



Defence Infrastructure Organisation **Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site – Bulford Camp, Sling Road**

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment

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Contents

Executive summary

1	Introduction	4
1.1	Project background	4
1.2	Scope	4
1.3	Aim and objectives	4
1.4	Key heritage constraints	5
2	Planning framework	6
2.1	Legislative background	6
2.2	Planning policy	6
2.3	Heritage sector guidance	10
3	Sources and methodology	11
3.1	Data sources	11
3.2	Consultation	13
3.3	Site visit	13
3.4	Assessing archaeological potential	13
3.5	Assessing heritage significance	14
3.6	Assessing harm	15
4	Historic Environment baseline	16
4.1	Site location	16
4.2	Topography	16
4.3	Geology and soils	16
4.4	Overview of past archaeological investigations	18
4.5	Archaeological and historical background	19

4.6	Factors affecting archaeological survival	26
5	Buried heritage assets: statement of significance	29
5.1	Palaeoenvironmental	29
5.2	Prehistoric	29
5.3	Roman	29
5.4	Early medieval	30
5.5	Medieval	30
5.6	Post-medieval	31
5.7	Modern	31
6	Above ground heritage assets: statement of significance	32
6.1	Introduction	32
6.2	Above ground heritage assets within the site	32
6.3	Selected above ground heritage assets beyond the site	33
7	Impact to heritage significance	43
7.1	Introduction	43
7.2	Outline of the proposals relevant to the assessment	43
7.3	Impact on buried heritage assets	43
7.4	Impact on above ground heritage assets	44
8	Conclusion and mitigation recommendations	49
8.1	Conclusion	49
8.2	Mitigation recommendations	51

Appendices

Appendix A

Historic Environment gazetteer

Appendix B



References

Appendix C

Figures

Figures

Figure 1 – Site location plan

Figure 2 – Historic environment features map

Figure 3 – Designated heritage assets features map

Figure 4 – Previous archaeological investigation and geology map (British Geological Survey)

Figure 5 – Map of Lands Subject to Tithes in the Parish of Bulford in the County of Wilts, dated 1858 (Reproduced courtesy of © The Genealogist)

Figure 6 – Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25":mile map of 1879 (not to scale)

Figure 7 – Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25":mile map of 1924 (not to scale)

Figure 8 – Ordnance Survey 25":mile map of 1939 (not to scale)

Figure 9 – Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1971 (not to scale)

Figure 10 – West facing view of the southern and western sections of the site, taken from Sling Road in the south-eastern section of the site

Figure 11 – South-east facing view of the southern section of the site, taken from near the western boundary of the site

Figure 12 – South-west facing view of the site, taken from Sling Road in the north-eastern section of the site

Figure 13 – North-east facing view of the northern section of the site, taken from the unnamed road in the western extent of the site

Figure 14 – West facing view of the unnamed road in central section of the site, taken from Sling Road in the east of the site

Figure 15 – South-east facing view of Sling Road, taken from the eastern boundary of the site

Figure 16 – Bulford Utility Survey (WSP, drg ref. UK0038589.3630-WSP-DRG-0001-A0, rev. 0, dated 21/11/2025)

Executive summary

WSP has been commissioned by Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) to carry out a historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) in advance of proposed development at Bulford Camp, in Bulford, near Salisbury, Wiltshire. The scheme is at the early design stage but comprises a small site that will include the construction of eight houses and associated garages, the installation of associated hard landscaping, soft landscaping and SuDS.

This desk-based study assesses the impact on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the site. It also considers the impact of the scheme on the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the site (e.g. views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas).

The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments or listed buildings. Nor does the site lie within a Local Planning Authority (LPA) conservation area.

Above ground heritage assets

Above ground heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals comprise:

- **Assets located on Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp.** Six scheduled monuments comprising the earthworks of prehistoric bowl barrows located between 30m and 270m to the north-east of the site. As scheduled monuments, they are of high heritage significance.
- **Round barrow north of Gallipoli Road, Sling Camp.** The scheduled remains of a prehistoric round barrows located 940m to the east of the site. As a scheduled monument, it is of high heritage significance.
- **Kiwi Chalk Figure above Bulford Camp.** The scheduled monument is a chalk carving of a kiwi bird that overlooks Bulford Camp and commemorates New Zealand's efforts during World War I. It is located 1.1km to the south-east of the site. As a scheduled monument, it is of high heritage significance.

None of the designated heritage assets within the 1km study area (and beyond) would be physically affected by the proposals, i.e. removal of historic fabric.

The proposed scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terms to these designated heritage assets as the proposed scheme would introduce a new built form into the site, which would be visible in views out from the assets towards the site. However, as the proposed development is located within Bulford Camp which has experienced post-medieval/modern development through the construction of accommodation blocks and associated roads, it is unlikely that the setting of the assets would be significantly impacted via alterations to views and noise changes.

The proposed scheme would result in no harm to the remaining designated heritage assets.

Buried heritage assets

There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the site boundary. However, eight have been carried out within the 500m study area comprising one geophysical survey, two watching briefs, three trial trench evaluations and two excavations of scheduled barrows. The majority of these investigations found no archaeological remains however, partial excavations on scheduled barrows located 50m and 185m to the north-east of the site revealed primary and secondary inhumations and Bronze Age remains. Historic mapping does not document barrows within the site boundary.

Buried heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals comprise:

- **Prehistoric remains.** The site has moderate to high potential to contain prehistoric remains of likely medium significance. The site was located on the Salisbury Plain comprising a large landscape of grassland with rolling hills and river valleys (an attractive resource to early settlers). There are six scheduled barrows within the 500m study area and previous partial excavations demonstrated that they contained remains dating to the Bronze Age including inhumations. Extensive field systems dating to the later prehistoric and/or Roman period have been identified via aerial photographs 215m to the north of the site. As such, the site has potential to contain remains associated with funerary and farming activities (i.e. linear features and ditches).
- **Roman remains.** The site has moderate to high potential to contain Roman remains of medium significance as a projected Roman road lies within the eastern extent of the site. The closest notable Roman settlement was likely located in Salisbury 12.6km to the south of the site and extensive field systems have been identified 215m to the north of the site. As such, it is likely that the site was located within grassland or agricultural land and was utilised for agricultural purposes during this period. As such, remains would likely consist of ditches and linear features.
- **Post-medieval.** The site has low to moderate potential to contain post-medieval remains of low significance. Historic mapping shows that the site remained undeveloped throughout the post-medieval period and comprised grassland and an enclosed field in the mid-19th century. Bulford Camp itself was established in 1897. As such, it is likely that archaeological remains would relate to farming activities comprising landscape management (i.e. field boundaries) and/or isolated findspots associated with the farming or military activity.
- **Modern remains.** The site has high potential to contain modern structural; remains of low or negligible significance as huts were constructed during WW1 in order to house New Zealand troops during World War I, these were replaced by accommodation buildings and their associated roads constructed in the 1920s to house servicemen and their families. The buildings were demolished in the late 20th century and was left as greenspace containing the unnamed roads and trees that lined them. As such, remains

within the site dating to this period would comprise evidence of military accommodation (i.e. remain of demolished early 20th century buildings).

Archaeological survival is anticipated to vary across the site due to the construction of the accommodation buildings in the early 20th century and their subsequent demolition in the mid-20th century. As such, archaeological survival is anticipated to be low within the footprint of these buildings and within service/utility trenches associated with them. Whereas the remainder of the site is anticipated to have moderate archaeological survival, below the level of topsoil stripping that was likely carried out across the site prior to the construction of the buildings and roads in the early 20th century.

Although the full extent of the proposed scheme is unknown, any site preparation, construction of new buildings and installation of services would potentially impact surviving archaeology.

A programme of archaeological evaluation will be necessary within the site. This is in light of the uncertainty about the degree of archaeological survival across the entirety of the site due to the construction and subsequent demolition of accommodation buildings in the early and mid-20th century. It is also based on consultation with the DIO senior archaeologist in regard to the likelihood of surviving World War I structures and earlier features.

Archaeological evaluation will initially comprise a geophysical survey, potentially followed by a targeted trial trench evaluation (depending on the results).

The results of the evaluation would enable an informed decision in respect of an appropriate mitigation strategy for any significant archaeological assets. This would ensure that significant archaeological assets are not removed without record. Any archaeological work would need to be agreed with the LPA and the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and would be undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and could be carried out under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition set out under the granting of planning consent.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 WSP has been commissioned by Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) to carry out an historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) in advance of proposed development at Sling Road, Bulford near Salisbury, Wiltshire (National Grid Reference/NGR 418895, 144419, Figure 1). The proposals entail the construction eight houses as well as associated garages, hard landscaping, soft landscaping and SuDS.

1.2 Scope

- 1.2.1. The report provides a baseline of known or potential buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the proposed development (hereafter the 'site'). These are identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing), and non-designated assets.
- 1.2.2. Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance, based on historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, considering past ground disturbance which may have compromised survival.
- 1.2.3. The report assesses the impact of the scheme on the historic character and setting of significant heritage assets within and beyond the site (e.g. views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas) potentially affected by the proposals. The report includes recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects (e.g. site-based investigation and/or design changes), where appropriate.
- 1.2.4. An assessment of the impact on the significance of known buried heritage remains through possible changes to setting is only undertaken where there is sufficient information to establish the likely contribution of setting to heritage significance, and where the significance of the asset warrants this.
- 1.2.5. The assessment forms an initial stage of investigation and is required in relation to the planning process in order that the local planning authority (LPA) can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or possible heritage assets.

1.3 Aim and objectives

- 1.3.1. The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the proposed development and to provide a suitable strategy to mitigate any adverse effects, if required, as part of a planning application to develop the site. The aim is achieved through five objectives:

- identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
- describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), considering factors which may have compromised asset survival;
- determine the contribution to which setting makes to the significance of any significant heritage assets;
- assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals; and
- provide recommendations for further investigation and/or mitigation where required, aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse effects.

1.4 Key heritage constraints

- 1.4.1. The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens. Nor does the site lie within a local planning authority conservation area. Wiltshire Council does not have a list of archaeological priority areas (APAs).
- 1.4.2. The closest designated heritage asset to the site is the scheduled remains of a Bowl barrow: one of a group of six barrows, on Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2a**), located 30m to the east of the site (**Figure 3**).

2 Planning framework

2.1 Legislative background

Scheduled Monuments

- 2.1.1. Nationally important archaeological sites (both above and below-ground remains) may be identified and protected under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. An application to the Secretary of State is required for any works affecting a Scheduled Monument. Prior written permission, known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required from the Secretary of State for works physically affecting a scheduled monument. SMC is separate from the statutory planning process.
- 2.1.2. Development affecting the setting of a scheduled monument is dealt with wholly under the planning system and does not require SMC.
- 2.1.3. Geophysical prospection (including the use of a metal detector) on a scheduled monument requires consent from Historic England.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 2.1.4. *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect listed buildings or conservation areas (including buildings of heritage interest which lie within a conservation area). Grade I are buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest.
- 2.1.5. *Arrangements for Handling Heritage Applications: Notification to Historic England and National Amenity Societies and the Secretary of State (England) Direction 2021*, directs that in respect of applications for listed building consent, local planning authorities must consult Historic England for works; i) in respect of any Grade I or II* listed building; and (ii) for relevant works in respect of any Grade II listed building. The National Amenity Societies must be consulted where the partial or complete demolition of a listed building is proposed.
- 2.1.6. Also protected and requiring listed building consent, even if they are not specifically referred to in a statutory listing description, are 'curtilage buildings'. These are any object or structure within the curtilage of a principal building (listed building) which, although not fixed to the principal building, forms part of the land and has done so before 1st July 1948 and which is treated as part of the principal building by virtue of section 1(5)(b) of the Act.

2.2 Planning policy

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, revised December 2024 and amended February 2025) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and provides guidance for planning authorities

and developers on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. The primary objective of the NPPF is to foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to prevent it.

- 2.2.2. The historic environment is specifically dealt with in section 16 of the NPPF. The policies set out in the NPPF should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local objectives. The NPPF is designed to provide a clear framework to make sure that heritage assets are conserved or enhanced in a manner that is proportionate with their significance.
- 2.2.3. The NPPF sets out the importance of assessing the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a proposal. Paragraph 207 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to *“describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting”*. Paragraph 207 goes on to state that *“the level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance”*.
- 2.2.4. Heritage assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF 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).”* Annex 2 also defines significance as *“the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting”*. 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”*.
- 2.2.5. Paragraph 210 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should consider the following when determining planning applications:
 - *“the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
 - *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
 - *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness”*.
- 2.2.6. Paragraphs 212 to 221 detail the notion that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alterations, destruction, or from development within their setting. These paragraphs identify that this harm ranges from less than substantial to substantial. The emphasis should be on the conservation of designated heritage assets, regardless of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial (paragraph 212). As a rule, the more important the heritage asset is, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. Assets of the highest significance are scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites (paragraph 213).

- 2.2.7. Paragraph 214 of the NPPF goes on to state that development consent should be refused where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless the application demonstrates that the proposed development will result in substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss to the heritage asset. Where less than substantial harm is caused, this should also be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 2.2.8. With regard to applications concerning non-designated heritage assets ‘a *balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset*’ (paragraph 216).

Local planning policy

- 2.2.9. The Wiltshire Core Strategy was adopted in January 2015 (Wiltshire Council, 2014) and sets out the policies concerning heritage assets.

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.

- 2.2.10. Wiltshire Council also has standards and guidance for archaeological assessment states that written schemes of investigation are not required in advance of desk-based assessments but that standards and guidance by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists should be used in the preparation of desk-based assessments. In addition, all assessments

should consult the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (HER) (Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, 2024).

Defence Infrastructure Organisation Guidance

Heritage on the MOD estate

- 2.2.0. MOD has a rich and diverse historic environment on its UK estate and overseas. It is responsible for over half of the government's historic environment assets, a valuable proportion of the nation's heritage. It is diverse, ranging from prehistoric monuments and tenanted farmhouses on the training estate; to Horse Guards Parade and MOD main building in Whitehall; to the historic dockyards, barrack blocks and iconic World War II airfields. Recently, statutory protection has also been extended to C20 military structures reflecting the increasing historic importance placed on the two World Wars and the Cold War
- 2.2.1. MOD considers the historic environment in its widest context, both in the UK and overseas, on land and at sea. This includes:
- features which receive statutory protection such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and conservation area;
 - features that are protected through the planning system such as field monuments, world heritage sites, historic battlefields and historic parks and gardens;
 - those features that are considered to be of "heritage and ethos" value to MOD;
 - historic landscapes (ranging from prehistoric landscapes to military airfields); and
 - other local listed or vernacular heritage estate features such as traditional farm buildings and field walls in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; and maritime archaeology including designated wreck sites
- 2.2.2. MOD heritage and ethos sites are defined as:
- a location, facility, building or structure in, on, over, under or from which a commendable event or events of significance in the history of the services or defence, and pertaining to its ethos, occurred or to which it is directly associated;
 - naval wrecks and RAF, and foreign air force, crash sites both on land and at sea; and
 - Service memorials, including War Memorials
- 2.2.3. There is also an important range of historic environment features that are not statutorily protected but are nevertheless of heritage interest both to MOD and to local communities.
- 2.2.4. It is policy to sustainably manage and continually improve the estate, including the heritage assets. Heritage plays an important role in improving the quality of life for those who work and live on the estate and its role is recognised in enhancing the ethos of the services. As a government department, the MOD has a duty to be an exemplar in the management of its historic estate and has adopted the DCMS Protocol of the Care of the Government Historic Estate (Defence Infrastructure Organisation, 2017).

2.3 Heritage sector guidance

- 2.3.1. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework/NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2024, 2019) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA Dec 2020a, 2020b, 2020c) and Historic England (Historic England 2015, 2017, 2019).

Historic England Guidance

- 2.3.2. Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA). Those of most relevance are GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015) and GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017).
- 2.3.3. GPA2 emphasises the requirement to having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the “first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance” (paragraph 4). This information is also useful to the local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 2.3.4. GPA3 provides advice on the setting of heritage assets. Setting is as defined in the NPPF and forms the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Components of a setting can make positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset and affect the ways in which it is experienced. GPA3 and the NPPF state that setting is not fixed and that it may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Setting can be extensive and can overlap with the setting of other heritage assets, particularly in urban areas or historic landscapes. While not limited to views, the contribution of setting to the significance of an asset is often expressed in this way, and paragraph 11 of GPA3 identifies those views that contribute to understanding the significance of assets, such as designed views those that were designed or where there are associations with other heritage assets.

Chartered Institute of Archaeologists

- 2.3.5. The baseline study has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2020b).

3 Sources and methodology

3.1 Data sources

- 3.1.1. In order to determine the full historic environment potential of the site, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations in the site and a 500m radius study area around it were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible buried heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the site. A 1km study area has been used for the assessment of designated heritage assets located beyond the site boundary, as this will take into consideration the setting of these assets. Selected designated heritage assets beyond the 1km study area have also been assessed, where relevant.
- 3.1.2. The table below provides a summary of the key data sources. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this study area, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

Table 3-1 –Data sources consulted

Source	Data	Comment
Historic England	National Heritage List for England (NHLE) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development.
Wiltshire Council	Historic Environment Record (HER)	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources
Local Planning Authority	Conservation area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Local Planning Authority	Locally listed building	Building of local importance designated by the local planning authority due to architectural and/or historic significance and a positive contributor to the character of an area. Whilst not statutorily protected, a building's inclusion on the list means that it is a material consideration in the planning process.

Source	Data	Comment
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
Groundsure	Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition (1860–70s) to present day	Provides a good indication of past land use and impacts which may have compromised archaeological survival. Provides an indication of the possible date of any buildings on the site.
Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Centre	Historic maps (e.g. Tithe, enclosure, estate), published journals and local history	Baseline information on the historic environment
Historic England Archive, Swindon	Vertical and specialist (oblique) aerial photographs	Cropmarks formed by moisture variations due to subsurface features can indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Aerial photographs can also sometimes provide information on ground disturbance.
Internet	Web-published local history; Archaeological Data Service	Many key documentary sources, such as the Victoria County History and local and specialist studies are now published on the web and can be used to inform the archaeological and historical background. The Archaeological Data Service includes an archive of digital fieldwork reports.
The client	Project acquired geotechnical data	The information can be very useful in enhancing understanding of the nature and depth of natural geology (see above) and any made ground, whether it is modern or of potential archaeological interest.
The client	Topographical survey data	Survey data can provide an indication of the impact of past land use, e.g. ground raising or lowering, which is useful for understanding possible truncation and likely depth of archaeological remains.

3.1.3. **Figure 2** and shows the location of known historic environment features within a 500m study area. **Figure 3** shows the location of designated heritage assets within a 1km study area and beyond where necessary. These were identified by the sources above, the site visit, or during the course of research for this assessment. These have been allocated a unique 'assessment' reference number (**A1, 2**, etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer in Appendix A and is referred to in the text. Where there are a considerable number of listed buildings in the study area, only those within the vicinity of the site (i.e. within 50m) are included, unless their inclusion is considered relevant to the study. Conservation areas are not shown. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m).

3.2 Consultation

3.2.1. The senior archaeologist (Richard Osgood) for the DIO was consulted via email on 02/12/2025 and 03/12/2025 and was asked for insight on the depth of early 20th century military structures, potential for archaeological survival as well as thoughts on effective archaeological fieldwork in advance of construction. The senior archaeologist responded on 03/12/2025 and stated that previously excavated structures from the Second World War comprised concrete pads, drainage channels and demolition debris – this would also be expected for early 20th century structures. The senior archaeologist stated that a small-scale evaluation (possibly with a geophysical survey beforehand) may be proportionate to establish the archaeological potential of the site, due to the probability of encountering World War I military structures and earlier archaeological finds/features beneath them.

3.3 Site visit

3.3.1. The assessment included a site visit carried out on the 18th of November 2025 in order to determine the topography of the site and existing land use, the nature of the existing buildings, identify any visible heritage assets (e.g. structures and earthworks), and assess factors which may have affected the survival or condition of any known or potential assets.

3.3.2. The site visit also extended beyond the site for the purposes of scoping heritage assets and their intervisibility with the proposed development, as required by Historic England guidance, and for the settings assessment itself. However, many of the assets were inaccessible as the site/surrounding area is an active military site. As such, the scheduled monuments in the wider study area (**A3, A5a-A5g, A6 and A7**) were not visited during the site visit as the firing ranges in proximity to them were in use. The scheduled monuments to the east of Carter Barracks (**A4a-A4b**) were also inaccessible due to warnings of explosives.

3.4 Assessing archaeological potential

3.4.1. Section 5 presents an assessment of archaeological potential for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considering past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, the site may have high potential for activity

of a particular period, but with low survival. Section 5 also includes professional opinion on likely heritage significance, where there is low to moderate, or higher, potential for remains to be present. Where potential is low, heritage significance is not assessed, as this implies that remains from the period are not present.

3.5 Assessing heritage significance

- 3.5.1. The NPPF defines significance as 'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic.' The determination of the significance is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against these values (they are also identified in Historic England *Statements of Heritage Significance* (2019)).
- 3.5.2. Each asset is evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.
- 3.5.3. In relation to significant heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution which the historic character and setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.
- 3.5.4. The table below gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Table 3-2 – Significance of heritage assets

Heritage asset description	Significance
World Heritage Sites	Very High
Scheduled Monuments Grade I Listed Buildings Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings with exceptional qualities in fabric, historical association, and/or association/group value with heritage assets of high significance Protected Wrecks Registered Battlefield Conservation Areas containing very important (Grade I / II*) listed buildings Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Burial grounds Non-designated heritage assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of national importance.	High

Heritage asset description	Significance
Grade II Listed Buildings which can be shown to have qualities in their fabric or historical association of regional importance only Conservation Areas containing primarily Grade II listed or Locally Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Protected heritage landscapes (e.g. ancient woodland or historic hedgerows, heritage Sites of Special Scientific Interest) Locally Listed Buildings Non-designated heritage assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of regional importance.	Medium
Non-designated heritage assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of local importance.	Low
Item with no significant heritage value or interest	Negligible
Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined.	Uncertain

3.6 Assessing harm

- 3.6.1. Professional judgement is used to consider the impact (the magnitude of change) of future development on the significance a known heritage assets. This is assessed in NPPF terms as ‘no harm’, ‘less than substantial harm’, ‘substantial harm’ or ‘total loss of significance’.

4 Historic Environment baseline

4.1 Site location

- 4.1.1. The site is located in Bulford Camp, in Bulford, near Salisbury, Wiltshire (National Grid Reference/NGR 418895, 144419: **Figure 1**). The site is bounded by a small housing estate to the north, greenspaces and Sling Road to the east and wooded areas to the south and west.
- 4.1.2. The site falls within the historic parish of Bulford and lay within the county of Wiltshire prior to being absorbed into the administration of Wiltshire Council.
- 4.1.3. Nine Mile River runs 300m to the west of the site. The river is short and starts 3.2km to the north of the site near the eastern area of the Salisbury Plain and travels south-westwards through Bulford where it connects to the River Avon 2.5km to the south-west of the site.
- 4.1.4. Bulford is located within the Salisbury Plain which comprises a large plateau area of chalk grassland within Wiltshire. The boundaries of the plain are not distinct however; it starts c.19.3km to the north of Salisbury and covers an area of over 700km of Wiltshire (Experience Salisbury, n.d.). Approximately half of the plain is owned by the Ministry of Defence as the Salisbury Plain Training Area is the United Kingdom's largest military training area and covers 11% of Wiltshire and Hampshire. utilised for military training (GOV.UK, 2023).

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1. Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement, and ground levels can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can have implications for archaeological survival.
- 4.2.2. The site is located within the Salisbury Plain and as such includes rolling plateaus, grassland and scrub. This is reflected within the topography as the land surrounding the site is uneven and generally lies between 105m–116m Ordnance Datum (OD). This drops to 74m OD to the south-west of the site, within the valley of the River Avon and climbs to 173m OD within the tall hills to the east (Topographic Maps, n.d.).
- 4.2.3. The site has been subject to a topographic survey which found that it gradually slopes downwards from 95.2m OD in the eastern part to 87.6m OD in the west. The centre of the site is relatively flat and lies between 90.8m and 92.1m OD (WSP, drg ref. UK0038589.3630_WSP_DRG_A0_001, rev. N/A, dated 26/11/2025).

4.3 Geology and soils

- 4.3.1. Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and potential depth of remains.

- 4.3.2. According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping the bedrock deposits comprise Seaford Chalk Formation, a sedimentary deposit consisting of chalk formed during the Coniacian Age. The BGS does not record a superficial deposit within the site.
- 4.3.3. There are no BGS historic boreholes within the site however, one is documented near the site. Previous archaeological investigations can also provide insight into the depths of natural geology within the site.
- 4.3.4. A trial trench investigation (**A15b**) was carried out 335m to the south of the site as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP) in 2018 (see **Figure 4** for the trench locations). The trenches were located within Area 1005, a playing field within the 20th century Bulford Camp. The trenches revealed a layer of undated made ground between 0.1m and 0.3m below ground level (bgl), which was overlain by topsoil in all of the trenches apart from Trench 32 which contained a layer of modern made ground. Lying beneath the undated made ground was the bedrock which was found between 0.1m and 1.1mbgl. Trench 31 is omitted from the Table 4-1 as the layers were truncated by previous development within Bulford Camp (Wessex Archaeology, 2019).
- 4.3.5. A historic BGS borehole (SU14SE1) is located 100m to the west of the site within a field and recorded a 0.2m thick topsoil that was directly on top of the chalky bedrock.

Table 4-1 - Summary of historic BGS boreholes and previous archaeological investigations

BGS borehole/ Previous investigation gazetteer entry	Depth of topsoil	Depth of modern made ground	Depth of undated made ground	Top of natural (chalk)
SU14SE1	0.0 – 0.2mbgl	-	-	0.2+mbgl
(A15b) Trench 27	0.0 – 0.1mbgl (93.3m – 93.2m OD)	-	-	0.1+mbgl
(A15b) Trench 28	0.0 – 0.2mbgl (93.0m – 92.8m OD)	-	0.2 – 0.4mbgl (92.8m – 92.4m OD)	0.4+mbgl
(A15b) Trench 29	0.0 – 0.1mbgl (93.4m – 93.3m OD)	-	0.1 – 0.3mbgl (93.3m – 93.0m OD)	0.3+mbgl
(A15b) Trench 30	0.0 – 0.2mbgl (93.5m – 93.3m OD)	-	0.2 – 1.1mbgl	1.1+mbgl

BGS borehole/ Previous investigation gazetteer entry	Depth of topsoil	Depth of modern made ground	Depth of undated made ground	Top of natural (chalk)
			(93.3m – 92.2m OD)	
(A15b) Trench 32	0.0 – 0.2mbgl (94.9m – 94.7m OD)	0.2 – 0.3mbgl (94.7m – 94.6m OD)	0.3 – 0.4mbgl (94.6m – 94.5m OD)	0.4+mbgl

Note: levels are in metres below ground level (mbgl)

4.4 Overview of past archaeological investigations

- 4.4.1. There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the site boundary, however, eight have been carried out within the study area. These comprise one geophysical survey, two watching briefs, three trial trench evaluations and two excavations of scheduled barrows.
- 4.4.2. The closest previous archaeological investigation to the site is located 50m to the north-east of the site and comprises the excavation of scheduled barrows (**A11**) which was carried out between 1890 and 1900. It found both primary and secondary inhumations. Another partial excavation of scheduled barrows (**A12**) was completed between 2010 and 2012 with the closest barrow located 185m to the north-east of the site. It is unknown what was found within the barrow closest to the site however, Bronze Age remains were found across the 33 barrows.
- 4.4.3. The remaining previous archaeological investigations were carried out in association with works at Bulford Camp as part of the Army Basing Programme (ABP). The geophysical survey (**A13**) was located 200m to the south-east of the site and was carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 2014. The survey identified two anomalies of likely archaeological interest however; no further investigations were carried out to support this. Two watching briefs (**A15a** and **A16**) were undertaken 440m and 320m to the south of the site respectively. Neither of the watching briefs discovered any archaeological finds/features. The three trial trench investigations also revealed limited remains of archaeological interest as two (**A14** and **A17**) located 440m and 490m to the south of the site respectively found no finds/features and the final trial trench investigation (**A15b**) only found modern features 310m to the south of the site.
- 4.4.4. The lack of archaeological finds and features is likely due to the development of Bulford Camp in the 19th and 20th century which would have truncated near-surface deposits and

disturbed deeper remains through excavation of foundations. Consequently, despite the known presence of prehistoric funerary activity, the wider nature of archaeological activity within the site is not well understood.

- 4.4.5. The results of these investigations, along with other known sites and finds within the study area, are discussed by period, below. The date ranges below are approximate.

4.5 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (800,000 BC–AD 43)

- 4.5.1. The Lower (800,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw intermittent, perhaps seasonal Hominin occupation of Britain as the climate alternated between long cold (glacial) and short warm (interglacial) stages. The Upper Palaeolithic is the last of the Old Stone Age periods (40,000–10,000 BC), spanning the last glacial cycle of the Pleistocene (the British Devensian). The archaeology of the Upper Palaeolithic is characterised by new stone-working techniques, the use of bone and other materials, art and anatomically modern humans (*Homo sapiens sapiens*). After the last glacial maximum (c 20,000 BC), the Devensian ended with the improved climatic conditions of the Holocene (c 10,000 BC), and the environment changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that England saw continuous human occupation. There is limited evidence of Palaeolithic remains in Wiltshire, and most remains are found within caves and open landscapes. This is likely due to the extremely varied geology and topography across the region (South West England Research Framework, n.d.). Salisbury, located 12.6km to the south of the site, has the largest collection of Palaeolithic lithic finds within Wiltshire and many come from gravel pits on Milford Hill and gravel digging at Bemerton located 14.9km and 15.3km to the south of the site respectively (Wiltshire Museum, n.d.). These findspots indicate a focus of human activity within Salisbury and the confluence of the rivers which offered movement within the chalk downlands (South West England Research Framework, n.d.). Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic surfaces and finds are typically residual. There are no known finds data to the Palaeolithic within the study area.
- 4.5.2. The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a predictable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. Evidence of activity is characterised by flint tools rather than structural remains. The Mesolithic record within Wiltshire is rich and comprises findspots and assemblages recovered through excavations/surface collections. The archaeological remains show that Mesolithic activity in Wiltshire was focused on rivers with clusters located in the landscape surrounding Salisbury as well as near the West Berkshire and South Gloucestershire borders (South West England Research Framework, n.d.). There are no known sites or finds dated to this period within the study area.

- 4.5.3. The Neolithic (4000–2200 BC), Bronze Age (2200–800 BC) and Iron Age (800 BC–AD 43) are traditionally seen as the time of technological change, settled communities and the construction of communal monuments. Farming was established and forest cleared for cultivation. An expanding population put pressure on available resources and necessitated the utilisation of previously marginal land. The site is located within the Salisbury Plain which is an extensive open grassland containing a vast amount of later prehistoric round barrows and funerary monuments within it. This landscape was attractive to later prehistoric activity due to its unusual openness which is highlighted with Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites, a World Heritage Site dating to c. 2500 BC (English Heritage, n.d.).
- 4.5.4. Beyond the site and study area, a trial trench evaluation and watching brief carried out by Wessex Archaeology 1.3km to the south-west of the site in 2015 revealed potential Neolithic settlement activity as two pits containing flint, burnt flint, charcoal and animal bone were found (Wessex Archaeology, 2015a). A second phase of trial trench evaluation was carried out in the same year which uncovered evidence of multi-phase settlement as further Neolithic pits were discovered along with ring ditches possibly dating to the Bronze Age (Wessex Archaeology, 2015b).
- 4.5.5. Round barrows became prevalent in Wiltshire during the early Bronze Age as a large concentration of barrows were built around Stonehenge with many placed on hilltops that are visible from the World Heritage Site (English Heritage, n.d.). The HER and Historic England records this emergence as six scheduled bowl and disc barrows (**A2a – A2f**) have been identified within the study area with a further 12 (**A3, A4a – A4b, A5a – A5b, A6 and A7**) within the wider landscape. The closest barrow (**A2a**) is located 30m to the east of the site and a partial excavation on the barrow (**A11**) between 1890 and 1900 revealed primary and secondary inhumations; further remains were found 275m to the north-east within another barrow (**A2f**) as a primary crouched male inhumation, an axe head and 10 secondary inhumations were found. Another partial excavation of scheduled barrows (**A12**) was carried out on a barrow (**A2d**) 185m to the north-east of the site between 2010 and 2012, however, it is unclear if any archaeological remains were found within the barrow in the study area as the report is not publicly available. However, it is clear that across the 33 barrows that were investigated as part of this investigation, Bronze Age remains were found. As a result of these two investigations, it is clear that the part of Salisbury Plain containing the site was in use during the later prehistoric periods with a focus of activity likely dating to the Bronze Age.
- 4.5.6. The HER records further unscheduled barrows (**A22** and **A26**) 135m to the north-east and 335m to the east of the site respectively. These barrows likely also dated to the Bronze Age, and formed part of the same barrow cemetery, and were recorded on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1901 before they were replaced by military buildings during the early 20th century. In addition to this, the HER also records agricultural activity in the form of 30 hectares of prehistoric and/or Roman field systems (**A23**) that were identified by historic aerial photographs 215m to the north of the site. These enclosures likely date to the later prehistoric periods and may represent Bronze Age/Iron Age field systems that were later

reused during the Roman period. A findspot comprising a Bronze Age spearhead (**A27**) was found 340m to the north-east of the site during construction works within Bulford Camp in 1914.

- 4.5.7. During this period, the site was located within the open expanse of Salisbury Plain which would have been attractive for habitation and landscape exploitation due to the free-draining low-hilled landscape, wild grazing animals and chalk streams. There is no recorded evidence within the study area to indicate activity dating to the earlier prehistoric periods, however, The concentration of barrows within the study area places the immediate area surrounding the site within a funerary landscape during the Bronze Age, while the presence of field systems shows land management and agricultural activity also taking place. Previous archaeological investigations suggest the closest known settlement was located 1.3km to the south-west of the site.

Roman (AD 43–410)

- 4.5.8. The closest recorded Roman settlement was located close to modern day Salisbury, 12.6km to the south of the site. Little is known about the settlement, although it was called Old Sarum (*Sorbiodoni*), and it is believed that it originated as a military fort placed within Iron Age earthworks during the early Roman period. This fort was accompanied by a civilian settlement which likely became the core as the requirements for a fort decreased (Roman Britain, n.d.).
- 4.5.9. The closest projected Roman road comprises an unnamed road (**A1**) which lies within the eastern extent of the site and ran from the settlement in Old Sarum northwards through the site to Marlborough 25km to the north. The road was plotted by Margary in 1967 and was referred to as ‘Old Sarum – Mildenhall’. Margary believed it was probably a Romanized trackway from an earlier prehistoric track and described it as a ‘very direct line of road or trackway can be clearly traced north-north-eastward from Old Sarum, passing just east of Amesbury through Boscombe Down Camp and Bulford Camp, and over Weather Hill to Everley.’ (Margary, 1967, pp. 91-100). Part of this road appears on the Map of Lands Subject to Tithes in the Parish of Bulford in the County of Wilts, dated to 1858 (**Figure 5**, reproduced courtesy of National Archives via The Genealogist) which shows a small portion of the road as it passes through the site and towards Everley and modern aerial imagery shows that it has been replaced by the current ‘Sling Road’.
- 4.5.10. None of the previous archaeological investigations have revealed archaeological remains dating to the Roman period however, the HER records 30 hectares of prehistoric and/or Roman field systems (**A23**) that are visible on historic aerial photographs and located 215m to the north of the site. This large concentration of field systems extends to the north-west across the current field it is located within. The HER also records a findspot comprising a Romano-British pottery fragment (**A28**) found 245m to the north-west of the site.
- 4.5.11. During this period, the site was located within the chalky grasslands of the Salisbury Plain and likely next to/partially within a Roman road that ran between the major settlement in Salisbury and Marlborough. No Roman settlement activity is recorded within the study area,

although evidence of land management and agricultural cultivation is recorded in the form of the extensive field systems (**A23**) located 215m to the north of the site.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 4.5.12. Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from Britain in the early 5th century AD the whole country fell into an extended period of socio-economic decline. In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Saxon Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on nucleated settlements served by a parish church.
- 4.5.13. During this period, the site was likely located within the manor of Bulford within the hundred of Amesbury (Open Domesday, n.d.). Bulford was held by Amesbury Abbey before the Conquest and contained three or more hides (an Anglo-Saxon unit of land measurement that originally represented the amount of land needed to support a free peasant family) (Baggs, Freeman, & H, 1995). The closest settlement activity to the site was a hill fortress located at Old Sarum, 12.6km to the south and was referred to as *Searobyrg* which described a large area including the borough and its hinterland. In Old English, a burgh (burh) was specifically a fortified settlement, built to protect against Viking raids. Due to its location on a hill and away from water courses, the settlement was utilised for military purposes as Cynric (King of the West Saxons) fought against the Britons in Salisbury in 552 AD. Salisbury remained of military value throughout the early medieval period (Victoria County History, 1962).
- 4.5.14. In chalky landscapes, like the Salisbury Plain, settlements were concentrated in three places: the river valleys, the winterbourne valleys or at the foot of the slopes of the downs. Settlements were characterised by their linear pattern due to this as they laid along spring lines or above meadows and stretched in narrow strips in order to take advantage of the alluvial deposits and the lowland arable land (Hare, 2011). As such, it is possible that the site was utilised for agricultural/pastoral activity due to its location near the Nine Mile River which runs 300m to the west of the site and connects to the larger River Avon.
- 4.5.15. There are no archaeological finds/features dating to this period within the site, however, one of the scheduled barrows (**A2b**) located 50m to the north-east of the site contained the remains of a Saxon burial. Further Saxon burials have been found 1.3km to the south-west of the site during a trial trench evaluation and watching brief which revealed a cemetery containing 150 burials and dating to 660 – 780 AD (Wessex Archaeology, 2015a). Other than the funerary activity, there is no recorded evidence of land-use within the study area during this period, although it is likely that the downland landscape of Salisbury Plain would have been conducive to grazing of livestock, and the presence of Roman field systems may have meant that Anglo-Saxons also cultivated the lower-lying areas around the site itself.

Medieval (AD 1066–1540)

- 4.5.16. During the medieval period, Wiltshire's population grew rapidly until the early 14th century when the demographic fell due to the Black Death – this decline continued until the 16th century. As a result of this, existing centres experienced growth as open fields were

extended and new agricultural holdings (including cottages) were established. Inhabitants had to cultivate steep hillsides in the form of strip lynchets which were farmed throughout the medieval period and later used for pasture (Hare, 2011).

- 4.5.17. The site remained within the historic parish of Bulford and was referred to as *Bultesford* in the 12th century. The name may have originated from ‘the ford where the ragged robins grow’ or ‘ragged robin island’ with the word *Bulut* originating from the early medieval period and meaning ‘ragged robin’ (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, n.d.). Bulford expanded during the medieval period as the Grade I listed Church of St Leonard (NHLE ref. 1131034) was established 2.3km to the south-west of the site in the late 12th century and was altered in the 13th, 14th and 16th centuries. However, the largest settlement in proximity to the site likely remained in Salisbury which had moved away from Old Sarum, closer to the confluence of the Rivers Avon, Nadder and Bourne. As such, settlement activity was located 13.1km to the south-west which expanded to include various 13th century buildings including the Grade I listed Cathedral Church of St Mary (NHLE ref. 1023581) and the King’s House and College of Sarum St Michael (NHLE ref. 1355814).
- 4.5.18. No archaeological evidence dating to the medieval period has been recorded within the site and study area. During this period, Bulford expanded as a settlement 2.3km to the south-west of the site but it is likely that the site remained as open grassland within the Salisbury Plain and may have been used for agricultural/pastoral production.

Post-medieval (AD 1540–1900)

- 4.5.19. At the start of the post-medieval period, Bulford was a small, rural settlement. Church briefs note that a fire destroyed buildings in the northern part of the village in the late 17th century. Despite the fire, the village continued to grow during the 17th and 18th centuries as a farmstead referred to as Upper Farm was built along with a vicarage house and various inns. The village remained agricultural in character throughout the post-medieval period as sheep and corn husbandry was typical on the chalky landscape (Baggs, Freeman, & H, 1995). Historic Landscape Characterisation received from the HER shows that the site was located within a downland landscape referred to as Bulford Down during this period.
- 4.5.20. The earliest map consulted for this assessment is the Map of Lands Subject to Tithes in the Parish of Bulford in the County of Wilts, dated to 1858 (**Figure 5**, reproduced courtesy of National Archives via The Genealogist). The map shows that the site was situated within an area of open grassland containing a small number of enclosed fields. The centre of the site contains an enclosed field referred to as plot 58 and the western extent of the site sits within open grassland. The occupier of the plot of land comprised William Bailey who utilised it for arable activity. William Bailey also owned surrounding plots of land and utilised them for arable and pasture purposes highlighting the agricultural nature of the site and study area. Two roads also run through the site: a road runs from the south-western corner of the site north-eastwards and leaves the site via its northern boundary. The other road only partially falls within the eastern extent of the site and runs along its boundary – this road was likely the unnamed Roman Road plotted by Margary. The roads run from ‘The Downs’ to Tidworth

and Everley respectively. **Figure 5** therefore shows that the site comprised and was surrounded by a rural landscape with minimal development within it.

- 4.5.21. The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25":mile map of 1879 (**Figure 6**) shows little change within the site between the mid-19th century and late 19th century as the roads and fields remained unchanged. The open grassland located within the western section of the site has been enclosed into an irregular shaped field. During the late 19th century, the landscape surrounding the site underwent some development as farm buildings were established including the 19th century Outfarm (**A20**) and Sheepbridge Barn (**A24a – A24b**) located 155m to the south-east and 320m to the north of the site respectively as well as the Grade II listed Upper Farmhouse (**A9**), Mill Cottage (**A10a**) and Old Mill House (**A10b**) which were constructed over 2km to the west of the site.
- 4.5.22. By 1898, much of Bulford was used for military training as the military bought 1,039 acres from Margaret Jeanne Seymour and 1,917 acres from the Bulford Manor estate. Following the purchase of land, rifle ranges were set up along with the tented Bulford Camp (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, n.d.).

Modern (1901–present)

- 4.5.23. At the start of the 20th century, the population of Bulford included 435 construction workers who were building the huts for Bulford Camp (**A18a**), along with 608 soldiers and 343 miscellaneous inhabitants of the village (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, n.d.). The camp had become a dominant feature of Bulford following the construction of the huts and establishment of the tented camps in the early 20th century. However, this growth did not extend into the site at the start of the 20th century as the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25":mile map of 1901 (**not reproduced**) shows little change within the site as it still comprises two roads and two enclosed fields. The road located within the eastern extent of the site, first visible in **Figure 5**, appears to be slightly narrower as it occupies less of the site which suggests that the route has been formalised and the road metalled.
- 4.5.24. By 1906, the Amesbury and Military Camp Light Railway included a single track which ran through the village. As a result of this a military passenger station (**A19a – A19b**) and a goods depot were constructed within Bulford Camp and was located 90m to the south of the site (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, n.d.). In addition to this, historic aerial photographs show the extent of Bulford Camp during the early 20th century as a grid pattern of barrack buildings and roads (**A21a**), located 260m to the north-east of the site. Along with the barracks, evidence of military training activity has also been identified in the form of earthworks. These include practice trenches (**A21b**) located 235m to the north and scattered across the northern section of the study area, a barrage balloon site (**A21c**) and a gun post (**A21d**) located 480m to the north-west of the site. Further slit trenches and practice trenches (**A18b – A18c** and **A25**) are located throughout the southern and eastern areas of the study area with the closest discovered 5m to the south of the site. This area is now wooded and if remaining extant, the location of the trenches was not immediately apparent at the time of the site visit.

- 4.5.25. Between 1905 and 1977, Bulford became the principal base of the Royal Artillery and was also the base of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force from 1914 to 1918 (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, n.d.). As such, the camp expanded in size as tents were replaced with permanent red brick barracks which can be seen in the Ordnance Survey 25" mile map of 1924 (**Figure 7**). This shows major development within the site as 20 unnamed buildings have been constructed across the site. These buildings were likely accommodation blocks and were constructed in 1914 to house the New Zealand forces between 1914 and 1918 (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, n.d.). The accommodation buildings are identical in shape and size and are positioned into neat rows with green space surrounding them. These military accommodation buildings were likely designed to specifications set out during World War I as overcrowding of troops became an issue. The Royal Engineers designed hutted camps (referred to as Armstrong Huts) in 1914 to support the rapidly growing army. These huts were timber framed, covered in iron and asbestos lining and measured 6.1m in length by 3.1m in height. These huts usually had brick foundations but a shortage of bricks and bricklayers resulted in wooden piles being used instead (Draper, K.L., 2018). The huts within the site likely formed a part of Sling Camp that was utilised by New Zealand troops during World War 1.
- 4.5.26. **Figure 7** also shows that the centre of the site contains a residential access road that runs westwards from the road identified in **Figure 5** and connects to the cottages. Tarmacked access tracks remained extant in the centre, north and south of the site at the time of the site visit. The landscape surrounding the site has also experienced some development as 'Sling Cottages' have also been constructed to the north of the site to accommodate servicemen and an allotment garden has been constructed to the south. Further irregularly shaped buildings have been built to the north, east and south of the site. Despite this, sections of the surrounding landscape still remain undeveloped, especially to the west.
- 4.5.27. The accommodation blocks were possibly replaced by houses in 1937 so soldiers and their families could live near the camp (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, n.d.). However, the Ordnance Survey 25" mile map of 1939 (**Figure 8**) shows little development within the site. The area surrounding the site has experienced little change other than buildings to the north of the site, visible on **Figure 7**, have expanded and are now referred to as a 'club'. This is reflected within historic United States Army Air Force (USAAF) and Royal Air Force (RAF) aerial photographs from 1943 and 1945 which shows that the site comprises the uniform rectangular huts set within a developing landscape associated with Bulford Camp (Historic England ref. US/7PH/GP/LOC37 and RAF/106G/UK/915, **not reproduced**). The Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1957 (**not reproduced**) shows no change within the site.
- 4.5.28. During the mid-20th century, Bulford village and camp both expanded due to the Second World War and by 1955, over 80 houses had been constructed within the village. In the 1960s the previous village expansions and camp expansions resulted in the two areas meeting. However, the camp continued to expand due to the construction of the Australian estate, Irish estate and Canadian estate between 1963 and 1968. This also resulted in the establishment of churches, hospitals, schools, sports grounds, a cinema, shops and a

shopping centre within the camp during the 1970s (Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, n.d.).

- 4.5.29. The Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1971 (**Figure 9**) shows major development within the site as all of the cottages first visible in the Ordnance Survey 25":mile map of 1924 (**Figure 7**) have been removed and replaced with a greenspace and trees. The residential roads first constructed within the site in the early 20th century survive and the road that runs along the eastern boundary of the site is referred to as 'Sling Road'. The Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1994 (**not reproduced**) shows no change within the site and nor does the Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 scale map of 2003 (**not reproduced**).
- 4.5.30. The site has remained unchanged since the cottages were demolished in the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1971 (**Figure 9**) as both the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2010 (**not reproduced**) and the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2025 (**not reproduced**) show no change within the site boundary. As such, the site currently contains the tarmacked former access track to the barrack blocks (**Figure 14**) and is bounded at the eastern edge by Sling Road (**Figure 15**). The majority of the site comprises greenspace (**Figures 10 – 13**), although undulations in the sloping grass of the site show the former location of the buildings.
- 4.5.31. A single previous archaeological investigation has found modern remains within the study area. A trial trench evaluation (**A15b**) carried out 310m to the south of the site by Wessex Archaeology between 2018 and 2019 revealed a hollow that coincided with a hachured feature identified on Ordnance Survey Mapping and likely associated with modern military activity.

4.6 Factors affecting archaeological survival

Introduction

- 4.6.1. Past ground disturbance on the site from late 19th and 20th century developments may have compromised archaeological survival, e.g., building foundations or quarrying, identified primarily from historic maps, site walkover survey, and information on the likely depth of deposits.

Predicted level of archaeology

- 4.6.2. There is no geotechnical data for the site. Based on limited BGS boreholes, and the information from archaeological investigations in the vicinity, the predicted level of natural geology within the site is as follows:
- Current ground level lies at 87.6m–95.2m OD. Its highest point is in the eastern area of the site where it measures 95.2m OD, as the site moves westwards it declines to 87.6m OD. The centre of the site is generally flat and lies between 90.8m and 92.1m OD (WSP, drg ref. UK0038589.3630_WSP_DRG_A0_001, rev. N/A, dated. 26/11/2025).
 - The top of untruncated undated made ground likely lies at 92.8–94.6m OD (0.1–0.3mbgl)
 - The top of untruncated bedrock likely lies at 92.2–94.5m OD (0.1–1.1mbgl)

- 4.6.3. The previous trial trench investigation (**A15b**) within proximity to the site suggests that between the top of the natural and the current ground level is modern made ground and undated made ground. The latter may potentially contain remains of archaeological interest, although these are unlikely to be in-situ and may have been redeposited from their original context during previous construction activities within the site. However, due to the development of military accommodation blocks within the site in the early 20th century and their subsequent demolition in the late 20th century, it is likely that undated made ground will mostly contain remains associated within this activity.

Past impacts and implications for archaeological survival

- 4.6.4. Archaeological survival across the site is anticipated to range from low to moderate. Areas of the site within/adjacent to the footprint of previous development are anticipated to have low archaeological survival as they have been subjected to modern disturbance, notably the construction of the early 20th century military accommodation buildings. This will also be the case within service/utility trenches associated with them. The remainder of the site is anticipated to have moderate archaeological below the level of topsoil stripping that was likely carried out across the site prior to the construction of the buildings and roads in the early 20th century.

Building construction

- 4.6.5. The main impact on archaeological survival is the construction of military accommodation buildings across the site during the early 20th century (**Figure 7**). It is unlikely that the accommodation had basement floors however, correspondence with the DIO senior archaeologist suggests that the accommodations buildings were wooden and single storey and were raised on brick foundations. It is possible that localised service installations are present at depths below current ground level.
- 4.6.6. The buildings were demolished in the late 20th century however, they occupied approximately 17% of the site (plus associated footings and ground disturbance which likely extended beyond their immediate footprint) and it is likely that their construction was preceded by site-wide topsoil stripping. Topsoil stripping carried out during this time would have led to the loss of any residual evidence within the topsoil and could have exposed any archaeological remains present immediately beneath the topsoil, making them more likely to be affected by movement of vehicles and plant involved in construction activities.
- 4.6.7. In addition to the preliminary site clearance for the construction of the buildings, it is likely that the buildings had shallow strip foundations as the buildings were raised which may have extended to a depth of approximately 0.5mbgl. The excavation of these foundations would have removed or truncated any archaeological remains located within their footprint, however deeper cut features within the chalk natural (i.e. ditches and pits) will still survive.

Services and utilities

- 4.6.8. A utility survey conducted on November 21st 2025, revealed a number of electricity, gas, sewer foul and water pipes running throughout the site (WSP, drg ref. UK0038589.3630-WSP-DRG-0001-A0, rev. 0, dated 21/11/2025, **Figure 16**). It is likely that these services and utilities were established within the footprint of buildings and roads during the early 20th century. Their depths are currently unknown however; it is assumed that they extend to a depth of 1.0–1.5mbgl. As a result, any archaeological remains located within the footprint of services and utilities would have been removed or truncated.

Hardstanding

- 4.6.9. The construction of hardstanding (i.e. roads and pavements) are likely to have required shallow ground removal (likely up to 0.5mbgl) and as such, may have truncated archaeological remains located within its footprint.

5 Buried heritage assets: statement of significance

5.1 Palaeoenvironmental

- 5.1.1. The site has low potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. The BGS does not record a superficial deposit within the site and previous archaeological investigations within proximity of the site shows a lack of superficial deposits other than undated made ground. As such, based on the age of the undated made ground, the site has very low potential to contain preserved ecofacts such as pollen, seeds, snails, insects or plant fragments, if present, remains would be of **medium** significance as there is an absence of geochronological frameworks in the south-west region of England (South West Research Framework, n.d.).

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1. *The site has moderate to high potential to contain prehistoric remains.* During the prehistoric period, the site would have lain within grassland within the Salisbury Plain. This environment would have been attractive for habitation and landscape exploitation due to the free-draining, low-hilled landscape, wild grazing animals and proximity of the Nine Mile River and River Avon located 300m to the west and 2.5km to the south-west of the site respectively. However, no finds or features dating to the early prehistoric periods have been recorded within the site and study area and it is possible that humans only passed through the area, exploiting seasonal resources, rather than settling permanently. It is apparent that the site and study area experienced more activity during the later prehistoric periods, specifically the Bronze Age, as six scheduled round barrows (**A2a – A2f**) are located within the study area and a further 12 (**A3, A4a – A4b, A5a – A5b, A6 and A7**) are located within the wider landscape. Partial excavations of these barrows found a number of inhumations with the closest recorded 30m to the east of the site. In addition to this, historic aerial photographs have revealed extensive field systems (**A23**) 215m to the north of the site that date to the later prehistoric and/or Roman period. As such, the archaeological remains within the study area suggests that the Salisbury Plain, in which the site is located within, was subject to extensive use during the later prehistoric period. It is likely that any archaeological remains on the site dating to this period would be associated with funerary (notably visible, ceremonial earthwork features including barrows) and farming activities (i.e. linear features and ditches used for land division and management etc).
- 5.2.2. If present, such remains would be of **medium** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1. *The site has moderate to high potential to contain Roman remains.* A projected Roman road (**A1**) lies within the eastern extent of the site, along the eastern boundary. Despite this, the site lies at a distance from known Roman settlements with the closest likely located at Old Saurm 12.6km to the south of the site. Two archaeological finds/features have been

previously identified within the study area and include extensive field systems (**A23**) located 215m to the north of the site which extend eastwards across the landscape. The HER also records a findspot comprising a Romano-British pottery fragment (**A28**) found 245m to the north-west of the site. Due to the extensive field systems, it is likely that the site remained undeveloped (apart from the eastern section which falls within the Roman road) and may have been utilised for agricultural purposes. Remains, if present, would likely comprise land division/management features such as ditches and linear features.

- 5.3.2. If present, such remains would be of **medium** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value.

5.4 Early medieval

- 5.4.1. *The site has low potential to contain early medieval remains.* During the early medieval period the site was located within the grasslands of the Salisbury Plain. Bulford became a recognised settlement during this period and was held by Amesbury Abbey however, the closest major settlement was likely at Old Sarum located 12.6km to the south of the site. The only archaeological asset within the study area comprises a Saxon burial found within a scheduled bowl barrow (**A2b**) located 50m to the north-east of the site. This barrow originally dates to the Bronze Age and was likely reused during the early medieval period. A larger Saxon cemetery was found 1.3km to the south-west of the site and contained 150 burials dating between 660 – 780 AD. Saxon re-use of earlier prehistoric funerary monuments in the vicinity is apparent, although historic mapping does not suggest that the funerary earthworks extended to within the site boundary, and as such there is no evidence to suggest that similar activity would be present within the site itself. The site was likely located away from the core of local settlement and likely formed part of the agricultural hinterland during this period.
- 5.4.2. If present, such agricultural remains would be of **low** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1. *The site has low potential to contain medieval remains.* The site likely remained undeveloped and was likely utilised for agricultural purposes by the settlement of Bulford, which was active during the medieval period, with the Church of St Leonard having been established in the late 12th century, 2.3km of the south-west of the site. There are no archaeological finds/features dating to this period within the study area however, if present, would likely relate to agricultural activities (i.e. ditches and linear features) and/or isolated findspots.
- 5.5.2. If present, such remains would be of **low** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value.

5.6 Post-medieval

- 5.6.1. *The site has low to moderate potential to contain post-medieval remains.* During the post-medieval period, Bulford grew as a village however, it is unlikely that the village development extended into the site as the earliest map consulted: Map of Lands Subject to Tithes in the Parish of Bulford in the County of Wilts, dated to 1858 (**Figure 5**) shows the site was located within an open grassland with one enclosed field within the centre and two roads running through the site. The site remained undeveloped throughout the post-medieval period despite the military purchasing land in Bulford and constructing a tented camp to the south of the site in the late 19th century. As such, it is likely that archaeological remains, if present, would relate to agricultural activities comprising landscape management (i.e. field boundaries) and/or isolated findspots associated with the farming or later military activity.
- 5.6.2. Post-medieval remains would be of **low** significance, derived from archaeological and historical value.

5.7 Modern

- 5.7.1. *The site has high potential to contain modern remains.* By the 1920s, military single storey accommodation huts and their associated residential access roads had been constructed across the whole site. The accommodation remained within the site boundary until it was demolished and returned to a greenspace in the late 20th century, leaving only the unnamed road and Sling Road. As such, remains within the site dating to this period would comprise evidence of military accommodation (i.e. remain of demolished early 20th century buildings).
- 5.7.2. The nature of the 20th century military usage of the site is well-documented, through mapping and aerial/historic photography. As such, modern remains would be of **low** or **negligible** significance, derived from archaeological and historical value.

6 Above ground heritage assets: statement of significance

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1. Following Step 1 of the Historic England settings guidance, the table below indicates which designated heritage assets considered within this HEDBA have been scoped out of the assessment as their significance would not be affected at all by the proposed development, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the asset is understood and appreciated. This is based on the distance of the asset from the site, the asset's location, scale and orientation, and the nature, extent and scale of intervening built form, vegetation and topography between asset and the site.

Table 2 - Setting of designated assets: assets scoped out

Gazetteer ref.	NHLE ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
A9	1131038	Upper Farmhouse	A group of Grade II listed houses located over 2km to the west of the site. The setting of the assets is defined by their relationship with each other and with the surrounding landscape which comprises enclosed fields to the east as well as their idyllic location next to the River Avon. Views out from the asset towards the site are obscured by intervening vegetation and topography. The asset's relationships would not be impacted by the proposed development. The assets would not be affected by the proposed development in terms of material changes to their setting and how the assets are understood and appreciated.
A10a	1183214	Mill Cottage	
A10b	1130998	Old Mill House	

6.2 Above ground heritage assets within the site

- 6.2.1. The site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens, Nor is the site located within a conservation area designated by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

6.3 Selected above ground heritage assets beyond the site

Assets located on Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp

- **Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (A2a)**

- 6.3.1. Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp is located 30m to the east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. The barrow includes traces of a ditch around its eastern half and has an overall diameter measuring approximately 34m. The barrow was altered by a partial excavation during the 19th century which resulted in a tail extended north-west from the barrow. It was scheduled in January 1965 (NHLE ref. 1009966, **plate 1**) (Historic England (a), n.d.).



Plate 1 – north-eastern view of the Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2a**) showing the earthwork

- **Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (A2b)**

- 6.3.2. Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp is located 57m to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a ditched bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. The diameter of the barrow approximately measures 34m in diameter and reaches 2.5m in height. The western section of the ditch has been destroyed by the development of Sling Road in the early 20th century. A partial excavation in the 19th century revealed primary and secondary

inhumations indicating that the designated heritage asset is a funerary monument. It was scheduled in January 1965 (NHLE ref. 1009968, **plate 2**) (Historic England (b), n.d.).



Plate 2 – north view of the Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2b**) showing the earthwork

■ **Disc barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (A2c)**

6.3.3. Disc barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp is located 135m to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a disc barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. The overall diameter of the barrow measures approximately 40m and is currently covered in scrub. It was scheduled in March 1990 (NHLE ref. 1009972) (Historic England (c), n.d.).

■ **Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (A2d)**

6.3.4. Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp is located 190m to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a ditched bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. It has a diameter of approximately 26m and there are traces of a ditch. It was scheduled in January 1965 (NHLE ref. 1010239, **plate 3**) (Historic England (d), n.d.).



Plate 3 – north view of the Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2d**) showing the earthwork

■ **Disc barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (A2e)**

- 6.3.5. Disc barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp is located 165m to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a disc barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. The overall diameter of the barrow measures approximately 48m however, the outer bank is not traceable, and the southern section has been removed by the construction of Swing Road. It was scheduled in January 1965 (NHLE ref. 1010237, **plate 4**) (Historic England (e), n.d.).



Plate 4 – north-eastern view of the Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2e**) taken from Sheepbridge Road. Part of the asset is within the grassy foreground.

■ **Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (A2f)**

- 6.3.6. Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp is located 275m to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a ditched bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. It has a diameter of approximately 43m and was partially excavated in the 19th century revealing a crouched inhumation, 10 secondary inhumations and an axe head. It was scheduled in March 1980 (NHLE ref. 1010235, **plate 5**) (Historic England (f), n.d.).



Plate 5 – north-eastern view of the Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2f**) showing the earthwork in the distance

- 6.3.7. The assets' located near Sheepwash Road have historic and archaeological interest as surviving examples of prehistoric sites usually utilised as funerary monuments. This interest is shaped by their location within the Salisbury Plain which is a chalk downland containing extensive evidence of surviving barrows from this period.
- 6.3.8. As Scheduled Monuments, the heritage assets are of **high significance**.
- 6.3.9. The assets' setting is defined and experienced by their location within Salisbury Plain which comprises a rural landscape including grassland and rolling hills covering a large area of Wiltshire. This setting is also defined by the visual connection between the assets as the assets likely form a collection of funerary monuments set within a rural landscape. The construction of Bulford Camp and its associated roads and buildings have changed the historic setting of the assets due to the introduction of new visuals (i.e. Sheepbridge Road) and noise (vehicular movement). However, the rural landscape to the north of the scheduled monuments is largely retained as it has remained undeveloped, but visual and noise impacts due to the construction and operation of Bulford Camp have altered the setting of the assets.
- 6.3.10. Taken overall, setting makes a **medium contribution** to the assets' significance.

Two enclosures and a group of sixteen round barrows on Bulford Down (A3)

- 6.3.11. Two enclosures and a group of sixteen round barrows on Bulford Down are located 530m to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of 16 round barrows likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. These barrows form two false crested lines along the summit located to the north of Bulford Camp and contains traces of two sub-circular enclosures. The diameters for the barrows range in size with the smallest and largest reassuring 16m and 46m respectively. Partial excavation of these barrows revealed late Bronze Age urns, a structured pyre and cremations. The majority of the barrows have surviving earthworks and was scheduled in January 1965 (NHLE ref. 1009609) (Historic England (g), n.d.).
- 6.3.12. The asset has historic and archaeological interest as a collection of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age barrows. The asset's interest is increased by its location within Salisbury Plain which contains over 300 barrows and represents one of last remaining archaeological landscapes containing extensive evidence of prehistoric remains. As a Scheduled Monument, it is of **high significance**.
- 6.3.13. The asset is defined and experienced by its visual relationship with the wider rural landscape of the Salisbury Plain, as well as its relationship with other scheduled barrows within the plains (in particular **A5a-A5g**). This immediate landscape surrounding the monument has remained undeveloped and includes grassland and small wooded areas. As such, the construction of Tidworth Road in the early to mid-20th century has not impacted the assets overall relationship with Salisbury Plain.
- 6.3.14. Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Assets to the east of Carter Barracks

■ Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows east of Carter Barracks (A4a)

- 6.3.15. Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows east of Carter Barracks is located 530m to the north-west of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. Its diameter measures approximately 19m and it is covered in tall grass but appears to be in good condition. It was designated in November 1970 (NHLE ref. 1009567) (Historic England (h), n.d.).

■ Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows east of Carter Barracks (A4b)

- 6.3.16. Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows east of Carter Barracks is located 610m to the north-west of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. Its diameter measures approximately 19.5m and it is covered in tall grass and has been ploughed along its edges but appears to be in good condition. It was designated in February 1990 (NHLE ref. 1009611) (Historic England (i), n.d.).
- 6.3.17. The assets' located to the east of Carter Barracks have historic and archaeological interest as surviving examples of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age barrows. This interest is

shaped by their location within the Salisbury Plain which is a chalk downland containing extensive evidence of surviving barrows from this period.

- 6.3.18. As Scheduled Monuments, the heritage assets are of **high significance**.
- 6.3.19. The assets' setting is defined and experienced by their location within the Salisbury Plain which comprises a rural landscape including grassland and rolling hills covering a large area of Wiltshire. This setting is also defined by the visual connection between the assets. The construction of Bulford Camp and its associated roads have changed the historic setting of the assets due to the introduction of new visuals (i.e. the unnamed road constructed between the two assets) and noise (vehicular movement). However, the rural landscape to the north and north-east of the scheduled monuments is largely retained as it has remained undeveloped and as a result, the asset's relationship with the rural landscape has not been significantly impacted.
- 6.3.20. Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to the assets' significance.

Assets on Milston-Bulford Down

- **Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (A5a)**

- 6.3.21. Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down is located 810m to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. It has been partially removed by military activity and measures 30m east-west by 25m north-south however, its original diameter was approximately 36m. It was scheduled in January 1965 (NHLE ref. 1009508) (Historic England (j), n.d.).

- **Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (A5b)**

- 6.3.22. Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down is located 1km to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. It has a diameter of approximately 29m and is now flat topped with traces of a ditch. It was scheduled in January 1965 (NHLE ref. 1009470) (Historic England (k), n.d.).

- **Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (A5c)**

- 6.3.23. Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down is located 1.1km to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a ditched bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. It has a diameter of approximately 41m. It was scheduled in February 1990 (NHLE ref. 1009500) (Historic England (L), n.d.).

- **Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (A5d)**

- 6.3.24. Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down is located 1.2km to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. It has a diameter of approximately 24m

and is very low but undamaged. It was scheduled in February 1990 (NHLE ref. 1009476) (Historic England (m), n.d.).

■ **Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (A5e)**

6.3.25. Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down is located 1.3km to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a ditched bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. It has a diameter of approximately 34m and stands 2m in height and despite damage caused by military activity and vegetation, the barrow is in good condition. It was scheduled in February 1990 (NHLE ref. 1009517) (Historic England (n), n.d.).

■ **Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (A5f)**

6.3.26. Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down is located 1.4km to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. It has a diameter of approximately 33m and includes a ditch reaching 0.3m. It is possible that the barrow was original a bell barrow but was altered at a later date. It was scheduled in February 1990 (NHLE ref. 1009640) (Historic England (o), n.d.).

■ **Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (A5g)**

6.3.27. Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down is located 1.4km to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a ditched bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. It has a diameter of 26m and includes a ditch reaching 0.3m however, it has been damaged in its south-eastern quadrant. It was scheduled in February 1990 (NHLE ref. 1009484) (Historic England (p), n.d.).

6.3.28. The assets' located on Milston-Bulford Down have historic and archaeological interest as a collection of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age barrows. The assets' interest is increased by their location within Salisbury Plain which contains over 300 barrows and represents one of last remaining archaeological landscapes containing extensive evidence of prehistoric remains.

6.3.29. As Scheduled Monuments, the heritage assets are of **high significance**.

6.3.30. The assets are defined and experienced by their visual relationship with the wider rural landscape of the Salisbury Plain, as well as their relationship with each other and other scheduled barrows within the plains (in particular **A2a-A2f**). This immediate landscape surrounding the monument has remained undeveloped and includes grassland and small wooded areas.

6.3.31. Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to the assets' significance.

Round barrow north of Gallipoli Road, Sling Camp (A6)

6.3.32. Round barrow north of Gallipoli Road, Sling Camp is located 940m to the east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and

early Bronze Age. It has a diameter of approximately 20m but is irregular in shape due to ploughing at the base (NHLE ref. 1017929) (Historic England (j), n.d.).

- 6.3.33. The asset has historic and archaeological interest as a likely late Neolithic and early Bronze Age bowl barrow. The asset's interest is increased by its location within Salisbury Plain which contains over 300 barrows and represents one of last remaining archaeological landscapes containing extensive evidence of prehistoric remains. As a Scheduled Monument, it is of **high significance**.
- 6.3.34. The asset is defined and experienced by its visual relationship with the wider rural landscape of the Salisbury Plain. The immediate landscape surrounding the monument has remained undeveloped and includes grassland and small wooded areas. As such, the construction of Tidworth Road to the north and Bulford Camp to the south-west in the early to mid-20th century has not significantly impacted the assets overall relationship with Salisbury Plain.
- 6.3.35. Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Four of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (A7)

- 6.3.36. Four of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down is located 1.4km to the north-east of the site and comprises the scheduled remains of a large disc barrow with two confluent bowl barrows and a small single bowl barrow likely dating to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age. The disc barrow has a diameter of 50m, the bowl barrow has a diameter of 17m and the small barrows measure 10m in diameter. Despite military activity impacting the profile of the large disc barrow, the overall preservation of the barrows is good. It was scheduled in February 1990 (NHLE ref. 1009538) (Historic England (q), n.d.).
- 6.3.37. The asset has historic and archaeological interest as a collection of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age barrows. The asset's interest is increased by its location within Salisbury Plain which contains over 300 barrows and represents one of last remaining archaeological landscapes containing extensive evidence of prehistoric remains. As a Scheduled Monument, it is of **high significance**.
- 6.3.38. The asset is defined and experienced by its visual relationship with the wider rural landscape of the Salisbury Plain, as well as its relationship with other scheduled barrows within the plains (in particular **A5a-A5g**). This immediate landscape surrounding the monument has remained undeveloped and includes grassland and small wooded areas.
- 6.3.39. Taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

Kiwi Chalk Figure above Bulford Camp (A8)

- 6.3.40. The scheduled remains of a kiwi bird carved into chalk, located 1.1km to the south-east of the site. The figure was created by the New Zealand troops in the hillside above Sling Camp in 1919 (NHLE ref. 1443438) (Historic England (r), n.d.).
- 6.3.41. The asset has historic interest as it represents the large impact that World War I had on Bulford and its community. 10% of New Zealand's population fought in the war and the kiwi

chalk figure highlights their significance in the war. As a Scheduled Monument, it is of **high significance**.

- 6.3.42. The asset is defined and experienced by its visual relationship with Bulford Camp as it is located on a hillside overlooking the camp. The relationship has been altered by the demolition of the Sling Camp (where the New Zealand troops resided) following World War I as well as the development of housing estates in the mid-20th century.
- 6.3.43. Taken overall, setting makes a **medium contribution** to significance.

7 Impact to heritage significance

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1. This section assesses the likelihood for the project to have an impact on the significance of buried and above ground heritage assets. Below ground impacts include anything that would cause ground disturbance, such as preliminary ground works, site strip, topsoil removal, demolition, remediation, landscaping, planting, excavation for basements, foundations, services, drainage and lighting.
- 7.1.2. The proposed development could have an impact on the significance of above ground heritage assets, due to changes to their setting.
- 7.1.3. Where appropriate, the terminology of the NPPF is used to assess the impact of the proposals on heritage assets – whether substantial harm to or total loss of significance, less than substantial harm or no harm.

7.2 Outline of the proposals relevant to the assessment

- 7.2.1. The extent of the proposed development is currently unknown however the indicative site layout (**Figure 17**) shows that it will include works in the eastern section of the site comprising:
 - Preliminary site works including site stripping;
 - Construction of a mix of housing ranging from 1 storey to 4 storey;
 - Construction of off street parking and new public realm;
 - Installation of soft landscaping in the form of private gardens and public realms; and
 - It is assumed that new services will be required and extant services will be rerouted.

7.3 Impact on buried heritage assets

Preliminary Site Set Up

- 7.3.1. Works carried out as part of the initial site set up, including preliminary site stripping and demolition, the installation of site fencing and welfare facilities, is assumed for the purposes of this assessment to cause ground disturbance to a maximum depth of 1.5mbgl to remove existing building foundations and 0.5mbgl elsewhere on the site. This is likely to extend into modern made ground across the majority of the site due to the construction of the military accommodation blocks in the early 20th century. However, based on communication with the DIO senior archaeologist, it is anticipated that these foundations were relatively shallow and therefore, preliminary site set up may extend beneath the foundation depth. If the preliminary site works are located within sections of the site that have medium potential for archaeological survival (i.e. within roads and greenspaces associated with the demolished accommodation blocks located throughout the site) then archaeological remains may be truncated or removed as superficial deposits are likely located closer to the surface.

Foundations

- 7.3.2. It is proposed to develop 8 homes, with associated garages, over one to two storeys. The proposed foundation type is currently unknown however; it is assumed for this assessment that standard strip foundations will be used. Standard strip foundations would entail the removal of any archaeological remains within the footprint of each excavated strip to a typical depth of 1.0–1.5mbgl. If new buildings are proposed within the footprint of extant early 20th century buildings, it is unlikely that the installation of new foundations will remove archaeological remains as they were likely removed during the construction of the buildings. If the preliminary site works are located within sections of the site that have medium potential for archaeological survival (i.e. within roads and greenspaces associated with the demolished cottages located throughout the site) then archaeological remains may be truncated or removed as superficial deposits are likely located closer to the surface.

Services

- 7.3.3. Any new service trenches and drains constructed due to the development on the site would remove any archaeological remains within their footprint. A typical depth of 1.0–1.5mbgl is assumed for the purposes of this assessment. This would lead to a potential impact to archaeological remains located throughout the site.

7.4 Impact on above ground heritage assets

Assets within the site

- 7.4.1. None of the above ground heritage assets discussed within the HEDBA are located within the site boundary.

Assets beyond the site

Assets located on Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp

- Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2a**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2b**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2c**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2d**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2e**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (**A2f**)
- 7.4.2. The assets located on Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp are defined and experienced by their historic relationship with each other as they represent a collection of late prehistoric activity. They are also defined by their location within the Salisbury Plain, a historic chalky grassland with extensive evidence of late prehistoric funerary activities. The construction of Bulford Camp in the 19th century has changed the historic setting as the buildings and roads have replaced the grassland and disturbed views between the assets. As a result, Bulford Camp has created traffic and visual impacts which are intrusive in the setting of the assets.

Despite this, the majority of the assets are still located within fields associated with the historic Plain and have uninterrupted views between each other. Taken overall, setting makes a medium contribution to significance.

- 7.4.3. The proposed development would impact the setting of the asset through the introduction of new built forms, connected to Bulford Camp, which would be visible in views out from the asset towards the site. However, much of the assets' historic setting has been changed through the buildings and roads connected to Bulford Camp. As such, the assets' primary relationships would not be impacted by the proposed scheme.
- 7.4.4. Taken overall, the scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the assets.

Two enclosures and a group of sixteen round barrows on Bulford Down

- 7.4.5. The two enclosures and a group of sixteen round barrows on Bulford Down (**A3**) is defined and experienced by their visual and historic relationship with the barrows within the scheduled monument boundary as well as their location within the wider Salisbury Plain which contains extensive evidence of later prehistoric activity. The construction of Tidworth Road, 230m to the south of the asset, in the early 20th century due to the expansion of Bulford Camp has altered the asset's historic setting as noise and visual impacts have been introduced via vehicular movement along the road. However, the assets' overall relationship between each other and the Plain has not been significantly impacted due to the distance between Tidworth Road. Taken overall, setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.6. The proposed development would introduce new built forms, connected to the post-medieval Bulford Camp. However, views between the asset and the site are interrupted by early 20th century buildings and intervening vegetation.
- 7.4.7. It is likely that there will noise impacts due to increase in vehicular traffic as Tidworth Road is a key route to the site from nearby settlements. However, it is anticipated that this will not have a significant effect as the road has been a key route leading to Bulford Camp since the early 20th century and the asset is located 200m to the north of the road. There would also be no significant additional visual impacts due to the intervening vegetation between the asset and the site. As such, the assets' primary relationships would also not be impacted.
- 7.4.8. Taken overall, the scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset.

Assets to the east of Carter Barracks

- Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows east of Carter Barracks (**A4a**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows east of Carter Barracks (**A4b**)
- 7.4.9. The assets to the east of Carter Barracks are defined and experienced by their visual and historic relationship with each other and as part of the wider Salisbury Plain which contains extensive evidence of later prehistoric funerary activities. The construction of Bulford Camp in the 19th century and its subsequent expansion including the creation of Carter Barracks and Bulford Drove in the mid-20th century have changed the assets' historic setting as noise and visual impacts have been introduced. However, the assets' overall relationship

between each other and the Plain has not been significantly impacted as views between the two assets are extant and Carter Barracks were completely demolished in the early 20th century. Taken overall, setting makes a high contribution to significance.

- 7.4.10. The proposed development would introduce new built forms, connected to the post-medieval Bulford Camp. However, views between the assets and the site are interrupted by early 20th century buildings and intervening vegetation.
- 7.4.11. It is likely that there will noise impacts due to increase in vehicular traffic as Bulford Drove is a key route to the site from Bulford village. However, it is anticipated that this will not have a significant effect as Bulford Drove has been a key road leading to Bulford Camp since the mid-20th century. There would also be no significant additional visual impacts due to the intervening mid-20th century development between the asset and the site. As such, the assets' primary relationships would also not be impacted.
- 7.4.12. Taken overall, the scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset.

Assets on Milston-Bulford Down

- Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (**A5a**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (**A5b**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (**A5c**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (**A5d**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (**A5e**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (**A5f**)
 - Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (**A5g**)
- 7.4.13. The assets on Milston-Bulford Down are defined and experienced by their visual and historic relationship with each other and as part of the wider Salisbury Plain which contains extensive evidence of later prehistoric funerary activities. The construction of Bulford Camp in the 19th century and its subsequent expansion including the creation of roads (such as Sheepbridge Road) in the early 20th century have changed the assets' historic setting as noise impacts have been introduced. However, the assets' overall relationship between each other and the Plain has not been impacted. Taken overall, setting makes a high contribution to significance.
 - 7.4.14. The proposed development would introduce new built forms, connected to the post-medieval Bulford Camp. However, views between the assets and the site are interrupted by early 20th century buildings and intervening vegetation.
 - 7.4.15. There would be no significant additional visual, or noise impacts due to the intervening early 20th century development between the assets and the site. As such, the assets' primary relationships would also not be impacted.
 - 7.4.16. Taken overall, the scheme would result in **no harm** to the assets.

Round barrow north of Gallipoli Road, Sling Camp

- 7.4.17. The Round barrow north of Gallipoli Road, Sling Camp (**A6**) is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship with the Salisbury Plain which contains extensive evidence of later prehistoric funerary activities. The construction of Bulford Camp to the south-west of the asset in the 19th century and its subsequent expansion including the creation of roads (such as Tidworth Road 30m to the north) in the early 20th century have changed the asset's historic setting as historic grassland of the Plain has been replaced by post-medieval and modern development. However, the asset's overall relationship with the Salisbury Plain has not been impacted as grassland still exists in views to the north and east. Taken overall, setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.18. The proposed development would introduce new built forms, connected to the post-medieval Bulford Camp. However, views between the asset and the site are interrupted by early 20th century buildings and intervening vegetation.
- 7.4.19. It is likely that there will be noise impacts due to increase in vehicular traffic as Tidworth Road is a key route to the site from nearby settlements. However, it is anticipated that this will not have a significant effect as Tidworth Road has been a key road leading to Bulford Camp since the early 20th century. There would also be no significant additional visual impacts due to the intervening early 20th century development between the asset and the site. As such, the assets' primary relationships would also not be impacted.
- 7.4.20. Taken overall, the scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the asset.

Four of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down

- 7.4.21. The Four of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (**A7**) is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship with the other nearby scheduled barrows as well as the Salisbury Plain which contains extensive evidence of later prehistoric funerary activities. The immediate landscape surrounding the monument has remained undeveloped and includes grassland and small wooded areas. However, the construction of Bulford Camp within the wider landscape in the 19th century and its subsequent expansion in the early 20th century have changed the asset's historic setting as historic grassland of the Plain has been replaced by post-medieval and modern development. However, the asset's overall relationship with the Salisbury Plain and other scheduled barrows within the grassland has not been impacted. Taken overall, setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.22. The proposed development would introduce new built forms, connected to the post-medieval Bulford Camp. However, views between the asset and the site are interrupted by intervening vegetation.
- 7.4.23. There would be no significant additional visual, or noise impacts due to the distance and intervening vegetation between the asset and the site. As such, the asset's primary relationships would also not be impacted.
- 7.4.24. Taken overall, the scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset.

Kiwi Chalk Figure above Bulford Camp

- 7.4.25. The Kiwi Chalk Figure above Bulford Camp (**A8**), is defined and experienced by its historic connection to the New Zealand occupation within the Salisbury Plain and the Sling Camp during World War I, this is highlighted by the monuments location on a hillside overlooking the camp. However, the demolition of Sling Camp following World War I and the subsequent construction of housing estates/military buildings in the mid-20th century have changed the asset's historic setting as the flat grassland surrounding the Sling Camp has been replaced by buildings and tree lines that obscure views of the monument. As such, the asset's overall relationship has been affected due to the demolition and development of Bulford Camp however, the monument still resides on the hillside and was restored by DIO in 2022 as they placed new chalk on the monument (GOV.UK, 2022). Taken overall, setting makes a medium contribution to significance.
- 7.4.26. The proposed development would introduce a new built form within an area that was historically associated with the Sling Camp that housed the New Zealand troops during World War I. However, the historic setting of the monument was altered in the mid-20th century when the military accommodation within the site was demolished and left as a greenspace. In addition to this, views between the monument and the site are obscured by vegetation.
- 7.4.27. Taken overall, the scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the asset.

8 Conclusion and mitigation recommendations

8.1 Conclusion

- 8.1.1. The site does not contain any designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens nor does the site lie within a conservation area.
- 8.1.2. The site likely remained as undeveloped grassland throughout the post-medieval period until the early 20th century when the military accommodation blocks were built in order to house military workers at Bulford Camp, with the area of the site known specifically as Sling Camp. These buildings also had greenspaces (gardens) and two associated unnamed roads. They remained in use until the late 20th century when they were demolished and replaced with greenspace.
- 8.1.3. Archaeological survival is anticipated to vary between low and moderate. Survival will likely be low within the footprint of building foundations and utility trenches. Survival is anticipated to be moderate within areas of hardstanding (i.e. roads) and greenspaces as these have likely been subject to site stripping.
- 8.1.4. The proposed development is focused within the eastern section of the site and will include the construction of eight homes with associated garages and the installation of new utilities to supply the houses, the construction of hardstanding (off street parking and public realm) and the installation of soft landscaping and SuDS in order to create private gardens, mitigate surface water and provide public realm.
- 8.1.5. The table below summarises the predicted impact of the proposed scheme on asset significance, prior to the implementation of a mitigation strategy agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor. As such the level of harm may be reduced following implementation of mitigation measures (which can include archaeological fieldwork (preservation by record) or mitigation by design (avoidance/preservation *in situ*).

Table 8-1 - predicted impacts on known or possible heritage assets prior to mitigation

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Impact of proposals on asset heritage significance
Assets located on Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp (A2a – A2f)	Scheduled Monument	The proposed scheme would introduce a new built form into the setting of the asset. Less than substantial harm.
Two enclosures and a group of sixteen round barrows on Bulford Down (A3)	Scheduled Monument	No change to the assets setting. No harm.

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Impact of proposals on asset heritage significance
Assets to the east of Carter Barracks (A4a – A4b)	Scheduled Monument	No change to the assets setting. No harm
Assets on Milston-Bulford Down (A5a – A5g)	Scheduled Monument	No change to the assets setting. No harm
Round barrow north of Gallipoli Road, Sling Camp (A6)	Scheduled Monument	The proposed scheme would introduce new noise impacts into the setting of the asset. Less than substantial harm.
Four of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down (A7)	Scheduled Monument	No change to the assets setting. No harm
Kiwi Chalk Figure above Bulford Camp (A8)	Scheduled Monument	The proposed scheme would introduce a new built form within an area that was occupied by the Sling Camp during World War I, this camp has a historic connection to the monument. Less than substantial harm.
Potential buried prehistoric remains relating to agricultural or funerary activities (i.e. ditches and linear features)	Medium	The remains, if present, would be located beneath modern made ground and/or topsoil within undated made ground which is expected to exist untruncated at approximately 0.1–0.3mbgl.
Potential buried Roman remains relating to the projected Roman road and agricultural activities (i.e. ditches and linear features)	Medium	
Potential buried post-medieval remains relating to agricultural activities	Low	
Potential buried modern remains relating to the construction of Bulford Camp and the Sling Cottages	Low or negligible	

8.2 Mitigation recommendations

- 8.2.1. No mitigation is recommended for designated heritage assets within the study area, with less than substantial harm anticipated from the construction of the proposed development.
- 8.2.2. Although the full extent of the proposed development is unknown, any site preparation, construction of new buildings and installation of services would potentially impact surviving archaeology.
- 8.2.3. A programme of archaeological evaluation will be necessary within the site. This is in light of the uncertainty about the degree of archaeological survival across the entirety of the site due to the construction and subsequent demolition of accommodation buildings in the early and mid-20th century. It is also based on consultation with the DIO senior archaeologist in regards to the likelihood of surviving World War I structures and earlier features. Archaeological evaluation will initially comprise a geophysical survey, potentially followed by a targeted trial trench evaluation (depending on the results).
- 8.2.4. The results of the evaluation would enable an informed decision in respect of an appropriate mitigation strategy for any significant archaeological assets. This might comprise targeted archaeological excavation in advance of construction, and/or a watching brief during ground works for remains of lesser significance. This would ensure that significant archaeological assets are not removed without record. Any archaeological work would need to be agreed with the LPA and the MoD and would be undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and could be carried out under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition set out under the granting of planning consent.

Appendix A

Historic Environment gazetteer





The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the study area. Each entry has an assessment (A) reference number. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the historic environment features map.

Abbreviations:

HER - Historic Environment Record

NHLE - National Heritage List for England

ABP – Army Basing Programme

Table A-1 - Historic Environment Gazetteer

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
A1	Projected Roman road A projected Roman road that runs from Salisbury to Marlborough.	Roman	NA
A2a	Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp The scheduled remains of a ditched bowl barrow measuring 34m in diameter and reaching approximately 2.5m in height. Partial excavation in the 19th century revealed primary and secondary inhumations.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009966 HER ref. SU14SE627
A2b	Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow measuring approximately 34m in diameter. An excavation in the 19th century of the bowl barrow found early medieval remains and an associated extended skeleton.	Prehistoric Early medieval	NHLE ref. 1009968 HER ref. SU14SE628 HER ref. SU14SE405

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
A2c	Disc barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp The scheduled remains of a disc barrow measuring approximately 40m in diameter.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009972 HER ref. SU14SE631
A2d	Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow measuring approximately 26m in diameter.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1010239 HER ref. SU14SE632
A2e	Disc barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp The scheduled remains of a disc barrow measuring approximately 48m in diameter.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1010237 HER ref. SU14SE629
A2f	Bowl barrow: one of a group of six round barrows, Sheepbridge Road, Sling Camp The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow measuring approximately 43m in diameter. Partial excavation in the 19th century found a crouched male inhumation, 12 burials and an axe head.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1010235 HER ref. SU14SE633
A3	Two enclosures and a group of sixteen round barrows on Bulford Down The scheduled remains of a group of 16 round barrows ranging from saucer barrows, disc barrows, bell barrows and bowl barrows. They range in size from 16m in diameter to 46m in diameter.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009609 HER ref. SU14SE625 HER ref. SU14SE624 HER ref. SU14SE621

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
			HER ref. SU14SE622 HER ref. SU14SE613 HER ref. SU14SE612 HER ref. SU14SE610 HER ref. SU14SE611 HER ref. SU14SE617 HER ref. SU14SE618 HER ref. SU14SE619 HER ref. SU14SE614 HER ref. SU14SE616 HER ref. SU14SE615 HER ref. SU14SE788 HER ref. SU14SE620 HER ref. SU14SE623
A4a	Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows east of Carter Barracks The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow measuring approximately 19m in diameter but was originally approximately 21m in diameter. It has been ploughed but the mound is still visible.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009567 HER ref. SU14SE608
A4b	Bowl barrow: one of two round barrows east of Carter Barracks The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow measuring 19.5m in diameter.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009611 HER ref. SU14NE610

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
A5a	Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow measuring 30m easter-west by 25m north-south and has an overall diameter of approximately 36m. It is now oval shaped due to damage by military activity.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009508 HER ref. SU14NE618
A5b	Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow measuring approximately 23m in diameter. It is flat topped.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009470 HER ref. SU14NE615
A5c	Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down The scheduled remains of a ditched bowl barrow measuring approximately 41m in diameter. Its condition is unknown.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009500 HER ref. SU14NE616
A5d	Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow measuring approximately 24m in diameters. It is low but remains undamaged.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009476 HER ref. SU14NE617
A5e	Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down The scheduled remains of a ditched bowl carrow measuring approximately 34m in diameter and 3m in height. It has been damaged by military activities but is still in good condition.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009517 HER ref. SU24NW641
A5f	Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow with a diameter of 33m and a ditch reaching 0.3m in depth.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009640 HER ref. SU24NW640

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
A5g	Bowl barrow: one of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down The scheduled remains of a ditched bowl barrow with a diameter of 26m. The ditch is 0.3m deep and is damaged.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009484 HER ref. SU24NW641
A6	Round barrow north of Gallipoli Road, Sling Camp The scheduled remains of a bowl barrow measuring 20m in diameter. It is now irregular in shape due to ploughing at its base.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1017929 HER ref. SU14SE626
A7	Four of a group of round barrows on Milston-Bulford Down The scheduled remains of a large disc barrow with two confluent bowl barrows and a small single bowl barrow to the south. The disc barrow has a diameter of 50m, the bowl barrow has a diameter of 17m and the smaller barrows measure 10m in diameter. It is well preserved.	Prehistoric	NHLE ref. 1009538 HER ref. SU24NW636 HER ref. SU24NW637 HER ref. SU24NW638 HER ref. SU24NW639
A8	Kiwi Chalk Figure above Bulford Camp A scheduled monument comprising a calved kiwi in the hillside overlooking Bulford Camp. It was carved by New Zealand troops in 1919 following World War I.	Modern	NHLE ref. 1443438
A9	Upper Farmhouse A Grade II listed house built in the late 18th century and 19th century. It has two storeys plus an attic and cellar with a flint and brick exterior and tiled roof.	Post-medieval	NHLE ref. 1131038
A10a	Mill Cottage	Post-medieval	NHLE ref. 1183214

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
	A Grade II listed house built in the 18th century. It is single storey plus an attic with a flint and brick exterior and thatched roof.		
A10b	Old Mill House A Grade II listed house built in the 18th century and extended in the 19th century. It has two storeys with a flint and brick exterior and thatched roof.	Post-medieval	NHLE ref. 1130998
A11	Excavation of prehistoric Barrows A selection of scheduled barrows on the Salisbury Plain within Bulford were excavated between 1890 and 1900. The results of the excavations included inhumations dating to the Bronze Age.	Prehistoric	HER ref. EWI2154 HER ref. EWI2155 HER ref. EWI2156
A12	Excavation of Barrows, Salisbury Plain Training Area 33 scheduled barrows were partially excavated and meshing was applied to prevent animal burrowing in 2010 – 2012. It is unclear what archaeological remains the investigation found within this specific barrow however, Bronze Age remains were found across the 33 barrows.	Prehistoric	HER ref. EWI9433
A13	Geophysical Survey at Bulford SFA North Site A geophysical survey was carried out in 2014 at Bulford SFA North Site by Wessex Archaeology. It found two anomalies of possible archaeological interest.	Unknown	HER ref. EWI7839
A14	Trial Trenching at Bulford Camp 20 trenches and nine test pits were excavated by Wessex Archaeology in 2003. Archaeological finds/features were minimal and undated.	N/A	HER ref. EWI5804
A15a	Watching Brief for the Army Basing Programme, Bulford Camp	N/A	HER ref. EWI7655

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
	An archaeological watching brief was carried out in 2014 by Wessex Archaeology during a programme of geotechnical test-pitting. No archaeological features/finds were discovered.		
A15b	Trial Trenching in Area 1005 and 1008, Bulford Camp As part of the ABP, Wessex Archaeology carried out five trench excavations between 2018 and 2019. No archaeological finds/features (other than modern features) were found.	Modern	HER ref. EW19305
A16	Watching Brief at Bulford All-Weather Football Pitch, Bulford Camp A watching brief was carried out in 2012 by Wessex Archaeology. This investigation found no archaeological features/finds however, the monitored works did not extend deeply into the ground so remains may survive below modern made ground.	N/A	HER ref. EW17553
A17	Trial Trenching at the Kiwi School, Bulford Camp RKS Environment Limited carried out a trial trench investigation in 2015 however no archaeological finds/features were discovered.	N/A	HER ref. EW17940
A18a	Bulford Camp An area of modern military activity including practice trenches dating to the First World War.	Modern	HER ref. SU14SE536
A18b	Slit Trenches, Bulford Camp Historic aerial photographs show many silt trenches that were constructed in the early 20th century as air raid shelters amongst the barrack buildings of Bulford Camp.	Modern	HER ref. SU14SE532

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
A18c	Practice Trenches, Sling Plantation Historic aerial photography shows an extensive area of 20th century trenches and fieldworks visible as earthworks and cropmarks that were constructed within Bulford Camp.	Modern	HER ref. SU14SE534
A19a	Site of Military Railway A military railway was constructed in the early 20th century and served Bulford Camp. However, the line closed in the early 1920s and it was subsequently dismantled. It now exists as earthworks.	Modern	HER ref. SU14SW539
A19b	Site of Sling Camp Railway Station A military railway platform was built in the early 20th century to serve Bulford Camp during World War One. It was removed by the mid-20th century.	Modern	HER ref. MWI72592
A20	Site of Outfarm adjacent to Sling Plantation A demolished outfarm first built in the 19th century.	Post-medieval	HER ref. MWI70707
A21a	Barracks at Sling Camp Historic aerial photographs have revealed a grid pattern of barrack buildings and roads that are associated with the early phases of development at Bulford Camp.	Modern	HER ref. MWI73422
A21b	Practice Trenches, Bulford Camp Historic aerial photographs show an area of extensive early 20th century to 21st century practice trenches.	Modern	HER ref. SU14SE527

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
A21c	Barrage Balloon Site, Bulford Camp Historic aerial photographs show a barrage balloon site measuring 22m in diameter. It is likely a temporary structure associated with 20th century military training activity at Bulford Camp. It exists as earthworks.	Modern	HER ref. MWI73269
A21d	Gun Post, Bulford Camp Historic aerial photographs show a circular feature that likely represents a temporary structure (like a gun post) associated with the 20th century military training activity at Bulford Camp.	Modern	HER ref. MWI73270
A21e	Circular Enclosure A large, roughly circular enclosure likely comprising a barrage balloon site measuring 80m in diameter and visible on historic aerial photographs.	Modern	HER ref. MWI73250
A22	The Site of a Bronze Age Barrow The site of a round barrow but it was destroyed in the early to mid-20th century. It had a diameter of approximately 35m in the early 20th century.	Prehistoric	HER ref. SU14SE630
A23	Prehistoric/Roman Field System, East of Sling Camp A late prehistoric and/or Roman field system visible on historic aerial photographs. It comprises an extensive complex of rectilinear earthwork banks covering a total of 30 hectares.	Prehistoric Roman	HER ref. SU14SE765
A24a	Site of Sheepbridge Barn A demolished 19th century outfarm.	Post-medieval	HER ref. MWI70705

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER / NHLE ref.
A24b	Site of Sheepbridge Barn A demolished 19th century outfarm.	Post-medieval	HER ref. MWI70706
A25	Slit Trenches, Carter Barracks Historic aerial photographs show a group of four small complexes containing practice trenches and slit trenches as visible earthworks.	Modern	HER ref. SU14SE538
A26	The Site of a Bowl Barrow A bowl barrow was identified on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1901 and had a diameter of approximately 38m however it was replaced by military buildings in 1914 to 1918.	Prehistoric	HER ref. SU14SE634
A27	Bronze Age Spearhead A findspot comprising a Bronze Age spearhead found during the building of Bulford Camp in 1914.	Prehistoric	HER ref. SU14SE154
A28	Romano-British Pottery, Sheep Bridge A findspot comprising a Romano-British pottery fragment found in the mid-20th century.	Roman	HER ref. SU14SE302
A29	Undated Burial, Marne Road, Bulford Camp An inhumation was found within a gas trench in the late 20th century. The burial is of unknown date.	Unknown	HER ref. SU14SE554

Appendix B

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Bulford Utility Survey (WSP, drg ref. UK0038589.3630-WSP-DRG-0001-A0, rev. 0, dated. 21/11/2025)

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

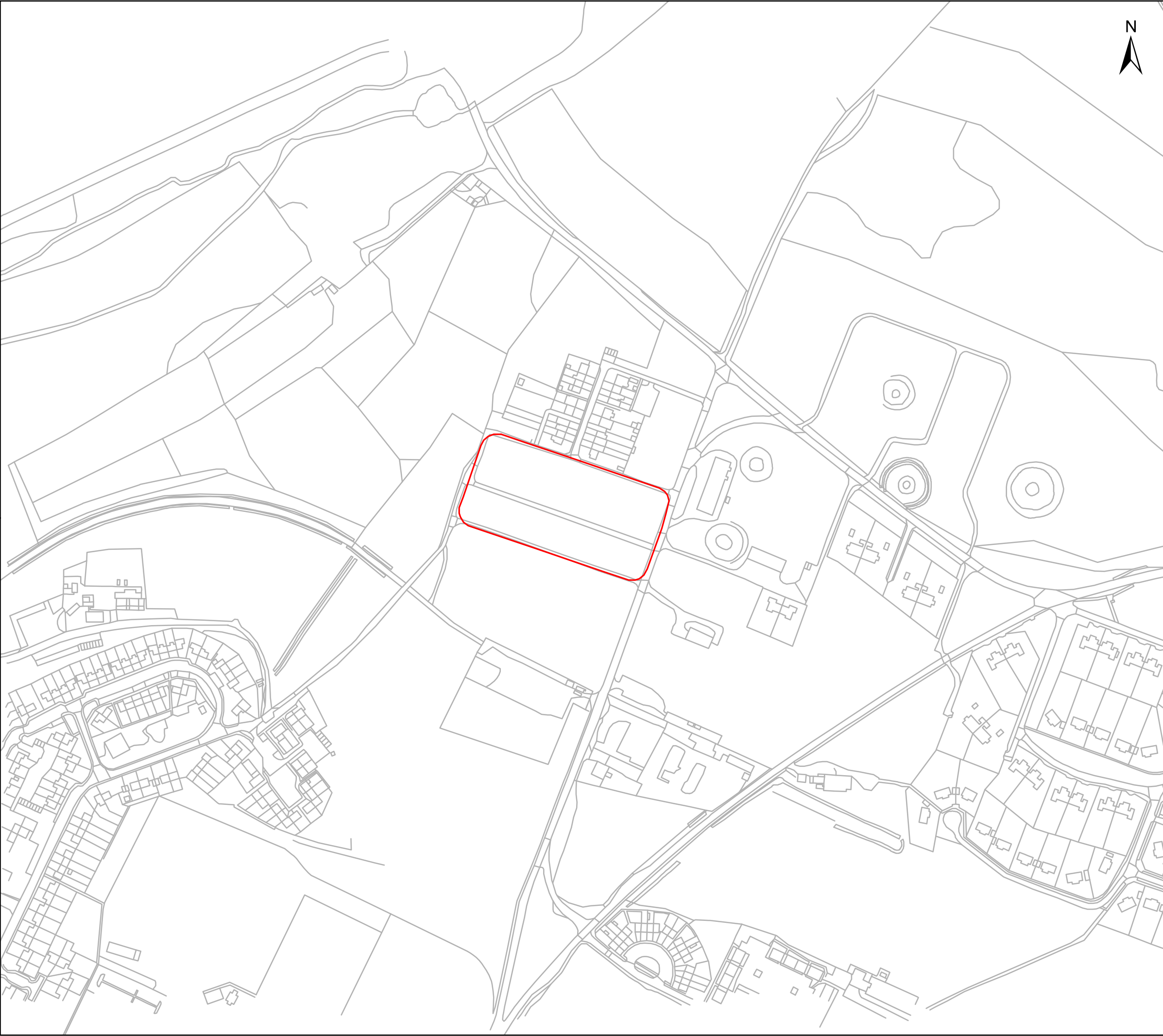
Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1st edition to the present day

The Genealogist

Appendix C

Figures







Wiltshire



Key

 Site boundary

0 40 80 120 160

Metres



Client:

Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)

Project:

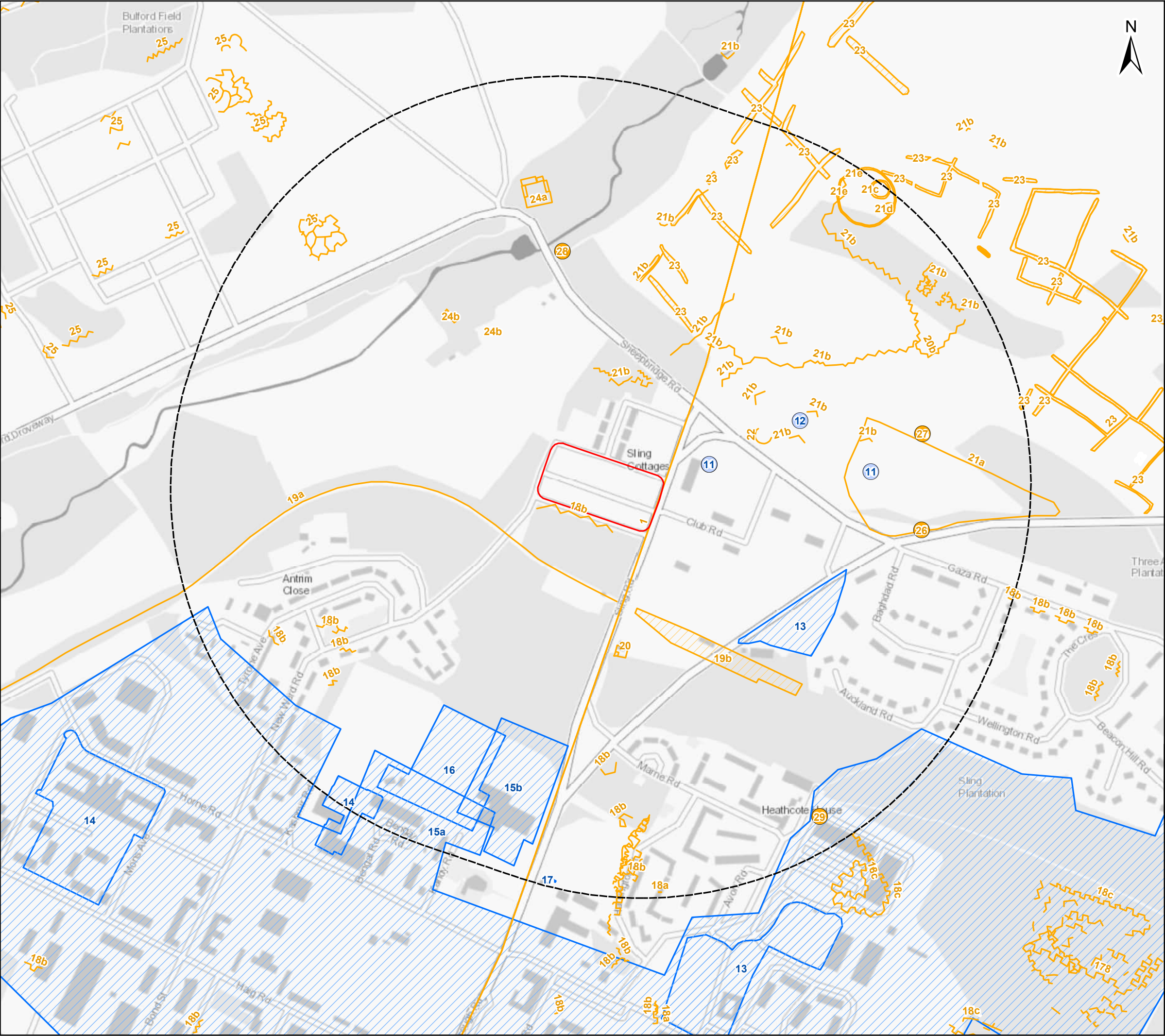
Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site - Bulford, Sling Road

Title

Figure 1
Site location plan

Date: 05/01/2026 Scale: 3,000 @ A3

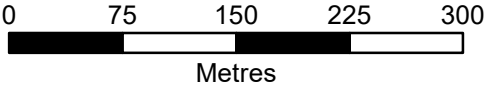
Drawn: AB Checked: OP Approved: SA



Wiltshire

Key

- Site boundary
- Archaeology study area (500m)
- Previous archaeological investigation (point)
- Previous archaeological investigation (area)
- Archaeological feature/findspot (point)
- Archaeological feature/findspot (line)
- Archaeological feature/findspot (area)

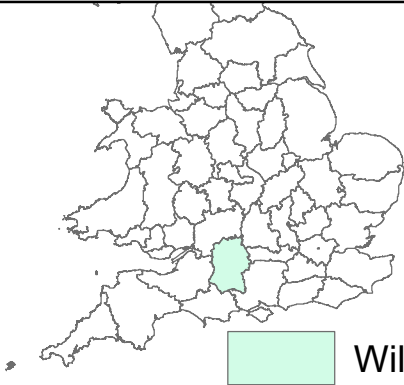


Client:
Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)

Project:
Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site - Bulford, Sling Road

Title
Figure 2
Historic environment features map

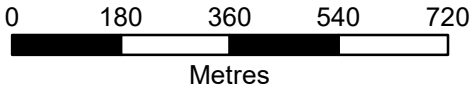
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Drawn: AB Checked: OP Approved: SA



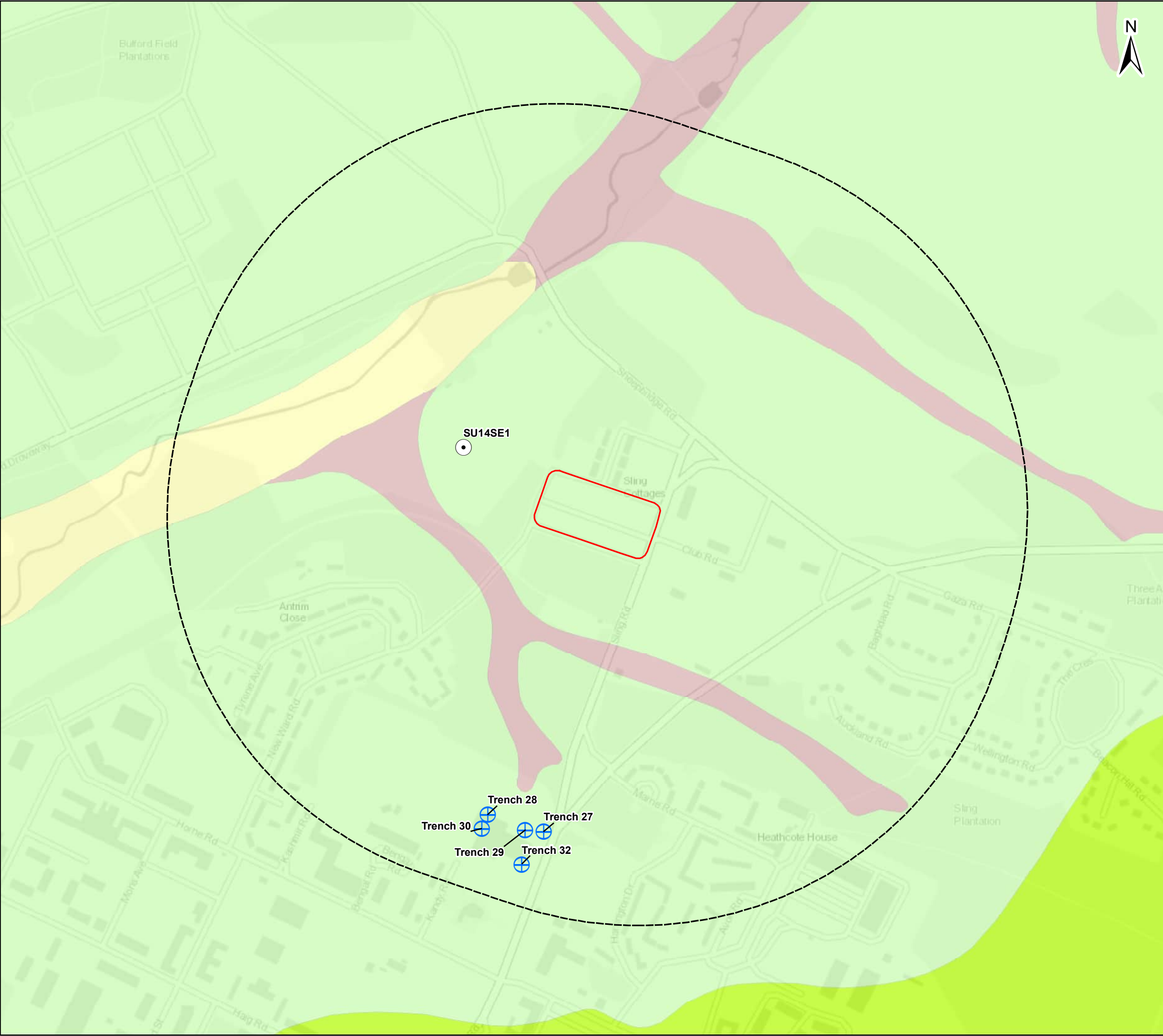
Wiltshire

Key

- Site boundary
- Built heritage study area (1km)
- Scheduled monument
- Grade II listed building



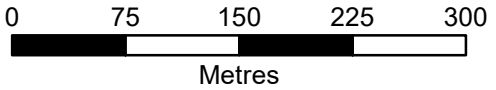
Client:	Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)	
Project:	Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site - Bulford, Sling Road	
Title	Figure 3 Designated heritage assets features map	
Date:	05/01/2026	Scale: 12,500 @ A3
Drawn: AB	Checked: OP	Approved: SA



Wiltshire

Key

- Site boundary
- Archaeology study area (500m)
- Historic boreholes
- Previous trial trenches (Wessex Archaeology, 2018)
- Superficial deposits
 - Head (silt, sand and gravel)
 - Alluvium (clay, sand and gravel)
- Bedrock deposits
 - Seaford Chalk Formation (chalk)
 - Newhaven Chalk Formation (chalk)

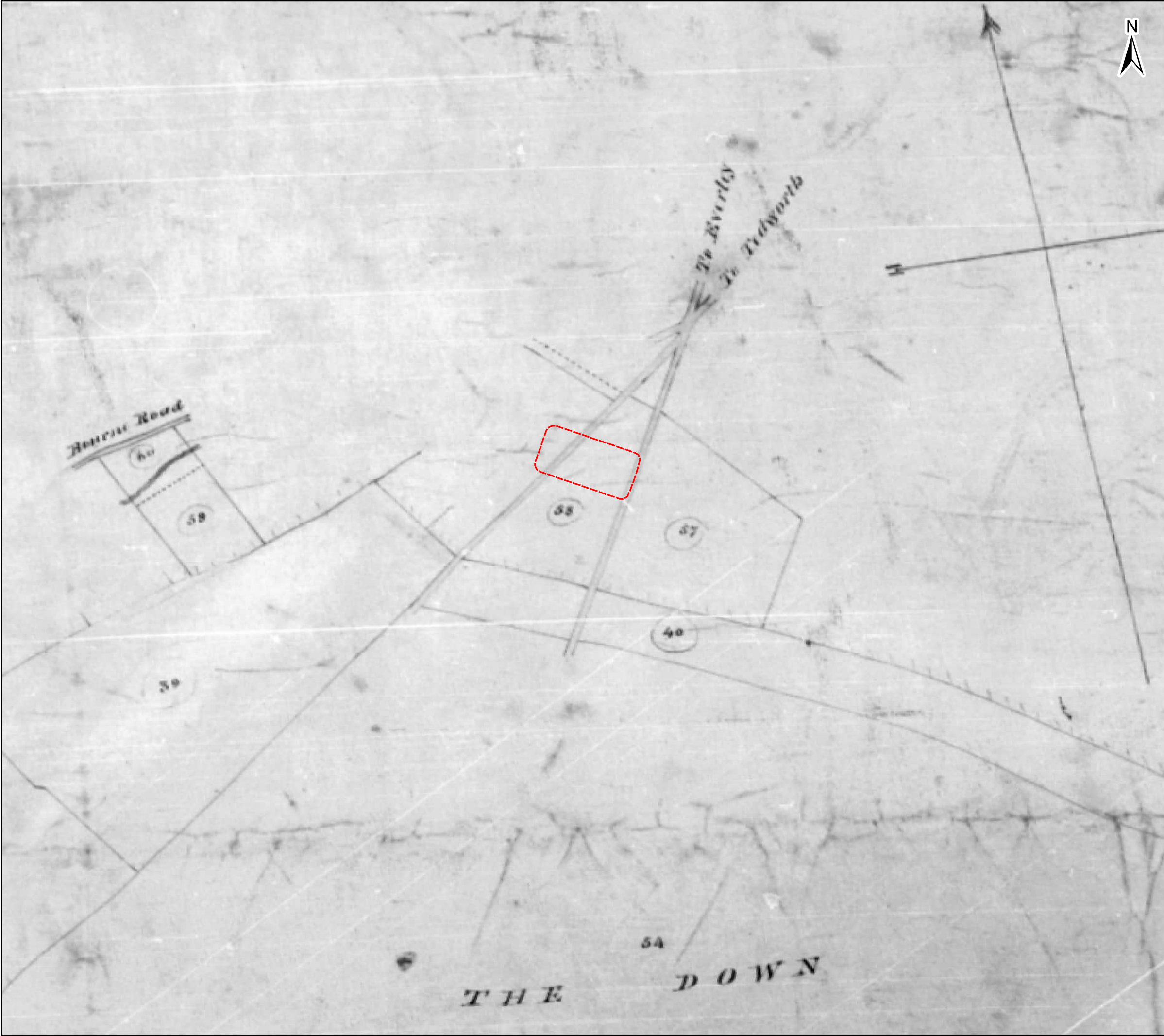


Client:
Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)

Project:
Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site - Bulford, Sling Road

Title
Figure 4
Previous archaeological investigation and geology map (British Geological Survey)

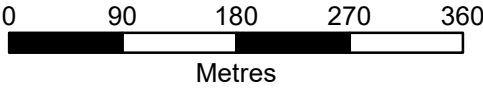
Date: 05/01/2026 Scale: 5,000 @ A3
Drawn: AB Checked: OP Approved: SA



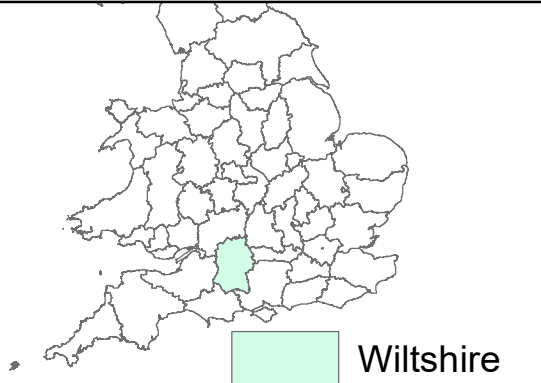
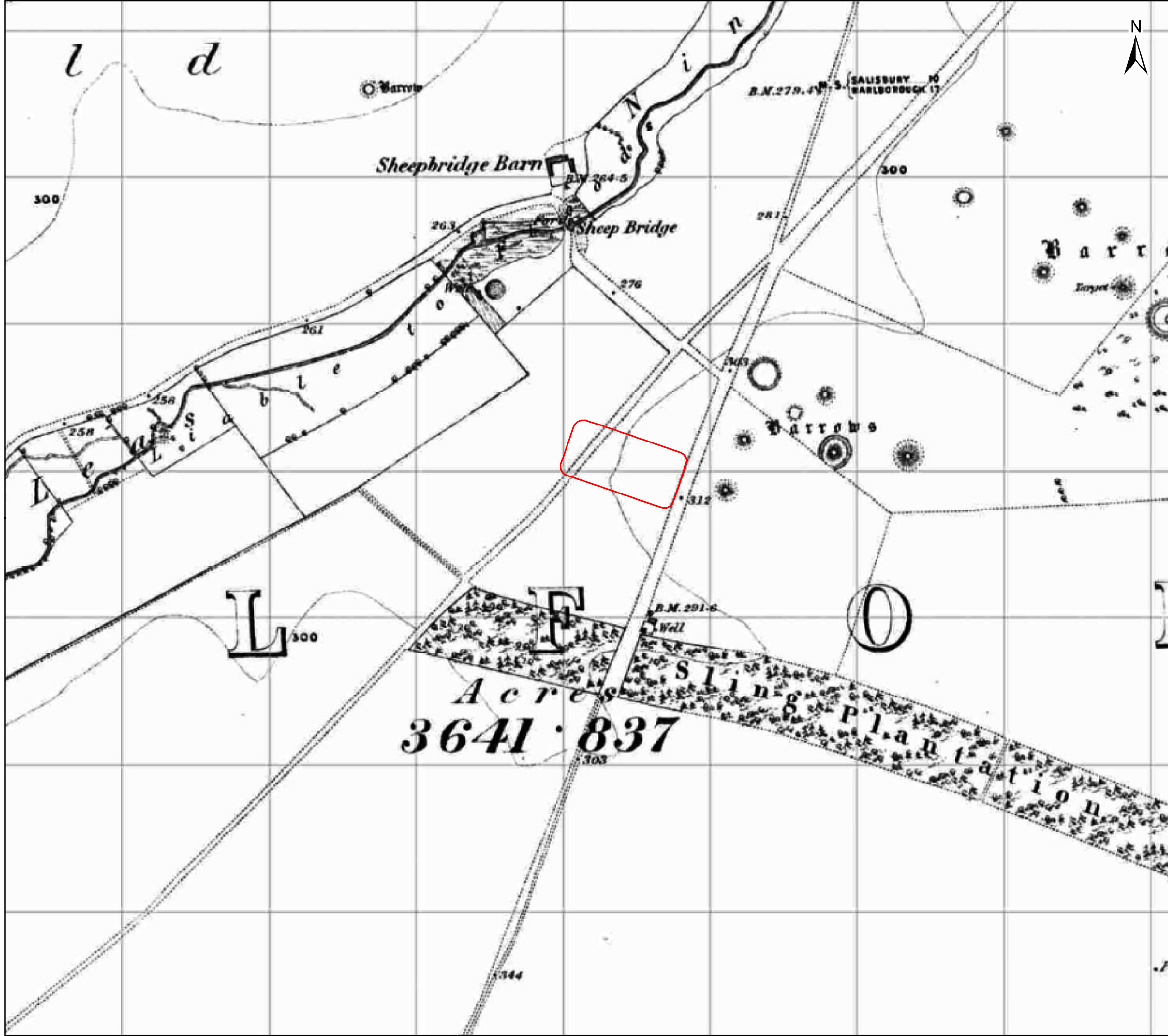
Wiltshire

Key

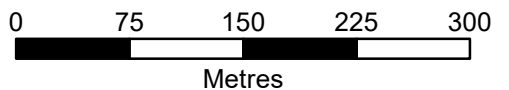
 Approximate site boundary



Client:	Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)		
Project:	Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site - Bulford, Sling Road		
Title	Figure 5 Map of Lands Subject to Tithes in the Parish of Bulford in the County of Wilts, dated 1858 (Reproduced courtesy of © The Genealogist)		
Date:	05/01/2026	Scale:	6,000 @ A3
Drawn:	AB	Checked:	OP
		Approved:	SA



Key
Site boundary

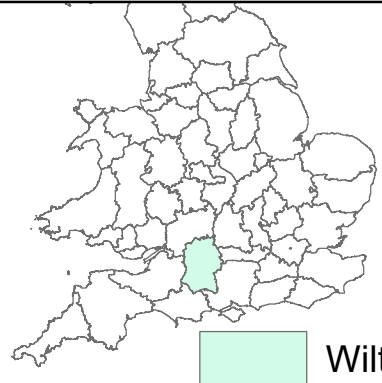
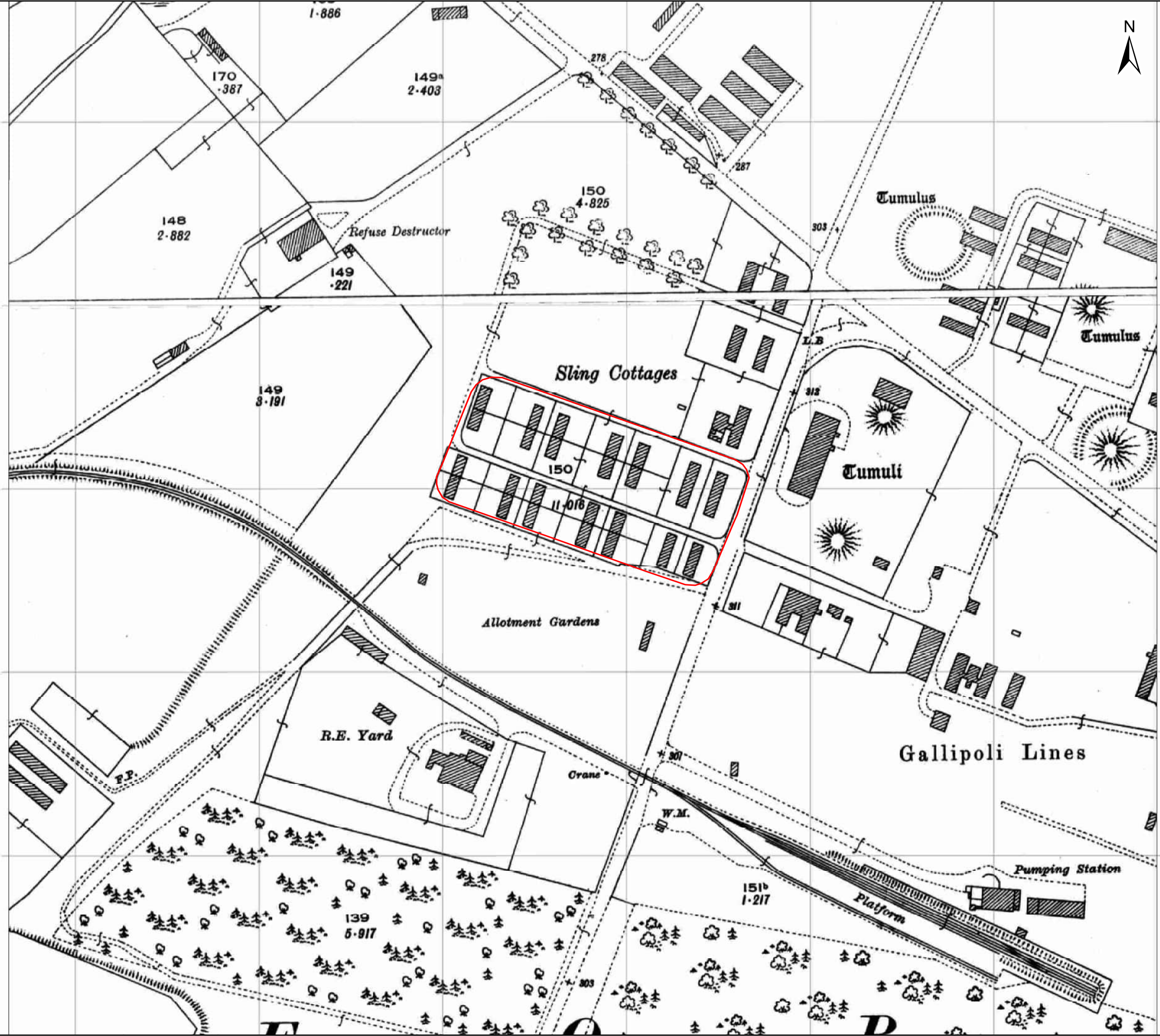


Client:
Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)

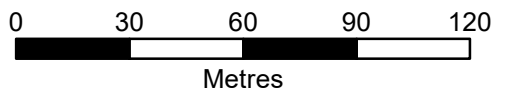
Project:
Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site - Bulford, Sling Road

Title:
Figure 6
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25":
mile scale map of 1879 (not to scale)

Date: 05/01/2026 Scale: 5,000 @ A3
Drawn: AB Checked: OP Approved: SA



Key
Site boundary

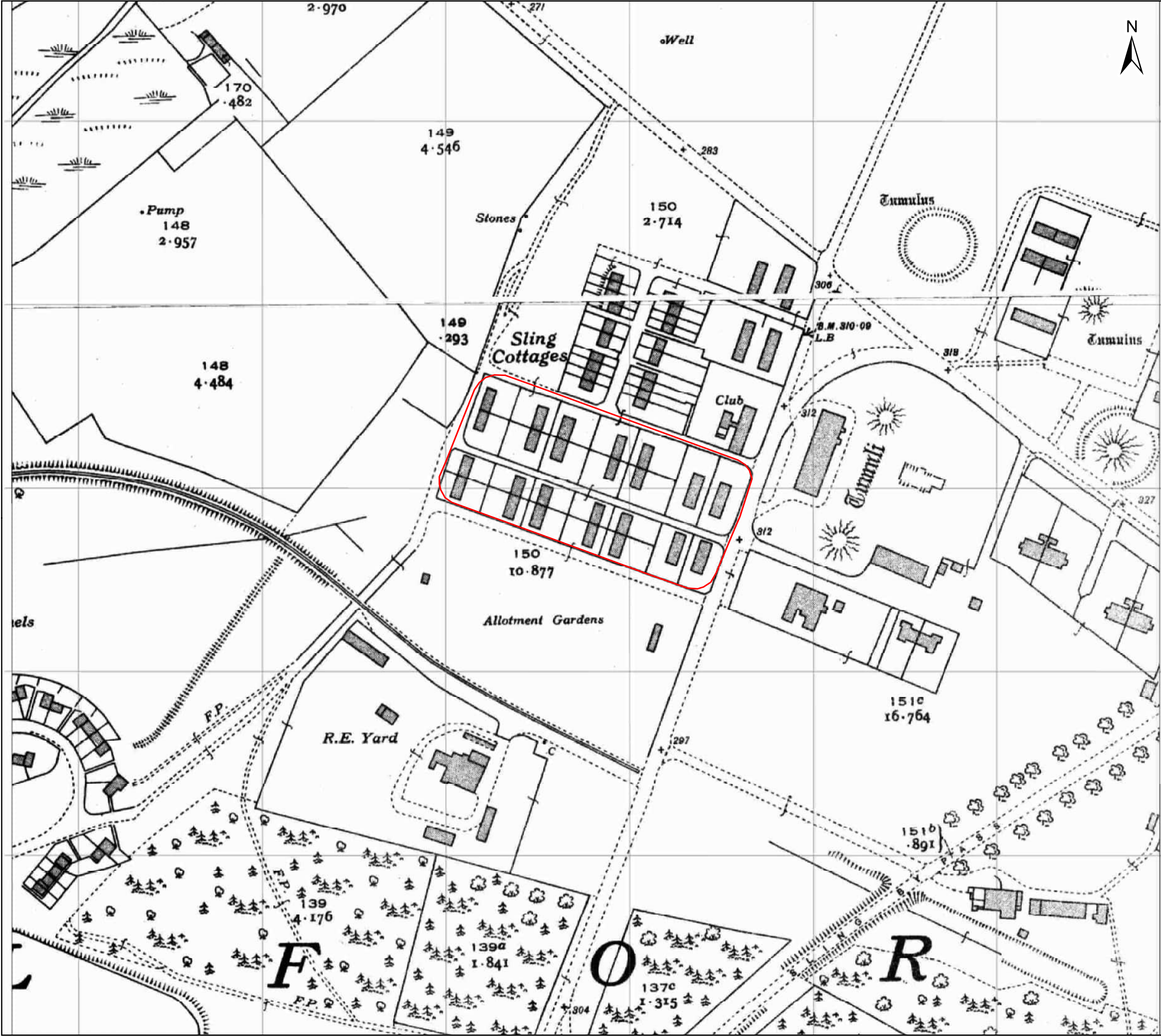


Client:
Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)

Project:
Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site - Bulford, Sling Road

Title:
Figure 7
Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 25" mile scale map of 1924 (not to scale)

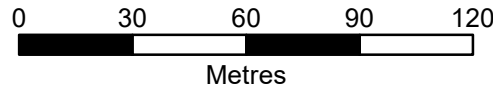
Date:	05/01/2026	Scale:	2,000 @ A3
Drawn:	AB	Checked:	OP
		Approved:	SA



Wiltshire

Key

Site boundary



Client:

Defence Infrastructure Organisation
(DIO)

Project:

Bulford Service Families Accommodation
Site - Bulford, Sling Road

Title:

Figure 8
Ordnance Survey 25":mile scale map
of 1939 (not to scale)

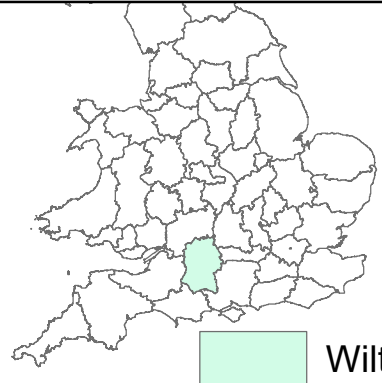
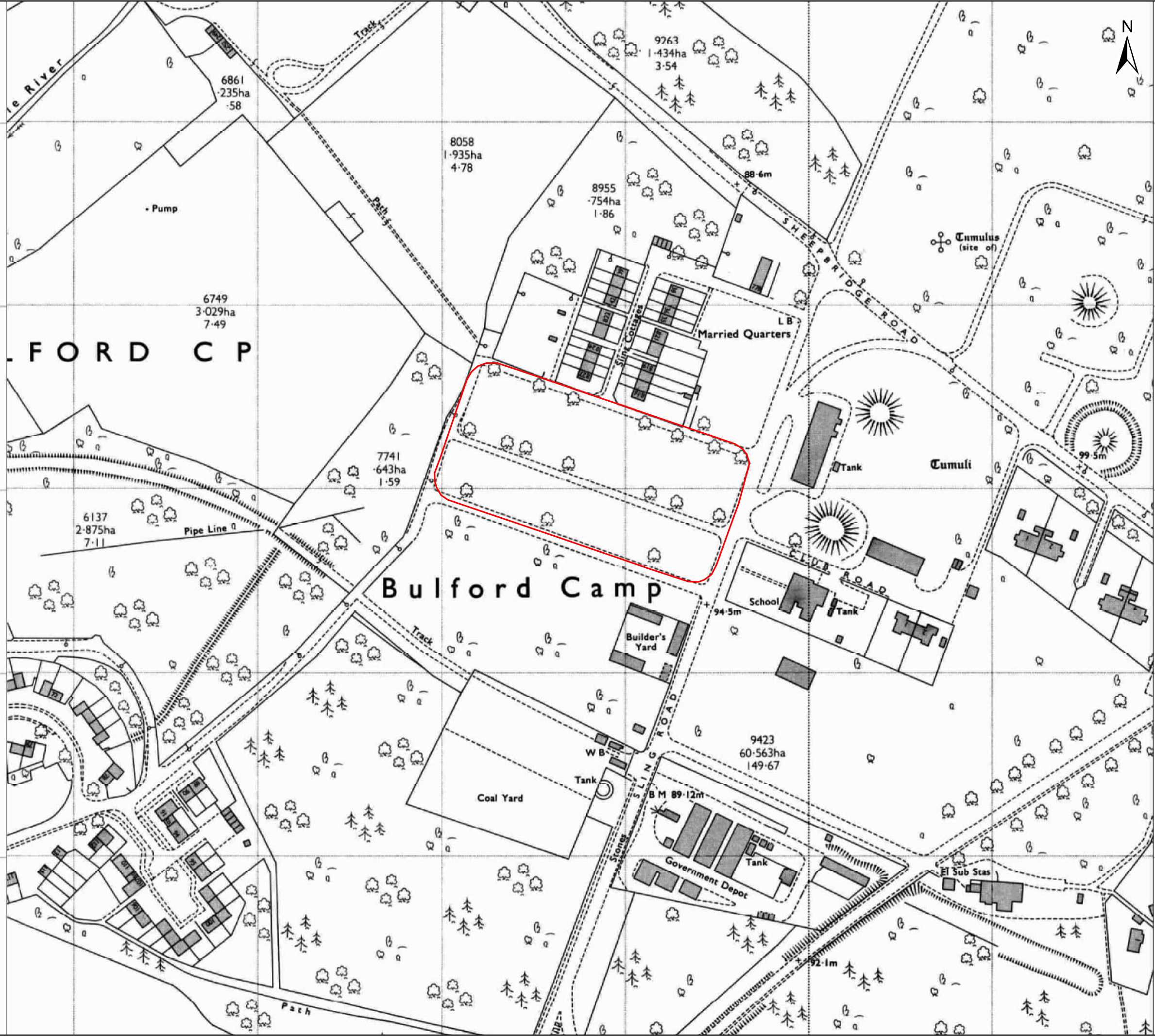
Date: 05/01/2026

Scale: 2,000 @ A3

Drawn: AB

Checked: OP

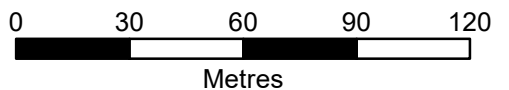
Approved: SA



Wiltshire

Key

Site boundary



Client:
Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)

Project:
Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site - Bulford, Sling Road

Title:
Figure 9
Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 scale map of 1971 (not to scale)

Date: 05/01/2026 Scale: 2,000 @ A3
Drawn: AB Checked: OP Approved: SA



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 10

West facing view of the southern and western sections of the site, taken from Sling Road in the south-eastern section of the site

Figure 11

South-east facing view of the southern section of the site, taken from near the western boundary of the site



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 12

South-west facing view of the site, taken from Sling Road in the north-eastern section of the site

Figure 13

North-east facing view of the northern section of the site, taken from the unnamed road in the western extent of the site



Figure 14



Figure 15

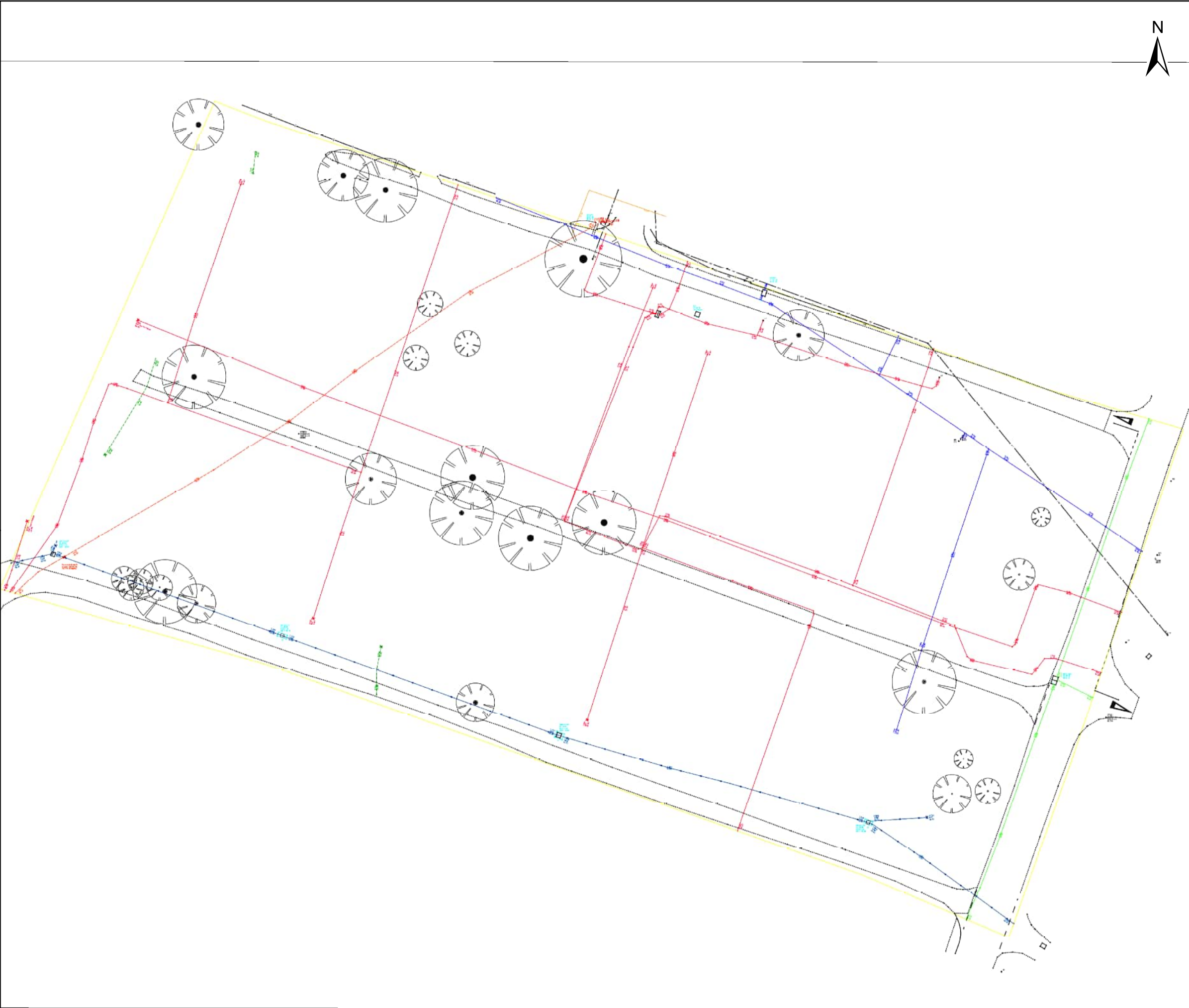


Figure 14

West facing view of the unnamed road in the central section of the site, taken from Sling Road in the east of the site

Figure 15

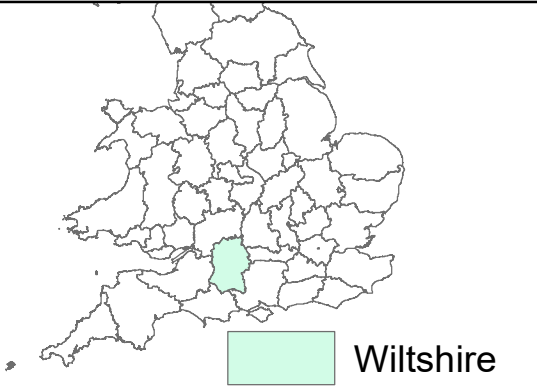
South-east facing view of Sling Road, taken from the eastern boundary of the site



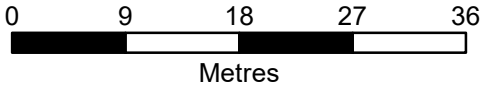
Key	
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*DEPTH*d QL-B3	U/G Electricity QL-B3
*D*0 QL-B2	Gas QL-B2
*D*0 QL-B3	Gas QL-B3
*D*0 QL-B4	Gas QL-B4
*DEPTH*d QL-B2	U/G HV QL-B2
*DEPTH*d QL-B3	U/G HV QL-B3
*DEPTH*d *D*0	Sewer foul
*DEPTH*d *D*0 QL-B2	Sewer surface water QL-B2
*DEPTH*d QL-B2	U/G Telecomms QL-B2
*DEPTH*d *D*0 QL-B2	Water QL-B2
Cd *DEPTH* QL-B2	U/I GPR QL-B2
*DEPTH*d QL-B2	U/I Trace QL-B2
*DEPTH*d QL-B3	U/I Trace QL-B3



Client:	Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)	
Project:	Bulford Service Families Accommodation Site - Bulford, Sling Road	
Title	Figure 16 Bulford Utility Survey (WSP, drg ref. UK0038589.3630-WSP-DRG-0001-A0, rev. 0, dated. 21/11/2025)	
Date:	05/01/2026	Scale: 10,860,359 @ A3
Drawn: AB	Checked: OP	Approved: SA



Key
[Red outline] Site boundary



Client:
Defence Infrastructure Organisation
(DIO)

Project:

Bulford Service Families Accommodation
Site - Bulford, Sling Road

Title

Figure 17
Indicative site layout

Date: 05/01/2026 Scale: 600 @ A3
Drawn: AB Checked: OP Approved: SA

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