

Land at Church Road, Laverstock
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
March 2026

Land at Church Road, Laverstock
Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment
March 2026

© Orion Heritage Ltd 2026

No part of this report is to be copied in any way
without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate
information, however, Orion Heritage Ltd cannot be held
responsible for errors or inaccuracies within 3rd party data
supplied to Orion and referred to within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the
sanction of the controller of HM Stationery Office.

Licence No: 100056706

Report

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Land at Church Road, Laverstock

Clients

Hallam Land

Date

March 2026

Planning Authority

Wiltshire Council

Site Centred At

SU 16361 31586

Prepared By

Sophie Honey BA MSc

Approved By

Rob Bourn BA MA MCIfA

Report Status

FINAL

Orion Ref

PN2085/HEDBA

Orion Approval Ref

RQA-01420-01398

Contents

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology
- 3.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Framework
- 3.0 Archaeological & Historic Baseline
- 4.0 Built Heritage Assets
- 5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets
- 6.0 Summary and Conclusions

Sources Consulted

List of Illustrations

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 HER data plot
- Fig. 3 Designated heritage assets
- Fig. 4 1807 OS Map
- Fig. 5 1842 Laverstock Tithe Map
- Fig. 6 1879 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
- Fig. 7 1938 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
- Fig. 8 1978 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
- Fig. 9 Aerial View of Study Site (from Google Earth)
- Fig. 10 Geophysical survey interpretative plot
- Fig. 11 Archaeological Evaluation trenching results
- Fig. 12 Development Parameter Plan

Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Church Road, Laverstock, Wiltshire (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Hallam Land. The site is located at grid reference SU 16361 31586. It has been prepared to support a planning application for a residential scheme of up to 110 dwellings.

The assessment has established that the site lies in an area that has moderate to high potential for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman remains. The geophysical survey and trenching of the site has revealed a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age pits and a Roman enclosure. These remains are considered to be of local significance and are not a design constraint.

The remains identified in the geophysical survey and trenching will be impacted by the construction of the proposed development. Consequently, a programme of archaeological mitigation excavation and recording is proposed to be undertaken as a condition of outline planning permission.

The assessment has identified no designated archaeological assets in the wider area that are sensitive to change by the proposed development by effects to their setting.

There are a number of grade II listed buildings within c. 1km of the site. The proposed development will have no direct impact on the fabric of any of these listed buildings, nor any impact on their settings. The site is considered to be within the edges of the wider setting of Cathedral Church of St Mary c. 3 km to the southwest, Grade I listed Old Sarum, which lies c. 3 km north-west, and the adjacent designated Conservation Area at Old Sarum Airfield, located c. 2km northwest. This assessment has demonstrated that the proposed development will have no effect on the significance of these while there may be some very minor degree of impact on these latter listed buildings and conservation area by development within their settings, this impact will be of an extremely low order and there will be no harm to the built historic environment.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Church Road, Laverstock, Wiltshire (Fig. 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Hallam Land. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”) is located at grid reference SU 16361 31586. It has been prepared to support a planning application for a residential scheme of up to 110 dwellings.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, a geophysical survey of the site, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets, and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.3 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets, provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets. It also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.4 The study area used in this assessment is a 1km radius from the centre of the study site (Figs. 2 & 3).
- 1.5 A site visit was undertaken in January 2015 when the weather conditions were overcast with occasional rain but with good visibility and August 2020 when the conditions were sunny and visibility clear.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.6 The study site occupies an irregular greenfield parcel of land located on the eastern side of Church Road at the northern end of the village of Laverstock.
- 1.7 The study site is on a west facing slope dropping from c. 70m OD along the eastern boundary to c. 55m along the western boundary.
- 1.8 The solid geology of the site is Newhaven Chalk overlain in places by Head deposits.

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment is to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the study site;
- Identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the study site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the study site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including *National Planning Policy Framework* 2019) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006)
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014)
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2017)

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“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 CIfA. 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.”

Methodology

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment is produced in accordance with the CIfA Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk Based Assessments (2017).

2.7 The following sources were consulted for the whole study area:

- a) the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER);
- b) the National Heritage List for England held by Historic England;

- c) Designated assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Battlefields and Listed Buildings;
- d) all Ordnance Survey maps (19th and 20th century) at 1:10000, 1:10560, 1:2500 and 1:1250 scales;
- e) tithe maps (and apportionments), estate maps and any other relevant historical maps
- f) geological maps of the study area;
- g) geotechnical reports where such evidence is not being separately assessed;
- h) previous archaeological geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site;
- i) such other published works, reports and other information relevant to the desk-based assessment;
- j) National Mapping Programme Data where available (see '*Limitations*' below).
- k) Portable Antiquities Scheme data, available from the PAS website.

2.8 Lidar provides topographic data and is particularly useful in the detection and identification of heritage assets that survive as earthworks. The Environment Agency (EA) regularly collects Lidar data for England and makes these data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the grounds surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a 'bare earth' effect. EA Lidar DTM data at 1m resolution from 2019 was examined for the study site and the wider 1km study area. The coverage offered by the data for the study site was complete. These data were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) version 2.2.1 and was reviewed using QGIS.

2.9 The assessment included a site walkover survey to gain a greater understanding of existing land use, the potential for archaeological constraints within the study site and potential settings issues.

3.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.2 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out broad policies and obligations relevant to the protection of listed buildings and conservation areas and their settings.
- 3.3 Section 66(1) states:
“In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”.
- 3.4 Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to define as conservation areas any ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’ and Section 72 gives local authorities a general duty to pay special attention ‘to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’ in exercising their planning functions. These duties are taken to apply only within a Conservation Area. The Act does not make specific provision with regard to the setting of a Conservation Area that is provided by the policy framework outlined in section 2.2, below

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.5 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled ‘Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment’. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 3.6 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
- Conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings in every day use and as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest.*
- 3.7 Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.8 A key aspect of NPPF paragraphs 212-215 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm to a designated asset. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723 of the PPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. The following quote refers to listed buildings but the same principles applies to archaeological designated heritage assets. It states:

“Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. 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 now para 212-215 in the 2024 NPPF) 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.

*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. (emphasis added).*

- 3.9 Paragraph 215 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 020 of the PPG outlines what is meant by public benefits:

“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.”

- 3.10 No harm occurs where a proposed development will have no direct physical effects on heritage assets and/or where a proposed development is outside of the setting of a designated heritage asset. In such instances, there will be no adverse effects on the significance of designated heritage assets.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.11 Paragraph 216 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.

NPPF Definitions

- 3.12 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 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).
- 3.13 Archaeological Interest is defined as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 3.14 Designated Heritage Assets comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
- 3.15 Significance is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 3.16 Setting is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Setting

- 3.17 Paragraph 18a-001 of the PPG makes a clear statement that any decisions relating to Listed Buildings and their settings and Conservation Areas must address the statutory considerations of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.
- 3.18 Paragraph 18a-013 outlines that the assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the setting of a heritage asset needs to take into account and be proportionate to the significance of the asset being considered, and the degree to which the proposed development enhances or detracts from the significance of the asset and the ability to appreciate the significance.
- 3.19 The NPPG outlines that although the extent and importance of setting is often expressed in visual terms, it can also be influenced by other factors such as noise, dust and vibration. Historic relationships between places can also be an important factor stressing ties between places that may have limited or no intervisibility with each other. This may be historic as well as aesthetic connections that contribute or enhance the significance of one or more of the heritage assets.
- 3.20 Paragraph 18a-013 concludes:

"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.

When assessing any application which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to

consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its on-going conservation."

- 3.21 Where a proposed development is located within the setting of a designated heritage asset, it potentially can reduce the contribution that the setting makes to the significance of a designated heritage asset(s). However, change (for example visual change) within an asset's setting is not necessarily in itself an impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset. An adverse impact will only occur if the change from a proposed development affects the contribution made by setting to overall significance of an asset. Development within the setting of a designated heritage asset can be a perceivable/appreciable change but one that does not affect the contribution that the setting makes to the significance of the asset or assets. In such a scenario, this effect can be described as having a negligible effect, which in NPPF terms is an effect below less than substantial harm.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.22 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority must determine the application in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where proposed development accords with an up-to-date Local Plan, applications should be approved, and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. The role of the NPPF is to provide guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining planning applications.
- 3.23 The Local Plan policy is provided by Wiltshire Council's Salisbury District Local Plan Saved Policies (Adopted 2011):

Policy CN5 – Listed Buildings Curtilage Development

Development within or outside of the curtilage of a listed building will only be permitted where it does not harm the character or setting of the building concerned.

Policy CN11 – Conservation Areas

Special care will be taken when considering new development to ensure that views from and into conservation areas are safeguarded and views which do not contribute to their character are improved where opportunities arise.

CN20 - Archaeology

Development that would adversely affect a scheduled ancient monument or other nationally important archaeological features, or their settings will not be permitted.

CN21 – Archaeological Assets

Where an application for development may affect a known or potential site of archaeological interest, as defined on the plan as an area of special archaeological interest, the local planning authority will request an archaeological evaluation to be carried out before the planning application is determined.

CN22 – Preservation of Archaeological Remains

The local planning authority will also seek the preservation of Archaeological remains that are of regional and local importance, whether they are currently known or discovered during the lifetime of the plan and there will be a preference to preserve them in situ and to protect their settings. Development that does not achieve acceptable mitigation of adverse archaeological effects will not be permitted. Where development is permitted and preservation in situ is not appropriate or possible, the council will require suitable investigation and recording to take place. These measures will be sought by means of legal agreement or the use of conditions.

- 3.24 The Wiltshire Core Strategy (adopted January 2015) 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:

- *Nationally significant archaeological remains*
- *World heritage sites within and adjacent to Wiltshire*
- *Buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest*
- *The special character or appearance of conservation areas*
- *Historic parks and gardens*
- *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.

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

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

- 3.25 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- 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.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)

- 3.26 Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 provides guidance on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets.
- 3.27 The document restates the definition of setting as outlined in Annex 2 of the NPPF. Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context; while it is largely a visual term, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also

be affected by noise, vibration, odour and other factors. The document makes it clear that setting is not a heritage asset, nor is it a heritage designation, though land within a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what the setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset.

3.28 The Good Practice Advice Note sets out a five-staged process for assessing the implications of proposed developments on setting:

1. Identification of heritage assets which are likely to be affected by proposals;
2. Assessment of whether and what contribution the setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset;
3. Assessing the effects of proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset;
4. Maximising enhancement and reduction of harm on the setting of heritage assets; and
5. Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

3.29 The guidance reiterates the NPPF in stating that where developments affecting the setting of heritage assets results in a level of harm to significance, this harm, whether substantial or less than substantial, should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme.

4.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

- 4.1 The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following sources listed in paragraph 2.8 (unless stipulated in the limitations paragraph). In summary this includes:
- Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) Data;
 - Geophysical survey of the site;
 - Archaeological evaluation of the site;
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
 - Historic England Archive;
 - Pastscape;
 - Local studies and record office research; and
 - Review of historic mapping.
- 4.2 This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.
- 4.3 The location of heritage assets mentioned in the text are shown on Figures 2 & 3 and the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching results are shown in Figs 10 & 11).
- 4.4 The Examination of data in the Wiltshire Historic Environment Records (HER), The National Heritage List and published sources indicates that the site and the study area contains no Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 4.5 The site has been the subject of a geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan in 2015 (Fig. 10). The geophysical survey recorded a rectilinear enclosure as the only feature of probable archaeological origin recorded. The survey also recorded ridge and furrow, a former field boundary and evidence of modern ploughing. A number of discrete positive anomalies were recorded in the southern area of the site that were interpreted as a possible backfilled pits of archaeological origin along with a further linear anomaly that was thought to be of possible archaeological origin or related to agricultural activity. The remaining features recorded were natural or modern and included underground services, magnetic disturbance from nearby ferrous objects and magnetic spikes that are likely to be modern rubbish.
- 4.6 This was followed by evaluation trenching by Red River Archaeology in 2022 (Fig. 11). This confirmed the presence of archaeology in 13 trenches spanning from the prehistoric through to the Roman period. A small number of pits had a collection of decorated Neolithic vessels spread across the site, hazelnut shells and animal bones discarded in rubbish pits, a further two pits were a slightly later date and included fragments of Beaker pottery. A rectangular Roman enclosure was also present adjacent to Church Road with associated boundary ditches which appear to be related. The Roman presence does not appear to be domestic as the assemblage was small. In comparison to the prehistoric assemblage which appeared to show a semi-sedentary occupation of the site, which appears to have been frequented during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The site appears to have a hiatus after the Roman period.
- 4.7 The WSHER records a total of 29 investigations within the study site, of which two are recorded within the site itself. This pertains to a geophysical survey carried out across the site as part of the proposed development (EWI8904). Details of the results of the survey are discussed later on in this section.

- 4.8 A watching brief at BMW Ridgeway, for Salisbury Sewer Requisition is recorded crossing through the northern part of the study site (EWI8972), which did not uncover any archaeological features, despite the potential for prehistoric archaeology within the footprint of the scheme. It was thought that this is more likely to be reflective of the limited scale of the trench over archaeological potential.
- 4.9 Approximately 50 m west of the northern part of the site, a community history and archaeology survey and excavation is recorded (EWI8573). It involved a guided walk around the parish boundary of Laverstock and Ford and a small-scale excavation of the church of St Andrews.
- 4.10 Immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary of the study site, an evaluation carried out for the Salisbury eastern Bypass is recorded (EWI3887). A programme of field walking and test pits uncovered burnt flint, ceramic building material (CBM), clay pipe, fragments of worked flint, pottery sherds, slag and animal bone. Features of possible archaeological significance were revealed during the geophysical survey.
- 4.11 A desk-based assessment of Clarendon Park is recorded across a large area to the east of the site. Also in the eastern study area an earthwork survey and surface collection are recorded at Cocky Down (EWI920), which identified banks and lynchets and finds of worked and brunt flints.

Prehistoric

- 4.12 The study site is located within an area that has produced extensive evidence for prehistoric remains.
- 4.13 A single Palaeolithic findspot of a handaxe is recorded within the study area (EWI10099), c. 760 m southwest of the study site. Consequently, the study site is considered to have low potential for remains of this period.
- 4.14 There are No Mesolithic remains recorded within the study area. However, despite this lack of recorded remains, the presence of Mesolithic artefacts cannot be ruled out entirely.
- 4.15 The study site is located within a landscape that appears to have been occupied from the Neolithic onwards. The evaluation trenching of the site as recorded a number of pits of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (as outlined in paragraph 4.6 above). This fits with the HER evidence that recorded a series of prehistoric pits within the site (MWI75911). A Neolithic long barrow is located on Cockey Down c. 900m to the east (MLI10110). A leaf-shaped arrowhead, a fabricator, thirteen cores and number of burnt flints have been recorded immediately to the east of the study site (MLI10841) with further Neolithic/Bronze Age flints having been recorded c. 250m to the east of the study site. Neolithic flints have been recorded c. 950m to the southwest of the study site (MLI10857).
- 4.16 Recent large-scale archaeological excavation just beyond the study area c. 1.2km to the northwest have revealed an early Neolithic burial, a spread of mid-Neolithic pits, worked flints, sarsen stones, and animal bone.
- 4.17 A Bronze Age bowl barrow is located in close proximity to the Neolithic long barrow on Cockey Down (MLI10966). A Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age cemetery has been recorded c. 900m to the southeast of the study site on Laverstock Down (MLI10879 & 10946). Two pits and possible third pit containing quantities of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery has been recorded c. 500m to the east of the study site (MLI10861).

- 4.18 An assemblage of Bronze flint blades and flakes has been recorded c. 300m to the east of the study site (MLI10864). A Bronze Age axe has been recorded c. 1km to the west of the study site (MLI10850). A food vessel has been recorded c. 500m to the south (MLI10852). Six flint tools and fragment of a Beaker has been recorded c. 900m to the northwest (within the area of the archaeological excavations mentioned in paragraph 4.2.5) (MLI10859).
- 4.19 The large-scale excavation c. 1.2km to the northwest of the study site have revealed a middle Bronze Age field system, three inhumation burials and an occupation area. In the late Bronze Age, the settlement expanded with a circular fenced enclosure, a number of round houses and an avenue of post holes.
- 4.20 The prehistoric pits recorded in the study site indicate the potential for further Neolithic remains to be present. The density of Neolithic and Bronze Age remains within and immediately beyond the study area indicates that the area was occupied throughout these two periods. A Neolithic flint scatter has been recorded immediately adjacent to the study site. Where archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the study area, early prehistoric remains have generally been revealed. In light of this evidence, the study site is considered to have moderate to high potential for Neolithic and/or Bronze Age remains.

Iron Age/Roman

- 4.21 The WHER records a Roman enclosure in the western part of the study site (MWI75910). This was also confirmed by the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching of the site. The trenching has established that the rectangular Roman enclosure was present adjacent to Church Road with associated boundary ditches which appeared to be related to the enclosure. The enclosure is not thought to be domestic in nature as the finds assemblage was small.
- 4.22 In the wider study area, the cropmark of an early/middle Iron Age circular enclosure has been recorded c. 800m to the southeast of the study site (MLI10875). Late Iron Age pottery sherds have been recorded c. 500m to the east of the site (MLI10880). An Iron Age Bronze mount has been recorded c. 800m to the east (MLI10872).
- 4.23 The cropmarks of an enclosed Romano-British settlement are located c. 700m to the southeast of the study site (MLI10883). The cropmarks of another Romano-British settlement have been recorded c. 900m to the southeast (MLI10884). Roman pottery has been recorded c. 300m and 500m to the east of the study site (MLI10904 & 10905).
- 4.24 There are extensive cropmarks of field systems, enclosures and ditches on the eastern side of the study area, all of which are undated but assumed to be of late Iron Age/Romano-British date (MLI11005, 11032, 11034 & 11039). It is possible that these cropmarks may contain earlier prehistoric elements.
- 4.25 The possible Roman enclosure recorded in the study site indicates the potential for further Roman remains to be present. The density of Iron Age and Romano-British remains within and immediately beyond the study area indicates that the area was occupied throughout these two periods. In light of this evidence, the study site is considered to have moderate to high potential for later prehistoric and Romano-British remains.

- 4.26 The WHER records a single findspot of Saxon coins (MWI10912), located c. 864 m northwest of the northern part of the study site.
- 4.27 The study site itself contains no records of Saxon remains. The site is located away from nearby settlements that may have had Saxon origins. Therefore, it is considered to have low potential for Saxon remains.

Medieval

- 4.28 The WHER records the remains of ridge and furrow are recorded within the southern part of the study site (MWI75912), which were identified by the geophysical survey of the site.
- 4.29 Both Ford c. 800m to the north of the study site and Laverstock c. 1km are medieval in origin (MLI10916 & 10917). The only other record of medieval remains is that of a park pale to the east of the study site (MLI10988).
- 4.30 Find spots in the study area include a belt hook at Laverstock park (MWI10921) coins (MWI10933).
- 4.31 The study site was located away from the nearby medieval settlements and would have been within the agricultural holdings of these villages, as is indicated by the ridge and furrow remains recorded by the WHER in the southern part of the site. Consequently, the study site is considered to have high potential for agricultural remains in the southern part, and a low potential for other medieval remains.

Post Medieval

- 4.32 There are no post-medieval medieval remains recorded within the study site on the HER.
- 4.33 There are a number of post-medieval remains recorded within the study area that have no direct bearing on the study site and therefore will not be considered in detail in this assessment. In summary, these remains are: Bishopdown farm (MLI70864); the site of New farm (MLI70873); the site of a yard to the southeast of Ford Farm (MLI71518) and water meadows (MLI10941). Of these, the closest to the site is New Farm (MWI70873), which is located c. 100 m west of the site's western boundary.
- 4.34 The earliest map that shows the study site at a reliable and reasonable scale is the 1807 OS map which depicts the site as being countryside at this time (Fig. 4). The 1842 Laverstock Tithe Map also depicts the site as open space (Fig. 5). New farm is not depicted on this map. The site remained unchanged on the 1879 OS map, although New Farm is shown for the first time on this map. The site has remained essentially unchanged since this time except for being divided into a number of fields, the subdivisions of which were subsequently removed (Fig. 6, 7 & 8).

Geophysical Survey

- 4.35 Stratascan undertook a geophysical survey of the site and an area to the north in 2015. In summary, the survey revealed anomalies of a rectangular enclosure with a linear feature attached in the southwestern corner of the study site (Fig. 10). This feature is undated. It also recorded the line of two service runs, and an area of ridge and furrow, which is recorded by the HER (MWI75912).

Evaluation Trenching

The evaluation trenching confirmed the presence of the rectangular Roman enclosure with associated boundary ditches (Fig. 11). The Roman presence does not appear to be domestic as the assemblage was small.

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 4.36 The assessment has identified features from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman periods within the study site. No designated archaeological assets have been identified within the study site. The study site is in an area that is considered to have potential for later prehistoric and Roman remains. The Neolithic and Bronze pits and the Roman enclosure recorded in the geophysical survey and trenching are considered to be of local significance.

Designated Archaeological Assets

- 4.37 No statutory designations (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) are located within or adjacent to the study site boundary. None are recorded within the 1km study area.
- 4.38 As such the assessment has not identified any designated archaeological assets which will be negatively impacted by the proposed development.

5.0 Built Heritage Assets

Introduction

- 5.1 This section will consider the potential effects of development within the study site on the significance of built heritage assets, including through effects to their settings. This will include heritage assets within the study site, and those in the surrounding area, whose setting may be affected.
- 5.2 The study site contains no building stock, as such this section will consider indirect effects to the built environment only.
- 5.3 Heritage assets and potential impacts will be assessed using best practice, including that set out in Historic England's Good Practice Advice Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets. The heritage assets which require assessment have been selected with reference to the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) database held by Historic England, as well as information held by the LPA on conservation areas.
- 5.4 Stage 1 of Historic England's five-stage settings assessment (HistE 2017) requires the assessor to "Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected" (HistE 2017). There are no strict parameters for the setting of study areas. This has been defined based on the results of the site visit, professional judgement and experience of potential significant direct and indirect effects likely to arise from the Proposed Development:
- A radius of 1.5 km from the boundary of application site has been used for assessing indirect effects on all non-designated and designated heritage assets.
- 5.5 In some limited cases, some particular assets can have a wider setting which is sensitive, therefore the wider area outside of the search radius was also considered in the preparation of this assessment. No additional heritage assets have been identified.
- 5.10 A search on the National Heritage List for England identifies 11 listed buildings within 1.5 km of the site (Fig. 3). However, due to the topography of the local area and the screening effect of nearby buildings, it is considered that the proposed development will not impact on any of these listed buildings immediate settings or wider settings. Given the level of built development/urban grain surrounding the site, and the topography of the surrounding landscape, views to these listed buildings are unlikely to be possible.
- 5.11 Owing to its level of significance and the fact that the site sits within its wider setting, consideration will be given to the impact of the proposal on the Cathedral Church of St Mary c. 3 km to the south-west. Likewise, consideration will also be given to the Grade I listed Old Sarum, which lies c. 3 km north-west, and the adjacent designated Conservation Area at Old Sarum Airfield, located c. 2km north-northwest.
- 5.12 This report will assess the heritage assets identified for consideration above, comment on the contribution of their settings to their significance and consider the likely impact of the development proposal, as currently known, on these heritage assets.

- 5.13 The foundations of the Cathedral (NHL 1023581) were laid in 1220, and the main body of the cathedral, the chancel, nave and transepts, was completed by 1266. The cloisters and Chapter House date from slightly later c.1270 -79. The original tower was enlarged by two stories and the spire added after 1330. Over the next two centuries, the plan of the cathedral developed with the addition of votive chapels flanking the Lady Chapel, but these were destroyed in at the end of the 18th century, in the “restoration” of the cathedral by James Wyatt. A section of the north transept porch was removed by Wyatt to the grounds of Wyndham House, and a detached belfry, on the north-west side was also destroyed at the end of the 18th century. The Cathedral contains numerous monuments and tombs, including those moved from the Cathedral’s original site in Old Sarum and dating from the 10th century.
- 5.14 The Cathedral’s immediate setting is considered to be one of the finest in England, with the grouping and character of the buildings surrounding the Cathedral grounds adding substantially to the significance of the Cathedral’s setting. English Heritage refer to the numerous Grade I, II* and Grade II listed buildings within the Close forming an “outstanding group”, and gaining in value over and above their respective listings by virtue of their inclusion. The buildings within the Cathedral Close are all sited in their original plots as laid down at the time of the Cathedral’s foundation and, therefore, gain an illustrative and associational value by reflecting the city’s medieval development around the relocated Cathedral. The architectural character of the Close is varied, with examples of 17th, 18th and 19th century development, in some cases encasing and incorporating remnants of much earlier historical building fabric.
- 5.15 Salisbury’s historic core forms an important element of the cathedral’s wider setting. As with the buildings in the Close, the architectural character of the historic city centre is varied, reflecting successive generations of activity and development within the medieval chequer plan as laid down in the city’s charter. The wall of the medieval close surrounding the Cathedral serves as a transitional point between the two areas, with the tranquil and spacious, yet enclosed nature of the Cathedral grounds and close contrasting against the vibrant and bustling commercial nature of the market square. The immense height of the Cathedral spire ensures that there is intervisibility from within the medieval town centre, but open views of the Cathedral are obtained principally from the open landscape to the south-west, and also to the north-east as the topography rises towards Old Sarum and the Cathedral can be viewed against the backdrop of the town of Salisbury.
- 5.16 The Site occupies a position within the heritage asset’s wider setting, forming part of this by its contribution to the rural and agrarian setting of the village of Laverstock. Views from the adjacent Laverstock and Cockey Downs demonstrate how the Site in its current state contributes positively to the setting of Laverstock, and thereby has a very minor positive contribution to the wider setting of the Cathedral Church of St Mary.
- 5.17 Salisbury Cathedral is a heritage asset of extremely high importance and sensitivity, with its significance deriving principally from its architectural and aesthetic values and its historic value, both illustrative and associational, in relation to the development of the surrounding city and its dominance within the architectural and social hierarchy of the historic city. It also has a high degree of communal value through its continued use as a Cathedral Church, and its consequent importance both locally and nationally.
- 5.18 Its wider setting contributes to its significance by providing views which serve to highlight its relationship to its environs. Owing to the scale of the asset and the intention for it to be

seen for many miles, it is difficult to demonstrate that the views obtainable from the Downs, and which incorporate the proposed Site, have any more weight than other incidental views of the Cathedral available from other standpoints. The contribution made by the Site to the overall significance of the asset is therefore considered to be neutral.

Remains of Old Sarum Castle and Cathedral

- 5.19 In the Iron Age, a large hill-fort occupied the hill-top at Old Sarum, and this probably served as an administrative centre for the region. It became a focus for nearby Roman settlement of Sorviodunum. Although there is little direct archaeological evidence for Saxon settlement, the presence of a number of inhumation cemeteries along the river valleys indicates that there were settlements nearby. The threat of Viking invasion in the ninth century saw Old Sarum become a place of refuge for the local population.
- 5.20 The borough lay within a large estate owned by the Bishop of Ramsbury and Sherborne, and when the seat of the Bishopric moved to Salisbury in 1075, the building of a cathedral church was completed by 1092. The subsequent enlarging of the castle, to include the cathedral precinct, was probably the cause of ensuing friction between monarchy and clergy, which eventually resulted in the relocation of the cathedral to a new site in the Avon valley.
- 5.21 The remains of the castle and cathedral precinct are Grade I listed (NHL1248682), and comprise of stone abutments of the original east entrance drawbridge, together with the remains of a late 12th century gatehouse consisting of two towers with semi-circular fronts. To the southwest of the gate house are the remains of the bakehouse, including its hearths and ovens. Remains of the Keep survive, consisting of a range of buildings around an inner court, and to the south of the south-west postern gate are the remains of a massive tower. To the south east is one surviving wall with stone bench attached, from the 13th century Hall, and in-between this and the postern gate is the best preserved section of curtain wall on the site. Another range of walling, with Norman masonry some 12 feet thick, survives and retains its walkway. Of the cathedral, only outlines of the foundations survive, but the undercroft of the Chapter House is preserved.
- 5.22 The asset derives the principal element of its significance from its historical value as a surviving example of Saxon architecture, with illustrational value in the depiction of the evolution of patterns of settlement in the Saxon era. It also gains in historical and illustrational value by its juxtaposition with the medieval town of Salisbury, which supplanted it in the 13th century.
- 5.23 The immediate setting of the asset consists of the hill site on which it sits, and is defined by the geography of the mound, and the topography of the vegetation which encircles the base, and is particularly densely planted to the south-west. The mound's base is further encircled by two public foot paths which enable access to the site at various points.
- 5.24 The wider setting of the asset is potentially very far reaching, as the elevated position of the remains allows for wide views across the surrounding countryside in all directions. Particularly striking views are available to the south-west of the Cathedral Church of St Mary within its urban setting, and views are also obtainable north-east towards Old Sarum Airfield and its designated heritage assets. The proposed Site falls within the wider setting of the heritage asset, but owing to its location beyond the A338, post-war development in Ford and Laverstock, and landscape topography, has extremely limited intervisibility from

the heritage asset, although the asset is experienced from the Site by virtue of the distinctive shape of the mound on which it sits.

- 5.25 The Remains of Old Sarum Castle and Cathedral are heritage assets of extremely high significance, with the significance of the asset deriving from, as abovementioned, its historical value and to some extent in its communal value. The wider setting of the asset, and its relationship to the medieval core of the city of Salisbury forms part of this significance, but the Site in its current state has only a very minor positive contribution towards this relationship by assisting in the reinforcement of the rural environs of the village of Laverstock. In terms of understanding the overall significance of the heritage asset, the contribution made by the Site is neutral.

Old Sarum Airfield Conservation Area

- 5.26 Old Sarum Airfield Conservation Area was designated in 2007, and incorporates a number of Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings, including workshops (NHL 1391602) and aircraft hangars (NHL 1355710). The completeness of the grouping that survives (Plate 5) means that Old Sarum Airfield is amongst the top three such sites in Britain in terms of its intactness, and it therefore has substantial historical value, in both associational and illustrative terms, and also a high degree of communal value.
- 5.27 The national significance of the historical and architectural interest of the airfield is further enhanced by the fact that the flying field and some of the technical buildings are still in use, and have undergone very little alteration in the era post-1918, allowing for a very legible reading of their function and purpose.
- 5.28 The designated area is subdivided into a number of character areas, which illustrate the various functions taking place on the Site which contributed to the effective running of the airfield. Consequently there are technical buildings, buildings of domestic character, and an administrative area. Of principal importance to the understanding of the character of the site is the retention of the relationship between the hangars, workshops and the airfield. This has been retained thanks to the continued use of the airfield as such.
- 5.29 The Conservation Area was designated to further protect the relationship of the buildings sited within it and to ensure that any further development in the surrounding area would not interfere with the legibility of the asset. The immediate setting of the asset is therefore centred on the open space defined by the airfield, which assists in the understanding of the purpose of the related technical buildings.
- 5.30 The wider setting of the asset incorporates views out to the surrounding countryside, as the elevated position of the asset and the surrounding geography of the landscape afford long views in all directions, but in particular towards the south west overlooking both Old Sarum and the Cathedral Church of St Mary, as identified above.
- 5.31 The Site currently contributes in a very small degree to the rural landscape of the wider surroundings of the asset, and has a very small degree of intervisibility with the asset owing to its distance from it, and the existence of post-war development and vegetation planting.
- 5.32 Old Sarum Airfield Conservation Area is a heritage asset of moderate significance, with this significance deriving principally from its historical, architectural and communal values. The wider setting of the asset plays a minor part in this significance through assisting in

understanding its relationship to nearby Salisbury and Old Sarum, but this is of secondary importance. The Site occupies a very minor part of the wider setting, and as such its contribution to the overall significance of the heritage asset is neutral.

6.0 Proposed Development Proposed Development and Predicted Impact on Designated and Non-Designated Heritage

Site Conditions

- 6.1 The study site comprises primarily of a single arable field and part of another arable field and a grass field.

The Proposed Development

- 6.2 The proposed development comprises a residential scheme of up to 110 units, infrastructure and open space (Fig. 12).

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 6.3 The assessment has established that the site lies in an area that has moderate to high potential for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British remains. The geophysical survey and evaluation trenching have revealed the remains of a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age pits and a Roman enclosure toward the southwestern corner of the study site. These features are considered to be of no more than local significance.
- 6.4 The pits and Roman enclosure will be impacted by earthmoving operations such as topsoil stripping, cutting foundations, and the construction of infrastructure.
- 6.5 The archaeological remains that are either known or suspected to be located within the site are of no more than local significance and are not a design constraint. A programme of archaeological mitigation excavation and recording is proposed to be undertaken as a condition of outline planning permission.
- 6.6 The assessment has identified no designated archaeological assets in the wider area that are sensitive to change by the proposed development by effects to their setting.

Potential Impacts on Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.7 The study site contains no designated or non-designated built heritage assets.
- 6.8 As outlined in Section 5, a search on the National Heritage List for England identifies 11 listed buildings within 1.5 km of the site (Figure 3). However, due to the topography of the local area and the screening effect of nearby buildings, it is considered that the proposed development will not impact on any of these listed buildings immediate settings or wider settings. Given the level of built development/urban grain surrounding the site, and the topography of the surrounding landscape, views to these listed buildings are unlikely to be possible.
- 6.9 The site is considered to be within the edges of the wider setting of Cathedral Church of St Mary c. 3 km to the southwest, Grade I listed Old Sarum, which lies c. 3 km northwest, and the adjacent designated Conservation Area at Old Sarum Airfield, located c. 2km north-northwest. The assessment has established that the proposed development will have no effect on the significance of these designated heritage assets.

7.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 7.1 The assessment has established that the site lies in an area that has moderate to high potential for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Roman remains. The geophysical survey and trenching of the site has revealed a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age pits and a Roman enclosure. These remains are considered to be of local significance and are not a design constraint.
- 7.2 The remains identified in the geophysical survey and trenching will be impacted by the construction of the proposed development. Consequently, a programme of archaeological mitigation excavation and recording is proposed to be undertaken as a condition of outline planning permission.
- 7.3 The assessment has identified no designated archaeological assets in the wider area that are sensitive to change by the proposed development by effects to their setting.
- 7.4 There are a number of grade II listed buildings within c. 1km of the site. The proposed development will have no direct impact on the fabric of any of these listed buildings, nor any impact on their settings. The site is considered to be within the edges of the wider setting of Cathedral Church of St Mary c. 3 km to the southwest, Grade I listed Old Sarum, which lies c. 3 km north-west, and the adjacent designated Conservation Area at Old Sarum Airfield, located c. 2km northwest. This assessment has demonstrated that the proposed development will have no effect on the significance of these while there may be some very minor degree of impact on these latter listed buildings and conservation area by development within their settings, this impact will be of an extremely low order and there will be no harm to the built historic environment.

Sources

General

Wiltshire HER

Wiltshire History Centre

British Library

Cartographic

1773	Andrews and Drury's Map of Wiltshire
1807	OS Map
1842	Laverstock Tithe Map
1879	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1900	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1924	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1938	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1961	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
1978	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
2002	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
2010	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
2014	OS 1:10,000 Scale Map

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

British Geological Society GeoIndex - <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>

Historic England National Heritage List for England -
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk

MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk

Pastscape - www.pastscape.org.uk

Bibliographic

Red River Archaeology Ltd, 2023. Land at Church Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire Archaeological Evaluation Report.

Wessex Archaeology. 2014. *Land to the North, West and South of Bishopsdown Farm, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Update Project design*. Unpublished client report.

Table 1: Details of LiDAR Data

Tile Name	Year	Resolution (m)
SU13 SE	2019	1

APPENDIX A – GAZETTEERS

GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km buffer of the site was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the Wiltshire HER (WHER) for the study area.

Abbreviations:

WHER: Wiltshire Historic Environment Record

MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Period
MWI10947	SU13SE553	Undated Pommel, Laverstock	Unknown
MWI10966	SU13SE618	Bowl Barrow, Cockey Down	Unknown
MWI10990	SU13SE643	Possible Field System, Laverstock Down	Unknown
MWI10991	SU13SE644	Field System, Cockey Down To Fussells Lodge Farm	Unknown
MWI11000	SU13SE653	Undated Trackways, Ford Down To Pinecrest	Unknown
MWI11002	SU13SE655	Undated Field System, Bishopdown	Unknown
MWI11005	SU13SE658	Undated Field System, Fussells Lodge Farm	Unknown
MWI11032	SU13SE685	Hollow, Cockey Down	Unknown
MWI11034	SU13SE687	Undated Field System, Cockey Down	Unknown
MWI11035	SU13SE689	Linears, Laverstock Watermeadows	Unknown
MWI11039	SU13SE693	Ditch, Cockey Down	Unknown
MWI74625	MWI74625	Undated Pits, South of Green Acres	Unknown
MWI74626	MWI74626	Undated Enclosure, South of Green Acres	Unknown
MWI11001	SU13SE654	Undated Field System, South of Green Acres	Unknown
MWI11019	SU13SE672	Ring Ditch, Cockey Down	Unknown
MWI11021	SU13SE674	Ring Ditch, 'Rangers Field'	Unknown
MWI78704	MWI78704	Undated Postholes East of Church Road	Unknown
MWI10099	SU13SE003	Palaeolithic Hand-Axe, Laverstock	Palaeolithic
MWI10837	SU13SE106	Neolithic Flint, Ford Down	Neolithic
MWI10841	SU13SE110	Neolithic Flint, Cockey Down	Neolithic
MWI10844	SU13SE113	Neolithic/Bronze Age Flint, London Road	Neolithic
MWI10110	SU13SE101	Cockey Down Neolithic Long Barrow	Neolithic
MWI10836	SU13SE105	Neolithic Flint Scatter, Ditch, Bishopsdown	Neolithic
MWI75911	MWI75911	Prehistoric Pits, East of Church Road	Neolithic
MWI10845	SU13SE150	Bronze Age Flint, Bishopsdown	Bronze Age
MWI10850	SU13SE155	Bronze Age Axe, Bishopsdown Farm	Bronze Age
MWI10852	SU13SE157	Bronze Age Vessel, Laverstock Down	Bronze Age
MWI10857	SU13SE162	Bronze Age Flint, NE of the Cemetery	Bronze Age
MWI10859	SU13SE164	Bronze Age Finds, Bishopdown	Bronze Age
MWI10861	SU13SE166	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, Cockey Down	Bronze Age

MWI10862	SU13SE167	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, Cockey Down	Bronze Age
MWI10864	SU13SE169	Bronze Age Flints, Cockey Down	Bronze Age
MWI10946	SU13SE552	Prehistoric/Roman Cemetery, Cockey Down	Bronze Age to Roman
MWI10872	SU13SE206	Iron Age Mount, Cockey Down	Iron Age
MWI10879	SU13SE213	Late Bronze/Early Iron Age Cemetery, Cockey Down	Iron Age
MWI10880	SU13SE215	Iron Age Pottery, Cockey Down	Iron Age
MWI10875	SU13SE209	Iron Age Enclosure, Cockey Down	Iron Age
MWI10887	SU13SE305	Romano-British Burials, South East of Catts Grove	Roman
MWI10891	SU13SE309	Roman Key, Laverstock Down	Roman
MWI10896	SU13SE314	Romano British Pottery, Bishopsdown	Roman
MWI10899	SU13SE317	Roman Sherds, East of Laverstock	Roman
MWI10902	SU13SE320	Romano-British Finds, Ford	Roman
MWI10903	SU13SE321	Roman Fitting, Laverstock	Roman
MWI10904	SU13SE323	Roman Pottery, Cockey Down	Roman
MWI10905	SU13SE324	Romano-British Pottery, Cockey Down	Roman
MWI75274	MWI75274	'Stoneheap', Roman Bridge Pier	Roman
MWI10883	SU13SE301	Romano-British Settlement, Cockey Down	Roman
MWI10884	SU13SE302	Roman Settlement, Cockey Down	Roman
MWI10888	SU13SE306	Roman Road	Roman
MWI75910	MWI75910	Roman Enclosure, East of Church Road	Roman
MWI10912	SU13SE406	Saxon Coins, Ford	Saxon/Early Medieval
MWI10921	SU13SE458	Medieval Belt Hook, Brecklands, Laverstock Park	Medieval
MWI10933	SU13SE470	Medieval Coins, Ford	Medieval
MWI10988	SU13SE640	Medieval Park Pale, Cockey Down-Pinecrest	Medieval
MWI10916	SU13SE453	Ford	Medieval
MWI10917	SU13SE454	Meadow Cottages, Laverstock	Medieval
MWI75273	MWI75273	The Fort Way	Medieval
MWI75912	MWI75912	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, East of Church Road	Medieval
MWI75271	MWI75271	Medieval Church of St Andrews	Medieval

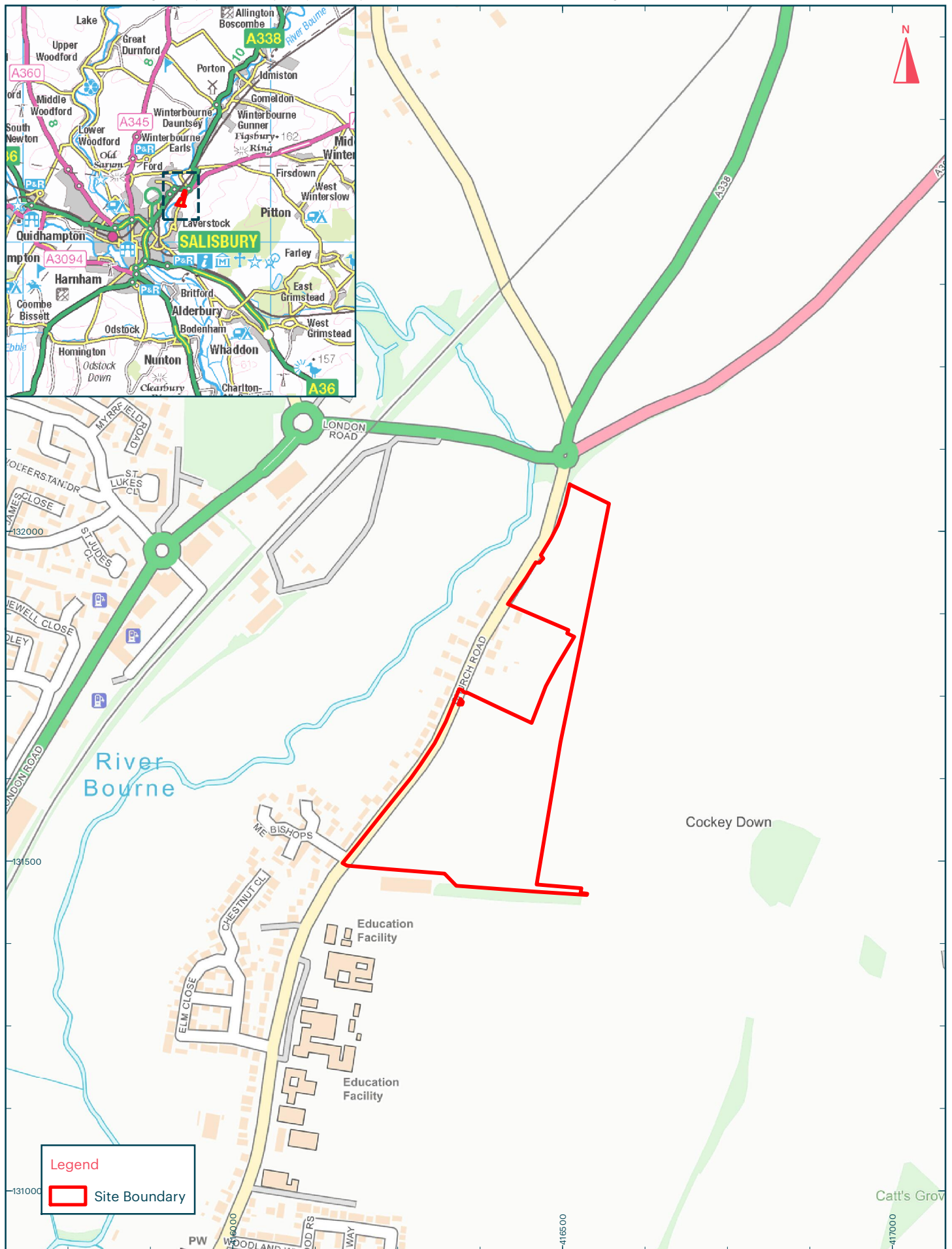
MWI10942	SU13SE531	16th/Early 17th Century Belt Fitting, Laverstock	Post Medieval
MWI10937	SU13SE526	Theobald's Way, From Queen Manor Road To Laverstock	Post Medieval
MWI10941	SU13SE530	Post Medieval Water Meadows, Between Bishopdown and Laverstock Down	Post Medieval
MWI64493	MWI64493	Water Meadow, West of Winterbourne Earls	Post Medieval
MWI70863	MWI70863	Manor Farmhouse (Laverstock Farm)	Post Medieval
MWI70866	MWI70866	Ford Farm	Post Medieval
MWI70873	MWI70873	Site of New Farm	Post Medieval
MWI71516	MWI71516	Site of Outfarm, North of Ford Farm	Post Medieval
MWI71517	MWI71517	Site of Farmstead, East of Ford Farm	Post Medieval
MWI71518	MWI71518	Site of Yard, South East of Ford Farm	Post Medieval
MWI39928	MWI39928	Ford Mill	Post Medieval
MWI70864	MWI70864	Bishopdown Farm	Post Medieval to Unknown
MWI10940	SU13SE529	Laverstock Panda, Cockey Down	Modern

GAZETTEER OF PREVIOUS EVENTS

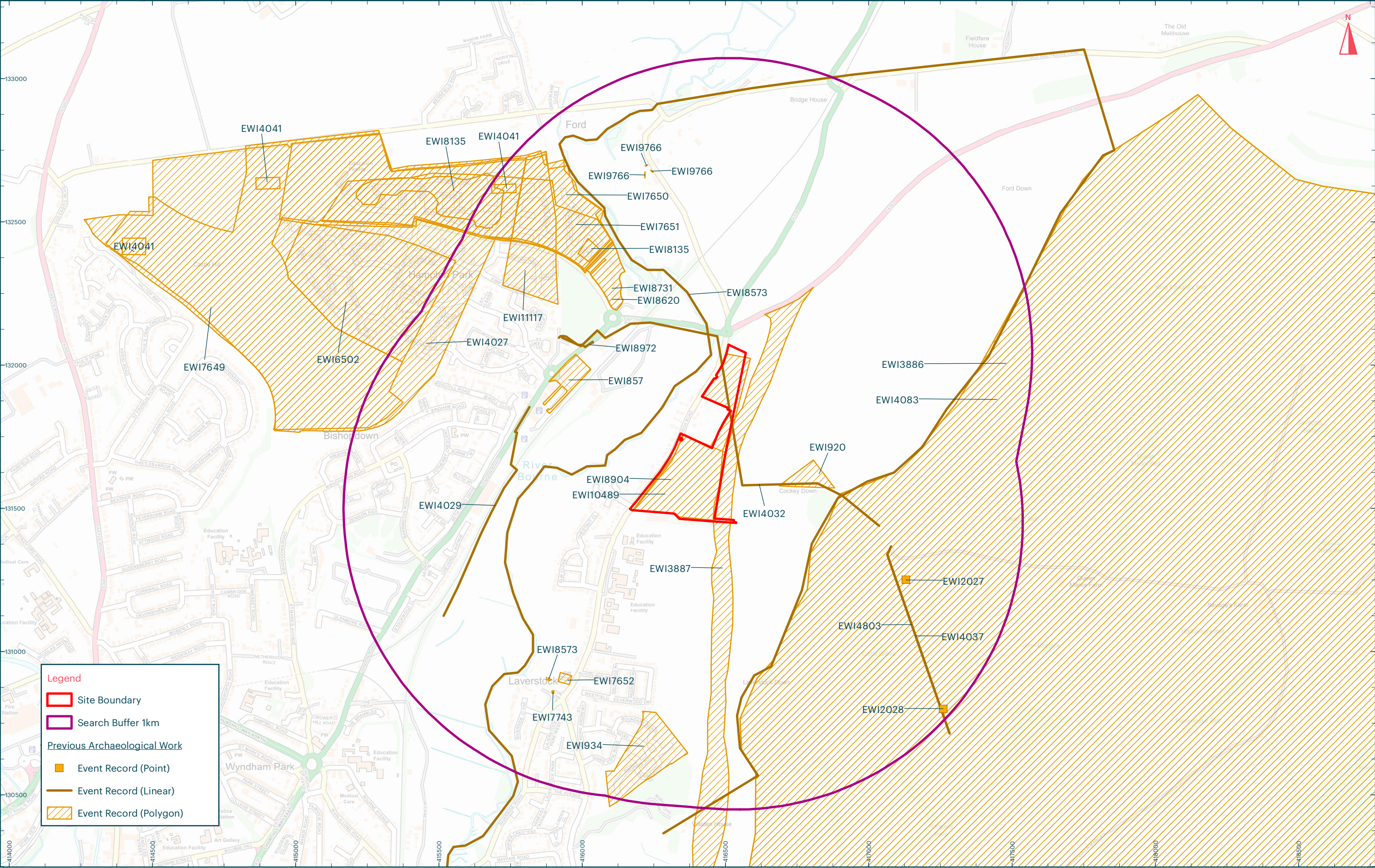
EvUID	Name
EWI10489	Evaluation of Land at Church Road
EWI11117	Fieldwalking at Bishopdown Farm
EWI2027	Excavation at Cockey Down
EWI2028	Excavation South East of Catts Grove
EWI3886	Desk Based Assessment for Clarendon Park
EWI3887	Evaluation for the Salisbury Eastern Bypass
EWI4027	Assessment at Bishopdown Farm, Salisbury
EWI4029	Watching Brief on the Bishopdown Foul Sewer
EWI4032	Watching Brief on the Cockey Down to Bishopdown Farm Water Main Replacement
EWI4037	Excavation and Watching Brief on the Cockey Down to Petersfinger Main Pipeline
EWI4041	Geophysical Survey at Bishopdown Farm, Salisbury
EWI4083	Study of Clarendon Park
EWI4803	Excavations on the Clarendon to Cockey Down Water Main
EWI6502	Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment at Pond Field, Bishopdown
EWI7649	Desk Based Assessment at Bishopdown Farm, Salisbury
EWI7650	Evaluation at Bishopdown Farm, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
EWI7651	Geophysical Survey at Bishopdown Farm
EWI7652	Archaeological and Architectural Survey at St Andrew's Church, Laverstock
EWI7743	Watching Brief at Elmcott, The Green, Laverstock
EWI8135	Excavations on Land to the North, West and South of Bishopdown Farm, Salisbury, Wiltshire
EWI857	Watching Brief at Denvale Leisure Development, London Road
EWI8573	A community history and archaeology survey and excavation project in Laverstock
EWI8620	Evaluation at Premier Inn, Pearce Way, Salisbury
EWI8731	Desk Based Assessment at Premier Inn, Pearce Way
EWI8904	Geophysical Survey on Land at Church Road
EWI8972	Watching Brief at BMW Ridgeway, Salisbury Sewer Requisition
EWI920	Earthwork Survey and Surface Collection at Cockey Down
EWI934	Evaluation on Land off Duck Lane
EWI9766	Evaluation on Land adjacent to Bourne House, Ford

GAZETTEER OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

ListEntry	Name	Grade
1023824	ST THOMAS'S BRIDGE	II
1355736	GRANARY AT BISHOPDOWN FARM	II
1023852	BARN AT BISHOPDOWN FARM	II
1355734	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	II
1023823	BRAG MEMORIAL IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 40 METRES WEST OF THE SOUTH PORCH OF THE CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	II
1181755	GROUP OF THREE BLAKE MEMORIALS IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 47 METRES WEST OF THE SOUTH PORCH OF THE CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	II
1181761	TWO BURROUGH MEMORIALS IN THE CHURCHYARD, ABOUT 40 METRES WEST OF THE SOUTH PORCH OF THE CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	II
1181765	THATCH COTTAGE	II
1023826	MEADOW COTTAGES	II
1284859	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II
1410876	Salisbury Crematorium	II
1355735	MILL HOUSE AND ATTACHED MILL	II
1410977	Salisbury Crematorium	II (Parks and Gardens)

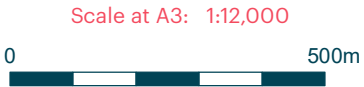


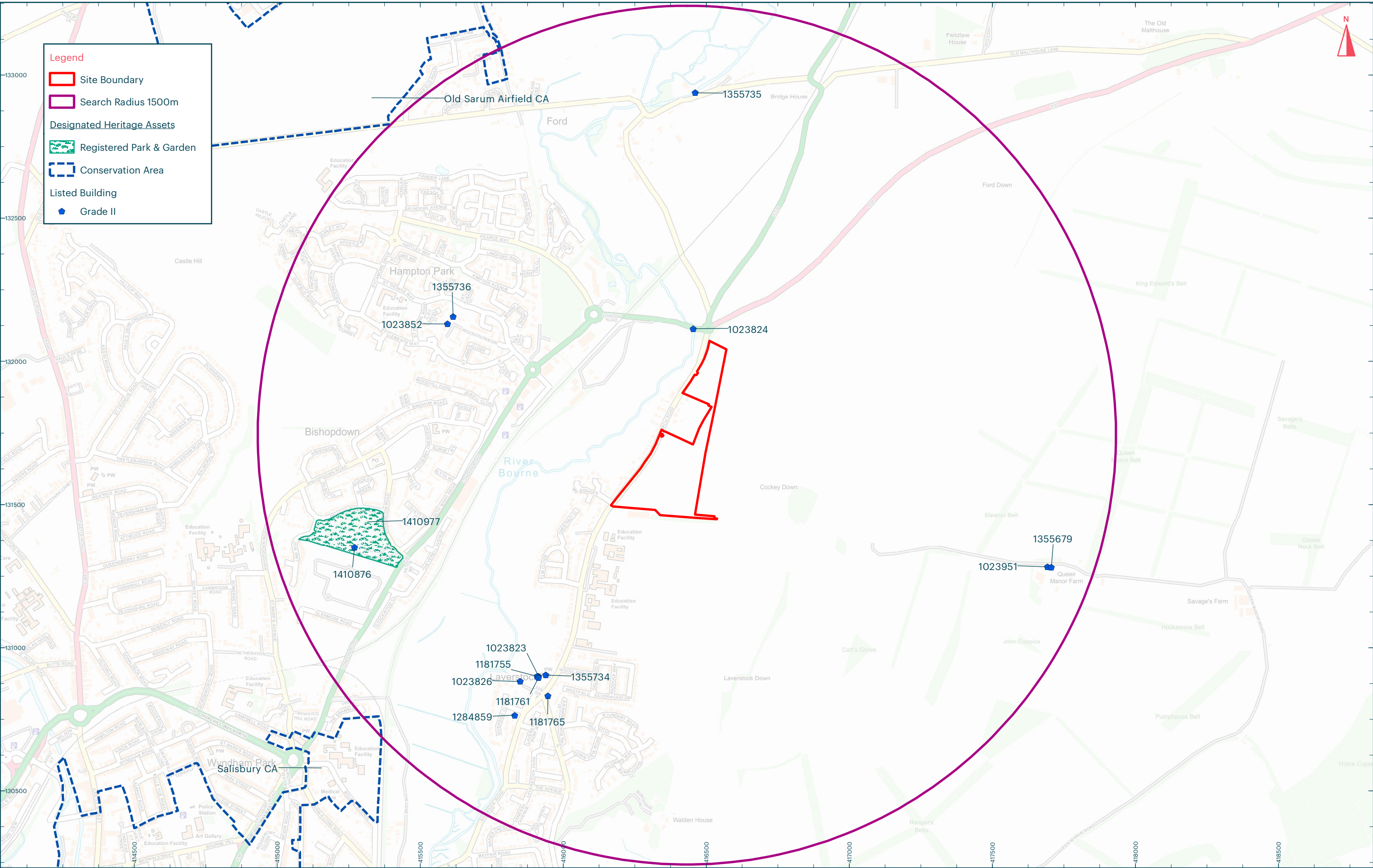


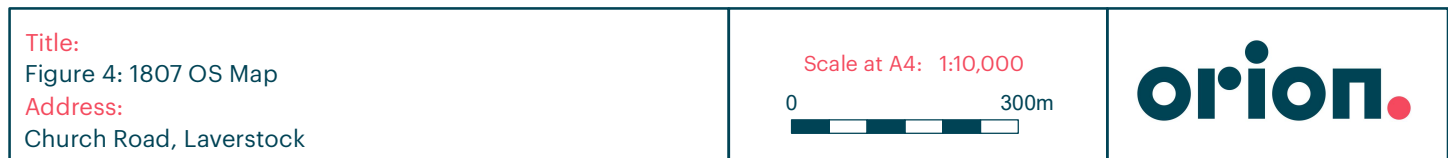


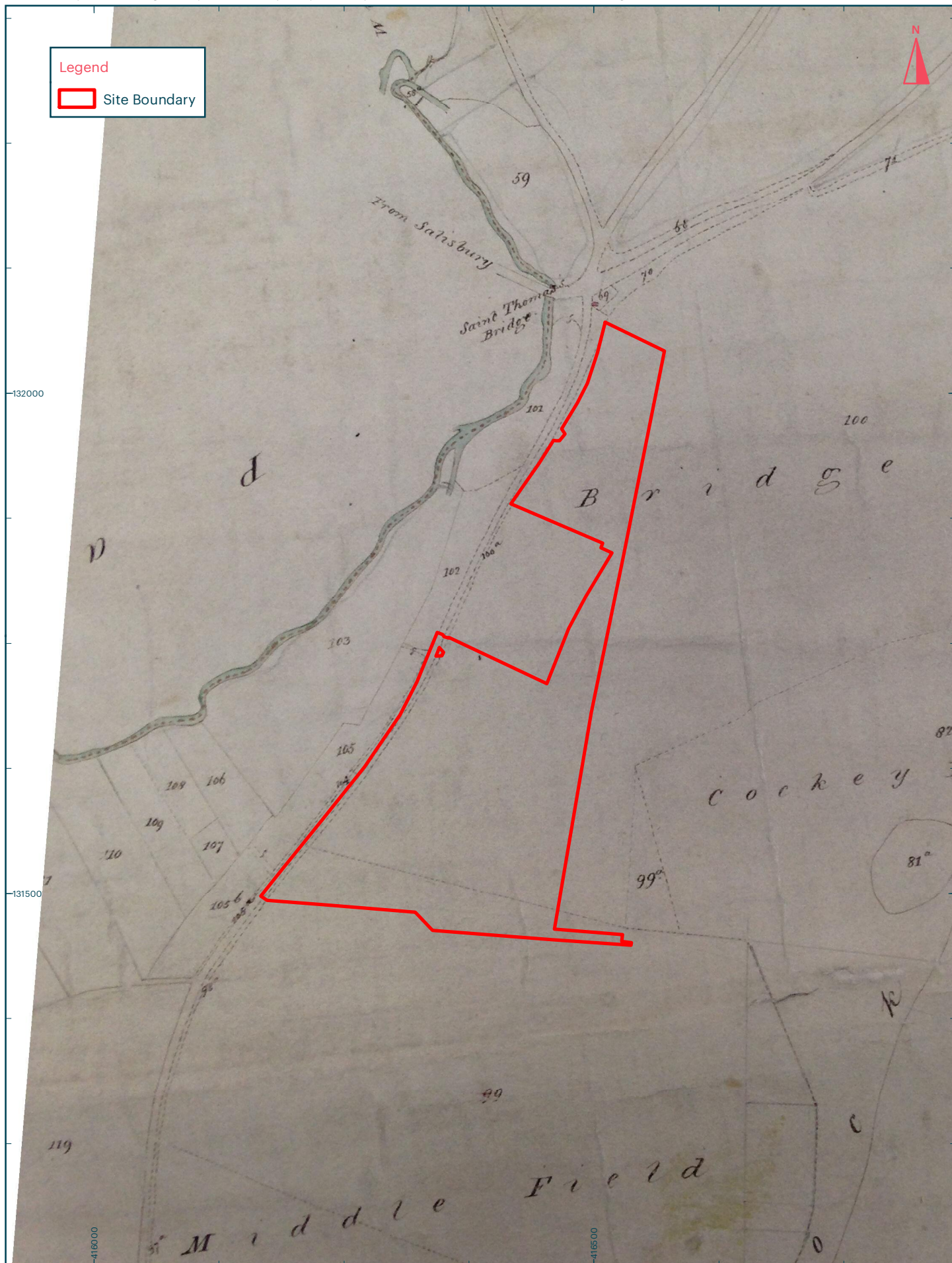
Title:
Figure 2b: HER Event Plot

Address:
Church Road, Laverstock









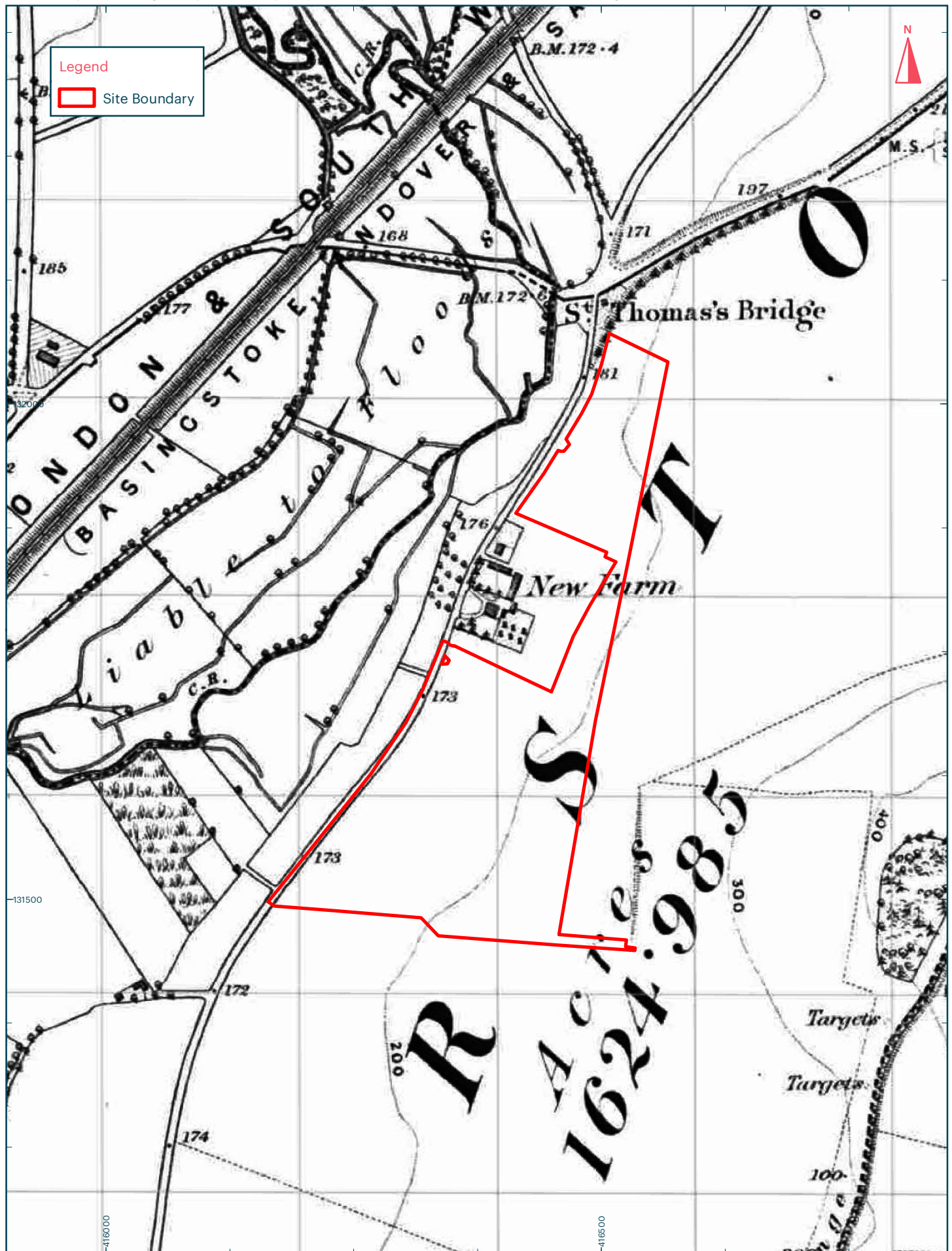
Title:
Figure 5: 1842 Laverstock Tithe Map

Address:
Church Road, Laverstock

Scale at A4: 1:5,000

0 150m

orion.

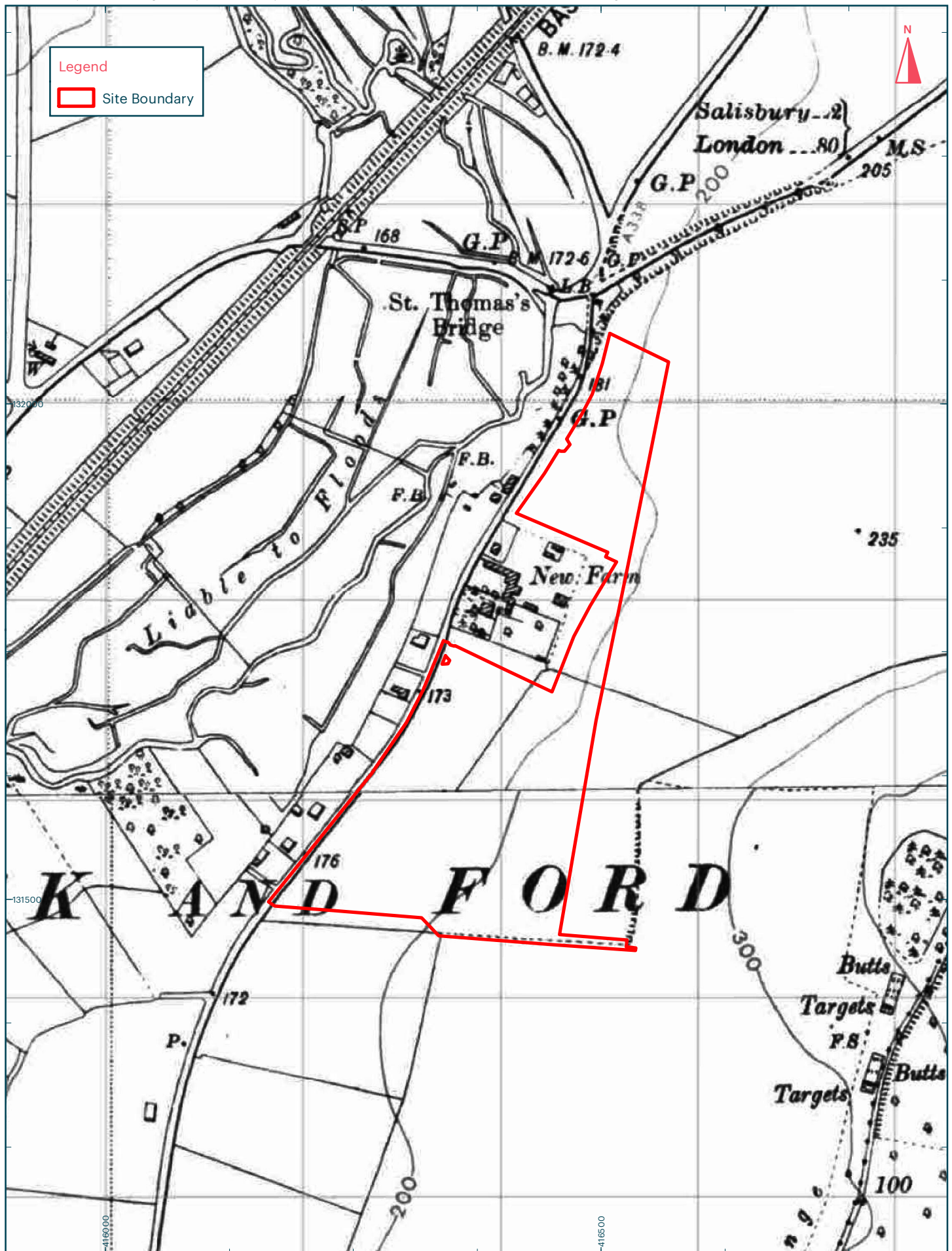


Title:
Figure 6: 1879 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Church Road, Laverstock

Scale at A4: 1:5,000

0 150m

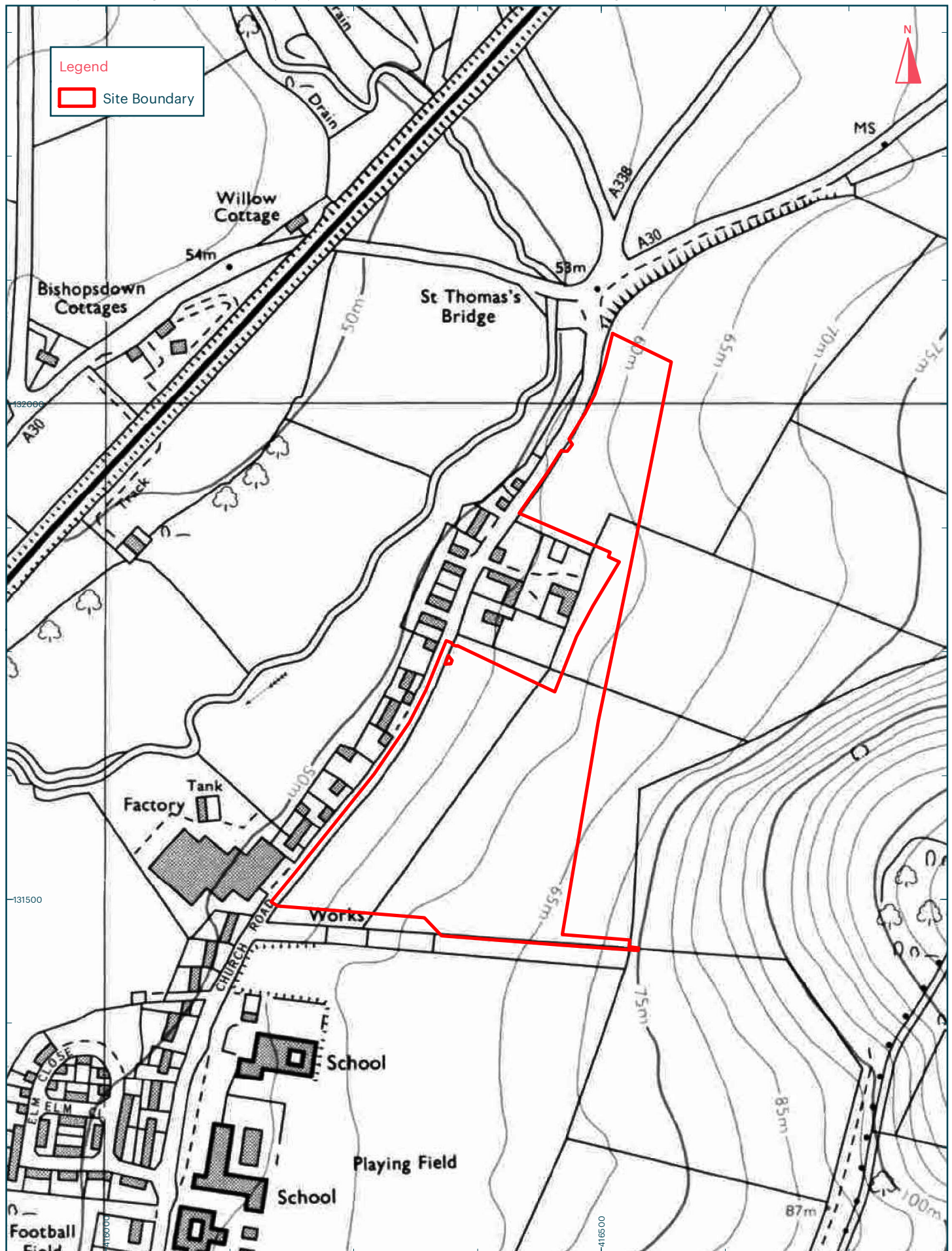
orion.



Title:
Figure 7: 1938 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Church Road, Laverstock

Scale at A4: 1:5,000
0 150m

orion.



Title:
Figure 8: 1978 OS 1:10,000 Scale Map
Address:
Church Road, Laverstock

Scale at A4: 1:5,000

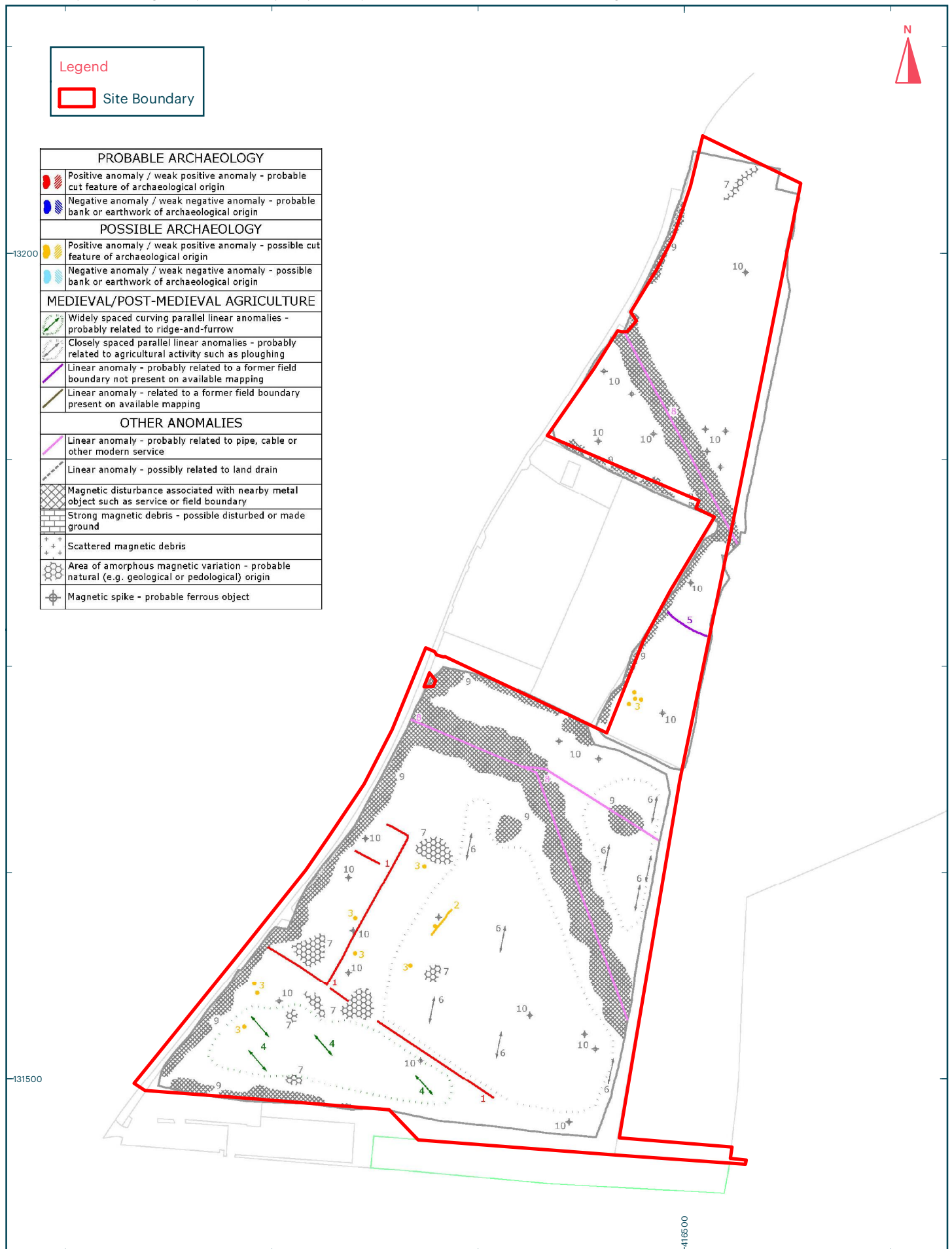


orion.



Title:
Figure 9: Aerial View of Study Site (from Google Earth)

Address:
Church Road, Laverstock



Title:
Figure 10: Geophysical survey interpretative plot

Address:
Church Road, Laverstock

Scale at A4: 1:3,000



orion.



Title:
Figure 11: Development Parameter Plan
Address:
Church Road, Laverstock

Scale at A4: 1:3,000

0 80m

orion.