period adjacent to a farmstead or dwelling consisting of A U-plan house facing the road, and two smaller outbuildings to the north, one of which is constructed of wood or iron. The curtilage of this house is defined by an enclosed area.
- 5.4** The 1899 and 1922 revisions of the 25-inch maps, published in 1900 and 1924 respectively, demonstrate no significant changes within the application site, which remained part of the larger plot throughout this period, and few changes to the surrounding landscape. The trackway depicted through the site on the First Edition map is not shown on the later editions.

Aerial photographs

- 5.5** A Royal Air Force vertical aerial photograph was accessed via the Historic England Aerial Photograph viewer (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/>). There appears to be activity within the application site, with one or two possible buildings of unknown purpose visible parallel to the road at the south. However, the site is not shown in great detail, and it is therefore unclear whether they are buildings at all. In the wider area, some military activity is suggested by the presence of uniform buildings connected to the wider road layout by recently-excavated trackways.

Satellite imagery

- 5.6** Modern satellite imagery dating from 1999 to 2024 was accessed via Google Earth. By this period, the site was separated from the larger plot by a boundary to its north, and does not appear to be in arable use. A trackway runs through the site, adjacent to the eastern boundary, connecting the larger plot to the north to the road to the south; this plot is shown to be under arable use throughout much of this period. No cropmarks or earthworks are visible within the application site.

LiDAR imagery (Fig. 3)

- 5.7** LiDAR data (Composite 1m resolution DTM, 2022), available from DEFRA, was consulted as part of this assessment, and was examined using a hillshade analysis. There are no earthworks indicative of archaeological features present within the site. A gentle depression is visible in the eastern half of the site and is likely related the trackway and/or other modern agricultural activity.

6. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS (Fig. 4)

- 6.1** A geophysical survey was undertaken across the application site by Lefort Geophysics on 2 April 2026 (Lefort 2026). An image of the processed data and the surveyor's interpretation are shown on Fig. 4.
- 6.2** In total the geophysical survey has identified three anomaly groups. However, the results demonstrate significant magnetic disturbance due to the presence of modern below-ground services, visible on roughly north-south and east-west alignments and covering much of the western half of the site (Anomaly Group 1002). The remaining two groups consist of a pit-like responses and other trends, both of uncertain origin but likely to relate to modern agricultural

activity at the site (Anomaly Groups 1001 and 1003). The anomalies could also be natural in origin.

7. SITE INSPECTION (Fig. 5; Plates 1-3)

- 7.1** A site visit was undertaken to provide a familiarisation of the land use and topography of the application site, as well as to identify evidence for any previously unrecorded assets in the form of earthworks, soil exposures, artefacts or standing remains. The site visit was undertaken on 9 April 2026 when the weather was dry and overcast with good visibility for distant views. The locations of plate viewpoints are shown on Fig. 5.
- 7.2** The application site was accessed from a gateway adjoining the A338 (Plate 1). At the time of the visit, the site was covered by long grass and was bounded by hedgerows to the south and west, and fencing to the north and east (Plates 2-3). A trackway runs through the site to the field to the north, while a second continues north from the plot, presumably towards further agricultural fields. No earthworks indicative of archaeological features were observed during the walkover of the site. Only modern finds were encountered in the form of scattered waste and debris. The plot was being partially used for the storage of hay bales and logs at the time of the visit.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT (Appendix 2)

Introduction

- 8.1** Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change to their settings, both of which could affect their significance. The change can be negative, neutral or positive depending on the nature of the change and the level of contribution, if any, the affected area or setting makes to the asset's significance.

The scheme

- 8.2** The scheme (Appendix 2) comprises the construction of a single dwelling and separate garage block with associated access from the A338. The existing agricultural trackway at the east of the plot will be retained and separated from the dwelling by a new hedge and gateway, while a hedge will also be constructed along the north boundary of the plot. The scheme includes the construction of a footway along the roadside, as well as the removal of part of the hedge along the southern boundary of the site to facilitate the new access into the property.

Potential direct impacts to archaeological remains

- 8.3** Any surviving below-ground archaeological deposits within the site have the potential to be physically impacted upon by groundworks associated with the proposed development, such as foundations, landscaping, drainage and the provision of access and services.
- 8.4** The application site is situated to the northwest of East Grafton, a village with early medieval origins that remained a relatively small farming settlement throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. There is no evidence suggesting that the site was cultivated during the medieval period; its absence from the tithe map suggests it was part of the Ailesbury Estate, while the woodland recorded on the OS surveyor's drawing may situate the site within the documented medieval deer park recorded in c. 1347 (Site 7). The current layout of the application site was formed during the modern period after the sale of lands within the Ailesbury Estate.
- 8.5** There is evidence of early activity in the study area, with both the Wiltshire and Swindon HER and Portable Antiquities Scheme recording a number of artefact discoveries within the village and its surrounding agricultural land. Other than the antiquarian excavation of medieval church

within the village, there has been no intrusive fieldwork within the 1km study area and therefore there is a lack of recorded archaeological features associated with the Romano-British and earlier prehistoric periods, although the recovery of Neolithic and later prehistoric artefacts does demonstrate some level of activity. The recording of three areas of undated cropmarks may also relate to early activity, particularly the possible double-ditched enclosure observed further to the east (Site 18).

8.6 Analysis of mid-20th-century aerial photography resulted in the identification of possible activity within the site. However, given the poor quality of the image, it was unclear whether this constituted agricultural activity or military activity associated with the Second World War. Both the geophysical survey and LiDAR imagery do not indicate the presence of any features which may give further insight.

8.7 There are no historic hedgebanks surrounding the application site.

Geophysical survey results

8.8 The results of the geophysical survey suggest that few features of archaeological significance are present at the site, but the results have been somewhat impacted by magnetic disturbance resulting from the presence of modern services, likely associated with the property to the west (Anomaly Group 1002). The only features of possible archaeological origin which have been recorded are pit-like features and other uncertain trends, though the source of these features is inconclusive, with natural or modern agricultural origins plausible.

Concluding assessment

8.9 Overall, there is **very low archaeological potential** at the application site. Whilst early activity is likely within the study area, the geophysical survey has not identified any features attributable to early settlement or agricultural activity within the site itself. In addition, there is no evidence that the site was in agricultural use until the late-post-medieval period, with historic maps placing the site within an area of woodland which may have been part of the deer park recorded to the north of East Grafton during the mid-14th century.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The application site consists of a single small plot of agricultural land located to the west of East Grafton. Occupation at the village dates to at least the early medieval period, while in the wider area, evidence of earlier activity has been recorded primarily through the recovery of artefacts (and aerial photographic analysis) as there has been a near total absence of archaeological fieldwork in the study area. The site may have been in use during the Second World War, with aerial photography potentially showing some activity, though the nature of this activity is unclear.

9.2 A geophysical survey has been undertaken across the site and suggests that there are no features of probable archaeological origin present. However, the results were somewhat impacted by magnetic disturbance resulting from the presence of modern services. The installation of these services will have caused some disturbance. It is therefore concluded that the application site has **very low archaeological potential**.

10. SOURCES CONSULTED

Published and unpublished sources

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List of cartographic sources

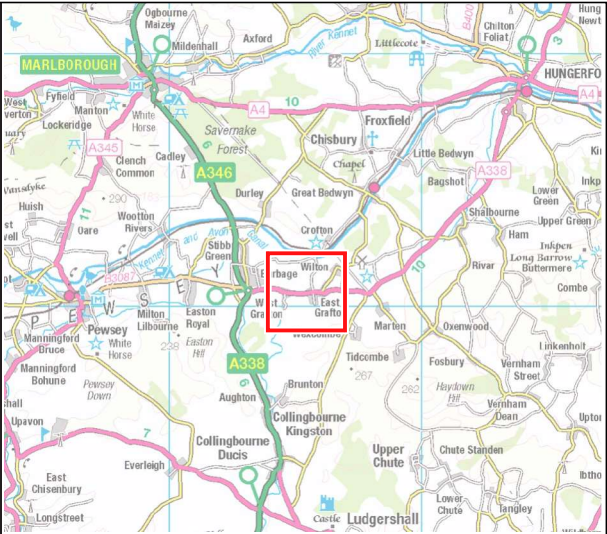
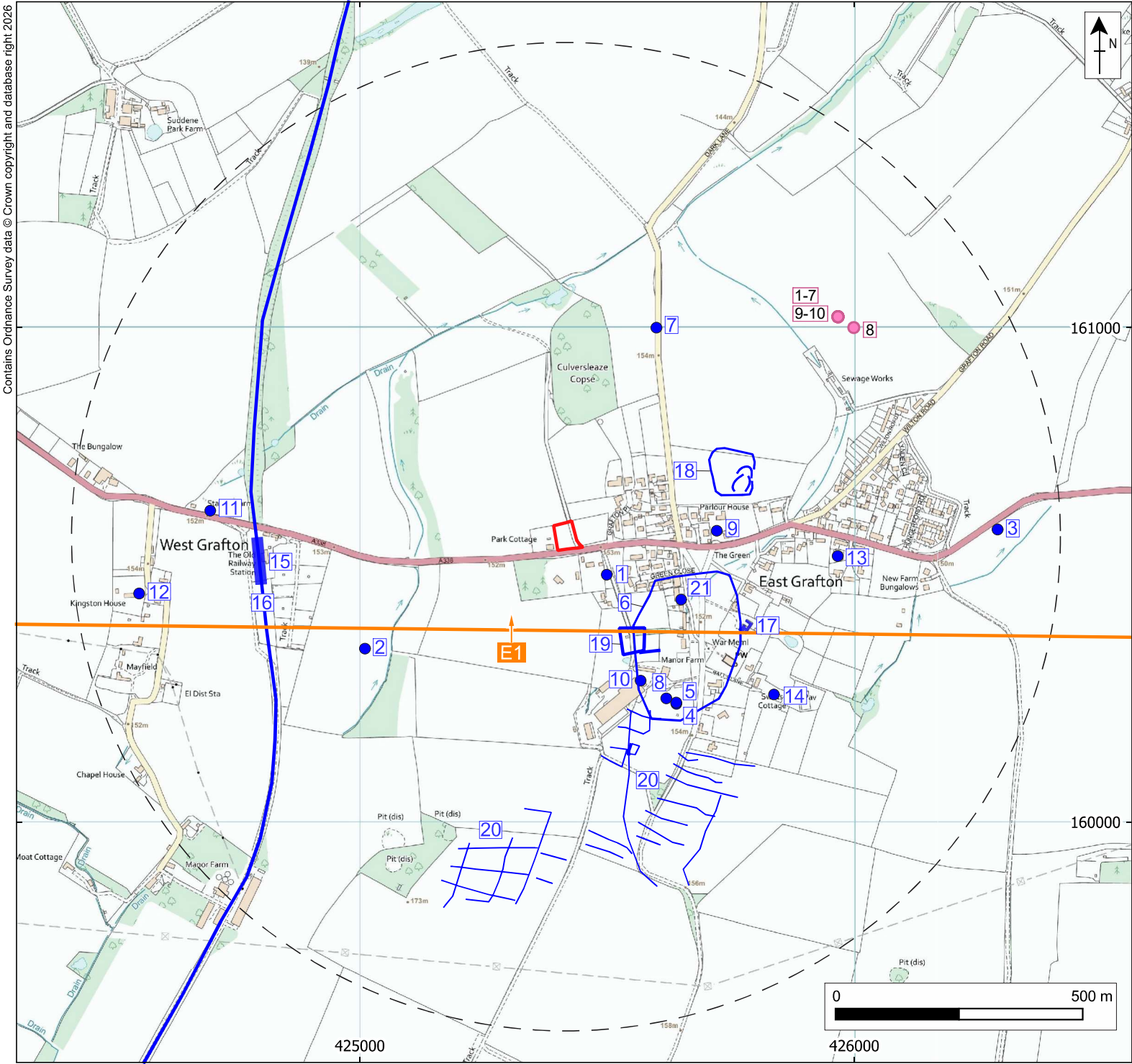
- Ordnance Survey two-inch to one-mile surveyor's drawing of Hungerford, published 1808
- Ordnance Survey 25-inch Wiltshire map sheets XLII.4 and XXXVI.16
- First Edition, surveyed 1879, published 1880
- Second Edition, revised 1899, published 1900
- Edition of 1924, revised 1922, published 1924

Wiltshire Historic Environment Record

Historic Environment Record data to 1km

Internet sources (consulted April 2026)

- British Geological Survey: <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk>
- DEFRA LiDAR Composite 1m DTM SU26SE (2022): <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>
- Google Earth: <https://earth.google.com/web/>
- Old Maps Online: <https://www.oldmapsonline.org/en>
- Open Domesday: <https://opendomesday.org/map/>
- Portable Antiquities Scheme: <https://finds.org.uk/>
- Wiltshire Council Planning: <https://development.wiltshire.gov.uk/pr/s/>
- Wiltshire Museum: <https://www.wiltshiremuseum.org.uk/>



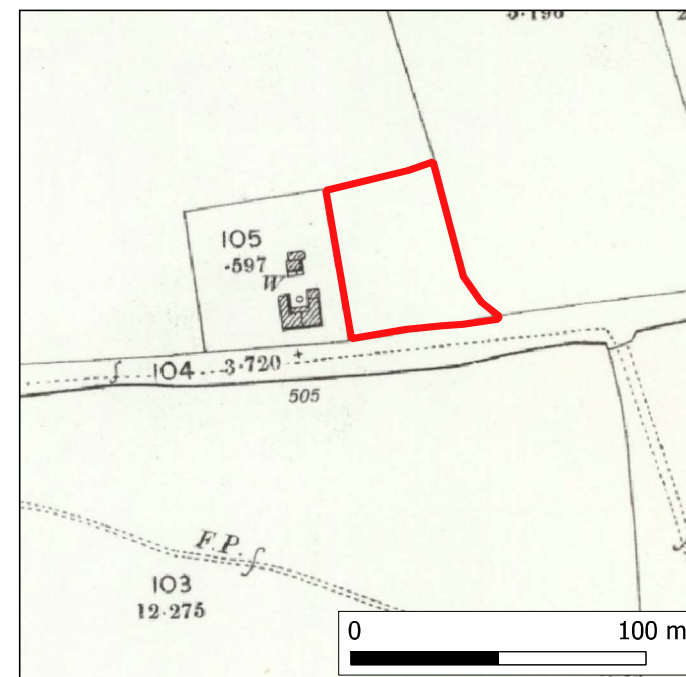
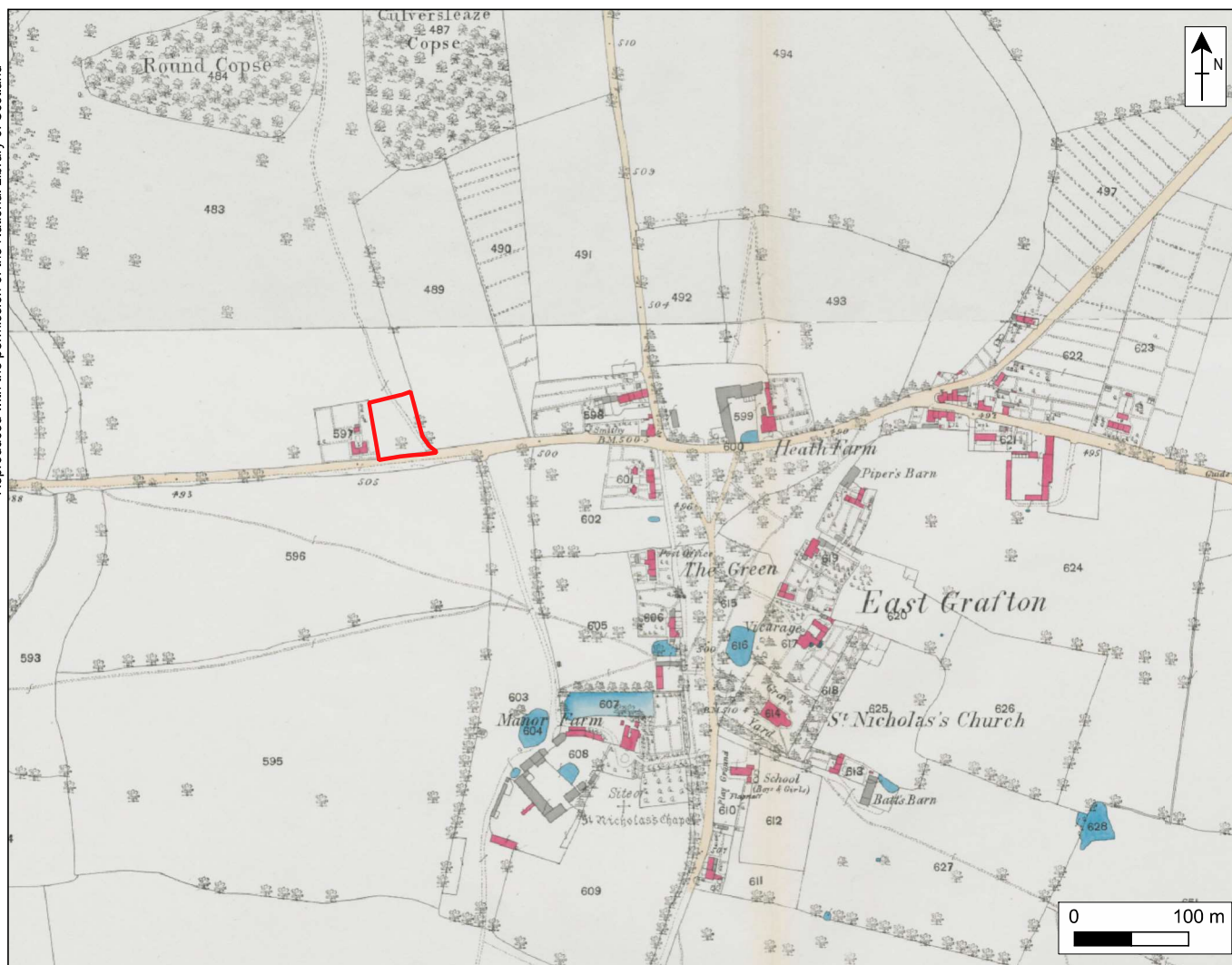
Key

- Application Site
- Study Area
- Historic Environment Record Data
- Previous Archaeological Investigations
- Portable Antiquities Scheme Data

PROJECT
Land at East Grafton, Wiltshire

TITLE
Fig. 1: Location of the application site, Wiltshire Historic Environment Record data, and Portable Antiquities Scheme data within a 1km study area





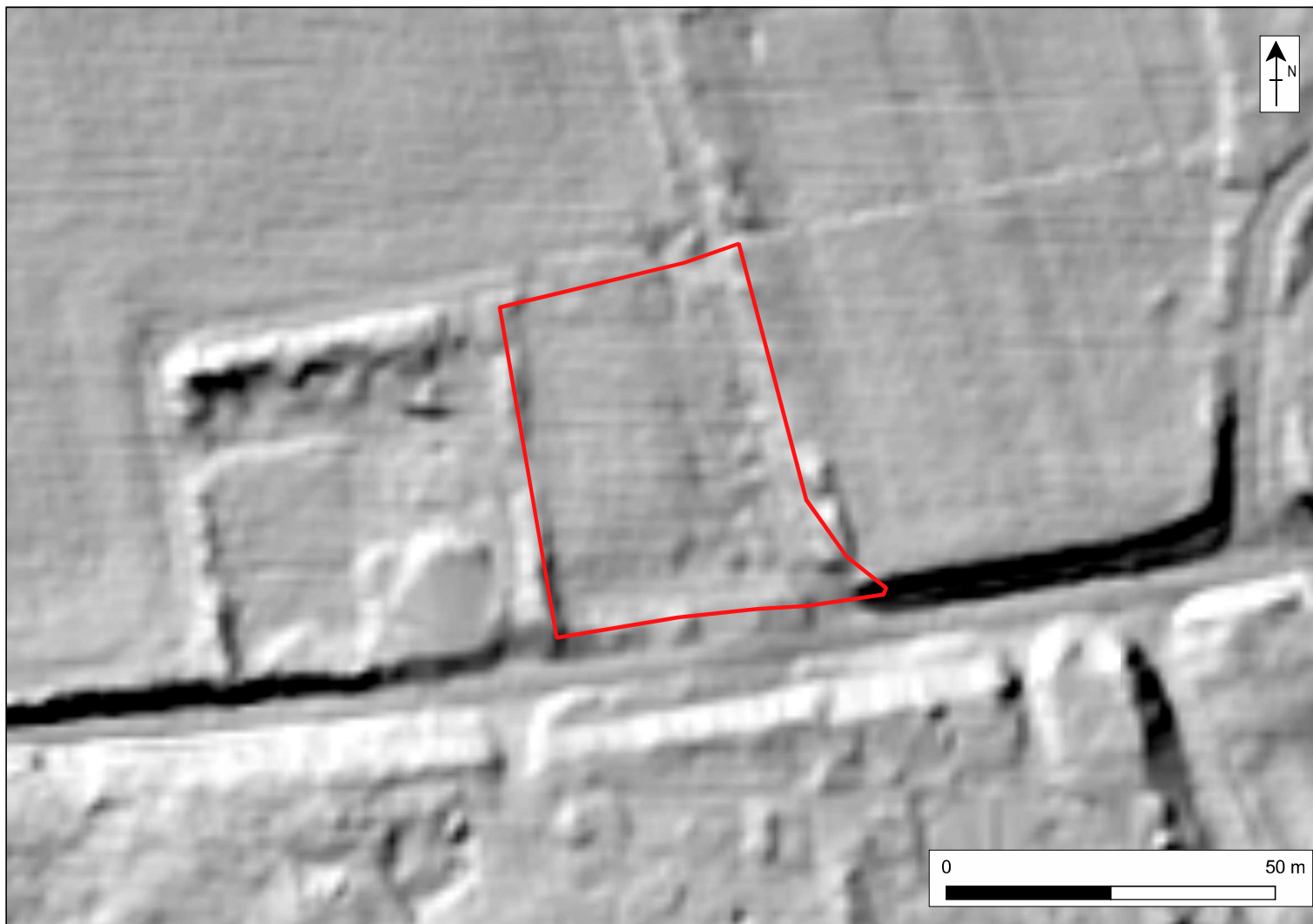
 Application Site

PROJECT

Land at East Grafton, Wiltshire

TITLE

Fig. 2: Extracts from the Ordnance Survey
25-inch maps of 1880 and 1900



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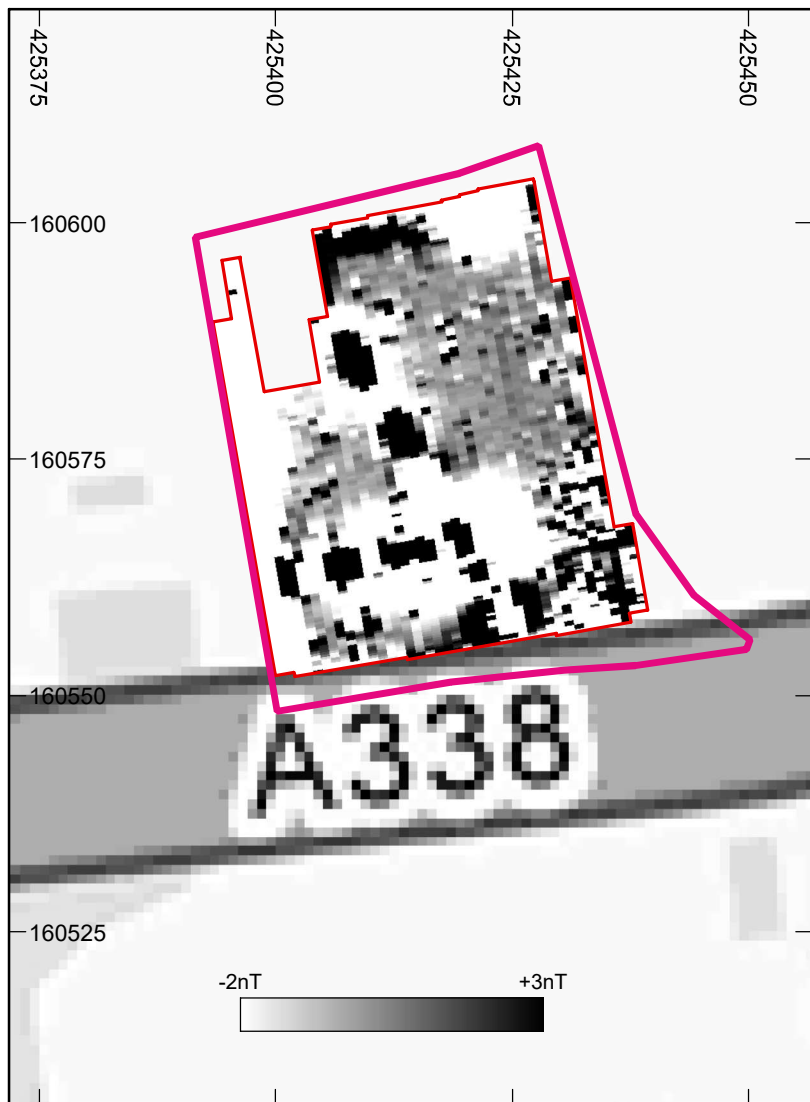
 Application Site

PROJECT

Land at East Grafton, Wiltshire

TITLE

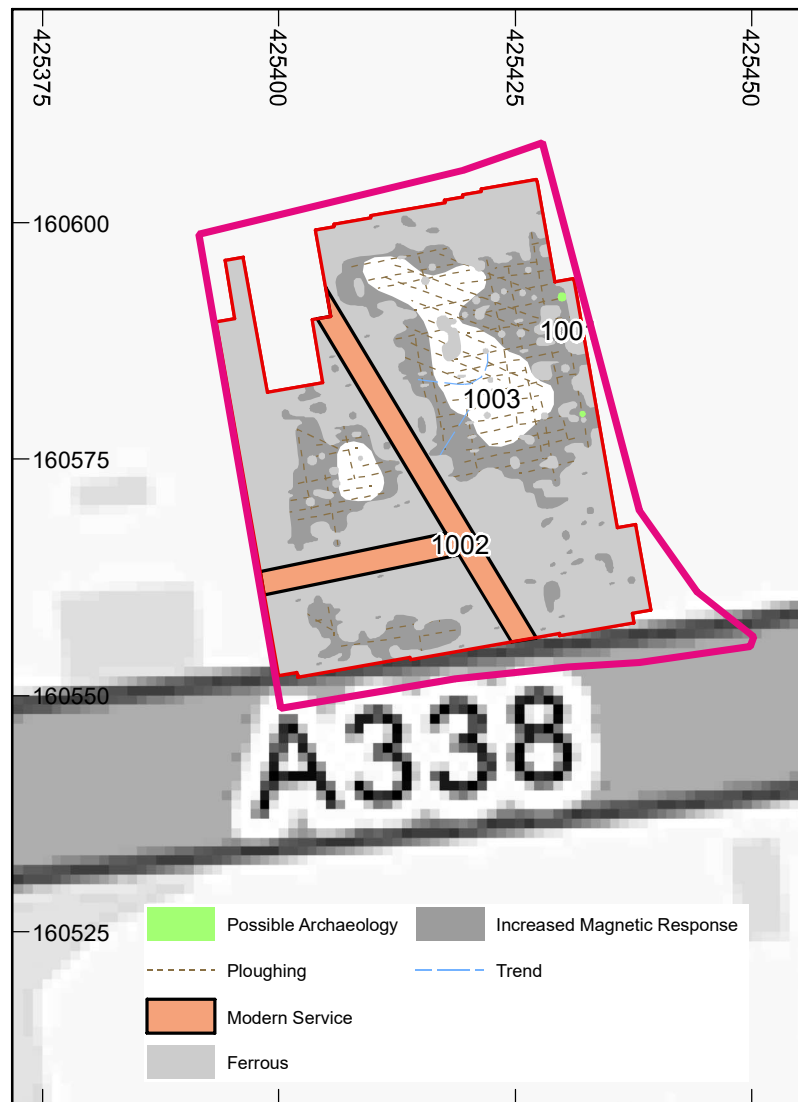
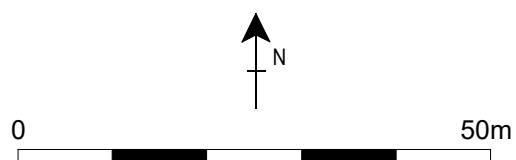
Fig. 3: LiDAR DTM 1m resolution (2022)
displayed using a hillshade analysis



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- Application Site
- Gradiometer Survey Extents



PROJECT

Land at East Grafton, Wiltshire

TITLE

Fig. 4: Geophysical survey processed magnetometry data and surveyor's interpretation



- Application Site
- 📷 Photo Viewpoints

PROJECT
Land at East Grafton, Wiltshire

TITLE
Fig. 5: Approximate locations of
plate viewpoints



Plate 1: View looking north towards the application site, showing the main access from the A338



Plate 2: Panoramic view looking southwest across the application site from the northeastern corner



Plate 3: Panoramic view looking northeast across the application site from the southwestern corner

Appendix 1

Summary of historic environment data within the study area

Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of Historic Environment Record data within the study area

Site no.	Form	HER ref.	Period	Summary
1	Findspot	MWI18976	Neolithic	NEOLITHIC AXEHEAD, EAST GRAFTON A Neolithic axe with a polished edge, measuring approximately four inches in length, was discovered at this approximate location.
2	Findspot	MWI18854	Neolithic	NEOLITHIC AXEHEAD, WEST OF EAST GRAFTON VILLAGE A Neolithic polished axehead was discovered at this approximate location and is in Devizes Museum.
3	Findspots	MWI18853	Neolithic	NEOLITHIC AXEHEADS, EAST OF VILLAGE Two Neolithic axeheads were discovered to the east of East Grafton.
4	Artefact scatter	MWI18868	Iron Age	IRON AGE POTTERY, WEST OF BATTS BARN Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from this area between 1936-1964.
5	Artefact scatter	MWI18874	Romano-British	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, WEST OF BATTS BARN Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from this area between 1936 and 1964.
6	Documentary evidence	MWI18896	Medieval	EAST GRAFTON East Grafton is a settlement with medieval origins, with a chapel site excavated in 1844.
7	Documentary evidence	MWI18903	Medieval	MEDIEVAL DEER PARK, EAST GRAFTON A medieval deer park is recorded at this location, and is believed to have been in existence by 1347.
8	Excavated features	MWI80149	Medieval to post-medieval	CHAPEL OF ST NICHOLAS The Chapel of St Nicholas dates to at least 1579 and was excavated in 1844, with the works demonstrating a 53-by-17-foot layout. Field investigations nearby resulted in the discovery of tile, pottery and glazed tile dating to the 13th-to-14th century.
9	Extant buildings; demolished buildings	MWI69931	Post-medieval	GREEN HALL (HEATH FARM) A partially extant farmstead at this site dates to the 19th century and consists of an L-plan regular courtyard with a significant loss of traditional buildings.
10	Extant buildings; demolished buildings	MWI69932	Post-medieval	MANOR FARM, EAST GRAFTON Manor Farm is a partially extant farmstead with a regular courtyard plan, with additional yards containing detached elements. The farm has seen a significant loss of traditional buildings.
11	Extant buildings; demolished buildings	MWI69920	Post-medieval	STATION FARM Station Farm dates to the 19th century and comprises a loose courtyard plan. The farmhouse is the only surviving historic building.
12	Demolished buildings	MWI69921	Post-medieval	SITE OF FARMSTEAD, NORTH OF ROSEGARTH A farmstead is recorded at this location and is now demolished, with all historic buildings lost. It consisted of a loose courtyard plan.
13	Demolished buildings	MWI69933	Post-medieval	EAST GRAFTON FARMHOUSE East Grafton farmstead dates to the 19th century and consists of a loose courtyard plan. It has seen a significant loss of traditional buildings.
14	Demolished building	MWI69935	Post-medieval	SITE OF BATT'S BARN Batt's Barn, now demolished, is a 19th-century outfarm structure.
15	Building	MWI80234	Post-medieval	GRAFTON AND BURBAGE STATION The Grafton and Burbage Station was opened in 1882 and closed to passengers in 1961.

Appendix 1, Table 1: Summary of Historic Environment Record data within the study area

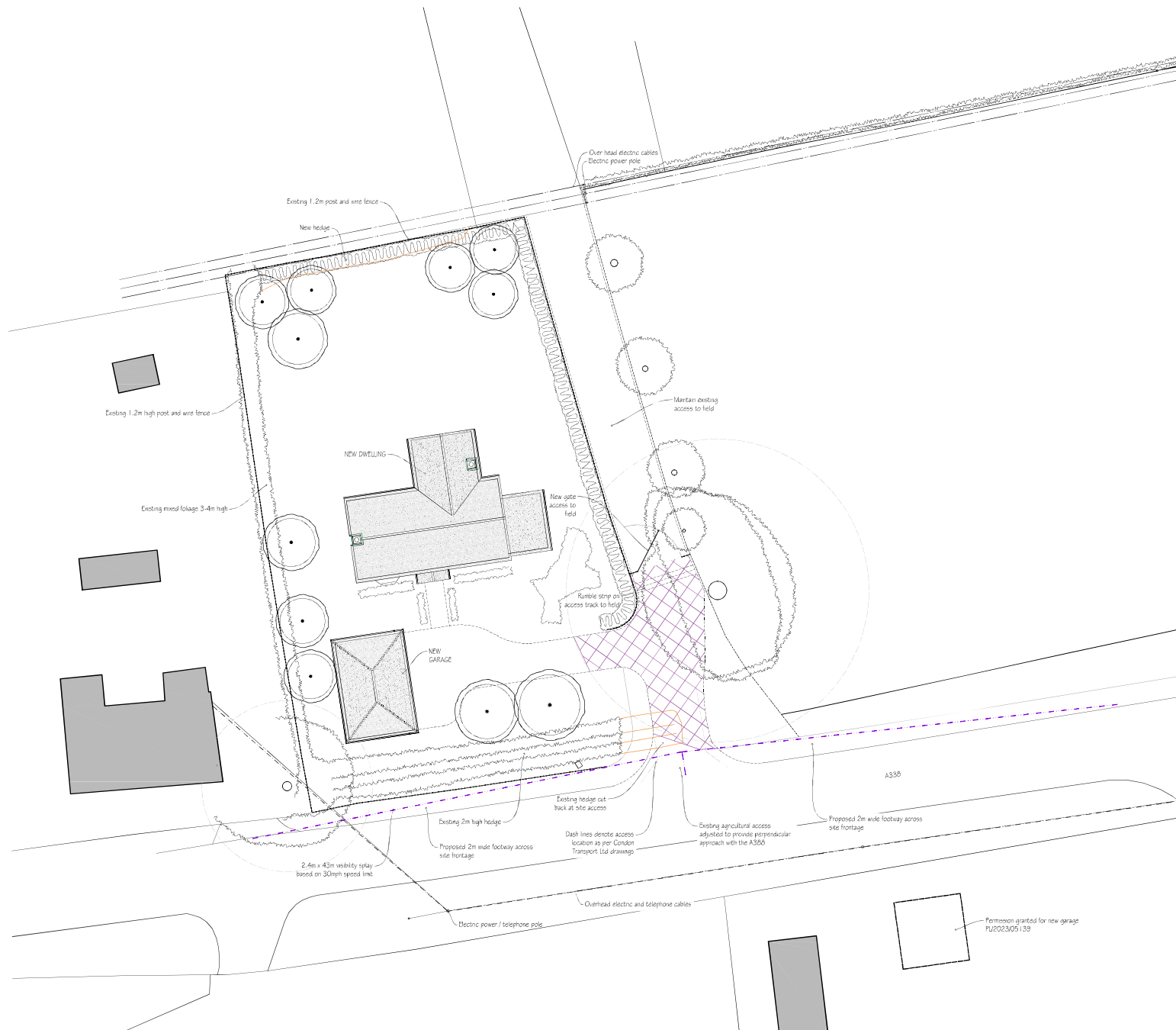
Site no.	Form	HER ref.	Period	Summary
16	Structure	MWI78873	Post-medieval	MIDLAND AND SOUTH WEST JUNCTION RAILWAY The Midland and South Western Junction Railway opened along this section in 1882 and was in operation until its full closure in 1969.
17	Extant building	MWI80179	Post-medieval	THE OLD VICARAGE, EAST GRAFTON The Old Vicarage is believed to date to the 19th century.
18	Cropmark	MWI18955	Unknown	UNDATED ENCLOSURE, EAST GRAFTON A double-ditched enclosure of unknown date was observed at this site during analysis of aerial photographs.
19	Cropmark	MWI18930	Unknown	ENCLOSURE, EAST GRAFTON A possible square enclosure was observed at this site on an aerial photograph of 1971.
20	Cropmark	MWI17880	Unknown	FIELD SYSTEM, SOUTH OF GRAFTON A field system of unknown date was observed at this site on an aerial photograph of 1971.
21	Findspot	MWI18909	Unknown	STONE BEAD, WEST OF THE GREEN A cylindrical stone bead of unknown date, although possibly Romano-British, was discovered at this approximate location.

Appendix 1, Table 2: Summary of Portable Antiquities Scheme data within the study area

PAS ref.	Period	Object type	Summary
DEV-D2E545	Iron Age	Coin	An incomplete Iron Age uninscribed silver coin. It dates to c. 50 to 20 BC and has a head on one face and a triple-tailed horse on the other.
DEV-EF5A6D	Romano-British	Coin	A silver Radiate of Valerian II, dating to AD257-258, depicting an eagle bearing Valerian to heaven.
DEV-B49F58	Romano-British	Coin	A copper-alloy Radiate of Carausius dating to AD287-293. The coin depicts a Pax holding a vertical sceptre and olive branch.
DEV-B48801	Romano-British	Coin	A copper-alloy Radiate of Allectus dating to AD293-6 depicting a Pax holding a vertical sceptre and olive branch.
DEV-B451A3	Romano-British	Coin	A copper-alloy nummus of Constantine I dating to AD328, depicting a camp or town gateway with four towers.
DEV-B42EDE	Romano-British	Coin	A copper-alloy nummus of Constantine I dating to AD313-314, depicting a Sol wearing a radiate crown.
DEV-B40274	Romano-British	Coin	A copper-alloy nummus of the House of Constantine, dating to AD332-3, depicting Victory with a shield and sceptre
WILT-DEDC91	Early medieval	Coin	A 7th-century pale gold shilling of Concordia/clasped hands type.
DEV-EB1547	Medieval	Coin	A medieval silver half penny of Edward III dating to AD1361-3.
DEV-B52ED5	Post-medieval	Coin	A post-medieval silver Two-Pence of James II dating to 1686.

Appendix 1

Proposed site layout



- KEY**
- New tree
 - Existing tree
 - Tree to be removed
 - Root Protection Area
 - New hedge
 - New planting
 - Cellular confinement system
 - Fence

NOTE: Drawing to be read in conjunction with Condon Dren Transport and Naturally Trees information.

B	Updated	DB	30.09.25
A		HB	07.07.25
revisions		initial	date

Contractors, Sub Contractors and Suppliers are to check all relevant dimensions and levels of site and buildings before commencing any shop drawings or building work.

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project:
LAND IN EAST GRAFTON
 East Grafton
 Wiltshire SN8 3DB

Site Plan

scale
1:200 @A1

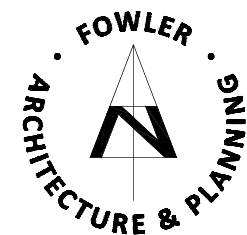
drawn by
 EG

date
 May '25

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